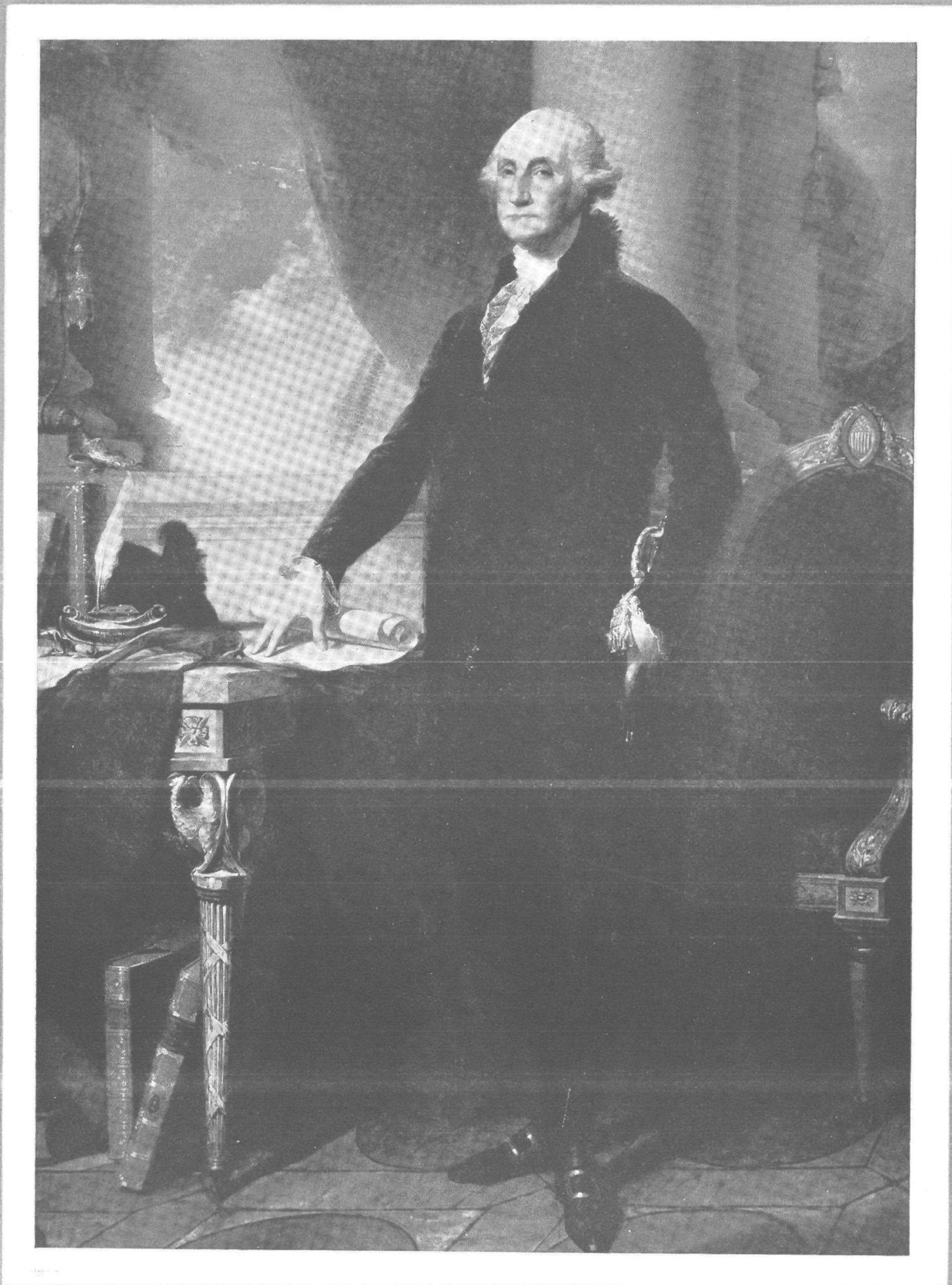


The New York National Guardsman



February, 1936

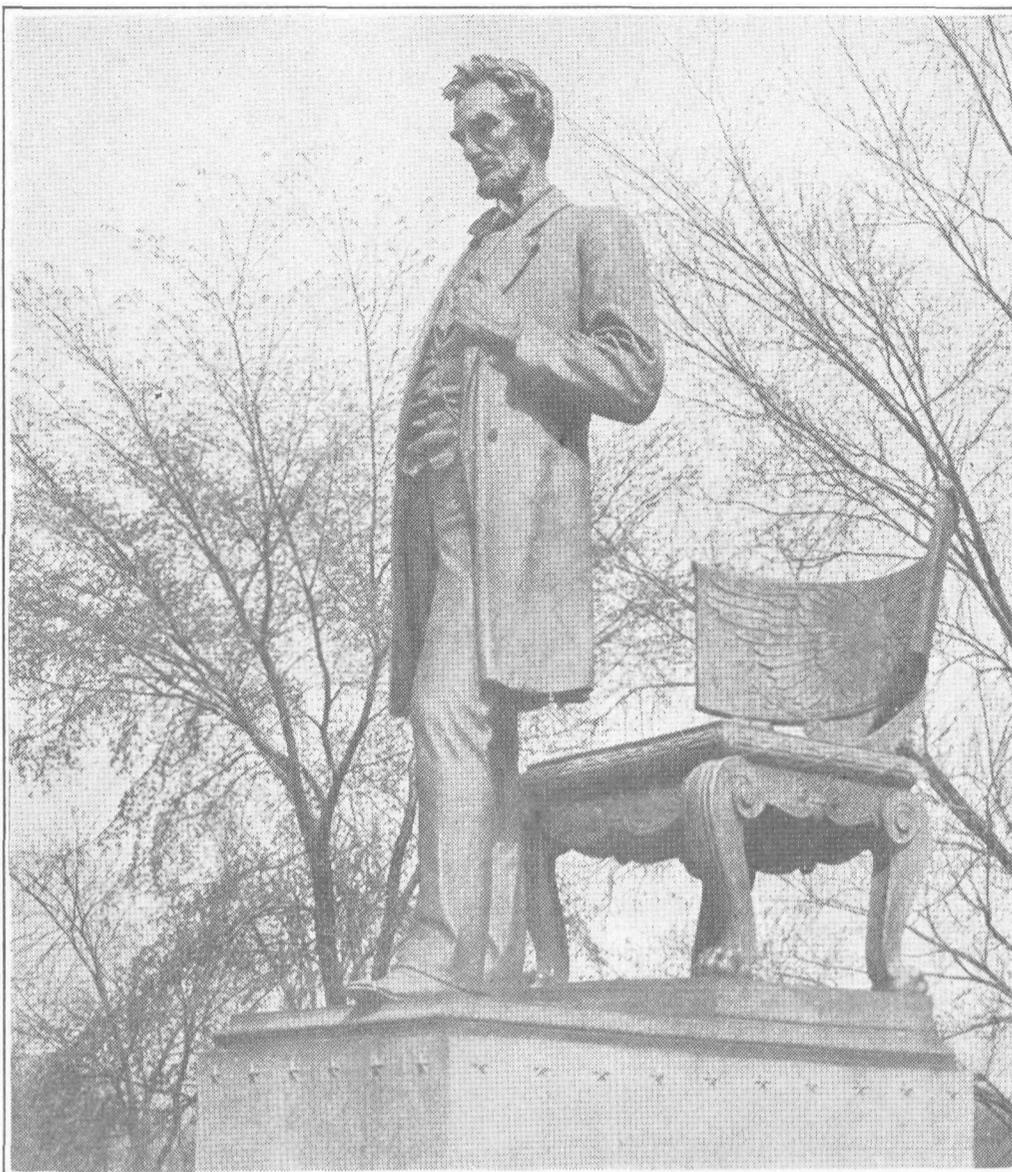
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

15c The Copy

Abraham Lincoln

Born

February 12, 1809



SPEECH AT GETTYSBURG

"FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that for these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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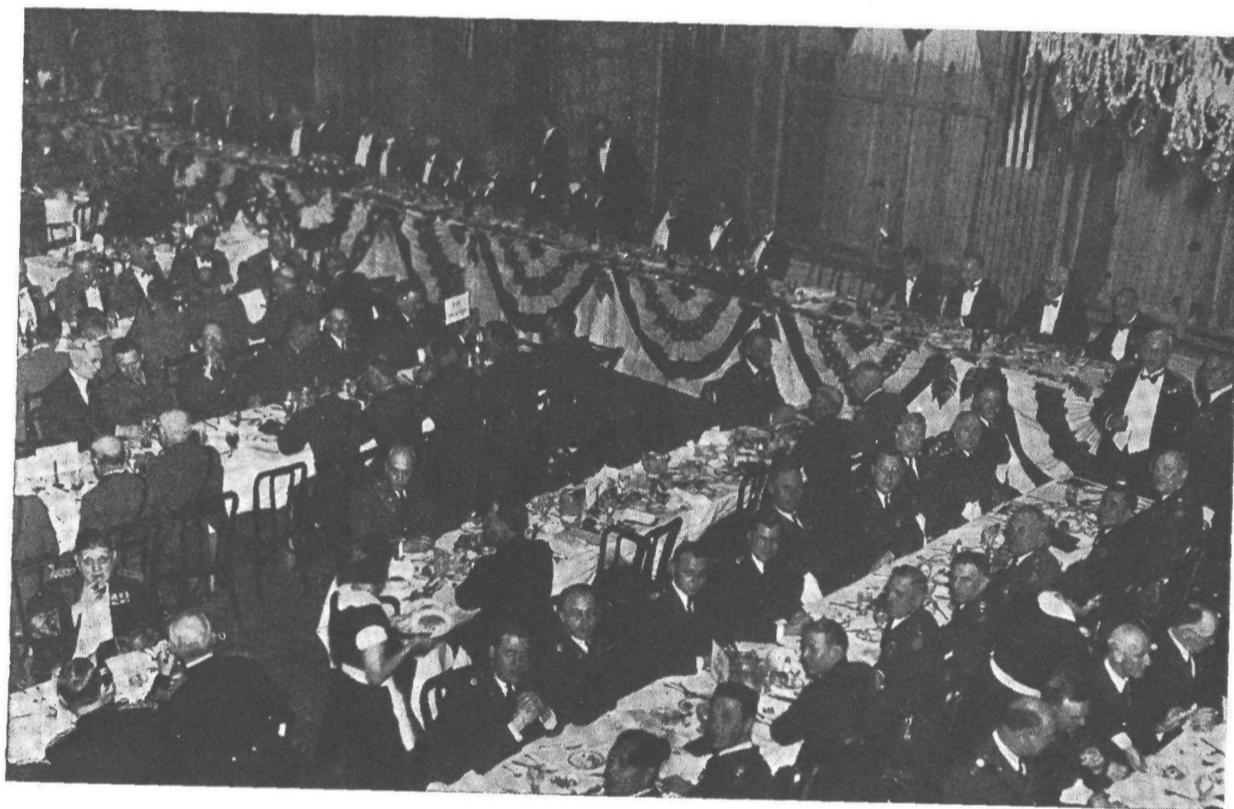
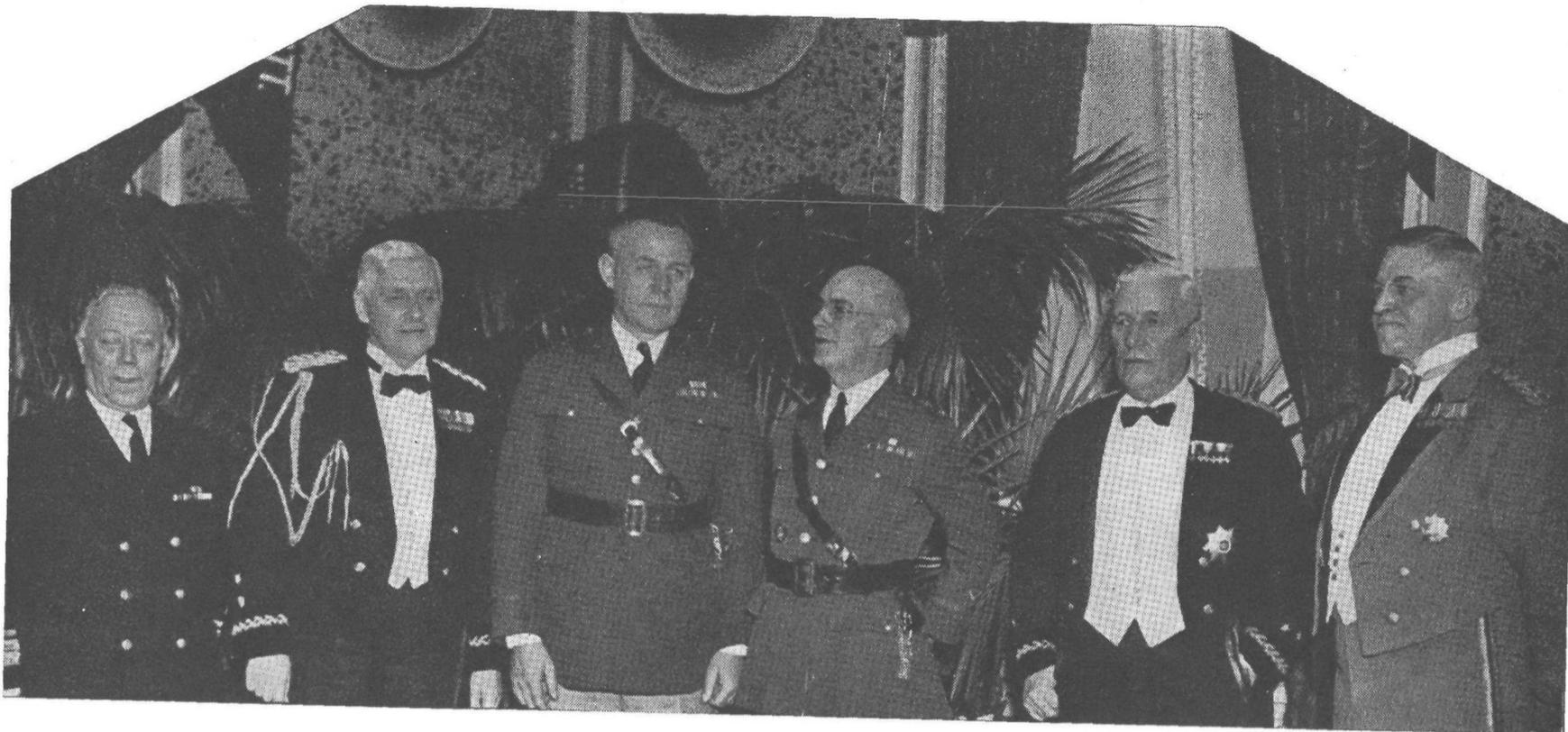
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'undertaking' the ambitions or activities of any individual, public or private; it will be severely independent, making its appeal to the interests of the readers rather than to the vanity of those in charge; it will encourage that training which no successful business man can ignore if he desires his employees to be better disciplined and trained to give 100 per cent of duty to all work entrusted to them—it will be a vehicle for the propagation of one policy and only one: Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"



IN THE FRIENDLY CITY OF SYRACUSE

The above photos were taken during the convention at Syracuse last month. Top, left to right: Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, comdg. N.Y.N.M.; Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, The Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, Oregon, President, N.G.A., U.S.; Major General Andrew Moses, Ass't Chief of Staff, U.S.A.; Major General Wm. N. Haskell, comdg. N.Y.N.G., and Colonel Paul Loeser, Toastmaster and President, N.G.A., S.N.Y. Center, left: Lieut. Gov. Wm. Bray addressed the convention after dinner; right: A general view during the Banquet of the organizations and the Speakers' table. Lower, left: Major General Moses; right: Colonel Loeser, Major General Haskell, Hon. George R. Fearon, State Senator, and Brig. Gen. Robinson.



Colonel William R. Wright
President, N. G. Association, N. Y.

Another Great Convention

**550 Delegates at Syracuse Agreed Unanimously
It Was "One of the Best Ever!" Next Conven-
tion to Be Held at Buffalo, January 15-16, 1937**

THE fifty-ninth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York was declared open when Colonel Paul Loeser, president of the Asso-

ciation, banged his gavel on the table in the great banquet hall of the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., at 10:30 a.m., January 18, and called the convention to order.

The spacious room, festooned with tri-colored decorations, was comfortably filled by a larger number of delegates than has attended an annual convention for the past few years. Those from New York City and the south had arrived, none the worse for their virtually sleepless journey, at seven o'clock that morning, and had tumbled out into the snappy air of a bright winter's day.

While the hungry contingents were breakfasting, musical selections were played in the lobby by the Manlius School Band, through the courtesy of Colonel Guido F. Verbeck. The excellent music did much to restore the weary spirits of those who had missed their customary eight hours' sleep. Meanwhile groups were forming here and there, coloring the lobby with almost a war-time atmosphere of khaki uniforms; laughter and cheery greetings could be heard throughout the hotel and it seemed as if the military and naval services had established themselves securely at the point of their objective.

Colonel Paul Loeser, after the invocation had been pronounced by Major Donald C. Stuart, Chaplain of the 108th Infantry, welcomed and introduced the Mayor of Syracuse, the Hon. Roland B. Marvin, to the delegates assembled in the banquet hall, and thanked him on behalf of all for the cooperation he had shown with regard to the convention, quoting Brig. Gen. John S. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, who said that he had never known such friendly assistance, given so warmly and so willingly, as that he had received from the Mayor.

In replying briefly, the Mayor assured all present that if there was anything whatever in Syracuse which they desired and couldn't find, they had only to call on him for complete satisfaction.

This sympathetic offer was seconded by Mr. Howard Day, Vice-President of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, who also expressed a

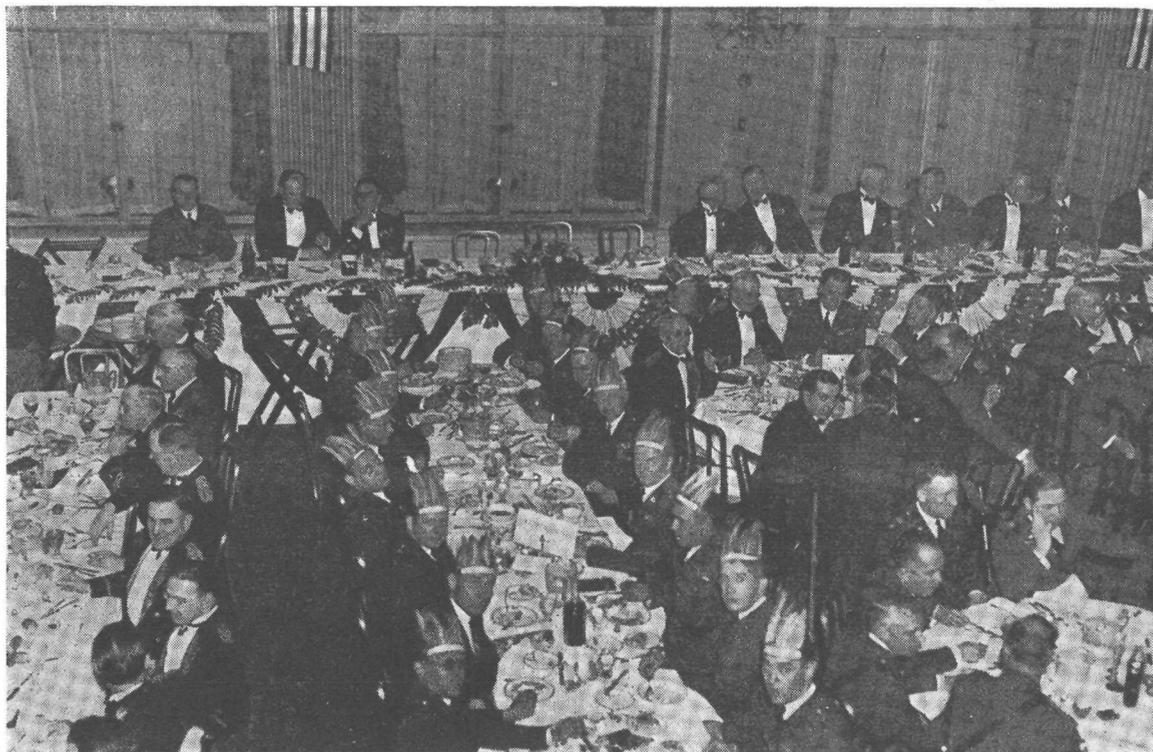
fervent wish that the Association should hold its convention every year in Syracuse, the finest convention city in the state of New York.

Lt. Col. Harry H. Farmer, who recently retired from the 108th Infantry, replied on behalf of the delegates to these addresses of welcome. His generous words of praise for the way in which the city of Syracuse had responded to the Mayor's appeal for cooperation in all questions relating to the convention were corroborated by the prolonged applause of those present.

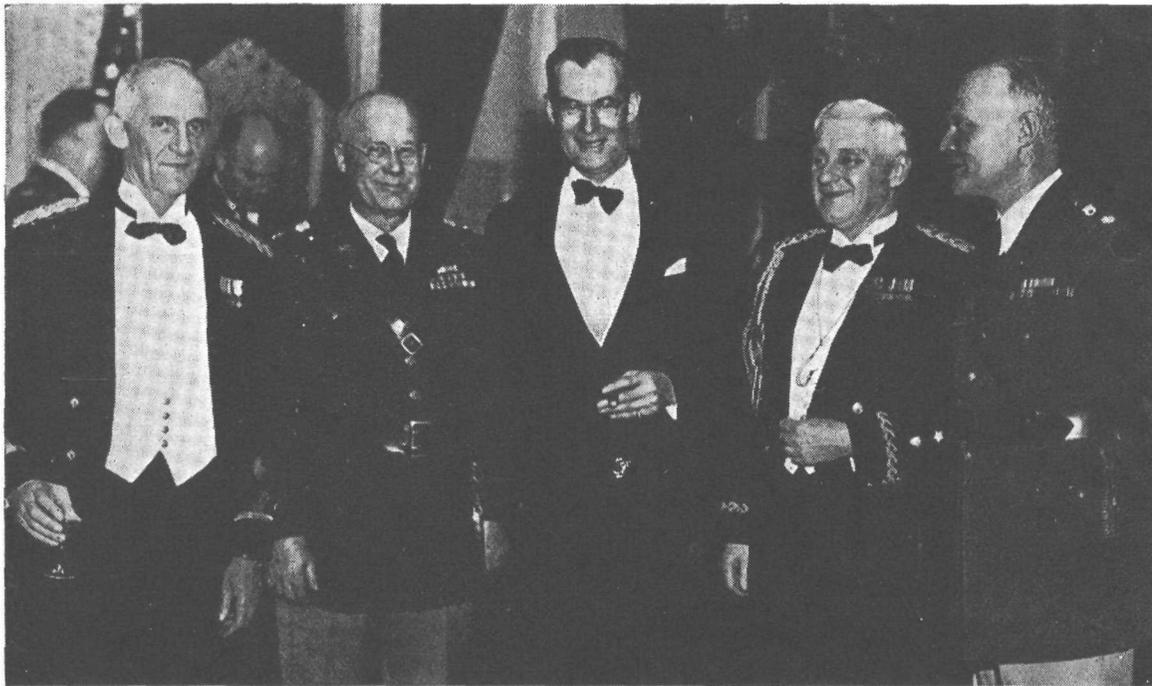
The President then introduced Colonel J. R. R. Hannay, Q.M.C., of Hdqrs., 2nd Corps Area, who had performed the miracle of feeding the 36,000 troops who had taken part in the First Army Maneuvers. Quite unnecessarily, as it proved, Colonel Hannay apologized for the dryness of the subject he had been asked to speak upon. As a matter of fact, he performed a second miracle in converting what is usually regarded as a dull subject into one which kept his listeners completely silent and thoroughly interested.

First of all he sketched very briefly the organization of the U. S. Army into four field armies, the first of which participated in the maneuvers at Pine Camp, N. Y., (1st and 2nd Corps Areas) with the reserve at Mt. Gretna, Pa., (3rd Corps Area troops). Incidentally, he described Pine Camp as the finest training area for field operations in the whole of the United States.

His own particular job during the maneuvers covered the preparation for and execution of all transportation and supply. This sounded like a one-man job until he began to analyze just what this meant. Since this was



Another view of the Banquet, showing the 102nd Medical Regt. resplendent in their Indian war-bonnets.



Our photographer caught this group in the lobby of the Hotel Syracuse: Colonel Henry W. Fleet, Sen. Instructor; Lt. Col. Harry H. Farmer, Ret.; Senator George R. Fearon, Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, The Adjutant General, and Lt. Col. Ogden J. Ross, 105th Infantry.

at one meal on any given day equalled the average daily consumption of liver by the seven million inhabitants of New York City.

COLONEL HANNAY had some very interesting facts to impart concerning the modern developments in the motorization of transport used both for the supply and mobility of troops. While the 1½ ton trucks were still in what might be called the experimental stage (he spoke particularly of the necessity for some sort of tracks to be used in cross-country work), he had words of unqualified praise for the 3 and 3½ ton trucks which had been proved so admirably suited to the work given them. Their principal advantages over the smaller trucks were their increased capacity, which in turn lessened the road space required for them, and also their correspondingly sturdier construction.

the first time the U. S. Army had been concerned with a problem of this size since the termination of the war, and many developments in both these branches had taken place in the interval, much forethought and foreplanning were necessary in order to have a smoothly working schedule in force when the First Division proceeded to Pine Camp on August 7. This division was the only one which had a full complement of motor equipment. The four National Guard divisions taking part were obliged to rent passenger vehicles, motor cycles, milk and cargo trucks.

An interesting experiment was made when the 174th Infantry and 106th Field Artillery were transported from Buffalo to Pine Camp (215 miles) in 321 motor vehicles in nine hours. The vehicles used were radio-equipped passenger cars which proceeded in radio-controlled column, covering a road space of ten miles. The experiment was highly successful and proved without question the efficacy of transporting troops by similar radio-controlled columns.

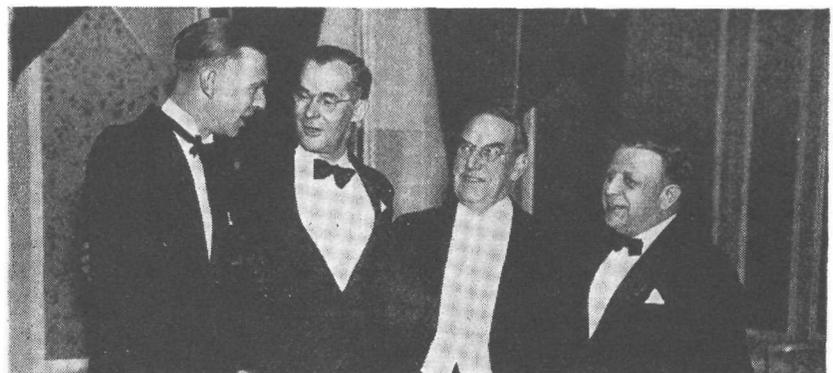
With regard to the feeding of these five divisions, a standing menu for all troops was arranged and for the first time on a problem of this size, the full garrison ration was issued. This pre-determined menu was essential because of the perishable nature of many of the articles of food. Some criticism had been made regarding the number of "cold cuts" issued to the troops, but these had been unavoidable because of the daily absence of the troops from bivouac.

From August 18 to August 31, when the full strength of troops was present in the field, 25,000 loaves of bread were baked each morning in Utica and delivered on time in the afternoon. Fifteen thousand quarts of Grade A pasteurized milk were unloaded and distributed daily at railhead. All meat was forwarded from Buffalo (a distance of 215 miles) by truck and no failure of a single truck occurred. This perfect and punctual functioning exemplified the importance of motorized supply.

As an instance of what it means to supply 36,000 men with a given article of food, Colonel Hannay stated that the amount of liver required to feed that number of men

The enormous fleet of motor vehicles under his supervision travelled one and a half million miles during the concentration and return, and covered more than one and a half million miles while the operations were actually in progress. This 3,000,000-mile aggregate had been performed at the cost of only eighteen accidents which resulted in no fatalities, no permanent injuries and but one simple fracture. Extemporized motor repair companies kept the vehicles in good running order, and throughout the maneuvers these companies were called upon to execute 339 repair jobs, the bulk of them being due to minor carburettor and ignition troubles. The consumption of gas during this period totalled 230,000 gallons—an average of thirteen miles to the gallon per vehicle.

The same dependable schedule which was maintained in the motorized branch, was adhered to in the matter of troop trains. It had been planned that all troop arrivals should be timed so that troops would have time to reach their camp site and establish themselves in daylight. Detraining occupied on an average from five to eight minutes, and of the forty-eight incoming troop trains, not one was late nor was there a single hitch of any kind. This record was slightly marred by a delay



Distinguished Guests from the State Government

Left to Right: Mr. Walker T. Brown, Secretary to the Governor; Hon. George R. Fearon, Minority Leader of the Senate; Hon. Morris S. Tremain, Comptroller, and Hon. Abraham S. Weber, Director of the Budget.

in one of the returning troop trains, occasioned by a confusion in one of the National Guard divisions (not the 27th Division).

In summing up, Colonel Hannay laid stress on one point which particularly impressed him during the maneuvers. He confessed to having been brought up, at the commencement of his thirty-eight years' service, to look upon the National Guard as a "parade organization" whose function was no more serious than its epithet implied. But in the course of these thirty-eight years he had witnessed a definite change in the status and efficiency of the National Guard and these First Army maneuvers had convinced him, definitely, once and for all time, that the National Guard, so far from being a parade organization, was now without question a fighting organization. This confession and retraction from a regular army officer so qualified to express an opinion, was greeted with applause by the delegates attending the convention.

THE 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., came in for especial praise when Colonel Hannay stated that the transport and supply of the Division throughout the maneuvers had been perfectly organized and handled. No regular army division, he assured the delegates, could have functioned more smoothly or more efficiently.

And finally, Colonel Hannay spoke of the pleasure it gave him as a Regular Army officer to retract publicly his former opinion of the National Guard and to announce his new conviction that this, the National Guard of the United States, is the organization that must be developed and increased.

Judging by the applause which greeted the termination of Colonel Hannay's talk, there could be little doubt that he had successfully solved the difficult problem of converting a topic, usually regarded as "dry," into one of great interest and absorbing information for those present.

The next speaker introduced by Colonel Loeser was Colonel Henry W. Fleet, Senior Regular Army Instructor of the N.Y.N.G. His general theme was the lessons we should take from the Pine Camp Maneuvers, and he described first of all the duties that fell to him as one of the hundred umpires during operations at Pine Camp. In the first place, he emphasized the fact that the true function of an umpire is to represent hostile bullets. If this were done, then the situation would not so frequently arise where the appearance of an umpire or the sight of his flag had the effect of bringing hostilities almost to a standstill. The true function of the umpire's flag was to stimulate rather than to paralyze fire and this important fact could be instilled into everyone's minds during the field training at Camp Smith so that similar errors need not be made in future maneuvers.

COLONEL FLEET described at some length the interesting object of the first exercises. Two forces, facing each other seven miles

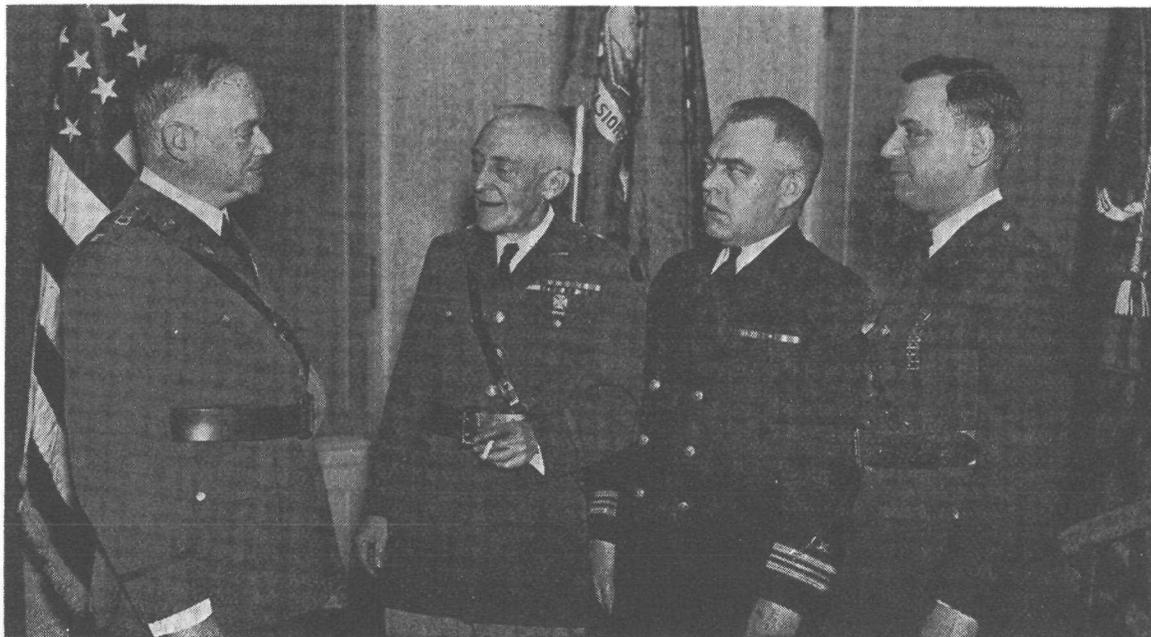
apart, were each given offensive missions with objectives some way behind the half-way stage of each force's advance. Such situations are very rarely met with in history. In most cases, one force is acting on the offensive and the other on the defensive, or, in situations where both sides commence with an offensive mission, the offensive of one is changed to a defensive when contact between the main bodies is established. A notable exception is that of Gettysburg and it had been hoped by those who had planned the exercise that some similar solution would be arrived at by the opposing commands to develop this situation where two opposing forces meet head on.

Four different plans of operations might have been attempted with every likelihood of success, but actually the plans that went into effect were doomed to failure from the start because of a noticeable lack of confidence on the part of all commanders. Upon contact being made between opposing forces, no effort was made by either side to push forward. Instead, umpires often noted these advance units lying down facing either other and maintaining steady rifle fire for half an hour.

Indecision, holding out instead of putting in reserves, and lack of confidence were all points which were stressed time after time in the course of the critique following the maneuvers. His own observations during the three major exercises confirmed the justness of these criticisms and it was to overcome so far as possible this indecision and serious lack of confidence that he recommended certain changes in the training program of the N.Y.N.G. The changes that he outlined in the program for the field training of organizations in the summer, would prepare them to take better advantage of situations as they arose at the next First Army maneuvers at Pine Camp in 1939. Confidence, as Colonel Fleet kept reiterating, could be acquired only by constant practice.

AT the afternoon session, Colonel Loeser first introduced Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the N.Y.N.G., who described these conventions as occasions on which to look back over the record of the past year and to look forward to the improvements to be striven for in the coming year. The principal event

(Continued on page 18)



Left to Right: Colonel John G. Grimley, 369th Infantry; Colonel William R. Jackson, 14th Infantry; Lt. Comdr. John M. Gill, 15th Fleet Div'n, N.Y.N.M., and Lt. Col. William J. Mangine, Q.M.C, Secretary of the Association.

General Washington Irving Taylor Dies

Former Coast Defense Officer, N.Y.N.G., Designed and Built Coast Artillery War Game Board in Armory of 245th Coast Artillery.

JUST seven years after his retirement from the New York National Guard, and but a few days after the celebration of his seventy-first birthday, Brigadier General Washington Irving Taylor, former Coast Artillery officer on the staff of the N.Y.N.G., died at his home on December 22nd, 1935.

The Christmas cheer that dominates all circles was abruptly and painfully broken into in General Taylor's home by this sad event, and the thousands of friends he had acquired in a long, useful and honorable military and legal career, found their appreciation of the holiday season dimmed by his death.

General Taylor, who had maintained an active legal practice in New York City for forty-five years, specializing in real estate law, was born in Brooklyn on December 13th, 1864. He attended Columbia University and was graduated from the Faculty of Political Science in 1887 and from the Law School in 1888. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1889.

While still a student at Columbia, General Taylor enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Infantry, N. Y. State Militia, and received his commission as second lieutenant in that regiment on December 17, 1889. His military record from then on was: Captain, 13th Inf., June 11, 1890; resigned, May, 1898; Captain, 13th Inf., June 1, 1900; Major, Coast Artillery Corps, May 22, 1907; Lieut. Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, June 4, 1909; Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, May 14, 1917, until the date of his retirement. His Federal Service was: Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, July 16, 1917; honorably discharged, January 2, 1919.

For the ten years preceding the entrance of the United States in the World War, he served with the 27th Division staff as Coast Defense officer. When war was declared, General Taylor joined the Regular Army as a colonel of the Coast Artillery, serving at Fort Hancock and Fort Screven.

It was during his service with the New York National Guard that General Taylor planned and built the Coast Artillery war game board in the regimental armory at Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. The Board depicts in miniature the coast defenses of Long Island Sound and is used for training purposes. Military experts consider it one of the finest models of the informative military art in the United States and the most telling military monument to his just fame and services.

On December 13, 1928, a dinner and review was tendered by the officers of the Old Thirteenth upon General Taylor's retirement as a tribute to the distinguished career of their former comrade. After the provisional review composed of the Coast Artillery units of the N.Y. N.G. (244th G. A., Colonel J. J. Byrne; 212th C. A., Colonel William Ottmann, and the 245th C. A., Colonel Bryer H. Pendry), the retiring officer was presented with a commission as Brigadier General.

Brigadier General S. Heintzelman, who commanded



the 2nd Coast Artillery District at that time, wrote to General Taylor expressing the wish "as a slight mark of appreciation" to tender him a review of the 62nd Coast Artillery at Fort Totten. "This is the largest command," General Heintzelman continued, "which I have at my disposal and about the best turnout I can make for you. However, it is with deep appreciation for your many and long efforts and as a wish for your future success in outside fields."

General Taylor was a son of the late Stephen Gale Taylor, once president of Adelphi College in Brooklyn, and of Mary Cobb Taylor. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and had recently been elected commander of the New York branch of the Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War.

Funeral services were held on Thursday, December 26th, at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, and were attended by many of his old associates in the New York National Guard. Distinguished among those present were:

Maj. Gen. John T. Byrne, Ret., Brig. Generals John T. Phelan, William Ottmann, William J. Costigan, Ret., John F. Daniells, R.L., Colonel Wm. R. Wright (representing Major General Wm. N. Haskell), Colonel Wm. A. Taylor (representing Governor H. Lehman), Colonels Mills Miller, Bryer H. Pendry, Edward E. Gauche, Lieut. Colonel Pelham St. George Bissell, O.R.C., and Major T. J. Oakley Rhineland, Ret.

Colonel Charles Haskell Morrow

By MAJOR JAMES W. CURTIS

Regimental Adjutant 28th Infantry



"He possessed that sacred fire of leadership, that inspiration and imagination which prompted great deeds and stimulated the best efforts of his subordinates."

27th United States Infantry from May, 1918, to April, 1920, during which time he organized the Siberian Expeditionary Force in the City of Manila. He commanded the 27th United States Infantry in conjunction with the Japanese Army in the capture of Habarorsk and the campaign along the Amur River. During the trying period in Siberia from May, 1919, to January, 1920, when Austrian and German prisoners of war were being evacuated through Siberia and the Russian and Japanese situation was very tense, Colonel Morrow was appointed to command the important Lake Baikal Sector. He filled the position with distinction, and his tact and sound judgment contributed to a large degree to the success of that difficult operation.

RETURNING from Siberia, he was appointed Senior Instructor for the Kentucky National Guard, which position he filled until 1925; and then he was made Senior Instructor for the Organized Reserves of the State of Kentucky and served as such until 1930. After a Refresher Course at Fort Benning Infantry School, he was assigned to command the 28th United States Infantry on June 1st, 1930, and commanded that regiment until the time of his death.

Colonel Morrow was a man of action. Arriving at Fort Niagara on June 1st, 1930, he found an outlet for his energies in the Old Fort, neglected for a century and rapidly falling into decay. The restoration was his chosen work, and it was only a man of his enthusiasm and driving power who could have carried it through to a successful conclusion. He lived to see its completion. The job is well done, and it will forever remain a monument to his untiring perseverance, ingenuity and energy. It is one of the finest examples of restoration in the United States, and will always be a monument to peace along the border, and an historical institute where classes of future citizens may find a treasure house of early American and Colonial History.

Colonel Morrow was decorated by the Government of the United States with the Distinguished Service Medal for distinguished service in Siberia; by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Sacred Treasure of Japan; by the Government of Russia with the Cross of Vladimir; and by the Republic of France he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm.

(Continued on page 21)

COLONEL CHARLES HASKELL MORROW was born in the blue grass section of Kentucky, November 30, 1877. He came of a long line of distinguished soldiers and statesmen. Colonel T. Z. Morrow, his father, was a Veteran of the Civil War and one of a small group who organized the Republican Party in Kentucky. His twin brother, Edwin P. Morrow, was a former Governor of Kentucky and later served the national government with great distinction in many positions of high trust.

Colonel Morrow's military career started as a Second Lieutenant in the First Kentucky Volunteers (Louisville Legion). He was a member of the Miles Expedition to Porto Rica during the Spanish-American War. He served as Lieutenant of Volunteers in the Philippine Insurrection from 1899 to the close of the Insurrection in 1901, when he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the 18th United States Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, 18th United States Infantry in January, 1902, and Captain, 18th United States Infantry in March, 1911. From 1903 to 1909, he was on detail as Captain in the Philippine Scouts, commanding Borongan, Samar. From January, 1916-1917, he served in the Philippine Islands, taking part in the Pulajan and Morro Insurrections. During 1917-1918, he was second in command of the 15th United States Infantry in Tientsin, China. He commanded the

New Chief of National Guard Bureau

**Major General A. E. Blanding Who Commanded
53rd Brig., 27th Divn., in France, Leaves Florida
N. G. to Accept New Post**

MAJOR GENERAL ALBERT HAZEN BLANDING, who led New York troops of the 53rd Brigade, 27th Division, in the breaking of the Hindenburg Line and was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal for his command of that unit throughout all its active operations in France, has been appointed Chief of the National Guard Bureau of the War Department, it was announced at Army headquarters on Governors Island. He succeeds Major General George E. Leach, of Minnesota, who recently completed his four-year term.

The new National Guard Chief has been in command of the 31st Division, Florida National Guard. He was born in Lyons, Iowa, November 8, 1876, and moved to Florida with his parents two years later. He served in the Florida National Guard during the Spanish American War and until the World War. As a brigadier general, National Army, he sailed for France in April, 1918, in command of the 185th Infantry Brigade, 93rd Provisional Division, and three days after landing was sent to the front with the French 16th Infantry Division.

After serving with the American Second and 32nd Divisions, he was ordered to the 27th (New York) Division to command the 53rd Brigade, taking over on the night of August 30th with the brigade in the line in Dickebusch Lake sector between Ypres and Mt. Kemmel, Belgium. He commanded the troops of this New York Division which were used in the taking of Vierstraat Ridge and in the assault of Wytschaete Ridge August 31st to September 2nd, 1918.

The casualties in the 53rd Brigade during the Vierstraat

Ridge battle were 349 killed, wounded, and gassed, while 47 prisoners, 63 machine guns, 11 Minnenwerfers and 1 piece field artillery were also captured.

With the 27th Division he went from there to the Somme Area and commanded the troops used in the preliminary attack on the Hindenburg Line, September 27, 1918. In the main attack he commanded the 53rd Brigade on September 29 and on the afternoon of that day was placed in command of all the Infantry of the 27th Division.

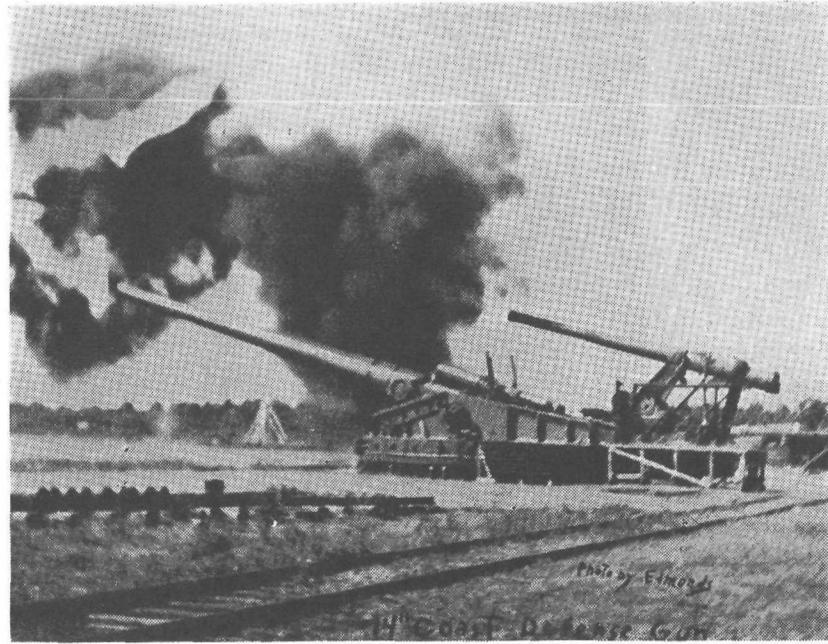
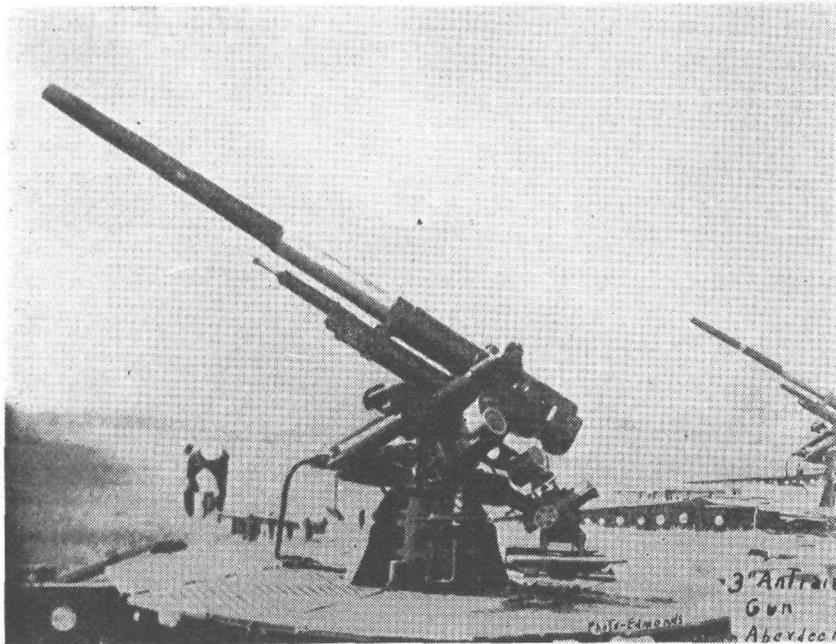
General Blanding commanded his brigade in the advance after the breaking of the Hindenburg Line to the vicinity of Le Cateau, including the Battle of the La Selle River, October 17-22, 1918.

On the final withdrawal of the 27th Division from the line, he was ordered to command the 184th Brigade of the 92nd Division. General Blanding joined it November 2, 1918, near Pont à Mousson, opposite Metz, being in the line there at the declaration of the Armistice. He relinquished command of this brigade in Brest, France, in February, 1919, and returned to the United States as troop commander on the U.S.S. *President Grant* with part of the 41st Division and casuals.

The citation with the Distinguished Service Medal awarded General Blanding reads:

"For services while commanding general of the 53rd Infantry Brigade of the 27th Division throughout the entire period of active operations."

He also received a Divisional citation from Headquarters, 27th Division, and a citation from G.H.Q., A.E.F.



Another Aberdeen Story

But this time from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland. Sgt. Charles E. Edmonds, Co. I, 14th Infantry (Flushing, L. I.), went down there with six officers and men of that company and took the above photographs of the 3" Anti-Aircraft gun (left) and the Big Boom of a 14" Coast Defence gun.

Soviet Invasion By Parachute

By

EDMOND C. FLEMING

*Reprinted by courtesy of
"THE RESERVE OFFICER"*

RUSSIAN grand maneuvers last year were held in the vicinity of Kiev, in the Ukraine, which is Russia's granary, close to the "bourgeois countries" of Western Europe, as Russia terms them. A study of the map will suggest to you the strategic position of Kiev both as the site of one of Russia's greatest airdromes and as the center of an area of maneuvers that were apparently more for the purpose of proving the technical and tactical uses of the latest machines of war rather than for the solution of tactical problems in the field.

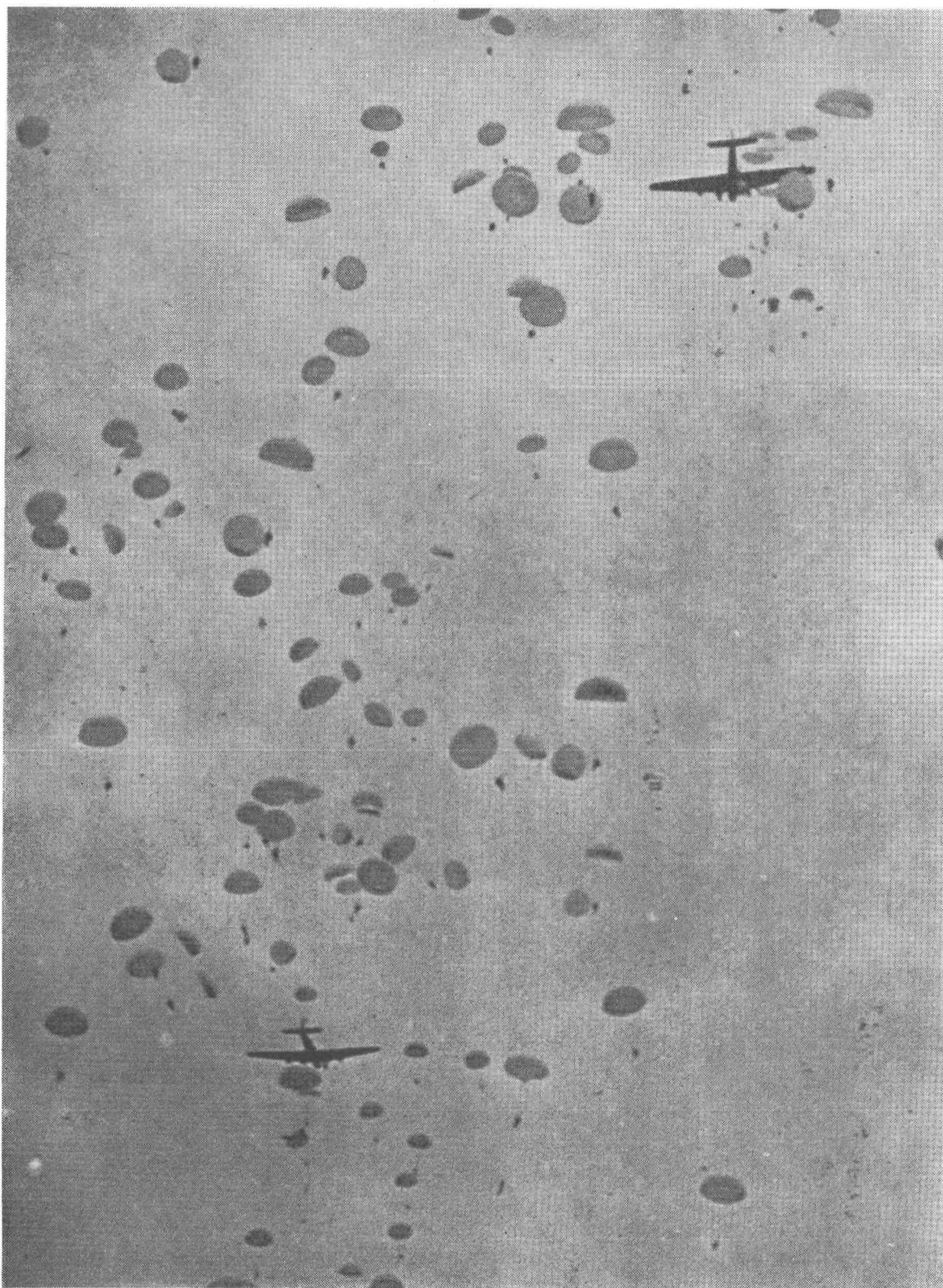
The maneuvers, which lasted four days, were attended by Marshal Voroshilov, People's Commissar of Defense, and Tuchatchevski, his assistant; by Jegorov, Chief of the General Staff, and by Budjonny, Chief of Cavalry.

The REDS, who were the defenders, were commanded by Jakir, the Chief of the Kiev Military District, while the BLUES, who constituted the attacking forces, were commanded by Dubovici, the Chief of the Charkov Military District.

The entire maneuvers consisted of a series of well organized situations employing the most modern means of offense in great massed attacks. On one occasion it is reported that 1,200 tanks were employed in a single attack.

Both air fleets were active night and day, scouting, bombing and transporting troops. On one of the days probably the most spectacular event ever staged at any maneuvers was launched. Early in the morning aerial reconnaissances were made by both sides.

About 9 a.m. the BLUES sent an aerial landing party into the REDS' rear. On signal a mass leap with parachutes took place. On that occasion, it has been reported, the number of troops jumping with rifles was 1,200. (*The Daily Telegraph* [London] correspondent reported that the Russian War Commissar, Marshal Voroshilov, declared later that during the autumn maneuvers "1,200 armed



Wide-World Photo

A Dramatic Soviet Innovation

Above are some of the 1,200 fully armed Russian infantrymen shortly after they had jumped simultaneously from squadrons of large transport planes. They landed on "enemy" territory and were reinforced, forty minutes later, by 2,500 more armed jumpers.

parachute jumpers landed simultaneously on Kiev Airdrome and 2,500 more followed within the next 40 minutes. In another display not shown to the visiting Generals 1,800 men landed together and 5,700 more shortly afterwards.") They immediately took up fighting formations and went forward.

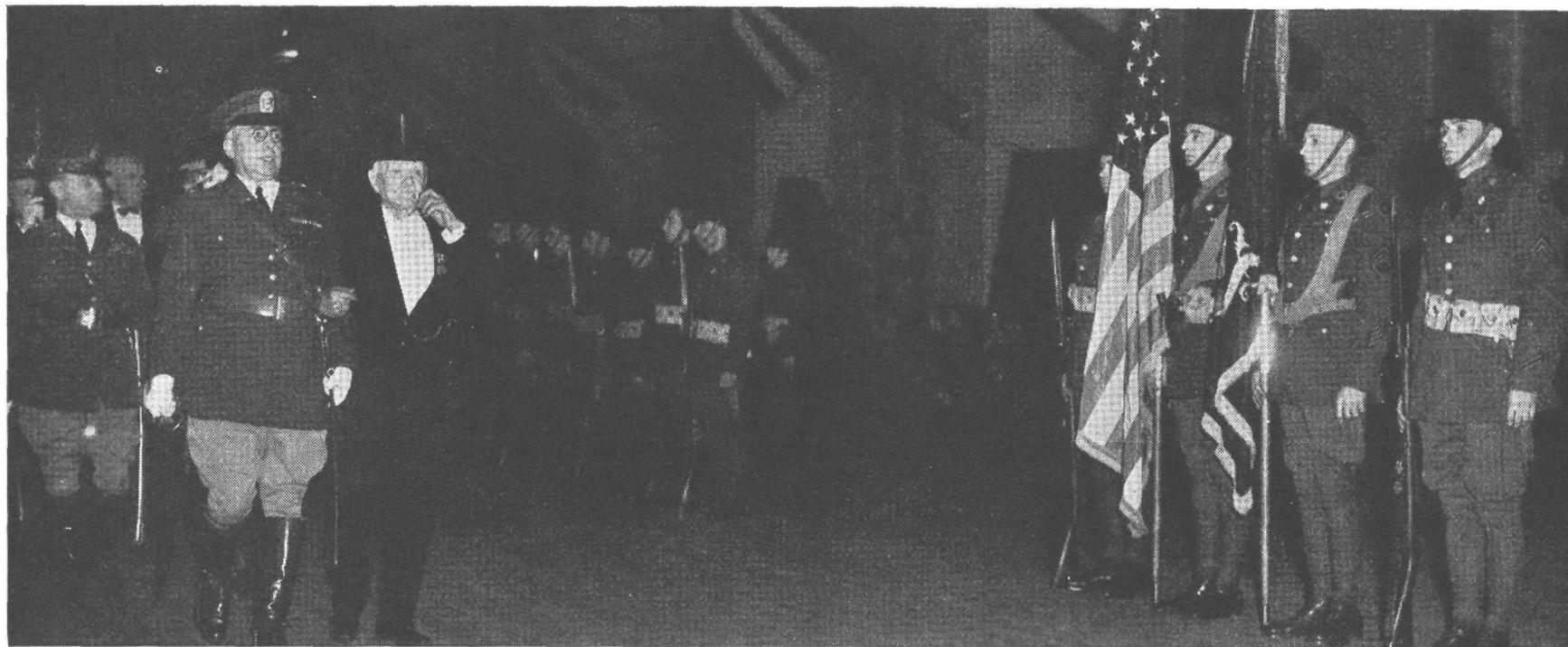
They engaged the forces hastily thrown out by the REDS and in a short time were in possession of the airdrome, whereupon another larger

body of troops was landed from the air by means of parachutes. This number was reported to have been 2,500.

This theatrical venture failed, however, against the superior RED motorized infantry and cavalry with tanks and armored cars. Before evening the BLUES' parachute force had been subjugated and the operations were resumed in the main direction.

Just before the termination of the

(Continued on page 23)



Colonel Donner and Major General Parker at the Diamond Jubilee Review

Tenth Infantry's Diamond Jubilee

By MAJOR CLARENCE S. MARTIN, O.D., S.S.

THE Tenth Regiment, Infantry, New York National Guard, observed its seventy-fifth anniversary at its headquarters in the State Armory in Albany, Saturday night, December 28, 1935. It was by far the most elaborate affair of its kind ever to have taken place in that city.

Colonel Willard H. Donner and the officers of the Albany Battalion, who had charge of the affair, left nothing undone which should have been done to make the Diamond Jubilee of this old regiment the outstanding military event of the past three-quarters of a century in the Capitol District.

The actual Organization Day for the regiment was December 29th but as that date fell on Sunday it was decided to hold the festivities in connection with the celebration on the 28th.

At 6:30 in the evening one hundred and fifty present and past officers of the regiment sat down to a most delicious dinner in the mess hall of the armory. Those at the head table were Colonel Donner, Major General Amasa J. Parker, Jr., Brigadier General Walter G. Robinson, The Adjutant General, representing Governor Herbert H. Lehman; Brigadier General Walter A. Delamater, 87th Brigade, New York City, representing Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard; Brigadier General Ransom H. Gillett, Colonel Bernard W. Kearney, commanding the 53d Brigade; Colonel Charles N. Morgan, 121st Cavalry; Colonel Ames T. Brown, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel Odgen J. Ross, 105th Infantry; Major James F. Rooney, 102d Medical Regiment; Major Clarence S. Martin, Ordnance Department; Major William F. Toole, Executive Officer, 53d Brigade; Frank E. Cooley, Past Department Commander, G.A.R.; John W. Hayes, Civil War Veteran; Captain James E. Roach, United Spanish War Veterans; Captain Roland J.

An account of the spectacular celebrations that were held in Albany on this occasion and a brief sketch of this famous up-state regiment's brilliant peace and war-time record.

Easton, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Edward N. Scheibling, State Commander, American Legion; Harold A. Danielson, Disabled War Veterans.

Three very pleasing events took place during the dinner. One was the announcement by Colonel Donner that there would be no speech-

making and the other two the presentation of a handsome basket of roses from the officers of the 105th Infantry, of Troy, to the officers of the 10th Infantry and the presentation of a gold watch, suitably engraved, by the officers of the Tenth to its commanding officer, Colonel Donner. This latter presentation was a complete surprise to the recipient and he was so affected by the gift that he could not make a speech and was only able to get out a "I thank you."

The big drill hall of the armory, which has a seating capacity of more than 2,000, was crowded to its utmost by former members of the regiment and their wives, and the wives, mothers and sweethearts of the present members of the regiment. The drill shed had been elaborately decorated with the National colors, red, white and blue, with the American flag predominating, with special lighting effects to bring out the beauty of the decorations.

THE reviewing officer for the Review was Major General Amasa J. Parker, Jr., ninety-three years old, who was the colonel of the regiment in 1877. His staff consisted of those who were at the speaker's table during the dinner. After the review the battalion left the floor to change from field to full dress uniforms and during the interval one of the most striking events of the evening occurred—a review of the former members of the regiment by General Walter G. Robinson. These old veterans of the organization, more than five hundred of them, fell in line in the companies to which they had belonged in the days gone by and headed by the Tenth

Infantry Band, passed the reviewing officer with just as much pep in their stride and with just as good lines as did the youngsters of the Battalion a few minutes before.

Having changed their uniforms the battalion, under command of Major Howard P. Paddock, went through an evening parade, the parade being taken by Colonel Donner and his staff, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel Patrick H. Clune, Executive Officer; Captain Charles H. Drake, Adjutant; Major George W. Teachout, U.S.A., D.O.L.; Major Thomas C. Dedell, Third Battalion, Utica; Major Charles T. O'Neill, Second Battalion, Binghamton; Major Louis H. Clark, Plans and Training Officer; Captain John J. Conners, Jr., Assistant Plans and Training Officer; Captain Arthur T. Norris, Supply Officer, and Major A. L. Olshansky, Medical Department.

As the regimental musicians sounded the last note of retreat a small cannon in the armory was fired, the battalion was brought to the "present" and on the first note of the National Anthem all lights in the drill hall were turned off, with the exception of a spot light that was focused on the American flag which had been suspended from the roof of the building and which was slowly lowered as the band played the anthem, the lights being turned on again at the last note. It was a most pleasing and spectacular sight.

ANOTHER feature of the ceremonies was the presentation of the battle flags and Regimental colors which were actually carried by the regiment as the 177th New York Volunteers in the Civil War, as the First New York Volunteers in the Spanish-American War and the Fifty-First Pioneer Infantry during the World War.

When the battalion had been formed these flags were advanced across the floor of the armory, and placed in standards where they remained during the ceremonies. The flags of the Civil War, loaned by the Bureau of War Records in the Capitol and wrapped in cellophane, were carried by two members of Company D dressed in the Highland kilts which was the uniform of the Albany Scotch Light Infantry from which the company descends prior to the Civil War; the color guard being dressed in the present-day uniform of the National Guard; the Spanish-American War flags were carried by Master Sergeant William F. Kyle, of the Tenth, and Master

Sergeant William S. Fredenrich, 53d Brigade, who were both members of the Tenth during that war, and who wore the uniform of 1898; the color bearers for the World War flags were Sergeant John Mitchell, Company E, Binghamton, and Sergeant Richards Roberts, Company L, Utica, who carried the colors of the First Regiment over the Rhine River at Coblenz when that regiment went into Germany as a part of the American Army of Occupation in 1918. As the battalion stood at "present" the flags were returned to headquarters after the ceremonies.

While the big drill shed floor was given over to dancing after the ceremonies, the music being furnished by the Tenth Regiment band, the great majority of the veterans and their ladies went to the different company rooms where buffet lunches were served while the officers, past and present, were entertained in the quarters of Colonel Donner.

Another feature in connection with the celebration was the publication of a history of the regiment under the title "Seventy-Five Years with the Tenth Regiment, Infantry, N.G.N.Y." The author of the book is Major Clarence S. Martin, Ordnance Department, State Staff, who served with the New York National Guard during the Spanish-American War, the trip to the Mexican Border in 1916 and with the Twenty-Seventh Division during the World War and who is fully conversant with the events in the New York National Guard between 1898 and 1935.

THE Tenth Regiment was organized by Adjutant General Frederick Townsend, December 29, 1860. The original Tenth Regiment had been in New York City and had been ordered disbanded. The Seventy-Sixth Regiment which General Townsend had organized in Albany in 1855 was in a bad way and on December 26, 1860, General Townsend ordered its disbandment and muster out of service with the exception of Company B (Washington Continentals, Company B, of which the General was the second captain and in which he started his military career) which was transferred to the Twenty-Ninth Regiment of Saratoga County.

On December 29th, when he issued the order creating

(Continued on page 20)



At the Tenth Infantry's Seventy-fifth Anniversary

Major General Amasa J. Parker, Jr., 93 years old, former colonel of the 10th Infantry, was the reviewing officer. Beside him sits Colonel W. H. Donner, commanding the regiment, and (left) Colonel Bernard W. Kearney, 105th Infantry.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE WEEK

NATIONAL defense is more than a scheme of physical military preparedness; it is a national frame of mind, a sturdy fact-facing consciousness that the provision of an adequate defense system is the right and duty of a people and that lasting peace will rest with those who neither provoke other nations nor fear them.

No national defense-minded person has any quarrel with sincere peace groups. Every sane-thinking man or woman in the world desires peace and the right for each individual, each group, and each nation to live its own life, without interference and interfering with none. On the other hand, it is plain that those who plan for peace must have their feet securely on the ground. No group can really be classed as pacifistic which denies the necessity for adequate forces for our own defense and which would seek to disarm America in the face of a world unwilling to reduce armaments in the interest of peace.

In this country today are roughly speaking three groups of persons: those who vaunt visionary ideas of peace through total disarmament; those who believe in an adequate national defense, and lastly, those who have not really given the question of our national security more than a passing thought.

It is to reach the understanding of this last group that the Reserve Officers' Association is sponsoring National Defense Week, for which the period February 12 to 22, 1936, has been set aside. "Millions of American citizens," *The Reserve Officer* states in its current issue, "stand ready to support National Defense in adequate measure; they need only be given the facts, honestly and sincerely, and that is the purpose of National Defense Week and

the responsibility of the Reserve Officers' Association."

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Washington, D.C., in his memorandum to all Adjutants General of all States, reminds them that "it has been customary in the past for the National Guard to cooperate with the Reserve Officers' Association in every way possible to insure the success of this occasion with mutual benefit to both of these important components of the National Defense," and goes on to request all unit commanders "to lend their support to this important celebration which will, among other things, focus public attention on the Army of the United States, and establish in the minds of the people the common interests of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves."

The need for adequate defense measures are best summed up in the words of General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, United States Army: "Past history and history now in the making convincingly demonstrate the fate of nations which do not adequately prepare themselves to preserve their existence. It is most fitting, therefore, that we devote this period to a definite examination of our own situation in an endeavor to place our house in order against the possibility, which I trust may be remote, of any future emergency."

IN corroboration of the foregoing, we should like to set forth here a quotation from a letter addressed to the President of the N.G.A. of the State of New York by Mr. Earl F. Campbell, New York Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In accepting the President's invitation to attend the banquet during the convention at Syracuse, Mr. Campbell wrote: "As you know, one of the cardinal principles of our organization is an adequate national defense. A part of the adequate national defense, of course, is the proper equipment and personnel allowance for the National Guard. We stand ever ready and willing to assist the National Guard Association in any way we can to increase the efficiency of the Guard in every respect."

A vast publicity program is being organized and the sponsors are availing themselves of every possible outlet—the radio, news reels, press, schools and churches, patriotic observances, etc.—to deliver their message to the nation. There will be an opportunity during this period for every American citizen to inform himself of the military and naval needs of our country and of the progress being made to meet these requirements.

In closing, we should again like to quote *The Reserve Officer* which states: "We may be secure in the knowledge that, contrary to pacifist arguments, we are not dupes for those who they declare desire to force war upon the United States for economic reasons or a desire for profit. We stand for universal conscription of industry and manpower in the event of an emergency, with favors and immunity for none. Actually the full achievement of our plan for adequate defense will only result in a most modest establishment when it is compared with that of other nations of the world and when consideration is given to our national wealth and the low comparative cost of the insurance which the desired defense affords to that wealth."

The Reserve Officers Association deserves the goodwill and support of all right thinking citizens who realize that, in this imperfect world, a good army and navy is the best insurance against the catastrophe of war.

Command Is An Art

Extracts from a lecture delivered by General King at the Cavalry School on April 3, 1924. Reprinted by courtesy of the Signal Corps Bulletin.

By the late Major General EDWARD L. KING, U.S.A.

Former Chief of Staff, 28th Division, A. E. F.

“COMMAND carries with it not only personal and other qualities which enable a commander to maintain his prestige, size up the situation, and arrive at proper and logical conclusions, but it involves also a knowledge of the workings of the several subdivisions of the organization, as well as ability to make the greatest possible use of this organization. We all admire leaders, but command goes beyond that, and while including leadership as a very necessary part of command, includes also executive, organizational, and administrative capacity.

“Many men who are good advisers lack the necessary qualities to reach proper decisions. Others, while making good decisions, forget that they have subordinates and try to attend to all the details themselves. Still others conceive but fail to have necessary details worked out. These are failings which command must avoid.

“General-staff officers, within their own limits, do and should exercise command functions. A general-staff officer should possess the qualities of a commander. He is a part of the command and should make himself a part of the commander. He may, on his own initiative, have to act for the commander, and hence he must possess the same attitude as the commander. In carrying out his duties the staff officer is and must be bound by the limitations which are properly placed upon his authority.

“Command is an art. Art makes use of rules but it transcends all rules. It is governed, however, by principles. Science is knowledge reduced to law and combined in a system. Art relates to something to be done; science to something to be known. Science is the servant of art and is inspired by it.

“Personal qualifications of a commander are important and manifold. He must, first of all, have character. With this character must go many other qualities. Among these may be mentioned knowledge of his profession, with a proper amount of intelligence to enable him to utilize this knowledge. We have all seen men who were educated beyond their intelligence, sometimes known as ‘bright damn fools.’ These are not commanders.

“One of the best-known sayings of the late Colonel Henderson is that the art of command, whether the force be large or small, is the art of dealing with human nature; and in his book, *The Science of War*, Colonel Henderson reminds

us that we have to deal in war not so much with numbers and arms and maneuvers, as with human nature. Napoleon said that he found in the study of the great campaigns not merely a record of marches and maneuvers, and the use of entrenchments, but a complete study of human nature under the conditions that exist in war; human nature affected by discipline, by fear, by need of food, by the weight of responsibility, and by patriotism.

“Commanders, whose daily work it is to govern men, must realize and be guided by this axiom: Soldiers, when organized in companies and battalions, think and act differently than they think and act as isolated individuals, for the essential distinction between a body of soldiers and a crowd of men is that the former are trained together to act under one leader, so that the group—it may be a platoon, it may be a battalion—develops a vitality of its own and has mind and spirit separate and different from those of its members. The psychology of the platoon or battalion must no more be neglected than the psychology of the individual soldier.

“I was once impressed by a statement that the successful commander was a man who ‘had seven parts common sense and one part dope, and that the best the educational system of the army could do for a man was to give him the dope with the chance to utilize it with common sense.’ Only the Lord himself can supply the common sense.”



Photo by Associated Press

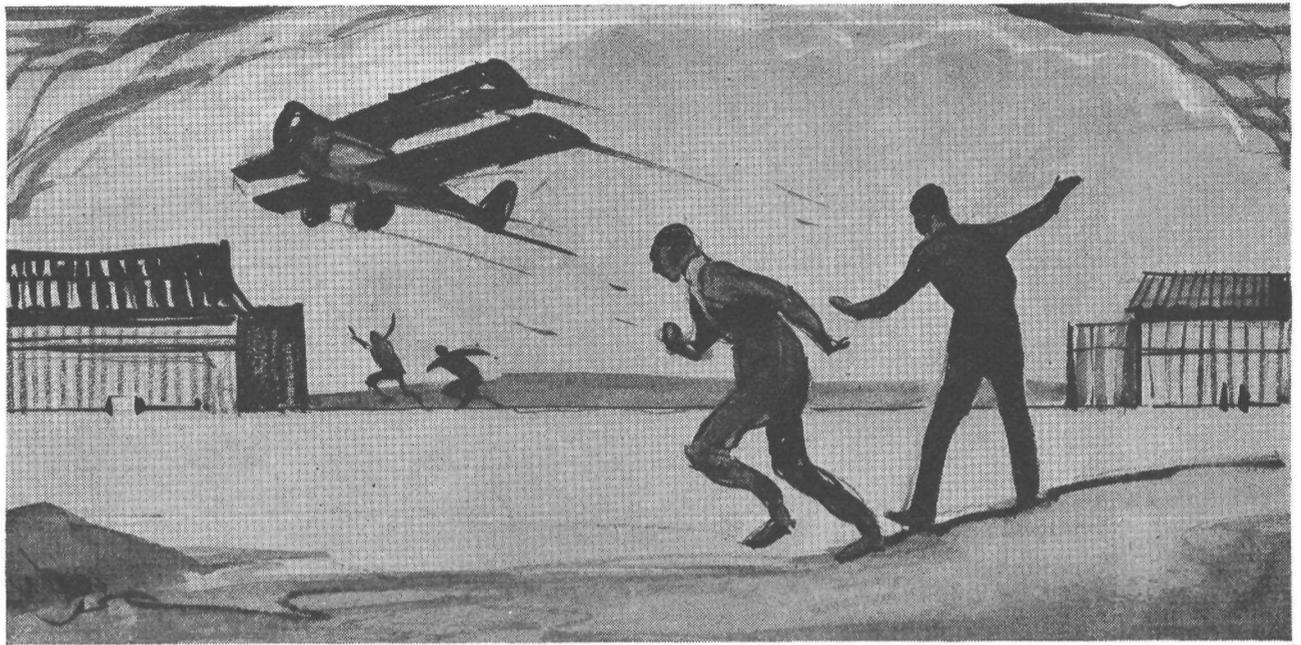
Italian machine gunners waiting for their target on a bare Abyssinian mountain side.

At Grips ..in the.. Sky with ..Death..

By

LT. H. LATANE LEWIS II

Reprinted by courtesy of
"U. S. AIR SERVICES"



"The plane came in to an awkward landing on the wrong runway."

Illustrations by George Gray.

ABOARD the Navy airplane tender *Jason* there is a shaggy-haired mongrel that is the ship's mascot. No pedigreed blue ribbon winner is he—just a dawg—but if he could talk he could tell the tale of a thrilling air rescue in dangerous tropical seas. The hero of the incident is Lieut. Comdr. John J. Ballentine, commanding officer of Torpedo Squadron Two.

"Bally," as Commander Ballentine is known throughout the service, was attached to the *Jason* at the time. Together with several other airplane tenders, the *Jason* had gone down to the Sulu Sea in the Philippines for maneuvers, where the climate is ideal for flying.

One balmy morning she was lying off the coast of Zamboanga, where, according to the old Navy ballad, "the monkeys have no tails, they were bitten off by whales." Bally climbed into a fast scouting plane and took off. He lumbered up through the morning sunshine several thousand feet. Below him the tropical islands were spread out like a green fairyland with pink coral reefs jutting out under the transparent water.

As he cruised farther and farther away from the tender, he passed over the Basilan Straits, one of the most dangerous bodies of water in the world with a swift, treacherous current lashing it into a white fury. Bally looked down at the seething caldron of waves and foam and was thankful that his engine was droning along smoothly. A forced landing here would probably mean disaster and the water was infested with sharks.

Suddenly, something attracted his attention. Bally banked the big ship up on her side and swung around for a better view. Far below him in the turbulent water there was an object—and it was alive and struggling. It looked like a man.

NOT an instant did Bally hesitate. He cut the gun and started down in a fast glide. As he came lower he saw that it was a dog, fighting gamely but obviously exhausted.

He was out of sight of the nearest land and was good for only a few more strokes. He seemed to sense the presence of help, for as the plane circled just a few feet above him he raised his head appealingly.

It was too much for Bally's kind-hearted nature. He

The bird which does the most talking, the parrot, does the least flying, and stories of life and death, of danger and heroism, such as are recounted here, seldom get into our daily papers. The Air Service, as a rule, fears publicity more than forced landings.

headed down for a landing in the swirling churning turmoil of water. With superb skill, he leveled off just above the surface and let the plane settle down easily right beside the dog.

Then he crawled out on the float while the frail plane was tossed about like a chip. It was ticklish business. One misstep and he would be overboard and caught in the merciless grip of the current himself. As the plane drifted near the dog, he reached out and dragged him aboard. The little fellow lay panting and exhausted. He had evidently been struggling in the water for a long time.

Bally lifted him into the cockpit and took off. He flew back to the *Jason* and landed alongside. His brother officers were astonished when he came aboard carrying the wettest, most miserable puppy they had ever seen.

The dog was soon revived, however, and was immediately adopted as mascot. He is a real veteran of the sea and is still aboard the *Jason*. To this day, no one knows how he got out there in the straits so far from land.

THE history of our Army and Navy flying services is full of such courageous incidents, but outside the little circle of air people they are seldom heard of. As Wilbur Wright said many years ago, the bird which does the most talking, the parrot, does the least flying.

Another incident which is probably unparalleled in the history of aviation took place at San Diego not long ago and resulted in the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to a man who is not a flyer. Corporal Hilmer N. Torner, an operations clerk, had taken off on a routine practice flight with a Marine Corps pilot. He had only been up in an airplane several times before and had never touched the controls. They filled the cockpit all about him like gadgets in a Goldberg cartoon. He had only a vague idea of how they worked.

But that was not his job. Let the pilot worry about that! This was just a joy ride and he settled himself comfortably in his cockpit to watch the California scenery.

North Island, 2,000 feet below, was sliding beneath the wings of the plane. Torner could pick out Camp Kearney and Rockwell Field basking in the afternoon sunshine. Suddenly they tipped crazily up on end and came gyrating towards the plane. The wind sounded like a steam whistle and the engine speeded up with a roar like thunder.

Closer and closer rushed the ground until it was only a few seconds away. Why didn't the pilot pull out? Torner waited anxiously. Then he realized that the pilot was not going to pull out—that the plane was completely out of control. He stooped up in his cockpit and prepared to jump. Hurriedly his mind ran over the directions he had heard for using a parachute.

Just before bailing out, he cast a glance at the pilot. To his horror he saw that the pilot had fainted and was slumped forward on the controls, locking the stick and rudder. To jump meant certain death for the other man.

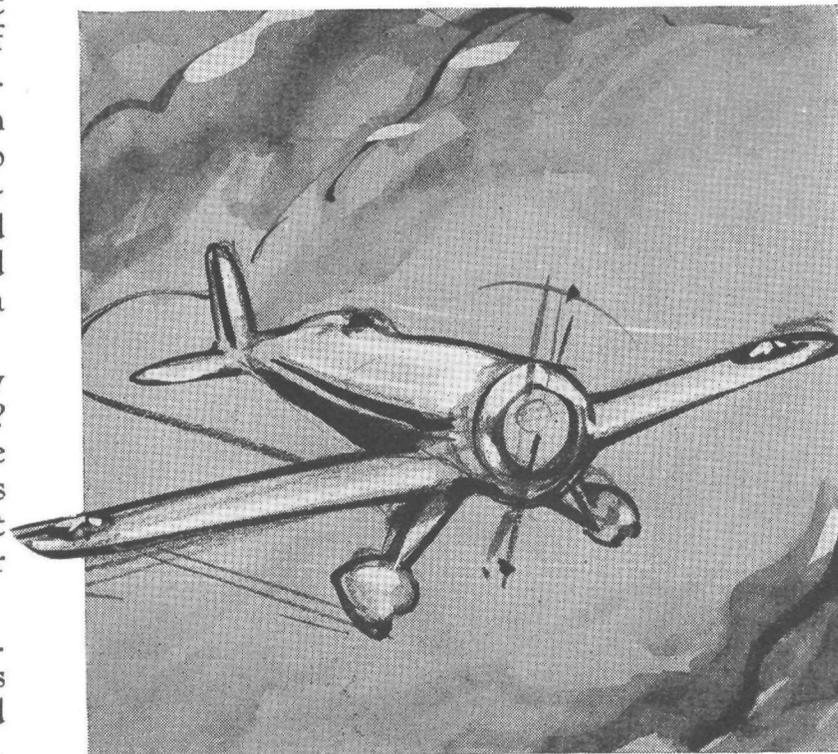
TORNER crawled out of his cockpit while the earth whirled up at dizzying speed, seized the lifeless body of the pilot and struggled to get him away from the controls. As he fell clear of them, Torner grasped the stick and rudder, which were stiff and sluggish from the terrific speed, and attempted to bring the plane out of its mad plunge. Just before it would have crashed, he managed to stop the spin and to bring the nose up in level flight.

Now the problem was, how to land? The pilot was still "out" cold, and Torner saw that he would have to bring the plane down himself. His predicament was as bad as that of the automobile novice who forgot how to stop. Torner wisely decided to climb up to a safe altitude and feel out the controls until he learned how they worked.

Army pilots at Rockwell Field watched the Navy plane insolently slipping and skidding about the sky right over their buildings. They were indignant. It looked as if the Navy were flagrantly thumbing its nose at the Army. Finally the plane came in to awkward landing on the wrong runway and they ran over to demand the reason for such maneuvers. When they reached the plane, Torner had the pilot stretched out under a wing and was giving him first aid. Had it not been for Torner's presence of mind, his awakening would probably have been in another world.

ONE of the most tragic and courageous acts in the history of the Air Corps was performed by the youthful Lieut. Bob Moor, who was awarded after his death the Distinguished Flying Cross. Moor had been sent to Michigan as instructor to the National Guard Air unit. He had whipped his men into excellent form and was justly proud of them. One day he took two of the pilots up for a practice flight. The three olive drab ships were flying in tight formation, wingtip to wingtip. Moor was piloting the leading plane and riding behind him in the gunner's cockpit was an enlisted man.

The air was rough. Every so often a tricky current would hit one of the planes and it would stagger for an instant and then level off as its pilot regained control. It kept the men constantly alert. But for this slight



swaying now and then the entire formation was flying as one plane.

Moor had led the little group high above the checkerboard of fields of the Michigan hills when a severe bump suddenly threw one of the ships violently against him. There was a melée of splintering wood and tearing fabric as the wing of the other plane tore away his tail assembly. His faltered an instant, like a wounded bird, and then went plunging down out of control.

Moor turned and signaled to the enlisted man to jump, but he had been thrown to the bottom of the cockpit by the shock of the collision and was unconscious. There was nothing Moor could do to revive him. He couldn't even reach him. The big plane was wallowing through the air faster and faster toward earth and destruction. Moor's face tensed. He would not abandon ship and leave a helpless man aboard.

Gradually, the passenger regained consciousness. "Jump! We're out of control!" Moor called frantically. "Hurry!" The man was dazed and frightened. He wouldn't budge.

"Bail out!" Moor pleaded. "You'll be killed." The soldier looked at him groggily. "Unbuckle your belt—quick!"

THE soldier was too frightened to jump. He just sat huddled in the cockpit. Moor looked down. There was still a chance to save himself. He could get clear of that flying coffin and easily have his chute open in time to break his fall. Yet he would not desert his passenger. He fought the controls desperately to keep the plane right side up and give the man a better chance to escape.

The plane had fallen to within about 300 feet of the ground and Moor was still shouting directions and begging the soldier to jump, when he finally obeyed.

He got out all right and his chute opened normally, but it was too late for Moor to save himself. There was a crash that could be heard for miles away as the plane plowed into the ground with terrific force and half buried itself. Under the tangled head of wreckage, still gripping the controls in his shattered cockpit, lay the broken body of the gallant pilot.

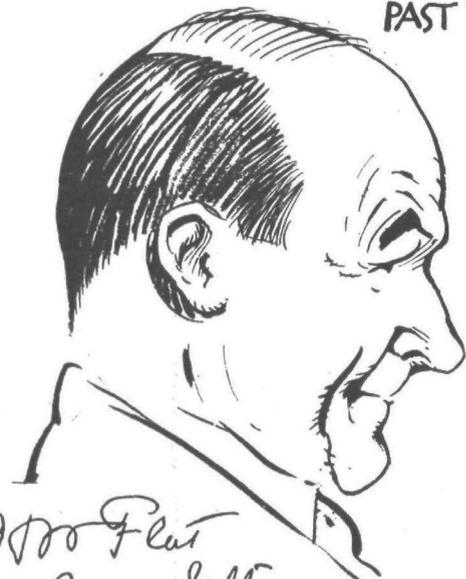


Wm H Haskell
MAJOR GENERAL HASKELL
CONGRATULATED ALL N.Y.N.G. OFFICERS
UPON IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING
PAST YEAR



MANY BATTLES
WERE FOUGHT AND
WON IN THE LOBBY
AND CORRIDORS OF THE HOTEL!

The
**59TH ANNUAL
 CONVENTION**
**NEW YORK
 NATIONAL GUARD
 ASSOCIATION**
 SYRACUSE NEW YORK
 JANUARY 17TH 18TH 1936
 SKETCHES BY
 GEORGE GRAY



Col Ingham
OUR GENIAL SENIOR REGULAR ARMY
INSTRUCTOR FOUGHT THE FIRST ARMY
MANEUVERS ALL THROUGH AGAIN!



GENERAL HASKELL — AT THE MORNING SESSION
IN WHICH THE NATIONAL GUARD HAD PLACED THE
OF THE RELIEF AUTHORITIES



*Brig. Gen. Walter Robinson
The Adjutant General*
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL — AFTER ONE YEAR
IN OFFICE — LOOKED YOUNGER THAN EVER!



REAR ADMIRAL LACKEY
SENTIMENT OF THE N
IN — "GLAD TO BE A

THE INDIAN WITC
OF THE 102ND REG
WORE FULL CHER

CHIEF
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Staff
20th Co. 27th Div

OF STAFF — AND
ELECTED PRESIDENT
NATIONAL GUARD
ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

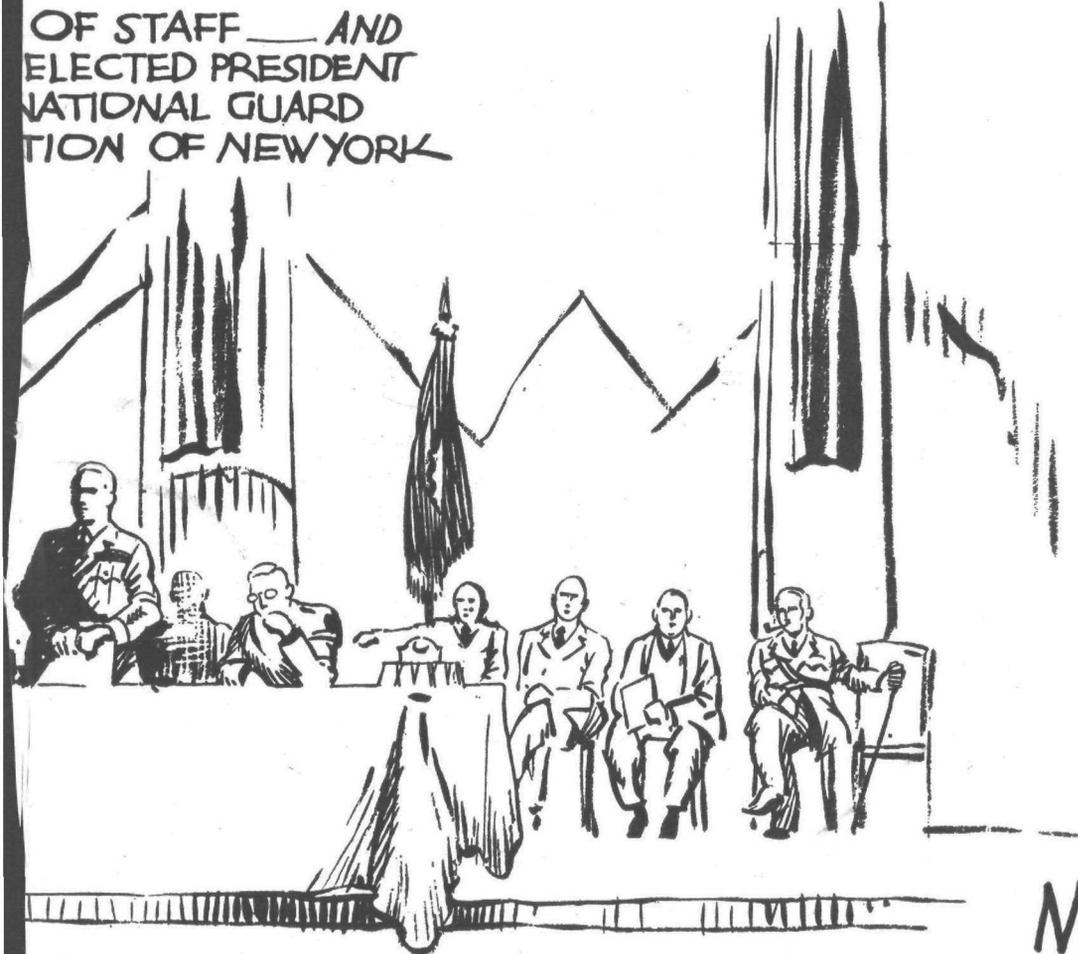


THEY KEPT "THE CAISSONS
ROLLING ALONG!"



50th Div
Colonel Q.M.C.
Art. Adjutant General

NONE MORE WELCOME
THAN THE ASSISTANT
ADJUTANT GENERAL!



— SPOKE OF THE GENEROUS WAY
FOR ARMORIES AT THE DISPOSAL



Major General

MAJOR GENERAL RECKORD
OF MARYLAND — FORMER PRESIDENT,
NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF
THE UNITED STATES

VOICED THE
VAL MILITIA
DARD, SIR!"

DOCTORS
MENT
OKEE REGALIA!



BUFFALO
IN 1937!

ANOTHER GREAT CONVENTION

(Continued from page 5)

and innovation during the past year was the participation of the N.Y.N.G. in the First Army maneuvers at Pine Camp. The advantages and disadvantages of such large scale maneuvers he had set forth in his editorials in the GUARDSMAN and there was little he wished to add to those remarks. But he reminded the delegates that the National Guard's principal function is to be *basically* trained and organizations can ill afford to set aside their complete field training period for the purpose of participating in large scale maneuvers. Nevertheless, he was in favor of the plan which called for First Army maneuvers to be held once in four years and looked forward to their repetition at Pine Camp in 1939.

At the last convention, in the course of his address to the delegates, General Haskell described the extensive assistance rendered by the National Guard in permitting its armories to be used by relief authorities for the purpose of providing shelter, warmth, recreation and food to those who were destitute or homeless. Again, this year, there was the same record of open-handed assistance to report. Many armories, at the request of those who were in charge of relief agencies, had been thrown open to those in need—a service which was gladly rendered by the National Guard in emergencies. General Haskell warned the convention, however, of the danger of allowing the term "in emergency" being extended to cover all situations that might arise.

Whenever the National Guard should be called upon to lend assistance *in emergency* to the relief organizations of the Government, that appeal would be responded to gladly in a spirit of whole-hearted cooperation. But if, as seemed likely, there was to be with us at all times a group of individuals rightly claiming protection and food from the government, and if the government assumed the obligation to render this assistance to them, then he suggested that it became forthwith the duty of the government to build cantonments where such groups might be permanently sheltered and cared for.

The situation in New York City was particularly bad because of the political pressure that was continually brought to bear. The National Guard was always being called upon to help in this way or that way. But National Guard armories were primarily erected as homes for the National Guard organizations and were planned with the training and efficiency of the National Guard in view. This fact was in danger of being lost sight of unless the government was prepared to regard our armories as being



Congratulations, Colonel Wright!

Brig. Gen. Robinson and Lt. Col. Ross (right) congratulating the Chief of Staff upon his election to the Presidency of the Association.

available for other purposes only in real emergencies.

At the close of his address, General Haskell congratulated all officers upon the excellent accomplishments of the past year.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WALTER G. ROBINSON, The Adjutant General, who spoke next, requested all organizations to cooperate more closely with the Adjutant General's Office. Administrative problems had been steadily growing less complex during the last few years but many officers still seemed unaware of the fact that the true function and desire of the Adjutant General's Office was to help rather than to add to the confusion by multiplying administrative details. As Colonel Fleet had said, we can only learn by practice and therefore we must learn in this way how to apply administrative principles in order to be fully prepared against emergency.

One specific way in which General Robinson requested all to cooperate with him was in the matter of prompt and accurate reports of injuries received during field training. Often, in the past, there had been delays in forwarding these reports to the A.G.O., with the result that claims had subsequently been disallowed. This worked an un-

(Continued on page 22)


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Stick to Your Gums!

A Short Article on Dental Preparedness

By **CAPTAIN HERMAN R. AHLERS, Dental Corps**

Med. Det., 245th C.A., N.Y.N.G.

DENTAL preparedness is a subject not frequently written about or widely talked about, at least not in National Guard circles and especially not from a National Guard standpoint. What is there to be said about dental preparedness in the National Guard? Let us review the dental history of the National Guard first.

In the earlier days of the National Guard, then called State Guard or Militia, there were neither dentists nor any provision made for dental service in the military service. Dental work consisted almost solely of extraction of the offending tooth, if it became unbearable, by the surgeon or else by a comrade. Later, contract dental surgeons were authorized. This form of dental service was unsatisfactory because it was inadequate and too intermittent. Not until the approach of the World War were dental surgeons included in the tables of organizations, the proportions of ratio being 1 dental surgeon to about 1,000 officers and men. This ratio is still in vogue. For a time during the latter part of the World War, Congress authorized the commissioning of dental surgeons at the ratio of 2 to 1,000 of personnel to meet the requirements of the ever increasing army.

In peace times, the dental surgeon of a regiment or equivalent unit of National Guard troops, has but little opportunity to render dental service, except advice and emergency treatment to the personnel of his regiment, due to the fact that during the armory drill period the men's entire time is taken up with drills in their respective arms

or departments. During the field training period only 13 days are available for him to render service, because 2 days are taken up in travel to and from the camp, which makes a total of only 13 days a year to render dental service. During this time, emergency dental work only can be undertaken, for 3 reasons; one is that it is physically impossible for one dental surgeon to do all the necessary dental work in the mouths of from 800 to 1,200 men in such a short space of time; secondly it is doubtful if the men could be spared from their duty during the field training for complete dental servicing; thirdly, lack of sufficient supplies. The usual kind of dental work accomplished by the dental surgeon is extractions and some fillings for those who present themselves with aching teeth. Not even dental surveys can be undertaken in that short period of time. Dental surveys are valuable in order to classify the patients so that those who require immediate dental treatment can be called first and thus prevent the more serious dental ailments. However, dental surveys in the National Guard are of little use because the work cannot be followed to completion. Thus one can readily realize that the regimental dental surgeon usually sees but from 5% to 10% of the command for dental service and then only for emergency work.

The writer has observed, in camp and armory, as well as from other dental officers, that a large percentage of the National Guard personnel is dentally deficient not only in the number of teeth necessary for proper mastication of food, but also in having carious teeth filled or extracted. Notwithstanding the fact that the initial dental requirements were met upon enlistment. This condition is due to many reasons, the one usually stressed being the financial depression. The other reasons may be classified as neglect, ignorance and preference for luxuries rather than health protection. Too many people fail to realize that healthy and wholesome teeth play an important part in preserving health, nor do they realize that infected teeth can cause lesions in other parts of the body. This physical deficiency causes inefficiency in their work.

In the event of war, the National Guard being the second component of the National Defense, will immediately be called into active service. The inevitable situation will be that the dental surgeon, as in the early days of the World War, will be swamped with dental cases, not only the extractions and fillings but also those that demand dentures to replace missing teeth, both during mobilization and embarkation period.

The present situation, as far as dental preparedness is concerned, is little changed from the one preceding the World War.

(Continued on page 21)

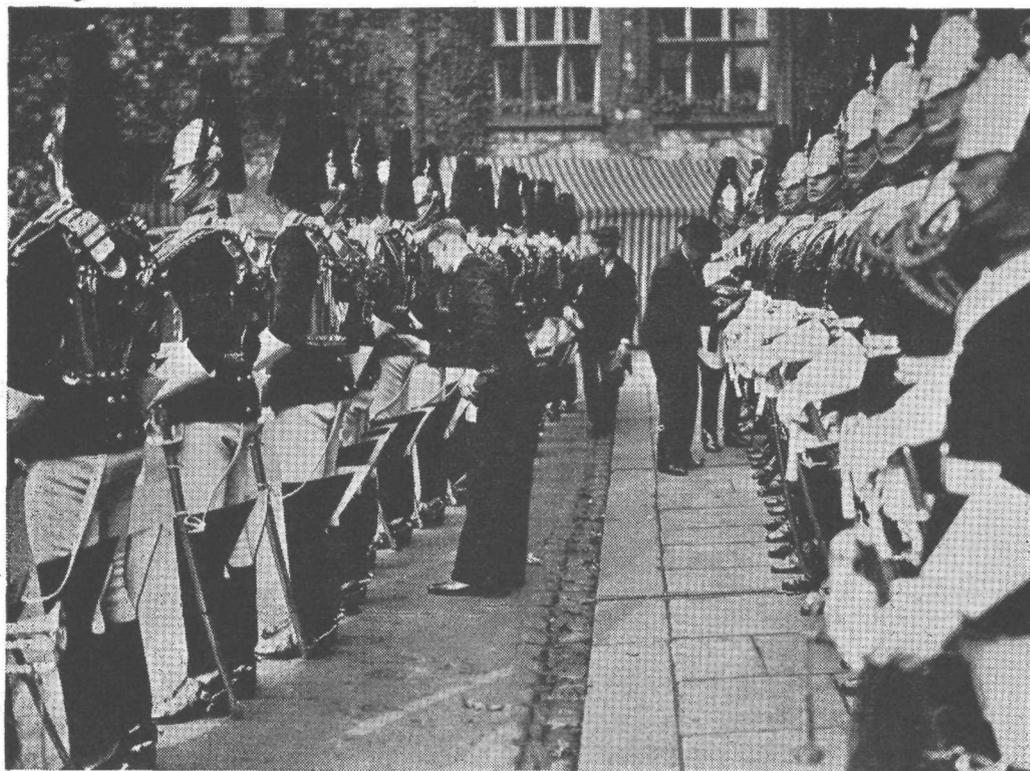


Photo by Associated Press

Aristocratic Soldiering

When the Lifeguards paraded at Westminster Abbey to attend the wedding of the Duke of Roxburghe, special attendants went around the lines giving the men's uniforms, buttons and shoes a final polish before the ceremony!

10th INFANTRY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

(Continued from page 11)

the new Tenth Regiment in Albany, General Townsend also issued an order transferring Company B from the Twenty-Ninth Regiment to the Tenth so in the period of three days that company was a part of three different regiments.

Although the Adjutant General of the State, General Townsend organized and was elected captain of the Albany Zouave Cadets which was composed of young men from the leading families of Albany and on January 1, 1861, when he retired as Adjutant General, he transferred with the Zouave Cadets to the Tenth Regiment as Company A. These two companies have retained their designation during the seventy-five years the regiment has been in existence. The third company to join the regiment was the Caledonian Guards, which had been organized in 1851 as the Scotch Light Infantry, and about the same time the Albany Light Cavalry joined the Tenth. These four companies, under command of Captain Ira W. Ainsworth of Company B made up the regiment until September, 1862, when the Tenth was recruited to full war strength for service in the Civil War.

Within twenty-four hours after the firing on Fort Sumter General Townsend set about organizing a volunteer regiment for the war, of which he was made the colonel, and within thirty days the Third New York Volunteer Infantry with Colonel Townsend in command was in the thick of the fighting in Virginia. He was made a major in the regular army and assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry and afterward promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and sent to the Ninth Infantry. He took part in practically all the major engagements in the south during the war. He resigned from the army in 1869, being breveted a Brigadier General in the regular army, and returned to Albany.

During his life time General Townsend took a deep interest in the development of the citizen soldier in New York State. During his two terms as Adjutant General from 1857 to 1861 he completely reorganized the New York Militia and when he was again appointed Adjutant General in 1880 he continued his reorganization work, provided a state uniform, arms and equipment for the militia and procured the option on the McCoy property at Peekskill for the establishment of the state camp there. The property was purchased by Adjutant General Farnsworth in 1885.

THE Tenth Regiment went to the Civil War as the 177th Volunteer and was sent to the Department of the Gulf where they took part in the Mississippi River campaign which included the storming and capture of Port Hudson, the most strongly fortified position of the Confederacy in the south. The Tenth Regiment furnished more than two hundred officers for other volunteer



Photo by Associated Press

STEPPING OUT

These German troops are parading in pre-war style as they pass the reviewing stand. The famous "goose-step" is only used on ceremonial occasions.

regiments raised in Albany county and vicinity, seventy-five members from Company A and more than sixty from Company B receiving commissions.

In the Spanish-American War the Tenth, which had been reduced to a battalion in 1881, was mustered into federal service as the First New York Volunteer Infantry and saw service in the Hawaiian Islands.

In February, 1917, the Tenth was called out for duty guarding the New York City water supply in the Catskill mountains and was kept on this duty until after being mustered into federal service in July and drafted into the United States Army in August when it was sent to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina. In October, 1917, thirty-six officers and 1,200 of the 1,400 enlisted men of the regiment were transferred to the 105th Infantry, Twenty-Seventh Division, and took part in the engagements of that division in Belgium and France. The remainder of the regiment was made over into the Fifty-First Pioneer Infantry which saw service in France and was part of the Army of Occupation, stationed near Coblenz.

AS now constituted the Tenth is made up of the Albany Battalion with companies from Hudson and Catskill which belonged to the original Tenth Regiment, the other companies of the regiment coming from Utica, Binghamton, Walton, Mohawk and Oneonta which belonged to the old First Regiment when it was broken up at Camp Wadsworth, forty officers and 1,400 of its 1,600 enlisted men being transferred to the 107th Infantry of the Twenty-Seventh Division. Like the men transferred to the 105th from the Tenth, these officers and men saw service in Belgium and France while the First Pioneers were with the American sector in France and afterward a part of the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Under the ruling of the War Department neither the Tenth nor the companies from the First Regiment re-

ceive credit for the magnificent work which the men from both regiments who had been transferred to the Twenty-Seventh Division did in Belgium in the fighting at Dickebusch, Viastradt Ridge and Mount Kemmel and later in France when the Division broke through the Hindenberg Line, hurling the German army back and forcing a retreat to the LaSelle River where the division again engaged them in battle.

While the old Tenth and old First were in France a new Tenth Regiment was organized as part of the New York Guard which after the World War received Federal recognition and is the Tenth Regiment of today.

COLONEL CHARLES HASKELL MORROW

(Continued from page 7)

Colonel Morrow's love for the Niagara Frontier was great. He identified himself with the civilian life and interests of western New York and, in his last public address, stated, "There comes a time when the War Department no longer orders one to a new command. There comes a time when the army man goes into retirement. When that time comes, I shall come back to live within the sight of that wonderful lake and river. I shall come back to the people that have been indescribably kind to me and mine."

His record speaks for itself. It is a record that will never be surpassed from the standpoint of accomplishment, ability and efficient leadership and self-sacrificing labor in the interest of his country. It exemplifies in the highest degree the best traditions of the Army and will ever remain an example to his comrades in arms. He possessed that sacred fire of leadership, that inspiration and imagination which prompted great deeds and stimulated the best efforts of his subordinates.

His gentle spirit has wafted its way to the Glory Land to join the great soldiers who have preceded him to the other side. In his passing the regiment has lost one of its greatest commanders, the State of New York one of its distinguished citizens, the New York National Guard one of its greatest admirers and the country one of its soldiers whose spirit of patriotism and devotion was a real flame which burned most brightly to the very end.



Photo by Associated Press

A mechanized broncho in Japan's Tank Corps.



Photo by Associated Press

Famous Swiss Guards being inspected at Vatican City on anniversary of their splendid resistance during the sacking of Rome.

STICK TO YOUR GUMS!

(Continued from page 19)

Under the present regulations and procedure in the National Guard no improvement can be effected. The present minimum dental requirements, for enlistment or reenlistment are, 3 incisor teeth opposed by 3 in the other jaw and 3 molars or bicuspids on one jaw opposed by 3 in the other jaw, in all 12 teeth. This is a meager and very inefficient masticating apparatus. Perhaps some day entrance requirements will be raised to require a better initial dental equipment, which will allow for later losses or impairment, or else appropriations will be secured from the government to augment this foregoing impoverished dental masticating apparatus after enlistment. Facilities could be provided in the Armories for dental service. Even if the dental surgeon only spent his one drill night a week doing dental work, during the Armory period, a great deal of dental improvement and through that, health improvement and military efficiency could be effected. One may call it a form of military training or preventative dentistry and in the end a type of preparedness will result, which will have a great bearing on health as well as military efficiency. In this way the dental surgeon could render and the government obtain, the benefits of the dentist's education and professional skill.

In the meantime, however, it behooves every member of the Guard to seek and follow such dental advice as he may be able to obtain; to have his teeth taken care of now, at his earliest opportunity and to be prepared for active service, rather than to become a dental casualty shortly after active or war service begins. In times of war dental supplies are limited in the field, due to limited transportation facilities. Conditions do not easily permit the making of dentures, crowns, inlays, etc. As a rule the patient has to obtain a leave of absence to go to a designated dental infirmary attached to a base hospital, in order to try and have such dental work done. Being dentally prepared is not only a patriotic duty but an invaluable investment for one's daily life and work.



Two Presidents Confer

Colonel Paul Loeser, while he was still President of the N.G.A., S.N.Y., found much in common to talk about with Brig. Gen. Rilea, President of the N.G.A., U.S.

ANOTHER GREAT CONVENTION

(Continued from page 18)

warrantable hardship on the claimant who had been injured in the service of the state.

With regard to the erection of new armories for those organizations whose present quarters were inadequate for their training, he asked those whom this subject touched to have patience. The fiscal agents of our state had not yet properly understood or realized the problems of the National Guard and, while he was doing everything in his power, he saw little likelihood of obtaining funds for new armories during the coming year. As a matter of fact, certain sums had been offered to the N.Y.N.G. for this purpose, but these sums were not sufficient to build the type of armory which the state of N.Y. should have, and rather than erect buildings which could only at best serve to satisfy a temporary need, the offer of these sums had been declined.

Colonel Loeser, in introducing the next speaker, pointed out that while ours is known as the National Guard Association, an integral part of the Association is formed by the New York Naval Militia, commanded by Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey.

Admiral Lackey had many complimentary things to say concerning the progress made by the N. Y. Naval Militia during the past year, especially in regard to small arms practice on the range which showed distinct improvement. Enthusiasm in this direction was spreading and he hoped soon that the N.Y.N.M. might be furnishing a rifle team which should show those crack shots out West how to really shoot.

One of the problems confronting not only the state of N. Y., but the whole country, was that of finding suitable officer personnel for the Naval Militia and Naval Reserve. There existed many vacancies for men of the right type and all officers were urged to take particular care in enlisting the type of man which later

could be used as officer material. The best officers, he believed, whether in the army or the navy, were those "youngsters" who came up through the ranks. Much study and persistent work were required before a man could qualify in the Militia or Reserve, but this should prove an incitement rather than a deterrent to the proper type of candidate.

Admiral Lackey, who had recently been in Washington, stressed the need for proper distinction in the minds of congress and the general public between the Naval Militia and Reserves and the Regular Navy retired list. Appropriations amounting to \$12,000,000 for the retired list have been charged to the naval reserves and this inhibits the passing of further appropriations that actually would benefit the reserves. A board has been appointed to consider the problem and various naval divisions are to be redesignated in order to clarify their status in the minds of legislators and the general public.

He also informed the delegates that President Roosevelt had recently approved certain items in the budget which would place ten more men in each division in the pay class for 1936 and an additional ten men, on July 1, 1937. Various other amounts have been earmarked for repairs, upkeep and general improvements.

At five o'clock, after the afternoon session had been adjourned, a reception was held for Major General Haskell, at which many state and military officials attended in order to meet personally the Commanding Officer of the New York National Guard.

The Banquet was held in the large ballroom on the 10th floor of the hotel and was accompanied by the usual vocal efforts of the more than five hundred delegates under the able direction of the 108th Infantry Band. The 102nd Medical Regiment distinguished themselves this year by appearing in bright Indian headgear and equipped with an apparently inexhaustible supply of balloons.

Colonel Loeser, the indefatigable Chairman, read two letters after the dinner—one from President Roosevelt regretting his inability, owing to the pressure of work, to accept the invitation to attend the convention, and the other from Governor H. Lehman who was prevented by the legislative session from being present.

The Lieutenant Governor, Hon. William Bray, who had come to the Convention as representing the Governor, addressed the delegates in his usual witty style and kept those present in a state of continuous laughter. He was serious, however, when he spoke of the National Guard as being the greatest peace-developing organization in the state. It was one of the institutions of law and order, a bulwark against the winds of nonsense that are blowing through the country today. It filled this mission because of its internal discipline and because of its pride in its traditions and its active organizations.

The Hon. George R. Fearon, Minority Leader of the Senate, kept everyone amused with a succession of brilliant "after-dinner" stories most of which have been censored by the higher authorities! But he, too, dropped into a serious mood when he told us of the excellent work performed by General Thompson's command during the flood emergencies last year and of the splendid showing made by the New York troops at Pine Camp during the maneuvers.

Major General Andrew Moses, assistant Chief of Staff, who had traveled from Washington, D. C., with the deep regrets of the Chief of Staff, General Malin

(Continued on page 30)

Russia's fully-armed infantry jumpers after landing on "hostile" airport.

Wide World Photo



SOVIET INVASION BY PARACHUTE

(Continued from page 9)

maneuvers the BLUE cavalry was massed and launched an attack on the flank of the RED motorized infantry. A critical moment ensued. RED, however, brought up its tank reserves and through superior forces managed to surround the BLUE cavalry corps with a ring of iron, pressing it to destruction.

On this point the maneuvers came to an end. They

proved to be most enlightening and very instructive.

While the transportation of troops by air and dropping them behind the lines is not a new thought, this is the first time that, to our knowledge, it has ever been tried on such a grand scale and as a part of a major maneuver. The trial did conclusively demonstrate that this parachute maneuver can be made with troops sufficiently well disciplined. It speaks very well for the high degree of morale and discipline that have been inculcated into the ranks of the vast Russian Army.

▲
BUFFALO

EXTENDS GREETINGS

FOR NEXT 1937 CONVENTION

OF THE

STATE NATIONAL GUARD
▼



212th COAST ARTILLERY Veterans' Association

AT the regular monthly meeting in December of the Veterans Association, 12th Infantry, 52nd Pioneer Infantry and 212th Coast Artillery, a glowing tribute was paid to Lieut. Colonel James G. Champion on his retirement from office as President of the Association. A vote of thanks was tendered Colonel Champion for his unselfish and untiring devotion to the affairs of the Association. Colonel Champion responded with a typical "Jim Champion" talk and received an ovation when he had concluded. Colonel Champion, more than any other individual, is responsible for the steady growth of the Association and the interest displayed in its activities. It is to be hoped that we shall benefit still further by his interest in future activities of the Association, his retirement having been caused by pressure of private business and his family associations.

Lieutenant John Adair, a Past President of the Association and another indefatigable worker for its welfare, acted as Installing Officer and administered the Oath of Office to the following officers of the Association who were elected to serve during the year 1936: *President* Sergeant John R. Farrell; *1st Vice-President*, Lieutenant Andrew F. Clarke; *2nd Vice-President*, Captain Charles W. Evans; *Fin. Sec'y and Treasurer*, Corporal Walter J. Browder; *Corresponding Sec'y*, Lieut. William R. Sampson; *Recording Sec'y*, Lieut. Michael J. Reilly; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Sergeant Bernhard Stein, and *Chaplain*, Major John J. Sheridan.

Regular monthly meetings of the Association are held on the last Friday of each month and all who are eligible for membership are requested to attend any meeting or communicate direct with the Assn. at 120 W. 62nd St., N. Y. City, for further information.

105th INFANTRY Headquarters Company

THE first annual New Year's Eve party of the dart league of the Regimental Headquarters Company, 105th Infantry, was conducted at the Troy Armory on New Year's Eve with 175 couples attending. It was by far the largest social affair ever held by the league.

Music for dancing was furnished by Warrant Officer A. Alin Niles' orchestra. A large section of the Armory drill shed was set aside for the occasion and the rooms were laid out following the style of a Bohemian night club.

At the stroke of 12, a grand march was conducted, headed by Captain Albert Geiser, company commander.

Among the guests present were large delegations from 53rd Brigade Headquarters Company, of Albany, and Company B, 105th Infantry, of Cohoes. A floor show was presented during the evening, including songs by Constance Thomas, Nick Martone and Dick Bailey, followed by a specialty act.

A buffet luncheon was served. The general committee was headed by Sgt. Fred Rosekrans and Corp. Raphael.

245th COAST ARTILLERY Battery D

REVIVING an old tradition of Battery D, 245th C.A.C., the first of its kind in fifteen years, a Christmas party for the children of the men of the battery was held on Sunday, December 29, in the battery room.

The party started at two-thirty o'clock with thirty-six little ones waiting for the delayed visit of Santa. Games with prizes for the winners were in order until about four o'clock when Santa appeared and each child received a

Rheingold

food beer

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stocking and a candy cane. The parents had coffee and cake while the children had ice cream for refreshments. The party ended at five o'clock with congratulations to the committee by all for the enjoyable time.

174th INFANTRY

Company I

ON November 16th, 1935, Frederick C. Achenbach, Armorer, in the armory of Co. I, 174th Infantry, Olean, N. Y., and for many years a sergeant in that organization, was placed on the retired list, closing a military service of over 28 years spent in the National Guard of New York State. He had been employed in the armory for nearly thirty-five years as Engineer and Armorer.

Sergeant Achenbach, or "Achy," as he was known to his host of friends in and out of the National Guard, was born at Salamanca, N. Y., February 17, 1877. He enlisted in the local guard unit, then known as the 43rd Separate Co., N.Y.N.G., on October 25, 1897, and entered the service of the state in the armory as Engineer on Feb. 1, 1901, which position he held until June, 1935, when he was promoted to Armorer.

During his 28 years of service he served in the Spanish-American War in 1898, in aid of the Civil Authorities at Buffalo, N. Y., during the Street Railway Strike Riots in 1913, the Mexican Border Campaign and with the Ordnance Department of the 27th Division, A.E.F., during the World War, 1917 to 1919. He was member of the N.Y.N.G. State Rifle Team of 1922-23 and 1924 and was awarded the Distinguished Marksman Medal in 1924.

On Tuesday evening, December 17th, the Officers and enlisted men of Company I, 174th Infantry, tendered him a testimonial dinner in their armory, about 125 guests attending from the military, civic and veteran organizations of the city. Speeches were made by Mayor Fred W. Forness and representatives of the veteran organizations, all of which were high in their praises of the former Sergeant. On behalf of the company, Lieut. C. M. Scheiterle presented "Achy" with a fine ring, and Sgt. R. H. Mosher, on behalf of the Non-Commissioned Officers Club, tendered him a life membership in that organization. Letters and telegrams from former associates and officers of the National Guard who were unable to attend were read.

Following the dinner, the party adjourned to the drill shed, where a review and guard mount were put on in honor of Sgt. Achenbach, by Company I.

The Officers and enlisted men of Company I will miss his experience and ability, but it is the heartfelt wish of them all that he may live to enjoy many happy and prosperous years of his well-earned rest.

258th FIELD ARTILLERY

Service Battery

ON Wednesday evening, Dec. 4th, at Club Variety, Service Battery paid tribute to Mst. Sgt. Hanes upon his retirement. Due to the fine work of the entertainment committees, composed of Sgt. Rahm, Sgt. Brokaw and Cpt. Glover, the affair was a huge success. After a hearty meal and a "one man" concert by Cpl. Ruhlin, the toastmaster, Sgt. Rahm, introduced our guest of honor, Sgt. Hanes, who was received with



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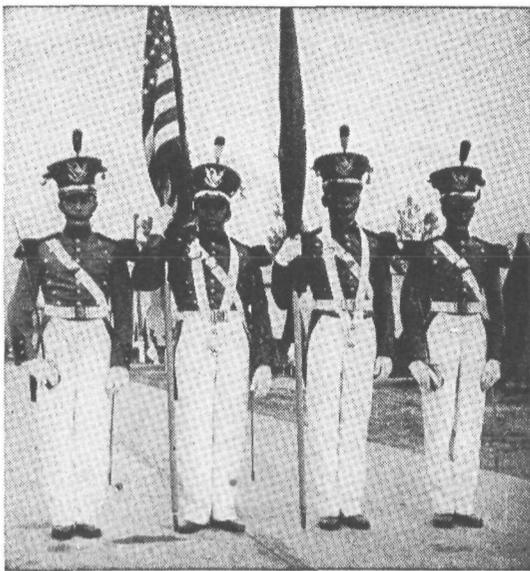
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loud acclaim. Major Tannerbaum and Capt. Spears, former commanders of our battery, paid tribute to the guest of honor and spoke of their intimate contacts with him. Col. Loeser's speech followed and was climaxed by his presentation of the battery's gift to Sgt. Hanes which was a beautiful desk set.

A floor show followed and the affair came to a close with the singing of some "real old-time" songs.

This is not the only item of social value the battery has accomplished this season; we have started a basket-ball team which is being captained and coached by Cpl. Staderman, former regular on the regimental team. So far we've done nothing but practice but from the "turnouts" for practice it is quite safe to say that we have the makings of a good team.

212th COAST ARTILLERY

Battery B

ON the night of December 9th the following men were elected for the respective offices for the following year:

President—Capt. Edward A. Lechleiter.

Vice-President—Sgt. Oscar Asch.

Treasurer—2nd Lt. Michael J. Reilly.

Recording Sec.—Pvt. Vincent Lauria.

Sgt. of Arms—Pfc. Bernhard Stein.

Meetings of the above are held the first Monday of each month after drill.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

First Battalion

THE non-commissioned officers of the first battalion, 244th C. A., visited the War Games Room of the 245th C. A. at their Brooklyn Armory on Tuesday, December 17th. After a brief explanatory talk by Major Force of the 244th, assisted by Captain Barren of the 245th, the group was given two problems.

The first consisted of the entrance of a column of destroyers in the waters off Montauk Point. Observers using field glasses picked up and correctly identified the target. The second, a night entrance of an aircraft carrier into the Sound, proved considerably more difficult as when the lights found the target it was incorrectly put down as a Battle Cruiser. The mistake was made by all the non-coms. observing.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

Non-Commissioned Officers' Association

THE principal topic of conversation these days, in the corridors and Battery Rooms of the 245th Coast Artillery, is the non-commissioned Officers' Ball, which will be held at the Armory on Friday, February the twenty-first. Although the members of the old 13th are "Ball conscious," the enthusiasm for the Annual N.C.O. Reception is not confined to the local unit. Other Borough regiments have evidenced a lively interest and promise to be represented by large delegations. Major Charles I. Clark of the 13th Post, American Legion and Captain Charles A. Bodin of the Veterans Association have both pledged the support of their respective organizations.

Joseph L. Fee, President of the N.C.O. Ass'n, has

announced that the demand for tickets far exceeds initial expectations and that the success of the affair seems assured even at this early date.

Among the honored guests of the evening will be the Commanding Officer of the 245th, Colonel Breyer H. Pendry and his staff, together with a number of others prominent in the civil and military life of Brooklyn.

AN OLD-TIME SIGNALLER COMPLAINS

THELEGRAPHIN' ain't what it used to be. This here editor learned the rudiments of hamography back in the days when men were men and made their own dots. Nowadays, everybody's got a splatterbug with no weights on it and the guy that's waggin' it don't no more know what it's going to make than you do. The race is on to see who can splatter messages around faster and sloppier than anybody else. You set there trying to git a message from some mug. You git the preamble by intuition, guess work and the Grace o' God. He hits the address, eyes a-rollin', bug a-smokin', goin' to town. The first time through the address he doesn't even try to make it right as he knows he's going to go back and repeat it. The second time through he slobbers it up and has to go back and repeat it a third time, and then you sorta strike a average and say to yourself, 'Well, he made it that way once and this way twice so I reckon it's this way.' So you put down what he made it the most and then you look in the Postal Guide and there ain't no such town in the Postal Guide or nowhere else so you throw the blamed ham-

With well browned beef
and good, rich gravy . . . drink

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"MELLOW WITH AGE"

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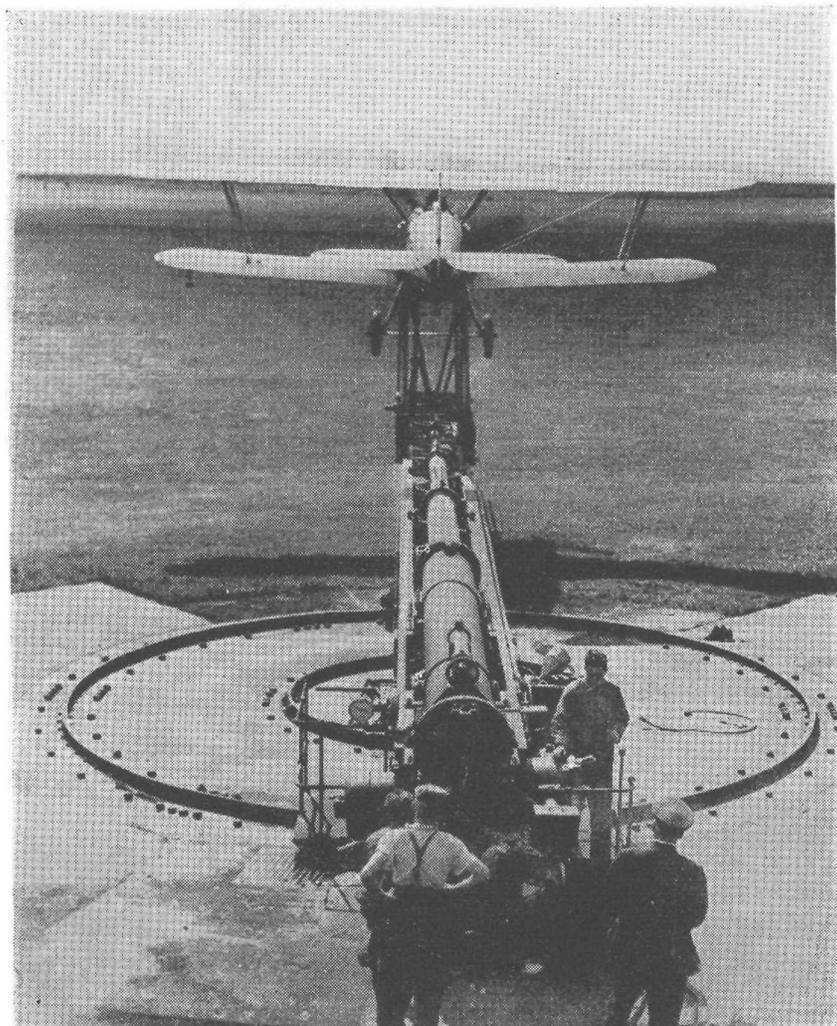


Photo by Associated Press

A Human Projectile

This great catapult is used to discharge airplanes from British airplane-carriers at sea. Pilots receive training in being catapulted at the R. A. F. Training School in Scotland.

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Forty years' experience in giving intensive preparation for

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Who Wins the Wars?

IT is the men in the front line who win our battles.

Airplanes, Heavy Artillery, Tanks, and Machine Guns, are auxiliaries. They help a lot, but—if the men on our firing line are licked, the war is over.

It is the salesmen, on your front line, who fight YOUR battles. Radio, Newspapers, Magazines, and Bill Boards are auxiliaries. They help a lot, but—if your men on the firing line are licked, your enterprise folds up.

Advertising does NOT sell goods. It is not supposed to. Its mission is to bring the crowds to the retail merchants' stores which sell your products, and to your salesmen—sell these merchants.

Without Airplanes, Artillery, Tanks, and Machine Guns, we'd have a very tough time of it, and without Advertising, you would too.

We offer 21,000 men, and their families—a goodly number of readers.

Perhaps your copy, in these pages, may start them going to your retail merchants. It is worth trying and it costs very little. Our distribution covers the following areas in New York State:

ALBANY	HUDSON	POUGHKEEPSIE
AMSTERDAM	JAMAICA	QUEENS
AUBURN	JAMESTOWN	RICHMOND
BINGHAMTON	KINGSTON	ROCHESTER
BUFFALO	MALONE	ROME
BROOKLYN	MEDINA	SARANAC LAKE
CATSKILL	MIDDLETOWN	SARATOGA
COHOES	MOHAWK	SCHENECTADY
CORNING	MT. VERNON	SYRACUSE
ELMIRA	NEWBURGH	TICONDEROGA
FLUSHING	NEW YORK	TONAWANDA
GENESEO	NIAGARA FALLS	TROY
GENEVA	OGDENSBURGH	UTICA
GLENS FALLS	OLEAN	WALTON
GLOVERSVILLE	ONEIDA	WATERTOWN
HEMPSTEAD	ONEONTA	WHITEHALL
HOOSICK FALLS	OSWEGO	WHITE PLAINS
HORNELL	PEEKSKILL	YONKERS

Advt.

gram in the waste basket where it might as well have been put the first place. In the old days, when the script called for a 'a' or a 'b' or a 'c' as the case might be, and having made it, you stopped fooling with that letter and proceeded to the next one. And nobody repeated nothing. They done it right the first time. I like the old way best."—Dixie Squinch-Owl.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK STATE SIGNAL CORPS

THE Signal Corps units of the New York National Guard and their veterans are planning to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Signal Corps in the State of New York.

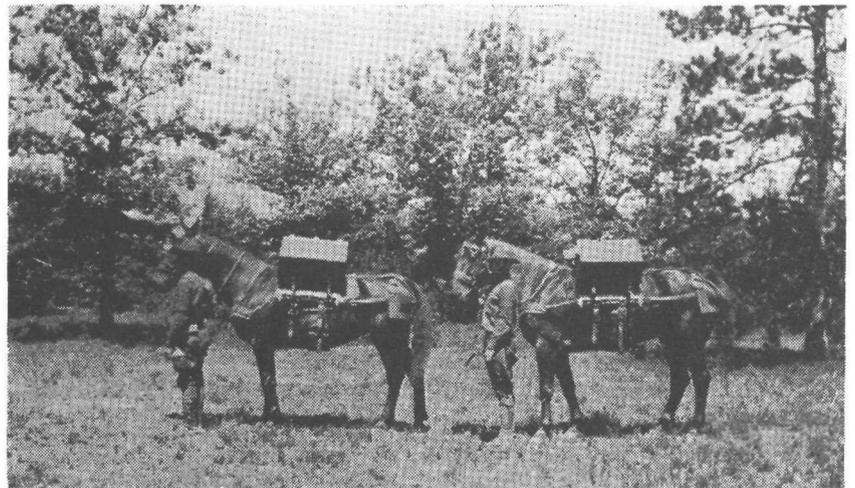
As a part of the commemoration, a Signal Corps Golden Jubilee Dinner will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on the evening of Tuesday, February 11th, and a large attendance of veterans and current members is anticipated. The veterans of the various organizations have been particularly active in working for the success of the dinner at which a suitable souvenir of the occasion will be distributed to those present.

Additional interest is attached to the dinner as it will take place at the beginning of the period which has been designated as National Defense Week by the Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

To further celebrate the half-century mark, the 101st Signal Battalion of New York and Brooklyn and the 27th Signal Company of Yonkers plan to tender a review to Major William N. Haskell, Commanding General of the New York National Guard, on an evening in April not yet determined, at the armory of the 101st Signal Battalion, Park Avenue and 34th Street, New York. Immediately following the review, a series of historical tableaux will depict the development of communication from the earliest known period to the present day, concluding with a demonstration of modern equipment in operation.

It is planned to have a running explanation of transpiring events broadcast to those present at the review and historical pageant, over a public address system to be installed especially for the occasion, and arrangements are being made with the Signal School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, to display and explain some of the latest developments in military signal apparatus.

A cordial invitation to attend the review will be extended by the committee to all Signal Corps men, past or present, who are, or have been, with the Regular Army, Organized Reserves of National Guard.



Hdqs. Troop, 51st Cav. Brig., transporting type 163 radio on Phillips pack saddles, Pine Camp.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

THE 1st Combat Train held an Entertainment and Dance on January 11, 1936, in the Armory. The Poultry Show on the main floor did not affect the affair, for the gymnasium was packed, with an overflow crowd in the hall. Refreshments were free and there was plenty to eat and drink. One of the men danced a real Irish jig, and the flat-footed waltz had them all holding their sides.

The affair was pronounced an unqualified success by all, and the battery is swamped with requests to hold another. The Committee is planning to hold the next one real soon.

Thanks to W.P.A. funds the battery and locker rooms are being renovated. Most of the men are busy boning for the gunners exams.

HOW FAR WILL A GUN SHOOT?

EVERY year there are thousands of arguments over that question which, according to a bulletin issued by the National Rifle Association, has almost as many answers as there are guns and shooters. The distance a bullet travels is determined not only by the size of the powder charge, the weight and shape of the bullet and the type and condition of the gun, but also on the humidity of the air, the temperature and the height of the shooter above sea level. But it may be roughly stated that .22 shorts, used by small boys for "plinking" with their .22 repeaters, can travel about two-thirds of a mile. When they leave the gun they have enough energy to penetrate nine inches of pine boards. Other types of pistol and revolver cartridges have the properties given in the following table:

Type of Cartridge and Most Common Use	Muzzle Velocity	Accurate Range	Extreme Range
.22 short (.22 pistol)	1000 ft. per sec.	50 yds.	1000 to 1200 yds.
.22 long rifle—high speed (target rifle)	1400 ft. per sec.	200 yds.	1400 to 1700 yds.
.38 and .45 calibre (pistol & revolver)	1500 ft. per sec.	100 yds.	1800 to 2000 yds.
.30 calibre (rifle)	2000 to 3500 ft. per sec.	1000 yds.	2500 to 3500 yds.

49th POLLIWOG REUNION

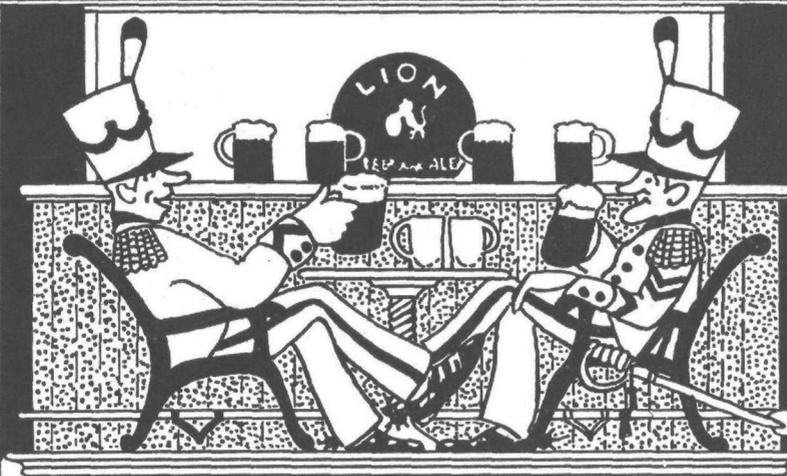
Company B, 71st Infantry

VETERANS of three wars and many other campaigns will dine when Company "B," 71st Infantry, National Guard, New York, holds its 1936 Reunion-Dinner on Saturday evening, February 8th.

Forty-nine years is a long time to keep a record of its members and while names are fresh in the memories of even the Spanish American War veterans, addresses are not as easily remembered. The committee is desirous of having this notice reach every living Polliwog veteran of "Company B" and asks those who see it to bring it to the attention of their comrades.

The Dinner will be held at "Sardi's Restaurant," 234 West 44th Street (Times Square), at 7:30 P. M. Reservations are being reserved by the Dinner Committee at the Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue.

Guests and speakers of the evening include Maj. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, Brig. Gen. Walter A. DeLamater, Col. George F. Terry, Lt. Col. Joseph W. Utter, Capt. Harry Maslin and Maj. Francis Herzog.



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Write for Free Eye Care Book, THE MURINE CO., DEPT. G, CHICAGO

BROTHERS LIKE SIGNALLING

HERE is an air of fraternity these days in the ranks of the 27th Signal Company of the Special Troops (commanded by Captain John E. Susse) in Yonkers which is evidenced by the fact that they have six sets of brothers serving with them. Perhaps in a few years, when the younger generation is of age, the Company will start boasting of its "father and son" combinations! We have no information as to the number of these brothers who are married, but the recruiting prospects among the offspring of so many ardent signallers promises well for the future strength of the 27th Signal Company.

The sets of brothers are as follows: Corporal Frank J. and Private First Class Angelo A. DelCostello; Corporal Walter and Private John Fetzko (Privates Michael and Samuel Fetzko, also brothers, were recently honorably discharged, making at one time, four brothers in this company); Staff Sergeant Dominic and Private Arthur L. Lisanti; Privates James F. and Matthew J. Miner; Privates Carl L. and Louis Stanke; Private First Class Edward and Private Frank Sokol (John Sokol, another brother, is now preparing to enlist).

ANOTHER GREAT CONVENTION

(Continued from page 22)

Craig, at being unable to attend the Convention, then addressed the assembly and recalled the several times he had served with the N.Y.N.G. during his career.

General Moses spoke at some length of the program aimed at in strength, equipment, materiel, etc., for the regular army during the next five years and we hope, in a forthcoming issue, to publish extracts from his very interesting speech. Amongst other things, he mentioned the difficulty of drawing up adequate mobilization plans for the 48 different states. Forty-three of these have now been submitted and approved. Of them all, the plan required for the state of New York was by far the most intricate.

The last speaker at the Banquet had traveled 3,000 miles on a 4½ day train trip to address the delegates at the Convention. When Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, Oregon, President of the National Guard Association of the United States (whose portrait was published in the December, 1935, issue of the GUARDSMAN), rose to speak, the entire assembly showed its appreciation of his friendly action by enthusiastic cheering.

General Rilea complimented the N.Y.N.G. upon its marvellous contribution to the war—a greater contribution, he believed, than that made by any other state. The number of delegates he saw before him (a larger number than attended the N.G.A., U.S., convention) was evidence that the same spirit of enthusiasm is alive in the organization today.

The public was gradually awakening to the need for adequate national defense, but even so it was still difficult to get people to listen to a serious plea in regard to this need since the speaker was likely to be dismissed as being "military-minded." He made the suggestion that the phrase "military-minded" should be replaced by "national defense-minded." He reiterated General Haskell's insistence that the National Guard armories should be used only in emergencies. At other times, they should be regarded as the home of the National Guard, for their own use and theirs alone.

Other distinguished guests at the

convention banquet were the following: Major General John F. O'Ryan, war-time commander of the 27th Division; Major General Milton A. Reckord, commanding 29th Division and Adjutant General of Maryland; Brigadier Generals J. Leslie Kincaid, Fred M. Waterbury, Ret., Edward Olmsted, Ret., William J. Costigan, Ret., and John H. Agnew, Chief of Staff, 26th Division, Mass.; Colonel John R. Kelly, Officer in charge of National Guard affairs, 2nd Corps Area, and Chaplain Aloysius C. Dineen (Major) who said an appropriate grace at the commencement of the banquet.

At the Saturday morning session (which was surprisingly well attended considering the weather), President Colonel Paul Loeser called upon the Secretary, Lt. Col. William J. Mangine, to read the resolutions. The first three were votes of thanks (1) to the Hon. Rolland B. Marvin, Mayor of Syracuse, and to the city's Chamber of Commerce; (2) to the Syracuse press for the excellent way in which it handles National Guard publicity, and (3) to all members of the National Guard who served on the various local committees and helped make the convention a success.

The fourth resolution called for a memorandum to be drawn up requesting that all those concerned with employment under various relief projects, from the Governor of the State down, should give preference to National Guardsmen and Naval Militiamen in distress who are in good standing in their respective units as certified by their Commanding Officers.

The fifth recommended certain provisions to be incorporated in the Naval Reserve Law to insure a "reasonable voice in vital decisions affecting policy and administration over the Reserve" and the maintenance of the Naval Reserve's rights concerning budget estimates and appropriations.

The Association, in its sixth resolution, strongly recommended the prompt acquisition of increased acreage for the future maneuvers at Pine Camp, N. Y., while the seventh requested the National Guard Bureau to increase the number of sergeant-instructors to at least two sergeants, for all Guard regiments, which are located in more than one armory. The final resolution was one urging Congress to enact legislation authorizing an allowance of \$35 per month for quarters to each enlisted man of the

U. S. Army detailed to duty with the N.G. as sergeant-instructor while on such duty.

The Time and Place Committee announced that the 1937 Convention would meet in Buffalo on January 15th and 16th.

The Nominations Committee announced that, in view of the fact that our Chief of Staff, Colonel William R. Wright, will be retiring some time next year, Colonel Douglas P. Walker, who was next in line for the Presidency of the Association, had graciously offered to decline that office for the coming year in order that Colonel Wright might serve as President before retiring. The applause with which this generous action was greeted was proof of its popularity among the delegates—an action which Colonel Wright, in the course of his brief speech, described as being characteristic of the courteous and kindly spirit of the National Guard. The newly elected officers for 1936 are published below.

And so another convention ended. Our space is severely limited and it has been impossible to describe in this résumé of the actual business transacted, the many other events that occurred within the four walls of the Hotel Syracuse during those crowded 36 hours. It goes without saying, however, that every officer carried away with him memories of a wonderful time and a very pleasant reunion with his brother officers in the scattered parts of the State.

OFFICERS—1936

PRESIDENT

Colonel William R. Wright
Hq., 27th Division

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

Colonel Douglas F. Walker
106th Field Artillery

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT

Colonel William R. Jackson
14th Infantry

SECRETARY

Lt. Colonel William J. Mangine
Q. M. C.

TREASURER

Captain Joseph F. Flannery
165th Infantry

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Lt. Commander John M. Gill
N. Y. Naval Militia

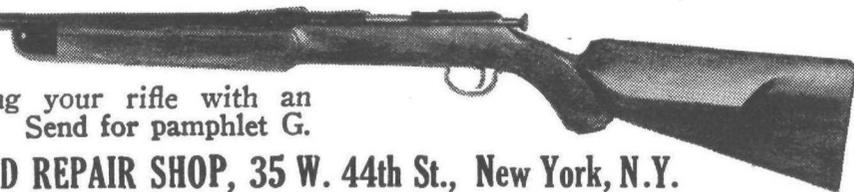
Colonel John G. Grimley
369th Infantry

To Organization Commanders
The men of your organization want
**The Deluxe Souvenir of the Pine Camp
First Army Maneuvers**
75 Action Pictures—Price \$1.00
Second Edition Ready Soon
Send for Copy on Approval
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MANHATTAN GUN AND REPAIR SHOP, 35 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y.



DO YOU KNOW?

By COL. H. A. ALLEN, Inf. (DOL)

WHAT: Etymologically, the word squad is derived, according to the dictionary, from the French word *escuade* which in turn came from the earlier form *esquadre*. This early French form is a combination of the Latin prefix "ex" meaning from, of, or out of, and the Latin word *quadra*,—"a square." Literally, then, the word squad means of or from a square. It is defined in the dictionary as a small party of men grouped for drill, inspection or other purposes and according to Training Regulations it is a group of soldiers formed for the purpose of instruction, discipline, control and order. Its size varies with the branch of the service or the arm with which equipped.

When the word first came into use in its present military significance is uncertain. Probably the first squad organization of record in history is described upon the tomb engraving of Sebek-Kha, an Egyptian soldier who served in the army of Pharaoh Sesostress III about 1880 B. C. This soldier has recorded on his tomb the fact that for distinguished service he was appointed an attendant of the King (Body Guard), "and that His Majesty caused that I should render service as a warrior behind and beside his Majesty, with six men of the court." Later he succeeded to the command of sixty men and finally to a hundred.

Neither the armies of ancient Greece nor the Macedonian Phalanx had any element resembling the squad. The smallest element of the Roman legion was the *decurio* (10 men) commanded by a *decurion*. This approximates to the modern squad.

With the passing of the legion in the 5th century A. D., anything approaching the infantry squad disappears. The Dark and Middle Ages were pre-eminently the day of cavalry and although infantry of a sort existed it generally consisted of a dis-

organized mass of spear men which were sometimes supported by archers.

In the 14th century infantry came out of the eclipse when the Swiss pikemen put to rout the feudal cavalry at Mortgarten and Sempach. But no squads as such are recognizable. The organization of the Swiss and Spanish pikemen was somewhat similar to the Macedonian Phalanx. In the late 16th and early 17th centuries there appears in infantry organization an element known as a squadron. Ward in his "Animadversions of War," published in 1639 (London) in speaking of the duties of the corporal states among other things that "the corporal is bound once each day to teach his squadron their postures, in the presence of his superior officers." The same author in describing the duties of the captain states that, "if his company be 200 strong he is to divide the company into four equal parts, viz, 50 soldiers in a corporalship." In time of peace and in garrison, one squadron mounted guard at a time. In fact the squadron existed as an element of organization for the performance of guard duty only. For battle or training the company was grouped into divisions (alternate) of pikes and musquets.

—*Wisconsin National Guard Review.*

Quick Thinking

A barrister who was sometimes forgetful, having been engaged to plead the cause of an offender, began by saying: "I know the prisoner at the bar and he bears the character of being a most consummate and impudent scoundrel."

Here somebody whispered to him that the prisoner was his client, whereupon he continued: "But what great and good man ever lived who was not calumniated by many of his contemporaries?"

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The Rake's Progress

A London householder reported to the police that a tall, thin burglar whom he had encountered in the garden, struck him a violent blow on the head. A constable solved the mystery and captured the assailant by treading on the rake, too.

Not Reported Missing

"I'm sorry—I quite forgot your party the other evening."

"Oh, weren't you there?"

Parlor Tricks

Gal: "If all you wished for came true, what would you wish for?"

Fella: "Why-er-ah, I wouldn't like to say."

Gal: "Come, come, speak up. I have reasons for suggesting this game."

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1935

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (December 1-31, inclusive).....87.89%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..	1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19485 E. M.	Total 21006
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....	1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....	1391 Off.	20 W. O.	18582 E. M.	Total 19993

NOTE

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the organization's standing on last month's list as compared with its present rating.
 (2) The "How We Stand" page has been condensed into the "Average Percentage of Attendance" page by showing, beneath each organization's percentage, its maintenance and actual strength.

27th Div. Aviation 93.47% (2)²
 Maintenance 118 Actual 131

101st Signal Bn. 92.48% (3)¹⁶
 Maintenance 163 Actual 172

156th Field Art. 92.46% (4)¹⁰
 Maintenance 602 Actual 627

102nd Med. Regt. 92.08% (5)⁴
 Maintenance 639 Actual 671

106th Field Art. 91.97% (6)⁸
 Maintenance 647 Actual 668

369th Infantry 91.79% (7)¹²
 Maintenance ... 1038 Actual 1071

Special Trps. 27th Div. 91.18% (8)¹¹
 Maintenance 318 Actual 371

244th Coast Art. 91.13% (9)¹³
 Maintenance 646 Actual 687

71st Infantry 90.90% (10)³
 Maintenance ... 1038 Actual 1116

101st Cavalry 90.67% (11)⁵
 Maintenance 571 Actual 649

27th Div. Q. M. Train 90.47% (12)²¹
 Maintenance 235 Actual 229

212th Coast Art. 89.17% (13)⁷
 Maintenance 705 Actual 738

104th Field Art. 88.29% (14)¹⁴
 Maintenance 599 Actual 634

258th Field Art. 88.03% (15)²³
 Maintenance 647 Actual 668

245th Coast Art. 87.77% (16)⁹
 Maintenance 739 Actual 772

165th Infantry 87.51% (17)⁶
 Maintenance ... 1038 Actual 1021

10th Infantry 87.12% (18)¹⁸
 Maintenance ... 1038 Actual 1098

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. of Dr.	Aver. Pres. & Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
121st Cavalry 95.68% (1)¹				
Maintenance	571	Actual	602	
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HQ. TROOP	3	66	63	96
BAND	3	30	29	97
MACH. GUN TROOP	3	69	66	96
HQ. 1ST SQUAD....	4	2	2	100
TROOP A	5	65	60	92
TROOP B.....	3	68	62	91
HQS. 2ND SQUAD...	4	2	2	100
TROOP E	4	62	60	97
TROOP F	5	67	66	99
HQS. 3RD SQUAD...	4	2	2	100
TROOP I	5	65	63	97
TROOP K	4	68	66	97
MED. DETACH.	3	30	29	98
		602	576	95.68

14th Infantry 86.98% (19)¹⁵
 Maintenance ... 1038 Actual 1083

174th Infantry 85.59% (20)¹⁹
 Maintenance ... 1038 Actual 1090

108th Infantry 85.17% (21)²⁰
 Maintenance ... 1038 Actual 1078

102nd Eng. (Com.) 84.49% (22)¹⁷
 Maintenance 475 Actual 473

105th Infantry 83.71% (23)²⁴
 Maintenance ... 1038 Actual 1103

106th Infantry 83.17% (24)²²
 Maintenance ... 1038 Actual 1069

105th Field Art. 81.16% (25)²⁶
 Maintenance 599 Actual 628

107th Infantry 79.60% (26)²⁵
 Maintenance ... 1038 Actual 1061

State Staff 100.00% (1)²
 Maximum 140 Actual 91

Hdq. Coast Art. 100.00% (2)¹
 Maintenance 11 Actual 11

Hdqrs. 27th Div. 95.06% (3)³
 Maintenance 65 Actual 81

53rd Inf. Brig. 93.33% (4)⁶
 Maintenance 27 Actual 44

87th Inf. Brig. 92.68% (5)⁴
 Maintenance 27 Actual 39

54th Inf. Brig. 90.69% (6)⁷
 Maintenance 27 Actual 44

52nd F. A. Brig. 90.19% (7)⁵
 Maintenance 36 Actual 51

93rd Inf. Brig. 89.74% (8)⁹
 Maintenance 27 Actual 39

51st Cav. Brig. 89.61% (9)⁸
 Maintenance 69 Actual 76

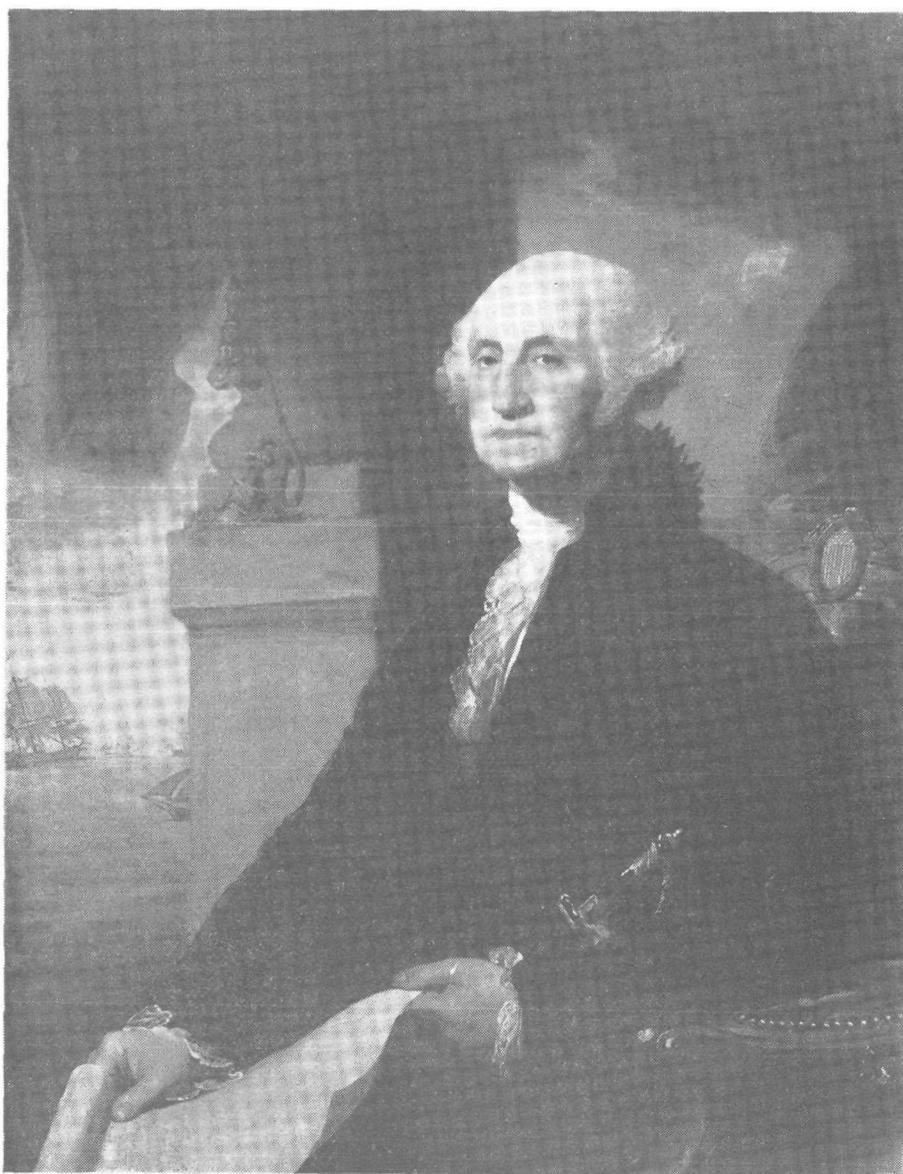


Hines Attendance Trophy
 Winner, 1935
 106th Field Artillery

George Washington

Born

February 22, 1732



“IT is necessary to say but a few words on the topic which regards particularly the defence of the republic; as there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the Union upon a regular and respectable footing. If this should be the case, I would beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms. The militia of the country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility.”

“HOWEVER pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt the nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the militia art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting, by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art. Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, a thorough examination of the subject will evince, that the act of war is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the possession of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government.”

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Smoke 10 fragrant Camels. If you don't find them the mildest, best-flavored cigarettes you ever smoked, return the package with the rest of the cigarettes in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund your full purchase price, plus postage.

{Signed} R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

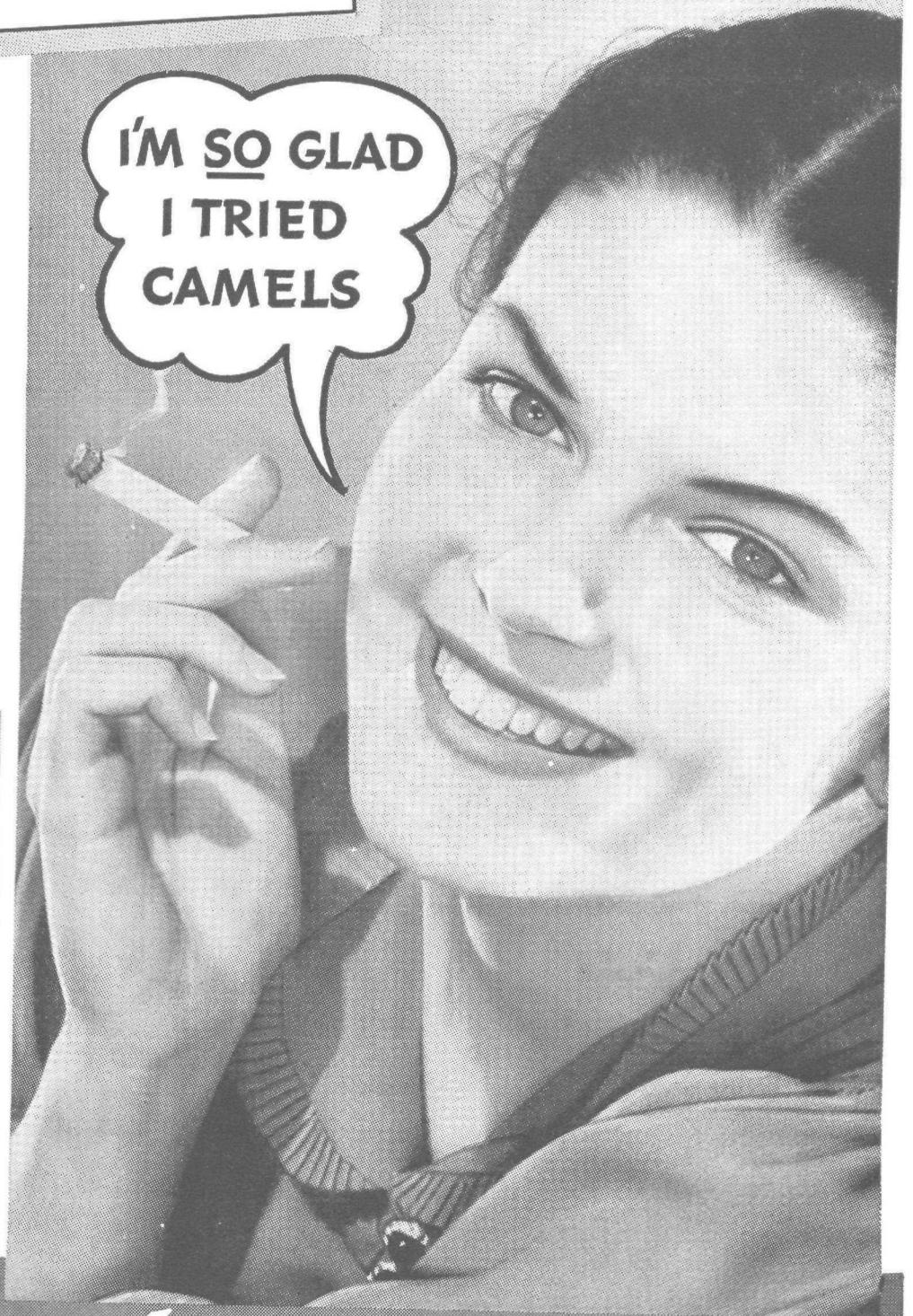
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Knowing the finer, more expensive tobaccos used in Camels, we make this offer... confident that you'll find your ideal cigarette in Camels... For experience shows that people quickly sense the difference in Camel's **COSTLIER TOBACCOS!**



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I'M SO GLAD
I TRIED
CAMELS



*Camels must please you,
or they cost you Nothing!*