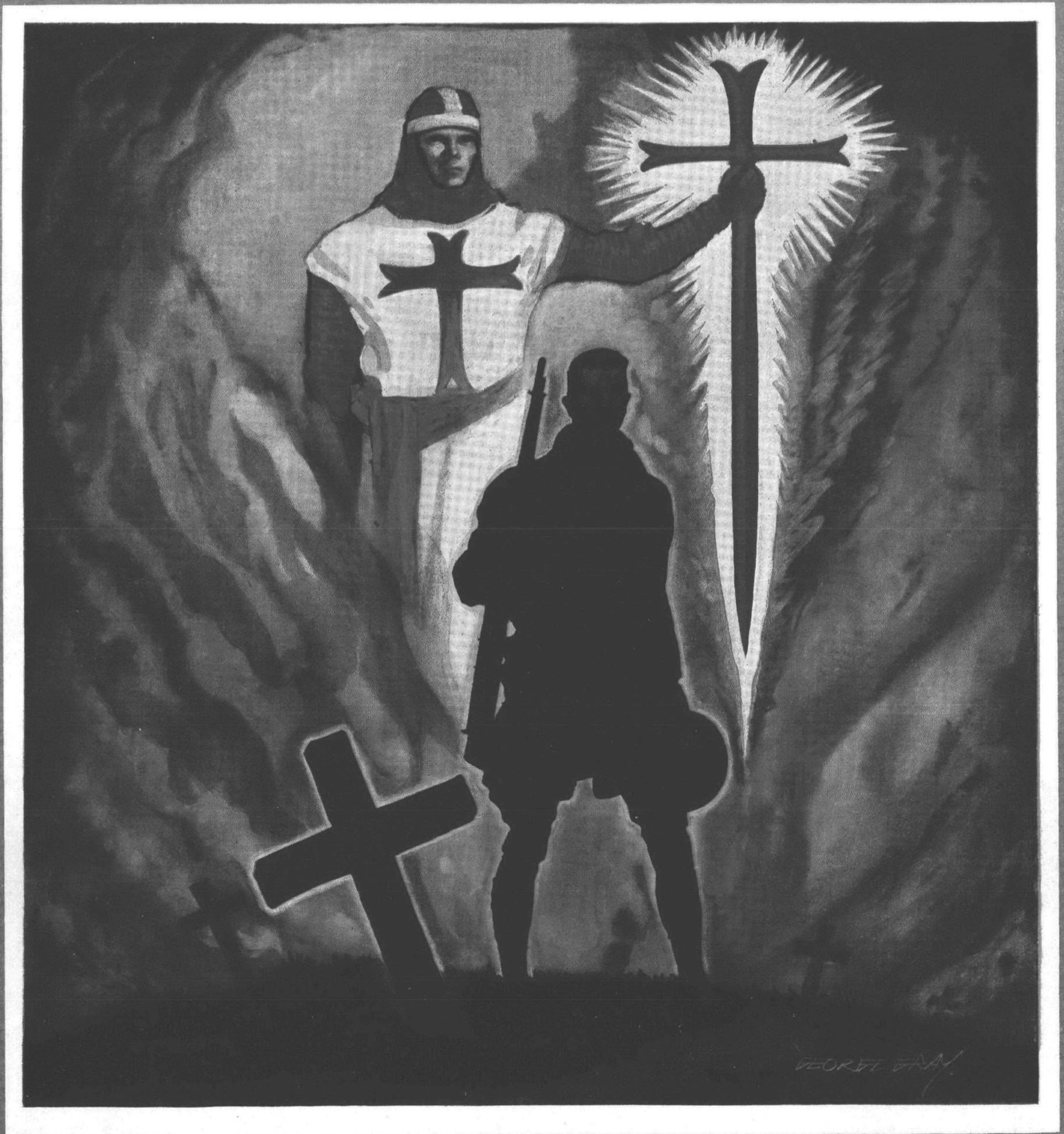


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# New York National Guardsman

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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!"

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**Colonel  
William R.  
Wright**

•  
**Chief of Staff  
27th Division  
N. Y. N. G.**

•  
**Enlisted  
December 2, 1896**

**Died  
October 22, 1936**

**WITH** full military honors, Colonel Wm. R. Wright, Chief of Staff, 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., was borne to his last resting place on Sunday, October 25th, 1936. Escorting the flag-draped gun-carriage, on which the coffin rested, was an honor guard composed of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division; five companies of the 106th Infantry, the Band and Troop K of the 101st Cavalry and a detachment from the 27th Division Aviation. Three lorries of the 105th Field Artillery, laden with flowers, preceded the coffin. At the entrance to the church stood Colonel Wright's horse, draped in black crêpe. The honorary pallbearers included Major General Wm. N. Haskell, commanding the N.Y.N.G.; Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the N.Y.N.M.; Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, The Adjutant General of the State; all Brigade and Organization commanders of the N.Y.N.G. and many officers no longer active who had served with Colonel Wright during his long military career.

# Colonel William R. Wright

**Thirty-nine years of his life were devoted by our Chief of Staff to the advancement of the National Guard which today stands as a lasting monument to his memory.**

COLONEL WILLIAM R. WRIGHT, Chief of Staff of the 27th Division, died on October 22nd, 1936, at the Fifth Avenue Hospital, of heart failure following an operation. He was sixty-three years of age, had been Chief of Staff since December 1st, 1929, and had served in the New York National Guard for thirty-nine years.

He was born in New York and educated at the Cutler School and at Yale, where he graduated in the class of 1894. He enlisted in Squadron A of the New York National Guard on December 2nd, 1896. He was promoted to Corporal in 1897 and served in that grade in Troop A, New York Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War, at Camp Black, N. Y., Camp Alger, Va., and in the expedition to Porto Rico. Returning to the United States and being mustered out of the Federal Service, he served in Squadron A as Sergeant and First Sergeant and in 1902 was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Troop C of Squadron A. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant in 1907 and Captain of that Troop in 1908. In 1918, he was appointed Major of Squadron A and commanded the Squadron on the Mexican Border from July to December, 1916, and in the World War at Camp Wadsworth, N. C., during which time the Squadron was reorganized as the 105th Machine Gun Battalion of the 27th Division. In March, 1918, he was transferred to the Inspector General's Department, U.S.A., and served in the office of the Inspector General at Washington, D. C., and as Assistant Port Inspector for the Port of Embarkation, being stationed at Camp Upton, New York. He was then ordered to the Army General Staff College at Langres, France, and after taking the course there was attached to headquarters Second Army at Toul, France, and later served with the 77th Division as Division Inspector. He returned to the United States with the 77th Division and was mustered out of the Federal service on May 9th, 1919. He at once returned to the State service and was put on active duty by Major General O'Ryan, appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, and on March 31st, 1921, was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. As Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, he served successively under Generals O'Ryan, Lester, Berry and Haskell. He was a graduate of the Army General

Staff College, A.E.F., 1918, of the Special Command and General Staff School, U.S.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1928, and was placed on the Initial General Staff Eligible List, U.S. Army, 1920. He received a citation during the World War from the 27th Division and has been awarded the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross and the State decoration for over 35 years' service. Colonel

Wright at the time of his death was President of the National Guard Association of the State of New York and President of the Ex-Members Association of Squadron A.

In the opinion of competent observers, Colonel Wright was the equal, if not the superior, of any Division Chief of Staff in this country. He brought to this most important office, aside from his varied experience and training, most unusual qualities of mind and character.

As an administrator and co-ordinator he was remarkable. He worked quietly, with no lost motion. He had a gift for the rapid assimilation and analysis of facts, for arriving rapidly at the right conclusions, and for sticking to his decisions. He was widely acquainted with the personnel of the New York National Guard and had an astonishing knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of most of its officers and many of its men. Colonel Wright had the rare faculty of being able to oppose a measure without creating the impression of personal hostility to its proponent. A strict disciplinarian, he was never harsh or unfair. He accepted responsibility fearlessly and expected this of his subordinates. Once satisfied that a subordinate had acted in accordance with his best judgment, he would back him up to the limit and shoulder any blame that might be forthcoming.

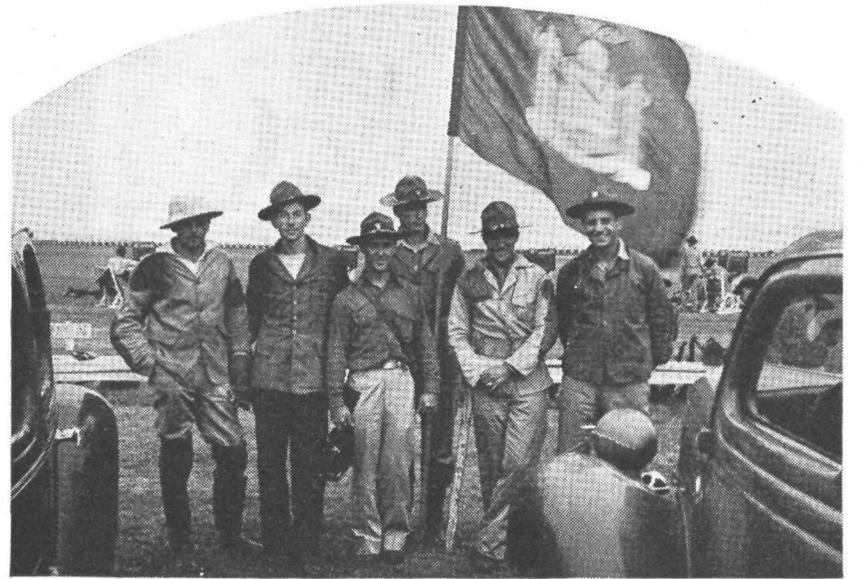
Perhaps Colonel Wright was at his best in conducting a Staff Conference. He developed the subject in a few crisp, clear sentences, listened courteously to the opinions of others and summarized perfectly the conclusions arrived at. Off duty, he was extremely sociable, a charming companion, with a highly developed sense of humor. Even at the Hospital he faced almost certain death with a twinkle in his eye, and joked with his friends about his coming operation.

Colonel Wright was never known to question,

(Continued on page 25)

**"He was a man, take him for all in all: I shall not look upon his like again."**

—Shakespeare.



#### With the Big Shots at the National Matches

At the top are members of the N.Y.N.G. rifle team firing through a slight drizzle at the Camp Perry 1,000-yard range. The N.Y. Naval Militia team (left center) was composed of the following: Standing, l. to r., Capt. Leo W. Hesselman, Lt. Comdr. R. S. Saunders, Wachob, Owellen, Mills, Philips, McAnn, Antinarelli; Sitting, Preston, McKinstry, Searle, Ocorr, Robertson and Pfau. Both the N.Y.N.M. and N.Y.N.G. teams were very comfortably quartered in the same "street," alongside the two civilian teams representing N.Y. State. In the lower right photo are the following members of the N.Y.N.G. team: Rizzo, 102nd Eng.; Bradt, 105th Inf; Knob, 102nd Eng.; Evans, 102nd Eng.; Manin, 102nd Eng., and Nicolai, 106th Infantry. All the above photographs were taken by Captain Hesselman, Chief of Staff, N.Y.N.M.

# The Apprentice Strategist\*

**To be a strategist does not presuppose the command of a major unit in either peace or war. . . . How then are strategists made? There is only one answer—by studying the art of war.**

By **GENERAL HUBERT CAMON**

*French Army*

*Reprinted by courtesy of the Infantry Journal*

**W**AR is as old as the world and will endure as long," said Napoleon. It follows that any nation which wishes to preserve its honor and independence must take care to see that it has some generals who are strategists. By this I mean generals who are able to plan campaigns and battles and then carry them out. Napoleon recognized the decisive effects of the great strategists when he wrote: "In war one man is everything. It was not the Roman army that conquered Gaul but Cæsar; it was not the Carthaginian army at the gates of Rome that made the Republic tremble but Hannibal; it was not the Macedonian army that stood along the Indus, it was Alexander; it was not the French army that carried the war to the Weser and the Inn, but Turenne; it was not Prussia's army that defended her for seven years but the great Frederick."

It avails a nation nothing to spend hundreds of millions to create a huge army, equipped with the most modern appliances of war, if no strategist is at hand to make use of it should the need arise. Now, contrary to popular opinion, not all generals are strategists nor need they be. In Napoleon's army there was only one—Napoleon. But one was not enough. Although Napoleon explained his plans clearly his generals frequently failed to understand them, and as a result made mistakes that often decreased his successes and, on occasion, even brought about defeats.

But although we count few if any strategists among these generals, all of them played large and necessary rôles as trainers and leaders of men—Augereau, Masséna, Ney, Davout, Soult, Lobau. . . .

No country has ever been overrun with strategists. In all French history, for example, they can be counted on the fingers of one hand—Condé, Turenne, Luxembourg, Maurice de Saxe, Napoleon.

In 1644 Marshall de Noailles wrote to Louis XV who was having difficulty in selecting a general capable of leading the French Armies: "I note with sorrow that among the general officers of Your Majesty's armies, there is not one who approaches greatness." He then proposed Maurice de Saxe—"the only one who gives evidence of possessing the abilities of a commander in chief, the only one who sees things from the larger point of view."

It was this very Maurice de Saxe who said in his posthumously published *Rêveries*:

Many commanders-in-chief find no other employment during a day of action, than in making their

**A broad mind, a wide knowledge, and great foresight make for success.**

troops march in a straight line, in seeing that they keep their proper distances, in answering questions which their aides de camp come to ask, in sending them up and down, and in running about incessantly themselves. In short, they wish to do everything but actually do nothing. I look upon them as persons who are confounded and unable to see clearly. They only know how to do the thing they have done all their lives—lead troops methodically under the orders of some chief. Why is this? It is because so few officers devote any study to the larger aspects of war. They spend all their time drilling troops for they believe that this in itself constitutes the beginning and the end of the military art. Therefore when they arrive at the command of armies they are altogether bewildered and, for lack of knowing what they should do, they are naturally led to do only what they know.

To be a strategist does not presuppose the command of a major unit in either peace or war. When Bonaparte assumed command of the Army of Italy in 1796, he had never even commanded a division but this did not prevent him from launching the brilliant campaign that crushed the much larger Austrian army.

## II

**H**OW, then, are strategists made? There is only one answer—by studying the art of war. "The military art," wrote Napoleon,

has principles that can not be violated. . . . The principles of war are those which have guided the Great Captains . . . Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Prince Eugene, Frederick the Great. A carefully written history of the eighty-four campaigns of these great men would provide a complete treatise of the art of war. The principles that one should follow in both offensive and defensive warfare flow from this source.

These principles have never been made the subject of a complete study but they are stated in jewel-like forms by Napoleon in his instructions to his generals and in his writings from St. Helena. The apprentice strategists would do well to make a table of them and take them as his *credo*. Here are a few that deal with both the physical and moral aspects of war. The moral factors should be particularly underscored.

\* Translation by Captain C. T. Lanham, Infantry.

### PRINCIPLES ILLUSTRATING MATERIAL FACTORS

"In battle, as in a siege, fire should be concentrated on a single point. Once a breach is made, equilibrium is destroyed and all that remains becomes useless. . . . Attacks must be concentrated, not scattered."

Wage offensive war as did Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Prince Eugene, Frederick the Great. Read and reread the accounts of their eighty-four campaigns. Take them for your model. That is the only way to become a Great Captain and to ferret out the secrets of the art. Thus enlightened you will be able to reject the maxims that are opposed to those of these great men.

The art of war consists, even with an inferior army, in always having a superior force at the point you select for attack, or at the point where you are attacked.

A general must have all his forces well in hand when he attacks.

I see that you are making a bad military mistake. You think when two of your divisions have one and a half enemy divisions between them, that you have the advantage. That will not work in war, however, because the two divisions will not be able to act together and the enemy will defeat them one at a time. Of course, you must turn the enemy but first you must unite your force.

The strength of an army, like the quantity of motion in mechanics, equals mass times velocity.

The art of war consists in disposing one's troops in such manner that they may be everywhere at once. This is the greatest art in war. Always dispose your troops so that, no matter what the enemy does, you can concentrate in a few days.

In 1809, Napoleon wrote to Prince Eugene (Beauharnais):



Wide World Photo

The introduction of modern weapons does not nullify the lessons of strategy that may be learned from a close study of previous wars. Indeed, the trend of modern weapons is to facilitate surprise.

Before giving battle you should have reunited all your troops and had you succeeded in doing that you would have had nothing to fear from the enemy in the Tyrol.

When the enemy is in position Napoleon urges that the attack be deferred until a well-coordinated plan has been formed. In this connection also he had something to say to Eugene:

It is not unlikely that Prince John has chosen a good position and is waiting for us. In that event I urge you to reconnoiter the position thoroughly and establish your system firmly before you attack him. A forward movement without strong combinations can not succeed. When the enemy is in position and is resolved to defend himself, then it is only a system or a combination that can win the battle.

### MAXIMS GOVERNING MORAL FACTORS

"In war the moral is to the physical as three is to one."

According to Napoleon the manipulation of the moral factor is "the divine part" of the art of war. He says,

The divine part consists of everything that derives from moral (psychological) considerations, from the character, skill and interest of your adversary, as well as from the opinion and the *esprit* of the soldier who is strong and conquering, or weak and conquered, just as he himself believes. The earthly part deals with arms, entrenchments, positions, orders of battle, and all that pertains to material things.

In war everything is opinion—opinion of the enemy, opinion of one's own troops. After a battle is lost the difference between the victor and the vanquished is but a petty one; it is the moral influence that is everything, since two or three squadrons are then enough to produce a great effect.

In war we see our own mistakes but not those of the enemy. Therefore it is necessary to show confidence.

From a moral point of view the offensive is the strongest form of combat.

### FORMS OF MANEUVER—FORMS OF BATTLE

The first task that confronts the apprentice strategist is the study of the system<sup>1</sup> of maneuver and of battle used by the Great Captains. Some may be inclined to think that what with all our modern weapons—airplanes, tanks, long-range field pieces, machine guns, automatic rifles—there is nothing of value that can be learned from the wars of the past. This, of course, is a mistake.

The forms of maneuver and the forms of battle are few in number. Century after century we find them adapted to the weapons of the age. Indeed, in studying the campaigns of the Great Captains it becomes apparent that they had certain definite forms of employing their forces and that they adhered to these whenever possible. Some call these forms "dispositions," others call them "systems."

In the fourth century, Vegetius, a Roman writer, reduced the systems of battle of the great generals to seven and listed them under the heading "Dispositions." They follow:

1. Parallel Order of Battle. "The army is deployed parallel to that of the enemy. Clever people do not consider this a first-rate plan."

(Continued on page 22)

<sup>1</sup> Napoleon always used the word "systems."

## BRIG. GEN. CHARLES G. BLAKESLEE TO COMMAND 93RD BRIGADE, N.Y.N.G.

COLONEL CHARLES G. BLAKESLEE, 104th Field Artillery, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General on September 17th, 1936, and appointed to command the 93rd Brigade, N.Y.N.G. In this post he succeeds Major-General John J. Phelan who retired from the service on June 3, 1936. (See July issue of the GUARDSMAN.)

For the past ten years, General Blakeslee commanded the 104th Field Artillery and during this period the regiment enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most efficient artillery regiments in the National Guard of the United States.

General Blakeslee was born in Broome County, N. Y., in December 1884 and was graduated from the Binghamton grade and High Schools. He then went on to matriculate at Union College where he graduated with honors. In 1909 he concluded his law course in the Albany Law School and was admitted to the Bar. From that time until 1920, he practiced law in Binghamton and proved himself so outstanding in this field that the City of Binghamton, in 1920, appointed him Corporation Counsel of the city.

Shortly afterwards, Nathan Miller, then Governor of the State of New York, appointed him a member of the Public Service Commission of the State. Three years later, the Commission gave him the post of Special Counsel and in July, 1923, he was made Chief Counsel of the Commission. The duties of this exacting post were performed by General Blakeslee up to April 1, 1936, when he resigned in order to become associated with the firm of Griggs, Baldwin and Baldwin. Upon his resignation a dinner was tendered him by the members of the Commission in tribute to the able services he had performed in the public service.

General Blakeslee commenced his military career by enlisting in the 6th Battery, N.Y.N.G. on March 18, 1907. Three years later, he received his commission as second lieutenant and in December, 1910, (the same year) was promoted to the rank of captain. This was the rank he held during his service on the Mexican Border with the 1st Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G.

Shortly after the entry of the United States into the World War, he was appointed captain, 104th Field Artillery, U. S. A. and graduated, in March, 1918, from the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla. Proceeding overseas with his regiment, he saw active service with the 27th Division. September 26, 1918, is a day the General well remembers for it was then that he was wounded by a machine gunner who was "ground-strafting" from an enemy plane over La Claire Farm, France.

On February 20, 1919, Captain Blakeslee was appointed Major and, after returning to the country with his unit, was discharged on April 1, 1919, from the United States Army. For his extraordinary heroism in action, he was awarded the New York State Distinguished Service Cross and received the citation medal—The Purple Heart.

When the 104th Field Artillery was reorganized in January, 1920, he was appointed Major, commanding the First Battalion. On July 21, 1923, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel and on June 17, 1926, received the command of the regiment as Colonel, which post he held until his recent appointment to the command of the 93rd Brigade.

## NEW SENIOR INSTRUCTOR APPOINTED TO 27th DIVISION, N.Y.N.G.

COLONEL GEORGE A. HERBST, Infantry, U.S. Army, formerly in command of the 26th U.S. Infantry and the post of Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., and recently on duty in the Office of the Chief of Infantry at Washington, D. C., has been appointed Senior Instructor, 27th Division, New York National Guard. He succeeds Colonel Henry W. Fleet, Infantry, U.S. Army, who has been ordered to duty with the Infantry of the Second Division at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, effective September 10, and with whom go the warmest wishes of the host of friends he made during his association with the New York National Guard.



As commanding officer at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in 1928 and 1929 and at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for the next several years, Colonel Herbst was well known to the many thousands of New York reserve officers and students to the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

Colonel Herbst is holder of the Distinguished Service Medal, conferred, according to the official citation, "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 2nd Division, from December 28, 1917, to August 3, 1918, and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 2nd Division, August 4 to September 4, 1918, G-2 Section, General Headquarters, September 20 to October 2, 1918; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 7th Army Corps, October 3, 1918, to November 16, 1918, he displayed untiring energy, sound professional judgment and devotion to duty. He rendered valuable services to the Government in positions of responsibility and contributed materially to the successful operations of the American Forces in France in actions against the enemy."

Colonel Herbst was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 3, 1875, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War enlisted in the 14th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, later serving in the Sixth U.S. Artillery until June 19, 1898, when he was commissioned in the 23rd Infantry as a second lieutenant. He saw service against the insurgents in the Philippines from 1900 to 1902 and again from May, 1903, to June, 1906.

He is a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, 1915, and a graduate of the Army Staff College, 1916, and the Army War College, 1920. He is a member of the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List. From August 25, 1920, to July 1, 1924, he served as a member of the General Staff Corps, being first placed in charge of the Troop Movement and Mobilization Section of the War Department General Staff and then assigned to the Operations Branch.

His decorations include the Ordre de l'Etoile Noire, grade of Officer, presented by the French Government for his World War services.



*International News Photo*

Colonel Kearney discussed veteran affairs with President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the White House.

### COLONEL BERNARD W. KEARNEY ELECTED COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF V.F.W.

THE Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at their annual Convention held at Denver, Colorado, elected the commanding officer of the 105th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Colonel Bernard W. Kearney, to the post of Commander in Chief.

Colonel Kearney has long been active in veteran affairs, having served as Senior National Vice Commander until his latest advance and, before that, as Department Commander, Dept. of N.Y. in the V.F.W. and as a Commander in the American Legion. He is the founder and was first Commander of Fulton Co. Post, 2077, V.F.W.

His connection with the New York National Guard goes back to 1909 when he enlisted in Co. G, 2nd N.Y. Infantry, in Gloversville. During his law course he was a member of Troop B of Albany with which he saw service on the Border. Upon his return he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Cavalry Reserve. While still a member of Troop B, at the beginning of the World War, he was sent to the Second Officers' Training School at Fort Niagara, from which he emerged a Captain, under orders, after furlough, to join the 79th Division at Camp Meade. Prior to the expiration of his furlough, however, he was ordered to a temporary assignment with the Signal Corps at Camp Hancock to assist in the organization of a Signal Corps Regiment. Colonel Kearney went overseas as a casual officer, serving in various units and wears the battle clasps of the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne engagements on his Victory Medal.

In 1920 he was commissioned Captain of Company G, 2nd New York, which later became Company H, 105th Infantry. In 1924 he was advanced to Major, Regimental Machine Gun Officer, and in 1926 was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and Executive Officer of the Regiment.

In civil life Colonel Kearney has served with distinction. He was City Judge of the City of Gloversville for two terms. For the same length of time he was Assistant District Attorney of Hamilton and Fulton Counties; in 1930 he was elected District Attorney of Fulton County and in 1933 re-elected to the same office, receiving the endorsement of both parties.

The best wishes of the New York National Guard go with "Pat" in his new duties.



Lt. Col. Martin (left) receiving his promotion from Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, the Adjutant General of the State of New York.

### LT. COL. CLARENCE S. MARTIN RETIRES AFTER LONG SERVICE IN THE N.Y.N.G.

THIRTY-eight years' is a long period in any man's life and on October 16th, his 64th birthday, Lieut. Colonel Clarence S. Martin, Ordnance Dept., State Staff, N. Y. N. G., looked back over the long "stretch" he had just completed in the State forces and felt—to quote his words—"pretty damn' blue" over the law that compels a man to retire at that age.

Colonel Martin's first experience of the military life came when he left his job as newspaper reporter in 1898 and enlisted in the 48th Separate Co. for service in the Spanish-American War. The 48th became Co. D of the 3rd N. Y. Volunteer Infantry and was stationed at Camp Alger near Washington, D. C. Disease was rife in the camp and before the war was over more than thirty men in that regiment who had never heard a shot fired, had died.

In 1911, he re-enlisted in his old company; the following year he was made a First Lieutenant, and saw service with his regiment on the Mexican Border in 1916. In February, 1917, he was detailed to the A. G. O. in Albany and was acting as Intelligence Officer for the Adjutant General when America declared war in April of that year.

Returning to his old Company, he proceeded with the Third Regiment to Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C., and there, under Major Fred. M. Waterbury, was instrumental in opening the rifle range for the 27th Division at Glassy Rock. Later, he was appointed Range Officer in Major Waterbury's place and held that post until the Division was about to proceed to France. Before sailing he was made Machine Gun Officer in the 108th Infantry and promoted to the rank of Captain.

Arrived in France, he was sent first to a Company Commander's School and then to the British Machine Gun School at Camaires; then, with his company, he went up into the line at Ronssoy in Northern France. He came through the Hindenburg Line attack all right, but went down with 'flu just before the fighting at St. Souplet on October 12th, 1918. When he could get about again, the Armistice had been signed and his regiment was in the Le Mans sector. Shortly afterwards, the 27th Division left

(Continued on page 25)

# Judges Award Story and Article Prizes

**Checks mailed to first and second winners in each contest. Checks to go to other authors upon publication of their entries.**

FROM the great number of manuscripts received as entries in the two contests (Short Story, and Military Article) which were announced in the May issue of the GUARDSMAN and which closed on October 15th, twenty-two stories and nineteen articles have been selected as being suitable for publication. Of these, in each contest, a first and second prize-winner has been declared and to these winners, checks to the amount of \$25.00 and \$15.00 respectively have been forwarded.

The Editors of the GUARDSMAN have been very gratified by the wide response to both these contests and thank all contributors for the entries submitted. Contributions have been received from officers and enlisted men in all branches of the service, as well as from reserve officers, members of the Regular Army and civilians who take a keen interest in military affairs.

Especially to be congratulated are the prize winners whose names are given below:

## Short Story Contest

- (1) Pvt. Melvin H. Tienken.....(story) "*Bertha and Emma*"  
Troop I, 101st Cavalry
- (2) Capt. M. H. Gray, R.L....(story) "*The Sergeant's Hunch*"  
102nd Engineers

## Military Article Contest

- (1) Capt. Wm. M. Van Antwerp... "*Communications and the Hdqrs. Co., 53rd Brigade*"  
Staff Officer
- (2) A. Timourian..... "*Col. Lawrence and the Strategy of the Arabian Campaign*"  
71st Infantry

The contributions of the two first-prize winners will be published in the December issue of the GUARDSMAN.

In order to encourage the authors within our ranks to submit further articles to the magazine, it has been decided to make some payment for those future contributions which are accounted suitable and deserving of remuneration. For the present, this decision must apply to military articles only (not to stories) and the decision as to whether payment shall be made must rest finally in the hands of the Editorial Board. The aim of the Editorial Board is first of all to improve the *quality* of the GUARDSMAN before going on to increase its number of pages, etc. An established rate for all contributions may follow later, but for the time being it is hoped that authors submitting manuscripts will accept our small payments rather as an earnest of our goodwill than as an indication of the true value of their contributions.

# Business—and the National Guard

By NATHAN ECKSTEIN

Reprinted by courtesy of "The Bugle Call"

**B**USINESS, which is the production and distribution of commodities, depends for its growth and prosperity on peace. Only in countries where peaceful conditions prevail can commerce flow without interruption. Only where peace prevails can business discharge its true function of promoting the happiness of the people and increasing the wealth of the nation as a whole.

The theory that the artificial stimulus, produced by war, is good for business or welcomed by businessmen, has long been exploded. Wars and disorder are destructive of business. Businessmen will long remember the harmful effect of the World War on business, the aftermath of which is mainly responsible for the worldwide economic depression, from which we are still suffering.

Desiring peace, the businessman favors adequate national defense because he believes that such defense is the best protection of peace-loving nations against attack.

As the Constitution of the United States wisely provides "a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State," the State should consider it its duty to maintain such militia. Our own State should

be willing to maintain a National Guard, thoroughly trained, well officered and properly equipped.

The wisdom of maintaining an efficient National Guard has frequently been proven. In every great emergency, which could not be controlled by the regular police force, the value of the National Guard, in time of peace, has been demonstrated. We need think only of the Seattle fire when the National Guard patrolled the burned area and protected life and property.

On every occasion when the National Guard has been called out to preserve order it has done so impartially. It has never taken sides, but has ever protected the rights of all the people of the community. It has always stood for law and order, and has prevented violence and disorder.

The National Guard, whose membership is composed of our fellow citizens, our own neighbors, who, like ourselves, are interested in the maintenance of a government of law, merits the support of all the citizens of our State.

The businessman, who believes in the importance of peace and democratic institutions, recognizes the value of our National Guard.

**Peace is essential to the welfare of a nation's business and only an efficient defense force can insure that peace.**

# The Crime of Abelard Arbuthnot

**A modern psychologist would have known that Benedict Arnold's vitality could not be thwarted by compulsory inaction. But General Gates was ignorant of this and forced him into an act of disobedience.**

By **EDWARD DICKINSON**

Illustrations by **GEORGE GRAY**

**B**ENEDICT ARNOLD used language that would have made a seaman blush, pounded the table with his fist, and stormed out of the building, while Horatio Gates continued to plan a retreat.

"If we fight today and fail, we lose everything," Gates had insisted.

"If we retreat today and keep on retreating as we have been doing, Johnny Burgoyne will accomplish his purpose," argued Arnold.

"We haven't enough ammunition for a day's battle," said Gates.

"How do you know the British have?" Arnold demanded.

Back and forth they bickered—a thing they had been doing for weeks—and outside lay the colonial army, stretching from east to west, from the Hudson River to the western end of a ridge of hills along which an almost impregnable redoubt had been built. Before them on flats near the water was the British camp—not as fine an army as had left Montreal four months before but still one that could make plenty of trouble.

"You're as timid as an old woman," grumbled Arnold. "No wonder the British call you 'Granny' Gates."

"But I command this army, and I order you to prepare to retreat along this line," concluded Gates, indicating on a map his wishes. And it was then that Arnold had exploded.

The other officers in the room hesitated. They knew that Arnold was right; but unlike Arnold they knew their relationship to Gates—or cared more for it than did the straight-nosed Rhode Islander, the dashing, popular Benedict Arnold, as popular in the revolting colonies as any man but Washington. And as Arnold banged the door behind him a cannon shot was heard from the northwest.

This meant one thing: the British were advancing—one column along the road by the river; a second inland and headed right for the Colonial Center where Arnold was occupying an old barn that had been renovated into a block house, and a third—made up of German troops—still farther to the west.

It was the morning of September 19, 1777—frost on the ground—a clear sky—acres and acres of woods with

clearings for farm yards and fields here and there.

"Yes, gentlemen, we must fall back," said Gates to the others—"you all know my orders." He rose. This adjourned the meeting and Generals Pore, Morgan and Kosciusko left the headquarters just in time to see a body of colonials clash with the royal forces half-a-mile away.

"He'll love that," whispered Pore, and hurried away.

In the house Gates summoned a young man who had been waiting in another room. "Arbuthnot," he said, "these walls are very thin—perhaps you've heard much of our discussions?"

"I do not know, sir," answered the young man, saluting.

The noise outside increased. It sounded like a real battle. The two went to a window. Smoke and moving objects in the distance revealed a conflict. Gates took a spy glass and studied the action. Then he handed it to Arbuthnot.

"Who is that leading those men?" he asked.

"Arnold," was the reply, after a moment's study.

"Arnold—always Arnold! Why in God's name Washington sent him to me I don't know."

"He's a good soldier, sir."

"Too headstrong—too headstrong."

"But the men love him, sir."

"But we are an army, Arbuthnot, not lovers."

A report was brought in that all three columns had been checked.

"That's something, but at what cost? We must get away."

All day the battle continued. It seemed that the colonial troops were to be routed,

but things happened that changed this aspect. Now it seemed that the British could not go on; but the smallness of the colonial supplies plus weakness in artillery turned things the other way. A British battery was captured by the colonials who had no horses to turn it. Then the Hessians came and recaptured it. By and by it fell into colonial hands again—scythes and pruning knives tied to guns to make bayonets. Seven times that day that battery changed hands. And Gates fretted. He had demanded a retreat—a place in which to save his army. Instead he was getting a battle. Morgan was taking care of himself. Arnold was all over the



**A Colonial Trooper  
1775**

place. Kosciusko and Learned at the east were holding their own and the British were meeting the only serious resistance outside of rebuffs to scouting expeditions they had seen on the whole campaign. And Gates continued to scold.

THAT night both armies occupied the positions of the morning, but reports showed that many a colonial had one ball and but little powder left. The British were but little better off. Gates still cried for a retreat, but his officers advised against it.

"The men are exhausted," they said.

And in the British camp officers talked of renewing the conflict the next morning, but Burgoyne would not hear of it.

"Why waste men and arms in a furious assault?" he said. "Have we not Gage's and Howe's messengers that they are but a few days off, coming up the Hudson? Wait, and we'll have the rebels like a bolt gripped in a pair of pincers."

The Colonial conference broke up. One by one the officers went to their quarters. "General Arnold!" called Gates.

Arnold turned back and saluted. The others pushed on.

"My wishes were not to precipitate a battle. You knew that. Till further notice you will not leave your headquarters."

Arnold started. He struggled furiously, mentally. But his judgment conquered his temper this time. He kept silent. It was the only time in his life that he had faced such a situation. He saluted and turned away.

Back in the little house Gates summoned Abelard Arbuthnot again.

Arbuthnot saluted.

"I've known you since you were but a child and I trust you."

"Thank you, sir," and inwardly the young man thrilled. In his mind Horatio Gates was the supreme soldier—the perfect officer.

"And to prove that trust you are to share a secret."

Abelard would willingly have kissed the floor on which the general stood.

"Sit down."

The two sat.

"Arnold must be removed."

"Removed?"

"Yes. He will betray the colonies. He will lead us to defeat—if not through wildness, through treachery. You saw him today. You knew my wishes as he did, and you saw how he respected them."

"That's very true."

"I'm going to send you to him, and you are never to let him out of sight. Abelard, have you faith in me—your family's oldest friend?"

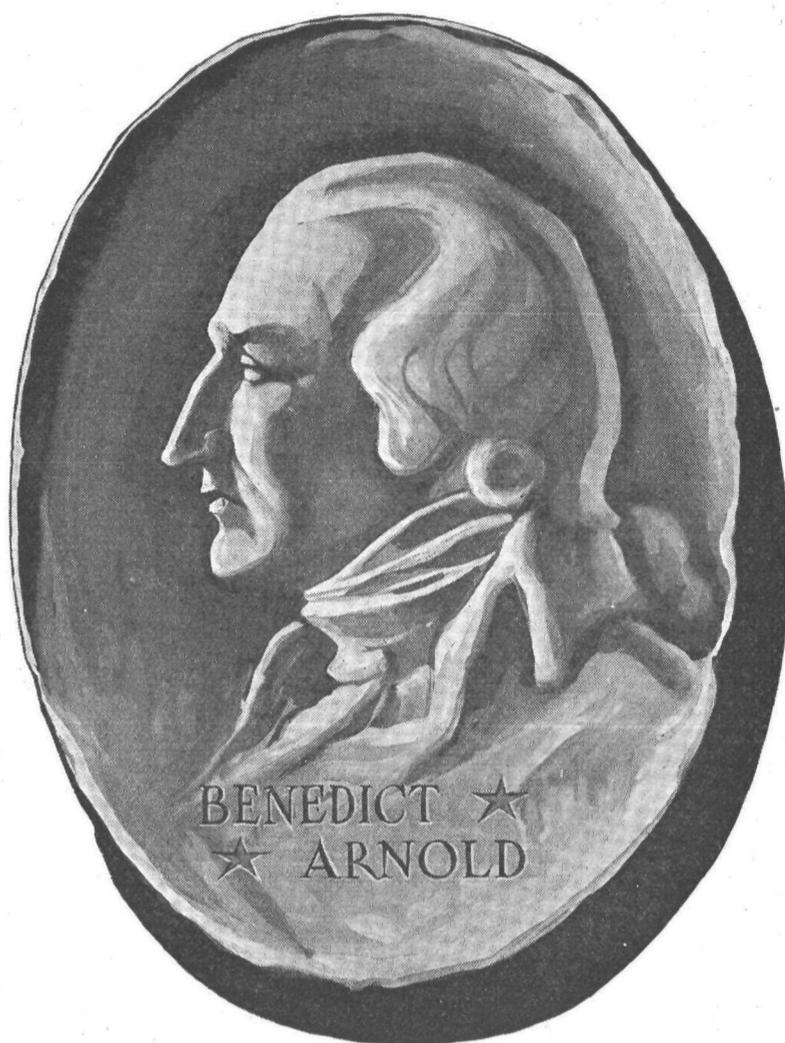
"Perfect faith."

"Your further duty will be to keep him in check, by tact if you can, otherwise if necessary. I've ordered him to remain in his headquarters—of course he can come here—but he must be kept off the battlefield. If he disobeys it will be up to you to use your own discretion. In European armies discretion and musket balls are frequently synonymous."

"You mean I am to use force if necessary?"

"You understand me perfectly."

From September twenty-first to October seventh the two armies faced each other. There was some firing

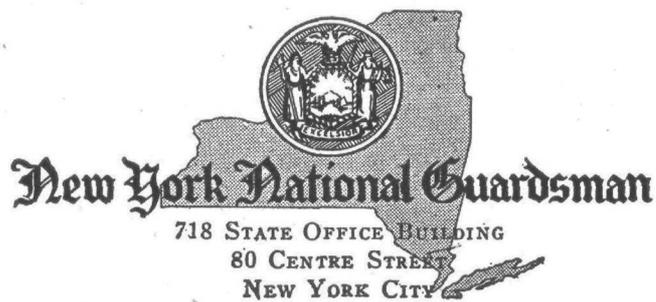


between scouting parties, and each commander waited; Burgoyne, because he felt it best to make no further advance till he was more certain of the location of the royal army, supposedly working up the Hudson from New York to meet him, and Gates, because he lacked supplies and wanted to retreat, anyway. The former, while opposed by his officers, was not overridden by them, while the latter at every turn found his men in disagreement with him.

From Albany came lead from church windows and gutters to be melted into shot. Settlers from round about for miles and miles joined the colonial army now. Many of them had left when their enlistments had expired or when things looked black, but now since there was a chance of a victory over Burgoyne and it was known that while food and fodder were lacking for men and horses, his own personal baggage contained plenty of European good things. In fact, Burgoyne's own train on his ill-fated expedition from Montreal required thirty wagons. To secure this was justification for participation in a battle.

AT last it came—October seventh—and the two armies met again. For hours they fought, and Benedict Arnold, confined to his headquarters and watched by a man devoted bodily and spiritually to his enemy, Gates, paced his office, cursed the enemy and the colonial army, and studied the movements with his glass. And Abelard Arbuthnot, young, enthusiastic, anxious to be out in the fight, could only stand and guard. He had been turning over in his mind the words of his friend and commander. Slowly their full meaning came to him. It was murder. Yet for the colonial cause anything could be done, and if suggested by Gates—no question was necessary. And during the period between the battle

(Continued on page 27)



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### OUR SYMBOL OF LIBERTY

SO many of our readers, with minds thirsty for encyclopaedic facts, bombarded us with questions as to the length of Miss Liberty's nose, the total height of the statue, etc., and wanted to know how to get to this historic spot from Manhattan, that we have unearthed the following data and publish them below in answer to our correspondents.

The round trip from the Battery is only 35 cents and admission is free. A visit is worth-while if only for the wonderful, extensive view on a clear day from the enclosed observation tower within Miss Liberty's head.

A boat to Bedloe Island leaves Battery Landing (in Battery Park between the Aquarium and South Ferry) every hour on the hour, with half-hour schedules on Saturdays and Sundays during the summer season. The boat is easily reached by Broadway bus, I.R.T or B.M.T. subway, or any Manhattan elevated line. Round trip fare is 35c for adults and 20c for children.

The Statue is open daily to visitors, Sundays and holidays included, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (during September to 6 p.m., and during June, July and August, to 7 p.m.). Admission free.

	Ft.	In.
Distance from sea level to foundation base...	7	0
Height of foundation mass.....	52	10
Height of pedestal.....	89	0
Height of Statue to torch.....	152	0
<i>Total height above sea level.....</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>10</i>
Thickness of waist.....	35	0
Length of right arm.....	40	0
Length of hand.....	16	5
Length of index finger.....	8	0
Thickness of head from ear to ear.....	10	0
Length of nose.....	4	6
Width of mouth.....	3	0
Width of eye.....	2	6
Length of tablet.....	23	7
Width of tablet.....	13	7
Thickness of tablet.....	2	0

The copper sheeting of the Statue is 3/32 inch thick.

The Statue contains 100 tons of copper sheeting and 125 tons of iron, making a total weight of 225 tons.

The area enclosed by the star-shaped walls of the old fort is 2 1/2 acres.

### THE RED CROSS HELPS VETERANS

RED CROSS has an obligation to veterans who sustained injuries as the direct result of war and so long as they require Red Cross help as a result of such disabilities the funds and personnel of this organization are at their disposal. Nor is this Red Cross service limited to the disabled of the World War and their dependents, but embraces the veterans of all wars who are suffering from service-incurred disabilities.

The primary object of the Red Cross Home Service is to rehabilitate disabled veterans and their dependents. Relief is only an emergency measure to tide them over until more permanent steps can be worked out for their security and that of their family. Helping veterans to secure from their Government compensation due them for service-incurred disabilities is one step toward rehabilitation. Re-education for those physically handicapped, but not wholly disabled, so that they may secure employment is another way of helping them to economic security.

Physicians and medical social workers in hospitals treating veterans use the Home Service facilities of Chapters to secure detailed medical and family histories needed as an adjunct to the diagnosis and treatment of certain diseases. This is a highly constructive and therapeutic service which the Red Cross played an important part in developing.

Since war, like disasters of nature, may strike suddenly, the Red Cross must maintain a state of preparedness to fulfill this first obligation to our armed forces if need arises. Today, there are more than 3,700 Red Cross Chapters and over 9,000 Branches carrying on the normal peacetime and humanitarian work of the organization, assisting service men and veterans, answering calls for relief when disasters occur, public health nursing, teaching first aid, water lifesaving, home hygiene, and administering civilian relief.

Only through such a strong and closely knit organization could the Red Cross quickly organize base hospitals, recruit medical and nursing personnel, sanitary service, ambulance service, produce surgical dressings and hospital garments, arrange for relief of prisoners of war and maintenance of communication between sick and wounded men and their families back home.

In further preparation for an emergency the Red Cross maintains an accurate, up-to-date enrollment of trained nurses available for active service, with from 30 to 40 thousand listed in this status.

Each year the Red Cross invites the citizens of the Nation to share in its Home Service and other humanitarian programs by enrolling as members during the Roll Call, from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving. Membership dues make Red Cross service possible. Join!

### G-3, 27th DIV., RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

UNDER recent General Orders (No. 5, May 16, 1936) of the War Department, Lieutenant Colonel Hampton Anderson, Assistant Chief of Staff, New York National Guard and G-3, 27th Division, has been appointed to the Eligible List of the War Department General Staffs Corp. This appointment was made under the provisions of Section 5 of the National Defense Act.



## GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE



### THE FIELD TRAINING PERIOD, 1936

It will be recalled that the directive issued by this Headquarters governing the training year 1935-1936 specified that the primary objective of the field training period would be "training in battlefield essentials," looking forward to the next First Army Maneuver in 1939. With this in mind, I propose to discuss briefly and in a general way the results secured by the several combat arms toward the attainment of this objective during the field training period just completed. At the same time, I shall endeavor to point out certain deficiencies which have been brought to light and make certain recommendations as to possible remedial action.

Insofar as Infantry training is concerned, the outstanding features of the program were, in order, emphasis upon tactical exercises, both for the staffs and troops, and the further development of exercises in field firing for all Infantry weapons. Coupled with these was a course in the use of the prismatic compass and a night march and deployment. In general, it can be said that the performance of all organizations in these exercises was satisfactory. Perhaps the outstanding feature was the general improvement in combat principles for small units, not only by enlisted men, but also by junior officers. I believe that this improvement is due both to the exercises for small units, which have been conducted for the past four years, and to the compulsory enrollment in the Extension Courses, where these principles are fully illustrated. It is believed that a continued emphasis on the training of the smaller units, up to and including the battalion, is essentially sound. Furthermore, if an Infantry regiment has three well-trained and efficient battalions, it cannot escape being a well-trained and efficient regiment. As to the deficiencies noted during the tactical exercises, these may be itemized as follows: lack of road discipline; failure to analyze and utilize the terrain; hesitation in making prompt decisions, particularly by higher commanders; inability to express the decisions made in brief and clear oral orders. Insofar as the enlisted men were concerned, there is considerable room for improvement in the mechanics of extended order and in the employment of scouts and patrols.

While the consolidated figures for known-distance firing are not yet available, the preliminary figures show that we have maintained the high standards of previous years. However, it is desired to reiterate the fact that known-distance firing is, after all, only a means to an end inso-

far as combat efficiency is concerned, and that the ultimate objective of marksmanship training is efficiency in field firing under assumed battle conditions. This applies alike to all Infantry weapons. In this connection, it is sometimes felt that the higher commanders, as well as

company commanders, are prone to make a fetish out of competitive known-distance firing. This frequently leads to neglect of other essential training in extended order, scouting and patrolling and combat principles. Troops must constantly be impressed with the necessity for *movement* and *maneuver*, as well as *fire power*, if they are to secure combat superiority. These comments concerning Infantry training in marksmanship and combat principles apply also to the field training of the Cavalry.

With regard to Field Artillery training, it is believed that considerable progress was made this summer in the training and development of the battalion as the fire unit, with emphasis upon reconnaissance, communications, and fire direction by the battalion commander. Stress was also laid upon assumed liaison missions

with front-line Infantry units.

The Coast Artillery, despite the fact that they did not fire target practice last year, apparently have not gone backwards. In fact, in the case of one regiment, two of its firing batteries secured an all-time high in their record practice, and the general standard of service practice for all regiments has been highly satisfactory. The Division Aviation contributed to this Coast Artillery practice in no small measure by their efficiency in the several cooperative missions.

No survey of the field training period would be complete without some reference to the troop movements by motor truck to and from the camps. This year the necessities of economy in transportation imposed upon us the problem of moving the bulk of the National Guard of this State by motor truck. Obviously, these movements over the highly-congested roads of New York State on weekends throughout the summer presented serious difficulties of organization and control. It is equally obvious that these movements were not as satisfactory as they should have been in a military organization. They must be vastly improved in the future. It is realized that the problem of drivers from other organizations is not ideal from the point of view of discipline and control. At the same time, it should be pointed out that the most serious accidents occurred with organization

(Continued on page 28)



# New Instruction Course for N. G. Officers

**Fifteen officers of N. Y. N. G. will receive command and staff training at Camp Dix, N. J., in three subcourses held during three successive years.**

To provide command and staff training for those officers of the National Guard who, for business or professional reasons, are prevented from attending a Service School, the War Department has established the Second Corps Area Command and Staff School for National Guard Officers at Camp Dix, New Jersey. This new Instruction Course will be progressive and it is expected that each student will attend for three successive years. It will be divided into three subcourses, one subcourse of two weeks' duration in each of the three years.

The quota of officers allotted to New York is fifteen, of which at least two will be selected from the New York Quota of the 44th Division. The names of those whose applications to attend the first course have been approved and forwarded to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, are as follows:

Colonel Charles N. Morgan, 121st Cavalry, N.Y.N.G.; Colonel George F. Terry, 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G.; Lieut. Colonel Samuel D. Davies, 106th Infantry, N.Y.N.G.; Lieut. Colonel James M. Roche, 369th Infantry, N.Y. N.G.; Major Jerome B. Crowley, 165th Infantry, N.Y.N.G.; Major Henry R. Drowne, Jr., 51st Cavalry Brigade, N.Y.N.G.; Major Malcolm W. Force, 244th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G.; Major Henry G. Fowler, 244th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G.; Major Lindsay J. Griffith, 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G.; Major Walter R. Lee, 101st Cavalry, N.Y.N.G.; Major Joseph A. McDonough, 93rd Brigade, N.Y.N.G.; Major Arthur T. Smith, 108th Infantry, N.Y.N.G.; Major Thomas C. Dedell, 10th Infantry, N.Y.N.G.; Major William H. Kelly, 165th Infantry, N.Y.N.G.; First Lieut. James J. Fogarty, 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G.

The 1936 subcourse will be held from November 9 to 21, 1936, both dates inclusive.

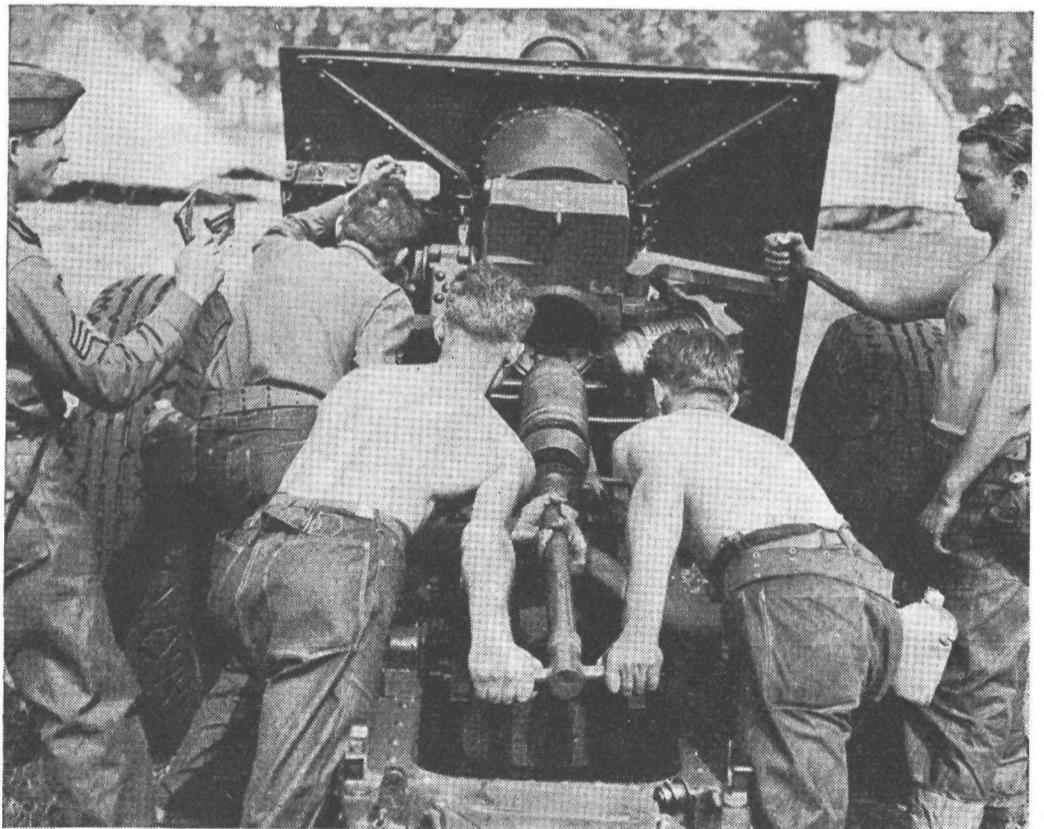
The training offered at this school will be an abridgement of the course now prescribed for the Special Class, Command and General Staff School, which covers the combined use of all arms, and the command and staff functions in the division and reinforced brigade. All instructional matter to be used in the course, including conferences, lectures, map exercises, problems and printed matter, will be prepared by the Command and General Staff School.

Each subcourse will consist of twelve working days of six hours each. In addition, each night, there will be assigned study reference for the next day's work involving a maximum of three hours' preparation. A tentative schedule for the first subcourse plans to subdivide the hours as follows:

	Hours
Orientation .....	1
Organization and Weapons (Inf., Cav., Art., Air Corps, Tanks, and Engrs.) .....	5
Combat Orders .....	9
Tactical Principles .....	2
Reinforced Inf. Brig.—Three map exercises (Advance and Marches, Attack, and Defense) .....	18
Infantry Division—Two Map Exercises and Nine Conferences or Lectures. M. E.s on Attack and Defense .....	21
Military Intelligence .....	7
Protection of Lines of Communication .....	3
Map Maneuver—Division Staff Functioning—(Student Officers filling key positions of division staff) .....	6

Any active officer of the National Guard who is not a graduate of the Command and General Staff Course, who has completed Subcourse 1, Part 1, Command and General Staff Extension Course, or who has completed a course at a Special Service School, is eligible to make an application to attend this course. It is needless to add, however, that there are no vacancies in the subcourse about to begin.

Each applicant is expected to sign a statement to the effect that, unless prevented by circumstances entirely beyond his control, he will accept the assignment for three consecutive years if ordered to active duty for this purpose.



Wide World Photo

### Hot Work in Army Maneuvers

Battery D, 123rd Field Artillery, stripped to the waist when they were in training at Camp Custer during the recent Army maneuvers held in Michigan. Here are two huskies preparing to ram the shell home into the breach of their 155 mm. howitzer.

## THE BREN LIGHT MACHINE GUN

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**A**T the beginning of the Great War the only machine gun in general use was a weapon weighing, with its mounting, somewhere about one hundred pounds or more and capable of prolonged fire at a high rate. Such weapons were the British Maxim and Vickers, the French Hotchkiss and the German Maxim. They were intended to be used in more or less fixed positions in support of the rifles which, in our Army at any rate, formed the main source of infantry fire power at that time. Under the trench-warfare conditions, which so soon set in, the weight and bulk of these heavy machine guns were not serious objections, and their capacity for sustained fire was an advantage. They dominated the battlefield and it was obvious that they must become the mainstay of the defense. To meet the demand for more machine guns, the Lewis was brought in to supplement the Vickers, which could not be produced in sufficient quantities.

The Lewis was altogether different in character from the Vickers. It was air-cooled and was fired from the shoulder on a low bipod rest. It was also magazine-fed, and weighed, complete, about thirty pounds. It was therefore essentially a more mobile weapon than the Vickers, although it had not its capacity for sustained fire. It was a weapon capable of being employed alongside the rifles or as a substitute for them under open-warfare conditions, i.e., it could be taken forward in the attacks, and a Lewis gunner could go practically anywhere that a rifleman could go. It was, however, still not possible to carry it by hand for long distances without fatigue.

The German version of this weapon was the so-called light Maxim. The French produced a gun called the Chauchat. All the above were light machine guns with characteristics different from those of the heavy machine guns in use hitherto. Their advent in theory released the heavy machine gun for use in the rôle for which its characteristics made it suitable. In practice, however, the reliability of the light machine gun was not sufficient to justify this.

It was obvious that if the light machine gun could be still further lightened and its mechanical reliability improved, the fire power of the infantry, under all conditions, would be enormously increased. A single light machine gun served by two men is the equivalent in fire power to twenty men armed with rifles; the limiting factor in multiplying the number being ammunition supply only. On the assumption that the target for these guns would continue to be the unarmored man, the logical conclusion was to increase the number of guns to saturation point. Experience showed that a section of about six men can supply and keep in action for the requisite period of time one light machine gun. The main duty of four of these six men is carriage of ammunition. Fewer men per gun or, alternatively, more guns per section means either loss of mobility by reason of the greater ammunition load per man, or loss of capacity to sustain fire in sufficient volume. Saturation point is therefore approximately one light machine gun per six men. The latest experimental



*Photo by Associated Press*

*The Bren gun, which the British War Office has decided to adopt in place of the Lewis, mounted on a tripod.*

organizations have reached or are approaching this proportion. War experience having led to this conclusion, peace brought with it a period of renewed activity throughout the world in the field of light machine-gun design.

Vastly improved and lighter machine guns were produced and tried out all over the world. All had similar characteristics: a weight complete of about twenty pounds, feed from a magazine holding twenty to thirty rounds, air cooling, generally some form of quick-change barrel and much simpler mechanism. Most of them were operated from gases taken from the barrel. An attempt was made by the old-established firm of Madsen to combine in one weapon the functions of both the light and heavy machine guns. They proposed to achieve sustained fire by the process of ringing the changes on a series of quick-change air-cooled barrels. The light gun, when used in the heavy rôle, was mounted on a tripod weighing very little more than the gun itself. Stability was insured by the use of spring buffering, and the form of the tripod with two widely spread legs at the rear. This attempt led to a great advance in the design of equipment of this kind, but has not enabled the light machine gun to compete with the heavy gun in its own field. Belt-feed, water-cooling, and heavy barrels have advantages where sustained fire at high rates is required, and these features are incompatible with a really light and mobile weapon. It is therefore likely that the two types of gun will remain in use. For certain purposes, notable use by cavalry, however, a light machine gun mounted on its light tripod can give sufficient sustained fire.

**B**RITISH trials of light machine guns to replace the Lewis, began in 1922, but did not result in the adoption of any new weapon, although a modification of the light Browning was recommended, should the need arise. A new series of trials was started in 1930 in view of the very rapid strides made in design, and one of the guns selected for trials was the Z.B., made at Brno in Czechoslovakia. This gun had already gained a very high reputation among those who had tried it, and very little experience showed that this reputation was well founded. It had qualities which made it altogether out-

(Continued on page 28)

# UNSOLICITED CO



**His squadron leader guessed right when he gave orders to keep away from the deadly Flying Dutchman. This action story tells how Martin reacted to**

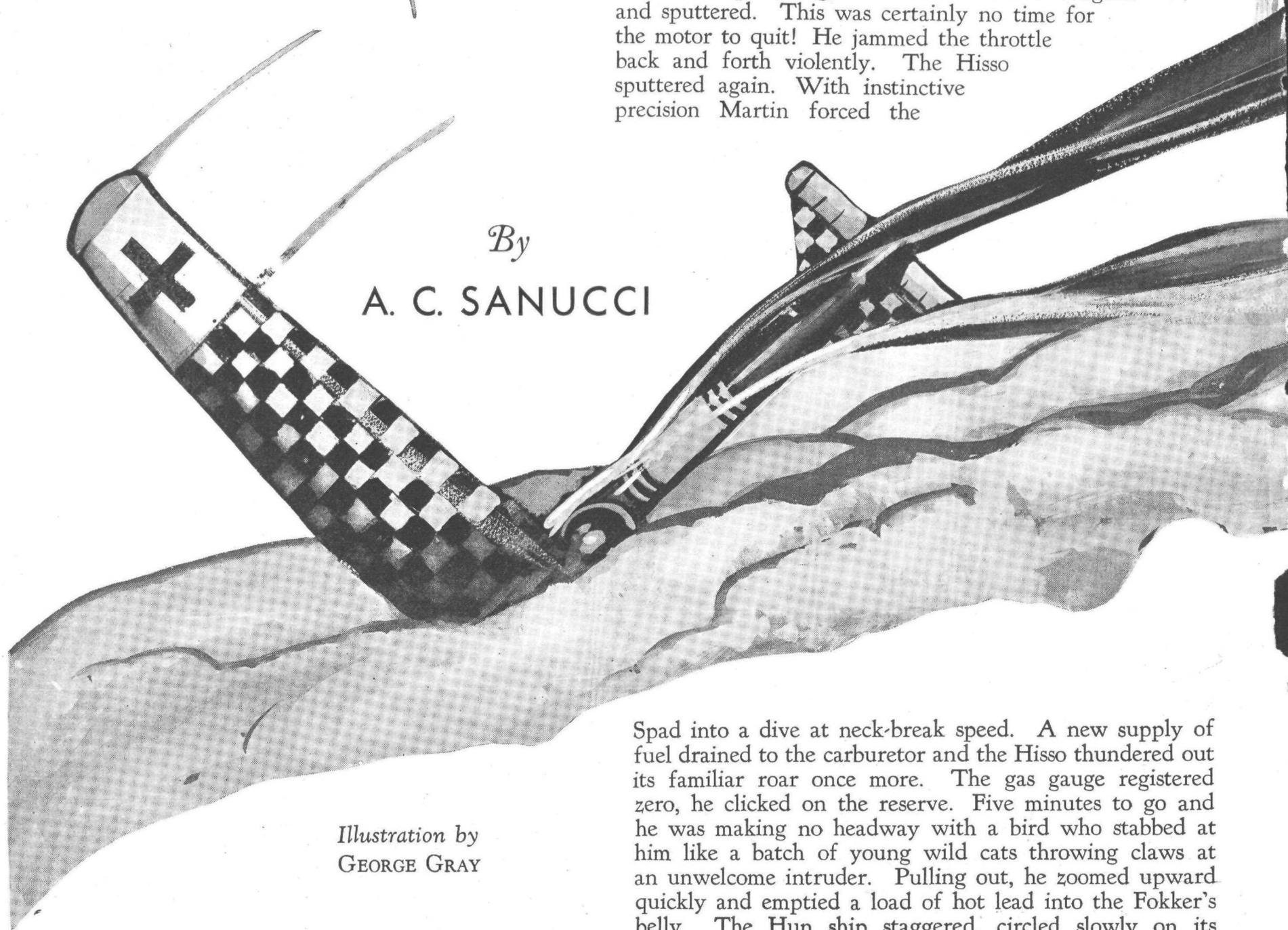
A HOT burst of Spandaus splashed into the instrument board, clawed madly at the wing fabric and tore the wooden structure. A spray of thick, black oil smeared Lieutenant Martin's windscreen. The pellets in close that time! For a split second Martin recalled the words of his instructor: "Keep clear of the extreme right flank. Captain von Richenheim reported patrolling that area. Three Spads down."

Martin's deep sense of impulsive curiosity had been responsible for his prolonged lone patrol. It had driven him well into the right flank. Just to catch a glimpse of the famed German Ace, fire a possible lucky shot, and then skip back to his safety zone.

However, Martin had not been warned about lone Huns. He back-sticked the Spad and ripped around for a half loop. His pounding, over-strained Hisso coughed and sputtered. This was certainly no time for the motor to quit! He jammed the throttle back and forth violently. The Hisso sputtered again. With instinctive precision Martin forced the

*By*

A. C. SANUCCI



*Illustration by*  
GEORGE GRAY

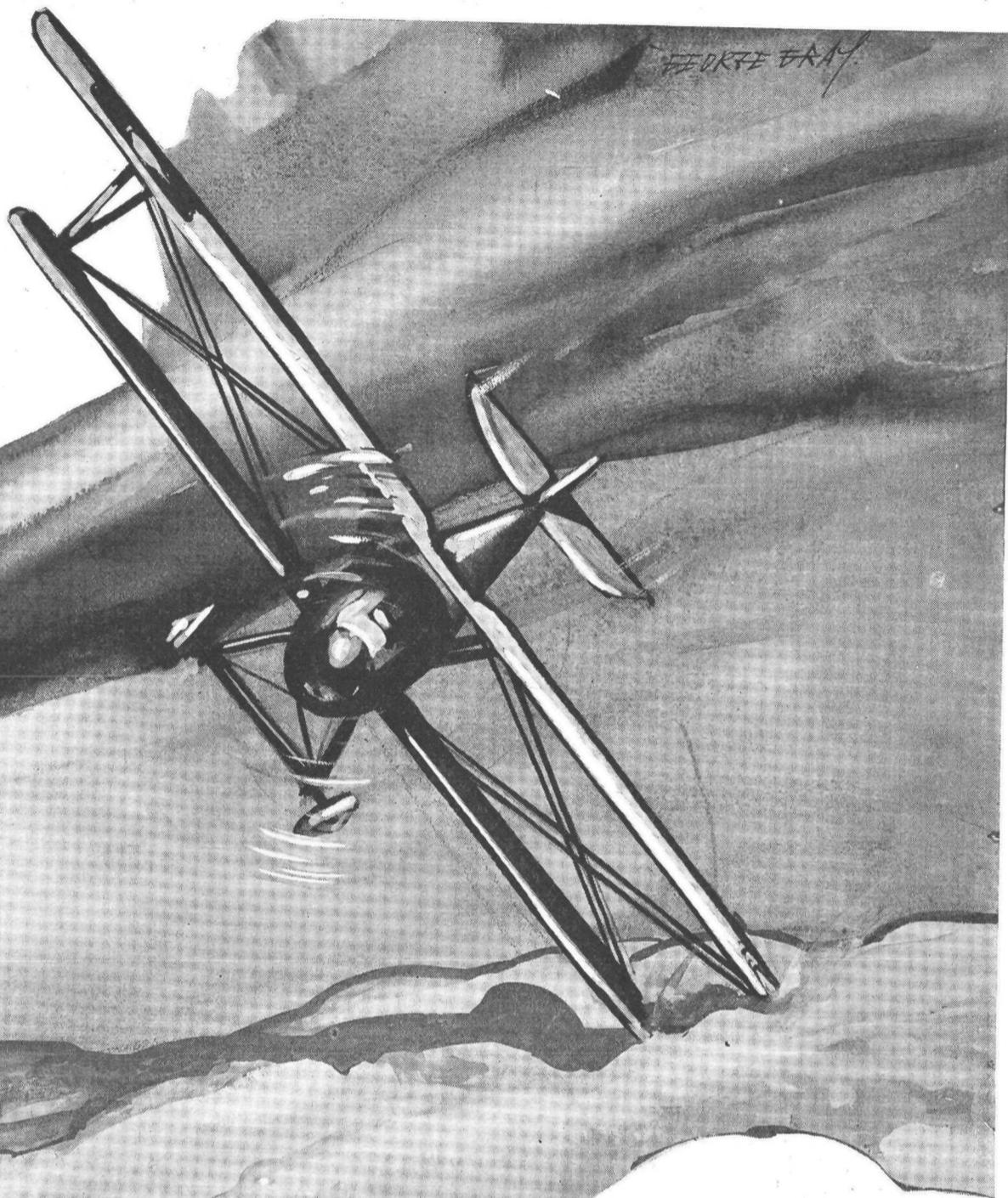
Spad into a dive at neck-break speed. A new supply of fuel drained to the carburetor and the Hisso thundered out its familiar roar once more. The gas gauge registered zero, he clicked on the reserve. Five minutes to go and he was making no headway with a bird who stabbed at him like a batch of young wild cats throwing claws at an unwelcome intruder. Pulling out, he zoomed upward quickly and emptied a load of hot lead into the Fokker's belly. The Hun ship staggered, circled slowly on its

# CONFLICT

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right wing and came up alongside of Martin with apparently renewed vigor and ease.

Observing a peculiar grin on the Boche, Martin kicked his Spad into a barrel-roll with the speed of a bullet. Coming out on the Fokker's tail he pressed the trips and once again the twin Vickers barked loudly. The pellets spattered along the Boche's lower right wing.

Great beads of heated sweat trickled down his temples as he suddenly realized his fuel supply was dangerously low, and that so far he hadn't gotten to first base. It would be just Martin's luck to fight this bird to his last drop of gas and then run smack into von Richenheimer and his brood. No! He wouldn't want that! Eyes narrowed to thin slits, lips set tight, he brought the Fokker into his ring sights once more.

Hot red streams of Death leaped from his twin Vickers. The gun mounts jarred crazily under the pressure of spasmodic bursts. Martin tickled the gun trips again, and

another burst of lead streaked along the Fokker's lower left wing. Fabric ripped and ribs splintered. The Boche plane pitched and rocked, dropped a left wing, circled and zoomed.

Following the zig-zag course, Martin was unable to train his ring sights on the Fokker long enough to do any damage. A systematic survey in all directions failed to reveal any sight of von Richenheimer's deadly war birds. The hangars of the Twenty-Ninth Pursuit, his own port, lay a mile and a quarter off to his right. His Vickers were resting for the moment. His fingers were itching to press the trips.

Suddenly the Boche zoomed for a tight loop. Martin followed around, and, much to his surprise, the Fokker continued earthward in a fast, screaming dive. Again Martin followed. This time his machine guns leaped into action. A burst of hot lead clawed at the Fokker's rudder fabric.

Down to seven thousand feet the Boche and Allied planes were still in a terrific motor-pounding dive. Martin strained to the utmost for the killing blow.

Streaked lightning zipped from the twin Vickers. Again the pellets tore at the Hun's rudder. How much farther is that Boche going to dive? Why don't he pull out? Martin couldn't understand.

(Continued on page 26)

# Meteorology in the Next War

By CAPT. W. H. WENSTROM, S.C.

Reprinted by courtesy of "Chemical Warfare Bulletin"

It is unnecessary to plead here the military importance of meteorology. Every staff officer who has planned military operations of any sort knows the value of accurate and complete weather data complemented by specific and reasonably accurate forecasts.

The Army meteorological service will have available in the next war a variety of new instruments; mobile meteorological stations that can travel swiftly by truck or airplane, ceiling lights and visibility meters, electrical wind recorders that show gustiness, radio pilot balloons, carrying aloft small radio transmitters that can be followed by direction-finding receivers on the ground so as to show the upper winds in or above an obscuring cloud layer, and radio sounding balloons which will send back pressure, temperature and humidity as they ascend into weather that would keep sounding airplanes on the ground. But more important than any of these devices is the thorough training of personnel in physical weather analysis, now being pushed to the utmost.

The Chemical Warfare Service is one branch that must coordinate its activities very closely with the actual weather. The effectiveness of gas and smoke depends on accurate current data that include surface and lower level winds, surface temperature of air and ground, kind and amount of precipitation, and other factors. In addition, chemical warfare will need specific forecasts that cover these items, and these forecasts should also include advance warning of conditions that will favor the use of gas and smoke by the enemy.

In this writer's opinion, two present meteorological research problems should particularly interest the Chemical Warfare Service.

First, accurate and up-to-the-minute knowledge of current winds, not only at the surface but for some distance aloft, should be useful in the intelligent use of gas and other agents. Apparatus for determining these lower-level winds—say in the range from the surface up to 250 or 500 feet—is now lacking. It should be developed. As ordinary free pilot balloons rise more than 500 feet in one minute, they are unsuited to the purpose.

Extensible masts carrying wind vanes and anemometers (which should preferably indicate their readings electrically at the ground) may solve the problem in air levels up to 100 feet or so. The best instruments developed so far for this purpose are the so-called Wintac-Selsyn units. Wind speed is indicated by an anemometer-driven magneto-generator, electrically connected to a remote voltmeter calibrated directly in wind speed. Wind direction is indicated by a vane attached to a small self-synchronous motor, which electrically turns a remote selsyn motor attached to the needle on a direction-indicating dial. The present instrument costs about \$500 complete, and would have to be made in somewhat lighter form for upper-wind use.

**Weather has often affected the destiny of nations. Accurate forecasts are of the utmost importance**

In the range from 100 feet to 250 or 500 feet, the best present possibility appears to be small captive balloons (perhaps three feet or less in diameter), or kites, carrying electric wind indicating instruments. Spherical captive balloons are useful in winds of less than 15 m.p.h.; kites in higher

winds. Captive kite-balloons are useful through the range of low and moderate winds, but entail many construction difficulties in small sizes.

THE second problem relates to the stability of the lower-level air, which depends, of course, on the temperature gradient. The more stable this air is, the less vertical convection, and (assuming that a chemical agent is of approximately atmospheric density) the less vertical spreading of the chemical agent. Perhaps the quickest and simplest way to determine the lower-level stability is to measure the temperature gradient by means of recording or electric-indicating thermometers mounted on extensible masts or hung from small captive balloons; the temperature measurements might, in fact, be combined with the wind measurements mentioned above.

In future warfare the Air Corps will be faced with the necessity of making long concentration flights, perhaps from Virginia to California, Maryland to Panama, or California to Hawaii or Alaska, in the same sort of disagreeable though not positively dangerous weather through which commercial transports now operate on schedule. Although many types of military air missions (particularly photography and observation) are spoiled by bad weather, it is the opinion of this writer at least that the next war will see plenty of bad-weather flying on military missions.

All this will mean that the Air Corps should have current weather data—ceiling, state of sky, precipitation, visibility, surface winds, and the like—from dozens of stations arranged in fairly close networks. It will need also frequent reports on upper winds, probably up to higher altitudes than those flown regularly at present. And needless to say, it will depend heavily on accurate weather forecasting.

The Artillery uses, in time of war, fully as much current weather data as the Air Corps. It will need frequent and complete reports of upper winds to a height of perhaps 6 miles, determined by pilot balloon and reduced to a hypothetical "ballistic wind" having the same effect on a projectile as all the various actual winds. It will also need frequent determinations of "ballistic density." This quantity is now computed approximately from surface pressure, temperature, and humidity, but in the future it may be more accurately calculated from actual soundings into the upper air. In addition to all this current data, the Artillery will also need accurate forecasts of visibility, winds, and weather.

All branches, and particularly higher commanders and

(Continued on page 28)

# Care of the War Disabled Prior to the World War

**Government care for the wounded soldier has increased steadily during the past 2,500 years. He is better off today than at any time in history.**

**By MAJOR B. A. MOXNESS**

*Med. Res., U. S. Army Veterans' Administration Facility  
Northampton, Massachusetts*

*Reprinted by courtesy of The Military Surgeon*

**I**N prehistoric times we do not find organized armies. In encounters between the West European barbarians in this period, it was usually the custom to drag the wounded into safety and shelter where possible (Tacitus).

At the defeat of the Spartans at Sellasia (222 B.C.) the Greeks' last stand for freedom, every house opened its doors and all Lacedonians united in refreshing the soldiers and in binding up their wounds, a trait more characteristic of republican Rome than of Greece. In the Citizen Army of Republican Rome, there were no medical arrangements for the care of the wounded and sick, beyond the wound dressing referred to in the Iliad. But the Romans of this period had a kindly family interest in their citizen army, recruited from the people without pay and stood by in the hour of need. Thus, Tacitus, describing the caving in of the Amphitheatre of Fidenia in the reign of Tiberius (27 A.D.) refers to the solicitude of the populace for the 50,000 killed and injured, as follows: "The sick and wounded were received with open arms and relieved by the generosity of their country." Thus, as early as 502 B.C., we find it customary for the Roman armies to take their wounded with them after a battle, to remain with them until they were in condition to be moved or to leave them in a safe place.

In 478 B.C. we find that Fabius, not unmindful of that which he had conceived at the beginning of his consulate—namely, the regaining of the affection of the people—distributed the wounded soldiers among the patricians to be cured. Most of them were given to the Fabii; nor were they treated with greater attention in any other place. From this time on, he began to be popular, and that not by any practices except such as were beneficial to the state.

About 323 B.C. it was considered dangerous for a Roman Commander to neglect his wounded for his soldiers would not fight for him if he did. In 204 B.C. the Carthaginians even drove away their panic-stricken and wounded in order not to demoralize that part of the fighting line which was holding its ground.

Early in the Christian era, marked solicitude for the wounded, whether real or affected, became an almost official trait or social obligation of the Roman emperors. The royal solicitude which existed for the disabled soldier in a long succession of emperors of Rome from (14-235 A.D.) in itself implied a definite organization of hospitals and personnel for the care of the sick and wounded.

The aphorism of Aurelian (270-275 A.D.) "Free

Medical treatment for the soldier" might well be inscribed over every military hospital of that time. From the 56 known inscriptions, it may be gathered that the medical administration of the Roman Army and Navy in the first two centuries of the Christian era was highly specialized. A sentence in the Theodosian Codex (XIII, 3, 10) establishes the fact that physicians practising in the city of Rome were required to render only a minimum of war-time service.

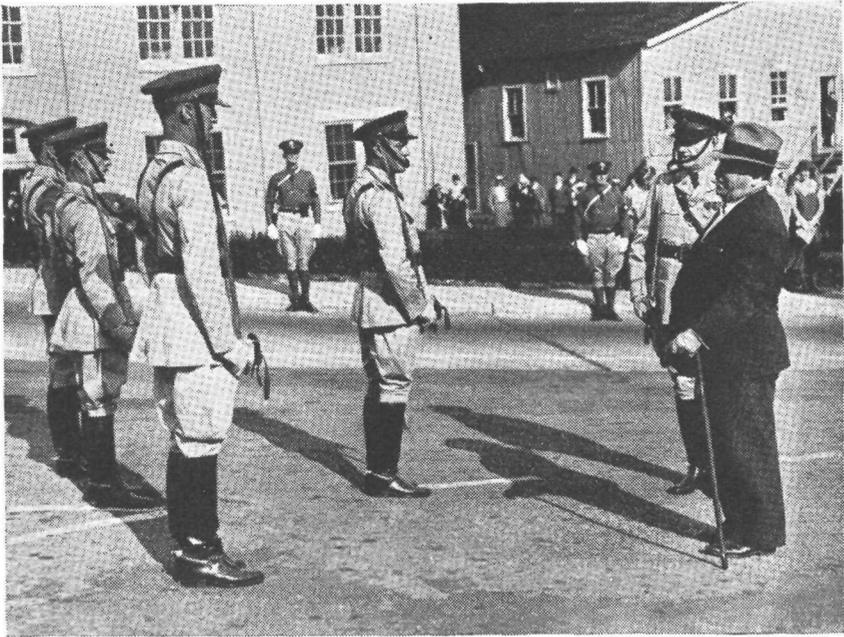
In the Greek Papyri of the Alexandrian period, investigated by Sudhoff, a land grant in Egypt, given to the veteran army surgeon on his retirement, is mentioned.

In Byzantium some provision appears to have been made for asylums for disabled soldiers, e.g., the perhaps Mythical retreat said to have been founded by Zotikos at the instance of Constantin (306-337 A.D.), the Lobotropheion of Justin II (565-578) for crippled soldiers, and the Orphonotropheion of Alexis Conneus I (1081-1118) for sick and invalided soldiers. K. Sudhoff (Jahresk. f. Arztl. Fortbild, Munchen, 1917-VIII-46) mentions that in the ancient Greek cities the permanently disabled war invalids were given a small daily pension, increased to large sums by Alexander the Great in his



*Wide World Photo*

*Soldiers of the U.S.S.R. Army swimming with rifles and full equipment as part of their military training*



Wide World Photo

### Retiring After 42 Years

Ending an active Army career for 42 years, Col. George A. Nugent, for the past three years Chief of Staff of the 2nd Corps Area, was honored with farewell ceremonies when he departed from Governors Island.

Indian campaigns. In Rome, separate colonies for invalids were set apart, e.g., at Italica in Spain by Scipio Africanus, at Nicopolis in Asia Minor by Pompey, and also in Egypt. In the Codex of Theodosius (379-395 A.D.) veterans and invalids could hold lands without taxes and were provided with seed, fruits, cattle, and money to run their farms.

In the Middle Ages during the feudal system (814 A.D.) nothing whatever was done for the health and well-being of the individual soldier.

AT the time of the Crusades (1096-1272) we get the first inkling of the part to be played by women in the care of the wounded (Germania of Tacitus). The note of the special fitness of women as nurses for the sick and wounded is constantly sounded in the Mediæval epics and romances of chivalry. Care and treatment of the wounded became a particular function of great ladies.

To England is due the credit of making the first attempt at an organized medical service in the Middle Ages, apart from the Byzantine Empire. Frolich records the indiscriminate slaughtering of the helpless and wounded in the Swiss and German wars, e.g., at Sempach (1386) and Daffingen (1388), and by the Turks at Nicopolis (1396).

*The Renaissance Period:* (16th Century) State care of wounded by the Swiss Confederation.—In his carefully documented study of the care of the wounded in the wars of the Swiss Confederation (1315-1798), Doctor Conrad Brunner has demonstrated a fact hitherto unknown to historians; namely, that Switzerland antedated all other nations of Modern Europe in state care of the wounded, i.e., in actual municipal ordinances notifying the individual soldier that his government was behind him in respect to his welfare on the field of battle.

Brunner's researches show that, from the date of the battle of Taupen (1330) onward, the accounts in the Swiss Archives are replete with the disbursements of moneys for the care of the wounded and their dependents. In the earlier period, those consisted of payments to various barber surgeons for attending the wounded after battle. This gradually became a custom in all the can-

tons. In the Archives of the Zurich wars, we find the Council of Lucerne authorizing that the wounded should continue to receive their pay as long as the troops remained in the field (1444). During the Mullhausen War, an order goes forth from Berne that Marcellin, the barber, shall accompany a well equipped force of 130 men (1467). During the Burgundian Campaign (1474-77) a similar ordinance is issued by Basel, detailing two barber surgeons to accompany the troops, with provisions for continuing the pay of the wounded for the period of the war (1474). In an order of the day, following the battle of Grandson (1476), it is promulgated that all living expenses of the wounded and all costs for medical attendance shall be paid "in moderation" out of the common purse (1476) with a subsequent protocol of account, showing the expenditure of 300 guilders for 200 wounded or 1½ guilders per capita. After Grandson, the Council of Lucerne further decreed that the property of children orphaned by the war should be carefully guarded by the state, with restitution in case of embezzlement by officials. That the state should pay not only for treatment of the indigent wounded up to recovery, but should also pay for the maintenance of themselves and family until they were able to resume work. After the battle of Domach (1499) the Bemese devoted all the booty, a sum of 800 pounds, to the maintenance of the wounded and of the widows and orphans of the slain.

AFTER the battle of Kappel (1531) the city accounts of Zurich for 1531-32 show a disbursement of 1,358 pounds for care of the wounded, bandaging material, tips to surgeons' apprentices, moneys advanced to the wounded themselves, and expenses of sending convalescents to mineral baths, while expenses of wagon transportation amounted to 16 pounds or more.

During the reign of Henry V of France (1415) annuities were sometimes granted to the severely wounded, and by the time of Henry VIII (1507-47) a definite system of pay for soldiers and army surgeons was established, although the medical personnel, as described by Gale, was poor in quality.

*The Seventeenth Century*—France—the ambulance hospital established at the siege of Amiens by an edict of Sully, minister of Henry IV (1597) was the starting point of a number of attempts on the part of Henry IV, Louis XIII, and their ministers to improve the condition of the wounded and disabled soldier by the foundation of permanent institutions. By edicts of Henry IV (1604-11) the "Maison de la Charité Chrétienne," founded in Paris by Nichols Hovel, was opened to destitute and disabled soldiers, with funds and administrative board, and this privilege was further extended to widows and orphans of soldiers killed in battle; but after the King's death in 1610 the arrangement went into abeyance through lack of funds.

During the reign of Louis XIV pensions of 30-50 livres were granted to disabled soldiers; officers received 300-400 livres. The funds disbursed for the care of the wounded were frequently embezzled by officers bent on libertinage in the capital, and many of the invalided preferred vagabondage to seclusion in convents. The increasing number of disabled mendicants in the capital finally induced Louis XIV to carry forward the old plan of a Hotel Royal des Invalides: the institute was opened in 1676, but even here the inmates are described by Vauban,

Angle, and other deserving spirits as poorly clad, ill nourished, crowded two in a bed, and a general eyesore to the public.

In England—a parliamentary resolution passed on March 6, 1643, empowered the raising of parochial funds for relief of disabled soldiers and widows and fatherless children of slain persons (Gore). On October 27, 1679, a Royal Hospital for aged and disabled soldiers was established at Kilmainham, near Dublin. A private retreat for the same purpose had been established at Hereford by Sir Thomas Coningsby in 1614, Chelsea was founded in 1663, and Greenwich (for seamen) in 1695. Upon the accession of James II (1685) a regulation was issued granting a pension of one year's pay from the "King's bounty," for the loss of an eye or limb, upon certificate of the Chief Medical Officer of the Army.

The English pension system contemplated was at the outset essentially one of maintenance in a hospital, but in 1685 it was provided that the disabled should receive allowances out of the hospital's funds until they could be accommodated within it. With the recognition of the out-pensioner the in-pensioner of the hospital becomes a special class rather than the normal type, and later with the campaigns in the low countries, the number of disabled increased to a point far beyond the accommodations of the hospital.

*The Eighteenth Century*—During this century, there was relative quiescence (when compared to the Seventeenth Century, a period of almost continuous wars).

In the Eighteenth Century, Administration of Military Medicine became a definite function of government and profited by the Eighteenth Century cult of formal systems and elaborated routine.

Prussia—At the time of Frederick the Great (1746) 40,000 thaler was presented to the Charité; founded the Invalidenhaus for instruction of medical pensioners or cadets in 1748. Increased the number of Garrison hospitals (1765) and the number of pensioner surgeons from 9-16 (1779), showing he was much concerned over the wounded.

*The Nineteenth Century*—The Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars—During the time of Napoleon we hear but little of hospitalization of the sick, for military hygiene in the modern sense was non-existent, and the sanitary status of hospitals was almost the lowest in recorded history. In spite of the big humanitarian spirit of Larrey (1766-1842) who was considered the most eminent medical officer of this period, the sick and wounded were frequently abandoned through lack of transport on Napoleon's forced marches and retreats.

A new spirit was introduced into the Prussian Medical Service by Johannes Goerche, Surgeon General, from 1797-1822, when in 1801 he induced the king to establish a definite system of pensions for invalided medical officers, etc. Through his efforts, the military hospitals prepared for the reception of the wounded from Eylau (1807) were found to be models of cleanliness and good ventilation. In the early Twentieth Century, we find Germany had even blocked out methods for reconstruction and reduction of the wounded and disabled ten years before the World War.

In England, the warrant of 1806 revolutionized the pension system. The disability pensions then assumed

two permanent characteristics: (1) a definite reward of service, and (2) tended to approximate civil compensation. The basis of pension remains disablement, "in and by" service and was very strictly interpreted until the World War.

**UNITED STATES**—The American revolution—The history of our Army Medical Department began auspiciously in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, where on May 8, 1775, the Provincial Congress ordered a committee of physicians to examine for professional qualifications all persons recommended for appointment as surgeons.

Prior to this date, medical aid in such engagements as Concord or Lexington had been voluntarily rendered by private physicians, who later sent in bills for services rendered.

First provision was made for pensions in 1776 when Congress promised pensions to invalided officers and men who were disabled in the War of Independence. This amounted to half-pay for total disability and proportionate pensions in case of partial disability. In 1818 provision was made for those who had served irrespective of injury in the War of Independence. In answer to this, so many applications were filed that Congress was obliged to impose a limit, and those who had more than \$150 worth of property were dropped.

The Mexican War (1846-48) gained for the army, retirement of officers and a soldiers' home in Washington.

In general, for all the wars and the various Indian disturbances, following the American revolution, pension laws of constantly expanding liberality for the soldiers, their widows and other relatives, have been passed. For each war generally, pensions on account of disability alone were passed, then pensions in case of dependance, and finally pensions based solely on service, however short. Politics unavoidably figured largely in this pension legislation. In 1905 the pensioners exceeded one million, and by the pension act of 1912, any person who had served 90 days during the Civil War and reached the age of 62 years was entitled to a pension.



**Trophy Winners in the 105th Infantry**

This rifle team from Co. L, 105th Infantry, Saratoga, shot their way to possession of the LaSalle River Trophy at the annual rifle matches of the Regiment at the Walter G. Robinson range, leading their nearest competitors (Co. F, Schenectady) by 16 points. Left to right: Corp. W. E. Manning, Sgt. G. E. Hooker, Sgt. J. D. Todd, Pvt. J. L. Putnam, Sgt. C. DeLorenze, and 1st Lieut. C. H. Dufraim. The team was coached by 1st Sgt. C. H. Watson.

## THE APPRENTICE STRATEGIST

(Continued from page 6)

2. The Oblique Order of Battle. "Here is the best of all dispositions; with only a few troops a victory may be won."

3. "The third disposition consists of engaging the left instead of the right against the enemy wing." During the epoch of Vegetius the poorer troops were invariably placed on the left, a custom that endured up to the French Revolution. One infers that he believed this third disposition inferior to the second.

4. "When, in marching to battle, you reach a line four or five hundred paces from the enemy, suddenly and contrary to his expectations, order your two wings to take up the double time, leaving your center behind (*en chemin*)."  
This was the system Hannibal used at Cannæ.

5. "The fifth disposition is similar to the fourth except that the center is reinforced."

6. "The sixth disposition only differs from the second in that the general instead of merely moving his right against the enemy left, plans to envelop the left."

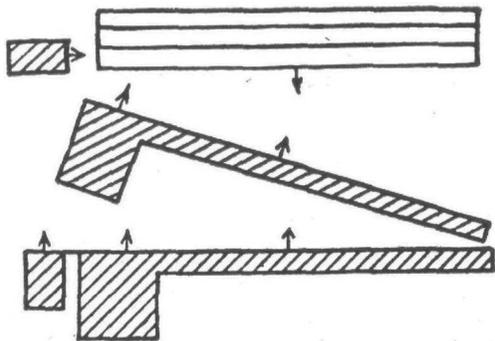
7. Vegetius notes a seventh disposition which only differs from the sixth "in that the refused wing is protected by an accident of the terrain."

### THE SYSTEM OF EPAMINONDAS: LEUCTRA AND MANTINEA

On July 8, 371 B.C., a Spartan army, numbering 10,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, deployed near Leuctra opposite the Theban army, which was commanded by Epaminondas. The king of Sparta placed his cavalry in the first line, and behind it his infantry in the customary phalanx, 12 men deep.

Epaminondas had only 6,000 hoplites, 1,500 peltasts (light infantry) and 500 cavalry. If he formed his troops in line and with a depth equal to that of the Spartans, the latter would overlap the little Theban army. Epaminondas avoided this by an unorthodox distribution of his force.

He decided to strike the Spartan right wing with 3,000 hoplites and the famous battalion of 300—perhaps half of his effectives—while the remainder of his troops served only to hold the enemy opposite them in position. To accomplish this he deployed his army on a front equal to that of the enemy but with very little depth except on the left (see diagram).



He prepared his order of battle on a line parallel to the hostile front then suddenly executed a wheel to the right (see diagram). The Spartan right, crushed by superior forces, broke in disorderly flight which immediately spread through the rest of the army. The Theban victory was complete and decisive.

At Mantinea, Epaminondas conquered the allied Athenians and Spartans by a maneuver of the same sort. This time he made a central thrust at the point of junc-

tion of his two adversaries. He found death in his victory.

### HANNIBAL: BATTLE OF CANNÆ, 216 B.C.

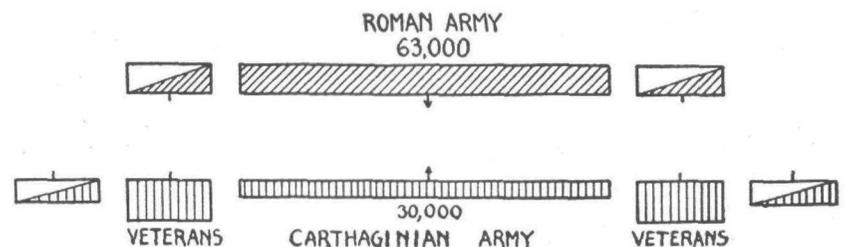
Having annihilated two Roman armies at Trebia (December, 218 B.C.) and at Trasimene (the spring of 217 B.C.), Hannibal moved into Apulia to refit his army. He then marched into Samnium followed by the proconsul Fabius with a hastily assembled army.

Returning to Apulia, Hannibal seized the little town of Cannæ, a great *dépôt* of Roman foodstuffs. Fabius followed, harassing the Carthaginian army in an attempt to wear it out without bringing on a general battle. When he yielded his command to the two consuls Paulus-Emilius and Varro, the Roman army numbered 63,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry.

The Carthaginian army numbered only 40,000 infantry—10,000 of which were veteran Africans and 10,000 cavalry, including the famous Numidian horsemen.

Varro, believing that the numerical superiority of the Roman army meant certain victory, drew up his 63,000 infantrymen in a dense linear formation occupying only an 1,800-meter front and flanked by his cavalry.

Hannibal formed his 30,000 Spanish and Gallic infantry on a front equal to that of the Roman army but only half as deep. His two wings, formed by the 10,000 veteran Africans, extended well beyond the Roman flanks. And beyond the veterans stood the Carthaginian cavalry.



The Romans drove headlong forward and, under the impetus of this attack, the weakened Carthaginian center bowed in. Sensing victory, the Roman mass surged forward in disorder after Hannibal's slowly retiring Spanish and Gallic infantry. But the further the legionaries advanced the further the African veterans lapped about their flanks. The Numidian cavalry, which had routed the enemy horsemen, completed the encirclement.

Here, at Cannæ, the Roman army perished: 50,000 fell in the slaughter.

### CONDÉ, TURENNE, LUXEMBOURG, SAXE

At twenty-one the Duke of Enghien was given command of the main army of France and with it won the Battle of Rocroi.

Condé and his Spanish adversary deployed in the same order of battle: infantry in the center, cavalry on the wings, reserve behind the center. But here the similarity between the two commanders ends, for Condé had devised a system of battle.<sup>2</sup>

This was his plan: Gassion, his trusted lieutenant, would take half the cavalry of the French right wing and launch a surprise flank attack against the cavalry on the enemy left. When the Spanish cavalry turned about to meet Gassion, Condé, with the remainder of the cavalry

<sup>2</sup> I have not had the leisure for research to determine whether Condé at twenty had already invented his complete system of battle, which is not at all that of Epaminondas, or whether he found it in one of the works of his predecessors.

from the French right, would fall on their flank. This double attack would rout the Spanish horseman. Gassion would then pursue while Condé fell on the rear of the enemy's line. The attack in rear would produce the utmost confusion in the hostile ranks. The French center and left were ordered to hold in place until this attack in rear made itself felt, at which time they would drive forward in a general attack.

Gassion attacked according to plan but as Condé swept forward a serious set-back occurred. The French left, which had become engaged in disobedience of Condé's orders, was repulsed and thrown back in disorder along with the center.

Condé on reaching a slight eminence saw what had happened. Despite this he determined to carry out his plan, firm in the conviction that victory would follow. It did.

At Fribourg we find the same system. But here, owing to the mountainous terrain, it was not the cavalry that was charged with the two attacks (Gassion-Condé) but the infantry, assisted (though very little) by the artillery. The envelopment was made by Turenne who was ordered to move his troops forward through a narrow ravine and surprise the enemy left. Condé himself led the main attack against the enemy front.

The same system was used at Nordlingen and at Lens; Turenne used it in the Battle of the Dunes; Luxembourg at Neerwinden;<sup>3</sup> Saxe at Rocoux and Lawfeld. Indeed, it may well be called the French system of battle.

## FREDERICK II

After Mollwitz and Czasleau, victories which Frederick knew full well availed him nothing, he began to seek a system of battle which, like those already cited in this paper, would be able to give him victory even with an inferior army. Strangely enough, it was not the system of Condé, of Luxembourg, nor even of his friend Maurice de Saxe that he studied, but the oblique order of Epaminondas. Folard's great book, *Commentaire sur Polybe* was his source.

To Frederick it was a question of making this system work, keeping in mind the faults and the virtues of the Prussian soldier. He turned to the evolution recommended by Puysegur in his book *The Art of War*. Here, in effect, he found the sixth disposition of Vegetius. Thus was a form of battle resurrected after some 1,300 years. Moreover, in 1914 that same system was to pass with great display from the field of tactics to the field of strategy.

Frederick used this system for the first time at the Battle of Prague. Here he found the Austrian army drawn up for battle with its left supported by the fortress of Prague and its right resting on a height that dominated the difficult terrain to the front. Frederick naturally decided to make his main effort against the Austrian right. That part of his army not engaged in this decisive flank would immobilize the rest of the Austrian line. The



The introduction of aircraft into warfare gives a commander-in-chief a new means of reconnaissance and enables him to take a stronger offensive against vital lines of supply and communication. The above machine is a Seversky advanced trainer for combat and tactical work, capable of speeds well over 200 m.p.h.

Prussian army would attack in an oblique order of battle, the units on the Prussian left leading. (In effect an echelonment to the right rear, running from flank to flank.)

As soon as the Austrian commander saw what was happening he swung his entire right wing about to meet the Prussian attack. This maneuver created a gap between his right wing and his center. Frederick was quick to see his golden opportunity and quick to seize it. Hastily assembling every man about him, he flung them into the fatal gap. This prompt action proved decisive.

In 1789 we shall see a Lieutenant Bonaparte drawing up a normal system of battle from that used by Frederick at Prague. And one hundred and fifty years later a Prussian general, named von Kluck, will be seen making the same mistake at the Marne that the Austrian General Browne made at Prague.

To return to Frederick, even though he had shown a stroke of genius at Prague in turning the Austrian commander's mistake to his own advantage, he was still far from thinking that he could draw up a normal system of battle from this particular solution. A month later when he confronted the Austrians at Kolin he again took up the oblique order of battle. But this time his oblique attack became involved with the Austrian center and confusion swept through his army. A stinging Prussian defeat resulted.

In his account of this battle, Frederick accuses Manstein, who commanded the Prussian center, of becoming engaged without orders. However, is it not more likely, as Retzow says in his account, that Frederick hoped to repeat his *coup* at Prague and accordingly ordered Manstein to attack? Unfortunately, Manstein was killed in this action, so the truth has never been definitely determined.

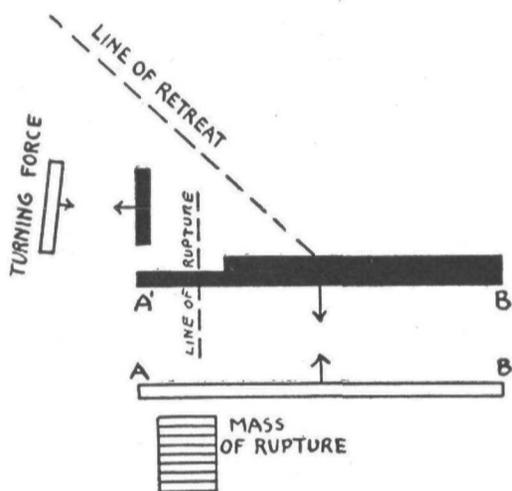
Six months later, at Leuthen, Frederick again resorted to his oblique order of battle, and won a great victory. Napoleon, however, refused to attribute Frederick's success to his system. At St. Helena he stated that the oblique order counter for nothing; that Frederick had won because his principal attack had been able to take the enemy's left wing by surprise and crush it; and finally because Frederick succeeded in routing the Austrian right and center by a series of skillful moves.

<sup>3</sup> Luxembourg fought two great battles—Fleurus and Neerwinden. It was thought that in both of these he used Condé's system of crushing a hostile wing by a combined frontal and flank attack (the left wing in each case). Actually he found the enemy left so strong at Fleurus that he decided he would limit himself to a simple demonstration in front of it while his right swung well out and came up in rear of the enemy's wing. There it would effect a junction with the cavalry of his left wing and thus encircle the enemy's entire army. When reproached for the temerity of his plan he said, "Yes," and then patting his humped back he added, "but I had 40,000 men in reserve here." Although victory crowned this audacious maneuver he took good care not to repeat it at Neerwinden in spite of his "hump."

### NAPOLEON

In 1788, Lieutenant of Artillery Bonaparte, then nineteen years old, was busily engaged in devising a normal system of battle in anticipation of the day when he would command an army. Not for an instant did he doubt that that day would arrive.

The young lieutenant pondered the Prague system. As he saw it, it consisted of a strong flanking or turning movement (executed by surprise), that would force all or part of the attacked enemy wing to turn toward the attack. This wheel of the enemy wing would create a gap between it and the main body or at least a serious weakness in this point of the line. Into this gap or against this weakened point would be flung a penetrating mass prepared in advance.



Frederick's System at the Battle of Prague

The eighteen-year-old Bonaparte had studied Lloyd's account of Frederick's campaign in Bohemia in 1757. He had been particularly taken by the phrase "stroke of genius" which Lloyd used to describe Frederick's prompt action at Prague. "Why not draw up a normal system of battle from this Prague affair?" young Bonaparte must have thought.

To Napoleon it seemed that this system would have a better chance of success if the force delivering the flank attack were made stronger and distinctly separated from the principal attack against the front. Actually this system was none other than that of Rocroi and Fribourg. Napoleon used it in all the battles he fought. A clearly defined gap seldom occurred in the enemy's line, but on the other hand there was always a very obvious weakness at the junction of the attacked hostile wing and the center. At the psychological moment the principal attack was launched against this weakened point.

1914

I will not mention the battles that were fought along our frontier in the opening days of the World War. One would look in vain for any conception of battle there. As for the Battle of the Marne, I shall speak of that after discussing various systems of maneuver. But before that let us move for a moment to the Russian front.

### LUDENDORFF: TANNENBERG

At the end of August, 1914, the Prussian Eighth Army, which was nominally commanded by Hindenburg but actually by Ludendorff, found itself threatened by

two strong Russian armies—Rennenkampf's from the north, Samsonoff's from the south.

Leaving before Rennenkampf a small containing force, Ludendorff maneuvered the corps of the Eighth Army concentrically against Samsonoff's army, and after five days of battle encircled it. "The circle closed yesterday about most of the Russian army . . . so far we have taken more than 60,000 prisoners, among them the commanding generals of the XIII and XV Army Corps," Hindenburg wrote to the Kaiser.

In short, Ludendorff had duplicated Hannibal's scheme at Cannæ, which was so dear to von Schlieffen. "We are proud of this battle," wrote Ludendorff.

The penetration and the envelopment, an audacious will to win, and a prudent moderation have brought us victory. In spite of our numerical inferiority in the east we succeeded in opposing our enemy on the field of battle with a force almost equal to his. My thought and my thanks went to the teacher who, for me, had been General Count von Schlieffen.

### THE MAZURIAN LAKES

If Hindenburg and Ludendorff used the Cannæ system at Tannenberg, it was the Napoleonic system that they used in the Battle of the Mazurian Lakes. I can not dilate on this battle here. The interested reader will find it treated at some length in my book, *Ludendorff on the Russian Front*.

(To be concluded in the December issue)



This six-story flag, which welcomed the 300,000 Legionnaires to the Cleveland Convention, bore the insignia of each division that participated in the World War. The Orion "patch" is second on the left in the top row.

## TROOP K WINS 121st CAVALRY RIFLE MATCH

THE initial intra-regimental match of the 121st Cavalry was held at Syracuse on October 11, 1936. Teams of five men were entered from each Troop and despite none too favorable weather conditions the Matches were run off in record time. Troop K, which under the leadership of Captain Hamilton Armstrong has developed a hard working and consistently good shooting team, took first place and thus has the honor of being the first unit to have its name inscribed on the Regimental Plaque, which is the prize of the competition.

The match which was inaugurated this year by Colonel Morgan, the Regimental Commander, was attended by most of the regimental officers and is designed to further interest in rifle marksmanship and to furnish a squad of firers from which the regimental team for the State Matches will be selected.

We look for big things from the cavalymen and believe that the 1937 State Matches will see them giving the best teams a fight for the top places.

The course fired was the D record and the scores follow: High Man, Corporal Carl F. Atwater, Troop K, 235. Team Scores: Troop K, 1143; Troop K, 1089; Troop E, 1085; Troop A, 1060; Headquarters Troop, 1048; Troop F, 1041, and Troop B, 1014.

## COLONEL WILLIAM R. WRIGHT

(Continued from page 3)

or criticize, or sulk over an order from higher authority. As Chief of Staff he was loyal to his General, helpful and considerate to his subordinates, and rigid in the standard of duty he set for himself. Had he been a little less conscientious in the performance of his work last summer, he would probably be alive today.

Loyalty, rugged honesty, courage, and devotion to duty, coupled with humor and a great capacity for friendship, are a rare combination of qualities. They won for Colonel Wright the respect and affection of the General he served so faithfully, of the Staff he moulded with such care, and of the entire National Guard of this State, which stands today as a monument to his memory.

## LT. COL. CLARENCE S. MARTIN RETIRES AFTER LONG SERVICE IN THE N.Y.N.G.

(Continued from page 8)

France and paraded up Fifth Avenue—a march that no man who took part in it can forget.

Captain Martin stayed in the Guard and was commissioned captain of the Oswego Company. In December, 1919, General Jennings appointed him Ordnance Officer for the Fourth Brigade and in 1922, when the Ordnance Department was organized, Colonel Waterbury arranged for his transfer to that organization. Since that date, Captain—then Major—then Lieutenant Colonel Martin remained with the Ordnance Department until the date of his retirement.

To be made an "old man" by legal edict is hard on an officer who has never been conscious of the limitations of

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advancing years and who still feels hale and hearty. The Colonel keenly regrets the "law" but looks back on his service with indelible pleasure.

Colonel Martin remembers an old-timer in the Regular Army who gave him the advice during the Spanish-American War: "Do what you are told and as little of it as possible." He never forgot these words and always acted upon them, taking care, however, to do what he was told to the very best of his ability. He still believes that the advice is good, for as long as the "higher-ups" know that a man is doing his best, little mistakes are easily forgiven and quickly forgotten.

On October 15, 1936, Major Martin was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel and retires with that rank from the New York National Guard.



## MAKING THEIR BEDS TO SLEEP ON

These youngsters are stuffing their mattress covers with straw, and when they're finished they will have to sleep on them.

A hasty job will mean discomfort and loss of sleep.

The new recruit generally stuffs his cover to capacity, while the veteran, using but half the amount, knows how to distribute it to insure his complete comfort.

### Advertising Is Sometimes Like That

An advertiser will sometimes stuff his appropriation into one medium of publicity, while a veteran will distribute it at less than half the cost and gain far more profitable results.

\* \* \*

A national circulation is frequently a collection of local areas—*partly reached*.

Concentration in one local area of proven response to advertising is far better than a partial spread to a collection of doubtful ones.

In this State we have seventy-nine armories (community centers) and over five hundred separate small units (nearly 21,000 men) that comprise our New York National Guard. These armories are distributed in the most responsive retail-trading areas of all the cities listed below:

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BROOKLYN	MEDINA	SARANAC LAKE
CATSKILL	MIDDLETOWN	SARATOGA
COHOES	MOHAWK	SCHENECTADY
CORNING	MT. VERNON	SYRACUSE
ELMIRA	NEWBURGH	TICONDEROGA
FLUSHING	NEW YORK	TONAWANDA
GENESEO	NIAGARA FALLS	TROY
GENEVA	OGDENSBURGH	UTICA
GLENS FALLS	OLEAN	WALTON
GLOVERSVILLE	ONEIDA	WATERTOWN
HEMPSTEAD	ONEONTA	WHITEHALL
HOOSICK FALLS	OSWEGO	WHITE PLAINS
HORNELL	PEEKSKILL	YONKERS

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The Advertising Manager

**NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN**

New York State Office Building

80 Center Street

New York City

## UNSOLICITED COMBAT

(Continued from page 17)

Unable to stand the strain Martin eased the Spad out at three thousand feet. That Hun must be crazy! No sane pilot ever dared keep a ship in a dive that long.

The Boche was still splitting the air at one thousand per. A sudden realization uncoiled in Martin's mind.

"God!" he shouted into the drone of his powerful Hisso, "that Boche isn't flying! He's dead!"

Martin leaned far out over the side of his cockpit and watched the Fokker plunge unmercifully into a leafless tree, three hundred feet from the main hangar of the 29th.

The Hisso coughed and sputtered again. Martin played the throttle. No response. The motor died completely. At twelve hundred feet Martin slipped his Spad into the five-mile wind for a dead-stick landing. By stretching the glide carefully he could manage to roll right to the dead line of his own hangar. He held his head well over the side of the cockpit. The wind tugged and pulled at his helmet and goggles.

Seventy-five feet, fifty; he could make it easily now. With a bounce and a roll, the dead-motored Spad came to a rest within a few feet of the dead-line.

The mechanics rushed out to greet him.

"The C.O. is waitin' ta see ya!" shouted the mech. nearest to Martin.

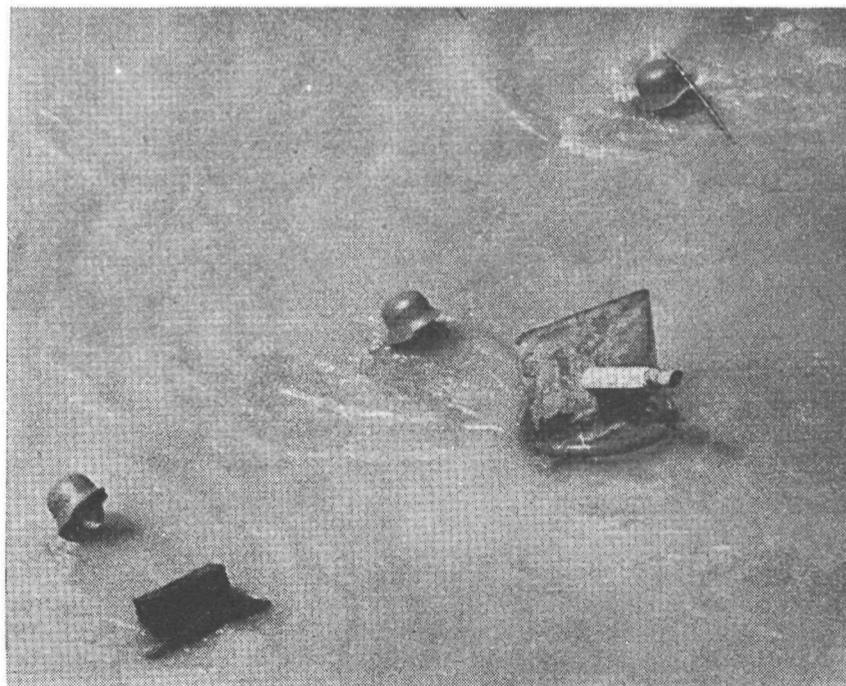
"Oke. Goin' right in. Take care of the ship, Reed. She needs patchin'!"

Martin dragged himself into the major's crudely constructed hut-office. Upon his sudden entrance, the major relaxed in his chair, eyed him from head to foot.

"Tough fight, Martin?" he finally asked.

"Apparently, Sir. The man knew how to wheel a plane."

"I know it! The mechanics just learned that the pilot was Captain von Richenheimer. Advance scouts got a message through this morning that he was to patrol the right flank area alone. Knowing your weakness I figured the most effective way of driving you into the right flank area was by ordering you out of it. Well done!"



Wide World Photo

Modern infantry may be mechanized, but this Austrian machine gun squad proves its ability to cross a river with no other aid than its own legs and a couple of inner tubes.

**THE CRIME OF ABELARD ARBUTHNOT**

*(Continued from page 11)*

on September 19 and that of October 7, Abelard sent daily reports to Gates, detailed, written, and Gates receiving them read between the lines of Abelard's crude penmanship and grew to know that through Abelard the thing between him and the top would be removed. That thing was the blind friendship between Arnold and Washington. Gates burned Abelard's reports. Outside all was motion. He called an aide.

"Take a horse to Arbuthnot at Arnold's headquarters," he ordered, "and tell him it is for him." And through Gate's mind an idea rode like the wild huntsman of central European folk-lore. He knew that Abelard had a horse in a barn near Arnold's headquarters, and he guessed what would happen. "Take Arbuthnot this book," he added, giving the aide a volume.

The aide saluted and left. From a window Gates watched. He saw the aide disappear and soon return, leading a horse, saddled and bridled. He saw him make his way to Arnold's headquarters. A group of trees obstructed his vision and he tried to paint his own mental picture of what was happening.

The aide reached Arnold's place. He entered and delivered the message. The horse was tied in a little yard behind where Abelard's own mount was standing, ready, tied. A few soldiers were there—a sort of headquarters unit. Gates imagined Abelard taking the book and becoming interested in it. Arnold was watching, too. As Abelard more and more lost himself in the contents Arnold grew quiet. Silently he drew near the door, stepped out, unfastened a horse, mounted, and headed for the fighting. Abelard discovered the escape. He threw down the book, rushed to the yard, taking his musket as he went. And Arnold was disappearing into a knot of soldiers who cheered loudly his arrival. Abelard mounted a second horse—it did not matter whose it was—his own or the one Gates had sent—and started after him, shouting. On toward the fighting he went. Soon he came up to Arnold and tried to speak to him but Arnold slipped away, sword flashing in the October sun, now a pistol speaking. Retreating colonials were stopped. The arrival of Arnold brought a change of heart—new courage. They turned. Again and again Abelard reached the general only to see him slip away. Then in Abelard's brain came the recollection of certain words of Gates. He waited. Soon he spied Arnold again. He dismounted and sent his horse back by a soldier. Again he waited. Again he saw Arnold. He glanced around. Everyone was busy. He raised his musket, aimed, and pulled the trigger.

Benedict Arnold was wounded in the leg at the Battle of Saratoga, October 7, 1777, and was led from the field. There is a monument on the place where this happened. Abelard saw him fall, watched the men gather about him and carry him off. He walked back to Gates's headquarters and alone with Gates told the story.

Soon it was learned that while Arnold had been painfully wounded he was not dangerously so.

"It'll be the easiest way to keep him occupied for a while," muttered Gates to himself the next morning. And some years later: "Too bad Arbuthnot didn't kill him—too bad for Arnold."



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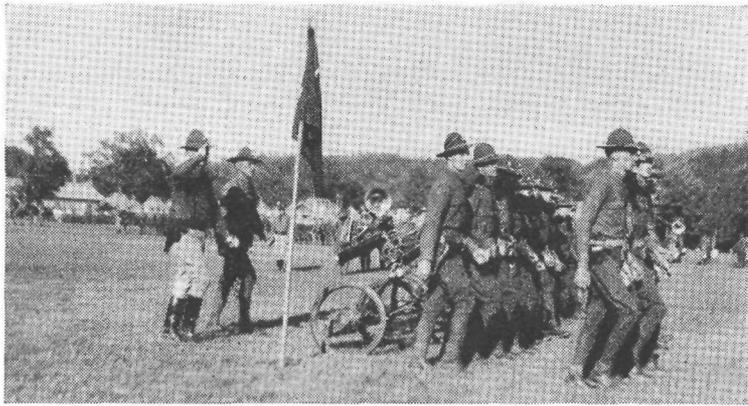
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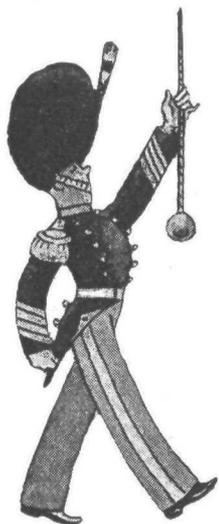
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**FITZGERALD BROS.**

BREWING CO.  
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## THE BREN LIGHT MACHINE GUN

(Continued from page 15)

standing. The change-over from the nitrocellulose propellant, for which the gun had been developed, to cordite, brought with it certain troubles due to the heavy metallic fouling caused by this powder. This entailed certain modifications to the design. The British rimmed cartridge also caused a certain difficulty in the feed to and from the magazine. The gun modified to meet British requirements was called the Z.G.B. The trials were concluded in 1934, and in 1935 the gun was finally approved for adoption under the name Bren, a word formed from the initial letters of its birthplace, Brno and of the British factory at Enfield, where it will be made.

The chief qualities of the Bren light machine gun are low weight, i.e., twenty-one pounds complete, as compared with thirty-one pounds for the Lewis, extreme steadiness when firing, almost complete immunity from the effects of fouling, dirt, and dust, great freedom from breakage and stoppages, and the ability to maintain a high rate of fire for relatively long periods.

The complete tripod weighs approximately twenty-five pounds and provides a wholly stable platform for indirect or overhead fire, or fire on fixed lines.

## METEOROLOGY IN THE NEXT WAR

(Continued from page 18)

their staffs, will need specific, complete, and accurate forecasts, often specially prepared to cover projected activities.

If portents do not lie, the next war for "Uncle Sam" is likely to come, whether he wants it or not, in the form of a sudden and unwarranted attack by some power that believes in aggression for the sake of territory and prestige. When that time comes, we shall appreciate the emergency value of all the technical preparations that we can make in comparative leisure now. In the meteorological field, as in others, it behooves the officers and men assigned this duty to be more than conversant with modern technique.

## MAJOR GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 13)

drivers, and numerous cases were reported of excessive speed and reckless disregard of local traffic regulations, both by single vehicles and by convoys. It was forgotten, apparently, that no military or civilian vehicle, either, owns the public highway. This is a serious matter, since these motor movements will be continued under the present policy of the War Department. It should receive the most careful consideration and study by all organization commanders, if we are to avoid disasters to personnel, wreckage of equipment, and justifiable complaints from civilians and communities throughout the State, with the resultant unfavorable publicity to the National Guard.

*W. H. Haskell*

Major General.



# The Adjutant General's Page

## Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of August and September, 1936, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority

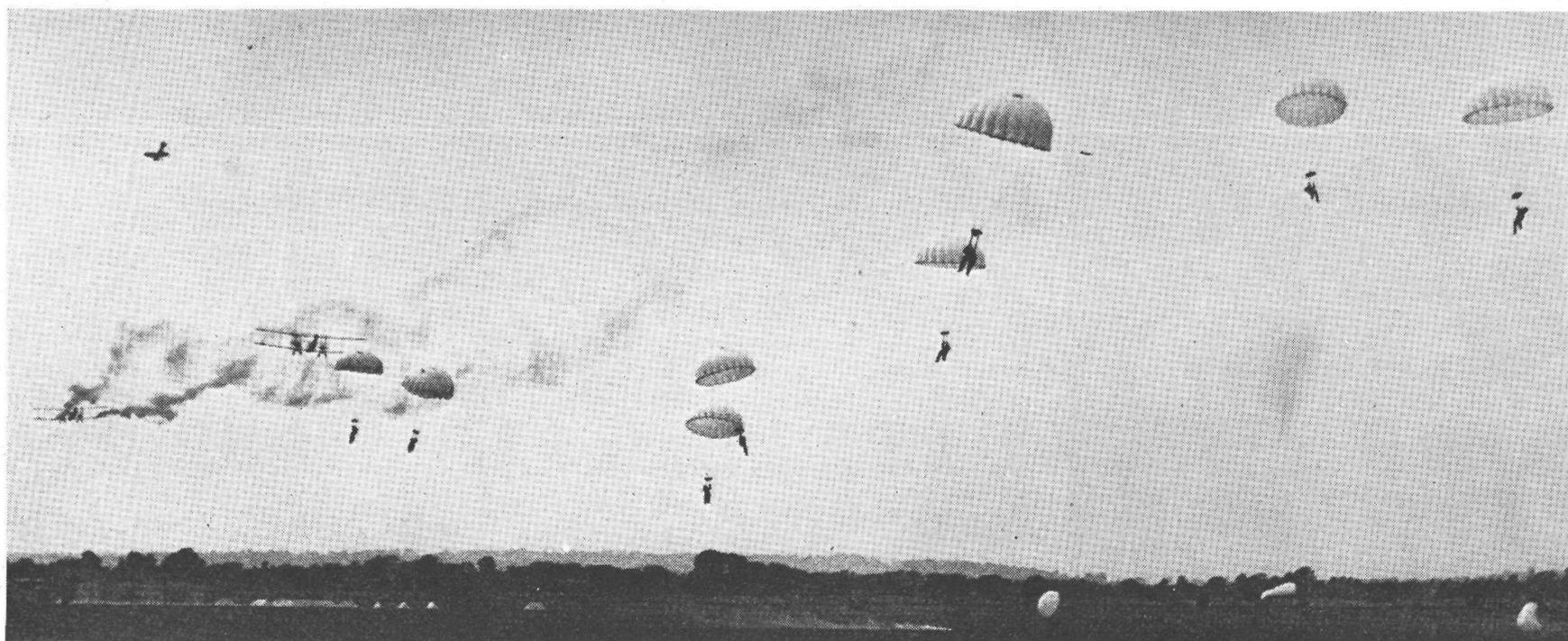
BRIG. GEN.	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	CAPTAIN	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Blakeslee, Charles G.	Sep. 17'36.	Line, 93rd Brig.	Pogue, Virgil R.	Aug. 14'36.	Brig. Hq., C.A.C.
MAJOR					
Lee, Robert V.	Aug. 13'36.	Brig. Hq., C.A.C.			

## Separations from Service, August and September, 1936, Honorably Discharged

MAJOR	1ST LIEUTENANTS	
Rhineland, Philip K.	Aug. 13'36..Brig. Hq., C.A.C.	
CHAPLAIN (MAJOR)		
McKeon, William P.	Sep. 30'36..R.H., 156th F.A.	
CAPTAINS		
Page, Cecil H.	Aug. 11'36..108th Inf.	
Haviland, Morris E.	Sep. 25'36..245th C.A.	
Young, Frederick W.	Sep. 26'36..212th C.A. (A.A.)	
	2ND LIEUTENANT	
	Alberts, Matthew A.	Aug. 20'36..165th Inf.
	Hahn, Louis	Aug. 20'36..212th C.A. (A.A.)
	Mossey, Earl J.	Aug. 4'36..105th Inf.
	Sturhahn, Herbert C.	Aug. 4'36..101st Cav.
	Yale, Roy W.	Sep. 3'36..108th Inf.

## Transferred to Inactive National Guard, at Own Request

CAPTAIN	
Preston, Carlton S.	Aug. 4'36..156th F.A.
1ST LIEUTENANTS	
Berger, David H.	Aug. 4'36..102nd Q.M. Regt.
2ND LIEUTENANT	
Leland, Richard M.	Aug. 21'36..165th Inf.
Reid, William A.	Sep. 22'36..107th Inf.
Hyland, William J.	Sep. 16'36..165th Inf.



Wide World Photo

These men jumped from their "burning" planes during the Royal Air Force display at Hendon, England. Both machines were brought down by the hostile pursuit plane in the top left-hand corner.

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**71st SERGEANT RESCUES FOUR BOYS**

ON the afternoon of September 29th Sergeant Jacob J. Gussak, of Company L, was instrumental in saving the lives of four boys off Coney Island Beach.

Sergeant Gussak for the past six summers has been a lifeguard on this beach, but being a lawyer by profession had resumed his practice. Returning on this date to take a swim and renew associations with friends and fellow workers at the resort, he saw a small sailboat sink about a thousand yards from the beach. Doffing his clothes and quickly changing to a pair of trunks, he set out alone to effect what proved to be a daring feat.

Swimming the thousand yards to the place where the boat apparently went down Sgt. Gussak was faced with a real situation. Finding four boys, whose ages ranged from ten to fifteen, scattered about the scene in a semi-circular layout, decided to assist the first one, who had called for help. The youngest boy, age ten, told Gussak he could make it to the beach. After instructing the other two boys to swim toward shore, he took a chest carry on the first victim, and towed him within fifty feet of a jetty where a police officer took the boy the rest of the way and cared for him. Meanwhile, Sgt. Gussak turned back to sea to pick up one of the two remaining boys who was now in distress and was calling for help. Taking the well-known hair grip on this lad, the two headed toward shore. While this was being effected, Mal-

*For their sake*

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True Christmas Cheer . . .  
 Help to Make Others Healthy



The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

colm Williams, a boardwalk employee, had launched a catamaran, and rowed it toward the rescuer and rescued. Placing this boy on the catamaran Gussak set out toward the third tired swimmer. The catamaran slowly followed; Gussak kept this boy above water until the pontoon life-boat arrived. Placing the third victim on the catamaran, Gussak had to assist manning the oars as William had tired.

Briefly this is an incident which happened to another National Guardsman, not in the line of duty, but seeing his duty toward his neighbor, performed the same, humbly, effectively and with courage.

In the guard there are a number of men who are fit to perform such feats, and others who under different, and other difficult circumstances are capable of serving their fellowmen when the occasion arises. To be sure, the National Guard of New York is very proud to have such fine men as Sergeant Gussak and wishes to extend its most sincere congratulations for this fine, courageous feat.



## REMEMBER

Make a note of this—the Annual Convention of the New York State National Guard will be held in Buffalo, at the

## Hotel Statler

January 15-16, 1937

You will recall the Convention you held there five years ago, in the gloomy days of prohibition and depression. Every effort was then made to insure your comfort, but the special arrangements that are now being planned will make the 1937 Convention the best you ever held anywhere.

1100 ROOMS - 1100 BATHS

Note the date carefully and make up your mind to be there. Try to get your reservations in early as this year there will be a record attendance. For all information, write to:

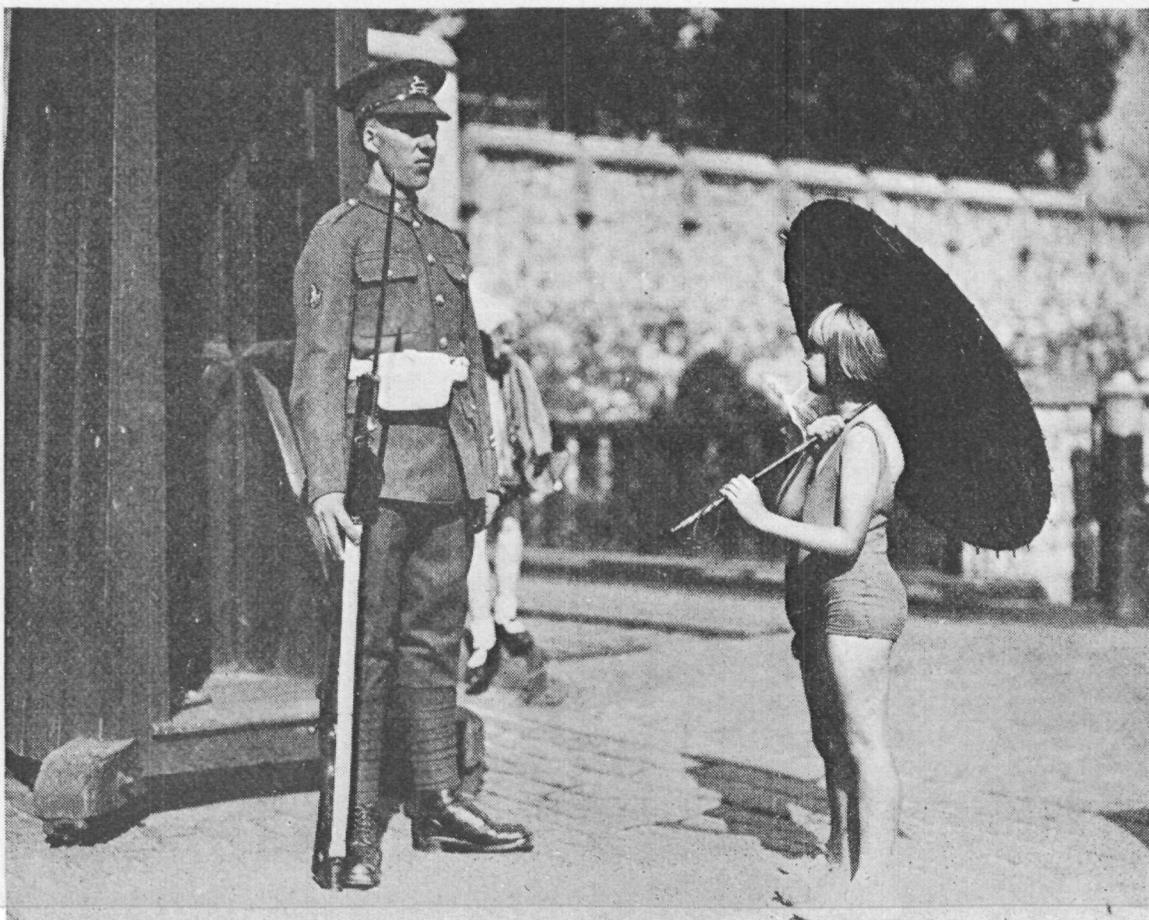
E. C. GREEN, Manager

## Hotel Statler

BUFFALO, N. Y.

**ALL THE WINNERS!**  
 Turn to page 9 for the results of the Short-Story and Military Article Contests.

**TO ALL OFFICERS**  
**JANUARY 15-16, 1937**  
 Turn out in strength for the N. Y. N. G. Ass'n Convention in Buffalo.



Wide World Photo

This young British Tommy, on guard at the Tower of London, looks rather sour in spite of the unreserved approbation he is receiving from his pretty little admirer.

# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1936

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (September 1-30 Inclusive) . . . . 85.83%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19485 E. M.	Total 21006
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1421 Off.	20 W O.	18810 E. M.	Total 20251

NOTE

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

<b>102nd Q. M. Regt.</b> <b>94.35%</b> (2) <sup>2</sup>	Maintenance.....235	Actual.....298
<b>106th Field Art.</b> <b>94.30%</b> (3) <sup>1</sup>	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....677
<b>121st Cavalry</b> <b>92.73%</b> (4) <sup>9</sup>	Maintenance.....571	Actual.....591
<b>212th Coast Art.</b> <b>91.12%</b> (5) <sup>21</sup>	Maintenance.....705	Actual.....727
<b>156th Field Art.</b> <b>90.73%</b> (6) <sup>4</sup>	Maintenance.....602	Actual.....622
<b>102nd Med. Regt.</b> <b>90.44%</b> (7) <sup>13</sup>	Maintenance.....588	Actual.....644
<b>71st Infantry</b> <b>89.90%</b> (8) <sup>3</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1123
<b>101st Cavalry</b> <b>89.59%</b> (9) <sup>23</sup>	Maintenance.....571	Actual.....642
<b>Special Troops, 27th Div.,</b> <b>89.31%</b> (10) <sup>11</sup>	Maintenance.....318	Actual.....334
<b>244th Coast Art.</b> <b>87.53%</b> (11) <sup>5</sup>	Maintenance.....646	Actual.....689
<b>101st Signal Bn.</b> <b>86.93%</b> (12) <sup>12</sup>	Maintenance.....163	Actual.....170
<b>102nd Eng. (Com.)</b> <b>86.19%</b> (13) <sup>17</sup>	Maintenance.....475	Actual.....509
<b>14th Infantry</b> <b>86.14%</b> (14) <sup>8</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1079
<b>10th Infantry</b> <b>85.62%</b> (15) <sup>18</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1102
<b>104th Field Art.</b> <b>85.36%</b> (16) <sup>6</sup>	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....631
<b>245th Coast Art.</b> <b>84.82%</b> (17) <sup>22</sup>	Maintenance.....739	Actual.....779
<b>165th Infantry</b> <b>83.74%</b> (18) <sup>26</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1072

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. of Dr.	Aver. Pres. & Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>369th Infantry</b>				<b>95.17%</b> (1) <sup>10</sup>
Maintenance.....1038				Actual.....1108
REGTL. HQ.....	1	6	6	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.....	1	65	63	97
SERVICE CO.....	1	110	103	94
HOWITZER CO.....	1	63	63	100
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.				Drills suspended
COMPANY A.....				Drills suspended
COMPANY B.....				Drills suspended
COMPANY C.....				Drills suspended
COMPANY D.....				Drills suspended
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN				Drills suspended
COMPANY E.....	1	65	64	99
COMPANY F.....	1	61	59	97
COMPANY G.....	1	62	57	92
COMPANY H.....	1	64	60	94
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3d BN.	1	21	20	9 <sup>F</sup>
COMPANY I.....	1	66	59	90
COMPANY K.....	1	64	59	92
COMPANY L.....	1	62	59	95
COMPANY M.....	1	64	63	98
MED. DEP. DETACH.	1	35	34	97
		808	769	95.17

<b>52nd F. A. Brig.</b> <b>100.00%</b> (3) <sup>5</sup>	Maintenance.....36	Actual.....49
<b>54th Brigade</b> <b>97.77%</b> (4) <sup>6</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....45
<b>87th Brigade</b> <b>97.70%</b> (5) <sup>2</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....47
<b>Hdqs. 27th Div.</b> <b>94.11%</b> (6) <sup>4</sup>	Maintenance.....65	Actual.....71
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b> <b>93.67%</b> (7) <sup>9</sup>	Maintenance.....69	Actual.....79
<b>53rd Brigade</b> <b>89.13%</b> (8) <sup>7</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....46
<b>93rd Brigade</b> <b>86.11%</b> (9) <sup>8</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....38

BRIGADE STANDINGS

<b>105th Infantry</b> <b>81.91%</b> (19) <sup>19</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1108
<b>108th Infantry</b> <b>80.64%</b> (20) <sup>14</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1089
<b>107th Infantry</b> <b>80.17%</b> (21) <sup>20</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1057
<b>106th Infantry</b> <b>78.67%</b> (22) <sup>25</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1114
<b>174th Infantry</b> <b>72.90%</b> (23) <sup>24</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1135
<b>105th Field Art.</b> <b>67.01%</b> (24) <sup>16</sup>	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....641
<b>27th Div. Aviation</b> <b>No Drills</b> (25) <sup>7</sup>	Maintenance.....118	Actual.....122
<b>258th Field Art.</b> <b>No Drills</b> (26) <sup>15</sup>	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....687
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b> <b>91.25%</b> (1) <sup>4</sup>	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry	
<b>52nd F.A. Brig.</b> <b>88.45%</b> (2) <sup>5</sup>	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery	
<b>Coast Art. Brig.</b> <b>87.82%</b> (3) <sup>1</sup>	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery	
<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b> <b>85.45%</b> (4) <sup>2</sup>	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry	
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b> <b>84.96%</b> (5) <sup>3</sup>	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry	
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b> <b>82.15%</b> (6) <sup>7</sup>	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 105th Infantry 106th Infantry 10th Infantry	
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b> <b>80.79%</b> (7) <sup>6</sup>	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry	
<b>State Staff</b> <b>100.00%</b> (1) <sup>1</sup>	Maximum.....140	Actual.....89
<b>Hdqs. Coast Art.</b> <b>100.00%</b> (2) <sup>3</sup>	Maintenance.....11	Actual.....10

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*And another all-star eleven -*

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