

# The New York National Guardsman



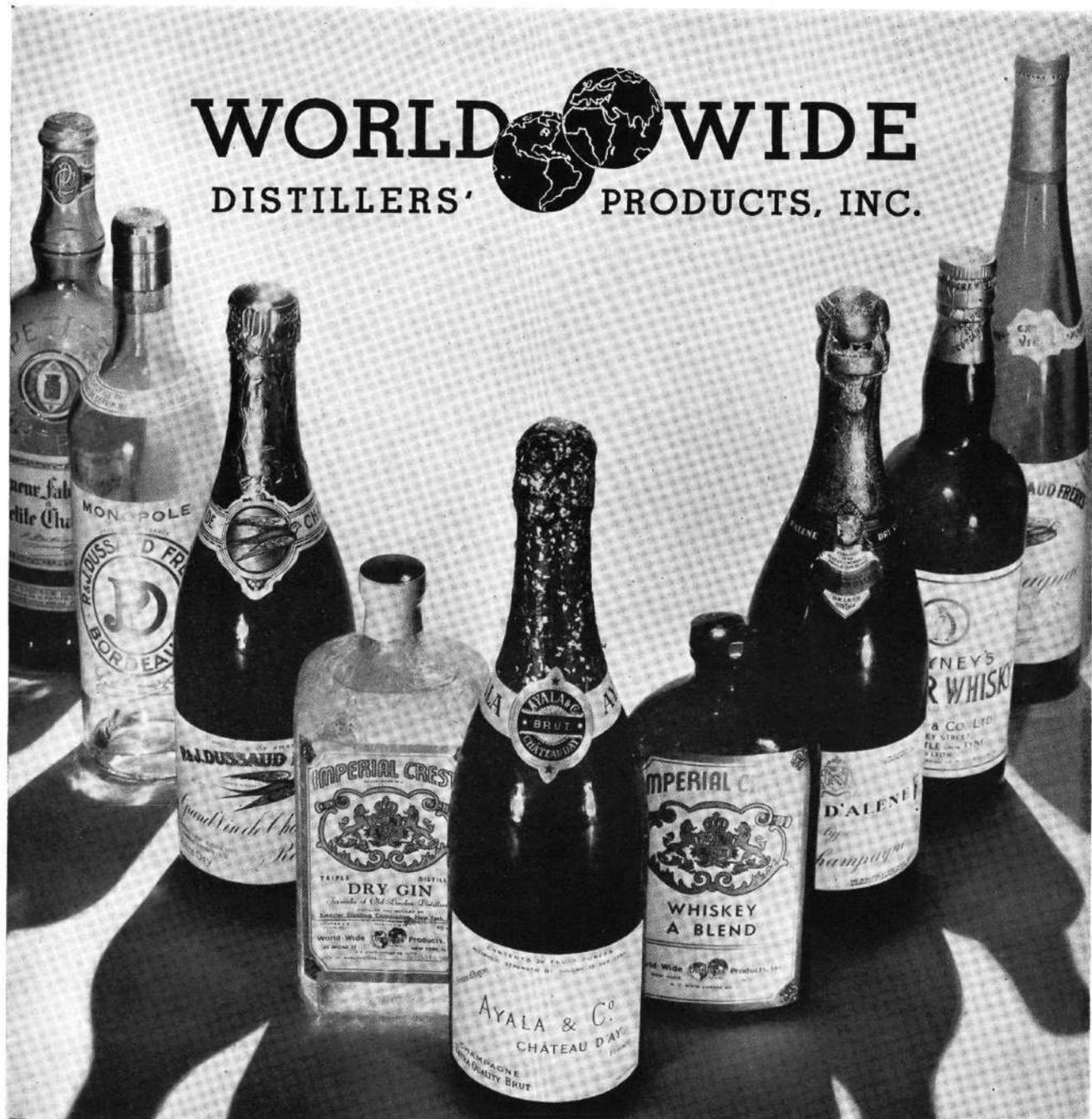
January, 1934

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

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# The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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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!"



EXHIBITION CONCERT  
71<sup>ST</sup> INFANTRY BAND & FIELD MUSIC  
AND  
71<sup>ST</sup> REGIMENT VETERANS ASSOCIATION FIELD MUSIC  
REVIEW DECEMBER 1, 1933.

BRUCKER & BATES CO.  
1933

*At the review of the 71st Infantry by Major General William N. Haskell (December 1st, 1933), the combined band and field music of the regiment and the Veterans' Association gave an exhibition concert, applauded by the five thousand spectators present.*

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Vol. X

JANUARY



1934

No. 10

## The Use of Autogiros in the Evacuation of Wounded

By G. P. Lawrence, M.E., M.D., Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Reserve, Westerville, Ohio

Reprinted by courtesy of THE MILITARY SURGEON

**M**EDICAL officers study the Crusades, the revolutions, the Civil War, and the World War for progress in methods of evacuation and care of wounded. Now a real medical regiment is finally authorized as a result of war lessons. In the "late unpleasantness" we experienced the mountainous handicaps facing this regiment, including fifteen-hundred-yard litter carries and shell-raked roads blocked with traffic.

The medical service "is based on the principle that casualties shall be evacuated from the combat area to the rear as safely, rapidly, and continuously as human agencies will permit." The present methods are far from perfect, and airplanes are obviously more comfortable, more speedy and not affected by road or traffic conditions which make ordinary conveyances hell on wheels. Experiments have been made by the Army Air Corps, the Medical Department, and others for several years, and now a special airplane ambulance, or one extemporized from a transport, is part of the equipment of all army flying fields.

The most recent of a number of excellent articles says, "air evacuation may well be the method of choice" in future wars. High Army officers are keenly alive to possibilities and are intensively studying the subject.

But conventional airplane ambulances require large fields for landing and take-off, and such are seldom found close to the firing line, or indeed, within the division area. Also the most difficult and time-consuming portion of the evacuation is the trip by litter from the point of injury to the collecting station where ambulances take over the transporting of the wounded.

The autogiro, a new and revolutionary type of heavier-than-air craft, only recently developed and still in process of active and rapid improvement, would seem to be the ideal ship for this kind of work. A short description of its construction and performance will show why.

The autogiro, sometimes called the "flying windmill," differs from the conventional type of airplane in one or two important structural features, as a result of which its performance is different in a number of ways. Fundamentally it is a low wing monoplane hanging from a large "rotor" resembling a four-bladed helicopter or windmill. In principle it is the same as a biplane in which the lower wing has an excessive dihedral angle and the upper wing has been elevated, split into four similar blades hinged at right angles to one another, and revolving around the vertical shaft on which they are mounted. This gives them a high air speed of their own, independent of the forward speed of the ship.

These blades are hinged to the hub so that they incline slightly upward in flight and settle and are supported a little below the horizontal by cables when the ship is resting on the ground. This hinging obviates the gyroscopic effect which upset the old helicopters and transmutes this gyroscopic effect into a cause of extraordinary stability in flight. As this rotor revolves at a fairly constant speed between 120 and 130 r.p.m. whether the ship is moving ahead at full speed, climbing, or settling straight down, it has about the same supporting effect as a conventional wing, of the same effective length, area, and cross section, moving through the air at a speed of about 115 miles per hour. With the ship moving at full speed the rotor supports 75 per cent of the total load. When settling it carries practically 100 per cent. The propeller, motor, fuselage, tail, and controls are identical in construction and operation with those of conventional planes.

The rotor is started by being temporarily connected with the engine by a clutch, which is disconnected as soon as the blades are revolving at full speed. Thereafter the pressure of the wind keeps it going at a fairly constant rate, because it is dependent on the weight of the ship

applied to it. This produces a constant lifting force which is entirely independent of the forward motion or direction of the ship. Furthermore, the ship hangs from the hub of the rotor like a pendulum. These two facts make it impossible for the autogiro to stall or fall into a spin, although it can be looped or can dive.

If it is pulled into an excessively steep climb, such as would result in a stall with the conventional plane, its forward motion ceases, but instead of falling sideways into a spin it settles straight down hanging from its whirling rotor.

If the motor is cut off or dies the autogiro can glide or circle like the conventional plane or it can settle straight down.

It can land in an extremely small space, as the last part of the descent may be exceedingly steep and actual contact can be made with the ground with practically no forward roll at all.

To take the ambulance autogiro off in absolutely still air would require a 240 foot run.\* Winds are of tremendous assistance to the autogiro. In a twenty mile breeze it would take off in 100 feet, while against a 35 mile wind it would leave the ground with practically no run and then would rise straight up.

The ambulance model will climb to an altitude of 1000 feet the first minute, which is twice as fast as a bomber and over half as fast as a service type pursuit plane and will do so at over twice as steep an angle as the common plane, and consequently is able to get out of very small fields. It can land in a space twice its own length. Incidentally it can maintain altitude at 24 miles per hour, less than half the speed of the common plane, and circle on about half the radius, maneuvering around with throttled motor at 25 or 30 miles an hour. Against a wind of 30 miles or over it can hover or even fly backwards.

Because of this ability to loaf along it is perfectly practical and proper for the autogiro to travel in strange country in weather so thick that it would be absolute folly for the most experienced pilot to attempt a trip over a familiar route with an ordinary high-speed plane. Consequently autogiro ambulances can often do rescue work when other types of aircraft are "grounded" because of poor visibility.

The first autogiro arrived in the United States on December 17, 1928, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk. Since then it has gone through very intensive experimentation, both here and abroad, and now has arrived at a stage of development where it is absolutely practical to use in the evacuation of wounded. Any pilot can fly it after a very few minutes of ground instruction, although of course

\* Performance facts for the autogiro have been obtained directly from authoritative sources, and are conservative.



Photo from Autogiro Company of America

The cabin-type Autogiro shown in the above picture is identical with the proposed ambulance-type discussed in this article except that the side door is considerably widened and moved further back. Cruising speed—100 miles per hour.

he cannot get its best performance without practice. It is much easier for any physically fit novice to learn to fly it than the common airplane.

Experimental work now being done gives promise of greatly improved performance and larger types in the immediate future. A recent mid-week pictorial illustrated one of these experimental models which has no fixed wings or rudder. Its movements, including turns, are controlled through the rotor. This model undoubtedly will prove to be more stable and simpler to control than present ones, especially in thick weather, in which the giro is already supreme.

One manufacturer has already designed an autogiro ambulance to carry a pilot and three patients, two recumbent, in the Navy type wire basket Stokes litters, and one sitting. This ambulance model is exactly the same as the regular commercial cabin model whose actual performance has been described, except for the litters and their supports and the moving back and widening of the door. It is easier to load than a motor ambulance.

This ship could easily be modified to hold any combination of sitting and recumbent patients. The cruising speed is a trifle over 100 miles per hour. With its peculiar ability almost to hover, to descend perpendicularly, and to take off at a steep angle with a shorter run than a conventional plane, it is much better adapted to the evacuation of wounded from the field of battle than any other means.

In battles where the terrain is rough and broken, solidly wooded, swampy, or badly shot up, the medical regiment would have to function as at present, although it could deliver seriously wounded to the first available autogiro landing point, instead of the division hospital station. From there, air ambulances would evacuate them to the general hospital.

Usually the action will be over partly cleared ground and locations for collecting stations can adjoin fairly level fields large enough for autogiros. The collecting company can be trained in reconnaissance for ambulance giros and signaling to them. It would be little more work to carry the wounded to autogiros and load them into them than to load ground ambulances.

Once in the air an autogiro could fly direct to the general hospital in fifteen to thirty minutes, according to distance, skipping both the division hospital and evacuation hospital. This would save two ambulance rides and a railroad trip, and transfer treatment, now done in the field hospital and evacuation hospital, to a general hospital where facilities would be much better.

The work of the division hospital would be greatly lightened, becoming principally the care of slightly wounded, whom it could retain until fit for duty, instead of evacuating them to make room for others. The ambulance battalions and the evacuation hospitals, relieved of much of their work, could serve much larger areas, and consequently some of them could be abandoned or used as reinforcements for the general hospital.

In order to compare the present plan of evacuation through medical regiment, evacuation hospital, to general hospital, with the aerial method, let us study an average division situation as used for medical department instruction.

The Medical Regiment is well understood by Army surgeons, so it will suffice to refer to Training Regulations, where the problem of evacuating wounded from an average battle with 10 per cent casualties for the day is worked out in detail for a brigade, showing that it would require 35.8 hours to clear, to the *collecting station only*, the 382 wounded requiring transportation.

Meanwhile four giro ambulances, carrying three patients each per round trip per hour, could evacuate them

$$\frac{382}{3 \times 4} = 31.9$$

to the general hospital, 50 miles away, in 31.9 hours.

Ambulance companies frequently establish advanced loading posts, meeting the litter bearers between the front and collecting stations. Sometimes, especially at night, it is possible to reach battalion aid stations with ambulances. Autogiros, not being limited by roads, would find more frequent opportunities to open advanced loading posts than would motor ambulances. They could maneuver and dodge behind cover so as to make hits by enemy artillery quite improbable. At night they could potter around in the dark, undisturbed by aimed enemy fire, until they accurately located the landing place, outlined by ordinary electric flash lights in the hands of the contact agents of the collecting company, and then land so gently that exact estimation of altitude would be immaterial.

If, with advanced loading posts and the evacuation of artillery and other back areas and the division hospital, we keep the other half of the flight of eight autogiros busy we might evacuate all casualties to the general hospital in 15.8 hours.

The medical regiment working alone requires about 38 hours total to get all the wounded to the evacuation hospital.

The patient handled by autogiro would find himself in the general hospital at one jump in approximately half

an hour from the time he left the collecting station, in contrast to the ground method where it would take him at best two hours to reach the division hospital, and the Lord knows when to get back to the general hospital.

Actually, with both methods available, neither of the above situations would be exactly realized in combat, but the process would be a mixture of the two, with an intermediate saving of time, suffering, and surgical effort. . . .

It may seem like a "large order" to propose adding to an army an Ambulance Wing with about 300 officers, 2300 enlisted men, and 200 autogiros. But, having in mind the performance of the autogiro in bad weather, it is obvious that the ambulance wing will do the work of and render unnecessary some of the units at present provided. Probably the personnel of these eliminated units would be sufficient to man the ambulance wing, and perhaps material would also balance. . . .

### CONCLUSIONS

1. The autogiro ambulance, able to operate from very small fields on the front and to evacuate passengers directly to the general hospital, will be a very valuable addition to our present facilities for evacuating wounded from the field of battle.

2. It will transform transportation of wounded from delay and torture to speed and comfort, making a tremendous saving of time, suffering, and human life.

3. Its speedy transportation of wounded from the battle front directly to the general hospital will result in a considerable saving of medical personnel, especially in the forward areas, and concentration of the treatment of patients at the general hospital centers.

4. Patriotic citizens and their organizations, co-operating with "the Medical Department, at the earliest opportunity should assist the Air Corps in securing appropriations for the development, [of the autogiro ambulance and the] organization, and operation of one pece strength squadron of airplane ambulances."—Lt. C. I. T. E. Darby.

### The Importance of Establishing Morale

MUTUAL confidence, morale, and teamwork in a military force are the products of unremitting and intelligent effort. Continuity of training along lines determined by incessant study and research is the price of professional skill. That these things are essential to military success is a fundamental truth established by the experience of centuries. Today they are of greater moment than ever before, since modern weapons are so varied in type and some of them so complex in construction that exploitation of their full possibilities in combat requires the utmost in technical and professional ability.—*Report of the Chief of Staff, U.S.A., 1933.*

### High Morale Often Achieves the Impossible

THE military effectiveness of an army is equal to the product of its physical attributes, including strength, skill, equipment, and organization, multiplied by the intangible factor of morale. A unit with high morale will often accomplish the seemingly impossible, but when this all-important factor approaches zero there invariably results inefficiency, failure, and finally disintegration.—*Report of the Chief of Staff, U.S.A., 1933.*

# "Another Great Convention"

Utica, January 19 and 20, 1934

## PART II Irrelevant

**C**HRISTMAS Day finds the Secretary, as usual, at his office desk—overlooking Capitol hill—typing out a final write-up before the curtain rises on the Big-Time National Guard and Naval Militia Convention—which incidentally is the aftermath of a long night of surreptitious tip-toeing between attic and cellar, playing the rôle of Santa Claus to the third youngest offspring, who still believes . . . although a few worldly-wise playmates combined with personal glimpses at one or more Santas—first appearing tall and slim, next short and stout, leaves much to be adjusted and explained to a boy of seven. Inasmuch as the editorial staff limits this space to "six hundred fifty words," no more no less, and Christmas is all over except paying the bills, the remainder of this *whale* of a story, especially the explanation offered to counteract the wise ones and also concerning Santa's shrinkage, corpulency, together with other inescapable discrepancies, is yours for the asking; simply address a postcard to this magazine and a copy will be gladly mailed at once.

## Relevant

**D**EDELL and Glatt, Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Committee on Arrangements, should be conferred upon with a degree or otherwise suitable decorated or officially commended for being past masters at the art of inculcating in the hearts and minds of the officers and citizens in the "old home town" and for miles around a great interest and enthusiasm re the Convention; they also fully realize and appreciate the responsibility which falls upon the Committee on Arrangements in order to successfully meet the general and special situations when the *n*th days of January 19 and 20 puts them on the defensive and offensive as hosts to approximately 500 officers and guests visiting Utica. The appointment of various subordinate Committees to facilitate this tremendous task has long been attended, meetings regularly called, duties clearly defined, etc. The officers so designated together with assignments are as follows:

**ADVERTISING:** Captain William R. Floyd, Jr., Lieut. Charles J. White.  
**BANQUET:** Captain William R. Floyd, Jr., Lieut. George A. Drury, Lieut. Charles J. White.  
**CITIZENS:** Major Thomas C. Dedell, Captain Ralph A. Glatt.



Captain Ralph A. Glatt  
121st Cavalry

**ENTERTAINMENT:** Captain Guy J. Morelle, Captain Albert F. Sontheimer, Captain Frank Kellner, Lieuts. Byron A. Chrisman, Arthur L. Williams, Robert J. Servatius.  
**HOTEL:** Captain Fred. L. Hayes, Captain Lewis F. Cole, Lieuts. Lawrence W. Dedell, Robert E. Allen, John Nichols.  
**PROCLAMATION:** Major Thomas C. Dedell, Captain Ralph A. Glatt.  
**INFORMATION:** Captain Fred. L. Hayes, Captain Lewis F. Cole, Lieuts. Lawrence W. Dedell, Robert E. Allen, John Nichols.  
**PRINTING:** Captain William R. Floyd, Jr.  
**PUBLICITY:** Captain Guy J. Morelle, Lieut. Robert J. Servatius.  
**TRANSPORTATION:** Lieuts. Paul N. Barnes, Edward Kinsella.  
**RADIO:** Captain Guy J. Morelle, Lieut. Oscar E. Shults.

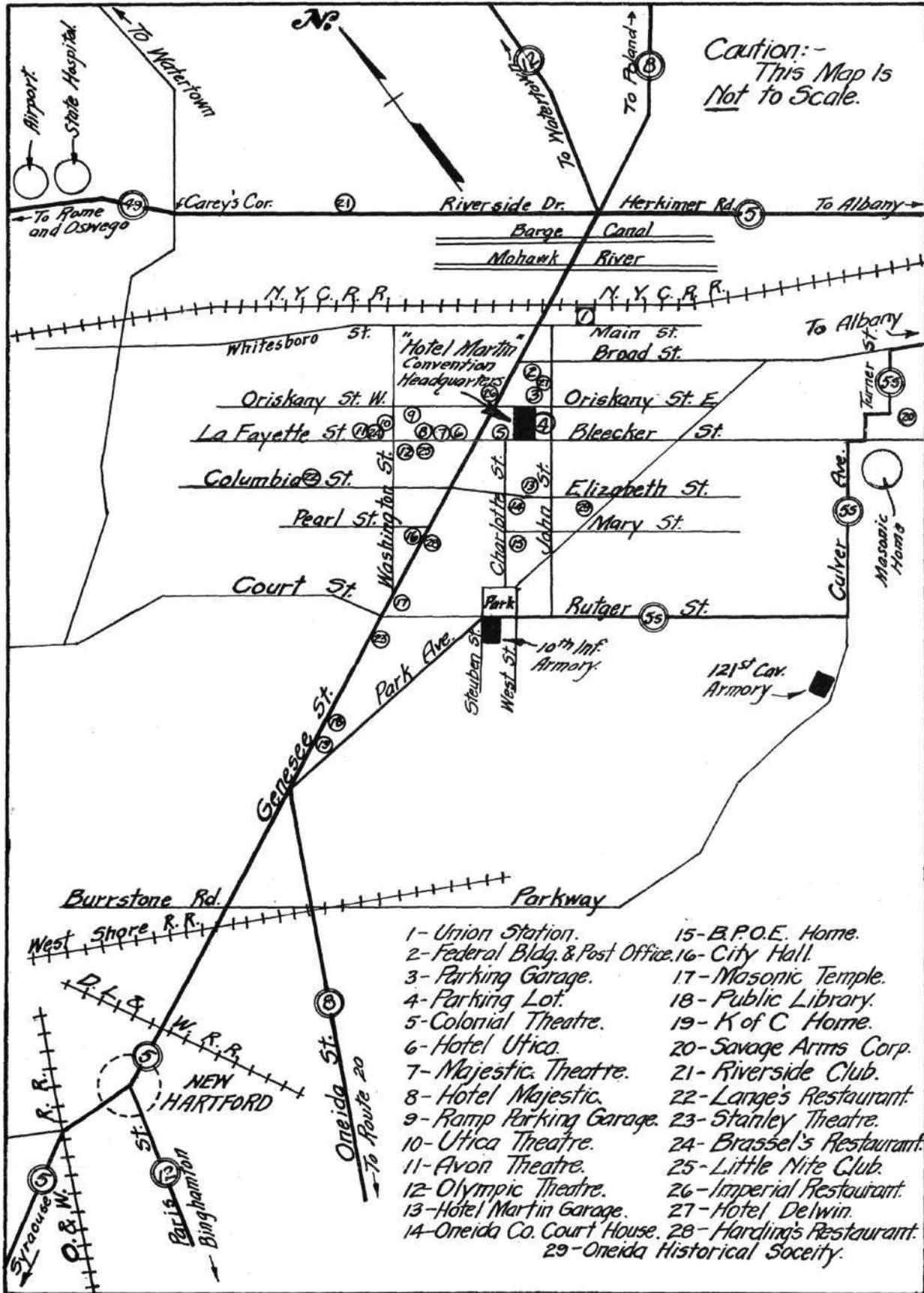
## Distinguished Guests

President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman, Lt. Gov. Bray, Secretary of War Dern, Comptroller Tremaine, Attorney General Bennett, Commissioner Graves, Senator Wagner, Senator Copeland, Congressman Wadsworth, Congressman Sisson, Senator Twomey, Senator Dunnigan, Senator Fearon, Senator Webb, Senator Cilano, Senator Kernan, Senator Ross, Assemblyman McGinnies, Assemblyman Dunmore, Assemblyman Steingut, Assemblyman Porter, Assemblyman Quinn, Assemblyman Meiss, as well as many other national and state leaders in civil affairs. General MacArthur, General Gulick, General Henry, General Nolan, General Haskell, General Ward, General Tinley, General Toffey, General O'Ryan, General Parker, General Reckord, General Walsh, General Agnew, General Higgins, Rear Admiral Lackey, Rear Admiral Stirling, Jr., as well as many other national and state leaders in military affairs.

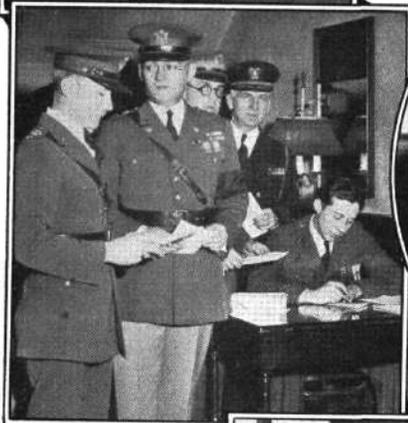
**REFERENCE DATA:** Who's Who in Government. National Guard Register.

## Appreciation

A 100% attendance of all Committees took place on December 16th in the spacious and immaculately kept quarters of Troop A, 121st Cavalry. Officers' call was sounded at 7 p. m., followed immediately by mess call whereupon the palates of the assembled officers were treated to a fine tenderloin steak dinner, deliciously prepared by Mess Sergeant "Lenny" McBride, and expertly serve by Corporals Geary and Evans. Lieutenants Williams and Chrisman poured Utica Club; while Captain Morelle's vocal rendition of "Goodbye Melvale" will long be remembered, particularly by Captains Sontheimer and Kellner. All in all it was a gala event, an interesting and instructive session, and the thanks of those present were extended to Captains Hayes and Glatt.



A CONVENTION MAP OF UTICA



**SHADES OF PREVIOUS CONVENTIONS**

These groups were taken at the various conventions held in Rochester, Troy, Buffalo, Albany, etc., during the past five or six years. Most of them have not been published before in the GUARDSMAN. A glance at them brings back memories of these pleasant reunions and awakens prospects of the good time to be enjoyed by the five hundred officers who are planning to attend the N. Y. N. G. Association Convention this month at Utica, N. Y.



# The NATIONAL GUARD AND THE BRITISH TERRITORIAL ARMY AND THEIR ORIGIN



Illustrations by ★ GEORGE GRAY

LEUTENANT COLONEL J. M. SCAMMELL, California National Guard, on detail with the National Guard Bureau, has brought out that there are many close resemblances in the common ancestry of the National Guard and the British Territorial Army.

"Although there are striking and important differences today between our National Guard and the British Territorial Army," wrote Colonel Scammell, "there are many close resemblances due to their common ancestry and to the common political traditions and prejudices which the American people still share with the people of Great Britain. The family trees of some of our National Guard regiments have their roots in the old English militia system. The 182d Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, traces its ancestry in an unbroken line to the North Regiment, organized in 1636 from companies of 'Train Bands' formed in 1631. The 1st Infantry, Virginia National Guard, was organized in 1680 as the Henrico County Militia. The 104th Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, was organized as the Hampshire County Regiment during the period 1663-1671 from previous existing companies.

"The militia system of which both the National Guard and the British Territorial Army are offshoots, was fertilized by the decay of the feudal system in England. Throughout Europe after the middle ages the monarchs became the champions of the middle classes and the middle classes became the bulwarks of monarchy. Armored cavalry began to lose its predominance. Kings had the foresight as well as the resources to monopolize artillery which enabled them to breach the feudal castles and, even before gunpowder was used effectively, infantry learned how to overcome the armored knight. In the battle of Morlach the Swiss Pikeman and Halberdiers were victorious over the Burgundian Knights, and at Crecy the English Yeoman with his long-bow wrought havoc upon the chivalry of France.

"The period of the Tudor monarchs saw great changes in England. It was the age of the renaissance, of the discovery of America, of the rise of commerce, explora-

tion and colonization. England withdrew from European politics and, behind the shield of the English Channel and a navy, became a maritime and colonial power. Under Henry VII, England gave up the last of her possessions on the continent and foreign commerce was fostered and a navy begun. Henry VIII established the navy on a firm footing. Queen Elizabeth stirred her people by developing new types of warships and under the leadership of Drake, a new system of naval tactics came into being and the Spanish were defeated.

"The Tudor monarchy, by tact and by doing much for English commerce, succeeded in winning almost absolute power. The Stuart monarchs claimed absolute power by divine right and tried to maintain it by military might. Soldiers cost money. Charles I tried to secure an income independent of parliament through 'ship money', and subsidies from the King of France to spend on foreign mercenaries. A professional army came to be identified with tyranny. Cromwell's rule by Major Generals strengthened distrust of a regular Army.

"It was during these troubled times that many Englishmen came to America, bringing the prejudices of their day with them. In America the prejudice against professional soldiers was increased by the War of the American Revolution and the events which led up to it. Amongst the complaints enumerated in the Declaration of Independence was that the King—'had kept amongst us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures'; and the Colonists objected to 'quartering large bodies of armed troops among us', and 'transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries', to America to enforce the Royal will. The New England militia fought well in the taking of Louisbourg, only to find it returned to France at the end of the French and Indian War in exchange for territory in India taken by the French from the East India Company. In the disastrous defeat of Braddock the Colonists saw only the contrast between the stubborn pride of a professional soldiery and the flexible skill of the Virginia militia.

"So strong was the prejudice of Americans that to quote Upton's Military Policy of the United States, 'the

want of an adequate standing army . . . twice forced Congress to clothe Washington with dictatorial powers', while twice in 1781 mutinous militia attacked Congress, overthrowing the civil power, which was restored by the Continental Army.

"Nevertheless, so strong has this prejudice against a standing army remained that the story of how the United States has always scaled down its regular establishment after every war is familiar to us all; but by the time the World War broke out there had been a considerable change in sentiment. This was partly due to general enlightenment on military affairs, and the activities on the Mexican border.

"Meanwhile the so-called Dick Bill, the Act of January 21, 1903, had, for the first time, given the country a comprehensive militia law. Federal instructors and federal supervision began to give the state militias a certain amount of dignity and importance. In 1916 the demand for preparedness led Congress to pass the Hay Bill (National Defense Act). The record made by the National Guard during the World War led to a revision of this Act in 1920, under which the National Guard still operates and by reason of subsequent appropriation acts, it has become the most important part of the nation's first line of defense.

"The British Territorial Army has had a similar development. In Great Britain the fight of Parliament for the control of the military by the civil power was decided by the revolution of 1688. A small regular establishment was maintained, supplemented by militia, yeomanry and volunteers. The Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907 marked a phrase in the development of the British Militia roughly comparable to that reached in our National Guard through the Dick Bill and the Hay Bill (National Defense Act).

"The Act of 1907 disbanded some militia units, amalgamated or reconstituted others, and transferred or absorbed them into the Territorial Force or into the Special Reserve. In the World War, the territorials proved their

worth, and their military value was recognized following the Armistice by reconstituting them on lines identical with units of the Regular Army, and the sole means of expanding the man power of Great Britain to a war footing in a major emergency. In this respect the British Territorial Army may be likened to our National Guard and Organized Reserves combined."



## War-time Commanders Criticize U. S. Army "Aghast at Costly Sacrifices"

FOUR times during the nineteenth century, the United States went to war under conditions that forced us to incur needless sacrifices by committing units to action under the leadership of hastily and imperfectly trained commanders. In spite of these repeated lessons, the same error was committed in 1917. In seeking evidence on this point we are not confined to testimony from the leaders of our own Army. The writings of our Allies and of our opponents in the late war are particularly revealing in their comments upon American battle operations. Foch, Hindenburg, Ludendorf, and many others have praised without stint the courage and dash of American units on the Western Front. But even while those veterans of many battles were lost in admiration for the bravery of troops that could sustain appalling numbers of casualties and still keep on attacking, they were aghast at the useless and costly sacrifices we made because of unskilled leadership in the smaller units. Training—professional training—and the skill and knowledge and morale resulting therefrom are the first indispensables to efficiency in combat.—*The Report of the Chief of Staff, U.S.A., 1933.*

### Where's The Bridegroom?

AS the result of an ancient law still standing on the books of the New York Legislature, it is prohibited to indulge in the somewhat innocuous pastime of holding a "mock" wedding. And so when the 7th Regiment's Guard of Honor took part in the military "wedding" of Mrs. Richard Derby Tucker at the Miami-Biltmore Fashion Show, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, on the evening of December 8th, 1933, the bridegroom was "omitted" from the ceremony.

Photo by Keystone View Co.



## Veterans Unite with Active Officers Hold Joint Meeting at 71st Armory

CAPTAIN HENRY MASLIN, President of the Veteran Association of the 71st Regiment, N.G., N. Y., through an invitation to Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, commanding the 71st Infantry, arranged the first joint Veteran-Regimental Officers' Meeting in National Guard history. The meeting took place in the Veterans' room at the Seventy-first Armory, Monday evening, December 18, 1933, with 80 Veterans and 47 Officers of the 71st Infantry in attendance.

After the courtesy to the Colors, the Chaplain, Reverend Wm. T. Crocker, recited the Invocation. Colonel DeLamater then addressed the meeting setting forth its wonderful purpose—the better understanding between both organizations which should be mutually advantageous. The Veterans were greatly interested in the wonderful report on the present-day 71st Regiment and it was generally agreed that the record showed the Regiment to be at the peak of efficiency and fit for any emergency.

President Maslin thanked Colonel DeLamater for the splendid turnout of his Officers in response to his invitation and then lauded the fine work done by Lt. Col. Stanley Bulkley as liaison officer in this movement to bring the "Actives" and Veterans into a closer relationship. Those present evidenced their approval by roundly applauding Col. DeLamater and Lt. Col. Bulkley.

The Veteran Association, through the suggestion of Comrade Deane A. Healy, chairman of its Publicity Committee, offered the use of their beautifully and comfortably furnished room to the active companies for their civil organization monthly meetings.

An auction of "blind" packages was then held, the proceeds to go towards the expense of the annual Kiddies' Christmas Party, held December 23rd at 3 p.m. in the Veterans' Room.

Then, after the Colors had been saluted, they were retired and the 596th regular meeting of the 71st Veteran Association adjourned.

## It Was Murder Premeditated!

LAST month, our readers were asked to decide whether a passenger in an open speed plane traveling 500 feet a second would kill the pilot sitting in front if he fired at him with a revolver whose muzzle velocity was also 500 feet a second.

The consensus of opinion was that the pilot would be certainly killed ("It is murder, premeditated!" as Sgt. Rozsa of Company C, 71st Infantry, put it), but the explanations as to why this would be were so numerous and so vague that we finally wrote to the Professor of Physics at the University of Illinois for a clear exposition of the why and wherefores. This is his reply:

"The bullet, before the trigger is pulled, is already traveling with a velocity of 500 feet a second relative to the earth. When the trigger is pulled the powder gases exert forces on it as it moves down the barrel just sufficient to give it an additional momentum corresponding to an additional velocity of 500 feet a second, making its

total velocity 1000 feet a second relative to the earth, or 500 feet a second relative to the airplane."

The air resistance, he goes on, is negligible. "In an enclosed plane, this resistance would be what corresponds to a velocity of 500 feet a second. In an open plane, it would be the resistance corresponding to 1000 feet a second, which would be from four to ten times as much, depending on the design of the bullet. In any case, the air resistance certainly would not be increased enough to stop or appreciably retard the bullet in the short space of three feet between B and A, so that A, the pilot, will be killed just the same."

## Commanding General Reviews 71st Infantry

ONCE more the Seventy-first Infantry acquitted itself like a regiment of regulars when, on December 1st, 1933, it tendered a review to Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard.

The Seventy-first makes a point of never putting on the same "show" twice. One goes there with a sense of expectation of seeing something new and one comes away filled with admiration for the way in which their new "stunt" has been performed. On the night of December 1st, the novel feature was a concert given by the regimental band (Warrant Officer Lambert L. Eben, Leader) in conjunction with the regimental field music (Joseph H. Mode, Drum-Major) and the 71st Regiment Veterans' field music (Julius Koechig, Acting Drum-Major). (The Veterans' field music, incidentally, has won the championship of three states in merit contests—New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut—and has also gained the first leg on the National President Roosevelt Trophy). This massed band, numbering a total of nearly ninety musicians, rendered music appropriate for combined organizations and was roundly applauded by the five thousand spectators in the galleries. Our frontispiece this month shows the band in the center of the drill floor and the regiment drawn up in the background round three sides of the vast armory.

While the regiment passed in review before Major General Haskell, the band played the new 71st Infantry march, composed by Pvt. John J. Rizza of the Service Company, and dedicated to his company commander, Captain Donald P. Sherman. Presentations were then made as follows:

THE "BANKS TROPHY"—Twenty-Man Rifle Team—to Company L. CAPTAIN E. FRANCIS HERTZOG, Commanding

THE "ZABRISKIE TROPHY"—Ten-Man Rifle Team—to Company L. CAPTAIN E. FRANCIS HERTZOG, Commanding

THE "MARTIN CUP"—Eight-Man Rifle Team—to Company E. CAPTAIN CHARLES F. BIENIUS, Commanding

Lieut. Col. Ames T. Brown commanded the Evening Parade after close order drill, without officers or commands, had been brilliantly executed by details from the 1st Bn. companies, instructed by Captain Arthur A. Smith, commanding Company B.

After the Evening Parade, at which, during the passing in review, Colonel R. J. Burt's magnificent "Kings of the Highway" set the rhythm for the spectacular waves of oncoming companies, there was dancing for members of the regiment and their guests.

THE  
NEW YORK  
National Guardsman  
(Official State Publication)



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### Remember the Committees!

**L**AST year, at this time, nearly fifty per cent of the officer strength of the New York National Guard was making plans to attend the Annual Convention at Buffalo. And now five hundred officers (perhaps more than that) are looking forward to the two-day convention to be held at Utica. Elsewhere in this issue will be found details concerning hotel reservations, reduced railroad fare certificates, and the various committees which even now are working together to ensure the smooth-running and enjoyability of the convention program.

The success of any undertaking depends largely upon the preliminary attention to detail—whether that undertaking be a transatlantic flight, a polar expedition, the launching of a new business enterprise or a two-day National Guard convention. No convention runs smoothly of its own accord. Details of entertainment, business, accommodation, transportation, publicity, and so forth require some two months preliminary thought and careful planning.

Serving on a committee is apt to be a thankless task—at least, the thanks are unspoken. But the fact that these five hundred officers will leave Utica (as they assuredly will) with the emphatic opinion, "That certainly was a great convention!" will in itself bear witness to their deep appreciation of the selfless services of the "mute inglorious Miltons" who labored in their behalf.

We are not able to publish in this column the names of all those who have served on the various committees, but we thank them very sincerely in behalf of all those who will attend the convention for the work they have done and the time they have given to the end that the annual convention should be, like all those in the past, a successful, profitable and enjoyable gathering.

### Our Contribution Towards Recovery

**T**HE past year (the fourth year of the depression) has been an eventful one. Our ex-Commander-in-Chief, as President, has shown in many ways that he has the courage of his convictions and the whole nation watches with eagerness and has evidenced a readiness to cooperate with his several plans for lifting this country out of the shadow of depression back once more into the sunlight of prosperity.

One of these moves was a serious reduction in the National Guard budget. We say "serious" because, in the words of General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., in his 1933 report to the Secretary of War, "It is my conviction that at this moment the Army's strength in personnel and material and its readiness for employment are below the danger line."

It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that this reduction is regarded strictly as an emergency measure and one which will be made good at the first moment conditions warrant it. Our armed forces, maintained at minimum strength before the reduction was made, are of a purely defensive nature. No other nation can point a finger and accuse us of ulterior military motives in wishing to see this safety minimum maintained unimpaired.

The National Guard has answered the call of the President with true loyalty. Every effort is being made to maintain its forces at the high peak of efficiency which obtained before the reduction in expenditure was ordered.

In return for these additional efforts to serve the nation, the National Guard has a right to expect that these serious reductions in the National Guard budget will be restored in full and the safety of the country raised above the danger line as soon as the pressure of prevailing economic conditions is lightened.

### Criticism Requested

**F**OR the third successive year, the publication costs of the GUARDSMAN have been reduced without, we believe, the appearance or enjoyability of the magazine being in any way impaired. Slowly but surely, in spite of the universal depression, we are struggling up from the red.

We ask once more for the full, loyal support of our readers during this coming year. Articles, stories, photographs and drawings are always appreciated. New artists and authors are welcomed as eagerly as Repeal. Artists, especially, are urged to submit specimens of their work so that, if their work is suitable, we may send them stories, etc., to illustrate.

We also enjoy receiving criticisms of the magazine—whether of the constructive or destructive variety. And why not? This is *your* magazine. As a Guardsman, and therefore as a reader, you have, so to speak, a part-ownership in the magazine and you have a perfect right to voice an opinion in its contents.

We try to make its pages as lively as we can by balancing the articles, stories, news items, etc., so that every reader, whether an officer or a newly-enlisted man, may find something of interest each month. We try to keep the magazine up-to-date, so that all organizations may be aware of the latest trend of thought in all branches of the military services. If you have any ideas as to how the GUARDSMAN could be made more interesting, instructive, and enjoyable, then write in to your editor.



## GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS

**I**N the past ten years many improvements have been brought about in the National Guard, which, in most of the States, have had a tendency to raise the morale and the morals of the Guard, and which have had a corresponding far-reaching effect in value of the Guard to the country.

It is a well-known fact that before the War—and perhaps for some time after the War—many old habits and customs were continued which were detrimental to the well-being of the Guard itself and to its usefulness as a State and National weapon. It was not uncommon, years ago, to wink at attendance figures, target score ranges, and what was known as “ringers” at summer camps. I think that almost everywhere such practices have now been eradicated from the National Guard. I am sure that in the State of New York substitution of men, padding of scores, and dishonest attendance figures are practically eliminated. When one of our National Guard officers today signs a certificate, you can rely on the fact that it is correct. This happy state of affairs was not brought about without a tremendous campaign of education and disciplinary action, and I can say for the State of New York, concerning all certificates—whether it be with respect to attendance, a target range score, a ration return, a morning report, a financial report, a property report, or any other official statement—that to deviate from the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth is equivalent, on the part of the officer, to a military suicide.

Everything cannot be accomplished at once in any large organization of men, and there remain other things to be accomplished before the National Guard can look the Government squarely in the face. We might as well acknowledge our own shortcomings, and correct them.

There has been one important matter in connection with the welfare of the National Guard which bears directly on its efficiency and value to the Government, which in my opinion has been generally overlooked.

For many years every National Guard officer has been required to undergo a physical examination, presumably to determine whether he is physically fit and ready for active field service. Any National Guard medical officer is competent, under the law, to make this annual examination. Up to date, in my opinion, the physical examinations generally have been gone through in a perfunctory manner, and when forwarded to the National Guard Bureau in Washington, generally speaking, are not worth the paper that they are written on. It has required a lot of administrative paper work, with resulting waste of

time, and, so far as I know, has seldom, if ever, resulted in the separation of an officer from the service.

In short, the physical examinations, as conducted for the National Guard of the United States, are dishonest, and no time should be wasted in making such examinations effective. I can see nothing but a waste of Federal and State money, and a waste of precious time, in the attempt to train officers in the art of war and military science and tactics, only to find out, when the hour for service arrives, that they are physically unqualified to go forth to the campaign. It is not fair to the United States or to the State of New York, that individual officers should be holding commissions and receiving pay for drills and field training, if they could never function in time of emergency because of physical infirmities.

There are other, lesser reasons also for the discontinuance of the present lax system of physical examinations. One is that it prevents the normal flow of promotion to the higher grades, and may hold in active service a lot of physically unfit generals, field officers, and others. Another is that it puts the medical examining

officers in the position of being either ignorant or a party to a dishonest procedure.

This is a matter that the War Department should do something about, and it is something that the State authorities should do something about. As a matter of fact, it is something that I should do something about, and I propose to do it. And so I am going to start, during the year 1934, firstly by having every general officer, field officer, and staff officer examined by a competent and fearless board of medical officers, to determine their fitness for field service in their various grades, and secondly to insist upon a thorough and honest examination of all officers in the grades of captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant by regimental surgeons.

I think that any honest man, who has the best interests of an efficient and effective National Guard at heart, and who puts patriotism above personal advantage, will agree that it is high time, on our march toward a better and more effective National Guard, that this whole question of physical fitness should be thoroughly resolved. Steps must be taken, and at once, to assure the public that supports us that it is not leaning on a broken reed, and this means physically as well as professionally.

*W. H. Haskell*

Major General





By **CAPT. M. H. GRAY (Ret.)**  
102nd Engineers, N. Y. N. G.

# THE OLDER THEY ARE

ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE GRAY

"SO, Mac, you're up to your old shinnanigans, again."

"Whaddye mean, Sarge, old shinnanigans?"

"Lissen, Mac, you know okay what I mean."

"Honest, Sarge, I don't getchu atall."

"Well, maybe you will before the Captain gets through with you."

"Snow again, Sarge, I don't getchu drift! Y'can't mean. . . ."

"Yeah, an' that's just what I do mean!"

"Aw lissen, Sarge, it was just a little fun."

"Sure it was just a little fun for you—but how about those poor kids?"

"Sa-ay, Sarge, when'd you begin to feel sorry for a setup o' rooks?"

"Never mind countin' me in—it ain't me that's sore—it's the Old Man."

"Whaddye mean—the Old Man's sore?—How'd he get wise to it?"

"Pipe down, Mac, they ain't much goes on round here that the old boy ain't hep to."

"I know that, Sarge, but—but did one of them rookies get t'him?"

"He wouldn't tell me how he got hep to it but he was sure sore. Wanted me to wise him up as to the guys behind the doins. I come clean an' says I don't know—but all the time I was sayin' to myself, 'that bird MacDonald's up to his old tricks again.' 'At's why I came looking for you, now. Can't. . . ."

"Aw geez, Sarge, what's this man's army comin' to if a fellar can't take a couple o' rooks for a sleigh ride. I. . . ."

"Yeah, old timer, somebody'll take you for a ride atop o' the hay, one o' these bright days an' it won't be near so amusin' to be on the wrong side of the laugh, will it? Y'know. . . ."

"Geez, Sarge, y' don't think anybody could take an ole timer like me for a hayin' party, d'you?"

"Mac, you're sure a simple guy er you wouldn't get so much fun outa taking these new babes outa their carriages an' puttin' 'em in a sleigh an' then ringin' the bells."

"Y'ain't serious, are you, Sarge, thinkin' some of these new bambinos could put the skids under me, are you?"

"Maybe them new babes couldn't—but how about some o' the old crabs like y'self takin' a sly shot your way?"

"Aw, Sarge, I thought y'was serious—y'know none of the old crowd'd try it. They'd know they couldn't get no laughs outa yours truly, I'm too wise for 'em!"

"Yeah—maybe. But tell me, Mac, whaddye pull on that litter o' toy soldiers that hit inter our little home last evenin'?"

"Oh, just the regular handout. The little feller I sent to the Q.M. fer a roll er skirmish line. Then. . . ."

"I guess the last rook that slips into O.D. pants 'll have that one pulled on him."

"Yeah I guess so. Then I sent the one, Schwarz, ain't he the tall lank one, to the canteen for a paper o' tent pins. . . ."

"That's another one with whiskers."

"Sure a fellar can't allurs be thinkin' up new stunts, can he?"

"No, Mac, he can't when he's dumb enough to stay in this here man's army."

"Aw take it easy, Sarge, the other fellar I sent to the cook for our nine o'clock coffee. . . ."

"Then what did y'do—who's the guy that hitched the rope to their tent pole an' gave it the works at taps? Not you, I s'pose?"

"Aw, geez, Sarge—y'ain't gonna yap anythin' to the Old Man—about that are you?"

"I ain't gonna yap to the Old Man about any of the doin's—if he don't come back at me again. But Mac, watch yer footin', one of these bright days some o' these guys are gonna back track on you and then you'll. . . ."

"Quit yer kiddin' Sarge, I'm too long at this game to get caught nappin' on any o' them old gags. . . ."

"Yeah, but how about some slick guy pullin' somethin' new on you?"

"I'm wise, Sarge, I'm wise to 'em all! They can't get me on any . . ."

"So says you! . . . Oh, by hookey, Mac, I almost forgot to tell you what I came after you for."

"What was that, Sarge?"

"Remember some time back the Old Man said they might start a mounted section in the outfit . . . ?"

"Yeah."

"An' you put in for it?"

"Sure, I remember but I thought it went blooey."

"Well it did for awhile but they started it up again."

Got an order from upon the hill this mornin'. The riding class starts this afternoon. You rank the detail picked from B Company, so you better take this order an' get the bunch together an' have 'em at the Captain's tent at three o'clock as he wants to talk to 'em 'fore they report to the corral."

"Okay, Sarge, ole mud face."

"Yeah, I'll mud face you. Oh an' another thing the Old Man said; every man neat an' clean—all shined up—he wants to make a showin'. And he said as they was more men from each company than was needed so as they could pick the best ones, wouldn't be enough horses to go 'round an' some of you would hafta ride mules. It's bare back the first day an' every man's allowed to bring a blanket from his cot so it won't be so hard on his rear front—after bounce ridin' awhile. Get it—slicked up an' a blanket under his arm; get me?"

"I gotchu, Sarge, I gotchu okay."

"An' Mac, cut the tricks—the Old Man's sore, damn' sore, an' some day the laugh might be on you. . . ."

"Don't fret yer fat 'bout me, Sarge, I toted a musket too long. . . ."

"Three o'clock; the Captain's tent—you got the list."

"Okay, Sarge."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Well, as I was saying, Lieutenant Strong is to be in command of the right and you Lieutenant Jones are to swing around the left, while I take the center. At the . . . who are those men out there?"

"It's a detail of some kind. Sergeant MacDonald is in command and each man has a blanket under his arm."

"Open the door, Lieutenant and ask the sergeant what it's all about."

"Yes Sir. . . . Sergeant MacDonald, what is this detail?"

"The mounted section class, Lieutenant, we were to report to the Captain's quarters at three, Sir."

"The mounted section, Captain, whatever that is."

"The mounted section, Lieutenant? . . . I don't understand. . . . I guess I had better ask the sergeant about it. . . . Sergeant MacDonald, what is this about a mounted section?"

"Why Captain, Sir, Sergeant Brooks gave me the order for this detail to report to you at three o'clock. . . ."

"And the blankets, what are they for?"

"Why, Sir, the First Sergeant said that some of us would have to ride mules and we could take a blanket. . . ."

"Captain, there's First Sergeant Brooks with another detail—it looks like the rest of B company. . . ."



SERGEANT MACDONALD

"Sergeant Brooks, what is the meaning of all this?"

"Captain, Sir, I beg your pardon but Sergeant MacDonald and his detail like to play tricks on rookies—so they can laugh—and I thought it would be nice to show them that old timers can be taken for rides, too."

"Very well, Sergeant, what is your detail?"

"Oh Sir, my detail is the laughing squad—to give the hee-haw to Sergeant MacDonald's mule squad!"

### Major Thomas C. Dedell Honored For 25 Years' Long and Faithful Service



Major Thomas C. Dedell

OCTOBER 17th, 1933, marked the completion of 25 years' service in the National Guard of New York by Major Thomas C. Dedell, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion, 10th Infantry, stationed at Utica, N. Y. The occasion was fittingly celebrated at the Hotel Utica with a formal dinner and dance, and a Battalion Review at the

Armory, by Colonel Charles E. Walsh, commanding the regiment.

Major and Mrs. Dedell were invited to dine with Colonel Walsh, but on arrival at the Hotel, Major Dedell was pleasantly surprised to find his Battalion officers, officers of the Medical Detachment and guests gathered to pay respects and congratulations.

Among the distinguished guests were: Lieutenant Governor M. William Bray, Senator Michael J. Kernan, Mayor and Mrs. Charles S. Donnelley, all of Utica, N. Y., and his Regimental Commanding Officer, Colonel Charles E. Walsh, of Albany, N. Y.

Other officers and guests present included Captain and Mrs. Fred L. Hayes; Captain and Mrs. W. Ralph Floyd; Capt. A. F. Sontheimer; Capt. and Mrs. Lewis F. Cole; Capt. and Mrs. Guy J. Morelle; Capt. and Mrs. George J. Wilkinson; 1st Lieut. and Mrs. G. Albert Drury; 1st Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence W. Dedell; 1st Lieutenants Charles J. White, Robert E. Allen and Fred B. Adams; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Henry; 2nd Lieut. and Mrs. Byron A. Chrisman; 2nd Lieut. and Mrs. Paul J. Barnes; 2nd Lieut. and Mrs. John Nichols; 2nd Lieut. Edward J. Kinsella, and 2nd Lieut. and Mrs. Robert J. Servatius.

Major Dedell enlisted as a private in Company A, 1st Infantry (28th Separate Company) in 1902. During the World War he served with the 27th Division and General Headquarters, A. E. F.

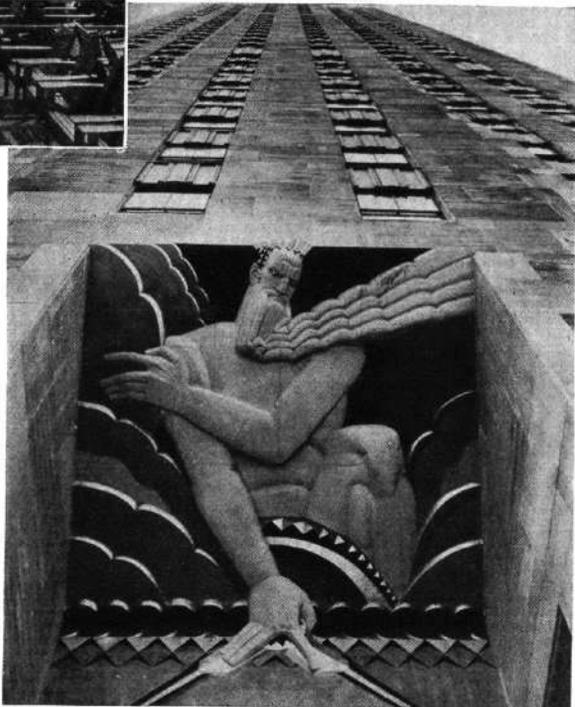
# Camera and Artist View



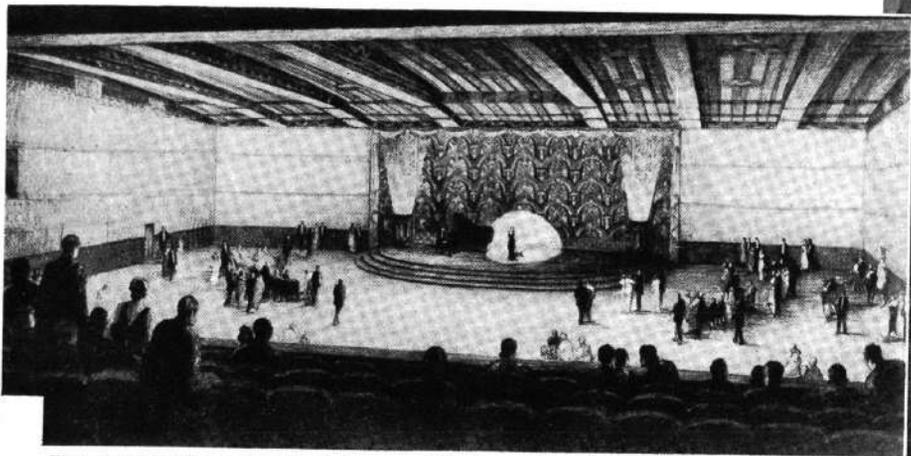
The Blue Eagle flies from the promenade roof of the R.C.A. Building



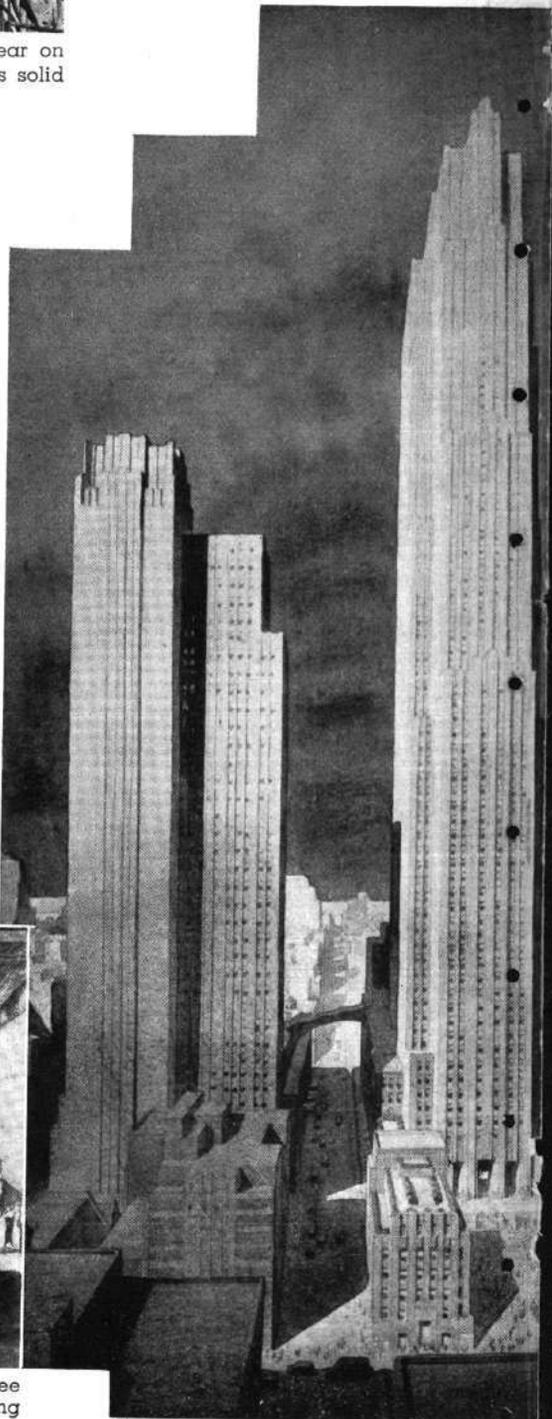
The channels of a hundred drills appear on the face of the rock foundation. It looks solid



In brilliant red, gold and black, the sculptured figure of "Wisdom" stands guard majestically over the doorway



The architect's concept of the world's largest radio broadcasting studio, three stories high, which will be a neighbor of the company's in the same building



Rockefeller Center as it will look when structure flanked by other office buildings, British, Italian and German buildings.

These random photographs and drawings of the miniature heart of New York City will interest our readers who live outside the city. They are reproduced here from the Standard Oil Company periodical, "The Lamp."

# Visit Rockefeller Center

and studies and architect's  
city which is arising in the  
be of interest to many of  
de the Metropolitan area.  
by the kind permission  
ny of New Jersey in whose  
they originally appeared



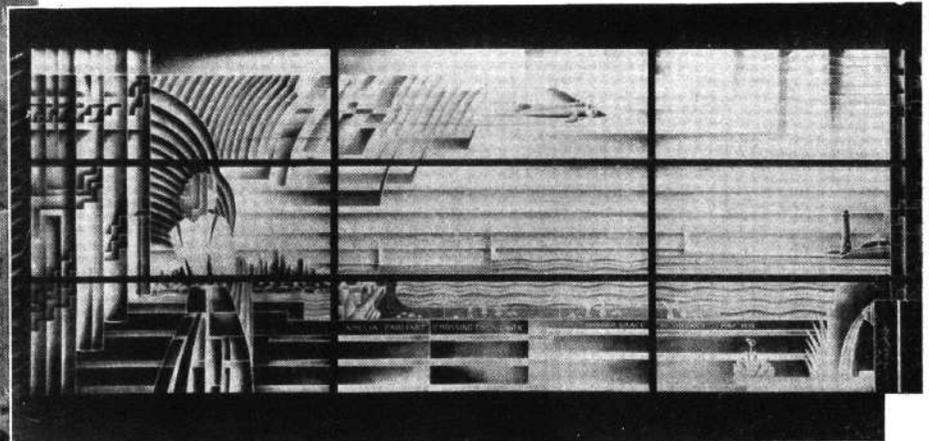
The new center as it looked in 1866. The house was purchased by Mr. Rockefeller, Sr. in 1895



The Fifth Avenue pedestrian takes a look skyward at the 50th St. corner



One of the four murals by José Maria Sert in the Great Hall, representing creative intelligence of the machine



A 16-foot glass mural of Amelia Earhart's Atlantic crossing in the R. K. O. Theatre, similar to one over the doorway in the R. C. A. Building on Rockefeller Plaza



completed, with the towering R.C.A.  
s. In the foreground are the French,  
as they will appear when finished

# Hotel Niagara

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To the  
**National Guard Association  
of New York**

NIAGARA FALLS extends sincere best wishes for a highly successful convention in Utica.

The whole city joins with the Third Battalion, 174th Infantry, in expressing the hope that we may be your hosts in 1935.

We promise you a warm welcome and a big time at Niagara Falls.

**CONVENTION AND PUBLICITY  
DEPARTMENT,  
NIAGARA FALLS  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

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**NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD  
ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION**

**JANUARY 19 and 20, 1934**

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Two Short Blocks from Terminal  
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Free Parking Space—  
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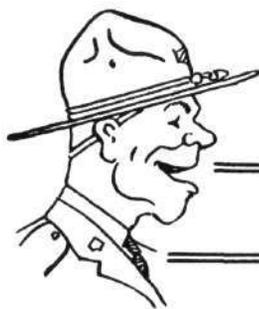
Dining Room, Coffee Shop,  
Grill and Tap-Room

**WILLIAM M. MARTIN**

**PRESIDENT**

(NOT IN A CHAIN)

**MANAGER**



KEEP SMILING

**A Really Big Shot**

General Greer, in command of an Army post, was fond of his garden. He enjoyed donning a pair of overalls and puttering about among the flowers in his own little plot.

He was so engaged one day when the rawest of rookies leaned over the fence and asked, by way of opening the conversation, "You been in the Army long?"

"For thirty years," said the general.

"Are you a corporal?"

"No."

"Are you a sergeant?"

"No," said the general.

"Well," observed the rookie, "you're certainly a hell of a soldier then." —*Buffalo Evening News.*

**Articles of War**

"Private McCleery," said the summary court officer, "you are charged with violating the 62nd Article of War."

Noticing the bewildered expression which came over the rookie's face, the lieutenant added, "Of course you realize what the Articles of War are?"

"Sure I do, Lieutenant," said the prisoner, "they're rifles and bayonets and grenades and stuff like that."

**He Reads the Agony Column**

Gladys—"Mother, dear, I advertised under a different name that I would like to make the acquaintance of a refined gentleman with an eye to romance."

Mother—"Gladys, how a w f u l ! Did you get any answers?"

Gladys—"Only one—from father." —*Boston Globe.*

**Lousy!**

Dog Catcher—"Do your dogs have licenses?"

Small Boy—"Yes, sir, they are just covered with 'em."

—*B-C Scope, 156th F.A.*

**Each To His Taste**

A young city girl was vacationing in the country and became friendly with a farmer boy. One evening as they were strolling across a pasture they saw a cow and calf rubbing noses in the accepted bovine fashion.

"Ah," said the farmer boy, "that sight makes me want to do the same."

"Well, go ahead," said the girl, "it's your cow." —*Boston Post.*



**Prove It**

Midnight came, but he was still talking.

"My boss says," he went on, "I have lots of git-up-an'git."

"Let's see some of it," she said.

**Epitaph**

Here lies a pedestrian;

He's cold as ice.

He only jumped once when

He should have jumped twice.

**Little Interest**

Teacher—"What is the interest on a thousand dollars for one year at two per cent?—Ikey, pay attention!"

Ikey—"At two per cent I'm not interested."

**The Noble Art**

"Dear Teacher," wrote an indignant mother, "you must not whack Tommy. He is a delicate child; and isn't used to it. We never hit him at home except in self-defense."

**His Annual Hee-Haw**

"When you quarreled today, you let your husband have the last word. That was not usual."

"No, but I wanted to give him a little pleasure; it's his birthday."

—*Boston Transcript.*

**Unscrambling Hes and Shes**

The vicar, awarding prizes at the local dog show, was scandalized at the costumes worn by some members of the younger fair sex.

"Look at that youngster," said he; "the one with cropped hair, the cigarette and breeches, holding two pups. Is it a boy or a girl?"

"A girl," said his companion. "She's my daughter."

"My dear sir!" The vicar was flustered. "Do forgive me. I would never have been so outspoken had I known you were her father."

"I'm not," said the other. "I'm her mother." —*Grit.*

**Pass the Swatter**

She—"This is an ideal spot for a picnic."

He—"It must be. Fifty million insects can't be wrong."

—*London Opinion.*

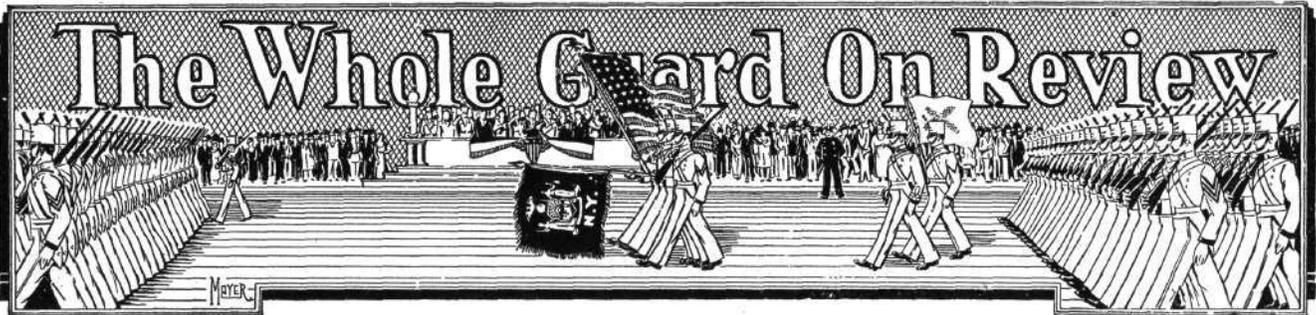


**That Homey Feeling**

Friend—"He's worth in the neighborhood of a million dollars, I've heard."

Flapper—"Good! That's my favorite neighborhood."

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*



### 156th Field Artillery

THE Regimental Basketball League, under the guidance of Lieut. Charles L. Petzel, has announced a tentative program for the coming season. Sgt. Pete Vento, of Hdqrs. Battery, is formulating this schedule and Cpl. James Ferguson, of the 2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Battery, as Secretary, has contacted the various units with regard to their participation. It is expected that this year's League will be much more interesting in view of the improved playing of all concerned.

Various civic Pistol Teams are being organized within the regiment. It is planned to hold a series of contests during the winter period of training, which will culminate in the Regimental Match, to be held at Camp Smith next spring.

The Service Battery's twelfth annual dinner, held at the Forbush Inn, Peekskill, N. Y., was a memorable event. The Forbush hostelry was the scene of great activity as the many guests and the members of the Battery found

their way into the main dining room. Colonel Cassedy, accompanied by General Egan, Captain Huddleson, Lieut. Jamieson, Lieut. Petzel and Sgt. Chesterson, represented the Newburgh units at this annual event. The main speaker of the evening was Senator Seabury Mastick, who proved very enlightening in his resumé of the situation from a national standpoint at the present time.

Sgt. John Gibney, formerly Sgt. Instructor with the regiment, received two beautiful gifts, presented him by the Service Battery and the Non-Coms of that Battery, respectively.

This is the month of inspections. Such inspections range from physical and supply, to efficiency. The announced inspection dates for this regiment extend between the period of January 22nd to 31st. All units are making a determined effort to excel, in the hope of receiving the approbation of the inspecting officer.

The interest in polo, which had its inception in Kingston, is spreading like wildfire. Such a popular sport would be expected to become the rage, but probably not to the extent which it reached in Kingston. Lieut. Shults of the 1st Bn. Hdqrs. Battery broke his arm when thrown from his horse during the second week of December.

Capt. Willet Paltridge, Adjutant, 2nd Bn., is very much improved from the poisoned condition of his arm from which he suffered for quite some time.

The officers of this regiment are looking forward with considerable pleasure to the coming National Guard Association Convention, to be held in Utica on January 19th and 20th. It is expected that this will be "Another Great Convention."

### 52ND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

CAN We Take It! The boys of Battery C of the 156th F. A. at Poughkeepsie decided we could on Saturday, December 16th, by defeating us in a floor basketball game, despite the peerless playing of Pvt. Nick McAvoy. This youngster certainly can play an all-around game. Pvt. McKeffrey displayed great spirit by taking a train upstate when he found his job was going to prevent him from making the bus that had to leave the Armory in the afternoon with the team and Battery. He arrived in time for the last half and gave Brigade a needed four points.

Pvt. O'Connor has shown fine ability in our recent victories over the Twelfth St. Presbyterian Church and the Fifteenth Street "Pirates."

Although Battery C defeated us, we are still unwilling to bow our heads in defeat and right now the Battery wants to challenge them through Brophy and Carey to anything from Ping Pong to marbles. Win or lose, we

**SINCLAIR**

TRY SINCLAIR  
WINTER H-C  
FOR THIRTY COLD DAYS

always have a good time with the 156th. They have the knack of knowing how to make a group of visitors feel right at home. Whenever we meet it is always one of those reunions where you find real handclaps, rollicking good fellowship and a hospitality that makes a fellow's blood glow. Much thanks is due to the basketball teams for being instrumental in bringing both batteries together.

The non-coms were very happy to entertain two former Sergeants of Brigade who are now numbered among New York's finest, Coyle and Rosemond, who paid us a visit during the month.

### 14TH INFANTRY

#### Company C

WITH the year flying by, many Company "C" members who have attended every drill for the past eleven months, are struggling very hard to continue this performance of duty for the last month, in order that they may receive the Regimental 100% Duty Medal for attendance during the year 1933.

Recruiting has been so great a success that now we have a waiting list of applicants to join our company. Sergeants "Nat" Korn, "Bob" Morrison and "Dave" Tierney have reenlisted and we are glad to welcome to our ranks Privates Burke, Edwards, Cherico, Titus, Moore, Hannigan, Johnson, Marshall, Costello, Cassidy, Kennedy and Ciaciulli.

Our Thanksgiving Dance held at the Regiment was a great success and we wish to thank all who attended for their full support, assistance and cooperation in making this affair so successful. We hope that we may be able to see you again at the next affair sponsored by this company.

Due to Federal Inspection during the month of January, Company "C" has had to postpone its annual Veterans' Reunion Dinner. We now hope to be able to hold it during the month of February. Ex-Members are requested to communicate with 1st Sergeant Martin J. McKenna at their earliest possible convenience for making reservations and giving suggestions toward making this affair as successful as it has been in the past.

### 245th Coast Artillery

#### Battery F

ON Armistice Day and night, a great number of organizations participated in various ceremonies of commemoration in all parts of the country. This Battery held its usual "Armistice Night Dance" in the Veterans' Room of the regiment. The room was beautifully decorated with American flags, balloons and colored bunting and the dance floor was completely surrounded by tables which were decorated in red, white and blue. With two colored spotlights which were played on the dancers as they danced about, the room appeared to be a popular night club.

At 11:00 P. M. a very impressive and colorful ceremony was performed; parade of the colors. As the colors were being escorted to the center of the room, the band started playing several military songs and all the lights except the spotlights were turned out. Then, with the

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Prohibition had the virtual effect of banning Formal Dress—with the end of the 18th Amendment, "Sociability" — and along with it, old standards of Dress, military as well as civilian, will again return to their own. Why not usher in the new times with a Dress Uniform from RIDABOCK where pre-prohibition quality still reigns?

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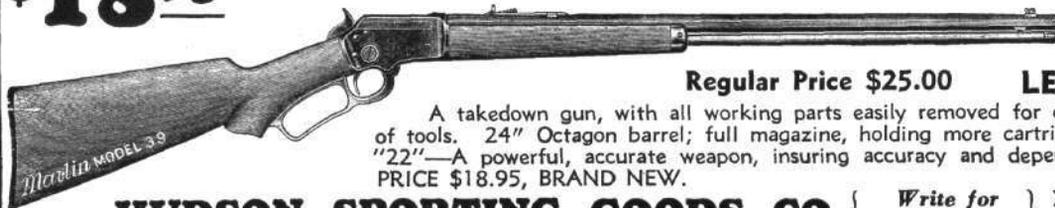
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color guard in the center of the hall, with the spotlights upon the colors, "The Star Spangled Banner" was played. The crowd stood at attention and sang with the band. When the last notes were finished a bugle was heard from the distance. It was the regimental bugler blowing Taps for our fallen comrades. The huge hall that was a moment before ringing with applause and patriotic fervor suddenly became quiet. With bowed heads they stood until the last note of the bugle had died away. What a feeling this ceremony aroused in everyone assembled. Well done, my lads! Congratulations to the members who participated in it.

Next on the program was the taking of a few pictures of the assembled guests. From the looks of things, everybody wanted to have their picture taken.

The entertainment of the evening was furnished by Miss Theresa Bluemke of the "Mayflower Club" who sang several songs, Johnny Finn of the "Ha Cha" Club gave a tap dance and Timmy Ryan and Danny Dunn sang several "Irish" tunes. Don Jansen of radio fame also sang. Finally after an evening of dancing, making merry and singing the band struck up the familiar theme, "Home Sweet Home."

**Indoor Baseball Challenge**

THE Dyker Indoor Baseball Club of Brooklyn have several open dates in their schedule for this season. They would like to hear from any armory or company teams in Manhattan or Brooklyn immediately.

Any team having open dates and desiring some active competition, please communicate with William F. Ellis (Mgr.), 1034-81st Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Telephone: ATLantic 5-8101).

**106th Field Artillery**

**Battery A**

ON December 5th, 1933, the Honorable M. William Bray, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, formally presented the new 106th Field Artillery armory to its commanding officer, Colonel Douglas P. Walker.

To the personnel of the 106th, this is a memorable date. It marks the day when, after almost three years of drill under adverse conditions resulting from the disastrous fire of May 6th, 1931, our regiment may once again have a "place in the sun."

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We of the 106th believe that the people of the State of New York and our higher command, in giving us so beautiful an armory, a true military edifice, have an implicit faith in our regiment, its ideals and purposes.

We will not betray that faith.

We will strive always to attain the lofty principles of the New York National Guard and to serve to the best of our ability the people of the State of New York.

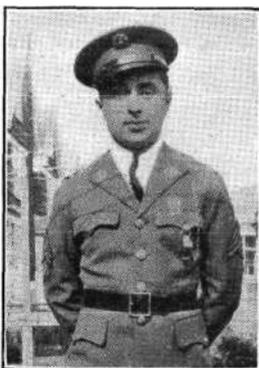
### 105th Infantry Company G

**H**IS winter's small-bore rifle firing for Company G indicates that there will be a great deal more competition than in previous years. The company fired its course for the month of November with sixty-two men firing, piling up an average of 89 from a possible 100. Sgt. Makarowski's team consisted of Captain R. J. Harrison, 96; 2nd Lieut. DeGross, 91; Sgt. Trejderowski, 90; Sgt. Makarowski, 93; Sgt. Billington, 97; Sgt. Jaracz, 92; Pvt. Stark, 85 and Pfc. Smith, 95. This team won first place in the Company's Match with a grand total of 739. Corp. Cisek's team came second with a total of 722 and Sgt. Chase's team, third, with a score of 717.

The company is organized in teams of regular squads of eight men each. Each man is required to fire with the rifle and should he fail to make a total of 85 from a possible 100 in slow fire he is required to fire the course again until he makes 85 or better; the same applies to the rapid fire, except that the man is required to make 95 from a possible 100.

The firing in this way is creating a great deal of competition within the company and we are looking forward to a great winter in the line of shooting.

### 27th Division Quartermaster Train 108th Motor Transport Co.



**Sgt. Henry Laine**  
8 Years' 100% Service

**W**HENCE again we hear from the Laine family. Sergeant Henry Laine has just completed eight years of service with 100% attendance record.

He enlisted in the 245th Coast Artillery in 1925, and served four years with that regiment. The next four years he spent with the 27th Division Q. M. C.

Sergeant Laine has been decorated in both of these outfits. In the Coast Artillery he won the Expert Gunner's medal and in the 27th he won the Expert Rifle medal.

His re-enlistment for one year was welcomed by the 108th M. T. C. under First Lieutenant William M. Molloy and Second Lieutenant Francis Noonan, and also by Major Platz, Battalion Commander.

Sgt. Laine sets an example not only to the enlisted men of his own company but one which might be profitably followed by every enlisted man in the National Guard.

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**244TH COAST ARTILLERY**  
**Battery C**

WE report with regret the loss of two of our old most valued Non-coms—Sgt. Leo Bendl and Corp. Theodore P. Wilowski. But we'll be looking for them to re-up pretty soon 'cause "Once a Guardsman . . ."

The annual Christmas Party was the best ever. Santa Claus honored us with his presence and his presents. This Battery has fathered a surprisingly large crop of kids,—or did they belong to the neighbors?

By the way, lacquering those holsters wasn't such a hot idea. The lacquer chips off in short order and they soon look like the devil. Got any more ideas?

May we at this time extend to all our friends in and out of the National Guard our sincerest wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year?

Postscript to our next door neighbor:—If you want your own men to understand what your write-ups say, you'd better us shorter words. We had to do a little explaining for you.

**Battery D**

IN an effort to dig incidents of interest for those of "D" from the yellow pages of history, relating to the action of the Ninth during the Civil War, it is interesting to note. . . .

"A sad accident, causing the first loss of life in the regiment in its war history, occurred as the train came to a stop near Bordentown. The careless discharge of a pistol in the hands of a member, almost instantly killed Private Thomas C. Pollock of Company D. He was standing on the canal bank at the moment, and when shot fell into the water. Private Charles H. Gesner, of Company D, plunged in and recovered the body, from which life was already extinct."

Another circumstance of similar character was brought about when a detachment, of which Company G was a part, was stationed at Sandy Hook on the Potomac. A few men crossed the river in a small boat to procure a "Confederate" States flag. They were successful, "and were nearly across the river before the enemy reached the bank." The rebels opened fire. "When the firing ceased, it was found that one man was killed and three wounded. John E. Banks, of Company G, a volunteer with the detachment was shot through the heart."

Company G, later upon reorganization became D Company. The first lives, then, given in the service of their country (as far as the Ninth is concerned) came from the organizations which were the forerunners of the present Battery D. An historical fact to point a proud finger at.

An event that is going to be recorded in the social history of the regiment is the forth-coming dance sponsored by "D" on Saturday evening, February 24th, 1934. The orchestra featuring the music is being led by Don Ruocco, Staten Island's most ambitious leader, *one of our boys.*

**102ND ORDNANCE COMPANY**

"DINNER is served," and once again in trooped our boys and officers with their guests to our annual dinner held on Saturday evening, Dec. 2nd, 1933, in our company room at the 102nd Engineers' Armory. And a vote of thanks to our company cook, Pfc. Frank Sysol, who was *Chargé d' Affaires* for this enjoyable and memorable night of nights.

A little over a year ago, Oct. 12, 1932, to be exact, our company held a Re-union and Beefsteak Dinner for all the old members of this command. This affair was a stag. But this year it was decided to have the women folk as our guests. It was unanimously voted one swell affair. Dinner was served at 10 p.m., with every one present singing "Hail, Hail the Gang's all here."

Music and entertainment was supplied by that well known orchestra, The Grand Central Red Caps, and

the dinner was catered by Mr. Flood of the Engineer's Regiment.

Among the guests present were:—Major and Mrs. John C. Mansfield, Capt. and Mrs. Francis Schaeffer, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Susse, Capt. A. Norman and friend, Capt. and Mrs. John Outwater, Lt. C. C. Campbell and friend, Lt. and Mrs. H. C. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Wilson, Mr. Irving Shapiro, Miss Sylvia Cohen.

Captain and Mrs. J. G. Priore entertained officer guests after dinner with a card party.

The NON-COMS once again held a "KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE" conference, entertaining their wives and lady friends. As a special event of the evening, Major Mansfield presented members of our organization with Certificates of Merit won by them while at Ordnance School, Raritan Arsenal, N. J., during their last camp tour.

**174TH INFANTRY**

FOR the first time since he was promoted from the command of the 174th Infantry to that of the 87th Brigade, Brig. Gen. William R. Pooley of Buffalo reviewed his old regiment in its home station recently. The occasion was one of considerable public interest and attracted thousands to pay homage to the World War veteran and former public service commissioner.

The program included a concert by the regimental band under Warrant Officer Stanley J. Cyran, an exhibition drill by Company C commanded by Capt. Charles A. Reif and a "hollow square" formation by all Buffalo units of the regiment. Regular army and reserve officers attended the ceremony in a body.

COMPANY F—The officers and enlisted men of this unit recently welcomed their new company commander, Capt. L. Roy Clement, who has been assigned to succeed Capt. Lynn D. Wallace, resigned. Announcement of Capt. Clement's assignment was made on December 8, the silver anniversary of his original enlistment in the same company.

Capt. Clement became a private in the outfit in 1908, rose to the rank of sergeant, and in May, 1917, was sent to Madison Barracks as a member of the Officers' Training corps. Three months later he was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the 78th Division.

He spent a year and a half overseas and returned to this country a captain. Mustered out in July, 1919, he returned to the regiment in 1921. He has been in command of Service company for several years.

COMPANY G—The 30th annual military ball of Company G is now history. The event, one of the highlights of the local military social season, was held in Hotel Statler, December 2.

Exemplifying the cordial relations existing between units of the 87th Brigade, 14 officers and enlisted men of Company G, 71st Infantry, made a flying trip to Buffalo to attend the ball, led by Capt. E. J. Rafter.

Committee chairmen for the ball were Capt. Blythe P. L. Carden, general chairman; First Lieut. Earl R. Chappel and Second Lieut. Brainard E. Prescott, assistant general chairmen, and First Sergt. William A. Judson, Jr., tickets; Sergt. Earl J. Werner, reservations; Sergt.

Vincent A. Crapsie, finances; Sergt. Joseph A. Brogan, printing; Sergt. Ralph C. Roberts, veterans; Sergt. Wilfred H. Wright, entertainment, and Sergt. Patrick F. Bilotti, decorations.

**New Commander of 2nd Bn., 174th Infantry**

CAPT. JOSEPH W. BECKER, prominent Buffalo realtor, former city councilman, and former supply officer of the 174th Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of major and placed in command of the Second Battalion of the Buffalo regiment.

He succeeds Lieut Col. Alexander L. Gillig, who some time ago was made second-in-command of the regiment.

At the time of his promotion, Maj. Becker was the senior captain of all National Guard units of the state. He had held his commission since 1917, and came to be known as the dean of New York National Guard supply officers.

His military service dates back to 1906, when he enlisted in the Medical Detachment of the old 74th Infantry. He rose to sergeant, and then was transferred to the Quartermaster corps and attached to the regiment as post quartermaster sergeant. In 1917 he was commissioned a first lieutenant and later in the same year became captain and regimental supply officer.

A Buffalonian by birth, he began the study of law there, but in 1903, entered the real estate business as a clerk. During the 30 years of his work in that field, he has risen to the vice presidency of Gurney, Overturf & Becker, one of the city's leading realty concerns.

He has been active for years in Republican party circles, and is at present chairman of the Erie County Republican committee. For eight years he represented the 16th Ward on the Erie County Board of Supervisors and was a member of the first City council under the new city charter in 1928-29.

He is a committeeman of the 19th Ward and was a delegate to the National and State Republican conventions last year. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Oddfellows, the Buffalo Real Estate board, the Buffalo club, Buffalo Canoe club and Buffalo Athletic club.

BLACK <i>Novelist</i>		GREEN <i>Humorist</i>
GRAY <i>Playwright</i>		BROWN <i>Poet</i>
PINK <i>Historian</i>		WHITE <i>Essayist</i>

**The December Brain-Teaser**

Above is the correct solution to the brain-teaser published in the December issue. A great many replies were received and the majority of them were wrong. The first three correct solutions that came in were submitted by:

- Sgt. Samuel F. Morelle.....Co. L, 10th Infantry
- Pvt. Arthur Larsen.....Btry. H, 245th C.A.
- Pvt. Hinman.....Btry. C, 104th F.A.

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## Why the Big Cut in Military Appropriation?

A MAN was appealed to for a donation to a certain fund. Possibly his answer solves the problem as to why the cut in military appropriations. He said:

"It is impossible for me to send you a check. My present financial condition is due to the effects of Federal laws, state laws, county laws, corporation laws, by-laws, brother-in-laws, mother-in-laws, and out-laws, that have been foisted upon an unsuspecting public. Through the various laws I have been held down, held up, walked on, sat on, flattened and squeezed until I do not know where I am, what I am and why I am.

"These laws compel me to pay a merchant's tax, capital stock tax, income tax, real estate tax, property tax, auto tax, gas tax, water tax, light tax, cigar tax, street tax, school tax, syntax and carpet tax.

"I am suspected, expected, inspected, disrespected, examined, reexamined, until all I know is that I'm supplicated for money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race, and because I refuse to fall and go out and beg, borrow and steal money to give away, I am cursed and discussed, boycotted, talked to, talked about, lied to, lied about, held up, held down and robbed until I am nearly ruined, so the only reason I am clinging to life is to see what the hell is coming next."

—Wisconsin N.G. Review.

## Museum of the City of New York

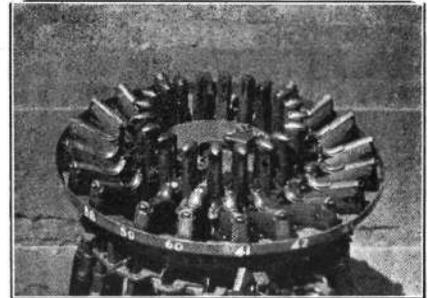
THE Museum of the City of New York, at Fifth Avenue and 103rd Street, has recently opened its new military gallery for the display of uniforms, equipments, pictures, medals, etc., pertaining to the history of the Militia and National Guard of the City.

Many National Guard organizations have contributed to the exhibition which has been arranged and is in charge of Brigadier General D.W.C. Falls.

The Museum is open to the public from 9 to 5, except Tuesdays, and a Guardsman will find it a most agreeable place in which to pass a Saturday or Sunday afternoon, not only on account of the military collection but also to view the many interesting exhibits showing the history of the City from its earliest days.

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**Professional Reading for  
the N.G. Officer**

THE National Guard officer, with his drills, his administrative duties or schools, correspondence courses, and the many other demands made upon his time by his military duties, can not devote much time to professional reading. It is for those who would like to improve their military culture in the face of such difficulties that these suggestions are made by the National Guard Bureau.

The list below deliberately omits technical works. The manuals and the lists furnished by our military magazines can supply that need. These suggestions are designed to supplement the field of technical literature and to give National Guardsmen a broader professional outlook without undue effort.

The advice of Francis Bacon has been followed in classifying the books selected:

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some are to be read only in parts, others to be read but cursorily, and some few to be read wholly with diligence and attention."

The following list is brief. It contains generally works of two types:

1. For recreational reading, as before the fire on winter evenings.
2. Books which can become old and life-long friends, to be read and re-read, picked up at odd moments.

Among the first is Sir Ernest Swinton's *Defence of Duffer's Drift*, which should be read by every National Guardsman. It may be procured from the United States Infantry Association for \$.50. This should be followed by *The Battle of Booby's Bluff*, on sale for \$.75. A third of the same type has recently appeared in the *Infantry Journal*; it is called *Khan Dhu*, and describes the experiences of Lieutenant Frank Merriweather, Steenth Infantry, in battle against the bandits of Hueh. Another, called *Maskee*, began in the May-June, 1933, *Infantry Journal*. An amazing amount of tactical information can be gained painlessly and pleasurably by reading stories of this kind.

A second enjoyable means of gaining a broad picture of warfare is by reading the memoirs or reminiscences of soldiers of all ranks and of all nations. In time a special list will be

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"Gangrene, Mrs. Flannigan."

"Well, thank Hivin for the color, Mrs. Malone."

compiled and published. Meanwhile, National Guard units or individuals can not do better than to add Captain Adolf von Schell's *Battle Leadership* to their libraries (Book Shop, Infantry School [1933], \$1.00 post-paid). Captain von Schell took part in the operations of the German army on many different fronts during the World War. He was engaged in a variety of different kinds of operations and in all kinds of terrain. In 1930 he attended the Infantry School at Fort Benning where he delivered a number of lectures, that form the basis of his present book. This volume will give insight into military psychology in addition to giving examples from the author's experience. It is a little work of fascinating interest and may be read with profit by all ranks.

A third source, of even lighter reading, is fiction. The stories of Leonard Nason are especially valuable. This author has captured the spirit and language of the soldiers of the A.E.F. Some stories have appeared in book form, others in the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Adventure*. The latter magazine has also stories of the French Foreign Legion by Georges Surdez and other writers who know their subject intimately; or stories of the American Army by Malcolm Wheeler Nicholson and others, in which many practical lessons in command, discipline and tactics may be found. Old copies may be picked up in second-hand book stores or purchased through the magazine itself. A file for the company library would be a great asset.

"Histories make men wise." Brief accounts of actions by small units can be found in the *Infantry Journal* or the *Mailing List* of the Infantry School.

Kipling's poems, especially those dealing with the South African War, afford pleasant reading and contain lessons which stick in the memory by reason of the rhythm and rhymes.

In a more serious vein are such works as Douglas Johnson's *Battlefields of the World War* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1921);

(Continued on page 32)

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# HOW WE STAND

NOVEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE ..... 86.21%

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.....1387	Off.	20	W. O.	18274	E. M.	Total	19681

### HQ. & HQ. DET., INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance .....	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.....	26	0	49	75

### HQ. & HQ. TR., CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance .....	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brigade..	8	0	67	75

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

Maintenance .....	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry 52nd F. A. Brigade	9	0	41	50

### HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance .....	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade .....	7	0	34	41
54th Brigade .....	7	0	37	44
87th Brigade .....	7	0	34	41
93rd Brigade .....	7	0	39	46

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS BRIGADE

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

### HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION

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

### MEDICAL REGIMENT, INFANTRY DIV.

Maintenance .....	50	1	588	639
102nd Medical Regiment .....	45	1	612	658

### SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance .....	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion.....	13	0	149	162

### INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance .....	66	1	971	1038
Actual .....	625	8	10045	10678
10th Infantry .....	62	1	1036	1099
14th Infantry .....	60	1	1009	1070
71st Infantry .....	66	1	1022	1089
105th Infantry .....	63	1	1014	1078
106th Infantry .....	60	1	963	1024
107th Infantry .....	66	0	986	1052
108th Infantry .....	65	1	1030	1096
165th Infantry .....	65	1	988	1054
174th Infantry .....	62	1	1008	1071
369th Infantry .....	56	0	989	1045

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

Maintenance .....	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery .....	58	1	614	673

### STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum .....	32	0	108	140
A.G.D. Section .....	5	0	0	5
J.A.G.D. Section .....	4	0	0	4
Ordnance Section .....	5	0	24	29
Medical Section .....	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster Section .....	9	0	12	21

### SPECIAL TROOPS (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance .....	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division...	23	0	310	333

### QUARTERMASTER TRAIN (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance .....	16	0	219	235
27th Division, Q. M. Train....	14	0	212	226

### DIVISION AVIATION (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance .....	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation.....	20	0	101	121

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

Maintenance .....	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat).....	30	1	430	461

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

Maintenance .....	56	1	545	602
105th Field Artillery.....	54	1	580	635
156th Field Artillery.....	54	1	573	628

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

Maintenance .....	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery.....	50	1	569	620

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

Maintenance .....	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery.....	48	1	625	674

### CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance .....	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry .....	41	1	617	659
121st Cavalry .....	42	1	563	606

### COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)

Maintenance .....	48	1	656	705
Actual .....	46	1	608	655

### COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance .....	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery.....	57	1	601	659

### COAST ARTILLERY (Harbor Defense)

Maintenance .....	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery.....	58	1	721	780

# Average Percentage of Attendance, N. Y. N. G.

NOVEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....86.21%

NOTE

- (1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the unit's position on last month's list as compared with its present standing.
- (2) "Excellent" units (90-100%) in CAPITAL LETTERS; "Satisfactory" units (80-90%) in ITALIC CAPITAL LETTERS; "Fair" units (70-80%) in Regular Type; and "Unsatisfactory" units (below 70%) in Italics.

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.
<b>27th Div. Avia.</b>			<b>94.26% (2)<sub>1</sub></b>								
102nd OBSRVN. SQD.	5	95	89	94							
102nd PHOTO. SECN.	5	21	20	95							
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	6	6	100							
		122	115	94.26							
<b>106th Field Art.</b>			<b>92.83% (3)<sub>4</sub></b>								
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100							
HDQRS. BATTERY	3	63	57	91							
SERVICE BATTERY	3	65	60	92							
HDQRS. 1st BAT.	4	4	4	100							
HQ. B.&C.T., 1st BN.	3	29	27	93							
BATTERY A	3	68	64	94							
BATTERY B	3	70	69	99							
HDQRS. 2nd BAT.	4	4	4	100							
HQ. B.&C.T., 2nd BN.	3	31	28	90							
BATTERY C	3	69	63	91							
BATTERY D	3	66	63	95							
HDQRS. 3rd BAT.	4	4	4	100							
HQ. B.&C.T., 3rd BN.	3	28	26	93							
BATTERY E	3	68	63	93							
BATTERY F	3	62	56	90							
MED. DEPT. DET.	3	33	28	85							
		670	622	92.83							
<b>71st Infantry</b>			<b>91.12% (4)<sub>4</sub></b>								
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100							
REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	57	50	88							
SERVICE CO.	4	98	86	88							
HOWITZER CO.	4	61	54	88							
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	3	25	25	100							
COMPANY A	3	63	59	94							
COMPANY B	3	66	64	97							
COMPANY C	3	60	53	88							
COMPANY D	3	61	55	90							
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	4	26	26	100							
COMPANY E	4	60	55	92							
COMPANY F	4	64	55	86							
COMPANY G	4	62	55	89							
COMPANY H	4	65	56	86							
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	4	28	28	100							
COMPANY I	4	63	55	87							
COMPANY K	4	62	60	97							
COMPANY L	4	62	57	92							
COMPANY M	4	61	56	92							
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	31	30	97							
		1082	986	91.12							
<b>101st Cavalry</b>			<b>90.74% (5)<sub>5</sub></b>								
HEADQUARTERS	4	7	7	100							
HDQRS. TROOP	4	68	61	90							
BAND	6	24	23	96							
MCH. GUN TROOP	6	62	56	90							
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD	4	2	2	100							
TROOP A	5	67	62	92							
TROOP B	4	67	58	87							
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD	4	2	2	100							
TROOP E	5	90	82	91							
TROOP F	6	91	80	88							
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD	4	2	2	100							
TROOP I	4	70	65	93							
TROOP K	6	90	82	91							
MEDICAL DET.	5	18	17	94							
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	10	9	90							
		670	608	90.74							
<b>102nd Med. Reg.</b>			<b>90.51% (6)<sub>7</sub></b>								
HEADQUARTERS	4	8	8	100							
SERVICE CO.	5	71	67	94							
HDQRS. COLL. BN.	4	6	6	100							
104th COLL. CO.	4	56	49	88							
105th Collecting Co.	4	62	48	77							
106th COLL. CO.	4	61	56	92							
HDQRS. AMB. BN.	4	5	4	80							
104th AMBUL. CO.	4	49	44	90							
		670	608	90.51							
<b>121st Cavalry</b>			<b>95.66% (1)<sub>2</sub></b>								
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100							
HDQRS. TROOP	6	65	62	95							
BAND	4	28	25	89							
MCH. GUN TROOP	4	69	67	97							
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD	4	2	2	100							
TROOP A	4	64	57	89							
TROOP B	6	68	66	97							
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD	4	2	2	100							
TROOP E	4	67	63	94							
TROOP F	5	67	64	95							
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD	4	2	2	100							
TROOP I	4	68	67	99							
TROOP K	4	66	65	98							
MEDICAL DET.	5	26	26	100							
		600	574	95.66							
<b>156th Field Art.</b>			<b>89.88% (7)<sub>8</sub></b>								
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100							
HDQRS. BATTERY	3	53	47	89							
SERVICE BATTERY	4	69	63	91							
1st BATT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100							
1st BN. HQ. BT.&C.T.	4	32	28	88							
BATTERY A	4	63	59	94							
BATTERY B	4	67	57	85							
BATTERY C	4	66	57	86							
2nd BATT. HDQRS.	4	3	3	100							
2nd BN. HQ. BT.&C.T.	4	33	32	97							
BATTERY D	4	68	60	88							
BATTERY E	4	64	57	89							
BATTERY F	4	69	66	96							
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	36	30	83							
		633	569	89.88							
<b>212th Coast Art.</b>			<b>89.57% (8)<sub>11</sub></b>								
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100							
HDQRS. BATTERY	4	58	57	98							
SERVICE BATTERY	4	65	57	88							
1st BATT. HDQRS.	4	3	3	100							
1st BN. HQ.&HQ.BT.	4	40	35	88							
BATTERY A	4	58	51	88							
BATTERY B	4	65	58	89							
BATTERY C	4	62	55	89							
BATTERY D	4	64	56	87							
2nd BATT. HDQRS.	4	1	1	100							
2nd BN. HQ.&HQ.BT.	4	18	18	100							
BATTERY E	4	67	55	82							
BATTERY F	4	58	47	81							
BATTERY G	4	61	56	92							
BATTERY H	4	62	61	98							
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	22	20	91							
		710	636	89.57							
<b>102nd Engineers (Combat)</b>			<b>89.38% (9)<sub>8</sub></b>								
HEADQUARTERS	4	8	8	100							
HQ. & SERV. CO.	5	71	68	96							
COMPANY A	5	61	50	82							
COMPANY B	5	62	60	97							
COMPANY C	5	63	55	87							
COMPANY D	5	60	55	83							
COMPANY E	5	57	51	89							
COMPANY F	5	65	56	86							
Med. Dept. Det.	5	24	18	75							
		471	421	89.38							
<b>174th Infantry</b>			<b>87.88% (10)<sub>16</sub></b>								
REGTL. HQ.	5	7	6	86							
REGTL. HQ. CO.	5	61	59	97							
Service Co.	5	92	73	79							
HOWITZER CO.	6	60	51	85							
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	5	28									

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>104th Field Art.</b>				<b>86.03% (14)</b> <sup>10</sup>
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. BATTERY ..	4	55	44	80
SERVICE BATTERY ..	4	63	60	95
HDQRS 1st BN.....	4	4	4	100
Hq. Batt. C.T., 1st Bn	4	38	30	79
BATTERY A.....	4	68	59	87
Battery B.....	5	63	49	78
Battery C.....	5	63	50	79
HDQRS. 2nd BN.....	4	5	5	100
HQ.BY. & C.T., 2d BN	4	35	30	86
BATTERY D.....	3	68	60	88
BATTERY E.....	5	64	57	89
BATTERY F.....	4	64	56	87
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		26	25	96
		623	536	86.03

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>101st Sig. Bat.</b>				<b>85.88% (15)</b> <sup>21</sup>
HQ. & HQ. CO.....	4	20	18	90
COMPANY A.....	4	66	54	82
COMPANY B.....	4	68	59	87
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		9	9	100
		163	140	85.88

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>105th Field Art.</b>				<b>85.78% (16)</b> <sup>9</sup>
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY ..	4	48	45	94
SERVICE BATTERY ..	4	63	61	97
1st BAT. HDQRS.....	4	4	4	100
1st BN. HDQRS. BAT.	6	42	38	91
BATTERY A.....	5	69	59	86
BATTERY B.....	5	65	55	85
Battery C.....	4	66	52	79
2nd BAT. HDQRS... 4		4	4	100
2nd BN. HQ. BAT... 5		42	37	88
Battery D.....	4	68	54	79
Battery E.....	4	65	51	78
BATTERY F.....	4	65	55	84
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		33	28	85
		640	549	85.78

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>10th Infantry</b>				<b>84.91% (17)</b> <sup>12</sup>
REGTL. HQ.....	4	7	6	86
REGTL. HQ. CO.....	5	65	59	91
Service Co.....	5	49	33	67
BAND SECTION ..	2	34	30	88
Howitzer Co.....	4	54	42	78
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	32	29	91
COMPANY A.....	5	66	53	80
Company B.....	4	61	41	67
COMPANY C.....	5	62	54	87
COMPANY D.....	5	62	53	85
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2d BN.	4	27	24	89
COMPANY E.....	4	58	49	84
Company F.....	4	62	47	76
COMPANY G.....	4	67	61	91
COMPANY H.....	4	66	61	92
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3d BN	4	32	29	91
COMPANY I.....	4	68	63	93
COMPANY K.....	5	64	54	84
COMPANY L.....	4	61	53	87
COMPANY M.....	4	63	56	89
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		34	32	94
		1094	929	84.91

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>108th Infantry</b>				<b>83.28% (18)</b> <sup>15</sup>
REGTL. HQ.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.....	4	59	43	73
SERVICE CO.....	5	44	40	91
Band Section ..	4	37	24	65
Howitzer Co.....	5	65	49	75
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	4	27	23	85
COMPANY A.....	5	66	53	80
COMPANY B.....	4	66	60	91
Company C.....	4	64	50	78
COMPANY D.....	4	61	49	80
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2d BN.	5	28	24	86
Company E.....	5	66	52	79
COMPANY F.....	4	65	59	91
COMPANY G.....	5	58	50	86
COMPANY H.....	5	62	50	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	5	29	23	79
COMPANY I.....	4	66	56	85
COMPANY K.....	6	66	58	88
COMPANY L.....	3	66	61	92
COMPANY M.....	4	66	56	85
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		33	30	91
		1101	917	83.28

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>106th Infantry</b>				<b>82.65% (19)</b> <sup>24</sup>
REGTL. HQ.....	6	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.....	4	61	50	82
Service Co.....	5	50	36	72
Band Section ..	4	38	27	71
Howitzer Co.....	5	63	47	75
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	5	24	21	88
COMPANY A.....	5	59	47	80
COMPANY B.....	5	57	51	89
COMPANY C.....	5	61	49	80
COMPANY D.....	5	53	45	85
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2d BN.	4	29	25	86
Company E.....	5	53	39	74
COMPANY F.....	5	57	48	84
COMPANY G.....	5	58	50	86
COMPANY H.....	5	57	48	84
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	4	23	23	100
COMPANY I.....	4	60	51	85
COMPANY K.....	4	64	51	80
COMPANY L.....	4	65	56	86
COMPANY M.....	4	60	50	83
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		33	32	97
		1032	853	82.65

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>14th Infantry</b>				<b>82.59% (20)</b> <sup>18</sup>
REGTL. HQ.....	5	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.....	6	60	48	80
SERVICE CO.....	5	84	71	85
Howitzer Co.....	6	62	46	74
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	6	21	17	81
COMPANY A.....	5	60	49	82
Company B.....	5	63	48	76
COMPANY C.....	5	67	58	86
Company D.....	6	63	48	76
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	6	23	19	83
Company E.....	5	63	49	78
Company F.....	5	60	43	72
Company G.....	5	63	47	75
COMPANY H.....	6	58	51	88
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	6	19	14	74
COMPANY I.....	4	67	65	97
COMPANY K.....	5	64	59	92
COMPANY L.....	5	61	55	90
COMPANY M.....	6	64	58	91
Med. Dept. Detachment	5	34	26	76
		1063	878	82.59

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>369th Infantry</b>				<b>82.29% (21)</b> <sup>23</sup>
REGTL. HQ.....	4	6	6	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.....	5	67	53	79
Service Co.....	5	84	61	73
HOWITZER CO.....	5	59	48	81
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	4	21	20	95
COMPANY A.....	4	59	49	83
COMPANY B.....	4	63	54	86
COMPANY C.....	4	65	53	82
COMPANY D.....	4	61	55	90
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	4	21	19	90
COMPANY E.....	4	63	52	83
Company F.....	4	64	48	75
COMPANY G.....	4	65	56	86
COMPANY H.....	4	61	52	85
HY. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	5	21	17	81
COMPANY I.....	5	62	50	81
Company K.....	5	62	49	79
COMPANY L.....	5	61	51	84
COMPANY M.....	5	57	50	88
Med. Dept. Detachment	5	34	26	76
		1056	869	82.29

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>107th Infantry</b>				<b>82.27% (22)</b> <sup>20</sup>
REGTL. HQ.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.....	4	53	38	72
SERVICE CO.....	4	79	71	90
Howitzer Co.....	2	50	32	64
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	4	29	25	86
Company A.....	5	61	48	79
COMPANY B.....	5	58	49	84
Company C.....	4	56	41	73
COMPANY D.....	4	63	54	86
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	25	19	76
COMPANY E.....	3	55	45	82
COMPANY F.....	4	61	53	87
Company G.....	3	58	43	74
COMPANY H.....	4	55	47	85
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	4	26	23	89
Company I.....	5	60	40	67
COMPANY K.....	5	88	77	87

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
COMPANY L.....	5	76	70	92
COMPANY M.....	4	60	53	88
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		35	33	94
		1055	868	82.27

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>165th Infantry</b>				<b>81.51% (23)</b> <sup>22</sup>
REGTL. HQ.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.....	4	63	50	79
Service Co.....	4	72	49	68
HOWITZER CO.....	4	61	52	85
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	4	24	21	87
Company A.....	4	68	52	76
COMPANY B.....	4	63	52	82
Company C.....	4	55	41	75
COMPANY D.....	4	58	47	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	24	18	75
COMPANY E.....	4	64	56	87
Company F.....	4	62	46	74
COMPANY G.....	4	65	52	80
COMPANY H.....	4	65	59	91
HY. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	5	25	20	80
Company I.....	5	66	52	79
COMPANY K.....	5	58	49	85
COMPANY L.....	5	59	49	83
COMPANY M.....	5	63	59	94
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		33	29	88
		1055	860	81.51

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>27th Div. Q'master Train</b>				<b>81.49% (24)</b> <sup>25</sup>
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	13	12	92
MTR. TRSP. CO. 105	5	42	34	81
MTR. TSPT. CO. 106	5	45	37	82
MTR. TSPT. CO. 107	5	42	35	83
Motor Tspt. Co. 108..	5	47	36	77
MTR. REP. SEC. 103.	5	22	19	86
Medical Dept. Det....	5	16	12	75
		227	185	81.49

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>105th Infantry</b>				<b>81.23% (25)</b> <sup>19</sup>
REGTL. HQ.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.....	4	62	41	65
SERVICE CO.....	4	102	89	87
Howitzer Co.....	4	64	48	75
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	3	22	20	91
Company A.....	6	58	44	76
COMPANY B.....	4	64	55	86
Company C.....	5	57	44	77
Company D.....	4	64	45	71
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	6	23	20	83
COMPANY E.....	5	63	53	84
COMPANY F.....	5	63	54	86

<b>State Staff</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>(1)</b> <sub>1</sub>			
A. G. D. SECTION... 4	4	4	100		
J. A. G. D. SECTION 4	4	4	100		
ORDNANCE SEC... 4	29	29	100		
MEDICAL SECTION 4	3	3	100		
Q. M. SECTION... 4	21	21	100		
	61	61	100		

<b>HdQRS. Coast Art.</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>(2)</b> <sub>2</sub>			
HEADQUARTERS... 4	4	4	100		
HDQRS. DET..... 4	7	7	100		
	11	11	100		

<b>HdQRS. 27th Div.</b>	<b>97.33%</b>	<b>(3)</b> <sub>4</sub>			
HEADQUARTERS... 4	26	26	100		
HDQRS. DET..... 3	49	47	96		
	75	73	91.33		

<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>93.42%</b>	<b>(4)</b> <sub>6</sub>			
HEADQUARTERS... 4	6	6	100		
HDQRS. TROOP... 4	70	65	93		
	75	73	97.33		

<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>93.18%</b>	<b>(5)</b> <sub>7</sub>			
HEADQUARTERS... 4	5	5	100		
HDQRS. COMPANY... 4	39	36	92		
	44	41	93.18		

<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>91.30%</b>	<b>(6)</b> <sub>8</sub>			
HEADQUARTERS... 4	5	4	80		
HDQRS. COMPANY... 4	41	38	93		
	46	42	91.30		

<b>52nd Field Art. Brig.</b>	<b>90.69%</b>	<b>(7)</b> <sub>5</sub>			
HEADQUARTERS... 4	2	2	100		
HDQRS. BATTERY... 5	41	37	90		
	43	39	90.69		

<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>88.63%</b>	<b>(8)</b> <sub>8</sub>			
HEADQUARTERS... 3	5	5	100		
HDQRS. COMPANY... 4	39	34	87		
HDQRS. COMPANY... 3	39	34	87		
	44	39	88.63		

<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>78.57%</b>	<b>(9)</b> <sub>9</sub>			
HEADQUARTERS... 3	5	5	100		
Headquarters Company 4	37	28	76		
	42	33	78.57		

### Professional Reading

(Continued from page 28)

Spenser Wilkinson, *The French Army before Napoleon* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1915); Ardant du Picq, *Battle Studies* (translated by Greeley and Cotton); and *A Summer Night's Dream* (Kansas City, Hudson Press).

In *Battlefields of the World War* the author, taking one area of the theatre of war at a time, dissects the topography of the battlefields, showing which features were of tactical importance and why. Next he reviews the events of the war in that area. Both phases are of absorbing interest. By the time one finishes the book the reader feels that he is equipped to appreciate the tactical features of almost any type of terrain, and has a solid foundation for a study of the World War. Any history of that war can be read with

much greater interest and profit after completing Mr. Johnson's work.

The value to a National Guardsman of Spenser Wilkinson's book lies in the detailed picture which he gives of the origins of the divisional system and of the Napoleonic system of war. The late 18th Century saw the development of new weapons and a resulting revolution in tactics. It is, therefore, especially illuminating today. This is a book to be read with fasting and prayer. As Francis Bacon says, "Read not to contradict nor to believe, but to weigh and consider."

Ardant du Picq's *Battle Studies* created a revolution in military thought. His book was issued as a warning against the tendencies in the French Army prior to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Colonel Ardant du Picq was killed at the very outbreak of the war. His book lived to be a classic. For the officer who reads it carefully and reflects on it, an entire new world is opened up to him, and he gains a new insight into and appreciation of his profession.

*A Summer Night's Dream* was written by an officer of the German army as a result of his experiences in the War of 1870 and as a criticism of the new German Drill Regulations of 1889. It gives valuable insight into the conditions which exist on the field of battle. It is a book that is still fresh because it discusses the problem which must be faced by every leader of infantry; how best to reconcile the need for close control over his unit with the necessity for dispersion demanded by the volume of fire made possible by modern weapons.

The general value of this latter group lies in the background which they give for appreciating tactical and training theories, military histories, etc., and in the thought which they stimulate.

### Horses versus Gasoline

#### Oil Replaces Oats for Gun Teams of 1934

WITH the motorization of artillery, the mobility of batteries must be discussed in terms of gasoline instead of horse transport. But, according to the Sinclair Refining Company, gasoline is not the whole story when the motive power for the gun caissons comes from the garage instead of the stable. Lubricants have a front spot in the picture for the reason that good lubrication is just as essential to battery mobility as any other factor.

Without necessity for experiment to determine efficiency and economy of operation, motorized artillery can look to results elsewhere. For example, there is the experience of the Somerset Bus Co., which has operated buses more than 7,000,000 miles, in New Jersey, since 1925.

Figures of repairs to the buses during this period show: Timing chain replaced in 5,600,000 miles; crankcases dropped at from 100,000 to 126,000 miles; blocks reground, new rods, pistons, rings, etc., after about 200,000 miles.

Sinclair gasoline and motor oils were used exclusively and the Somerset Co. reports one of the lowest operating costs of any major bus company in the State. Efficiency of lubricants contributed importantly to this result.

On the basis of proven "work-factor" Sinclair oils have won the U. S. Navy contract for the past three years in succession. They are used in the Navy's battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, also by the Army's fighting tanks and other government equipment in 36 States.

### Colonel N. B. Thurston Post 192

THE many friends of Brigadier General F. M. Waterbury will be interested to learn that he conducted his first meeting as Commander of Colonel N. B. Thurston Post 192, American Legion, on Friday evening, December 8th, 1933, in his usual characteristic manner.

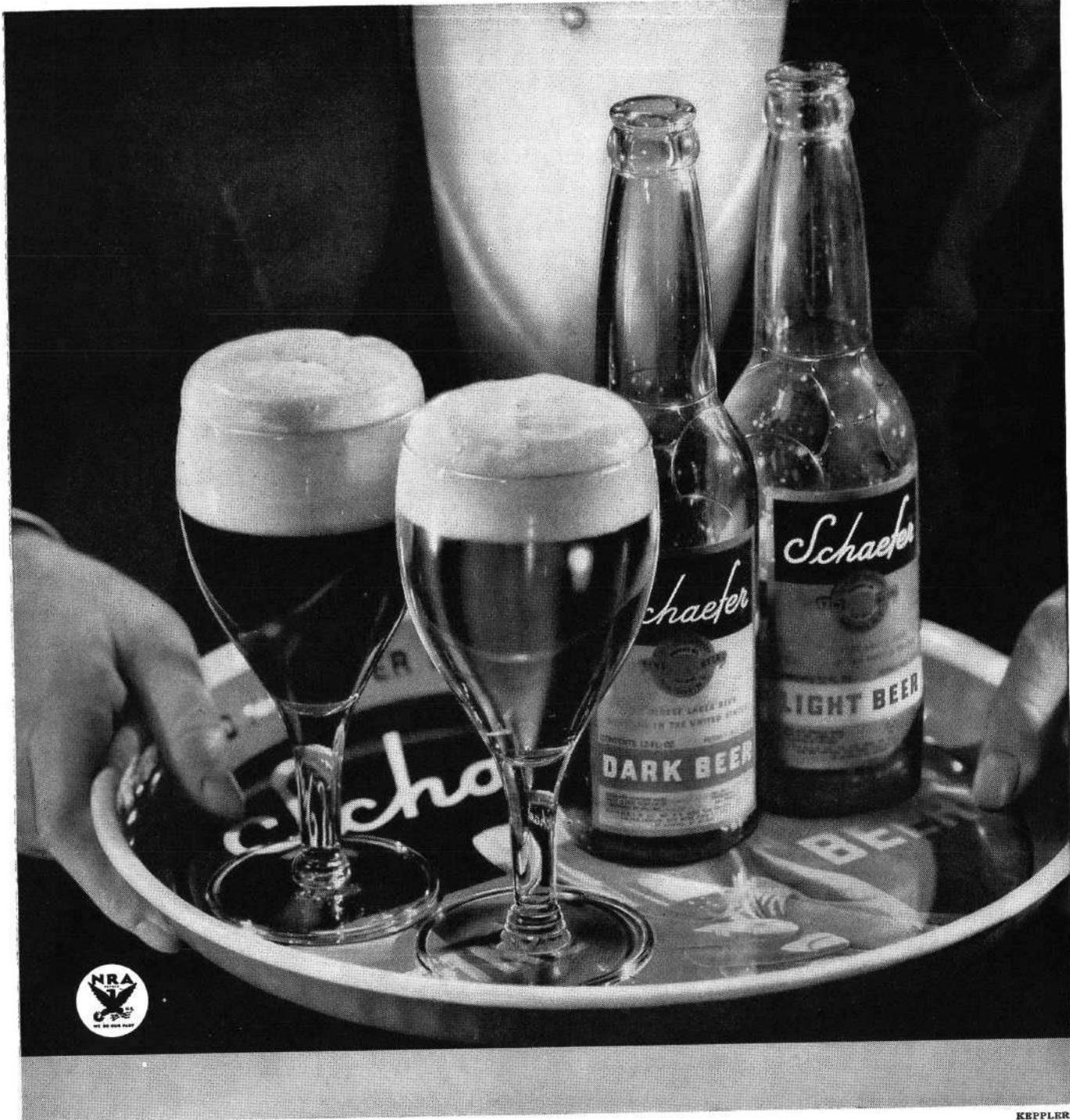
Meetings of this Post are held on the second Friday of every month in Room 748, at 80 Centre Street (State Office Building), New York City, and a cordial invitation is extended to those who know and admire the general.—*The Post Adjutant.*

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