

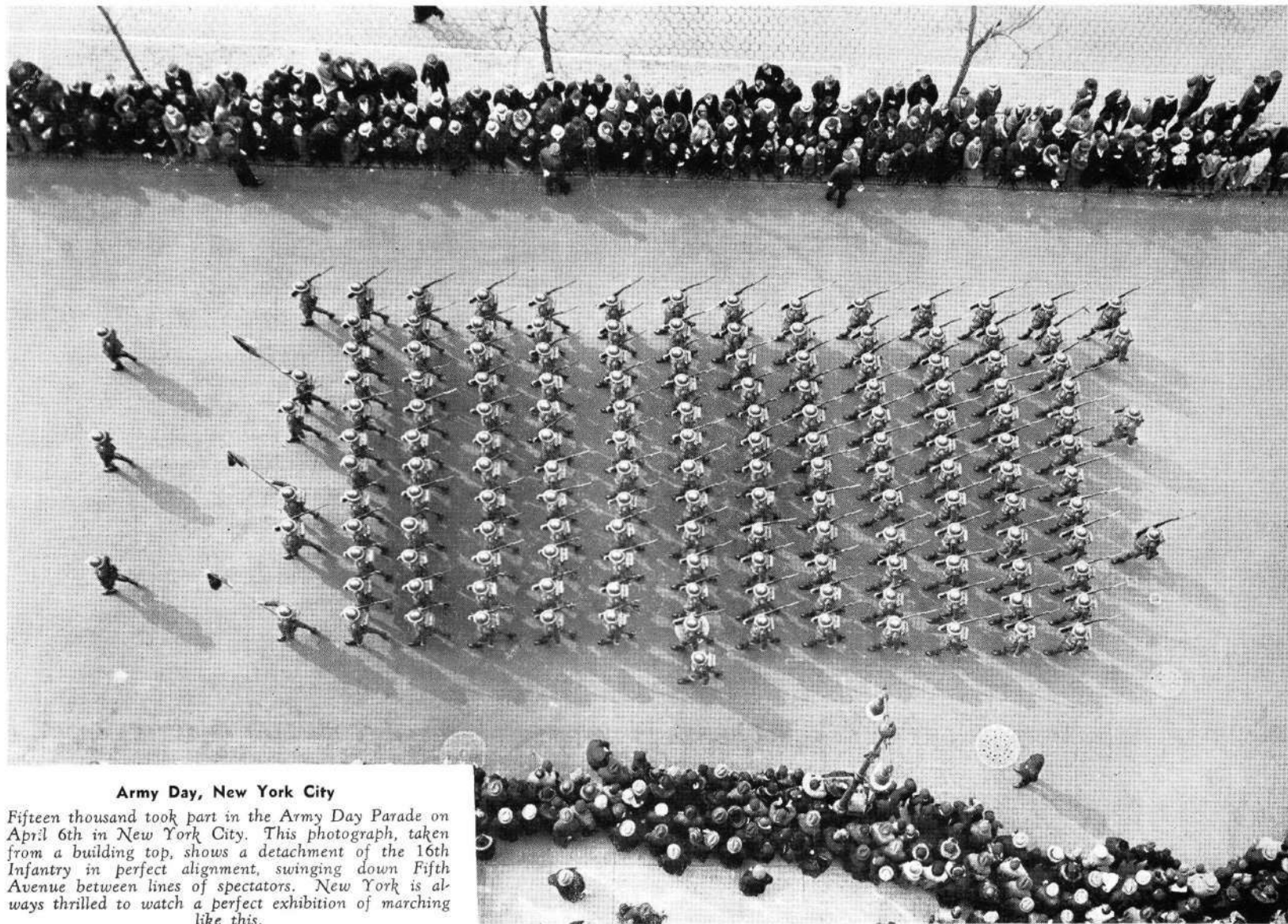
The New York National Guardsman



May, 1935

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

15c The Copy



Army Day, New York City

Fifteen thousand took part in the Army Day Parade on April 6th in New York City. This photograph, taken from a building top, shows a detachment of the 16th Infantry in perfect alignment, swinging down Fifth Avenue between lines of spectators. New York is always thrilled to watch a perfect exhibition of marching like this.

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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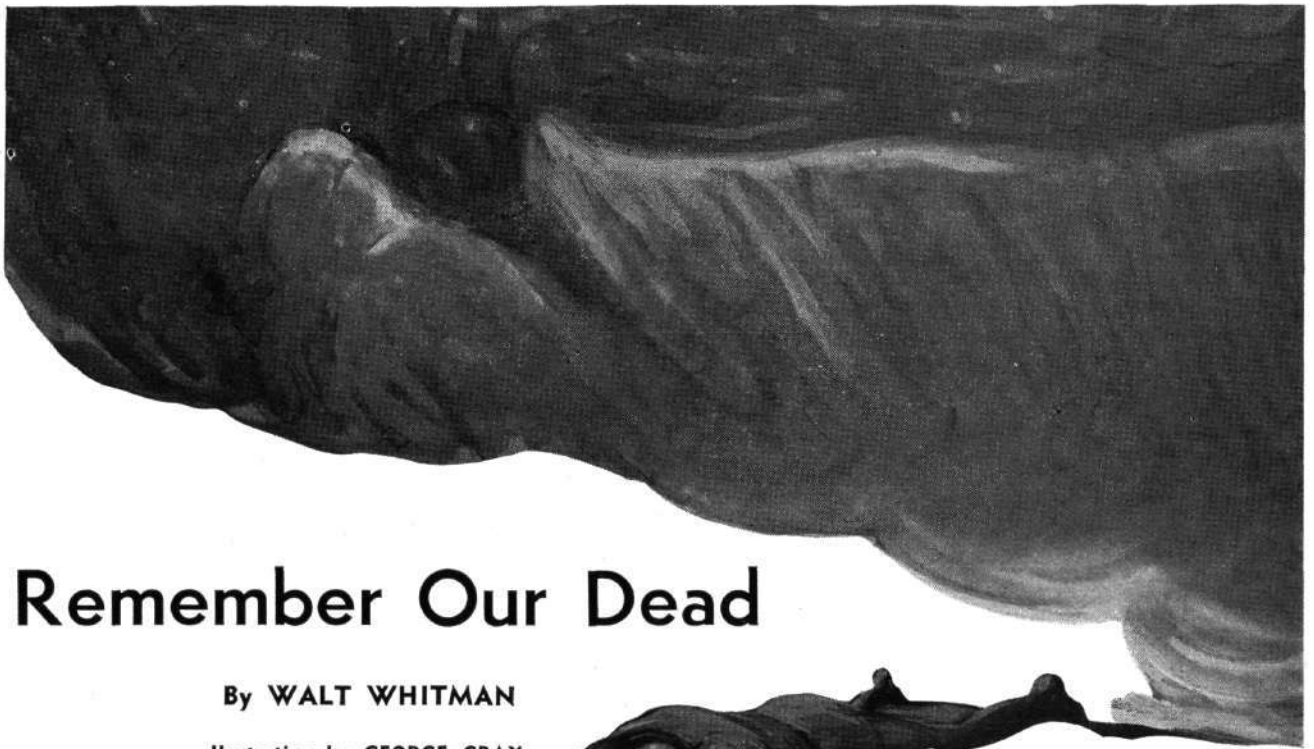
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'undertaking' the ambitions or activities of any individual, public or private; it will be severely independent, making its appeal to the interests of the readers rather than to the vanity of those in charge; it will encourage that training which no successful business man can ignore if he desires his employees to be better disciplined and trained to give 100 per cent of duty to all work entrusted to them—it will be a vehicle for the propagation of one policy and only one: Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"



Remember Our Dead

By WALT WHITMAN

Illustration by GEORGE GRAY

"THE real war will never get in the books." So wrote Walt Whitman of the Civil War and so might it be said of any war that has ever been waged. For should such a book come to be written, then the accusation that "armies make wars" would be forever defeated. We honor our dead on Memorial Day each year, but it is only those who fought by their side, who suffered with them and who saw them die, who can realize the full extent of their sacrifice. No book will ever describe in stark truth "the seething hell and the black infernal background" of war, but the memory of it is borne in the heart of every man who has taken part in war. Such men are the true pacifists—the honest lovers and advocates of peace.

THE dead in this war—there they lie, strewing the fields and woods and battlefields of the south—Virginia, the Peninsula—Malvern Hill and Fair Oaks—the banks of the Chicahominy—the terraces of Fredericksburgh—Antietam bridge—the grisly ravines of Manassas—the bloody promenade of the Wilderness—the varieties of the *strayed* dead (the estimate of the War department is 25,000 national soldiers killed in battle and never buried at all, 5,000 drowned—15,000 in-humed by strangers or on the march in haste, in hitherto unfound localities—2,000 graves covered by sand and mud by Mississippi freshets, 3,000 carried away by caving-in of banks, etc.)—Gettysburgh, the West, Southwest—Vicksburgh—Chattanooga—the trenches of Petersburg—the numberless battles, camps, hospitals everywhere—the crop reaped by the mighty reapers, typhoid, dysentery, inflammations and blackest and loathsome of all, the dead and living burial pits, the prison pens of Andersonville, Salisbury, Belle-Isle, etc. (not Dante's pictured hell and

all its woes, its degradations, filthy torments, excelled those prisons)—the dead, the dead, the dead—*our* dead—or South or North, ours all (all, all, all, finally dear to me)—or East or West—Atlantic coast or Mississippi valley—somewhere they crawled to die, alone, in bushes, low gullies, or on the sides of hills—(there, in secluded spots, their skeletons, their bleached bones, tufts of hair, buttons, fragments of clothing, are occasionally found yet)—our young men once so handsome and so joyous taken from us—the son from the mother, the husband from the wife, the dear friend from the dear friend—the clusters of camp graves, in Georgia, the Carolinas, and in Tennessee—the single graves left in the woods or by the roadside (hundreds, thousands, obliterated)—the corpses floated down the rivers, and caught and lodged (dozens, scores, floated down the upper Potomac, after the cavalry engagements, the pursuit of Lee, following Gettysburgh)—some lie at the bottom of the sea—the general million, and the special cemeteries in almost all the States—the infinite dead—(the land entire saturated, perfumed with their impalpable ashes' exhalation in Nature's chemistry distilled, and shall be so forever, in every future grain of wheat and ear of corn, and every flower that grows, and every breath we draw)—not only Northern leavening Southern soil—thousands, aye tens of thousands, of Southerners, crumble to-day in Northern earth.

And everywhere among these countless graves—everywhere in the many soldier cemeteries of the nation (there are now, I believe, over seventy of them)—as at the time in the vast trenches, the depositories of slain, Northern and Southern, after the great battles—not only where the scathing trail passed those years, but radiating since in all the peaceful quarters of the land—we see, and ages yet may see, on monuments and gravestones, singly or in



masses, to thousands or tens of thousands, the significant word UNKNOWN.

And so good-bye to the war. I know not how it may have been, or may be to others—to me the main interest I found (and still, on recollection, find) in the rank and file of the armies, both sides, and in those specimens amid the hospitals, and even the dead on the field. To me the points illustrating the latent personal character and eligibilities of these States, in the two or three millions of American young and middle-aged men, North and South, embodied in those armies—and especially the one-third or one-fourth of their number, stricken by wounds or disease at some time in the course of the contest—were of more significance even than the political interests involved. (As so much of a race depends on how it faces death, and how it stands personal anguish and sickness. As, in the glints of emotions under emergencies, and the indirect trait and asides in Plutarch, we get far profounder clues to the antique world than all its more formal history.)

FUTURE years will never know the seething hell and the black infernal background of countless minor scenes and interiors (not the official surface-courteousness of the Generals, not the few great battles) of the Secession war; and it is best they should not—the real war will never get in the books. In the mushy influences of current times, too, the fervid atmosphere and typical events of those years are in danger of being totally forgotten. I have at night watched by the side of a sick man in the hospital, one who could not live many hours. I have seen his eyes flash and burn as he raised himself and recurred to the cruelties on his surrendered brother, and mutilations of the corpse afterwards. . . .

Such was the war. It was not a quadrille in a ball-

room. Its interior history will not only never be written—its practicality, minutiae of deeds and passions will never even be suggested. The actual soldier of 1862-'65, North and South, with all his ways, his incredible dauntlessness, habits, practices, tastes, language, his fierce friendship, his appetite, rankness, his superb strength and animality, lawless gait, and a hundred unnamed lights and shades of camp, I say, will never be written—perhaps must not and should not be.

LINES FROM "LEAVES OF GRASS"

I take part—I see and hear the whole,
The cries, curses, roar—the plaudits for well-aimed shots,
The ambulanza slowly passing, trailing its red drip,
Workmen searching after damages, making indispensable repairs,
The fall of grenades through the rent roof—the fan-shaped explosion,
The whiz of limbs, heads, stone, wood, iron, high in the air.
Again gurgles the mouth of my dying general—he furiously waves with his hand,
He gasps through the clot, *Mind not me—mind—the entrenchments.*

I play not here marches for victors only—I play great marches for conquered and slain persons.
Have you heard that it was good to gain the day?
I also say it is good to fall—battles are lost in the same spirit in which they are won.
I beat triumphal drums for the dead,
I blow through my embouchures my loudest and gayest music to them



Rifle and Pistol Matches 1935

Hear Ye—Hear Ye—Rifle and Pistol Shots!

SPRING, such as it has been in New York what with fifteen inches of snow one day and heat prostrations the next; this same spring, reminds us that it is time to tell all the thousands of readers of our sparkling periodical what is planned for their entertainment and enjoyment by way of rifle and pistol competitions.

The annual New York State Rifle and Pistol Matches and those of the New York State Rifle Association will be held at Camp Smith, Peekskill, during the week commencing June 9th.

The daily schedule, which follows this introduction, has been rearranged so that all rifle matches, with the exception of the Naval Militia—Naval Reserve Interstate Small Arms Trophy closed to these services, will be completed on Friday afternoon, and all pistol team matches will be fired on Saturday morning.

This arrangement will have the advantage of permitting those competitors not interested in the pistol matches to leave for home station on Friday night and will permit the service and use of the entire pistol range. It will also allow those riflemen who are members of a pistol team to compete in these matches. The following is the program of the matches.

Continuing the practice of having a formal presentation of prizes at the conclusion of the New York State Match, Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, Commanding the New York Naval Militia, and a staunch supporter of the competitions, has very kindly accepted the invitation for this year.

JUNE 9TH		
Match	Range	Hour
Members (Indiv.)	200 yds.	3.00 p.m.
JUNE 10TH		
Old Guard Trophy (Team)	200 yds.	8.00 a.m.
Company Team (Team)	200 yds.	9.00 a.m.
Wingate (Indiv.)	200 yds.	1.00 p.m.
Cruikshank (Team)	200 yds.	2.00 p.m.
JUNE 11TH		
McAlpin Trophy (Team)	200 yds.	8.00 a.m.
2nd Bn., N.Y.N.M. Veterans Trophy (Team)	200 yds.	8.00 a.m.
Rogers (Indiv.)	600 yds.	2.30 p.m.
Thurston (Indiv.)	200 yds.	4.00 p.m.
JUNE 12TH		
Brigade and Headquarters Matches N.Y.N.G. & N.M. (Team)	200 yds.	8.00 a.m.

71st Regiment Trophy (Team)	300 yds.	1.30 p.m.
JUNE 13TH		
Governor's Cup (Indiv.)	400 yds.	8.00 a.m.
Adjutant General's (Team)	600 yds.	9.30 a.m.
Roe (Indiv.)	1000 yds.	2.00 p.m.
JUNE 14TH		
The State Match (Team) N.Y.N.G. & N.M.	200 yds.	8.00 a.m.
JUNE 15TH		
General Richardson Pistol or Revolver (Team)		8.00 a.m.
Colonel A. J. Macnab Pistol or Revolver (Team)		8.00 a.m.
Sayre Trophy (Team)		10.00 a.m.
N.M. & N.R. Interstate S.A. Trophy (Team)	200 yds.	8.00 a.m.

The State Pistol Match, Individual, 50 and 25 yds., will be fired daily, Monday to Friday, inclusive, at 3.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m. On Saturday it will be fired at 11.00 a.m. Entries and assignments will be made at the Statistical Office.

The mess will be conducted by the State this year. Both good food and satisfactory, quick service are guaranteed to all competitors who will find the cafeteria style of service in operation, since this was found to be the most efficient and popular. The entire new kitchen equipment which has just been installed will contribute greatly to the efficiency of operation.



A general view of the 600-yard firing point while the State Match was being fired last year.



**"THE BRAVEST SOLDIER — UNBURIED
AND UNKNOWN"**

Lines Written After the Battle of Fredericksburgh

By **WALT WHITMAN**

Design by George Gray

WH scenes like these, I say, who writes—
whoe'er can write the story? Of many a
score—aye, thousands, north and south, of unwrit
heroes, unknown heroisms, incredible, impromptu,
first-class desperations—who tells? No history yet—
no poem sings, no music sounds, those bravest men of
all—those deeds. Nor formal general's report, nor
book in the library, nor column in the paper, em-
balms the bravest, north or south, east or west. Un-
named, unknown, remain, and still remain, the
bravest soldiers. Our manliest — our boys — our
hardy darlings; no picture gives them. Likely, the
typic one of them (standing, no doubt, for hundreds,
thousands,) crawls aside to some bush-clump, or
fernny tuft, on receiving his death-shot—there shelter-
ing a little while, soaking roots, grass and soil, with
red blood—the battle advances, retreats, flits from
the scene, sweeps by—and there, haply with pain and
suffering (yet less, far less than is supposed), the last
lethargy winds like a serpent round him—the eyes
glaze in death — none recks — perhaps the burial-
squad, in truce, a week afterwards, search not the
secluded spot—and there, at last, the Bravest Soldier
crumbles in mother earth, unburied and unknown.



Instructors and students at the QMC Subsistence School outside the Chicago Depot.

AN introduction to this remarkable Subsistence School is believed appropriate at this time for the enlightenment of all readers, particularly those connected in any way with subsistence, and touches briefly upon its origin, rapid strides of progress, as well as administration. In the next issue another article will appear devoted exclusively to the school program; i.e., methods of instruction, details of the work, value of the course, and the type of instruction. A few basic principles about subsistence are also covered for the attention and consideration of every officer and enlisted man whose duties come within its boundaries.

The organization of the Subsistence School in 1921 by The Quartermaster General of the Army followed closely the new policy adopted by the War Department in organizing similar special service schools for infantry, artillery, cavalry, etc., in order to develop "highly trained and skilled men who, in an emergency, could be depended upon to act as instructors." Incidentally, this plan resulted from one of the outstanding lessons which the World War taught us, i.e., preparedness correctly defined meant much more than the mobilization of manpower, materiel and other supplies.

Chicago was selected as the ideal location for the Subsistence School chiefly because of its proximity to practically every important food industry, such as: meat packing, cereal foods, the region of canned fruits and vegetables in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and the dairy region of Illinois and Wisconsin.

The phenomenal growth of the Subsistence School is likened to the old adage "from little acorns grow the mighty oak." Starting with two instructors, who also performed other duties at the Depot, with no very definite assignment of instructional tasks; no text books except those found in the market covering subjects of coffee and flour—inapplicable for Army purchases; the first school year got under way with only three main courses (coffee, flour and meat), and short courses on other subjects. The original objective laid down for the school was to educate officers of the Army for procurement work and enlisted men of the Army and civilian employees of the Government as inspectors of subsistence.

Contrasted today there are five instructors, all specialists in subsistence; fifty-two subsistence text books, pre-

When Do We Eat?

At the new Subsistence Course in Chicago for is rather "How and What do we Eat?" Colonel course and tells here of the scientific way in You may look forward to better "eats" than



Captain Logan showing the scientific testing of canned fruits and vegetables.



Here the students are being shown by Dr. White how to test milk and cream.

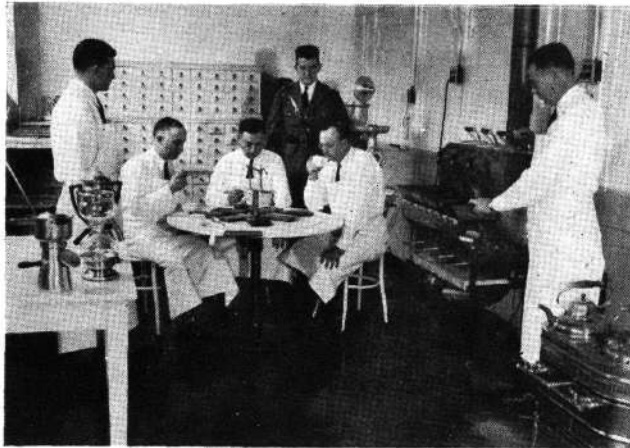


Capt. Pettibone (right, standing) tells how to judge and mill the wheat berry.

By Lieut. Col. WM. J. MANGINE

Q.M.C., S.S., N.Y.N.G., in collaboration with Capt. PAUL P. LOGAN, Q.M.C., Assistant Commandant

National Guard officers, the important question Mangine is at present on this three-month which all army foods are tested and prepared. ever when you go to camp this summer.



"Cup o' Cawfee" being tested (and tasted). Captain Powers looks after this department.



The National Guard Class observe the Regular Army during their baking course.



Captain Isker explains the new cafeteria type of service installed in the Detachment Mess.



When is a spud not a spud? When Captain Isker finds something wrong with it.

pared by members of the faculty; the fifteenth school year now boasts thirty-two courses, covering practically every kind of food, raw or manufactured, commonly used in the United States or any of its possessions. The mission of the school likewise has grown and now includes the instruction of officers of the National Guard and Organized Reserves and has, in addition to its regular mission of instruction, become a testing laboratory for new experiments on subsistence before they are offered to the Service.

*I*N previous years several National Guard officers attended the school from time to time, being assigned to the Regular class for a three-month period, and necessarily received instruction in the subjects outlined for that period. It obviously followed that this provided an education in only one-third of the subject in a normal school year, and, therefore, could not be considered satisfactory. Hence the inauguration this year of "The Subsistence School Special Course," which provides instruction especially adapted to be of practical advantage and benefit to National Guard organizations whose officers attend the School. The Special course includes the same subjects covered in the Regular course, except that greater stress is given to subjects of direct importance to the National Guard, and a smaller amount of time attached to those subjects not in this category.

A chart showing the subjects outlined for the Special course, number of hours, and relative values thereof, is as follows:

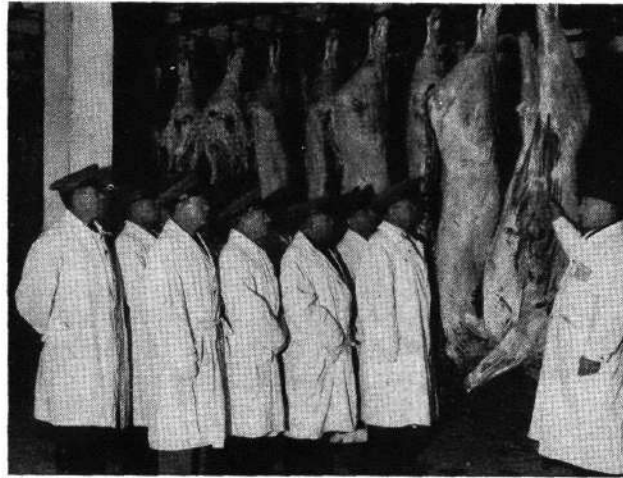
1. PRELIMINARY COURSE. Total—8 hours.
Includes chemistry, physics, botany, zoology, and physiology of digestion.
2. CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Total—44 hours.
Includes also Jellies, Jams and Preserves; Pickles, Olives, Sauerkraut and Tomato Products.
3. FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Total—27 hours.
4. SUGARS, STARCHES AND SIRUPS. Total—7 hours.
5. FORAGE COURSE. Total—34 hours.
Includes Animal Nutrition, Forage Grains, Hay and other Roughages.
6. COFFEE AND TEA. Total—18 hours.

7. **MEAT COURSE.** Total—77 hours.
Includes Anatomy of Meat Animals; Livestock Marketing and Production; Slaughter and Inspection; Classes and Grades of Meat Animals; Cured and Smoked Meats; Edible Fats and Oils; Sausage and Associated Products; Poultry and Eggs; Canned Meats; Miscellaneous By-products; Refrigeration and Cold Storage.
8. **FLOUR COURSE.** Total—61 hours.
Includes Wheat; Rye; Milling; Breakfast Foods; Cereal Products; Flour, kind, quality, storage and use; Chemical, Physical and Baking Tests of Flour; Leavening Agents; Principles of Bread Baking and Bakery Management; Pastry and Sweet Dough; Field Baking; Modern Baking Equipment.
9. **CONDIMENT COURSE.** Total—5 hours.
Includes Spices; Extracts; Salt; Vinegar.
10. **FISH COURSE.** Total—6 hours.
Includes Fresh, Frozen, Dried and Smoked Fish; Canned Fish and Other Sea Foods.
11. **MISCELLANEOUS GROCERIES COURSE.** Total—10 hours.
Includes Cocoa, Chocolate and Candy; Beans; Rice; Peanuts; Coconut Products; Tobacco and Tobacco Products.
12. **GENERAL SUPPLIES COURSE.** Total—3 hours.
Includes Soap; Matches; Paper; Candles; Toilet Articles.
13. **ADMINISTRATION COURSE.** Total—26 hours.
Includes Commissary Management; Contracts; Procurement Planning; Storage; Protecting Rations from Gas.
14. **DAIRY COURSE.** Total—26 hours.
Includes Milk; Cream; Cheese; Butter; Ice Cream.
15. **NUTRITION COURSE.** Total—32 hours.
Includes Nutrition; Kitchen and Mess Hall Equipment; Mess Management; Use of Rations in the Field; Practical Mess Work.

IN the entire Special Course class there are nineteen students, including one chief pharmacist of the Navy, one officer of the Philippine Constabulary, and eight specially selected non-commissioned officers of the Army, representing the sixth and seventh corps areas. The National Guard officers are: Lt. Col. Geo. H. Davis, Q.M.C., Oklahoma; Lt. Col. Wm. J. Mangine, Q.M.C., New York; Major J. W. Lockhart, Q.M.C., Connecticut; Major J. A. Prosser, A.G.D., Illinois; Major F. B. Shearer, C.A., I.G.D., California; Major L. A. Riggs, Q.M.C., Arizona; Capt. W. T. Terry, Inf., Maryland; Capt. J. P. Kelly, Q.M.C., Massachusetts; Capt. J. F. Elliott, Q.M.C., Ohio.

Col. Robert Sterrett, Q.M.C., is the Commandant of

the School, and also in command of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot. Captain Paul P. Logan, Q.M.C., is the Assistant Commandant, and other members of the staff and faculty regularly assigned as instructors are Captain E. K. Pettibone, Q.M.C., Captain John J. Powers, Q.M.C., Dr. Jesse H. White (Major, QM-Res.); temporarily assigned as instructors are Captain Roland A. Isker (Cav.), Q.M.C., and Captain R. G. Rogers, Q.M.C. Warrant Officer C. L. Atwell, Q.M.C., is secretary and librarian. Occupying quarters in one of the enormous modern buildings of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot on West Pershing Road in the Central Manu-



Dr. White explains how to judge carcass beef in one of the great coolers in Chicago's Packingtown.

facturing District, the School is furnished throughout with up-to-date office and technical equipment; lecture rooms; study rooms, technical library and scientific books and trade journals; grain laboratory fully equipped for milling and testing cereal grains and forage grains; experimental laboratory fully equipped to roast and grade coffee, bake and test bread, test milk products, cook and can foods; there is access also to the Army chemical laboratory whenever needed, and a model display room where every article of equipment for the preparation of food as used by the Army is exhibited.

The school week is between Monday and Friday, and starts promptly at 8:30 A.M., and finishes at 3:30 P.M., with ten minutes leeway after every period, and one hour allowed for lunch.

It has been observed that the method of instruction is imparted in a manner affording diversion, and thereby avoiding monotony, e.g., fresh fruits and vegetables, sugars, starches and sirups, beans, dry, and rice may be taught at the same time as separate subjects during different daily periods, but held together until each course is terminated.

ONE of the principal features of the course is the frequent visits to the several large food concerns located in and about the great Packingtown area, where within a few minutes travel from the school the student is taught "trade terms" through practical application and demonstration and eye-witnesses the manufacture and production of all major food products.

An opportunity of a lifetime is afforded the officer selected to attend the Subsistence School, as indicated in the program of instruction, embracing as it does practically every article of raw or manufactured foodstuff commonly used in the United States. It is agreed that State agricultural colleges and many universities offer excellent courses in the production and processing of certain types of foodstuffs, but none are known to provide a course especially constructed to educate purchasing agents in the procurement, inspection, storage, issue, and use, of every variety of food.

A concluding article will appear in the June issue.

245th Coast Artillery Wins Brooklyn Handicap Meet

Fast Times, Keen Competition and Enthusiastic Crowds Made This Meet an Outstanding Success.

THE most exciting set of games in many years thrilled more than 5,000 Brooklyn guardsmen and their friends on the night of Saturday, April 6th, when contestants from the 14th and 106th Infantry regiments and the 245th Coast Artillery met at the 245th Coast Artillery Armory on Sumner and Jefferson Avenues in Brooklyn, at the Handicap Meet of the Brooklyn units of the Military Athletic League. M. A. L. and A. A. U. rules governed. The cancellation of the annual championship games in Manhattan due to economic conditions, gave the Brooklyn guardsmen a chance to hold their own meet.

Elimination games had been held in the various armories for several weeks before the games at the old 13th Regiment armory. The handicap events included a 100-yards sack race, 100-yards dash, 220-yards dash, 440-yards run, 880-yards run, one-mile run, 220-yards low hurdle, 220-yards obstacle race, running high jump, putting 12-pound shot, and wall-scaling in full service equipment.

The 106th Infantry started the crowd to its feet by winning the first event on the program, the 100-yards dash; in fact the soldiers from the Bedford Avenue Armory placed first, second and third, to the roar of throats and the amazement of mortars and disappearing guns. It was a race hotly contested by some very fast runners. Then the 220-yards dash. . . . the 220-yards hurdles. The 245th showed some finely trained runners in the mile and in the half-mile runs and some clever obstacle racers. The 14th Infantry had plenty there, but not enough to nose out the other two regiments. The meet was won by the 245th Coast Artillery, to whom plenty of credit should go, not only for their excellent arrangements for handling the games, but for winning the meet, also.

At the conclusion of the games, Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, Commanding Officer of the 245th Coast Artillery, received the Victory Trophy Prize from Captain Joseph P. Smith, of the 106th Infantry, who smilingly promised to take the next meet. The cup was sponsored by the three regiments. Dancing followed the games.

Below are given the Summaries of the Handicap Meet:

100-YARDS DASH: Won by J. Shanahan, 106th Inf.; Second, J. Douglas, 106th Inf.; Third, W. Gisavage, 106th Inf., and Fourth, J. A. Skahan, 14th Inf. *Time:* 10:00 seconds.

220-YARDS DASH: Won by B. Foley, 14th Inf.; Second, G. Nystrom, 14th Inf.; Third, S. Wietrzchowski, 245th C.A., and Fourth, E. Stein, 245th C.A. *Time:* 23:00 seconds.

440-YARDS RUN: Won by J. Shanahan, 106th Inf.; Second, J. Amaty, 14th Inf.; Third, B. Gillick, 245th C.A.; Second, D. Dunn, 245th C.A.; Third, J. Moroney, 106th Inf., and Fourth, O. Battey, 106th Inf. *Time:* 16:00 seconds.

880-YARDS RUNS Won by F. McArthur, 245th C.A.; Second, C. Clarke, 245th C.A.; Third, E. Meyers, 245th C.A., and Fourth, R. Curry, 106th Inf. *Time:* 2:03 minutes.

1-MILE RUN: Won by F. McArthur, 245th C.A.; Second, E. Canavan, 245th C.A.; Third, R. Jekel, 244th C.A., and Fourth, L. Solomon, 14th Inf. *Time:* 4:37-3/5 minutes.

100-YARDS SACK RACE: Won by A. Young, 245th C.A.; Third, J. Moroney, 106th Inf., and Fourth, O. Battey, 106th Inf. *Time:* 16:00 seconds.

220-YARDS LOW HURDLES: Won by W. Gisavage, 106th Inf.; Second, S. J. Yates, 245th C.A.; Third, W. Grady, 245th C.A., and Fourth, G. Lyons, 245th C.A. *Time:* 27 4/5 seconds.

220-YARDS OBSTACLE RACE: Won by J. McKeon, 245th C.A.; Second, W. Riley, 14th Inf.; Third, J. Nicolai, 106th Inf. *Time:* 1:07 minutes.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP: Won by M. Webster, 245th C.A., 5' 10"; Second, P. Blanco, 106th Inf., 5' 9"; Third, C. Bennett, 106th Inf., 5' 7", and Fourth, V. Lopez, 106th Inf., 5' 6".

12-LBS. SHOT PUT: Won by W. Anderson, 245th C.A., 41' 7"; Second, J. Nicolai, 106th Inf., 41' 6"; Third, E. Schmidt, 106th Inf., 41' 3 1/2", and Fourth, E. Brattan, 245th C.A., 40' 11".

100-YARDS WALL SCALING, 2 MAN TEAM: Won by M. Homan and D. Kennedy, 14th Inf.; Second, J. Kenz and K. M. Thomas, 14th Inf.; Third, R. Riley and W. Riley, 14th Inf., and Fourth, C. Kadula and G. Seel, 14th Inf. *Time:* 21:00 seconds.

SUMMARY

Points scored on a basis of 5 for first place, 3 for second, 2 for third, and 1 for fourth.

245th Coast Artillery.....	59 points
106th Infantry	37 points
14th Infantry	24 points

Great credit is due to the Committee of Arrangements, (Capt. E. J. Richards, 245th C.A.; Capt. Joseph P. Smith, 106th Inf.; Lieut. David Gorman, 14th Inf.) and to the coaches of the several regiments (Peter L. Waters, 245th C.A.; James M. Rosenberg, 106th Inf., and Gerard A. Gorman, 14th Inf.) who ensured the success of the Meet.



Decorations and Service Medals

The armies of all great nations recognize bravery and meritorious service by the awarding of decorations. In this article are described those issued by the U. S. War Department, from the most highly coveted Medal of Honor to the Victory Medal of the World War

COURAGE and bravery are probably the two human virtues more highly admired by men than any others and nations have always singled out their brave men by awarding them some mark of distinction by which they might be recognized. An

interesting fact concerning the highest marks of distinction awarded by nations for outstanding bravery is that in every case the distinguishing object bestowed is itself of no intrinsic value. Laurel wreaths were placed on the heads of Greek and Roman heroes; later, acts of courage were re-

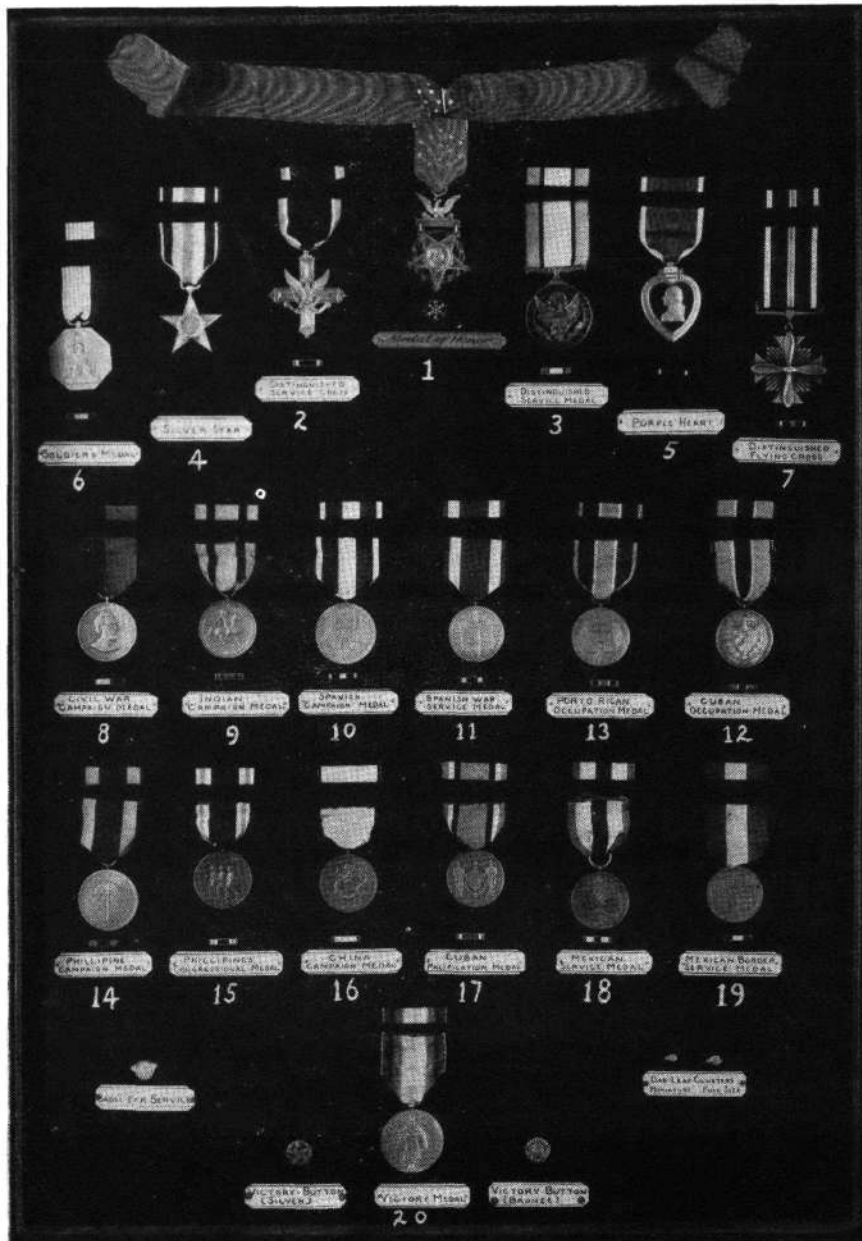
warded by medallions (usually of bronze) and today, in recognition of "personal bravery or self-sacrifice above or beyond the call of duty" the leading nations of the world bestow medals, intrinsically worthless, but respected by all men as being marks of the highest honorable distinction. Germany's Iron Cross, Britain's Victoria Cross (bronze) and the United States' Medal of Honor (bronze) are witness to this fact.

The honor and service medals issued by the War Department are worn in the following prescribed order of precedence: The Medal of Honor (awarded in the name of Congress), the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Purple Heart, the Soldier's Medal, and the Distinguished Flying Cross, and then the service medals in order of the date of the service performed. The correct order is indicated by numbers on the photograph.

The Medal of Honor (1) is awarded to an officer or enlisted man who performs in action a deed of personal bravery or self-sacrifice "so conspicuous as clearly to distinguish him for gallantry or intrepidity above his comrades, involving risk of life or the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous service. . . ." The recipient, whenever practicable, is ordered to Washington and the presentation is made by the President himself, the ceremony of presentation being simple, in the presence of appropriate higher officers, but without attendant troops or music. The medal is worn pendent from a ribbon placed around the neck.

Next in order of precedence comes the Distinguished Service Cross (2), awarded to persons who distinguish themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy. This medal is of bronze and is worn on the left breast about 4 inches below the middle point of the top of the shoulder. The other decorations are worn in their correct order proceeding from

(Continued on page 32)



Brooklyn Academy Scholarship Examinations

Winners of General Haskell and Admiral Lackey Scholarships Entitled to Free Tuition in Preparation for West Point and Annapolis Examinations



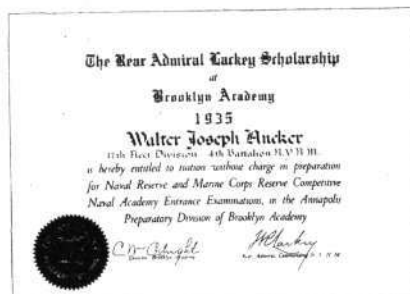
tional Guard." (See the April issue of the GUARDSMAN.)

The order sent out from Headquarters, March 12th, 1935, was an announcement relating to this Scholarship, giving the conditions for those who wished to compete. Although the time between the announcement and the holding of the examinations was very short, twenty-one members of the Guard filed applications.

The examinations were conducted by Norman R. Ford, West Point '32, who has charge of the West Point Preparatory Department at Brooklyn Academy, and were proctored by Capt. Rodgers and Lieut. Foley, both of the 14th Inf. One hour was allowed for each of the four subjects—Algebra through quadratics, First two books of Plane Geometry, English, and an aptitude Test.

When the final ratings were announced it was found that Roderic Dhu O'Connor, Battery E, 105th F.A., had won the Scholarship, the next highest on the list being John Charles Mahig, Reg'l Headquarters Company, 71st Infantry, and Thaddeus M. Nosek, Company B, 245th C.A.

The other N.G. men who took the tests are listed below alphabetically: Chudnof, Murray, Battery M, 245th Coast Artillery; Dahmen, Charles A., Battery M, 245th Coast Artillery; Dorland, Howard L, Company K, 71st Infantry; Giancamilli, Lucien J., Battery D, 105th Field Artillery; Gonet, Joseph Peter, Company D, 14th Infantry; Goodstein, Arthur, Battery M, 245th Coast Artillery; Hellriegel, Raymond John, Company D, 107th Infantry; Hudson, Gerald William, Reg. Headquarters, 71st Infantry; Keane, Thomas Patrick, 3rd Battalion Hdqrs. Co., 71st Infantry; King, Lawrence, Battery B, 244th Coast Artillery; Leary, William Everett, Battery C, 105th Field Artillery; Lederman, Milton David, Company I, 106th Infantry; Marazini, Bernard J., Jr., Hdqs. 1st Battalion, 105th Field Artillery; Munson, Theodore Otto, Battery M, 245th Coast Artillery; Rosenblatt, Morris,



Company G, 71st Reg.; Scherer, William K., 27th Signal Company, Special Troops, 27th Division; Sheard, Kervin C., Battery B, 244th Coast Artillery, and Skoblicki, Thaddeus J., Company B, 102nd Reg. Engineers.

When the plans were perfected and the West Point Scholarship was assured, it was realized that the members of the Naval Militia would not be eligible to compete. The Brooklyn Academy therefore considered it desirable to establish a similar one for those who were wanting to enter Annapolis. This was discussed with Capt. L. W. Hesselman, N.Y.N.M., Chief of Staff, who then obtained the consent of Rear Admiral F. R. Lackey, with the result that a scholarship to be designated The Rear Admiral Lackey Scholarship in Preparation for Annapolis was established.

A notification was sent to each officer throughout the State and although there was only about one week allowed for filing applications, twelve members of the Naval Militia responded, two of them being from Rochester.

The examinations were the same in scope as those for the National Guard and were proctored by Capt. L. W. Hesselman, Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Commander F. K. Gundlach. An interesting fact is that ten of these applicants are completing the High School course in June, 1935.

The Scholarship was awarded to Walter Joseph Ancker, 17th Fleet Division, 4th Battalion, a student of All Hallows Institute in N. Y. C.

The names of the remaining applicants
(Continued on page 28)

ON Army Day, April 6th, competitive examinations were held at Brooklyn Academy, Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, for a Scholarship in the West Point Preparatory Department of that school. It was open to all members of the N.Y.N.G. and the winner is entitled to tuition without charge in preparation for the National Guard and the regular West Point examinations.

The plan to establish such a Scholarship was conceived and sponsored by several representative men, among them being ex-Senator Love and Senator Crawford, who are deeply interested in the welfare of the N.Y.N.G., are appreciative of its excellent standing at the present time and are desirous of encouraging the enlistment of more young men who are physically and mentally equipped to keep the Guard on a high level of efficiency.

After several conferences with the officials of Brooklyn Academy it was decided to lay the matter before Gen. Haskell, who not only gave his approval but consented to having it designated The General Haskell Scholarship. The thought prompting the establishing of such a Scholarship is to encourage all the young men in the state who have aspirations to enter the U. S. Military Academy to become members of the Guard, and in this way obtain their initial experiences in Army life.

These ideas have the same trend as those expressed by Capt. Herbert A. Jones in his broadcast of February 19, on "Military Training in the Na-

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MUST MEN MAKE WAR?

“AND there shall be wars and rumors of wars . . .” So runs one of the prophecies in the New Testament, and for nearly two thousand years the prediction (a fairly safe one to make, considering human nature) has been amply fulfilled. Within the last hundred years a movement to prevent war has been making headway among the peoples of the earth. Wars have been waged as often and as fiercely as ever during that time, but still, among the great statesmen and among the common people, there has been a growing impulse to find some way in which war may be avoided.

The last upheaval was fought in the faith that it was to be the “war to end war.” No group of nations ever declared war professing a higher ideal. We were shooting at a star but now, with news of the European crisis headlining our papers each morning, we begin to doubt whether we succeeded even in hitting a bush.

Why, we ask ourselves, is it seemingly so impossible to control the evil forces that breed war and slowly but surely push humanity towards the brink of self-destruction? Freud, the great psychologist of our day, throws some light on the subject when he speaks of “aggressiveness” as being one of the fundamental traits of man—as powerful in its driving force as the instincts of hunger, sex, and self-preservation. These forces are not something we acquire from our environment; they are part of the equipment with which every one of us is born and woe betide the unfortunate individual whose deeply fundamental instincts are thwarted.

Now the instinct of sex can be directed into other channels without endangering the life or health of the individual. Religion, art, social and professional work, teaching, nursing, and many other followings can serve as

a sublimation of the sex instinct. In exactly the same way, aggressiveness can be directed into channels which are constructive rather than destructive.

All forms of competition are founded upon man's aggressive instinct. Business, industry, athletic sports, games, racing—in nearly every pursuit one can call to mind, we are trying to beat the other man or even, when that outlet does not satisfy us, pitting ourselves and our wits against nature. The man who strives to climb Mt. Everest, while impelled to that form of sport by many various motives, is incidentally working off his “aggressiveness” in a very satisfying and socially-harmless way.

FREUD extends little hope for the abolition of war. He considers this form of aggression to be an instinctive force in man's make-up, implanted therein during the course of millions of years. The “little hope” he offers lies in the possibility that man can find other means of expending this aggressive energy in more peaceful and therefore less harmful ways. He regards the present pursuit of national and international sports as being a move in the right direction. Certain it is that the spreading movement during the past century towards pacifism has developed parallel to the growth in importance of sports and athletics among all the leading nations of the world.

Today perhaps the two nations most truly pacifistic and most seriously intent upon keeping the peace are America and Great Britain. Linked together by the ties of language, these two nations also lead the world in the realm of sport. Together, they can do much to promote the cause of world peace.

REVISED DATES FOR CAMP

WELL, everything's set for the maneuvers at Pine Camp for the two weeks from August 17th to August 31st and below we list the various organizations which will attend at that time:

27th Div. Hq. and Hq. Det., 27th Dive. Spec. Tr. (less 27th Tank Co.), 27th Div. Aviation, 102nd Medical Regt., 27th Div. QM Train, 102nd Engineers (C), 53rd Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co., 105th Infantry, 10th Infantry, 54th Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co., 108th Infantry, 52nd F. A. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry., 104th Field Artillery, 105th Field Artillery, 106th Field Artillery, 87th Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co., 174th Infantry, 156th Field Artillery and the 101st Signal Bn.

Camp Smith will be open from June 16th until September 22nd and we wonder what the Coast Artillery regiments will think of the Infantry boys' swell camp. The units going to Peekskill are as follows:

106th Infantry and 27th Tank Co., June 16-June 30; 71st Infantry and 212th Coast Artillery, June 30-July 14; C. A. Brigade Hq. and Hq. Det., July 7-July 21; 107th Infantry and 244th Coast Artillery, July 14-July 28; 93rd Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co., 14th Infantry and 165th Infantry, July 28-Aug. 11; 245th Coast Artillery, Aug. 11-Aug. 25; 258th Field Artillery, Aug. 25-Sept. 8, and 369th Infantry, Sept. 8-Sept. 22.

The 101st and 121st Cavalry regiments and the 51st Cav. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Troop will go to Pine Camp at the times announced in the January issue of the GUARDSMAN.

Our bet is that everyone will vote their tour of field training this year to be the finest they ever had. It's not the place that matters, but the men you go there with.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

WHAT IS NECESSARY FOR VICTORY?

Part III—Loyalty and Leadership

LOYALTY might very properly be classed as a component part of discipline, but in my opinion it is such a necessary quality that I have separated it to give it the emphasis that it deserves.

No true soldier can be deficient in loyalty. No other brilliant qualities can cover a lack of loyalty. Benedict Arnold was a grand soldier, one of the best that the American Colonies produced. At Quebec, at Lake Champlain, and at Saratoga he proved his qualities. Yet, on account of loyalty, on account of a personal feeling that his worth had not been duly recognized, that injustice had been done to him, he is remembered not as the brilliant soldier that he undoubtedly was but only as a traitor to his country.

It is hardly necessary to discuss loyalty to the State with members of the National Guard. Their very presence in the Guard presupposes their full and complete loyalty. Let us, however, be careful to keep that loyalty untarnished and unaffected by habits of pessimism and criticism.

Loyalty to our superiors is very similar to loyalty to the State, and equally necessary. It is very easy to form the habit of criticism, but it is dangerous practice and is apt to do you and your organization more harm than the person against whom the criticism is directed. In times of peace, lack of loyalty is bad enough, but in time of war it becomes absolutely fatal to all concerned. Up to the time that he makes his decision, the commander of any unit should obtain the advice of his subordinate commanders. Their opinions should be given freely and fully. They should not be "yes" men. Once the commander's decision is given, the slate is wiped clean, no other course should even be thought of. All criticism or lack of enthusiasm should cease. In no other way is military success possible.

However, we still have a third form of Loyalty, that to our inferiors in rank. This is closely related to that "Obligation" of which I spoke last month. That loyalty requires that we should recognize our obligation to train, care for and lead the officers and men under our command. It requires that never should we try to excuse our own mistakes by passing them on to others. Personally, we probably all know cases where this has actually and very unjustly been done. I do not believe that any man ever suffered in the long run from an honest acknowledgement that he had made a mistake. "Buck-passing" is, however, unfortunately a very prevalent disease. It is a sign of a weak character to pass the blame on to others. It is not

indulged in by the strong man or the good soldier.

This discussion of Loyalty leads almost imperceptibly into the question of Leadership, for the good leader is a strong, loyal man who recognizes his responsibilities and abhors "buck-passing." He stands on his own feet, makes

his decisions promptly and clearly, and adheres to them inflexibly. I do not mean that he is necessarily a military genius. We cannot all expect to be Napoleons or Alexanders. Nor do I mean that to be a true leader one must be a General or at least a Colonel. A corporal can be just as much a leader in his proper sphere as a General can be in his sphere. To the squad actually under his command, the corporal's leadership is very much more vital than the plans of the Commander in Chief. Remember also that in modern warfare a man has jumped off at dawn, commanding a squad or section, and by noon has found himself in command of what remained of his company, with all of his officers and senior non-commissioned officers casualties. Some leaders are born so, in fact all leaders who go far have an innate faculty for leadership. But leaders can be developed and can develop themselves just as good marksmen are developed. Many champion athletes started their athletic training to overcome some actual physical defect or weakness.

In our army, and especially in our National Guard, the highest rank is open to every recruit who enlists. The good corporal is potentially the good general.

After discussing all of these essentials of victory, I have reached the opinion that the essentials that we, as National Guardsmen, should concentrate upon are the last three—Discipline, Loyalty, Leadership. As I stated in the early part of our discussion, our strength, our organization, and our equipment are given to us by higher authority. Training, important as it is, will be supervised and controlled by higher authority, Federal and State. But the development of Discipline, Loyalty and Leadership is something that no one can do for us. We must attain these qualities for ourselves, and if we do attain them to the full, our training will progress to the very best advantage, and with proper strength, organization and equipment supplied to us we shall possess that which will ensure us the victory.



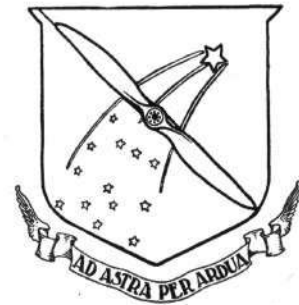
W. H. Haskell

Major General

The Orion Flying Club

With their own two-place ship, this ambitious club is all set now to go places. There is no holding 'em back.

By Lieut. JOHN J. McCARTHY



DISSATISFIED with the original name of the two-dollar-a-week flying club formed by members of the Guard ("The New York National Guard Flying Club"), the members finally hit on the designation "The Orion Flying Club." This choice is a particularly happy one since the Orion constellation forms part of the 27th Division shoulder patch insignia. The word Orion is a rebus on the wartime 27th Division commander's name, Major General John F. O'Ryan, who has honored the club by accepting an Honorary Membership therein.

The insignia of the club has been designed and is reproduced at the head of this page. The stars form the initials N. Y., viewed from the right, and the three main branches of the service are represented by their respective colors. The upper right half is in red for the Artillery and is separated from the lower left half which is in blue for the Infantry by a propeller in gold for the Cavalry. On the feather-tipped ribbon below is the club's motto, "Ad Astra Per Ardua" (literally, "To the stars through effort"). Arrangements are now being made to have this insignia painted on the ship.

With the new organization established, a new line-up of officers elected and steps being taken to incorporate the club, there remained only one more piece of business to be accomplished before flying and that very pleasant matter was achieved the day after their meeting of March 18th when Mr. George Edwards, metropolitan distributor of Aeronca Airplanes at Flushing Airport, delivered to the club its brand new 1935 high-wing Aeronca monoplane.

She is a cabin two-place, side-by-side, dual control ship, equipped with a heater which will be mighty pleasant during the cold weather. The ship cruises at 80 with a top speed of 93 m.p.h., and while she can touch 165 in

This Flying Club Looks Forward to A Busy Summer

and finds her ceiling at approximately 15,000 feet.

This excellent all-round performance, coupled with the low operation cost of the Aeronca, was the chief factor in deciding upon the type of ship to be purchased.

The club's instructor, Lieut. E. S. Nichols, who was until recently attached to the 27th Division Aviation, spent a busy weekend over March 30-31 at the Flushing Airport when the club fledglings came flocking round him for their first lesson. The members' impressions of their first flight were many and various but all were agreed on one point—that there was no better way of spending two dollars a week than by being a member of this go-ahead flying club.

The members meet every Monday night and attend ground school; after the class, flying times are arranged for the coming week. This schedule is very carefully drawn up and the necessity for punctuality is emphasized so that the week's program can be carried through successfully without a hitch.

The club constitution provides that eligible for membership are active members of the New York National Guard, National Guard Reserve, U. S. Army Reserve, the organized reserves (active or inactive), honorably discharged N. Y. National Guardsmen and World War Veterans. Any of the above who is anxious to learn to fly for \$2.00 a lesson should get in touch with Mr. G. Kern Maier, Secretary of the Orion Flying Club, 31-75 29th Street, Long Island City, L. I.

a "power dive" she can be landed at a safe 30-miles an hour. Barring an outside loop, she has the full repertoire of tricks that an Army pursuit ship has



Two excellent views of the Orion Flying Club's new Aeronca two-place, side-by-side, high-wing monoplane. The cabin is heated for winter flying and can be opened up when the weather permits. Note the safe landing gear and the deep, roomy body.



Photo by 102nd Observation Squadron

Birds of a Feather

Photograph above shows Colonel Castle, Major Brower, C.O., 27th Division Aviation, and Lt. F. W. Castle, one of Major Brower's pilots.

FATHER AND SON BOTH PILOTS A Family Reunion at Miller Field

MAJOR BROWER'S little family of birdmen report on a real treat they enjoyed recently when it developed that the guest speaker at last week's scheduled drill turned out to be the father of one of the Squadron's pilots.

Father and son both pilots—that's what we'd call a couple of chips off the same block! Major Brower gets quite a kick out of the fact that one of his pilots has a dad who also wears wings. And we would too!

Colonel Castle journeyed down to his son's squadron a week ago to look things over and, we suspect, to compare the swell new modern airplanes the youngsters are flying around today with the broken down old crates he used to fly in the early days of aviation.

A few brief facts about this flying team of father and son shows that Colonel B. F. Castle, Air Corps Reserve, began the modern military history of his family when he entered West Point in 1903. He graduated in 1907, and was assigned to the Infantry, his first post being Fort McKinley, Manila, P. I. During the ensuing years he served successively at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., at West Point (as French instructor) and with the 16th Infantry in China, where the outbreak of war in 1917 found him.

Returning to Washington, D. C., he soon became interested in the new but important branch of the Army, which was then being developed under the aegis of the Signal Corps and called the "Air Service."

When he applied for flying training to General Patrick, his request was granted, and orders sent him to the Field Officers' School at Rockwell Field, California. He successfully went through the ordeal, and it was a real ordeal in those days, of learning to fly at the embryonic school. Numbered among his fellow students there was the ill-fated John Purroy Mitchell.

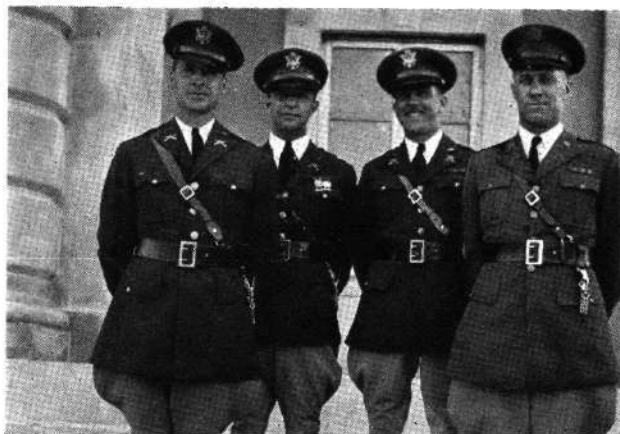
His majority and his wings won, he did not receive the coveted over-seas orders, but instead served the duration of the war on the Air Service Control Board in Washington.

However, after the Armistice he went to Paris on the "Liquidation Commission" to help clean-up, and then be-

came Aviation Attaché in Paris, where he remained until his resignation in 1920, when he joined a New York banking firm.

Colonel Castle was accompanied on nearly all his travels in the Army by his family, which included a son, born at Fort McKinley in 1908. In the tradition of the Service, this other Castle followed the footsteps of his father to West Point, and on graduation in 1933, went directly to the Flying School. Service in the 1st Pursuit group at Selfridge Field followed, and then the "War of the Woods" in the C.C.C. for six months.

On relief from this duty, he accepted a job in civilian life in New York and then joined up with Squadron A, with which unit the younger Castle served for nine months. In the meanwhile, a new regulation prevented Castle from continuing his flying at Mitchell Field, as a reserve officer, at the same time that he was serving in the ranks with Squadron A. Desirous of keeping up the family flying tradition, and though reluctant to sever connections with Squadron A, Castle subsequently joined the 27th Division Aviation Unit at Miller Field, where he is presently serving.



Working Hard in Georgia

These four N.Y.N.G. infantry officers are at present on the Company Officers' Course at Fort Benning which lasts from February 25th to May 25th. They look as if the work agrees with them.

FOUR N.Y.N.G. OFFICERS AT BENNING

THE National Guard and Reserve Company Officers' Class at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, for 1935, consists of 111 members, thirty-eight of whom are National Guard officers. The delegation from New York State numbers four this year.

Above they are seen standing on the steps of the new Infantry School Building. From left to right their names are: 1st Lieut. Philip H. McArthur, 14th Infantry of Brooklyn; Capt. Casimir J. Odrovonz, 107th Infantry, N. Y. C.; Capt. John F. McDonough, 165th Infantry, N. Y. C., and Capt. John J. Harris, 174th Infantry of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Capt. John J. Harris, 174th Infantry, is the student company commander and has also been elected class president.

During the qualification tests with the rifle, the four New York representatives all qualified.

On the occasion of Major General Haskell's visit to the Infantry School, March 13th and 14th, the New York contingent called on the General.



Photo by Keystone View Co.

Army Day Parade

Another interesting bird's-eye view of the parade as it proceeded down Fifth Avenue on April 6th, 1935. In the front detachment, the step has changed somewhere between the front and rear files.

The Civilian Co

As Viewed by a

By Lieutenant Colonel H. CLA

Reprinted through courtesy

WHENDEED it may seem strange, but history shows that all of our major mobilizations and wars have begun during the month of April. Again this held true when on April 6, 1933, the Army rallying to the call of the President began the largest peace-time mobilization in the history of our military forces.

Originally it was contemplated that the Army should examine, enroll, recondition, equip, and organize the enrollees and that its function would cease with the delivery of them at the work camps which had been selected by the Forestry, National Park, and other using services. It was a function of the Department of Labor to select the enrollees. The goal was 274,375 men and approximately 1400 camps, but on May 10, 1933, only 52,000 men were enrolled (an average of 1530 men per day) and only forty-two work camps had been established. The task was given the Army May 12 and the President expressed his desire to have the enrollees in camps by July 1, 1933. This necessitated enrollments at the average rate of 8540 per day and would reach a point greater than that accomplished during the World War. The selectees were assembled for the most part in seventy-three conditioning camps on military reservations. The centers of population are largely in the East and the greater fields for reforestation are in the Northwest. The movement necessitated the transfer of 155,000 enrollees outside of their states of enrollment with 95,000 to the Rockies and the Pacific Coast ranges. The center of work was in Nevada, and as shown by Major* an army of 221,000 was recruited in four weeks, organized within six weeks, and 150,000 of them moved within seven weeks an average distance of 2200 miles. The field of activity extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. The greatest peace-time task ever given the Army was accomplished and in the allotted time, so June 30 the Chief of Staff wired all Corps Commanders to that effect and added "It was well done, Army."

The plan of organization has been by districts serving under Corps Headquarters. In most instances, District Headquarters have been established at army posts. This does not apply to the West and Northwest. The number of camps serving in a district varies greatly. Some districts have been as small as five camps, while others have been composed of as many as seventy-four camps. Originally, eligibility for enrollment required that the appli-

* Major, Duncan K., Col., G.S.C.: "Yes, Sir, the Army Can!" *The Infantry Journal*, July-August, 1933.

Conservation Corps

District Surgeon

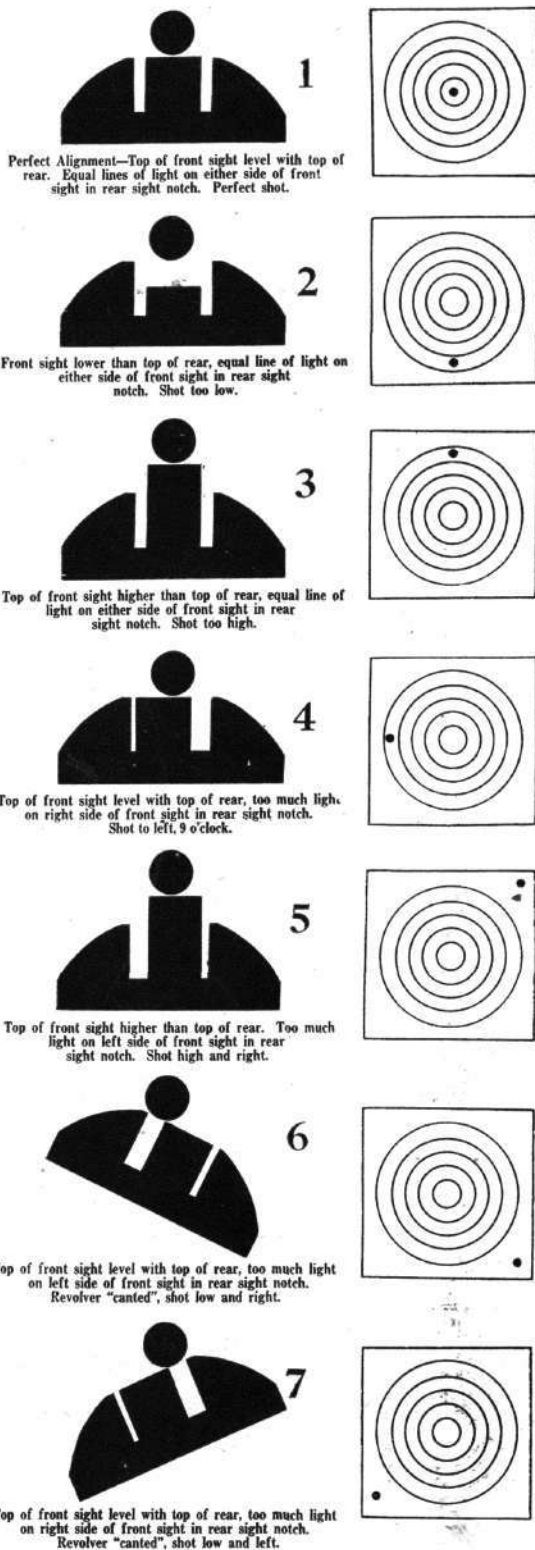
BY MICHELLE MICHIE, M.C., U. S. Army

of "The Military Surgeon"

cannot be not over twenty-five years of age, single, and a man with dependents; later veterans were organized into companies. The former companies are known as junior companies with a strength of 212 men and the latter as veteran companies with a strength of 190 men. During the summer of 1933 authority was granted to enroll married men regardless of age. These cases were designated as "Experienced Woodsmen," and assigned in small numbers to other companies.

Each company has a commanding officer (normally a captain), one or two lieutenants as assistants, and a medical officer as camp surgeon. Duties of these officers are limited principally to discipline, administration, supply, recreation, and medical care. The camp overhead for these purposes was about twenty-six enrollees, and later reduced to about twenty-three, including one First Aid man. The company task or work project is carried out under the supervision of the Project Superintendent, a member of the forestry personnel and his assistants, the number of which varies from about six to fourteen per camp. Artists and Forestry students, on the status of CCC enrollees, have been authorized for some camps; an Educational Advisor, on the status of the forestry personnel, has been authorized for each camp; and one Chaplain is authorized for each group of approximately eight camps. So it may be seen that a CCC camp is a rather miscellaneous grouping of persons with division of authority and responsibility. It is not a military camp and to many, lacks the advantages of a unified control.

Enrollment in the CCC is for a period of six months and is limited to fifteen months. The uniform of the enrollee is largely that of the soldier without brass buttons. The Army feeds, pays, and furnishes recreation and medical care. The Forestry Service, or using service, prescribes and supervises the work outside of camp. The duty hours are forty-four hours per week divided into 5½ days. The enrollee is allowed 1¼ days furlough per month. His pay is thirty dollars per month, five dollars being paid him on pay-day and twenty-five dollars sent to his beneficiary by the army paymaster. He is subject to promotions as Leader or assistant Leader; these promotions are accompanied by increased pay. The enrollee is a civilian, not a soldier. He is not subject to military law, or Court Martial. Disciplinary measures are largely confined to reprimand, forfeiture of pay, withholding of pass privileges, and to discharge. During the first months of the CCC, it was not clearly understood what disciplinary powers the Company Commander had and at times the



Colt Revolver Instruction Chart

The above chart was designed by Lieutenant R. M. Bair, Pistol Instructor and Ballistician of the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol. It illustrates very clearly the position of the sights in faulty aiming and the respective position of the shots on the target resulting therefrom. A similar chart could be prepared for the rifle, machine gun, etc., and would be very useful in marksmanship training.

situation became a difficult one. This phase has greatly improved to date. The locally enrolled men both in the Pocatello, Idaho, and the Fort McClellan, Alabama, districts have been of a good type of American manhood. They have been cooperative and amenable to camp discipline. They have entered into the spirit of the undertaking in good form and have worked hard. There has been no element of communism brought to the attention of the writer.

The eastern companies are composed largely of men of foreign birth. Some appear to have very little appreciation of what the government is doing for them. All in all, they are a different type of man. Even their food and recreation are different. They prefer meals heavy in carbohydrates and highly seasoned foods; they do not care for outdoor sports as hunting, fishing, etc., but prefer to appear on a stage, to sing, and to dance. When they engage in heavy games as football, it is not uncommon to have practically the whole-team on sick report following the game. It has been common to encounter men in the eastern companies who claim never to have worked in their lives and who know nothing of the tools used in the forest. Many axe and other injuries have occurred among them. Their lack of knowledge common among men in general is both pathetic and amusing, as illustrated by the following examples: an eastern enrollee went to his company commander and said, "I have broken the stem out of my chopper, give me another one," meaning that he had broken the axe handle. Another who asked of the camp surgeon "What are these big long worms around here with a buzzer on their tails?" had reference to rattlesnakes. There are no exact figures available to the writer, but it is believed that less than 50 per cent of the eastern enrollees who served in the Pocatello and the Fort McClellan districts have re-enrolled for a second period. Nostalgia is common; many have been discharged on account of physical defects incurred prior to enrollment in the CCC; and others discharged for misconduct. Among these who remained in the CCC, many have materially benefited physically, have learned to work, and have developed into better citizens.



Photo by Rochester Times-Union

Promotions in Rochester

Left to Right: Capt. Charles F. Mosher, Lieut. Alfred W. Callin, Lieut. Frank C. Smith and Lieut. Robert L. Bullock.

THREE PROMOTIONS IN ROCHESTER UNITS OF 108th INFANTRY

OBSERVANCE of Army Day in Rochester witnessed five changes in Rochester units of the 108th Infantry.

Following the retirement of Major James L. Riffe of Elmira as Plans and Training officer of the regiment, Capt. Charles F. Mosher, assistant Plans and Training officer, was nominated for the position. He has qualified before a board of examiners for promotion to the grade of major.

Captain Mosher originally enlisted in Company H (old First Separate Company of the Third New York Regiment) and served on the Mexican Border in 1916 and

(Continued on page 21)



It won't be long now!

Camp's only a little way ahead—
and when you land there you'll
find an old friend waiting for you
—it's Trommer's, the beer that's
got a tang you'll like.

TROMMER'S

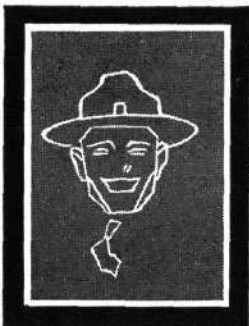
Malt Beers

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



Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Guardsman

"It's my grandfather's—he made me promise to wear it!"



KEEP SMILING.



Male Brutality

"Miss West, do you happen to have a date for Sunday evening?" inquired the handsome junior partner.

"Oh, no, sir," replied the stenographer, hopefully.

"Well, then," he continued in his sweetest tones, "see if you can get to work on time Monday morning."

Last Words

"Just think of it fellows, half a chicken, French fried potatoes, gravy, green peas, corn, toast and butter, coffee, ice cream and cake—all for only twenty-five cents."

"Where?" chorused the hungry listeners.

"Oh, nowhere, but just think of it!"

Inconsolable

"You must feel pretty badly if your best friend has run off to Europe with your wife."

"Yes, I'll miss him."

Food for the Cat

"Gracious, dear, why were you trying to feed the cat with bird seed? I told you to feed the canary."

"Well, that's where the canary is, mother."

These Daring Pilots

"Hello, Smith, old man, haven't seen you for some time."

"Been in bed seven weeks."

"Oh, that's too bad. Flu, I suppose?"

"Yes, and crashed!"

Or a Penny Stamp

"I wish I had a nickel for every girl I've kissed."

"Yes, I bet you'd rush right out and buy a package of gum."

Disregard

Fortune Teller: "Madam, you will visit many foreign lands and the courts of kings and queens. You will conquer all rivals and marry the man of your choice. He will be tall, dark, and handsome, aristocratic, young and rich."

The Client: "Oh, isn't that lovely! Now tell me just one more thing. How will I get rid of my present husband?"

All for Johnny

Johnny: "Let's play Adam and Eve."

Betty: "How do we do that?"

Johnny: "You tempt me to eat that apple, and I do."

Cooperation

"I'll be back at midnight to carry you off and tomorrow we'll be married. Do you think you can slip away without detection?"

"Oh, certainly, Mother and Father have both promised to help me."

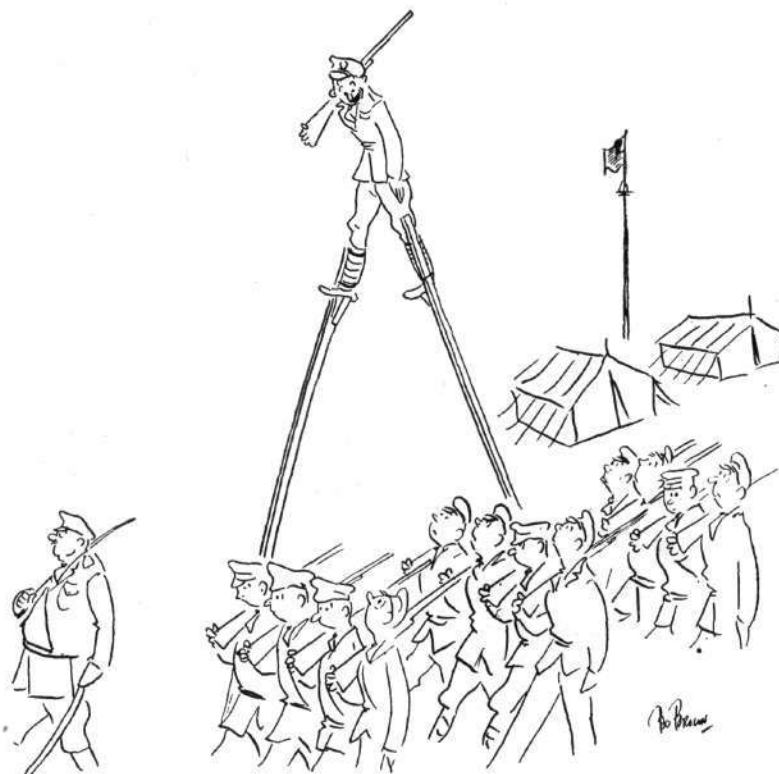
Leap Year Did It

"How bashful you are," a pretty girl said (sarcastically) to a young man.

"Yes. I take after my father in that respect," he replied.

"Was your father bashful, too?"

"Was he? Why, mother says if father hadn't been so darned bashful I'd be four years older."



Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Guardsman

"Boy! Does this save me steps!"

GENERAL POOLEY REVIEWS THE SEVENTY-FIRST

THE Seventy-First Infantry lined up on Saturday evening, April 6th, strong in numbers and immaculate in its attractive blue and white, for a review tendered to Brigadier General William R. Pooley, commanding the 87th Brigade.

Prior to the review Colonel Walter A. DeLamater entertained at dinner, at the McAlpin Hotel, the reviewing general and other distinguished guests, among them Major General Toffey and Brigadier Generals Gillett, Phelan, Robinson and Waterbury.



Lt. Col. George F. Terry

Lieutenant Colonel George F. Terry who served in that capacity in the Seventy-first from 1924 to 1929. Colonel Terry joined the Seventy-first in 1911 and was commissioned in the various officer grades until he obtained his rank of lieutenant colonel in 1924. He was with the regiment on its Texas border service and at Spartanburg was transferred to the 105th Infantry, upon the reorganization of the Twenty-seventh Division. Included in Colonel Terry's overseas service was an important assignment of

(Continued at foot of column 2 on opposite page)

The ceremonies at the armory were of especial interest for the reason that in commanding the evening parade Lieutenant Colonel Ames T. Brown made his last appearance as an officer of the Seventy-first. Promoted to the rank of full colonel, Colonel Brown has taken up his residence in Albany as Assistant Adjutant General of the State of New York.

Colonel Brown will be succeeded in the regiment by



f.p.todd '35

INFANTRY OF THE WORLD 8. Japan

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

WINTER uniforms for use in Manchuria. Here the climate, frequently ten or more degrees below zero, has forced the Japanese troops to adopt special sheepskin and fur lined clothing. In moderate weather the regulation overcoat or a fleece-lined jacket—as on the left figure—suffices but in colder weather the soldier usually wears a long sheepskin coat with a fur collar and a head covering with fur ear tabs that tie beneath the chin.

The Japanese helmet is deeper than our own and the brim is slightly more pointed in front than in rear. The uniform is olive drab and the equipment is of brown leather. The rifle is the "Ariska," quite similar in action to the Mauser, having a calibre of .256 inch and being fitted with an unusually long bayonet.

Rheingold

food beer

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NEW CHAPLAIN FOR THE 102nd ENGINEERS



THE Reverend Charles E. Karsten, M.A., Rector of the historic Zion Episcopal Church, Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, N. Y., has been commissioned 1st Lieutenant Chaplain, of the 102nd Engineers (Combat) N.Y.N.G. Chaplain Karsten holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Cornell University (1918) and that of Master of Arts from Columbia University (1924). He has also studied at the Université de Poitiers, Poitiers, France, and is a graduate

of the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church. During the World War he served for twelve months overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces both in France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He has the Citations of Service in the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Defensive Sectors.

Lieutenant Karsten is also Chaplain of the Westchester County American Legion and of the local Post in Dobbs Ferry.

It is interesting to note that the Parish of which Chaplain Karsten is Rector has for a period of more than a century been closely associated with American national life, as it was in this Church that Washington Irving and members of the family of Alexander Hamilton worshipped. It was also in this Parish that Admiral Farragut gave one thousand dollars of his prize money after the battle of Mobile Bay for the erection of what was then to become Zion Chapel in the adjacent village of Hastings-on-Hudson, together with the Prayer Book which he used on board his flagship to conduct Divine Worship.

THREE PROMOTIONS IN ROCHESTER

(Continued from page 18)

with the 108th in France and Belgium during the World War. He is a member of the printing firm of Henderson-Mosher Inc. and resides in Pittsford.

Other changes include: Designation of First Lieut. Alfred W. Callin, adjutant, to Maj. Arthur T. Smith, for promotion to the grade of captain and as assistant Plans and Training officer.

First Lieut. Robert L. Bullock, Company E, transferred to Second Battalion Headquarters as adjutant.

First Lieut. Frank C. Smith, Company H, son of Major Smith, to command Company E, with grade of captain. He succeeds Capt. Earl C. Mooney, resigned.

Maj. Arthur T. Smith, senior officer of the regiment in Rochester, confirmed the changes following a conference with Col. Samuel H. Merrill of Geneva, regimental commanding officer.

The extent of the changes, Major Smith said, is the result of the policy of making promotions according to seniority. Lieutenant Callin is the senior first lieutenant in Rochester, with Lieutenants Smith and Bullock, respectively, second and third in seniority.



Photo by Keystone View Co.

Al Smith and Herbert Hoover entering the armory of the 107th Infantry.

EX-PRESIDENT AND EX-GOVERNOR AT SEVENTH REGIMENT BANQUET

ON Monday, April 8th, the Seventh armory was the scene of a banquet inaugurating the annual Salvation Army drive for funds. Among the guests of honor, who were entertained before the dinner by the Commanding Officer in his reception room, were Hon. Herbert C. Hoover, ex-president of the United States, and Hon. Alfred E. Smith, ex-governor of the State of New York. A platoon under the command of Captain Wayne B. Watson, wearing the Seventh's familiar full-dress uniform, acted as guard of honor to the distinguished guests. The banquet took place in the Appleton Memorial Hall, the regiment's tribute to its famous commander, Colonel "Dan" Appleton.

The regiment tendered its last full-dress review of the season on Friday evening, April 12th, when more than four thousand guests filled the balcony and boxes to watch the Seventh pass before His Excellency, André de La-boulaye, the French Ambassador.

Probably the highlight of the evening was the presentation to Master Sergeant Benjamin F. O'Brien, Service Company, of the highest honor that the regiment can bestow on those that serve it long and faithfully, the gold Cross of Honor, with the "7" set in diamonds. Sgt. O'Brien has this year completed his twenty-fifth year of service.

GENERAL POOLEY REVIEWS THE 71st

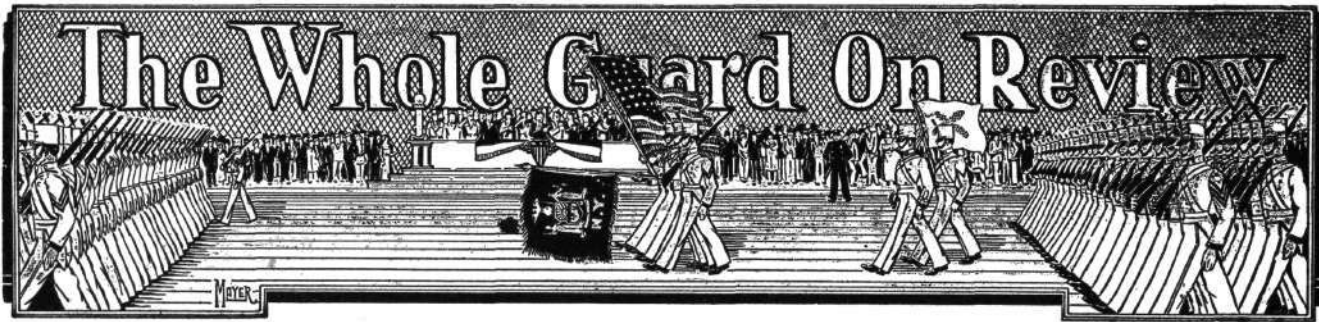
(Continued from opposite page)

army railroad work, for which he was cited by General Pershing.

Among the features of the review was the presentation of trophies to Companies D and K, the latter having won nine trophies for shooting and general efficiency. Company K also gave an exhibition bayonet drill, which won the commendation of the audience.

The many military men in the big crowd at the armory were warm in their praise of the brilliant movements of the regiment, the especially fine lines and smartness of appearance.

General Pooley was enthusiastic in his admiration of the night's work of the regiment and in his comments to the officers, after retiring to the Colonel's quarters, stated that such a fine showing could only be made through the conscious individual determination of every enlisted man.



54th INFANTRY BRIGADE

Headquarters Company

UNDER the titles of "Buffalo's Lost Headquarters Unit" and "Writer Discovers 'Key' Company Hidden Away at 174th Armory," the Headquarters Company, 54th Infantry Brigade, of Buffalo, N. Y., broke into print Sunday, April 14, in the illustrated magazine-feature section of *The Buffalo Times*. Second Lt. C. L. Jordan, MI-Res, of the *Times*, prepared the story. The photographs were made by Morgan Perlett, also of the *Times*, who is a younger brother of two members of the company. One and one-half pages were required for the story and art work.

Three promotions were made in the Company during April: Privates Floyd Bonsteel, Harry D. Quint, and John Perlett were made Corporals. Bonsteel, a former U. S. Marine, went to the wire section; Quint, who began his service with this company, went to the message center; and Perlett, with nearly a dozen years in the Indiana National Guard, went to the headquarters section.

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MAin 4-4957

A card party and dance given by the Civic Association of the Company a short time ago in the Soldiers' Club of Buffalo was a success in every sense of the word. More than 300 tickets were sold and the attendance was over 200, with a satisfactory profit being shown. Master Sgt. John "Jack" Smith served as general chairman.

107th INFANTRY

FEBRUARY, March, and April may have some special significance for other people, but for the members of the old Seventh they mean "Rifle Matches R in Season," and night after night the well-equipped range in the basement of the armory resounds with the echoes of 5's, and 4's, and 3's, and, we fear, some 2's. But on the whole, the past season has been more than satisfactory, and indicates a record-making summer on the outdoor ranges.

Probably the outstanding accomplishment of the past month was the overwhelming victory of the 107th Infantry team in its three-cornered match with the U. S. Marine Corps, Brooklyn Navy Yard team and Columbia University. The final score was 107th Inf., 1345; Marine Corps, 1255; Columbia University, 1252. The match was fired at this armory on Saturday, March 15th.

Incidentally, Co. I, which has two members on the regimental team, has been busy piling up intercompany records in the 10, 25, and 50-man team classes. On the evening of March 14th, Co. I won three separate matches, the Kemp, the Clark, and the Abeel; if they win the Rathbone match later this month, they will hold every trophy offered.

But rifle firing cannot be perfected by studying books, and it is worth noting that to date 250,000 rounds of 30 calibre indoor ammunition has been fired this season, purchased privately by the members of the regiment.

After many years of training with obsolete radio equipment, the regiment in general and the headquarters companies in particular are rejoicing at the recent acquisition of a \$2,500 500-watt short-wave transmitter, designed to incorporate the most up-to-date features of efficiency and mobility. The unit was designed and constructed by expert radio personnel within the regiment, with funds resulting from the proceeds of last season's "Fall Military Ball."



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Clear, Healthy Condition of Your Eyes
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**244th COAST ARTILLERY
Battery D**

IT looks as if the artillerymen are going to do plenty of dough-boy in camp this year. If the revised training schedule is any curriculum of what is going to happen.

The 244th C. A. will make its tour of camp at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., in the East Camp, while the famed 7th Regiment will entrain in the West Camp. This new schedule is going to put the crimp on the boys from Battery D, who in the past have always held the spotlight at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y. That spotlight extended all the way from efficiency in Artillery to popularity with the towns-people and especially with the fairer sex of Oswego.

The 244th, 258th, and the 212th have been going to Oswego since 1925. In that period of time, it can be safely estimated that the three Regiments combined have spent close to \$300,000, or \$30,000 per year. A loss of \$30,000 to a town such as Oswego in the short space of six weeks will be keenly felt by the trades-people, the Chamber of Commerce, and everyone in general. Our sympathies are sincerely extended to the people of Oswego, and our fondest desire is that we return there next year.

But our duty is to Battery D, to make it not only the best infantry company as we made it the best artillery battery, but to prove in doing so that this Battery is capable of fulfilling any task that may arise on the moment's notice. One way to do so will be to qualify the greatest number of Riflemen, as we always did, when previous to our losing them in 1932.

**87th BRIGADE
Headquarters Company**

SINCE it now has been definitely decided that we are going to Pine Camp, the Company has been all on edge wondering what sort of conditions we are likely to encounter during the Camp Tour. One thing is certain, we shall all miss the new-found conveniences which were experienced at Camp Smith last year.

However, the Government pays us in peace in order that we may be ready for war, and the only way to be really ready for war is to simulate war conditions as much as possible in our training while in Camp. This, from all reports, is the motive behind our Government's decision to mobilize a great number of troops at one time and in one place. It may not be enjoyable, but it cannot fail to be instructive from a preparedness standpoint.

The Company is very happy to announce that we have been fortunate enough to receive two new short-wave radio sets: the SCR-131 and the SCR-171. The arrival of these two sets has put new life into the entire radio section. With such equipment we should have little difficulty in maintaining our usual high standard of efficiency.

The ping-pong table which was recently purchased by the members of our Company is proving to be so popular that something will have to be done to insure that everyone has a chance to play. The boys who at first were so set against the idea of buying this equipment are now the most zealous advocates of the game and it takes a 20-mule team to pull them away from this so-called sissy's game.



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258th FIELD ARTILLERY**1st Bn. Hdqrs. Battery & Combat Train**

ON March 30th, the regiment tendered a Review and Evening Parade to Brigadier General John J. Byrne, Commanding the Coast Artillery Brigade, New York National Guard. After the parade the First Train entertained their members and guests at a reception and dance in the battery parlor. All voted it a successful affair.

The Woodpecker Army, otherwise known as the C.C.C., having more or less borrowed two of our efficient NCO's, now find themselves at a distinct loss. These men who returned are our good friends Corporals Pasquale Cerone and Joseph Mataski. They both seemed more than pleased to be back with their first love, the military. The following men, who formerly served with us and were honorably discharged, found that there is a certain something that has a way of getting into a Guardsman's blood and prevents his staying out of the fold for long. These men are former Pfc. Donald McLean, who served fourteen years with us; former Pvts. L. Cotter, F. Bommicino and F. Landseadel. Greetings on your return, men, and here's hoping you are looking forward to the ten-year medal. We are going along at a great recruiting pace, selecting only the best men for service with the outfit. To these men we extend a cheery hello and wish them every success in the service. These new men are Pvts. Ficarra, who served formerly with the 102nd Engineers; P. Salzuralo, who also had former service; Bommicino and Landseadel (brothers of the re-enlistments mentioned above), Morelli and Vitti.

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Etc., Etc.	tachments	Etc., Etc.

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244th COAST ARTILLERY**Headquarters Battery**

IT was with regret that we learned of the transfer of Capt. E. H. Morris to the 1st Bt. Hdqrs. Btry. and Combat Train. Capt. Morris commanded Hdqrs. Btry. from 1928 to 1935 and in that time came to be loved by all the men under his command, as well as by the officers of the Regiment. When the men of the Battery learned of the sad news, a feeling of melancholy prevailed about the Battery room, for this was indeed a severe blow. It is only when we lose something that we realize its significance, but we will bear in mind Capt. Morris' farewell words to "keep forging ahead."

The Battery gave a dinner in honor of Capt. Morris at which affair were many of the officers who were commissioned from the Battery under Capt. Morris, including Lts. Comiskey, Anderson, Martiny and Carere. Brigadier General John J. Byrne communicated his regrets that a Review at the 258th F. A. prevented him from being present. During the dinner, Capt. Morris was presented with a beautifully engraved sabre from the Sergeants, a Sam Browne Belt from the Corporals, a Cavalry Twill shell Cord cap from the Privates, and a handsomely engraved gold watch from the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the Battery. Capt. Morris was undoubtedly given the surprise of his life, and we can say with reasonable assurance that no greater tribute was ever paid to any other officer or enlisted man in the history of Headquarters Battery. Capt. Elliott was the first speaker of the evening, followed by 1st Lt. Comiskey, who went over the Battery's history. The other officers also delivered speeches, including the old timers of the Battery. Staff Sgt. G. McMillin, one of the old timers of Hq. Battery, was chairman of the committee, and the affair could not have been placed in more competent hands. All hands had their say, and praise after praise was bestowed upon Capt. Morris.

We shall always remember Capt. Morris as a soldier, a gentleman and a humanitarian. He has indeed set a fine example for his successor to emulate.

105th INFANTRY**Headquarters Company**

CAPTAIN ALBERT GEISER, commanding Regt. Hdqrs. Company, was recently elected commander of Corp. Arthur Willi Chapter, Purple Heart Association, at their annual meeting.

The Dart League had a fine time when the Utica Club, present league leaders, played host to the other teams of the league at a roast beef supper and social in the Armory cafeteria. Corp. Harry Raphael acted as toastmaster and the speakers included John J. Boland, Capt. Albert Geiser, Lieut. Thomas R. Horton and Pvt. Albert (Babe) Jones, league president. Armand LeCroix had charge of the dinner and was assisted by Sgts. Louis Shaver and John Kane and Corp. Charles Martone.

Among the guests were Earl Cannon, the artist who won fame by his painting of the 27th Division smashing the Hindenburg Line; William Hennessy, county commander of the American Legion; Samuel Ryan, commander of the Noble-Callahan Post, and William H. Wenz, small arms inspector of the 2nd Corps Area.

14th INFANTRY

THE showing of our athletes at the Brooklyn Military Games, held at the 245th C. A. Armory on April 6th, was one of the outstanding features of the event. This meet was arranged by the 245th C. A., 106th Infantry and 14th Infantry to take the place of the Regular M. A. L. Track Meet, which was cancelled because of lack of financial support. Although outmatched in number of competitors and experience, the 14th's representatives displayed such spirit and enthusiasm that Lt. David B. Gorman, Regimental Athletic Officer, was complimented on all sides at the conclusion of the affair. Our place winners were: B. Foley, Co. A, and Nystrom, Co. E, who finished first and second in the 220-yard dash; Amity of Howitzer Co., who placed second in the 440 and fourth in the 880-yard runs; Kennedy and Honan, Co. D, W. Riley and R. Riley of Howitzer Company and Seel, Co. E, and Kadula, Co. D, who finished first, third and fourth, respectively, in the two-man team wall-scaling event; W. Riley, Howitzer Company, second in the obstacle race; Skahn, Co. M, fourth in the 100-yard dash; Solomon, Co. D, fourth in the mile, and Orlando, Co. C, fourth in the shot put.

After a lapse of about a year, Col. W. R. Jackson authorized the re-issuance of the Regiment's newspaper, "The Red Legged Devil." The first issue of the revived paper appeared on April 15th and it will be published thereafter on the 15th of each month. The staff includes Lt. Joseph M. Alexander as Editor, Capt. James J. Gambia, Chaplain George Steininger, Lt. Alvin S. Adams, and Lt. Frank M. Foley, Associate Editors, with Capt. Charles G. Stevenson, Business Manager; Cpl. David K. Browne, Circulation Manager, and 1st Sgt. Joseph E. Glynn, Advertising Manager. The paper was formerly printed as well as edited by Lt. Alexander at no expense to the Regiment and distributed free to all members, but it was found impossible to continue on this basis. Now, arrangements have been completed with Capt. George G. Berry, formerly an officer with the Regiment, who will handle the printing and publication of the paper, which will be mailed to all subscribers and for which the men have agreed to subscribe \$1.00 per year.

All efforts are being pointed now to the Annual Veterans Review on May 23rd, on which day in the year 1861 the Regiment was sworn in by Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell for its three years of service in the Civil War. Both of our surviving Civil War Veterans, George H. Rice and Frederick N. Saunders, will be with us again. Mr. Rice has left his Florida home already to be here in plenty of time for the ceremonies. At this review Brig. Gen. Walter S. Robinson, the Adjutant General, will pay his first official visit to Brooklyn to take the Regiment's salute. Long service and 100% duty medals will be awarded.

52nd FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Headquarters Battery

THE headquarters battery of the 52nd F. A. Brigade is looking for some baseball games with other guard units. They have the use of the George A. Wingate Field on Sunday afternoons during the months of May and June. All teams interested can book games by getting in touch with Corporal James N. Walthers of the 52nd F. A. Brigade, 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

10th INFANTRY

Company A

THE non-commissioned officers had their second get-together in their company rooms recently, celebrating not only their second monthly party but Army Day as well.

It took a good old hammer to start the good old beer flowing, but this was done very professionally by our Mess Sergeant, William Ketzer. After a few games of our 10 down and 5 up pinochle, a few of the boys went up so high that it took a sky-hook to bring them back to their seats. The boys then called it quits and settled down to consume a grand dish of beans deliciously prepared by Sgts. Ketzer and Shubert. Sandwiches and other delicacies were served, too. After the dinner, card games were resumed and between games plenty of beer was drawn from that good old keg.

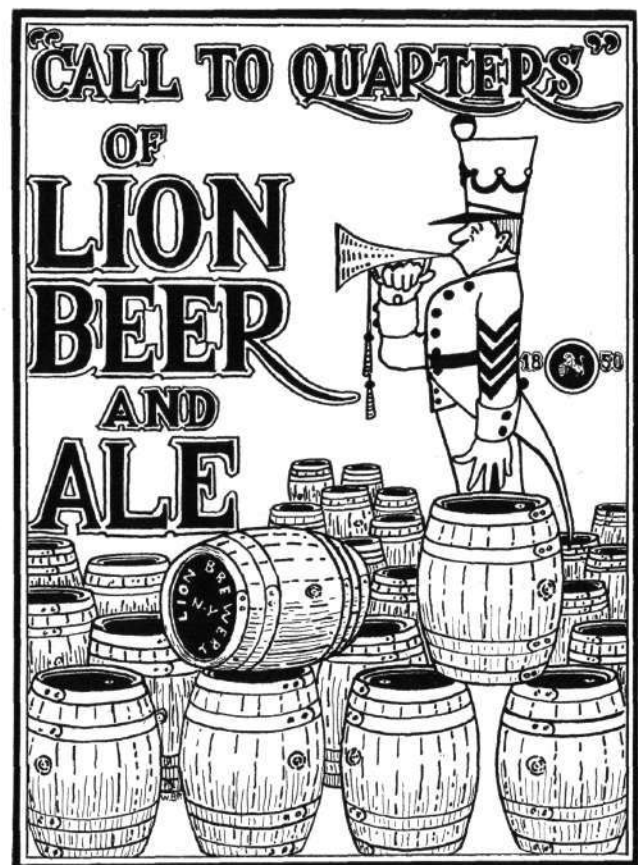
Good luck to Pvts. Johnson, Kutrup and McMahan who have just been made first class privates.

165th INFANTRY

Company H

CAPTAIN McDONOUGH reports that he is making splendid progress and that he still finds time to take in all the sights. Lt. Wynne as yet has not been heard from.

Well, we won that Baseball "mug" after all. Defeating 93rd Brigade in two of three games, the team attained the Championship of the Regiment. The boys intend to remain so next season and don't anyone think they won't! The team celebrated with a barrel of beer



DON'T MISS IT!

Russian Chorus—Dancing—Refreshments at the Russian Buffet

Saturday, 8 P. M., May 11th—Admission, 50c

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY BALL

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OMISSION OF ITEMS REGRETTEED

Owing to lack of space, we regret we have been compelled to hold over certain Company Notes, contributed for publication in this section of the magazine.

on Thursday, April 11th. Yes!!! They all had a good time, that is, until the beer was finished.

On April 27th, the Regiment will be reviewed by Major-General Haskell. We trust that all presentations will be made by the General, as this Company will be the recipients of the Attendance, Efficiency and Baseball Trophies. To have the General present them to the Company will be an honor in itself.

71st INFANTRY
Company G

THE Veterans of G Company, 71st Infantry, held their seventh annual dinner at the Hotel Piccadilly, West 45th Street, New York City, April 13th.

This annual dinner is a wonderful tribute to the old Company Commander of Company G, Captain Harry Maslin, who commanded the Company for sixteen years before the sniper got him.

Major Bleeker, Major Ernest Strong, Captains Harry Maslin, Harry Davidson, George Jarrett and other veteran officers and enlisted men together with Captain Edwin J. Rafter, Lieut. Emil Alish and representatives of the active Company attended.

At the dinner Captain Edwin J. Rafter, on behalf of the active Company, presented Captain Harry Maslin with a beautiful scarf with an embroidered regimental insignia.

Captain George Jarrett and Captain Sloan spoke of interesting experiences during the war with the British and French Armies.

There were 58 veterans and 7 active members of Company G present at the dinner.

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT
Hdqrs. and Service Company

IN the lost two months this Company at White Plains, N. Y., has been going places with leaps and bounds. A Battalion Review and Ball was held and a new Band was formed by the hard work of Lt. Frederick E. Haderman. This Band is stationed at this Armory. With all this good news a little bad: Lieut. Frederick E. Haderman was laid up for two weeks due to illness, but is now back with the Company and is functioning with his usual vim.

The refreshments that our active and inspiring Captain, Thomas J. Walsh, provides for the Company after drill sure go over big. Many thanks to him. It was with deep and genuine regret that the Company bade goodbye to Pfc. Charles Gaydos whose enlistment expired. Due to the distance he had to travel he found it impossible to re-enlist.

We take this opportunity to welcome the following new men to this Company through the pages of the GUARDSMAN: John Harte, who was formerly connected with this Company, and just finished a six-month trick as Mess Sergeant, with the C.C. Boys; John J. Walker, who is six feet two inches tall, is destined to be our new Drum Major (John was formerly Drum Major for the White Plains High School Band for three years, and graduated with high honors); Eugene D. Sequist, Maurice L. Stuyck and Michael A. Grieco, all high school students who are apparently good scouts and will make good Guardsmen and citizens.



Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Guardsman

"It's a little Bon Voyage gift, Major—from the boys in the 121st Cavalry."

•

Good Humor

"Quality Ice Cream"

•

NATIONAL GUARD REPORT

A HIGH state of efficiency in the National Guard of the United States is indicated in the annual report of Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, chief of the National Guard Bureau, made public recently.

General Leach's report set forth the state of the National Guard in a manner similar to his splendid report to the National Guard Association last Fall, which was printed in the Army and Navy Journal.

In conclusion the General said:

"The continued progress of the National Guard reported in the 1933 Annual Report of this Bureau has been maintained during 1934. Adverse conditions have been successfully met in a way that reflects credit on the ability and loyalty of the Guard and proves its stability; or have been offset by new assets such as improved facilities and material made available by the recovery program of the administration.

"This progress not only supplies the States and the Nation with a dependable force for use in crises but likewise, because of the educational value of the training, is a constant asset in time of peace.

"The citizen soldiers gain useful practical knowledge of hygiene, first aid, of technical subjects, administrative methods, and the like. They learn useful habits: Respect for duly constituted authority, courtesy, orderliness,

thoroughness, precision, self-control, and self-respect. In short, the National Guard is a great school of good citizenship, which continually pours into the blood stream of the body politic wholesome corpuscles which help to purge it from dangerous infections.

"Because of the harmonious relations which exist between the State military authorities and the National Guard Bureau and the wholehearted and loyal support given the policies which have helped to bring the National Guard to its present state of efficiency, these policies will be continued.

"Further progress may confidently be expected, because, while the National Guard has a legitimate pride in its achievements, it is also aware of its defects and is concerned in remedying them."

ENGLAND KEEPS HER POWDER DRY

ENGLAND'S military leaders never have forgotten Oliver Cromwell's advice to his Puritan troops: "Put your trust in God, but keep your powder dry."

They have just announced that in case of war, England will request enemy Governments to promise not to use poison gas.

Meanwhile, according to the *Sunday Dispatch*, the committee of imperial defense has drawn up plans in

(Continued on page 28)

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108th INFANTRY Company I, Non-Coms.

THE non-commissioned officers of Co. I, 108th Infantry, stationed at Auburn, N. Y., held a very delightful supper dance and card party in the State Armory parlors on the night of Thursday, March 21st, 1935.

The occasion was the presentation of long-service medals for ten years



Supper-Dance of Co. I, 108th Infantry's Non-Coms.



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

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

Never Surpassed

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PURE FOODS**

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RIEL & FULLER
Dept. G—Fredonia, N. Y.

to Lieutenant Herbert L. Davie and Sergeant Bertram L. Bowen, both of Company I. Lieutenant Davie has an excellent record of some 12 years in Company I, having come up through the ranks making all the grades to Supply Sergeant and then to 2nd Lieutenant. Sergeant Bowen, who is well known to hundreds of Guardsmen through his connections for several years with the Military Police detachment at Camp Smith, has also spent all of his service in Company I and with the exception of a few months living in Texas while em-

ployed by the Standard Oil Company, his service has been continuous for over 11 years. The long-service medals were both presented by the Commanding Officer of Company I, Captain Claude Spicer, who spoke in appreciation of the Guardsmen's fine record and long service.

Guests at the supper dance were the Company Officer, Captain C. H. Spicer, 1st Lieutenant R. E. Keefe, 2nd Lieutenant H. L. Davie and their ladies. All who attended voted the party a grand success and decided to make it an annual affair in the future

BROOKLYN ACADEMY SCHOLARSHIPS

(Continued from page 11)

cants are listed alphabetically: Birkenfeld, Maximilian, 5th Fleet Division, 2nd Battalion; Bracken, John Rupert, 8th Fleet Division, 2nd Naval Battalion; Coleman, James Richard, 5th Fleet Division, 2nd Battalion; Edenfield, Tecumseh, 33rd Fleet Division; Gallaher, Roland, 3rd Fleet Division, 1st Battalion; Mahaney, Michael C., 9th Fleet Division, 3rd Battalion; Peu Duvallon, Raymond Andre, 3rd Fleet Division, 1st Battalion; Phillips, Douglas Gay, 10th Fleet Division, 3rd Battalion; Silvia, George Francis Joseph, 3rd, 7th Fleet Division, 2nd Battalion, and Stegman, Leonard Sage, 1st Fleet Division, 1st Battalion.

It is very gratifying to both General Haskell and Admiral Lackey and to all others interested, that there are so many intelligent and ambitious young men in the National Guard and in the Naval Militia who desire to enter the Government Academies. It has been decided to offer these

scholarships at Brooklyn Academy annually. It is hoped that a larger number will take advantage of this opportunity when the next examination is announced.

ENGLAND KEEPS HER POWDER DRY

(Continued from page 27)

structing the country how to preserve life during a gas attack.

If an agreement could be reached between England and her enemies outlawing gas, why not an agreement outlawing airplanes?

If they could agree to do without airplanes, why not an agreement to do without guns?

And if they could agree to do without guns, why not an agreement to call the whole thing off and not have a war?

Why not?

Because the world isn't being run that way right now. And England recognizes it—by keeping her powder dry and her gas masks handy.—*Phila. Record.*

HOW WE STAND

MARCH AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....90.92%

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.....1376 Off.	21 W. O.	19048 E. M.	Total 20445

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	69	77

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

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

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

Maintenance	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade	7	0	40	47
54th Brigade	7	0	40	47
87th Brigade	6	0	37	43
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	45	1	618	664

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion.....	13	0	158	171

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	623	9	10477	11109
10th Infantry	64	1	1058	1123
14th Infantry	63	1	1023	1087
71st Infantry	66	1	1066	1133
105th Infantry	60	1	1048	1109
106th Infantry	63	1	1072	1136
107th Infantry	61	0	1004	1065
108th Infantry	62	1	1041	1104
165th Infantry	59	1	1033	1093
174th Infantry	65	1	1091	1157
369th Infantry	60	1	1041	1102

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery	58	1	630	689

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
Ordnance Section	6	0	28	34
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.....	21	0	364	385

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q. M. Train.....	12	0	238	250

DIVISION AVIATION, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation	18	0	108	126

ENGINEER REGT. (COMBAT) INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat).....	33	1	464	498

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
156th Field Artillery.....	52	1	588	641

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery.....	50	1	577	628
105th Field Artillery.....	51	1	586	638

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery.....	51	1	568	620

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	38	1	618	657
121st Cavalry	40	1	554	595

COAST ARTILLERY (A. A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	46	1	742	789

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery.....	59	1	639	699

COAST ARTILLERY (HARBOR DEFENSE)

Maintenance	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery	58	1	748	807

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
COMPANY L	4	66	61	92
COMPANY M	5	69	66	96
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	37	33	89
		1096	1001	91.33

245th Coast Art. 92.29% (14)⁹

HEADQUARTERS	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. BAT.	5	70	63	90
HDQRS. 1st BN.	4	2	2	100
BATTERY A	4	58	53	91
BATTERY B	4	52	49	94
BATTERY C	4	55	50	91
BATTERY D	4	55	47	85
HDQRS. 2nd BN.	4	3	3	100
BATTERY E	4	57	49	86
BATTERY F	4	62	60	97
BATTERY G	4	60	54	90
BATTERY H	4	59	52	88
HDQRS. 3rd BN.	4	3	3	100
BATTERY I	4	58	51	88
BATTERY K	4	60	55	92
BATTERY L	4	57	55	97
BATTERY M	4	57	53	93
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	29	28	97
		804	734	91.29

244th Coast Art. 90.32% (15)²²

HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BAT.	5	59	49	83
SERVICE BAT.	5	87	83	96
1st BN. HDQRS.	4	3	3	100
1st BN. HQ. B.&C.T.	5	33	29	88
BATTERY A	5	64	57	89
BATTERY B	5	66	58	88
2nd BN. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
2nd BN. HQ. B.&C.T.	5	41	40	97
BATTERY C	5	63	56	89
BATTERY D	5	66	61	92
3rd BN. HDQRS.	4	5	5	100
3rd BN. HQ. B.&C.T.	6	38	36	95
BATTERY E	5	78	68	87
BATTERY F	6	64	56	87
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	36	33	92
		713	644	90.32

108th Infantry 89.87% (16)²⁰

REGTL. HQ.	4	6	6	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	64	52	81
SERVICE CO.	5	56	49	88
BAND SECTION	5	29	26	90
HOWITZER CO.	3	64	56	88
HQ.&HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	23	21	91
COMPANY A	4	65	54	83
COMPANY B	2	65	60	92
COMPANY C	4	66	60	91
COMPANY D	4	65	56	86
HQ.&HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	4	26	25	96
COMPANY E	4	63	58	92
COMPANY F	4	66	61	92
COMPANY G	4	64	59	92
COMPANY H	4	61	57	94
HQ.&HQ. CO. 3rd BN.	4	26	23	89
COMPANY I	4	64	57	89
COMPANY K	4	65	59	91
COMPANY L	4	66	59	89
COMPANY M	4	66	63	95
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	36	33	92
		1106	994	89.87

106th Infantry 89.63% (17)¹⁴

REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	69	59	86
SERVICE CO.	4	86	79	92
Howitzer Co.	4	59	46	78
HQ.&HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	30	30	100
COMPANY A	4	66	59	89
COMPANY B	4	63	54	86
COMPANY C	4	65	62	95
COMPANY D	4	68	62	91
HQ.&HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	4	25	23	92
COMPANY E	4	66	60	91
COMPANY F	4	68	57	84
COMPANY G	4	70	64	91
COMPANY H	4	65	56	86
HQ.&HQ. CO. 3rd BN.	4	26	23	89
COMPANY I	4	67	60	90
COMPANY K	4	71	67	94
COMPANY L	4	61	56	92

COMPANY M	4	68	59	87
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	38	37	97
		1138	1020	89.63

105th Infantry 89.47% (18)¹⁹

REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	3	61	51	84
SERVICE CO.	4	91	85	93
HOWITZER CO.	5	65	62	95
HQ.&HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	26	25	96
COMPANY A	4	66	56	85
COMPANY B	4	66	61	92
COMPANY C	4	62	55	89
COMPANY D	4	64	52	81
HQ.&HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	5	23	19	83
COMPANY E	4	64	58	91
COMPANY F	4	64	55	86
COMPANY G	5	66	66	100
COMPANY H	3	62	57	92
HQ.&HQ. CO. 3rd BN.	4	22	22	100
COMPANY I	4	64	54	84
COMPANY K	5	66	57	86
COMPANY L	4	64	54	84
COMPANY M	4	64	58	91
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	35	32	91
		1102	986	89.47

10th Infantry 89.18% (19)¹⁵

REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	66	59	89
SERVICE CO.	3	60	48	80
BAND SECTION	4	29	27	93
Howitzer Co.	4	61	48	79
HQ.&HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	25	22	88
COMPANY A	5	67	64	96
COMPANY B	5	63	49	78
COMPANY C	5	64	59	92
COMPANY D	5	66	60	91
HQ.&HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	4	27	24	89
COMPANY E	5	61	51	84
COMPANY F	4	67	57	85
COMPANY G	5	72	69	96
COMPANY H	4	60	57	95
HQ.&HQ. CO. 3rd BN.	4	28	26	93
COMPANY I	4	69	60	87
COMPANY K	4	64	57	89
COMPANY L	4	65	65	100
COMPANY M	3	63	55	87
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	35	34	97
		1119	998	89.18

105th Field Art. 88.97% (20)²¹

HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BAT.	4	49	44	90
SERVICE BAT.	5	64	63	99
1st BN. HDQRS.	5	3	3	100
1st BAT. HQ. BAT.	5	38	35	92
BATTERY A	6	69	59	86
BATTERY B	4	64	53	83
BATTERY C	5	64	58	91
2nd BN. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
2nd BN. HQ. BAT.	5	42	39	93
BATTERY D	5	68	59	87
Battery E	5	66	52	79
BATTERY F	5	71	66	93
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	27	24	89
		635	565	88.97

102nd Engineers (Combat) 88.75% (21)²³

HEADQUARTERS	4	9	8	89
HQ. & SERV. CO.	5	81	76	94
COMPANY A	4	61	49	80
COMPANY B	5	63	59	94
COMPANY C	5	61	48	79
COMPANY D	5	73	64	88
COMPANY E	5	64	58	91
COMPANY F	5	63	60	95
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	23	20	87
		498	442	88.75

27th Div. Quartermaster Train 88.40% (22)²⁴

HEADQUARTERS	5	17	16	94
MOTOR TR. CO. 105	5	47	43	92

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
MOTOR TR. CO. 106	5	48	45	94
MOTOR TR. CO. 107	5	50	42	84
MOTOR TR. CO. 108	5	48	39	81
MTR. REP. SEC. 103	5	21	20	95
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	19	16	84
		250	221	88.40

165th Infantry 87.22% (23)¹⁸

REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	5	61	52	85
SERVICE CO.	6	77	68	88
HOWITZER CO.	6	68	63	93
HQ.&HQ. CO., 1st BN.	5	24	21	88
COMPANY A	4	75	61	81
COMPANY B	4	70	64	92
COMPANY C	5	59	52	88
COMPANY D	6	62	49	79
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	5	26	20	77
COMPANY E	5	62	57	92
COMPANY F	5	57	52	91
COMPANY G	5	63	55	87
COMPANY H	5	67	61	91
HQ.&HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	5	22	20	91
COMPANY I	5	62	49	79
COMPANY K	5	67	53	79
COMPANY L	5	61	55	90
COMPANY M	6	60	54	90
MED. DEPT. DET.	6	38	36	95
		1088	949	87.22

258th Field Art. 86.26% (24)²⁵

HEADQUARTERS	5	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery	5	59	44	75
SERVICE BATTERY	5	64	57	89
1st BN. HDQRS.	5	4	4	100
1st BN. COMBAT TR.	5	36	36	100
Battery A	5	61	48	79
BATTERY B	5	61	54	89
2nd BN. HDQRS.	5	3	3	100
2nd Bn. Combat Train.	5	33	26	79
BATTERY C	5	66	60	91
BATTERY D	5	61	53	87
3rd BN. HDQRS.	5	4	4	100
3rd BN. COMBAT TR.	5	39	37	95
BATTERY E	5	62	50	81
BATTERY F	5	61	51	84
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	29	27	93
		648	559	86.26

107th Infantry 83.72% (25)²⁴

REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	65	43	66
SERVICE CO.	5	78	71	91
Howitzer Co.	3	63	43	68
HQ.&HQ. Co., 1st BN.	4	24	22	92
COMPANY A	4	63	59	94
COMPANY B	4	63	51	81
COMPANY C	4	63	47	75
COMPANY D	4	61	59	97
HQ.&HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	4	20	17	85
COMPANY E	4	59	50	85
COMPANY F	4	52	41	79
COMPANY G	4	59	51	86
COMPANY H	4	58	46	79
HQ.&HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	4	24	21	87
COMPANY I	4	58	53	91
COMPANY K	5	85	75	88
COMPANY L	4	66	61	95
COMPANY M	4	61	49	80
Medical Dept. Det.	6	34	24	71
		1063	890	83.72

101st Cavalry (26)⁸

HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. TROOP	4	72	67	93
BAND	FORM 100 NOT RECEIVED			
MACHINE GUN TR.	5	62	57	92
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP A	4	63	60	95
TROOP B	5	62	57	92
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP E	6	91	81	89
TROOP F	5	90	83	92
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP I	5	76	73	96
TROOP K	6	91	86	94
MEDICAL DET.	5	16	15	94
MEDICAL DEPT.	6	10	9	90

Hdqrs. Coast Art.	100% (1) ₁			
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	4	4	100	
HDQRS. DET. 4	7	7	100	
	11	11	100	

87th Inf. Brig.	97.72% (2) ₈			
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	5	5	100	
HDQRS. CO. 5	39	38	97	
	44	43	97.72	

State Staff	97.33% (3) ₇			
A.G.D. SECTION ... 4	12	12	100	
J.A.G.D. SECTION ... 4	5	5	100	
ORDNANCE SEC. ... 4	34	32	94	
MEDICAL SEC. 4	3	3	100	
Q.M. SECTION 5	21	21	100	
	75	73	97.33	

Hdqrs. 27th Div.	96.34% (4) ₆			
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	26	26	100	
HDQRS. DET. 3	56	53	95	
	82	79	96.34	

54th Inf. Brig.	95.74% (5) ₄			
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	5	5	100	
HDQRS. CO. 4	42	40	95	
	47	45	95.74	

93rd Inf. Brig.	94.87% (6) ₉			
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	5	5	100	
HDQRS. CO. 4	34	32	94	
	39	37	94.87	

51st Cavalry Brig.	94.66% (7) ₃			
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	6	6	100	
HDQRS. TROOP 4	69	65	94	
	75	71	94.66	

52nd Field Art. Brig.	94% (8) ₅			
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	7	7	100	
HDQRS. BAT. 4	43	40	93	
	50	47	94	

53rd Inf. Brig.	91.48% (9) ₂			
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	5	4	80	
HDQRS. CO. 4	42	39	93	
	47	43	91.48	

MILITARY DECORATIONS

(Continued from page 10)

right to left of the wearer, in one or more lines.

Eligible for the Distinguished Service Medal (3) are persons who perform exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility. Enlisted men, too, who were granted the certificate of merit prior to July 9, 1918, are entitled to this decoration in lieu of the certificate. The medal is of bronze surrounded by a circle of dark blue enamel.

The foregoing medal is not necessarily earned by the performance of a brave deed in action, but the Silver Star (4) is only awarded to officers or enlisted men who are cited for gallantry in action and whose conduct does not warrant the award of a Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross.

The Purple Heart (5), established by George Washington in 1782 and revived by War Department General Orders, No. 3, Feb. 22, 1932, is awarded (a) to persons who, while serving, perform any singularly meritorious act of extraordinary fidelity or essential service, and (b) to persons receiving a wound (necessitating treatment by a medical officer) while in action with an enemy of the United States, such a wound being construed as resulting from a singularly meritorious act of essential service.

For an act of heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy, the Soldier's Medal (6) is awarded.

The Distinguished Flying Cross (7), awarded to persons of the Air Corps, corresponds to the Distinguished Service Cross in that it is won by persons distinguishing themselves by heroism or extraordinary achievement. The act must be performed, however, "while participating in an aerial flight" subsequent to April 6, 1917.

No more than one of each of the above medals may be issued to any one person; but for each succeeding deed worthy of the bestowal of a second medal of the same order, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster is awarded in lieu thereof. The Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross may be awarded posthumously to such representatives of the deceased as the President may designate.

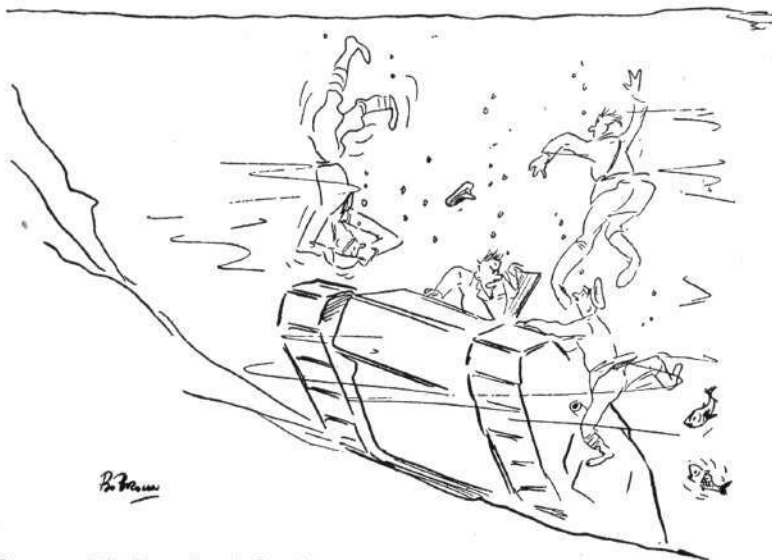
After the above decorations, come the service medals in the following order: The Civil War Campaign (8), Indian Campaign (9), Spanish Campaign (10), Spanish War service (11), Army of Cuban Occupation (12), Army of Porto Rican Occupation (13), Philippine Campaign (14), Philippines Congressional Medal (15), China Campaign (16), Army of Cuban Pacification (17), Mexican Service (18), Mexican Border Service (19), and the Victory Medal (20).

ARMY DAY IN BUFFALO

"A GOOD sample of what Buffalo can muster in case of war, riot, or a visit from the President was seen on April 6th at the 174th Armory where every military unit in the city was massed in an observance of Army Day, the anniversary of the United States' entry into the World War." So opens the account of the ceremonies in the Buffalo Courier-Express.

Nearly 1,600 troops were assembled on the floor of the great drill hall, the number comprising the 174th Infantry, 106th Field Artillery, Troop E of the 121st Cavalry and the 9th Bn. of the New York Naval Militia.

During the review at the beginning of the observance, the troops were inspected by Martin P. Fleming, secretary to Mayor Zimmerman. Mr. Fleming was accompanied on his rounds by Colonel Allen J. Greer, U.S.A., and Colonel Douglas P. Walker, commanding officer of the 106th Infantry.



R. Mann

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