



The New York



# National Guardsman



April, 1935

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

15c The Copy



# The Adjutant General's Page

## Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of October, November, December, 1934, and January and February, 1935, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

BRIG. GENERAL	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Robinson, Walter G. ....	Dec. 11'34..	A.G.D., The A.G.

COLONELS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Miller, Mills .....	Dec. 20'34..	244th C.A.
Kearney, Bernard W. ....	Dec. 27'34..	105th Inf.

LT. COLONELS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Price, Harry .....	Nov. 23'34..	107th Inf.
Morgan, Charles N. ....	Dec. 29'34..	121st Cav.
Ross, Ogden J. ....	Jan. 14'35..	105th Inf.
Ellard, Charles H. ....	Feb. 8'35..	244th C.A.

MAJORS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
O'Neil, Vincent A. ....	Nov. 8'34..	52nd F.A. Brig.
Woltz, George W. ....	Nov. 23'34..	107th Inf.
McDonough, Joseph A. ...	Dec. 14'34..	93rd Brig.
Hart, Joseph T. ....	Dec. 19'34..	165th Inf.
Wood, Reginald H. ....	Feb. 14'35..	121st Cav.

CAPTAINS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Zecher, Ilsley S. ....	Oct. 26,34..	D.C., 71st Inf.
Ketz, M. Thomas .....	Oct. 31'34..	244th C.A.
Walsh, Thomas J. ....	Nov. 16'34..	M.A.C., 102nd M. R.
Adams, Demarest .....	Nov. 28'34..	107th Inf.
Grant, Arthur B. ....	Dec. 5'34..	71st Inf.
Patterson, Joseph S. ....	Dec. 6'34..	106th Inf.
Reilly, Edward J. ....	Dec. 6'34..	71st Inf.
Devereux, Richard A. ...	Dec. 6'34..	107th Inf.
Gleason, William E. ....	Dec. 7'34..	71st Inf.
Greir, Harold F. ....	Dec. 7'34..	M.A.C., 102nd M. R.
Wulf, William F. ....	Dec. 13'34..	52nd F. A. Brig.
Walsh, William J. ....	Dec. 15'34..	93rd Brig.
Riley, Frank J. ....	Dec. 19'34..	51st Cav. Brig.
Guhl, Robert C. ....	Dec. 20'34..	245th C.A.
Johnson, William W. ....	Dec. 22'34..	258th F. A.
Bubb, Edward J. (Chap.) .	Jan. 5'35..	71st Inf.
Wise, John S. ....	Jan. 11'35..	101st Cav.
McLaughlin, Harold A. ...	Jan. 14'35..	156th Cav.
Ward, Alonzo S. ....	Feb. 4'35..	369th Inf.
McNally, John M. ....	Feb. 6'35..	106th F.A.
Wood, Thornton .....	Feb. 9'35..	M.C., 369th Inf.

1ST LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Macy, Josiah N. ....	Oct. 17'34..	101st Cav.
Clark, Irving T. ....	Oct. 19'34..	M.C., 102nd M. R.
Fox, Adin B. ....	Nov. 19'34..	244th C.A.
MacArthur, Donald P. ...	Nov. 21'34..	93rd Brig.
Nott, Richard A. ....	Nov. 28'34..	107th Inf.
Gadewoltz, Fritz A. H. ...	Dec. 5'34..	71st Inf.
Whitty, David E. ....	Dec. 6'34..	107th Inf.
Livingston, Daniel .....	Dec. 7'34..	71st Inf.
Eplan, Shepard .....	Dec. 7'34..	258th F.A.
Schultheis, Charles G. ...	Dec. 8'34..	71st Inf.
Williams, John A. ....	Dec. 17'34..	14th Inf.

Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Dec. 20'34..	174th Inf.
Dec. 20'34..	258th F.A.
Dec. 20'34..	258th F.A.
Jan. 5'35..	102nd Engrs.
Jan. 14'35..	M.C., 104th F.A.
Jan. 23'35..	27th Div. Avi.
Jan. 24'35..	14th Inf.
Jan. 30'35..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Jan. 30'35..	107th Inf.
Feb. 1'35..	244th C.A.
Feb. 9'35..	108th Inf.
Feb. 20'35..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Feb. 21'35..	10th Inf. (D.C.)
Feb. 28'35..	27th Div. Avi.

2ND LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Nolan, James J. ....	Oct. 23'34..	93rd Brig.
Burleigh, George N. ....	Oct. 24'34..	101st Cav.
Brinkman, Gerard J. ....	Nov. 16'34..	105th F.A.
Castle, Frederick W. ....	Nov. 21'34..	27th Div. Avi.
Polakas, Anthony J. ....	Nov. 23'34..	10th Inf.
Lane, Charles L. ....	Nov. 27'34..	108th Inf.
Weaver, Robert T. ....	Nov. 28'34..	107th Inf.
Wilson, Merle G. ....	Nov. 28'34..	107th Inf.
Zabriskie, John F. Jr. ...	Dec. 5'34..	71st Inf.
Carrere, Joseph M. ....	Dec. 6'34..	244th C.A.
Kuhn, Kenneth .....	Dec. 6'34..	71st Inf.
O'Donovan, William L. ...	Dec. 6'34..	107th Inf.
McBride, Robert J. ....	Dec. 7'34..	71st Inf.
Gambichler, Frank P. ...	Dec. 8'34..	71st Inf.
Manin, Harry A. ....	Dec. 10'34..	102nd Engrs.
Woytas, Michael B. ....	Dec. 17'34..	27th Div. Q.M. Tn.
Sicilia, Frank .....	Dec. 19'34..	106th Inf.
Reynolds, Roy D. ....	Dec. 19'34..	101st Cav.
Ranlet, Donald J. ....	Dec. 26'34..	71st Inf.
Horton, John A. Jr. ....	Dec. 29'34..	102nd Engrs.
Lewis, James N. ....	Jan. 9'35..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Drysdale, Walter S. ....	Jan. 9'35..	174th Inf.
Rathjen, Gerald A. ....	Jan. 14'35..	156th F.A.
Holt, James E. Jr. ....	Jan. 15'35..	369th Inf.
Hawkins, Herbert H. ....	Jan. 15'35..	71st Inf.
Hogle, Pliny A. ....	Jan. 18'35..	106th Inf.
Cashman, Frank T. ....	Jan. 23'35..	27th Div. Avi.
Loos, Robert J. ....	Feb. 1'35..	244th C.A.
Jovene, Nicholas A. ....	Feb. 4'35..	105th F.A.
Mercandino, Julius F. ...	Feb. 7'35..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Tilyou, Earl J. ....	Feb. 16'35..	O.D., (S.S.)
Winham, Frank A. ....	Feb. 16'35..	244th C.A.
Waters, Richard W. ....	Feb. 20'35..	93rd Brig.

WARRANT OFFICERS (BAND LEADERS)	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Danner, Arthur .....	Oct. 4'34..	106th Inf.
Phillips, Arthur E. ....	Nov. 5'34..	369th Inf.
Maciejewski, Wallace A. ...	Nov. 10'34..	108th Inf.
Tucker, Edmund P. J. ....	Dec. 13'34..	165th Inf.
Lewen, Herbert E. ....	Jan. 14'35..	106th F.A.

(Continued on page 26)

# The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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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. XII

APRIL



1935

No. 1

## Contents

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S PAGE.....Inside Front Cover	NEWSPAPERMEN REVIEW 10TH INFANTRY.....	11
OUR POWER FOR DEFENSE	INFANTRY OF THE WORLD—GERMANY	
<i>Hon. Harry H. Woodring</i>	<i>Capt. F. P. Todd</i>	11
MILITARY TRAINING IN THE NATIONAL GUARD	EDITORIAL .....	12
<i>Capt. Herbert A. Jones</i>	MAJOR GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL.....	13
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GUARD.....	244TH C. A. HONORS CAPT. F. C. WILLIAMS.....	14
OYEZ! OYEZ! OYEZ!..... <i>Lieut. T. F. Woodhouse</i>	LT. COL. C. P. LENART PERSONNEL BUREAU HEAD..	15
M. P. DETACHMENT APPLICATIONS.....	"PASSCHENDAELE"..... <i>Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart</i>	16
OLD SOLDIER—A SHORT STORY...."A Guardsman"	KEEP SMILING .....	19
BRIG. GEN. OLIVER DIES AT 87.....	WHOLE GUARD ON REVIEW.....	21
LT. COL. A. R. LAWRENCE.....	GUARDSMEN INVITED TO CALIFORNIA.....	27
LT. COL. GAYLORD RETIRES.....	HOW WE STAND.....	29
	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.....	30

## Illustrations

FRONT COVER .....	<i>George Gray</i>	CAPTAIN F. C. WILLIAMS .....	14
OUR POWER FOR DEFENSE—TITLE DESIGN	<i>George Gray</i>	LT. COL. C. PEMBERTON LENART.....	15
OYEZ! OYEZ! OYEZ!—TITLE DESIGN..	<i>George Gray</i>	"PASSCHENDAELE" .....	<i>George Gray</i> 16
OLD SOLDIER .....	<i>George Gray</i>	INDOOR RIFLE RANGE AT AMSTERDAM, N. Y.....	25
INFANTRY OF THE WORLD—GERMANY	<i>Capt. F. P. Todd</i>	DINNER-DANCE OF CO. G, 71ST INFANTRY.....	26

### 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!"



# Our Power for Defense

By Hon. HARRY H. WOODRING

The Assistant Secretary of War.

Reprinted through courtesy of the "National Republic."

EVERY American veteran of the World War well remembers the signing of the armistice in 1918. It was a day of rejoicing for those whom God had permitted to live. It was a day of rejoicing to the thousands of mothers and fathers and sweet-hearts who had been hoping that the holocaust would cease, and that weapons of destruction would be silenced forever in order that the tools of construction might again be taken in hand.

At eleven o'clock the last barrage was over. As the deathlike silence spread itself over the battlefields, comrades could pause and in recollection regenerate the sensations that had throbbed through their hearts and minds while they moved forward in the hail of metal. They could recall feeling, in the presence of those powerful and death-dealing instruments, how infinitesimally small is man; how life and death are separated by mere chance. They could picture the great eternity into which, without a moment's notice, they might be thrown face to face with the great hereafter. They saw themselves moving from shellhole to shellhole, through those who had fallen with the eternal hope that they could be saved for higher things; that they would be spared so that they might serve their country even better in peace than in war.

Now, as we look around, we see the heads of our World War veterans growing gray. The frost of time covers with its mantle many of those who went forth seventeen years ago in the great crusade against militarism. It is difficult for us to realize that our children, who were born during that era of world-wide strife, are close to the age when they begin to think for themselves. It is almost impossible for us to realize that they have no memories of the war; no lessons learned first-hand to place, for ready reference, in their book of experience.

LET us now take stock and see if the minds and hearts of the youth of our nation are being exposed to any unwholesome and un-American influences; to see if our children are being taught anything not in keeping with the sacred traditions of our country, and which, if left to develop, might undermine their mental and moral fiber.

As we all should know, from its very beginning, our great country has been woefully unprepared when it found itself face to face in a conflict of arms with some other nation. Countless numbers of the flower of the youth of our republic have been unnecessarily sacrificed, and millions of dollars have been literally thrown away because of this foolhardy policy. Has it been because we were unprepared for aggression or unprepared for defense? Our national conscience is perfectly clear on that point. We abhor aggression; yet we neglect the means for adequate defense. Has this been a disease, ravaging underground, eating at the very roots of our

America needs no huge army for aggressive purposes, but we must ensure the means for adequate defense in face of the subversive influences at work in our land today. The Assistant Secretary of War gives warning of what is taking place and counsels what we can do to "keep this nation truly American."



Illustrations by George Gray



courage, our virility, and our patriotism. Or is it from without—something that can more easily be perceived; something that can be more easily treated?

As we survey the situation, our inquisitive glance first discovers a blight covering the verdant foliage of the nation. As we look more closely, we discover what appears to be a number of parasites attacking our national resistance—our power to defend ourselves. We see a group of people taking advantage of and enjoying the bountiful benefits which this great country gives them, and yet jeopardizing the national safety, which our Constitution decrees is of primary importance, by continually advocating drastic reductions in our already inadequate protective forces, and by denying that to defend our country is the first duty of citizenship.

These citizens take a vigorous stand against any proposal to bring our military forces up to even the minimum strength necessary for putting forth an effective defensive effort. They spend their time and their money in propa-





ganda for decreasing the army and navy. Those of us who went through the last conflict know full well to what folly a pacifistic policy like this leads. We have been enlightened and strengthened by experience to combat the efforts of those mis-

guided patriots who dream of a mystic world of permanent international peace and good will.

Who of us would not do our utmost to bring about everlasting peace in this world; who of us would not exert his utmost strength to banish forever the strife and turmoil among nations? We all want peace—peace to which all nations must subscribe unselfishly. But we cannot stand by and watch our great country stripped of its means of defense, ready to be sacrificed on the altar of aggression when the time comes.

But what of the youth of our nation—the future defenders of our country? The opponents of national defense have recognized that in the field of education they can sow their seeds of un-American ideas with a possibility of success. For some years they have been fighting military instruction in our schools and colleges. Recently, there has been an increasing effort to solemnly pledge the young manhood of the nation not to take up arms even in defense of their country. A rolling barrage of propaganda has been loosed by the many peace societies. A bombard-

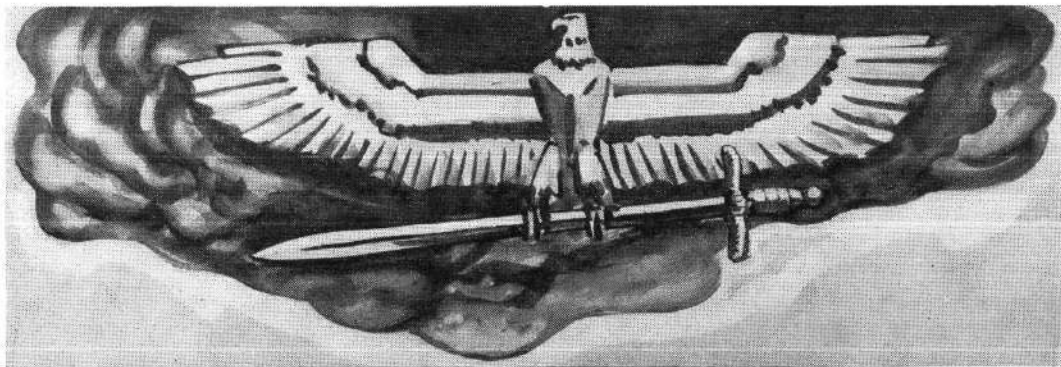
ment of unpatriotic ideas has been turned on those to whom the nation looks for future protection and progress.

If this movement were limited only to national defense it would be bad enough. But its sphere as it is expanded will envelop much more. It will involve principles which will disastrously affect the moral and spiritual life of the individual; it will even strike at the roots of our republican form of government, and I believe that, if the people of this country do not become alive to the results of these onslaughts against the very foundations of our nation, they will live to see a day when they will regret their apathetical attitude toward those movements which are shaking our national life and undermining the structure so carefully moulded by our forefathers to give life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to those who would protect and cherish the true ideals of American tradition.

Our schools must not be debased by un-American influences. Our schools must not be the ground where the seeds of national defenselessness can be planted. Instead, our educational institutions should be our national sculptors. They should fashion the character of our youth out of the rock of American tradition and ideals. They should model the national thought and guide it toward a great faith in the stability and justice of the American form of government. They should instill in the hearts of our youths a greater determination to be loyal and useful citizens like their forefathers, who, by unselfish service to their country, fought for their principles and built America—today the admiration of the world and the pride of all true Americans.

THE country confidently expects the colleges and universities to train its future leaders, whether it be in business, in the professions or in any other walk of life. The nation places on the shoulders of our higher educational institutions the profound responsibility of making those leaders the very best. They must be of superlative caliber to lead this great nation along the path of progress and prosperity. These must be imbued with a deep appreciation of their obligations and responsibilities, not only as individuals belonging to the greatest country in the world, but also from the viewpoint of the nation as a whole. For the government and the people must work hand in hand in order for success to crown their efforts. Therefore, let us pledge ourselves that the youth of this country will be brought up to appreciate the sacrifices of their forefathers; to accept willingly all the obligations of their citizenship, and to pledge themselves to the building of a truly American nation.

THE END.



# Military Training in the National Guard

A Talk Broadcast over WVFW, Brooklyn, February 19th, 1935

By CAPT. HERBERT A. JONES,

Comdg. Btry. B, 245th C. A.

**A**S you doubtless know the Veterans of Foreign Wars consist of citizens of these United States who answered the call of their country and served in foreign lands. Membership in this organization is restricted to those who have actually served in an armed conflict and have participated in some branch of our military service.

Prior to the World War there existed a somewhat unfriendly spirit between the different components that constituted our army. Shortly after our arrival in France there emanated an order from G. H. Q. to the effect that the entire expeditionary forces would be known as the Army of the United States. Such organizations as the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion and similar groups, since the World War, have been responsible for the continuance of the *esprit de corps* between the three components, moulding them into one great body—The Army of the United States.

After some twenty-five years in the National Guard, National Army and the Regular Army, I could talk indefinitely on the many phases with which I should like to deal. Instead, I am going to confine myself to the advantages of Military Training in the National Guard.

In my humble opinion the term "Military Training" is misleading. I believe it should be "Military and Physical Training," because more than 50% of the time spent in the military service is devoted to physical training.

In the National Guard we have two periods of training, namely, the Armory Training Period and the Field Training Period. The armory training period consists of about 72 hours spread through the year and provides for, as our training program reads, "A Thorough Training of the Individual in the Subject to which assigned" and prepares for the Field Training Period.

The Field Training Period, conducted each summer for two weeks, is the culmination of the armory training period. It is during the Field Training Period that we are able to express in a material way the success or failure of the Armory Training Period. In the Coast Artillery Branch to which I am assigned, it is measured by the score obtained in the Service Practice and the efficiency with which the practice is conducted.

**M**OST of the larger cities throughout the country maintain large armories equipped as completely as the average athletic club, providing facilities for all indoor sports such as Basket Ball, Bowling, Hand Ball, Indoor Baseball, Track and Swimming, with some regiments employing qualified coaches to properly instruct those interested. All of these facilities are offered at no cost to him whatever, to the young man who has real American blood in his veins and is physically qualified to

**M**ANY of the public at large are still ignorant of the true functions of the National Guard and radio talks, such as the one we publish on this page, do much to dissipate the notion that the National Guard is a "militaristic" organization.

pass the requirements of enlistment.

What a sense of satisfaction it must be for the parents of these young men to know that "Their Boy" is not loafing on some street corner or in a pool-room wasting his time and, quite possibly, getting into trouble.

As one of our prominent district attorneys recently related, "When one considers that most of our gangsters of today are young men in their early

twenties, it is of interest to note that not one of them who has passed through this office was a member of the National Guard." This is especially significant when you hear opponents to military training try to link these misguided young men to military organizations. Under existing regulations the first enlistment is for three years, while subsequent enlistments may be for only one year. During the period of enlistment each man is furnished with a complete uniform and the equipment necessary to the branch selected. In addition, he is paid for the one evening of ordered drill and for the two weeks of the Field Training Period.

This period affords a vacation which to many would be denied. It is during these periods that friendships are developed and cemented for a life time, that kind of a relationship which only living, sleeping, eating and working together can or will produce. Of all the clubs, fraternities and other social organizations I have been associated with, none of them has that power possessed by the military.

Another very interesting plan under existing regulations is offered to young men graduates of high school or its equivalent together with one year of service. These men may, upon making proper application to their immediate superiors, take the entrance examinations to the West Point Military Academy. While the exact number now attending is not known to the speaker, we do know that there is a good representation of National Guardsmen in the academy at this time.

On the other hand, the young man who possesses these same qualifications but who, unable to take advantage of this opportunity, aspires to a commission, can attend a school for candidates to prepare for the examination necessary for original appointment as a commissioned officer in the National Guard.

It is of interest to know that in most regiments, vacancies in the officer personnel are filled from this school.

**T**HERE is not a question of doubt in my mind that a good soldier makes a good business man and a better citizen. Upon checking personally with employers of some of the men in my unit, I have been gratified to learn of their enthusiasm and of the improvement shown in those employees since their enlistment in the N. Y. N. G.

(Continued at foot of opposite page)



# An Opportunity for the Guard

**It is proposed to treble the number of National Guard officer graduates from the Army's Special Service Schools, so that eventually there may be one graduate of the appropriate service school to every company, troop, battery, etc. This widely-distributed nucleus will "form the leaven for a better National Guard."**

**A** MINIMUM of 5,353 National Guard officers out of a total of 14,183 will eventually be graduates of the Army's Special Service Schools. This is the announced policy of the War Department as recently published by the Secretary of War. It is based on a study of the situation made in the National Guard Bureau in accordance with a resolution passed by the last convention of the National Guard Association at Nashville, Tennessee.

There are approximately 1,951 graduates of these various service institutions in the active officer personnel of the National Guard today. The proposed objective, therefore, almost trebles this number. The fruition of the plan which will take 15 years to complete is dependent upon available funds from year to year and the ability of the National Guard to send properly prepared personnel to the schools. Funds for next year are provided in the pending current Army Appropriations Bill. The entrance requirements are clearly laid down in existing regulations and the National Guard Bureau adheres strictly to these requirements.

This new program should have a far reaching effect on the efficiency and training of the Guard. The ideal eventually anticipated is to make available at least one graduate of the appropriate service school to every company, troop and battery, one for each battalion and squadron headquarters; and two for each regimental and brigade headquarters. The plan also looks forward to an allotment of graduates from the Command and General Staff School in the proportion of one to each Brigade Headquarters and seven to each Division Headquarters. Three hundred and ninety officers will have trained at the Chemical Warfare School and 76 or an average of four per observation squadron will have received instruction at the Air Corps' Technical Schools. The project also envisions trained personnel for the Quartermaster Corps, the Ordnance Department and for the other services.

It is estimated that 295 officers detailed each year will attain the objective. The allotment to schools will be about as follows:

Schools	Number to send per annum to absorb loss and attain objective.
Command and General Staff . . .	11
Air Corps Technical . . . . .	4
Cavalry . . . . .	15
Chemical Warfare Service . . . . .	20
Coast Artillery . . . . .	25
Engineer . . . . .	10
Field Artillery . . . . .	57
Infantry . . . . .	116
Medical Field Service . . . . .	19
Medical—Aviation . . . . .	1 every third year
Quartermaster . . . . .	5
Ordnance . . . . .	3
Signal . . . . .	8
Tank . . . . .	2
Total . . . . . 295	

The National Guard is located at approximately 1500 different stations. In the Midwest and Southwest many units are spread over a wide area, sometimes hundreds of miles. Very limited supervision can be given these isolated organizations during the armory period by the higher headquarters. Some companies are visited only three or four times a year by their Regular Army instructors.

The fulfillment of the new policy on service schools should place at every one of these isolated stations at least one graduate who has been trained in the teachings of his particular branch. These young officers will form the leaven for a better National Guard.

The opportunity is presented. It's up to the Guard to supply the qualified personnel.

## Military Training in the National Guard

*(Continued from opposite page)*

It was not until the World War and the young men of this country were responding to the call of the "Draft," that we awakened to the deplorable physical condition existing. It was found that close to 50% of these young men were unable to pass successfully the physical requirements as established by the War Department.

As a result, the War Department inaugurated the Citizens' Military Training Camps—NOT to teach our boys how to shoot—NOT to teach them how to kill—NOT to make them militarists—but to prepare them physically as useful citizens in their civil pursuits and to serve their country should the occasion arise.

The World War proved the efficiency of the National Guard, so much so that Congress passed a new Defense

Act, reorganizing the Army of the United States, placing the National Guard relatively on the same basis as the standing army, or regular establishment as it is known.

Today the War Department assigns capable instructors to every branch. Their duties are to see that the entire personnel is properly instructed and that the training and administrative schedules are maintained in accordance with regulations. In addition they also supervise the instruction of the officer personnel and also serve as members of examining boards for original appointments and promotions.

I know of no other group of men, especially those who have actually come under enemy fire, who wish more honestly and sincerely to avoid war, than those who make our Army of the United States. The best possible way for us as a nation to keep out invaders is to be thoroughly prepared and properly trained.



# Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! . . .



## His Royal Majesty Straightly Charges and Commands . . . . .

The Freudian theory of "wish fulfilment" explains why Henry VIII issued the Proclamation, quoted in the following article, prohibiting the use of all firearms. The author suggests that even modern military men, in some cases, may be employing the same psychological trick in order to evade a truth unpalatable to them.

By **LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE**

Title Design by **GEORGE GRAY**

**W**HEN Nelson received orders to refrain from engaging with the enemy and on no account to come up with them—an order which was in direct opposition to his every wish—he turned

his telescope in the direction of the enemy fleet riding near the horizon and swore he didn't see them. His brother officers protested that the ships were visible to the naked eye, but Nelson still maintained that he couldn't see them and gave orders for "full speed ahead!" The truth was that he didn't want to "see" them because he wanted to fight them and was therefore looking through his telescope with his blind eye.

This is a very crude example of what is meant by wish fulfilment; crude, because in this instance Nelson was perfectly aware of the deception he was practising upon himself. When the modern psychologist uses the term, he refers rather to a trick played unconsciously by turning a "blind" spot of the mind on the subject so that a certain situation appears, not as it really is, but as the individual would like it to appear. We speak of a person being "blind" to certain facts, and these facts are always the particular facts which the person would rather not face. They don't fit in with the picture he has made of things as he would like them to be and so, for his own peace of mind, he ignores them.

Of course, we all make use of this device every day of our lives. Life would be a most uncomfortable business if we didn't. One of the commonest forms of wish fulfil-

ment is indulged in by your conservative type of man who is always saying that what was good enough for his father is good enough for him. The unpleasant fact (unpleasant to him) which he refuses to see is that times change and that we must forever be adapting ourselves to new conditions. Adaptation is often a somewhat painful process and the reshaping of personality demanded by the discovery of new methods, new materials and new forms of thought is one which many would avoid if they could. "Punch isn't what it used to be," complained a reader of that famous paper to its editor. "It never was," replied the editor. Which shows that *Punch* has the wisdom to change with the times; a practice unknown to the complaining critic.

**H**ENRY VIII reigned in England at a time when conditions were rapidly changing. In his 38-year reign we see the prelude to the vast restlessness, daring and adventure in the realms of thought, military science, exploration and so forth which stirred



Henry VIII shooting with the longbow at the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

the whole world in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. But Henry's personality was not quite elastic enough to keep up with this shifting change in the England of his day. He was inclined to believe at times that what had been good enough for his forebears was good enough for him. And so we have the extraordinary proclamation, issued in 1542, the thirty-third year of his reign, "for the restraint of shooting of handguns."

"For as much as it has pleased God," the proclamation runs, "to remove from us the plague of war and to send unto us a right honorable and profitable peace: His Most Royal Majesty therefore straightly charges and commands all his majesty's subjects that they shall not shoot with any handguns or other guns upon the pain of forfeiture" of property, money, etc., and warns all mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs and constables to "have special regard to the due execution of this proclamation, as they tender his majesty's pleasure, and will answer for the contrary at their perils."

England's place among the great European nations had been won and securely consolidated by the long-bow. The battles of Crécy and Agincourt were evidence of the supremacy of the English bowmen and the use of the bow became thenceforth a part of every Englishman's make-up. Laws were passed protecting the holly tree (from which the best bows were made) from the hedge-cutter's sickle; every Englishman had to possess at least one long-bow capable of winging an arrow 300 yards; no shooting at the archery butts could be practised at a range less than 220 yards; every father had to provide his son with a bow as soon as he had reached the age of seven; the local fletcher (or arrow-maker; French—*flèche*) was compelled to make a stated minimum number of arrows each year and was a highly respected member of his community.

But the invention and widespread use in Europe of gunpowder tended, as its development proceeded, to eliminate the bow from the infantryman's equipment. This was an unpalatable fact to Henry who would have felt more comfortable if things could have gone on as they always had. He couldn't make the necessary adjustment in his mind to the new problems presented in the military field by the introduction of gunpowder and the use of firearms. Henry himself was a noted adept with the long-bow and a fear of losing this personal distinction may perhaps have influenced him in issuing this anti-firearm proclamation.

IT may occur to some of our readers that this refusal to face the actual facts, imposed by changing conditions, and our inclination to cling to a state of things which does not conform to the facts but rather to a wish-fulfilment idea of them, are at the back of the minds of some of us who object, shall we take for example, to the



An English long-bowman at the battle of Crécy.

mechanization of the cavalry. We have spent our lives, maybe, in slowly and with difficulty acquiring a technical knowledge of cavalry tactics and now suddenly comes a movement to do away with the horse and to substitute these new-fangled trucks and tanks and God-knows-what-else. We see these things on the horizon, but like Nelson we put our telescope to our blind eye and profess not to see them. We run away, mentally, from the fact that tanks are merely the logical application of modern invention to the principles long ago laid down by the cavalry school, just as the use of firearms—so repugnant to Henry VIII—was the logical application of the new discoveries in science and chemistry to the principles laid down for infantrymen equipped with the long-bow.

All new trends, set in motion by the continuous change in life-conditions, are liable to be met by persons who either ignore the shadow cast by coming events or who do their utmost to decry and defeat the inevitable change. We laugh at women for being so ready to change their fashions and their minds, but we men, while still retaining the privilege of "biting our change," might with advantage learn a lesson from the other sex. Even if we cannot change our characters and must still go on bucking against or feigning ignorance of the changes that are taking place about us, at least let us be aware, each of us, of our blind-spot and give ourselves the humorous pleasure of seeing ourselves as others see us!

#### MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT Peekskill 1935

APPLICATIONS are now being received for detail to the Military Police Detachment which will be on duty at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., during the field training period June 15th, 1935, until September 22nd, 1935.

The Military Police at Camp Smith police the camp and the area surrounding, including the village of Peekskill and nearby lake summer resorts. They operate the post fire department and also conduct all the chemical warfare instruction.

Applicants should answer the following questions and forward their application to Major Alfred D. Reutershan, Headquarters, New York National Guard, 80 Center Street, New York City. Send your application through channels; do not send it direct.

1. Full name.
2. Organization.
3. Rank.
4. Age.
5. Height.
6. Weight.
7. Prior military service.
8. Education—Schools attended and if graduated.
9. Previous police experience.
10. Can you swim and act as a life guard?
11. Previous fire department experience.
12. Have you a chauffeur or operator's license?
13. Have you ever qualified with rifle, pistol or revolver?
14. If you are detailed, do you agree to serve for the entire period?

Applicants accepted for this duty will receive transportation from home station to camp and return, and base pay of grade and subsistence of \$1.25 per day.



## Old Soldier

By "A GUARDSMAN"

Illustration by George Gray

**What is there about Army Life that "gets" a man? Whatever it is, it got Corporal Weston, as you will read in this World War yarn.**

EVERYONE in the dug-out scrambled to his feet as an officer wearing two silver bars bent and walked through the low doorway and crossed over to the box with the candle on it. Curtly, in a voice which was low but penetrating, he spoke.

"As you were, men."

When all had been seated, and quiet once more lay heavy in the room, the Captain went on in clipped phrases.

"Men, I've just come from Regimental C.P. and I've certainly brought a nice little assignment back with me. At dawn tomorrow Company A goes over the top to visit the Heinies. I want every man here to go over there tomorrow with the single thought of getting a German. And remember this: if you don't get him, he'll get you."

As he spoke the last words, he reinforced each one by a thump of his fist on the bare boards of the box, making the bottle and candle jump crazily. Peering into the shadows along the walls his eyes rested on Sergeant White.

"Sergeant White." White sprang to his feet. "See that your men have everything they'll need out there tomorrow. Check over their equipment, gas-masks, ammunition; have them out in the line at four-twenty. We go over at four-forty."

"Yes, sir." Briskly from White. The Captain started toward the door and had almost reached it when he stopped and turned to White once more.

"And Sergeant," he said, "You'd better have the men

turn in early tonight. They'll need all the sleep they can get." Then he went out.

As soon as his footsteps had died away, the breathless silence in the dug-out was shattered by a clattering din as everyone, it seemed, began excitedly to talk at once. Sergeant White began to pass around from man to man checking up on the equipment of each and making notes in a small notebook.

After a few minutes the men gradually quieted down. The first excitement aroused in them by the news of the next morning's job had worn off, and they lay in little groups of three and four talking in subdued voices. Some faces were pale and ghastly in the flickering light of the candle; others were calm enough. Certain of the green, inexperienced recruits betrayed no anxiety at what they were to do in the morning; they could form not even an approximate conception of the inferno of which they were to be a part—the screaming shells, the spattering shower of machine-gun bullets, the sickening burst of grenades.

But to others of them this lack of knowledge of what was to come was as soul-terrifying as if they had gone over the top a hundred times. These strove desperately to conceal from their fellows the true state of their feelings. They laughed jerkily, every now and then their taut nerves would cause their voices to rise shrilly. They pieced together pictures in their imaginations of what it would be like; constructed from what they had been told of other



advances and what was supplied from their teeming fancy, a fascinating, terrible drama of death and killing. Most of the older men, those who had been up in front for months, were outwardly calm. At least they had first-hand knowledge of what an advance was like; the deadening, terror-inspiring fear of the unknown could not grip them. They knew, and, with the old soldier's philosophy, they were ready for anything, knowing well that conjuring up visions and thinking about it would result in overwrought nerves and unsteady hands. And steady hands and calm nerves might mean the difference between life and death for them.

So, philosophically, they stretched out and composed themselves for sleep. One big, strapping, tawny-haired fellow was sitting with his back to the improvised table writing a letter on a pad of paper resting on his knees. Another was coolly cleaning his rifle, running the bolt out and in with a supple jerk of the wrist. Next to the wall in the deep shadows, a corporal lay stretched out on his bed-sack. He was voraciously smoking cigarette after cigarette, lighting a fresh one from the finger-scorching butt of the preceding. With each deep puff, a dull, red glow suffused his features, joining with, and intensifying the carrot-color of his hair. He seemed to clutch the cigarette in his fingers as though it contained a life he wanted to crush; his mouth was drawn in a hard line; the outlines of his jaw squared and grew rigid with the clenching of the teeth one against the other. Suddenly he threw himself to a sitting position with a jerk and hurled out between clenched teeth:

"The dirty lice! They treat us like swine. Order us to go out and be butchered like a bunch of cattle. What do they know about war—sitting in fine offices and getting fat on the blood they sweat out of us?" He looked viciously around as though looking for something or someone to break in two with his spasmodically clenching and unclenching hands. As suddenly as he had begun, he relapsed once more into silence. But White, hearing the corporal's outburst walked slowly over to him, and stood silently staring down at him for a moment. Then he spoke—quietly.

"Weston, you've got a hell of a lot to learn about this man's army. A little while back you said that the longer a guy's in the army the dumber he gets. Well, maybe the run of the mill of soldiers ain't no Einsteins, but there's one thing a soldier learns in the army, and that's to do his job and do it without kicking. You're not the only one who don't want to go out there tomorrow. I don't, and you can be damn' sure nobody else does. Who would, when there's such a good chance that you'll stay out there and never come back? But that's not the point; it's our job and we got to do it whether we want to or not."

Weston broke in.

"Why should I go out there tomorrow and have my belly ripped open with a grenade or a bayonet jabbed in my guts? I didn't start this war. Let the lousy rats who did start it come over here and finish it."

Sergeant White looked exasperated but doggedly stuck to it. "You don't get me at all, Weston. It don't matter a blast on a bugle to us who started this war. We're soldiers in it and we gotta do what we can to stop it. I suppose I'm a sap to try to make you see it. You got to see it yourself. There's something in this game that gets you after you're in it a while. No matter how tough some of the spots are, you still stick. You curse and wonder how the devil you stuck so long, but you stick alright and you'll go on sticking. Hell, I'm no good at explaining

things like that; you got to see for yourself that's all, you got to see for yourself." He stopped speaking and sat staring vacantly in front of him. Weston said nothing but glared at White, and then rolled over on his side.

A MONTH later, Company A was holding a trench several miles in advance of the one they had previously held. The Germans had fallen steadily back in the face of a determined attempt on the part of the Americans to regain lost ground.

The dug-out the men now occupied was much more strongly constructed than the one they had occupied a month ago. The walls were of stone and the top was well-butressed with heavy blocks of reinforced concrete. Such a trench gave the men a feeling of comparative security; and security they needed badly in the hell in which they were imprisoned. The German artillery had been pounding away for the last five hours in one of the worst bombardments of the last year of the war. The black hole that marked the entrance to the dug-out was intermittently lit up by flashes of light from the bursting shells. The floor constantly trembled. Shrieks and howls of shells of every calibre overwhelmed the night air.

The men sat crouched together in groups; most of their faces were pale and haggard, their bodies taut from the strain; a few were outwardly calm and composed. One little group of three men were playing cards. They were Weston, a corporal, and one of the new men. Weston's sleeve no longer bore the two stripes of corporal; there were three there now. Sergeant White had gone over the top for the last time. There were many new faces among the men. The Captain of Company A had been officially commended by the commanding officer of the regiment for the company's fine work.

Now and again the three card-players talked together in voices pitched high to surmount the bombarding din. But for the most part they were silent, endeavoring to concentrate on the cards before them.

Suddenly, a direct hit shook the dug-out to its foundations. The floor plunged and heaved as though it would burst open and engulf everything and everyone in it. A cloud of acrid, choking powder-fumes rolled in through the door. Large lumps of concrete and dirt were hurled into the entrance almost entirely covering it up. After the smoke had cleared somewhat, men set to work with shovels to clear away the debris.

There were no more cards played that night. The recruit that had been playing a few minutes before was sitting talking to Weston. His face was vitally alive and flushed in anger as he spoke. Hatred contorted his lips as he railed against God, fate, and the impersonal "they" who were responsible for placing himself and the rest of the men in such a hellish slaughterhouse. He raved on for minutes with Weston listening silently. He was halted at last in his bitter tirade when Weston broke in.

"Sure, Buddy, I know how you feel. I felt the same way myself once. But what good's it going to do you to kick? You're here and you gotta stay here. Besides, after you're in this game awhile, there's something that seems to get you. You get to feeling that it's all part of the game. You know that every minute you might get it, but you go on doing your job anyway. I don't know how to put it across to you. It's one of those things that are damn' hard to explain. You'll have to see it yourself, Buddy, that's all. You'll just have to see it yourself."

THE END

### BRIG. GENERAL OLIVER DIES AT 87

**B**RIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, one time Inspector General for the State of New York and Assistant Secretary of War in the administrations of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, died in Charleston, S.C., on March 16th, 1935.

General Oliver was a veteran of the Civil War and a former brigade commander in the New York National Guard. He was eighty-seven years old.

General Oliver was born in Boston and when seventeen years old received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry (1864). He served throughout the rest of the Civil War, acting as aide-de-camp in the cavalry division of the 25th Army Corps and as assistant Adjutant General of the 3rd Division of the same corps.

Entering the regular army on February 25th, 1866, as Second Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, he served in Indian campaigns in California, Arizona and Texas. The following year he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and transferred to the 8th Cavalry. Two years later he was made a Captain just before he retired in October, 1869.

His long service with the New York National Guard began in 1873, when he became Colonel of the 10th Regiment. In 1878 he was appointed assistant Adjutant General of the 9th Brigade and became Brigadier General and Inspector General of the State of New York in 1880. In 1883 he was appointed to the command of the 5th Brigade. In 1890 he was transferred to the command of the 3rd Brigade and retired at his own request in 1903 to become Assistant Secretary of War on September 1st, of that year. This post he held until April 30th, 1913.

General Oliver served as Civil Service Commissioner in Albany from May 28, 1894, to January 1st, 1895, when he was appointed Police Commissioner. He retired from that post in June, 1898.

### LIEUT. COL. A. R. LAWRENCE

**L**T. COL. ARTHUR R. LAWRENCE, director of the Personnel Bureau in the Adjutant General's office in Albany, N. Y., died on February 6th, 1935, following a brief illness.

Colonel Lawrence was born on February 24th, 1876, and enlisted as a private in Company F, 7th Infantry, on November 29th, 1898. He was honorably discharged on December 23rd, 1903.

In 1918 he transferred his residence to Albany and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Adjutant General's Department, (State Staff), on December 4th of that year. Six months later he received promotion to 1st lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, (State Staff); was placed on the Reserve List on January 16th, 1923, and commissioned Captain, Quartermaster Corps, (State Staff), on March 19th, 1924.

On September 21st, 1926, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Adjutant General's Department, (State Staff), and remained on duty there until his last illness.

Colonel Lawrence is survived by his wife and son to whom the New York National Guard extends its deepest sympathies.

### CAPTAIN GAYLORD, 108th INFANTRY, PROMOTED TO LIEUT.-COLONEL ON RETIREMENT

**C**APTAIN MELVIN S. GAYLORD, commanding Company B, 108th Infantry, at Geneva, N. Y. was retired from active service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on March 3rd, 1935, upon his reaching the 64-year age limit. Col. Gaylord's retirement rounded out 46 years of military service.

Col. Gaylord enlisted as a private in the 34th Separate Company on March 16, 1889, was promoted to Corporal on December 28, 1893, and was raised to rank of Sergeant on December 14, 1896.

He served as Second Lieutenant of the 134th Separate Company from June 3, 1898, to December 27, 1898, and as Second Lieutenant of the Depot Unit, Company B, 3rd Infantry, N. Y. G., from June 19, 1916, to January 7, 1918.

Col. Gaylord was commissioned Captain of Company B, 3rd Infantry, N. Y. G., January 8, 1918, and Major of the 3rd Infantry, N. Y. G., May 10, 1918. He was placed on reserve September 19, 1919. He enlisted as private in Company B, 108th Infantry, March 21, 1921, to accept his Captain's commission on April 5, 1921. He served as Captain of Company B until March 2, 1935, when he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel.

On March 4 Company B held a public review and dinner in his honor, Col. Gaylord receiving tribute from leading Geneva citizens and Col. S. H. Merrill, commanding the 108th Infantry. The company presented him with a handsome Masonic ring. In private life Col. Gaylord was at one time Mayor of Geneva and has held other prominent civic positions.

### PIGSKIN PUNTERS STILL FRETTING

**L**IEUT. JOHN J. MCCARTHY, who suggested forming a football league, in the February issue of the GUARDSMAN, was in the other day to report progress. Evidently his article met with a genuine response for he has received letters from many upstate and New York City members of the N.Y.N.G. who wish to see a National Guard football league started for the coming season.

Organization is needed to put a league of this kind on the map, but before you can organize, you've got to have something to organize. And the "something" this league needs is enthusiastic members. Lieut. McCarthy already has the nucleus around which to build, but more members will be required before the league can be formed in a worth-while way.

The next season seems to be a long way off, but the camp season is almost here and before you know it, you'll be back in the armory for the winter. Now is the time to start the ball rolling. Such a league can be formed if a sufficient number of men get behind the idea (indeed, the Illinois National Guard has a football league composed of members of its own Guard) and anyone who has a yen for the game and who would like to play next year is urged to send his name in.

Just a postal card, with your name and address, saying "Sure! I'd like to play!" is all that is needed. Send it to Lieut. John J. McCarthy, Hdqrs. Battery, 52nd F.A. Brigade, 171 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Or a group of you, all from one regiment, could send him a line. *But do it right away!*



# Newspapermen Review 10th Infantry

## Sham Battle Waged by Companies A and D in Which Ground-Strafing Planes Are Driven Off.

**U**NDER command of Col. Charles E. Walsh, Albany units of the 10th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., staged an impressive review in honor of newspapermen of the city Thursday night, March 14, at the Washington Avenue Armory, Albany. The entire First Battalion of the regiment, under command of Major Howard Paddock, Service Company, and the band took part.

Following the customary inspection by the guests of honor, who represented the *Albany Evening News*, *Knickerbocker Press* and *Albany Times Union*, the battalion marched past, and then off the floor.

A detachment of Company D, First Battalion machine gun company, with two guns equipped with the new anti-aircraft mounts, then took the floor, substituting for the smart khaki dress uniforms and white belts the blue denims for work, and in conjunction with a platoon of riflemen from Company A, staged a sham battle, using blank ammunition. While the machine guns fired at imaginary planes swooping overhead, the rifle platoon advanced by rushes of squads the length of the armory, keeping up a steady fire.

Upon withdrawal of the demonstrators, picked men from each of the rifle companies marched out on the floor for a competitive drill in the manual of arms. Major Patrick H. Clune, plans and training officer of the 10th Infantry, acted as chief judge for this event, which was won by Corp. James A. Lown of Company C.

The troops then marched forth again, when Brig. Gen. Ransom H. Gillett, who was a guest at the review, presented 15-year medals to the following men: Capt. Frank A. Stangle, 1st Lieut. Donald Baird, 2nd Lieut. Arthur Palladino, 1st Sergt. Anthony J. Stangle and Sergts. William Ketzner and Francis J. Kelly, all of Company A; and Capt. Robert S. Moore and Sergt. Nicholas Piombino, of Company C.

In addition to these honors, Captain Moore for Company C received a silver cup for the indoor baseball championship, won by a team from his company, and another cup, for winning the competitive platoon drill.

Those who stood with Colonel Walsh to take the review were Arthur D. Hecox, general manager of the *Albany Evening News* and *Knickerbocker Press*, and Col. H. H. Fris, publisher of the *Albany Times Union*. Other newspapermen in the reviewing party were John D. Hecox, John W. O'Connor, John J. Connors, Robert R. Reeves, Edward J. Healy, Arthur Wood, William Tarbox, and John Wanhope, of the *Albany Evening News* and *Knickerbocker Press* staffs, and George O. Williams, E. Perrin Hayes, Julian Schwartz, Allan Reagan and E. M. Sturgis, of the *Albany Times Union*.

Arthur Wood, assistant city editor of the *Albany Evening News*, is a member of the 105th Infantry, of Troy, and on the night of the review he was promoted from staff sergeant in Service Company of that regiment to master sergeant, on recommendation of his company commander, Capt. Edward Livingston.

Master Sergeant Wood has been in the 105th Infantry for more than six years, serving for several years as company clerk, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of army paperwork.

As the band led the battalion off the floor after evening parade, which was conducted by Major Paddock, it played "Auld Lang Syne," in observance of the approaching retirement of Colonel Walsh.



### INFANTRY OF THE WORLD

#### 7. Germany

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

**A**LIGHT machine gun crew in full kit. The light gun has gradually superseded the older heavy Maxim and the entire weapon can now be carried by one man. The idea is an outgrowth of the experiments during 1915-16, particularly with the Madsen gun in the so-called "Musketenbataillone." The gun is water-cooled and is lighter than our Browning with an action quite similar to the Vickers. Under the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles the German Army was allowed almost two light to every one heavy gun. (In view of the latest developments in Germany, this restriction no longer obtains.)

The uniform and equipment, which will be discussed in a later article, has changed but little since the World War. The steel helmet is the old heavy type and the color the same grey-green, still grimly familiar to many today.



THE  
NEW YORK  
National Guardsman  
(Official State Publication)

VOL. XII, No. 1 NEW YORK CITY APRIL, 1935

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### VARIATIONS ON A THEME

ON the page opposite to this, Major General Haskell this month discusses the necessity for Training and Discipline. His remarks on Discipline are extremely interesting because he points out very clearly a fact not usually recognized by critics—the fact that “discipline is best when it is fitted to racial characteristics.”

This means that for the Germans, German discipline is probably the best since it takes into account the sternness, rigidity, and “official” character which we associate with that race. For the Englishman, discipline is based much more on what often seems to be a servile attitude, corresponding to our conception of his “class” system. And what General Haskell says of the Australian discipline is borne out by the following passage extracted from Lieut. Gen. Sir John Monash’s book, “The Australian Victories in France in 1918.”

“TAKING him all in all, the Australian soldier was, when once understood, not difficult to handle. But he required a sympathetic handling, which appealed to his intelligence and satisfied his instinct for a ‘square deal.’

“Very much and very stupid comment has been made upon the discipline of the Australian soldier. That was because the very conception and purpose of discipline have been misunderstood. It is, after all, only a means to an end, and that end is the power to secure coordinated action among a large number of individuals for the achievement of a definite purpose. It does not mean lip service, nor obsequious homage to superiors, nor servile observance of forms and customs, nor a suppression of individuality.

“Such may have been the outward manifestations of discipline in times gone by. If they achieved the end in view, it must have been because the individual soldier had ac-

quired in those days no capacity to act intelligently and because he could be considered only in the mass. But modern war makes high demands upon the intelligence of the private soldier and upon his individual initiative. Any method of training which tends to suppress that individuality will tend to reduce his efficiency and value. The proverbial ‘iron discipline’ of the Prussian military ideal ultimately broke down completely under the test of a great war.

“In the Australian Forces no strong insistence was ever made upon the mere outward forms of discipline. The soldier was taught that personal cleanliness was necessary to ensure his health and well-being, that a soldierly bearing meant a moral and physical uplift which would help him to rise superior to his squalid environment, that punctuality meant economy of effort, that unquestioning obedience was the only road to successful collective action. He acquired these military qualities because his intelligence taught him that the reasons given him were true ones.

“In short, the Australian Army is a proof that individualism is the best and not the worst foundation upon which to build up collective discipline. The Australian is accustomed to teamwork. He learns it in the sporting field, in his industrial organizations, and in his political activities. The team-work which he developed in the war was of the highest order of efficiency. Each man understood his part and understood also that the part which others had to play depended upon the proper performance of his own.

“The gunner knew that the success of the infantry depended upon his own punctilious performance of his task, its accuracy, its punctuality, its conscientious thoroughness. The runner knew what depended upon the rapid delivery at the right destination of the message which he carried. The mule driver knew that the load of ammunition entrusted to him must be delivered, at any sacrifice, to its destined battery; the infantryman knew that he must be at his tape line at the appointed moment, and that he must not overrun his allotted objective.

“The truest test of battle discipline was the confidence which every leader in the field always felt that he could rely upon every man to perform the duty which had been prescribed for him, as long as breath lasted, and that he would perform it faithfully even when there was no possibility of any supervision.”

### Provisional Ordnance Detachment

APPLICATIONS for the Provisional Ordnance Detachment must reach Division Headquarters not later than May 1st, 1935. They will be forwarded through channels and addressed to: The Ordnance Officer, Headquarters, N. Y. N. G., 80 Centre Street, New York City.

The tour of duty is at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., from June 7th to September 22nd, 1935, and consists of usual range details. Base pay of grade, transportation, and subsistence are provided.

All men will be counted present for armory drills while on this detailed service, in accordance with arrangements made by the Senior Instructor with the New York National Guard—G. O. No. 5, 1928 Hq. N. Y. N. G.



## GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



### WHAT IS NECESSARY FOR VICTORY?

#### Part II—Training and Discipline

FOR the purpose of our discussion, our troops are now organized into units of sufficient strength and are properly clothed and equipped. It is now up to us to finish the job of giving them the other requisites for victory.

The most self-evident of these requisites is adequate technical and tactical training. Let me explain that by technical training I really mean the instruction of the individual soldier or officer with the idea of making him an efficient fighting man capable of handling himself and the weapons and material with which he or his command is equipped. If the individual soldier cannot take care of himself in camp and on the battlefield, he soon becomes a casualty. He then ceases to be an asset and becomes a very decided liability. If the soldier or officer is not thoroughly able to care for and use the weapons which he carries or with which his unit is armed and the other materiel which is issued to him, he is equally useless; in fact he may, from lack of knowledge, so damage those weapons or materiel that they cannot be used even by experienced and properly trained soldiers and must be repaired or replaced. The individual must also be trained to fill his place in the squad, section, platoon and company. The squad and all other subdivisions up to the Division, the Corps and the Army must learn their duties individually and collectively. This is what I referred to as Tactical Training. Moreover, our training must be comprehensive and up-to-date. Braddock's British infantry were, undoubtedly, well trained troops, thoroughly at home on European battlefields, but in the Pennsylvania wilderness, attacked by foes whom they hardly even saw, they were shot down without having the slightest chance of victory. Their tactics and training were unsuited to the war in which they found themselves. The same comment can be applied to British training and tactics in the first part of the Boer War. You will also recall that when the United States joined the World War, we found the Allies committed to trench warfare on the Western front, but General Pershing insisted on a minimum of trench warfare training and a maximum of instruction in open warfare tactics as the only way to avoid a stalemate, and he was right. I consider that our present methods of training, in the armories and in the field training camps, are thoroughly good, and if intelligently carried out, will produce results which, of course, must be commensurate with the time at our disposal. It is important, therefore,

that every man should understand the methods pursued and the aims which we desire to attain, so that by the intelligent and whole-hearted efforts of all concerned we can overcome our lack of available time insofar as it is humanly possible to accomplish this.



We now come to the question of discipline, the backbone of military organization and training and the quality which distinguishes a military organization from a mob. It is a most difficult term to define accurately and comprehensively. Discipline is really team-play; the instinctive, immediate, whole-hearted and intelligent obedience to the letter and spirit of orders. There are, however, many conceptions of true discipline. The World War gave us examples of many types. The discipline of the German, French, British, American, Canadian and Australian troops, while seeking the same results, varied greatly in outward expression. The German army has always been typical of discipline of the more rigid form; possibly the Australian troops most characterized the more informal form of discipline, but I hasten to say that no one who knows of the deeds of the Australians

at Gallipoli or in front of the Hindenburg Line feels any doubt of their grasp of the basic essentials of discipline. As a matter of fact, there is no set form for good discipline. It is best when it is fitted to racial characteristics, and therefore does and must vary widely.

Personally, I feel that a proper mean can be struck between rigidity and informality and that, for our troops, such is the ideal form. The discipline of the United States Army, of which we, as National Guard, are a part, I consider to be based on the words "Follow me." I consider that it recognizes the obligations of the private to give obedience to his superiors and to observe prescribed regulations, but that it also recognizes the obligations of the officer to consider that his inferiors in rank are also intelligent human beings who look to him for their comfort, training and leadership, and that he must fill his position as he expects them to fill theirs.

I find that the limits of space now not only force me to conclude the above important subject but also to postpone, until another issue, the items of Loyalty and Leadership.

*W. H. Haskell*

Major General



# 244th Coast Artillery Honors Captain Frederick C. Williams

ON Saturday evening March 2nd, the 244th Coast Artillery assembled to honor Captain Frederick C. Williams upon his retirement after 35 years of faithful service in this organization.

Just before the review, Battery E, took its position at the reviewing stand and saluted him. A beautiful bouquet of American Beauty roses was presented to Mrs. Williams by the battery. As the organization moved into regimental formation, the band played *Madelon*, a favorite of Captain Williams' since his service in France. The regiment passed in review before the captain to the tune of *Auld Lang Syne*. The regiment was honored by the presence of Brigadier-General John J. Byrne, commanding officer of the Coast Artillery Brigade, who came to pay honor to Captain Williams, whom he has known for thirty-seven years.

Captain Williams enlisted in Company I, 9th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., on April 22, 1898. He was mustered into the 9th N.Y. Volunteers on May 19, 1898, and served with this organization during the Spanish-American War. The regiment was mustered out on the 16th of November, 1898, and he re-enlisted in Company I on the same date. Captain Williams received an honorable discharge on the 9th of December, 1904. He re-enlisted in the 21st Co. (old Co. I) 9th Coast Defense Command, on March 9, 1908, and was mustered into Federal service on July 20, 1917. He went to Fort Hancock with the 9th Regiment and was transferred to Battery D, 57th Artillery, on January 18, 1918. He sailed for France on May 10, 1918, and as color sergeant was the first ashore with the colors when the U.S.S. *Ryndam* arrived at Brest on May 23, 1918. Captain Williams was transferred to Battery B, 43rd Artillery, after their arrival.



Photo by D. A. McGovern

Capt. Frederick C. Williams

Captain Williams' conduct merited a commendation\* while serving as gun commander of No. 1 Gun Section, Battery B, 43rd Artillery, A.E.F. He saw active service at St. Mihiel, the Meuse-Argonne and the Verdun Defensive Sector. He returned to the United States on December 21st, 1918, and was honorably discharged at Fort Eustis, Va., on January 3, 1919. Captain Williams returned to the 9th Regiment and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant on May 19, 1924, and on April 25, 1927, he was promoted to Captain and assigned to command the battery in which he had served since 1898.

When the Ninth New York Infantry left for service in the Spanish-American War, Sergeant Williams was introduced

to Louise Werlé who became Mrs. Frederick C. Williams in 1901. Mrs. Williams has been actively engaged in military auxiliaries since that time. She has served as the National President of the National Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans, is Honorary President and Charter Member of the Noble Callahan Post of the American Legion, in Troy, has been president of the Knickerbocker Post, American Legion Auxiliary, and is the Past National President of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Captain Williams served with Major General Franklin W. Ward, Brigadier General John J. Byrne, Colonel Mills Miller and the late Colonel Lewis M. Thiery, when they were lieutenants in the Old Ninth. Captain Williams retires with the unique distinction of having been the last veteran of the Spanish-American War serving in the regiment.

In the concluding remarks of Colonel Mills Miller at a meeting of the board of officers, he said, "It matters not whether a man is a captain, a second lieutenant or a private, we honor him for his service. I admire and respect him for his ability and devotion to his organization. I have never known a more faithful member or a better soldier than Captain Frederick C. Williams. He was my duty sergeant when I was a private and a corporal in Old Company I. I cherish his friendship and admire him for his loyalty and devotion." What greater tribute could any man pay to a loyal comrade?

Captain Williams' predecessor as commanding officer of Battery E, was Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Ellard and he is succeeded by Captain M. Thomas Ketz, both having been associated with Captain Williams for fifteen years.



Photo by D. A. McGovern

Three Long Service C.A. Officers

Brig.-Gen. John J. Byrne (left), Capt. F. C. Williams (center) and Col. Mills Miller have been comrades-in-arms for thirty-five years.

\* Extract from commendation: "The Commanding Officer wishes me to convey to you an expression of his appreciation of the splendid conduct of the personnel of Battery B, particularly of No. 1 Gun Section, while engaged in the operation of October 27th, 1918. . . ."

"The position of this section was particularly trying and it required the highest degree of courage and discipline to maintain an uninterrupted fire. Though duty demanded that the men remain at their posts, the Commanding Officer appreciates fully that the manner in which they performed their duty reflects the greatest possible credit on themselves, their battery and the service."



**LT.-COL. C. PEMBERTON LENART****Personnel Bureau Head**

**L**T.-COL. C. PEMBERTON LENART has been appointed by Brig.-Gen. Walter G. Robinson, Adjutant-General of the State of New York, as Director of the Personnel Bureau in the Adjutant-General's office in Albany. He succeeds Lt.-Col. Arthur R. Lawrence who died on February 6th, 1935.



Colonel Lenart has served for twenty years in the N.Y.N.G., having originally enlisted in Company K, 23rd Regiment, and for the past eight years has been assistant director of the Personnel Bureau.

In 1916 he served with the old 23rd Regiment on the Mexican border and went overseas during the World War with the 106th Infantry. While with this regiment, he took part in the engagement at Mt.

Kemmel and the great drive on the Hindenburg Line.

Upon his return to this country after the war, he was promoted through successive grades to the rank of Captain. Subsequently he became regimental adjutant of the 106th Infantry and later was transferred, at General Ward's request, to the Personnel Bureau in the Adjutant General's office.

The system installed by Colonel Lenart in bringing this bureau up-to-date has been adopted by many other states. (A brief description of the "Commissioned Personnel Record System" was published in the July, 1934, issue of the GUARDSMAN under the title "Making Records 'Click.'")

Colonel Lenart, in collaboration with Brig.-Gen. DeWitt Clinton Falls, is at present engaged in preparing a comprehensive history of the military and naval forces of the state of New York. The original colored drawings by General Falls to be used in illustrating this work, were displayed during the last convention in Albany and aroused great interest. This volume is eagerly awaited since, till now, there has been no history in existence of the New York National Guard to which military students might with accuracy refer. Publication is expected some time during the present year.

Colonel Lenart is a graduate of the Army War College, 1929, and of the Fourth British Army Corps Intelligence School, 1918. He has been actively engaged in veteran activities in Albany and is a correspondent of *Voiture 348*, *La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux*, and chairman of the membership committee of Fort Orange Post, American Legion. In addition, Colonel Lenart is an original member of the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War, a member of 106th Infantry Post No. 2946, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Veterans Association, 23rd Regiment.

**FRIENDLY COOPERATION MERITS PUBLICITY****Poughkeepsie Firm Supports Guard**

**M**ORE and more it is becoming evident that employers are appreciative of the work the National Guard is doing in building up a well-trained, self-respecting, dependable type of citizen and, furthermore, are willing to cooperate with the National Guard as far as possible in solving those problems, mutually affecting a man's military and civil "jobs," which sometimes crop up.

The following example of this has just been brought to our notice by Captain R. M. Rosen, commanding Battery C, 156th Field Artillery, at Poughkeepsie. Captain Rosen wrote to the Schatz Mfg. Co., makers of ball bearings, etc., in Poughkeepsie, regarding a certain member of his battery who was employed by that firm and who had recently been placed on the 4.15 p.m. to 12.15 a.m. shift. He requested that this member, if possible, be placed on some shift which would make it possible for him to attend drills.

The Schatz Mfg. Co. replied immediately that this transfer would be made at once in accordance with Captain Rosen's suggestion.

Captain Rosen, in his letter informing us of this, states: "The Schatz Mfg. Co. has always been behind the local units 100% and there has never been any trouble about any of their employees attending Field Training."

This sort of cooperation is welcomed and sincerely appreciated not only by the local units of the Guard themselves, but by the entire National Guard of the whole State of New York. It is a pleasure to give publicity to the Schatz Mfg. Co.'s friendly and cooperative gesture.

**OLD GUARD OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

**O**N April 27th, 1935, this historic organization will celebrate its 109th Anniversary. The celebration includes the following:

At noon the Old Guard leave their armory at 307 West 91st Street, New York City, and proceed to Church and Warren Streets, where they are met by an escort from Governors Island consisting of a detail of infantry with their colors and the 16th Infantry band from Governors Island. The Old Guard are then escorted by this detail to City Hall Plaza where the new officers for the ensuing year will be sworn in by General Walter R. Robinson, Adjutant General of the State of New York, in the Governor's room at City Hall; after which, the Old Guard passes in review before the Adjutant General and the Mayor of the City of New York.

The Old Guard are then escorted to Governors Island where a very impressive service, including the rolling of drums for the dead, is held in the Chapel at Governors Island. After these services a review is tendered the Old Guard by the 16th Infantry stationed at Governors Island.

After the review, the Old Guard return to New York where they parade up Park Avenue to the Hotel Commodore where an annual Anniversary Dinner is held.



"The story of the  
selves—and also of  
they as leaders sh

**By Capt. B. H. LIDDELL HART**

Reprinted through courtesy of *Army Ordnance*

Title design by **GEORGE GRAY**

THE fourth volume of Mr. Lloyd George's *Memoirs* covers a wide range of subjects—among them the creation of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Air Ministry, Labor unrest and the abortive peace moves of 1917, the campaigns in Palestine and Mesopotamia, the Italian disaster at Caporetto and the subsequent creation of the Inter-Allied Supreme War Council at Versailles. Many of their lessons are far-reaching. Yet the feature which overtops all, both in treatment and in significance, is "Passchendaele." It forms what is by far the longest chapter in the volume, and is likely to make this volume the most important of the whole series. Certainly its lessons for posterity are more forceful than any.

In "Passchendaele" are summed up the hardest obstacles that the Prime Minister had to face in pursuit of victory—the obstacles of false confidence and obstinacy in error. Unlike so many of the other chapters it does not end on the note of triumph over difficulties, but is a confession of failure—none the less poignant for being couched in the author's characteristic fighting style. "It is one of the bitter ironies of war that I, who have been ruthlessly assailed in books, in the Press and in speeches for 'interfering with the soldiers' should carry with me as my most painful regret the memory that on this issue I did not justify that charge."





## "PASSCHENDAELE"

million who would rather die than own themselves cowards—even to themselves—the two or three individuals who would rather the million perish than that they should own—even to themselves—that they were blunderers."—Lloyd George

The dreadful cost of that long drawn-out agony in the swamps of Flanders used up the man-power that was needed to meet the German assaults of the following spring, and worse still, drained our moral power for a generation. "Passchendaele" is engraved more deeply on the heart of Britain than "Calais" was on Mary's. Its dire consequences justify the Prime Minister of the time—since he, and not the military leaders, is responsible to our people—in marshaling evidence to show that he strove to avert them, as far as was possible. And to any fair-minded judge he surely establishes the fact beyond cavil.

**A**T the time, he could hardly have forbidden the suicidal strategy without the likelihood of wrecking his Government on the rocks of public opinion—so unknown to the public was the ghastly truth of Passchendaele. He might have taken the risk had he known the truth himself—but it was deliberately concealed from him and his Cabinet. Here is the gravest part of his indictment.

*"We were invited to discuss Sir Douglas Haig's plan not merely without full knowledge of the essential elements, but with a definite suggestion that the decisive facts were quite contrary to what they were in reality.*

"A prospectus issued with a view to inducing the public to invest their capital in an enterprise must reveal all material facts. The Government were the trustees of the public and were asked to invest in this wild military speculation not only hundreds of millions of public money, but the lives of hundreds of thousands of brave men whom

they had called to the ranks. More than that, they were invited to risk the fate of Britain on what Sir William Robertson later on called 'a gamble,' when the truth that mattered was wilfully and skilfully kept from their cognizance. . . . If the whole truth as it was known at the time, to the military staffs, had been exposed before the members of the War Committee, the Flanders offensive would have been turned down.

*"As it was, we had to judge upon a basis of essential facts suppressed, distorted, and misrepresented."*

By such means was sanction won for the plan which Haig propounded, and Robertson faithfully supported. Its false foundation was soon exposed—by the enemy. And by other factors of which they had known but had not told. Yet still the offensive was pressed on, long after the executive commanders and their troops had seen its futility. "It is the story of the million who would rather die than own themselves cowards—even to themselves—and also of the two or three individuals who would rather the million perish than that they as leaders should own—even to themselves—that they were blunderers."

These may seem bitter words—especially to those who have already complained of bitterness in the milder accents of Mr. Lloyd George's earlier volumes. But they are certainly no sharper, if as sharp, as those in which Haig and Robertson have spoken of him. Moreover, in fairness, one must remember that "the soldiers"—those who assume this title in controversy being usually headquarter, as distinct from fighting-line, soldiers—have been attacking Mr. Lloyd George for the past eighteen years: I can vouch for



the impression they succeeded in making, since I swallowed their assertions myself until, some years after the war, I began to investigate the facts for myself. Yet during all the time of this one-sided assault, Mr. Lloyd George could have delivered a crushing retort, supported by documented facts. From this point of view his restraint for so long seems more remarkable than any severity in his eventual answer.

For my part, however, I do not discern a tone of bitterness. It is, rather, the pungency born of a natural pugnacity—decisive speech is common to most men of vigorous action. One has only to move among soldiers to realize it.

A grave historian might use some judicial phrase, milder in sound, to describe the direction of the Flanders offensive—instead of the word “blunderers.” But he would mean the same thing in his own language. But whether one would prefer to see Mr. Lloyd George employ academic phrasing or not, no vital significance attaches to the form of expression. What really matters is the documented evidence he liberally provides. And this is overwhelming in effect.

**L**ET us summarize the chief points in the indictment. Here, first, are two concerning the origins of the offensive.

1. The idea of a great offensive in Flanders was fixed in the minds of Haig and Robertson towards the end of 1916. Although not mentioned at the Conference of the Allied military chiefs in November, it was added to the project for the 1917 campaign just as Mr. Lloyd George was about to take office, and was untruthfully conveyed to the French by Robertson as the “desire” of his Government.



## Beerdrinkers, ten'SHUN!

Here's news for some and a reminder to others—Trommer's is the real soldiers' beer. It's got a mellow, zestful malt flavor that hits the spot every day in the year.

*Ask the Top Sergeant—he knows*

# TROMMER'S

Malt Beers

JOHN F. TROMMER, INC., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

2. When the plan was originally formulated by G. H. Q., certain conditions of success were assumed: among them that (a) there must be a “very great superiority in numbers”; (b) that the enemy reserves would have been drawn away from the front attacked; (c) that it must be a swift break-through on a wide front, allowing the enemy no time “to bring up reinforcements and construct new lines of defense”; (d) that it would be dependent on the employment of a large number of tanks.

The offensive was ultimately launched without any of these conditions being fulfilled. Yet Haig himself had stated that it would not be undertaken “unless the situation was sufficiently favorable for it when the time came.”

In the middle of June, Haig came over to London to lay his plans before the War Committee of the Cabinet and gain their support for his Flanders offensive. The records of the discussions that took place are given so fully that the reader can form his own judgment. The salient points that emerge are:

1. The Government was told that the offensive was desired by the French, who had promised effective assistance. They were given no hint that, in reality, both Petain and Foch had condemned the project as militarily unsound, and would have preferred us to help them by taking over more of their line.

2. The shaky state of the French armies and Haig's own disbelief that they would make any serious offensive, although expressed to his Army commanders, was concealed from the Government.

3. When the Prime Minister set forth his doubts of the offensive—in a well-reasoned document, here reproduced—and suggested instead the possibility of a combined attack on the Italian Front, the ministers were told positively, but incorrectly, by Haig that it was too late to prepare such an offensive. They were not informed that the French Commander-in-Chief actually favored such a plan.

4. In arguing for his own plan, Haig assured them that by his calculations the Allies would have a two to one superiority in infantry; that the Germans had no effective reserves; that the German morale was already weakening; that the Germans had inaccurate guns and inadequate ammunition; and that “if the fighting was kept up at its present intensity for six months, Germany would be at the end of her available man power.”

Such groundless assumptions about the enemy's situation are, however, easier to excuse than the concealment of vital facts on our own side. For

5. The Government was given no hint that the ground at Ypres was liable to revert to swamp under heavy bombardment—as G. H. Q. had been warned—or that the tank experts had pointed out its unsuitability for the use of tanks.

6. It was given no hint that the rainfall statistics of the area over many years had given G. H. Q. “fair warning,” as the optimistic Chief of the Intelligence has since admitted, of the improbability of the good weather that was necessary.

7. It was given no hint of the doubts expressed and objections raised by both the two Army Commanders to whom the offensive had been entrusted.

It was in this state of ignorance that they reluctantly sanctioned the project, but even then only after—

8. Haig assured them that he had “no intention of entering into a tremendous offensive involving heavy losses. His

(Continued on page 20)



# KEEP SMILING

### Flowery Sentiment

Husbands who neglect their wives seem to think that the marriage tie is merely a forget-me-knot.

### Running Out of Gas

"Does your wife talk a lot?"  
"Talk a lot? If I suddenly became deaf and dumb, it would take her about a week to discover it!"

—Pastime

### Out for Big Money

A Londoner, staying at a small country town, lost a valuable dog, and inserted an advertisement in the local paper offering £10 reward for its recovery. No one claimed the reward, so the Londoner went to the newspaper office again.

"I want to see the advertising manager," he said.

"He's out," said the office boy.

"Well, his assistant."

"He's out, too, sir."

"Well, I'll see the editor."

"He's out, sir."

"Great Scott!" shouted the man. "Is everybody out?"

"Yes. They're all lookin' for this 'ere lost dog."

—Answers

### One Thing!

Foreman: "Well, everything all right?"

Night Watchman: "Yes, I haven't done so bad for the first night. I've checked off everything, and there's only one thing missing—the steam roller."

### Nothing Wrong

Mother was very annoyed with her little son one Sunday.

"Bertie," she said, "I thought I told you not to play with your tin soldiers on a Sunday. It's very wrong."

"That's all right, mother," replied the boy. "On Sunday I call them the Salvation Army."

### Non-Stop

"Jessie, I have told you again and again not to speak when older persons are talking, but wait until they stop."

"I've tried that, mummy, but they never do stop."—Illinois Guardsman.



### Experience Teaches

Eva: "Did you enjoy your ride last evening with that young doctor?"

Elsie: "Indeed I did. He has a most charming roadside manner."

### Rapid Deflation

Aunt Hetty: "Sakes alive, I don't believe no woman could ever be so fat."

Uncle Cy: "What y' reading now, Hetty?"

Hetty: "Why this paper tells about an Englishwoman that lost two thousand pounds."—Illinois Guardsman.

### Rara Avis

"Truth is stranger than fiction."  
"Maybe it only seems stranger because it's so much scarcer."

### Private Code

The doctor was questioning the new nurse about her latest patient. "Have you kept a chart of his progress?"

The nurse blushing replied, "No, but I can show you my diary."

### Following Suit

Zoe: "I hear you stayed in a haunted house last night. What happened?"

Moe: "About twelve o'clock a ghost came through the wall just as if there was no wall there."

Zoe: "And what did you do?"

Moe: "I went through the other wall the same way."—Illinois Guardsman.

### Sincerest Form of Flattery

"What did they sock you in jail for?"

"Competition."

"Wadye mean, competition?"

"I made the same kind of ten-dollar bills the Government does."

### Why Cops Turn Grey

Cop: "Hey, there, don't jam up traffic! Why don't you use your noodle?"

Sweet Young Thing: "I didn't know the car had one."

### Multum in Parvo

"I thought of giving my sweetheart a hundred cigars like these. Can you think of anything he would like better?"

"Yes, fifty."

### Horse Sense

"Now, be sure to write plain on these bottles," said the farmer to the druggist, "which is for the horse and which is for me. I don't want anything to happen to that horse before the spring plowing."

## "PASSCHENDAELE"

(Continued from page 18)

plan was aggressive without committing us too far." Robertson, the Government's immediate military adviser, concurred in this guarantee.

THE offensive was duly launched on July 31st and signally failed to achieve the instant success calculated, especially on the sector where it mattered most—thereby confirming the protest that Gough had made. But instead of abandoning the offensive, Haig abandoned his pledges.

In the middle of August Gough himself informed the Commander-in-Chief that tactical success was not possible, or would be too costly, under such conditions, and advised that the attack should now be abandoned. He "repeated this opinion frequently," but was told as often, by Haig, that "the attack must be continued."

At the front almost everyone save Haig came to see its futility. At home, Mr. Lloyd George saw it as clearly, and sought to persuade Haig and Robertson that "the conditions had arisen which made it imperative that they should carry out their undertaking to the Cabinet to break off the attack."

But the facts were distorted to justify a continuance, and the fact that the fighting commanders shared his view was concealed from him. Robertson himself had increasing "doubts" and after the war he admitted that "the campaign was protracted beyond the limits of justification." But at the time, although he was the Cabinet's responsible adviser, he gave them no hint of his doubts. Instead, he passed on to them the soothing syrup which G. H. Q. distilled.

At last the Prime Minister decided to visit the front, to see things for himself. He was told by Haig and his Staff of the marked deterioration in the German prisoners. He asked to see them. He was shown a "cage" and had to admit that they were "a weakly lot." How could any civilian Minister dare to put a stop to a campaign that, on such evidence, might be so near to producing the collapse of the enemy?

"It was some years after the War that I ascertained on authority which is unimpeachable, that on that occasion G. H. Q. rang up Fifth Army and stated that the Prime Minister was coming down. . . . Instructions were given . . . to see that able-bodied prisoners were removed from the corps cages." That surely is the crowning stroke of a long course of deceit. In the case of a trivial financial investment such deceit would be a criminal matter.

Yet in this matter of life and death, to scores of thousands of their countrymen and to Britain herself, it was perpetrated by officers who were honorable men—according to their lights. There is something fundamentally wrong with a code of honor which permits such dishonesty—even from good motives. No one will question that Haig and his Staff were pursuing what they believed to be their country's good. But their conduct afforded yet another proof of the fallacy that the end justifies the means. Rather is it the eternal experience that a good end is deformed by bad means—that if we take scrupulous care as to the means, the end will take care of itself. If they had studied history deeply or thought out a philosophy of life they could hardly have acted as they did. Unfortunately, it becomes clear to a student of their recorded arguments that they had not even studied military history deeply.

These were honorable men—according to their lights. But their lights were dim. And if dim on so simple yet vital an issue of personal conduct, is it wise to assume that they saw clearly in the conduct of war? This question is relevant to the controversies that have arisen over their strategy.

WHAT matters now is not recrimination. No thoughtful student of humanity and history will desire to cast stones at their memory. He will value their virtues none the less for perceiving their weaknesses. But will the next generation learn the lesson, or will it merely confirm Hegel's observation that "we learn from history that we do not learn from history?"

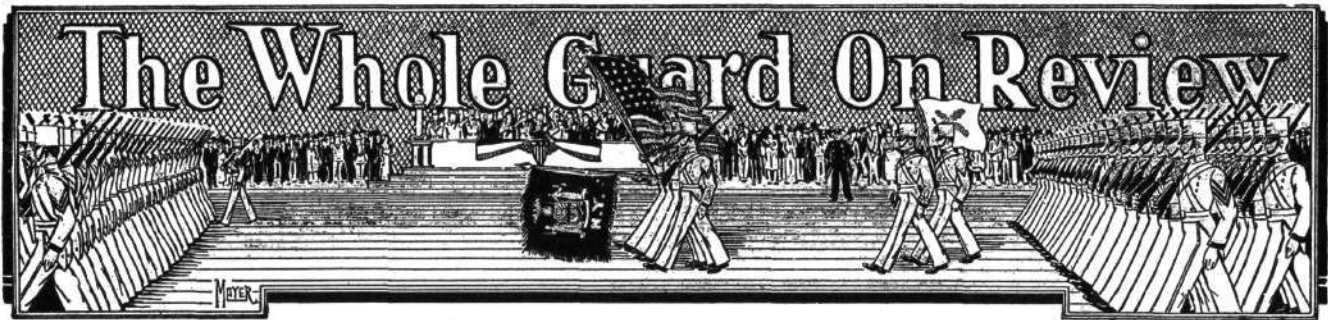
Most immediately, the lesson concerns soldiers. Any value will depend on their reception of it. Will they treat the reflection of these Memoirs as an insult to their profession, and lose themselves in heated controversion of the numerous arguable minor issues? One cannot be very hopeful of a wiser attitude. Only the other day one of the ablest of our present generals, expressing his resentment of the Memoirs, said to me that he "wouldn't think of reading them." This was a man of exceptionally keen and critical mind in his own sphere, yet he closed it up like an oyster against any disturbing reflection from outside.

If this attitude of unpalatable facts prevails there can be no hope that we shall profit by experience. Can they not acquire the spirit of scientific inquiry, unobscured by partisanship or class-loyalty? Or appreciate, like one of their most illustrious forerunners, General Wolfe, that—"the more a soldier thinks of the false steps of those that are gone before, the more likely he is to avoid them." Their reception of this volume will be a test of their willingness to learn.

THE END.







**245th COAST ARTILLERY**

**Non-Commissioned Officers Assn.**

THE Executive Committee, governing body of the Non-commissioned Officer's Association of the 245th Coast Artillery, held its first meeting at the Armory, on Friday evening, March 1st. Joseph L. Fee, 1st Sergeant of Battery M, newly elected President, officiated as chairman.

President Fee, before calling the meeting to order, delivered a short address outlining plans for the reorganization of the Association and promising an extensive membership drive to enroll every non-commissioned officer of the regiment.

A Constitutional Committee was appointed to revise the present constitution which dates back to 1905. Considerable time was devoted to a discussion of the recent revival of the Non-Commissioned Officer's Ball. The affair was held at the Armory on February 21, after a lapse of twenty-three years. All agreed that the success of the Ball was due to the untiring efforts of Captain Charles A. Bodin, 13th Veterans' Association, and his faithful and hard working staff. The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the Armory on April 5th.

**174th INFANTRY**

**Company I**

THE N.C.O.'s Association of Company I held its annual installation of officers February 22, 1935. Sgt. W. J. Sirdevan was elected President; Sgt. Spears, Vice-President; Corp. Shine, Treasurer, and Corp. J. O. Keider, Secretary. After struggling to get this antiquated typewriter functioning for several hours, the secretary bitterly regrets his office. The installation was held in our club rooms, known as "Little America" to the unfortunates who convene there. There has been no heat in those rooms since the original Armory burned to the ground.

Our genial First Sergeant "Bull" Armstrong suggested that the club treasurer render a financial statement next meeting. The report is that the worthy treasurer was last seen boarding a freight bound west at Tombstone, Arizona.

Later, supper was served to the club in the Non-Coms dining hall to the soft accompaniment of icicles tinkling from the mantel of the fireplace. Chicken chow mein and tall noggins of liquids were enjoyed, the former being prepared under the capable supervision of the top-kick's girl friend. The members agree that she deserves a citation.

The party broke up early with everyone agreeing that the boys get together more often in the future.

**104th FIELD ARTILLERY**

**Battery C**

PREPARATIONS are going ahead very fast for our regular yearly inspection. Shortly after the inspection, we expect to occupy our new armory in Binghamton, N. Y.

We have been losing quite a few of our old men, but at the same time, there are several new faces around the locker room. Some of them we have seen before, and the rest of them we expect to see for some time yet.

Our Non-Commissioned Officers Club held a supper after drill on February 25. From all reports, it was quite a success. Our Basketball Team has also been going places. There seems to be quite a bit more interest in this sport this year than in years gone by.

We hope to have another strictly Military Ball in the near future. Plans are going forward very fast for this event. Last year we held one, which everybody seemed to enjoy, so we thought we would hold another one this year.

With well browned beef  
and good, rich gravy . . . drink

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### 156th FIELD ARTILLERY

**B**ATTERY E from Newburgh show their outstanding ability in the realm of basketball by coming to the fore and defeating every type of opposition. Congratulations to our new basketball champions for the year—but wait until next year.

The regimental publication, *The B-C Scope*, starts on its fifth year of life as the budding publication in the State. Lieut. Robert Jamieson has been Editor of the *Scope* ever since its inception. He is assisted in his efforts by associate editors representing the eleven units of the regiment. The monthly news bulletin has been well received by the enlisted personnel.

Saturday, March 23rd, was the date of the last meeting; the anniversary dinner of the Officers Association held at the Newburgh Country Club. Guests of honor for the evening included Gen. R. A. Egan, and Col. J. Townsend Cassidy, former regimental commanders. Col. Thiede has now definitely taken over the reins of command and this regiment is surging forward under the impetus of our new genial commander.

### 87th INFANTRY BRIGADE

#### Headquarters Company

**J**UST how does the efficiency of the Police Departments in my City and State affect me? That is a question which every National Guardsman might ask himself.

The New York City Regiments give very little thought to this question because of the fact that our City and State Police Departments are the most capable in the country. This fact almost precludes the possibility of our being

called out to settle civil disorders in New York State. But take a look at the situation of the National Guard in other States. Hardly a week goes by without some notice that such and such a State's National Guard was called out by the Governor. What effect does this have on the morale and training of the troops? While it is true that every National Guardsman is ready and willing at a moment's notice to defend his country against a foreign power or to aid his City and State in civil emergencies, yet it is certain that no Guardsman relishes the thought of being called out for every little civil difficulty that arises. Certainly while troops are on strike duty they are deprived of the time which should rightly be spent in the Armories learning the rudiments of modern warfare. Therefore it is evident that every Guardsman should be concerned about his City and State Police Departments, because an efficient civil force is the Guardsman's guarantee that he will not be called upon to put down trivial uprisings.

While on the subject of efficiency it might be stated that Sergeants Pendergast, McInnis and Tague have been doing all in their power to make the boys on the drill floor realize that each one of them must attain the acme of perfection if the Company as a whole is to come out on top in the Federal Inspection, which is just around the corner. Their advice that "The responsibility for a good showing is not a matter for the 'other fellow,' but must be borne by every member individually," has been taken to heart by all

## BATTERY D 244<sup>TH</sup> C.A.

**D**ID you know that Battery D is the only unit of the 2nd corps area, to have received a rating of excellent from the War Department of Washington, D.C. for record firing with the 155mm. guns? This is the second time we have been officially commended by that bureau, in the past four years.

Sgt. Pospisil tells me that plans are being formulated for a minstrel show to be given by members of the regiment, and the call has gone out for anyone who has or thinks he has the ability to sing, dance, or has a plentiful supply of gags, to submit his name to chairman Sgt. Pospisil, and the members of the committee will soon find out if he is eligible for a part in the cast.

I heard Jimmy Johnston, the boxing promoter of Madison Square Garden being interviewed by Thornton Fisher, over the NBC webs, and was asked his opinion for the poor shows current at the Garden. The lack of good fighters, due mainly to the discontinuance of small boxing clubs throughout the country was Jimmy's main reason. True enough, but right here in New York there is not one Armory operating a fight arena whereas in former years there was a different Armory holding fights every night in the week, and thereby turning out plenty of good material for the Garden, and other fight arenas. To mention a few who made good, Joey LaGray, Lew Massey, Vic Burrone, Frankie (Kid) Covelli, Ray Napolitano, Georgie Cuneo, Billy McMahan, Benny Britt, Paul Swiderske, and many others. If boxing were to be revived in the armories the Garden would no doubt benefit by it; at least we hope so.



**14th INFANTRY**

**T**HE months of February and March found the social activities of the Regiment in full swing.

On February 27th, Company E held a dinner in honor of 1st. Lieut. Raymond F. Keresey whose application for transfer to the Inactive National Guard for business reasons was approved on February 20th. Lt. Keresey enlisted in Company E on May 5, 1917 at the age of eighteen, a month after the declaration of War with Germany. When the Regiment was broken up and many of its members transferred to the 106th Infantry, Lt. Keresey, then a private, was transferred to Company E of that Regiment and served with it throughout the War until he was discharged on March 11, 1919. He participated in all the engagements of the 106th, particularly at Mt. Kemmel and at the Hindenburg Line. He was wounded in action at St. Quentin on Sept. 29, 1918, and has received the Purple Heart decoration. After the War, Lt. Keresey came back to Company E on February 26, 1923, when he re-enlisted and thereafter promoted through all the non-commissioned grades to First Sergeant. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on May 14, 1928, and promoted to First Lieutenant on March 19, 1931. 1st Sgt. Joseph E. Glynn, on behalf of the members of Company E, presented Lt. Keresey with a suitably inscribed watch in appreciation of his long and faithful service.

Company C, Capt. W. E. Weber commanding, held its 12th Annual Veterans Reunion Dinner and Dance at the Hotel Granada on March 2nd. The invited guests included Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Baldwin, ret'd, Col. W. R. Jackson, Lt. Col. J. J. Byron, Maj. Hugh B. Keen, Maj. F. W. Baldwin.

In anticipation of the opening of the Regiment's Baseball League, the moving picture "Play Ball" sponsored by the Fisher Body Company and made under the auspices of the American Baseball League was shown on March 11th in the Lecture Hall at the Armory to 500 men of the Regiment and their friends. This show was arranged for by Lt. D. B. Gorman, Regimental Athletic Officer to whom the regiment owes its sincere thanks.

On Wednesday, March 13th, Col. W. R. Jackson reviewed Company H and the Franklin Roosevelt Cadets an organization for young boys aged 10-14, sponsored by H Company, which is Commanded by Capt. Walter S. Mullins. Exhibition drills and contests featured the program. After the Review the Company's basketball team played the Parkside A. C. and dancing in the squad drill hall followed.

The first review of the Regiment this year took place on March 27th when Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, Commanding Officer of the New York Naval Militia, was the Reviewing Officer. A regimental drill was held on March 25th preceding the Review at which much interest was aroused by the "Cadence Flasher" installed on the 7th Avenue wall of the Drill Floor. This device is an invention of Maj. Leslie Belcher, Regimental Plans and Training Officer. It operates on the same principle as a blinker traffic light and is attached to a double light socket, the bulbs of which alternately flash green and white. The lights are synchronized to the regulation marching cadence of 128 steps to the minute and are turned on during drill periods so that all companies can accustom themselves to the correct marching beat. The installation was supervised by Lt. George Hedberg of the 1st Battalion Headquarters Company.



**D**URING the winter months many privates of this company devoted extra time in applying themselves to the more advanced work in the field of Tanks, that they might become eligible to take the tests for the position of Corporal. In the past year four vacancies had accumulated in the two-stripe field.

In addition to the regular knowledge required in every combat outfit, these men had to familiarize themselves with advanced Tank nomenclature, driving and tactics, plus the operation of the 37mm. and machine gun in particular tactical situations.

In the latter part of December the first of the series of tests came up. Of the eligible men approximately fifteen took the tests. There were three or four Specialists who refused to leave their cherished positions to become non-coms. Why?

After two odd months of these examinations the first returns showed that Private Chester Davis and Private Janis made the grade and received their stripes. Janis was a corporal in the 71st Infantry before joining the Tanks.

For the other two positions as corporal, six men were tied, so to speak. Their respective knowledge and ability as shown by the tests and general year-round attitude was so close that absolute differentiation was impossible. In view of this fact an additional test was given, chiefly on the ability to command and lead. As a result of this Privates Miller and Schneidmuller are now Corporals.

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## 71st INFANTRY Veterans of Company B

OUTNUMBERING the 100% attendance of the Active Company, the widely-known "Poliwogs" of Company B swarmed into Sardi's Restaurant, West 44th Street, New York City, on the evening of February 16th for their annual reunion.

From the most recent honorably discharged Guardsman to the noble head of Major-General Elmore F. Austin, which wears the crown of seniority, the Veteran representation sounded their war-cry "All Hail the Poliwoogs!" until the members of the active company "caught on" and after that it was a competition of lung power. Only when Captain Arthur Smith, commanding B Company, gave the signal to "cease firing" did the speakers and entertainers have a look in. One Veteran displaced the regular pianist to show the young fellows present how the Spanish-American War songs were played and sung when he soldiered in Cuba.

Major-General Elmore F. Austin was the Guest of Honor and when called upon by Captain Smith to say a few words the entire assemblage rose to its feet to show their admiration for this wonderful soldier and Poliwoog. General Austin said many kind things about his buddies, the Veterans, and gave some sound advice to the younger men who are still serving the 71st Regiment. Captain Harry Maslin, adopted by more companies in the regiment than anyone else, was greeted with his favorite song "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag!" He cited the many wonderful friendships he had made with men of B Company, past and present, and then after some very

sincere comment he wound up his talk with his usual, "God Bless You All!"

**All Items Submitted Must Be Typed  
Use Double Spacing**



**BATTERY C 244th C.A.**

IT is with our deepest regrets but sincerest wishes for continued success that we must bid adieu to two of our staunchest boosters, Lieut. John C. Mazzei promoted to the rank of Captain on the 3rd Battalion Staff, and 1st Sgt. Joseph Pospisil, promoted to the rank of Regimental Sergeant-Major. Congratulations to you both!



Capt. John C. Mazzei



Sgt. Major J. Pospisil

Lieut. Massei has been a member of Battery C since 1926. He was a graduate of the class of 1926 of the N.Y.U. Eng. School and received his commission as a 2nd Lieut. in February, 1927, in the R.O.T.C. of the same institution. In July, 1929, he was promoted to 1st Lieut. and has served in that capacity both admirably and well.

Master Sergeant Pospisil first enlisted in June, 1915, with the 7th Inf., N.Y.N.G. In September, 1916, he was honorably discharged to enlist for regular service on the Mexican Border. Upon his return, as his service record reads, he—"Enlisted 9th Coast Defense 7/21/18—Appointed Sgt. from Pvt. 2/11/21—Appointed Staff Sgt. 7/20/24—Appointed 1st Sgt. 7/21/26." He has also been an Armorer for the past sixteen years, and has yet to miss his first drill.

In justifiable celebrations of the promotion of these two men Battery C held a party in their honor at the 244th C.A. Armory, at which time they were tendered a slight token of our esteem, an esteem and regard so high as to make mere words inadequate and insufficient.

We also take this opportunity to welcome with open arms two additions to Battery C—1st Lieut. Edgar M. Davis and 2nd Lieut. Clarence E. Doll, Jr. May your stay with the Battery be an enjoyable one!



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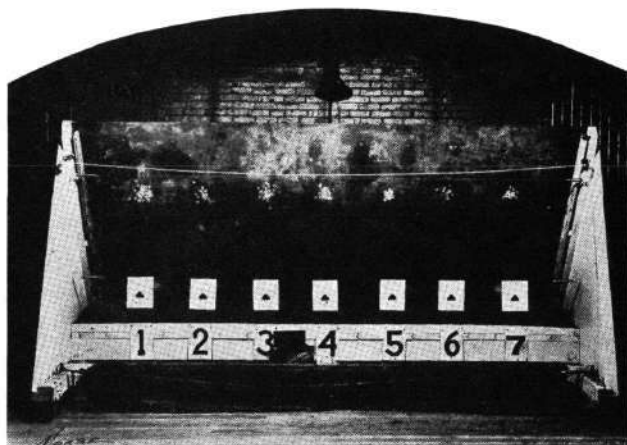


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**INDOOR SMALL BORE RIFLE RANGE**

WHEN Company G, 105th Infantry, (Amsterdam, N. Y.), commanded by Captain Robert J. Harrison, found themselves in need of an indoor portable rifle range for caliber .22, they just went ahead and designed one to suit their purpose. Above is a photograph of the very ingenious solution to their problem, designed principally for musketry purposes, but used also for their indoor small bore team shooting.

As soon as the range had been put in use, the men expressed their satisfaction with it, since it gives them a great deal more room for their various positions than they had when shooting in the rather cramped space allotted to the indoor range in the basement of the armory.

When planning its manufacture, steel plate was tested for strength and angle and it was found that a hot rolled boiler plate, 60" x 132" x 3/16" thick, was the best suited to their needs. The weight of this was 413 pounds and the entire material cost \$40.00 which was paid for out of the company fund. The armory employees constructed the whole apparatus themselves.

The lighting is effected by three 150 watt lights in Angle Sign Reflectors. For rapid fire, the screen in front is raised and dropped, while the block (lower center) is used for the red flag. Targets, flag and screen are worked by means of pulleys and sash cord and operate very smoothly.

The targets for all positions are hung on two lines of wire with double hooks for all seven targets. (The range was built large enough to accommodate a whole squad in musketry.)

Major William H. Innes, commanding the 2nd Bn., 105th Infantry, was so impressed with the simplicity and efficacy of this portable indoor range that he sent to Amsterdam for measurements and had a similar one built for the armory in Schenectady.

If any other units in the N.Y.N.G. are interested in making a range of this kind, Captain Harrison will be very pleased to offer suggestions as to its manufacture.



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**104th FIELD ARTILLERY  
Battery A**

ON February 16, 1935, the First Battalion of the 5th U.S. Field Artillery of Madison Barracks, commanded by Major D. S. Doggett, made an overnight stop here at the armory while on a trial run to break-in their new motor equipment. While here the officers and non-commissioned officers of that Battalion were entertained by our officers and the non-commissioned officers association of the Battery. This little get-together served as a medium to bring about a good-will feeling between ourselves of the National Guard and this organization of the Regular Army.

The following letter received by our C.O., Capt. Charles F. Stanton, is typical of the feeling existing in the Regular Service toward the National Guard:

My dear Captain Stanton:—

The Post Commander, Colonel Raymond W. Briggs and I join in thanking you for the hospitality and consideration shown this battalion on our recent overnight march to Syracuse.

If, at any time, you or your battery are in this vicinity, we would be pleased to offer you the hospitality of Madison Barracks.

Both Colonel Briggs and myself are very interested in the National Guard and welcome contacts with it.

Very truly yours,  
**DAVID S. DOGGETT,**  
Major, 5th F. A.


We notice that our regiment moved up two notches from 10th place in 1933 to 8th place in 1934 for the Colonel Frank T. Hines Attendance Trophy. What do you fellows down there in Binghamton and Jamaica say that we get together on this thing and bring that Trophy to the 104th?

**FOR YOUR HEALTH**

Breathe deeply, slowly, regularly, through the nose. Do not breathe through the mouth. If we do not occasionally breathe deeply part of our lungs may become useless.

About one-fifth of the air is "oxygen." This is needed by the blood to keep us healthy.

Do not force yourself to breathe rapidly. This is harmful. Breathe slowly.



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### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S PAGE (Continued from Inside Front Cover)

## Separations from Active Service, October, November, December, 1934, and January and February, 1935.

COLONELS			1ST LIEUTENANTS		
	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Armstrong, Donald	.....Feb. 1'35.	121st Cav.	Carples, Edmond N.	.....Oct. 10'34.	107th Inf.
Cassedy, James T.	.....Jan. 24'35.	156th F.A.	Cullen, Thomas P.	.....Jan. 23'35.	105th F.A.
Townson, Kenneth C.	.....Oct. 26'34.	121st Cav.	Disston, Harry	.....Oct. 18'34.	107th Inf.
MAJOR			Dose, George H.	.....Jan. 22'35.	14th Inf.
Ullrich, Ernest R.	.....Oct. 30'34.	52nd F.A. Brig.	Hansen, Earl P.	.....Nov. 8'34.	258th F.A.
CAPTAINS			Lichtenstein, George L.	.....Nov. 20'34.	244th C.A.
Alexanderson, Walter P.	.....Oct. 31'34.	245th C.A.	2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Brown, Robert A. (Chap.)	.....Nov. 20'34.	71st Inf.	Carsten, Rutledge A.	.....Dec. 17'34.	369th Inf.
Johnston, David M.	.....Feb. 11'35.	106th Inf.	Gillin, Joseph S.	.....Oct. 18'34.	258th F.A.
Moore, Harry R.	.....Dec. 7'34.	106th Inf.	Gronemeyer, Frederick C.	.....Jan. 29'35.	156th F.A.
Shaw, William F.	.....Nov. 28'34.	M.C., 106th Inf.	Nichols, Erickson S.	.....Feb. 20'35.	27th Div. Avi.
Sontheimer, Albert F.	.....Dec. 14'34.	D.C., 10th Inf.	Prendergast, James H.	.....Nov. 28'34.	14th Inf.
Williams, Charles A.	.....Jan. 28'35.	369th Inf.	Rafferty, Thomas C.	.....Nov. 1'34.	258th F.A.
Williams, Frederick C.	.....Feb. 18'35.	244th C.A.	Schuff, Eugene J. Jr.	.....Oct. 23'34.	244th C.A.
			Scott, Joseph B.	.....Jan. 4'35.	369th Inf.
			Yates, Alfred J.	.....Feb. 7'35.	106th Inf.

### Transferred to Inactive National Guard, at Own Request.

MAJOR			1ST LIEUTENANTS (Contd.)		
	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
O'Flynn, Geoffrey J.	.....Dec. 14'34.	93rd Brig.	Kloh, Andrew	.....Nov. 14'34.	165th Inf.
CAPTAINS			Larkin, Lawrence	.....Nov. 23'34.	101st Cav.
Arthur, Lloyd J.	.....Nov. 19'34.	71st Inf.	Liepmann, Edmund J.	.....Nov. 20'34.	14th Inf.
Beck, Arthur C.	.....Nov. 28'34.	71st Inf.	Lutz, Herman M.	.....Jan. 3'35.	165th Inf.
Dreyfus, Richard	.....Nov. 24'34.	71st Inf.	McCarthy, Joseph W.	.....Dec. 7'34.	165th Inf.
Harter, Fenton	.....Nov. 1'34.	106th Inf.	Nichols, Clarence E.	.....Dec. 18'34.	106th F. A.
Herold, Victor J.	.....Jan. 4'35.	165th Inf.	Reid, George R.	.....Jan. 23'35.	S.C., Sp. Tn. 27th Div.
Morford, William H.	.....Oct. 8'34.	244th C.A.	Thompson, Harold W.	.....Jan. 29'35.	Q.M.C., 27th D. Q. T.
Mullins, Fergus P.	.....Nov. 24'34.	165th Inf.	2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Nimphius, Harry F.	.....Jan. 7'35.	V.C., 105th F.A.	Burke, Harold J.	.....Jan. 10'35.	71st Inf.
Thomas, Frederic C.	.....Dec. 10'34.	101st Cav.	Chase, William C.	.....Feb. 11'35.	156th F. A.
Wood, Harry T.	.....Dec. 29'34.	101st Cav.	Griffin, Joseph T. Jr.	.....Feb. 6'35.	244th C.A.
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Huntley, William H.	.....Nov. 20'34.	71st Inf.
Caswell, Dwight W.	.....Nov. 3'34.	105th F.A.	Kennedy, Edwin J.	.....Oct. 10'34.	104th F.A.
Crum, William P.	.....Jan. 22'35.	105th F.A.	Lutesinger, Bertram C.	.....Feb. 27'35.	108th Inf.
Dunlevy, Charles M.	.....Oct. 30'34.	102nd Engrs.	Lynch, Thomas J.	.....Feb. 13'35.	165th Inf.
Harden, James H.	.....Jan. 7'35.	V.C., 105th F.A.	McLees, Raymond A.	.....Jan. 31'35.	105th F.A.
Keresey, Raymond F.	.....Feb. 20'35.	14th Inf.	Quander, Milton F.	.....Feb. 7'35.	369th Inf.
			Smith, Frank V.	.....Nov. 3'34.	Q.M.C., 27th D. Q. T.

### 71st INFANTRY Company G

ON Saturday evening, March 2nd, 1935, the officers and men of Company G held their First Annual Dinner-Dance at the Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, New York. About one hundred couples attended, and the affair was a delightful one. The Company Commander, Captain Edwin J. Rafter and Mrs. Rafter, were the hosts of the evening, and all credit for the success of the party is due to the untiring efforts of the Committee, Chairman Jovial Joe Brogan, Sgt. Charles Malkin, and Corporal Henry Alisch.

The guests of the evening were Major Frank P. Thornton, Battalion Commander and Mrs. Thornton, Captain Henry Maslin, World War Veteran and former Company Commander, and Mrs. Maslin, the Regimental Chaplain Captain Edward J. Bubb and

Mrs. Bubb, Captain and Mrs. William V. Webster of Company H, Captain Arthur Grant of Service Company, 1st Lieutenant and Mrs. Emil Alisch, and 2nd Lieutenant and Mrs. William J. Ankelein.

Immediately after dinner medals were awarded to fourteen members of the Company who have had 100%



At the First Annual Dinner-Dance of Co. G., 71st Infantry

duty during their past year's service with Company G.



**Guardsmen Invited to California as Guests of 251st C.A.**

WITH San Diego, California, playing host to the millions of visitors to the California Pacific International Exposition, the 251st CA (AA) will welcome National Guardsmen from all parts of the United States when the international affair opens in beautiful Balboa Park, San Diego, May 29th. The San Diego troops will be most active participants in the gala progress display. Plans for NATIONAL GUARD DAY, September 22nd, are going forward with arrangements including the entire State Guard. Out-of-California guardsmen are especially invited to attend on that day.

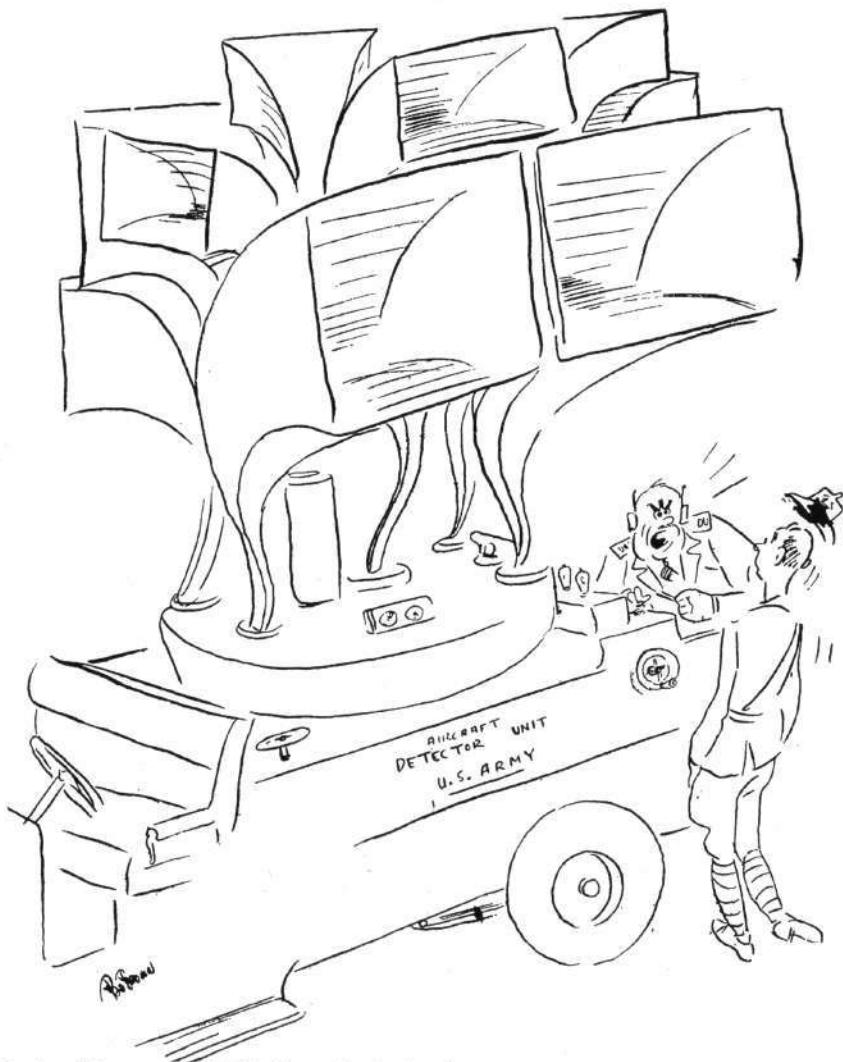
A permanent exhibit, featuring the National Guard and military equipment is being planned to better bring out the importance of the "citizen-soldiery" as the state "insurance

policy." The multi-million dollar exposition should give the National Guard a fine opportunity to show its wares.

Although peace is the keynote of the great exposition, many military organizations will be featured throughout the expo, in an attempt to show that "preparedness to ensure peace" is the best policy. Many special days and events will prove of interest to the military, bringing into play all phases of National Defense.

But all is not military in the California Pacific International Exposition. Scores of great exhibit buildings will house exhibits of commerce and industry, art and science.

Plan to come to San Diego for the California Pacific International Exposition and be the guests of the 251st Coast Artillery (AA)!



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THE nine men representing this battery and who call themselves a team played seven innings of alleged baseball against Service Battery on February 24th at the Armory. The exact score is still in doubt since the record was kept by a member of Combat Train and the game ended only when everyone on the Service team, including the regimental tailor, had been given a chance to pitch. Sgt. Peters of the “Servants” claimed a score of 68 to 23 but Pvt. Jack Irwin, the Battery’s babbling backstop argued as usual for a score of 100 to 1/2. (Delling hit a homer but didn’t deserve it.) One of the witnesses to this Comedy of Errors who really could count said the score was 22 to 2 in Combat’s favor, so there she stands.

This game was the last (thank Heaven) of the Inter(minable) Battery Tournament which tournament was won by this Battery. One defeat in a previous encounter with Service marred a perfect record and added considerable interest in the second encounter. Basketball at this writing is in full swing but that doesn’t prevent us from challenging any National Guard or other military organization to cross bats at our arena. We think we’re pretty hot. Any doubters? Get in touch with Pvt. William Manning at the Armory, 1122 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York, or better yet drop in some Wednesday night and get acquainted. We’d like especially to hear from the gold bricks of the 102nd Engineers and the life-long recruits of the 71st Infantry.

**121st CAVALRY**

THE 121st Cavalry Regimental Band held its 7th Annual Banquet on Thursday, February 28th, 1935, at the Belvedere Restaurant in Rochester. The ladies in their varicolored gowns and the Officers and enlisted men in their full-dress “blues” made the affair very colorful. Captain

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Edward Harris, 2nd, Adjutant of the Regiment and Commanding Officer of the Band, was the toastmaster and introduced the following guests of the Band:—Colonel Morgan, newly appointed Commanding Officer of the Regiment; Major John Meston, Commander of the Third Squadron; Captain Richard J. Toole, Plans and Training Officer; Lieutenant Arthur E. Sutherland, Jr., Personnel Adjutant; Warrant Officer, Austin H. Truitt, Conductor of the Band, and Sergeant-Major Harry Rosenberg.

Colonel Morgan, in his address, emphasized the importance of the Band to the Regiment and also stated that this was the first function he had attended as Commanding Officer of the Regiment. Captain Harris stressed to the ladies, the real meaning and importance of National Guard training.

The Committee who did such an outstanding job in arranging the banquet were: Sergeant John Cleveland, chairman; Corporal Raymond Maas and Pfc. Edwin J. Dickson.

**106th FIELD ARTILLERY**  
**N.C.O.’s Association**

ON Tuesday, February 19th the NCO’s of the 106th F.A. met to organize the NCO’s Association of this regiment, the purpose of which is to promote friendship, and a spirit of cooperation among the Non-Commissioned Officers of this regiment.

To start the ball rolling and get organized, the executive committee decided to hold an informal dance and get-together for the NCO’s, their wives, sweethearts, girl friends, etc. The party was held on the 2nd of March and was a success, both socially and financially.

The members of the Non-Commissioned Officers’ Association wish to take this occasion to thank all who took part for their assistance and warm cooperation.

**Publisher’s Statement of Circulation**

This is to certify that the average circulation per issue of THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN for the six months’ period July 1st to and including December 31st, 1934, was as follows:

Copies sold ..... 20,985  
 Copies distributed free..... 390

Total ..... 21,375

Signed T. WOODHOUSE, Business Manager  
 NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

# HOW WE STAND

FEBRUARY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....90.04%

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.....1382 Off.	21 W. O.	19094 E. M.	Total 20497

## HQ. & HQ. DET. INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance .....	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.....	26	0	56	82

## HQ. & HQ. TR. CAVALRY BRIGADE

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

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

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

## HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance .....	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade .....	7	0	40	47
54th Brigade .....	7	0	39	46
87th Brigade .....	7	0	37	44
93rd Brigade .....	7	0	32	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	634	679

## SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance .....	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion .....	14	0	167	181

## INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance .....	66	1	971	1038
Actual .....	625	9	10485	11119
10th Infantry .....	63	1	1053	1117
14th Infantry .....	62	1	1034	1097
71st Infantry .....	66	1	1069	1136
105th Infantry .....	61	1	1034	1096
106th Infantry .....	62	1	1056	1119
107th Infantry .....	62	0	1009	1071
108th Infantry .....	66	1	1052	1119
165th Infantry .....	58	1	1011	1070
174th Infantry .....	65	1	1119	1185
369th Infantry .....	60	1	1048	1109

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

Maintenance .....	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery .....	58	1	633	692

## STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum .....	32	0	108	140
A. G. D. Section .....	4	0	8	12
J. A. G. D. Section .....	5	0	0	5
Ordinance Section .....	6	0	29	35
Medical Section .....	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster Section .....	9	0	11	20

## SPECIAL TROOPS, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance .....	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division....	23	0	363	386

## QUARTERMASTER TRAIN, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance .....	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q. M. Train .....	13	0	230	243

## DIVISION AVIATION, INFANTRY DIVISION

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

## ENGINEER REGT. (COMBAT) INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance .....	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat) .....	33	1	465	499

## FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance .....	56	1	545	602
156th Field Artillery .....	52	1	594	647

## FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance .....	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery .....	50	1	593	644
105th Field Artillery .....	51	1	572	624

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

Maintenance .....	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery .....	52	1	605	658

## CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance .....	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry .....	39	1	613	653
121st Cavalry .....	40	1	562	603

## COAST ARTILLERY (A. A.)

Maintenance .....	48	1	656	705
Actual .....	47	1	719	767

## COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance .....	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery .....	56	1	652	709

## COAST ARTILLERY (HARBOR DEFENSE)

Maintenance .....	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery .....	59	1	735	795





UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
COMPANY M	5	68	66	97	COMPANY M	4	66	58	88	BATTERY F	4	68	61	90
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	31	29	94	MED. DEPT. DET.	4	35	30	86	MED. DEPT. DET.	4	27	24	89
	1166	1056	90.56			1079	968	89.71			622	550	88.42	

**27th Div. Aviation**  
**90.16% (13)**<sub>7</sub>

102nd OBS. SQUAD.	4	95	84	89
102nd PHOTO SEC.	4	21	20	95
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	6	6	100
	122	110	90.16	

**101st Sig. Bat.** **89.93% (14)**<sub>23</sub>

HQS. & HQS. CO.	4	21	20	95
COMPANY A	4	65	62	95
COMPANY B	4	70	58	83
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	13	12	92
	169	152	89.93	

**10th Infantry** **89.83% (15)**<sub>18</sub>

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	66	61	92
SERVICE CO.	5	91	76	84
HOWITZER CO.	5	59	47	80
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	5	26	24	92
COMPANY A	5	67	63	94
COMPANY B	5	61	49	80
COMPANY C	5	65	58	89
COMPANY D	6	69	62	90
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	3	27	25	93
COMPANY E	4	63	57	90
COMPANY F	5	63	50	80
COMPANY G	5	68	65	96
COMPANY H	2	64	58	91
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	4	29	27	93
COMPANY I	5	68	64	94
COMPANY K	5	64	58	91
COMPANY L	5	66	65	99
COMPANY M	6	64	57	89
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	35	35	100
	1122	1008	89.83	

**106th Infantry** **89.82% (16)**<sub>19</sub>

REGTL. HDQRS.	6	5	5	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	64	56	88
SERVICE CO.	5	85	76	89
Howitzer Company	5	64	49	77
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	5	29	28	97
COMPANY A	5	60	53	88
COMPANY B	5	63	56	89
COMPANY C	5	64	60	94
COMPANY D	5	69	63	91
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	5	22	22	100
COMPANY E	5	63	58	92
COMPANY F	5	64	59	92
COMPANY G	5	65	56	86
COMPANY H	5	62	52	84
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	5	26	26	100
COMPANY I	5	64	57	89
COMPANY K	5	70	67	96
COMPANY L	5	63	57	91
COMPANY M	5	64	55	86
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	35	34	97
	1101	989	89.82	

**14th Infantry** **89.71% (17)**<sub>21</sub>

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	63	59	94
SERVICE CO.	4	75	68	91
HOWITZER CO.	4	66	55	84
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	4	22	20	91
COMPANY A	4	63	61	97
COMPANY B	4	66	55	83
COMPANY C	4	63	57	90
COMPANY D	4	64	55	86
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	5	24	23	96
COMPANY E	4	61	53	87
COMPANY F	4	67	58	87
COMPANY G	4	61	51	84
COMPANY H	4	63	57	91
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	5	20	19	95
COMPANY I	4	69	66	96
COMPANY J	4	63	61	97
COMPANY L	4	61	55	90

**165th Infantry** **89.20% (18)**<sub>20</sub>

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	56	50	89
SERVICE CO.	4	76	68	89
HOWITZER CO.	4	69	66	96
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	4	22	19	86
COMPANY A	4	74	62	84
COMPANY B	4	69	64	93
COMPANY C	4	56	49	88
COMPANY D	3	61	50	82
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	4	24	20	83
COMPANY E	4	59	58	98
COMPANY F	4	58	51	88
COMPANY G	4	60	54	90
COMPANY H	3	64	61	95
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	4	23	21	91
COMPANY I	4	59	50	85
COMPANY K	4	64	54	84
COMPANY L	4	58	52	90
COMPANY M	3	54	46	85
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	34	32	94
	1047	934	89.20	

**105th Infantry** **89.07% (19)**<sub>17</sub>

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	63	55	87
SERVICE CO.	4	82	77	94
HOWITZER CO.	4	64	61	95
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	5	24	22	92
COMPANY A	4	65	56	85
COMPANY B	5	66	62	94
COMPANY C	4	63	55	87
COMPANY D	4	62	51	82
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	4	22	18	82
COMPANY E	4	65	59	91
COMPANY F	4	63	48	76
COMPANY G	4	66	66	100
COMPANY H	3	59	57	97
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	4	21	21	100
COMPANY I	4	67	53	79
COMPANY K	6	65	59	91
COMPANY L	4	64	52	81
COMPANY M	4	66	59	89
MED. DEPT. DET.	3	35	32	91
	1089	970	89.07	

**108th Infantry** **88.76% (20)**<sub>14</sub>

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	67	59	88
SERVICE CO.	4	57	48	84
BAND SECTION	4	30	28	94
HOWITZER CO.	4	62	51	82
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	4	23	20	87
COMPANY A	4	65	54	83
COMPANY B	4	65	57	88
COMPANY C	4	65	60	92
COMPANY D	5	65	60	92
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	4	27	25	93
COMPANY E	4	65	56	86
COMPANY F	4	65	60	92
COMPANY G	4	65	58	89
COMPANY H	4	61	52	85
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	4	26	25	96
COMPANY I	4	65	56	86
COMPANY J	4	65	55	85
COMPANY L	4	66	61	92
COMPANY M	6	66	63	96
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	36	33	92
	1113	988	88.76	

**105th Field Art.** **88.42% (21)**<sub>12</sub>

HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BAT.	4	46	43	94
SERVICE BAT.	4	64	62	97
1st BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
1st BAT. HQ. BAT.	4	36	31	86
BATTERY A	4	67	56	84
BATTERY B	4	64	51	80
BATTERY C	5	63	59	94
2nd BAT. HDQRS.	4	3	3	100
2nd BAT. HQ. BAT.	5	41	38	93
BATTERY D	4	68	60	88
BATTERY E	5	65	52	80

**244th Coast Art.** **87.69% (22)**<sub>22</sub>

HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BAT.	4	61	53	87
SERVICE BAT.	4	87	84	96
1st BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
1st BT. HQ. BT. & C.T.	4	35	31	89
BATTERY A	4	64	54	84
BATTERY B	4	68	56	82
2nd BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
2nd BT. HQ. BT. & C.T.	4	42	40	95
BATTERY C	4	61	53	87
BATTERY D	4	64	57	89
3rd BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
3rd BT. HQ. BT. & C.T.	4	40	33	83
BATTERY E	4	62	50	81
BATTERY F	4	61	53	87
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	36	31	86
	699	613	87.69	

**102nd Engineers (Combat)**  
**87.00% (23)**<sub>9</sub>

HEADQUARTERS	4	9	9	100
HDQRS. & SER. CO.	5	82	75	92
COMPANY A	5	63	51	81
COMPANY B	5	65	59	91
COMPANY C	5	62	48	78
COMPANY D	5	67	59	88
COMPANY E	5	66	59	89
COMPANY F	5	63	55	87
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	23	20	87
	500	435	87	

**27th Div. Quartermaster Train**  
**83.68% (24)**<sub>24</sub>

HEADQUARTERS	4	15	13	86
MOTOR TR. CO. 105	4	44	37	84
MOTOR TR. CO. 106	4	48	41	85
Motor Tr. Co. 107	4	46	36	78
MOTOR TR. CO. 108	4	48	39	81
MTR. REP. SEC. 103	4	20	19	95
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	18	15	83
	239	200	83.68	

**258th Field Art.** **82.24% (25)**<sub>26</sub>

HEADQUARTERS	5	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery	5	60	40	67
SERVICE BAT.	5	65	59	91
1st BAT. HDQRS.	5	4	4	100
1st BAT. COMB. TR.	5	34	34	100
Battery A	5	61	44	72
Battery B	5	65	47	72
2nd BAT. HDQRS.	5	3	3	100
2nd BAT. Comb. Train	5	32	25	78
BATTERY C	5	63	57	90
BATTERY D	5	61	50	82
3rd BAT. HDQRS.	5	4	4	100
3rd BAT. COMB. TR.	5	39	37	95
Battery E	5	68	52	76
BATTERY F	5	65	52	80
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	30	29	97
	659	542	82.24	

**107th Infantry** **81.85% (26)**<sub>25</sub>

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	64	41	64
SERVICE CO.	4	74	66	89
Howitzer Company	4	63	43	68
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	3	24	23	96
COMPANY A	4	66	56	85
COMPANY B	4	64	50	78
COMPANY C	4	63	46	73
COMPANY D	4	61	57	93
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	4	21	17	81
COMPANY E	4	59	49	83
COMPANY F	4	52	37	71
COMPANY G	4	62	49	79
COMPANY H	4	57	44	77
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	4	24	21	88
COMPANY I	4	61	51	84
COMPANY K	4	65	76	89
COMPANY L	4	69	64	93
COMPANY M	4	61	49	81
MED. DEPT. DET.	3	32	29	91
	1069	875	81.85	

<b>Hdqrs. Coast Art.</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>(1)</b> <sub>1</sub>
HEADQUARTERS .. 5	4	4
HDQRS. DET..... 5	7	7
	11	11
		100

<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>97.87%</b>	<b>(2)</b> <sub>3</sub>
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	5	5
HDQRS. CO..... 4	42	41
	47	46
		97.87

<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>97.26%</b>	<b>(3)</b> <sub>5</sub>
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	6	6
HDQRS. TROOP .... 3	67	65
	73	71
		97.26

<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>95.55%</b>	<b>(4)</b> <sub>4</sub>
HEADQUARTERS .. 5	4	4
HDQRS. CO..... 4	41	39
	45	43
		95.55

<b>52nd Field Art. Brig.</b>	<b>94.23%</b>	<b>(5)</b> <sub>9</sub>
HEADQUARTERS .. 5	7	7
HDQRS. BAT..... 5	45	42
	52	49
		94.23

<b>Hdqrs. 27th Div.</b>	<b>93.90%</b>	<b>(6)</b> <sub>7</sub>
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	26	26
HDQRS. DET..... 4	56	51
	82	77
		93.90

<b>State Staff</b>	<b>93.33%</b>	<b>(7)</b> <sub>2</sub>
A.G.D. SECTION.... 4	12	12
I.A.G.D. SECTION... 4	5	5
ORDNANCE SEC..... 4	35	33
MEDICAL SEC..... 4	3	3
Q.M. SECTION..... 4	20	17
	75	70
		93.33

<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>93.02%</b>	<b>(8)</b> <sub>6</sub>
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	5	5
HDQRS. CO..... 5	38	35
	43	40
		93.02

<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>90.00%</b>	<b>(9)</b> <sub>8</sub>
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	5	4
HDQRS. CO..... 4	35	32
	40	36
		90

**102nd ORDNANCE COMPANY**

THE third annual dinner of the 102nd Ordnance Company was recently held in the company quarters, the guest of honor being Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Suavet, State Ordnance Officer, and Editor of the GUARDSMAN.

Captain John G. Priore, company commander, made the opening address and introduced Colonel Suavet, who complimented the company on their fine showing and achievements during 1934. He also spoke of the great responsibility of the company with regards to ordnance service within the division.

After dinner Captain and Mrs. Priore entertained Colonel and Mrs. Suavet and the officer party.

The well known "Red Caps" furnished the music and entertainment, and the dinner was served by the "beaming" Mr. Joseph Flood of the 102nd Combat Engineers. Well done, Joseph!

Many old friends were among the guests of the company and from the numerous rumors since heard the evening proved a howling success.

There was also much rejoicing on this occasion to celebrate the final victory which gave to the company the "Ridabock Trophy" for attendance.

**FENTON GUARDS VETERAN ASSOCIATION**  
**Jamestown**

THE Fenton Guards Veteran Association, consisting of men who have served in the Jamestown unit of the National Guard, is joining with Company E, 174th Infantry, in planning a banquet to mark the 60th anniversary of the company, which was mustered into the state service in 1875, and is extending invitations to Brigadier General Walter G. Robinson, the Adjutant General, and Major General Franklin W. Ward, former Adjutant General, to be the principal speakers. Open house will be held at the state armory in the afternoon, with the banquet

to follow in the armory mess hall.

Of the 11 men who have served as captain of the local National Guard unit, which was mustered in as the First Separate company, later became the Fourth and still later the 13th, only four are alive today. The first captain was John D. Hollers and he was succeeded by Conrad A. Hult, the company in those days consisting almost entirely of Swedish young men and wearing blue uniforms with yellow facings patterned after those of the crack regiments of the Swedish army. The company was reorganized in the early eighties and the following men have served as its captain: Henry Smith, later park commissioner of New York City; Frederick W. Hyde, for many years managing editor of *The Jamestown Evening Journal*; Daniel H. Post, Albert Gilbert, Frank A. Johnson, for many years Jamestown Chief of Police; Louis A. Fenton, Fred H. Wilson, chief of the Jamestown Fire Department for many years; Charles A. Sandburg, promoted major overseas with the 108th Infantry and decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, and the present captain, Samuel A. Brown, who also won the D.S.C. in France. Of these, only Major Fred W. Hyde, Major Charles A. Sandburg, Captain Louis A. Fenton and Captain Samuel A. Brown are alive.

The company has always been popularly known as the Fenton Guards, named in honor of Jamestown's foremost citizen, Reuben E. Fenton, governor of New York and United States senator.

The veteran organization holds a monthly supper-meeting with Company E at the armory and on the occasion of the annual inspection of the company presents a gold medal to the recruit who has made the most progress in rifle practice during the year.

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*food beer*



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## SLACKS

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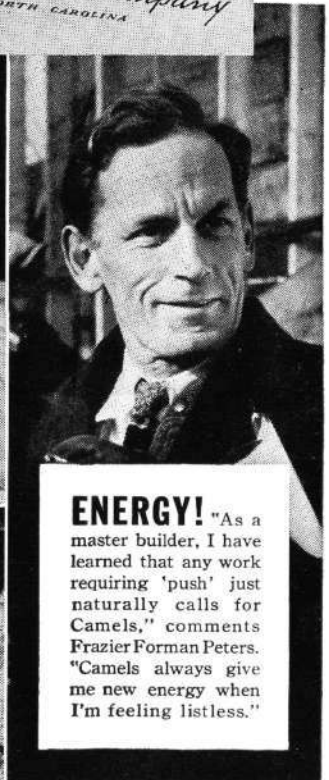


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**VALUE!** "I've seen how Camels are manufactured," says Charley Belden, who runs the big Pitchfork ranch in Wyoming. "They are made from costlier tobaccos. No wonder Camels have such a rich, cool flavor!"

