

The New York National Guardsman



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December, 1935



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IN recognition of their splendid sacrifice in helping to keep our National Defense in a state of preparedness and of their readiness at all times to serve their country and our people with that devotion for which they have merited our just praise, time and time again.

—A Sincere Admirer.

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

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

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

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

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

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

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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!"





General Malin Craig

Chief of Staff, U.S.A.

*Sends Greetings
to the New York
National Guard*



"His comrades of forty years of service in sunshine and storm hail his selection on merit, and wish him all the high success which his character and his attainments promise. The Army and country are fortunate in having him for our Chief of Staff."

—Maj. Gen. James G.
Harbord, U.S.A., Ret.

To The New York National Guard:

My service in the United States Army has given me opportunity to observe the growth and development of the National Guard. During the World War National Guard and Regular Army divisions fought side by side and displayed such courage and zeal as to bring them everlasting honor and the plaudits of a grateful people.

The World War served to emphasize the dependence that may be placed on the National Guard as a vital factor in our national defense. Since the close of the War the Guard has steadily progressed toward greater military efficiency until it has now reached a state of excellence never before attained.

I trust that you will be kind enough to convey to your readers my personal greetings and express to them the appreciation of the War Department of their patriotism and devotion to duty which have so enhanced our national security.

Your publication is an important agency for developing *esprit de corps* and maintaining the interest and morale of the members of the New York National Guard. I hope that it will continue to devote itself, in the future as in the past, wholeheartedly to the public service.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff.

November 19, 1935.

New Chief of Staff, U. S. Army

**General Malin Craig succeeds General McArthur as Head of
General Staff of the United States Army**

By MAJOR GEN. JAMES G. HARBORD, U.S.A., Ret.

Extracts through courtesy of Army and Navy Journal

MANY distinguished officers have held the place of Chief of Staff. The fourteenth to be selected is Major General Malin Craig, appointed on October 2nd. No man more representative of our people and our Army could have been chosen. A native of Missouri, he is essentially a product of what we of the service call the Old Army. He was born in the 6th Cavalry of which his father was a loved and gallant officer. At the age of 19 he was admitted to West Point, where he graduated in 1898. He was an outstanding cadet in a Class which already has furnished five Major Generals to our Army.

Six years out of West Point he stood number one among the Honor graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School, the time honored institution for officers at Ft. Leavenworth. A little later he finished the course at the Army War College, where comparative marks are not kept, but which in later life he was destined to twice Command and Direct. This is the scholastic record of an extraordinarily able officer.

Upon graduation from West Point he was assigned to the Infantry. But he sought the arm of his boyhood memories, and in three days less than a month he was transferred to his father's old regiment, the 6th Cavalry. During the thirty-seven years since his graduation he has served practically wherever our flag has flown. Beginning with the Santiago Campaign in Cuba, his foreign service record includes China in the Boxer Rebellion, four different tours of duty in the Philippines and the command of the Department of Panama. He was in France from late 1917 to November 12, 1918, and then went with the Third Army to Germany. In the continental United States he has served all over the map, his last important command being the 9th Corps Area on the Pacific Coast where he has been since 1930. This last included incidentally the control of more CCC men than there are soldiers in the United States Army.

No officer of his time saw more varied service than he in the twenty years between his graduation at West Point and our entrance in the World War. Twice an aide-de-camp, first to the stern and unbending Thomas H. Barry in the Philippine Insurrection, and later in its closing days to that dashing cavalryman, General J. Franklin Bell. He was to serve General Bell once more in the same capacity eleven years later at San Francisco. He was under Chaffee at the storming of Peking in the relief of the Legations beleaguered by the Boxers in the summer of 1900. In his rise through maturity he held every regimental staff position for which his rank made him eligible.

It was a great accumulation of soldier experience that he brought with him when in the summer of 1917 he became Chief of Staff of the 41st Division under Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett. His new commander was an outstanding veteran with great qualities of mind and heart, and his chief of staff admired and respected him. They were

not to be separated again, except for short intervals, until the Third Army disbanded on the banks of the Rhine, and Liggett sailed for home in July, 1919. The 41st Division had been broken up for replacements on arrival in France, and Liggett and Craig went together to organize the First Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces in January, 1918. It served in the Toul Sector, in the Second Battle of the Marne, in the reduction of the St. Mihiel Salient, and in the forty-seven days' struggle in the Meuse-Argonne. In October, 1918, Liggett's promotion to head the First Army, gave Craig a new Corps Commander, that excellent soldier Joseph T. Dickman, who commanded the First Corps during the last weeks of the Campaign. Craig, now became a Brigadier General in the National Army, continued as its Chief of Staff until the Armistice. When the Third Army was formed on November 12, 1918, Dickman and Craig joined it together and marched with it to the Rhine as Commander and Chief of Staff. After a few months General Liggett relieved Dickman at Coblenz and took over command of the Third Army, and Craig found himself again under his old commander.

No textbook can fix the exact duties of a Chief of Staff of a fighting unit. There is much coordinating authority inherent in the position, exercised as it is in the name of his General. His authority in principle flows from and is measured by the confidence reposed in him by the Chief in whose name he gives orders. That General Craig satisfied two as exacting and competent chiefs as Liggett and Dickman during the trying days when the First Corps was bearing the brunt of the St. Mihiel attack, and the long struggle against the last-ditch stand of the Germans in the rugged forest of Argonne and from the dominating heights between the Aire and the Meuse, leaves no doubt as to his quality as a soldier. He was the continuing strong influence throughout the Corps under both of those commanders.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and his eminent services brought him recognition by decorations from France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and Ecuador.

When the troops came home General Craig on August 5, 1919, reverted to his regular grade of Major and took it with a smile. On the passage of the National Defense Act in June, 1920, he became a Colonel, and a Brigadier General the following April. In July, 1924, he was appointed Chief of Cavalry with the rank of Major General. He filled that important place until March, 1926, when he was relieved at his own request for line duty. He was at once made a Major General. By his recent selection for Chief of Staff of the Army he becomes a four-starred General.

His comrades of forty years of service in sunshine and storm hail his selection on merit, and wish him all the high success which his character and attainments promise. The Army and country are fortunate in having him for our Chief of Staff.

STILL GREATER SPEED!

General Douglas McArthur, former Chief of Staff, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, upholds Genghis Khan's tactical principles and emphasizes the pressing need of the army to "multiply its rate of movement."

FOR 13 years, the curve representing the Army's ability to perform its vital emergency missions has been trending continuously and dangerously downward. The principal causes have been insufficient strength in the Regular Force, growing obsolescent in important items of equipment for all components, injudicious curtailment of training, progressive consumption of reserve supplies, and inadequacy of funds for many essential activities. Confronted by these obstacles, the Army, though it has intensified effort and resorted to every possible expedient, has been powerless to preserve effectiveness at a satisfactory level.

Strength of the National Guard.—This component is a military force pertaining to the several States, maintained primarily to insure domestic tranquillity. As a more or less organized militia, it has been in existence since colonial days. But as a national defense force of continuous and general value, it dates from the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916. The 1920 amendments to that act directed a general reorganization of the Guard and provided for a development which has immeasurably raised its efficiency. Except for the Regular Army, it is the only component organized into relatively complete tactical units.

From a national viewpoint, the mission of the National Guard is the early and effective reenforcement of the Regular Army in an emergency. Since it is obligated to service whenever Congress may declare a national emergency to exist, it is supported with Federal funds.

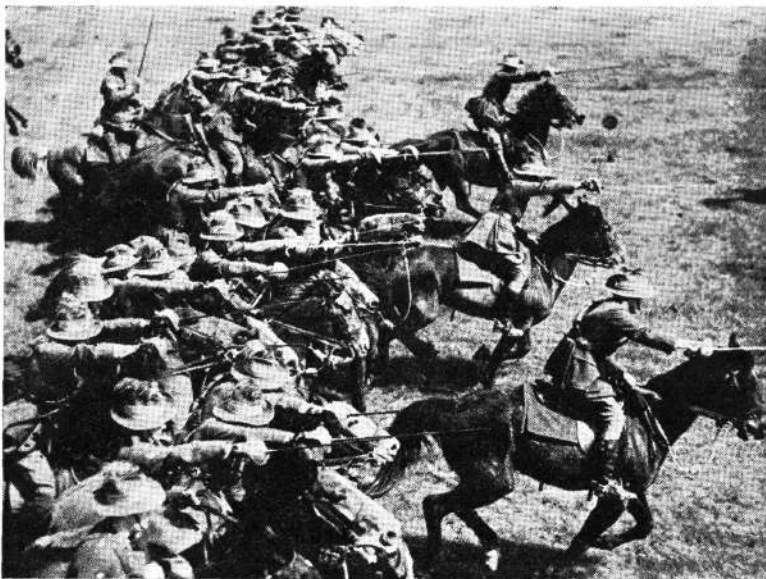


Photo by Associated Press

The Machine Gunner's Prayer

Such a bunched target, offered by this Australian cavalry squadron during its annual maneuvers, is the sort of thing a machine gunner envisions in his rosiest dreams!



General Douglas McArthur

It is organized into 18 infantry divisions, 4 cavalry divisions, and certain elements of corps, army, and auxiliary troops. All these must be trained sufficiently in time of peace to be instantly effective in domestic disturbances and to be capable, with a short period of additional preparation, to engage efficiently in battle.

During the period of its development since 1920, the National Guard reached and finally became stabilized at a strength of approximately 190,000, at which level it has been supported by Congress for several years. After much study of the problem, the War Department concluded that its effective training in time of peace and the importance of its emergency mission required a minimum strength of approximately 210,000. In the past session of Congress an addition of 5,000 men to its present strength was authorized as a first step toward building up to this desirable minimum. The War Department has always held also that to maintain the guard in the requisite state of efficiency a training schedule of 48 armory drills and 2 weeks of field service annually was necessary. While this program was reduced somewhat during the fiscal years coinciding with the most serious phases of the economic depression, it has since been fully restored and will obtain during the fiscal year 1936.

To provide for the professional instruction of the guard and to insure that it is kept abreast of modern developments in technique, the Regular Army details to it a corps of instructors. Of these, some 460 are officers. In addition, selected National Guard officers are given special courses at the several serv-

ice schools and wherever possible field maneuvers of the guard are held in conjunction with Regular units.

Since the National Guard is numerically the strongest of the Army's components and its emergency mission is a vitally important one, all these measures for insuring the strength and efficiency of its personnel are fully justified and should be constantly carried forward.

IN almost every category of munitions, the types with which the American Army is supplied were produced during or prior to the World War. Since that time experimentation has produced models of greatly increased efficiency, but with one or two exceptions none of these have been produced in usable quantities during the past 13 years.

We emerged from the World War with some 4,000 pieces of light field artillery. These were of the model known as the "French 75 mm." This was a splendid gun but it is not to be compared with pilot models since developed in our Army. The newer weapon has greatly increased flexibility of fire, longer range, and is not subject to damage when traveling at high speeds, whereas the older gun could not be towed at a greater speed than 7 or 8 miles per hour. In other classes of artillery, equally striking improvements have been made in experimental equipment.

Our Infantry is still armed with the Springfield rifle of the model of 1903. This weapon, which was undoubtedly the foremost infantry weapon of its time, is now definitely outmoded by the invention of a semi-automatic rifle which has a greatly increased rate of fire and whose operation involves less fatigue to the soldier. The infantry mortar has been so greatly improved that by comparison the one of the World War period is almost useless.

Ammunition has likewise been steadily improved in quality since 1918. Latest types of small arms ammunition have almost doubled the range of similar World War calibers and tremendous advances have been made in the production of armor-piercing bullets. While in this class of supply yearly procurement has been in the most improved types available, the amounts authorized have been so inadequate that the result has been a constant diminution of stocks held in war reserve. The inadequacy of our available ammunition, in all essential calibers, is at this moment a matter for serious concern.

Until the end of 1934, the Army's motor equipment was largely that left over from the World War. In general, the trucks and motors employed by the Army are commercial types and the unsuitability of the 1918 models as compared to those of the present day is a matter of common knowledge. Moreover, the development of good roads and the increased efficiency of the motor have unmistakably indicated the wisdom of a major substitution of motors for animal-drawn transportation. Such a substitution has been very greatly handicapped in our Army due to the lack of funds to make the change.

The story with respect to tanks, combat

cars, and other types of armored vehicles is a similar one. We have developed models in this type of weapon which are beyond doubt the equal and in some respects probably superior to any others in the world. Opportunity to obtain them in quantity was for many years almost completely denied and the end of 1934 still found us equipped with the unreliable, underpowered, and inefficient models of World War design.

The same observations apply to nearly every other type of equipment such as engineering matériel, radios, and other communication equipment and gas appliances.

With respect to airplanes, deterioration in quality has not been so noticeable due to the relatively short life of this class of matériel. Frequent replacement having been necessary, the Air Corps has spared no effort to see that each new increment of airplane equipment has been of the highest efficiency then obtainable.

TO maintain in peace a needlessly elaborate military establishment entails economic waste. But there can be no compromise with minimum requirements. In war there is no intermediate measure of success. Second best is to be defeated, and military defeat carries with it national disaster—political, economic, social, and spiritual disaster. Under the several headings of this report there is sketched in rough outline a military establishment reasonably capable of assuring a successful defense of the United States. I have this confidence in its ability, although in size the proposed army is not remotely comparable to many now existing and even falls far below the legal limits prescribed in the National Defense Act.

There are, of course, certain favorable factors which minimize the need in our country for maintenance in peace of a huge military machine such as exists in almost every other major power. Chief among these factors are geographical isolation and the existence of cordial

Nothing is more important to the future efficiency of the Army than to multiply its rate of movement. . . . The objective of greater and still greater speed must be pursued.



Photo by Associated Press

Poilu Machine Gunners on Maneuver

Sheltered in this leafy niche on the forward edge of a wood, these French machine gunners, in the Champagne district, are waiting for their target to appear.



Photo by Associated Press

Trouble in Bengal

Civilian disturbances in Midnapore, Bengal, were damped by the appearance of the King's Royal Rifles (British Army) who are here seen marching "at ease" through the town.

relationships across our land frontiers.

Additionally influencing the determination of the War Department to emphasize quality rather than quantity in further development of the Army is the conviction that relatively small forces exploiting the possibilities of modern weapons and mechanisms will afford in future emergencies a more dependable assurance of defense than will huge, unwieldy, poorly equipped, and hastily trained masses. Adherence to such a policy likewise serves the interests of economy, since of all costs of war, both direct and indirect, none is so irreparable and so devastating as that measured in the blood of its youth. The United States should not hold to the "nation in arms" as a principal tenet in its doctrine of defense if by that term is indicated an unreasoned purpose of cramming into the armed forces every citizen of military age and capable of carrying a gun. Beyond all doubt any major war of the future will see every belligerent nation highly organized for the single purpose of victory, the attainment of which will require integration and intensification of individual and collective effort. But it will be a nation at war, rather than a nation in arms. Of this vast machine the fighting forces will be only the cutting edge; their mandatory characteristics will be speed in movement, power in fire and shock action, and the utmost in professional skill and leadership. Their armaments will necessarily be of the most efficient types obtainable and the transportation, supply, and maintenance systems supporting them will be required to function perfectly and continuously. Economic and industrial resources will have to assure the adequacy of munition supply and the sustenance of the whole civil population. In these latter fields the great proportion of the employable population will find its war duty.

More than most professions the military is forced to depend upon intelligent interpretation of the past for signposts charting the future. Devoid of opportunity, in peace, for self-instruction through actual practice of his profession, the soldier makes maximum use of historical record in assuring the readiness of himself and his com-

mand to function efficiently in emergency. The facts derived from historical analysis he applies to conditions of the present and the proximate future, thus developing a synthesis of appropriate method, organization, and doctrine.

But the military student does not seek to learn from history the minutia of method and technic. In every age these are decisively influenced by the characteristics of weapons currently available and by the means at hand for maneuvering, supplying, and controlling combat forces. But research does bring to light those fundamental principles, and their combinations and applications, which, in the past, have been productive of success. These principles know no limitation of time. Consequently, the army extends its analytical interest to the dust-buried accounts of wars long past as well as to those still reeking with the scent of battle. It is the object of the search that dictates the field for its pursuit. Those callow critics who hold that only in the most recent battles are there to be found truths applicable to our present problems have failed utterly to

see this. They apparently cling to a fatuous hope that in historical study is to be found a complete digest of the science of war rather than simply the basic and inviolable laws of the art of war.

WERE the accounts of all battles, save only those of Genghis Khan, effaced from the pages of history, and were the facts of his campaigns preserved in descriptive detail, the soldier would still possess a mine of untold wealth from which to extract nuggets of knowledge useful in molding an army for future use. The successes of that amazing leader, beside which the triumphs of most other commanders in history pale into insignificance, are proof sufficient of his unerring instinct for the fundamental qualifications of an army.

He devised an organization appropriate to conditions then existing; he raised the discipline and the morale of his troops to a level never known in any other army, unless possibly that of Cromwell; he spent every available period of peace to develop subordinate leaders and to produce perfection of training throughout the army, and, finally, he insisted upon speed in action, a speed which by comparison with other forces of his day was almost unbelievable. Though he armed his men with the best equipment of offense and of defense that the skill of Asia could produce, he refused to encumber them with loads that would immobilize his army. Over great distances his legions moved so rapidly and secretly as to astound his enemies and practically to paralyze their powers of resistance. He crossed great rivers and mountain ranges, he reduced walled cities in his path and swept onward to destroy nations and pulverize whole civilizations. On the battlefield his troops maneuvered so swiftly and skillfully and struck with such devastating speed that times without number they defeated armies overwhelmingly superior to themselves in numbers.

Regardless of his destructiveness, his cruelty, his savagery, he clearly understood the unvarying necessities of war. It is these conceptions that the modern soldier seeks

(Continued on page 29)

THIS YEAR IT'S SYRACUSE

**National Guard Association of New York
to Hold its Convention at Syracuse, Janu-
ary 17th and 18th**

COLONEL PAUL LOESER, 258th Field Artillery, following the customary procedure incumbent upon the President of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, through the medium of the GUARDSMAN, officially announces certain definite information as well as tentative plans concerning the coming convention. This will be held at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., on January 17th and 18th, 1936.

Every officer of the N.Y.N.G. and N.Y.N.M. is urged to write these dates down on his desk calendar pad as they are the most important dates in the whole year for the officer personnel of the state's military forces.

Four hundred rooms are available for the convention, together with the written guarantee of the hotel management that "all rooms will be ready for occupancy starting Thursday midnight" and that "an extra force of clerks will be on duty to facilitate registration of delegates."

A break-down of the various types of rooms and rates shows 20 parlor suites (parlor, bedroom and bath), from \$10 to \$20, depending on the number of persons occupying same; 240 double rooms with bath, from \$4.50 to \$8.00 (one or two persons); 100 twin bedrooms with bath, from \$5.50 to \$8.00 (one or two persons); 40 single rooms with bath, from \$3.00 to \$6.00 (one person), while directly opposite the hotel is a garage with capacity for 350 cars.

Hotel and car reservations should be made direct to Mr. C. C. Keller, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y. Please mail a copy of your request for reservations to the Association's Secretary (Lt. Col. Wm. J. Mangine, Adjutant General's Office, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.), who will verify and double-check each reservation.

The ballroom of the hotel is beautifully illuminated with enormous glittering chandeliers and contains 5,000 square feet of open floor space with a seating capacity of 700 persons. A full view of this spacious room is thereby assured to all from any angle. Try to visualize the effect of this scene, gaily adorned with flags, with the sparkling lights shining down upon the brilliant display of the many types of regimental distinctive uniforms, social evening dress and khaki. The scene in reality brings a thrill of a lifetime, a military spectacle never to be forgotten—don't miss it!

The Association Secretary made a personal and very close inspection of all prices covering practically every item of purchase in the hotel, from the cost of newspapers to the rates of rooms, as well as eats and drinks and what have you. He found reasonable prices existing everywhere within the hotel and believes these prices will suit the pockets of all delegates. Prices are available to include hotel rates, wine and liquor list, cocktail room and bar, terrace room, coffee shop, taxi, valet, laundry, etc., and will be gladly furnished on request.

Brig. Gen. John S. Thompson, 54th Brigade, in whose



COLONEL PAUL LOESER, 258TH F. A.
President, N. G. A., S. N. Y.

area the convention again assembles, is busily engaged coordinating the committees' pre-convention activities to the end that a good time will be enjoyed by all delegates and guests while in the convention city.

General Thompson will announce the designation of the various committees, and their names and committee assignments will appear in the January issue of the GUARDSMAN.

His Excellency, Herbert H. Lehman, Commander-in-Chief, State's Military Forces, and General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., head the list of distinguished military and civilian guests to whom invitations are being extended to attend the convention. The names of all guests will be published as soon as the list is completed.

No Federal inspections will be conducted on the dates of the convention, thereby affording all officers an opportunity to be among those present at the opening rap of the gavel until the closing echo of this mighty instrument.

All train and pullman reservations will be carefully looked after under the capable supervision of Mr. A. L. Miller, Ass't General Passenger Agent, N. Y. Central Railroad Co., 466 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C. Mr. Miller's plans include personal contact by representatives of his railroad with all organizations throughout the state.

Specially reduced railroad rates on what is known as the *identification certificate plan* will be in effect between home stations and Syracuse.

Suggestion: Call or write Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Mangine, Secretary, National Guard Association, 603 Capitol, Albany, N. Y., for any additional information required.

Last-minute information about the Convention will be published in the January GUARDSMAN.

SANTA FE ENTERTAINS NATIONAL GUARD ASS'N

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS E. RILEA, of Oregon

Elected President for Coming Year

1936 Convention at Providence, R. I.



Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, Oregon
Newly Elected President, N. G. A.

FROM Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Providence, Rhode Island, is quite a hop, but that is where the dele-

gates to the 1935 convention of the National Guard Association of the United States in the former city, decided to go in 1936, leaning emphatically to the East. Cordial bids were also received from Montgomery, Alabama and Atlanta, Georgia. The western trip was a big success in every way—good attendance, good weather (except for the fliers) and a good welcome and novel line of entertainment; and while it was one of the largest gatherings in several years, the attendance was, naturally, largely from the west.

Seventy-five planes were scheduled to arrive from every section of the country but a low ceiling and snow storms set them down in all middle and western states until Thursday and Friday, some giving it up, and forty-eight finally arriving.

It was a great disappointment to all that the President, Major General Roy D. Keehn, who had made such a great record for the Association during the past year, was still confined to his home from the effects of his severe automobile accident early in the summer, but he sent Mrs. Keehn who was received by the convention on Friday morning and graciously expressed General Keehn's disappointment in not being at the convention.

The sessions were presided over by the Vice President, Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, of Oregon, who started the proceedings by appointing Lt. Col. William J. Mangine, New York, Sergeant-at-Arms.

In the absence of Governor Tingley, Brig. Gen. Russell C. Charlton, the Adjutant General of the State of New Mexico, welcomed the delegates, the response being given by Major Gen. E. C. Shannon of Pennsylvania.

The organization of the convention, appointment of committees and introduction of resolutions took up the balance of the morning session, the afternoon session bringing the Treasurer's report and a full account of the work and progress of the National Guard Bureau during the past year by the Chief, Major General George E. Leach. This was a masterpiece—a report that every National Guard officer should read for personal information on the activities and functioning of the National Guard.

Friday morning the session opened with the Secretary's report, a full account of the work done by the Executive Council and Legislative Committee during the year. It showed the following accomplishments in successfully working out many of the resolutions of the Tennessee convention: Obtaining an increased attendance of National

Guard personnel at service schools; obtaining passage of all amendments sought to the National Defense Act; providing an additional strength of 5,000 officers and men for the Guard; adding an extra \$1,000,000 to Quartermaster supplies for the fiscal year 1936 and making \$500,000 immediately available; obtaining a partial increase for travel of Regular Army Instructors; securing an additional appropriation for caretaker purposes and employment of permanent, or all day duty men or employees; obtaining \$350,000 for the restoration of the National Matches; permitting officers of the National Guard to serve on War Department General Staff for same period of time as officers of the Regular Army, etc.; completing the motor program of the Guard; getting a 20% replacement of animals for cavalry and field artillery units for fiscal year 1936; obtaining enough safe ammunition for use on all 200-yard field small arms ranges of National Guard for several years; furnishing the Guard with up-to-date ambulances; furnishing Instructors and National Guard officers with latest ideas and methods developed in Field Artillery School; in obtaining favorable action tending to continue present system of flying pay for air corps officers and enlisted men; action in removing from care and custody of National Guard obsolete and surplus materiel and supplies; increasing the budget for the fiscal year through the appropriation of the House by \$3,134,525, which was finally passed by Congress and signed by the President, bringing the total National Guard budget to \$33,987,323, as against \$29,391,110 last year. The Chief of Staff of the War Department disapproved the adoption of the new helmet in place of the campaign hat, but the resolution was re-introduced and authority will be asked again this year as the Chief of the National Guard Bureau has \$140,000 set aside for such purposes.

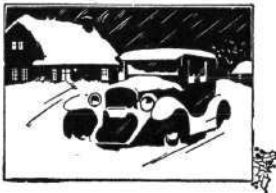
GENERAL KEEHN fought very hard and successfully to obtain new armories, repairs and alterations to existing state armories, construction and repairs to camp facilities and airports, out of the \$4,500,000,000 appropriated for relief work. In this connection Col. O. K. Yeager, Construction Engineer, Works Progress Administration, was at the convention and delivered a very interesting address. He spent every day consulting with various Adjutant Generals working out many of their programs. Probably the National Guard of the United States will receive some forty to sixty million dollars of this appropriation for such building program. A resolution was passed on the floor of the convention expressing the appreciation of the effective cooperation by the Works Progress Administration in the armory construction program as so splendidly conceived and inaugurated by Major General Roy D. Keehn as

President of the Association, and calling for the officers of the Association to exert their best efforts to secure final approval of all armory projects of the several states and that a special committee of five members be appointed, one from each Works Progress Administration Region, to further such program. President Rilea appointed General Keehn to head such committee, he to choose the five members to work with him.

Other interesting addresses were delivered by Brig. Gen. Andrew Moses, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, U.S.A.; Hon. Tilman B. Parks, Chairman, War Department Sub-Committee of the House Appropriations Committee, and Major General Johnson Hagood, Commanding the Third Field Army.

Most of the resolutions passed by the convention had to do with carrying out such directives of the Tennessee convention as had not yet been attained. A few of the new ones called for supplying the enlisted men with new overcoats which will conform with the other uniforms and equipment now being supplied. One calling for an additional increase in strength of 5,000 men to bring the Guard up to 200,000. Another asking that an army maneuver, similar to that of the First Army at Pine Camp this summer, be held every year and rotating among the four armies.

The National Guard and citizens of New Mexico put up a wonderful entertainment, comprising interesting drives through a novel country, visits to Indian villages, Spanish, Indian and Mexican dances in costume, with native music; a mountain trout dinner where some 500 guests ate all the brook trout they desired. The festivities wound up Saturday night with a grand costume ball at the beautiful La Fonda Hotel.



N.G.A., U.S., OFFICERS, 1935-'36

President—Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, Oregon; Past President—Maj. Gen. Roy D. Keehn, Illinois; Vice President—Brig. Gen. S. Gardner Waller, Virginia; Secretary—Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury, New York; Treasurer—Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, Kansas.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1st C. A.—Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Dean, Rhode Island; 2nd C. A.—Brig. Gen. Stephen H. Barlow, New Jersey; 3rd C. A.—Maj. Gen. E. C. Shannon, Pennsylvania; 4th C. A.—Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, So. Carolina; 5th C. A.—Brig. Gen. F. Guy Ash, West Virginia; 6th C. A.—Col. Albert L. Culbertson, Illinois; 7th C. A.—Brig. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, Minnesota; 8th C. A.—Brig. Gen. Russell C. Charlton, New Mexico; 9th C. A.—Brig. Gen. Mervin G. McConnell, Idaho.

Those present from New York were Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, the Adjutant General; Real Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the Naval Militia; Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury, Col. Paul Loeser, Col. Wm. A. Taylor, Col. Frank C. Vincent, Lt. Col. Wm. J. Mangine, Captain Joseph F. Flannery and Captain Harold C. King.

BRITISH ADOPT NEW MACHINE GUN



Photo by Associated Press

The Bren gun, which the British War Office has decided to adopt in place of the Lewis, mounted on a tripod.

THE Lewis machine gun, which was adopted by the British forces during the World War, has at last been declared obsolete in favor of two new models—the Vickers Berthier and the Bren. Both these guns have been undergoing extensive and severe tests by the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Brigades with the result that the Vickers Berthier has been taken into use by the Indian Army and the Bren by the British Army.

The Bren is a trifle lighter than the Lewis, weighing in all 21 pounds. It has a short barrel and can be used from the shoulder or on a tripod or bipod.

The Bren is gas-operated and fires at the rate of 600 a minute. It is a Czechoslovak production manufactured in that country's national arsenal. Certain patent rights, however, have been ceded by arrangements which will allow the weapon to be made at the British arsenal at Enfield, England. The Bren will supplement the heavy Vickers gun which remains in service.

W.P.A. CIRCUSES IN ARMORIES



DURING the past two months, the U. S. Works Progress Administration started a circus project through the efforts of the American Federation of Actors of which a great many circus performers are members. Through the cooperation of the N.Y.N.G. and the N.Y. N.M., performances are now being given at some of the armories in the metropolitan area.

After rehearsing for ten days at the 212th Coast Artillery armory, at 62nd Street and Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C., the first show opened at the 2nd Bn. Naval Militia armory in Brooklyn on October 16th. On October 24th, 25th and 26th, the circus was at the 102nd Medical Regt. armory on West 66th Street and then gave four performances at the 212th Coast Artillery armory. At all these performances the circus played to capacity houses.

The project is under the direction of the U.S.W.P.A., Booking Dept., Circus Unit, 111 8th Ave., N. Y. C.

CAPTAIN KROKUS, 14TH INF., PROMOTED TO COMMAND 27TH DIV'N TRAIN

CAPTAIN THEODORE J. KROKUS, commanding officer of Company A, 14th Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of Major and transferred to the command of the 27th Division Train, Q.M.C., succeeding Major Robert H. Platz who has resigned.

The 27th Division Train is the old 47th Infantry. Its armory is located on Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. Major Krokus' new assignment, besides the command of some 280 men, carries the responsibility for the maintenance of the armory, and the motor equipment used by the Train in servicing the 27th Division.

The loss of Major Krokus to the 14th Infantry is one which will be felt for a long time by the officers and men whose privilege it has been to serve with him during his long service in the 14th.

It is rare that a man in the military game can serve for any length of time without creating enemies for himself, but Theodore Krokus is one man about whom we have never heard a remark other than one of praise. Everyone from the man in the ranks to the highest officer and outsiders familiar with the regiment speaks kindly and well of Major Krokus.

Major Krokus was born in Austria on the 7th of May, 1896. He enlisted in the 14th Regiment on the 27th of April, 1914, holding the grades of Private, Corporal, Sergeant and 1st Sergeant, until commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on the 6th of April, 1917. His new rank was shortly taken from him, however, by the passage of a law rescinding all commissions given within the preceding six months period, so that on the 4th of August, 1917, Theodore Krokus found himself discharged from his regiment, and exempted from further military service by the War Department.

Marching back into the regiment and enlisting as a buck private, again ability was recognized, and Theodore Krokus served throughout the war as Battalion Sergeant Major in the 2nd Pioneer Infantry.

Returning from the war in 1919, he became a 1st Lieutenant on the 7th of April, 1922, and a captain, the 22nd of March, 1923.

Major Krokus has in his possession the New York State Long Service Medal with 15-year clasp, and the regimental 100% duty medal for 18 years. Incidentally this 100% duty has been for the past 18 consecutive years, during which time Major Krokus has not failed once to reach the regiment for his drills.

Both Major and Mrs. Krokus are very active in the 14th Regiment Post of the V. F. W., being untiring in their efforts to make that organization successful.

—14th Inf. "Red Legged Devil."



CAPT. SAMUEL A. BROWN PROMOTED TO COMMAND 3RD BN., 174TH INFANTRY

CAPTAIN SAMUEL A. BROWN, commanding Company E, the Jamestown unit of the 174th Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of major to succeed Major Max H. Elbe of Niagara Falls who retired on September 17th with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

As the major of the third battalion of the 174th Infantry, Major Brown will be in command of the Bn. Hdqrs. Company, Niagara Falls; Company I, Olean; Company K, Tonawanda; Company L, Niagara Falls and Company M, Buffalo.

Captain Brown enlisted in the local National Guard unit, then designated Company E, 65th Infantry, Feb. 29, 1916 and did not have long to wait before seeing service in the field, the company, then a unit of the 74th New York Infantry, leaving for service on the Mexican border July 5 of that year.

He was promoted corporal July 1, 1916 and held that rank when he returned home with the company. Remaining in the service, he was promoted sergeant May 4, 1917, and served with a detachment of the company guarding railroad structures at Westfield during the World War, later going with the company to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., the unit designation having in the meantime been changed to Company E, 108th Infantry.

Attending the third officers' training camp at Camp Wadsworth, he was commissioned second lieutenant May 5, 1918. Going overseas with the regiment in the spring of 1918, he was promoted first lieutenant Oct. 4, 1918, and captain Feb. 19, 1919, returning home in command of Company B. (Promoted to Captain, Jan. 4, 1921.)

During the World War he participated in the following battles and engagements: East Poperinge, July 9 to Aug. 20, 1918; Mont Kemel and Vierstaat Ridge, Aug. 31 to Sept. 2, 1918; Dickebusche sector, Aug. 21 to 30, 1918; Belgium—Hindenburg line (east of Ronsoy, vicinity of Bony), Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, 1918; LaSalle River, Oct., 1918.

Captain Brown, then a second lieutenant, was awarded the distinguished service cross for gallantry in action, his citation reading as follows:

"Near Ronsoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918. G. O. No. 21, W. D. 1919. Advancing with his platoon through heavy fog and dense smoke, and in the face of terrific fire, which inflicted heavy casualties on his forces, Lieutenant Brown reached the wire in front of the main Hindenburg line, and after reconnoitering for gaps, assaulted the position and effected a foothold. Having been reinforced by another platoon, he organized a small force, and by bombing and trench fighting captured over a hundred prisoners. Repeated attacks throughout the day were repelled by his small force."



FATHER DINEEN'S SILVER JUBILEE

**Chaplain of 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., Celebrates 25th
Anniversary of His Ordination to Holy Priesthood**

MAJOR ALOYSIUS C. DINEEN, Chaplain of the 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., has just celebrated the 25th Anniversary of his Ordination to the Holy Priesthood and his host of friends in the military service of the Empire State congratulate him upon his "long and faithful" service, wishing him at the same time the health that may enable him to continue actively in his work until the day of his Golden Jubilee.

At Father Dineen's Church of the Holy Innocents, on October 6th, was sung his solemn Jubilee Mass of thanksgiving in the presence of a large congregation of parishioners and friends both civil and military. The master of ceremonies at the Mass was the Reverend William P. McKeon, Chaplain (Captain) of the 156th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G.

This was followed by a testimonial dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel in honor of Father Dineen at which the following members of the New York National Guard were present: Colonel Arthur V. McDermott, State Judge Advocate; Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet, State Ordnance Officer; Lt. Col. Robert Maloney, Signal Officer, 27th Division; Major Joseph A. McCaffrey, Chaplain, 165th Infantry, and Major George J. Zentgraf, Chaplain, 244th Coast Artillery.

In August, 1917, Father Dineen was commissioned a Regular Army chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant. He served with the Sixth U. S. Division in the United States and also in France with the American Expeditionary Forces. In the early part of 1919 he was assigned to the Third U. S. Division—the Marne Division—which was then stationed in and around Andernach on the Rhine, as part of the American Army of Occupation. In September, 1919, he returned to the United States with the Third U. S. Division—the next to the last Regular Army Division to leave France. After his return he was stationed at Little Rock, Ark., with the Third Division.

In November, 1919, he was transferred to the Coast Defenses of the Potomac at Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Hunt, Virginia. While on the Potomac he was assigned as transport chaplain on the U.S.S. President Grant for a trip to Brest, France, and return. In 1920 he was appointed chaplain at Governors Island in New York Harbor, and while in that post he was sent to the Third Session of the Chaplains' Service School at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for three months. At the end of the three months he returned to Governors Island where he remained as chaplain until the end of 1922. In August, 1922, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and voluntarily resigned his commission in the U. S. Army at the end of that year.

After leaving the U. S. Regular Army Father Dineen was appointed to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th Street, as first assistant.

About eight months after his resignation from the U. S. Army he was recommended by Archbishop Hayes to the Governor of New York State, the Hon. Alfred E. Smith, to be division chaplain of the 27th Division of the New



York National Guard of the United States. He has retained this office ever since, being promoted to major in 1932.

An extract from the letter that his Commanding Officer, Colonel E. V. Smith, 52nd Infantry, wrote to the Commanding General recommending a Distinguished Service Cross for action rendered by Chaplain Dineen beyond the call of duty is published below:

Circumstances: On 8th September, 1918, Chaplain Dineen had, by my direction, come to the Regimental P. C. in the Vosges Mountains, to hold religious services for the men of this command there stationed, namely, the Headquarters Company and the Second Battalion, 52nd Infantry. Within a very few minutes after Chaplain Dineen's arrival at the Regimental P. C., a severe shell fire was landed by the enemy on the vicinity of the Regimental P. C. During the shell fire, Private Tinney of Headquarters Company and three French Soldiers were severely wounded. At the time of the shelling, Captain W. F. Donnelly, commanding Headquarters Company, as a senior officer directed Chaplain Dineen, upon learning that Private Tinney had been wounded, at great risk to himself, went along the road that was under shell fire at the place where Private Tinney had been carried, to be of such service as might be possible under the circumstances. As Chaplain Dineen continued along this road the shelling continued and Chaplain Dineen actually passed through shell fire to the shelter where Private Tinney was to be found.

This act was performed beyond the requirements of ordinary duty and with the proper disregard of personal danger. It was an excellent example of an officer performing his duties under exposure.

THE

 NEW YORK
 National Guardsman
 (Official State Publication)

VOL. XII, No. 9 NEW YORK CITY DECEMBER, 1935

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
 Editor

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

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

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

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

A Happy Christmas



WE think of our readers, scattered far and wide over the Empire State, in the great cities, in the towns and villages, each preparing for Christmas in his own way, each looking forward to a reunion with his friends or with his family, and each thinking, perhaps, of other Christmases, when Christmas—so they say—was Christmas. And to each and every one of them, officer, non-commissioned officer and enlisted man—we wish from the bottom

of our hearts that this will be a happy Christmas with good cheer, a feeling of goodwill to all men, and lots of Christmas merriment.

But let each man remember this—that Christmas is a mood, not a condition. It is exactly what each one makes it for himself, regardless of material circumstances. Forget your own worries for a while and help your friends to forget theirs. Declare a moratorium on misery. "A happy man or woman," Robert Louis Stevenson remarked, "is better than a five-pound note." Or, as another writer once said, "Happiness depends not on what you receive, but on what you give."

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION?

FACED with the necessity of providing more reading matter in the magazine, yet unwilling to go to the expense of running more than our usual number of pages, the editorial staff has long pondered on ways and means of procuring this extra space. Finally a plan was hit on and last month the three and a half pages devoted to "How We Stand" and the "Average Percentage of Attendance" were reduced to a single page.

This was effected by publishing only the regimental percentage of attendance and omitting that of each unit in the regiment. Many unit commanders have been in the habit of procuring the attendance figures of each unit in their organization from regimental headquarters and posting them on the company or battery bulletin boards in order to stimulate the spirit of competition. Now that the unit figures have been omitted, we recommend this plan to the attention of unit commanders.

Another omission decided upon was that of the "Keep Smiling" page. After all, the ordinary person is pretty well supplied with humor by every other magazine he takes in, by the daily "funnies," the movies, etc., etc., and we thought that perhaps this space could be better devoted to articles of a more military nature. But perhaps we were wrong about this and our readers would prefer to see the "Keep Smiling" page back in the magazine.

Anyway, that's what we want to know. What is your opinion? Will you drop a line and give us your reaction to these omissions? Do they detract from or improve the magazine?

The whole question came to a head after the September issue was published. That issue contained no editorials, no "How We Stand" and no "Average Percentage of Attendance." Letters were received saying it was the best issue of the GUARDSMAN ever brought out. The members of one Battery wrote to say that they hoped "the omission of the regular features might become a regular feature."

The saving of three and a half pages (ten per cent of the magazine) means that we are able to give you an extra story or article each month. Are you in favor of this? Our address is at the top of the left-hand column. We shall be very glad and interested to learn what your reaction is.

IN APPRECIATION

Another year draws to a close—twelve more issues of the GUARDSMAN have been planned, published and (we hope) enjoyed. Our editorial problems have been greatly simplified by those who have contributed their time and talent in furnishing us with stories, articles, art-work, and advertising and we thank all those sincerely who have thus cooperated with us in producing these past twelve issues. Work from new authors and artists is always welcomed by the editorial staff.





GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

NOTES ON THE FIRST ARMY MANEUVERS

CONTINUING my comments on the maneuvers at Pine Camp which have appeared in the last three issues of this magazine, I want now to take up a few more matters which may be of interest to officers and men of the New York National Guard.

In previous articles I have more or less confined myself to the mobilization features—the movement of troops by rail and motor, the housing of the troops, and a few of the details of supply.

In this article I shall attempt to give a few of the tactical features of the exercises, or, in other words, the maneuvers themselves.

One of the prime objections to large maneuvers has always been the lack of interest on the part of subordinate officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, due to the fact that they had little knowledge of what was trying to be accomplished. They could not understand why they were marched and countermarched in a seemingly aimless manner, and with little knowledge as to how their particular movements fitted into the larger picture. In this maneuver, due to the foresight of the Army commander, long marches for National Guard, and even for Regular troops, were avoided, without detracting in any way from the successful operation of the problems. I do not believe that any march in connection with the maneuvers was longer than ten miles for any National Guard troops, and I doubt very much if they were that long. As a matter of fact, I think that six or seven miles would be the average mileage per day. Furthermore, under orders from the Army commander, the men in the ranks were kept advised by their officers as to what was transpiring, the situation, and how the particular unit to which the soldier belonged was cooperating with the larger units for the accomplishment of the particular tactical mission.

There were, in all, five days of tactical exercises. The first exercise was a meeting engagement—one northern division against a southern division—which gave the division commanders concerned an opportunity to have full command of their divisions, and prepared them for the larger exercises to follow. The second exercise was a two-day problem, in which the troops bivouacked overnight, and it consisted of three divisions operating against two divisions, each side under its respective corps commander. After an intervening rest period, a similar two-day problem was carried out, in which the defending side in the first corps problem became the attacking force in the second one. The terrain for these exercises was

generally good, although certain sectors were rather difficult for maneuver, and were comprised mostly of heavy sand and thick undergrowth. It is my opinion that New York troops, and those opposite them from the northern side, operated in the worst terrain in the entire area.

This, however, was not an unmitigated evil, for the reason that it gave our troops an opportunity to realize how difficult it is to keep the elements of a division in communication with each other, and it tested out to the full our means of communication, such as radio, telephone, telegraph, and messenger.

A few things struck me as showing a considerable weakness on the part of our troops. The first and most flagrant was that advance guard commanders, as well as column commanders, and in fact everybody in the lower elements of command, failed to get the necessary information as to what was happening in their front back to the Division commander, on which he might be able to base his future movements. In the first day's problem, when the 27th Division was operating against the 43rd, the lack of information regarding our east col-

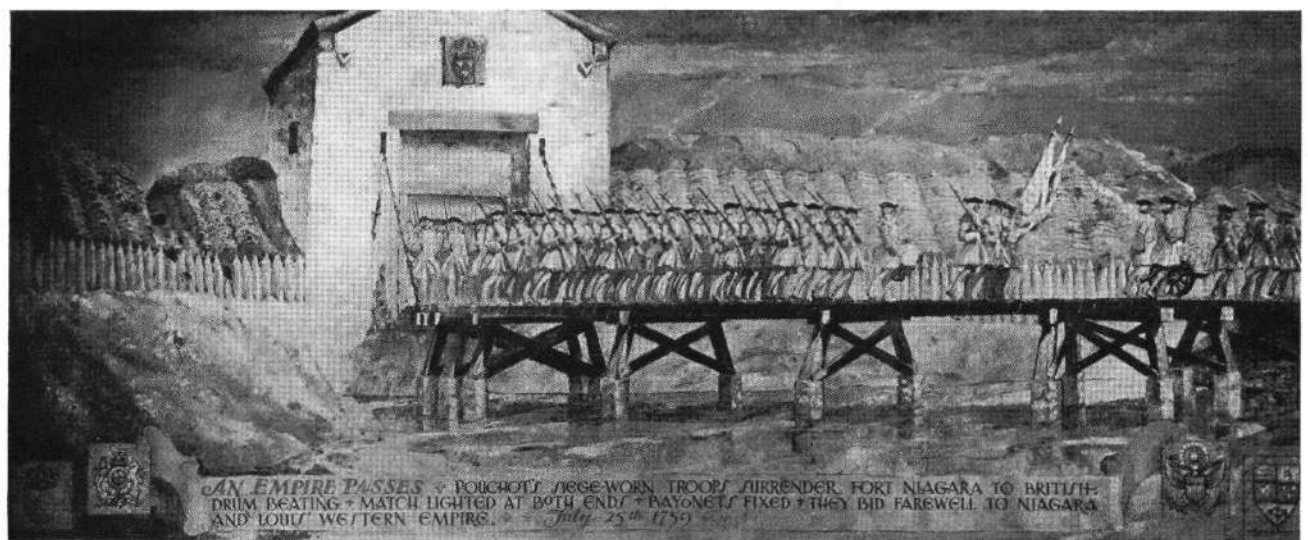
umn delayed for over two hours an attack against the 43rd, which, if it had been made on time, would have caught the 43rd Division unawares and in the flank, and would probably have resulted in the overwhelming defeat of that Division. However, as messages were not received, and the attack was delayed, the 43rd Division had time to recover from the situation in which they had been at an earlier hour, so that when the attack was made and we attained our objective, we had nothing like the success we would have had if the advance guard and the column commanders had kept the Division commander informed as to their whereabouts and their progress and what was in their front.

The second weakness on the part of our advance guard commanders was that when they contacted the enemy they proceeded to have a little war of their own, fiddling around with squads and platoons, without throwing in the weight of their reserves and pushing the small detachments away from their front, so as to assure the advance of the main body. There was a great deal of hesitancy, although the mission was plain, on the part of advance commands and even of column commanders, to push forward and support their leading elements. This wasted a great deal of time, and lost many favorable opportunities.

The third weakness that I found, although not by any

(Continued on page 25)





AN EMPIRE PASSES * POLKHOFF / ICE-WORN TROOPS / SURRENDER FORT NIAGARA TO BRITISH - DRUM BEATING * MATCH LIGHTED AT BOTH ENDS * BAYONETS FIXED * THEY BID FAREWELL TO NIAGARA AND LOUVE / WESTERN EMPIRE. * July 25th 1759

Scenes From the History of Old Fort Niagara

These murals, in the Hotel Niagara, were painted by George Gray, staff artist of the GUARDSMAN. There are authentic grounds for believing that the top picture showing the arrival of the Vikings in the 14th century is historically correct. The center panel shows the building of the Griffon and below is depicted the surrender of the French troops and the Fort to the British forces in 1759.

THE EPIC DRAMA OF OLD FORT NIAGARA

By COL. C. H. MORROW
28th Infantry, U.S.A.

(Colonel C. H. Morrow has written this article at the special request of THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN. One of the greatest authorities on the military history of the Niagara Frontier, he has modestly omitted to state in his article that the complete restoration of Old Fort Niagara has been very largely due to his own historical research and indefatigable efforts. The State of New York owes Colonel Morrow a debt of deep gratitude for having restored to its people one of its most interesting and historical sites.)

THE Niagara Frontier, battle ground of tribes and nations, enshrines in its history the glory of valorous deeds, the visions and dreams of explorers, the chant of martyred priests, the screaming war cry of Seneca and Mohawk, the soothing lullaby of pioneer mothers rocking babes to sleep in the glow of hearthstone cabin fires, the ringing sound of the woodsman's axe, the crack of the soldier's rifle, fire and sword, raid and plunder; the fair view of new turned earth and the strength of primal things; clearings in the wilderness, the charm and beauty of orchards in bloom; the magic of new vines joining hands; villages and hamlets becoming roaring cities; then light, power and splendor as man harnessed the great Falls to serve his purposes and through engineering genius built a wondrous canal to bear the commerce of an inland Empire.

The story of the Niagara Frontier is one of the great epic dramas of the North American Continent.

Over all, proudly and majestically, has presided grim old Fort Niagara, the regal Queen of the inland waterways. There, on a high promontory where the flashing emeralds of Niagara's torrent joins the sapphire sea of Ontario, Robert René Cavalier de la Salle, in 1678, raised the first rude palisades of a fort and from this base began his far voyaging, first down the Ohio, later through the Great Lakes on to the bosom of the Father of Waters, the mighty Mississippi, to come at last to the Gulf of Mexico.

Truly La Salle was a great dreamer of dreams and opener of roads. He was the author of great beginnings and, through his courage, suffering and endurance, came civilization and Christianity.

No spot of land on the North American Continent, with the possible exception of old Quebec, is so redolent of the history of our country or so filled with color and romance as is Old Fort Niagara. Almost within its shadows La Salle built the *Griffon*, the first boat to sail the upper lakes, and traverse the great unknown and uncharted waters of the inland sea.

France was quick to seize and recognize the power of Niagara. With accuracy and vision she planned for the conquest and holding of mid-America. Having fortified the grim rock of Quebec, she fortified Montreal, which gave her control of the Ottawa River and the reaches to the western lakes. She made Old Fort Niagara the gateway to the west, the Queen of inland waterways. De Nonville strengthened these fortifications.

To move westward, both men and supplies had to be portaged around the great Falls of Niagara so that access to the upper lakes could be obtained. Moving

steadily toward their purpose, the French fortified Venango and Le Beouf on the Alleghany, and then Fort Duquesne where the Alleghany and the Monongahela form the Ohio. The great Duquesne gave control of the entire Ohio Valley. They then fortified Detroit to guarantee control of the narrows between Lake Erie and Huron, and Mackinac to control Lake Michigan. Then followed Fort St. Ignace and Fort Sault St. Marie to control Lake Superior. They built portage forts to control the entrance from Green Bay into the Wisconsin, as they built Fort St. Louis to control Illinois, and Vin-

(Continued on page 22)



Shake Hands With George Gray

GEORGE GRAY, our staff artist, has been contributing his brilliant work to the N. Y. NATIONAL GUARDSMAN for some years and our readers are well acquainted with his masterly and versatile technique.

Now shake hands with him! Above, he is being greeted at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds by Lt. "Dick" Smith, Ord. Res., a Hearst newspaper writer and member of the editorial staff of the Rochester (N. Y.) Journal.

George Gray, whose murals at the Hotel Niagara, Niagara Falls, N. Y., have been so widely acclaimed, has also decorated the Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.; the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, Md.; the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.; and is now starting work at the Hotel Pontiac, Oswego, N. Y.

The historical scenes depicted in his murals are noted for their authenticity of detail and in the accompanying article, Colonel Morrow, who has done so much towards the restoration of old Fort Niagara, describes the events illustrated in George Gray's colorful murals.

IS WAR MORE HORRIBLE?

PHYSICALLY—NO
PSYCHOLOGICALLY—Yes

By MAJOR GENERAL J. F. C. FULLER*

Reprinted by courtesy of "Army Ordnance"

BEFORE attempting to answer the question asked in the title of this article, it is essential to define what is meant by horror. Obviously it is an emotion, but less obviously one which can be roused by two quite different sets of factors—the physical and the psychological. "A dungeon horrible," as Milton writes, is something visible and tangible, we shudder when we enter it and cease to do so when we leave it. But when Shelley says: "Like a ghost shrouded and folded up in its own formless horror," we are confronted not by a thing but by an idea, which, because it is normally invisible, is therefore universally possible; it is as Shakespeare writes: "Some . . . horrible form which might deprive your sovereignty of reason" at any moment and in any set of circumstances, all it has to do is to appear.

Turning to war, we are faced by these two forms of horror, and of the two the physical is far the less potent. In every day life to see a man mangled in a street accident is horrible; yet in war to see a man cut in two by an exploding shell is but an incident, because physical horror depends for its intensity upon the incongruity of the event, or what may be called its "out-of-placeness." But in its psychological form, better called "terror," the reverse is true; for as frequency increases, that is, the power to manifest grows, because of its intangibility, horror is proportionately increased. Whilst in its physical form horror is based on the known, in its psychological it is founded upon the unknown. In fact this is the power which energizes all sorcery and witchcraft, and though man has outgrown these follies in their ancient forms, he is none the less superstitious because today as yesterday absolute knowledge is denied to him.

If this is true, then the fundamental tactical problem in war is not to injure bodies but to rack nerves; it is sorcery

Modern war is an assault upon men's nerves rather than upon men's bodies and General Fuller believes that the side which can produce the greatest terror will stand the best chance of winning. Only when this terror spells suicide for mankind will war be eliminated.

in its martial form, a sorcery in which the wands, spells, pentacles, etc., are represented by weapons.

From these preliminary remarks on the philosophy of the horrible, I will turn to war as it is evolving today and examine in which form its horror is developing.

To begin with, it is obvious that war is not so inhuman as in former times, and when the neurotic exaggerations of the press of 1914-1918 are discounted, it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that physically no war was more humane than the last one. In Classical times the defeated side was normally slaughtered, as happened to the Romans at the battle of Cannae where their casualties totalled seventy-five per cent. In the Middle Ages camp followers were frequently put to the sword because the victor had no better means of disposing of them, and to have set them free would have meant flooding the countryside with sturdy brigands. Yet setting massacre aside, for the wounded the physical horrors of war were appalling, and if humaneness is judged from this point of view, there can be no doubt whatsoever that during the last eighty years the sufferings of the wounded have been vastly reduced and in proportion to advances in medical science. What wounded soldiers experienced during the Crimean War and the American Civil War would indeed be horrible today, though between 1854-1865 their agony was commonplace.

This brings me to the crucial factor in war, namely the steady advance of the physical sciences. As science has developed, unperceived by the soldier, so has physical horror steadily declined and moral terror increased. Politics have assisted in this, for whilst under the old autocratic monarchies wars were but incidents in the national life,

* Major General, British Army, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. Author: "Tanks in the Great War" (1920); "Reformation of War" (1923); "Foundations of the Science of War" (1925); "Atlantis: America and the Future" (1925); "Pegasus: Problems of Transportation" (1925); "On Future Warfare" (1928); "The Generalship of U. S. Grant" (1929); "Lectures on F.S.R. II" (1931); "Lectures on F.S.R. III" (1932); "The Dragon's Teeth" (1932).

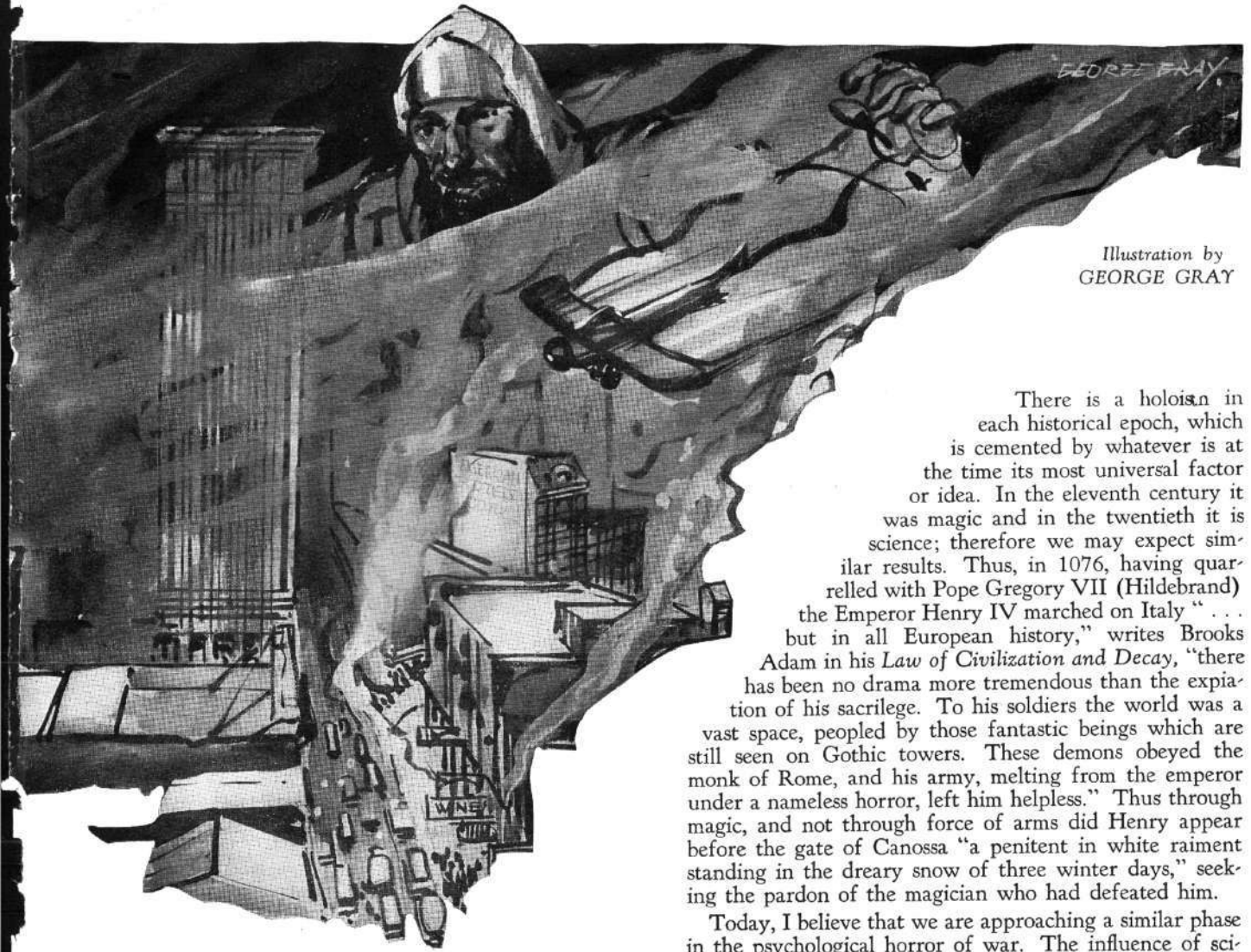


Illustration by
GEORGE GRAY

There is a holocaust in each historical epoch, which is cemented by whatever is at the time its most universal factor or idea. In the eleventh century it was magic and in the twentieth it is science; therefore we may expect similar results. Thus, in 1076, having quarrelled with Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand) the Emperor Henry IV marched on Italy "... but in all European history," writes Brooks Adam in his *Law of Civilization and Decay*, "there has been no drama more tremendous than the expiation of his sacrilege. To his soldiers the world was a vast space, peopled by those fantastic beings which are still seen on Gothic towers. These demons obeyed the monk of Rome, and his army, melting from the emperor under a nameless horror, left him helpless." Thus through magic, and not through force of arms did Henry appear before the gate of Canossa "a penitent in white raiment standing in the dreary snow of three winter days," seeking the pardon of the magician who had defeated him.

Today, I believe that we are approaching a similar phase in the psychological horror of war. The influence of science upon weapon design and construction is advancing at such a pace that to the civil will (upon which the military will stands) the world space is contracting so rapidly that modern weapons are in idea being brought closer and closer to every man, woman and child; so close that, when the next war is declared, it is quite possible that once again we shall see armies paralyzed and destroyed by the nameless horror which they will evoke. It is a return to the dominant idea and the military reactions which it evokes. Though the means are different, the mere fact that the dominant idea expresses universal power, irrespective of its particular form, the results are likely to be similar.

From this general theory of the increasing influence of moral horror on the nature and art of war, I will turn to facts and see whether they support it.

For many years before the outbreak of the World War every training manual explained that war is a contest between the will of the opposing commanders, that to impose this will it was essential to destroy the enemy's main forces on the battlefield. After that war, we find this same theory in no way changed, in spite of the fact that during it it was not destruction, the killing, the wounding and capturing of the enemy's men which alone enabled the victors to impose their will; but the demoralization of the enemy civil population due in part to these factors, but

under democratic governments they have become the all absorbing problem. The theory of the nation in arms, as elaborated by Clausewitz, replacing the eighteenth century practice of limited warfare, the result was that to the physical horror of the battlefield was added the moral terror of entire nations. Unseen, the equalitarian principle of democracy universalized by the power of science is today establishing a military condition closely resembling that which existed in Europe when the Papal Church reached its zenith. Then all men were equal before God and the exercise of spiritual power was the privilege of the Pope; now all men are equal in the eyes of the democratic state and the exercise of physical power is the privilege of science. Then the physical horrors of war were to a large extent replaced by the spiritual terrors of Papal interdict and anathema, which smote not only a hostile army but also a hostile nation—man, woman and child.

Now, so I believe, a very similar military change is taking place; a change almost entirely due to science; a change in the psychology of war brought about by a change in its physical instruments, just as the war change in the eleventh and twelfth centuries was brought about by a change in the spiritual instruments.

mainly to economic strangulation and the undermining of morale by propaganda and the fear of air attack.

Before examining the main problem in the psychological attack, namely, the attack on the civil will, I will first examine its influence on the will of the soldier.

Until 1914 the military outlook upon the soldier's morale—his moral or nervous staying-power—was of a purely alchemical kind. After 1870, the universal study of Clausewitz's great work on war and the publication of a few stray papers, written before it, by Coloney Ardant du Picq, led to the development of the moral theory of war as propounded by Foch and Grandmaison. Its aim was utterly false, it was to mechanize the instincts and emotions in place of regulating and shielding them. The will to win was materialized into a rigid dogma, which bore no relation to the supreme fact that fear was still the master of the battlefield.

In 1914, this theory snapped like a rod of glass. It was suddenly discovered that the soldier was not a robot, a mechanical monster, but a human being who preferred to live than to die. Bullet-power, which had multiplied five times since 1870, drove him to earth and the war became a war of wire-entangled trenches.

At once a new form of war arose, a form to which the soldier could apply no other end than the idea of destruction, because he had been taught that destruction—killing—was the sole road to victory. He, thereupon, attempted two solutions; the first was to blast his way through his enemy's defenses by means of shell-power; the second was to circumvallate them and starve his opponent into surrender. In the first he could not see that as the bullet had forced him to earth, once he had broken through the opposing earth defenses he would be forced to earth again. He simply could not appreciate the demoralizing power of the bullet.

It was science which forced upon him gas, the tank and the airplane. The first surprised and terrified him; but an antidote in the form of the gas mask was soon discovered. Then vesicant chemicals were introduced, not to kill but to wound; that is to demoralize and disorganize in place of destroying.

Gas, as a weapon, was at once anathematized, because

it was novel and unexpected. Its powers were exaggerated until the horror it established in the popular imagination grew into an obsession. In effect it was far less destructive than bullets and high explosives. In fact it was one-twelfth less so, but this in no way reduced its horror which has continued to grow until the present day.

In its turn the tank was as misunderstood as gas. By cutting out the bullet it placed its crew in so great a physical advantage that the terror it could induce on the enemy infantry was approximately the same as that experienced by an unarmed man faced by a man-eating lion in the jungle. Yet this power was totally unappreciated, and in place of being used as a demoralizing agent the tank was employed as a battering ram—a physical agent. Not until July, 1918, was a plan (proposed by myself) to use tanks for demoralizing purposes accepted by Marshal Foch for his 1919 campaign; but as the war ended in November, it never materialized. Its central idea was to strike at the enemy's command in place of at his body—his entrenched front. Its aim was to demoralize his battle-will and not to destroy his battle-body.

Identical mistakes were made with the airplane, the most revolutionary of the three new weapons. In spite of the enormous output of machines, totalling in the British services over 30,000 during the ten months of 1918, aircraft were tied down to the older arms, and it was not until the war was about to close that plans were made to strike decisively at the enemy's civil will, that is at the moral foundations of his military will, in fact, to carry the 1919 tank plan to its ultimate conclusion. Had the war lasted another six to nine months totally new tactics would have been developed, in which destruction would very largely have been replaced by demoralization, that is killing by nerve racking.

Have soldiers learned the lesson that moral terror is a more potent means of winning a war than physical horror—the horrible waste of life? No, in the bulk they are just as tradition-bound as they were in 1913. Their rituals are still based on the idea of destruction; consequently that most destructive arm, the infantry, continues to form the backbone of every army, and in spite of the fact that it cannot protect itself to any great extent against vesicant



Photo by Associated Press

Mechanized cavalry, armored transport, and gas-masks were used by the British Army during its massed maneuvers in England this summer. These diminish the physical horrors of war but, according to this article, increase the psychological terror.

chemicals, and is virtually impotent against a tank attack. Not only does it, when on the line of march, offer a standing target to air attack, but it is in no way able to protect the civil will against air bombardments.

Have civilians learned the lesson? In part, but the focus of their minds has been utterly distorted by their political leaders, who, in most countries, have so exaggerated the powers of gas and air attacks that the people are no longer capable of examining the subject of their defense and protection in a rational way. In place of attempting to teach the people how to resist attack, most governments have, since 1919, been teaching them how most thoroughly to fall into panic when the next one takes place, and why? Because in their ignorance they imagine, that if they can sufficiently horrify the people, they will by some magic compel the abolition of aircraft—an insane supposition.

Today we are solemnly informed that forty airplanes loaded with gas bombs, can destroy all the inhabitants of London, and to destroy those in Paris will require no more than twenty! Though it is obvious that air attacks in the future are likely to be more destructive of life than those in the past, yet they must bear some, if only an attenuated, relationship to them. What are the facts of the last war? They are not easy to gauge, because they are not easy to collect; but the following which refer to Great Britain are instructive.

During the war there were in all one hundred and eleven raids, fifty-two carried out by airships and fifty-nine by airplanes. In the first 556 persons were killed and 1,337 injured, and in the second the figures were respectively 857 and 2,050, making a grand total of 4,820 casualties, which looks insignificant enough when compared to British road casualties during 1934, when over 7,000 people were killed and nearly 250,000 injured.

Taken over the whole of England, the casualties from German aircraft averaged 16 per ton of bombs dropped, and in the London Metropolitan area from sixteen night raids carried out by airplanes they were 52 per ton dropped. But in two daylight airplane raids on London the average per ton dropped rose to 77. The most disastrous raid on Margate, Essex and London took place on June 13, 1917. It was carried out by 22 airplanes and resulted in 162 people being killed and 432 being injured, that is 27 casualties per airplane, casualties approximately equal to those suffered at Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby on December 16, 1914, when a few German cruisers lightly bombarded those towns; then 137 people were killed and 592 injured. According to German figures, their total losses from air attacks during the war were 720 killed and 1,754 injured and the property destroyed was valued at £1,175,000.

Accepting the above figures as correct, and I see no reason to doubt them, it is obvious that air attacks are far less destructive of life and property than normal artillery bombardments. Even if in the next air raid on England five times as many people are killed as in all the air raids on that country combined, the figure will no more than exactly total those killed on the roads during 1934 and the injured will be out of all proportion less. In fact, to obtain 250,000 injured, it would be necessary to multiply the 111 air raids by 74—in the circumstances an astronomical figure!

From this simple comparison we arrive at our first deduction, namely, that the destructive effect of air raids is insignificant, and that it bears no relationship whatever to the frenzied figures of "strategically" minded politicians.



Photo by Associated Press

Even if unarmed, this German signaller paying out telephone wire through clouds of smoke, would strike fear into the heart of an unsuspecting woman or child. The next war, General Fuller forecasts, will replace destruction by demoralization.

But we must not halt here, for a far more important problem remains to be solved, namely, what is the moral effect of such attacks? Here we enter a truly interesting country.

To begin with, it may be asserted that the fear engendered by air attacks, especially among undisciplined civilians, is out of all proportion to the damage done. For instance and again I will quote English statistics, in 1916 there were thirteen different weeks in which the Cleveland area was flown over by hostile aircraft and seldom more than by a few machines at a time. The result of this was that the output of commodities in that district was reduced by 390,000 tons, which represented one-sixth of the average annual output. Again, during September, 1917, in the works of one large clothing manufacturer the output dropped from 40,000 suits per factory to under 5,000. Also, on Sunday night, September 30, 1917, when a raid on Kent, Essex and London killed no more than 14 people and injured 38, the percentage of hands in the filling factories in Woolwich Arsenal fell by over 75 per cent; the output of rifle ammunition, normally 850,000 rounds, fell

to nil, and of rifle grenade cartridges from 125,000 to 46,000. The output of .303 Mark VII cartridges for the week ending September 29 was almost exactly half the normal output of 10,000,000 rounds.

This reduction in output was not due to destructive effect, but to fear arising out of the feeling of impotence in face of a universal danger. Not a danger that was local, such as the danger experienced by a besieged city, dangers which even the weak and emotional become rapidly habituated to, but of so intangible and general a nature that it was unrelated to space and time. The nearest approach to it is, as I have stated, the fear of Satan and his innumerable demons during the Middle Ages, a perquisite of the Church and the Church's spiritual police force.

In order to utilize this moral terror and to protect the people against it, it is necessary to gauge its effect on human nerves, and this is best done by examining how people conducted themselves during air raids and what they felt.

First, taking the English, not a markedly emotional people, by the middle of 1917 the population of Margate had decreased from 30,000 to 16,000 inhabitants, 14,000 persons, or anyhow the greater number of them, having fled the town. On September 24, 1917, a raid took place in which only 15 people were killed and 70 injured, nevertheless 100,000 people sought refuge in the London tubes. On the following night another raid took place and 120,000 people fled to the tubes. The effect of these raids was so demoralizing that, on the 26th and 27th, though no attacks were signalled or made, people began flocking into the tubes at 5:30 p.m. On February 16, 17 and 18, 1918, occurred three raids in which 83 people were killed and 38 injured, nevertheless 300,000 persons sought refuge in the tubes.

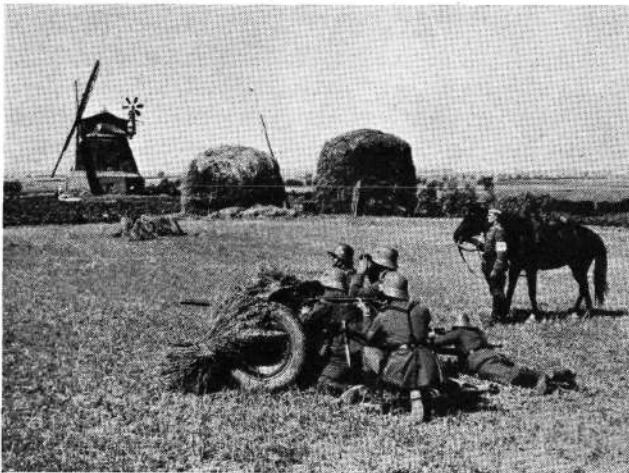
So far the facts, and few though they are, what do they show? That in the two great spheres of war, the physical and the psychological, ever since about the middle of the last century war has steadily become physically less horrible and psychologically more terrible. Consequently the crucial tactical factor would appear to be terror—the assault on nerves in place of upon bodies.

Tactically, the side which can produce the greatest terror will stand the best chance of winning, consequently the

first problem in organizing for war is to establish protection against terror. This protection will take two forms, the one military the other civil. In the first the older arms will have to disappear. As infantry cannot and will not stand up to tank and air attacks they are no more than bundles of potential panic, therefore they will have to be replaced by armored troops. In the second, entire populations will have to be disciplined to resist air attacks, and become nations in discipline in place of nations in arms. Once this discipline has been established, then from a disciplined base can the offensive be launched without hourly fear of its collapse.

There is still one other consequence which will spring from these changes and this is a political one. As conscription, in the form of one-man-one-rifle, which is the military expression of democracy, will vanish, and as war will remain as before a political instrument, unless the democratic expression of politics, one-man-one-vote, is changed, the instrument will not fit the political idea and organization. Democracy is based on the principle of unrestricted freedom, but a nation in discipline will depend for its security not upon freedom but upon obedience and obedience demands an autocracy to enforce it. Consequently, those nations which have established Communist or Fascist governments will be in a far more effective position to protect themselves through discipline than those which have not.

I think that I have now written enough to show, and even on my meager evidence I could have written a great deal more, that the question "Is war more horrible?" is one which is worth while examining. My answer has been "No" physically and "Yes" morally, and this is an answer in the right direction, for all causes of war are ultimately of a moral order, and, consequently, the elimination, or anyhow the restriction of war must be sought through moral means; a terror which is so horrible and so universal that it will restrain mankind from periodically attempting to commit suicide. War is neither good nor evil, it is the causes of war which may be either the one or the other. War is necessary or unnecessary according to its causes, and if man will not eliminate these through establishing a just and moral peace, ultimately he will discover this wiser way of living through war's terror.



Photos by Associated Press

New German Army's First Maneuvers

The first large scale army maneuvers in Germany since the War began were held at Hanover in August. The concentration of regular troops aroused the patriotic feelings of the German nation and were followed with very great interest. These photographs show (left) a machine gun squad camouflaged behind sheafs of oats, and German rookies manhandling a field gun into position.



Courtesy of the Quartermaster Review

Map Showing the Authorized Strength of National Guard Units by States

OLD FORT NIAGARA

(Continued from page 15)

cennes to control the Wabash. Then, coming up from the Gulf of Mexico, they built Kaskaskia, Kahokia and de Chartres to control the Mississippi.

These gave to France a chain of Forts from the rock of Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico, but its greatest link, and controlling link, was Fort Niagara. These were not only a chain of forts, they were a great trade route of mid-America. Supplies and equipment for soldiers moved west and, as barter went forward, the fur trade came back to the east with the center in Montreal and Quebec.

France's soldiers, to whom Washington surrendered at Fort Necessity, came from Old Fort Niagara, as did the forces which brought defeat and disaster to Braddock in front of sanguinary Duquesne.

In the French and Indian Wars Niagara played a very great and striking roll, and the English cause seemed lost on the continent until Sir William Johnson struck with unerring accuracy on the strategic point of French power, Fort Niagara. In 1759 he laid seige to Fort Niagara, and had under his command the 44th and 46th Regiments of the British line, and the great Scotch Grenadiers and the great Black Watch of Scotland, and a Regiment of New York Colonials and a Regiment from Massachusetts. The Fort was defended by the gallant French Captain Pouchot who had laid out its great fortifications. From the west d'Aubry and de Lignery brought the French Regulars from all her forts, and rallied to her cause the Indians of the western plains, and a mighty flotilla of war canoes came up the lake to relieve Pouchot. Within the very shadow of the Fort, Sir William Johnson drew up his British Regulars and his Colonial Troops, and, having on his right his Mohawk and Seneca allies, he defeated and utterly routed the French forces at the Battle of La Belle Famille. This battle played a great part in the momentous conclusion that the North American Continent should be all English, and not half French and half English. The day following the defeat of the French Pouchot, who had so gallantly withstood the English siege, the French surrendered. The blue flag of France with its gold fleur de lys came down and the Flag of George II went up in victory. The chain of French

power had been broken, and all the French Forts to the west fell like a house of cards, since their doom was sealed by the fall of Niagara.

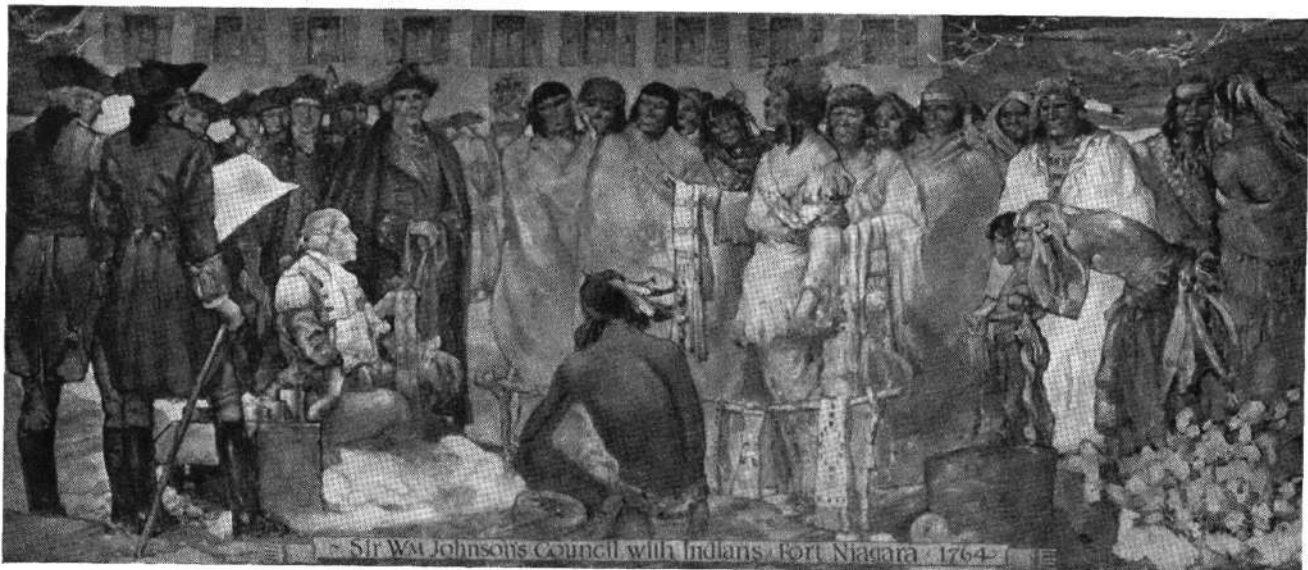
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON made full use of his capture of Fort Niagara, and in 1764 in the great hall of the old French Castle he negotiated the greatest treaty ever made with the Indians on the North American Continent. He had called to him the great chieftains of the Indian Tribes for hundreds of miles to come and make peace with the English. They came from Nova Scotia and the northern reaches of the Hudson Bay, and the lands of the Mississippi and the plains of Kansas, from the lands of the Tennessee and the Valley of the Cumberland. When the great council was over, a Treaty of Peace had been effected that bound the Indians of the continent to the English cause. This Treaty, which they made in honor, they kept in honor, and the \$190,000.00 which Sir William expended, saved the English cause more lives than he had spent dollars, and pounds where he had spent cents.

The English forces were to pay for their occupancy of Old Fort Niagara when Pontiac's great Rebellion flamed almost across the continent. At the Devil's Hole two companies of British Infantry were to pay with their lives for the protection of the portage route around Niagara's cataract.

In the War of the American Revolution Fort Niagara, then commanded by Guy Johnson, nephew of the great Sir William, was to play a strategic part, as the former friends and neighbors fought for the control of western New York. Within its grim council hall, where only a few years before Sir William Johnson had executed his great Treaty of Peace with the Indians, was planned between his nephew, Walter and John Butler, and Brant, the great Mohawk, the murderous raid which was to lay Cherry Valley in ashes, and to take fire and sword to the smiling Valley of the Wyoming. It was these raids which caused Washington to dispatch General Sullivan's expedition into western and northern New York to see the defeat of the English and their Indian allies in front of Newton.

The great Confederacy of the Iroquois was disrupted

(Continued on page 24)



Sir Wm Johnson's Council with Indians, Fort Niagara, 1764



Photo by Associated Press

ARMISTICE DAY CEREMONIES

FOR two minutes before 11 o'clock on November 11th, the rush and roar of New York City subsided. Subways, traffic and what business there was on the legal holiday stopped. Foghorns in the mist-blanketed river were silent. And in the strange hush taps was sounded in memory of the moment seventeen years ago, on November 11th, 1918, when the Armistice ended the fighting of the World War.

The principal ceremonies of the day were held in Madison Square, where the Eternal Light burns in memory of the war dead. Representing Mayor F. H. La Guardia, who was ill, Brigadier General Walter A. DeLamater declared that the most fitting way to observe the end of the war to end all wars was for the American people to make a united front against "communism and all other isms which are seeking to break down and undermine the institutions of this country, and throw it into another war." More than 10,000 persons listened to this stirring speech delivered by the former commander of the 71st Infantry, now commanding the 53rd Infantry Brigade, N.Y.N.G.

Those who paused in the midst of their work, in the downtown section of the city, could hear, in the quietness of those two minutes silence, the clear bugle notes from Governors Island floating impressively across the foggy harbor. Then, when 11 o'clock sounded, a roar of whistles and bells broke loose, as for another armistice.

In the Arlington Cemetery, at Washington, D. C., solemn ceremonies were performed at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior which were attended by President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Swanson, acting Secretary of War Woodring, and members of the President's

party. The above photograph was taken at the moment when taps was sounded by the bugler.

The New York National Guard was represented by detachments from its organizations at many of the ceremonies held in scattered parts of the State. In Buffalo, Albany, White Plains, Schenectady, Brooklyn, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton and many other cities, parades, services or ceremonies were held to honor the men of the American Army and particularly those of the respective cities who gave their lives in the World War.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, N. Y. C., a requiem mass was celebrated as the New York posts of the recently organized Catholic War Veterans observed their first Armistice Day as an organization. Major Aloysius C. Dineen, Chaplain of the 27th Division, preached the sermon and urged the veterans to listen, like Joan of Arc, for the voice of God if they hope to have a part in the salvation of the world.

EPITAPH ON THE SPARTANS AT THERMOPYLÆ

O PASSER by, bear this message to the Lacedæmonians, that we lie here in obedience to their orders.
Simonides.

EPITAPH ON THE ATHENIAN DEAD AT PLATÆA

*I*F to die well be the chief part of virtue, then to us above all other men, Fortune granted us this privilege; for hastening to set a crown of freedom on Greece, we lie here possessed of praise that groweth not old.—Simonides.



OLD FORT NIAGARA

(Continued from page 22)

and their villages laid in ashes. Their power was to depart from them and return no more. Fort Niagara was to see a great concentration of the Iroquois' power outside its walls, and to march under Brant and Butler, accompanied by the Queen's Lancers, to the Battle of Oriskany, where they met defeat before the embittered farmers of western New York; and this defeat was to spell the doom of Burgoyne's English Army at Saratoga.

BUT Niagara was to play a great part in peace, as it played in war, and during the period from 1783, marking the Treaty of Paris and the end of the American Revolution, to Jay's Treaty in 1796, Niagara sheltered and forwarded the new advance of civilization on the continent. During these thirteen years, known as the "Hold-over Period" the English held Fort Niagara and through its gates streamed more than eight thousand families to settle upper Canada and give to the Province of Ontario the mighty impetus which marked its great development.

In the War of 1812, Old Fort Niagara was to see war in its most terrible form. Newark, the English capital of Upper Canada, was burned by forces from Niagara. The whole frontier was to know retaliation for this and the capture of Fort George. The English by night attacked and captured Old Fort Niagara and then laid waste to the entire Niagara Frontier. Towns and villages went up in flames, and the shrieks of Mohawks and Senecas chilled the hearts of the American settlers. Fort Niagara heard the guns as the Americans went down in defeat at Queenstown, as it heard all day the battle wage back and forward on the Heights of Lundy's Lane; was to know Chippewa and the attack and sortie from Fort Erie. The Frontier was thrilled with the news of Perry's victory on its own Lake Erie. The fighting on this Frontier was to bring peace, and after this peace was effected the civilization of the continent was made possible. It was to bring about the great Rush-Bagot Treaty which took the grey, grim, fighting ships from the waters of the Great Lakes.

A beautiful monument now stands in Old Fort Niagara to mark an accomplishment so great in the cause of peace and good understanding.

THIS is but a fragmentary history of Old Fort Niagara, but that this lesson of courage and endurance and human suffering may not be lost, Old Fort Niagara has been restored to its ancient beauty with fidelity and accuracy which marks no other restoration in America. Once a mass of crumbling ruins, neglected and abandoned, it is now loved and cherished. Over its ancient drawbridge there pass thousands to enter through the Gate of the Five Nations. Fifty-eight guns have been beautifully and accurately mounted on its walls and lunettes. Its ancient moats have been cleared, and its outer works restored. The great stone block houses of the English are equipped with the Field Artillery of its day and time. The underground passages and the powder magazine are restored. The old French Castle with its dungeon and prison, the great Council Chamber of Sir William Johnson give full evidence of the thought and accuracy in every detail of this restoration. The military kitchen adds a piquant charm as it tells of the days of old. Around the hot shot battery you can almost hear the whisper of the old guns as it tells of the gallant days of old and of its fight with Fort George and the English gun battery across the River.

A beautiful bronze tablet tells of the heroism of Fanny Doyle as, like Molly Pitcher, she served the guns of her country. On the grounds is a glorious monument to Richard Rush and Sir Charles Bagot, the authors of the great Rush-Bagot Treaty. In the old French Powder Magazine is a beautiful bronze bust of Champlain, the gift of the French-American Society in Paris. In its grounds there is a beautiful bronze tablet to tell the story of La Salle. In the Historical Room there is a great map in oils, telling the history of exploration, colonization and fortification of mid-America. There are of the War of the American Revolution and the War of 1812 exquisite miniatures in oils of the great men who carried this wondrous history forward.

(Continued on page 30)

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 13)

means universal, was a lack of confidence in themselves on the part of company and battalion commanders, who had a great faculty for being in the wrong place, and for withdrawing without orders on uninvestigated reports as to what the enemy in their front or on their flank was doing. There was a serious lack of proper patrolling for information, and a woeful lack of patrolling for contact with the elements on the right and left.

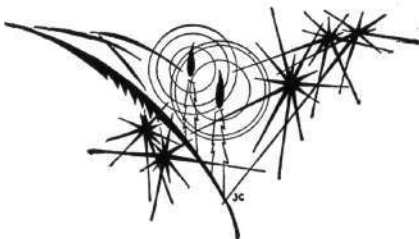
I cannot say that these criticisms apply to all, for there was one advance guard, and there was one regiment, that seemed to handle themselves exceptionally well in every problem. They were bold but cautious, and they kept the high command informed constantly of their own and the enemy situation.

After the first problem, it was necessary for the Division commander to send officers with each column, in the nature of liaison officers, to get information back to him. This, of course, should not have been necessary.

Notwithstanding all of the above, there was really a very keen interest on the part of officers and men, and there was plenty of spirit and enthusiasm. However, these qualities must be combined with a proper conception of the tactical situation and a knowledge of how to handle themselves and their command, for zeal and enthusiasm by themselves cannot win battles. Some men were so enthusiastic about the exercises that they stated they would like to go to maneuvers every year, but on sober thought I believe that even they would realize that being a little more than usual out from under discipline, as is necessary in the war games, would not particularly add to their general efficiency. There can be too much of anything—even of maneuvers! We must have a balance in our training. It is of no use, on the one hand, to have troops who can shoot and handle their weapons perfectly, but cannot be maneuvered into the proper tactical position to use them; whereas, on the other hand, it would be quite useless for troops to be perfectly maneuvered, if they were unable to use their weapons efficiently upon arrival on the battle line.

I shall have a few more comments to make in the next issue.

W. H. Haskell
Major General



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52nd FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE Headquarter's Battery



ON November 9, 1935, the officers and men of the Headquarter's Battery of the 52nd F. A. Brigade tendered a farewell dinner to First Sergeant James A. McAvoy. Jim, as he was better known, was a veteran of over ten years' service.

This farewell party marked the end of a second chapter in his military life. After enlisting in September, 1923 he rose through all the enlisted grades to become a second Lieutenant. After serving in that capacity for a few years, business conditions demanded all of his time and he found it necessary to leave the outfit. However, once he found himself free from the pressure of the previous conditions, we found him back in our midst as top-kick, where he has served for over the last four years in an excellent manner.

The dinner was a gala occasion, but at the same time a memorable one as it meant we were saying "Au Revoir" to a fellow who was more than a first sergeant to us. He was regarded a loyal and true friend of the men in the battery, one who could always be relied upon to act impartially regardless of the circumstances. He was often referred to as the acme of fairness and leaves to his successor a record that will be difficult to equal. As Captain Dunn summed it up in presenting him with the first 100 per cent duty medal ever awarded to anyone in the Battery, "It is 100 per cent duty medal for a man who has given 100 per cent service during his time in the outfit."

Corporal Jim Caffray acted as toastmaster and called upon the various staff officers, battery officers, non coms and the veterans who had served with Sgt. McAvoy in days of yore to say a few words.

Following the rest of the speeches Sgt. Chris Quinn, who was introduced as being in the battery since "God Knows When," made a very eloquent address before presenting our guest of honor with a beautiful pocket watch from the men of the Battery.

258TH FIELD ARTILLERY

EARLY in September, the 258th Field Artillery returned from Camp Smith after a very wet training period and although we enjoyed the Camp, because of its proximity to the city, we could not think of it as we did Ft. Ontario. The men showed exceptional morale in spite of a long period of inclement weather. As usual, Service Battery showed its traditional spirit in the delivery of supplies in all kinds of weather and under a new and unfamiliar system.

The outstanding affair of camp was the battery dinner, at which Sgt. Brokaw was the toastmaster and took great delight in introducing our officers: Capt. Suprenant, Lt. Kissel, Lt. Donahue and Lt. Becker, the latter being with us for the first time. Sgt. Gallager of E Battery was our guest and gave the party many a laugh with his comical speech and antics. Although we were all glad to congratulate Sgt. Rahm upon his promotion to Master Sgt., we were all sorry to lose Mst. Sgt. Thompson, who was not only a fine member of the battery but a real friend to all the men. It was also with deepest regret that we learned that Mst. Sgt. Hanes was serving his last camp with us, after 24 years of faithful service.

We've started the season right and hope to keep it so.

Rheingold

Food beer

27th Signal Company

“**A**LL Quiet on the Northern Front.” Now that hostilities have ceased at the Pine Camp Maneuvers this year and New York State’s own 27th Signal Co. has returned to its home station in Yonkers, the event has etched an important notch in the history of the organization.

War-time conditions which prevailed during the entire length of the camp tour made the going hard for the signalmen who not only worked during the day, but saw duty at 24-hour-a-day shifts. Our commanding officer wholeheartedly praised the entire company for efficient and excellent work accomplished during the “battle” at a meeting held recently in our armory.

“The Spirit of the Signal Company,” which implies strength in character of the entire company personnel, was one of the main reasons for our success during the maneuvers.

The entire company joins in a salute to one of our members, Private Howard I. Schattles, who was suddenly taken ill with acute appendicitis while on the way to Pine Camp. Private Schattles was taken from the convoy at Carthage, N. Y. and rushed to the Madison Barracks Hospital where he fought the war in a hospital cot.

Our strength is now up to almost maximum upon receiving three recruits last drill night. The newcomers are Privates Matthew J. Miner, Joseph Natoli and James J. Hushion, nephew of our City Comptroller, James E. Hushion. Welcome, men! We are glad to have you, but don’t forget, “Squads East and West” every Thursday night at 8.

Our First Sergeant, John G. McGuigan (“Euckileras” as he is better known) and First Sergeant Charlie Bell of the 27th Military Police Company are heads of the first joint clambake which the two companies held Sunday afternoon, Oct. 6, at the Armory.

Due to inclement weather, we were unable to hold the affair at Cook Field where it was originally planned, but a good time was had by all.

156TH FIELD ARTILLERY

THIS Regiment has made quite a few changes in Officer personnel, due to resignations, etc., at the beginning of the training year. Among the most important are the appointment of Captain Arthur E. Brundage to the post of Adjutant, and the designation of Lieut. Vincent Coffey to the Command of the Regimental Headquarters Battery. Among the many losses that we have received were the resignations from Captains Monihan and McDonald, and Lieuts. Deddelback and Richardson. Lieut. Swan of the Service Battery has been appointed to the post of Regimental S2.

The members of the Regimental Headquarters Battery acknowledged the transfer of Capt. Arthur E. Brundage, their Commanding Officer, to the Regimental Staff by giving a dinner Meet in his honor on the evening of Thursday, October 24th. Every member of the Battery was present, and the military accomplishments of the Captain were lauded by many officers formerly associated with Captain Brundage, and also some now active as officers in the regiment.

The Kingston Officers held a very successful Cabaret Dance on Saturday evening, November 2nd. The affair



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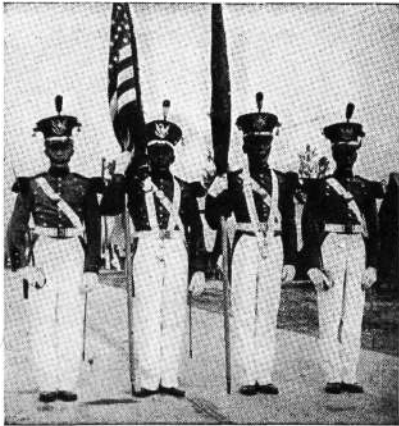
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was formal and invitations were extended to the Officers of the Regiment. It is planned to hold more of these social events during the winter period.

The Members of this Regiment are interested, naturally, in the tentative budgeting of funds for the construction of the new Armory in Middletown, New York. It will solve one more problem in the phase of development of instruction with the proper Armory facilities available.

106TH INFANTRY

MEMORIAL services for the World War dead of the Regiment were held in the armory on Sunday, November 10th. The principal address was given by the regimental chaplain, Captain Charles Henry Webb. Speakers and guests of honor included Chaplain Frank I. Hanscom, Rt. Rev. Msgr. John L. Belford, Rabbi Alexander Lyons, Chaplain Frank M. Townley and Colonel William A. Taylor. Music was furnished by the vested choir of St. Bartholemew's Church under the direction of Willard Sektberg, Choirmaster, and by the 106th Infantry Band under leadership of Warrant Officer Arthur Danner.

December 23rd will be "Turkey Day" for the 106th. On that momentous eve, drawings for the succulent birds will take place in the main drill shed of the armory. The faithful who have attended drills regularly throughout the Fall season will have one card for each drill and that many chances to win a "turk" in a drawing on a company basis. There'll be smaller prizes, too—boxes of candy and such-like and drawings for turkeys on a battalion and regimental basis. A grand affair, and one that culminates in joy for many a 106th heart and home.

Indoor baseball championships, held over from the Spring seedings, were played off early in November. Companies A, H and M were returned the winners in their divisions. H won from M the right to play A in the finals, and then carried off the honors by an eight-to-one score over A. H has a cracker-jack team, played consistently good ball throughout the entire season and is deservedly regimental champion. Basketball, already under way, occupies the athletic limelight now.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery E

SERGEANT HAROLD McGUIRE, of Battery E, 104th Field Artillery, has just completed 20 years' service and has been awarded the State decoration. His Battery commander, 1st Lieut. Walter Fischer, presented him with the medal on his regular drill night, Thursday, November 8th.

The members of the regiment wish him health and a continuance of the spirit that has made possible these past years of service in order that, on some future occasion, they may learn that he is to receive another decoration for longer and just as faithful service.

BASKETBALL CHALLENGE

The 52nd Field Art. Brig. Hdqrs. Battery is open for basketball games with teams of other organizations. Write to Corp. McMahon, c/o above headquarters, 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STILL GREATER SPEED

(Continued from page 6)

to separate from the details of the Khan's technique, tactics, and organization, as well as from the ghastly practices of his butcheries, his barbarism, and his ruthlessness. So winnowed from the chaff of medieval custom and of all other inconsequentials, they stand revealed as kernels of eternal truth, as applicable today in our effort to produce an efficient army as they were when, seven centuries ago, the great Mongol applied them to the discomfiture and amazement of a terrified world. We cannot violate these laws and still produce and sustain the kind of army that alone can insure the integrity of our country and the permanency of our institutions if ever again we face the grim realities of war.

All these and many other equally important considerations have been fully weighed by the General Staff in determining the minimum level of military strength and preparation representing reasonable security for the United States. If the War Department program is accorded the additional but relatively inexpensive legislative support herein recommended there exists no reason why this objective should remain beyond attainment.

The Regular Army will, within 5 years, become the model of professional and technical ability that it must be as the heart and core of the security forces. It will be in sufficient strength to discharge its important peacetime duties and, with its small reserve of instantly available and seasoned soldiers, will be ready at a moment's notice to move against any threatened attack. Its air contingent will be strong, efficient, and capable of teaming with the ground forces to deliver decisive blows against an enemy or to perform any less closely coordinated types of mission that may be required by circumstances.

The National Guard will continue its steady progress in efficiency and will be sufficiently strong and ready to assure support of the professional element in a major crisis.

The Officers' Reserve Corps will be trained individually and organizationally to furnish a valuable and indispensable reinforcement to our commissioned leadership.

The ability of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps to fulfill their functions as sources of trained personnel will be enhanced.

Finally there will be assurance that minimum required quantities of modern weapons, including airplanes, tanks, rifles, cannon, and all other articles and items essential to an army, will either be available when needed or will be produced with the least possible delay.

At the time of preparing my last report I had thought that its submission would coincide with the termination of my tour as Chief of Staff. But I am happy to have had the opportunity through an additional year to continue the struggle to free the Army of shackles tending to chain it to obsolescence and stagnation. In many particulars this task remains uncompleted. My successor in this office will inherit responsibility for them as well as for consolidating and making maximum use of gains already realized. Speaking from my own experience I know that in his every effort he will have the unswerving support of the whole Army—the most able, loyal, devoted, and unselfish body of public servants that this Nation or any other has produced.

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On the Abyssinian Front

This bare-toed Ethiopian is showing the way to steady a gun until the time comes when Mussolini, the big-hearted benefactor, bestows shoes upon the barbaric Abyssinians.

This restoration has cost more than half a million dollars. The Government has generously contributed, as have the people of the Niagara Frontier, so that Old Fort Niagara stands today unequalled on the continent, save by old Quebec. To Americans and Canadians, and especially those of French blood, Old Fort Niagara is a fountain source of history and should be a fountain of deep patriotism. Thousands of visitors come annually to Old Fort Niagara, are charmed by its beauty and leave with a deeper appreciation of what they of today owe to those of the past. At Old Fort Niagara is taught the great and glorious history of four nations in the conquest and development of the North American Continent—France, Great Britain, the United States and Canada; the history of the early struggles of the French and Indian Wars; the history of the American Revolution; the history of the War of 1812; and above all and over all the glory and courage of pioneer people making a garden spot of the Niagara Frontier. There is such great glory in Old Fort Niagara for all the races connected with its romantic and glorified history that everything concerning its development is taught fairly and free from prejudice. There the sons and daughters of the four nations are welcomed and treated with the highest courtesy, while well trained guides tell the story of its past greatness and high endeavor. The Frontier itself tells its own story of wondrous development, peace and good understanding, pointing out that peace hath its victories as great as those of war.

The Devil's Hole Massacre

GEORGE GRAY'S mural of the Vikings' first view of Niagara Falls is predicated on the fact that some Vikings, having entered Hudson Bay, were driven to the south. There are authentic and well founded stories that this did occur. The Indians called these men in armor and steel-studded jackets "The Stone Giants" since their arrows broke futilely against this armor. There is some belief, with some proof, that some of these Vikings moved eastward, passing around the great Falls, and joined the Iroquois; and that some descendants of these men taught to the Iroquois certain forms of Government which led to the great Iroquois Confederacy and Iroquois Code of Conduct. This Code prescribed the binding of the Five Nations together for peace and war and in a remarkable document set forth the rights of the individual and also the duties of the individual to the state or confederacy. Since our Bill of Rights and our Constitution prescribe most accurately the rights of the individual, they both fall short in prescribing the duties which the individual owes to the State and, certainly, for the time of the execution of the Iroquois Code, it was in advance of the thinking of any other country or nation.

SOUVENIR OF THE MANEUVERS

"Memories of the First Army Maneuvers" is the title of a very interesting souvenir brochure published by the Santway Photo-Craft Co. Its pages (9" x 12") contain many action pictures of the operations at Pine Camp. This makes a perfect souvenir for any member of the N.Y.N.G. who "bit the dust" round about Great Bend. Copies may be obtained (\$1.00 each) direct from the Santway Photo-Craft Co., Watertown, N. Y.



Couldn't Make the Grade

There's rough going in those Abyssinian mountains and this Italian tractor-truck, loaded with artillery ammunition, stuck on the mountain-side. Lucky that Ethiopian machine-gunner (above) wasn't around!



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A Northwestern University student who reached an examination question, "What causes a depression?" wrote, "God knows! I don't! Merry Christmas!"

When the examination paper came back he found the professor's notation, "God gets 100. You get zero. Happy New Year!"

"TANK TRAPS," 490 B. C.

BESIDES the great slaughter of the Thessalian infantry when it was blockading them, the Phocians had dealt a blow to their cavalry upon its invading their territory, from which they had never recovered. There is a pass near the city of Hyampolis where the Phocians, having dug a broad trench, filled up the void with empty wine-jars, after which they covered the place with mould, so that the ground all looked alike, and then awaited the coming of the Thessalians. These, thinking to destroy the Phocians at one sweep, rushed rapidly forward, and became entangled in the wine-jars, which broke the legs of their horses.

—Herodotus.

HE KNEW

Teacher took her little pupils to the zoo. Stopping in front of the deer enclosure she asked little Joe what sort of an animal it was.

Joe hesitated and finally admitted he did not know.

"Come," teacher prodded, "what is it that your mother calls your father?"

Joe's eyes brightened. "Say, teacher, don't tell me that's a louse?"



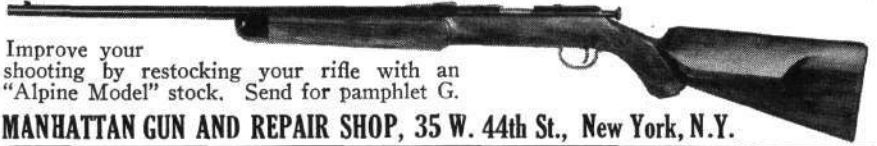
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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1935

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (October 1-31, inclusive)86.68%

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.....1401 Off.	20 W. O.	18685 E. M.	Total 20106

NOTE

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the organization's standing on last month's list as compared with its present rating.
 (2) The "How We Stand" page has been condensed into the "Average Percentage of Attendance" page by showing, beneath each organization's percentage, its maintenance and actual strength.

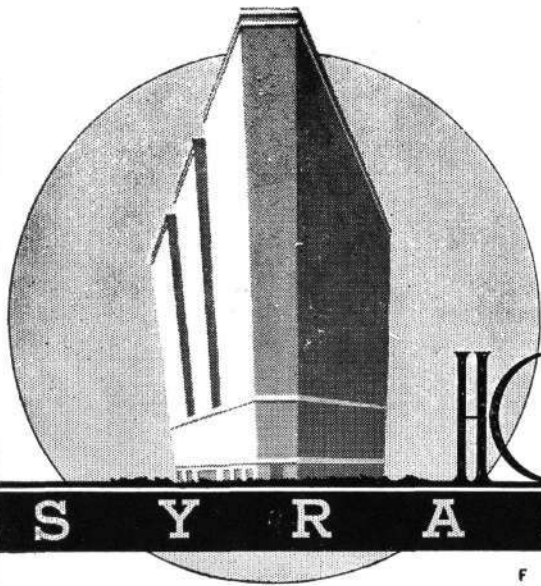
121st Cavalry 93.85% (2) ₅	Maintenance 571	Actual 593
27th Div. Aviation 93.2% (3) ₂₈	Maintenance 118	Actual 131
102nd Med. Regt. 92.07% (4) ₇	Maintenance 639	Actual 670
101st Signal Bn. 91.71% (5) ₁₇	Maintenance 163	Actual 171
101st Cavalry 91.18% (6) ₁₄	Maintenance 571	Actual 666
106th Field Art. 90.78% (7) ₉	Maintenance 647	Actual 686
212th Coast Art. 89.52% (8) ₁₆	Maintenance 705	Actual 714
104th Field Art. 89.48% (9) ₈	Maintenance 599	Actual 632
156th Field Art. 89.03% (10) ₄	Maintenance 602	Actual 624
Special Troops, 27th Div.	Maintenance 318	Actual 374
245th Coast Art. 87.46% (12) ₁₉	Maintenance 739	Actual 770
369th Infantry 87.44% (13) ₁	Maintenance1038	Actual1090
14th Infantry 87.43% (14) ₂₁	Maintenance1038	Actual1084
108th Infantry 85.96% (15) ₁₈	Maintenance1038	Actual1072
105th Infantry 85.57% (16) ₂₀	Maintenance1038	Actual1098
244th Coast Art. 84.85% (17) ₁₂	Maintenance 646	Actual 687
10th Infantry 84.15% (18) ₁₁	Maintenance1038	Actual1098

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Repts.	Aver. Pres. Recd. & Abs.	Aver. Att. %	Aver. Att. %
71st Infantry			93.87% (1) ₃	
Maintenance	1038		Actual	1100
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	62	54	87
SERVICE CO.	6	95	88	93
HOWITZER CO.	5	60	52	87
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st Bn.	7	26	25	96
COMPANY A	5	64	64	100
COMPANY B	6	65	60	92
COMPANY C	5	62	57	92
COMPANY D	5	60	56	93
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd Bn.	5	28	27	96
COMPANY E	5	67	62	93
COMPANY F	5	63	60	95
COMPANY G	5	60	56	93
COMPANY H	5	62	60	97
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd Bn.	6	27	26	96
COMPANY I	6	64	61	95
COMPANY K	7	67	67	100
COMPANY L	6	61	58	94
COMPANY M	7	62	58	94
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	32	30	94
		1094	1027	93.87

102nd Eng. (Com.) 83.67% (19) ₁₅	Maintenance 475	Actual 488
106th Infantry 83.42% (20) ₂₂	Maintenance1038	Actual1096
174th Infantry 82.93% (21) ₁₀	Maintenance1038	Actual1089
165th Infantry 82.13% (22) ₂₄	Maintenance1038	Actual 1074
107th Infantry 81.42% (23) ₂₅	Maintenance1038	Actual1043
105th Field Art. 80.93% (24) ₁₃	Maintenance 599	Actual 643
258th Field Art. 80.73% (25) ₂₃	Maintenance 647	Actual 687
27th Div. Q. M. Train 80.34% (26) ₂	Maintenance 235	Actual 235
State Staff 100.00% (1) ₄	Maximum 140	Actual 90
Hdq. Coast Art. 100.00% (2) ₃	Maintenance 11	Actual 11
52nd F. A. Brig. 94.11% (3) ₁	Maintenance 36	Actual 52
Hdq. 27th Div. 93.82% (4) ₅	Maintenance 65	Actual 81
87th Inf. Brig. 93.18% (5) ₈	Maintenance 27	Actual 44
54th Inf. Brig. 93.02% (6) ₆	Maintenance 27	Actual 44
51st Cav. Brig. 89.61% (7) ₇	Maintenance 69	Actual 77
53rd Inf. Brig. 88.88% (8) ₂	Maintenance 27	Actual 44
93rd Inf. Brig. 85.71% (9) ₉	Maintenance 27	Actual 41



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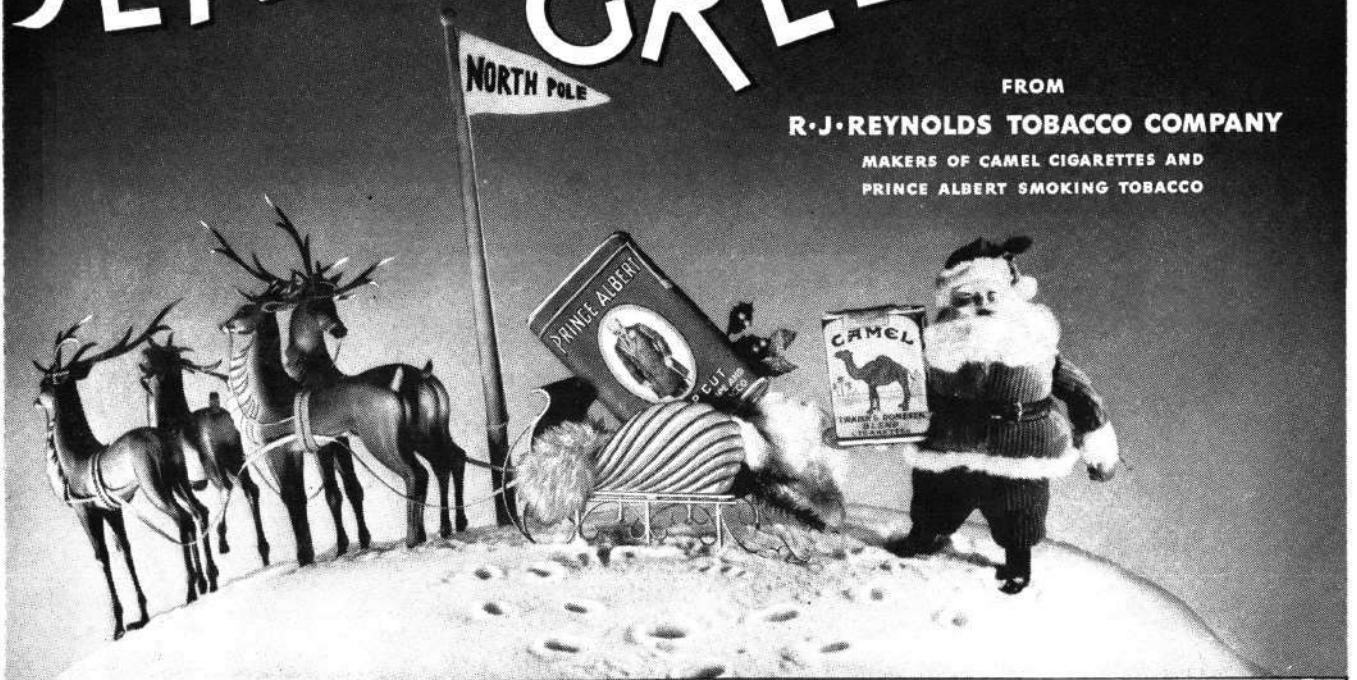
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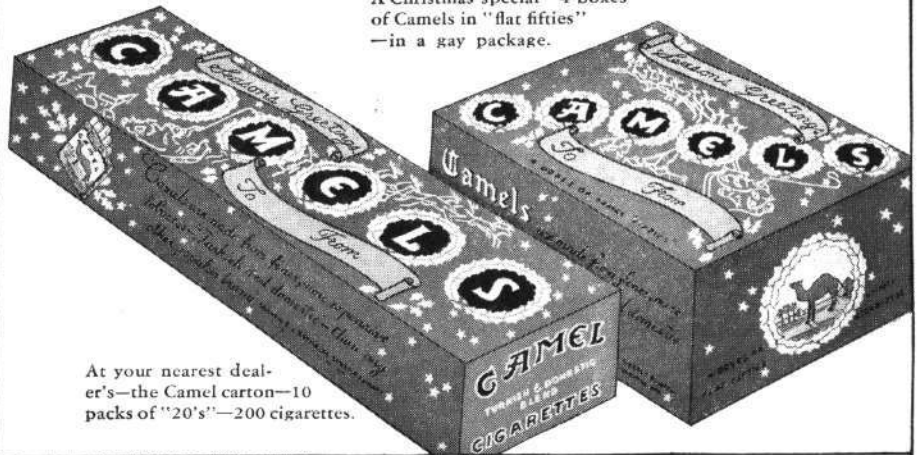
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 PRINCE ALBERT SMOKING TOBACCO



Camels

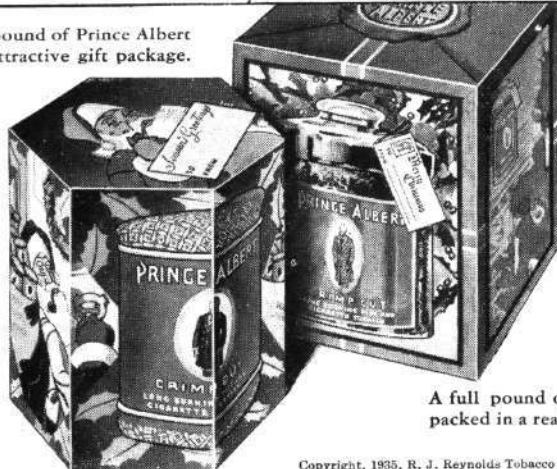
Of course you'll give cigarettes for Christmas. And Camels fill the bill so perfectly. They're made from finer, **MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS** than any other popular brand. They are the accepted cigarette of the social, business, and athletic worlds. Their finer tobaccos give that pleasant "lift" —that sense of well-being so appropriate to the spirit of Christmas.

A Christmas special—4 boxes of Camels in "flat fifties"—in a gay package.



At your nearest dealer's—the Camel carton—10 packs of "20's"—200 cigarettes.

A full pound of Prince Albert in an attractive gift package.



A full pound of Prince Albert packed in a real glass humidor.

Prince Albert

Fine tobacco for Christmas. For more than a quarter of a century, the mellow fragrance of Prince Albert has been as much a part of Christmas as mistletoe and holly. So to the pipe smokers on your Christmas list give Prince Albert, "The National Joy Smoke." It's the *welcome* gift. For more men choose Prince Albert for *themselves* than any other pipe tobacco.