

The New York National Guardsman



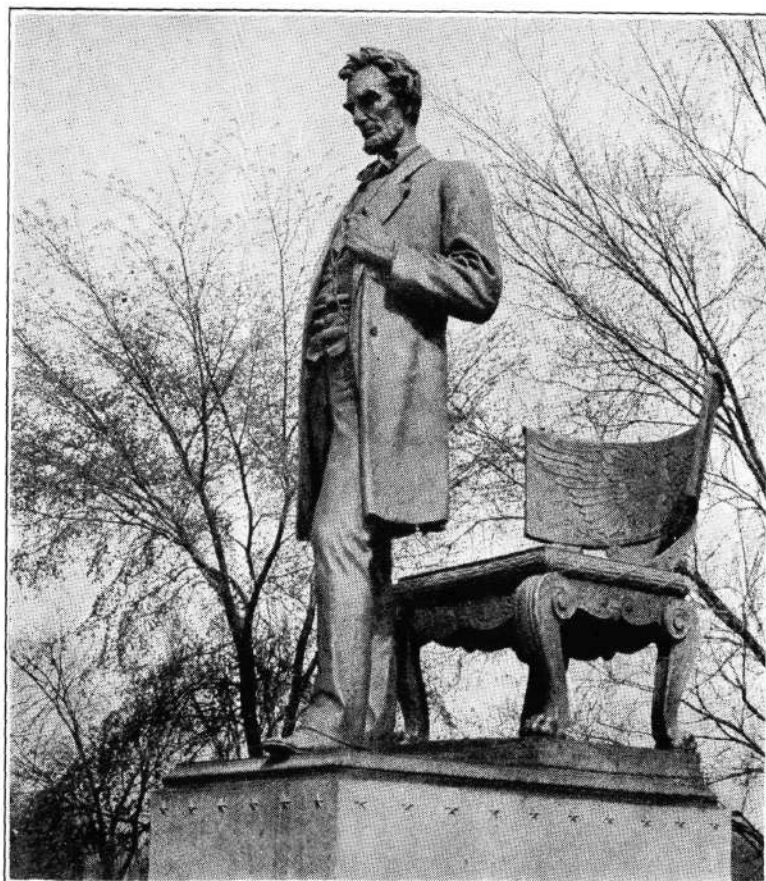
February, 1935

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

15c The Copy

Abraham Lincoln

Born
February 12, 1809



SPEECH AT GETTYSBURG

"FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that for these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE
Asst. Editor and Business Mgr.

LT. COL. WM. J. MANGINE
General Advertising Mgr.

MAJOR ERNEST C. DREHER
N. Y. C. Advertising Mgr.

Editorial and Business Office—Room 718, State Building, 80 Centre St., New York City

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is published monthly and is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is also the official magazine of the 27th Division Association of the World War. Subscription by mail, \$1.00 a year; Canada, \$1.50; Foreign, \$2.00. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City.

Vol. XI

FEBRUARY



1935

No. 11

Contents

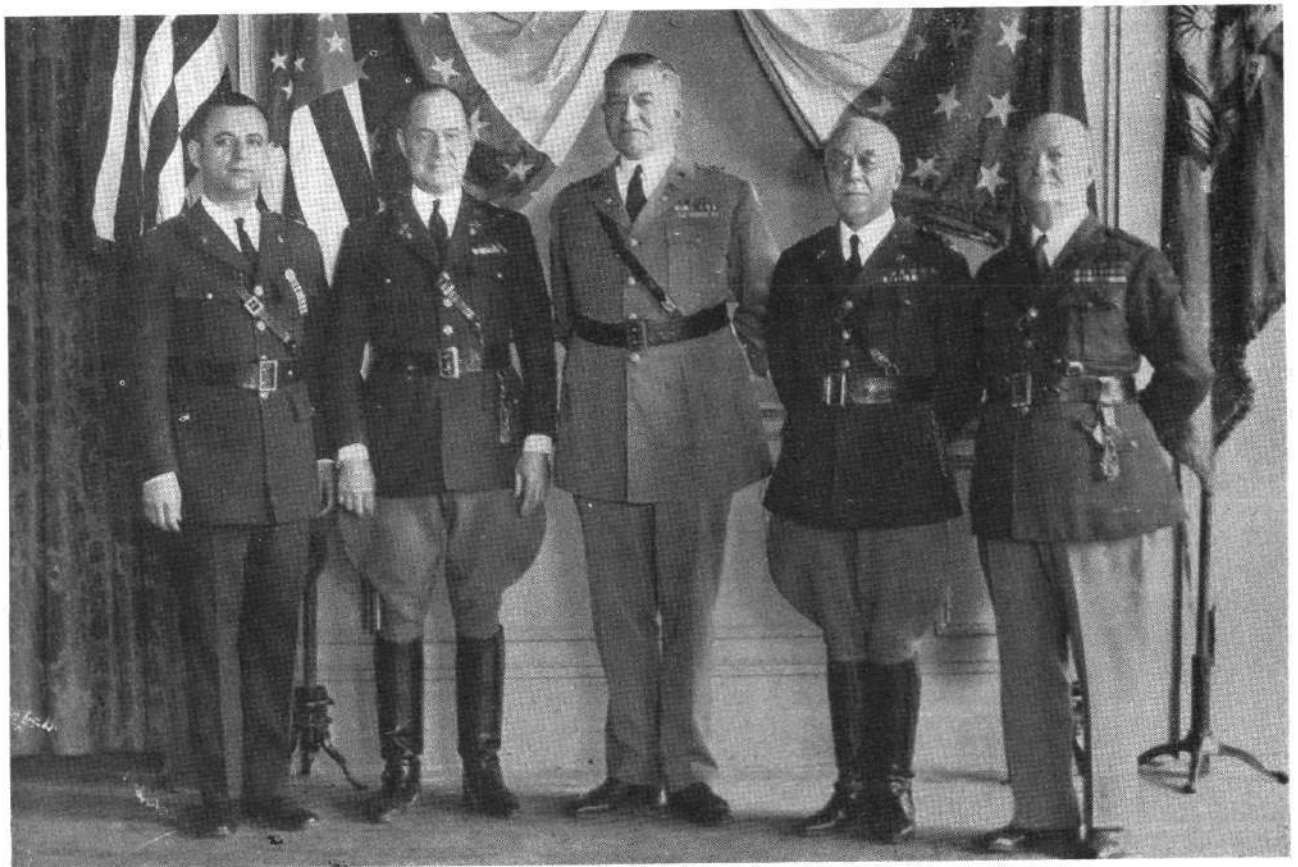
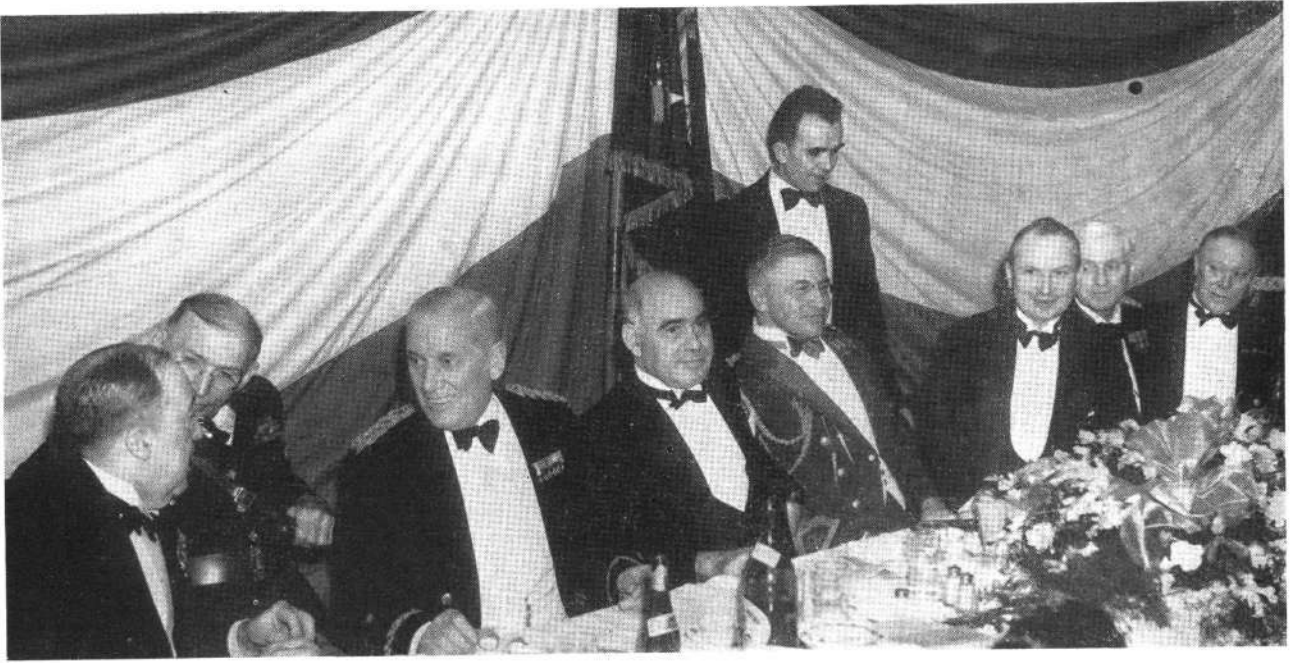
THE 58TH ANNUAL CONVENTION	3	FANS FRET FOR FOOTBALL LEAGUE	
COL. MILLS MILLER COMMANDS 244TH C.A.....	4		Lt. John J. McCarthy 14
LT. COL. AMES T. BROWN, ASS'T ADJUTANT		N.Y.N.G. FLYING CLUB PROVES IT.....	15
GENERAL	5	WASHINGTON'S BODYGUARD	Julia W. Wolfe 16
WASHINGTON'S ENTRY INTO NEW YORK		KEEP SMILING	19
Georgia Dickinson Wardlaw	6	INFANTRY OF THE WORLD—GREAT BRITAIN	
"KNIGHTS OF THE WAVE".....	Colin K. Cameron 8		Capt. F. P. Todd 20
HINES TROPHY CHANGES HANDS.....	10	THE 71ST INFANTRY ANNUAL GAMES.....	20
DEATH OF MGR. JOHN P. CHIDWICK.....	11	THE WHOLE GUARD ON REVIEW.....	21
MAJOR A. WENDT PASSES ON.....	11	HOW WE STAND.....	29
EDITORIAL	12	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.....	30
GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL	13	NEW HEADGEAR PROPOSED FOR NATIONAL GUARD..	32
		ORIGIN OF KHAKI	32

Illustrations

FRONT COVER—WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE		FOOTBALL ILLUSTRATIONS	14
George Gray		ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF WASHINGTON	
GROUPS AT THE CONVENTION	2		George Gray 16
COLONEL MILLS MILLER, 244TH C.A.		GEORGE WASHINGTON	18
Photo by D. A. McGovern	4	INFANTRY OF THE WORLD—GREAT BRITAIN	
LT. COL. AMES T. BROWN, ASS'T ADJUTANT			Capt. F. P. Todd 20
GENERAL	5	CO. H, 105TH INFANTRY, ON THE KARNERS RANGE	20
WASHINGTON ENTERING NEW YORK.....	6	244TH C.A. ON CONVOY WITH HEAVY COLUMN....	22
THE LONG ROOM—FRAUNCES' TAVERN	7	244TH C.A. ON THE WAY TO CAMP.....	23
MOUNT VERNON	7	AT THE 212TH C.A. REVIEW.....	24
ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY	8	AT THE CONVENTION BANQUET.....	25
HINES TROPHY	10	MORE "SHOTS" AT THE BANQUET.....	26
		PRESENTATION AT THE 212TH C.A. REVIEW.....	27

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!"



BUSINESS AND PLEASURE AT THE ALBANY CONVENTION

In the top photograph, taken during the Convention Banquet, at the speakers' table, are the following (l. to r.): Major Gen. Franklin W. Ward, former Adjutant General; Major Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, commanding 2nd Corps Area; Major Gen. Wm. N. Haskell, commanding N.Y.N.G.; Governor Herbert H. Lehman; Colonel Paul Loeser, Toastmaster; Lieut. Governor M. William Bray; Brig. General Walter G. Robinson, new Adjutant General of the State, and Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the N.Y.N.M.

Below are the newly-elected officers of the National Guard Association of the State of New York. From left to right they are: Lt. Col. Wm. J. Mangine, Secretary; Colonel William Ottmann, Executive Officer; Colonel Paul Loeser, President; Colonel William R. Wright, Chief of Staff, N.Y.N.G., 2nd Vice-President, and Captain Joseph F. Flannery, Treasurer.

The 58th Annual Convention

1936 Convention to Be Held in Syracuse, N. Y.

ONE convention follows another as the years go slipping by into the past, and perhaps to one who has attended them regularly for a decade or more, the memory of any particular convention is blurred a little in the more general recollection of the atmosphere prevailing at all of them. And yet each one has a flavor of its own and if we had to define the essence of this convention at Albany, we should like to remember it by the particular friendliness with which the capital city of our Empire State greeted the 550 delegates of our Association upon their arrival.

Albany is a friendly city—one feels immediately at home there, and of this there was no doubt whatever left in our minds after we had listened to the sincere welcoming speech with which the Hon. John Boyd Thacher, 2nd, Mayor of the City of Albany, addressed the officers of the N.Y.N.G. and N.Y.N.M. at the opening meeting of the convention. Greetings were also extended to those assembled by the Hon. Harry M. Clark, President of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the city, and when Lt.-Col. Ogden J. Ross, 105th Infantry, had replied briefly and charmingly to these addresses of welcome, the regret was generally felt that the convention could not last longer—a week at least.

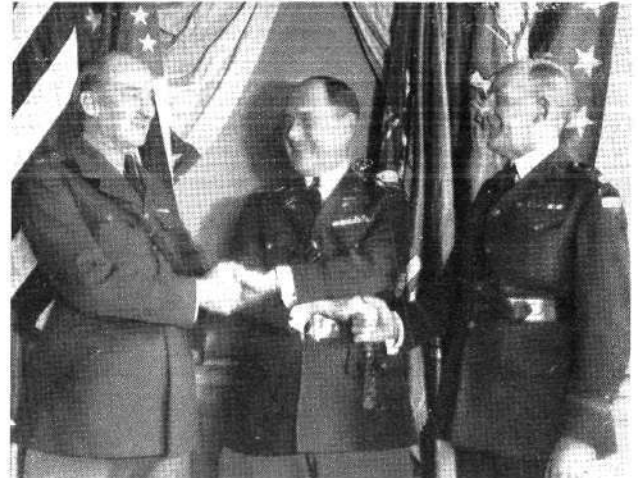
Even the weather was good to us; a bright crisp day with the snow sparkling on the Capitol and a blue, cloud-flecked sky overhead that made everyone feel good to be alive. Those who had travelled through the night to arrive there first thing in the morning were able to boast perhaps of a more convivial trip than those who caught the Empire Limited from N. Y. C. at 8:30 Friday morning. But the latter were awarded by the grand sight of the ice-jammed Hudson River, the dark woods of the opposite bank etched on a snow-white background and, in the distance, the pearly blue contours of the Catskills. The most enviable of all were the occupants of the three planes from the 27th Division Aviation which were spied from the train at Newburgh on Friday morning. The air looked bumpy, but the visibility over the black and white landscape must have been brilliant.

But to get back to the ballroom of the Ten Eyck Hotel where the first session was held. Following Colonel Ross' reply to the addresses of welcome, Lt.-Col. John R. Kelly, Officer in charge of National Guard Affairs in the 2nd Corps Area, spoke of the duties and functions of his office and gave us a much clearer understanding of the sympathy which should and does exist between the National Guard and the Regular Army. He then went on to announce that the reserve fund for instructors at Camp Smith is practically evaporated and added that unless something is done about it at once, it will not be possible to send any instructors to Peekskill this year for the field training period.

In the afternoon session, Colonel Paul Loeser, commanding the 258th F.A., acting President of the Association consequent upon Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson's appointment to the post of Adjutant General, first intro-

duced Major General Wm. N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard.

General Haskell briefly ran over the work of the N.Y.N.G. during the past year and expressed satisfaction with its performances. He then spoke very strongly against the proposal which has been made of holding divisional maneuvers at Pine Camp this year. Such maneuvers, he stressed, are useful only to the Division Staff and officers of higher ranks; so far as the enlisted men are concerned, they mean nothing and are purely a waste of time. Not only that, but they have the effect of completely throwing away the whole year's training. If maneuvers are to be held, he suggested, let them be held in our own camps, under our own leaders.



Brig. General John J. Byrne (left), comdg. C.A. Brigade, conferring with Col. Wm. Ottmann, 212th Coast Artillery, and Lt. Col. Robert P. Orr (right), 245th Coast Artillery.

In speaking of the function of the N.Y.N.G., General Haskell pointed out that war is not immediately likely and that the State of New York is a civilly peaceful state. Its chief function, he believed, at present is to promote solid citizenship and to combat the stupid "crack-pot" something-for-nothing propaganda which is being spread by such men as Huey P. Long, Upton Sinclair and the author of the Townsend Plan. If these insidious ideas are not put down, then the country will be inevitably forced to choose between Communism and Fascism. The country today stands in need of leaders to attack and defeat this debilitating propaganda, and it is to the disciplined, self-respecting forces of the National Guard that the country must turn for such leadership.

General Haskell's address was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Seldom have those present been privileged to listen to such an honest, outspoken, straight-from-the-shoulder talk upon the situation in this country today.

Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson then addressed the

(Continued on page 25)

Colonel Miller To Command 244th C. A.

**New Commander has 36-year
record with perfect 100%
attendance throughout.**

ALMOST thirty-seven years ago, a young recruit was asked why he joined the Ninth Regiment, "Well," the soldier replied, "Some day, I'm going to be its commanding officer." On December 21, 1934, Colonel Mills Miller's lifelong hope was realized when he was promoted to the command of the 244th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G.

His appointment as Colonel comes as a ray of light to dispell the gloom still felt over the loss of our late commander, Colonel Lewis M. Thiery. Colonel Miller is the first commanding officer on record to have served continuously in all ranks of the regiment. He enlisted May 2, 1898. He was promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1900, and Sergeant, December 10, 1902. Two years later, December 7, 1904, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant by the late Colonel William Morris. Colonel Miller rose rapidly through the succeeding grades to Major, becoming first lieutenant, on April 8, 1905, Captain on July 16, 1907 and Major, October 4, 1912. In those days, Colonel Miller's associates in the regiment were Major General Franklin W. Ward, Brigadier General J. J. Byrne and the late Colonel L. M. Thiery. On April 22, 1929, Colonel Miller became the Executive Officer of the 244th Coast Artillery upon the promotion of General Byrne to Brigadier commander. Through all these thirty-six years of service, Colonel Miller bears the unique distinction of having performed one hundred per cent duty.

Colonel Miller attended the Coast Artillery School in 1917, and has served on the Coast Artillery Examining Board for Officers for over twenty years and as such has won the esteem of every Coast Artillery man in the state. During the War, he was stationed originally at Fort Hancock when the regiment was first moved there. Colonel Miller was soon transferred to the 31st Coast Artillery, which he helped organize under Colonel Meade Wildrick, to Camp Eustis, Virginia. He was the senior Major of this command and acted as Assistant Provost Marshal of the post. The Armistice, however, prevented this regiment from going overseas which proved a great disappointment to the Colonel. He was then ordered to report to Fort Adams and was placed in command of Fort Getty, Narragansett Bay. Upon his separation from the service, he came back to assist in the reorganization of his old regiment, and served on the board for examining officers.

An insight into the sterling qualities of the man was shown by Colonel Miller's actions while a member of this



board. He stepped aside and examined the late Colonel Lewis M. Thiery first, for the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment, which was a gracious act of friendship and loyalty. That is but one of the little incidents that endeared the command to Mills Miller. His whole career is marked by these acts which show where his heart lay, despite the fact that he is a rigid disciplinarian and a stern commander.

Mills Miller was born in Baltimore, Md. His father, William DeVere Miller, served as an officer in the old Louisiana Tigers. Space will not permit the enumeration of Colonel Miller's distinguished family tree so we will touch only the high spots. His grandfather, Professor Alexander Dimitry served in Jefferson Davis' cabinet as Assistant Secretary of the Interior and served as Minister to Costa Rica under President Buchanan. His great grandfather, after whom he was named, was Robert Mills, the first United States architect under President Jefferson and as such, designed many buildings of note; the Washington Monuments in Washington and Richmond, the Treasury Building and the rotunda of the Capitol. Further back in the Colonel's ancestry, we find General John Smith of Hackwood County, Virginia, who led the Virginia troops in the Revolution as a Colonel, served in Congress, and was a Major General in the War of 1812; Edward Jaquelin, one of the original settlers at Jamestown Island, Virginia, in 1640, and who is buried in the graveyard of the first church in America, is also among Colonel Miller's forbears.

So it can be seen that in having Colonel Mills Miller as the commanding officer of the 244th Coast Artillery, we have a man who is a soldier and a gentleman from the core. We are looking forward to serving under Colonel Miller and predict a successful leadership.

Lt. Col. Ames T. Brown

Appointed Assistant Adjutant General

**Executive Officer of 71st Infantry
Received New Post on
January 11th, 1935**

THE appointment by Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, the new Adjutant General, of Lt. Col. Ames T. Brown, 71st Infantry, on January 11th, 1935, to the post of Assistant Adjutant General and Executive Officer in the Adjutant General's Office, Albany, is one which will be applauded with enthusiasm by all who have known the Colonel and who are aware of his very exceptional record in the New York National Guard.

Colonel Brown was born in Boston, Mass., on November 3rd, 1890, and is a descendant of a New England family, members of which served in the militia before the War of the Revolution.

A few days after the appearance of this issue (on February 19th, to be exact) Colonel Brown will be celebrating the twentieth anniversary of his first commission (2nd Lieutenant) in Company M, 71st Infantry, in 1915. Since then, in the course of his National Guard and United States service, he has served in every rank up to that which he now holds.

From June 26th, 1916, until October 6th, 1916, he served on the Mexican Border with the 71st, and on March 31st, 1917, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant.

The outbreak of the World War found him serving with Company M, 71st Infantry, with which regiment he proceeded to Orange County, N. Y., where it was stationed guarding bridges. For a time, while in Middletown, N. Y., he was acting Regimental Adjutant. After the summer of 1917, spent in this work, he went to Spartanburg, S. C., as Battalion Adjutant of the 1st Bn.

Upon the formation of the 27th Division, Colonel (then 1st Lieutenant) Brown was transferred to the 106th Infantry and sailed from Hoboken for France as B. Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of that regiment, on May 10th, 1918. Later he became Company Commander of Company C, 106th Infantry.

On October 18th, 1918, when the British 4th Army (to which the 27th Division was attached), launched its attack along the line of the Le Selle River, Colonel Brown commanded the 1st Bn. of the 106th Infantry.

The following day, Colonel Brown was struck in the face by shrapnel, but could not be persuaded to leave his post and remained with his battalion until, after further desperate fighting, his regiment was relieved on the night of Oct. 20-21, 1918.

For this heroic conduct he was cited as follows:

"For gallantry, determination and qualities of leadership in the battle of Le Selle River, October 17, 1918. After being painfully wounded in the face by a shell fragment, this officer continued in action and later being



LT. COL. AMES T. BROWN

gassed, he refused to be evacuated, remaining with his battalion until his regiment was withdrawn from the line on October 20th, 1918."

Among the Colonel's decorations are the following: The Silver Star, the Purple Heart, the Conspicuous Service Cross (State of New York) and the ten-year Long and Faithful Service Medal.

On reporting to the doctor at Corbie, he was immediately sent down line and found himself in the British General Hospital No. 2 in Rouen. Later he was sent to the Convalescent Camp at Trouville and, after an absence of about a month, rejoined his unit at Corbie.

On November 19th, 1918, Colonel Brown was promoted to the rank of Captain and received his Majority on February 19th, 1919, a few weeks before the regiment embarked at Brest on the *Leviathan*.

On April 2nd, 1919, he was honorably discharged from the United States Service.

On October 17th, 1924, Colonel Brown was re-commissioned as Major in the 71st Infantry which, in the meantime, had been reorganized and was then commanded by Colonel Walter A. DeLamater. He was assigned as Machine Gun Officer and later was given the command of the 3rd Bn. Promotion to the rank of Lt. Colonel came on June 13th, 1929, and from that time he has served in the capacity of Executive Officer.

Last year, on January 1st, Colonel Brown was detailed as Aide on the Military Staff of Governor Herbert H. Lehman.

The entire National Guard of the State of New York extends its congratulations and best wishes to Colonel Brown upon his appointment to his new post.



Washington Entering New York

General Washington's Triumphant Entry into New York

November 25th, 1783

By **GEORGIA DICKINSON WARDLAW**

Reprinted by courtesy of the "Virginia Guardsman"

This brief article tells of the closing incidents of the Revolutionary War: the evacuation of British troops from American soil, Washington's triumphant entry into and acclamation by New York City, his farewell address to his comrades-in-arms at the now famous Fraunces' Tavern, and finally his retirement to private life and departure for Mount Vernon.

The anniversary of the Father of our Country's birthday on February 22d will bring the memory of his undying services especially to mind and it is pleasant to remember that New York City had the great privilege of according him, on the occasion described below, the honor and tribute meet for a great national hero.



General Washington

VIRGINIA and New York — of the thirteen original Colonies — were destined to be the two to write "finis" to the American Revolution. Virginia witnessed Cornwallis' surrender on the banks of the York, while the last incidents of the Revolutionary War were consummated at the mouth of the Hudson. They were the evacuation of the British troops and loyalist civilians, and the triumphal entry of Washington and his army into New York City, the 151st anniversary of which

was celebrated last November 25th. Several days before this notable occasion, according to the *Pennsylvania Journal*, "there arrived at Haerlem at Day's Tavern (near the present corner of One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Fifth Street and Eighth Avenue) nine miles from the city of New York, His Excellency General Washington, and His Excellency George Clinton, Esq., Governor of that State." This was on Friday, November 21, 1783.

General George Washington had just come down from West Point, and with his party, remained in New York for several days. "On the morning of the twenty-fifth the American troops marched from Haerlem to the Bowery Lane," according to the same *Journal*. "They remained there (near the present junction of Third Avenue and the Bowery) until one o'clock, when the British troops left the post in the Bowery, and the American troops marched in and took possession of the city. After

the troops had taken possession of the city the General and Governor made their public entry in the following manner:—Their excellencies, the general and governor, with their suites on horse-back. The lieutenant-governor and the members of the council for the temporary government of the southern district four-a-breast. Citizens on horseback, eight-a-breast. The procession proceeded down Queen (now Pearl Street) and through Broadway to Capes Tavern. The Governor gave a public dinner at Fraunces' Tavern at which the Commander-in-Chief and other general officers were present."

Fraunces' Tavern is today the oldest structure on Manhattan Island, and one of the three remaining pre-Revolutionary buildings in Greater New York. Thanks to its latest intelligent restoration, it bravely carries on something of its early days. Despite an interesting history of its own, this old tavern's chief claim to greatness lies in the fact that it was the scene of General Washington's farewell address to his officers (December 5, 1783), the 151st anniversary of which was recently celebrated.

This event, however, was not the only association between the General and old Fraunces—New York's greatest tavern-keeper of his day. Seven years previous, in 1776, Fraunces' daughter, Phoebe, had acted as house-keeper for General Washington when he made his headquarters in New York, and to her is given credit for having saved his life when she divulged the plot in which Hickey, her lover, and the General's body-guard, was to have assassinated his master. Probably not more in grateful memory of this act than in recognition of Fraunces' excellence as host and caterer, President Washington made him his steward in 1789 while in residence at the seat of government. (A fuller account of this attempted assassination of General Washington will be found in the article on Washington's Bodyguard on page 16 of this issue).

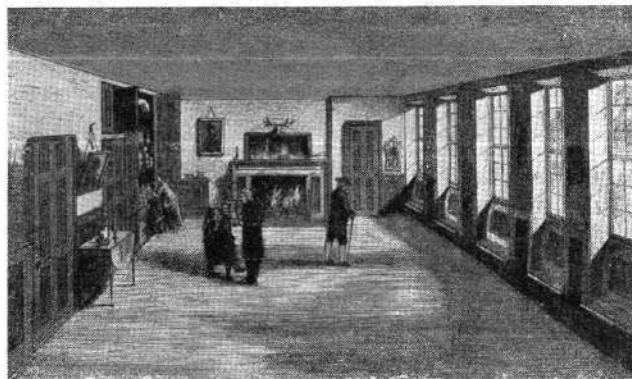
TODAY, Fraunces' Tavern nestles at the foot of huge and sombre sky-scrapers at the corner of Pearl and Broad Streets, not far from the shadow of Wall Street and New York's great financial district, but at the time it was built it stood out boldly near the water, easily seen from decks of ships entering the river. Dating from the year 1719, it was originally built by Stephen Delancy as his town residence. In 1762 it passed into the ownership of Fraunces, who converted it into a tavern, known variously as The Queen Charlotte, and The Queen's Head. It became the most famous and fashionable tavern

of its day; then was offered for sale unsuccessfully, finally to realize its great day in December, 1783, when, departing for Mount Vernon, Washington took formal leave of the principal officers of the army at a dinner there.

Having filled his glass with wine, the General rose and bade farewell to his companions-in-arms with this toast: "With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your later days may be prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

We have a perfect picture of that eventful and emotional occasion, when, after each officer had come forward and made a personal leave-taking with his commander-in-chief, Washington left the room, walked to Whitehall through lines of saluting soldiery to the accompaniment of cheering thousands, descended into a barge and was carried across the mouth of the Hudson to Powles Hook (now Jersey City), whence he made his way, in his own coach to be sure, to the quiet and peace of Virginia and his beloved Mount Vernon.

INCIDENTAL to its account of this last memorable day of General Washington in New York, the *New York Gazette* reported that "The Corps of the Light Infantry was drawn up in a line; the commander-in-chief, about two o'clock, passed through them on his way to White Hall, where he embarked in his barge for Powles Hook. He is attended by General Le Baron de Steuben; proposes to make a short stay at Philadelphia; will thence proceed to Annapolis where he will resign his commission of General of the American armies into the hands of the Continental Congress, from whom it was derived; immediately after which his excellency will set out for his seat, named Mount Vernon, in Virginia, emulating the example of his model, the virtuous Roman



(From Magazine of American History)

The Long Room—Fraunces' Tavern

General who, victorious, left the tented field, covered with honour and withdrew from public life, *otium cum dignitate*."

Both dates, November 25th and December 5th, should hold especial significance for Americans generally and Virginians particularly, recalling and celebrating as they did last year, the 151st anniversary of the evacuation of British troops from New York and simultaneously the winning of American independence: the safe and victorious return from battle of the greatest Virginian and American of all times—George Washington—and his famous farewell to his officers and return to private citizenship in his native Virginia.

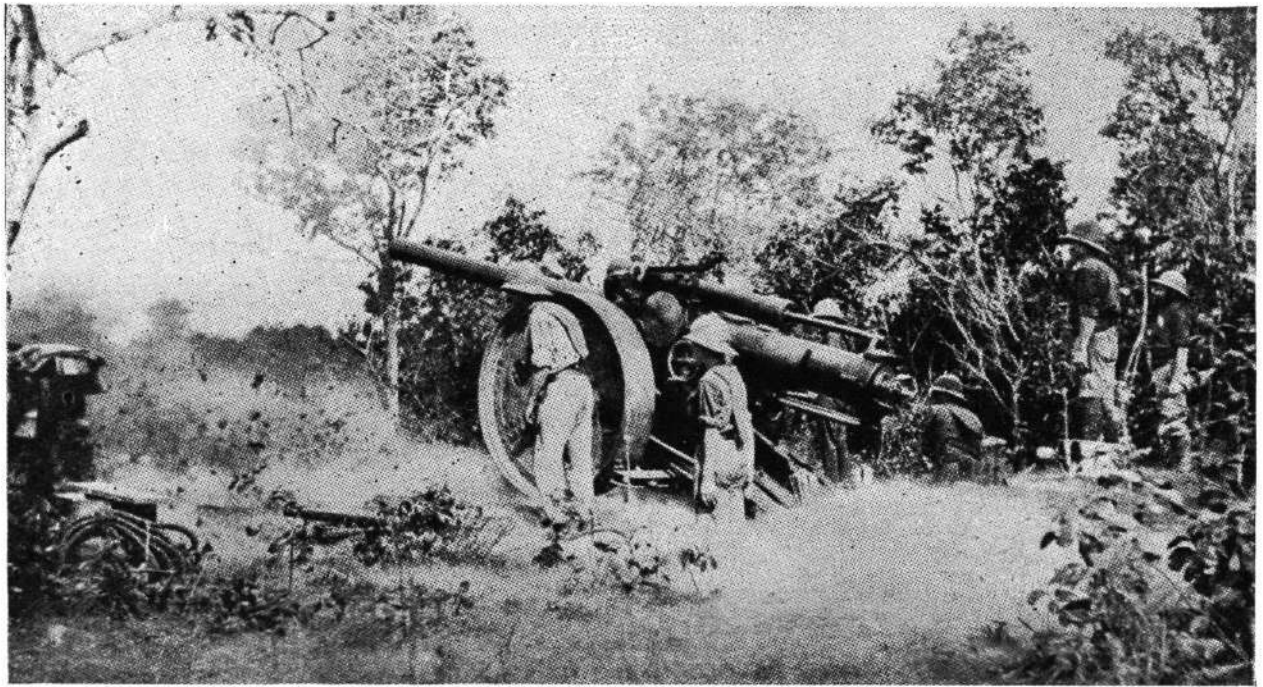
(Editor: New York has a particularly warm regard for George Washington since the 258th F.A. "The Washington Greys," were selected to form the General's Guard of Honor at his inauguration on April 30th, 1789.)



(Demery Photo)

Mount Vernon

(Pa. E. Co.)



Royal Marine Artillery Four-Inch Gun in Action in German East Africa, 1917

"Knights of the Wave"

HERE are few places on earth which were not at some time visited by men of the British Royal Marine Artillery on active service, during the adventurous existence of that now historic Corps. Eleven years ago, in June, 1923, the organization was merged with the Royal Marine Light Infantry to form Britain's Royal Marines, and thus was penned the climax to a story which began in New York in 1780.

On January 26, 1780, Major General Pattison, British Commandant of New York, issued a warrant authorizing the organization of the "New York Marine Artillery Company." In February of that year, the strength of the company was but eighty. A small beginning, to be sure, yet the start in His Majesty's Service of an arm that was to serve:

"From Boston to Peking
 "From the Arctic to the Cape
 "With Nelson at Trafalgar
 "With Jellicoe at Jutland."

The New York Company existed only for a brief period, but in 1804, following many disagreements on the subject of discipline between naval commanders and Army artillery personnel serving on board naval vessels, the admiralty laid before the King-in-Council a "Memorial proposing the establishment of three companies of Royal Marine Artillery." The Memorial was approved and the following day, August 18, 1804, there was issued the Order-in-Council authorizing the new Corps, similar to the New York Company of 1780.

"Per Mare Per Terram" later became the motto of the Marine Artillerymen.

First Organized in New York in 1780, Britain's Royal Marine Artillery Fought Around the World for Nearly a Century and a Half

Roughly translated, it means "By Land and Sea." An apt maxim, indeed, this proved to be. Not only did the gunners take part in practically every action of the British Navy at sea but they also accompanied or formed many landing parties and expeditions.

Within a few weeks after the birth of the new organization, it was embarked for service with Nelson's bomb vessels, operating against Napoleon's Boulogne invasion flotilla during England's great war with France. It is possible that at this time there came into being the state of feud that is almost perpetual between Marines and sailors. Not only did the Marine gunners serve the guns but they acted as instructors to the sailors. That was not so bad, but it is certain the navy men did not take to the duty mentioned in the following passage from "The Royal Marine Artillery":

"The seamen of the ship's company, not . . . employed on ship's duty . . . were required for assisting the Royal Marine Artillery in keeping up the supply of ammunition . . ."

Rockets, incendiary and explosive, were used by the Corps during the earlier years. The flaming missiles played a great part in the attacks upon Boulogne in 1805 and were described in a French account as "great projectiles that came hissing and screaming through the air, their tails flaming and scattering fire." Near Danzig in 1813, a veteran French noncom had the tails of his uniform burned off by a rocket. In tones of consternation he exclaimed:

"Great God! I have served in the Army for twenty years but never be-

By COLIN K. CAMERON

Reprinted by courtesy of Recruiting News

fore in my life did I see such mighty arms as these!"

The rockets were the invention of "Colonel" William Congreve who, under his father, Colonel William Congreve, served as an official in the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich. Torpedos developed by the American Robert Fulton of steamboat fame, were also used by the Corps upon many occasions.

"The Royal Marine Artillery" referred to, is a two-volume history of the Corps, compiled by Edward Fraser and L. G. Carr-Laughton and published in London by the Royal United Service Institute. It is from this work that most of the data in this article has been obtained.

The uniform of the gunners at the start was much like that worn by the red-coated Marine Light Infantry at the time. The fatigue suit is of interest, consisting of "a long backed coat of canvas or coarse duck with skirts to the calf, and with large copper buttons. Waistcoat and breeches of the same. A squat, low crowned leather cap, shaped something like a pork pie, was worn with it."

The first Royal Marine Artillery party to serve away from home waters was shipped out in September, 1805, to relieve the Royal Artillery detachment aboard the bomb vessel "Thunder," in the Mediterranean Sea.

To trace in detail the history of this organization is almost to trace the later history of Mother England. Through the Peninsular War, operating in the Mediterranean and Baltic seas, along the coast of Spain and in Holland, the Corps was most active.

In the "American War," 1812-1815, the Marine guns pounded along the Chesapeake, the Saint Lawrence, the Mississippi and the Patuxent Rivers. They participated in the attacks on Fort Erie, Oswego and Plattsburg. In 1814, they served in the Washington Campaign, bombed Baltimore, and accompanied expeditions to New Orleans and Pensacola.

Waterloo, Ostend, Algiers, Gibraltar, Ashantee, Greece, the Dardanelles, Malta, Spain, Beyrout (Beirut) and Sidon in the Syrian War of 1840, the Argentine and Montevideo! All of these places came to know the Marine gunners during the first half of the last century. All of these—and many more.

In 1854, there came the War with Russia and the immortal Battle of Balaklava. These and through the Crimean campaign fought the "R. M. A.," as well as in many other battles of the war.

Another Chinese war came along in 1856-1860. The Corps' guns boomed in the bombing of Canton, the capture of the Taku forts and the surrender of Peking.

Every English schoolboy knows the story of the Indian Mutiny. The R. M. A. helped to make that story, serving in Kudja, the relief of Lucknow, the siege of Cawnpore and other operations.

In South Africa these "Knights of the Wave" fought the Zulus in 1879. In 1875-1876 they dared the icy perils of the Northlands, with the "Alert" and "Discovery" Polar expeditions. Their knowledge of explosives and gunnery proved highly valuable in combatting the ice.

In the early '90's, a change of system was made and thenceforth the Royal Marine Artillery was detailed to serve only on the first class ships and flagships instead of the vessels of lower grades. It was then that the gunners really came into their own as artillerymen.

Also during the early '90's, it is said, the Corps unknowingly gave to the Crown Prince of Germany, later to be known in England as "Kaiser Bill," his first ideas on poison gas. Mr. Augustine H. Thorogood, the only known former member of the RMA now in America, recently told the story in the office of the *Recruiting News*:

"The Prince," explained Mr. Thorogood, "was a guest and observer at a great military display and review at Aldershot. There were thousands of troops taking part in the event. We—the Royal Marine Artillery—presented a demonstration of the use of smoke screens in battle. Each man carried on his back a tank from which mixed chemicals emitted a most unpleasant, thick smoke through nozzles at the end of a hose. The fumes were pungent and smarted the eyes and nostrils.

"When the Prince caught a whiff—and one whiff was enough—he turned to an R. M. A. officer and said:

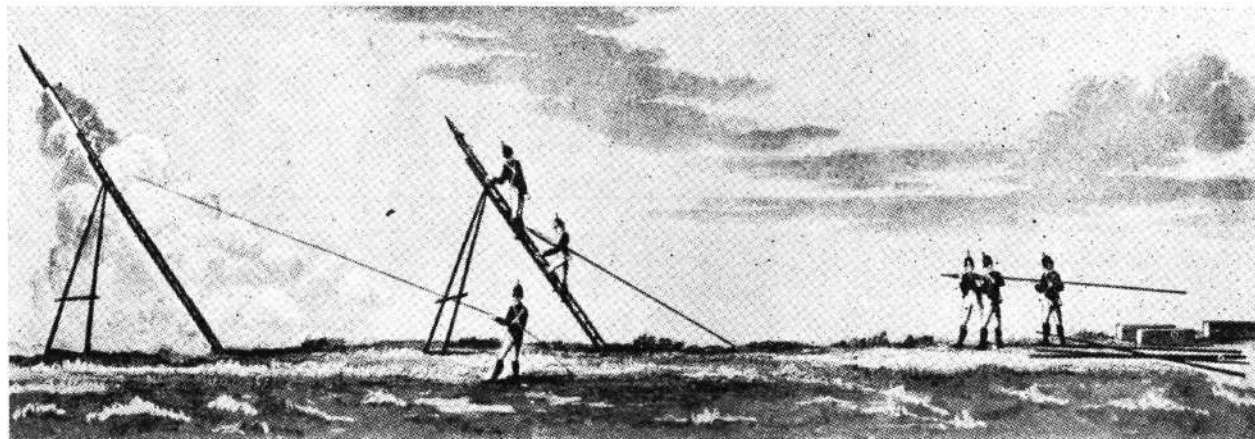
"'Even if the smoke screen is not entirely useful, the smoke at least would serve to asphyxiate an enemy.'"

The Corps increased from less than three hundred officers and men in 1804, to a total strength of 3,377 officers, warrant officers, musicians and "line" men, in 1897. There was within the next four years a further increase to 4,075. During the latter period, approximately forty-four per cent of the organization was serving afloat.

British naval gunnery showed vast improvement at that time, the R. M. A. enjoying the "distinction of contributing greatly to the performance of the best shooting ships in the fleet."

It would not be feasible in this article to attempt to cover all developments and movements of the R. M. A. up to the time of the World War. Space would not

(Continued on page 24)





Hines Trophy Changes Hands

212th Coast Artillery Winners for 1933-1934

THE Colonel Frank H. Hines Attendance Trophy for annual award to the organization of the New York National Guard attaining the highest percentage of attendance during the training year, last held by the 27th Division Aviation, has been won by the 212th Coast Artillery (A.A.) for the period October 1, 1933-September 30, 1934.

As will be seen from a study of the figures listed below, there has been a general re-shuffling of the order in which the twenty-six units of the New York National Guard appeared the previous year when the trophy was won by the 27th Division Aviation.

This year the erstwhile winners have dropped to fourteenth place while the 212th Coast Artillery (runners up during the 1932-1933 season) now leads the field by an undisputable margin of close on 1½%. Second on the new list appears the 156th Field Artillery who have fought their way up from sixth place, and third comes the 121st Cavalry who have jumped five places into their new position.

The most striking advance achieved by any organization is that of the 369th Infantry who have leapt, in one twelve-month stride, fifteen places from 21st position to sixth on the list.

To enable comparison at a glance between the present order and that of the year before in the list below, a bracketed figure, indicating the 1932-1933 rating, follows the numerical rating of their present standing, and the 1932-1933 percentage is given in the right-hand column.

1934	1933	Organization	Armory Drill	Field Training	Inspection	1934 Percentage	1933 Percentage
1.	(2)	212th Coast Artillery (A.A.)	89.21	99.71	99.29	96.07	96.28
2.	(6)	156th Field Artillery	91.22	96.36	96.20	94.59	94.99
3.	(8)	121st Cavalry	95.65	94.86	93.16	94.55	94.43
4.	(4)	71st Infantry	92.31	95.47	95.65	94.47	96.14
5.	(3)	106th Field Artillery	89.69	96.85	96.70	94.41	96.23
6.	(21)	369th Infantry	87.31	96.27	96.44	93.34	89.72
7.	(9)	10th Infantry	86.91	96.42	95.22	92.85	94.21
8.	(10)	104th Field Artillery	89.05	95.05	94.40	92.83	93.81
9.	(5)	258th Field Artillery	84.38	96.78	96.78	92.64	95.40
10.	(20)	14th Infantry	85.27	95.98	95.70	92.31	90.04
11.	(13)	174th Infantry	85.64	96.06	94.89	92.19	92.78
12.	(7)	102nd Medical Regiment	90.21	92.50	92.50	91.73	94.90
13.	(19)	101st Cavalry	91.68	92.89	90.36	91.64	90.51
14.	(1)	27th Division Aviation	86.53	94.30	93.49	91.44	96.93
15.	(12)	245th Coast Artillery (H.D.)	86.91	93.62	93.36	91.29	93.00
16.	(11)	102nd Engineers (Combat)	89.22	92.35	92.13	91.23	93.01
17.	(23)	101st Signal Battalion	84.64	94.82	93.67	91.04	89.33
18.	(14)	105th Field Artillery	88.98	91.33	90.98	90.43	92.45
19.	(22)	Special Troops, 27th Division	88.74	90.99	89.45	89.72	89.40
20.	(15)	108th Infantry	85.34	92.24	90.70	89.42	91.71
21.	(17)	27th Division Q.M. Train	83.35	91.88	90.98	88.73	91.38
22.	(25)	105th Infantry	84.21	90.95	88.18	87.78	86.00
23.	(18)	106th Infantry	83.14	88.98	87.63	86.58	90.87
24.	(24)	165th Infantry	79.95	89.86	89.68	86.49	88.35
25.	(16)	244th Coast Artillery (T.D.)	79.33	89.78	89.78	86.29	91.69
26.	(26)	107th Infantry	83.72	86.29	85.89	85.30	81.90
1.	(1)	Coast Artillery Headquarters	97.49	100.00	100.00	99.16	98.86
2.	(2)	93rd Brigade	87.79	100.00	100.00	95.93	98.57
3.	(8)	87th Brigade	91.63	97.50	97.50	95.54	90.48
4.	(4)	State Staff	99.09	92.30	89.74	93.71	94.97
5.	(5)	51st Cavalry Brigade	92.65	95.83	91.66	93.38	93.51
6.	(7)	Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Division	94.56	92.40	89.87	92.27	91.66
7.	(6)	52nd Field Artillery Brigade	91.34	92.30	92.45	92.03	92.95
8.	(3)	53rd Brigade	90.15	92.85	93.02	92.00	95.19
9.	(9)	54th Brigade	88.85	91.89	92.85	91.19	88.56

MGR. JOHN P. CHIDWICK

THE Right Reverend Mgr. John P. Chidwick, a devoted friend of the New York National Guard, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, on Sunday night, January 13, 1935, in his 72nd year.

Born in New York City, October 23, 1863, he was educated in the parochial schools and graduated from Manhattan College in 1883, receiving his M.A. in 1885. Ordained a Roman Catholic Priest in 1887 he was assigned to St. Stephen's parish where he served until 1895 when President Cleveland appointed him Chaplain in the Navy. In February, 1898, when the battleship *Maine* was sunk, with great loss of life, in Havana Harbor, Chaplain Chidwick took a valiant part in the rescue work and was one of the last to leave the ship. Hon. John D. Long, then Secretary of the Navy, in a letter dated April 9, 1898, said, in part: "You have set an example for the emulation of every Chaplain of the Navy and are entitled to the gratitude of the department and of every American citizen." Chaplain Chidwick was soon transferred to the cruiser *Cincinnati* where he served to the close of the Spanish-American War, being present at the blockades in Cuban and Porto Rican Waters, and serving later with the army in Porto Rico. He was retired in 1903 with the rank of Commander.

In 1922 he was appointed rector of St. Agnes Church in East 43rd Street. Here he had as curates under him, Major John F. White, Chaplain, 102nd Medical Regiment, and Major Lafayette W. Yarwood, Chaplain, 104th Field Artillery.

The love and esteem in which Mgr. Chidwick was held, not only by the services but also by his fellow citizens of New York, was particularly exemplified by the fact that St. Patrick's Cathedral was nowhere near large enough to hold the throngs who desired to attend the requiem mass celebrated there on Thursday, January 17th, 1935, by His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes. Among those present were Rear Admiral Yates Sterling, U.S.N., and his staff from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Major General Haskell and staff, and many leaders in the public life of the City, State and Nation.

OFFICERS—1935

PRESIDENT

Colonel Paul Loeser, 258th Field Artillery

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

Colonel Douglas P. Walker, 106th Field Artillery

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT

Colonel William R. Wright, Chief of Staff

SECRETARY

Lieut. Colonel William J. Mangine, Q.M.C.

TREASURER

Captain Joseph F. Flannery, 165th Infantry

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Lieut. Commander John M. Gill, N. Y. Naval Militia
Colonel William Ottmann, 212th Coast Artillery

MAJOR ALFRED WENDT

MAJOR ALFRED WENDT, for many years a member of Squadron "A," New York National Guard, and who commanded Squadron "A," New York Guard, in 1918 and 1919, died of heart disease after a long illness on February 21st, at Winter Park, Fla., at the age of sixty-six.

Major Wendt lived in New York City, and was a son of the late Frederick B. Wendt and the late Mrs. Minna Kohlsaet Wendt. He attended the College of the City of New York, and then with his brother, Frederick W. Wendt, of New York, studied silk weaving at the Imperial Weaving School at Crefeld, Germany, and in mills at Lyons, France.

Returning to the United States, the brothers worked to gain more experience in a New Jersey silk mill, and then became associated with Wendt, Steinhauser & Co., silk commission house here, of which their father was a member. In 1901 they formed Wendt Brothers here, the firm acting as wholesale sales agents for several large silk manufacturing companies. About two years ago he retired from business.

Major Wendt joined Squadron "A" in 1895, and rose steadily through all ranks to become 1st Lieutenant of Troop "A" of the Squadron, in 1906. In 1913 he was promoted to Captain and Adjutant of the 1st Cavalry, and later was appointed aide to Major General O'Ryan, in which position (and also as a troop officer of the 1st Cavalry) he served on the Mexican Border in 1916.

Major Wendt was unable to go overseas with the New York National Guard for the World War, but served throughout that period first in the Depot Squadron of Squadron "A," and later as Major of Squadron "A," New York Guard. At the same time he acted as first assistant to the chief of the Textile War Trades Board at Washington. On the close of the War and the return of the 27th Division, Major Wendt, with characteristic modesty, resigned his position in the Squadron in order that someone with actual battle experience might be appointed to permanent command.

However, he always maintained his interest in his former organization and in the New York National Guard. He was a life member and a member of the Board of Governors of the Association of Ex-Members of Squadron "A," and also a charter member of the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War. He was also an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and of the Union League Club of New York City.

During his military service, Major Wendt was especially interested and proficient in horsemanship. He acted as instructor for many of the National Guard schools of equitation, and also was frequently detailed as inspector of cavalry. He was also a graduate of the Line and Staff Schools of the New York National Guard. Those who served with him will always remember him as a delightful companion and an efficient soldier, who performed all duties quietly, effectively, and thoroughly. His career was one of "faithful service" throughout.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Rathborne Wendt; a sister, Mrs. Charles H. Voorhees, and two brothers, Frederick W. and Charles R. Wendt.

THE

 NEW YORK
 National Guardsman
 (Official State Publication)

VOL. XI, No. 11 NEW YORK CITY FEBRUARY, 1935

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET <i>Editor</i>	LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE <i>Asst. Editor and Business Mgr.</i>
LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE <i>General Advertising Mgr.</i>	MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER <i>N. Y. C. Advertising Mgr.</i>

Editorial and Business Offices
 Headquarters New York National Guard
 Room 718, State Office Building
 80 Centre St., New York City

AN EDITORIAL DILEMMA

AT the Albany convention, we were flattered by the number of nice things we were told to our face about the improvements in the GUARDSMAN. We should like to thank all our friends for their encouraging pat on the back and to say that we intend making every effort to earn their sympathetic praise.

At the same time, we heard several complaints and, without a single exception, they had reference to the omission of news items from the Whole Guard on Review section of the magazine.

Some of those who made this complaint had the feeling—although it was not expressed in as many words—that the omission of their particular contribution was a slight, or intended to be a slight, on their outfit. In reply to which, we state frankly, once and for all, that there are no "politics" in this magazine. The principal policy of the GUARDSMAN is to promote "Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship."

But contributions *are* omitted.—Why?

Omissions may be due to lack of space in our pages; illegible handwriting (all items should be typed, double-spacing), or to the late receipt of the items (our closing date is the 20th of the month preceding publication).

Of these reasons, lack of space is the chief.

When the Whole Guard on Review section was first included in the magazine, it was intended to serve as an outlet for *Regimental* news which would be of interest to other N. G. organizations of this state.

But the nature of this section has gradually changed until now it is on its way to becoming an outlet for *Company or Battery* news, much of which is of no interest whatever to any member of the N.Y.N.G. outside

of that particular unit. It may be of great personal interest to the 65 members of Company X to read that their Corporal "Bull" Dozo ate more at the Beef Steak Dinner than Sgt. "Pie-face" Punkin, but it's of no possible interest or concern to the other 21,000 readers of the GUARDSMAN. The magazine was not intended for such items.

But the chief trouble lies in the use of these columns by individual companies. There are more than 400 separate units (companies, batteries, etc.) in the N.Y.N.G. and if each unit contributed only 100 words, the magazine would need some 45 pages for its Whole Guard on Review section alone. It is obviously impossible, therefore, to publish the news items of every separate unit, especially since many of them turn in articles from 400 to 1,000 words in length.

If an article of this length is cut or omitted altogether, then the fault lies with no one but its writer. We have to see that a given unit does not keep other units out of these pages by hogging too much space.

EACH Regiment should have its own Publicity Officer and it should be his duty to collect the news of each company, embody them in a regimental item, and forward it to us for publication. In this way a fair space can be given to each organization and each regiment turning in a contribution may look forward with assurance to its appearance in these pages.

In preparing his article, the Publicity Officer should ask himself continually, "Is this of importance or interest to any one outside of this organization?" Regimental activities (winning of honors, trophies, matches, games, etc., records of outstanding members, reviews, parades, and so forth) are admissible for they promote esprit de corps within the organization and friendly rivalry without. But mere personalities should be counted out.

Finally, every contribution to this section of the magazine should be forwarded through correct channels. The writer of a company news item should submit it to his Company Commander for approval; the Company Commander should turn it over to the regimental Publicity Officer who, after embodying it in his 300-400 word regimental news item, should forward it to the GUARDSMAN.

It is only through the cooperation of authors, Company Commanders and regimental Publicity Officers that a fair space can be allotted to each news item. If this plan were followed, there would be no reason (provided the items were received on time) to turn down any contribution to the Whole Guard on Review.

A CORRECTION

The article entitled "The Coates Sound-Flash Firer" in our January issue was wrongly credited to Captain John Haleston, Inf., (DOL), Machine Gun Instructor, N.Y.N.G. It should have been stated that this article was actually written in this editorial office from notes submitted by Captain Haleston.

LOST AT THE CONVENTION

CAPTAIN FRANCIS P. CORCORAN, D.C., of the Medical Department Detachment, 108th Infantry, has asked us to announce that during the convention at Albany, his overcoat (Basson's) and cap were "exchanged by mistake for some relics." Will the finder of these articles kindly return them to Capt. Corcoran at the 108th Inf. Armory, 236 W. Jefferson St., Syracuse, N. Y.?



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



OFFICER PERSONNEL FOR WAR STRENGTH

IN speaking to you this month I wish to bring to your attention one special feature of our Mobilization Plan, namely the procurement of the necessary additional officers.

In expanding to war strength, all of our units will require many more officers than we are allotted in our present peace-time tables of organization, nearly twice as many in fact. It is naturally our wish and the War Department plans are in accord with this wish, that these men shall be supplied by ourselves. We shall obtain them in three ways: by the promotion of present officers to higher rank, by the calling into active service of officers on the inactive status, and by the promotion of qualified enlisted men, who, under present regulations, may be examined before the emergency occurs and commissioned in an inactive status as officers to be called into service when needed.

The first of the above-mentioned methods needs no explanation; it is the usual and logical means of filling vacancies.

The second is also very logical. Many of our best officers are forced by the pressure of their private business to separate from the active service. In case of war many of these men would desire to come back into the service, and we would desire to have them. Of course, there are some few officers who do not really make good in their active service, and in our war strength regiments we must have only the very best. However, the present regulations provide the means of retaining the valuable men and those only. When an officer now leaves the service he may, at his request, be transferred to the "Inactive" National Guard, provided the commanding officer of the organization from which he is retiring (or other organization) will certify that he is acceptable to fill a definite and stated war-strength vacancy. If a valuable officer therefore is obliged to give up his active status, he should be encouraged to transfer to an inactive status and will thus still remain a very valuable asset to that regiment.

Of course, this inactive list must be kept up to date. There is, at present, no provision for promotion thereon, and the age limit set for the various grades must be observed. We cannot have the list filled with captains or lieutenants of sixty. However intelligent and efficient they might be, such men would not be physically able to stand the stress and strain of war conditions. Therefore, even on this inactive list, when a man passes the age limit for his grade he must perforce be eliminated and some other available younger man substituted.

The third method, the commission of eligible enlisted men as officers in an inactive status is a splendid way of rewarding good work and securing good men for future vacancies. In the regiments which have good personnel and good candidates' schools, more candidates are graduated than can be absorbed in the active commissioned personnel of the organization.

These men should not be lost, and they should receive some immediate reward. Under the present plan, graduates of the candidates' school or, in fact, others who have successfully taken the requisite correspondence course can be sent before an examining board and can, if passed by that board, be commissioned in the Inactive National Guard and assigned to a war-time vacancy, in their own organization upon the recommendation of their own colonel, or in some other organization where vacancies exist upon the recommendation of the Adjutant General. This list will also be revised from year to year. As each regiment becomes able to provide its own candidates, those assigned from other regiments will gradually be replaced with its own graduates, and those displaced



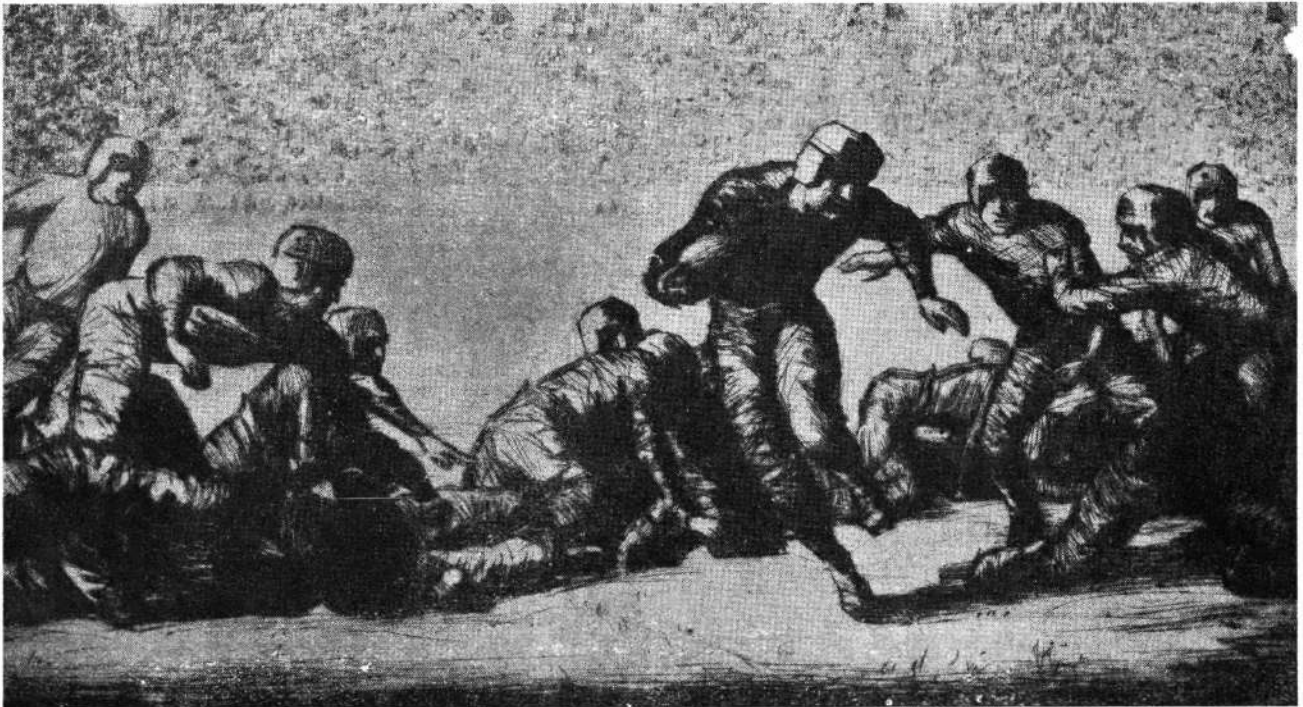
will be assigned elsewhere. I consider that this plan is a most constructive one, and I confidently look for splendid results from it.

This question of additional officers needed at war strength comes up every year in connection with the report which is required to be filed on January first, at my Headquarters, by every organization commander, giving a complete list of his war-strength officer personnel with nominations for filling every position.

Naturally, at present all nominees are not immediately available, for the present regulations on the subject have not been in effect long enough for this result to have been attained, but regulations now do provide the means for making them so available, and it is my hope that the near future will put us in position to take the field at any time with our full quota of officers drawn from lists of eligible and qualified candidates.

We can do this, and I intend to see that we do accomplish the task in the near future.

W. H. Haskell
Major General



Etching by Charles C. May, Courtesy Schwartz Galleries

Fans Fret for Football League

Jealous of Their Air-minded Brothers, the Pigskin Punters Now Want to Start Something

By Lieut. JOHN J. McCARTHY, 52nd F.A. Brigade, N.Y.N.G.

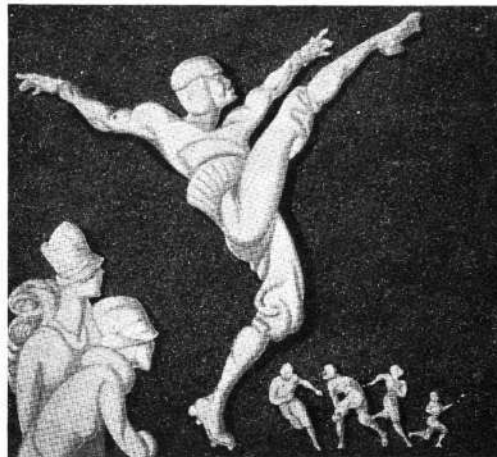
A VERY interesting series of articles has been appearing in recent issues of *THE GUARDSMAN*, describing the sports indulged in by members of the Guard in their own leisure time. We have read of canoeing; a National Guard Flying Club has been formed and it seems, too, that some of us go in for the sub-zero sport of skate-sailing. Probably, if an investigation were made, it would be found that our 21,000 members pursue every sport under the sun, from breeding tropical fish to mountain climbing—with the exception of one rare but popular sport which has been omitted perhaps because of the organization, training and leadership required. It is with the idea of removing this single exception that this article is written.

Upon the completion of our motorization program, we of the artillery were confronted with the problem of finding some way to entertain ourselves happily during the recreation time before and after drill, which heretofore had been largely given over to riding. We always played baseball, floor basketball and indoor baseball, as well as our main sport, mounted basketball (there was a man's game for you!), but

with the passing of the horse mounted basketball automatically went by the board. In its place we have organized a rifle team, but it is still felt that something else is needed to fill the void. We think that we have found the answer.

When we resumed training this fall, the men began to while away their time by playing football before and after drill. Each week saw an increase in the number of candidates and what had been at first regarded as a light pastime began to shape itself into a serious game. As the men succeeded more and more in improving themselves and their formations, so did their enthusiasm become greater and greater, until at last the spirit caught the whole battery.

They began then to talk of organizing a team and Pvt. Charlie Strobel, the master-mind behind all this football activity, approached our Commanding Officer, Captain Dunn, with the suggestion to go even further than organizing just a battery team. Why not sound out the entire 27th Division with an aim to forming a divisional football league? We have rifle matches throughout the state; why not football on a similar scale? It



could be arranged to sub-divide the league into two sections, up-state and down-state, and have the leading team of each section play against one another at the end of the season, just as the leading teams of the east and west of the United States meet in the Rose Bowl every year.

Well, there's the idea and you have read how it came to take shape. The dream, surely, is not an impossible one. A couple of months ago, when the idea of forming a National Guard Flying Club was mooted, the club was formed and actually functioning within thirty days. Even football itself, one of the greatest gate-drawing sports in this country, developed from very small beginnings. The first game was played at Rutgers some fifty-odd years ago with Princeton. From that game has developed organized football all over the U. S., in high schools and colleges, so that every Saturday during the football season there are thousands of teams playing, with probably 100,000 men engaged in the sport. From a mere sandlot game it has developed into the highly specialized form of football which we know and enjoy today.

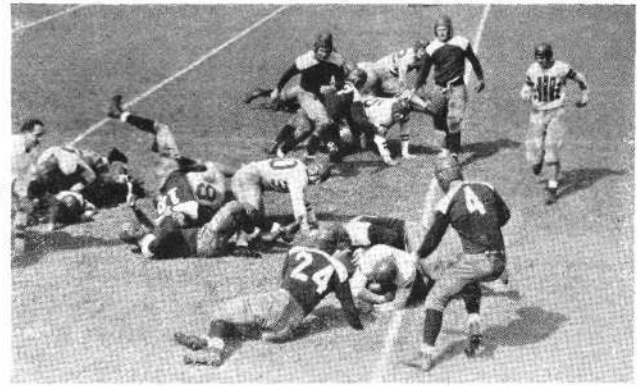
About six or seven years ago, professional football started. For several years the promoters took pretty heavy losses; in fact, not all of the pro teams are out of the red today. But these men had faith in their vision and their dreams of seven years ago are today beginning to be realized. Crowds of 40,000 and 45,000 have attended professional games this year and doubtless, in time, the fan benches will come to be as packed as in the great baseball games. The prediction has been made that pro football has come to stay and it is believed that the same thing which has happened both in amateur and professional football will happen in National Guard football—*provided it is started in an organized manner.*

Time will tell the best way to get a finished organized team together. Where a battery or a company hasn't enough available men, a team could be drawn from a battalion. The best battalion team would represent the regiment or else the regimental team could be composed of the best players of its battalion teams. These and such matters can be ironed out by forming a divisional football committee or governing body.

As for practice, we can practise all the year round in much the same way that Notre Dame does. During inclement weather, they don gym shoes and play inside on a hard floor. That is something most of us would have to contend with since the tanbark in former horse-drawn units is being replaced by concrete flooring. Practice under these conditions would naturally eliminate bodily contact but would afford us the opportunity of punting, passing, use of the hands, feinting, body swaying, turning and so forth. The perfection of all these is absolutely essential to good playing. About twenty-two men would be required for each team and these could be equipped by the best sporting houses at a cost of about \$20.00 per man.

We have many months ahead of us in which to organize the 27th Division Football League for the winter of 1935-36. But let's make a start. The first thing is to ascertain the reaction to this proposal. Then with the establishment of a nucleus committee with headquarters in New York City, we can begin to sound out those who are interested for suggestions as to the best way to go about putting the matter on an organized basis.

There is no doubt whatever in the writer's mind that, given the necessary support, such a football league as is here proposed is not only desirable but possible. If any-



Courtesy of Paramount Productions, Inc.

one reading this would like to become a member of such a league or has any constructive suggestions as to its formation, please write in to the author at Headquarters Battery, 52nd F.A. Brigade, 171 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The sooner plans can be drawn up, the greater chance there is of the league playing its first match next winter. It is up to you to decide whether this dream is to be realized.

N.Y.N.G. FLYING CLUB PROVES IT

SEVERAL would-be members of the new National Guard Flying Club have expressed doubts as to whether such a club can be run on the low subscription of two-dollars-a-week per member. At the last meeting of the club, therefore, it was suggested that the financial set-up which was followed in organizing the club should be published, not only to convince the skeptics but also since the figures may aid some of the up-state guardsmen who wish to embark on a similar venture.

The club was officially organized on January 1st, 1935, with a full membership of fifty who agreed to deposit an initiation fee of ten dollars. This subscription represents one fiftieth interest in the club and is to be refunded upon resignation from the organization. For the month of January each member paid his two dollars-a-week dues, but thereafter the dues are to be increased to two dollars and a half weekly. The financial condition of the club, on March 31st, will therefore be:

	Assets	Liabilities
Total initiation fees.....	\$500.00	
January dues collected.....	400.00	
February dues	500.00	
March dues	500.00	
March 1st down payment on Aeronca plane, value \$1,890		\$600.00
Notes on plane insurance including.....		121.00
Hangar rent		25.00
Instructor's fee, gas, oil, maintenance of plane		250.00
	\$1,900.00	\$996.00

These expenses, according to the Club's statement, have been figured on a maximum basis, which includes repairs, replacement of parts, etc.

So that is that, you skeptics! The Club is preparing to build up its waiting list, so don't delay in sending your name to Carl T. Cappelen, Jr., 37-05 79th Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.



WASHINGTON SELECTED HIS BODYG

By JULIA W. WOLFE



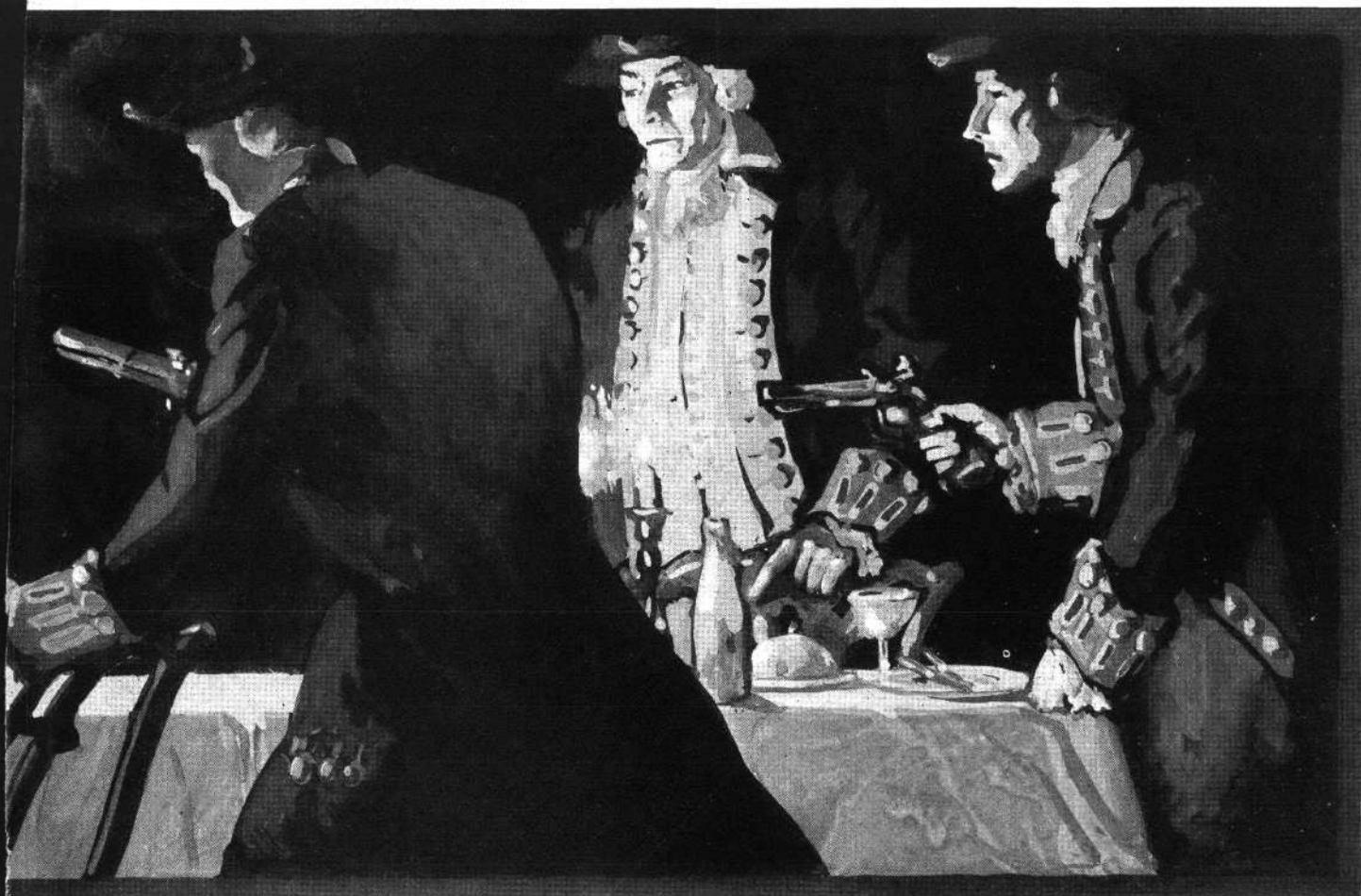
AT an early period of the Revolutionary War a headquarters guard was recognized as necessary for the security of valuable records and papers as well as for the protection of the person of the General. Commanding officers of regiments were directed to furnish four men, each man to be selected "for his sobriety, honesty and good-behavior." The men were also required to be "handsomely and well-built, from five feet eight inches to five feet ten inches in height and clean and spruce." The organization of the Guard was effected March 12, 1776, with Captain Caleb Gibbs of Massachusetts in command, and with Washington's nephew, George Lewis, as the only subaltern. The title conferred on this new organization, by which it was known throughout the Revolutionary War was the "Commander-in-Chief's Guard." Any orders communicated through the officers of the Guard were required to be accepted by the officers of the army as if regularly conveyed by aides-de-camp.

The following year George Lewis was authorized to organize a cavalry troop to perform the mounted duty at headquarters. He was appointed captain and Robert Randolph lieutenant of the new troop which was assigned as cavalry of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard. At the same time the infantry Guard was reorganized by assign-

ing to it Virginians of good character who were five feet ten inches in height. General Washington in communicating his wishes to the colonels, wrote: "You will send me none but natives and men of some property, if you have them. I must insist that in making this choice you give no intimation of my preference for natives, as I do not want to create any invidious distinctions between them and foreigners."

Washington had serious justification for narrowing his selection so that none except Americans should have the privilege of being on duty at his headquarters. A few months after the Guard had been organized he moved his headquarters from Cambridge to New York City. The loyalists, or Tories, in the city had formed a secret organization and had concocted a scheme to capture Washington by corrupting some of the members of the Guard. The scheme included plans for abducting or assassinating the General and his entire staff and for undermining the loyalty of all the soldiers. A waiter at the Sergeant Arms Tavern, where the conspirators held their meetings, became suspicious and by secreting himself learned their plans. The matter was quickly laid before the Provincial Congress, and arrests followed.

Another man, a private, by name Hickey, who had de-



GUARD WITH CARE

Illustrated by **GEORGE GRAY**

serted from the British army several years before the war and who had taken up his residence in America, had entered into the conspiracy. He had the confidence of Washington, and to him was finally intrusted the task to poison the General. He knew that Washington was very fond of green peas and planned to put poison into a dish of them. He approached the housekeeper with his scheme. Apparently falling in with his plans she privately cautioned Washington. Privates Hickey and Lynch were at once arrested. Three other members of the Guard were placed in confinement one of whom was Greene, the drummer, to whom had been assigned the task of stabbing the General. A court-martial was promptly convened, and Hickey was first tried. His conviction and execution by the provost marshal in the presence of the troops are fully set forth in the official records of the army.

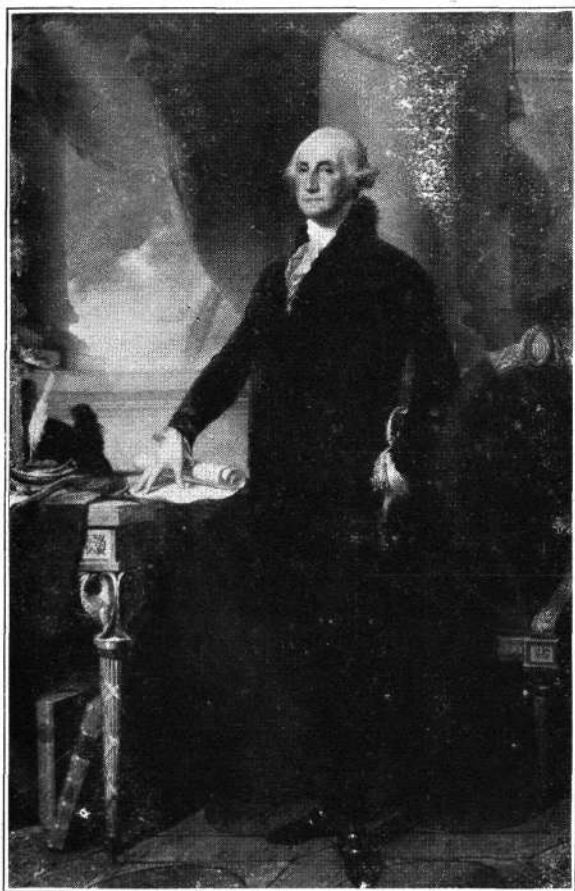
It was peculiarly mortifying to the patriot army that the first military execution should be that of a member of the corps expressly selected to guard the Commander-in-Chief. In making public the sentence of the court-martial Washington ordered that "the said Thomas Hickey, being so convicted, has been sentenced to death by being hanged by the neck until he shall be dead; which sentence, by the unanimous advice of the general officers of the army, I

have thought proper to confirm. These are, therefore, to will and require you to execute the said sentence upon the said Thomas Hickey, this day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, upon the grounds between the encampments of the Brigadier General Spencer and Lord Stirling; and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant."

Once the Life Guard had been purged of its disloyal and treacherous element the men enjoyed the respect and confidence of the General and of his military family. In course of time many of them became entitled to the Badge of Merit, second only to the Purple Heart, which was then the highest American order of military merit, established by Washington and which corresponded to the present Medal of Honor. It antedated both the Victoria Cross of the British and the Iron Cross of the Germans.

Washington ordered that the uniform of his infantry of the Guard should be like his own blue and buff cloth and that their headdress should be a cocked hat. The cavalry of the Guard wore white coats with light blue facings and yellow buttons, yellow riding breeches and black boots reaching to the knees, round black hats of felt with red cloth bands and foxtails for ornaments.

The Guard kept the long vigil at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78 and endured the hardships and suffering that fell to the lot of the patriot army. With the coming of spring and the receipt of clothing and supplies new life was infused into the army. When Baron von Steuben arrived the Guard was selected to receive tactical training at his hands. Washington ordered that one hun-



dred additional men be attached to the Guard temporarily, and with the aid of an interpreter the Baron undertook to train them. All the inspectors of the army were required to attend each drill, and the Commander-in-Chief's Guard then became the school of instruction for all the army.

Since the men were experienced soldiers, it required only a few weeks of intensive training to make the Guard a worthy model. When the Marquis de Chastelleux visited Washington's headquarters he wrote in his journal: "When one sees the battalion of the General's Guard encamped within the precincts of his house; nine wagons, destined to carry his baggage, ranged in his court; a great number of grooms taking care of fine horses belonging to the General and his aides; when one observes the perfect order that reigns within these precincts, where the guards are exactly stationed and where the drums beat an alarm, and a particular retreat, one is tempted to apply to the Americans what Pyrrhus said of the Romans: 'If these were my soldiers, or if I were their general, we should conquer the world.'"

From the beginning the guard had its share of fighting as a unit. When the British army evacuated Philadelphia and started across New Jersey, Captain Gibbs was detached with a large part of the Guard and joined the celebrated regiment of Virginia Riflemen under Daniel

Morgan, and took part with it at the Battle of Monmouth.

It was not long after this that Gen. Washington was engaged in reconnoitering the enemy's works near King's Bridge, close to New York, when a foraging party of the British, fifteen hundred strong, discovered him. In the encounter that followed, the detachment of the Guard accompanying him suffered many casualties; one lieutenant, one sergeant and fourteen men were wounded, and three of them died. One man was missing, presumably killed or captured.

The weary years of the long struggle found the Life Guard ever present, ever sharing the dangers and hardships of the army. While Washington was in camp at Newburgh during the autumn of 1782, when the war was virtually at an end, a bold attempt was made to capture and deliver him to the British. In a little secluded valley south of Washington's headquarters lived a man by name Ettrick, who professed to be a warm friend and a patriot. The tide backed up the small stream near his house, and good oarsmen could send a boat rapidly through the gorge into the Hudson, and then easily reach the British vessels lying below West Point. The plan was to invite the General to dinner and to secrete a party of Tories in the forest who at the proper time would capture the General and spirit him away from the very midst of his encampments. The daughter of Ettrick overheard the conspirators and begged Washington to decline the invitation, giving him the true reasons. Washington decided to turn the tables on his would-be-captors. He detached a few of his Guard to thwart the plot, and while the dinner was in progress it closed in on the house. When the guardsmen arrived Ettrick, thinking that they were his Tory allies, laid his hand on Washington's arm and said: "I believe, General, you are my prisoner." Then the guards entered and surrounded the despicable host and Washington remarked: "I believe not, sir; you are mine."

The daughter, who had not anticipated such a termination, begged Washington to be merciful. As a reward for her fidelity Washington spared her father's life on his promising to leave the country, which he quickly did. He took up his residence in Nova Scotia.

With the end of the war in sight, furloughs were given to the army, and on Friday, June 6, 1783, the Commander-in-Chief's Guard ceased to exist as an organization. There were two classes of men, however, then in the service; those who had enlisted for the duration of the war and those who were under engagement for three years. From the three-year men a new Guard was formed to continue in service until the definite treaty of peace should arrive from England. Captain Howe remained in command of the reorganized Guard until the end, and on November 9, 1783, Washington sent him to convey his baggage to his home at Mount Vernon. All members of the Guard were presented with their horses and their accoutrements and discharged from the service.

This is the story of the organization that was privileged to serve at the headquarters of General Washington during the struggle for independence. It was something to kindle patriotic fervor in the men who served in it.





KEEP SMILING.



He Took the Hint

A visitor came to the control room of WVP on Governors Island and started asking the operator questions.

"Don't you ever get tired of operating?" he queried.

"Yes, sir," the operator answered.

"Is it the listening in that makes you tired?"

"No, sir."

"Is it the calling when you are trying to contact a transport in the Pacific?"

"No, sir."

"Is it keeping your set adjusted?"

"No, sir."

"What is it, then?"

"Answering questions."

Sounds Like 1934

"Yassah," said old Link, "business very good. Done bought a pig fo' \$10, traded pig fo' a barrer, barrer fo' a calf, calf fo' a bicycle, and sold de bicycle fo' \$10!"

"But yo' don' make nothin', Link!"

"Sho' nough, but look at de business Ah been doin'."

Another from Aberdeen

The Scotsman who always sits in the back seat at church in order to hold on to his money longer, and always travels in the rear coach of the train in order to get a longer ride, told his wife the other day that it would be all right to have a family skeleton for they did not eat anything.

Absent Friends

The kindly motorist pulled up, as he saw a fellow driver struggling beneath the interior of his car. "What's the matter?" he said. "Can I be of any use?"

"Matter?" responded the other bitterly. "I've just bought this car from a faith healer, and there aren't any tools in the tool chest."

Yoo Hoo

The professor, returning home late, thought he heard someone under the bed.

Professor (calling out): "Who is there?"

Burglar (under the bed): "No one."

Professor: "Funny. I could have sworn I heard someone. Good night!"



Strictly Secret

"She told me you told her that secret. I told you not to tell her."

"The mean thing! I told her not to tell you I told her."

"Well, I promised her I wouldn't tell you she told me, so don't tell her I told you."

Sufficient for His Needs

An Irish garage hand was laboriously cleaning the paint-work of a large motor coach with a small sponge, when a passerby stopped and observed: "You know, my man, if you took a bigger sponge to the job you'd do twice as much work." "That's all right, sir, but you see I ain't got twice as much work to do," was the retort.

Substitutes

Inquisitive little Abie, after hearing so much talk about prosperity and depression, asked his father:

"Pappa, yot is de deefrance between prosperity and depression?"

"Vell, my boy," pappa replied, "in prosperity ve had vine, vimmen, and song, but in depression all ve got is beer, momma, and the radio."

Still Going Strong

Dorothy, 5-year-old: "I don't think Mary's father is married."

Mother: "Why?"

Dorothy: "I don't think he looks tired enough."

Short Wave Length

Law Prof.: "Why don't you answer me?"

Frosh.: "I did—I shook my head."

Law Prof.: "Well, you can't expect me to hear it rattle 'way up here!"

Air-minded Scot

Mr. A.: "Is there any truth in the report that MacTavish has bought the gasoline station?"

Mr. B.: "Well I don't know for sure, but the 'Free Air' signs have been taken down."

Funny!

For a director to make a clever comedy, he must keep his wits about him.

Obesity Reduced

"It's my lawyer and he says he's finally arranged for me to get a divorce from that fat wife of mine."

"I'll bet that takes a load off your mind."

Perfect English

Witness: "If he had came the way he sed he come he could never have saw what he sed he seen."



INFANTRY OF THE WORLD

5. Great Britain

Contributed by Capt. F. P. Todd, 107th Infantry.

AN interesting example of the adaptation of a traditional uniform to foreign field conditions is found in the kits of Scotch Highland regiments in the Indian service. The two men above are privates of The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and belong to the 1st Battalion stationed at Fyzabad. The left soldier is in "guard order" or what practically amounts to the parade uniform. He wears the familiar kilt, sporran, checked stockings and white gaiters but his tunic is of khaki drill cut "in the Highland manner" and his headgear is the universal pith helmet, now decorated with a horsehair pom-pom. The right-hand figure is in "battle order." The helmet decoration is gone, leaving only a regimental tab, as is also the sporran and the gaiters. An apron covers the kilt and around the service stockings are wrapped short roll puttees. Web equipment supplants the leather and in place of the tunic a sleeveless shirt of much heavier material is worn.



Co. H, 105th Infantry, shooting in the Regimental Matches at Karners, N. Y., September 1934.

THE 71st INFANTRY ANNUAL GAMES N.Y. Regiment Makes a Colorful Come-back In Important Athletic Circles

IN reviving its annual track and field sports after a lapse of six years, the Seventy-first Regiment covered itself with a blaze of glory on Saturday evening, January 12, when the applause of more than two thousand spectators shook the rafters in the big drill shed, at the armory on 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York, as three hundred of its citizen-soldiers and a sprinkling of college athletes turned in a series of remarkable performances. The meet was held in conjunction with the A.A.U. and the *Daily News*.

The meet was arranged for embryos, many of whom are sure to be heard from within the next year or two. None of them had ever won a prize in a big-time competition. The startling performances, dashing finishes and superb athletic ability of the entrants won the admiration of the gallery from the first event to the last. There is no doubt, with such an excellent beginning, that the Seventy-first has a splendid chance once more to head the list in Military Athletic League competition, as it used to during its heyday for many years before the war.

Although the college and athletic club men dominated most of the novice and open events, Seventy-first men contributed much of the color in the closed events. In the two-mile run, for instance, N. Gallanoplus of Company C, ran like a champion to win in ten minutes and twenty seconds. He was followed closely by A. Bradle of the same Company, and by W. Costello of the Medical Detachment. Following a series of preliminary heats, a surprise was enjoyed in the 60-yard regimental dash when E. Lavino of Company E breezed in several inches in front of B. Hunt of Company F, in the fast time of 7.2 seconds. This was one of the best races of the evening.

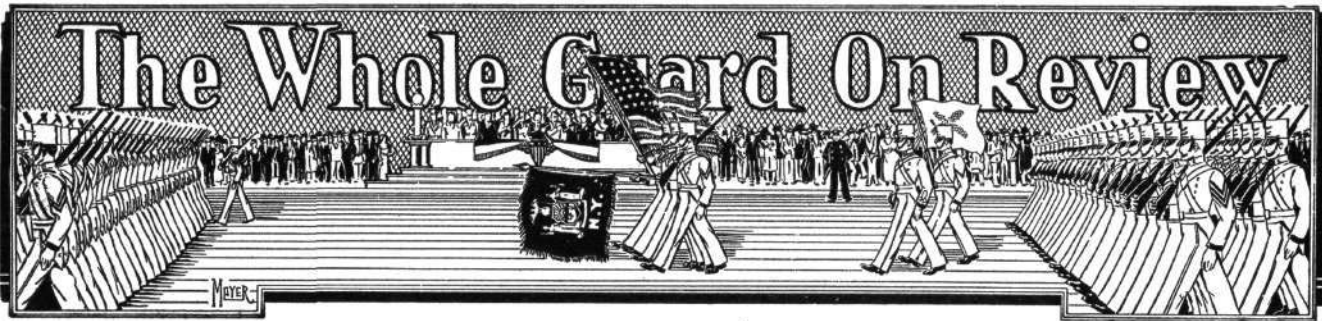
Another exciting regimental event was the 600-yard run, in which G. Skau of Company L led J. McCauley of the Howitzer Company and M. Piotrowski of Company C in the fast time of one minute, twenty-five seconds.

But the climax of the evening, as far as the Seventy-first men were concerned, was the stellar competition in the one-mile inter-battalion medley relay for the trophy awarded by the Veteran Association, which was won by the Third Battalion. The huge silver trophy was presented to the winning team by Colonel Walter A. DeLamater and Captain John J. McAleer, President of the 71st Veterans. Medals were also presented to the winners in this event, as well as to the second and third teams.

Much of the success of the re-entry of the Seventy-first in athletics came as a result of the excellent work of the Regimental Athletic Committee, including Major Joseph W. Utter, as chairman, and Captain John Williams, Captain Edward J. Reilly, Captain Fred C. Mayer, Captain William E. Gleason, Lieut. A. J. Komancseck, Lieut. J. J. Fogarty, Lieut. G. J. Klemm and Lieut. C. P. Beddel.

After the games, the officers entertained their guests and the officials in the officers' mess, during which refreshments were served and the floor was cleared for dancing. The enlisted men danced to the tunes of Lambert Eben's band and later adjourned to their respective company rooms for their informal parties.

The Seventy-first Veteran Association was host to its members and guests in the Veterans' room on the second floor of the Thirty-fourth street Armory.



121st CAVALRY Band

THE monthly Mounted Sport Night of the 121st Cavalry Band turned out to be a huge success under the direction of Lieut. Arthur E. Sutherland. Mounted basketball and broom polo were features, the latter starting bravely enough with stable brooms and a huge inflated ball that lay down and quit when a horse stepped on it after a little lively playing. Mounted Boxing was also featured with the players sitting back to back on their mounts; time for each round was 2 minutes and 2 minutes rest. Friends of the members of the band were there which made it a record attending crowd to the affair.

Members of the 121st Cavalry Band are also pleased to welcome 3 recruits: Jack G. Eckhardt, Edward E. Kleinow and Norman H. Webb.

245th COAST ARTILLERY Battery D

BATTERY D celebrated the opening of the social season with a Supper and Dance at the Granada Hotel, in Brooklyn on December 15, 1934.

An excellent meal, good liquor and good music spelled the key to a wonderful evening. And, judging from the way everybody enjoyed themselves, it looks as if we shall have to make it an annual affair. The entertainment committee, composed of Sgt. Wm. J. McVay, Corp. Larry Zinkand, Pfc. Jack Paddenburg and Pvt. William C. Colson, certainly deserve every bit of praise for the excellent manner in which they handled the affair.

The high spot of the evening was the appearance of Lieut. and Mrs. Morris E. Haviland. Lieut. Haviland was our First Lieutenant before being transferred to "F" Battery. From the welcome the Lieutenant received there is no doubt the men of the Battery hold a deep regard for him.

The next social affair on the calendar will be tendered by the Range Section of the Battery some time in March. Make your reservations early.

Here's a bit of good news to those of you who remember the wonderful time you had at the annual Non-Commissioned Officers Ball tendered by the Non-Coms of this regiment years ago.

The Veterans Association of the Old 13th (245th C.A.C.) are sponsoring the revival of this famous and outstanding event. Plans are under way to hold the affair at the Armory on Washington's Birthday Eve, February 21, 1935. Needless to say the N.C.O.'s of the Regiment are backing the affair one hundred percent.

Anyone desiring further particulars can obtain this data by getting in touch with the Veterans Association.

165th INFANTRY Company B

NO sooner did we learn of the retirement of Major McSherry of the 1st Battalion when it was also announced that our 1st Lieut., Lt. Kloh, had resigned. His resignation was due to business interference with his National Guard duties. The entire company was saddened by the loss of this fine officer, who had the respect and devotion of every man in the company. Upon the suggestion of Corporal Kelly it was voted upon unanimously to present the lieutenant with a gold watch suitably engraved.

Though saddened by the loss of a fine officer, the company was considerably brightened to learn of the enlistment of one Joseph Andolics, former 2nd Lieut. of Co. B some two years ago. Joe, who served "Over There" with the Ninth Infantry, 1st Division, is ready to start another climb from the ranks to regain his former commission and position.

At the present time we are at full strength with an enlistment of sixty-five. Several of the old-timers, among them Corporal Kelly and Private Mack, have re-enlisted much to the joy of the company.



**Delightfully
different
Scotch . . .**

DEWAR'S*
100% SCOTCH WHISKIES

● Everybody admits the Dewar flavor is different.
Most people agree it's better. Taste it! Straight or in
highballs, you'll like it better

*Pronounced
"Dooer's"

because it's Smoother!

SOMERSET IMPORTERS, LTD.

230 Park Ave., New York 1 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 111 Sutter St., San Francisco

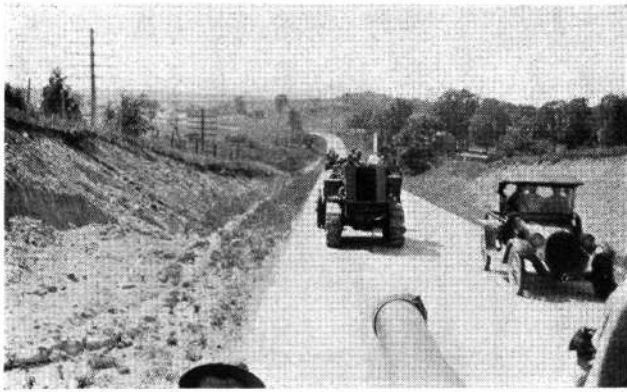


Photo by D. A. McGovern

244th C. A. on Convoy with Heavy Column

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

2nd Bn. Headquarters Battery

OUR N.C.O.'s held their monthly get-together on Monday evening, December 17th, immediately after Non-Com's School. Sgt. Hayes, the top kick, arranged the details of the dinner on Jamaica Avenue, while Sgt. Mercier upheld the honor of the Emling brew.

The surprise of the evening came when the Btry. commander, Capt. D. C. Weaver, took advantage of the situation and distributed Christmas presents to all the N.C.O.'s. The 1st Sgt. received a gyroscope to assist him in maintaining his sense of balance. Sgt. Mercier was presented with a railroad signal semaphore to help him make better signals. Sgt. Lenhart, who has been talking of the hazards of having children since he became a father, was presented with triplets—dolls, of course.

The Captain remembered all of them and they were very pleased, especially Sgt. Orofino, Radio, who now has a globe on which to plot his stations.

The Captain himself is in for a surprise, for aside from the plane which he was given in token of his aviation service, he is going to be the proud possessor of a swell piece of luggage!

14th INFANTRY

Company C

DUE to the excellent tributes of our company's veterans who died in the World War which have appeared in the GUARDSMAN, it has been called to our attention that the "C" Company Veterans Association of the 14th Infantry, A.E.F., are making arrangements to erect a memorial placque in memory of the veterans of our company who lost their lives in the World War and to those veterans who have lost their lives since the war. The Officers and Enlisted Men of Company C, 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., wish them luck in their new undertaking. We are glad to see that they still live up to the Spanish American War motto of Company C, "Comrades Cling Closer," and to our motto, "The best memorial to our dead is active service by the living."

We are happy to welcome into our ranks the following recruits, Privates Walter F. Butler, Abraham Cohen, John M. Drost, Anthony Guinto, Jack Pincus, James Southard, Charles W. Wells and glad to see that Sergeants Nathaniel Korn and David Tierney have re-enlisted.

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

Headquarters and Service Co.

AFTER a lapse of two months in the GUARDSMAN, the Headquarters and Service Company of the 102nd Medical Regiment again appears in print to make a report of its past activities.

By the time this appears in print our annual inspection will be over—for better or for worse.

The high spot of our "social season" was the Non-Commissioned Officers' Review and Ball, tendered to our esteemed Adjutant, Capt. Herbert J. Lucas, in appreciation of all the past favors and all-around good fellowship and understanding that he has infused into the company.

Our company invited our neighbors, the 106th Coll. Co., to participate in the affair, which they most enthusiastically did, making the affair the most successful and colorful ever held in this Armory—which is going some, as our affairs are usually very well accepted.

We are happy to announce that recently Lieut. Walsh who in charge of this company has received his promotion to Captain. The good wishes of the entire company rest on his extra bar.

Capt. Harold F. Grier has been giving a very interesting series of lectures to the boys, which they evidently enjoy, the talks deal with the operation of the service company in regards to the rest of the division in time of combat.

First Class Pvt. Patsy Manna recently acquired himself a brand new bride, and after a trip to the Worlds Fair for his honeymoon is back at the job of soldiering with a very sober mein. (Mein, Patsy, means that solemn look that you wear around the Armory.)

The new issue elastic uniforms have arrived, much to the delight of the men, and the evident disgust of our hard working supply Sergeant, Stephen Bordeaux.

87th BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS CO.

WELL, the winter season has descended upon us again. To some men it just means added work, but to the members of the Hq. Co. 87th Brig. it is the signal for good times. By that we mean that the horseback riding season is here again. Each year, through the efforts of our Company Commander, Captain Martin M. Dunn, we engage in the healthful and instructive weekly equitation activity.

It is the intention of our Company Commander that every man be an accomplished horseman, and for this reason he personally accompanies us on our ride in order to explain the fundamental principles of good horsemanship. Not only is this riding very effective from a military standpoint, by giving us another means of establishing communications under unfavorable conditions, but it also increases the health of all the members of the Company who participate.

We are very proud of our basketball team this year. After drill on Tuesdays and after athletic activities on Fridays, the team can always be found giving some opposing group a very tough workout. This year's team is comprised of some unusually husky lads, answering to the names: Fors, Quinn, Martin, Maher, Vitzthum, Petollino, Cannis, Oberg and Boro.

The radio section is busily engaged in training new operators. We are endeavoring to develop additional expert radio men, as the Company intends some day to have

their own transmitting station and to work in the National Guard net. Nightly the code practice set is being utilized to teach the new men how to become proficient radio operators. Telephone sets are put up and a telephone net established, thereby giving practical instruction to the men. Corp. Quinn, under the direction of Sgt. Tague, is in charge of the operators' class, and we feel sure that he will do a good job and that when the next camp tour arrives we will be in shape for anything that may turn up.

258th FIELD ARTILLERY

1st Bn. Hdqrs. Batry. and Combat Train

ABIDING by our resolution made in the December issue of this magazine, we are back on the printed page again.

When you read this article, Christmas will have passed us by for another year. Here's hoping then, that you all had a very Merry Christmas. This battery had what we might call a profitable Christmas due to Pvt. Bach playing Santa Claus and donating a player piano to us. Our only hope now is that we don't have to wait until next year to get some piano rolls for it.

Having performed our last drill for this year, we are forced to brag about our record for attendance at drills during the year 1934 (95%) which, together with our camp duty (100%), seems pretty good to us. We shall try and bring that 95% nearer to 100% for 1935.

Within the last month several new men have enlisted with us; the battery wishes them all lots of success in their new line of endeavor and hopes that they will enjoy their associations with us. These recruits are: Privates Green, Novak, Reilly, Saulter, and Stevens. We are particularly pleased to welcome Louis Snyder to our midst. Snyder served as a Sergeant in "A" Battery and then transferred to the "First Train" to serve as Battery Clerk.

At a battery party following Recall on Dec. 11, Pvt. Pongini was congratulated upon his having attained the rank of Corporal. This party was a get-together of our old members and of our active men. Refreshments were served, followed by stories of the good old days and vocal harmony. Among those present were former Sergt. William Frederick, who later served with the Regulars at Panama; former Pvt., now Lieutenants, Donahue and Rafferty; former Pvs. O'Brien, Savage, Heuwetter; Mr. Joseph Fitzpatrick who has proven himself to be a good friend of the battery, and many others.

On Dec. 17th we underwent a State inspection in which we lived up to our tradition, having passed said inspection with a very satisfactory rating. Having put one Review under our belt, we are all set for the winter season and rarin' to go.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

Battery F

IT gives your humble reporter much pleasure to report that the Battery F rifle team opened their small bore season with a win over the rifle team from Battery A in a well shot match, by a score of 400 to 354. Sgt. Breslin and Pvt. Keller of F, were tied for high score honor with a total of 69 each. After the hostilities, members of both Batteries sat down to enjoy a few sandwiches and plenty of that product which made Milwaukee famous. Guests at the officers' table were Captain Donelan, Com-

manding Battery A, whose kind co-operation made the affair possible; Captain Cleaver, former Regular army instructor to the regiment; Lieut. M. Zito, Regimental Boxing Instructor and Pete Waters, Regimental Track Coach.

Battery F	Prone	Standing	Sitting	Total
Sgt. Breslin	25	21	23	69
Pvt. Keller	25	19	25	69
Pvt. Adams	24	19	24	67
Pvt. Jentz	24	21	21	66
Pvt. O'Donnell	24	18	23	65
Cpl. Merrill	24	20	20	64

400

Battery A

Sgt. Le Viness	23	23	19	65
Pvt. Hassenstab	22	22	21	65
Cpl. Mahoney	24	19	18	61
Cpl. Kassoucki	23	13	22	58
Pvt. Carter	20	16	19	55
Sgt. Cronin	19	12	19	50

354

Company B, 71st Infantry, to Hold 48th Reunion

THE organization known as The Pollywogs—Company B, 71st Infantry—are going to hold their annual reunion dinner, their forty-eighth, at Sardi's Restaurant, 234 West 44th Street, N.Y.C., on February 16th, 1935.

This Company held its first dinner in 1888 and at this 1935 reunion, the members expect to be honored by the presence of Major General Elmore Austin who was present at the first Company Dinner. Captain Arthur Smith, the present company commander, has appointed a committee of five to get busy in making all necessary arrangements and, judging by the personnel of this committee, the reunion may expect this dinner to be a greater success than ever before. The Pollywog Quintuplets forming the committee are as follows: Lieut. Deane A. Healy, Chairman (no dinner could succeed without this genial officer's help and presence); Lieut. Russell B. Palmer, Staff Sgt. Whitfield P. Gray, Clarence R. Barton and Robert Ecclestone.

The dinner is set for 7:00 p.m. Make your reservations at once by writing to Lieut. Deane A. Healy, Company B, 71st Infantry, 34th Street and Park Avenue, N.Y.C.



Photo by D. A. McGovern

Members of the 244th C. A. cooled themselves and their "mounts" during this rest on the road at camp last year.

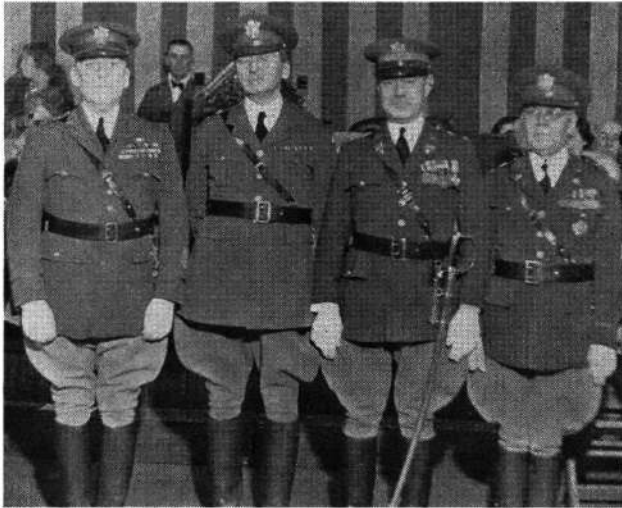


Photo by D. A. McGovern

Review of the 212th Coast Artillery

On January 15th, Major General Wm. N. Haskell (left), commanding the N.Y.N.G., reviewed the 212th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft). Standing beside him are Brig. Gen. John J. Byrne, commanding the C.A. Brigade; Colonel William Ottmann, commanding 212th C.A., and Colonel William R. Wright, Chief of Staff, N.Y.N.G.

Wanted—A Man

To enlist in the 10th Infantry, Utica, N.Y. Must be at least eighteen years of age, five foot four inches tall, weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, citizen of the United States, Public School graduate, and must be able to wear the following clothing: Shoes size 12, shirt size 16, breeches 32" waist, 28" long, coat 36 s., hat and cap size 6 5/8. Only a man with such qualifications need apply.

This request is respectfully submitted by a heart-broken supply sergeant.

105th INFANTRY

Company H

THE annual Christmas dinner, which always is a high spot of the season, was as usual a complete success. In selecting K.P.'s, Captain Collins divided the company into groups of three men and put them through elementary gun drill. The two slowest groups were given the tough job of carving up eight turkeys, dishing out all the usual Christmas dinner delights.

After a very short talk, Captain Collins introduced Mr. "Bill" Strong, ex-member of the Company during the eventful years of 1916-1919 and we were treated to a speech more sincere and inspiring than most of us had ever heard. He took us back to the days when other boys

had left the armory and gone to the Border and then to France. He praised our top-kick, Sgt. Passero, for probably saving the lives of many of those returned safe by his constant warning to "keep your head down." When he had finished, not a man could help feeling prouder of his uniform and of our "top" who led a platoon at Bony, Mt. Kemmel and the Hindenburg Line, and other sectors of France and Belgium where the 27th fought.

(EDITOR: An error crept into our December issue when Co. M was announced as winner of the coveted Dickiebusch Trophy. The Trophy was actually won by Company H and we apologize most sincerely to the members of this company for our unintentional slight. We hereby officially return the Dickiebusch Trophy to its rightful owner—Company H, 105th Infantry, of Gloversville, N.Y.)

"KNIGHTS OF THE WAVE"

(Continued from page 9)

permit. Many marine artillerymen served in China during the Boxer disturbances in 1900. One officer and six gunners were killed.

In "The Royal Marine Artillery," already referred to, more than two hundred pages are devoted to the activities of the organization during the World War! In every British naval action the Marine gunners took part. They bombed the Dardanelles Forts and fought with Admiral Jellicoe at the famous Battle of Jutland. They saw action in the Battle of the Falkland Islands and above the Dogger Banks. They fought along the Zeebrugge Mole and shared in the land action at Antwerp.

They served in France, South Africa, Serbia, Ireland,

They served in France, South Africa, Serbia, Ireland, Russia, Greece and Turkey. Officers of the Corps accompanied the British Army of Occupation on its march along the Rhine.

When England's wartime forces were reduced after the war, the Marine Artillery and Marine Light Infantry naturally suffered losses in strength. Further economic moves




The 1805 uniform of the Royal Marine Artillery.

were on foot, however, and in June, 1923, His Majesty the King, Colonel in Chief of the Royal Marines, "concurred in the amalgamation of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry."

Thus came to an end the century and a half of glorious history that began when, in 1780, Major General Pattison instituted the "New York Marine Artillery Company."

Note: The illustrations used with this story are from "Royal Marine Artillery," published by the Royal United Service Institute, London, loaned by Mr. Augustine H. Thorogood, New York City. Mr. Thorogood is a veteran of the Royal Marine Artillery; he is also a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, having served overseas with the A.E.F. during the World War. He is a former commander of the General George R. Dyer Post No. 57 and the General Francis Vinton Greene Post No. 71, V.F.W.



What a Good Cleaning Oil is to Your Rifle
Murine is to Your Eyes
 Try it before your next match

Use Murine Daily to Promote a Clean, Clear, Healthy Condition of Your Eyes

Successfully used since 1897
 Write for Free Eye Care Book, THE MURINE CO., DEPT. G, CHICAGO

58th ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page 3)

officers for the first time in his new rôle of Adjutant General. He reminded his listeners of the disturbing problem of securing sufficient finances to carry on and maintain the National Guard in a state of efficiency. The fault lies directly with the Appropriations Committee in Congress and he urged all N.Y.N.G. officers to insist upon their representatives putting forward their just claims for adequate financial support.

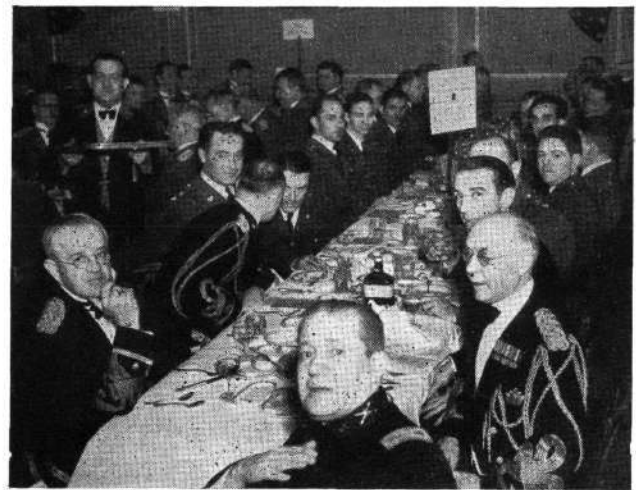
The next speaker introduced by Colonel Loeser was Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the N. Y. Naval Militia. Admiral Lackey first reported on the performance of the Naval Militia during the past year, but wound up by stressing the urgency, obligatory upon us all, of opposing, not the growth of true pacifism, but of that particular species of propaganda which is cloaked under that name and which is undermining the defenses of our country.

Colonel Henry W. Fleet, Senior Regular Army Instructor, then outlined a plan of training and training inspections which he believed might be followed with good effect by the N.Y.N.G. The two special features of this plan (which has already been tested successfully by General Miles, commanding the 16th Brigade, U.S.A., in Maryland) are (1) a definite mission is given to the organizations, after the tour of field training is over, in which they are to be inspected the following year, the ways and means of effecting the necessary training being left to each subordinate officer, and (2) the axiom is accepted that if all basic units are thoroughly trained, then the organization as a whole is thoroughly trained.

The delegates then had the great privilege of listening to General Amasa J. Parker, ninety-one years old, who commanded the 10th N. Y. Infantry from 1877 to 1880 and held the post of first President of the N. G. Association of the State of New York from 1878 to 1880. These reminiscences of days before most of the delegates were even born were most interesting, for General Parker told of the great advances that had been made in National Guard efficiency in that interval and of the important



Facing, r. to l.: Brig. Gen. J. S. Thompson, 54th Brig., Major Edward Ziegler, 54th Brig.; Col. Samuel H. Merrill, 108th Infantry; Major John C. P. Bartholf, Instructor, 108th Infantry, and (back to camera) Major Donald Stuart, Chaplain 108th Infantry (left), and Lt. Col. Harry H. Farmer, 108th Infantry.



Headquarters, N.Y.N.G., and the 102nd Medical Regt. enjoyed each other's company at the Banquet.

work which has been done in particular by the N. G. Association.

Before the Report of the Treasurer was read, Brig. Gen. DeWitt Clinton Falls had a word to say about the State History of the N.Y.N.G. which will be published as soon as the necessary appropriation is obtained from the State. In the lobby of the hotel was an exhibit of twenty-five original colored drawings, by General Falls, depicting the uniforms of the N.Y.N.G. regiments at different periods of their history. These will be reproduced in color in this eagerly awaited book, and they aroused great interest throughout the convention.

At five o'clock, a reception was held for Brig. Gen. Robinson, the new Adjutant General, at which many state and military officials were present.

The Banquet was held in the ballroom on the 13th floor of the Ten Eyck and, because of the numbers present, overflowed, so to speak, into the passageway outside. The "glee clubs" of the different organizations sang throatily the songs of the various branches which were played by the 10th Infantry band, conducted very ably by the expert baton of Warrant Officer Roscoe C. Adams.

While coffee was being served, the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces of the Empire State, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, entered amid enthusiastic applause. In his speech to the delegates, the Governor regretted the brief time for a visit at his disposal, since he was engaged in working out the concluding details of the state budget. He asked those present to regard his short stay not as being due to a lack of interest, but rather to the urgent necessities imposed upon him by state affairs.

No part of the state or national services, he went on, interested him more than the N.Y.N.G. and N.Y.N.M. The honor of assuming the title of Colonel, to which he is entitled as Commander-in-Chief, was one which he welcomed as proudly as that of Governor.

His Excellency spoke of the pleasure it had given him recently to appoint Brig. Gen. Robinson to the post of Adjutant General. General Robinson had been selected as a true representative of the National Guard and he was eager in this way to recognize his past valuable services. Then, turning to General Ward, the former Adjutant General, who was sitting near the Governor, he paid him a very warm personal tribute for the splendid work he had



"Prepare to Mount!" The 121st Cavalry were prepared for anything at the convention banquet in Albany.

done in his last post. General Ward, the Governor assured the delegates, could always be relied upon more than 100% and he was glad that the General would be there for many years to come to consult personally if ever the need should arise.

Going back once more to the military and naval forces of this state, he said he believed them to be the equal in loyalty, efficiency and proficiency of any other forces in any state in the Union. "I believe," he concluded, "in the Naval Militia and National Guard of this state, and I want you to know it."

Colonel Loeser then read letters from the following, regretting their inability to be present: George H. Dern, Secretary of War; Senator Royal S. Copeland; Senator Robert F. Wagner; ex-Senator James W. Wadsworth and ex-Assemblyman Parker Corning.

The Second Corps Area commander, Major General Dennis E. Nolan, then addressed the delegates and praised the progress which has been made by the Guard and Naval Militia during the past two years. He had some good items of news to announce: first, that the 48 drills and two weeks' training are to be resumed this year, and second, that the movement afoot to add 11,000 acres to the Pine Camp reservation is progressing most favorably. A further \$46,000,000 has been added to the Budget Appropriation this year and for this the military forces were to be congratulated since it showed the growing public appreciation of the need for adequate forces of defense.

Colonel Charles H. Morrow, commanding the 28th Infantry, U.S.A., who was to have addressed the gathering, was unfortunately confined to his bed and the delegates missed the pleasure of listening to one of his brilliant and very forceful speeches.

Colonel Loeser then introduced Captain Wm. O. Spears, Bureau of Navigation of the U. S. Navy in Washington. The lengthy paper read by this speaker dealt with the need for closer cooperation between all state forces and for the injection of simplicity and common-sense into the drawing up of schemes for the National Defense. Most strongly of all, he urged building up the merchant marine with the type of ships and the type of men which would supplement the Navy in time of war.

Among the distinguished civil guests whom Col. Loeser introduced after the dinner were the following: Hon. M. Wm. Bray, Lieutenant Governor; Hon. John P. Hayes, Hon. Gilbert V. Schenck, Hon. Lithgow Osborne, Hon. Wm. F. Dineen, Hon. Harry M. Clark, Hon. Edward N. Scheiberling, Hon. Frank E. Jenks, Hon. J. R. Grant,

Hon. A. L. Miller, Hon. Henry S. Haskell, Hon. Charles E. Rochester; the important military and naval officers present including Major Generals Dennis E. Nolan, Wm. N. Haskell, Franklin W. Ward, Amasa J. Parker; Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, Brig. Generals Walter G. Robinson, J. Leslie Kincaid, Fred M. Waterbury, DeWitt Clinton Falls; Colonels John R. Kelly, Henry W. Fleet, Gilbert H. Stewart, Edward Olmstead, and Commander P. A. Stevens.

At the Saturday morning session, Acting President Col. Paul Loeser called upon the Secretary, Lt.-Col. Wm. J. Mangine, to read the resolutions. The first four were votes of thanks, (1) to the Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of the City of Albany, and to the city's Chamber of Commerce; (2) to the Albany press for its consistent publicity given to National Guard activities; (3) to members of the local committees and to the local units of the N. G. who had worked so hard to make this convention an enjoyable success, and (4) to Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, President of the N. G. Association, and to the officers of the Association for their admirable administration of the Association's affairs during the past year.

We lack space, unfortunately, in this issue to give in full the remaining three resolutions which were put forward at this session. Their content, however, is of such state and national significance that they will be published in the March number together with a précis of the discussion which they aroused.

The Time and Place Committee then announced that the 1936 Convention would be held on January 18th and 19th, 1936, at Syracuse, N. Y.

The Report of the Nominations Committee was read by Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, Chairman, commanding the 102nd Medical Regiment. (The list of officers elected is given on page 11.) It is of interest to note that the Treasurer, Captain Joseph F. Flannery, 165th Infantry, was elected to that post for the 18th consecutive year and that Lt. Col. Wm. J. Mangine enters upon his twelfth year in the position of Secretary to the Association.

Outstanding memories of the Albany convention, carried away by all delegates, are the hard-hitting, fearless speech of General Haskell and the discussion between General Gillett, General Robinson, Colonel Kearney and Colonel Wm. Taylor which took place before the final resolution was passed. All members are urged to look for the full report of this discussion which will be published in the March issue.



The two Brooklyn regiments, the 14th and 106th Infantry, fraternized when the call to mess was sounded.

14th INFANTRY

Company A

WE wish to express our sorrow in losing 1st Lieut. John A. Williams, who has left our Company to go with the Supply Company. We envy the Supply Company, who will be getting a hard worker, a good soldier and a regular fellow.

Our good friend Sgt. (Stan) Braunreuther deserves much credit for the extra effort in getting the supply room in such splendid shape.

The Company Room looks like a library these nights judging from the amount of studious soldiers who are aspiring for those chevrons.

Our examining board has been looking forward to interviewing men desirous of joining our Company. Let's all jump on the Band Wagon and get some regular fellows.

101st SIGNAL BATTALION

Company B

A Grand Extravaganza, says Staff Sergeant Schwecke, is the right title for the show that the entertainment committee of Company B, 101st Signal Battalion, will put on the floor at the Towers Hotel on the night of Saturday, February 23rd. The committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary Reunion Entertainment and Dance is leaving no stone unturned to make this affair the most successful of any heretofore given. It will be the first of a series of affairs commemorative of the official formation and recognition of this company in 1885. Many notable and prominent members of the National Guard have been invited to attend. The Committee includes Staff Sergeant Schwecke, Chairman, and Master Sergeant G. Elmer McNulty, Sergeants Serra and Barron, Corporals Nelson, Ellis and Sorenson and Privates Higgins, Palmrose, O'Brien, Egan and Hogan.

If we may indulge in post-mortems, the Annual Christmas Dinner held on Thursday, December 27th, was a "spirited" success. Corp. Smith wanted to debate the pros and cons of the NRA, but he had no listeners. Jasper Graffignino was there, too.

Athletic competition is again holding the interest of the members, and now that a basketball team has been chosen to represent the outfit, games are sought with other National Guard units. The team will function under the capable leadership of Corp. Bob Ellis, and the team will comprise Tom



Athletic Awards

Major General Haskell presented trophies to the winners of the 212th C.A. Athletic Meet (Fort Ontario, 1934) at the review held in the 212th Armory, January 15th, 1935.

Serra, Bill Steen, "Babe" Higgins, "Nits" Hagenitz, "Saur" Kraus, Jasper Graffignino, Dick Palmrose, Walter H. W. Luberts and Gregory Sorenson.

108th INFANTRY

Company L

COMPANY L officers and members were escorts for their wives and sweethearts at an afternoon and evening of gala celebration to usher in the New Year. The memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the late war was honored at this occasion.

Major James Riffe delivered the principal oration and acted as toastmaster at the banquet. He sounded the keynote of all National Guardsmen when he stated in his address, "You members of Company L have precious traditions to uphold. You are as brave as those heroes who made the sacrifice. I hope you will not be called upon to go, as they did, but I am afraid that you may. If the call comes, go smiling and singing, and make for yourselves as good a record as did those brave boys, both those who died and those who returned."

Music and impersonations were given during the banquet, with dancing following the toasts and speeches.

Captain John C. Mosier presided and Dr. Stewart S. Piper, company medico; the Very Reverend Frederick Henstridge, Company Chaplain; Roy D. Waid, County Treasurer John L. Fiester and First Lieutenant Leroy Weaver responded to toasts.

The banquet hall and tables were exquisitely decorated with the season's colors.

3-IN-ONE OIL

PENETRATES QUICKER AND PROTECTS 3 WAYS

3-in-One is light, penetrating, long-lasting — scientifically blended from three oils to protect guns three ways. As it lubricates, it cleans and prevents rust. Use it to protect and polish all wood and metal parts. At any dealer's in both handy cans and economical bottles.



BASSON'S Military Uniforms & Equipment

118 East 28th Street
New York City

We Are Now Offering New Low Prices on All Our Merchandise to Officers of the U. S. Army

A Revised Price List Will Be Sent to You Upon Request

Formerly

Post Tailor, U.S.M.A.
West Point, N. Y.

Est. 1910 Tel. ASH. 4-8076



Shooting Jackets \$3.50
New Reg. 18 oz.
Serge Slacks 6.95

NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT COMPANY
155 E. 34th St. New York City
Send for Price Lists

FOR ENFIELD-KRAG GUN STOCKS

WALNUT STOCK MAKERS

Send Dime for Restocking & Gun Stock Pamphlet

Walnut Blanks for Shotguns & Rifles, Rough & Finished Peerless Stocks, Restocking Accessories.

If It's A Walnut Stock - Staeger Has It

A.F. STOEGER 507 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N.Y.

**The Modern Short Cut
of Duplicating
Standard New Process
Duplicator**

**No Stencils No Type
No Gelatin No Ink**

**Ideal for a system of
Overlay on
Typographical Maps**

Three colors produced in single
operation

*Demonstrations arranged for
your armory*

J. GOWA & CO.

15 Moore St. New York, N. Y.

Never Surpassed

**P-R-E-M-I-E-R
PURE FOODS**

Rarely Equalled

**FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.
NEW YORK**

Manufacturers—Distributors



To refresh yourself
after a march, or a morning at the
range, or just to satisfy that "Sweet
Tooth," step up to the Canteen
and ask for

**HORTON'S
ICE CREAM**

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery A

THE New Year was mustered in with a dance given by the Civil Association of the Battery on New Year's Eve. The committee in charge are to be commended for the wonderful work they did in making this dance the most successful affair held at the armory in some time. Those members who did not attend certainly missed a good time. They assure us now that they will attend the next dance even if they have to pair up themselves by having one of them masquerade as a lady.

In checking over our roster we notice that we have the following sets of brothers enlisted in the Battery: Sgt. James P. and Pvt. John Barry; Cpl. Thomas M. and Pfc. Gerald A. Bell; Cpl. Joe and Pfc. Andrew C. Clisson; Pvts. Bera O. and Burton A. Bullock, and Pfc. Leo F. and Joe Rourke.

Due to the rapidity with which the news travels when the drill checks arrive, the writer would like to offer a new plan of mobilization to the Guard. On January 17th the checks for our Battery arrived with the afternoon mail. At that time only two men were present in the office. Within one hour, 25 drill checks were handed out to men who came from all sections of the city. I suggest that when a call for mobilization is ordered just pass the news around that the drill checks are in and watch your mobilization be completed in record time.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

Non-Commissioned Officers Ass'n.

THE Non-commissioned officers of the 245th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G. (formerly the Old Thirteenth Regiment) in cooperation with the Veteran Association, Thirteenth Regiment, are making elaborate preparations to revive the "Non-commissioned officers Ball" at the Armory, Washington's Birthday eve, February 21, 1935.

This event was, years ago, the outstanding social and military affair of Brooklyn. It originated way back in 1882 and has been held annually ever since, with the exception of a few years following the World War. Many of the citizens of Brooklyn both in civil life and military circles will no doubt recall the "Non-Coms

Ball" which always stood out in Brooklyn's social circles.

The organizations that will participate in the affair are: 245th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., Veteran Association 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.; George D. Russell Camp, Spanish War Veterans; 13th Post American Legion; Chapter 13, National Sojourners; The Coast Artillery Association; The Reserve Officers Association, Brooklyn Chapter, together with officers of the different Regiments of the National Guard and Regular Service, located in the Metropolitan Area.

The committee in charge of arrangements consists of Captain Charles A. Bodin, President, Veteran Association, 13th Regiment; General Chairman, Sergeant-Major A. A. Hayward, Executive Chairman; Staff Sergeants Fred J. Hopper and Henry A. Schwartz, together with Non-commissioned officers representing each Battery of the 245th Coast Artillery.

Information regarding invitations and tickets may be obtained from Arrangements Committee any evening at the Armory, Sumner Avenue, cor. Jefferson, Brooklyn, N. Y., or by mail addressed to Sergeant-Major A. A. Hayward at the 245th Coast Artillery Armory, same address.

No Wings

Husband: "When I married you I thought you were an angel."

Wife: "I expect you did. You seem to think I can get along without any clothes or hats."

**Unit Commanders . . .
First Sergeants**

**Simplify your work, and
improve the appearance of
your records by using**

Alexander's

**Service Record Envelopes
and**

Five Year Plan System

*Endorsed by Division Headquarters
Approved by Inspecting Officers*

Write for descriptive circular

ALEXANDER'S

**Printing and Stationery
Specialists**

1181 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HOW WE STAND

DECEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....88.01%

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.	21 W. O.	18649 E. M.	Total 20058

HQ. & HQ. DET. INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.....	26	0	55	81

HQ. & HQ. TR. CAVALRY BRIGADE

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

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

Maintenance	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brig..	9	0	44	53

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	35	42
93rd Brigade	6	0	33	39

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	625	670

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion	14	0	164	178

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	629	9	10270	10898
10th Infantry	63	1	1074	1138
14th Infantry	64	1	1013	1078
71st Infantry	64	1	1055	1120
105th Infantry	61	1	1043	1105
106th Infantry	63	1	993	1057
107th Infantry	62	0	998	1060
108th Infantry	66	1	1036	1103
165th Infantry	61	1	957	1019
174th Infantry	64	1	1062	1117
369th Infantry	61	1	1039	1101

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery	58	1	612	671

STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum	32	0	108	140
A. G. D. Section	5	0	7	12
J.A.G.D. Section	5	0	0	5
Ordnance Section	5	0	27	32
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.....	24	0	334	358

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q.M. Train.....	14	0	217	231

DIVISION AVIATION, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation	17	0	108	125

ENGINEER REGT. (COMBAT) INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat).....	31	1	436	468

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
156th Field Artillery	53	1	576	630

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	49	1	578	628
105th Field Artillery	55	1	571	637

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	52	1	610	663

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	39	1	594	634
121st Cavalry	41	1	557	599

COAST ARTILLERY (A. A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	45	1	695	741

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	56	1	623	680

COAST ARTILLERY (HARBOR DEFENSE)

Maintenance	60	1	578	739
245th Coast Artillery	59	1	719	779

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

DECEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....88.01%

NOTE

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

UNIT	No. and Dr.	Aver. Pres. %	Aver. Abs. %	Aver. Att. %	UNIT	No. and Dr.	Aver. Pres. %	Aver. Abs. %	Aver. Att. %	UNIT	No. and Dr.	Aver. Pres. %	Aver. Abs. %	Aver. Att. %
121st Cavalry				93.81% (2)₁										
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100										
HDQRS. TROOP	3	68	65	95										
BAND	3	29	27	93										
MACHINE GUN TR.	4	65	60	92										
<i>Hdqrs. 1st Squadron</i>	4	2	1	50										
TROOP A	4	66	61	92										
TROOP B	4	68	66	97										
HDQRS. 2nd SQD.	4	2	2	100										
TROOP E	4	63	57	90										
TROOP F	4	65	64	98										
HDQRS. 3rd SQD.	4	2	2	100										
TROOP I	4	67	65	97										
TROOP K	4	68	59	87										
MEDICAL DET.	3	27	26	96										
		598	561	93.81										
71st Infantry				92.27% (3)₂										
REGTL. HDQ.	4	6	6	100										
REGTL. HDQ. CO.	4	62	55	89										
SERVICE CO.	3	96	89	93										
HOWITZER CO.	3	67	58	86										
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	3	25	23	91										
COMPANY A	3	66	65	97										
COMPANY B	3	64	55	86										
COMPANY C	4	63	61	94										
COMPANY D	3	63	59	94										
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	4	31	28	90										
COMPANY E	4	61	57	93										
COMPANY F	4	64	57	89										
COMPANY G	3	66	60	91										
COMPANY H	3	67	60	90										
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	3	27	25	92										
COMPANY I	3	67	63	94										
COMPANY K	3	67	66	99										
COMPANY L	3	62	57	92										
COMPANY M	3	66	63	96										
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	33	31	94										
		1125	1038	92.27										
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100										
HDQRS. BATTERY	3	64	59	92										
SERVICE BATTERY	3	72	67	93										
HDQRS. 1st BAT.	4	4	4	100										
HQ. BT. & C.T., 1st BN.	3	30	24	80										
BATTERY A	3	67	65	97										
BATTERY B	3	68	65	96										
HDQRS. 2nd BAT.	4	4	4	100										
HQ. BT. & C.T., 2d BN.	3	28	25	89										
BATTERY C	3	66	65	99										
BATTERY D	3	67	65	97										
HDQRS. 3rd BAT.	4	4	4	100										
HQ. BT. & C.T., 3rd BN.	3	31	30	97										
BATTERY E	3	67	64	96										
BATTERY F	3	64	59	92										
BATTERY G	3	64	59	92										
MED. DEPT. DET.	3	31	28	90										
		673	634	94.20										
102nd Med. Regt. 89.57% (9)₄														
HEADQUARTERS	4	8	8	100										
HDQRS. & SER. CO.	2	69	64	93										
HDQRS. COL. BN.	4	6	6	100										
104th COL. CO.	3	65	63	97										
105th COL. CO.	4	68	59	87										
106th COL. CO.	2	60	51	85										
HDQRS. AMB. BN.	4	5	4	80										
104th AMB. CO.	3	47	46	98										
105th Ambulance Co.	5	58	43	74										
106th AMB. CO.	5	47	42	89										
HDQRS. HOS. BN.	4	6	6	100										
104th HOS. CO.	3	67	61	91										
105th HOS. CO.	3	65	61	94										
106th HOS. CO.	3	69	58	84										
102nd VET. CO.	3	41	38	93										
		681	610	89.57										
104th Field Art. 89.41% (10)₁₃														
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100										
HDQRS. BAT.	4	52	44	85										
SERVICE BAT.	3	69	59	86										
HDQRS. 1st BAT.	4	3	3	100										
HQ. BAT. C.T., 1st BN.	4	41	39	95										
BATTERY A	4	65	60	92										
BATTERY B	4	68	58	85										
BATTERY C	3	66	62	94										
HDQRS. 2nd BAT.	4	4	4	100										
HQ. BT. & C.T., 2d BN.	3	33	30	91										
BATTERY D	4	68	63	93										
BATTERY E	3	67	61	91										
BATTERY F	4	66	59	89										
MED. DEPT. DET.	3	72	60	83										
		680	608	89.41										
101st Cavalry 90.99% (6)₃														
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100										
HDQRS. TROOP	5	65	58	89										
BAND	4	21	21	100										
MACHINE GUN TR.	4	59	51	86										
HDQ. 1st SQUAD.	4	2	2	100										
TROOP A	3	58	53	91										
TROOP B	5	59	51	86										
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100										
TROOP E	4	89	81	91										
TROOP F	4	85	78	92										
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100										
TROOP I	4	70	64	91										
TROOP K	4	90	84	93										
MEDICAL DET.	5	16	15	94										
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	9	8	89										
		633	576	90.99										
156th Field Art. 92.32% (4)₆														
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100										
HDQRS. BATTERY	3	52	46	88										
SERVICE BATTERY	3	69	64	93										
1st BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100										
1st BN. HQ. BAT. & C.T.	4	32	30	94										
BATTERY A	3	66	63	96										
BATTERY B	3	61	53	87										
BATTERY C	3	66	62	94										
2nd BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100										
2nd BN. HQ. BAT. & C.T.	4	33	32	97										
BATTERY D	3	63	55	87										
BATTERY E	3	63	62	98										
BATTERY F	3	69	64	93										
MED. DEPT. DET.	3	37	32	86										
		625	577	92.32										
369th Infantry 90.24% (7)₇														
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	5	5	100										
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	3	66	58	88										
SERVICE COMPANY	3	103	93											

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
COMPANY L.....	4	66	64	97
COMPANY M.....	3	67	57	85
MED. DEPT. DET... 4	4	34	33	97
	1073	949	88.44	

27th Div. Aviation

88.00% (13)¹⁰

102nd OBS. SQUAD. 4	99	88	89
102nd PHOTO SEC. 4	20	16	80
MED. DEPT. DET... 4	6	6	100
	125	110	88.00

244th Coast Art. 87.90% (14)²¹

HEADQUARTERS .. 4	5	5	100
HDQRS. BATTERY 4	63	55	87
SERVICE BATTERY 4	86	81	94
1st BAT. HDQRS. 4	4	4	100
1st BAT. HQ. BT. & C.T. 4	36	31	86
BATTERY A..... 4	62	50	81
BATTERY B..... 4	59	53	90
2nd BAT. HDQRS. 4	3	3	100
2nd BT. HQ. BAT. & C.T. 4	40	38	95
BATTERY C..... 4	60	53	88
BATTERY D..... 4	64	55	86
3rd BAT. HDQRS. 4	4	4	100
3rd BAT. HQ. BT. & C.T. 4	39	32	82
BATTERY E..... 4	63	55	87
BATTERY F..... 4	60	50	83
MED. DEPT. DET... 4	30	27	90
	678	596	87.90

105th Field Art. 87.12% (15)¹⁷

HEADQUARTERS .. 4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY 6	46	41	89
SERVICE BATTERY 5	66	62	94
1st BAT. HDQRS. 4	3	3	100
1st BAT. HDQ. BAT. 3	35	28	80
BATTERY A..... 3	66	62	94
BATTERY B..... 3	65	55	85
BATTERY C..... 3	68	58	85
2nd BAT. HDQRS. 4	4	4	100
2nd BAT. HQ. BAT. 4	37	35	94
BATTERY D..... 5	69	57	83
BATTERY E..... 4	64	54	84
Battery F..... 4	70	55	78
MED. DEPT. DET... 4	30	28	93
	629	548	87.12

245th Coast Art. 87.10% (16)¹⁴

HEADQUARTERS .. 4	7	7	100
HDQRS. BAT..... 4	70	60	86
HDQRS. 1st BAT. 4	3	3	100
BATTERY A..... 4	58	51	88
BATTERY B..... 4	52	49	94
BATTERY C..... 4	56	46	82
BATTERY D..... 4	57	48	84
HDQRS. 2nd BAT. 4	3	3	100
BATTERY E..... 4	58	51	88
BATTERY F..... 4	56	52	93
BATTERY G..... 4	56	49	88
BATTERY H..... 4	56	50	89
HDQRS. 3rd BAT. 4	3	3	100
Battery I..... 4	53	39	74
BATTERY K..... 4	55	46	84
BATTERY L..... 4	55	48	87
BATTERY M..... 4	54	49	91
Medical Dept. Det... 4	31	28	77
	783	682	87.10

108th Infantry 86.84% (17)¹⁶

REGTL. HQRS..... 5	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQR. CO. 4	64	52	81
Band Section..... 6	33	25	76
SERVICE COMPANY 3	55	49	89
Howitzer Company 3	66	49	74
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN. 4	26	22	84
Company A..... 5	65	50	77
COMPANY B..... 3	66	58	88
COMPANY C..... 4	64	56	88
COMPANY D..... 5	65	58	89
HO. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN. 4	27	25	92
COMPANY E..... 4	56	51	91
COMPANY F..... 5	64	59	92
COMPANY G..... 4	62	53	86

COMPANY H..... 3	61	52	85
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN. 4	26	24	92
COMPANY I..... 4	65	62	95
COMPANY K..... 4	66	57	86
COMPANY L..... 4	66	59	89
COMPANY M..... 4	62	56	90
MED. DEPT. DET... 4	36	33	92
	1102	957	86.84

27th Div. Quartermaster Train

86.02% (18)²³

HEADQUARTERS .. 4	15	15	100
MOTOR TR. CO. 105 4	44	39	89
MOTOR TR. CO. 106 4	49	44	90
Mot. Transport Co. 107 4	38	30	79
MOTOR TR. CO. 108 4	45	37	82
MOT. REP. SEC. 103 4	22	20	91
Medical Dept. Det... 4	16	12	75
	229	197	86.02

102nd Engineers (Combat)

85.92% (19)¹²

HEADQUARTERS .. 5	8	8	100
HDQRS. & SER. CO. 2	76	71	93
COMPANY A..... 2	59	48	81
COMPANY B..... 2	61	56	92
COMPANY C..... 2	63	52	83
COMPANY D..... 3	57	49	86
COMPANY E..... 3	58	51	88
Company F..... 3	63	49	78
Medical Dept. Det... 3	24	19	79
	469	403	85.92

101st Signal Bat. 85.47% (20)²⁶

HQRS. & HQRS. CO. 3	22	20	91
Company A..... 3	71	56	79
COMPANY B..... 3	73	65	89
MED. DEPT. DET... 3	13	12	93
	179	153	85.47

14th Infantry 85.41% (21)¹⁹

REGTL. HDQRS..... 3	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO. 3	63	54	86
SERVICE COMPANY 3	76	68	90
Howitzer Company 3	62	49	79
HO. & HQ. CO., 1st BN. 3	23	21	92
COMPANY A..... 3	62	60	97
Company B..... 3	61	48	79
COMPANY C..... 3	62	53	85
Company D..... 3	20	17	84
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN. 3	62	49	79
Company E..... 3	63	50	79
Company F..... 3	66	47	71
Company G..... 3	65	50	77
COMPANY H..... 3	66	61	92
HO. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN. 3	20	17	85
COMPANY I..... 3	67	63	94
COMPANY K..... 3	67	62	92
COMPANY L..... 3	62	58	93
COMPANY M..... 3	66	56	85
MED. DEPT. DET... 3	36	29	80
	1076	919	85.41

106th Infantry 84.46% (22)²⁴

REGTL. HDQRS..... 5	7	6	86
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co..... 5	60	47	78
SERVICE COMPANY 5	89	73	82
Howitzer Company 5	58	44	76
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN. 5	27	26	96
COMPANY A..... 5	57	51	89
COMPANY B..... 5	64	53	83
COMPANY C..... 5	65	57	88
COMPANY D..... 5	66	57	86
HO. & HQ. CO., 2d BN. 5	19	16	84
COMPANY E..... 5	60	52	87
COMPANY F..... 5	56	47	84
Company G..... 5	61	47	77
COMPANY H..... 5	59	49	83
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN. 5	26	22	84
COMPANY I..... 5	64	57	89
COMPANY K..... 5	62	55	89
COMPANY L..... 5	63	52	83

COMPANY M..... 5	59	48	81
MED. DEPT. DET... 5	34	33	97
	1056	892	84.46

105th Infantry 84.40% (23)¹⁸

REGTL. HDQRS..... 4	6	6	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Company 3	63	46	73
SERVICE COMPANY 3	101	82	81
HOWITZER CO..... 5	63	59	94
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN. 5	23	21	92
Company A..... 4	66	50	76
COMPANY B..... 4	66	57	86
COMPANY C..... 4	58	47	81
Company D..... 3	65	51	78
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN. 4	21	19	90
COMPANY E..... 4	65	58	89
Company F..... 4	64	50	78
COMPANY G..... 4	66	66	100
COMPANY H..... 4	61	53	87
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN. 5	22	21	96
COMPANY I..... 3	65	54	84
Company K..... 5	66	51	77
COMPANY L..... 4	67	60	89
COMPANY M..... 4	63	51	81
MED. DEPT. DET... 3	32	29	91
	1103	931	84.40

165th Infantry 84.00% (24)²⁰

REGTL. HDQRS..... 4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO. 3	59	50	85
SERVICE COMPANY 3	73	60	82
HOWITZER CO..... 3	58	53	91
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN. 4	21	18	86
COMPANY A..... 4	66	54	82
COMPANY B..... 4	69	58	84
Company C..... 3	58	44	76
Company D..... 4	58	45	77
HO. & HQ. CO., 2d BN. 3	23	20	86
COMPANY E..... 3	59	49	83
Company F..... 3	60	46	77
COMPANY G..... 3	60	56	93
COMPANY H..... 4	63	59	94
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN. 3	22	21	95
COMPANY I..... 3	59	48	81
COMPANY K..... 3	61	50	82
COMPANY L..... 3	54	45	83
COMPANY M..... 3	54	45	83
MED. DEPT. DET... 3	35	28	80
	1019	856	84.00

258th Field Art. 83.68% (25)²²

HEADQUARTERS .. 2	5	4	80
Headquarters Battery. 2	63	44	70
SERVICE BATTERY 2	66	60	91
1st BAT. HDQRS. 2	4	4	100
1st BAT. COMB. TR. 2	37	36	97
Battery A..... 2	60	45	75
Battery B..... 2	64	46	72
2nd BAT. HDQRS. 2	3	3	100
2nd Bat. Comb. Train 2	33	26	79
BATTERY C..... 2	63	58	92
BATTERY D..... 2	63	52	82
3rd BAT. HDQRS. 2	4	4	100
3rd BAT. COMB. TR. 2	38	36	95
BATTERY E..... 2	65	54	83
BATTERY F..... 2	67	57	85
MED. DEPT. DET... 2	27	25	92
	662	554	83.68

107th Infantry 82.37% (26)²⁵

REGTL. HDQRS..... 4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co..... 6	52	39	75
SERVICE COMPANY 6	89	73	85
Howitzer Company 4	57	45	79
HO. & HQ. CO., 1st BN. 5	24	22	92
COMPANY A..... 5	64	51	80
COMPANY B..... 5	64	56	88
COMPANY C..... 5	60	49	82
COMPANY D..... 4	62	55	89
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2d BN. 5	19	16	84
Company E..... 4	63	48	76
Company F..... 4	62	38	61
Company G..... 5	61	47	77
Company H..... 4	54	42	78
HO. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN. 4	26	22	84
COMPANY I..... 4	59	55	93
COMPANY K..... 4	89	78	88
COMPANY L..... 5	70	65	93
COMPANY M..... 4	58	48	83
MED. DEPT. DET... 2	32	27	84
	1072	883	82.37

State Staff		100% (1) ₁	
A. G. D. SECTION..	4	13	13
J. A. G. D. SECTION..	4	5	5
ORDNANCE SEC.	4	31	31
MEDICAL SECTION	4	3	3
Q. M. SECTION.....	3	20	20
		72	72
		100.00	
Hdqrs. Coast Art.		100% (2) ₂	
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4
HDQRS. DET.....	4	7	7
		11	11
		100.00	
54th Inf. Brig.		95.34% (3) ₃	
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	5
HDQRS. COMPANY.	4	38	36
		43	41
		95.34	
87th Inf. Brig.		95.24% (4) ₆	
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	5
HDQRS. COMPANY.	3	37	35
		42	40
		95.24	
53rd Inf. Brig.		93.47% (5) ₄	
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5
HDQRS. COMPANY.	3	41	38
		46	43
		93.47	
Hdqrs. 27th Div.		89.53% (6) ₅	
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	26
HDQRS. DET.....	4	55	51
		86	77
		89.53	
51st Cav. Brig.		89.19% (7) ₇	
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6
HDQRS. TROOP.....	4	68	60
		74	66
		89.19	
93rd Inf. Brig.		87.80% (8) ₈	
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	4
HDQRS. COMPANY.	4	36	32
		41	36
		87.80	
52nd Field Art. Brig.		84.90% (9) ₉	
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7
HDQRS. BATTERY..	5	46	38
		53	45
		84.90	

Side-splitting

"It was a great joke, giving you green apples to eat."

"Yes, I had to hold my sides."

Merrie England

The class was set to write an essay on Sir Walter Raleigh, and this is what one bright lad turned out: "Sir Walter Raleigh was a great favorite with Queen Elizabeth. This was because of his gallantry. For instance, one day he was in Coventry, and he saw a lady who was not wearing any clothes riding on a horse. Great was his astonishment when he saw that the lady was Queen Elizabeth. So he took off his fine scarlet cloak, and gave it to her, saying, 'Honi soit qui mal y pense,' which means, 'Your need is greater than mine.' The queen took the cloak and answered, 'Dieu et mon droit,' meaning, 'My gosh, and you're right!'"

New Headgear Proposed for National Guard

AT the recent meeting of the United States National Guard Association held at Nashville, Tennessee, a proposal of interest to the National Guard was the suggested change in headgear advanced by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. The convention went on record as favoring the adoption of a new type head covering to replace the long unsatisfactory campaign hat. This hat, while inseparably associated with the military services, has not been satisfactory. Often of inferior quality, it soon loses its shape and the upkeep, to maintain a reasonably decent appearance, has been expensive. A new style headgear, resembling in shape the British pith helmet, light in weight, impervious to moisture, comfortable to wear and practically indestructible, was submitted. The original cost is low, and the upkeep negligible. The appearance of a soldier in the proposed helmet is quite natty. This type chapeau will be worn when climatic conditions permit, and will be supplemented by an overseas cap and barracks cap.

—Penn. Guardsman

Origin of Khaki

Q. Give the origin and meaning of the word khaki.

A. It is from the Hindi and means "dust-colored." Originally khaki was a stout twilled cotton cloth, but now it is also made of wool, and in various shades, such as light brown, olive-drab, and dust color. It was first used by British troops in India in 1848. The olive-drab shade was adopted by the U. S. Army during the Spanish-American war, and is still in use for service uniforms.

245th COAST ARTILLERY Battery D

FORMER Corporals Bill Nolan and Walter Gordon have come back to old Battery D and we wish to extend to them a hearty welcome and the best of luck.

Rumor has it that our very capable Corporal Zinkand and his range section is to run an affair consisting of Dancing and a Buffet Supper. By-the-way, something was said about it being open to the gun crew also. Another rumor has it that Corporal Joe Sanzone and Pfc. Wahl do not approve of the quality of our new radio

for the price. Well, boys, all we can say is that you two get to work and build us one. But Joe, do not use your head for a condenser.

Speaking of quality, we must mention the Friday evening classes. We are now taking up expert gunnery and those who are attending are studying for Gun Commanders under Captain Henry Busner and for Observers and Plotters under Lieut. Henry Derby. Those of you who have not been attending are advised to come and join us on Friday nights at 8 o'clock.

14th INFANTRY Company K

AS was predicted early last year in this publication, Company K won the Regimental Attendance Trophy and has started off well in its endeavor to keep it next year.

Sgt. Harry J. Kenney was awarded a medal for being the best all-around Non-com and 1st Sgt. Francis H. Schlichtig was a close second. Privates William Griesch and Adam Pietrzak were given similar awards. The fourth squad of the first platoon, better known as "Ye Savage Aborigines," was awarded the squad cup for the most efficient squad. Much is to be said in favor of Cpl. Mike Nidositko who took this squad, consisting mostly of recruits, and made it the best in the Company.

We regret to say that we received only one reply to our rifle challenge in the December issue. Come on, you shooting outfits! Let's hear from you.

We congratulate Sgt. Schlimm on his having won the argument with Mrs. Schlimm about his reenlisting.

165th INFANTRY Company M

THE Company extends its congratulations to its three new non-coms: Corps. Lamb and Brunauer and Sgt. Willie Hill, who incidentally has ruined more shirts removing stripes than any three Sergeants in the outfit.

We were honored by the presence of Col. Anderson when he stepped in for a few moments at the Company get-together in the canteen. The party was a great success and everybody enjoyed themselves.

We have in our midst three Golden Glovers: Sgt. Henry, Corp. Comerford and Pvt. Fote, who fights under the ring name of "Kid Knock-out Rubber Oyster."

Ridabock Quality

at moderate prices is a
rare combination

Top Coats
Overcoats
Blue
Uniforms



Military Specialists
Since 1847

RIDABOCK & CO.

65-67 Madison Ave. (at 27th St.)
New York City Established 1847 New York

FORWARD!

THROUGH THE MONTHS OF 1935
with
GREAT BEAR BEVERAGES

Ginger Ale,
Lime Dry



Sparkling
Spring
Water

LOOK FOR THE **BEAR** ON THE BOTTLE
IT IS A GUARANTEE OF PURITY

GREAT BEAR SPRING CO.

ESTABLISHED 1888

NEW YORK ALBANY BUFFALO
PHILADELPHIA NEWARK

"PREPARE" FOR INSPECTION

Enlisted Men's Ornaments	Whistles
Qualification Badges	Sabres
Qualification Bars	Neckties
Shirts, of various types	Chevrons
Caps, of various types	Chin Straps
Sam Browne Belts	Shoe Brushes
Blazes Polishing Cloth	Button Boards
Hat Cords, Netted	Silk Hat Cords
Officers Insignia	Shoe Polish
Blanco, Pickerings	Shoe Dye
Mounted Leggings	Spurs and Straps
Wrap Leggings	Non Com Polish
Shoulder Patches	Garrison Belts
Web Trouser Belts	Polishing Brushes

Wholesale Prices to Organizations
Write for Quotations



**Uris Sales
Corporation**

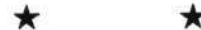
222 Fourth Avenue
New York



**Burgomaster
Beer
and
Fitzgerald's
Ales**

HAVE PASSED IN REVIEW
BEFORE
NEW YORK'S NATIONAL GUARD
WITH HIGH RATING

A Soldier's Drink



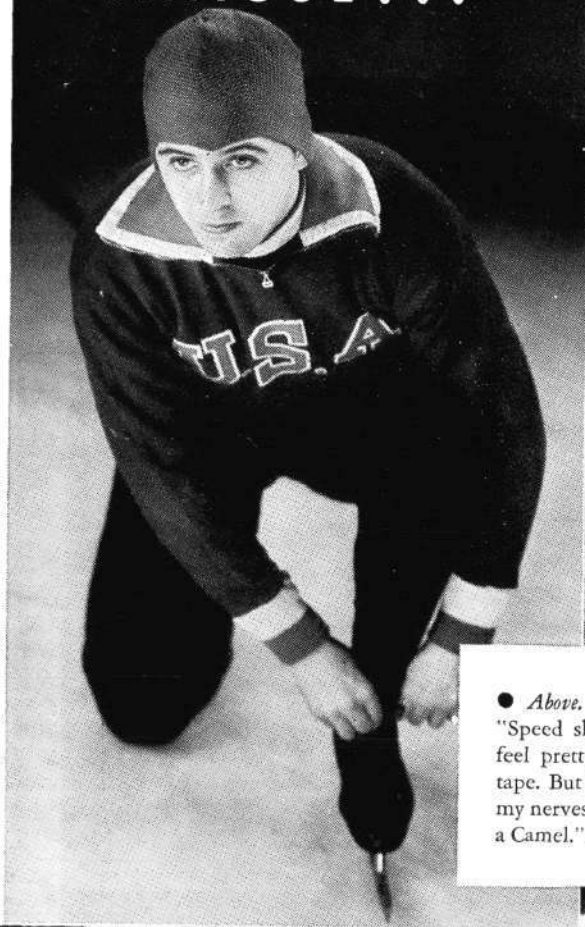
FITZGERALD BROS.

BREWING CO.

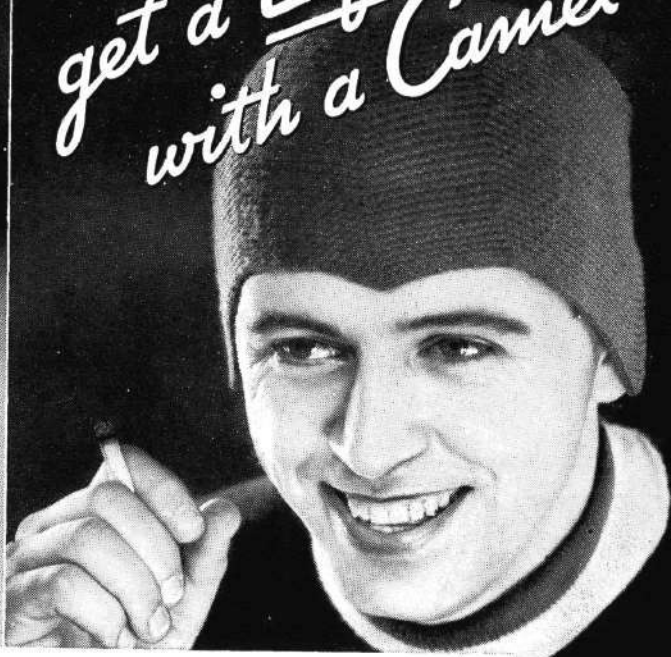
TROY, N. Y.



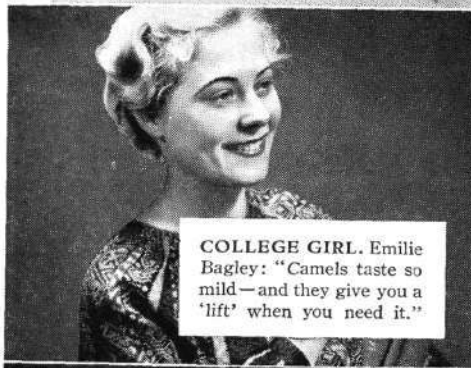
TO RELIEVE
FATIGUE...



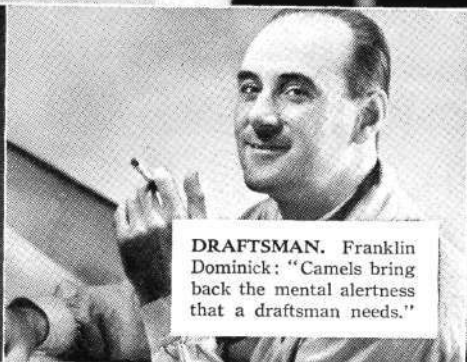
get a *Lift*
with a Camel!



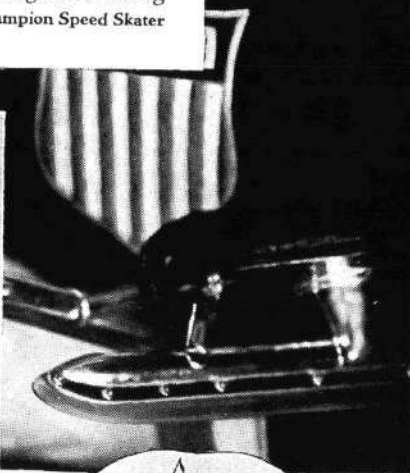
● *Above.* Jack Shea, champion speed skater, who says: "Speed skating calls for an abundant supply of energy. I feel pretty well used up after the last hard sprint to the tape. But Camels restore my 'pep.' And they never disturb my nerves. For sheer pleasure, there's nothing like smoking a Camel." (Signed) JACK SHEA, Olympic Champion Speed Skater



COLLEGE GIRL. Emilie Bagley: "Camels taste so mild—and they give you a 'lift' when you need it."



DRAFTSMAN. Franklin Dominick: "Camels bring back the mental alertness that a draftsman needs."



Camels are made from finer, More Expensive
Tobaccos - Turkish and Domestic - than any
other popular brand.

(Signed) R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.



LISTEN IN

You'll like the Camel Caravan starring Walter O'Keefe, Annette Hanshaw, Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra over coast-to-coast WABC-Columbia Network.

TUESDAY	THURSDAY
10:00 P.M. E.S.T.	9:00 P.M. E.S.T.
9:00 P.M. C.S.T.	8:00 P.M. C.S.T.
8:00 P.M. M.S.T.	9:30 P.M. M.S.T.
7:00 P.M. P.S.T.	8:30 P.M. P.S.T.

**CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS
NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES!**

Copyright, 1935
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Company
Winston-Salem, N. C.