

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



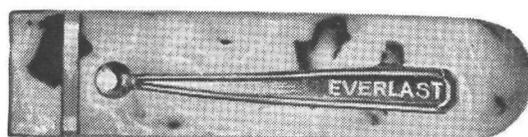
September, 1933

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## NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

ROOM 746—80 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

# The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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September



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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!"



# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Vol. X

SEPTEMBER



1933

No. 6

## The National Guard Bureau's Project For a History of the National Guard

By

**Lt. Col. J. M. Scammell**

*Infantry (N.G.U.S. California)*

*Historical Section, National Guard Bureau, War Department*

*I*N our June issue, we published an article which had appeared in "Army Ordnance" as a review of an English book recently published: "What is the Territorial Army?" This volume outlines the purpose and functions of the British Territorial Force and the review urged that a similar volume be written by some competent observer, setting forth the organization of the National Guard.

But before this volume can be adequately prepared, there is one even more necessary work to be compiled—one whose glaring absence from the shelves of our military libraries can be described no otherwise than a regrettable blot on the National Guard's escutcheon.

No history of the Guard as a whole has ever been written. This may perhaps be indicative of the public's general attitude in the past towards the National Guard. Where there is no demand, there is no supply. The status of the Guard during the past twenty years, however, has definitely changed. The public is alive to its existence. The Regular Army itself is fully conscious of its importance. The demand for an authoritative, accurate history is growing more insistent. That history must now be written.

Colonel Scammell tells us in this article of the steps that are being taken to collect, sift, and classify all sources of information for this important work. All who are in a position to do so are urged to cooperate.

*W*ITH the co-operation of the state military authorities, universities and other learned societies, the National Guard Bureau proposes to compile a full bibliography of sources for the history of the National Guard.

The National Guard Bureau has long felt the need for a history of the Guard. Especially of late, as the Guard

has grown in importance as a factor in the national defense, has developed in efficiency and gained in prestige owing to its improvements in personnel and training; requests for information are continually being received which must be referred to the state authorities or remain inadequately answered or not at all. Sometimes the request is made for a complete history of the National Guard.

"We must write a history" decides the Bureau. "No documents, no history," replies the Historical Section, Regulations Division. It would be possible to compile a narrative of how the state militias came to be the National Guard of the United States, but any such story must needs be sketchy, incomplete and unreliable—in a word, unworthy of the subject and of the National Guard Bureau. The subject itself and the value of the result depend upon doing the job properly.

The first step must be to collect the scattered source materials, or at least to know where they are and how they may be made available.

On December 21, 1932, Mr. Milton Conover of the Department of the Social Sciences of Yale University wrote to the Chief of the (then) Militia Bureau asking if there were available a bibliography of the history of state militias or National Guards for every state in the Union. Such a guide was desired by Yale University to be used in connection with a study of state governments. The Chief of the Bureau replied that no such list was in existence, but that the Bureau was already taking steps to have one compiled.

Meanwhile another influence, economy, was driving toward the same end. In the National Guard Register there have been printed outline histories of National Guard units. The cost of reprinting all this data with every new edition is considerable. It was suggested that, inasmuch as more than 90 per cent of these outline his-

tories have already been written, they might be published separately in permanent form. When the Historical Section, Army War College, was consulted, it expressed the opinion that if a separate publication were to be printed, it might be well to expand these outline histories slightly and to publish in the same volume the histories of all units of the Army of the United States, including both regular and reserve regiments in addition to those of the National Guard, thus emphasizing "The One Army Idea." The Bureau agreed in these informal negotiations and suggested that there be added to the book as an appendix a bibliography of sources which would serve as a guide to historians who desired to write histories of regiments, divisions or of state military activities.

The American Historical Association was then consulted regarding some of the technical problems which arose, such as the appropriate classification of sources to be used, the best form of citation of sources, and the best way of organizing the undertaking. It was decided to use either the style employed by the Library of Congress or that used by the American Historical Association in its bibliography of "Writings on American History."

The problem of organization was more difficult. To begin with, in order to minimize duplication of effort and to avoid useless labor, it was decided that the source materials in the Capital—the archives of the War Department and the sources in the Library of Congress—should be listed first.

A second problem has appeared to be of greater magnitude as time has passed: the problem of duplication between states. For example, records for the American Revolution may be found not only in the Library of Congress and in the War Department, but some of those pertaining to Alabama and Mississippi may be found in Georgia, those of Illinois and Kentucky in Virginia, of Maine—and some of Rhode Island in Massachusetts, and those for Tennessee in North Carolina. To prevent duplication of effort the Historical Section of the National Guard Bureau will furnish a list of such Revolutionary War Records of the various states as have appeared in printed form.

Similarly, the early military history of the Far West is interwoven. For example, the famous Mormon Battalion was formed while the Mormons were en route from Illinois to Utah, and it made its historic march across the deserts to San Diego, California. It is very likely that some valuable records pertaining to this amazing unit will be found in California. In a similar manner, the "Column from California" marched through Arizona to New Mexico during the Civil War and remained to fight the Apaches. Whatever other records of its campaigns may have been left in these territories, on Inscription Rock, with the names inscribed by the old Spanish explorers, are to be found names of members of the "Column from California."

It therefore appears necessary that the various states co-operate with one another, notifying the Adjutant General of that state to whose military forces any important record is found and, if practicable, sending him the original or a certified copy, whichever may be appropriate to the nature of the document.

The first step, of course, is for the Adjutant General to call upon all units and all former members who may have records of historical value in their possession, to forward them to his office so that they may be filed with the historical archives or certified copies made and the originals

returned. It would be desirable also to confer with history societies and patriotic bodies urging their co-operation in the task of collecting and listing such documents as may shed light on the military history of the state.

It goes without saying that for the state to compile a complete record of sources relating to the history of its National Guard, and to have the work done in a thoroughly scholarly way will lead to important benefits.

In the first place it lays the foundation for a military history of the state or any of its units. Such histories, read by members of the National Guard, inspire pride and builds up *esprit-de-corps*; read by others, they create recognition of the functions and value of the National Guard and hence to a greater measure of public interest, appreciation, and support. It is surprising how many people are interested in the history, the coats-of-arms and insignia of the National Guard. The appetite is there. It needs solid food to feed on; and "Appetite comes with eating."

A second value lies in the use which will be made of a list of sources by universities. Those who will make future public opinion, as journalists, politicians or leaders in their communities, are having their minds formed in our colleges. The pacifists are making systematic efforts to mold their opinions. The ability to refer to public documents by means of a scholarly bibliography being placed at their disposal, will enable them to come to their own conclusions independently—which is a more powerful form of opinion than that already made by interested groups.

The project of the National Guard Bureau promises hard work for a long time; but it promises commensurate rewards for the future.

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## DEATH OF MAJOR EDWIN GOULD

COLONEL WALTER A. DE LAMATER announced the death on July 11th of Major Edwin Gould.

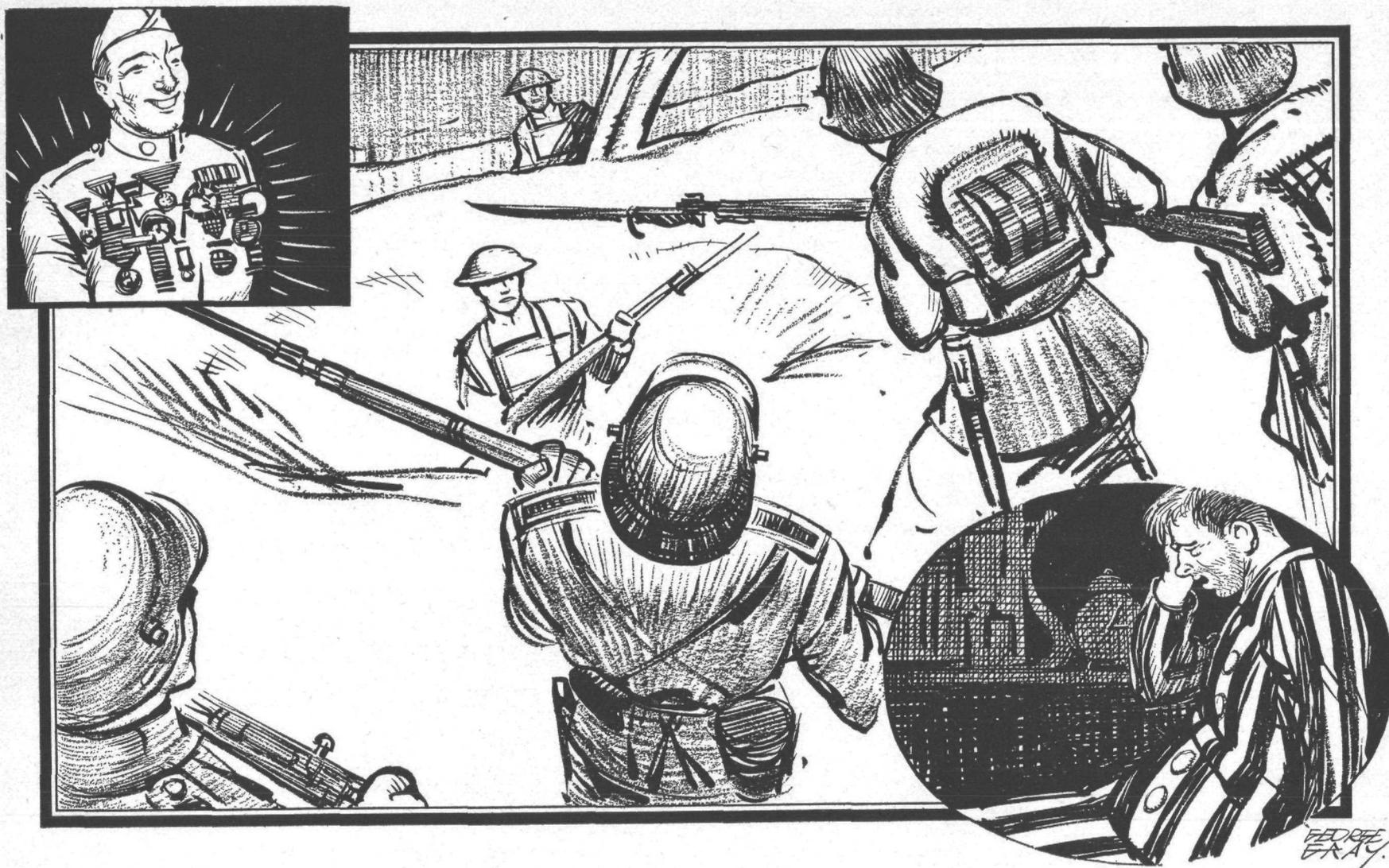
Major Gould was commissioned Captain, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, 71st Infantry, March 21st, 1891. He was an enthusiast in rifle practice and had erected a rifle range for his personal use at his home on the Hudson. Between Captain Gould's connection and his resignation in 1894, the marksmanship of the regiment showed a very marked improvement.

In addition to Captain Gould's technical duties, he was always a generous friend of the Seventy-first Infantry, making substantial gifts to it and never losing interest in its welfare.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the officers of the 71st Infantry on July 25th, 1933, at the armory on Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street:

*Resolved:* The officers of the 71st Infantry, New York National Guard, having learned of the death of Major Edwin Gould, desire to record their sorrow at the demise of this fine example of American manhood and citizenship—a soldier whose accomplishments in this regiment stand out brilliantly in its history. The 71st Infantry was helped materially by his connection with it, and was honored by association with him.

---



## Every Man For Himself

By M. H. Gray

Illustrated by GEORGE GRAY

**A**LONG the ridge that separated the rival forces in that sector of the Belgian front that lay between Scherpenburg Hill and Mont Kimmel was a short section that seemed to have a foreboding note to the Allied defenders. So much so that the area commander had ordered the Engineers to send a good defensive planner up to reconnoiter and recommend a plan for the better securing of this spot from eventual surprise attack. Lieutenant Sullivan had been selected for the job and he in turn had picked Sergeant McGrath to go with him.

When, under cover of darkness, they approached the position they discovered to their dismay that a heavy fog was rising from the valley beyond the ridge. In the short time before everything was entirely blotted out Sullivan saw that the front trench was just behind the narrow ridge. The lay of the ground had made it necessary to dig the trench only about two feet deep. The dirt had been piled atop the ridge which dropped away quite fast for a distance of fifty yards or so where the Germans had their advanced trench. At one point immediately behind the trench the standing posts and roof beams of a small building still stood. Just beyond this shack was the gaunt remains of an old tree. This short section of trench seemed about seventy-five feet long and cut off at both ends from all others. It was manned by about twenty men; no officer was visible.

The fog was so heavy that Sullivan found there was nothing he could do but wait, it being impossible to go about in safety. Even the break of day failed to lift the fog. As the day grew into afternoon the men manning the trench became restive and slipped back to the low plain behind the trench and began to frolic, feeling that no attack would be dared in that soupy mess. The day was nearly done when suddenly the fog lifted and everything stood out in relief.

To Sullivan's surprise and dismay he saw that not a man was in the trench. They had even gone so far as to hang their rifles to the rafters of the old shack and one stood out dangling from the stub of a limb of the tree. All were above the parapet of the trench and stood out in stark relief to the German view. The horrible realization of the situation immediately took hold of him—this strategic piece of the front absolutely without defense or possibility of a real attempt at defense. He was at this moment behind the skeleton of the building; on his hands and knees he rushed forward across no man's land to ascertain the situation.

As he peered over the parapet his worst fears were realized. He saw a German officer run from a dugout to a point about midway of the rear of the opposing trench. With a grin the German drew a swagger stick through his left hand, as though he was drawing a sabre

from its scabbard. He gave a quick command and helmeted heads began to appear above the ground. Almost with a fascination Sullivan's attention was drawn, again, to the officer and he saw to his amazement the German leader had on his head only his gay-colored marching cap set at a jaunty angle and no helmet. The smile of triumph and accomplishment was already on his face.

With a cry, "Here they come!" Sullivan grabbed a rifle in each hand. As he turned he saw the defenders rushing for their arms. Sergeant McGrath was at his elbow and took one of the rifles.

"Where is your commander?" quickly yelled Sullivan. It seemed to be every man for himself and no one looked or answered.

Sullivan seeing no other to command began bawling out directions—hardly orders. He turned and saw the Germans advancing, at least three to one, in their slow cumbersome way. The young officer was laughing and in his momentary excitement Sullivan seemed to hear the chuckles. Then Sullivan's coolness (he was known as the coolest under fire in his regiment) returned and he decided that smiling face was his prey—he leveled his rifle; it spoke; the smiling countenance crumpled and fell. The line of gray-clad bayonet-bearing men was atop the trench but their slow gait had given the defenders time to prepare.

As Sullivan fired it seemed to be the signal they were awaiting and a volley resounded; it was close quarters and every rifle seemed to count. The Germans fired and most of the defenders dropped. The Germans began to leap into the trench; Sullivan called to his men to step back behind the trench. This gave them the advantage of being above the Germans as they landed in the trench. It was bayonets—pig stickers—and every man for himself. With his bayonet, Sullivan was jabbing front, left, right, everywhere and still they came. He had no time to look to see what was going on around him or try to give any commands. Every inch in front or on the sides was filled with the enemy relentlessly pressing on—knives everywhere—he jabbed this way and that—the piles of dead seemed to be just a barrier for more to rush him—he stood his ground—but he was getting weary. His brain was on fire—a momentary lull and he took advantage of it to call out what he thought was the command to halt in German.

Suddenly there were no more men or knives facing him. He looked to the right, to the left—no one was there—only the dead! He looked again—the dead were there piled high—both Germans and Americans—but no man stirred! He stepped back and rubbed his eyes to be assured and saw his first vision was true; he alone was alive amongst the dead! With a groan of satisfaction Sullivan passed out!

When Sullivan awoke he was in a nice clean bed, a doctor and a pretty nurse stood over him.

"He is O.K. No real wounds. Just worn out."

He was hailed everywhere as the new Horatio and their most cherished medals were showered on him by every nation of the Allied forces. So many that his blouse resembled a medal board and so he decided to wear none.

This seemed to be the beginning of the end and soon the Germans gave in.

HOME!!!

Everyone and also the papers made so much of him, that Captain Sullivan now disliked going into public places. His home town was giving a grand reception to

its returned soldiers and he was the most renowned. The Committee waited on him to ask that he, on this grand occasion, appear in all his medals. He agreed if allowed to wear his overcoat and only open to one grand view. The time came! Sullivan stood on the platform—the crowd cheered—slowly he unbuttoned his coat—the crowd was hushed—with his left hand he grasped his coat and flung it away from him!

God! With a shudder he looked down and to his horror discovered that he had flung the bed clothes from him and only his gay pajamas showed with their buttons for medals! Then suddenly remembering the war was twelve years gone by, he groaned and rolled himself out of bed, wishing he hadn't been on that wild party the night before.

**LT. COL. EDWIN W. DAYTON**  
**734 Lexington Avenue**  
**New York**

July 27th, 1933.

Dear Major Dreher:

I have long believed that the keynote to success in advertising consists in choosing that medium which reaches and is read by those likely to be interested. That notion of mine has recently been very strongly confirmed by results from a notice which you printed in the June issue. You asked 22nd Regt. (102nd Engineers) Veterans to cooperate with me in compiling a modern history of this regiment.

To my delighted surprise I am receiving, due to that paragraph, splendid response from men who are not only out of the regiment but who are now living far away from New York. These are mainly veterans whose active service terminated fifteen to twenty years ago. Of course we all realize how vitally interesting this publication is to the entire active personnel of the National Guard. What has surprised me was the discovery that men out of the service for years and living elsewhere get the paper and read it through so carefully.

I thank you for this splendidly helpful cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

EDWIN W. DAYTON.

## Famous Old Fortress is Being Restored

RESTORATION of the old fortress in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, which was captured by an expeditionary force from New England in 1745, is being undertaken by government engineers, according to the tourist department of the Canadian National Railways.

The fort, built by the French in 1700, was at one time the strongest fortress in North America and its capture by the expeditionary force from New England was one of the major military exploits of the 18th century. Engineers in charge of the work of restoration are keeping in touch with those who are undertaking some Colonial restoration work in Virginia and the inter-change of data concerning discoveries that are being made is proving helpful to both projects.

# Colonel Pooley Promoted to Command 87th Brigade

**174th INFANTRY NOW COMMANDED BY COLONEL RALPH K. ROBERTSON**

**C**HANGES in the commissioned personnel of the 174th Infantry have overshadowed all other regimental affairs during the past few weeks. Stars and bars have been flashing on the screen with such kaleidoscopic effect it has been difficult for the average guardsman to keep count, but matters have settled down now in time for the outfit to go to camp with a well prepared organization.

In brief, the changes follow:

Col. William R. Pooley to Brigadier General, 87th Brigade.

Lieut. Col. Ralph K. Robertson to Colonel, 174th Infantry.

Maj. Alexander L. Gillig to Lieutenant Colonel.

First Lieutenant B. G. Schutkeker to Captain, Medical Detachment.

Dr. William G. Ford to First Lieutenant, Medical Detachment.

Kelsey H. Jewett to Second Lieutenant, Service Company.

To General Pooley should go first honors on the occasion of his promotion. The elevation to the rank of brigadier general is the consummation of more than 40 years of service in the national and state military forces.

He began his military career as a private, enlisting in Company F of the old 74th Infantry, parent organization of the present 174th. He served through the various enlisted grades until 1903, when he was commissioned a first lieutenant. Then began a steady climb in rank, which continually reflected his abilities as a soldier and leader of soldiers.

In 1905 he was a captain, and in 1911 he became a major. He served as commander of the 74th's Second Battalion on the Mexican border, and became a lieutenant colonel shortly after America entered the World War.

In France he served with the 55th Pioneers, the 101st Infantry and the 7th Infantry. He took part in the Meuse-Argonne engagement, and after the Armistice, was sent into Germany with the Army of Occupation as superior provost court of the Third Division area.

After the war, he was directed to organize the new 174th Infantry, and became its colonel in 1920.

General Pooley was the founder and first commander of Semper Fidelis Post of the American Legion, and is a former commander of the Erie County Legion and former national committeeman.

In civil life, Gen. Pooley had chosen the law for his profession. There, too, his abilities received continual recognition, until he became public service commissioner of New York State, serving in that capacity for many years. He retired from the Post in 1930, and returned to the private practice of law.

General Pooley was guest of honor last month at a dinner in tribute to his long service and recent promotion,



**BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM R. POOLEY**

given in Hotel Statler by officers of his old command. Highlight of the event was the presentation of a handsome gold and silver saber, ornately decorated with military designs, and studded with rubies and sapphires. Capt. Joseph W. Becker, regimental supply officer, was general chairman, with Lieut. Col. Gillig and Maj. Charles J. Donnocker on his committee. Col. Robertson made the presentation.

Col. Robertson, who succeeds Gen. Pooley as regimental commander, is also a prominent Buffalo attorney. He is former president of the Erie County Bar Association and former city corporation counsel.

Col. Robertson is a son of a Civil War veteran, and has been interested in military matters since his boyhood. He was active in the cadet corps at Cornell University, where he received his B.A. and LL.B. degrees, and rose to the position of major in the cadet organization.

He, too, has risen to his present rank up through the various grades, receiving his original commission as second lieutenant in 1906. He served as a company commander and later as regimental adjutant with the 74th on the



COL. RALPH K. ROBERTSON

Mexican border, and served in the war with the 55th Pioneers and the 108th Infantry. He became a lieutenant colonel in 1921.

Lieut. Col. Gillig was attached to the 13th Infantry on the Mexican border in 1911, and saw service with the 74th during the second border campaign. He served overseas with the 27th Division. He is well known as a rifle shot, and was for years a member of the state and regimental teams. He is chairman of the Erie County Emergency Relief Bureau, and recently was appointed alternate member of the Buffalo area special board of review by the U. S. Veterans' Administration.

Col. Gillig will retain command of the Second Battalion until a later date, it has been announced by the regimental commander.

Capt. Schutkeker, a Buffalo psychiatrist and ophthalmologist, becomes regimental surgeon and commander of the Medical Detachment. There is no major at present, due to the resignation some time ago of Maj. George McK. Hall. Capt. Schutkeker is a graduate of the University of Buffalo Medical School, and a product of the R.O.T.C. He has seen extensive service at the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. He came to the regiment from the Medical Reserve in 1931.

Lieut. Ford is also a University of Buffalo graduate, and held a first lieutenant's commission in the Medical Reserve.

Lieut. Jewett is a graduate of the Manlius Military School, and received the degree of bachelor of science in administrative engineering from Yale University in 1923. He is vice-president and assistant treasurer of Jewett & Co., Buffalo engineering concern.

## THE OLD 7th An Editorial—August 2nd

Reprinted by Courtesy New York Herald Tribune

ON Sunday the 7th Regiment—the "Old 7th," as it has more often been called since the exigencies of war-time reorganization transformed it into the 107th Infantry, New York National Guard—held a dress parade at Camp Smith to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary encampment at Peekskill. In June, 1883, when it first embarked for Peekskill from "the new Barge Office pier," it was uniformed, according to a contemporary newspaper account, with coats "padded an inch thick." The "merchants, bankers, clerks, brokers and moneyed men" who filled its ranks "carried heavy guns and wore weighty helmets surmounted by gold-plated spikes as well as heavy leather straps and belts," and they were "by long odds the hottest men in the city." Today the field uniform and equipment are better suited to field service; there is more hard training and somewhat less, perhaps, of fashionable high jinks in the annual summer camp, and the regimental colors carry harder-won battle honors than any which were dreamed of in 1883. But even fifty years ago the regiment already had a long and distinguished history.

It had already accumulated a wealth of that tradition which fascinates the amateur of British military history but which so few American military units have been able, amid the chopping and changing of our military policies, to build up. The 7th traces its own career back almost to Revolutionary days. What are now Companies A, B, C and D were organized in 1806 as the second battalion of the 3d Regiment of Artillery in the New York State Militia. (Though "artillerymen" they were armed and drilled as infantry from the first.) In 1825 they became an independent battalion, adopting the gray uniform to which the regiment still clings, and choosing the name of the "National Guard," which had been suggested by the visit of Lafayette, who had been associated with the celebrated National Guards of Paris. This name was the proud possession of the organization until after the Civil War, when it was first applied to the whole of the New York militia and so spread to all the state forces in the country.

Without abandoning the name, the "National Guard" battalion became the 27th Regiment of Artillery in 1826, and it waxed famous during the next two decades under that designation, until in 1847 the state ordered a renumbering of all the regiments. The 27th resisted, fearing that it would lose its identity; but when the change was insisted upon the unit took the designation of 7th Regiment, as one which had never been borne by a New York State outfit and as the one nearest to its previous number. In somewhat the same way it became the 107th Infantry during the World War; but in spite of such alterations neither the identity nor the traditions of the regiment have ever been impaired. Far back in 1803 a New York newspaper spoke of the city's militia "artillery" as a crack corps, "alike distinguished for usefulness and respectability." It is a distinction which the Old 7th, which has contributed its trained men to every war we have fought since its establishment, has never ceased to merit.

(EDITOR: The above is an example of the increased publicity being given to National Guard organizations and activities.)

# Colonel Costigan Takes Sixty-Ninth to Camp for the Last Time

## MANY TRIBUTES PAID COMMANDING OFFICER WHO RETIRES MAY, 1934

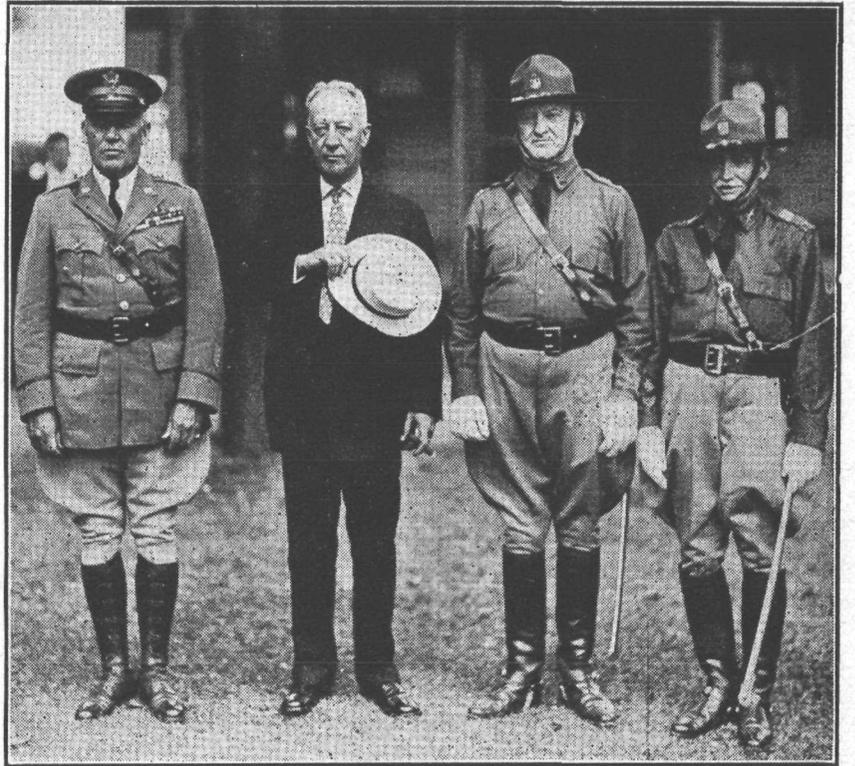
**J**ULY 9th to July 22nd, 1933, the last tour of Camp Duty for Colonel William J. Costigan as Commanding Officer of the 165th Infantry (69th N. Y.), was properly celebrated by the Officers and Enlisted Men of the Gallant Sixty-Ninth doing their bit in a military manner. Even the weather was with us. There was not one item of the schedule as laid down by Division Headquarters overlooked or neglected. Everyone was on his toes to give the Colonel a good send-off and they did it. Improvement was shown all along the line. The Guard House was kept empty, even the members of the guard being away all day during the first week on account of the shooting. This year's schedule was interesting and instructive and everybody got some good out of it.

The Colonel's Quarters as usual were open and many of the Officers and their friends gathered there in the evening to hear the concert by Ridgely's famous band. The xylophone selections by Richard Ridgely were always welcome and popular with the audiences. After the concert each evening Major W. Arthur Cunningham had the regimental organ toted in and then the party became informal. On many evenings the songs sung were those of our father's day, "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me," "Down in the City of Sighs and Tears," "Just Break the News to Mother," "The Pardon Came Too Late," "Her Father Turned Her Picture to the Wall," "She's More to be Pitied than Censured," "Take Back Your Gold," "Paddy Duffy's Cart," "The Curse of a Broken Heart," "My Mother Was a Lady," and so on.

On Sunday, July 16th (Veterans' Day), the Brigade gave a review in honor of the Honorable Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State.

During the two weeks each Major was given an opportunity to take the Evening Parade, each Captain to command a Battalion and the Lieutenants to command a company. On Tuesday, July 18th, the 93rd Brigade, consisting of the 69th and the 14th, gave a Brigade Review to Colonel Costigan. Colonel William R. Jackson of the 14th commanded the Brigade. General John J. Phelan entertained Colonel Costigan at dinner. His guests were Colonel Jackson, Lt. Col. Byron, Lt. Col. Meaney, Major Joseph A. McCaffrey, Chaplain of the 69th, Capt. Spenninger, Chaplain of the 14th, Major Geoffrey J. O'Flynn, Captain Joseph A. McDonough, Captain Peter Deep, Lieut. William J. Walsh, Lieut. Gordon F. Baird and Lieut. Donald P. MacArthur.

On Friday, July 21st, the Brigade was reviewed by former Governor Alfred E. Smith. The reviewing party and Colonel and Mrs. Costigan and Colonel Jackson were entertained at dinner by General and Mrs. Haskell, after which a party, with Mrs. Costigan as hostess, was held at Colonel Costigan's quarters which lasted until taps. Among those present were Governor and Mrs. Alfred



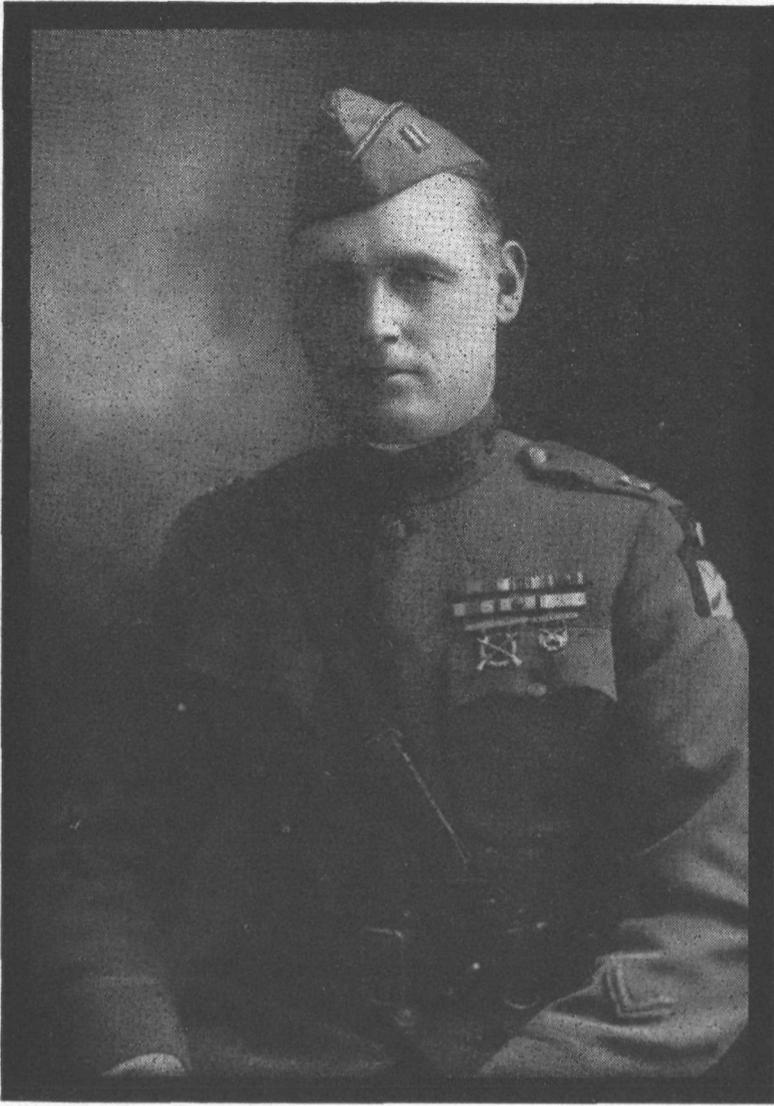
**A Distinguished Quartet**

Major General Wm. N. Haskell, former Governor "Al" Smith, Brig. Gen. John J. Phelan, and Col. Wm. J. Costigan.

E. Smith, General and Mrs. William N. Haskell, General John J. Phelan, General Frederick W. Baldwin, General DeWitt C. Falls, Colonel and Mrs. James Eben, Lt. Col. Martin H. Meaney, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alexander E. Anderson, Captain William Scott, Lieut. Patrick J. Hall, Mr. John J. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Eben, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Mr. John J. Pollord, Mr. and Mrs. Solon Kelly, Misses Mamie and Katie Duffy, Miss White, Captain and Mrs. John A. Delaney, Major W. Arthur Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham and their son and daughter, Jack and Florence, Major and Mrs. Jerome B. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, Misses Florie and Josie Lamond, Major and Mrs. Edward J. Conradt, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Leary, Captain Joseph F. Flannery, Captain and Mrs. William S. Sweeny, Col. and Mrs. John G. Grimley.

Among the callers during the tour were General Fred M. Waterbury, General Sidney Grant, General Herman A. Metz, Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, Colonel William A. Taylor, and General DeWitt Clinton Falls.

On Sunday morning as the regiment was about to leave the camp area, Colonel Jackson formed his regiment in a double line along the road and Colonel Costigan escorted by Colonel Jackson marched at the head of the 69th while the 14th presented arms and "Old Lang Syne" was played as Colonel Costigan marched out of camp for the last time as commander of the regiment in which he served in every rank from Private to Colonel. The law says sixty-four years is the limit and as the Colonel will reach that age on the 24th day of May, 1934, this will be his last encampment.



### **CAPTAIN BEST, 10th INFANTRY, DROWNED IN BOATING ACCIDENT ON HUDSON RIVER**

#### **Was Mayor of Hudson and Commanded Headquarters Company**

**T**WO hours after he had launched a new motorboat in the Hudson River, on July 23rd, Captain Archland M. Best, commanding the Headquarters Company, 10th Infantry, and Mayor of Hudson, was thrown over the stern of his craft and drowned while hundreds of Hudson citizens watched from the bank, unable to offer aid.

Captain Best, forty years old, was a motorboat enthusiast and a lover of water sports, but his intimate friends said he could not swim.

The accident occurred just before 12:45 p.m., after he had finished a trial spin in the new craft. Canoeists saw the boat halt and observed that the Captain was standing over the engine trying to crank it. Suddenly the boat leaped forward and Captain Best fell backward out of the craft. He came to the surface twice and appeared to be trying to swim to the flats a little more than thirty feet distant. Canoeists turned their vessels and paddled towards the scene, but the Captain sank in thirty feet of water. The empty boat sped on down the river and buried its prow in the mud flats.

Mayor Best was Commanding Officer of the Headquarters Company, 10th Infantry at Hudson. He first entered the service in Company F, 10th Infantry, April 4, 1911, promoted 2nd Lieutenant in 1912 and commissioned Captain in 1914. He performed service in connection with the mobilization for the Mexican Border

and from February, 1917 to the date of the assembly of the New York National Guard at Camp Wadsworth, he was with his company at Fort Niagara in the protection of public utilities covering the international bridges at Niagara Falls. Upon the organization of the 27th Division and redesignation of surplus units, he was transferred to the 3rd Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion as Commanding Officer, Company B, and served overseas with that unit from August 14, 1918 to May 1, 1919. He was discharged from Federal service May 29, 1919.

He rejoined the National Guard January 1, 1920, as Captain of his old company and regiment but due to business reasons was compelled to resign in July, 1923. His business connections again bringing him back to Hudson, he was recommissioned and assigned as Commanding Officer of his old command on January 13, 1931, which had been redesignated Headquarters Company, 10th Infantry.

Captain Best was instrumental in the reconditioning of the Hudson Armory which, just prior to his rejoining, had been almost completely destroyed by fire. His initiative and administrative abilities in connection with its reconstruction and upkeep have made it one of the best small armories in the State.

The GUARDSMAN extends its sincere sympathy to his wife, his brother and his mother who survive him.

### **DEATH OF CAPT. CLARENCE H. BOBB** **102nd Ordnance Company**

**I**T is with deep regret and sympathy we announce the death of our beloved comrade and armorer, Captain Clarence H. Bobb, on August 12, 1933, at the Veterans' Hospital No. 81, on Kingsbridge Road, Bronx.

Captain Bobb has been armorer for the Special Troops, 27th Division, since this organization was formed soon after the World War. He was a devoted officer and was well liked by the officers and men of this command. He had a record of more than 35 years service in the National Guard, having enlisted in the 22nd Regiment and serving with that outfit through the Spanish American War. He was later commissioned in the 102nd Engineers and when that organization entered the World War, he was a first lieutenant.

When the regiment went to France, he was made a captain, and was put in command of the 102nd Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop of the 27th Division, the first organization of its kind ever to be formed in the army.

When he returned to this country after the Armistice, Capt. Bobb was commissioned a captain in the Army Ordnance Reserve and appointed armorer of the 27th Div'n. Special Troops, quartered in the 102nd Engineers' armory. He held that post at the time of his death.

Captain Bobb won wide recognition as an expert pistol and rifle shot during his army career, and was a member of the champion Ordnance pistol team. His coaching had much to do with keeping their group in the champion class.

Funeral services were held on Monday evening, August 14, 1933 and were attended by a special Honor Guard from the 102nd Ordnance Co. Services were held by Dr. Brown of the Veterans' Hospital, Masonic Fraternity, Spanish American War Vets and World War Vets of the 102nd Engineers.

# "Number 1204079" "UNKNOWN SOLDIER"

By

**Robert Stewart Sutcliffe**

*Historian, 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G.*



THE official war record of No. 1204079 seemed clear enough. He was just another New York boy who volunteered and, with others, gave up his life for his country. But there is much more in the history of No. 1204079 than appeared on his record card, for, for seven years he was carried as "Unknown Soldier" and at the same time, under his own name and number, as "Killed in Action."

## WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL  
WASHINGTON

Feb. 12, 1925.

The Quartermaster General desires you to be informed that there was buried in the early part of October in Guillemont Farm, Bony, Aisne, an unknown United States soldier on whom the identification could not be established. This soldier was about 5' 8" tall, had blue eyes, brown hair, and an upper tooth was a gold-crowned incisor. On his left arm were tattoo marks, cross, star, and Company D, 71, N. Y. On the right arm was an anchor, flower and butterfly. The soldier was killed while serving with the United States army in the Somme offensive while near Bony Aisne.

An investigation is being conducted to identify this unknown body. It is thought that you may have a record of men who left for overseas and did not return.

Unknown soldiers were no rarity after World War battles and many of them will remain unknown until they shall answer "present" at the Judgment Day roll-call.

No faulty routine was responsible for the seven years' lack of identification of 1204079's body and yet his rec-

ord card distinctly showed that he was not "unknown." A cloud had created a double personality, one, "No. 1204079, killed in action"; the other, "An Unknown Soldier."

When all of the markings described by the War Department were checked, two overseas captains identified the body readily as that of 1204079, last seen by his buddies, badly wounded, as the regiment went further forward in action, but it was not until 1932 that the mystery of how this soldier's body became that of an "unknown" was solved, and then only through an occurrence that seemed to have been arranged by fate.

After the return from overseas a lot of the boys decided to begin life again at points other than their home towns, and as time passed, they would visit the big city and look up their old buddies for a World War "fanning bee." Battles and other incidents were gone over. "What's become of Jim Peters?" "Saw Bill Jenkins in Texas last fall," etc., etc.

One day one of the old gang dropped into the armory in New York and in a few minutes was hot in the midst of overseas memories and in due course the mysterious story of No. 1204079 came to the surface. "What," said he, "No. 1204079? Why I know all about it, he was one of the boys in my own company." And he proceeded to develop the solution of the mystery.

The comrade who had become "The Unknown," had enlisted in a New York City regiment, sent to a training camp and shortly before sailing for France, had been transferred to another regiment. A lot of "paper" work had to be done in a great hurry and, somehow or other, 1204079 was not included among those transferred, although personally he believed he had been. He went aboard ship with his old comrades and did his routine duty with them and it was not until a check-up was made in France that he discovered that so far as the records went he was a soldier without a regiment, without pay, and out of luck generally. His name was not on the roll and his predicament was due to no fault of his own.

The "gang" promptly assured him that no mistake of a War Department clerk was going to keep him out of the Company, so he took his place in the ranks as usual, doing whatever duty would have come to him if regular. But on pay days things didn't seem so good to 1204079 and once or twice he absented himself and got work until he could pick up enough cash to hold his end up with the boys.

One lovely spring day just after the War a French farmer was plowing his meadow at Guillemont Farm. As he turned under the battle-scarred surface of the field,

(Continued on page 15, column 1)

THE  
  
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## We Do Our Part

AT the peak of the greatest industrial crisis this country has ever known, the President—our ex-Commander-in-Chief—has seen fit to urge upon the various industries the necessity of co-operating with him in what is now known as the National Industrial Recovery Act. Each diverse industry has been asked to submit to the President a "code" setting forth the aims and functions of that industry, establishing a fair rate of pay, scale of working hours, etc., with a view to increasing the purchasing power of the population and, at the same time, putting an end to the destructive price war which has brought production virtually to a standstill. Willingness on the part of a firm to align itself with its industrial code is rewarded by authorized permission to display the modernistic eagle symbol of the N.R.A. and to publicize the boast that "We do our Part."

The National Guard is not really interested in whether or not we may display the N.R.A. insignia, nor does it seem to us necessary or advisable to regulate by means of a code the number of hours we may be called upon to work. Remuneration for services is fixed already by Government. For the rest, our time, our energies, our very lives are freely placed at the disposal of our state and country, whether there happens to be a national crisis or not.

The National Guard does its part *all* the time. For more than a century, the units which compose our forces have been protecting the welfare of our people. Our satisfaction has lain in the thought that on each occasion when our services have been requisitioned, we have done the job quietly, promptly and efficiently. We have not expected thanks, we have not asked for any, and usually

—let us be honest—we have not received any. The general opinion used to be—"Well, that's what they're paid for, isn't it?" and the only inference to be drawn from this rejoinder was that patriotism or service to one's country could be expected only in return for pay.

How did the National Guard react to this criticism? Just the way in which a well-trained army always reacts on such occasions. It just kept its mouth shut and quietly strove for an even higher standard of efficiency.

A change has come over public opinion during the last decade or so. There was no possibility of blinking the eyes to the magnificent part played by the National Guard during the World War. The National Guard has stepped up from the second to the first line of defense—a promotion, not merely in name, but won by strenuous and successful efforts to achieve a smarter, more intensive and, in every branch, a more efficient personnel than had ever before been deemed possible.

Now, at last, we are beginning to receive that recognition which, though we have never asked for it, is indisputably our due. Without it, we would have continued, as always in the past, to give our very best to the country which has inspired our patriotic love. But none knows better than the loyal soldier the full worth of a quiet-spoken word of praise. National Guardsmen of the Empire State and throughout the country are grateful for such frankly written editorials as the following which appeared in the *Rochester Times Union* of July 25th, 1933:

### Worthy of Honor

THE National Guardsman seldom gets a fair return on his investment in the way of public appreciation of his services to the state.

We are inclined, most of us, to take citizen soldiers too much for granted. Some even are inclined to sneer a bit.

The National Guardsman gives up his vacations, much of his spare time during the working weeks of the year, to the business of soldiering. And the job of soldiering is far from being all parades. There is a lot of hard work to it, as men now in camp well know.

The National Guard is an inherent part of the military system of the United States and upon it is based our essential strategy in time of war. The men who compose it are worthy of all public honor. They should receive it.

### Back to the Armories

THE field tour of training was carried out this summer in spite of the previous anxiety lest Washington should decide against the expenditure necessary for that purpose.

The National Guard of New York has benefited by its concentrated training in the field. It has returned to its home stations fitter in every way to carry out its duties to the state.

Now, in the coming winter months, is the time when the result of this training will bear fruit and when the various organizations will buckle down to preparation for the 1934 camp tour. The National Guard aims to raise its banner of efficiency still higher every year. Hard work must be done this winter if next summer we are to surpass the record of this past year.



## GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



### TROOP LEADING

THE discipline and training of the United States Army is now, and always has been, based upon the words "Follow me."

I believe that such a foundation is the correct one, and produces the best discipline and the best training that can be attained.

In the successful training and the successful operation of troops, "Leadership" is the one factor that cannot be dispensed with—the one absolute essential for success.

Of course, the exact application of "Leadership" varies with the position of the officer or non-commissioned officer concerned. The days are past when the Commanding General drew his sword or seized a banner and placed himself personally at the head of his troops, to lead the final effort on which success or failure depended. And yet, actual personal leadership of company officers and non-commissioned officers is still vital, and even with field officers and general officers personal contact with their troops, personal reconnaissance of the ground, personal observation of how their orders are being obeyed and are working out cannot be dispensed with.

The proper control of large bodies of troops properly and necessarily centers in the Command Post, but the officer who considers that his job requires him to sit quietly and safely in that command post and to conduct operations entirely by means of messages received thereat and orders issued therefrom is working on a basically unsound system.

That this is recognized by the private soldier is evidenced by the words of the well-known song: "The General got the Croix de Guerre, etc."

All of us who served in the World War know officers whose men would do anything that they were asked to do, who performed impossibilities. We know others, often with brilliant "school records," who failed sadly when it came to the actual handling of men. We know of non-commissioned officers, and even privates, who proved themselves "Leaders" in the stress of combat, and who rose to the occasion when the occasion called.

Some fortunate ones are natural leaders, and will so rise when the chance occurs, just as some are natural rifle shots. A few can never become real leaders, and however high they may have risen in times of peace, they will fail in the acid test of war.

The vast majority of us must be trained to be leaders, and, fortunately, we can be trained to leadership just as we can be trained to shoot a rifle or pistol.

Part of this training in leadership comes from the actual handling of men in peacetime; part of it can come from

proper training in schools and peacetime maneuvers.

Our service schools have recognized this fact, and are devoting much time to courses in what is known as "Troop Leading." These courses are designed to bring out just what the commanding officer would actually do in a given situation: where he actually goes, how he goes, who goes with him, what orders he actually issues, and in just what language.

In the New York National Guard we believe thoroughly in this "Troop Leading" training in our schools, and especially during our field training.

We emphasized it during 1933, and we shall emphasize it still more in the future. In our regimental, brigade, and division problems we tried to get away from the fixed command post idea as much as possible, and to substitute personal reconnaissance and orders dictated in the field for mere solution of "map problems" and the issuance of formal field orders which the limitation of time would preclude in actual operations.

We shall try to fix in every man's mind, down to the corporal, correct habits of thought and action, so that when the time of stress comes he will

act almost automatically along correct lines.

The methods used in teaching troop leading are entirely different from the methods we were accustomed to use in map maneuvers, and are much better. In map maneuvers you will recall that the director would ask you for your action at a certain time, and you would reply that you would move this battalion to this point, or would throw in your reserve, or would take some other action involving the use of possibly several hundred troops at some point maybe some miles distant. Theoretically, everything worked perfectly. Practically, it might not.

In modern troop leading instruction you cannot say this. You must give the exact action and the exact orders that you would give to move these troops to the desired point, and you will be considered successful—or the reverse—in proportion not only to the excellence of your tactical plan, but to the orders issued to carry out the plan and to the methods selected to transmit those orders.

I want all officers and non-commissioned officers to think this over and to familiarize themselves with this theory of "troop leading." I want it used and practised during winter schools. You will all have occasion to use it next summer.



W. H. Haskell

Major-General.

# What Is the Future of Infantry?

..... A Book Review  
Reprinted by Courtesy of  
The Infantry Journal —

## The Future of Infantry—By Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart

CAPTAIN LIDDELL HART is a young British Army Officer who has won world-wide recognition for himself as a brilliant military critic by reason of his straightforward, commonsense grasp of problems of modern warfare. In his new book he discusses the changes which he thinks must be brought about if the Infantry is to keep pace with the modernization of other branches of the service. In brief, he would form two types of Infantry: heavy Infantry to be the core of battle and light Infantry to form the mobile, aggressive element.

“THE King is dead. Long live the King!” This is the theme of Captain Liddell Hart’s latest book. The footsoldier has as brilliant a future as he has had a brilliant past, provided that he lives up to the rule that “The nature of armies is determined by the nature of the civilization in which they exist”; which is to say, that the army first to come into harmony with the requirements of its time will have an enormous advantage.

To determine what the future of infantry will be, the author gives us a compact summary of its past development, both alone and in conjunction with other arms; and, as a graph may be used to project a curve and reveal probable future tendencies, he applies the lessons of the past to the present and to the immediate future.

The result is to stress the need for periodic rejuvenations to renew mobility and flexibility. In the past, this process has often been achieved among foot troops through the gradual development of “light infantry,” just as armies have become more mobile through new cavalry developments. Thus, the invincible Spartan hoplites on the rough ground of the island of Sphacteria surrendered to light-armed peltasts; and a new era came when Iphicrates cut up a Spartan phalanx near Corinth.

Under Alexander the Great, the infantry phalanx still played its rôle in battle; but as part of a team of combined arms including light infantry, cavalry and artillery. Saxe and Frederick were forced to adopt light infantry to restore the mobility of the foot troops. The Virginia militia which covered the retreat of Braddock’s rigid regiments was in reality light infantry.

In the American Revolution, Washington organized light divisions under Lafayette and de Lauzun. The American Civil War was fought largely by light infantry—what else was Jackson’s “foot cavalry”? During the Napoleonic Wars, the light infantry developed by Sir John Moore won itself fame in the Peninsula War as Craufurd’s Light Division. In the war in South Africa, the Boers employed what was in reality light infantry; and to such effect that their resistance was overcome only by the creation of mounted infantry.

The history of the combined arms is similar: Parthian, Gothic, Saracen and Mongol cavalry forced modifications

in existing armies; and when, in Western Europe, cavalry became immobile, it fell before the new infantry, whether archers or halberdiers. The combined arms must be able to work in concert, and to that end flexibility is needed. Epaminondas and Alexander devised more flexible organizations. The Macedonian phalanx gave way before the flexible maniples of the Roman legion. It, in turn, was helpless before the maneuverable wings of Hannibal’s army which in turn yielded before the still more flexible instrument of Scipio Africanus. There must be no discordance between the combined arms, such as existed in the armies of Justinian: Belisarius defeated the Vandals with his cavalry alone; in the words of Procopius, “The next day the infantry, with the wife of Belisarius, came up; and we all proceeded to Carthage.”

In order to escape such a discordance as this, Captain Liddell Hart would form two distinct types of infantry: the line infantry, strong in fire power, to hold organized defenses, guard communications, etc., and a light, highly mobile infantry capable of swift, skilled offensive action. The latter, in turn, would be of two types or, at least, be used in two different ways. During the World War stalemate, owing to the power of the machine-gun, “There were two possible ways of revising movement on the battlefield. One was to make men bullet-proof by putting them in armored vehicles. The other was to teach men to evade bullets by a revival of stalking methods. The British were pioneers of the first, the Germans of the second method”—infiltration.

This theory of infantry has its attractions for Americans, in that it fits into our scheme of national defense, our present economic and social organization, and is in keeping with our historical traditions. It would be possible to train our Regular and National Guard troops to fight as aggressive light infantry, and to allot the defensive rôle to newly-organized formations while they were perfecting their training. This defensive type of infantry can be trained rapidly in its relatively simple functions and would have a value out of proportion to its training because “For defense and protective duties, common infantry have more value than ever in the past, by reason of modern firearms.”

Owing to the extent of the use of motor vehicles in this country and the facilities for producing them—to say nothing of the ready-made tactics of our “racketeers”—we could produce tank and armored car infantry faster than any other nation; and as for the light infantry fighting on foot, skirmishing (“stalking,” as Captain Liddell Hart calls it) or bushwacking tactics form part of our military tradition and are congenial to our people. That is the way in which American soldiers tackled the problem of machine-gun nests; and of which Liddell Hart says, “I believe that M.G. stalking—in suitable country—offers possibilities that few soldiers have yet realized.”

But "we cannot expect mobility on the battlefield unless the man who fights on foot is given a chance to be mobile. He must be clothed and equipped as an athlete, not as a pack animal." The author points out that, whereas medical research indicates that 30 pounds is the ideal maximum, during the World War foot soldiers were often required to carry a pack equal to two-thirds their own weight, whereas mules were required to carry a load equivalent to only one-third of their weight. In our army we are acutely aware of this problem and have been doing everything in our power to reduce the weight of the soldier's pack—except to organize along fresh lines. We cannot escape the consequences as long as we retain our present form of organization.

The problem is "To git thar fustest with the mostest"; and to that end we must not be dominated by our organization and supply; but we should make our organization and supply conform to our need for freedom of movement: mobility and flexibility. It is to this end that the author suggests the differentiation of infantry along functional lines, making heavy infantry the core of battle and light infantry the mobile, aggressive element, whether in motor vehicles or on foot.

To secure this mobility he would sacrifice even the bayonet. A less radical solution would be to seek a new type of bayonet made from light, tough alloys. The uniform would be designed to give freedom of movement as well as protection: the Anzac type of headgear and coat, the knickerbocker type of breeches to free the knees. He would discard the sox which shrink or wrinkle, and substitute the linen wrapping such as is used in the French Foreign Legion. A rainproof cloak would serve the double rôle of overcoat and blanket, thereby greatly reducing the weight carried.

While the particular battalion organization, suggested in Appendix I, might not meet American needs or tastes, yet, like the rest of the book, it is highly provocative and suggestive of thought.

## NO. 1204079—UNKNOWN SOLDIER

(Continued from page 11)

the earth gave up ghastly reminders of battle—twisted bayonets, fragments of shells, buttons from uniforms—everywhere souvenirs of the walk of death but a few months before. Then suddenly something in the furrow attracted his attention and a close inspection showed an outline of olive-drab—the body of an American soldier.

It was No. "1204079"! Upon his remains there was no official mark of identification whatever. The body was turned over to the American authorities, a descriptive record made, and it was then given burial with other unidentified soldiers, and an investigation started that led to the inquiry from Washington in 1926 and to the identification of the soldier as Private John Redmond, Company D, 71st Infantry, New York National Guard.

Just how this soldier came to be officially listed as "Killed in Action" is a mystery. For a report that he was Killed in Action would have taken him out of the "Unknown Soldier" class, but, at any rate, he now fills the grave of an honored soldier, who gallantly gave up his life for his country, and his war record has become a prized possession of his relatives.

## MAJOR DWIGHT CROFUTT BROGA DIES

### Tenth Infantry Loses Highly Valued Officer

MAJOR DWIGHT CROFUTT BROGA, M.C., Commanding Officer Medical Detachment, 10th Infantry with station at Rome, died on July 22, 1933, following an operation at the Rome Hospital.



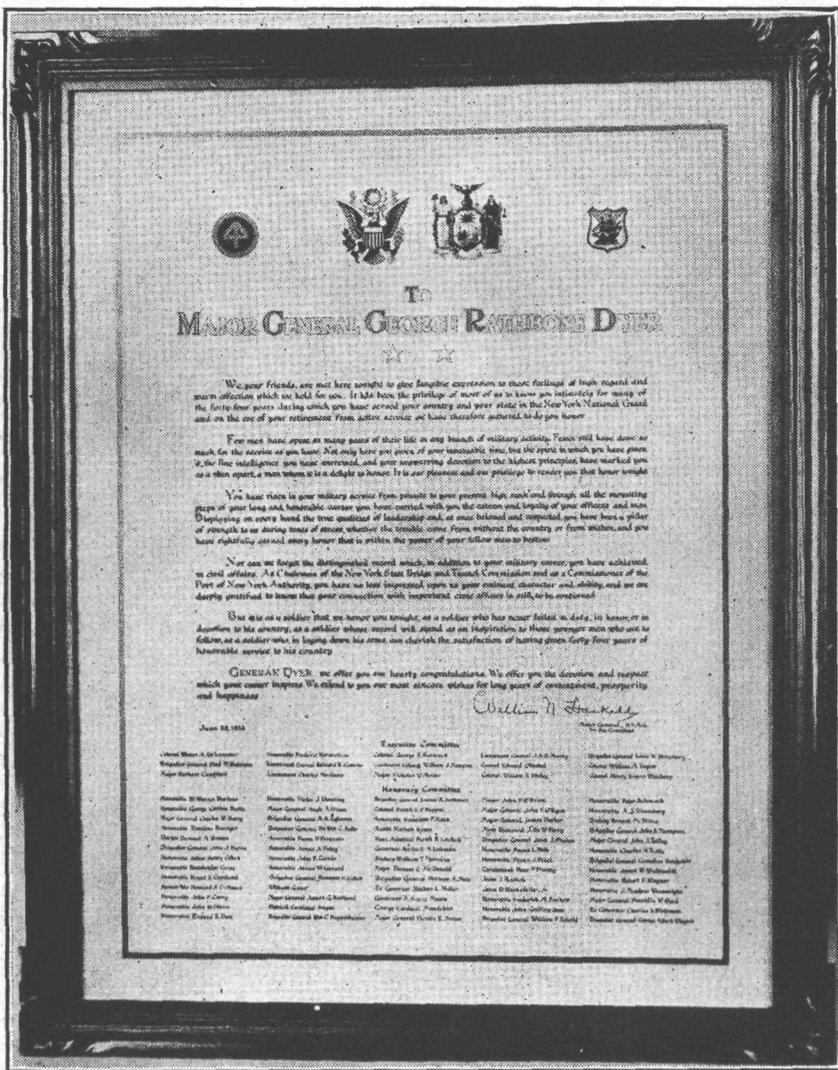
Major Dwight C. Broga

The National Guard of the State of New York has lost a valuable officer by the death of Major Dwight C. Broga, late commanding officer of the Medical Detachment, 10th Infantry, stationed at Rome, N. Y. The GUARDSMAN extends its deepest sympathy to his survivors.

Major Broga was born at North Bay, N. Y., October 30, 1880, graduated from the School of Medicine, Syracuse University in 1905 and practiced his profession in Rome, N. Y. He was prominent in his community and held membership in the Masonic Order, Elks, Odd Fellows and The Association of Military Surgeons. A hunter and a fisherman and a lover of the great outdoors led him to become a member of many organizations interested in the protection and preservation of wild life.

Major Broga was buried with full military honors, the 3rd Battalion, 10th Infantry, with station at Utica, acting as the funeral escort. The non-commissioned officers of his old command were the active pall bearers.

Major Broga first entered the service on September 30, 1918 being commissioned as Captain, Medical Corps and assigned to the Medical Detachment, 10th Infantry, N. Y. Guard. He was transferred to the National Guard Reserve on April 25, 1924 and resigned his commission June 15, 1925. On March 10, 1926 the station of the Medical Detachment of the regiment having been changed from Albany to Rome, Major Broga re-entered the service and was assigned as Regimental Surgeon.



ABOVE is a reproduction of the framed memento presented to Major General George Rathbone Dyer upon his retirement at the dinner given in his honor on June 28th, 1933. The presentation was made by Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard. Below, we publish the wording as it appears on the beautifully lettered and emblazoned scroll:

To Major General George Rathbone Dyer:

We, your friends, are met here tonight to give tangible expression to those feelings of high regard and warm affection which we hold for you. It has been the privilege of most of us to know you intimately for many of the forty-four years during which you have served your country and your state in the New York National Guard and on the eve of your retirement from active service we have therefore gathered to do you honor.

Few men have spent so many years of their life in any branch of military activity. Fewer still have done so much for the service as you have. Not only have you given of your invaluable time, but the spirit in which you have given it, the fine intelligence you have exercised, and your unswerving devotion to the highest principles, have marked you as a man apart, a man whom it is a delight to honor. It is our pleasure and our privilege to render you that honor tonight.

You have risen in your military service from private to your present high rank and through all the mounting steps of your long and honorable career you have carried with you the esteem and loyalty of your officers and men. Displaying on every hand the true qualities of leadership and at once beloved and re-

spected, you have been a pillar of strength to us during times of stress, whether the trouble came from without the country or from within, and you have rightfully earned every honor that is within the power of your fellowmen to bestow.

Nor can we forget the distinguished record which, in addition to your military career, you have achieved in civil affairs. As Chairman of the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission and as a Commissioner of the Port of New York Authority, you have no less impressed upon us your eminent character and ability, and we are deeply gratified to know that your connection with important civic affairs is still to be continued.

But it is as a soldier that we honor you tonight, as a soldier who has never failed in duty, in honor, or in devotion to his country, as a soldier whose record will stand as an inspiration to those younger men who are to follow, as a soldier who, in laying down his arms, can cherish the satisfaction of having given forty-four years of honorable service to his country.

General Dyer, we offer you our hearty congratulations. We offer you the devotion and respect which your career inspires. We extend to you our most sincere wishes for long years of contentment, prosperity and happiness.

WILLIAM N. HASKELL,  
Major General, N.Y.N.G.,  
For the Committee.

June 28, 1933.

Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet, Editor,  
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN,  
80 Centre Street, New York City.

My dear Colonel Suavet:

I have just been privileged to read the splendid tribute to Brigadier General Oliver Benedict Bridgman, printed in the current issue of the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, and I take the opportunity of expressing on behalf of the Association of Ex-Members of Squadron A, Inc., our sincere appreciation of your acknowledgment of the long, faithful and efficient service of General Bridgman, by whose inspiring example the Squadron, our Association and the entire National Guard, have been stimulated to ever increasing efficiency and unselfish service to the State and Country.

Our Association as well as the Manhattan Units of the 101st Cavalry grieves equally at the passing of this splendid soldier and citizen, depriving us of the benefit of his wise counsel, the example of his patriotism and his devotion to the Flag of the United States which meant so much to him and in tribute to which he founded the inspiring and beautiful service of the Massing of the Colors.

I trust that you will make known our gratitude to your associates, and believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

THOMAS B. CLARKE, JR.,  
Vice-President, Association of Ex-Members  
of Squadron A, Inc.

# Infantry in Battle

## A STUDY IN LEADERSHIP

*Reprinted by courtesy of the Infantry Journal*

### Action and Morale

**A**CTION, physical and mental, is an efficacious antidote for battlefield nervousness.

A soldier, pinned to the ground by hostile fire with no form of activity to divert his thought from the whistling flails of lead that lash the ground about him, soon develops an overwhelming sense of inferiority. He feels alone and deserted. He feels unable to protect himself. With nothing to do but wait and with nothing to think about but the immediate danger that surrounds him, his nerves rapidly reach the breaking point. Inactivity, therefore, constitutes a most serious danger to his morale.

On the other hand, by diverting the attention of the soldier through some simple expedient or by requiring him to perform some physical labor, the nervous tension of the battlefield may be materially reduced. The leader, by thinking objectively himself, and by causing his men to perform tasks involving thought and movement, may successfully combat this intense mental strain of battle. So too, will simple, matter-of-fact actions by a commander tend to instil in the men a sense of confidence and security.

### Example

On August 22, 1914, the 6th Company, 116th French Infantry, attacked, over open ground, toward the town of Maissin. Although the company advanced under hostile machine-gun fire, it saw nothing at which it might fire. By rushes of small groups it reached a crest near Maissin.

On this crest was a wheat field in which the company was held up by hostile fire. The instant a man lifted his head bullets from an unseen enemy cracked through the field, cutting off the stalks of wheat.

The 6th Company was well ahead of the other French units. It was in its first fight and the men were palpably nervous. Although they had gone through much hostile fire they had not seen a single target at which they might shoot. The hostile fire had now grown extremely heavy but still no one could see the enemy or even tell from where the fire was coming. The situation on the crest was tense.

The company commander finally saw one or two Germans near the edge of Maissin. He promptly ordered his company to open fire on the outskirts of the town, *each man to fire six cartridges.*

A soldier near the company commander fired his six shots, aiming carefully each time. Then, with the empty cartridge cases in his hand he turned and asked:

"Captain, shall we save the empties or throw them away?"

The crisis had passed and the company was, once more, well under control. Their attack succeeded.

(From *The Battle of Ardennes* by Major Pugens, French Army.)

### Discussion

The captain saw that his men were becoming dangerously tense. They were in their first fight. They had been advancing under hostile fire and now they were pinned to the ground with no good target before them.

The company commander wished to give his men something to do, something that would occupy their minds. He did not want them to dig in for that might stop the attack and furthermore was at variance with the French ideas of 1914. The one or two Germans seen near Maissin did not present a target that warranted the expenditure of much ammunition. Therefore, the company commander did not permit his men to fire at will. Instead, to settle the nerves, he ordered them to fire by counted cartridges. This gave each man a task on which he had to focus his attention and at the same time reasserted the control of the leader.

The incident of the soldier and the empty cases shows that the company commander succeeded in his aim. Major Pugens comments on it as showing a good "combat reflex." Troops under fire for the first time are particularly sensitive to impressions.

### NATIONAL GUARD IS NOT MILITIA

**C**ALLING the National Guard "militia" is an error comparable to calling skilled craftsmen, common labor. The militia, defined legally, means all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45. Thus, the militia is that vast body of untrained civilians who are liable to draft and conscription not only for war, but for any purpose whatsoever that the community, the state or the nation may desire of them.

The National Guard is an organized body of troops, trained and equipped and prepared for emergencies, and made up of individuals recruited from the able-bodied men of the nation. Being organized and trained, they are as distinct from the militia, or untrained, unorganized citizenry, as is the regular army or the navy. Thus it is that the National Guardsman, proud of his organization, dislikes the term "militiaman" applied to himself.

The National Guard today numbers about 190,000 officers and men, with organizations in every state and territory of the Union. The militia, considered as the reservoir from which the nation draws its soldiers in case of need, numbers 6,000,000 citizens. The regular army is part of the first line defense of the nation; the National Guard is also considered a part of the first line defense. Actually, in case of a major emergency, the National Guard would assume a good share of the first line duties because of the skeletonized formation of the regular army.

This error is often made in our large "dailies"—probably because the word "Militia" takes less space than "National Guard." But we would like to have our rightful name restored to us.

# Armies and Earthquakes

By Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Finch, Corps of Engineers

*We are in the midst of one of the great revolutionary periods of history. \* \* \* The loose, individualistic and acquisitive democracy of the 19th Century will be replaced by a much more highly integrated, socially conscious form of government.—WALTER LIPPMAN in an address before the University of California, March, 1933.*

ACCORDING to seismologists, the commonest form of earthquake is the one resulting from the movement of sections of our earth with reference to one another along a plane of cleavage known as a fault. It appears that the earth's surface is subject to various stresses, and the strains set up thereby accumulate until they are strong enough to overcome the forces of inertia, whereupon a movement takes place along a fault plane and an earthquake ensues. If it were possible to ease these strains from time to time before they grew to great intensity there would no longer be severe earthquake shocks but only a series of tremblors or earth tremblings.

A clear parallel can be drawn between earthquakes and wars in their respective spheres. In the physical world the accumulated strain along a fault between two earth prisms may finally relieve itself in the form of an earthquake. No less is it true that accumulated strain between two nations may finally relieve itself in the form of war.

Again after a severe earthquake there is a period of readjustment in which the forces involved reach an equilibrium and the inhabitants of the region affected clear away the wreckage to make space for new building. Similarly after every war of magnitude there is a time for adjustment, for clearing away the wreckage, for rehabilitation—and for attempting to collect the spoils for the victor.

The parallel ceases when we consider the matter of control. There is no human agency yet devised for easing the strain between earth prisms, but there are now human agencies, the most important being the League of Nations, which provide facilities for reducing the tension between nations. As all military men know, this machinery is even now undergoing a tremendous test.

The World War, the latest severe 'quake in the political world, has been followed by a prolonged period of adjustment; it is impossible for us to overestimate the importance of the changes of the past fifteen years and those that confront us in the immediate future. In the address from which the opening paragraph is quoted, Walter Lippman refers to this period as, "one of those conjunctures of human affairs which mark a crisis in the habits and customs, the routine, the inherited method and traditional ideas of mankind."

It is altogether appropriate and desirable that military men, as citizens and soldiers, should take thought of this situation. At this stage of our national evolution the army man is indispensable. A wise observer of a past generation said that there are five forms of intellectual activity in which men must engage to give society its basic and essential services: The military man for defense; the

teacher for instruction; the lawyer for administering justice; the doctor for maintaining health; the business man for providing for the daily needs. There are those who hold that the time will come when the first of these, the military, may be dispensed with. How far that time may be removed there is no way of divining, but at least it appears certain that the nations of the world are entering upon a period in which the "conscious, deliberate direction of human affairs is necessary and unavoidable." Says Lippman, "The order up to 1914 was largely the product of slow and unconscious growth. Nobody had conceived it, planned it and established it. It was the product of history, of conflicts and adjustments, and the part played in it by deliberate foresight and purposeful action was almost negligible. \* \* \* The old order is gone, irrevocably so \* \* \* broken down in war and revolution and economic disaster."

It is clear that if the prophecy in the opening paragraph of this article is fulfilled, the role of the army in our national life is due, some day, to be greatly reduced. Assuredly, judging from the present world situation, this will not be soon but who can deny that thinking people the world over are now aroused as never before to the necessity for a planned and directed control over the social order? And who doubts that this means herculean efforts to abolish war?

Evidently the army men of our generation will not see their organization eliminated from the list of necessary national servants. On the contrary at this moment it has before it the most impressive opportunity for constructive, nation-wide, peace-time public service that it has ever faced. President Roosevelt has indicated his intention of making widespread use of army personnel in applying public relief and to a limited extent in administering public works. The urgent national need in this time of stress has provided such a testing of all agencies for public welfare as they have never faced; the army has stood, and will continue to stand, its share.

At first it was indicated that the army is only to receive, clothe, and shelter the contingents of unemployed during a short period for organization into working groups, whereupon these groups are to be turned over to other agencies for work on federal projects. This policy is evidently designed to remove the army from the picture as soon as possible—even as camp administrators and executives. The inherited distaste and fear of militarism among the citizens of this country combine in this case to reduce the army's role of usefulness, but, even so, there remains a wonderful opportunity for constructive social service. Quite probably the role of the army in this work will be extended for no other national agent is equally qualified to supervise the work or care for the workers.

(Continued on page 21)



## • KEEP SMILING •



### All the Same

*Father:* "Why is it you are always at the bottom of the class?"

*Johnny:* "It doesn't make any difference, daddy. They teach the same at both ends."

### Unnatural Arithmetic

"If you had eight pennies and lost three, how many would you have left?"

Little Cohen thought for a minute.

"But for vy," was his puzzled reply, "should I lose three pennies?"

### To the Point

*Salesman:* "Ladies and gentlemen, I have here the famous flexible comb that will stand any kind of treatment. You can bend it double—you can hit it with a hammer—you can twist it—you can——"

*Interested Listener:* "Say, mister, can you comb your hair with it?"

—B-C Scope, 156th F. A.

### Sleuth Disguise

"What kind of a dog is that, my boy?"

"This is a police dog."

"But that doesn't look like a police dog. That's a terrier."

"Well, you see, it's in the secret service."

—5th Corps News (Ind.).

### A Grace for Chow

A newspaper tells of the young daughter of a radio announcer who, called upon to say grace, at a family dinner, bowed her head and said in loud clear tones:

"This food comes to us through the courtesy of Almighty God."

### Functional Architecture

Nature is wonderful! A million years ago she didn't know we were going to wear spectacles, yet look at the way she placed our ears.

### Proof Positive

*Pat:* "How much do yez weigh?"

*Mike:* "One hundred and seventy-five pounds."

*Pat:* "Ya musta got weighed wid yer coat on."

*Mike:* "An'I did not. I held it in my arms all the time."



### A Word to the Wise

"If you were me, would you accept Jack?"

"If I were you, dear, I'd accept anyone."

—5th Corps News (Ind.).

### Pedigree

"I understand your wife came from a fine old family."

"Came is hardly the word—she brought it with her."

### Balled Up

*West Point:* "Do you know what the three balls of a pawnbroker's shop stand for?"

*Annapolis:* "Why, no."

*West Point:* "Two to one that you won't get it back."

—A. & N. Journal.

### Optimism

An old Negro woman stood by the grave of her recently departed husband and said mournfully: "Po' Rastus! Ah hope he am gone whar I 'spec' he ain't."

### Wait Awhile

*Wife:* "The couple next door seem to be very devoted. He kisses her every time they meet. Why don't you do that?"

*Husband:* "I don't know her well enough yet."

### Striped Pants

*Flapper (at breakfast):* "Pop, why didn't you tell me that the porch swing has been painted?"

*Father:* "Why, did you get paint on your dress?"

*Flapper:* "No, but Harold simply ruined his new suit."

—Sabers (Texas).

### Canned

"Father, do the big fish eat sardines?"

"Yes, my son."

"But how do they get them out of the cans?"

### These Modern Fashions!

An old fellow from the wide open spaces was in the Post Exchange the other day, and after he had made a couple of purchases, the clerk tried to sell him a suit of pajamas.

"Not me," says the old one, "I ain't no lounge lizard. When night comes, I go to bed."

### The Only Alternative

A mother, discovering her small daughter washing the kitten with soap and water, exclaimed:

"Oh, Betty darling, I don't think the mother pussy would like her kitty washed like that."

Betty seriously replied: "Well, I really can't lick it, mother."

# THE WORLD CALENDAR

Every Year the Same

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

YEAR-DAY, December Y, follows December 30 every year  
 LEAP-DAY, June L, follows June 30 in leap years

The World Calendar regulates the twelve-month year. It is balanced in structure, perpetual in form.

Its twelve months are multiples of halves and quarters. The equal quarters consist of three months; the first month has 31 days; the remaining two have 30 days. These quarters also comprise 13 weeks or 91 days, of which 13 days are Sundays and 78 are weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays.

In the perpetual calendar, Year Day, the odd 365th and last day of the year, is considered as an extra Saturday between December 30 and January 1. The additional 366th day in leap years is considered as another extra Saturday between June 30 and July 1 and is called Leap Day. These days are tabulated as December Y and June L, respectively, by which method the 31-day months begin the quarters. It is recommended that these two stabilizing days be considered by the United States as holidays. January 1, New Year's Day, falls on Sunday, and the working week begins the following day.

The revised twelve-month year in its even quarters conforms to the seasons, recognizing natural laws. Comparisons are easily obtained; changes involved require a minimum of adjustments; expenses are not increased for business and the consumer; religious and secular holidays are stabilized, and the transition from the old to the new order is made easy by the retention of the twelve-month year.

It is essential that the new plan shall be put into effect in a year when there will be the minimum of transitional disturbance, and when the existing order of the days will be such as to maintain, during the transition, the utmost measure of chronological uniformity. Such a year, when January 1 comes on a Sunday, happens to occur in 1939, and then not again until 1950. In other words, unless the change can be legislated for 1939, calendar reforms will have to wait seventeen years, until 1950.

For this reason, supporters of calendar reform everywhere have fixed 1939 as their goal, believing that delay until 1950 would be a mistake and a misfortune.

—The Military Surgeon.

# Play the Game

By the late Captain Raymond S. Brown  
 Formerly Chaplain of the 71st Infantry

Reprinted from the "Seventy-first Infantry Review"

ONE day a lady was being congratulated on her son's having made the Varsity football team. One of the group asked her what position he played. "I am not sure," she said, "but I think that he is one of the drawbacks." Of course, she meant "half-back," but within a few days her friends realized that she was right. He was a drawback.

When I heard this story, I saw a text for a talk to the men of the regiment. You know, or perhaps you don't know, that parsons are forever looking for texts. That does not mean that they always use them, but at least they begin their sermons with them. In that way the congregation gets at least one thought while the preacher takes a whack at creation. But you see, I'm rambling now.

Coming back to our friend the "drawback," I see him lined up with the football team. He is able to play or he would never have been chosen for his position. See him standing in the group with a full equipment for the game. He has the regulation uniform, the head gear and nose guard for protection. His shoes are spiked so that he can get a firm hold on the ground. The teams line up for a formation. The quarter-back gives a signal but it is not effective. He calls for another play but no gain is made. No matter what formation is called, it does not fully succeed. And why? Simply because the "half-back" has become a "drawback." He is not playing the game. And the result is that the game is lost simply because one man is not working to his full capacity.

A regiment is not a football team but its movements are very, very similar. Every officer and man has a position to play and he is expected to play it to the best of his ability. If he had not the ability he would not be in the regiment. Signals are given which are meant for all and any man who does not respond is a "drawback." Whenever we fail to act on an order, whenever our response is slow and half-hearted, we are then playing the position of drawback. No regiment needs men who play this position but every regiment needs those who will play the game in the position where they have been placed.

Play the game, says the colonel. Play the game, says the major. Play the game, says the captain. Play the game, says the lieutenant. Play the game, says the sergeant. Play the game, says the corporal. And as a mighty body in mass formation we move forward to do our work and to win that place for our regiment which is truly hers.

## Our Frontispiece

THE old, weather-stained print which is reproduced this month in our frontispiece, was unearthed in an out-of-the-way print shop in New York City and presented by the finder to Mr. Robert S. Sutcliffe, Historian of the 71st Infantry.

Can any of our readers throw light upon the existence of such a unit and give us any details concerning the date at which it flourished and its history?

We shall be very pleased to receive and publish any information concerning the identity of this organization.

## ARMIES AND EARTHQUAKES

(Continued from page 18)

Such utilization of the military arm will of course run counter to the convictions of those who hold that the army should be used solely in preparation for war. Fortunately this view is not widely enough held to rob the army of its opportunity. There will naturally be difficulties to overcome; no one ever tried to instil a sense of discipline into Americans without encountering them, but with the years of civilian military training behind us, we have at hand a corps of young officers who can be depended upon to handle this assignment without arousing antagonism against their Service.

The controlling principle of our time is that the peoples of the world will not let nature take its course. It is a noble principle. It marks one of the great moments of the history of mankind—this determination of the peoples to become the masters rather than the victims of destiny.

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## THE MAN WHO COUNTS

IT is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deed could have done better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotions, spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who knew neither victory nor defeat.—Theodore Roosevelt.

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## National Guard Training and Industry

ONE of the fundamental needs of modern industry is for men who are capable of pulling together in organized formation for a common objective. This is not to say that individual genius has no place, for it has; but in the vast majority of instances big achievements are clearly the result of organization and organized effort. There must be divisions of responsibility and labor. There must be various grades of authority and also loyalty and responsiveness all along the line.

Military training, such as thousands of young men receive through their membership in the National Guard, does much to supply these basic needs. It puts a something into men which makes for alertness, attention, concentration, responsiveness and self reliance. And along with these individual qualities it develops the spirit of organized effort in its most effective form.

The ability to command requires first the ability to obey—that instinctive respect for constituted authority upon which all organization procedure is founded. For this reason it is natural that young men who have won their bars and chevrons in military organizations should gravitate towards positions of leadership in business and industry. Their ready grasp of essentials tends to give them substantial recognition and they forge their way to the places of responsibility.

## What WAS This World War Like?

A VISIT today to any one of the great battle fronts of the World War discovers virtually no trace of the four years' delirious fever which hurled disease, destruction and death upon the millions of human beings who were swept headlong into that fearful maelstrom. There are, of course, densely populated cemeteries to bear mute witness to the terrible thing that happened. In France one may still see a pillbox or a line of blasted tree trunks. On the banks of the Suez Canal, vast piles of rusted stores lie heaped to remind one dimly of those great bases that fed the desert armies. Man's handiwork is still visible where soldiers mined the solid rock for shelter in the Alps. In all countries there are pathetic memorials to those whose life was suddenly quenched by some sharp pang of shrapnel or whose breath ebbed slowly from them, unnoticed, unattended, "in some corner of a foreign field."

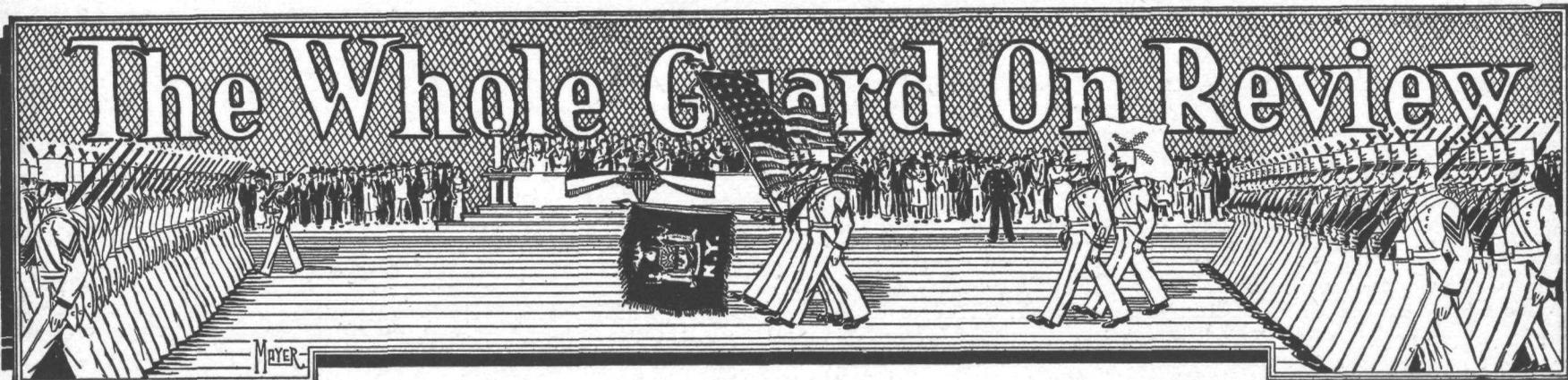
But what visual picture of this world-spread conflict could be created by some stranger from another world should one appear amongst us and ask "What was this World War like?" We could show him histories, diaries, official records, novels, all relating to those four catastrophic years. We could introduce him to men who had seen this thing called war. He would learn from these various sources that war was brutal, glorious, wasteful, horrible, exciting, maddening, idealistic, purposeful, futile. But what *eye-picture* could he form—what visual impression could he gain from the confusing, contradictory flood of words, words, words, that has been written about the Great World War?

The New York publishing house, Simon and Schuster, has just brought out a photographic record of what the editor, Laurence Stallings, has prophetically, cynically, or pessimistically called, "The First World War." (Laurence Stallings will be remembered by Guardsmen as the co-author, with Maxwell Anderson, of the great American war-play, "What Price Glory?"). The hundreds of photographs, searched for diligently during a space of three years, were selected from thousands which had been found both in America and in the warring nations of Europe. They are set forth in as nearly strictly chronological order as possible and give the "reader" an unimpeachable eye-account of what the World War meant not only to those who served in the front line and upon the high seas, but also to those who remained behind on the civilian front, and anxiously read the lengthening casualty lists in Berlin, London, Paris, Rome and New York City.

The histories, diaries, records of the war are admirable sources of information for those who want to know what *happened* in those four years. But no volume we have ever seen can approach "The First World War" in its stark lucidity in telling us what those four years were *like*. Scenes of horror, heroism, mute endurance and grim pathos: scenes of wild enthusiasm, grief, suffering: scenes that parade the panoply of war and scenes that bring home the wanton devastation of that drawn-out madness—all are here before our eyes, forming a true, vital, kaleidoscopic vision of the war on every front.

Whoever holds this volume in his hands and turns the pages, whether he be pacifist or militarist or even apathetic, must come away filled with admiration and respect for the tragic, pitiful, dogged and heroic littleness of the human race.

"The First World War" is a revealing document which men and women of every generation should digest.



### 52nd FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

AT this writing, August 15th, the Battery and Staff are busy preparing for the departure for Pine Camp on Saturday, August 19th, where we will for the first time substitute the smell of oil and gas for the ancient odor of hide, hoof and manure. To put it in a less plebeian and more official tone, this year will be our first camp tour as a Truck-Drawn Battery.

This experience, however, will not be an entirely new one, as Captain Dunn has lost no time in making good use of the new trucks and station wagon since the Battery was motorized in June. Every Wednesday night, Brigade could be seen moving out of the 105th F.A. Armory for the vacant lots of Flatlands. This otherwise deserted section of Brooklyn was changed into a veritable beehive of activity on Wednesday nights, with the Brigade radio in action, telephone linemen laying wire for five to ten blocks from the command post and messengers running through the dark streets and lots. The Battery key men, Sgts. Devlin, Rose and McMahan, have reported a considerable increase in efficiency in their respective details, telephone, radio and message centre, due to this vigorous program of preliminary camp training which was concluded on August 9th.

At an earlier date we had decided to hold a stag as a farewell social event prior to leaving for camp. The chairmanship of that committee fell into the capable hands of our versatile Top Sergeant, Jim McAvoy, who, as might be expected, brought the affair to a successful conclusion. He was assisted by Sergeant Mickey McMahan and Pfc. Eddie Monahan. We were very happy to have as our guests the following four: 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Wulf, the Staff's P. and T. Officer, who has just returned from a two weeks' tour with the 105th F.A. at Pine Camp, and former Cpls. Fred Bandell, now a Pvt. in the Regulars at Fort Hamilton, and Charlie Keeler, who used to thrill the boys with his feats in the Square Ring. Former Pvt. Red McGarigale entertained with a few songs and stories.

Believing somewhat in the maxim, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," Captain Dunn has been cooperating with the men in arranging several forms of recreation for camp, one of which is a play-off ball game against the Service Battery of the 156th F.A. The 156th won in 1932 and Brigade in June of this year. We also intend holding a Beef Steak in the woods some evening, besides running off an athletic meet and a trip to the Thousand Islands. All this seems to indicate that we are going to have a very active tour, both from the training and vacation viewpoints. By the time this appears in the GUARDSMAN, we shall have returned from Pine Camp, wiser in the art of managing truculent trucks and eager to take up our regular routine of armory drills.

### 156th FIELD ARTILLERY

AS we send in this news dispatch, we are just preparing for entrainment to the north country, our annual encampment, after a week of hectic preparation.

The Colonel's Dance, a yearly event, at which the officers and their wives are the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Cassedy, was a glorious event. Held on Friday evening, August 4th, a star-bespeckled evening, the dancing continued well into the night with a light repast served at the midnight hour. A thoroughly enjoyable evening of good fellowship and real fun.

It is rumored that the Newburgh units will march in to their new drill shed upon the return from Pine Camp. This would be very desirable and would facilitate the transfer of some of the material and personal equipment of the men.

Among the many assignments announced for the camp tour are the following: Lt. Col. Thiede to be Fire Marshal; Capt. Paltridge to be Athletic Committee Chairman, and Lieut. Eckert to be Range Officer. Lieut. C. L. Petzel has been detailed as Mess Officer for the Officers' Mess.

We note the appointment of the following named enlisted men to be officers: 1st Sgt. W. H. Herring to be 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to Battery F, and Pvt. Grone-meyer, of 1st Bn. Hdqrs. Btry., to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. Congratulations herewith extended.

So now to Camp . . . the pines . . . horses . . . 'n everything . . . No. 1, 1 round . . . 3000 . . . Bang!

### 14th INFANTRY

#### Company I

THE 1933 camp tour of Company I, 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., was the most successful one in its history. Forty men in the outfit qualified with the rifle, and eight with the automatic rifle. Considering the fact that the company took only 58 men to camp, this is an excellent showing.

The Brigade Figure of Merit for the most rifle qualifications in any rifle company in the 93rd Brigade was awarded to the company. Their total of 48 qualifications was 14 more than Company E, of the 165th; and 20 more than Company E, of the 14th, their closest rivals.

In the regimental shooting in the musketry problems, the company led the rest of the regiment by a wide margin. In the fire superiority test, Company I advanced 175 yards, value of hits was 780, and score, 4178. The nearest opponent, Company C, advanced 157 yards, value of hits, 562, and score, 2818. Last year, the company's score was 3958. In the other test, fire distribution, the

number of hits was 192, number of figures hit, 60, no penalties, and final score, 492. The nearest rival in this was Company L, of Hempstead, number of hits, 160, figures hit, 59, five per cent penalty, final score, 432. Last year the company finished second to Company A, in this test, with a score of 474.

The company was highly complimented on its guard mount. On the march into the hills and bivouac for the night in shelter tents, the company acted as the military police for the march, setting the pace, directing traffic away from the column of troops, guarding unauthorized watering places and policing the camp when it was established.

The highest score for the company with the rifle was made by Sergeant Lawrence Hartung with a 238 out of a possible 250. Another member of the outfit, a six months' recruit, Private Ralph Hurwitz, made a score of 230. Before joining the company he had never shot a rifle.

### 174th INFANTRY

SOME interesting sidelights on the life of the Woodpecker Army are contained in a letter received recently from Capt. Raymond D. Willis, D.O.L., who has been assigned to the 2208 Co., Veterans C.C.C., in the Adirondacks. Here are some excerpts:

"We dug two box latrines with holes eight feet deep through solid rock. . . ."

"I think my camp was rapidly nearing perfection when along came a nice old major. . . ."

"If you can conceive of the confusion and pandemonium existing at the erection of the Tower of Babel—then you have just a small idea of what goes on in a Vet. C.C.C. Co. . . ."

### 2nd Battalion Headquarters Co.

Sergt. Nicholas Hy will middle-aisle it soon with a certain young lady. This makes him a rookie benedict as well as the company's peanut sergeant.

### Company F

The Buttermilk Club met at the armory recently to initiate Corporals Russell and Bailey, who joined the ranks of the two-strippers a short time ago.

### Company G

The Roamers Rifle Team, led by Sergt. Roberts, took first honors in a company tournament which was completed last month. The team's total score was 1756 points, which was but 13 points better than the score made by the Sleepers under Sergt. Werner. The Rippers, led by Sergt. Wright, took third place.

### Company M

"The M Gunner" will be published again some time after camp it is announced.

First Lieut. Charles G. Kelly and Second Lieut. Walter L. Grieser, O.R.C., have been given engraved bars by the non-commissioned officers of the company. Lieut. Kelly was recently promoted, while Lieut. Grieser, a former sergeant in the company, has won his spurs in the reserves after successfully completing the Army Extension Course.

## 105th INFANTRY

### Regimental Headquarters Company

AT the August meeting of the company, plans were completed for the annual clam-steam which will be held at Pikes Grove, Cohoes, N. Y., Sunday, September 10, 1933.

Lt. Thomas R. Horton has been named general chairman of the committee. An elaborate program of games and sports has been arranged by the sports committee, headed by the first Sergeant Edward Maguire, which will include soft-ball, dart tournament, quoits and horseshoes. The steam is always looked upon as one of the leading social events of the summer season.

The non-commissioned officers' association of the company enjoyed a stag party which was held at Camp Adams in Pleasantdale, N. Y., Thursday evening, July 27, 1933. The affair proved to be one of the most successful events ever held by the association, and a luncheon prepared and served under the direction of the Mess Sergeant James Maguire was greatly enjoyed by all. Following the lunch, a program of entertainment was presented by the members.

The Hortons again proved their claim to the dart championship by defeating the Geiser, Sheehys and Maguires. Sgt. James Maguire featured in the dart tournament with high scores. First Sgt. Edward Maguire was general chairman of the arrangements, Sgt. James Maguire in charge of refreshments, and Sgt. William Armstrong in charge of transportations.

## 106th INFANTRY

### Company L

BAM! Smack! Two more victories for our baseball team. The latest victim was Company I by a 14-4 trouncing. Holding the "I" men to three scattered hits, our boys completed the job with a free-swinging batting total of fourteen hits, all of which were scored.

In the previous contest, Regimental Headquarters Company bowed to a 7-2 defeat. Company L is undefeated in the current regimental tournament, sharing the honor with Company H. Last year we were runner-up, but we'll put the apple over the fence this time.

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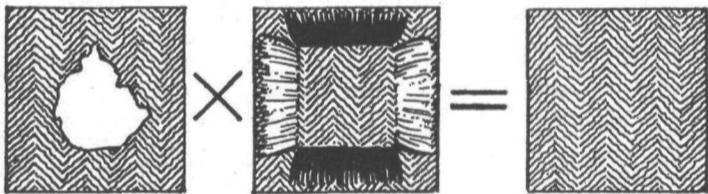
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## 35 YEARS' ONE HUNDRED PER CENT DUTY

Colonel Miller, 244th C.A., Sets Perfect Record

At a review recently tendered by the 244th Coast Artillery (9th Regiment) to Brig. Gen. Nathaniel H. Egleson, commanding the 51st Cavalry Brigade, Lieut. Col. Mills Miller, Executive officer of the 244th Coast Artillery, was presented with the regimental medal for thirty-five years' long and faithful service. During the whole of this service, Colonel Miller has performed 100% duty, never missing a single drill although, since being commissioned in 1904, his duties have required his attendance at the armory two or three nights a week.



Lt. Col. Mills Miller, 244th Coast Artillery

It is service of this kind, sincere, loyal and unflinching, which has raised the status of the National Guard in the minds of the regular army and of the public, and which has brought about the National Guard's "promotion" from the second to the first line of our country's defense. No one can achieve such a record over so long a period unless he is prepared to make many genuine sacrifices in his business, domestic, and personal relationships.

Colonel Miller first enlisted in May, 1898, and quickly rose through the non-commissioned grades until, in December, 1904, he received his commission as second lieutenant. Less than six months later he was made a first lieutenant and received his captaincy in July, 1907. On October 4, 1912, he attained the rank of major and held that rank while he served with the U. S. Coast Artillery from July, 1917, to March, 1919, during the World War. In April, 1929, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

## A Great Message Brought to America

Quite aside from the bands, the flags and the hurrahing, the visit of the Italian Air Armada to America will be noted in history as one of the important events of the Twentieth Century. In its broad significance, it is unquestionably the greatest achievement in aviation thus far. Nothing hitherto has given so vivid a picture of what aviation means to the civil and military life of the world from this day henceforward.

The coming of General Balbo's air visitors hasn't cost us anything except what we chose to spend for bunting and banquets, but we know it has accomplished something enduring and really worthwhile in the way of clearer international relationship and understanding. Not merely between this country and Italy, but it has given to the nations of the earth a new vision of modified human life and the things necessary to adjust ourselves to it.

## REDUCING THE DOUGHBOY'S PACK

OVER the years there has been much consideration given to the matter of reducing the load to be carried by the doughboy in the field. The efforts have not been crowned with material success, for every time a pound is removed from the pack another article seems to find its way into it to compensate for the reduction. An organized attempt is now being undertaken which is designed to reduce the load to 45 pounds. The infantry board at Fort Benning has been charged with the final task, and the officers and enlisted men of the infantry have been called upon by the adjutant general of the Army to submit their ideas on the subject to the board. The request includes a questionnaire which covers the following points:

a. *The foot soldier's load:*

- (1) What articles are essential in combat at all times?
- (2) What articles are essential in combat only on certain occasions?
- (3) What articles are not essential in combat, but demanded for health and comfort?

b. *Reduction in weight:*

- (1) What non-essential items may be eliminated?
- (2) How may the weight of essential items be reduced?

c. *Division of pack:*

- (1) What is the best method of carrying the part of the pack always present in combat?
- (2) What is the best method of carrying the part of the pack removed upon going into action, and how should it be transported?

d. Designs are desired for a foot soldier's pack that will rest firmly on the back and may be carried with comfort on the march or in combat with minimum decrease in the soldier's efficiency. In this item the present pack may be considered, improved, or entirely disregarded.

Regimental commanders are instructed to forward their replies to the infantry board for consideration.

With so many interested persons studying this important subject, it looks like something definite and conclusive will come of the effort. It at least gives everyone a wonderful opportunity to express his views and contribute the results of his experience.

## Early Rifle Triumphs Recalled By Trophies

REMINDEES of the days of the middle '70's when American riflemen made their sensational debut in international competition, two famous old silver cups are among the many trophy awards for which upwards of 3,000 rifle marksmen throughout the country will contest in the national .30-caliber rifle championship competitions this year.

The oldest of the trophies, a bulletin of the National Rifle Association relates, is the Leech cup which was presented to the association in 1874 by Major Arthur Blennerhassett Leech, internationally noted rifleman of Ireland. The other is the Wimbledon cup which came to the association the following year as a gift from Princess Louise on behalf of her mother, Queen Victoria of England. Both cups, which are masterpieces of the silversmithing art of that period, have been in annual competition among American riflemen since 1875.

Major Leech was the captain of the Irish rifle team which in 1873 vanquished teams of England and Scotland by theretofore unparalleled scores. Spurred on by this unprecedented display of marksmanship skill, the team issued a challenge to

the United States. The challenge was accepted despite the fact that rifle shooting as an organized sport had been started in this country only two years before and the American shooters were untried over the long ranges of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards which were specified for the event.

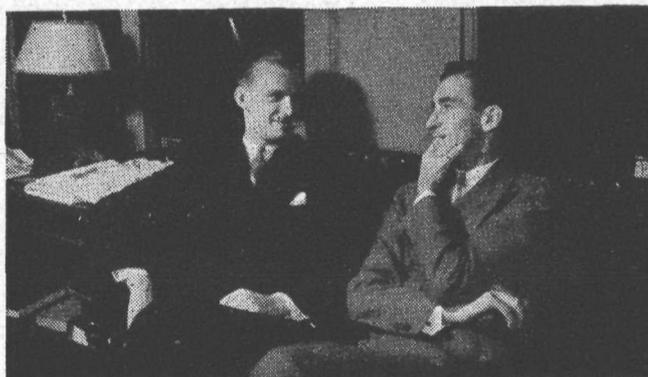
The match was fired September 26, 1874, over the N. R. A. range at Creedmoor, Long Island, N. Y., a famous shooting ground that is now only a memory. Victory for the visiting contingent seemed a foregone conclusion in the minds of the experts but the American shooters, undaunted by the adverse predictions, fought shot for shot and ended with victory by the small but sufficient margin of four points. As a mark of tribute to the victorious marksmen and as a token of good will, Major Leech then presented the cup that bears his name.

The following year, the American team fired a return match against the Irish team at Dollymount, Ireland, and again won, this time with even more points to spare. From Dollymount, the Americans went to the once famous Wimbledon ranges in England to compete in the British individual matches. A pleasant and friendship-sealing outcome of this visit was the gift of the Wimbledon cup.

Through these historic trophies, a

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great Irish rifleman and sportsman and a formerly world-famous British rifle range are commemorated among riflemen of this country. Each year the cups are shot for, the Leech cup at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards and the Wimbledon cup at 1,000 yards. There have been marksmen who have won the trophies more than once, but none who has won either trophy two successive years, and unless precedent is broken the two handsome symbols of victory are due to change hands when the national .30-caliber rifle and pistol matches, which will be staged in a series of state tournaments, are completed this fall.

## THE CHIEF OF STAFF GETS RECOGNITION

COLONEL WILLIAM R. WRIGHT, Chief of Staff at National Guard Headquarters, Camp Smith, has been on the receiving end of many a testimonial, verbal and otherwise, during his long service in the guard. For Colonel Wright is of a disposition that prompts a consistent practice of being helpful to others in the service—particularly to the "feller who needs a friend."

So, for many a year, whenever Jim Riley, headquarters attendant of the Seventy-first Infantry, who calls himself "The only 'smoked Irishman' in the service," arrived at Roa Hook en route to the camp, or was leaving for his home station, Colonel Wright would come around with "Old Sal," his automobile of ancient vintage and with over 75,000 miles to its credit, and offer transportation from and to the railroad station.

Jim Riley first became connected with the Seventy-first in 1879, when its armory was at Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, as the company servant of A Company. After the Spanish War, 1898, he became headquarters attendant, and in 1919 was awarded a gold medal by the regiment for forty years of continuous service. In 1929 the medal was embellished with a diamond for fifty years of continuous service, which has now stretched itself out into fifty-four years.

This year Riley felt that Colonel Wright should receive a testimonial of his deep appreciation of years of extended courtesies, so when the Commanding Officer's quarters were in ship-shape and Colonel Wright came speeding up in "Old Sal," in a neat

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presentation speech, he was presented with a new briar pipe.

Those who have been intimately associated with Colonel Wright through his long military service will tell you that there *are* times when he is without his pipe, but most of Colonel Wright's admirers and friends always picture him with his pet "dudine" in his mouth, with its smoke forming halos around his many kindnesses and pleasantries.

Colonel Wright was unmistakably pleased with his new pipe and wished Riley many years of happiness added to his seventy-five years upon this earth of our and his fifty-four years in the military service.

Riley is one of the pillars of a Harlem Church and has been in the employ of The City of New York since 1896—thirty-seven years. He is at present employed in the Dyckman Street office of the Department of Public Works. He states that he used to be a laborer, but was six years ago promoted to "acting clerk."

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"THE next thing is to see what it would do under service conditions," said Mr. S. A. Cisler, superintendent of air mails, following a successful demonstration of the Cabot Aerial Pickup device at Hoover Field, recently before representatives of the Post Office Department and of the Department of Commerce. To make such a demonstration is now the object of Mr. Godfrey L. Cabot sponsor of the device and former president of the National Aeronautic Association.

In tests made at Roosevelt Field, Mr. Roger Wolfe Kahn, well known sportsman pilot, succeeded in picking up mail bags of varying weights 101 times out of 102 successive attempts, the 99th having failed because the device had not been properly adjusted.

Demonstrations at Hoover Field lasted three days. Again Mr. Kahn was chosen as pilot and he made repeated perfect pickups.

Within 30 seconds after a contact is made a wind-driven propeller pulls the burden through a trapdoor in the floor of the plane. Burdens are delivered by dropping them through the same trapdoor. During the demonstration a standard carton containing four dozen eggs was picked up several times without cracking a shell. Mechanical difficulties have apparently been overcome.

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165th INFANTRY (69th N.Y.N.G.)

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## Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of June, July, 1933, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

MAJOR GENERAL	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Dyer, George R. ....	June 23, '33..	Line, 87th Brig.
<b>BRIG. GENERAL</b>		
Pooley, William R. ....	July 13, '33..	Line, 87th Brig.
<b>COLONEL</b>		
Robertson, Ralph K. ....	July 26, '33..	174th Inf.
<b>LT. COLONEL</b>		
O'Connor, John H. ....	June 12, '33..	M.C. 71st Inf.
<b>MAJORS</b>		
White, John F. (Chap.) ..	June 6, '33..	102nd Med. Regt.
Coffey, John A. ....	June 8, '33..	A.G.D. (S.S.)
Darlington, Henry (Chap.)	June 10, '33..	44th Div.
Kelley, Samuel F. ....	June 14, '33..	M.C. 71st Inf.
Sheridan, John J. (Chap.)	July 4, '33..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
<b>CAPTAINS</b>		
Roberson, William C. ....	June 8, '33..	101st Cav.
Twiss, John R. ....	June 9, '33..	101st Cav. (M.C.)
Kraissl, Cornelius J. ....	June 16, '33..	M.C., 27th Div. Avi.
Suprenant, Medard N. ....	June 19, '33..	258th F.A.
Burkle, Leo C. ....	June 22, '33..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Schaeffer, Francis J. ....	June 22, '33..	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Claassen, Harry J. ....	July 10, '33..	369th Inf.
Laird, John R. D. ....	July 11, '33..	107th Inf.
Davis, Sherlock ....	July 29, '33..	52nd F.A. Brig.
<b>1ST LIEUTENANTS</b>		
Trimble, Madison E. ....	June 1, '33..	121st Cav.
Leers, Frederick W. ....	June 5, '33..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Graham, John F. ....	June 5, '33..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Steuding, Ernest A. ....	June 7, '33..	156th F.A.
Martin, Herbert ....	June 8, '33..	101st Cav.

	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Greir, Harold F. ....	June 9, '33..	M.A.C., 102nd Med. Regt.
Welling, Joseph G. ....	June 15, '33..	M.C., 107th Inf.
Schaefer, Arthur F. ....	June 17, '33..	245th C.A.
Mullins, Thomas J. ....	June 23, '33..	165th Inf.
Reilly, Leo J. ....	June 23, '33..	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Morgan, Joseph W. ....	July 12, '33..	107th Inf.
Plummer, Thomas F. ....	July 28, '33..	87th Brig.
Fogarty, James J. ....	July 29, '33..	71st Inf.

### 2ND LIEUTENANTS

Jewett, Kelsey H. ....	June 2, '33..	174th Inf.
Ratcliffe, French T. ....	June 5, '33..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Herring, William H. ....	June 6, '33..	156th F.A.
Schminke, George C. ....	June 8, '33..	108th Inf.
Knochenhauer, Theodore	June 9, '33..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Flynn, Vincino A. ....	June 13, '33..	106th Inf.
Jennings, Edward C. ....	June 14, '33..	106th Inf.
Shary, William S. ....	June 15, '33..	258th F.A.
Meehan, Patrick H. ....	June 15, '33..	258th F.A.
Gillin, Joseph S. ....	June 15, '33..	258th F.A.
Loeser, Paul, Jr. ....	June 15, '33..	258th F.A.
Fallon, Joseph J. ....	June 19, '33..	245th C.A.
Cross, Jeremiah F. ....	June 20, '33..	101st Cav.
Kelly, Joseph J. ....	June 23, '33..	165th Inf.
Goldrick, James E. ....	June 23, '33..	165th Inf.
McCarroll, Walter J. ....	June 23, '33..	165th Inf.
Ross, Henry ....	June 24, '33..	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Adler, Sidney A. ....	June 27, '33..	245th C.A.
Blissett, Byron B. ....	July 10, '33..	369th Inf.
Bogue, William B. ....	July 21, '33..	107th Inf.
Lewis, Joseph R. ....	July 31, '33..	71st Inf.

## Separations from Active Service, June, July, 1933, Honorably Discharged.

MAJOR	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Hall, George M. ....	June 8, '33..	M.C., 174th Inf.
<b>CAPTAINS</b>		
Hohen, Francis V. ....	June 8, '33..	M.C., 174th Inf.
Linehan, Nicholas P. ....	June 21, '33..	S.C., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Westervelt, John R. ....	June 21, '33..	107th Inf.
Judson, John B., Jr. ....	July 6, '33..	105th Inf.
Marsh, Donald L. ....	July 7, '33..	108th Inf.
Maus, Frank C. ....	July 19, '33..	V.C., 104th F.A.

1ST LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
De Lamater, Walter A., Jr.	June 20, '33..	71st Inf.
Kiley, Walter F. ....	June 2, '33..	165th Inf.
<b>2ND LIEUTENANTS</b>		
Buch, Frederick A. ....	June 6, '33..	106th Inf.
Copeland, Royal S. ....	June 6, '33..	M.A.C., 102nd Med. Regt.
Smith, Bowen H. B. ....	July 19, '33..	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.

## Transferred to the National Guard Reserve, at Own Request.

CAPTAINS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Coakley, Frank M. ....	June 15, '33..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Maller, Julius W. ....	July 1, '33..	D.C., 258th F.A.
Ruppert, Arthur A. ....	July 1, '33..	87th Brig.
Smith, James F. ....	July 1, '33..	258th F.A.
Reibeth, George R. ....	July 26, '33..	106th F.A.

1ST LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Belser, Joseph W. ....	July 20, '33..	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.
Evans, Charles W. ....	July 1, '33..	87th Brig.
Madison, Charles ....	July 1, '33..	87th Brig.
<b>2ND LIEUTENANTS</b>		
Deiler, Frederick H. ....	June 21, '33..	258th F.A.
Leary, Arthur R. ....	June 2, '33..	165th Inf.
Conelly, Raymond J. ....	July 1, '33..	245th C.A.

## Placed on Retired List.

MAJOR GENERAL	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Dyer, George R. ....	June 24, '33..	87th Brig.
<b>LT. COLONEL</b>		
O'Connor, John H. ....	June 13, '33..	M.C., 71st Inf.

# HOW WE STAND

**JULY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....88.99%**

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1524	Off.	22	W. O.	19929	E. M.	Total	21475
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467	Off.	22	W. O.	17467	E. M.	Total	18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1414	Off.	21	W. O.	18910	E. M.	Total	20345

**HQ. & HQ. DET., INFANTRY DIVISION**

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance .....	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div. ....	26	0	50	76

**HQ. & HQ. TR., CAVALRY BRIGADE**

Maintenance .....	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brig....	8	0	70	78

**HQ. & HQ. BTRY., F. A. BRIGADE (Truck-Drawn)**

Maintenance .....	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brigade	9	0	37	46

**HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE**

Maintenance .....	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade .....	7	0	39	46
54th Brigade .....	7	0	39	46
87th Brigade .....	4	0	37	41
93rd Brigade .....	7	0	39	46

**COAST ARTILLERY CORPS BRIGADE**

Allotment .....	4	0	7	11
Actual Strength .....	4	0	6	10

**HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION**

Allotment .....	10	0	0	10
Actual Strength .....	8	0	0	8

**MEDICAL REGIMENT, INFANTRY DIV.**

Maintenance .....	50	1	588	639
102nd Medical Regiment .....	48	1	586	635

**SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)**

Maintenance .....	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion .....	13	0	159	172

**INFANTRY REGIMENTS**

Maintenance .....	66	1	971	1038
Actual .....	643	9	10395	11047
10th Infantry .....	64	1	1053	1118
14th Infantry .....	66	1	1020	1087
71st Infantry .....	64	1	1092	1157
105th Infantry .....	64	1	1050	1115
106th Infantry .....	66	1	1012	1079
107th Infantry .....	65	0	1060	1125
108th Infantry .....	64	1	1055	1120
165th Infantry .....	66	1	1002	1069
174th Infantry .....	63	1	1041	1105
369th Infantry .....	60	1	1010	1071

**FIELD ARTILLERY REGT. 155 MM HOW. TRUCK DR.**

Maintenance .....	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery .....	58	1	626	685

**STATE STAFF**

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum .....	32	0	108	140
A.G.D. Section .....	5	0	0	5
J.A.G.D. Section .....	4	0	0	4
Ordnance Section .....	5	0	24	29
Medical Section .....	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster .....	9	0	15	24

**SPECIAL TROOPS (Infantry Div.)**

Maintenance .....	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division ....	25	0	324	349

**QUARTERMASTER TRAIN (Infantry Div.)**

Maintenance .....	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q.M. Tr. ....	14	0	229	243

**DIVISION AVIATION (Infantry Div.)**

Maintenance .....	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation .....	21	0	107	128

**ENGINEER REGT. (Combat) (Inf. Div.)**

Maintenance .....	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat) .....	30	1	466	497

**FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)**

Maintenance .....	56	1	545	602
105th Field Artillery .....	56	1	598	655
156th Field Artillery .....	56	1	598	655

**FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)**

Maintenance .....	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery .....	52	1	584	637

**FIELD ARTILLERY (155 MM G.P.F.)**

Maintenance .....	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery .....	48	1	651	700

**CAVALRY REGIMENTS**

Maintenance .....	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry .....	41	1	646	688
121st Cavalry .....	44	1	578	623

**COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)**

Maintenance .....	48	1	656	705
Actual .....	46	1	659	706

**COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)**

Maintenance .....	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery .....	59	1	621	681

**COAST ARTILLERY (Harbor Defense)**

Maintenance .....	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery .....	55	1	727	783



UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>Special Troops, 27th Div. 87.71% (13)<sup>22</sup></b>				
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	9	9	100
27th HDQRS. CO.....	4	54	47	87
102nd ORD. CO.....	3	40	39	97
27th TANK CO.....	3	60	54	90
27th SIGNAL CO.....	4	73	59	81
102nd MTRCYCLE. CO.	4	35	31	88
27th MLTRY. PLC. CO.	4	57	47	82
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		22	21	95
	350	307		87.71

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>369th Infantry 87.23% (14)<sup>10</sup></b>				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	6	6	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.....	4	67	56	84
SERVICE CO.....	4	84	75	89
HOWITZER CO.....	4	63	51	81
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	5	23	21	92
COMPANY A.....	5	63	53	84
COMPANY B.....	5	64	56	88
COMPANY C.....	5	61	57	93
COMPANY D.....	5	64	60	94
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	4	20	18	90
COMPANY E.....	4	63	52	83
COMPANY F.....	4	65	55	85
COMPANY G.....	4	64	59	92
COMPANY H.....	4	64	54	84
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	4	19	17	89
COMPANY I.....	4	66	54	82
COMPANY K.....	4	64	56	88
COMPANY L.....	4	63	57	90
COMPANY M.....	4	55	51	93
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		35	28	80
	1073	936		87.23

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>165th Infantry 86.48% (15)<sup>21</sup></b>				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	3	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.....	3	64	61	95
SERVICE CO.....	3	82	69	84
HOWITZER CO.....	3	63	58	92
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	3	22	20	91
Company A.....	3	66	52	79
COMPANY B.....	3	63	58	92
Company C.....	3	65	51	78
COMPANY D.....	3	63	56	89
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	3	23	20	87
COMPANY E.....	3	65	61	94
COMPANY F.....	3	63	51	81
COMPANY G.....	3	65	53	82
COMPANY H.....	3	64	60	94
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	3	25	23	92
COMPANY I.....	3	65	56	86
Company K.....	3	56	43	77
Company L.....	3	65	47	72
COMPANY M.....	3	63	61	97
MED. DEPT. DET... 3		31	27	87
	1080	934		86.48

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>174th Infantry 86.46% (16)<sup>4</sup></b>				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	5	7	6	86
REGTL. HQ. CO.....	4	58	57	99
SERVICE CO.....	3	96	78	81
Howitzer Co.....	3	64	50	78
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	4	28	26	93
COMPANY A.....	6	63	55	88
COMPANY B.....	3	66	59	90
COMPANY C.....	3	65	60	92
Company D.....	3	64	49	77
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	4	29	27	93
Company E.....	3	65	48	74
COMPANY G.....	3	64	60	94
COMPANY H.....	3	60	52	87
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	4	33	31	94
COMPANY I.....	2	63	55	87
COMPANY K.....	5	61	58	95
Company L.....	5	65	51	79
COMPANY M.....	3	61	53	87
MED. DEPT. DET... 3		30	26	87
	1042	901		86.46

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>106th Field Art. 86.45% (17)<sup>9</sup></b>				
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	6	6	100
HDQRS. BAT.....	3	55	50	91
SERVICE BATTERY.	3	70	58	83
HDQRS. 1st BAT...	3	4	4	100
HQ. B.&C.T., 1st BN.	3	32	28	88
BATTERY A.....	3	73	62	85

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
BATTERY B.....	3	73	63	86
HDQRS. 2nd BAT...	3	4	4	100
Hq. By.&C.T., 2nd Bn.	3	27	21	78
BATTERY C.....	3	69	60	87
BATTERY D.....	3	66	55	83
HDQRS. 3rd BAT...	3	3	3	100
HQ. B.&C.T., 3rd Bn.	3	27	24	89
BATTERY E.....	3	71	64	90
BATTERY F.....	3	66	57	86
MED. DEPT. DET... 3		33	28	85
	679	587		86.45

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>105th Infantry 86.32% (18)<sup>24</sup></b>				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co....	4	63	47	75
SERVICE CO.....	4	94	88	94
Howitzer Co.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Company A.....	4	67	55	82
COMPANY B.....	3	63	51	81
COMPANY C.....	3	64	55	86
COMPANY D.....	1	25	21	84
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	2	62	57	92
COMPANY E.....	2	64	62	97
COMPANY F.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Company G.....	1	65	55	85
Company H.....	3	64	54	85
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Company I.....	1	65	55	85
Company K.....	3	64	54	85
COMPANY L.....	3	35	29	83
COMPANY M.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
MED. DEPT. DET... 3				DRILLS SUSPENDED
	673	581		86.32

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>212th Coast Art. 86.11% (19)<sup>2</sup></b>				
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	62	59	95
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	65	59	91
1st BAT. HDQRS...	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. HQ.&HQ. BY.	4	44	35	80
BATTERY A.....	4	61	50	82
BATTERY B.....	4	61	51	84
BATTERY C.....	4	59	50	85
BATTERY D.....	4	60	52	87
2nd BAT. HDQRS...	4	1	1	100
2nd Bn. HQ.&HQ. BY.	4	15	15	100
Battery E.....	4	61	48	79
BATTERY F.....	4	63	51	81
BATTERY G.....	4	60	51	85
BATTERY H.....	4	62	56	90
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		23	21	91
	706	608		86.11

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>106th Infantry 85.84% (20)<sup>14</sup></b>				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	6	86
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co....	2	62	49	79
Service Company....	2	86	66	77
HOWITZER CO.....	2	64	54	84
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	2	24	24	100
Company A.....	2	64	41	64
COMPANY B.....	2	62	53	85
Company C.....	2	62	46	74
COMPANY D.....	2	63	59	94
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	2	19	19	100
Company E.....	2	63	48	78
COMPANY F.....	2	64	61	95
Company G.....	2	63	48	76
COMPANY H.....	2	65	60	92
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	2	23	21	91
COMPANY I.....	2	63	60	95
COMPANY K.....	2	64	63	98
COMPANY L.....	2	63	56	89
COMPANY M.....	2	64	60	94
MED. DEPT. DET... 2		36	34	94
	1081	928		85.84

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>10th Infantry 84.85% (21)<sup>12</sup></b>				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	6	86
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co....	2	62	47	76
Service Co.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Howitzer Co.....	2	58	42	72
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.				DRILLS SUSPENDED
COMPANY A.....	1	60	48	80
Company B.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
COMPANY C.....	1	59	54	91
COMPANY D.....	1	66	53	80
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	2	29	24	83
COMPANY E.....	2	68	55	81

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
COMPANY F.....	4	70	65	93
COMPANY G.....	4	67	61	91
Company H.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.				DRILLS SUSPENDED
COMPANY I.....	1	68	66	97
Company K.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Company L.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Company M.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Med. Dept. Det.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
	614	521		84.85

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>101st Cavalry 84.22% (22)<sup>5</sup></b>				
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP.....	1	73	62	85
Band .....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Machine Gun Troop...				DRILLS SUSPENDED
HDQRS. 1st SQD...	4	2	2	100
TROOP A.....	1	72	62	86
TROOP B.....	1	68	47	68
HDQRS. 2nd SQD...	4	2	2	100
Troop E.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Troop F.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
HDQRS. 3rd SQD...	4	2	2	100
TROOP I.....	1	72	67	93
Troop K.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Medical Detachment...				DRILLS SUSPENDED
	298	251		84.22

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>101st Signal Bat. 83.23% (23)<sup>20</sup></b>				
HDQRS. & HQ. CO..	4	22	20	91
Company A.....	4	70	55	79
COMPANY B.....	4	70	58	83
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		11	11	100
	173	144		83.23

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>107th Infantry 82.86% (24)<sup>26</sup></b>				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co....	3	65	47	72
SERVICE CO.....	2	76	67	88
Howitzer Co.....	3	60	40	66
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	2	31	31	100
COMPANY A.....	3	64	55	86
Company B.....	3	65	44	68
Company C.....	3	64	45	70
COMPANY D.....	3	63	60	95
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	2	25	23	92
COMPANY E.....	3	63	54	86
COMPANY F.....	2	65	55	85
Company G.....	3	63	48	75
Company H.....	3	64	50	78
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	2	27	27	100
Company I.....	2	61	43	71
COMPANY K.....	2	92	84	91
COMPANY L.....	2	77	70	91
COMPANY M.....	1	66	56	85
MED. DEPT. DET... 3		34	32	94
	1132	938		82.86

UNIT
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UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>State Staff</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1</b>
A. G. D. SECTION..	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION..	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SEC....	4	29	29	100
MEDICAL SEC.....	4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION....	4	24	24	100
		65	65	100
<b>Hdqtrs. Coast Art.</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>2</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	4	4	100
HDQTRS. DET. ....	2	6	6	100
		10	10	100
<b>Hdqtrs. 27th Div.</b>		<b>96%</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>3</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	26	100
HDQTRS DET.....	2	50	47	94
		76	73	96
<b>93rd Inf. Brigade</b>		<b>95.65%</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>4</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	5	100
HDQTRS. CO.....	3	41	39	95
		46	44	95.65
<b>53rd Inf. Brigade</b>		<b>95.45%</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>9</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	5	100
HDQTRS. CO.....	1	39	37	95
		44	42	95.45
<b>54th Inf. Brigade</b>		<b>91.30%</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>5</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	4	80
HDQTRS. CO.....	5	41	38	93
		46	42	91.30
<b>52nd Field Art. Brigade</b>		<b>89.13%</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>6</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	8	8	100
HDQTRS. BAT.....	3	38	33	87
		46	41	89.13
<b>87th Inf. Brigade</b>		<b>85.36%</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>8</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	2	2	100
HDQTRS. CO.....	3	39	33	85
		41	35	85.36
<b>51st Cav. Brigade</b>			<b>(9)</b>	<b>7</b>
Headquarters .....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Headquarters Troop...				DRILLS SUSPENDED

**Pay of National Guard**

NUMEROUS inquiries have been received regarding the pay status of National Guard officers and enlisted men since the wave of economy hit the service. There is set forth below complete information on the subject:

From July 1, 1932 to March 31, 1933, National Guard officers had 8 1/3% deducted from their base and longevity pay while attending field training camp. From April 1, 1933, to June 30, 1933, National Guard officers have a deduction of 15% made from their base and longevity pay and a corresponding deduction made in their rental and subsistence allowances based on the allowances in effect on June 30, 1932. National Guard officers did not have any deduction made from their armory drill pay prior to April 1, 1933, after which date a deduction of 15% was made.

Reserve officers have the same deduction made from their active duty pay as in the case of National Guard officers attending field training camps.

National Guard enlisted men, prior to April 1, received full pay; since that date a deduction of 15% has been made.

**Minority Discharge**

AN enlisted man in the National Guard was discovered to be under 18 years of age. Under the provisions of paragraph 64, NGR No. 25, such a person cannot legally become a member of the National Guard and must be discharged. The question has come up as to the kind of discharge to be given, and this was put up to the Militia Bureau. The ruling of the Chief of the Bureau was to the effect that: "A soldier discharged on account of minority should be discharged with the form of certificate to which his service after enlistment shall entitle him. If his service has been honest and faithful he should be given an honorable discharge."

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