

The New York  
National Guardsman



January, 1935

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

15c The Copy

# OFFICERS

DON'T FORGET TO ATTEND THE  
COMING CONVENTION  
OF THE

## NATIONAL GUARD ASS'N

WHICH WILL BE HELD  
AT THE

### TEN EYCK HOTEL ALBANY, NEW YORK

January 18 and 19, 1935

Friday and Saturday - - - Respectively

THIS is the opportunity of the year.  
Time to renew old acquaintances,  
re-fight the wars of yesteryears, re-air  
our problems, and most important of  
all, have a gay old time in a far off city  
with no one the wiser or no one the  
loser — WHAT ARE YOU SAYING?

*Full particulars*

LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
CAPITOL BUILDING  
ALBANY, N. Y.

# 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!"





**BRIGADIER GENERAL WALTER G. ROBINSON**  
ADJUTANT GENERAL STATE OF NEW YORK



# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Vol. XI

JANUARY



1935

No. 10

## Retiring Adjutant General Honored by Review of Provisional Brigade

### 4,000 Troops Assemble for Huge Parade in 258th F. A.'s Vast Armory

THE largest assembly of troops ever drawn up in formation under one roof paraded in honor of Major General Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General of the State of New York, on the evening of his retirement, December 4th, 1934. Six National Guard regiments in full dress uniform, comprising more than 4,000 men, formed a provisional brigade that evening when they assembled at the enormous 258th Field Artillery Armory in the Bronx, the largest armory, it is believed, in the United States.

The ceremonies opened in the armory with a band concert given by the Band Section, Service Battery, 258th Field Artillery, conducted by their leader, Warrant Officer A. H. Hoffman. Then the 258th F.A., under the command of Colonel Paul Loeser, took up its position on the armory floor to receive the visiting regiments. The Washington Greys marched smartly in their white trousers and gray tail coats. The sabers gleamed in the light of the great flood lamps overhead and the staccato orders of the officers could be heard above the band as the regiment halted and dressed its ranks.

One by one, the remaining five regiments, preceded by the band of each organization, marched in through the west sally port onto the polished gray cement drill floor and assumed their review positions. Every seat in the surrounding galleries was occupied by the 6,000 or more civilians, who were thrilled by the brilliant spectacle of each incoming regiment in its gay distinctive uniform.

The 244th Coast Artillery (Lt. Col. Mills Miller commanding) was the first visiting regiment to pass through the steady ranks of the 258th Field Artillery. This honorable precedence was given them since their regiment (then the old Ninth Infantry) was that in which General Ward was first commissioned in 1899. Their dark blue and red uniforms gave the regiment an added appearance of smartness as the batteries swung into position to the air of "Auld Lang Syne."

Next to assemble was the 106th Infantry (Colonel

Frank C. Vincent commanding), the organization which General Ward commanded in France and led bravely through the actions at St. Souplet and Arbre Guernon. Reminiscent of those stirring days were the wartime tunes played by the regimental band—"Over There," "Madoiselle from Armentieres,"—as the gray uniformed troops took up their review formation.

With these three regiments on the floor, the armory still seemed to contain enough floor space for several more regiments, and, following each other closely, came the 212th Coast Artillery (Colonel William Ottman commanding) in olive drab; the "Red Legged Devils" 14th Infantry (Colonel William R. Jackson commanding) in the red and blue Zouave uniform, who came swinging through the sally port to the thundering music of the



Photo by Keystone View Co.

Lieut. Governor M. William Bray congratulates General Ward upon his 45 years' military service.



Photo by Keystone View Co.

#### Final Tribute to General Ward on His Retirement

Major General Ward (third from left) is here seen reviewing the 258th Field Artillery on December 4th, 1934. Brig. Gen. John J. Byrne (left) commanded the provisional brigade; escorting Gen. Ward are Lieut. Governor Bray and Major General John F. O'Ryan (right).

Marseillaise; and finally, the olive drab uniformed batteries of the 245th Coast Artillery (Colonel Bryer H. Pendry commanding).

When the five visiting regiments were lined up round the North, East and South walls of the armory (still leaving a spacious part of the drill floor clear in the center), the 258th Field Artillery moved from their receiving to their review position along the West wall while their band played the great Field Artillery song, followed by "Auld Lang Syne."

The silence that followed was shattered by the deafening roar of the thirteen-gun salute fired in respect to Major General Ward's rank. The four tiny field pieces which uttered the salute were lashed securely to a table to prevent their being dashed to the floor by the shock of recoil, and each "blank" went off with surprisingly tremendous peals which reverberated round the walls of the huge girder-spanned armory. As the last echo faded away, the cries of a frightened child in the north gallery were heard.

Major General Ward, escorted by Lieutenant Governor M. William Bray and Major General John F. O'Ryan, wartime commander of the 27th Division, then stepped out onto the drill floor and reviewed the troops. A ripple of applause from the galleries greeted the retiring general as he made his way round the ranks of each regiment. Both Mr. Bray and General O'Ryan were dressed in full evening clothes, with top hats, in striking contrast to the khaki, blue, red, and gray of the assembled regiments.

Following this, came the march past in review. Each regiment in turn moved off from its position in the brigade formation and the batteries and companies went swinging past the reviewing point in beautiful alignment. From the galleries, whence the spectators looked down upon the armory floor, the scene was a brilliant one which will long

be remembered by those who were present. The shifting colors, the rhythm of marching feet, the wonderful precision of these lines of uniformed men produced a kaleidoscopic panorama which served as a fitting tribute to the great Adjutant General who had risen, during the course of his forty-five years' service from the lowest rank of private to the highest rank of Major General.

As soon as each regiment had passed in review, it left the armory through the west sally port and returned to its home station. Last on the floor was the home regiment, the 258th Field Artillery, which formed in evening parade to set the new guard, receive its orders for the day, and to salute the colors. Its smart appearance, in the gray and white uniforms with red pom-poms which the regiment wore when acting as George Washington's Guard of Honor, evoked a ringing cheer from the spectators.

Before the ceremonies conducted in the armory, a dinner was given to Major General Ward by the board of officers of the 258th Field Artillery at the Eighth Artillery Mess.

The number of distinguished officers who attended the dinner and afterwards the review, was in itself a worthy tribute to the faithful services which General Ward has rendered to his state and nation. Among those present were: Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the N. G. Bureau; Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard; Major General John F. O'Ryan, wartime commander of the 27th Div'n, and former Police Commissioner of New York City; Major Generals Elmore F. Austin, James Leslie Kincaid, and Milton A. Reckord; Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the N. Y. Naval Militia and Rear Admiral William B. Franklin; Brigadier Generals Frederick W. Baldwin, John J. Byrne (who commanded the provisional brigade at the review), William J. Costigan, Nathaniel H. Egleston, Ransom H. Gillett, John J. Phelan, William F. Schohl, Henry S. Sternberger, W. Irving Taylor, Fred M. Waterbury, and DeWitt C. Weld; Colonels J. Townsend Cassidy, Walter A. DeLamater, Henry W. Fleet, John G. Grimley, Clarence H. Higginson, James R. Howlett, Frederick E. Humphreys, William R. Jackson, Paul Loeser, Edward Olmstead, William Ottman, Bryer H. Pendry, Walter G. Robinson (the new Adjutant General), Lucius A. Salisbury, William A. Taylor, Ralph C. Tobin, Frank C. Vincent, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Douglas P. Walker, and William R. Wright; Captains Leo W. Hesselman and Theodore Nelson; Lieut. Commanders John M. Gill, John J. M. Carey, F. Kenneth Gundlach, J. Allen Haines, and Sampson Scott; Lt. Colonels Alexander L. Gillig, C. Pemberton Lenart, William J. Mangine, Mills Miller, Henry E. Suavet and C. G. Webster.

Following the review, there was dancing on the enormous floor of the 258th's Armory.

# New York's New Adjutant General

**Colonel Walter G. Robinson, Commander 105th Infantry,  
Succeeds Major General Ward in Important Military Post**



## **Governor Lehman Appoints Colonel Robinson New Adjutant General**

Colonel Robinson was formally promoted to the post of Adjutant General in a brief ceremony in Governor Lehman's office in Albany, N. Y., December 17, 1934. Present on this occasion were (left to right): Colonel Wm. R. Wright, Chief of Staff; Major General Wm. N. Haskell, commanding N.Y.N.G.; Governor Lehman, Col. Robinson, Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding N.Y.N.M., and Major General Franklin W. Ward, whom Colonel Robinson succeeded.

*Photo by Keystone View Co.*

ON December 11th, 1934, Governor Lehman appointed to be the Adjutant General, succeeding Major General Franklin W. Ward who retired December 4th, Colonel Walter G. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant General and commander of the 105th Infantry.

In making the appointment, Governor Lehman selected an officer specially fitted for his new post by reason of nearly nine years' training as Assistant Adjutant General, under General Ward, of twenty-seven years' service in the New York National Guard. During this service he rose to command the organization in which he was first commissioned, proceeded with his regiment to the Mexican Border in 1916 and served in the World War for over two years, including more than a year overseas.

Certainly General Robinson is qualified by training and experience for the post to which he has been appointed and the New York National Guard can confidently expect under his régime a continuation of the same policies that made the administration of the Adjutant General's Office so successful during General Ward's tour of office and which contributed so much to the happiness and prosperity of the New York National Guard during those years.

The new Adjutant General was born on April 11th, 1879, and was a native of Auburn, N.Y., until he moved to Schenectady in 1906. There he entered the National Guard service and, from 1920 to 1924, served as Commissioner of Public Works. In 1927 he moved to Albany, his present residence.

His military service began with his appointment on December 13th, 1907, as 1st Lieutenant of the old 36th Separate Company, of Schenectady, later Company E of the 2nd Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and now Company E, 105th Infantry. He was promoted to command the company four years later and in 1915 became Major in the 2nd Regiment, serving in that capacity on the Border from June 1916 to November 8th, 1916.

As Major, he was again mustered into the Federal service for the World War on March 25th, 1917, and at

Camp Wadsworth, S.C., on October 11th, was transferred to the 1st Pioneer Infantry stationed at that camp. Going overseas with that regiment on July 9th, he took part in the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne and Meuse Argonne offensives and served in the Army of Occupation in Germany. He was given his promotion to Lieut. Colonel on Nov. 7 during the Argonne offensive.

Returning to the United States on July 12th, 1919, he was honorably discharged from the Federal service on July 30th, 1919.

We soon find him called back to help with the new New York National Guard, commissioned a Lieut. Colonel on the State Reserve List and assigned to active duty with the 2nd Regiment. On June 16th, 1921, he was commissioned a Major of the New York National Guard and assigned to the 105th Infantry. He won back his former rank in 1926, and four months later, on July 7th, 1926, succeeded Brig. Gen. Ransom H. Gillett as colonel of the 105th. 1926 was a busy year for he was also appointed Assistant Adjutant General in that year and has served as such until the present time in addition to performing all duties with his regiment.

General Robinson also found time to attend the Army War College at Washington, D.C., in 1927, graduating in the G-1 course, and at the time of his recent appointment was President of the National Guard Association of New York. He also holds a C.E. degree from Cornell University.

He has stated that to be Adjutant General of the State was his life's ambition and, to use his own words, "to have reached the ambition of one's life cannot be taken lightly."

He enters upon his new duties with the congratulations and good wishes of the entire New York National Guard, which feels that Governor Lehman has selected for this post an officer and a gentleman who, by his personality, service, training and experience, is well fitted for its important responsibilities.



## Mgr. J. N. Connolly Passes On—War-Time Chaplain of 212th Coast Artillery

**M**GR. JAMES NICHOLAS CONNOLLY, who is said to have seen more military service than any other priest in the United States, died on December 6, after an illness of three and a half weeks.

His first military service was when the Secretary of War appointed him a Volunteer Chaplain, without pay or rank, on the U.S.A. Hospital Relief Ship "Solace" during the Spanish-American War. On September 13, 1901, he joined the 12th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., as Captain-Chaplain. Later, he accompanied the regiment to the Mexican Border, serving at McAllen, Texas, until the end of the campaign, March 10th, 1917.

On April 2, 1917, he was promoted to Major and resigned on July 23, 1917. Two months later, he joined the 12th Infantry as Chaplain-Major and served with the regiment (the latter being federalized on July 25, 1921, as 212th Coast Artillery) until July 24, 1924, when he was placed upon the retired list, having served more than twenty years.

In 1917 Mgr. Connolly was appointed vicar-general and granted an extended leave of absence by order of Cardinal Hayes, then Auxiliary Bishop of New York, in order to proceed to France to take charge of the supervision of the

work of Catholic chaplains until the Archbishop, his superior, could follow him. But the illness and subsequent death of Cardinal Farley prevented the departure of Archbishop Hayes who therefore retained Mgr. Connolly in Paris as "war Bishop."

He was a great inspiration to the men during the Mexican Border Service, never tiring to try to make them forget the hardships of that campaign, especially those suffered on the ten-day march. An incident which will never be forgotten, happened in Washington, D.C., on March 4, 1917, when the 12th Infantry participated in the Inauguration Day Parade on its return from the south. It was a very cold day and the men were on their feet from seven o'clock in the morning until about six o'clock in the evening. Mgr. Connolly refused to ride on a horse, preferring to march with the men so that he could cheer them up during the parade.

In December, 1917, he was appointed a chaplain on the staff of Adjutant General Sherrill, becoming the senior chaplain in New York State. He was also for a time secretary of the State Chaplains' Association. Mgr. Connolly possessed a host of friends throughout the state and nation, and all will grieve to learn of his passing.

## Headquarters Co., 10th Infantry, Mobilize in Record Time—54 Minutes

Previous Record, Made 10 Years Ago, Beaten by 60 Seconds

**R**EGIMENTAL Headquarters Company of the 10th Infantry, Hudson, N. Y., in command of Captain Edward Ensign and Lieutenant Almerin O'Hara, broke existing records when 92 per cent of the membership of the company responded to a test military call on November 13th, mobilized at the armory and in full uniform marched to the New York Central railroad station within 54 minutes. Last night's achievement lopped exactly one minute off the time of the last test military mobilization held in Hudson during National Preparedness Week about 10 years ago when the company mobilized and marched to the station in a period of 55 minutes.

The call was sounded on the Hudson, Claverack and Greenport fire alarm systems at exactly 7 o'clock, the sirens sounding the military alarm, 7-7-7. Members of the company living beyond these areas were summoned by telephone from the armory offices. Immediately at the first signal members of the company, which has a total membership of two officers and 61 men, converged on the armory, from all sections of the area.

The Hudson alarm was sounded at exactly 7 p.m. while the Greenport alarm went in at 7:00 1-2 p.m. The first man to reach the armory was Sergeant Claude Hawker who reached the building at 7:01. At 7:06 there were four men in uniform and on guard at the door. At 7:10 there were two officers and 37 men ready and in uniform while at 7:20 there were in addition to the officers, 46 men

in uniform with 6 more in the building dressing and at 7:39 there were 57 men in uniform in the ranks and the march to the station began. The line of march was from North Fifth, down State to North Third, over North Third to Allen, down Allen to South Front to the railroad station, the company arriving at the destination at 7:54 p.m.

After a brief rest at the station, the company was ordered back to the armory via Warren street, and was dismissed there at 8:28 p.m.

There are 61 men in the local company, 57 participating in the mobilization last night with four absent, giving the company a 92 per cent attendance. On a military call similar to the one last evening, the company cannot leave the armory until 90 per cent of the membership responds to the call.

Captain Ensign stated last night that the company had no other inkling of the time of the test mobilization other than an official notification about three weeks ago that such a test call would be made.

The distance from the State Armory to the station for the route taken by the company last night measures one mile.

According to Carl Klein, of this city, who at one time headed the local company, a mobilization call during his command was answered by about ninety members of the company in one hour and twenty minutes.

# Colonel Lewis M. Thiery Mourned By His Regiment

N. Y. N. G. LOSES ONE OF ITS ABLEST OFFICERS

THE 244th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., mourns deeply the loss of its beloved commanding officer, Colonel Lewis M. Thiery. He answered his last roll call Friday evening, November 23, 1934, at about 9:00 o'clock at Saint Clare Hospital, New York City.

Colonel Thiery began his military career January 19, 1895, as a private in Squadron A, N.Y.N.G., and served with this unit for four years. In December, 1899, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the old Ninth Regiment as battalion quartermaster. He obtained his captaincy in November, 1902, and became regimental quartermaster. Colonel Thiery was made regimental adjutant in January, 1908 and served in that capacity until September, 1912, when he attained his majority. In May, 1917, he became the executive officer of the regiment then under the command of the then Colonel (now Brigadier General) John J. Byrne.

During the war, Colonel Thiery was stationed at Nogees, Arizona, as executive officer of the 25th Infantry. He returned again to become the executive officer of his old regiment until the promotion of General Byrne whereupon he succeeded to the command of the 244th Coast Artillery. Had he lived until September, 1935, he would have retired after 40 years' service in the New York National Guard.

The news of his demise came as a shock to his brother officers and the men of his command. The profound respect and deep feelings evidenced by his command was borne out by a voluntary and complete overnight mobilization to act as an escort at his funeral. A constant vigil was maintained at Colonel Thiery's bier by the officers of the regiment. As in life, so in death, his officers remembered his devotion to them and in consequence remained with him even to the grave.

The regiment escorted Colonel Thiery from the Universal Funeral Parlors to Saint Boniface Church, 47th Street and 2nd Avenue, where Major George J. Zentgraf, the regimental chaplain, assisted by Captain James Halligan, his predecessor in the regiment, celebrated low Mass.

Major Zentgraf delivered a touching eulogy in which he expressed the thoughts of the entire regiment concerning their "Uncle Lew" as Colonel Thiery was affectionately called by his command. As a last salute to their commanding officer, the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Mills Miller, lined both sides of Park Avenue and stood at present arms as the cortège moved through.

The honorary pallbearers were Brigadier General John J. Byrne, Colonel William G. Robinson, repre-



sented the Governor and the Adjutant General of the State, Colonel Frank K. Ferguson, Lieut. Colonel John O'Connor, Major J. Oakley Rhineland, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Charles Clinton, Philip J. Rhineland, and Benjamin Bowering.

The Chaplain and the firing squad, under the command of 1st Lieut. Frank J. Comiskey, accompanied the procession to St. Mary's Cemetery, Staten Island, where they rendered last honors. Colonel Thiery is survived immediately by his brother Auguste M. Thiery and his sister Mrs. Madeline Sassen.

While the armory may be draped in mourning as an external expression of the regiment's grief, nevertheless it will take more than signs or words to show its feeling. The echo of that last volley and the last taps shall remain with us always.



Photo by D. A. McGovern

Colonel Thiery's horse following his master's body

# I've Always WANTED To Fly, And Now . . . .

By SGT. JAMES P. BARRON, 101st SIGNAL BN.

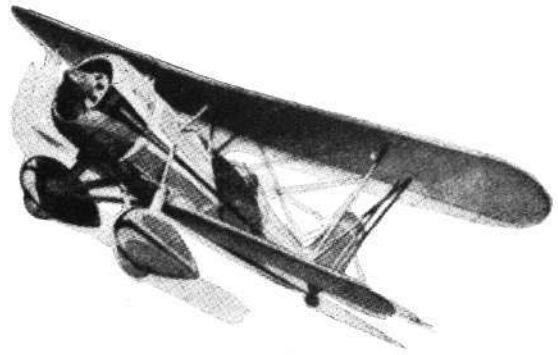
Secretary, N.Y.N.G. Flying Club

**The Two-Dollar-A-Week Flying Club, proposed in the November issue of the GUARDSMAN, is already in existence. You may read here of its enthusiastic activities—its plans for the future. The new members had always wanted to fly, and now—b'gosh—they are flying!**

NO sooner had the November issue of the GUARDSMAN been sent out to its 21,000 readers than the author of the article "I've Always Wanted to Fly, But . . ." was inundated with inquiries. Members of the Guard were ringing up to know how they could join this proposed flying club, whose dues were to be only two dollars a week. The general idea had been that flying was the private sport of kings, at least of millionaires, but after reading that it need only cost the price of a theatre ticket each week to learn to fly, there was an excited rush to put their names down for membership in this new club.

Before the month had passed, these cloud-climbers had got together and immediately sat down to draw up detailed plans for the formation of the New York National Guard Flying Club (motto—"Ad Astra Per Ardua"). The news of the club's formation soon spread around and much encouragement and advice were received from well-wishers who are versed in aeronautics. Naturally, the first thing each member wanted was a flight and this was arranged for December 2nd. On that date, twenty-five members of the new club defied the chilly atmosphere, assembled at Holmes Airport, Jackson Heights, L.I., and took the air in turn in a Taylor "Cub" under the watchful eyes of three instructors—Colonel Clarence Chamberlain, Captain Jim Erdman of the Taylor Aircraft Corporation, and Lieut. Nicholls of the 27th Division Aviation.

Each member took his first half hour of dual flight instruction. After a preliminary talk on the ground you seated yourself comfortably in the rear seat of the machine and soon, with the throttle wide open, mother earth was spread out before you. If, after a few seconds, you glanced down to see how far up you were, by a strange incongruity you spied the Astoria Cemetery right below. However, there was no time for your mind to wander for the instructor was telling you to keep your nose up to the level of the horizon, in line with the majestic panorama of



the Manhattan skyline. You were ordered to make a turn to the right and gingerly you pushed over the joystick and pushed your foot upon the right foot pedal—presto—the ship swung to starboard. In a short time you were able to swing to port or starboard as the instructor motioned for you to do so. All too soon you were upon "terra firma" once more. It was all very exciting.

Enthusiasm for flying runs very high amongst the "other arms" and meetings of the newly formed flying club are being held regularly at the Seventh Regiment. Courses in map reading and navigation are being planned and negotiations are under way with several aircraft companies for the purchase of a plane. A by-laws committee has been formed and the dues of the club are a mere two dollars per week.

While all the details of what will be possible in return for this surprisingly small sum of two dollars a week have not yet been worked out, it is hoped that, in addition to these courses, other branches of instruction may be made available to members. Many will doubtless wish to bone up on airplane motors, rigging, construction, and perhaps something can later be arranged to take care of these ambitious "high-flyers" who show a real, serious interest.

For the present, however, the club is feeling its way cautiously and does not wish to commit itself to any excessive spending program until the first aim of the club is realized—its principal aim of providing flying facilities and instruction for all its members.

The suggestion is put forward that the upstate units of the National Guard also get together and form a similar club or an upstate branch of the N.Y.N.G. Flying Club. The existence

of two clubs, or two branches, would stimulate a healthy rivalry and promote friendly competition.

There are still (at the time of writing) half-a-dozen vacancies in the club before the maximum membership of fifty has been reached. Any active member of the Guard residing in the greater New York City area who wishes to join the organization may obtain full particulars from the President of the club—Carl T. Cappelen, Jr., 37-05 79th Street, Jackson Heights, N.Y., or by writing to the author of this article (Secretary of the club) care of the GUARDSMAN. Applications should be sent without delay.



The N.Y.N.G.'s new Flying Club received its first "baptism of air" on December 2nd when its members had half-an-hour "dual" in a Taylor "Cub"—shown above.



# All Set For The Albany Convention

The Capital of the Empire State Issues a Hearty Welcome to all Officers of the N.Y.N.G. and N.Y.N.M.

**E**VEN long years have passed since the officer-delegates of the National Guard Association of the State of New York had the great pleasure of gathering for their annual convention in Albany, the capital city of our Empire State. 1928 was the last time when the Convention made merry under the hospitable roof of the Ten Eyck Hotel in that city and many who will attend this year's convention on January 18th and 19th will remember that previous visit when the guest speakers numbered such famous men as Major General John F. O'Ryan, overseas commander of the Glorious 27th Division; Major General Charles W. Berry, post-war commander of the N.Y.N.G.; Major General Franklin W. Ward, then Adjutant General of the State of New York; Major General Creed C. Hammond, then Chief of the Militia Bureau, and Major General Hugh J. Drum, now Deputy Chief of Staff, U.S.A.

Albany is a friendly city and has a specially warm place in its heart for the New York National Guard. The Committee on Arrangements (with Brig. Gen. Ransom H. Gillett, 53rd Brigade, as its Chairman) is working hard on its plans to make the Albany 1935 Convention one which will remain indefinitely in the minds of the officers and guests attending. At the same time, the Entertainment Committee is sitting up nights figuring out some way of making these two days the most entertaining, the most memorable, the most—well, the most superlative convention ever held in the annals of the Association.

Onlookers at these conventions are often heard to inquire "What is the use of these Conventions? What good do they do?" Principally, they give an opportunity for the work of the past year to be reviewed and plans for the coming year to be discussed. Matters also are brought up for discussion which have to do with the protection of National Guard interests in State Legislation.

At the meetings held during the Convention, the delegates hear the views of such important officers as the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, the Corps Area Commander, etc., upon matters closely affecting the Guard. Ideas are brought up for discussion, the carrying out of which is thought likely to increase the efficiency of the Guard. (*En passant*, it is interesting to note that, seven years ago when the Convention was last held in Albany, the average percentage of attendance of the entire N.Y.N.G. was 76. This average has now risen to 87).

And further, the officer personnel of the Guard are brought together and given the chance of making each other's acquaintance. This makes for

smoother team-work and cooperation. It gives the personnel of the different branches of the service a clearer understanding of their respective functions and a closer sympathy with their respective needs.

Apart from the business sessions, the convention banquet is the outstanding feature, lending a brilliant finishing touch to the annual gathering.

In conclusion, these conventions give us both sides of the *work and play* idea of the military game which all goes to make for the betterment of the citizen soldier both in times of peace as well as war.

Lieut. Col. William J. Mangine, Adjutant General's Office, Capitol Build-

ing, Albany, N. Y., will be glad to furnish any further information regarding the Convention to anyone writing him. Make up your mind *now* to attend.

## CHIEF OF N. G. BUREAU SENDS GENERAL WARD, "OLD FRIEND," FAREWELL MESSAGE

Major General Franklin W. Ward,  
The Adjutant General,  
Albany, New York.

Old Friend:

For some twenty-five years I have known you as soldier, friend and comrade. No closer bond can exist between humans, and yet this trinity of esteem and affection in the masonry of men is now broken by that grim old drill-master named Time, who knows no favorites and brooks no delays.

I shall always think of you as a soldier who upheld the best traditions of those who must bear arms—honorable, fearless and worthy of the trust your State and country imposed in you. When comrades gather I shall feel your absence with the restlessness evidenced by an old horse who has lost its harness mate.

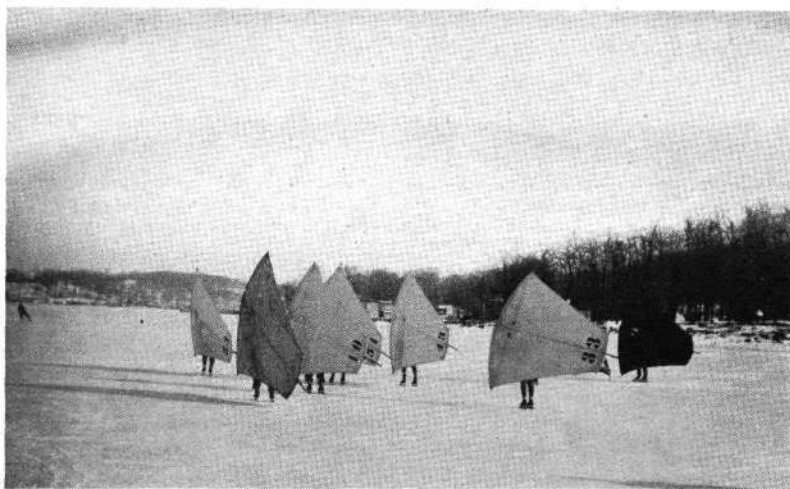
The ancient sagas of the Norsemen of my native State of Minnesota transport the old soldier from his shield on which he comes home to the warrior's Valhalla, where he feasts with his comrades through eternity. When the great Commander of all armies musters me out in my last retirement and permits me to join the ranks of those who drink mead, I shall look for your face and form at the head table, or patiently await your coming to fill the vacant chair the Lord of hosts shall have reserved for you among His noblemen.

Farewell to arms, Frank,  
"Take keer of yourself."

GEORGE E. LEACH.

### THEFTS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION

**T**HAT there is good reason for the care insisted upon by the Commanding General for the safeguarding of arms and ammunition in the New York National Guard is proven by articles in the daily press of last month, reporting thefts from National Guard armories of other States of five machine guns, thirteen automatic pistols and fifteen hundred rounds of rifle ammunition. In addition to such thefts reflecting discredit upon the unit concerned, the possession of these weapons by unauthorized persons is a source of grave danger to our peaceful citizens. The New York National Guard has so far been fortunate in escaping such incidents, but this immunity can be purchased only by unceasing vigilance.



## Sailing Soldiers

Another installment in the series of what National Guardsmen do when they are not performing military duties, or attending to business!

By **W. VAN B. CLAUSSEN**

National Secretary, Skate-Sailing Association of America

**H**I there, buddies! Here's a deep laid plot to make sailors of you. First, Harry McArdle tells you, in the September issue, how to become adept sailing canoe skippers right here in home waters around good lil' ol' N'Yawk, and now that it is too



Ideal conditions at Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

chilly for that form of sailing, we're going to tell you of a new, speedier, and even more thrilling form of sailing that is taking the country by storm and already numbers many Guardsmen among its devotees.

All that it requires is a pair of skates, some warm clothing, a frozen lake, and a sail — result, SKATE-SAILING! The speediest mode of travelling, on your own feet, without a motor. Forty miles an hour; nice cruising speed. Fifty miles an hour; average racing speed. Spurts of fifty-five to sixty miles an hour and better, and every nerve in

your body is tingling with a thrill and excitement offered by no other sport. And the beauty of it is that it can be continuous, as long as you desire, or more truly, as long as your physical condition will permit—sailing with the wind, across it and against it. No need to stop and climb laboriously back up-hill, as in skiing and tobogganing. No need to fold up your sail and skate back against the wind, as in childhood days when you tried it with an umbrella or an old bedsheet.

The modern Hopatcong type sail somewhat resembles a kite in shape. It is made of extremely fine Wamsutta Egyptian cotton No. 1 sail cloth stretched to drumhead tightness on two jointed-spars of straight grained Canadian spruce, with two supplementary spars of rattan fitted into the curved head and tail of the sail. Two small peep-holes or "ports" of sheet celluloid are provided so that the sailor has no "blind side" while cruising or racing, and the rigging is simplified to the n-th degree in order that the sail can be assembled or rigged on the ice with gloved hands if necessary. The whole rig packs into a carrying

bag five feet long and about the diameter of a golf-bag and weighs approximately fifteen pounds; thus, the sailor can easily travel to wherever there is good ice instead of, as in ice-yachting, waiting for the ice to come to him!

The average sail contains about fifty-five square feet of area. In other words the mast is about 9'6" high and the boom 10'0" long. Area is principally based on the sailor's weight, also taking into consideration his height. An allowance of one square foot area for each two and one-half pounds weight will give one a good racing sail, while 70 percent to 80 percent of this maximum area will make a good comfortable cruising sail. Reefing models combine the advantages of both sizes. By properly proportioning the various dimensions a perfectly "balanced" sail is obtained with which a sailor can race or cruise all day at high speed, at any angle with the wind, with perfect safety and accuracy of course, and with practically no fatigue.

The principal center of activity in the Metropolitan district is at Lake Hopatcong, N.J., where the Skate-Sailing Association of America annually holds its National Championships over a triangular course of 1600 meters. Races are sailed three times around the course and the Championship is determined on a point-scoring basis in a series of six races sailed over a period of three week-ends. Other trophy events consist of Divisional Championships sailed at Stamford, Conn., Hartford, Conn. and Schenectady, N.Y.; also a series of handicap races sailed at each of the above points.

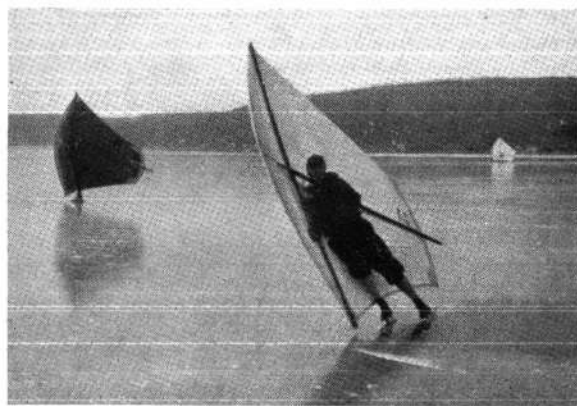
However, most thrilling of all the trophy awards in the twelve years of the Association's competition is the winning of the "Oil Can Trophy" first established in 1924. This trophy, designed and constructed by one of our members, looks at first glance like a million dollar jewel studded loving cup on an elaborate carved ebony base. However, upon closer inspection it is discovered to consist of



The Oil-Can Trophies



a tin funnel set into a candlestick holder with bent kitchen spoons for handles and the whole studded heavily with "jewels" secured from 5 and 10 cent store bracelets and brooches. The base is made from imitation ebony Japanese vase bases and a carved wooden cylindrical cigarette box encircled with brass key tags inscribed with the name of each year's winner. As a carrying case for the better protection of the trophy, a five gallon "Mobiloil" Artie oil can was lined with red plush after one side had been cut open and hinged and provided with a latch to make a door. This trophy is annually awarded to the sailor "taking the biggest and funniest fall during the season." Last year's winner has just recently discarded his crutch in favor of a cane, as a result of arguing the right of way with an ice-yacht at Red Bank, N.J. during one of last season's early Divisional championship races! ! A similar trophy is "competed" for by the Hartford, Conn., division.



**Close-Hauled !**

Here's a sail-skater cutting dead into a strong wind with his 60 square-foot sail close hauled.

Anywhere that you can discover ten acres or more of clear ice and a breeze, skate-sailing can be done. Suitable coves and lakes abound on Long Island; Westchester offers lakes galore; New Jersey has dozens of lakes in the vicinity of Boonton, Dover, and Sparta, in addition to the Shrewsbury River at Red Bank and Long Branch; a little further North is Greenwood Lake and beyond that Rockland Lake and Congers Lake and then the seven lakes in Bear Mountain Park.

Once bitten by the bug and provided one has a car, Lake George is always a late season objective. Here, with fourteen inches of ice under us, we cruised from the end of the lake up to Bolton's Landing, then sailed out around Dome Island and hauled around at fifty miles an hour for a run up to the islands in the Narrows, then cruised back and up into Northwest Bay, covering in a few minutes distances that took for ever in a motor boat during the summer! One week-end at Lake George a big old Cadillac cruising around on the ice just for the sport of it, opened up wide and tried to run away from us, but settling down to real serious business and taking everything that old Boreas would slam into our sails, we not only overtook him but soon left him a speck in the distance behind us ! ! ! Old Cadillac got the surprise of his life!

Such, is skate-sailing. Come out and try it. If you're game, the Skate-Sailing Association of America, 67 St. Clair Place, N.Y.C., will gladly send you, upon request with 3 cent stamp enclosed, an illustrated pamphlet describing how to build and use skate-sails.



**INFANTRY OF THE WORLD**

**4. Norway**

ONE of the most interesting forms of military equipment is that of the Norwegian Infantry. Their "rucksack" of strong waterproof canvas fitted to the back with wooden supports is familiar to sportsmen the world over. All who have worn it testify to its ability to carry heavy loads comfortably. Into it everything is loosely thrown including the sleeping-bag that is used instead of a blanket, a system perhaps making for speed in loading but, as every hunter knows, in unpacking quite the reverse. The thing you want is always at the bottom.

The uniform is of wool and of a very greenish shade of drab. The trousers are straight and the steel helmet is of the British pattern. The rifle is the Krag-Jorgensen, differing from our old model mainly in its having the pistol grip. The leather is of light brown, the shoes black.

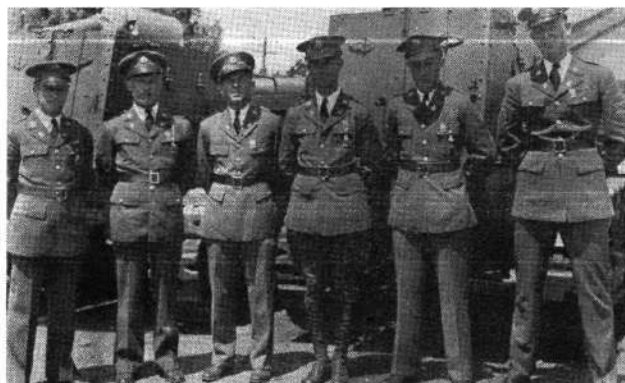


Photo by D. A. McGovern

These N.C.O.'s from the 104th F.A. made a trip from Pine Camp to visit their friends in the 244th C.A. at Fort Ontario last July.



THE  
  
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### A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

THE GUARDSMAN hopes you all had a very happy Christmas and wishes you, both in your civilian and military walks of life, a very successful and prosperous New Year. Although present statistics of industry, unemployment, and so forth, do not seem to justify our belief, yet this department has a sort of hunch that 1935 will see the nation's appetite for recovery slowly returning in spite of all the alphabetical soup we've been eating these past two years.

Did you all make New Year resolutions on the last night of the old year? We trust that some of them had reference to the efficiency of your organization: 100% attendance, more qualifications, a more successful tour of field training, a higher rating at the annual inspection. Remember, it is the united effort of each individual which makes for the success of an organization. Make up your mind that you, at least, will not let your outfit down by slack, slovenly, or disinterested behavior. Let that be your New Year's Resolution!

### OUR DEBT OF GRATITUDE

WE have put the Old Year behind us and are embarking now on the high seas of 1935. But we should like to pause a moment to salute those who have worked with us to make the past twelve issues of the GUARDSMAN lively, attractive, and interesting to our readers. We refer, of course, to those writers and artists who have so willingly contributed their time, their labor, and their literary and artistic talents for the benefit of the GUARDSMAN and, therefore, of the New York National Guard.

GEORGE GRAY has contributed ten of our front covers

as well as numberless illustrations for the articles and short stories which have appeared in our pages. We have received many complimentary comments on his work, compliments which every reader will agree are justly merited. It is interesting to watch "George" at work. His pencil is like greased lightning and before we have stopped describing the illustration we have in mind for a particular page, a lively sketch has sprung into life on his pad. It is not surprising that so fast, so dependable, and so vivid an artist is making a way so quickly for himself in the commercial field. He can illustrate anything—from a Christmas card to a fifty-foot wall (the latter being his present job in the Hotel Niagara at Niagara Falls!) Thanks for all your brilliant work, "George"!

1st Lieut. WM. P. LUEDEKE, 106th Field Artillery, gave us our January cover, a "still life" in oils. We wish we could get more specimens of this talented artist's talent; his technique would lend a variety to our pages which would be greatly appreciated.

Sgt. H. C. KENNGOTT, Btry. F, 244th Coast Artillery, contributed the June cover and has also made illustrations for one or two stories. He is an artist in one of the largest advertising agencies in New York City and, although kept pretty busy, has promised us further drawings in the future.

Pvt. NEWTON H. ALFRED, another member of the 244th C. A. (Btry. C.), was introduced to our readers this year in the March (Tenth Anniversary) number with his splendid picture "The Spirit of the Guard." His favorite hobby is Civil War history and the story of "Beauregard" was illustrated by his sympathetic pencil. We shall see more of his work in the GUARDSMAN.

Major ERNEST C. DREHER, whose cartoons are always so popular, has given us several comic strips, describing the adventures of "The Brigadier." Our readers will be extremely sorry to learn that Major Dreher is lying seriously ill and, on behalf of the entire New York National Guard, we wish him a complete and speedy recovery. Come on, "Ernie"—we want some more of your inimitable cartoons!

### NOT BAD, CONSIDERING

THE scheduled air lines and the miscellaneous operators in the United States flew 58,297,815 miles during the first six months of this year and carried 813,465 passengers. This means that as many persons as live in a city the size of St. Louis or Baltimore flew in some kind of commercial aircraft in a half-year period. And these airplanes traveled more than 58 million miles. That is a lot of miles; considerably more than half way to the sun, or, to make it sound more unbelievable, to the moon and back 121 times and a good sized week-end trip to boot. Those 58 million miles mean a distance equal to a trip around the earth at the Equator, every day, for six years and four months!

But to come back to earth. Let us see if these figures of total commercial American flying are good compared with a corresponding period for a year ago. We find in 1933, from January to June, 631,421 passengers were carried and that the total mileage was 55,761,228; that is, passengers carried increased 29%, and miles flown 4½%.

Not bad, considering extraordinary meddling by the Government, winter weather, and a financially embarrassed populace.—U.S. Air Service.



## GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



### A NEW YEAR STARTS

I AM not a believer in "New Year's Resolutions," while freely admitting the necessity of the usual resolutions which we have in mind when we think of such things. Too often a resolution adopted with great enthusiasm on New Year's morning dies before the first sunset of the year.

However, I do think that a certain amount of "stock-taking" is beneficial, and in fact necessary, if satisfactory progress is to be made in any affair, and the first part of a new year is a natural milestone at which to pause for a moment to note our surroundings and the road behind and before us.

I do not intend to speak at length of the road over which we have passed. It has, in spite of difficulties and some sorrows, been a pleasant road to all of us. We have made progress, and have advanced steadily and surely.

It is unnecessary to speak of the faults that we should correct. All know them, and all are working to correct them. I wish to speak more of the position which we occupy, and the advantages and responsibilities which that position implies.

We are, and must always be in some ways, "amateur soldiers," but there are many grades of amateurs, and the difference is caused by the spirit in which the amateur goes at his work. The relation between the National Guard and the Regular Army has been compared to that between a college baseball team and a professional team. This is an excellent comparison, but professional baseball players recognize that what makes a college team as good as it is is the spirit with which it goes at its work. This is evidenced by the common expression that they have about "giving it the good old college try." They apply this to a man who makes special effort, who may sacrifice his professional dignity, and, in fact, risk personal injury to run out a hit, steal an extra base, or catch a specially difficult fly, and the expression is used in a rather cynical and superior way. And yet, without making any claim to being a baseball "fan," such slight personal observation as I have made has convinced me that the professional teams whose members from the first to the last ball of the regular season "give it the good old college try," are the ones which fight out the post-season World's Championship.

Spirit and enthusiasm will make up for many disadvantages. In our short yearly allowance of time for instruction, we cannot possibly hope to cover every branch of our many varied duties as we wish to, but we can reach a state of proficiency (and we have shown that we can)

which twenty-five years ago would have been considered impossible.

Spirit and enthusiasm have been, in my opinion, the most conspicuous attributes of good National Guard units for over a century. We still retain them, and they are

and always will be our greatest asset, and constitute the greatest reason why we can attain the degree of proficiency for which we strive.

However, to give this spirit its full effect, one more thing is needed—a spirit of cooperation or "team play."

We have pride in our organization and the units that compose it. We believe that our respective unit is the "best ever," and we work and make personal sacrifices to prove our contention that this is so, and to maintain our organization at the desired peak of efficiency.

If we work hard and wholeheartedly to this end, we have gone a long way towards the team-play which we must have.

However, the exigencies of the service continually require that we must make up wastage, must get new blood; in other words, must get recruits.

If we believe sincerely that we belong to a good outfit, and are enjoying our service, it is natural that we should want to get our friends and outside associates in with us to enjoy the same advantages and the same pleasures that we enjoy. If we are sincere in our beliefs, we are usually successful in our efforts, and they join. When a new man joins an organization, I think that he should be made to feel that he is a full member, with all of the advantages which that implies, and also with all of the obligations and responsibilities thereof. He should feel that every man in the unit is a friend who is willing and anxious to help him to become an efficient soldier and an efficient member of the team.

Think this over. We have the proper spirit in our New York National Guard. We believe in ourselves, and are proud of our organizations. We are working—hard and effectively. To get the very best results from that work, every man must work. Every man must feel that he is a member of the team from the very first. If every man feels this, our future progress is certain and sure.



W. H. Haskell

Major General

# The Coates Sound-Flash Firer

A simple, inexpensive device for armory training in machine gun marksmanship

Captain JOHN HALESTON, Inf. (DOL)

Machine Gun Instructor, N. Y. N. G.

THE Coates Sound-Flash Firer is a simple device, employing a light beam and buzzer to simulate machine gun fire. It has been used with great success by units of the 26th Infantry, United States Army. The results obtained during the target practice season 1933-34 indicate that it is a great aid to marksmanship as it gives a very definite idea of deflection changes in tapping.

In addition to using this device in manipulation exercises, it may also be used in direct and indirect laying. In direct laying, the employment of landscape targets and two or four guns permit training in section and platoon problems, including methods of fire, principles of fire control, fire distribution, etc. By placing colored cellophane over the lens, vari-colored tracers may be simulated. If the room is completely darkened, problems in night firing may be worked out. In this case the light beams take the form of tracer bursts.

It is not necessary to have a 1,000-inch range to work with this device. In fact, it is preferable to work at a shorter distance in view of the semi-darkness required for the visibility of the beam of light on the target. When the target is brought nearer the gun, the pasters and scoring spaces should be reduced proportionately. When making the targets, it is desirable to have a dark back (heavy cardboard will do) on the entire target except for a 2" x 2" square, in the center of which the aiming paster is placed. By placing a small light in the rear of this square, the firer can see the aiming paster through the sights much more clearly.

The Coates Sound-Flash Firer consists of a flashlight and lens attached to the underside of the machine gun water-jacket, and a buzzer and two dry cell batteries installed in ammunition chest. These items are connected as shown in Figure 1, so that contact made by the normal trigger pressure will throw a beam of light upon the target and will operate the buzzer at the same time, to simulate the sound of firing. A tin can of suitable size is placed in the ammunition box and the buzzer resonates thereon.

In detail the installation is as follows: A board, slightly longer than the water jacket of the machine gun, is strapped on the underside. To this board and against the pintle is fastened an empty flashlight case with the bulb in place. This should be screwed on in one place to allow lateral movement for adjustment. To this board is also fastened the reading lens at the proper focal distance

to focus the beam of light upon the target. The stem of the reading glass is placed in a hole in the board so that it may be raised or lowered for adjustment. The wiring, as shown in Figure 1 uses the gun itself for a common return circuit. Contact at the trigger is made by taping the contact wire below the back plate. Stoppages are simulated by the coach operating the cut-out switch under the ammunition chest and at the same time declaring the nature of the stoppage as "split casing," "broken firing pin," "battered round," etc.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Starting at (1) the current goes to the trigger switch (2) from there through the common return (dotted line) it is carried to points (3) and (5) on the light and buzzer respectively. From (3) and (6) a connection is made to the battery (4). Operation of the trigger switch closes the circuit and causes the light and buzzer to operate. A single pole knife switch (7) is installed between the batteries as indicated and when operated opens the circuit.

## MATERIAL REQUIRED

1 ammunition box	3 stove bolts
2 dry cell batteries (heavy duty)	1 small can
1 flashlight and bulb (2.5 volts)	1 single pole knife switch
1 reading lens	6 Ft. No. 14 double cotton-covered copper wire (bell wire will do)
1 buzzer	2 galvanized iron bands each 18" long
1 lath 24" x 2" x 1/4"	

The approximate cost of the above items is \$1.65.

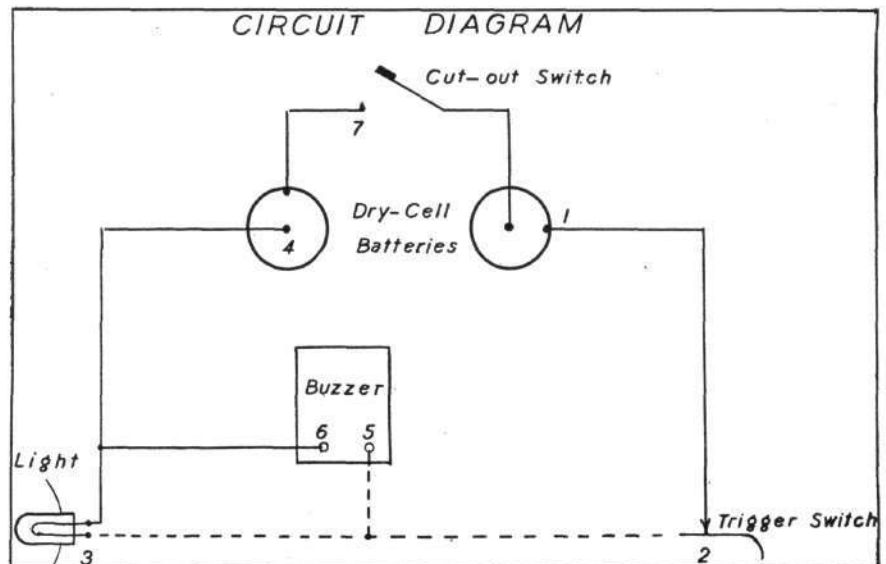
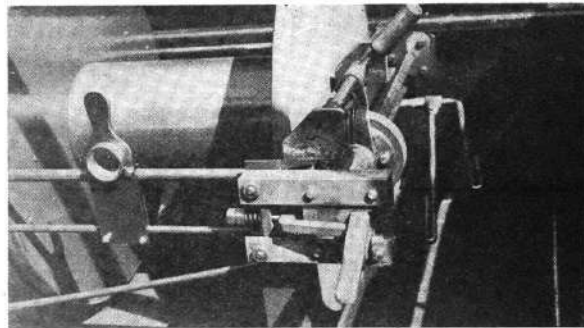
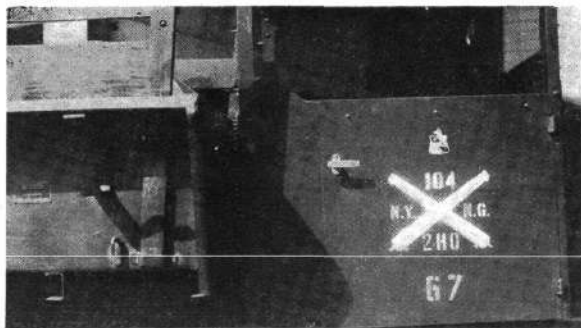


Figure 1—Showing Circuit Diagram of the Flash-Firer





# Necessity, the Mother of Invention

## 104th F. A. Design Their Own Wire-reeling Device on New Trucks

THE motor equipment furnished the 104th Field Artillery on its change from horse-drawn to truck-drawn status in July of 1933, included no device to take the place of the horse-drawn regimental and battalion reel carts. The urgent need for such equipment was apparent during the first field training period with motors. It was found that the time required to reel wire by hand was a serious handicap and in actual operations it would not be possible to realize the full advantages of increased mobility unless some substitute for the old reel cart were provided.

During the following season a power-driven reel for application to the light trucks was designed and built for the regiment by Capt. J. H. Hughes and Staff Sergeant C. A. Mercier. This consists of two full size metal reels mounted side by side and driven by means of a power take-off attachment from the transmission of the truck. The reels hold approximately 3½ miles of wire each, and are equipped with individual brakes. They can be driven separately or together, either while the truck is in motion or at a standstill.

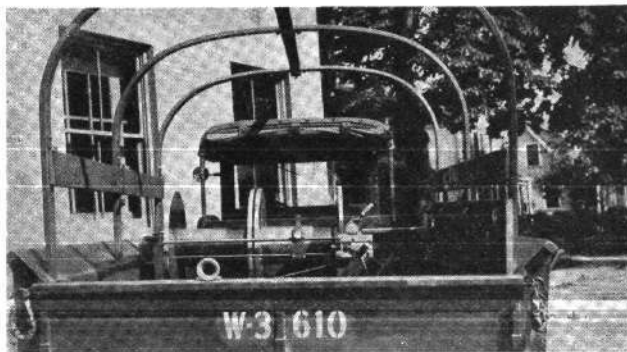
An important feature is a universal speed adjustment

which permits the speed of the reels to be varied independently from the speed of the truck. This includes a clutch and shift lever by means of which the power drive is engaged with, or disengaged from the reels, without being affected by the movement or operation of the truck. The device is equipped with grease-packed, self-aligning ball bearings throughout, thereby minimizing wear and requiring very little attention.

Another important feature is an adjustment permitting the "Pull" on the wire when reeling, to be adjusted from 5 pounds to 100 pounds. This is a safety feature permitting the reel to slip if the wire becomes caught on a stump or other obstruction, and thus avoid the breaking of the wire.

Officers of the regular service who have examined the 104th Field Artillery's reel truck state that the regular service has not yet designed anything which is as complete and practicable as this.

Photographs showing transmission (top left), clutch and shift lever (top right) and general view of installation (center) are shown on this page.



**All Dolled Up!**  
2nd Combat Train, 244th C.A., in Camp.



**They Say It With Music**  
The Band, 244th C.A., at Fort Ontario.



# ROMAN WARFARE

Illustrations by GEORGE GRAY

**Mechanization is the talk of all modern armies, but mechanical science was employed in warfare thousands of years ago. Plutarch, the famous Greek biographer, here describes some of the terrible engines of war designed and successfully used by the great Archimedes, two hundred years before Christ.**

**A**T this time Marcellus, first incensed by injuries done him by Hippocrates, commander of the Syracusans, moved with his whole army to Syracuse and encamping near the wall, proceeded to attack the city both by land and by sea (212 B.C.). The land forces were conducted by Appius: Marcellus, with sixty galleys, each with five rows of oars, furnished with all sorts of arms and missiles, and a huge bridge of planks laid upon eight ships chained together, upon which was carried the engine to cast stones and darts, assaulted the walls, relying on the abundance and magnificence of his preparations, and on his own previous glory; all which, however, were, it would seem, but trifles for Archimedes and his machines.

These machines he had designed and contrived, not as matters of any importance, but as mere amusements in geometry; in compliance with King Hiero's desire and request, some little time before, that he should reduce to practice some part of his admirable speculation in science. For Archimedes, in writing to King Hiero, whose friend and near relation he was, had stated that given the force, any given weight might be moved, and even boasted, we are told, relying on the strength of demonstration, that if



there were another earth, by going into it he could remove this. Hiero, being struck with amazement by this, and entreating him to make good this problem by actual experiment, and show some great weight moved by a small engine, he fixed accordingly on a ship of burden out of the king's arsenal, which could not be drawn out of the dock without great labor and many men; and, loading her with many passengers and a full freight, sitting himself the while afar off, with no great endeavor, but only holding the head of the pulley in his hand and drawing the cords by degrees, he drew the ship in a straight line, as smoothly and evenly as if she had been in the sea.

The king, astonished at this, prevailed upon Archimedes to make him engines accommodated to all the purposes, offensive and defensive, of a siege. These the king himself never made use of, because he spent almost all his life in a profound quiet and the highest affluence. But the apparatus was, in most opportune time, ready at hand for the Syracusans, and with it also the engineer himself.

When, therefore, the Romans assaulted the walls in two places at once, fear and consternation stupefied the Syracusans, believing that nothing was able to resist that violence and those forces. But when Archimedes began to ply his engines, he at once shot against the land forces all sorts of missile weapons, and immense masses of stone that came down with incredible noise and violence; against which no man could stand; for they knocked down those upon whom they fell in heaps, breaking all their ranks and files.

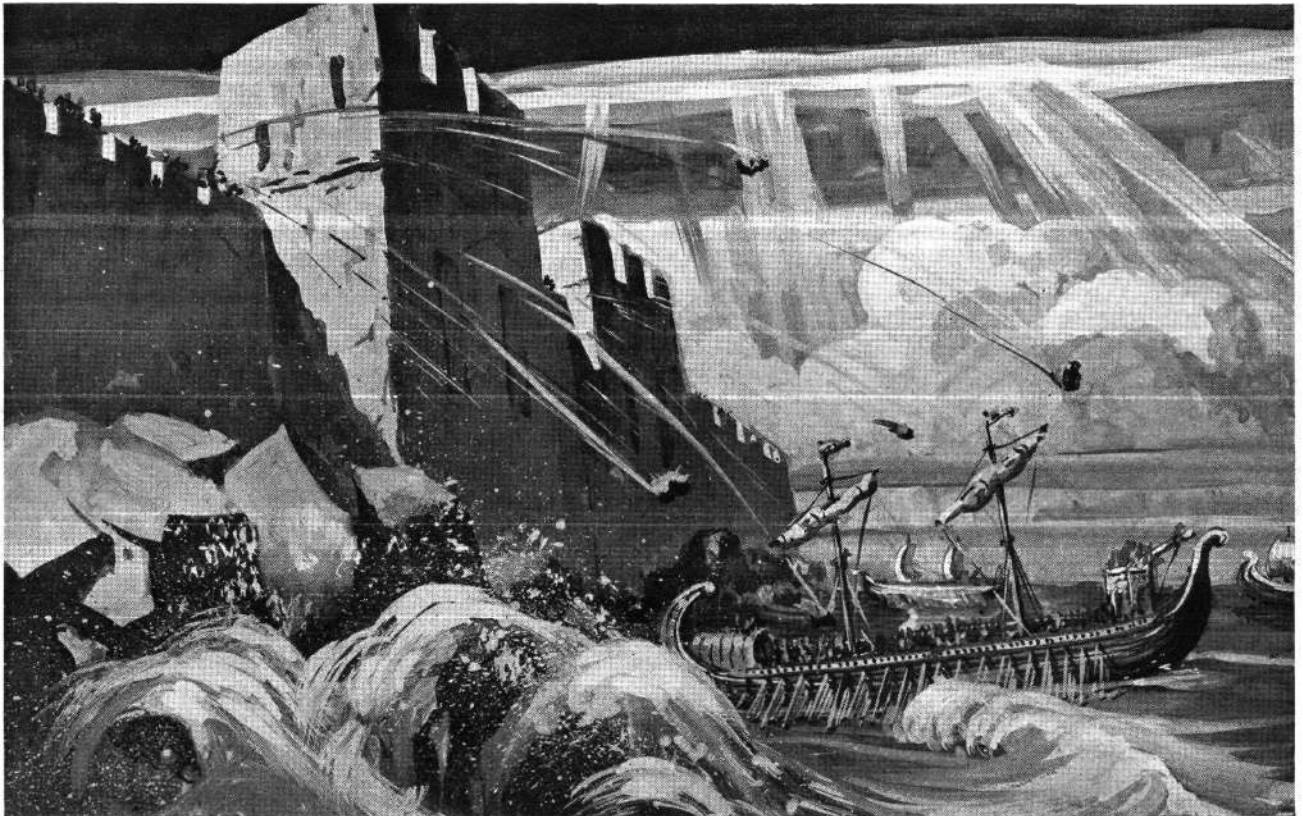
In the meantime huge poles thrust out from the walls over the ships sank some by the great weights which they let down from on high upon them; others they lifted up into the air by an iron hand or beak like a crane's beak and, when they had drawn them up by the prow, and set them

on end upon the poop, they plunged them to the bottom of the sea; or else the ships, drawn by engines within, and whirled about, were dashed against steep rocks that stood jutting out under the walls, with great destruction of the soldiers that were aboard them. A ship was frequently lifted up to a great height in the air (a dreadful thing to behold), and was rolled to and fro, and kept swinging, until the mariners were all thrown out, when at length it was dashed against the rocks, or let fall.

At the engine that Marcellus brought upon the bridge of ships, which was called *Sambuca*, from some resemblance it had to an instrument of music, while it was as yet approaching the wall, there was discharged a piece of rock of ten talents weight, then a second and a third, which, striking upon it with immense force and a noise like thunder, broke all its foundation to pieces, shook out all its fastenings, and completely dislodged it from the bridge. So Marcellus, doubtful what counsel to pursue, drew off his ships to a safer distance, and sounded a retreat to his forces on land.

They then took a resolution of coming up under the walls, if it were possible, in the night; thinking that as Archimedes used ropes stretched at length in playing his engines, the soldiers would now be under the shot, and the darts would, for want of sufficient distance to throw them, fly over their heads without effect.

But he, it appeared, had long before framed for such occasions engines accommodated to any distance, and shorter weapons; and had made numerous small openings in the walls, through which, with engines of a shorter range, unexpected blows were inflicted on the assailants. Thus, when they who thought to deceive the defenders came close up to the walls, instantly a shower of darts and other missile weapons was cast upon them. And when stones





came tumbling down perpendicularly upon their heads, and, as it were, the whole wall shot out arrows at them, they retired.

And now again, as they were going off, arrows and darts of a longer range inflicted a great slaughter among them, and their ships were driven one against another; while they themselves were not able to retaliate in any way. For Archimedes had provided and fixed most of his engines immediately under the wall; whence the Romans, seeing that indefinite mischief overwhelmed them from no visible means, began to think they were fighting with the gods.

Yet Marcellus escaped unhurt, and deriding his own artificers and engineers, "What," said he, "must we give up fighting with this geometrical Briareus, who plays pitch-and-toss with our ships, and, with the multitude of darts which he showers at a single moment upon us, really outdoes the hundred-handed giants of mythology?" And doubtless, the rest of the Syracusans were but the body of Archimedes's designs, one soul moving and governing all; for, laying aside all other arms, with this alone they infested the Romans and protected themselves. In fine, when such terror had seized upon the Romans, that, if they did but see a little rope or a piece of wood from the wall, instantly crying out, that there it was again, Archimedes was about to let fly some engine at them, they turned their backs and fled, Marcellus desisted from conflicts and assaults, putting all his hope in a long siege.

Yet Archimedes possessed so high a spirit, so profound a soul, and such treasures of scientific knowledge, that though these inventions had now obtained him the renown of more than human sagacity, he yet would not deign to leave behind him any commentary or writing on such subjects; but, repudiating as sordid and ignoble the whole trade of engineering, and every sort of art that lends itself to mere use and profit, he placed his whole affection and ambition in those purer speculations where there can be no reference to the vulgar needs of life. . . .

(The city of Syracuse was eventually taken by Marcellus while the inhabitants were celebrating a feast to Diana. In spite of orders forbidding pillage, the Roman



soldiers ran through the town looting and plundering.)

But nothing afflicted Marcellus so much as the death of Archimedes, who was then, as fate would have it, intent upon working out some problem by a diagram, and having fixed his mind alike and his eyes upon the subject of his speculation, he never noticed the incursion of the Romans, nor that the city was taken. In this transport of study and contemplation, a soldier, unexpectedly coming up to him, commanded him to follow to Marcellus; which he declining to do before he had worked out his problem to a demonstration, the soldier, enraged, drew his sword and ran him through.

Others relate that a Roman soldier, running upon him with a drawn sword, offered to kill him; and that Archimedes, looking back, earnestly besought him to hold his hand a little while, that he might not leave what he was then at work upon inconclusive and imperfect; but the soldier, unmoved by his entreaty, instantly killed him.

Certain it is that his death was very afflictive to Marcellus; and that Marcellus ever after regarded him that killed him as a murderer; and that he sought for the soldiers ran through the town looting and plundering.

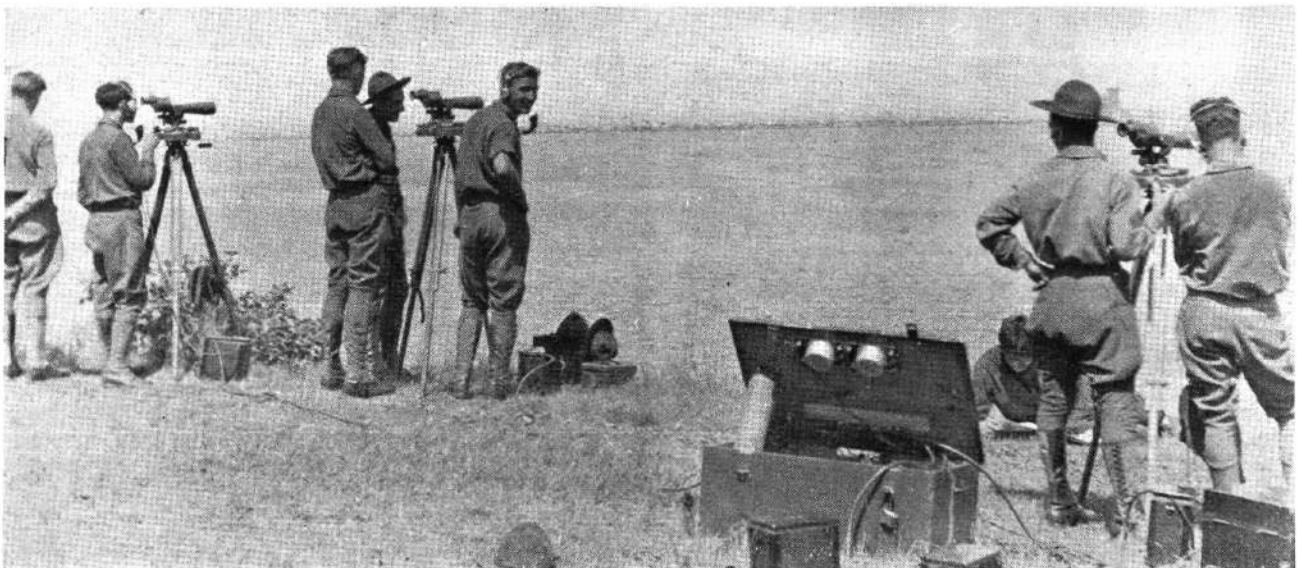


Photo by D. A. McGovern

#### MODERN METHODS OF COAST DEFENSE

Great advances have been made in coast defense since the time when Archimedes employed his scientific knowledge in the defense of Syracuse against the Romans. Above are observers of the 244th C. A. watching their targets at Fort Ontario, N. Y.



### Modern Ethics

Don't kick a man when he's down—he may get up. —Exchange

### A Real Bargain

"Goodness, George! This is not our baby! This is the wrong carriage."

"Shut up! This is a better carriage."

### New Line in Hose

Corporal: "Sergeant, a gink in my tent has got to have some new sox. He is wearing golf sox."

Supply Sergeant: "What do you mean by golf sox?"

Corporal: "Eighteen holes in them."

### Mistaken Identity

Grandma: "I feel so much better since the minister called that I don't believe I had appendicitis at all."

Daughter: "But Grandma, that wasn't the minister, that was the osteopath."

Grandma: "The osteopath, eh? H'm I did think he acted a little familiar."

### Asking the Impossible

Two old settlers sat smoking in a cabin far away in the backwoods. No woman's hand desecrated that domain, and grime reigned supreme and triumphant. The conversation drifted from politics to cooking. "Yaas," said the elder of the two, with a drawl, "I did get one of them there cook-books wunst, but I never could do nothin' with it."

"What was the hitch?" inquired the other.

"Well, every one of those receipts began the same, with the same words, 'Take a clean dish—' and I could never git no further."—Exchange

### Another on the Scotch

A Scotchman, an Englishman, and an Irishman were on a raft in the middle of the ocean. There was no hope of rescue, so the Irishman, a very pious individual, got on his knees to pray. The Englishman, out of respect for the Irishman, took off his hat. The Scotchman thought the Englishman was going to pass the hat, so he dived overboard. —USS *Tennessee Tar*



### Help

Bridge Player: "But what made you put your queen on his ace? You couldn't beat it."

Lady Player: "No, but I thought there was no harm in trying."

### Feminine Addition

"What will the girl of eighteen be in ten years?"

"Twenty-one." —Exchange

A HYPOCRITE is a rookie who claims he'd like to go to grand opera and see some tenor in song when he'd really like to go to the burlesque show and see some dame in tights.—Our Army.

### Modern Ethics

Quite a lot of people consider that success depends on luck and pluck—that is, having the luck to find others they can pluck. —Pathfinder

### One Up for Ananias

The guardhouse lawyer was spouting with great vigor about punishments in the Army, and stated that the guardhouse should be done away with. "Take my own case," he explained. "I've been locked in the bastille once since I enlisted in this outfit and that was for speaking the truth."

"Well," remarked one of his bored listeners, "it cured you, didn't it?"

—Contributed

### Discount on Quantity

"Don't you think, doctor, that you rather overcharged when Johnny had the measles?"

"You must remember, Mrs. Brown, that includes 22 visits."

"Yes, but remember, he infected the whole school." —Answers

### Willie's Bedtime Story

The lady of the house was entertaining her bridge club. When the patter of tiny feet was heard from the head of the stairs—she raised her hand for silence.

"Hush," she said softly, "the children are going to deliver their good-night message. It always gives me such a feeling of reverence to hear them. Listen!"

There was a moment of tense silence, then, shyly: "Mamma, Willie found a bedbug!"

### All the Difference

Sgt. Mitchel: "Say, Bates, how much money have you got?"

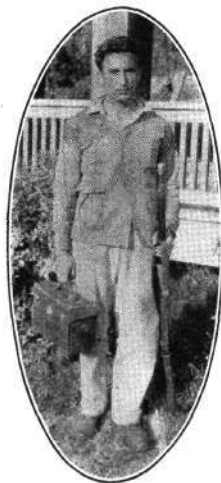
Sgt. Bates: "Oh, between 98 and a 100 dollars."

Sgt. M.: "Why that's a lot of money."

Sgt. B.: "Nope it isn't; just two dollars."

**ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S HUNDRED**

**C**ORPORAL MICHAEL RIVISTO of Company B, 71st Infantry, won fame and honor last summer by shooting his way into the exclusive membership of the President's Hundred. This select membership comprises the hundred "high" men in the President's (National) Match which is competed for by thousands of crack rifle shots throughout the entire country.



The bull's-eye minded corporal of the 71st was the winner, during the State Rifle Matches at Peekskill, last June, of the Thurston Match, Marine Corps Cup Match, the President's Match, high man in the Navy Match, second in the Governor's Cup, and high man among the Governor's Honor Men.

Now, with the prized bar awarded to each member of the President's Hundred, he takes his place among the best shots in the United States. His Regiment and the New York National Guard are proud to have

such a member in their ranks. He sets an example for all members of the New York National Guard to aim at.

**AMERICAN RIFLEMEN WIN INTERNATIONAL MATCHES**

**W**HEN America's small-bore riflemen scored a clean sweep in the four 1934 international matches they established themselves as superiors over their British cousins to an extent which is unusual in this year of English sports triumphs, according to an announcement made at the headquarters of the National Rifle Ass'n.

Perhaps America's greatest victory was chalked up by its twenty-man Dewar team which broke the previous record for the event by twenty-six points. This team was selected by Ray E. Loudon, of Butler, Penna., the team captain, from 185 competitors who engaged in an elimination match at Camp Perry, Ohio, just two days before the date selected for the record shoot. Weather conditions were ideal when the team stretched out on the firing line knowing that no shots could be wasted if it was to beat the English score of 7,918, just five points under the record. The result was the almost miraculous score of 7,949 out of 8,000 possible points. Other team scores were Canada, 7,776; Australia, 7,651; South Africa, 7,622.

The Americans also broke the existing records in the other three international matches. The Railwaymen's team of twenty, firing over the Dewar course at 50 and 100 yards, totalled 7,867 to win from Great Britain's 7,811 and Canada's 7,702. In the competition for the R. W. S. challenge trophy between ten-man teams from the United States, Germany and Great Britain, the American punctured the 50-meter targets for a total of 3,971 out of 4,000 to beat the British score of 3,914 and the German total of 3,895. In the F.I.D.A.C. match, open to all countries who are members of the Inter-Allied Federation of War Veterans and fired by ten-man teams at the 50-meter range, the Americans won with a score of 1,965 out of 2,000 possible points. The British team was again in second place, this time with 1,951 points.

**WHEN DO WE LEAVE FOR CAMP?**

**Field Training Dates—1935**

**W**HILE the State of New York is still in the icy grip of winter, it will be pleasant for our readers to look ahead six or seven months to the time when they will be living under canvas at one of the National Guard camps. Below you will find the dates of your camp tour this summer and also the name of the organization which will share camp with you.

From now until your departure for camp, you will be preparing for your tour on the drill floor of the armory. It is this preparation which makes or mars the field training period for a regiment, and all are urged to give their best in the six-month interval so that each organization may come away from camp after hanging up new records for attendance, smartness, and efficiency.

These six months will pass quickly enough; so don't put off making a good start now.

**CAMP SMITH—NEW YORK**

105th Infantry .....	June 16—June 30
106th Infantry .....	June 16—June 30
27th Tank Company .....	June 16—June 30
87th Brig.Hq. and Hq.Co. ....	June 30—July 14
71st Infantry .....	June 30—July 14
174th Infantry .....	June 30—July 14
107th Infantry .....	July 14—July 28
108th Infantry .....	July 14—July 28
10th Infantry .....	July 28—Aug. 11
102nd Engineers .....	July 28—Aug. 11
27th Div'n.Hq. and Hq.Det .....	Aug. 11—Aug. 25
27th Div'n.Sp. Troops (less 27th Tank Co. and 102nd Ordn.Co.) ..	Aug. 11—Aug. 25
101st Signal Battalion .....	Aug. 11—Aug. 25
53rd Brig.Hq. and Hq.Co. ....	Aug. 11—Aug. 25
54th Brig.Hq. and Hq.Co. ....	Aug. 11—Aug. 25
102nd Medical Regiment .....	Aug. 11—Aug. 25
27th Div'n. Q.M. Trains .....	Aug. 11—Aug. 25
93rd Brig.Hq. and Hq.Co. ....	Aug. 25—Sept. 8
14th Infantry .....	Aug. 25—Sept. 8
165th Infantry .....	Aug. 25—Sept. 8
369th Infantry .....	Sept. 8—Sept. 22

**PINE CAMP—NEW YORK**


101st Cavalry .....	June 16—June 30
51st Cav.Brig.Hq. and Hq.Troop .....	June 23—July 7
121st Cavalry .....	June 30—July 14
156th Field Artillery .....	July 28—Aug. 11
27th Div'n. Aviation .....	July 28—Aug. 11
106th Field Artillery .....	Aug. 11—Aug. 25
102nd Ordnance Co. ....	Aug. 11—Aug. 25
52nd Brig.Hq. and Hq.Btry. ....	Aug. 25—Sept. 8
104th Field Artillery .....	Aug. 25—Sept. 8
105th Field Artillery .....	Aug. 25—Sept. 8

**FORT ONTARIO—NEW YORK**

212th Coast Artillery .....	June 30—July 14
C.A.Brig.Hq. and Hq.Det. ....	July 7—July 21
244th Coast Artillery .....	July 14—July 28
258th Field Artillery .....	July 28—Aug. 11

**FORT H. G. WRIGHT—NEW YORK**

245th Coast Artillery .....	July 27—Aug. 10
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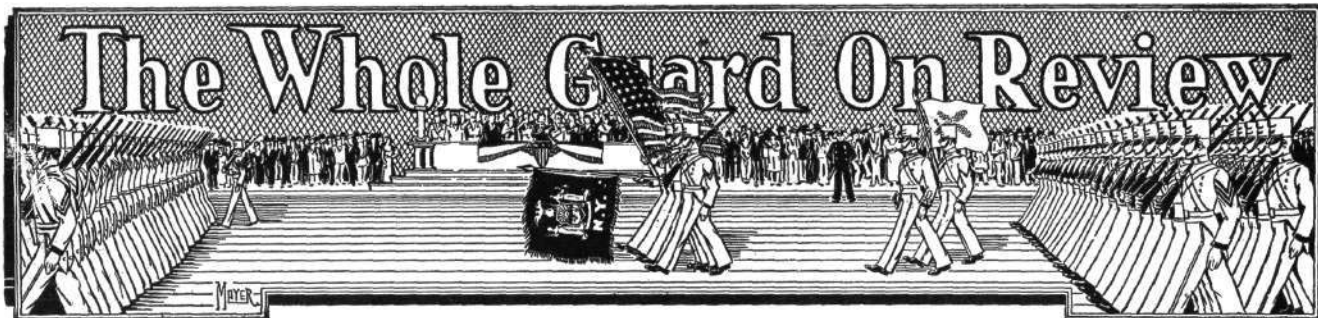
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**14th INFANTRY**

**Non-Commissioned Officers Assn.**

THE Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. tendered a testimonial-dinner and dance on November 24th at the Granada Hotel to Staff Sergeant Ernest Ambach. Sergeant Ambach retired September 24th, 1934 after completing forty years of



military service in the "Fighting Fourteenth Infantry" and seeing service in the Spanish American War and Mexican Border. Testimonial letters of congratulations to Sergeant Ambach came pouring in minute after minute, among them being letters from Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Commander-in-Chief of the N. Y. N. G., Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia, Borough President of Brooklyn, Raymond V.

Ingersoll, General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., Maj.-Gen. George E. Leach, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Maj.-Gen. William N. Haskell, Commanding General, N.Y.N.G., Maj.-Gen. Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General, State of New York, Brig.-Gen. John J. Phelan, commanding 93rd Infantry Brigade, Capt. W. F. Stanz, commanding Service Company, 14th Inf., Captain Adam Lipps, commanding Company "B", Capt. William W. Doughtney, commanding Co. "D", 1st Sgt. Martin J. McKenna, President of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., and a telegram from 1st Lieut. Boyce G. Nixdorf, commanding 2nd Bn. Hqts. Co.

During the course of the evening 1st Sgt. Martin J. McKenna, President of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, in behalf of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the 14th Infantry, presented "Ernie" with a solid gold genuine Howard Pocket Watch. Company "B", represented by Sergeant Richard P. McKnight, Treasurer of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, presented "Ernie" with a large portrait of himself; Herman J. A. Johnson, Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Fighting Fourteenth Post 546, presented in behalf of his association a fine plaster emblem of the "Old Fourteenth" with a picture of Ambach in the middle of it; and the last gift came from the last company Sergeant Ambach

served with, Service Company, on whose behalf Capt. Stanz presented him with a Coffee Percolator Set.

Distiguated and honored guests of the evening were Brig.-Gen. Frederick W. Baldwin, retired, former regimental commander, and Mrs. Baldwin; Colonel William R. Jackson, commanding officer 14th Infantry and Mrs. Jackson; Lt. Col. John J. Byron, Lt. George Steininger, Chaplain of the 14th Infantry, and Mrs. Ernest Ambach. Lt. Steininger, who acted as toastmaster of the evening, is hereby thanked for his excellent co-operation in making this affair a success. He is a good toastmaster and can't be beat for the good work he performed at the dinner.

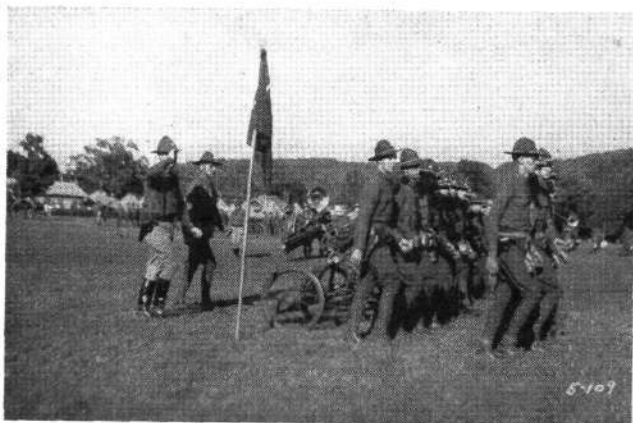
A word of greeting and thanks is extended to the following companies that supported us by representations: Service Company, Companies "C", "E", "H" and to the members of the Officers Council of the 14th Infantry.

The affair was a great success, everyone had a good time, the eats were swell, and above all it will be an everlasting memory to Sergeant Ambach.

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**EYES RIGHT!**

Company H, 105th Infantry (Gloversville) in the Brigade Review last summer at Camp Smith.

**105th INFANTRY****Headquarters Company**

THE Company Dart League opened the season Saturday Evening, Nov. 24. Following the Dart Contest, which was officially opened by Capt. Geiser, who started the season by tossing the first dart, a stag party was enjoyed by the members of the League. A fine program of entertainment, refreshments, and luncheon was prepared by a committee headed by Sgt. Fred Rosekrans.

The League consists of four teams captained by Pvts. A. LaCroix, Art Crosby, R. Rogers and D. Cramer. The Dart League committee plans to adopt the firm names of four of the leading business houses of the City as team names.

At the November meeting of the Company, plans were discussed for the Annual Stag Party which will be held in the Company Parlors, Saturday Evening, Jan. 12. Lt. Thomas R. Horton has been named general chairman. Complete plans and reports from committees will be made at the December meeting.

**165th INFANTRY****Company E**

OUR Company is proud of one of its members, Private Frank P. Buytaert, to whose alertness and quick action two young children owe their lives. The children, Fred and Rita Price, aged 5 and 2 respectively, live at 780 East 2nd Street, Brooklyn, and Buytaert happens also to be the superintendent of that building.

Buytaert thought he detected the smell of gas coming from the apartment occupied by the two children and tried to open the door. But the children had been warned by their mother, who had gone out shopping, not to open the door to anyone while she was gone, and the door was locked. Buytaert therefore broke into the apartment and discovered the children lying almost senseless, overcome by gas fumes. He carried them out to the fresh air, called an ambulance and notified the police who arrived swiftly and at once began resuscitation.

Their efforts were successful and by the time the mother returned home, the children were once more in pretty good shape after their narrow escape. Well done, Buytaert! The Company is proud of you.

**156th FIELD ARTILLERY**

ONE of the most successful events of its kind ever held by the Service Battery, 156th F.A., was the recent Horse Show, which took place in the spacious Riding Hall in the Peekskill Armory on November 2nd and 3rd, 1934.

The program consisted of forty-two events of various kinds, different events being run off each day, and each day there was an afternoon and evening performance. The list of entries was exceptionally large, and the quality of the entries was of the best. Entrants came from several points in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

The Armory employees, headed by Captain C. H. Forbush and Lieutenant N. J. O'Prey, formed the working committee in charge of the affair, ably assisted by Mr. Joseph S. Woyden as Show Manager.

Judging the Saddle horses were Mr. James Dooley of Mt. Kisco, N. Y. and Dr. Walter Brundage of Pelham, N. Y. The military classes were judged by Lieutenant Colonel Hampton Anderson and Lieutenant Colonel John K. Brown. For the Hunters and Jumpers, Mr. Bruce Jenkins of Darien, Conn., and Mr. Thomas C. Assheton of Portchester, N. Y., officiated as Judges, while Mrs. James A. Hewlett of Jericho, L. I., judged the equitation classes.

The attendance at all the shows was very good, and many compliments were heard as to the quality of the show, as well as the smooth manner in which it was run. Needless, to say, it was a financial as well as social success.

**104th FIELD ARTILLERY****Battery F**

MEN may come and men may go but the Battery must go on as ever, striving as always to attain the same goal: that of the highest efficiency possible in our particular branch of the service. And so it was with this fine sense of loyalty to our Organization that we received the unpleasant news of the loss by transfer of our Battery Commander, Captain Arthur S. O'Brien, as well as Lieut. John Suchminski. The Captain has been appointed Regimental Adjutant, and he takes with him our good wishes.

The Lieutenant has moved over to Battery D. They are indeed fortunate and are to be congratulated in getting such an able officer, for he has done excellent work with our unit, especially in the B.C. Detail.

But the blow of separation from our old officers has been softened not a little by the appointment of Lieut. Walter Fischer, a former Battery F Sergeant, as our new B.C. Those of us who have known him as a non-commissioned officer realize that he is capable of big things, and we are looking forward with pleasant expectations. Lieut. Mooney, former crack polo player when horses were in our table of organization, has succeeded Lieut. Suchminski.

Incidentally, what is the big secret of the General Efficiency Trophy? It might be well to state here for the benefit of those who don't know, that, according to the record, Battery F actually won this coveted prize by fair competition in camp last July. We think it would add considerably to our *esprit de corps* if we were enlightened as to its whereabouts and permitted to have at least a little peep at it before next year's camp tour.



**106th FIELD ARTILLERY****Battery D**

**M**ANY changes have taken place in Battery D in the past year particularly since this camp. Capt. S. W. Wick who commanded the Battery for the past year and took us to camp has been returned to duty on the 2nd Bn. staff and the Battery is now in command of 1st Lieut. Albert L. Endres, our Ex. Officer since Sept. 1933. We wish to extend a hearty welcome to 2nd Lieut. Wm. Frick, our new Ex. Officer, and to 2nd Lieut. C. Zierk our new Recon. Officer.

There has been quite a change in our enlisted personnel also. We regret the loss of our 1st Sergeant C. Taylor who, because of the press of business affairs has found it necessary to request a reduction to the grade of Private, but will still remain a member of this Battery. Sergeant Jos. Freeman, for many years a member of the Battery, has moved to the nation's Capital; Pvt. Raymond Walters has taken a position with the Taylor Aircraft Corp. in Bradford, Pa. Pvts. C. Piedja and H. Berlinski have joined the C.C.C. and Cpl. Dobbins has been transferred to the inactive reserves because of a heavy schedule he has taken at one of the Evening Schools.

Colonel D. P. Walker has announced a new system of instruction and training for the Non-Commissioned Officers of this Regiment. Under the guidance of Commissioned Officers, each Friday evening from 8:00 to 9:30 the following classes are held: Administration for 1st Sergeants and Battery Clerks; Gunnery for Chiefs of Section and Gunners; Topography for Inst. and Signal N.C.O.'s; Supply and mess management for Supply and Mess Sergeants. Upon the successful completion of the courses each N.C.O. will receive a certificate awarded by the Second Corps Area, extension course school. All the work is laid out to cover the subjects as outlined in the 10 series for Field Artillery Officers. At present there are 165 members enrolled in the school. Major C. B. McCormack the Instructor assigned to the 106th F.A., is the Co-ordinator of the school.

**369th INFANTRY****Company H**

**C**OMPANY H extends to its Regimental and Battalion Commanders and to every one else, its very best wishes for A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year.

With the passing of 1934 this Company may well look back with a feeling of pride upon its accomplishments during that period. Under the efficient leadership of its Company Commander, Captain Floyd H. McDonald, and Lieutenants Earle H. Charles and Leo B. Stephens, we won the Regimental Efficiency Trophy which was awarded at the end of the field training period at Camp Smith, New York. This is the second time, to our knowledge, that a machine-gun company has won this award which denotes all-round proficiency and excellency in Qualifications, Administration and Training.

Since our return from camp we have consistently led the battalion each month in percentage of attendance and we are making a serious bid to lead the Regiment in the near future. Our indoor baseball team, captained by Pvt. 1st Class Ira LaForey, has beaten all other teams in the Regi-

ment and is looking forward with eagerness to entering the National Guard Tournament.

The Basketball Team, under the leadership of Corporal Banfield, is coming along fine and is willing to play any National Guard Team either at our Armory or theirs.

The Company gave two successful "affairs" during the year with a combined attendance of over 900 persons and a good time was had by all, to say nothing of the financial benefit derived by the Company Fund. We passed the last State Inspection with colors flying and to use the words of the inspector, "everything was in fine shape."

So much then for our past accomplishments. We are looking forward in 1935 to achieving even greater successes than those we have had in the past and intend to have Company H, 369th Infantry, become known as the best and most efficient machine gun company in the Guard.

**104th FIELD ARTILLERY****Battery C**

**B**ATTERY C had its annual anniversary supper at the American Legion Clubhouse, Binghamton, N.Y., on December 14, 1934. The entire Battery met at the Armory and, dressed in their finest, rode to the Clubhouse as a group. The feed was fine and we hope Sgt. Hines got some pointers for dishes to feed us in camp this year. Among the guests present were Maj. Kaeppel, our battalion commander; 1st Lt. Cavanaugh of the Major's staff, and former Lt. Livernoche, now executive secretary of the American Legion in Binghamton. The guests and our battery commander, Capt. H. G. Browne, related sev-

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of the  
New York National Guard  
we extend our best wishes  
for a Happy and  
Prosperous New Year

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eral anecdotes and highlights of their military experiences. 1st Lt. Duncan and 2nd Lt. Copp came across with their usual stories. Lt. Copp always has the late stories (late '90's)!

With our drill attendance going up, all are plugging to pass their gunner's tests and to prepare for inspection which is just around the corner.

### LOCAL PAPER HONORS NEWBURGH UNIT

**A**UGMENTING its regular edition, the *Newburgh News*, on the day following Armistice Day, issued a supplement of five whole pages in which were described the history and activities of the various units of the State National Guard and Militia which have been stationed in that locality.

The first page was entirely devoted to pictures of the officers of the 156th Field Artillery now stationed in Newburgh, with a brief biographical sketch of each attached. In the center of the page was printed the following editorial announcement:

"In observance of the Sixteenth Anniversary of Armistice Day, the first occasion of its being marked as a legal holiday, the *Newburgh News* today honors the members of the Newburgh National Guard, as the city's first contribution to the nation's defense in time of trouble. Washington said, 'In time of peace prepare for war.' No man wants another war. The Newburgh armory helps prepare for war. Coincidentally, however, it is doing a nobler task—fitting the youth of the city and vicinity for better citizenship and greater service."

The balance of the supplement is reminiscent of the old

days when the Fifth and Tenth Separate Companies, formed when the 17th Battalion was disbanded early in the eighties, occupied the old Broadway armory. Second Lieut. Charles L. Petzel of the 156th Field Artillery contributes a very interesting article tracing the history of the regiment as far back as 1738 when a "Foot Company of Military of the Precinct of the Highlands" was formed. First Lieut. R. Jamieson, 156th Field Artillery, and editor of the *B-C Scope*, official Regimental Publication, emphasizes in a brilliant article, the value of the National Guard as a training school for young men in good citizenship.

The press of other communities might well follow the example of the *Newburgh News* in thus giving well-deserved publicity to the National Guard organizations which contribute so much not only to the defense of their respective localities, but also to the welfare of their communities in so many ways in peacetime. Such publicity would not only build up among the citizens of the community a respect for the National Guard unit stationed in their midst, but would at the same time foster a spirit of pride in the local organization which in turn would make for increased efficiency.

### GAS VETERANS' ADDRESSES SOUGHT

**A**DDRESSES of former members of the First Gas Regiment (30th Engineers) during the World War, are desired by the Reunion Committee. Please communicate with Master Sergeant James F. McLaughlin, The Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.



**W**ITH our new two-tone uniforms due before muster our First Sergeant won't be all by his lonesome in that respect any more, he having his for the past two years. Lesse Layne, our popular orchestra leader, composer and arranger, has just had three new songs published which promise to become very popular; their titles, "Dear, I'll Always Love You," "Bargain of Love," and "The Lesse Layne Stomp."

Sgt. Frank Harkin will middle-aisle long about the time those Easter Bells are ringing. Corporal Van Heiningen is quite a cocktail connoisseur, instructing the bartenders at the Hotel Pontiac in Oswego, N. Y., during our tour of camp, the proper way to mix a Planters Punch and a Bacardi Daisy. Privates Hogan and Chrisman's ten-dollar automobile certainly can take it and what a beating those boys can hand out!

Our dance promises to be one of the biggest affairs of the season for any battery in the Regiment. A number of Broadway entertainers have been engaged for the evening, and it looks like big doings. So let's make a big night of it and everybody be there.

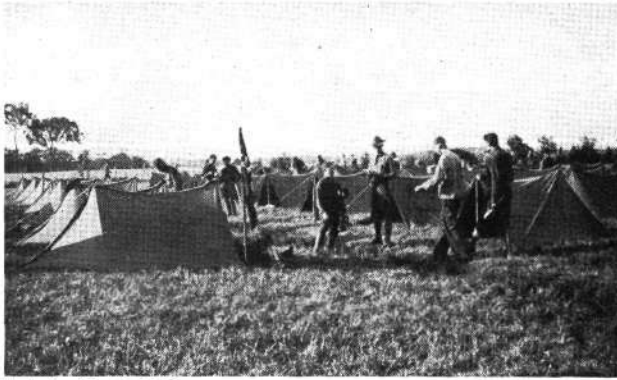


Photo by D. A. McGovern

The 244th C. A. had a nice night, thank you, when they bivouacked, last July, at Mexico, about eight miles from Fort Ontario, N. Y.

### VETERANS OF THE 9th REGT. ASS'N.

VETERANS of the Ninth Regiment Association are making plans to hold their annual installation and dinner-dance this year on Saturday evening, January 19th, 1935, at 8:30 p.m. in the tap room of the Hotel Piccadilly, 227 West 45th Street, New York City.

It is expected, in view of the popularity of their last dinner-dance, that the demand for seating accommodation will be very great and it is important, therefore, that reservations be made immediately. Tables can be arranged for two or more persons, at a charge of \$2.00 per person.

The proceeds of the evening will be for the benefit of charity, welfare projects, Employment and Ready Relief Funds.

Major L. Roberts Walton is the new commander of the Association, and it is hoped that all members will give him their sincere backing. Major Walton is a life member of the N. Y. Military Academy Alumni Ass'n., life member of the 7th Regt. Veterans Ass'n., and a member of both the 7th Regt. War Veterans Ass'n. and the Knickerbocker Post 240 of the American Legion. He was elected commander of the 9th Regt. Veterans Ass'n. on December 10th, 1934.

Please write for reservations to William J. Burns, Chairman, 125 West 14th Street, N. Y. C.

### 165th INFANTRY Company H

WE announce with pleasure that Corporal McDonough has been promoted to Sergeant, and Privates Simms and Troy (no relation to Helen) have advanced to the rank of Corporal.

Welcome to our new recruits, Privates M. Bailey, Laferty, McHale, E. Morelli, Mulligan, Ronan, and Wheeler, also to Private Banks (an old-timer) and Private Rafferty (formerly of Co. M).

A Rifle Team was formed in this Company to enter the Regimental Rifle Tournament. The scores improved at every practice session, but alas, we lost to Company G. The Rifle Team has better hopes for the next tournament.

The Indoor Baseball Team has won its first two games from Company B and Regimental Headquarters. With the new team we have now, chances look better for the "mug" this time.

Welcome to Lieut. Ritter (an oversea man) who is now attached to this Company.

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On the 1000-inch Range

Company H, 105th Infantry (Gloversville, N. Y.) firing on the  
1000-inch range at Camp Smith during their field training  
period, 1934.

### 104th FIELD ARTILLERY

#### Battery A

IT was with regret that we read last month of the  
retirement of Maj. Gen. Franklin W. Ward. Although few of us know the General intimately, we cannot help but realize that we are losing a true friend and a man of courage and ability. We join the rest of the Guard in its farewell salute to Gen. Ward and wish him continued success and happiness in the remaining years of his colorful life.

We wish to take this opportunity to congratulate Col. Walter G. Robinson on his promotion to Adjutant General and wish him success in his new office.

We note with pride that our Bn. P.&T.O. and former Battery Executive Officer, 1st Lt. George P. Van Nostrand, has been elevated to the position of Regimental Liaison Officer. Lt. Van Nostrand is well qualified for his new duties having passed with the highest of honors from the Coast Artillery School, Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., and the Service Signal School at Fort Monmouth, N.J. Our best wishes for success go with the Lieutenant in his new position.

### FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

#### Company A

WAS everybody happy? Of course they were. On Friday evening, December 14th, 1934, a joint review was given at our armory and we were very happy to welcome Battery I of the 245th Coast Artillery as our guests of the evening. We certainly hope they enjoyed themselves dancing to the soothing strains of our five-piece Royal Canadians Orchestra. We thank Corp. Harry Stafford for his success in securing this wonderful orchestra, especially as this happened to be their Coast-to-Coast Broadcast night on the N.B.C. network.

The main event of the evening was the well-run 880-yard Relay, in which Sgts. P. W. and B. J. Foley made such a grand attempt to win first prize. Many onlookers thought this was in the bag for them, but these bags are not made so strong these days under the N.R.A. and the bag broke. Well, a miss is as good as a mile, but not as good as 880 yards. Better luck next time!



**52nd FIELD ARTILLERY  
BRIGADE**

**Headquarters Battery**

THE Battery extends its best wishes to the following men who proved themselves worthy of advancement in the last examinations: Sgt. Wm. Stoebe to Staff Sgt.; Corp. John Baird to Sgt.; Pvts. Thos. Brady and James Caffrey to Corporals.

We are in sympathy with our First Sgt. who has to struggle with this situation during Roll-call every drill: two McAvoy's—three McMahan's—three McGarrigles—two O'Connors—two Strobls—two Costellos.

We regret losing Pfc. Edward Kenny, who had to leave the Guard for "Business Reasons," after ten years of conscientious service, which time was divided between the 106th Inf., the 27th Div. Train., and these Headquarters. Best of luck to you in your new position, Ed, lucky dog!

Our basketball team brought home the bacon once again by defeating Btry. "H," 245th C. A., on Nov. 30, 1934, by a score of 20-14. It is due time for us to give credit to Pvts. Monahan, Critchley, White, and Joe and John McMahon for their good playing. We would like to hear from other teams in the Guard. Please address your communications to our Athletic Non-com, Sgt. Chris. J. Quinn, 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**N. Y. Officers Graduate at F. A. School**

GRADUATION exercises for the Fall National Guard and Reserve Officers' class of the Field Artillery School were held at the Liberty Theatre, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on Saturday morning, December 15, 1934.

The ceremony started with a selection by the First Field Artillery Band, followed by addresses by Lieut. Colonel C. S. Blakely, assistant commandant, and Brigadier General Henry W. Butner, commandant. Diplomas were presented to the twenty-six graduating members by the commandant, and the ceremonies closed with the benediction and a selection by the band.

Capt. H. K. Sayen, FA-Res., New York City; 1st Lieut. B. L. Lindquist, 258th Field Artillery, New York City, and 2nd Lieut. H. T. Swan, Jr., 156th Field Artillery, Peekskill, N. Y., were the three members to graduate from the State of New York.

**27th TANK COMPANY**

THE Officers and men of the 27th Tank Company, N. Y. N. G. held their annual pre-Thanksgiving Day social on Wednesday evening, November 28th, in the mess hall of the armory at Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue. This year the affair was in the form of a beef-steak and smoker. The steaks, with baked potatoes, etc., were prepared as only army cooks can.

Captain Oliver L. Bell, the Commander of the Company, addressed the group on the fine spirit of the men at all times and urged them to continue their splendid work.

Among the honored guests were Major John C. Mansfield, the Commanding Officer of the 27th Division Special Troops, N. Y. N. G., of which the Tank Company is a part; Captain Blakely of the Regular Army, attached to the Special Troops; Captain Roberts, Adjutant, Special Troops; Messrs. A. J. Caniglia and James Brown of the N. Y. A. C. baseball team; Mr. Kallic, N. Y. Telephone Co., and Mr. Henry Holzapfel. Officers of the Company in addition to Captain Bell included Lieutenants A. P. Stallings, L. J. Reilly, G. B. Cauldwell and H. Hughes.

The entertainment committee, to whom credit must go for planning and preparing the dinner, was headed by Lieut. Stallings, Chairman, and Staff Sergeant Fred Frank, vice-chairman. Other members of this committee included Sergeants Guarino and Nieb, Privates DaPonte and FitzGerald.

**245th COAST ARTILLERY  
Battery D**

FOR the past few months we have been announcing a Dinner and Dance to be given by our battery. Well, the affair was held at the Granada Hotel on Saturday evening, Dec. 15. From all indications a splendid time was had by all who attended and we believe we were successful financially as well as socially. The committee hopes that the feeling for social activity prevails so as to afford the opportunity for this event annually, if not more often.

There has been a bit of activity caused by the new Athletic Council and although not apparent outwardly, the outcome is that on Monday nights after drill and Friday nights after classes if you look out on the floor you

will be able to see Battery D men on the track and probably the basketball court. Here's wishing the athletes of D the best of luck and victory.

Those who have been attending Lieut. Derby's Friday evening classes have found them most interesting and instructive. We advise those who are not attending to do so, for from experience, the forthcoming lessons are more interesting than those already covered.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year from Battery D to all readers of the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.



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## Tattooing the Soldier

### A Means of Identifying the Killed and Wounded

By Lieutenant C. L. Whittle, Infantry

Reprinted by courtesy of The Infantry Journal

THE World War brought to our attention the fact that although we have a good system of identifying our killed and wounded soldiers, the system is not entirely satisfactory. The small metal tag worn by the soldier was often lost, either through carelessness or in the heat of battle. Many a man had his hand blown away and along with it the metal disc chained to his wrist. Likewise, other men were killed by decapitation and chest wounds, causing the loss of tags worn around the neck. On the other hand, some took off their tags and failed to replace them before going into battle. Consequently, many were killed who could not be properly identified when the identification depended entirely upon metallic discs.

If soldiers were tattooed properly there would be no danger of losing such identification, either in the heat of battle or by carelessness, except under very unusual circumstances. Hence, when the dead were collected for identification, all could be readily recognized by comparing the tattoo on the man with a similar mark on the identification chart kept at headquarters.

The identification tattoo should be placed on the body in some of the least vulnerable places where it can easily be found. These particular places, however, will have to be determined by doctors who have had experience at the front and know which parts of the body are usually not harmed. As a suggestion, the mark could be placed on four parts of the body that are generally safe; namely, in the vicinity of each shoulder and of each hip. No soldier will be so mutilated that he cannot be identified by a mark on one of these four parts of the body. It would be poor policy to have but one identification mark, because if this particular part were mutilated or lost during combat, the man could not easily be identified.

The tattoo should be a symbol, a name, or a serial number, and the corresponding mark should be kept on a chart at headquarters.

The large number of soldiers engaged in a war would not permit the use of symbols, as these could not be arranged in a logical serial order on the identification chart. The use of a man's name would be excellent, but would take up too much space on the body. Likewise, the frequent similarity of names would often lead to improper identification.

The best system of tattoo identification would be the serial number. The numbers would take up a small amount of space, and identification could be made by means of the chart in the minimum time. The use of the serial number alone permits secrecy, for if a soldier were captured or his body found by the enemy, his name, rank and organization would not be revealed.

The tattoo mark should be of such size as to be easily read, but not large enough to disfigure the body. It would not have to be large if good clear pigments were used.

The soldier should be tattooed in a quick and painless method. The "one needle" system takes too much time, besides being painful. Each number should be composed of several fine needles, and the identification made "en bloc", that is, by combining the proper number and making the tattoo with one impression. By such a method

the soldier would receive his tattoo in a couple of minutes and without pain. It is very essential that a non-poisonous pigment be used.

The tattoo system of identification permits us to identify all our killed and wounded properly. Casualty and strength reports can be kept accurate and up to date. The dead soldier will receive all honor due him, and his relatives will share this honor, for he is not unknown.

## RADIO DIRECTION FINDING IN WARFARE

By Sgt. JAMES P. BARRON, Co. B, 101st Signal Bn.

DURING the late World War direction finding by radio developed into a science; a radio operator pressed a key to send a message and "plop", over came a shell from the enemy and knocked down his antenna. Radio stations near the front lines therefore were constantly on the move and wary Generals kept them as far from their Command Posts as was practicable.

After the war the development of radio as a means of communication received a tremendous impetus and short wave (high frequency) radio replaced the old antiquated long wave sets in modern armies. The art of Goniometrics, or direction finding, did not advance with its elder brother the transmitter, mainly because it was not required for every-day practical usage. Today there are extremely few radio operators who can take a direction finder on land and locate a given station.

True, a number of commercial operators do so at sea, but there it is a vastly different problem; for instance, the presence of steel buildings and metallurgical deposits in the earth do not enter into his computations. Then again, short waves play peculiar tricks with the direction finder; sometimes a distant station may be easily located whereas a station located but a few miles away can not be found at all. The accepted theory for this is that electrical impulses do not follow the curves of the earth but travel at an angle up into the atmosphere where they are deflected down to earth again by a layer of non-conductive gases. This layer is known as the Heaviside layer. The path of the impulses is shaped somewhat like a triangle except that the base is left out altogether and this explains why nearby stations are more difficult to locate.

It can be easily seen that the nature of the terrain in which operations are being conducted will have a great influence upon the direction finding apparatus and that only highly skilled personnel can hope to compute distances with it when the higher frequencies are being used.

Strangely enough the United States Army has made very little progress with this science, important as it is especially in Artillery and Air Corps work. The Signal Corps has developed a direction finder for use in the field but the function of training of personnel to operate these instruments has been neglected. The main reason for this is that this function has been allotted in the Tables of Organization to Army Signal Service and that there are no active units of this service in existence.

The highest active signal unit in existence at this time is a Corps Signal Battalion which is part of the New York National Guard; this unit of the service has a number of skilled operators and engineers, both commissioned and enlisted, in its ranks who would do well to initiate experimental work in the science of goniometrics which undoubtedly will be an important feature of modern warfare.

# HOW WE STAND

NOVEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....87.12%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19485 E. M.	Total 21006
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1388 Off.	20 W. O.	18594 E. M.	Total 20002

## HQ. & HQ. DET. INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance .....	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div. ....	27	0	56	83

## HQ. & HQ. TR. CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance .....	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brig. ...	8	0	68	76

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

Maintenance .....	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brig..	9	0	43	52

## HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance .....	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade .....	7	0	39	46
54th Brigade .....	7	0	36	43
87th Brigade .....	7	0	34	41
93rd Brigade .....	7	0	35	42

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS BRIGADE

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

## HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION

Allotment .....	10	0	0	10
Actual Strength .....	7	0	0	7

## MEDICAL REGIMENT INFANTRY DIV.

Maintenance .....	50	1	588	639
102nd Medical Regiment .....	44	1	623	668

## SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance .....	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion .....	14	0	161	175

## INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance .....	66	1	971	1038
Actual .....	629	8	10217	10854
10th Infantry .....	63	1	1064	1128
14th Infantry .....	65	1	1005	1071
71st Infantry .....	60	1	1058	1119
105th Infantry .....	62	1	1039	1102
106th Infantry .....	64	1	1012	1077
107th Infantry .....	59	0	983	1042
108th Infantry .....	65	1	1038	1104
165th Infantry .....	64	0	932	996
174th Infantry .....	64	1	1053	1118
369th Infantry .....	63	1	1033	1096

## FIELD ARTILLERY REGT., 155 MM HOW. (Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance .....	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery .....	59	1	611	671

## STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum .....	32	0	108	140
A.G.D. Section .....	5	0	4	9
J.A.G.D. Section .....	5	0	0	5
Ordnance Section .....	5	0	23	28
Medical Section .....	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster Section .....	9	0	12	21

## SPECIAL TROOPS, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance .....	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division ....	25	0	326	351

## QUARTERMASTER TRAIN, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance .....	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q.M. Train .....	13	0	215	228

## DIVISION AVIATION, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance .....	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation .....	17	0	107	124

## ENGINEER REGT. (COMBAT) INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance .....	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat) .....	30	1	431	462

## FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance .....	56	1	545	602
156th Field Artillery .....	53	1	572	626

## FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance .....	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery .....	49	1	593	643
105th Field Artillery .....	55	1	576	632

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

Maintenance .....	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery .....	51	1	608	660

## CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance .....	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry .....	39	1	599	639
121st Cavalry .....	41	1	553	595

## COAST ARTILLERY (A. A.)

Maintenance .....	48	1	656	705
Actual .....	45	1	691	737

## COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance .....	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery .....	55	1	623	679

## COAST ARTILLERY (HARBOR DEFENSE)

Maintenance .....	60	1	578	739
245th Coast Artillery .....	59	1	731	791





UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>104th Field Art. 87.44% (13)</b> <sup>10</sup>				
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery ..	4	53	41	77
SERVICE BATTERY ..	4	70	63	90
HDQRS. 1st BAT. ....	4	4	4	100
HQ. BY. & C.T., 1st BN.	5	40	38	95
BATTERY A. ....	6	63	60	95
BATTERY B. ....	4	68	58	85
BATTERY C. ....	4	65	57	88
HDQRS. 2nd BAT. ....	4	4	4	100
Hq. By. & C.T., 2nd Bn.	4	35	27	77
BATTERY D. ....	4	69	63	91
BATTERY E. ....	5	67	57	85
BATTERY F. ....	5	69	60	87
MED. DEPT. DET. ....	4	25	20	80
		637	557	87.44

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>245th Coast Art. 87.40% (14)</b> <sup>13</sup>				
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. BATTERY ..	6	71	59	83
HDQRS. 1st BAT. ....	4	3	3	100
BATTERY A. ....	5	57	51	90
BATTERY B. ....	5	53	49	92
BATTERY C. ....	5	57	51	90
BATTERY D. ....	5	55	47	85
HDQRS. 2nd BAT. ....	4	3	3	100
BATTERY E. ....	5	58	51	88
BATTERY F. ....	5	57	53	93
BATTERY G. ....	5	58	51	88
BATTERY H. ....	5	57	47	83
HDQRS. 3rd BAT. ....	4	3	3	100
BATTERY I. ....	6	53	44	83
BATTERY J. ....	6	55	44	80
BATTERY K. ....	6	59	51	86
BATTERY L. ....	6	58	51	88
BATTERY M. ....	6	58	51	88
MED. DEPT. DET. ....	6	30	29	97
		794	694	87.40

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>10th Infantry 86.45% (15)</b> <sup>26</sup>				
REGTL. HDQRS. ....	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO. ....	7	65	61	94
Service Company. ....	7	50	37	74
BAND SECTION. ....	3	35	30	86
Howitzer Company. ....	5	62	48	78
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	6	27	25	93
COMPANY A. ....	6	65	58	89
Company B. ....	5	59	45	76
COMPANY C. ....	6	66	63	95
COMPANY D. ....	5	67	54	81
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	6	26	26	100
Company E. ....	5	66	51	77
COMPANY F. ....	3	67	54	81
COMPANY G. ....	4	69	59	86
COMPANY H. ....	4	64	57	89
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	6	29	27	93
COMPANY I. ....	4	68	63	93
COMPANY K. ....	5	64	54	84
COMPANY L. ....	4	68	66	97
COMPANY M. ....	6	63	51	81
MED. DEPT. DET. ....	4	35	34	97
		1122	970	86.45

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>108th Infantry 86.12% (16)</b> <sup>14</sup>				
REGTL. HDQRS. ....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co. ....	6	65	48	74
SERVICE COMPANY ..	4	56	48	86
Band Section. ....	7	31	24	77
Howitzer Company. ....	4	62	45	73
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	5	26	22	85
COMPANY A. ....	4	63	53	84
COMPANY B. ....	5	66	61	92
COMPANY C. ....	4	65	57	88
COMPANY D. ....	5	65	55	85
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	4	27	24	89
COMPANY E. ....	5	58	51	88
COMPANY F. ....	4	65	54	83
COMPANY G. ....	5	64	52	81
COMPANY H. ....	4	61	53	87
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	4	27	25	93
COMPANY I. ....	4	65	59	91
COMPANY K. ....	5	66	60	91
COMPANY L. ....	4	65	61	94
COMPANY M. ....	5	63	58	92
MED. DEPT. DET. ....	4	36	33	92
		1103	950	86.12

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>105th Field Art. 85.84% (17)</b> <sup>12</sup>				
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY ..	6	45	42	93
SERVICE BATTERY ..	5	66	60	91
1st BAT. HDQRS. ....	4	4	4	100
1st BAT. HQ. BAT. ....	3	36	31	86

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
BATTERY A. ....	5	67	59	88
BATTERY B. ....	5	66	53	80
BATTERY C. ....	4	66	59	89
2nd BAT. HDQRS. ....	4	4	4	100
2nd BAT. HQ. BAT. ....	4	36	33	92
Battery D. ....	5	70	55	79
BATTERY E. ....	5	65	53	81
Battery F. ....	6	68	53	78
MED. DEPT. DET. ....	6	30	28	93
		629	540	85.84

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>105th Infantry 85.20% (18)</b> <sup>15</sup>				
REGTL. HDQRS. ....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co. ....	4	62	44	71
SERVICE COMPANY ..	4	101	86	85
HOWITZER CO. ....	4	64	57	89
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	5	23	22	96
COMPANY A. ....	5	64	51	80
COMPANY B. ....	4	65	53	82
COMPANY C. ....	4	56	45	80
COMPANY D. ....	5	67	63	94
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	5	22	21	95
COMPANY E. ....	5	64	54	84
Company F. ....	4	65	51	79
COMPANY G. ....	4	66	66	100
COMPANY H. ....	6	62	55	89
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	4	22	22	100
Company I. ....	4	65	51	78
Company K. ....	5	65	50	77
COMPANY L. ....	6	67	56	84
COMPANY M. ....	6	63	56	89
MED. DEPT. DET. ....	5	32	29	91
		1102	939	85.20

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>14th Infantry 84.92% (19)</b> <sup>18</sup>				
REGTL. HDQRS. ....	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO. ....	5	62	50	81
SERVICE COMPANY ..	4	77	66	86
Howitzer Company. ....	5	61	47	77
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	5	22	20	91
COMPANY A. ....	4	63	56	89
Company B. ....	4	61	48	79
COMPANY C. ....	5	62	50	81
COMPANY D. ....	5	64	53	83
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	5	21	19	91
Company E. ....	5	64	48	75
Company F. ....	5	63	47	75
COMPANY G. ....	5	59	47	80
COMPANY H. ....	5	66	60	91
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	5	20	18	90
COMPANY I. ....	4	67	65	97
COMPANY K. ....	5	68	64	94
COMPANY L. ....	5	61	57	94
COMPANY M. ....	5	65	59	91
Medical Dept. Det. ....	4	35	26	74
		1068	907	84.92

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>165th Infantry 84.13% (20)</b> <sup>22</sup>				
REGTL. HDQRS. ....	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO. ....	5	63	51	81
Service Company. ....	5	79	61	79
HOWITZER CO. ....	5	58	54	93
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	4	21	17	81
Company A. ....	4	67	52	78
COMPANY B. ....	4	64	59	92
COMPANY C. ....	4	58	47	81
COMPANY D. ....	4	59	47	80
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	4	22	18	82
COMPANY E. ....	4	57	50	88
Company F. ....	4	63	50	79
COMPANY G. ....	4	60	54	90
COMPANY H. ....	4	59	59	100
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	5	22	20	91
COMPANY I. ....	5	58	47	81
Company K. ....	5	53	42	79
Company L. ....	5	53	41	77
COMPANY M. ....	5	57	49	86
MED. DEPT. DET. ....	5	35	29	83
		1015	854	84.13

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>244th Coast Art. 83.86% (21)</b> <sup>15</sup>				
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY ..	5	62	51	82
SERVICE BATTERY ..	5	89	80	90
1st BAT. HDQRS. ....	4	4	4	100
1st BN. HQ. BY. & C.T.	5	43	35	81
Battery A. ....	6	62	47	76
BATTERY B. ....	6	57	49	86
2nd BAT. HDQRS. ....	4	3	3	100
2nd BN. HQ. BY. & C.T.	4	48	44	92
BATTERY C. ....	4	69	66	96
Battery D. ....	5	64	50	78
3rd BAT. HDQRS. ....	4	4	4	100
3rd BN. HQ. BY. & C.T.	5	47	40	85

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Battery E. ....	6	63	48	76
Battery F. ....	6	60	47	78
Medical Dept. Det. ....	4	38	29	76
		719	603	83.86

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>258th Field Art. 83.30% (22)</b> <sup>21</sup>				
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery ..	3	63	44	70
SERVICE BATTERY ..	3	66	59	89
1st BAT. HDQRS. ....	3	4	4	100
1st BAT. COM. TRN. ....	3	38	38	100
Battery A. ....	3	59	43	73
Battery B. ....	3	62	43	69
2nd BAT. HDQRS. ....	3	3	3	100
2nd Bat. Combat Train	3	32	24	75
BATTERY C. ....	3	64	62	97
Battery D. ....	3	62	49	79
3rd BAT. HDQRS. ....	3	4	4	100
3rd BAT. COM. TRN. ....	3	38	34	90
BATTERY E. ....	3	67	61	91
Battery F. ....	3	65	51	79
MED. DEPT. DET. ....	3	27	25	93
		659	549	83.30

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>27th Div. Q'master Train 82.75% (23)</b> <sup>18</sup>				
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	15	15	100
MTR. TRNS. CO. 105	5	44	35	80
MTR. TRNS. CO. 106	5	49	44	90
Motor Trans. Co. 107.	5	38	28	74
Motor Trans. Co. 108.	5	48	38	79
MTR. REP. SEC. 103	5	22	20	91
Medical Dept. Det. ....	5	16	12	75
		232	192	82.75

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>106th Infantry 82.62% (24)</b> <sup>24</sup>				
Regtl. Headquarters. ....	4	7	5	71
REGTL. HDQRS. CO. ....	4			

<b>State Staff</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1</b>
A. G. D. SECTION..	4	12	12	100
J. A. D. G. SECTION	4	3	3	100
ORDNANCE SEC....	4	28	28	100
MEDICAL SECTION	4	5	5	100
Q. M. SECTION.....	4	20	20	100
		68	68	100
<b>Hdqrs. Coast Art.</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>7</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.....	4	6	6	100
		10	10	100
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>		<b>97.56%</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>5</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	3	36	35	97
		41	40	97.56
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>		<b>93.47%</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>2</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	4	41	38	93
		46	43	93.47
<b>Hdqrs. 27th Div.</b>		<b>92.68%</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>3</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	26	100
HDQRS. DET.....	4	56	50	89
		82	76	92.68
<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>		<b>92.68%</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>6</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	3	36	33	92
		41	38	92.68
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>		<b>89.61%</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>4</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. TROOP...	4	71	63	89
		77	69	89.61
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>		<b>85.36%</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>8</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	4	80
HDQRS. CO.....	4	36	31	86
		41	35	85.36
<b>52nd F. A. Brig.</b>		<b>83.63%</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>9</b>
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	6	48	39	81
		55	46	83.63

#### 71st Active on Indoor Range

THE Seventy-first Regiment have planned a very busy schedule of Indoor Rifle Matches to be shot during the 1934-1935 Training Season and, judging from the keen interest being shown in these matches, the regiment hopes to take an unbeatable Rifle Team to Peekskill next June to take part in the State Rifle Matches.

On January 8, 10-men teams will fire for the Zabriskie Trophy and 8-men teams for the Martin Cup on February 4th. Other matches scheduled for the next few months include the San Juan Trophy, February 25; the Homer Trophy, March 4; Team of Three Trophy (week of March 18); Clinton and Russell Match (week of April 1), and the Merz Shield, to be fired for by Novices during the week of June 23, 1935.

Elsewhere in this issue (page 20) will be found mention of the Seventy-first's famous shot, Corp. Michael Rivisto, who has earned a place on the President's Hundred.



258th Field Artillery Color Guard at Fort Ontario, N. Y.

### "CHASING VILLA"

An Epic of the American Cavalry

THE author of this brilliant book is Colonel Frank Tompkins, U. S. A., who as a Major of the 13th Cavalry was present at Columbus at the time of the Raid, and conducted the pursuit of Villa which immediately followed. He was one of the outstanding leaders of the Punitive Expedition, and is therefore personally familiar with most of the events that he describes.

Vividly the author pictures the record breaking marches of the troops in the trackless wilderness of northern Mexico, in the blazing heat of the days and the freezing cold of the nights, pushing ever towards their goal through alternating blizzards and sandstorms. The hardships of men and horses from hunger, thirst, cold, heat and exposure are portrayed; the struggles of the new motor transport in the sandy deserts and muddy sloughs, and the dependability of the old reliable army mule. Both motor transport and aviation had their first real test in the Expedition into Mexico.

General Pershing writes—"Tompkins' book is intensely interesting because it covers a period of activity in which our Cavalry was engaged on foreign soil, and describes its record of adverse conditions of lack of forage, food and water among an unfriendly people."

A detachment of the U. S. Army, consisting chiefly of Cavalry, under command of General John J. Pershing, was sent into Northern Mexico for the purpose of killing or capturing the bandit Francisco Villa and dispersing

the rebellious leaders of his band.

The expedition was not successful in its principal mission, which was the killing or capturing of Villa himself. This failure is attributed by the Author to the misleading information deliberately furnished by the inhabitants and the Carranzista troops, and the failure of the latter to cooperate with the American Troops, which in many instances amounted to treachery. The Expedition did succeed in killing or capturing a number of Villa's principal lieutenants, in diminishing his prestige, and in dispersing his larger organized bands.

The book also includes a chapter on the mobilization of the National Guard, for service on the Border, by Brigadier General Henry J. Reilly.

Published by The Military Service Publishing Co., 100 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.—\$2.50, postpaid.

### Children's Safety League

RESPONDING to the need for greater safety efforts necessitated by the increasing popularity of bicycle riding and roller skating, school and civic officials all over the country are uniting in bringing traffic rules and safety observances for these sports up to date.

Through the medium of a league for children between the ages of six and sixteen years, it is hoped to set up a standard of safe practice for those who indulge in these sports. Merchants who sell roller skates and bicycles, including sporting goods and hardware dealers, have taken the initiative in local campaigns to protect boy and girl pedalists and skaters. It is expected that about 45,000 such stores in the United States will become recruiting centers for members of the children's safety league.

Members of the league are required to pass simple safety tests for bicycling and roller skating and are awarded the three C's emblem—the three C's standing for—Caution-Courtesy-Cooperation. The organization is known as the Three-In-One Safety League. The safety test and application blanks are provided by the local merchant. There is no charge or fee of any kind for membership.

The Three-In-One Safety League has established permanent headquarters at 80 Varick Street, New York City, and from there distributes information and sets up a bureau of standards for ruling on bicycle and roller skating sports.



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