

The New York National Guardsman

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March, 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!"



The Spirit of the Guard

This fine oil painting, by Newton H. Alfred, a member of Battery C, 244th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., is symbolic of that ever alert, determined spirit which has inspired the Guard in its onward march towards perfection of efficiency. On this Tenth Anniversary of the GUARDSMAN we can look back over the steady progress that has been made, and look forward to the future achievements of the next decade.



STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
GOVERNOR

January 25, 1934.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Suavet, N.Y.N.G.
Editor, The New York National Guardsman,
New York City.

My dear Colonel:

Permit me to send sincere congratulations to The New York National Guardsman on the tenth anniversary of its publication. I have a profound interest in all activities that assist directly or indirectly in keeping our National Guard and Naval Militia at the high standard of efficiency it now enjoys, and I am convinced your magazine adds materially to this proficiency in publishing valuable suggestions and general military information for all branches of the service.

May I say that as a member of the Officers Reserve Corps I read The Guardsman with great personal interest, and hope earnestly for its continued success.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Herbert H. Lehman".

ALFRED E. SMITH
NEW YORK CITY

March, 1934.

To the Officers and Men of the National Guard:-

Ten years ago, when the first issue of the "New York National Guardsman" appeared, the Camp at Peekskill was in the making and I was greatly honored when it took my name. Now it stands completed and it is one of the finest installations of its kind in the country.

The National Guard of New York State has matured considerably in the past decade. In 1924, it was necessary to engage in recruiting campaigns for members and it now has a waiting list. The years since 1924 have seen an increasing consciousness on the part of the American people of the need for a force of citizen-soldiery to supplement the regular armed forces of the United States. Increasingly, the activities of the National Guard are "front page" news and it is highly assuring to know that the Empire State has an adequate force of trained men which is ready to meet the exigencies of any situation requiring it that may arise inside the State borders.

I believe the "New York National Guardsman" to be of great value as a medium for the dissemination of news and ideas of interest to the members of the Guard. I am happy to have this opportunity to congratulate the editors on its success and to send to the members of the National Guard my every good wish and to assure them of my continued support.



aes:mc

"Al" Smith, Governor of the State of New York when the GUARDSMAN was first published ten years ago, assures the Guard of his continued support.

Frederick M. Waterbury
—Publisher
—70 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

The New York National Guardsman has reached the age of ten years; perhaps only a joyous birthday for a child but quite mature for a publication, especially during the strenuous times of the past few years. To come out month after month and year after year, improving its appearance, its general news interest and its popularity with both officers and men in the military service, is a success worthy of pride both to those who serve and those who enjoy this military magazine. I was ordered by the Commanding General to start this magazine just ten years ago and it was quite a struggle for a few years, but gradually increasing in interest and in its mission of serving the members of the New York National Guard, it has today become a regular part of the military establishment, indispensable in keeping up the military touch, the morale and the interest in service being rendered by the young men of the guard. It has had far-reaching service as well, for it led to the founding of The California Guardsman which has brought up the attendance and esprit de corps of that State's military service, whose editor said "The New York National Guardsman became the inspiration and model for our publication." I can truthfully say that during the past two years, since my retirement from the magazine, it has made great strides of improvement both editorially and typographically, which characteristics are being recognized by the advertising world. Established in its own office, with a staff of workers, it is gradually coming into its own in the magazine world, with a splendid future ahead. As the fond parent would say "It's my child and I love it!" I hope my copy will continue to arrive each month.

Frederick M. Waterbury

ST. GEORGE PL., DONGAN HILLS
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
January 31st 1934

Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet,
Headquarters National Guard,
N.Y. City, N.Y.

My dear Colonel:

Your kind invitation to say a word to the National Guard of the State on the tenth anniversary of the N.Y. National Guardsman is appreciated.

The paper was started with the idea of having a medium in which we could reach the rank and file of our organization, and also for the purpose of letting each unit know what their comrades were doing. Letting We Stand's column had this particularly in mind.

The results obtained were excellent. In talks with officers of other states I found that many doubted the accuracy of our figures, and almost all of them expressed amazement that any volunteer unit could be held to a minimum of 80% duty.

It was believed then, and has so worked out, that if we could get the men to the training quarters, proper instruction would be given and assisted, and we would have an organization trained to the hour.

If miracles were possible, I would give much to be again a rear rank private in my old regiment, even if it meant the discomforts of the border, or the routine of the field in Europe. Time softens all these pictures, and the part that lingers is the wrough of el-bos* and the firm friendships of those times.

Some of the faithful "old Guards" are still in the service, but the age limit is relentlessly moving them down one, and a new generation must take their place. Instill in these new traditions of your outfit, try always to have real veterans like General Haskell and Ward at the head of your organization, and the spirit of the service will go marching on.

In my younger days, when listening to the stories of '61 around the annual camp-fire dinner, we used to wonder if the regiment then existed would make good as their predecessors had done if the test case. Since that time, history now tells the story and I would say to those in the service, hold sacred the ideals which have been handed down to you by previous generations of Guardsmen: be true to yourself and your colours, and you will carve out a priceless heritage, which will remain one of the bright spots in your memory in times to come.

In wishing all success, I remain,
Charles W. Berry

HEADQUARTERS 2ND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK

January 24, 1934.

Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet, Editor,
The New York National Guardsman,
80 Center Street, New York, N.Y.

My dear Colonel Suavet:

My attention has just been called to the fact that the March number of The New York National Guardsman begins the tenth year of the publication of your splendid magazine. Permit me, therefore, on the Tenth Anniversary of The New York National Guardsman to congratulate the National Board of the State of New York on its good fortune in being represented by a magazine that does so much for the cause of our national defense and to commend you and your staff for the excellence of your work.

Very sincerely yours,
D. E. Nolan
D. E. NOLAN,
Major General, U.S. Army.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

January 26, 1934.

TO THE EDITOR:

As the Managing Editor of the first newspaper ever printed in the interest of New York soldiers, namely, The Rio Grande Rattler, I wish to extend in fullest measure my heartiest congratulations to The New York National Guardsman on the occasion of its tenth anniversary.

Somewhere I have read that perhaps the most significant thing about the existence of an enterprise is the unmistakable evidence of its rightness, or in so many words, its ability to conduct its affairs in such a way as to win continuous approval and acceptance.

The Guardsman is a finely gotten out magazine, clean, readable and interesting, not only to soldiers and sailors, but to civilians as well.

Let me wish for it long life, a climbing circulation and many satisfied advertisers.

F. W. Ward
FRANKLIN W. WARD,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

RECEIVED
ON OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY

General Berry (top right), who commanded the N.Y.N.G. in 1924 and was the inaugurator of the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN; General Waterbury (top left), editor for eight years, who built the magazine up and "put it on the map"; General Ward, the Adjutant General (lower right), whose own literary character has made him always a close friend of the GUARDSMAN, and General Nolan (lower left), commanding the 2nd Corps Area, express in the above letters their congratulations to the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN for its part in fostering esprit de corps and in promoting efficiency in the New York National Guard.

Mayor La Guardia Reviews 69th Regiment

**Comptroller Cunningham Decorated
with the Purple Heart**



**Mayor Congratulates Regiment
Upon Its Showing, Expresses
Thanks for Lending Armory to
New York City's Unemployed**



ON Friday, February 9th, 1934, His Honor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, reviewed the 165th Infantry at their armory, 26th Street and Lexington Avenue, in the City of New York. Prior to the review, Colonel William J. Costigan, the Commanding Officer, entertained the Mayor at dinner at the Manhattan Club. The guests at dinner were: Brigadier General John J. Phelan, Comptroller W. Arthur Cunningham, Commissioner Harold L. Allen, Commissioner Harold Fowler, Honorable William M. Chadbourne, Lieut. Colonel Martin H. Meaney, Lieut. Colonel Alexander E. Anderson, Major Jerome B. Crowley, Major Joseph A. McCaffrey, Captain Joseph A. McDonough, Captain William H. Beers, Captain William S. Sweeny, Captain Joseph F. Flannery, Captain Alfred E. Smith, Jr., Captain John V. Grombach, and Lieutenant William J. Walsh.

The evening's programme included a concert by the Regimental Band under the direction of Warrant Officer Clifford E. Ridgely, Bandmaster, the Review, Evening Parade and a Machine Gun Demonstration by Company M, Captain George L. Clarke, Commanding. The following trophies and decorations were presented; among those decorated with the Purple Heart was Major W. Arthur Cunningham, the Comptroller, who is an officer of the regiment and a veteran of the Rainbow Division:

Trophy for Excellence in Small Arms Practice Within the Brigade—Second prize, Company E, 165th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Captain Victor J. Herold, Commanding. Third prize, Company F, 165th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Captain Joseph T. Hart, Commanding.

The Purple Heart Decoration for Military Merit—Major W. Arthur Cunningham, J.A.G.D. (Res.), and Sergeant James C. Minogue, Hon. Disch (Co. C).

State of New York for Long and Faithful Service—15 Years: Captain Peter J. Rogers, Company I, 10 Years: Captain Constantine G. Psaki, Med. Dept. Det.;



DECORATED FOR MILITARY MERIT

The Mayor pins the Order of the Purple Heart on the Comptroller, Major W. Arthur Cunningham. Also present (left to right): Colonel Costigan, Lieut. Col. Meaney and Major Crowley.

Captain John F. McDonough, Company H, and 1st Lieut. George H. Schell, Company E.

165th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., for Long and Faithful Service—20 Years: Pvt. 1st Class, John Brennan, Company D; 15 Years: Captain Peter J. Rogers, Company I, and Captain Henry J. Anderson, Company B. 10 Years: Captain Constantine G. Psaki, Med. Dept. Det.; Captain John F. McDonough, Company H; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Cook, Company A, and Sergeant Michael J. Fusco, Company B.

After the review, the Mayor was received in the quarters of the Commanding Officer, Colonel William J. Costigan. After the presentation of the officers of the regiment, the Mayor gave a short talk in which he complimented the regiment, and its officers and men for their very fine appearance and their readiness at all times to answer the call of duty. He also expressed his gratification and thanks for the fact that the armory has been turned over to the unemployed for a shelter from the cold and winter storms. More than two thousand unemployed and homeless men are taking advantage of the hospitality extended.

The ladies and their escorts were well taken care of by Mrs. William J. Costigan. Refreshments were served, dancing and singing were enjoyed, and, in addition to the dance and reception at the Colonel's quarters, every company held its own little party as usual and the overflow was taken care of by the dance held on the drill floor. Nobody was neglected.

The Twenty-Seventh Division

By **HERBERT E. SMITH**

Reprinted by courtesy of "Recruiting News"

ASTRONOMY furnished the inspiration for the distinctive shoulder patch insignia of the 27th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. The division of New York National Guardsmen adopted Orion—the Seven Sisters of the Pleiades—as a part of its finished design. On a circled background of jet black appeared these seven stars in red, with the monogram N Y D (New York Division) likewise in red. The colors black and red have a special significance also; the black for iron, the red for blood. Another happy coincidence in this design: the Orion corresponded with the name O’Ryan, and the 27th’s division commander was Major General John F. O’Ryan, who brought the New Yorkers over and back.

The 27th was indeed a blood and iron division. With the British in Flanders, it helped break the vaunted “Hindenburg Line” of the enemy. The New York men proved their mettle here, in helping to crack one of the toughest nuts of the German defense lines.

Called into federal service on July 15, 1917, the 27th Division hastily recruited to greater personnel strength and, late in August, concentrated at Camp Wadsworth, near Spartanburg, South Carolina, for intensive training. All through the unusually severe winter (for that section of Dixie), the New Yorkers were put through their paces, made ready for front line service “over there.” In the Spring of 1918, the movement toward embarkation camps began. The Advanced Detachment left Hoboken May 2 and arrived at Brest, France, May 10. Late in June, the last units of the 27th Division had arrived safely overseas.

Until July 24 the division was in the final stages of intensive training, under British mentors, in Picardy and Flanders. On July 25 the Empire State men, less the artillery and the 102nd Supply Train, participated in the occupation of the Dickebusch Lake and Scherpenberg sectors in Flanders. A few days more than a month later, this operation merged into the Ypres-Lys action and then, from August 19 to September 3, the division was on its own, although British troops were on the Americans’ flanks and in support also to their rear.

The great Somme “push,” lasting from September 24 to October 1, saw the 27th in some severe fighting along the St. Quentin Canal Tunnel, one of the outlying strong points of the supposedly impregnable Hindenburg Line. Rehabilitation of the 27th was necessary at the conclusion of this first phase of the Somme “push,” and the New Yorkers moved back into reserve on October 1. Six days later, the 27th Division was back into action again, moving by easy stages toward Busigny on the heels of the retiring Germans.

There was no further rest for the New Yorkers until late in October. In the meantime they, with the British forces and the 30th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, had accomplished the supposedly impossible by cracking the vaunted Hindenburg Line wide open. October 23 saw the 27th Division moving back toward Amiens and to the Corbie Training Area, for well earned rest and much needed rehabilitation. The New Yorkers were not again called into action in Flanders.

The 52nd Field Artillery Brigade and the 102nd Ammunition Train of the New York Division had not gone with the rest of the 27th Division to the British front in Flanders. The artillerymen and the 102nd Ammunition Train, after further intensive training in France, had moved up together, in September, to the support of the 33rd Division, A. E. F., in the Meuse Argonne. The field artillery brigade and its ammunition train also saw heavy action in October, backing up the doughboys of the 79th Division, and continued in action until November 11. On November 18, these artillerymen and men of the ammunition train moved into the shambles of Verdun itself and re-

mained in that vicinity for about a month before moving back into the American Embarkation Center at Le Mans.

Meanwhile the 27th Division units which had seen such heavy action in Flanders, had also moved back to an area near the French seaport of Brest. February 26, 1919, Division Headquarters and about a half of the New York Division loaded aboard the S.S. *Leviathan* and arrived at New York on March 6. The reception accorded these “home town boys” by the metropolis when the *Leviathan* steamed up New York Bay, may well be imagined. Late in March, when the 27th Division staged its final march—up Fifth Avenue, New York City—the populace outdid itself. It has been said that never before, nor since, has such a reception been given by New Yorkers.

The shouting and the tumult over, the division demobilized April 1 at Camp Upton on the sandy reaches of Long Island, its work done and done exceptionally well.

Commanders of the 27th Division included Major General John F. O’Ryan, Brigadier General Charles L. Phillips (ad interim) and Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce (ad interim)—only three commanding officers, and two of those serving only for ad interim periods.



369th Infantry and Harlem Officially Say "Au Revoir" to Col. Wm. A. Taylor

ON December 8, 1933, Colonel William Aloysius Taylor relinquished his command of the 369th Infantry to Colonel John Goodwin Grimley. Colonel Taylor has been transferred to the Quartermaster Corps and will now give his full time to his duties as Assistant Adjutant General in charge of the New York State Arsenal and as a member of the State Staff.

Since May, 1925, Colonel Taylor has been in command of the 369th Infantry, and during that time the regiment, which is the youngest in the New York National Guard, has made rapid strides, not only in the perfection of its organization and equipment but in its general efficiency.

Many features of the regiment's progress have placed it in an outstanding position in the eyes of the officers and men throughout the Guard. The discipline and military bearing of its personnel, its communications, its performance of field problems and ceremonies have at various times been the subject of favorable comment by inspectors and members of the Regular Army and Division Staff.

On December 27th the regiment assembled in review for Colonel Taylor, as a worthy tribute to mark the closing of eight and one-half years of valuable and untiring service. After the review and athletic demonstration, the new Commanding Officer of the regiment, Colonel Grimley, presented to Colonel Taylor, as a gift from the officers and enlisted men of the regiment, a full complement of silverware composed of 197 pieces enclosed in a specially fitted and beautiful walnut silverware chest, and 16 additional pieces of flat silverware. On the chest was a gold plate on which was inscribed—"Presented to Colonel William A. Taylor by the Officers and Men of the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., December 27, 1933."

After the presentation of the gift to Colonel Taylor, he accepted the same with deep appreciation and in his usual manner bade the regiment to continue to work for military efficiency. He characterized his going as just another step in the progress of the regiment creating new opportunities and commensurate responsibilities for those who have worked with him and helped him to carry on. He expressed his appreciation to each officer and enlisted man for the great loyalty they had shown him during his years of command and enjoined them all to continue to work hard. His closing remarks will never be forgotten—"Colonels may come and Colonels may go, but the regiment must go on forever."

On the following evening, December 28th, the officers of the regiment assembled at dinner in honor of Colonel Taylor. The occasion will be a memorable one to all those who were present. Major Chauncey M.

Hooper, commanding the First Battalion of the regiment, acted as toastmaster. He introduced the former regimental Chaplain, Captain Alexander C. Garner, the former Adjutant and Colonel Grimley, the new Regimental Commander. With levity and seriousness these officers spoke of their experiences with the regiment—before and during the years of service with Colonel Taylor. Colonel Taylor responded and in a most helpful way brought home the fact that a regiment to succeed must never let up—untiring energy and continued effort with minute attention to detail were the secret of progress. "Every man must soldier—from the Colonel to the rook buck private." After the Colonel's remarks, he was presented with a scroll in appropriate testimony of the officers' appreciation of his work. The testimony reads as follows:

369TH INFANTRY

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

WE, the officers and enlisted men of the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry, New York National Guard, express our sincere appreciation to

COLONEL WILLIAM ALOYSIUS TAYLOR

for the inestimable service which he has rendered this regiment as its Commanding Officer, from April 8th, 1925, to December 7th, 1933. Firm in manner, sincere of purpose, broad in human understanding, versed by long experience in the laws and ways of the military establishment, he has given himself unselfishly to the task of making his men soldiers, and of molding therefrom his regiment. In so doing he has made indelible in the minds of his officers and men the highest and best traditions of the military service. To a regiment born of war he has given the knowledge, the courage, and the strength of purpose to live and to progress in a time of peace worthy of its achievements on the field of battle. For the good of our regiment, our state, and our nation, we, the undersigned, in the fear of God, dedicate ourselves ever to strive for and to maintain the high standard of proficiency which has been exemplified by this leader of men, who has won for himself the respect, the admiration, and the devotion of every officer and enlisted man of this regiment.

In final tribute to Colonel Taylor every one wishes him success in the duties which occupy all his time; and if he wishes to see his old regiment in action—100% behind its new Colonel—doing things and carrying on in the same old way, it would do him well to spend his evenings frequently with us in Harlem.

Officers' Messes in the British Army

From the Office of the Military Attaché,
London, England

THE importance of the Officers' Mess in the British Army is unique. The Officers' Mess may be described as the most important institution in the Army. It fits into the general official-social scheme peculiar to the Army, which may itself be considered as a large club, and, according to this scheme, an officer is originally assigned to or later transferred (a transfer is a rare exception) to a regiment or similar unit only upon the approval of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or unit, after a thorough investigation of the applicant's social and financial status. Officers request assignment to regiments for family reasons such as relatives, past and present, in the regiment, regimental station in their county or near their family seat, financial reasons as some regiments require more outside income than others, friends in the regiment, opportunity for promotion, etc. Once assigned, the officer remains in the regiment all of his service, at least until he attains the rank of Lieutenant Colonel,

when he may be given command of some other regiment.

As the regiment is a social as well as an official unit, it is natural that the Regimental Officers' Mess should play a most important part in the life and *esprit* of the regiment and consequently in the general tone of the Army.

The officers' Mess includes the Mess room proper, the club rooms, bachelor officers' and visiting officers' quarters, and often recreation and sports grounds such as tennis courts, cricket grounds and polo fields. It is the center of all regimental activities, whether official, social or athletic.

By the King's Regulations it is obligatory that every officer become a member of his regimental mess and every officer of the regiment, except a married officer whose family is resident on or near the post, is, by order, a dining member of the Mess. Officers under thirty years of age are practically prohibited from marrying, as officers below that age are not entitled to married quarters, allowances and other perquisites pertaining to marriage in the Army. The result is that all Second Lieutenants and almost all First Lieutenants are required to take their meals at the Mess and in addition to these two grades there are many other single officers who mess there. This close daily association between officers of the same regiment over a period of many years leads to a knowledge of each other, friendships, common ties and a consequent regimental *esprit*, the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

Although married officers are not dining members, they make a point of going at least once or twice a day to their Regimental Mess to get official information, meet their friends, etc., and once a week, as a rule, a guest night is held when it is expected that all officers of the regiment appear for dinner.

An officer will not absent himself from mess dinner unless he has given due notice.

Mess furniture for use in garrison is furnished by the War Department and remains on the post. Articles required in addition to that furnished are provided by the regiments from their own funds. The dining room of the Mess is usually an imposing and dignified room, well furnished. The regiment has its own silver service, china, ornaments, etc., the latter usually being souvenirs or objects made from souvenirs. The regimental colors stand in the dining room along with other regimental trophies and historical pieces. The other rooms such as reception, reading, billiard, card rooms, etc., contain old regimental pictures, sports trophies, etc. However, in many regiments the more important objects of historical interest are kept in the regimental museums at the depots.

The importance of the Officers' Mess is shown by the fact that four pages of the King's Regulations and many pages of other documents such as Standing Orders of the Royal Regiment of Artillery are devoted to this subject.



From the Editor's Window

To the right is the girderwork of the new Department of Health Building, the riveting on which has made merry music in our ears this past month. In the left distance rises the stately Woolworth Building.

The following is a brief résumé of the King's Regulations regarding Officers' Messes.

Every officer will be a member of his regimental mess. The Commanding Officer is responsible for ensuring that all the regulations relating thereto are observed. He will also ensure that the mess is conducted without unnecessary expense or extravagance, and by his personal example and advice will encourage economical habits and careful management. All mess bills are payable by the 7th of the month. If not paid by the 14th, report will be made to higher authority.

The cost of living in the mess will be that which obtains throughout the Service generally. This last sentence is not to be taken too literally, as the differences in costs of messes are great and the cost depends upon the regiment. Some regiments are much more expensive than others. For instance, in some messes such as the Guards regiments, certain Cavalry, Infantry, and other organizations it is customary to spend more on the mess than in the usual regiments. In all regiments the mess dines at night. Some regiments pride themselves on the regimental vintage port or sherry or something else, and these things are expensive to keep up. In the Brigade of the Guards, the necessary outside income of an officer is estimated to be a minimum of £400 per year. Practically all officers of the British Army either have incomes in addition to their pay or families who furnish allowances to augment the pay of an officer member of the family. If an officer has no, or very little, income, it is expected that, if or when he should marry, he marry someone with an income. The British officer lives a rather expensive life. Much attention is paid to style and form. It is considered incumbent upon an officer to live according to the standard set for the Army, which is high.

The senior combatant officer present at mess is responsible for the maintenance of discipline.

The president of the mess committee is the officer deputed for the general management of the mess under the orders of the Commanding Officer.

In certain Corps, Artillery for example, the messes are frequently station messes. That is, the mess and its property are permanent at the station and units as they come and go take over the messes as they find them, funds and property included. Where there are no station messes, as is normally the case with Cavalry and Infantry units, the mess, its funds and property, move from station to station with the unit.

With regard to mess personnel, the permanent staff for a mess corresponding to a regimental mess is one sergeant and five other ranks; this number is supplemented by the employment of officer servants (strickers), of which there is one for each officer.

A sergeant is allowed to act as Mess-man or caterer or superintendent of the mess-establishment, but a non-commissioned officer will not be employed in any menial capacity about the mess.

If a civilian mess-man is employed, the Commanding Officer will take steps to caution tradesmen that the officers of the mess are not responsible for debts incurred by, or on behalf of, the mess-man. When a non-commissioned officer is employed as a caterer, the mess committee is responsible for pecuniary transactions with salesmen.

A mess meeting will be held every quarter.

Before handing over the command of a unit or portion of a unit in which an officers' mess is maintained, the



Photo by Keystone View Co.

President's Mother Waves a Greeting

Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, is seated beside Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, commanding 2nd Corps Area, at the dinner given at the Astor Hotel, N. Y. C., on her son's birthday, January 30th.

Commanding Officer will send the brigade commander a certificate that all debts are paid. If he cannot sign such a certificate, he will report the facts and the brigade commander will decide whether they will be paid by the Commanding Officer or can be taken over by his successor.

The brigade commander will, at his annual inspection, closely investigate the manner in which the mess is conducted, and will report to the Army Council through the usual channels should he find any infraction of the regulations.

All mess property will be insured against loss by fire or shipwreck, the premium to be paid from the mess funds.

Presents of plate from officers are prohibited.

Officers are permitted to drink the health of the King in water or other non-alcoholic beverages.

The subscriptions which may be charged to members of officers' messes fall under three heads:

(a) Initial contributions.

(b) Annual subscriptions to meet ordinary working expenses.

(c) Monthly subscriptions to meet incidental expenses.

Regarding (a) Initial contributions, on appointment an officer belonging to a Cavalry or Infantry unit or to a Corps not having a headquarters mess, will pay to the mess funds a contribution as may be decided by the Commanding Officer, but not to exceed £4, within six months of his appointment, one-fifth of the amount in the case of Cavalry and Infantry to be credited to the Depot Mess. Where, however, a mess is not furnished at the public expense, an officer will pay a contribution as may be decided by the Commanding Officer, but not exceeding twenty-four days' pay of his rank. In addition to this subscription an officer shall pay to his depot mess a contribution not exceeding £1 if the mess is furnished at public expense.

In the case of Corps with headquarters messes sanctioned by the Army Council, such as the Royal Artillery Mess at Woolwich and the Royal Engineer Mess at Chatham, an officer on appointment may be required to pay an initial contribution not exceeding £5 to the headquarters mess. Where, however, the mess is not furnished at



The Editor's Neighbors

From his window, the editor is greeted by a glimpse of the new Health Department Building and, on the right, the Tombs (which is *not* a department of health). The one protects us from physical, the other from mental disease.

public expense an officer may be required to pay a contribution not exceeding thirty days' pay of his rank.

Regarding (b) Annual subscriptions to meet ordinary working expenses, a compulsory charge is made. The amount to be paid is fixed by the Commanding Officer, but it must not exceed ten days' regimental pay of the officer's rank per annum. Married officers, who are not dining members, may only be charged half this amount. Headquarters messes sanctioned by the Army Council may, if and when necessary, levy an annual subscription up to one day's pay from each officer of the Corps, whether a member of the mess or not. When this is enforced, the subscription for officers in the case of headquarters messes, mentioned previously, will be limited to nine days' pay.

Regarding (c) Monthly subscriptions to meet incidental expenses, this is a monthly charge for all incidental expenses not covered by the annual subscription and the amount is decided by the Commanding Officer, not to exceed fifteen shillings in ordinary, and twenty-five shillings in extraordinary circumstances.

Expensive entertainments are to be discouraged and any entertainment is subject to the permission of the Commanding Officer. The sanction of an officer not below the rank of brigadier is required before an expensive entertainment may be held in a mess and for a large entertainment for which a general subscription is necessary, the authority of the division commander must be obtained. Usually these entertainments consist in parties connected with regimental race meetings, cricket weeks, polo tournaments, etc., at which dinners, balls, luncheons, etc., are given by the Regimental Officers' Mess. Officers are required to signify their consent in writing to their being charged a share in any expensive entertainment. It is the duty of the Commanding Officer to give his special countenance and protection to any officer who declines to share in such expense.

The entertainment of units on their arrival or at departure from stations is prohibited, beyond offering them the accommodation of the mess as honorary members.

When the regiment takes the field, the mess furniture is limited by the question of transport. One (1) "Cart,

Officers' Mess" is allowed per unit, which carries twelve camp kettles (12 quarts), enamelled cups, forks, knives, spoons, plates, etc., for thirty-five officers. The cart also carries rations for thirty-five officers and three mess staff (less bread and cheese). Any mess requirements beyond these must be supplied by the unit, but no other vehicle is authorized for its transport. When the American Military attaché dined with a Territorial Infantry unit in the field, the regimental mess was the pivot of all regimental activities. One large tent (like a hospital tent) was used as a reception room. The ground was covered with rugs, there were easy chairs, tables, writing desks, etc. Connecting with this reception tent was the mess tent proper, with a large U-shaped table, with the regiment's china, silver service, wine glasses, etc. All officers dressed for dinner as in garrison.

Too much importance cannot be laid upon the Officers' Mess, as it is conducted in the British Army, as a medium for maintaining the *esprit* and general tone of the Army.

Comment by the Military Attaché

From the American point of view, the great merits of the British Army officers' mess appear to be that a suitable home is provided for bachelor officers, which the Commanding Officer is charged with supervising with probably as great care as he expends on observing the living conditions of his enlisted men; and that an institution is created for the acquisition and preservation of regimental property and for the custody of the regimental traditions. By making these things a matter of *Regulations*, the whole proceeding is much simplified.

The use of army cooks is authorized and special training is given at the Cooking School for the cooks in officers' messes. The size of mess bills is a matter that varies with regiments and is a matter of the personal tastes of officers. The Military Attaché and his assistant recently attended a regimental dinner, that at a hotel would probably cost \$8.00 a plate, and were informed that food bills averaged less than four shillings (less than a dollar at par) a day.



Photo by A. L. Waks.

How. Co., 71st Inf., Christen New Room

The Howitzer Co., 71st Infantry, held a reception in their newly decorated company room, at which Colonel W. A. De Lamater, (center), commanding the regiment, was present.

Saluting the President's Mother

Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of President Roosevelt, was the guest of honor at several functions held in aid of the Warm Springs Foundation on her son's birthday, January 30th, 1934. At the Hotel Astor she was greeted on her arrival by a Guard of Honor of the 71st Infantry, and here she is seen passing between the files of a guard from the 107th Infantry, as she entered the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.



69th Has Roosevelt Birthday Party

SOMETHING different was the Birthday Party held at the 165th Infantry Armory on Tuesday, January 30th, in honor of the fifty-second anniversary of the birth of President Roosevelt.

The following program was carried out with the precision and continuity of a three ring circus:

1. Concert—Ridgeley's 69th Regiment Band.
2. Regimental Formation and Review
Colonel William J. Costigan, *Commanding*
3. Evening Parade and Dismissal of the Colors
Lt. Col. Martin H. Meaney, *Commanding*
4. New York Gaelic Bag Pipers Band
Mr. Edmond Tucker, *Commanding*
5. Battalion One-Mile and Half-Mile Relay Races
6. Rainbow Division Veteran's Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps
Sgt. John J. O'Brien, *Commanding*
7. Indoor Baseball Game
8. Dancing

The attendance was good and the audience enthusiastic. The regiment as usual made a fine appearance in their dress uniforms. The Gaelic Pipers (not Scotch), played music which would warm the cockles of your heart, the races which consisted of two relays, one mile and one-half mile, were closely contested and the mile race had everyone on their feet at the finish.

Then came the Rainbow Division Veterans' Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, and did the building rattle! If the Armory Board had been present they would have seen the reason for the leaks in the roof and the cracks in the walls. And, just when we recovered from that, on marched the baseball teams and more thrillers were handed out. Two innings were played and it was live ball all the time. So much so that when the dance music started it took the folks some time to get their breath before they could

dance. It was a swift moving, colorful show from start to finish and the part enjoyed most by all was that they were permitted to contribute their mite to the Warm Springs Foundation, in honor of their ex-Commander-in-Chief and President.

F. A. School to Hold N. G. Course Next September—to Last Three Months

WITH the opening of the Field Artillery School 1934-35 term some innovations will be instituted in the courses. The present system of battery officers' classes and advanced classes will be done away with and the one nine-month class for regular army officers will be known as the regular course. The work covered by that class will be a combination of the curriculums of the two present classes.

It seems probable that there will be two three-month classes for senior officers which will be in the nature of refresher courses with the students selected from those who have had at least ten years service. There will be about 30 students in these classes, and this personnel, it is expected, will be sent to Fort Sill on a temporary duty status. These classes, however, even if authorized, will not be started this coming fall although one of them may be held during the spring of 1935.

The regular class will start October 8 with 48 students and on September 17 a national guard and reserve officers class of 21 will commence a three-month course. The personnel of this later class will differ from past years in that it will not be limited to battery officers alone but will also include field officers for whom it is planned to hold no special class as has been done in years past. A second course for the guard and reserve officers will be held during the spring of 1935.

In addition to the above there will be, during 1934-35, classes for enlisted personnel and courses in advanced motors and advanced horsemanship the same as there have been in other years.

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Our Tenth Anniversary

THIS issue of the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN marks the tenth anniversary of its appearance and the members of the New York National Guard may well feel proud of their accomplishment—for, after all, it is their work and cooperation which have made its production possible. The editorial staff may burn the midnight oil getting the matter together and endeavoring to present it in interesting form, but the pioneer work of gathering news and items of interest and of illustrating has been and is being done by the members themselves. Since its inception, the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN has been joined by numerous other fine periodicals of a similar nature—*The California Guardsman* commenced publication soon after us and the *Illinois Guardsman* is the latest addition to our ranks—many others have come in during the intervening years.

We have endeavored, let us hope, with some degree of success, to live up to our policy of having for our objective "Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship"—with your cooperation we shall continue along the same lines toward our Centennial Number.

WHILE we look over the accomplishment of the New York National Guard in publishing this magazine successfully for the past ten years, it might be well to glance over our accomplishments in other fields—each year we lose some three thousand men whose enlistments have expired and who, for business or other reasons are unable to devote the time necessary to the continuance of their service in the Guard. These men, by reason of their service, have become better fitted for their civilian occupations and the responsibilities of citizenship—

furthermore, they constitute a most valuable asset to the State and Nation in an emergency. Our training is more comprehensive than was possible ten years ago, for we were then just completing the rebuilding of the Guard after the World War. Our equipment has been added to and improved as funds have permitted, and our attendance has greatly improved. This last feature is probably the most important—for unless a man is present to receive instruction, the best of instructors and equipment are wasted.

* * * *

One item of equipment which we had ten years ago and apparently are destined to have ten years hence is the snappy wartime manufactured woolen uniform. Like the poor, it is ever with us.

TEN years may not seem a very long time when viewed in the perspective of history, but in the life of an individual many things may happen in that time and changes take place which seem staggering to the imagination. Who would have predicted ten years ago that in February, 1934, a commercial plane, carrying ten passengers and nearly half-a-ton of mail, would span this continent, from San Francisco to New York, in thirteen hours? Compare the automobiles of 1924 with the latest models of 1934 and we wonder how anyone in those days could have raved about their beauty, their power or their performance. Do you remember the cumbersome radio sets of that time, with their violent crackling and static? Think then of the little models sold today which can be slipped into the pocket and which give well-nigh perfect reproduction. Pick up a 1924 copy of a magazine (other than a copy of the GUARDSMAN!) and study the changes in women's fashions.

These changes have come about in the past decade; but while stock markets have been crashing, women's dresses lengthening, foreign governments toppling, and the N.R.A. trying to restore the standard of prosperity to which we had become accustomed, the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN has been appearing month by month, bringing with it news of changes within the N.Y.N.G. no less drastic. Take for instance the figures of attendance (true indication of the spirit of efficiency and smartness in the New York National Guard). In 1924, the average for the whole Guard just managed to top 70%. Today it is a poor month when the average percentage of attendance does not better that figure by 20 per cent.

WHAT lies in store for us during the next ten years? During our period of prosperity, the voice of the prophet was heard in the land predicting possibility for what proved later to be impossibility. The fact remains, however, that the only factor these prophets failed to take into account was the overwhelming crash which sent them, together with their prophecies, spinning into oblivion. We ourselves, therefore, are a trifle wary of making predictions outside of the sphere we feel we know. And so we confine ourselves to this one prophecy—that ten years from now the standards of efficiency in the New York National Guard, which today we consider "satisfactory," will have been raised still higher up the steep road towards perfection. And this will be brought about by the rank and file themselves and by their desire to regard each achievement as a stepping stone towards a still more worthy goal.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



THE RECORD OF TEN YEARS

It is always pleasant to review accomplishment. Ten years ago the New York National Guard embarked upon a new project—the publication of a monthly magazine, the *NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN*. Today we have a successful publication that has weathered the storms of ten years, that has shown steady progress, that has proved its usefulness and the soundness of its original conception, that, I hope, has many useful years ahead of it.

It is very interesting to look over the files of ten years and note events and changes. In those files we find records of the rehabilitation of Camp Smith and its development into one of the finest training centers in the country; of the transfer of Cavalry and Field Artillery training from Ethan Allen and Tobyhanna, and of the growth of Pine Camp and Fort Ontario; of a new State Arsenal in Brooklyn. We find reports of the gradual reestablishment of the full dress uniforms which characterized our regiments before the war, of the adoption of regimental insignia and of the receipt of new colors bearing those insignia.

We find General Berry's "Farewell" on relinquishing command of the New York National Guard and my own "Greetings" on assuming the command. We read of the death of Adjutant General Edward J. Westcott and of General Ward's transfer from the command of the 53rd Brigade to the position of Adjutant General and his subsequent promotion to Major General in that position.

We serve under three Governors and under a President of the United States who was formerly our Governor and Commander in Chief. In the Second Corps Area we serve under Generals Bullard, Summerall, McRea, Ely and Nolan. In the position of Chief of Staff of the Army, Generals Hines, Summerall and MacArthur determine our policy, and in the Militia Bureau, Generals Rickards, Hammond, Everson and Leach pass that policy on. Colonel Huguet is succeeded by Colonel Macnab as our Senior Instructor. General Pershing retires and in our own ranks Brigadier Generals Dyer, Jennings, Austin, Marshall, Grant, Baldwin and Waterbury retire, and we read the sad news of the deaths of Generals Lester, Appleton, Richardson, Bridgman and Bryant, Rear Admiral Josephthal, Colonel Myers, Colonel Welles, Colonel Hines, Father Duffy, Major Broga, Captains Wheeler, VanLarcom and Best, Lieutenants Stack and McCarthy.

All of our Brigade Commanders of today received their star during the period of the *GUARDSMAN*'s life and only four of our present Colonels were appointed to their present positions before its birth.

Our troops are reviewed by a Queen, by representatives of almost every foreign nation that exists, by General Pershing and others high in our own army, by Mayors, Governors and by a President of the United States.

The files bring back memories of National Guard Conventions at Philadelphia, St. Augustine, Louisville, St. Paul, Hot Springs, Denver, Boston, Virginia Beach, New Orleans and Chicago; of State Conventions at Syracuse, Albany, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Troy and Utica.



The 107th, Special Troops, 108th, 174th and 212th in turn win the baseball championship, the successes of many organizations in track games are chronicled, the 369th wins our first bayonet championship, we hold two Military Tournaments in Madison Square Garden and a "Governor's Review" at Van Cortlandt Park. The "Yorktown Battalion" is organized and carries on at Yorktown and later at Albany. Colonel Lindbergh flies to Paris and is greeted on his return by a parade of all New York City troops and the award of the State Medal for Valor.

Corporal James MacLarnon of the 71st Infantry and the Camp Smith Military Police also receives the Medal for Valor and a few years later dies in service in the uniform of a State Trooper.

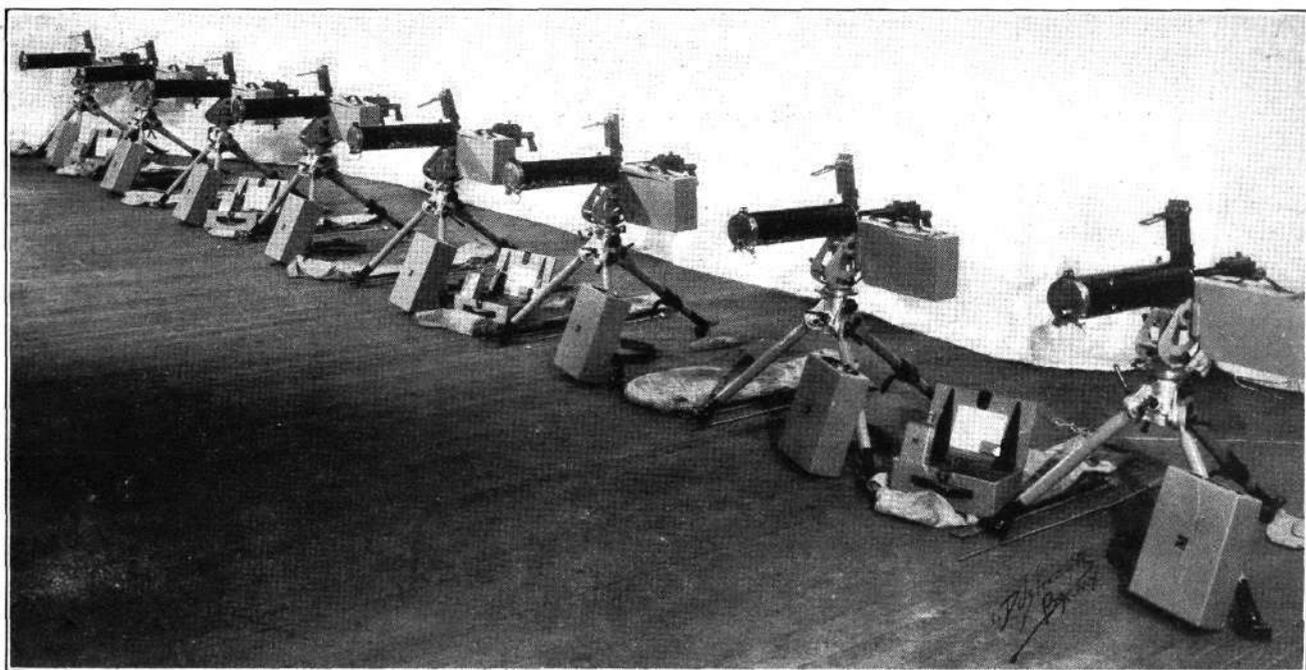
We smile again over the ever-fresh cartoons of General Falls, Major Dreher, "Eddie" Dunne, "Doc" Rankin and "Rusty" and can read over, with profit and interest, the many technical and historical articles that have appeared in our columns. The whole guard marches by on review month after month; our attendance steadily improves; our strength increases to the highest possible figure.

I feel that through these ten years the *NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN* has proved its worth. It has recorded our successes, it has helped in the correction of our deficiencies, it has preserved the record of our life for ten years, and its files are available to recall to us many incidents that we might otherwise almost forget.

Congratulations to the *NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN* on its first decade. May it live long and prosper. May it record as steady progress in its second (and succeeding) ten-year periods as it has in its first.

W. H. Haskell

Major General



Prepare for Inspection! By MAILLIW J. NAGITSOC

THE acrid tang of strong chemicals recently assailed the nostrils when one entered the Armory of the 165th Infantry (Old 69th) and it did not require the services of Sherlock Holmes to trace it directly to the Company room of "M."

Pushing the door open cautiously I beheld a most unusual sight. A Captain, dressed in a pair of ill-fitting denims with a paint smear extending across his face, greeted me smilingly. He was flourishing a paint-brush like a baton, and Sergeants, Corporals and Privates were busily engaged in their various tasks.

The Company room was a shambles. Huge vats of acid from whose depths emerged a machine gun that was handled with the tender solicitude of a babe by the men

working, was thoroughly rubbed dry and gun bluing was applied by the Captain with swift, deft strokes.

Resting on a nearby table was a gun completed. Its gleaming water-jacket shimmered in the light like a lambent flame. The End Cap was rubbed with a blitz cloth until it scintillated like a huge nugget. The elevating handwheel was chromium-plated, the water plug was silver-plated, while the cradle, tripod, water-can, ammunition box and spare parts box had been painted and rubbed down with Simonize until they resembled material just delivered from the arsenal. A tiny motor hummed and whined in a corner, and meat cans, collar ornaments were being burnished with the use of Jewelers' rouge.

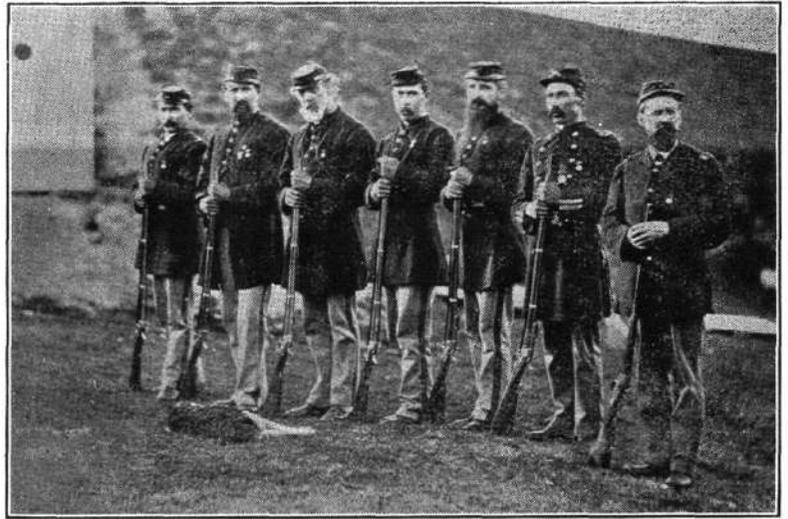
This work climaxed six weeks of gruelling labor by the Company that last year won both the Attendance and Efficiency prizes and to date has clinched the attendance prize with a fair chance of repeating their victory as far as efficiency is concerned.

Above are the machine guns of Co. M, 165th Infantry, with equipment as laid out for Federal Inspection, and to the left (top row) are: Capt. G. L. Clarke, 2nd Lieut. H. Rossmannith, Sgt. J. Dresslein and Pvt. Fox; (bottom row) Pvt. M. Dresslein, 1st Sgt. J. Sullivan, and Corp. E. Henry.

Formula for Production of Morale

THE unfailing formula for production of morale is patriotism, self-respect, discipline, and self-confidence within a military unit, joined with fair treatment and merited appreciation from without. It cannot be produced by pampering or coddling an army, and is not necessarily destroyed by hardship, danger, or even calamity. Though it can survive and develop in adversity that comes as an inescapable incident of service, it will quickly wither and die if soldiers come to believe themselves the victims of indifference or injustice on the part of their government, or of ignorance, personal ambition or ineptitude on the part of their military leaders.—*Report of the Chief of Staff, U.S.A., 1933.*





The "Woodchuck Hunters" and Their Quarry

By MAJOR CLARENCE S. MARTIN

In the Seventies This Rifle Team Made History in New York State

HANGING on the wall in the Headquarters Rooms of Company D, 108th Infantry, in their Armory at Oswego, N. Y., is a small picture showing the rifle team of the 48th Infantry, New York State Militia, and the rifle team of the Canadian Militia from Belleville, Ontario.

The picture was taken on the rifle range of old Fort Ontario after a match sometime in the seventies, the two teams being aligned on each side of the stationary targets used at that time. Above is reproduced the 48th Infantry team, the members of which, reading from left to right, were: Sgt. C. A. Barton, Sgt. Major Geo. White, Pvt. J. L. Wood, Pvt. J. B. Hall, Sgt. L. I. Barnes, Lieut. J. S. Barton and Lieut. Col. C. V. Houghton. This team was popularly known as the "Woodchuck Hunters."

These Woodchuck Hunters made rifle history all along the northern border of New York State and at the old Creedmore Rifle Range in the days when the State Matches used to be held there. They got this name because their opponents claimed they secured their practice by sniping woodchucks from the farmers' fields in the vicinity of Oswego. This accusation, however, is not based strictly upon fact, for the team did most of its practising on the range at Fort Ontario.

There is always rather a strong wind blowing off Lake Ontario and the .50 caliber Remington rifles, used in those days, were not equipped with windage sights. The only way the marksmen had of overcoming the drift caused by the wind was to "hold off" the bullseyes. One of the Woodchuck Hunters tried the experiment of filing notches in the rear sight of his rifle and using these notches to sight over. The result proved to be so satisfactory that all the members of the team filed their sights in a similar manner.

Year after year, the Woodchuck Hunters went down to Creedmore and cleaned up. The Armory at Oswego

today is filled with the trophies which they brought back home with them.

However, someone at length discovered the notches filed in the rear sights and entered a protest. Thenceforward the team was disqualified for "filing their sights."

(Continued on page 18, col. 2)



Campaigns of th

IT IS curious to note that the infantry was so named because, it is said, a certain Infanta of Spain was the first to dismount his soldiers to fight on foot against an enemy! Before that, and for generations prior, there were foot-soldiers; but they were not "infantry."

The military campaigns of the Crusades, those wars between Christian Europe and Mohammedan Arabia, produced a history that any military man will enjoy perusing. There are numerous histories of the times; and some eye-witness journals that certainly are refreshing. For instance: Villhardoun's Chronicle of the Fourth Crusade (and conquest of Constantinople — now Istanboul); and Joinville's Chronicle of the Crusade of Saint Louis (who was later Louis X, King of France).

Let us quickly follow Villhardoun in his story of the attack on Constantinople. Villhardoun spoke in colorful words; his chronicle makes one of the best stories in the world. He tells us that, on June 23, 1203, A.D., the crusaders with whom he traveled, came within about "three leagues from Constantinople." But let us skip over a few days that Villhardoun speaks of in his historic chronicle; to the time when, at the gates of Constantinople, the Crusaders prepare for a battle.

Constantinople was to be attacked; the plan was to take that Turkish city; although then ruled by a Christian prince, the European crusaders believed him to be a usurper. Here is the manner in which they planned to attack, according to Villhardoun:

There was an advance guard appointed, under command of Count Baldwin of Flanders, who had "a very great number of good men, and archers and crossbowmen, more than any other chief."

A second division was to follow closely, Henry of Flanders (brother of Baldwin) being put in the lead.

Count Hugh of Saint Paul was given command of a third division

with "good knights" while a fourth, under Count Lewis of Blois and Chartres, and a fifth followed, the latter under Matthew of Montmorency "and the men of Champagne" (a part of France).

There were two more divisions; a sixth of Burgundians, and the seventh under the Marquis of Montferat, leading the Germans, Lombards, the Tuscans and others, as the rear guard.

"And be it known to you," writes Villhardoun, like a good newspaper reporter (as today he would be classed), "that the enterprise to be achieved was one of the most re-doubtable ever attempted."

The port of Constantinople was thereafter seized by the Crusaders, the first lines of the attackers winning the day with their lances against the enemies; these enemies being the Greek forces at Constantinople. "When it came to lowering of lances," says our chronicler, "they (the Greeks) turned their backs and went away flying, and abandoned the shore . . . Never was a port so proudly taken."

The shore, or port taken, did not mean that the city capitulated. Far from it. And thus Count Baldwin rode the advance guard forward, where they came to a deserted camp of the enemy (under the Greek Emperor Alexius) where much spoil was found and taken. Then Galata fort stared them in the face; Galata "closed the port" as it was written, and so must be seized.

The morning after the "shore" had been occupied, the Crusaders made an attack; the advance guard went forward, to be followed by the "hosts," the other divisions, meeting the enemies at the gates. Villhardoun says there was "great fury so that many were slain. . . ." Further: "The men of our host pressed them so hard that they (the enemies) could not shut the gate. . . . Our people took it by force, and made prisoners of all those in the tower (Galata)."

Decorated By GE



The Crusades

by
Montgomery
Mulford

Thus the port of Constantinople was won. The main part of the city remained. You see, in those days, large areas were—and only could be—taken by degrees!

There ensued some debate as to further plans of attack. We find that the Venetian group desired to use ladders to scale the inner walls of the city proper, *from their ships*; the French group wanted to use their foot-troops and horses for they declared they could do so better than by the use of ships. A settlement was reached whereby the French were to attack by land and the Venetians by sea. For four days they waited; on the fifth they set in motion their plans.

Just outside the walls the soldiers camped, and for ten days there were "sorties," the Crusaders holding their own. The main assault upon the city walls occurred on July 17th, 1203, which was a Thursday. The original seven divisions were retained; three to guard the Crusaders' camp, four to make the assault. The Venetians were close by in their ships; aided by Danes and Englishmen. In the end twenty-five towers of the wall were captured, and then the Crusaders entered the main city.

Alexius abandoned Constantinople to the Crusaders. Later there was a burning of that city, and other mishaps, as well as much fighting; but here let our story cease. Picture these bold men in armor, in a strange land, pledged to do or die, with little chance of escape, winning foreign and unknown lands to themselves. They possessed valor; they possessed a fervid courage that is inexplicable; they were, at such times it seems, inspired.

Constantinople was won by climbing ladders to the city wall and by brute force hammering away the enemy on the inner side. That took courage; but also organization. In this fight the Crusaders certainly had organization. In some instances the Crusaders, in battle, rushed pell-mell into a fray; here, they went, division by

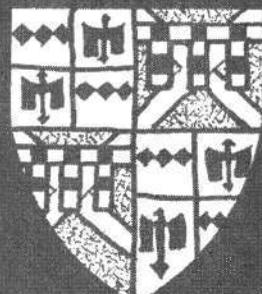
division, orderly and fiercely, until they had triumphed.

There were many campaigns in the Wars of the Crusades; and the military man ought to follow these as matters of curiosity. By a study of the military tactics of old, compared with those of today, the progress of the science will be fully noted. In those days, as at the attack and capture of Jerusalem, firearms were not used of course; but "Greek fire" was, and there were catapults which hurled rocks that did much damage.

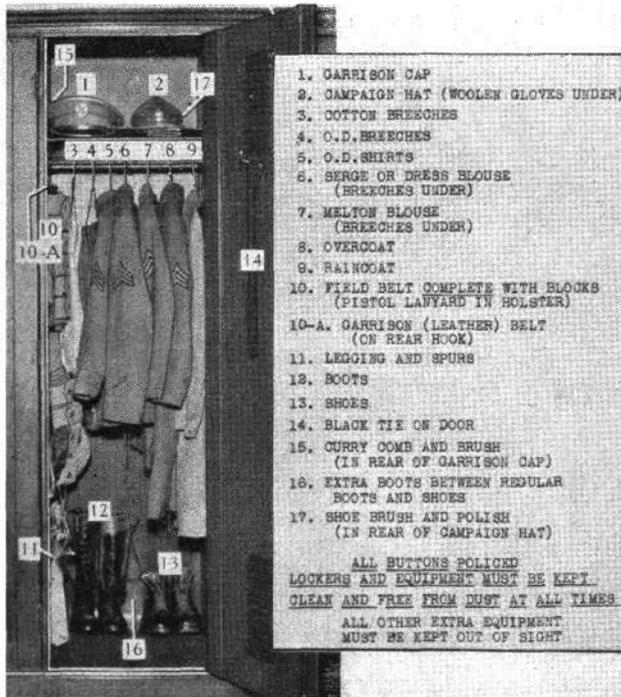
The battles depended upon strength, particularly of the sword arm. Saladin, one of the Mohammedan leaders against the Christians, made many forages against the enemies; and quite often his sword was engaged in fierce combat. He had no equal, not even in Richard the Lion Hearted, the knightly warrior-king of England, whose sword arm won him the renown of the Europeans and the fear of the Mohammedans. But for the military man, the pitched battles are of more interest than these individual encounters, since through the battles we may study the plans of campaigns.

The storming of Nicæa, the battle of Dorylium (one of the first battles of the Crusades), have been told time and time again so that repetition is unnecessary here. On the first attack against Jerusalem, as at other pitched affairs, there were strange doings; the Crusader warriors at Jerusalem, prior to the launching of their attack at the head of their priests and monks, marched in full military array around the walls of the city, in view of the Mohammedans within and upon those walls!

It required considerable skill in those days for the European crusaders to enter the Holy Land and proceed to wrest that country from the hands of the Mohammedans who certainly were overwhelmingly superior. That the Europeans won the Holy Land—even if they held the country only for a comparatively short time—is a credit to their courage and their skill.



ORGE GRAY



Model Locker Dressing

THE above picture shows the method of dressing lockers in use by Troop K, 121st Cavalry, Captain Hamilton Armstrong commanding.

At each end of the aisle of lockers is an enlargement of this photograph, of sufficient size to be visible to any man dressing his locker. The photograph, with the numbered key, can leave no doubt in any man's mind as to where a particular article of equipment is to be placed. This method is believed superior to blueprints, etc., for the reason that the man sees the actual article in place.

The Wingate Small Bore Trophy

THE New York State Rifle Association is planning a three-day shoot (June 1, 2, and 3) at Peekskill, N. Y., with a program of all kinds of events. The entrance fees are small and the money will be divided among the "toppers."

A new feature in the program will be the Wingate Small Bore Trophy. For this, teams of four will shoot at 50 and 100 yards. A club may enter an unlimited number of teams, but no member may shoot on more than one team. The trophy, to be inscribed and held for one year by the winning team, is a handsome, historic bronze, donated by Brig. Gen. George Albert Wingate in memory of his father, the late General George W. Wingate, known throughout the country as "The Father of Rifle Marksmanship," and first President of the association.

The trophy can truly be described as "historic," for nearly half a century ago, when General Wingate, Sr., took an American rifle team to Ireland and won the International Rifle Championship, the members pooled their prize money, purchased this trophy, and presented it to their Team Captain. He prized it greatly all these years, as will the winning teams who earn the right to have their names engraved upon it.

The entrance fee will be four dollars per team, but to

all teams from clubs having membership in the association, there will be no charge for entry. The match will be fired on June 3rd.

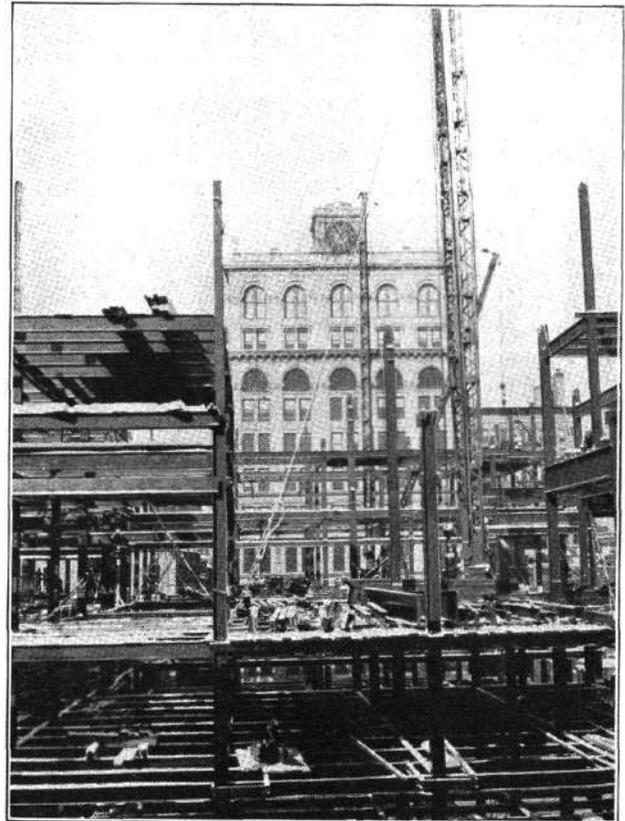
During the tournament at Peekskill, tents, cot and blankets are supplied free for all those desiring to camp overnight.

THE "WOODCHUCK HUNTERS" AND THEIR QUARRY

(Continued from page 15)

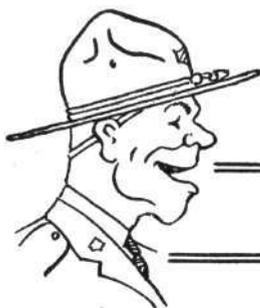
Today, of course, every army rifle and every target rifle is equipped with windage on the rear sight and no marksman would think of using a rifle not so equipped. It only goes to show how times have changed. The windage on the rifles used today is based on the same principle that the Woodchuck Hunters used in filing their rear sights.

One of the most precious of all the trophies in the Oswego Armory is a rather moth-eaten, stuffed woodchuck which occupies a place of prominence. It was presented to the team as a "mascot" and was in the armory for several years. Then it disappeared. Several years later it was found in the State Arsenal in New York City and was promptly returned to its proper home—that of the 48th Separate Company, a direct descendant of the 48th Infantry of the Seventies. How it had travelled from Oswego to New York, none has ever explained. But today it stands in the place of honor among the imposing and beautiful array of trophies won by this old-time rifle team.



Going, Going, Gone!

Since this photograph was taken, the clock on the building opposite has disappeared from view behind further stories of steel. The editor could never have been accused, however, of "watching the clock," for the clock in question never went.



· KEEP SMILING ·

Ambiguous

Mandy, in applying for a position, was asked if she had any references.

"Ah sho' has, ma'am. This am it."

The letter read: "The bearer of this letter is leaving me after one month's work. I am perfectly satisfied."

—B-C Scope, 156th F.A.

Sleuth Disguise

Pedestrian (to boy leading a skinny mongrel pup): "What kind of a dog is that, my boy?"

Boy: "This is a police dog."

Pedestrian: "That doesn't look like a police dog."

Boy: "Nope, it's in the secret service."

Those Days Are Over

"You say that you are the sole support of a widowed mother, your father having recently been killed in an explosion. How did the explosion happen?"

"Mother says it was too much yeast, but Uncle Jim thinks it was too little sugar."

The Retort Flirtatious

The maid, yclept Marabelle, was in the act of cleaning the kitchen and her hands and face were smudged.

"My," said Mr. Williams, coming in, "but you're pretty dirty!"

Whereat the maid blushed. "Yes," she said coyly, "but I'm prettier clean!"

Petty Good, Eh!

She came into the dog store and spoke to the collegiate clerk—"I wanna pet."

Said He—"So do I, but you'll have to wait until after working hours—leave your number and I'll give you a ring."

—B-C Scope, 156th F.A.

Essay on Cats

A grammar school boy handed in the following composition on "Cats":

"Cats that's meant for boys to maul and tease is called maultese cats. Some cats is reckernized by how quiet their purr is and these is named Purr-sian cats. The cats that have very bad tempers are called Angorie cats, and cats with deep feelins is called Feline cats. I don't like cats."

—B-C Scope, 156th F.A.



A Way Out

A Scotsman went into a telegraph office to send a wire, and was told that he had to pay for his message, but his name went free. He thought it over for a while, and then said in a broad Scottish accent: "Ye may or may no' think it, but I'm an Indian, and ma name is 'I won't be home till Saturday'."

Youth Advances

An elderly woman was escorting two little girls around the Zoo. While they were looking at the stork, she told them the legend of the ungamely bird—how it was instrumental in bringing them to their mamas.

The children looked at each other with sly glances, and presently one whispered to the other:

"Don't you think we ought to tell the dear old thing the truth."

—B-C Scope, 156th F.A.

Schooldays

Johnny asked. Mary refused. Johnny begged. Mary blushed. Johnny argued. Mary hesitated. Johnny insisted. Mary resisted. Johnny tried. Mary surrendered.

So little Johnny carried little Mary's books home from school.

Try Dynamite

The diner had waited ten minutes. At last the waiter appeared.

"Your fish will be here in five minutes," he said.

After another ten minutes the customer's patience was exhausted.

"Tell me, waiter," he said, "what bait are you using?"

His Definition

Teacher: "Tommy, what is grace?"

Tommy: "Please, miss, I don't know!"

Teacher: "What does your father say before dinner?"

Tommy: "Go easy with the butter, kids."

His Own Fault

Cohen and his wife dined at a fashionable restaurant for the first time. After being handed the bill, Cohen scrutinized it closely, and said to the manager: "I say, you've charged us for dessert. Ve never touched it."

"But," explained the manager, "regardless of whether you ate it or not, it was there for you."

"There you are," remarked Cohen, as he handed over money in payment of the bill.

The manager counted the money and discovered that it was a dollar short. Upon being informed of the deficit, Cohen replied: "That was for kissing my wife."

"Absurd!" replied the manager. "I didn't kiss your wife!"

"Dot's your own falt," concluded Cohen, as he walked out. "She vas there, wasn't she?"



National Guard Bureau Loses Colonel A. Owen Seaman

COLONEL A. OWEN SEAMAN, during the four years since being detailed to the National Guard Bureau at Washington as Executive Officer of the Supply Division, has made many friends throughout the National Guard and none more appreciative than those he has made in the National Guard of the State of New York. His friendly attitude towards and his deep understanding of National Guard problems always made for cooperation of the better sort; and his ever-willingness to go out of his way in search of a solution of those problems makes his position, which he now vacates upon the expiration of his detail, one which will be difficult to fill.

Colonel Seaman entered the military service during the Spanish-American war and served with the 4th Illinois Infantry. After the war, he proceeded with the 11th Infantry to the Philippines and took part in the Mindanao Campaign. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on May 23, 1912, and went to the border with his regiment (20th Infantry) in 1913. There he became regimental supply officer and had charge of the supply of the Mexican Interne Camp at Fort Bliss and Fort Wingate. He

(Continued on page 32)

HIGHER SCORES AT LOWER COSTS

COLT ACE AUTOMATIC PISTOL

CALIBER .22 LONG RIFLE

The Colt ACE was built for military men — and every shooter of the Government Model .45 Automatic Pistol. The ACE has the same balance, same feel, same grip, same method of operation, same safety features as your service .45. BUT it is chambered to shoot the economical .22 Long Rifle ammunition. It provides low cost target practice — using an arm that is built on the .45 Caliber frame and is identical, except for caliber, with the Government Model. Return the coupon for full information and price.

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SPECIFICATIONS

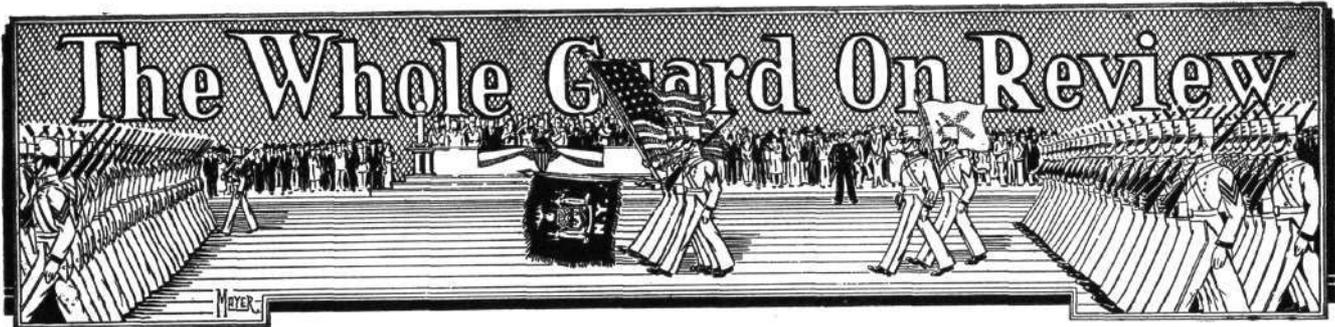
Magazine capacity, 10 cartridges. Length of barrel, 4¾ inches. Length over all, 8¾ inches. Blued finish. Weight, 38 ounces. Checked trigger and hammer spur. Checked walnut stocks.

COLT "NATIONAL MATCH" MODEL

The Colt Government Model .45 refined for expert target shooting. Super-smooth, hand-finished target action; selected "Match" barrel, and Patridge type sights. Supremely accurate. Send for details.

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**27th DIV. Q. M. TRAIN
106th Motor Transport Company**

NOW that all preliminary and Federal Inspections are over for the next 365 days, we all wish to thank 1st Sgt. Charles T. Hennigan and his able assistant, Corp. Joseph F. Gerbino, for their 100 per cent administrative work. Thanks to our interior decorator, all decorations of company and locker rooms were made by our able Supply Sgt. Charles Laine. Our company room was prepared with great skill. With its red lights, the effect was wonderful. Upon entering, the Inspecting Officers were amazed and unable to decide whether it was a night club, Chinese mansion or what. Nevertheless, the officers seemed well satisfied and passed some complimentary remarks.

The review went over in great shape, thanks to the men of the 106th M.T.C., our attendance being 98 per cent. Some of our noted ex-members were present, among them being ex-Sergeant James Merrill, a good piano banger, and the well-known Ridgewood Troubador, ex-Corp. Tony Desaro, who furnished some excellent music.

Our basketball team, headed by Pfc. A. Fragola, is doing good work and we are looking for games. So come on, you Brooklyn and N. Y. City outfits—let's hear from you!

We have a few vacancies for corporals and it's great to see the interest taken by the men, all busy studying. . . . Most welcomed are our new recruits: Pvts. Lorito, Saldino, Afanowitz, Lopez and Genova. They have joined the best company in the regiment, a 100 per cent outfit, and we hope they live up to it.

121st CAVALRY

A TEAM from I Troop, Geneseo, N. Y., recently defeated an "All High" team from Mt. Morris, N. Y., in basketball.

On February 6th, the Band held a reunion of its former members at the 121st Cavalry Armory in Rochester. This band, too, played at the President's Birthday Ball at the East Main Street Armory in Rochester.

On the night of the federal inspection of Headquarters, 3rd Squadron, Headquarters Troop, and the Band, federal inspector, Col. Howard Smalley, presented a Distinguished Service Medal to George Carner for saving the life of an officer and an enlisted man in the Philippine Campaign of 1901. Mr. Carner served twelve years in the regular army and nine years in the Guard. He was a member of old Troop H, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.

The plans for enlarging the Culver Road Armory at Rochester have been approved by the Adjutant General,

Major General Ward, and sent on to that city where for some time CWA workers have been painting and working about the building. The plans call for a lengthening of the drill hall by seventy-five feet and the addition of a third story across the front of the building, the new floor to contain administrative offices, a locker room and a mess hall.

**212th COAST ARTILLERY
Battery G**

SINCE the World War began the Army has become a highly scientific unit of offense and defense. From the lowliest private to the highest ranking General all are required to possess a great deal of intelligence in order to absorb the mass of knowledge that the job of each member necessitates. The Army no longer



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JACOB RUPPERT
Knickerbocker
"THE BEER THAT SATISFIES"

seeks men of brawn but rather men of brains. And in no branch of the service does this hold more true than in the Coast Artillery where skill in mathematics is considered a greater virtue than to be able to skin a mule expertly.

All this is by the way of an introduction to the fact that Battery "G" is justly proud of itself and well may it be, for it boasts of one Private John Hopson who recently participated in a competitive state examination for entry into West Point and when the time came to reckon scores, lo, like Abou Ben Adhem, Hopson came through leading the class. Our sincerest congratulations, Johnny, and the best of luck!

We now come to the second reason for our justified pride in our organization. No less than seven N. C. O.s and two privates are taking the Army Extension Courses. Deep down in his heart each of these men is determined to complete these grueling courses for the pot of gold at the end of this rainbow, commonly known as a Commish.

Incidentally someone just came back from the latrine with the rumor that Scharlie Beckman is slated to go before an examining Board for a commish. Well, good luck, Sarg., you'll need it!

The Officers of the Battery have made it a point not to accept any more recruits in Battery until their home life has been thoroughly investigated. As a result there is no small wonder that our organization of hand-picked men is reaching a high standard of efficiency and discipline, and has for its goal the "E."

The recent inspection was ended very gratifyingly to everyone concerned with Battery "G." The Inspecting Officer, Colonel Anderson, upon completion of his inspection, addressed the Commander of the Battery in the following manner: "Captain, I find your Battery Very Satisfactory. This reflects credit upon your whole battery,

and particularly upon 1st Sergeant Williams who, in keeping his end of the clerical work in such good shape, contributed much to the success of that particular—**VERY SATISFACTORY.**"

165th INFANTRY, N. Y. N. G.

Company H

WE are sorry to report that Lt. Shea had to sever his relations with the Regiment and Company due to business reasons. Good luck to you, sir, in the future.

Now that inspection is over and the inspecting officers enthused over the splendid showing of the company, everyone is showing a new interest in military and social activity.

At a company social last month, Lt. Kelly of "D" Company was presented with a saber by Captain McDonough on behalf of the officers and men of "H" Company. Lt. Kelly was a former line sergeant in "H."

The indoor baseball team is right up there as an outstanding contender for the championship.

Two new changes have been made in the Company personnel. Frank Endres is now a Sergeant, while Luis Perez prefixes Corporal to his name.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

THE old-timers of the 245th extend their congratulations to the 245th Coast Artillery upon their selection of the new Drum-Major, Sgt. Jack McCarthy. There was, they say, a noticeable difference in the alertness of the band in its every move at the American Legion Reunion of January 31, 1934. There was a note of confidence and rhythm in the music which stirred the assembly and made all present proud of the old regiment. Good luck to you, Mc., old boy—Keep up the good work!

BATTERY L

BATTERY L had its annual "Dutch" on Thursday, the 25th of January and, as was only to be expected, it went over with a bang. Major Williams and most of the Third Battalion officers attended. With the good food and unusually good amateur entertainment, the Battery thoroughly enjoyed itself.

On January 18th, we had our Federal Inspection and as usual emerged with flying colors. Starting with 100 per cent attendance and a good locker report, we concluded the evening with a snappy infantry and artillery drill.

It looks as though "L" is out to do bigger and better things in camp this year, too.

13th Regt. Veteran Association

THE Veteran Association of the 13th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., on Tuesday evening, January 16th, at the Armory in Brooklyn, N. Y., held its annual meeting and installation of officers elected for 1934.

The installing officers were Major George H. Kemp and Lieut. John C. Ripley. Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred J. Hopper.

The ceremonies were attended by a large delegation

"Repeal ends the 'BLUES' but not BLUE UNIFORMS !"



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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from the 13th Post, American Legion, headed by Commander William F. Fowler who, after the installation, presented to Captain Bodin, the newly-elected president, a beautiful silver gavel suitably inscribed. Needless to say the captain was agreeably surprised and in a few appropriate remarks thanked his buddies for their very kind and thoughtful recognition.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Veteran Association, 13th Regiment, also attended and, after the ceremonies, very graciously provided and served a fine collation which was highly appreciated.

The new Officers and Board Members were escorted to the front and Major Kemp quoted from the Constitution and By-Laws the specific duties required and received from each and every one a solemn promise to perform said duties to the best of his ability. He then declared them all duly installed into office.

Many of the active members of the 245th Coast Artillery were in attendance, including the Rev. Charles W. Roeder, Chaplain, whose address on "The Spirit of the Old Thirteenth" was an inspiration to all. He called on all present to help keep the spirit alive and promised on behalf of the active command that they would do all in their power to bring about closer contact and relationships between the organizations.

14th INFANTRY

Company C

ONCE again the old saying "It pays to advertise," holds true. A short time ago, Company C resumed writing its short news articles for the GUARDSMAN after an absence of more than a year. About a month ago, the first sergeant received a letter from an ex-member of the company which serves as a testimonial to the service which the GUARDSMAN renders the organizations of the New York National Guard.

The writer, ex-sergeant Charles W. Carroll, after regretting his inability to attend a Reunion which had been announced in these pages, concludes his letter:

"Must content myself with making a remark for the outfit, and say that the time I have put in, in the service, has been of great value. I have been helped in many ways by what I learned while I was in the service. The young man of today, each and every one of them, should make it his business to do at least one hitch with some outfit; doing his part seriously, he would take away with him that 'something' of the service which would be useful to him in later life."

Letters such as this should serve as an incentive to present members, not only of this organization but of all organizations in the National Guard, to strive a little harder to make their outfit the "best." We wish to thank ex-Sergeant Carroll for his letter, and at the same time, remind other organizations that they ought to keep in touch with their old-timers through the GUARDSMAN.

108th INFANTRY

1st Bn. Headquarters Company

AGAIN annual inspection has come and gone, leaving behind relief and in other cases shattered hopes. But for the 1st Battalion Headquarters Company

of the 108th Infantry, it marks the beginning of another milestone in its history which we, its members, hope shall surpass all former fine performances. However, a glance through the files reveals it to be quite a task, for among the accomplishments we find the following notations:

That February 1, 1934, marked the fifth consecutive year that this company has had a 100 per cent attendance at both camp and federal inspection.

That with the announcement of last December that Pvt. Sylvester had been awarded first place in the individual competition held by the R. O. T. C. Battalion at Syracuse University, came the fact that this makes the fourth consecutive year that 1st Battalion men have taken this award. '30, it was Charles Tank, '31, Gary Schumann, '32, George Kory, and '33, Sylvester.

Then also in December members of the all-city football team were made known and our only two eligible men were both placed on it with Pfc. Falso at right tackle and Pvt. Kudlik at left tackle.

Of course we were right up there in both the battalion and regimental rifle matches again this year as usual.

And may we point to our section work at the last three camps which has shown us to be head and shoulders above any other headquarters company in the 54th brigade?

Before signing off may we add that we would like to conduct pistol and rifle matches with any team in the state, man to man—if transportation permits—otherwise via mail.

If your trip to Camp Smith is between July 8 and 22, drop in. We would like to meet you!

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And flown like the wind—
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Their virtues can none
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102nd ENGINEERS

Non-Commissioned Officers' Association

NOW that it is entering its second year, this Association of all the Regimental non-coms can look back on 1933 with a good deal of pride for the work it has accomplished and the events it has sponsored in that time. Those affairs which stand out most vividly are the review conducted entirely by members of this organization, the highly successful barn dance, a boat ride up the Hudson, a bus ride to Camp Smith for friends and relatives, a real get-together at the same place, a bus ride to Brooklyn for the M. A. L. track Championships, and awarding a banner for the cleanest company street and kitchen at Camp.

So far this year a dance, closed to members and officers, was held for the purpose of installing the following officers elected to head the Association in 1934:

1st Sgt. Oscar Pultz, Company E, president; Staff Sgt. Oscar Griesbach, Hdqrs. and Service Company, vice-president; Sgt. Joseph D'Addario, secretary; 1st Sgt. Robert Cameron, Hdqrs. and Service Company, treasurer; Sgt. Robert King, Company B, sergeant-at-arms. Officers present included Lieut.-Col. Johnson, Majors Burns and Elkan, Capt. Swan, Lieuts. Battle and Still, Major Garrison, Pres. of Veterans' Association, and James Hanley, Commander of the American Legion Post 102.

A cordial invitation is extended to other N. C. O. Associations to attend our affairs. Further information may be obtained by communicating with the secretary.



BATTERY C 244th C.A.

WE announce with regret the loss by transfer of 2nd Lieut. Ward H. Sturges. The Lieutenant has been with the battery for four years and in that time has inseparably linked his name with the Battery Records. What one person loses another gains, and we see Lieut. Sturges take over his new job in the 2nd Combat Train, of this Regiment, with, we hope, quick promotion in view. Good luck, Lieutenant!

Congratulations to Sgt. Charles Ozimek and Pfc. Franz M. Elsasser on their re-enlistment in the Battery, and a hearty welcome to our two newest recruits, Pvts. Gustav A. Sunne and James B. Stone.

And by the way—It is now Corp. John Smith. Nice going, Smitty!

Sure signs of a fast approaching tour of camp—

"Well, it won't be long now—"

"Nope! And won't we have some fun with those new recruits."

"Remember C— spending the better part of two days trying to get a bayonet for a 155."

"Yeah, and the kid that looked all over the firing point for a shell net to catch the empties."

No sir, it won't be long now—

Sgt. Wm. Moeller, weight 217 lbs. stripped (and washed), challenges any member of the Guard weighing over 200 lbs. to a foot race not to exceed 150 yards in distance. We hope some one takes him up on it.

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Herewith \$1.00 for 1 year's subscription to the New York National Guardsman, commencing with the next issue.

Indoor Baseball Challenge

THE Happy Pals S. A. C., composed of former members of the National Guard, have several dates still open in the schedule for this season. They would like to hear from any armory or company teams in Manhattan or Brooklyn who have open dates and desire some active competition.

Please communicate with Mr. John Swift, 5716 4th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Telephone Sunset 6-7495).

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

THE Non-commissioned Officers located at Newburgh centralized their effort on the evening of February 9th, and ran one of the most successful Cabaret Dances of the season in the Newburgh Armory. The success of the affair is the result of well-timed preparation and the harmonious cooperation of all of the Non-commissioned Officers at this station; headed by the Regimental Sgt. Maj. Edward Joy.

Since our last contribution to the Whole Guard on Review various units have held Gunners Tests for qualification, and it is surprising the number who have actually qualified in this stringent test of ability. Practically all of the participants qualified in one of the three grades.

Our Sunday morning polo has become an actuality, as the officers at Kingston cavort and disport themselves on their fiery steeds as the ball goes hither and yon.

The Newburgh Officers have at last ordered their mallets and the long-awaited affray between the Kingston and Newburgh artillerymen is anticipated with interest. The Regimental Officers' Association held its meeting on Saturday evening, February 17th. The meeting was held at Schauptlein's, a famous hostelry outside of Montgomery, New York, and a goodly attendance convened on that date.

101st SIGNAL BATTALION

Company A

IT has been a long time since Company A has been in these columns. But there has been such a degree of activity around the Armory these days that we thought we ought to make known just what is brewing. What with challenges in baseball and basketball, from Company B and inter-platoon athletic events and company parties the company seems to have taken on a new spirit. This revolutionizing is perhaps due to the commissioning of our new officer, Lieut. Murray. He has touched off the fuse of action by challenging all platoons in any form of athletics. Lieut. Murray is rather versatile in athletics, fencing, included. Perhaps he can instruct and launch a fencing team.

We have noted Company B's rambling about how good they were, but in our experience, talk does not mean much. The First Battalion athletic trophy is in our possession. The second one is still undecided. The abilities of A Company always stand out where there is action. The distance between the two companies

really limits B Company's chance to appreciate what we can do.

We have answered B Company's challenge to our non-commissioned officers' baseball team, also the challenge to our company athletic director to play the company match on the 71st Regiment Armory diamond, where balls do not bounce off the walls like billiard shots.

The games to be played on some date in the near future, the result to be credited to the Battalion Athletic Event, and *might* also include a keg of beer to round out the event.

Through the aid of Capt. Droste and Lieut. King, the editors of the Company publication, "The Parrot & Poodle" will commence a series of articles treating with the history of this Battalion from its infancy to its present date. This should make very interesting reading for all. Capt. Droste at present is compiling this historical record of the Battalion to be put in book form and to be distributed to the members of the Company and all new recruits, so that they may be made acquainted with the past activities of their organization.



165th INFANTRY

WHEN the impetuous Major La Guardia was swept into office, from the list of Military men in his Cabinet, one would assume the city was under Martial Law.

Lt. Colonel Martin Meaney is Deputy Police Commissioner, Major Jerome Crowley is the Bronx County Leader, Major Arthur Cunningham is the Comptroller and Lieut. William Walsh is a member of the Armory Board. This array is headed by Major General John F. O'Ryan with veterans of the last Big Scrap filling various responsible posts all down the line. When the alleged "wise" people try and kid the Officers and men of the Guard with that ancient wheeze, "What did the Guard ever do for you?" a glance at the partial list above might supply the answer.

When Lt. Colonel Meaney attended a recent meeting of the Officers on Headquarters night he was presented with a Gold Police Badge emblematic of his office given to him by the Officers of the Regiment as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by them. The Colonel's face was a study when the presentation was made and in a short speech he tried to express his appreciation but for once, the Colonel was without a snappy come-back and was genuinely touched by the tribute paid him.

Now that inspection has come and gone, the Company Officers are once again acting rationally. The worried

look and general "jittery" appearance has given way to their accustomed calm. Company "M" outdid themselves this year. They put on a corking display of guns, lockers and storerooms and were amply rewarded when the Inspecting Officer gave them his unstinted praise.

Lt. Colonel Alex Anderson was elected President of the Officers Club and the membership are looking forward eagerly to some very snappy meetings.

The Officers Club wishes at this time to contact any ex-Officers of the Regiment who are eligible for membership, in order to extend to them a hearty invitation to join up. We would appreciate if any member of the Guard who knows an ex-Officer of the 69th would pass the word along to him and tell him we are anxious to see and hear from him. He will be assured of a royal welcome.

This is station I-R-I-S-H bringing to a close its broadcast from the Armory located at 68 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This Broadcast is coming to you through the Courtesy of the GUARDSMAN. Good Night!



105th F. A., Hq. Btry. and C. Tn. 1st Bn.

WHAT a month! On January 16th a Regimental Review to General Haskell. Down to the armory, in Brooklyn, early (7:00 P.M.) and a trip to the Bronx in busses. Every man doing his darndest to be snappy enough to stand up under the scrutiny of the General. We gulped as the General stopped to speak to the battery commander. What was wrong? Nothing! The General only wanted to say that our outfit knows how to wear the service cap. Just one of the reasons why we hold the Efficiency Guidon!

On the 19th of January we had our Annual Test Mobilization. The Captain started it going at 5:00 P.M. How the boys hustled! At 5:59 50% were present. Two men who were out of town and one man who was seriously ill were the only ones missing at 7:45 when the last man available reported. We think we did well. Two hours and forty-five minutes from the beginning of the alarm to the formation ready to go. The system we use was described in the February, 1933, issue of the GUARDSMAN. The first man to report was Pvt. Ralph Roviello at 5:14 P.M. Fast work Ralph! The first squad to report complete was commanded by Pvt. Nicholas A. Jovene. Nick had all his men in by 5:59. How those lads burned up the roads! Our Mobilization Plan works.

Then came Federal Inspection on Feb. 1st. Of course, we had 100% attendance. Sgt. Maj. Walter Ball won the prize given by the Captain for the locker that was best dressed for the Inspector. The Sgt. Maj. waited to see what all the boys would try and then went them one better. John Pace polished the eyelets of his shoes—the Sgt. Maj. did likewise. Bob Kennedy polished the soles of his shoes—ditto the Sgt. Major. Corp. George Crum had his shirt, tie, blouses and breeches pressed; so did the

Sgt. Major. Corp. Donald Richards took his buttons and ornaments out and had them gold-plated; so did the Sgt. Major. 1st Sgt. Adolf Engelman shined the eyelets of his leggins and waxed the inside of his locker; so did Walter A. After they had all gone home the Sgt. Maj. sneaked back and shined the tips of the laces in his breeches, shoes and leggins. He got the prize.

Sgt. Alphonse Basilone won the prize given to the best dressed soldier in ranks. The Inspector finally had to confess that he was having difficulty picking out the best. The lads certainly shone like new pins. He finally checked the finger nails and Al Basilone took the cake with a brand new manicure. Walter Ball says he will have his fillings polished next year.

52nd Field Artillery Brigade

LET'S see, what happened since the last column. Oh, yes! The first event was the Non-Com's party which was held in the Officers' Quarters on Jan. 20th, when Capt. and Mrs. Dunn once more acquitted themselves as the perfect host and hostess. The Non-Com's wish to extend their thanks to Mrs. Dunn for striving to make the party as successful as the preceding affairs. We more than enjoyed the repast that was served at midnight.

On Feb. 7th, we were pleased to hear from Major Burr, the inspecting officer, that we had shown great improvement over last year. Three days later Brigade entertained Brophy and the boys from Poughkeepsie. Unfortunately the writer was not on hand for this affair but is looking forward to the next get-together.

For a time it looked like old home week for Brigade. Former Pvts. Kelter, Stroble and Bandell dropped in to see us; we had been visited by these boys on several occasions since they got out, but the surprise visitor was former Top Kick Henry Mallon who had not been in to see us in ages. Don't make the next visit so long between drinks, Hen!



245th Coast Artillery, Battery L

THAT "hoodoo" commonly called Federal Inspection was a cinch this year. 100% attendance, infantry and artillery very snappy and accurate, locker inspection and paperwork up to standard. Our attendance for the five drills in January found our average at better than 98%, one of the highest ever had by this battery.

At the American Legion review, two of our members represented the battalion relay team and they did us proud.

Pvt. Pniewski, running the third "220" put on a corking burst of speed and opened up such a lead that Corp. Cooper, running anchor, merely had to trot over the finishing line an easy victor.

Congrats to Sgt. Feldman, Corps. Cogger and Pallada, Pvts. Gurvitch and Campbell on their work in carrying on the voice of this organization, the "Battery L News." Their variety of news, very cleverly written, makes excellent reading material and is appreciated by all members.

Another hand to Sgt. Feldman. His determined efforts to put over a winning bowling team despite many discouraging occurrences is worthy of our deep appreciation.

The regimental boxing bouts found two of our new members, Pvts. Wilde and Zotts, donning the leather mittens. Pvt. Zotts fought a draw in his opening bout against a worthy opponent but was stopped in a return engagement. Despite this defeat, we are proud of Zotts for the game fighter he proved himself to be.

Pvt. Wilde's story is entirely different. After winning his preliminary bout on a decision after a tough tussle, he fought his final bout. With terrific smashes, combined with excellent boxing, he scored a technical K.O. over his opponent in the third round. Here's to the new 140 lb. regimental champion!

WHO'S WHO WITH THE ARMORY EMPLOYEES

At many public functions, society galas, at big sporting events, football games and boxing matches, you will see a pleasant faced gentleman who looks not unlike Santa Claus without his red suit and whiskers. He is always in the front rank. On the dais at official dinners, at the ringside, in the dug-outs at baseball games, on the bench at football games, on the aisle at the opening of the Follies, in the paddock at the "Darby," this bon vivant is always to be found. He is none other than Corporal Harry J. McKeough, baseball master-mind, football strategist, military tactician, interior decorator and fancier of bum cigars.

In response to widespread public curiosity and for the information of his multitude of friends, Mr. McKeough may be found any day during the season—Sundays and holidays excepted—whistling merrily while he practises his profession at the armory of the 93d Brigade Headquarters.

* * * *

Lieutenant Colonel Rutherford B. Ireland, armorer of the 106th Infantry in Brooklyn has for many years been collecting historical data on arms, uniforms and equipment of the 106th Infantry and its parent organizations. They are on display in glass cases at the armory and are a splendid inspiration to members of the Regiment.

* * * *

Early settlers in the Bronx will remember a little blond, blue-eyed child always to be found about the corrals of the neighboring Friendly Indians. The fun-loving Redskins who swarmed over that area in those days called him "Mulligan," which in Indian language means "little lover of horses," because his great love was horse flesh.

At the circuses and carnivals to which Bronx pioneers came from far and near in those days, when the silk-hatted ringmaster offered five dollars to anyone who would ride the wild bucking bronco, this blond child was

always the first to volunteer. It wasn't the money—it was the principle, but needless to say, he always won the five dollars to boot.

He spent his youth on a stud (horse) establishment in Kentucky. During the world war, while occupied with his favorite pastime, he ran into a barrage. The animal went away from there forthwith. The rider caught a shell fragment on the head.

He returned from France, now grown to manhood, but he continued to indulge his love of horses by getting a job in an artillery armory. Day and night for the past ten years, this man might be found playing nurse and chambermaid to his beloved horses, except when indulging his hobby, because he is known throughout the nation as the leading military mortuarian. In fact, he has turned down many offers to be an outside man for some of the leading funeral directors.

Now that the 105th Field Artillery is about to be motorized, Eddie Bernius doesn't know what to do. However, there is a widespread rumor that after the motorization, a thorough search of the armory will reveal at least one horse.

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1st LIEUT. 12th REGT. N.Y.N.G. 1891 COLONEL 12th REGT. N.Y.N.G. 1899
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Father and Three Sons Serve in 244th Coast Artillery

"POP" Freedman, the father, is known among the members of the 244th Coast Artillery as an old-timer, having served in the Spanish War and a former Supply Sergeant of Headquarters Battery. He is now an active member of the Ninth Regt., Veterans' Association of the regiment.

The photograph shows Pfc. Hyman (Pop) Freedman sitting, while directly behind him is his son, Staff Sergeant Edward Freedman of Battery A, also a Federal Mechanic in the regiment. "Edward" saw service with the Regular Army, as well as with the 71st Infantry and the 104th Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G.

The two other sons are Pvt. Sol and Pfc. Daniel, who are new to the game. Father and son Edward are noted buglers—and no wonder, for "Pop" Freedman's father was a cornetist in the King of England's band.

Twenty-Four Years From Now

TWENTY-FOUR years ago, Bleriot won a prize of £10,000 for flying the English Channel. Today, he builds the airplane that Rossi and Codos fly from Brooklyn to within a few miles of Damascus, Syria. There is no reason why aviation should not develop more rapidly during the next twenty-four years than from 1909 to 1933. What will that mean?

Arthur Brisbane says round-the-world passenger flights will be commonplace, and long-distance travel by train as much a thing of the past as the stage-coach is now. Some of

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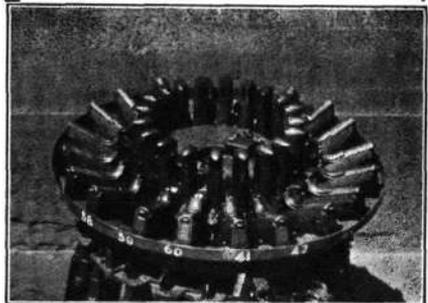
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HOW WE STAND

JANUARY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....88.16%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard.....1499	Off.	22	W. O.	19485	E. M.	Total	21005
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.	18560	E. M.	Total	19967

HQ. & HQ. DET., INFANTRY DIVISION

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

HQ. & HQ. TR., CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brigade.	8	0	65	73

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

Maintenance	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F.A. Brigade	10	0	39	49

HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade	7	0	35	42
54th Brigade	7	0	35	42
87th Brigade	7	0	34	41
93rd Brigade	7	0	38	45

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS BRIGADE

Allotment	4	0	7	11
Actual Strength	4	0	6	10

HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION

Allotment	10	0	0	10
Actual Strength	7	0	0	7

MEDICAL REGIMENT, INFANTRY DIV.

Maintenance	50	1	588	639
102nd Medical Regiment	46	1	614	661

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion	14	0	165	179

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	623	8	10155	10786
10th Infantry	63	1	1037	1101
14th Infantry	62	1	1018	1081
71st Infantry	66	1	1044	1111
105th Infantry	62	1	999	1062
106th Infantry	63	1	965	1029
107th Infantry	62	0	993	1055
108th Infantry	64	1	1036	1101
165th Infantry	64	1	996	1061
174th Infantry	62	1	1057	1120
369th Infantry	55	0	1010	1065

FIELD ARTILLERY REGT. 155 MM HOW. TRUCK DR.

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery	59	1	606	666

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	13	22

SPECIAL TROOPS (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division....	23	0	305	328

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	108	128

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

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat)	30	1	460	491

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
105th Field Artillery	55	1	586	642
156th Field Artillery	51	1	580	632

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	50	1	570	621

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	47	1	641	689

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	41	1	634	676
121st Cavalry	42	1	556	599

COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	45	1	692	738

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	60	1	600	661

COAST ARTILLERY (Harbor Defense)

Maintenance	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery	58	1	737	796

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
108th Infantry				87.27% (14) ²²
REGTL. HQ.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	63	49	78
SERVICE CO.	4	48	46	96
Band Section	6	36	27	75
HOWITZER CO.	5	65	53	81
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	6	25	23	92
COMPANY A	4	66	54	82
COMPANY B	6	65	58	89
COMPANY C	4	63	53	84
COMPANY D	5	64	52	81
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	5	27	24	89
COMPANY E	5	59	51	86
COMPANY F	6	64	62	97
COMPANY G	5	56	47	84
COMPANY H	6	61	50	82
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	4	26	22	85
COMPANY I	4	64	59	92
COMPANY K	5	66	61	92
COMPANY L	4	66	63	95
COMPANY M	5	66	61	93
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	35	31	89
	1092	953		87.27

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Div. Quartermaster Train				86.78% (15) ¹³
HEADQUARTERS	6	13	13	100
MTR. TRAN. CO. 105	6	40	35	88
MTR. TRAN. CO. 106	6	49	41	84
MTR. TRAN. CO. 107	6	43	36	84
MTR. TRAN. CO. 108	6	45	41	91
MTR. REP. SEC. 103	6	20	18	90
Medical Dept. Det.	6	17	13	76
	227	197		86.78

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
107th Infantry				86.59% (16) ²⁸
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	51	39	76
SERVICE CO.	5	77	69	90
Howitzer Co.	5	47	33	70
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	4	28	26	93
COMPANY A	4	63	55	87
COMPANY B	4	62	56	90
Company C	4	56	44	79
COMPANY D	5	63	59	94
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	4	23	21	91
COMPANY E	5	54	46	85
COMPANY F	5	59	49	83
COMPANY G	5	54	43	80
COMPANY H	6	55	48	87
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	5	27	24	89
Company I	5	61	43	70
COMPANY K	6	93	87	93
COMPANY L	5	74	70	95
COMPANY M	4	63	59	94
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	35	33	94
	1052	911		86.59

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
212th Coast Art.				86.17% (17) ⁸
HEADQUARTERS	6	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY	5	62	59	95
SERVICE BATTERY	5	66	58	88
1st BAT. HDQRS.	5	3	3	100
1st BN. HQ.&HQ.BTY.	5	51	42	82
BATTERY A	5	66	56	85
Battery B	5	63	49	78
BATTERY C	5	63	57	90
BATTERY D	5	67	60	89
2nd BAT. HDQRS.	5	1	1	100
2d BN. HQ.&HQ.BTY.	5	20	18	90
Battery E	5	64	48	75
Battery F	5	57	44	77
BATTERY G	5	59	52	88
BATTERY H	5	67	61	91
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	23	22	96
	738	636		86.17

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
105th Infantry				85.75% (18) ²⁶
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	65	50	77
SERVICE CO.	4	99	80	81
HOWITZER CO.	7	64	54	84
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	4	22	20	91
COMPANY A	5	47	44	94
COMPANY B	6	66	62	94
COMPANY C	5	11	9	82
Company D	5	63	47	75
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	5	20	19	95
COMPANY E	5	56	51	91
COMPANY F	7	65	57	88

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
COMPANY G	6	65	63	97
COMPANY H	5	61	52	85
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	5	22	20	91
COMPANY I	5	64	56	87
COMPANY K	5	59	48	81
Company L	5	66	50	76
COMPANY M	5	61	55	90
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	35	29	83
	1018	873		85.75

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
174th Infantry				85.72% (19) ²⁰
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	6	68	62	91
SERVICE CO.	6	98	82	84
HOWITZER CO.	6	62	52	84
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	6	29	26	90
COMPANY A	5	63	54	86
Company B	6	59	42	71
Company C	6	64	47	73
Company D	6	63	48	76
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	6	30	28	93
COMPANY E	4	64	56	88
Company F	6	59	46	78
COMPANY G	6	67	66	99
COMPANY H	6	63	52	83
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	5	30	27	90
COMPANY I	5	66	59	89
COMPANY K	4	64	61	95
COMPANY L	5	65	56	86
COMPANY M	6	64	58	91
MED. DEPT. DET.	6	29	26	90
	1114	955		85.72

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Special Troops, 27th Div.				85.71% (20) ⁸
HEADQUARTERS	6	12	11	92
27th HDQRS. CO.	6	49	40	82
102nd ORD. CO.	6	37	32	87
27th TANK CO.	4	58	51	88
27th SIGNAL CO.	4	66	56	85
102nd MTCL. CO.	5	33	29	88
27th. MLT. POL. CO.	5	55	47	85
MED. DEPT. DET.	6	19	16	84
	329	282		85.71

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th Infantry				85.65% (21) ¹⁸
REGTL. HQ.	6	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	5	61	49	80
SERVICE CO.	4	51	42	82
Band Section	5	39	31	79
Howitzer Co.	5	55	43	78
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	5	25	22	88
COMPANY A	5	58	49	84
COMPANY B	5	65	58	89
COMPANY C	5	59	48	81
COMPANY D	5	58	51	88
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	5	22	20	91
Company E	4	54	42	78
COMPANY E	4	61	54	89
COMPANY G	4	57	52	91
COMPANY H	4	60	52	87
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	5	24	23	96
COMPANY I	5	62	54	87
COMPANY K	5	58	51	88
COMPANY L	5	64	58	91
COMPANY M	5	60	52	87
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	32	26	81
	1032	884		85.65

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
10th Infantry				85.59% (22) ¹⁴
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	5	64	56	87
Service Co.	4	79	59	75
HOWITZER CO.	5	59	48	81
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	4	29	26	90
COMPANY A	5	66	60	91
Company B	5	63	47	75
COMPANY C	4	63	52	83
Company D	4	62	47	76
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	6	26	24	92
COMPANY E	4	72	61	85
COMPANY F	4	56	49	88
COMPANY G	5	69	60	87
COMPANY H	5	66	60	91
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	4	30	28	94
COMPANY I	5	67	63	94
COMPANY K	4	60	55	92
COMPANY L	6	60	55	92
COMPANY M	4	64	53	83
MED. DEPT. DET.	8	35	31	89
	1097	939		85.59

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
369th Infantry				85.44% (23) ¹⁵
REGTL. HQ.	5	5	5	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	65	51	79
Service Co.	4	46	34	74
HOWITZER CO.	4	64	57	89
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	5	20	18	90
Company A	5	59	46	78
COMPANY B	5	65	58	89
COMPANY C	5	62	53	85
COMPANY D	5	62	59	95
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	5	21	18	86
COMPANY E	5	60	49	82
COMPANY F	5	63	52	83
COMPANY G	5	62	55	89
COMPANY H	5	63	57	90
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	5	22	18	82
COMPANY I	5	64	56	88
COMPANY K	5	60	50	83
COMPANY L	5	60	48	80
COMPANY M	5	60	52	87
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	34	33	97
	1017	869		85.44

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
14th Infantry				84.21% (24) ²⁴
REGTL. HQ.	6	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	6	63	53	84
SERVICE CO.	6	82	71	86
Howitzer Co.	5	62	46	74
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	6	21	18	86
COMPANY A	6	61	54	88
Company B	6	62	45	73
COMPANY C	6	66	58	88
Company D	5	64	47	73
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	5	21	20	95
COMPANY E	5	63	53	84
Company F	5	62	44	71
Company G	5	63	45	71
COMPANY H	5	59	55	93
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	5	22	16	80
COMPANY I	5	71	67	94
COMPANY K	4	65	61	94
COMPANY L	4	64	58	91
COMPANY M	5	66	61	92
MED. DEPT. DET.	6	35	28	80
	1077	907		84.21

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
165th Infantry				83.83% (25) ²⁵
REGTL. HQ.	5	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	63	53	84
Service Co.	5	75	55	73
HOWITZER CO.	5	64	51	80
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	4	21	21	100

Hdqrs. Coast Art.	100%	(1)	6
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.	4	5	100
	9	9	100.00

Hdqrs. 27th Div.	96.05%	(2)	4
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	100
HDQRS. DET.	5	50	94
	76	73	96.05

51st Cavalry Brig.	95.94%	(3)	3
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	100
HDQRS. TROOP ...	5	68	95
	74	71	95.94

State Staff	95.31%	(4)	1
A G. D. SECTION...	4	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION	4	5	100
ORDNANCE SEC.	4	28	100
MEDICAL SECTION	4	3	100
Q. M. SECTION.....	4	23	87
	64	61	95.31

53rd Inf. Brig.	95%	(5)	7
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	100
HDQRS. CO.	8	36	94
	40	38	95.00

52nd Field Art. Brigade	91.83%	(6)	2
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	100
HDQRS. BAT.	5	41	90
	49	45	91.83

93rd Inf. Brig.	91.11%	(7)	9
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	80
HDQRS. CO.	5	40	92
	45	41	91.11

87th Inf. Brig.	90.24%	(8)	8
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	4	36	89
	41	37	90.24

54th Inf. Brig.	90.24%	(9)	5
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	6	36	89
	41	37	90.24

Cruel Treatment

The young bride: "Men are too mean for anything."

"What's the trouble now?" asked her best friend.

"Why, I asked Jack for the car today, and he said that I must be content with the splendid carriage that nature gave me."

All the Same

Irate Father: "I can see right through that girl's intrigue."

Lovesick Son: "I know, dad, but they all dress that way nowadays."



Fighting With Machines

Reprinted by courtesy of the N. Y. Times

THE British Army as now organized and equipped is severely criticized by General Sir W. C. G. Heneker, who commanded the Eighth Division for two years in France in the World War. He points out in an article in the *London Sunday Times* that, while "we in the army" talked wisely about the lessons learned in that great conflict with its enormous casualties, the battle line still consists of masses of infantry that would be thrown against the enemy to use the machine gun, rifle and bayonet and fight its way to a decision. On Salisbury Plain, England, cavalry, artillery, a certain number of tanks and "waves" of infantry are manoeuvred every year in war games. The operations are fully reported, and the view that infantry on their feet, going over the top, advancing and charging, would be invincible is accepted quite in the old style. General Heneker asks: "Because the armies of other nations seem to be counted by the numbers of their ordinary marching troops, is it any reason why we should not use our common sense?" It is his opinion that "moving steel walls" would be able to overwhelm the stoutest infantry, even if it were supported by powerful artillery.

General Heneker advises that the bulk of the cavalry be converted into armored-car regiments and most of the infantry into tank and machine-gun battalions. He would abolish the Tank Corps as at present constituted. Furthermore, he would make a drastic cut in the size of the army and with the saving increase the efficiency of the air forces. He holds that the army, with air superiority and adequately mechanized, would have a decisive advantage in a campaign. In the United States the tendency is to make more use of tanks to enhance infantry mobility in the field. In his last report General MacArthur, Chief of Staff, considered the reduction of infantry units and was disposed to approve "a more definite realignment of infantry formations into light and

National Guard Bureau Loses Colonel A. Owen Seaman

(Continued from page 20)

remained on duty with his regiment on the Mexican Border until May, 1917, when he was detailed on the War Department General Staff, and there remained until 1921. Subsequently he was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps and served in the office of the Quartermaster General.

His promotion to Major came in January, 1920, and from Major to Lieutenant Colonel in July, 1920. For the four years (1922-1926) he was General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service in San Francisco and then was ordered to the New York General Depot at Brooklyn. In November, 1928, he received promotion to Colonel. In February, 1930, he was detailed for duty in the Militia Bureau. The expiration of his four-year term deprives the National Guard of the efficient and friendly cooperation of an officer with whom the National Guard has always taken pleasure in working.

heavy elements corresponding to the weight of unit armament." Some progress has already been made in the mechanization of our cavalry units.



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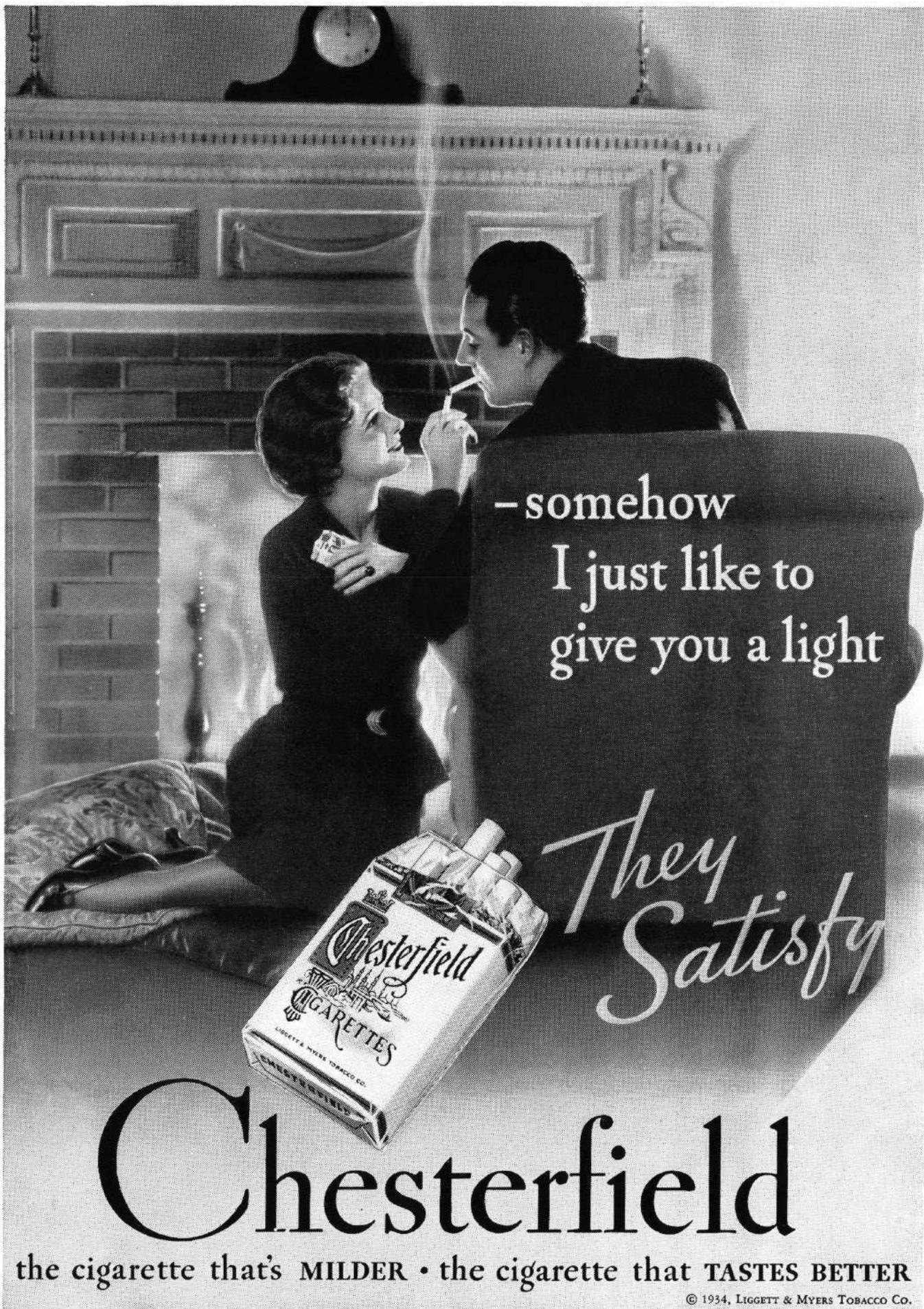
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