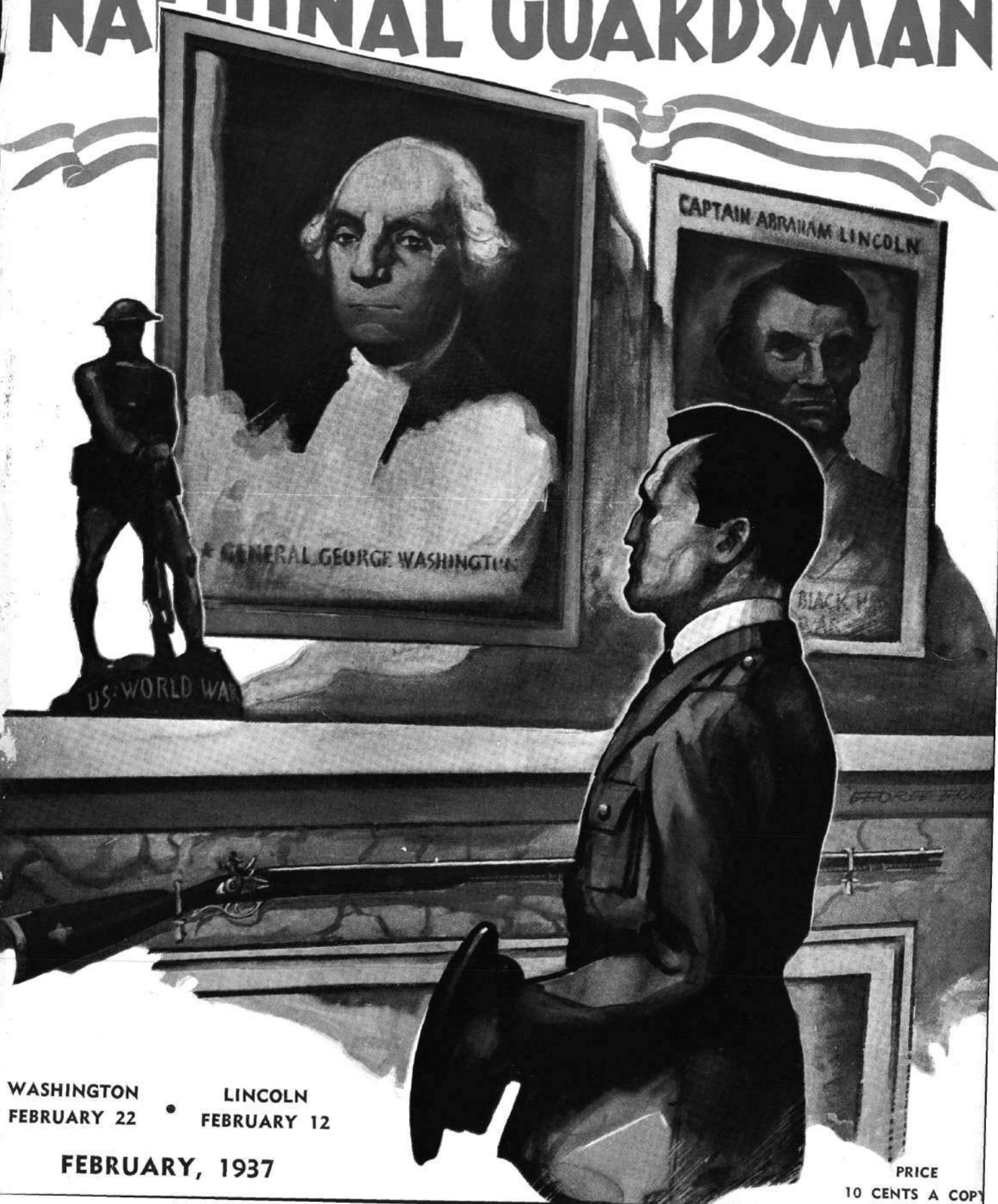


The NEW YORK
NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



WASHINGTON
FEBRUARY 22

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FEBRUARY, 1937

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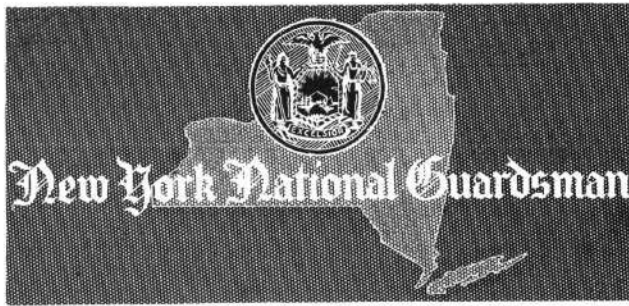
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Cover Design by George Gray

The 155th Issue Vol. XIII, No. 11

**"For the propagation of one policy and only one:
"Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"**

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Let Us Repeat!

We considered it a great privilege to be selected by your Association as the Headquarters of the 60th N. Y. S. National Guard Convention.

Every effort was made to show our appreciation of this choice by extending to each and every delegate the utmost in service and courtesy which it lay in our power to render.

As we hope you discovered, the Hotel Statler has admirable facilities for handling large Conventions and we would like you to consider making your Headquarters here again.

Let us repeat the hope, which we intended to express through the service we rendered, that you enjoyed your Convention, and the wish that you may stay with us again whenever you happen to visit Buffalo. In other words, *Let Us Repeat!*

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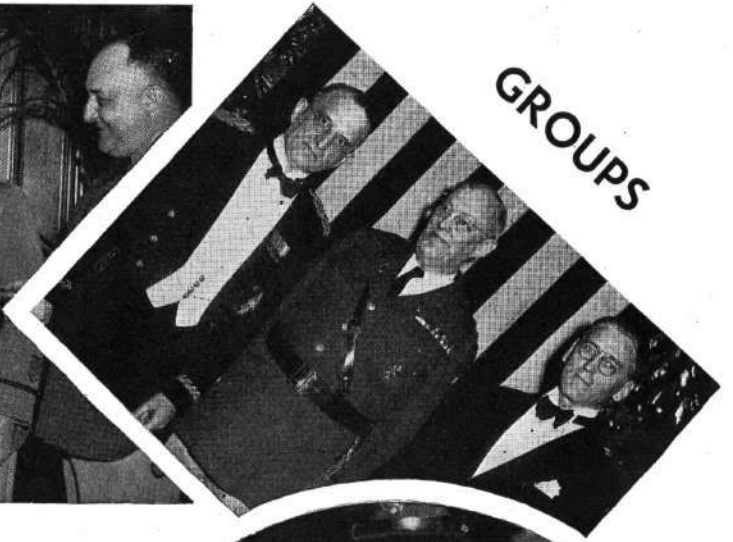
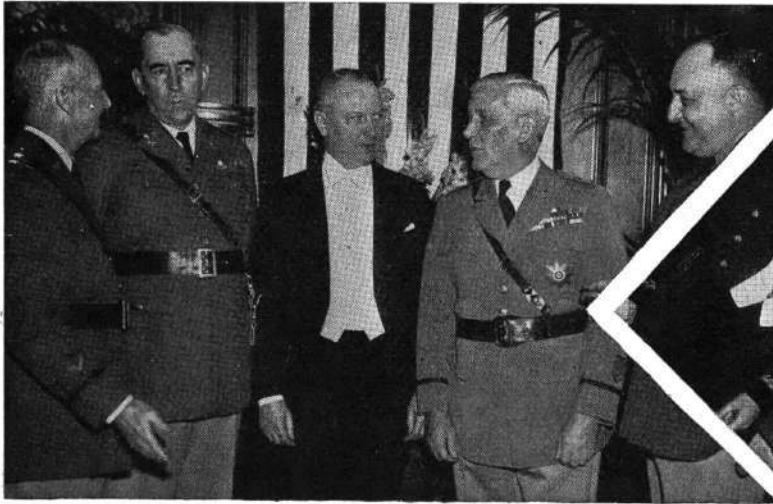
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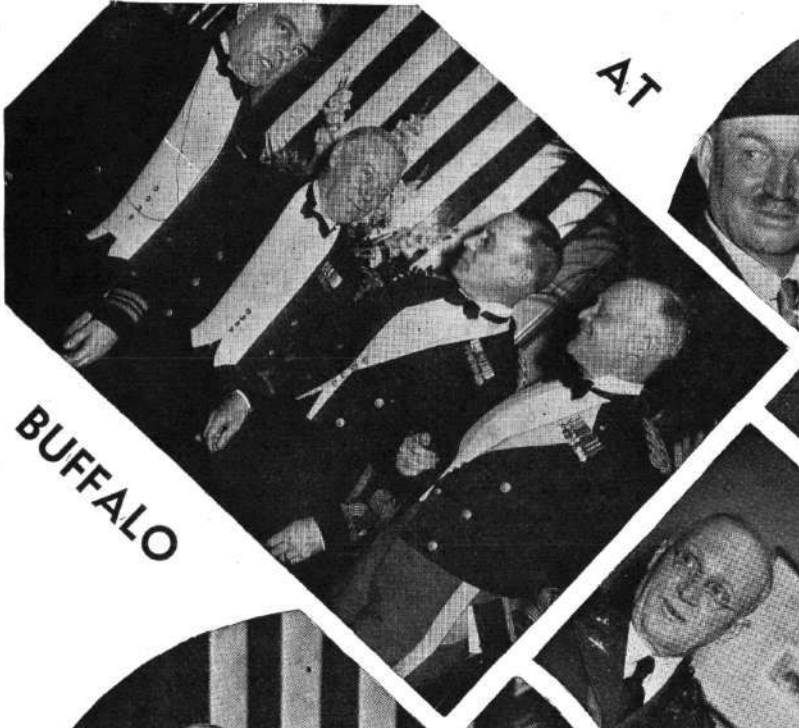
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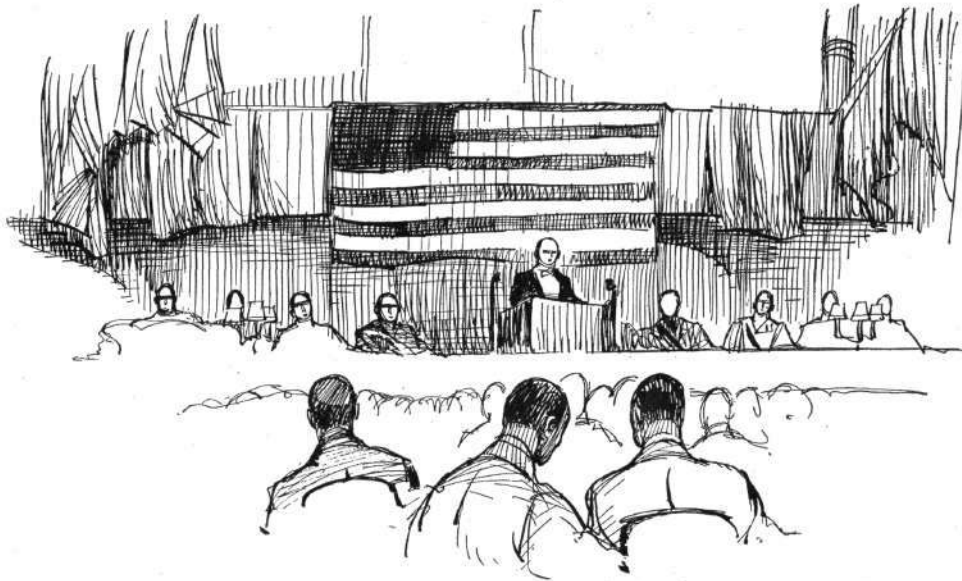
BUFFALO

1937



For Details
(See Foot of opposite page)

Photos by
Buffalo Evening News
Buffalo Courier-Express



The Sixtieth Annual Convention

1938 Convention to be Held in New York City

HISTORY repeats itself—at least it does when Conventions of the N. Y. S. N. G. Association are held in Buffalo. Five years ago, when the night train bearing delegates to the Convention pulled into Buffalo, the streets were deluged with rain and it was prophesied that, by the looks of things, the Convention was going to be a wet one. That was 'way back in the days of prohibition and the prophecy was probably correct. . . . On Friday morning, January 15, 1937, delegates were greeted with the same drenching rain which later turned to wet snow and finally stopped. By that time, though, everyone was safe under cover in the Hotel Statler and the Hon. George W. Wanamaker, president of the council of the City of Buffalo, and Samuel B. Botsford, executive vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, were welcoming the 500 assembled delegates to their city.

History also repeated itself when we compare the general opinion expressed by members at the two conventions. Unanimously it was agreed at the conclusion of both, that Buffalo is one of the finest cities in the state for these annual conventions of the Association and that our next return there would be looked forward to eagerly.

After breakfast, a bugler standing at attention in

the lobby of the Statler (which looked as if it had been turned into a military camp for the day) sounded Assembly and the five hundred delegates to the 60th Annual Convention made their way to the ballroom where the first meeting was to be held.

Colonel Douglas P. Walker, commanding the 106th Field Artillery, first vice-president of the Association, called the Convention to order and the invocation was pronounced by Capt. James C. Crosson, Chaplain of the 174th Infantry. Then was heard the voice of the Sergeant-at-Arms: "I have the honor to announce the arrival of the Hon. George W. Wanamaker, president of the City of Buffalo, and the Hon. Samuel B. Botsford, executive vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, to address the Convention."

After these two had made their very sincere addresses of welcome, Lieut. Comdr. John M. Gill, 3rd Bn., N. Y. N. M., conveyed to them the thanks of the assembled delegates for their courteous reception, and went on to read the report of the Committee on the History of the New York National Guard Association. This report showed that the Association's history dated back to its inception in 1853, through its reorganization in 1878, and continuously down to the present day.

Groups at Buffalo, 1937. Top Left: Major General Frank R. McCoy, commanding 2nd Corps Area; Major General Albert H. Blanding, Chief of National Guard Bureau; and Colonel Douglas P. Walker, President, N. Y. National Guard Association (right) standing beside Lieut. Governor M. William Bray and Major General Wm. N. Haskell, commanding the N.Y.N.G. **Top Right:** Brig. Gen. Walter A. De Lamater, 87th Brig.; Lt. Col. Alex Gillig and Colonel Howard Snyder, U.S.A. **Center Left:** Lt. Comdr. John M. Gill, Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the N.Y.N.M.; Colonel Ames T. Brown and Lt. Col. Ogden J. Ross. **Center Right:** Colonel Alexander J. McNab, retired, Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet, and Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey. **Lower Left:** Brig. Gen. William F. Schohl, 52nd F.A. Brigade, and Brig. Gen. Charles R. Blakeslee, 93rd Brigade. **Lower Right:** Colonel Hiram M. Cooper, Major General Frank R. McCoy, and Colonel Allen J. Greer.



Photo by Buffalo Evening News

Looks Like a Good One

Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, 245th C.A., evidently appreciated the story told him by Colonel Mills Miller, 244th C.A., just before leaving for New York City.

An address was then given by the principal speaker of the morning session, Colonel George A. Herbst, Senior Instructor of the New York National Guard, who was appointed to this post on September 10, 1936. (See November, 1936, issue of GUARDSMAN for full record). He took for his subject "The Last 600 Yards" and reviewed the many changes in infantry tactics made necessary by the recent development of new military weapons. Infantry for long had played the rôle of a decisive offensive unit, he said, but now its duties had shifted back to those of the days "when stirring cavalry charges climaxed battles." In modern warfare, however, it would no longer be cavalymen charging with sabres who would be instructed to carry a position; their place would be taken by heavily armored tanks.

The defensive power of infantry has made enormous strides without corresponding progress in offensive power. "You have got to attack in order to hold and to hit," he said. "You can't attack without tactical training in offense. Why is there less of this training? I believe it is because officers are deficient in their understanding of offensive tactics and I believe this fault can be traced to the excessiveness of our training regulations. I believe these tactics should be combined in a brief, concise, hip-pocket size manual."

Colonel Herbst went on to point out that the number of tanks in the armed forces of the United States was wholly inadequate and he urged that the tank strength be increased and that the vehicles themselves be made more mobile.

Several distinguished guests were introduced to the delegates during this morning session, among whom were Brig. General Ellard A. Walsh, the Adjutant General of the State of Minnesota, representing the National Guard Association of the United States; Colonel Howard McC. Snyder, recently Senior Medical Instructor with the N. Y. N. G., and now with the National Guard Bureau in Washington, D. C.; and

Colonel A. J. MacNab, former Senior Instructor of the N. Y. N. G. One of the distinguished visitors to the Convention was Major John H. Baxter, formerly Howitzer Instructor to the N. Y. N. G., who came all the way from Ft. Wayne, Detroit, in order to visit his old friends.

THE principal speakers at the afternoon session were Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard; Colonel William A. Taylor and Colonel Ames T. Brown, Assistant Adjutants General, representing Brig. General Walter G. Robinson, the Adjutant General, whom sickness prevented from attending the Convention; and Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the New York Naval Militia. General Haskell commented on the improved percentage of attendance at drills of 1936 as compared with that of 1935. In the field, 1936 showed a gain of 2.41 per cent while in the armories a gain of 2.55 per cent was registered. Colonel Taylor, at the request of the Adjutant General, then invited the attention of the delegates to certain important matters concerning administration.

Colonel Brown's address brought out the fact that the use of motor trucks for the movement of National Guard troops during peacetime training is more hazardous to life and more costly to the state than rail transport. These facts were proved by statistics kept during the past year when large troop movements by truck were undertaken.

Originally put into force in the interest of economy by the federal government, this form of transport has been found to be more expensive to the state. This, Colonel Brown explained to his listeners, was due to the fact that, while the trucks are furnished and their upkeep paid for by the federal government, any damage incurred as a result of accident during these movements must be paid for by the state. This is an expense which the state does not incur when troops are moved by train.

Admiral Lackey confined most of his remarks to questions relating to the New York Naval Militia. Of special importance was the necessity of improving attendance both at drills and on the annual cruises. Increased industrial activity interfered to some extent with active duty last fall but the cruises this coming summer will probably be held at an earlier date. Good work was done by the first team sent to Camp Perry by the Naval Militia, though here again the annual cruises prevented some of their best shots from participating.

Enlistments and new officers commissioned, he went on, have shown a satisfactory increase and it was a great pleasure to him to note the number of young men who, coming up from the ranks, had been commissioned after passing their professional examinations.

Reports of the Treasurer and of the Auditing Committee were then read and after several "announcements" a recess was called until 10:00 A. M. the following morning.

At the close of this session, General Haskell met with all Organization Commanders in the Fillmore Room of the hotel and described in detail the organization and purpose of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society. He requested the Commanding Officers to transmit this information to their commands and added that articles would appear from time to time in the GUARDSMAN (see page 7) to give the members the fullest possible information and to answer those questions that might naturally arise regarding the Society.

A reception for Major General Frank R. McCoy, commanding the Second Corps Area, and Major General Albert H. Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, was held in the Georgian Room of the hotel, presided over by Lieut. Col. Ogden J. Ross, 105th Infantry, at which the delegates were presented to these distinguished guests.

AT THE commencement of the banquet, Colonel Douglas P. Walker, 106th Infantry, who as First Vice-President acted as Toastmaster, asked that a silent tribute be paid to the late Colonel William R. Wright, President of the Association, Chief of Staff, 27th Division, who died on October 22, 1936. The invocation was then pronounced by Major Roman J. Nuwer, Chaplain of the 106th Field Artillery.

The first after-dinner speaker was Daniel W. Streeter, former head of the ERB and brother to Ed Streeter, famous author of the "Dere Mabel" letters. His talk was humorous in the extreme and, judging by the applause that greeted it, was thoroughly appreciated.

Lieut. Governor William H. Bray addressed the delegates and spoke of the contributions to the cause of peace made by the entire organization of the National Guard of all the states in the Union.

"We learn from our newspapers," he said, "that young men and boys are stepping into the place occupied formerly by hardened criminals and that youth is leading in major crimes today. In many cases the fault does not lie solely with the boy; too often he is a victim of the social scheme, for he comes from a rendezvous where crime is bred. But I have never heard of a young criminal having a national guard armory as a rendezvous. The boy who spends his time in an armory is learning to be a man, not a criminal."

His Excellency went on: "Even though the National Guard is a military organization, it has contributed more to the cause of peace than any other group in the United States. It is a great contribution to the peace and security of us in everyday life to know that there is a great body of trained men in the state who are prepared to cope with any major catastrophe if it should arise. Governor Lehman and all officials of the state are proud of the National Guard and wish it well."

Major General Frank R. McCoy, commanding the Second Corps Area, after expressing his pleasure at

being invited to the Convention, recalled the many occasions on which he has been associated, both in "work and play," with the New York National Guard. He remembered the time in 1893 when he had played on the West Point baseball team against the Seventh Regiment's visiting "nine." A few years later, during the Spanish-American war, he met several organizations of the Guard and fought alongside them; and during the World War, he commanded the 165th Infantry (42nd Rainbow Division) in the Baccarat Sector, in the Champagne-Marne Defensive, and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive.

It was a great pleasure, he assured the delegates, to renew this association of long-standing and it would always be a still further source of pleasure to look back upon these final years before his retirement when, in command of the Second Corps Area, he was able to make closer acquaintance with the 27th Division, N. Y. N. G., and cement his previous association into a true and lasting friendship.

Major General Albert H. Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, declared in the course of a most interesting speech: "The New York State National Guardsmen are leaders of their organization in the country. Your division is among the top-notch organizations. Because of your leadership, you have greater responsibilities, and with the resources of the



Photo by Buffalo Times

Early in the Morning

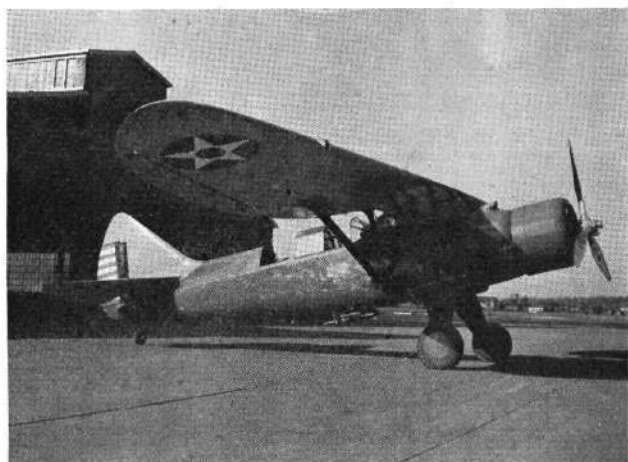
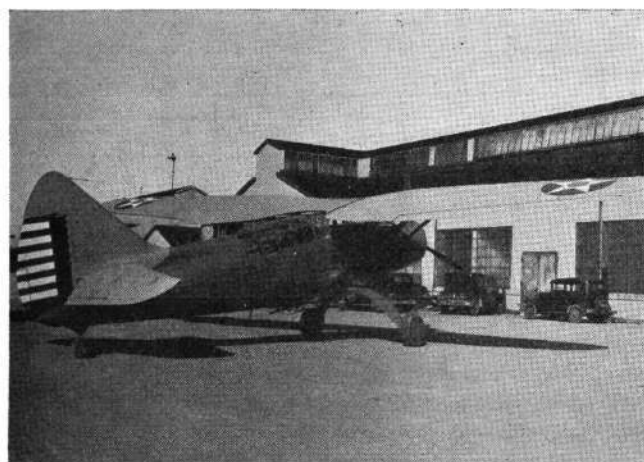
Lieut. Comdr. John M. Gill, Colonel William A. Taylor, and Lt. Col. Alexander L. Gillig, enjoyed an early breakfast on Saturday morning and toasted each other in cups of steaming coffee.

state behind you, it is imperative that you have high standards of character and military efficiency."

National Guard associations, he went on to say, have done more than regular army and navy men to keep national defense matters before the public and legislators, and must be given great credit for the present efficiency of the national defense. This was not in any way a reflection upon regular service men, but was due to the fact that guardsmen are in closer touch with the public and with the law-makers.

(Continued on page 18)

New Planes for Old!



THE 27th Division Aviation, New York National Guard, with headquarters at Miller Field, New Dorp, Staten Island, New York, has taken delivery of two of its eight new O-46A Douglas Observation Airplanes. Two more will be delivered within a week and the balance of four within the next six weeks, according to Major Larry Brower, Commanding Officer of the unit.

These planes are of the observation type, high wing parasol monoplane, the first monoplane type the organization has had since it was founded over fifteen years ago. The power plant is the Twin Wasp Junior, 14 cylinder, Pratt & Whitney radial engine which develops 725 Horse-Power.

All the engineering advancements in aviation are installed in the plane, including wing flaps—controllable pitch propeller, radio compass, blind flying instruments and cockpit heater. They

are equipped with latest machine gun equipment, bomb racks, and covered cockpits which are very comfortable.

One characteristic feature of the plane is its wide range of speed. For military tactics requiring low speed the plane may be flown at ninety miles an hour. For high speed two hundred miles may be obtained. It has a cruising radius of six hundred and fifty miles.

The pilots who have had an opportunity to solo, agree it is a splendid airplane and are proud to have such a modern equipment in which to fly. Smiling out of the circle, top left, is Major "Larry" Brower, commanding the 27th Division Aviation, and appointed last March (see April, 1936, GUARDSMAN) eastern sales representative of the Air Express Division of the Railway Express Agency.

N.G. and N.M.R.S. Gets Under Way

Just another alphabetical group of letters?
No, these letters are of vital importance to You

NATIONAL Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York, Incorporated."

Let's say it again: "National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York, Inc." It's a long name, but it is a name that will shortly be familiar to the 21,000 enlisted men and officers who make up the New York National Guard, as well as to the 2,000 enlisted men and officers who constitute the Naval Militia. Why? Because it's *your* Society. It belongs to you who are reading these words, and to the man who stands in line next to you at drill; it belongs to the officers of your unit, as well as to the very newest recruit. And some day, though you won't know it, your dependents *may* have reason to be thankful that there was established an organization known as the "National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York." It's a name worth repeating and remembering.

Let's begin at the beginning, though, and try to answer some of the hundreds of questions that have been asked in the past few weeks. Who started the Society? Why was it started? Whom is it designed to help? Who can belong? Are there any "dues"? How is it organized?

The Relief Society was sponsored by a group of New York National Guard officers and ex-officers, as well as by representatives of the New York Naval Militia, all of whom are members of a large State-wide organization known as the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War. These officers knew of the fine and effective work being done by the Army Relief Society for needy widows and fatherless children of deceased United States Army enlisted men and officers. They knew also of the splendid efforts of the Navy Relief Society. They knew that among the 21,000 enlisted men and officers of the National Guard, and among the 2,000 enlisted men and officers of the Naval Militia, there was need for a society similar to the Army Relief or the Navy Relief, because, time and again, they had watched the tragedy of sudden Death overtake some member (or former member) of the Guard or the Militia—with worse tragedies to follow, in the shape of privation for his widow and helpless children. Perhaps the Guardsman or Naval Militiaman, after many years' service to the State, died in a crash, or in the overturn of a truck or pleasure car; or perhaps he died in one of the camp hospitals, or passed away in his own home from any one of a hundred causes. No matter. No matter—to you who are reading these words. But who, aside from the dead soldier's friends, gives a thought to his widow and to her children? Is there enough money to bury the bread-

winner who has died? Does his wife—now his widow—face the prospect of approaching hunger and want? Will she be able to keep her children, or will she be able to keep them in school? Now that her soldier-husband is gone, where are her funds coming from?

She does not know the answer, but you—you who are reading this—you do! If the widow of the dead Guardsman or Naval Militiaman is left fairly well off, she will answer the question for herself; if she can possibly find the solution for her own problem, she will do so; but if she cannot, the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York will endeavor to tide her over until she no longer needs help for herself and her small children. That is, it will endeavor to do so, *if you will help it build up an effective cash reserve.* The dollar (or more) that you are willing to contribute voluntarily each year, *plus* the dollar (or more) that 23,000 other Guardsmen and Naval Militiamen are asked to donate, *plus* membership contributions from veterans' organizations, patriotic organizations, civilians and civilian organizations, etc.—well, it should not be long before the Society has an effective amount of cash with which to work, and is able to swing into action.

The Society has practically no overhead, and no rent to pay; and almost its only expense is that of stationery, printing, and postage.

PLEASE don't get the idea that your Relief Society is a "flash in the pan." It's not. It's going to be a continuing effort, and if you contribute before March 1st of this year (this being the contribution we are asking from you for 1936, as the Society was incorporated in 1936)—if you contribute your dollar (or more) for 1936, then the President of your Section is going to ask you for a contribution for 1937 later on, though that won't be due until March 1st of next year, 1938.

Our use of the word "Section" leads us to tell you how the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York is set up or organized. That can be done in a few words, for the set-up is simple.

At the present time the Society comprises twenty-seven Branches—every regiment (or similar unit) in the New York National Guard being one Branch. These Branches within the Guard total twenty-six, and the Naval Militia Branch constitutes the twenty-seventh. The Branches are divided into Sections. For instance, Company "K" of the 108th Infantry is a Section of the "108th Infantry Branch," and membership contributions should be made to the Presi-

(Continued on page 27)

An Army of One Million

by *Bernarr Macfadden*

Reprinted by Special Permission of "Liberty"

OUR pioneer forefathers loved their country. They were almost fanatical in their patriotism. They had suffered the terrors of the damned, and to find themselves free in a land of their own was indeed a glorious privilege.

Unearned rewards are never appreciated.

Our liberties have come to us without effort.

We have done nothing to deserve them.

We have made no sacrifices of any kind for the valuable privileges which we enjoy as citizens of this country, and, like the idle sons of rich parents, we are thankless and ungrateful. We take all the benefits we enjoy here as a matter of course.

When you have no appreciation of a valuable possession it ultimately vanishes, and the liberties which our ancestors bestowed upon us are gradually disappearing.

We are said to be the most lawless nation upon the face of the earth.

Why are the English, French, German, and other nations of the world more law-abiding than our youthful citizens? Why are they more patriotic in spite of the fact that they do not enjoy anything like the freedom we have inherited? The answer is clearly apparent.

In the major countries of the world every young man spends from one to three years in the army. He is trained and disciplined. He makes sacrifices for his country, and because of these efforts he learns to love the source of his citizenship.

The discipline he receives in the army encourages him to become a law-abiding citizen. It not only makes him loyal and dependable, but it builds up a physical structure of vitality and square-shouldered manhood that lasts him throughout life.

Some of us have gone "batty" on sentimental humanitarianism.

Being a peace-loving people, we have acquired the foolish idea that the great nations of the world can be imbued with our humane principles.

We entered the Great War to make the world safe for democracy, but it is quite evident at this time that it was simply an experience which enabled the great nations to prepare for a still mightier conflict.

With nearly half the wealth of the world, envious eyes are naturally cast in our direction.

We want to protect the liberties for which our ancestors fought so valiantly, and there is only one way by which our safety can be guaranteed. And that is by the development of a mighty armament which will insure respect from the great nations of the world.

Great military leaders are afraid of nothing but force — modern equipment, millions of soldiers, thousands of airplanes.

THE youth of this country must begin to do something for the country. To appreciate the privileges they enjoy, they must make some sacrifices.

The peace-at-any-price workers whose efforts have been supported by enemies of and traitors to this country should be penalized.

We should have an army of a million or more, with a reserve force of several million.

Every young man should have a governmental military training of one or more years that will give discipline its proper importance.

The cause of our so-called crime wave is the lack of discipline. Underprivileged boys grow up without direction. These boys enter the crime world automatically.

A year or two in the army would teach them to appreciate the value of American citizenship, and would give them the discipline which would make them law-abiding citizens.

The accuracy of these conclusions can be proven in any country which has compulsory military training.

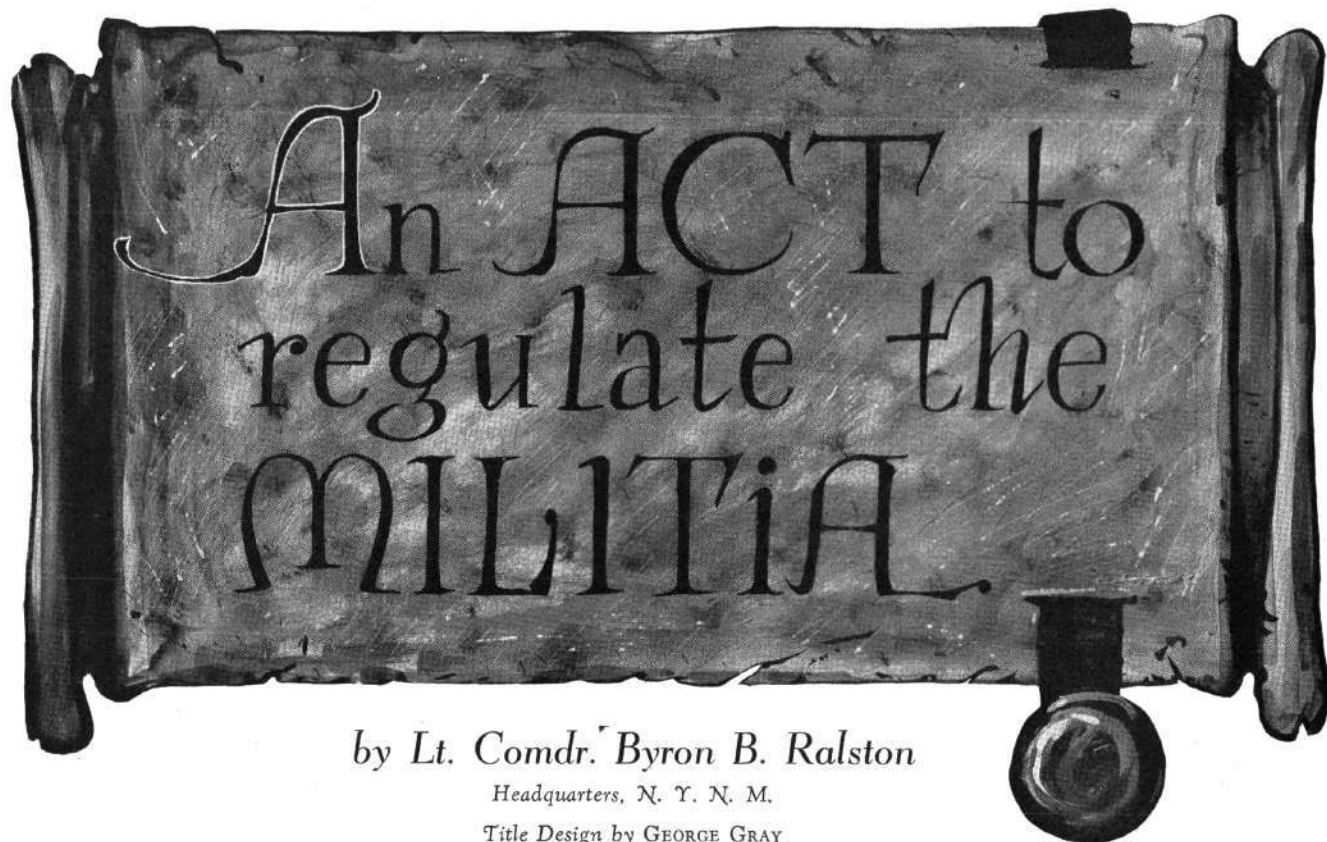
Patriotism - Love of Country Are Slowly Dying!

WHY?



Wide World Photo

"We need more tanks," declared Col. Herbst, Senior Instructor, at the Buffalo Convention. Photo shows a part of Uncle Sam's mechanized equipment.



by Lt. Comdr. Byron B. Ralston

Headquarters, N. Y. N. M.

Title Design by GEORGE GRAY

THE PEOPLE of the State of New York through their legislature passed a law in April, 1786, entitled "An Act to regulate the Militia." This enactment is of more than passing interest in these troublesome times in which nations have not beaten "their swords into plowshares" nor "their spears into pruning hooks." This act, which antedates the Constitution of the United States, gives quite a comprehensive picture of the intended organization, equipment and training plan for the military force of this state. It even indicates an additional source of taxes which has not recently been used. Such a tax would entail no extra burden upon the average tax-payer, in fact, it probably would lighten his burden.

At the time of the passage of this act, the Treaty of Paris, establishing the independence of the colonies, was less than three years old. The Articles of Confederation were still in force and the Constitutional Convention had not yet been called.

The revival of such an Act as this would check the growth of lawlessness and the gradual decay of high-minded patriotism which we can see on all sides today. Human nature appreciates only that which costs time, money, or labor; our priceless heritage has cost our forebears more than we appreciate today and we stand in danger of losing our great possession unless each one of us is prepared to strain every effort toward

protecting our wealth, our culture, and our democracy. The revival of this Act would reawaken in every man a full sense of his personal responsibility as a citizen and would provide him with a means of fulfilling his great obligations to his state and country.

This 150-year-old Act, if revived, would restore patriotism to the high plane urged by Bernarr Macfadden on the opposite page.

The Militia of New York, according to the act, included "every able bodied male Person being a Citizen of this State, or of any of the United States, and residing in this State (except such Persons as are herein after excepted) and who are of the Age of Sixteen, and under the Age of Forty-five Years."

By further provisions, the persons subject to this service were required to enroll in the "Company of such Beat" wherein they resided.

At that time, counties were sub-divided into "Beats" somewhat similar to the towns and townships of the present day. As youths arrived at the age of sixteen, or as other eligibles came "to reside within his Beat," the Captain or commanding officer of the Beat was obliged to enroll them "and without delay notify such Enrollment to such Citizen so enrolled, by some non-commissioned Officer of the Company, who shall be a competent Witness to prove such Notice." The Captain or commanding officer decided any disputes as to eligibility for enrollment, and appeals were taken to the Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment.

Within three months after enrollment and notifica-

tion, each person so enrolled had to provide for himself at his own expense "a good Musket or Firelock, a sufficient Bayonet and Belt, a Pouch with a Box therein to contain not less than twenty-four Cartridges suited to the Bore of his Musket or Firelock, each Cartridge containing a proper Quantity of Powder and Ball, two spare Flints, a Blanket and Knapsack; and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to Exercise or Duty, as herein after directed."

The largest unit provided for under this act was designated as a brigade, which consisted of four regiments. The number of brigades was not specified, but the entire force was to be divided into "Two Divisions as nearly equal as circumstances will permit." Each regiment consisted of two battalions of four companies each. In addition, there were assigned to each regiment "two Light-Infantry Companies, composed of such active young Men as shall voluntarily engage in such Infantry Companies, and who shall form on the Flanks of the Regiment." For each brigade of infantry there was authorized one company of artillery and one "Troop of Horse" which units were composed of volunteers for that duty.

In addition to the units already enumerated, the County and City of New York were required to raise and equip a regiment of artillery "to consist of as many Companies as the Commander in Chief shall judge necessary, not to exceed four; which Companies shall consist of the same Number of Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Matrosses, as the Artillery Companies herein before mentioned. That such Regiment of Artillery . . . shall be called out to exercise by Orders from the Commander in Chief at least six Times in every Year, and be subject to the same

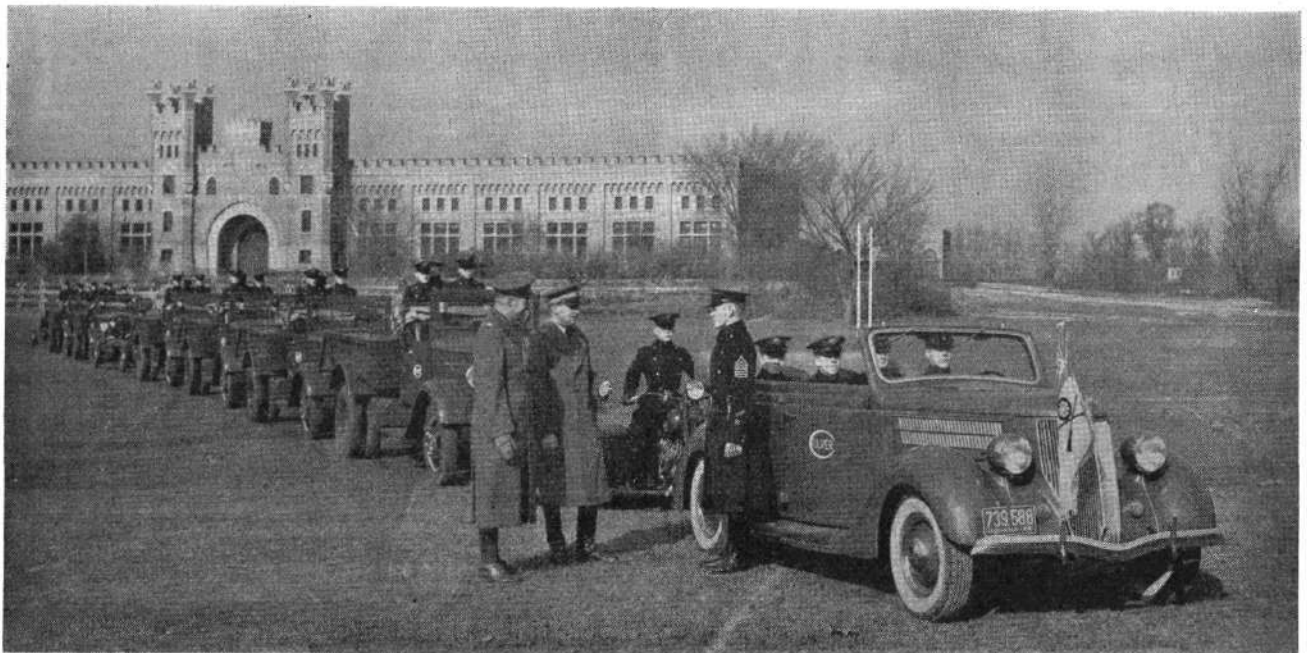
Fines and Penalties as are inflicted by this Act for the Neglect or Refusal to do Duty, or being deficient in any Arms or Equipments."

EVERY officer and private was required to furnish his own equipment and uniform at his own expense. For the mounted forces, this was no small item of expense as their equipment included "a serviceable Horse at least fourteen Hands high, a good saddle, Bridle, Housing, Holsters, Breastplate and Crupper, a pair of Boots and Spurs, a Pair of Pistols, a Sabre, (and) a Cartouch-Box to contain twelve Cartridges for his Pistols." The mounted commissioned officers were armed with a sword instead of the sabre "and a Pair of Pistols, the Holsters of which to be covered with Bearskin Caps." Regimental colors were provided at the personal expense of the field officers, and the fife and drum for each company were furnished at the expense of the company officers.

The serjeants, corporals, drummers and fifers were appointed by the Captain, or commanding officer, of the company. If any such appointee so designated refused to accept the office to which he was appointed, the act provided for a substantial fine or forfeiture.

Four times in each year all the Militia of the State (except the New York City regiment of artillery which was to be called out six times) were required to rendezvous "for the Purpose of training, disciplining, and improving in martial Exercises, twice by Companies within their Beats, once by Regiments, and once by Brigades." The Colonel, or commanding officer of the regiment arranged the time and place for the rendezvous of the companies, and at such times

(Continued on page 24)



Wide World Photo

Culver Military Academy has been presented with equipment for a complete motorized infantry unit by the Culver Father's Association. The equipment consists of six 1½-ton specially designed trucks, four motorcycles with side-cars, and a command car. This is believed to be the only unit of the kind in the country.



Photo by Brooklyn Eagle Syndicate

106th Infantry Celebrates 75th Year

Brooklyn's famous regiment marked Diamond Jubilee with several imposing ceremonies, January 16-23

CELEBRATING the 75th anniversary of its existence, more than 1,000 active members and veterans of the 106th Infantry (formerly the 23rd Regiment), together with many distinguished guests from the National Guard, Regular Army, and civilian life, attended the dinner in the Brooklyn Armory on January 16th.

Among the guests of honor were included the Hon. John J. Bennett, Jr., Attorney General, State of N. Y.; Hon. Raymond V. Ingersoll, Borough President of Brooklyn; the Honorables T. Downs, Thomas H. Cullen and Timothy J. Sullivan; Major General George A. Wingate, retired; Brig. Gen. Nathaniel H. Egleston, 51st Cav. Brigade; Colonel James R. Howlett, 101st Cavalry; Colonel Wm. A. Taylor, assistant Adjutant General; Colonel Ralph C. Tobin, 107th Infantry; Colonel Alexander E. Anderson, 165th Infantry; Colonel Bernard W. Kearney, 105th Infantry; Colonel Foster G. Hetzel, 102nd Q. M. Regiment; Colonel Redmond F. Kernan, 104th F.A.; Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy, Chief of Staff, 27th Division; Major Charles E. Saltzman, 101st Signal Bn.; Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the N.Y.N.M.; Capt. Leo Hesselman, Chief of Staff, N.Y.N.M.; Comdr. Jasper T. Kane, 2nd Bn., N.Y.N.M.

The invocation was pronounced by Capt. Charles H. Webb, chaplain of the 106th Infantry.

The Honorable John J. Bennett, Jr., Attorney General of the State of N. Y., spoke of the need of the regiment to be prepared. "Pacifists," he declared, "have the mistaken idea that those devoted to military affairs are at heart intense militarists. I take issue

with this. Devotees of peace are those who have participated in war and know its horrors. To be prepared for war is the best basis for lasting peace."

The Honorable Raymond V. Ingersoll, Borough President of Brooklyn, emphasized the present danger of war and reiterated the necessity for complete preparedness.

"Since the World War," he stated, "many of the best minds of the nation have made efforts for peace

(Continued on page 31)

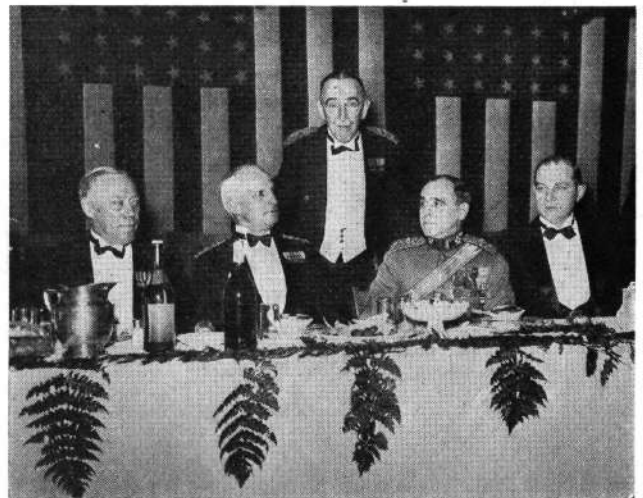
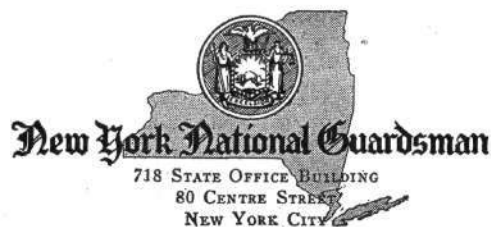


Photo by Brooklyn Eagle Syndicate

Left to right: Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, Major General George Albert Wingate, Brig. Gen. F. W. Baldwin (standing), Colonel Frank C. Vincent, and Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr.



VOL. XIII, No. 11 NEW YORK CITY FEBRUARY, 1937

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE
Editor-in-chief *Editor and Business Mgr.*

LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
General Advertising Mgr. *N. Y. C. Advertising Mgr.*

AN EXCELLENT MILITARY REVIEW

FOR sixteen years, the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth has been publishing *A Review of Military Literature* each quarter—a publication which has earned a well-merited place in the military reviews of the world. With the appearance of the September, 1936, issue, the title became the *Command and General Staff School Quarterly*.

The object of the *Quarterly* is to present a systematic review of current military literature in which are catalogued articles of professional value, in selected military and naval periodicals, in the domestic and foreign field. Material of particular importance is covered in a section of "Abstracts of Foreign-language Articles" while less important matter from foreign periodicals is noticed by translations of titles and digests of contents. Also included in its two hundred or more pages are academic notes of the Command and General Staff School, library bulletins and a reader's guide and subject index. To sum up—its object is to be "a guide to modern military tendencies and to inspire vigorous thought on the subjects treated."

While intended primarily for the professional soldier, this *Quarterly* contains much that is of interest and importance both for the civilian and the military student. Every regimental library at least should subscribe (\$1.00 a year) since all active members of the National Guard would benefit from a study of the *Quarterly's* pages. Subscriptions should be mailed to The Command and General Staff School Press, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

RE-ELECTED FOR FIFTH TIME

Captain Leo W. Hesselman, Chief of Staff, New York Naval Militia, has just been elected President of the U. S. Naval Reserve Officers Association. This, his fifth re-election, is convincing proof of the high regard in which Captain Hesselman is held by this association, and is a tribute to the continuous and able efforts he has made during his term of office toward the building up of its efficiency and repute.

His brother officers in the New York National Guard extend him their heartfelt congratulations.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1937

The following officers were nominated and installed for the ensuing year at the 60th annual Convention of the National Guard Association, S.N.Y.:

OFFICERS—1937

President

Colonel DOUGLAS P. WALKER
106th Field Artillery

1st Vice-President

Colonel WILLIAM R. JACKSON
14th Infantry

2nd Vice-President

Lieut. Comdr. JOHN M. GILL
N. Y. Naval Militia

Secretary

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM J. MANGINE
Q. M. C.

Treasurer

Capt. PATRICK T. McMENIMAN
165th Infantry

Executive Committee

Colonel JOHN G. GRIMLEY
369th Infantry

Colonel BRYER H. PENDRY
245th Coast Artillery

MANY THANKS FOR THE CARDS

We greatly appreciate the cooperation of the thousands of our readers who filled out and sent in replies to the questionnaire which was inserted in the January issue of the GUARDSMAN. Replies were received from all over the country and from such distant parts as Panama, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Many interesting facts appear from the tabulation of data, one of which is the diversity of "brands" in daily use among the members of the Guard. Forty-seven different makes of razor-blade are favored; 24 different shoe polishes; 45 different shaving soaps; 26 different razors; 33 Dentifrices; 18 bath soaps; 44 pipe tobaccos; 34 different brands of cigars and 22 different brands of cigarettes!

We trust that those who failed to fill in and return the card last month, will assist us the next time such statistics are required. It is what you use which is important, and the more complete the response, the greater the service you will render towards the improvement and development of your magazine.



GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE



"PASSING THE BUCK"

THERE is an old expression that is used as frequently in civilian life as in the military and naval establishments, but I think that the expression originated in the Army. The expression is: "Passing the buck." Many "wits" have contended that a successful military man was one who was an adept in successfully passing the buck.

There has always been a complaint from military men that there was too much "red tape" in the Army. Even civilians look upon the Army as an organization completely wrapped up in red tape. It is true that there is a great deal of so-called red tape, but I have come to the conclusion, after a number of years, that much of what is called red tape, and objected to, is nothing more or less than organization. The Army, including the National Guard, lives by law and regulation, and, to a certain extent, by customs of the service which are recognized even before courts as having the force of law and regulation. The Army does not make the laws by which it lives, but civilians in Congress lay down thousands of laws, every one of which has to be complied with by the military establishment. Almost every paper, report, certificate, receipt, or other record that is required to be kept at each headquarters down through the chain of command has been instituted in order to comply with some law on the statute books.

In addition to the requirement of the law and regulation, a vast amount of literature is published by the War Department and by various headquarters, on a great variety of subjects. No one person could be familiar with all of it. There are manuals of training, regulations, and tables, many of which are highly technical, pertaining to different branches of the service, such as the Ordnance, the Medical, the Engineers, and the Signal, which a man not in one of those particular branches could not digest or understand. Undoubtedly, many officers and enlisted men in the Army have acquired a feeling of hopelessness in trying to read all of the great volume of literature that is issued. But, unfortunately, the officer, and the enlisted man as well, is going beyond that point, and is very prone to read but little of even those instructions and communications that are sent to him, and which pertain

to his particular job. A large percentage of those officers who do read pertinent communications and instructions that are received fail to read them carefully and with understanding. I venture to say that not 20% of the officers in the Army, National Guard,

and Reserve Corps read carefully and understandingly those communications that they receive from higher authority. Changes in regulations are seldom read, but are passed on to some clerk to post in the proper place. Many company commanders neglect even to keep their regulations correct and up to date.

This, in a way, is a form of passing the buck, because when a colonel, a captain, or a lieutenant neglects to read his communications, regulations, circulars, etc., he immediately puts himself in the position of calling on some other, enterprising officer to keep his records for him, and the usual procedure is that when he has something to do where he must consult the records, he goes to someone else and asks him what

the regulations prescribe, or borrows his records.

I have always felt that if a young officer would start in and conscientiously read all pertinent communications received by him or by his organization, and do his best thereby to be informed of what is prescribed and desired by higher headquarters, he would turn out to be much more above the average officer in administrative work. By the word "pertinent" I mean what pertains to his particular job, and not necessarily some inapplicable technical publication.

It repeatedly comes to my notice that organization commanders receiving communications from higher authority pass these on to some subordinate without digesting the contents. Sometimes nobody reads them, and sometimes they even fail to find their way into the permanent files of the organization. Half of the correspondence incident to the administrative work of the Army could be avoided if recipients would carefully read and comply with the instructions received.

Passing the buck also is evident in the accounting for property, especially in the National Guard. There is too much willingness on the part of commanding officers to "sign on the dotted line" reports, vouchers,

(Continued on page 30)



BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM WILSON

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM WILSON, N.Y.N.G., retired, formerly of Geneva, N. Y., who was in command of Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., in the early months of 1919, died on January 6, 1937, at his home in Florida, after several years of illness, at the age of 81.

The military service of General Wilson sustained the family reputation established by ancestors who participated in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Enlisting as a private in the New York National Guard, General Wilson rose through the ranks, serving in the Spanish-American War and the World War and upon the Mexican border.

He was born at Seneca, Ontario County, the son of James and Anna H. Whitney Wilson. He was educated in the district schools at Seneca, in Canandaigua Academy and in Geneva Classical and Union School. He was graduated from Hobart College in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and as salutarian of his class, and received his Master's degree three years later.

General Wilson entered the New York National Guard as one of the charter members of the Thirty-fourth Separate Company of Geneva when it was first organized on January 21, 1880, and two years later became first lieutenant. On October 6, 1884, he was made captain of the unit.

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the company was mustered into Federal service and a provisional regiment, the Third New York Volunteer Infantry, was formed on May 1, 1898, with General Wilson as its senior major. With the unit he saw service at Camp Black on Long Island and at Camp Algiers in Virginia, and returned to Geneva with the men, serving there until December 22, 1898.

Then organization of three separate battalions in New York State was completed. General Wilson became major of the Second Battalion, made up of the First and Eighth Separate Companies of Rochester, the Thirty-fourth Separate Company of Geneva and the Forty-seventh Separate Company of Hornell, with battalion headquarters at Geneva. On January 21, 1905, General Wilson was brevetted a lieutenant colonel, and when the three battalions were consolidated into the Third Regiment, National Guard of New York, in 1907 he became colonel. In October, 1907, he was brevetted brigadier general.

General Wilson became brigadier general in command of the Fourth Brigade in 1914 and from June to December, 1916, commanded the Third New York Brigade on the Mexican border.

The entry of the United States into the World War saw General Wilson again active. He became brigadier general of the Fourth Brigade in 1914, brigadier general of the line in March, 1917, and on September 5, 1917, was made a brigadier general, National Army.

He was guard commander, Eastern department, from August to November, 1917, and from November 1, 1917, to January 3, 1918, was commander of the Seventy-eighth Infantry Brigade at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, Iowa. From January to November, 1918, he was commander of the Second Provisional Brigade at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., and was commanding general of the provisional department for corps and army troops from November, 1918, to March, 1919, holding also the office of commanding general of Camp Wadsworth from January to April, 1919. He was honorably discharged from the service on July 18, 1919.

General Wilson held various posts of honor, among them that of aide de camp on the staff of Governor Roosevelt of New York State from January 17, 1900, to January 1, 1901.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS J. SCHAEFFER

THE 27th Military Police Company, Special Troops, have lost their friend and commanding officer, Captain Francis J. Schaeffer, who at the age of 42, died on January 7, 1937, of pneumonia after an illness of several days.

Captain Schaeffer served overseas during the World War with Co. G, 49th U. S. Infantry, for one year. He enlisted in the company as a private while it was preparing to embark for France, and was made a corporal soon after the company reached the other side. His commission as lieutenant also was received overseas.

On May 1, 1924, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 27th Tank Co., and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, in the same organization, on June 8, 1925. On June 22, 1933, he received his captaincy and was appointed to command the 27th Military Police Co., which he continued to command until the day of his death.

Prominent National Guard officers attended the funeral rites which were held at St. Joseph's Church, Bronxville, January 9. Among the officers present were Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy, Chief of Staff, 27th Division; Lt. Col. Hampton E. Anderson, G-3, 27th Division; Major John C. Mansfield, commanding the 27th Division Special Troops; and Captains Colin R. Kidd, John E. Susse, Harold S. Gould, and Lieutenants Arthur E. Wooley, James Mylod, Charles Morrone and William V. Norton.

The casket, borne on a gun caisson of the 105th F. A., was escorted by a provisional company of the Military Police and the 27th Signal Company, commanded by Captain Susse. Interment took place in Kensico Cemetery where the service was read by 1st Lieut. Charles E. Karsten, Chaplain of the 102nd Engineers.

EVE GOES Reviewing

by a "Review Hound"

IT HAS been many years now since I first toddled into a National Guard Armory, flanked by my proud parents who were escorting me to my first review. Resplendent in a large hair-ribbon, I sat in a seat piled high with Bronx telephone books, and from this vantage point I intended to see and be seen. Delighted with my first visit to an armory, I was determined that it should not be the last. Gradually the field, staff, and line officers ceased raising their eye-brows as if to say, "What, *you* here again?" Little by little they got used to the fact that I was fast becoming a seasoned review hound. As the years passed I required fewer telephone books until a Staten Island Spring Edition was sufficient. At nearly every armory in the city I was accepted along with such institutions as the prints on the walls of "the regiment as it appeared during the War of 1812," and the inevitable creamed chicken after the review.

My peregrinations were not confined to one armory alone, however. I have ferreted out countless nooks and crannies in armories all over the city. I danced 'til dawn with the Cavalry, and I went wild over a blue-eyed gunner. From this wealth of experience I have developed a technique second to none. As a connoisseur of reviews, I have formulated a few simple rules which ought to see a newcomer at the game through a pleasant evening none the worse for wear.

Upon my arrival at an armory, I divest myself of my wrap, and run, not walk, to my seat. I grab a program and study it as though I were cramming for a College Board. This simple little ruse spares me the agony of a stiff neck from craning it to coo at dowager friends who seem to turn out by the score at reviews.

As soon as the troops march onto the floor my second brilliant bit of strategy goes into operation. I close my eyes and mentally select the company, and the *only* company, for which I intend to applaud. Past experience has shown that clapping for each company, every time it passes, leaves me with chapped



hands the next day. Applauding for but one company is not only as good a beauty treatment as Jergins Lotion, but it gives that particular company a sense of well being to have such a wildly enthusiastic rooster. At the remainder of the regiment one can always graciously beam. The art of graciously beaming always works, and has even been known to appease an honor company in lieu of applause.

When the ceremonies have been concluded and the regiment has left the floor, I follow in its wake and busy myself chatting with my hosts until supper is announced. At this point I make a bee line for that section of the buffet which holds the biscuit tortoni and the coffee. Emily Post might not think it quite *au fait* to eat dessert first, but by enjoying this before the others get around to it, I have saved myself many an ice-cream stained gown. When the guests begin to descend upon the dessert, I deftly make my way to the first course and enjoy it without a portly Colonel's elbow grazing my chin, or a lanky Lieutenant's medal in my salad. I have saved enough from cleaning bills in one year to buy myself some tooth-paste.

WHEN the dancing starts, I suggest to the hapless young gallant whom I have ensnared, that our terpsichorean endeavors be limited to one spot on

(Continued on page 27)



Frank Meezy
Major General
Commanding 2nd C.A.

WAR-TIME COMMANDER OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH WAS GLAD TO RENEW HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE N.Y.N.G.



ONE OF THE "INDOOR SPORTS" AT THE STATLER - FIGHTING OVER OLD WARS and MANEUVERS OF THE FUTURE - OCCUPIED MOST LEISURE MOMENTS

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF MEN - NOT CR WAS THE GIST OF HIS FINE SPEECH!



J. Lachey
Admiral N.Y.N.M.

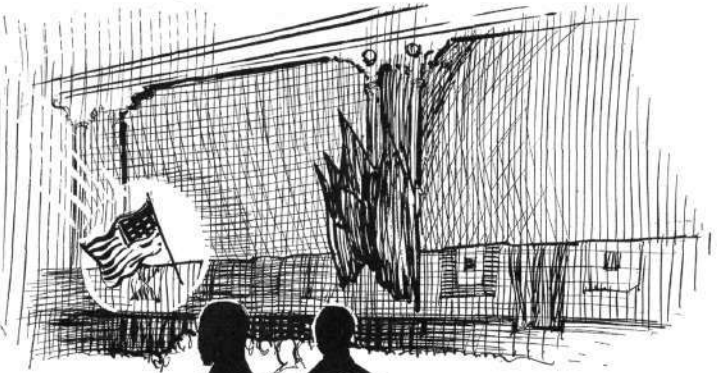
THEY THAT GO DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS (THE N.Y.N.M.) APPRECIATED ADMIRAL LACHEY'S PRAISE OF THEIR WORK IN 1936.



G. Herbert
Colonel, Infantry, USA

THOSE "LAST 600 YARDS" ARE ALWAYS A PROBLEM FOR THE INFANTRY BUT COLONEL HERBST HAD A SOLUTION

The
60TH ANNUAL
CONVENTION
NEW YORK
NATIONAL GUARD
ASSOCIATION
HOTEL STATLER
BUFFALO, N.Y.
JANUARY, 15TH-16TH 1937
Sketches by George Gray



BEFORE THE BANQUET - OUT FROM DARKNESS - SPRANG A SILVER SHAFT OF LIGHT - FLOODING THE BREEZE-STIRRED COLORS OF THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER!



Col. Brown
2nd Lt. 2nd
Asst. Adjutant General

TROOP TRANSPORT BY MOTOR TRUCK IS NOT YET ALL IT IS SUPPOSED TO BE, SAID COLONEL BROWN

GEN
53RD
OF T
OF T



IN TWOS and THREES OFFICERS GATHERED IN THE LOBBY and SWAPPED THE USUAL ARMY STORIES



*Albert S. Blanding
Major General
Chief of Nat. Guard Bureau*

GUARDSMEN KEEP NATIONAL DEFENSE MATTERS BEFORE THE PUBLIC—ASSERTED THE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU!



*William B. King
Major General*
IS A BUILDER
OF NATIONAL
EXCELLENCY'S



*Byron H. Priddy
Colonel*

"LAST CONVENTION"— BUT WE HOPE TO SEE HIM AT MANY MORE



*Clarence H. Higginson
Col. 105th FA*

HIS MANY FRIENDS WERE GLAD TO SEE COLONEL CLARENCE H. HIGGINSON 105TH F.A.



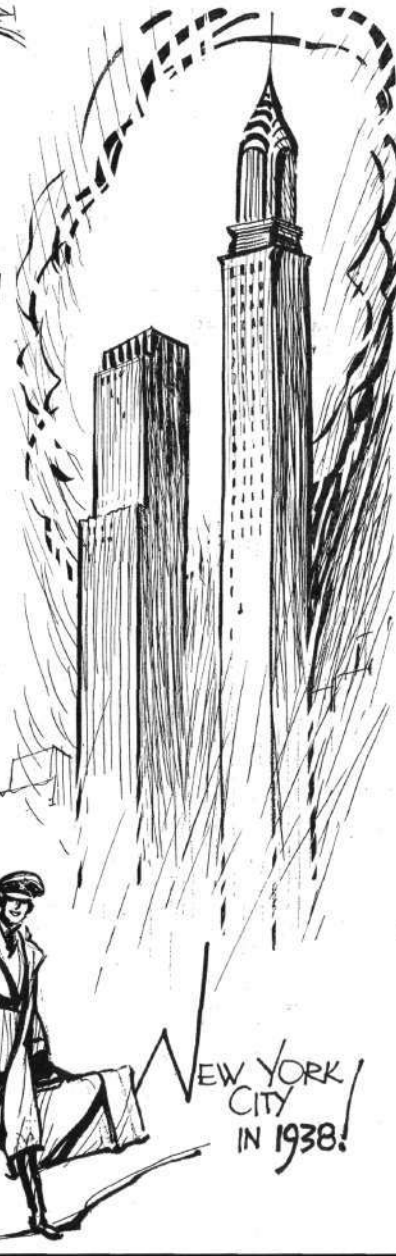
*J. Thompson
Brig. General with Inf. Brigade*

AL JOHN S. THOMPSON
BRIGADE, N.Y.N.G.— ONE
OF THE FORMER PRESIDENTS
OF THE ASSOCIATION



*John J. Ross
Brig. Gen. 105th Infantry*

COLONEL ROSS PRESIDED OVER THE RECEPTION TO GENERALS MCCOY and BLANDING.



NEW YORK CITY
IN 1938!

THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page 5)

THE 27th Division's war-time commander, Major General John F. O'Ryan, then addressed some words to the delegates regarding the control of crime in this country. Civilian administration of justice, he claimed, is grievously lax in comparison with the military in coping with crime. Police in the larger cities usually are efficient and detect the criminal, arrest and arraign him. But racketeering bondsmen, shady lawyers, refinements of criminal law and often political pressure on judges and even on governors of states to get leniency for criminals, are often successful in stepping in between the criminal and a conviction.

Fifty to seventy-five years ago the administration of justice in this country was prompt and strict. But since then the population of the country has increased from 75,000,000 to 128,000,000. "During that time," he went on, "27,000,000 people have come here from Europe. Fifty years ago, the background of our population was Northern European, particularly British. The great influx in the last 50 years has been from Southern Europe . . . We are the gainers by this influx, but, on the other hand, there are characteristics of the older generation which are outstanding. They were pretty tough in handing out justice."

"The United States," General O'Ryan concluded, "will get law and order when Americans want it; and when enough persons determine they want it, they will get it."

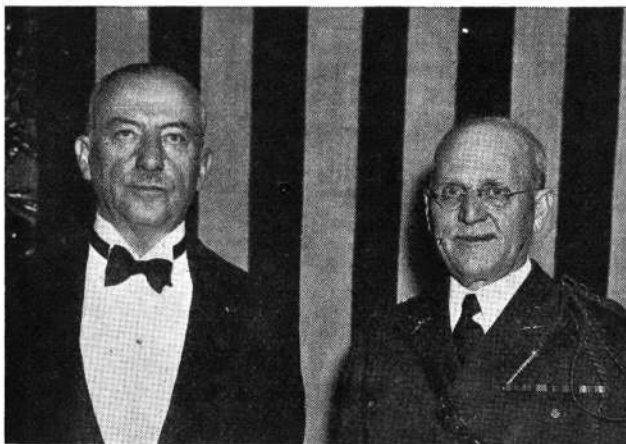


Photo by Buffalo Courier-Express

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, wartime commander of the 27th Division, and Colonel Hiram Cooper, U.S.A., of Fort Niagara.

A plea for wider horizons for State National Guard Associations was then made by Brigadier General Ellard A. Walsh, the Adjutant General of Minnesota. "The National Guard Association of the United States," he declared, "is only a reflection of the various state organizations. One branch of the service cannot afford a possible breach with another branch" and it was imperative, therefore, that there be complete harmony and concord among the separate state organizations.

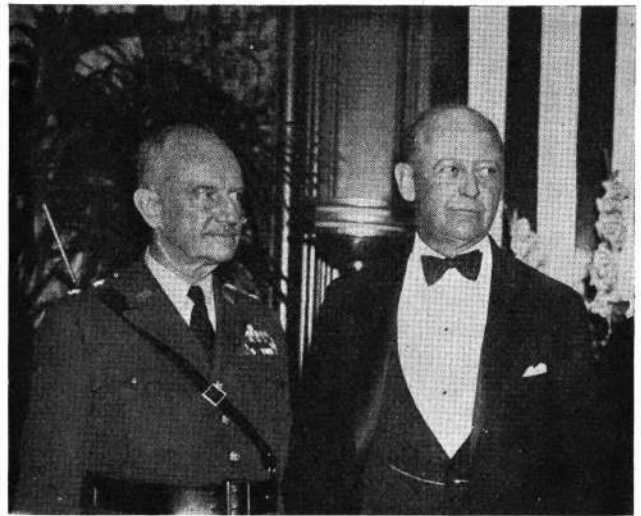


Photo by Courier-Express

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, commanding the 2nd Corps Area, was "snapped" in the lobby with Representative James W. Wadsworth.

A word should here be said concerning the splendid work performed throughout the Convention by the several committees which, by their labors "behind the scenes" contributed so largely to the smooth-running and the enjoyment of the business during these two days. Below are published the names of the Chairmen and members of the committees who made these two days so memorable for the five hundred delegates attending this 60th Convention:

Honorary Chairman: Brig. Gen. Wm. F. Schohl.

General Chairman: Colonel Douglas P. Walker.

Executive committee—Col. Ralph K. Robertson, 174th Infantry, chairman; Lt. Col. Ronald C. Brock, 106th Field Artillery; Lt. Col. George M. Denny, 121st Cavalry; Comdr. Frank J. Bailey, 9th Battalion, Naval Militia; Capt. Joseph L. Hudson, 106th Field Artillery; and Capt. Blythe P. L. Carden, 174th Infantry.

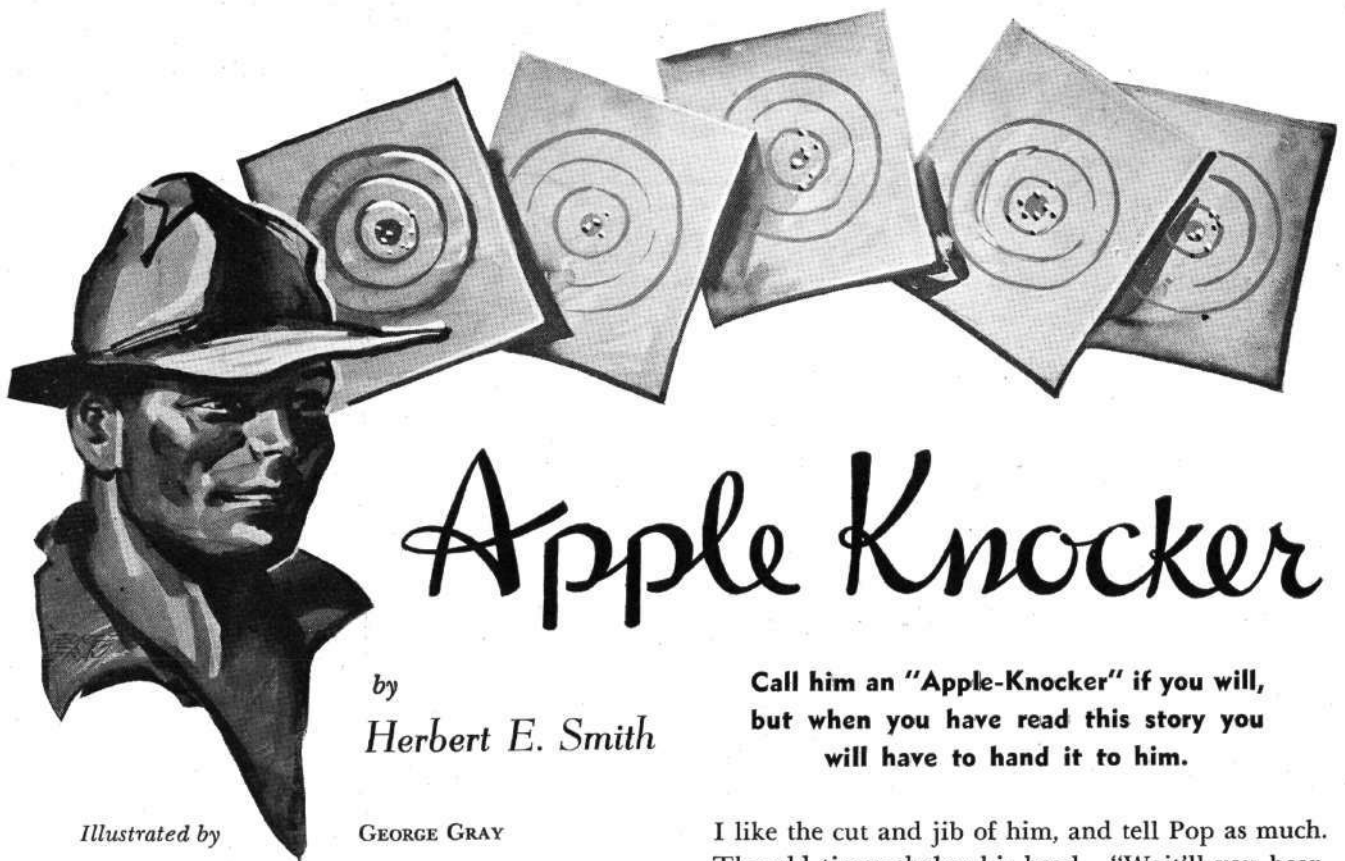
Publicity committee—Maj. Roman J. Nuwer, 106th Field Artillery, chairman; Capt. James C. Crosson, 174th Infantry; Capt. William G. Cook, 174th Infantry; and 1st Lt. William H. Ambler, 106th Field Artillery.

Transportation committee—Maj. Joseph H. Robinson, 174th Infantry, chairman; Maj. William M. Flanigan, 106th Field Artillery; and Maj. Charles D. Reidpath, 121st Cavalry.

Reception and Information committee—Lt. Col. A. J. Gillig, 174th Infantry, chairman; Maj. John C. Graubau, 106th Field Artillery; Lt. Comdr. Otis J. Case, 9th Battalion, Naval Militia; Maj. Elmer M. Rudolph, 106th Field Artillery; Capt. Sheldon M. Gilman, 174th Infantry; Capt. Arnold W. Brecht, 174th Infantry; Capt. Walter F. Alt, 106th Field Artillery; and Capt. Fred J. Von Daacke, 106th Field Artillery.

Banquet committee—Maj. Karl F. Hausauer, 106th Field Artillery, chairman; Maj. Joseph W. Becker, 174th Infantry; Capt. Sanford A. Carroll, 174th Infantry; Capt. Joseph R. Hess, 106th Field Artillery; 1st Lt. Walter S. Drysdale, 174th Infantry; 1st Lt. Charles G. Kelly, 174th Infantry; 1st Lt. Charles C. Webber, 106th Field Artillery; and 1st Lt. Claude V. Kister, 106th Field Artillery.

(Continued on page 29)



Apple Knocker

by
Herbert E. Smith

Illustrated by

GEORGE GRAY

Call him an "Apple-Knocker" if you will,
but when you have read this story you
will have to hand it to him.

THERE was a kid banging out fours and fives on Target six, five hundred yard slow-fire range, when I pulled up back of the firing line. He was a stranger to me; I'd never seen him before, in J Company, so I braced old Pop Wetherby for the dope on this youngster who has all the earmarks of making Expert Rifleman, judging by the way he's slamming in the lead at this jawbone run.

Pop says, careless like: "Yeah. That's right, you've been away on that plantation patrol. So you wouldn't know. Well, his name's David Evans. We drew him last month—the only replacement assigned to J Company off the June transports from Frisco."

I can tell he's holding out on me. "Well—? And what else, Pop? Looks like a good shot to me, that kid does."

Pop nods indifferently. "Yeh. He savvies a Springfield. He'll make Sharpshooter. Mebbe Expert, even." He knocks the ashes out of his old briar. "But he don't belong with us, in Jayco. Got two strikes agin him, already, in this outfit, he has."

I eyes the youngster up again, careful. He looks like the McCoy to me; and God knows I'd been platoon sergeant and had handled enough Johns in my time to know a soldier in the making when I see one.

This Evans kid seems all right to me. 'Bout twenty-one or two, he is; lean, tanned, fit; clean, decent-looking, with bright blue eyes that look right at you and a square jaw that don't sag down on his chest.

I like the cut and jib of him, and tell Pop as much.

The old timer shakes his head. "Wait'll you hear, Smitty! He's fresh. Plumb fresh! Last month, when the new draft from the States arrives here for duty in the Philippines, the Top goes over to regimental headquarters to draw replacements, same as usual.

"The sergeant-major tells him J Company rates only one man, this time. Well, that's all right with the Top. Just so he's a *previous service* man."

I nods my head. The 31st U. S. Infantry—my outfit—is old army. Veterans of the Siberian campaign, a few brushes with jungle bolomen in the Luzon jungles, and the outfit picked to make the Shanghai landing back in '32 when it looked for awhile like there might be some hell a-popping out there on the Chino-Japanese front.

Yes sir, the 31st she's old army. A rough and ready, hell-for-leather regiment of fighting doughboys. And J company's the toughest outfit in that swaggering, field-soldiering, hard-boiled regiment. J draws the old timers, the World War vets, the previous service men, the swashbuckling hombres looking for fight and action.

Pop is going on: "Well, the sergeant-maje tells our Top there ain't many P. S. men in this draft, and that most of 'em has already been grabbed off by th' other line companies. But he says there's one previous service man, name of Evans, still available for assignment if Jayco wants him. Only trouble is, he happens to be in the hospital at the moment, having tangled with a gook that pulled a knife on him, first night he's ashore in Manila.

"And at that, of course the Top says 'A previous service man, and fightin' soon as he's landed here, says you? Fine! We'll take him!' And that's how we drew Recruit David Evans, sight unseen."

They're pulling the kid's target, down at the butts. "Go on," I tells Pop.

"Two days later this here Evans kid reports in to the orderly room. The Top looks him over, disappointed as hell. 'I thought the sergeant-major said you were a previous service man, feller!' And the kid chuckles and says, grinning: 'Sure! I told the sergeant-major I'd had prior service. And I *have*—I served a full enlistment in the old Sixteenth Vermont. Made corporal, too!'

"And at that, Smitty, the Top jest throws up his hands and groans: 'My God, I've been hooked! Y'r just a tin soldier—a lousy little *apple knocker!*'"

Number Six target comes lumbering up on its trucks out of the butts, and the long marking-arm reaches up and indicates the kid's last shot has been a low four at six o'clock, just about clipping the top of the bull. I watch Evans, lowering his sighting-leaf a hair like an old timer'd do it.

I says to Pop: "And is *that* all you got against the kid? Man alive, soldier, give him a break! He probably thought he was telling everybody the real low-down on his service; how in hell was he to know we Reg's mean prior service in the Regular Army when we talk about 'previous service'? And I know plenty of dam' good guardsmen..."

Pop shakes his head. "That ain't all, Smitty. That kid jest don't belong. Oh, he made his rookie drill all right, an' got turned to duty soon enough; and he *can* shoot the service rifle. But he keeps soundin' off—in th' barracks, out on the drill field, everywhere. Tries to tell us old dog-faces we don't know modern soldierin' tactics."

Weatherby pipes up, mocking: "'Now, in th' old Sixteenth Vermont we used to roll a full-field pack *this way!*' Talk about tough hikes! Say, you fellows oughta seen the old Sixteenth Vermont last Spring, time we made that hundred-mile trek to the Hampshire line!" Pop grunts. "It's like that, day after day, night after night. 'Til finally it's got so none of us'll give that apple-knockin' ear-bender a chance t' get started. The minnit we see him headin' our way, we take distance. Lately, he ain't got nobuddy to talk to—only hisself."

"It must be pretty tough on the kid, then," I says. "Probably away from his home an' folks for the first time in his life—on his first Army hitch, and shanghied into an outfit of tough old gezers."

Pop snorts. "All right, sap—you go and make a buddy of him, then! An' see if you don't get a belly-full of 'the old Sixteenth Vermont!'"

The range officer's whistle blows and the gang moves down to the three hundred yard firing line. I trail along, watching this Evans kid.

I notice something I hadn't seen before, too. There's tiny grim lines around that mouth; and Evans is too young, yet, to rate that look. I get it that he's feeling the cuts those Jayco old timers are handing him.

EVER been in the Islands? No? Then you wouldn't be knowing how hot it can get. Hotter'n than the north-east hinges of hell, it is that afternoon out there on the Los Banos range.

All the humans, and most of the buglers, is ganging up around the drink tent, taking long swigs of the oatmeal water before going up on the line to shoot that last jawbone range. All but one youngster. Evans. I notice he's sitting off to one side, all alone, monkeying around with his rifle.

I drifts up casual like and sits down longside him.

"My name's Smith. Sergeant Smith, first platoon. I've been down 'round Zambo, on junk patrol. You're a new man, ain't you?"

He eyes me, suspicious for a minute, then breaks into a friendly, boyish grin and sticks out his mit. "Yes, sergeant, I'm new here. Name's Evans. I knew another Sergeant Smith, back home. He was in my Guard outfit—the old Sixteenth Vermont."

I nods. "I had a kid brother—looked a lot like you, Evans, back in '17. And he was a Guardsman, too. Went to France with the Fourth Ohio—the 166th Infantry of the 'Rainbows.'"

I didn't tell him how he went West, out there in the Argonne, and how Mom's framed that posthumous citation of the D. S. C. award, back home.

We talk shop awhile—gun shop. The kid knows all the answers—how to hold and squeeze; how to get into the grapevine sling, how to change clips at rapid-fire, how to judge windage and fight mirages.

"I'd like to have you coach me, sarge, at this range. Can't get the hang of those five shots from kneeling position, quite."

Well, that's jake with me and as soon as the firing flags are run up at the butt flanks I sprawl down beside the youngster. "First off, son," I tells him, "let me give you a little tip. Mebbe one year from now, mebbe six months, you can call me 'sarge'. Not that I personally give a damn, savvy? But it's Regular Army stuff, and you're a regular, now, not a guardsman; so the sooner you get the feel of this man's Army, the sooner you'll be accepted, all around, and make the grade. Get it?"

He got it; nodded, red-faced. It was easy to read what he was thinking, though. Figured I was just another old-timer Jayco man out to rag him, an apple-knocker. Kinda formal-upped on me, he did, then, and we didn't say anything 'cept things having to do with his shooting, and firing stance.

We soon found his kneeling fault. Like many another good rifle shot at the other ranges, Evans just couldn't get that right foot of his flat on the turf, under his tail, right off the bat. It took a bit of doing, but we swung it, finally; on his third shot.



And at once it was marked up a five at three o'clock.

"You see, Evans? You're in the white. Back on the bull's eye; and you'd have had a dead-center V-five on that one if you hadn't canted the piece just a hair. Watch that left hand grip under your stock, next shot."

He put his next one in and called it: "A high bull, or a low four, at eleven!"

He was almost right. It was a four. And at eleven o'clock, sure nuff!

It was steaming hot. One of the scorchingest days I'd ever melted under; and I've known aplenty of hot days out there in the Islands.

The kid aimed and squeezed to make his last shot good. The trigger hammered home in the pan but instead of the usual shot and explosion there was just a dull click.



It was a "monkey" shell. One of those duds they slip into the clip of a new man, with four live shells; the idea being to prove to a flincher or a trigger-jerker that he's closing his eyes or pulling away at the split-second of explosion.

I explains all that to Evans. "But why in hell they'd be slipping a 'monkey' into your clip beats me," I tells him. "You're no flincher, or jerker. Who was coaching you at 500 yards, and giving you your ammo there?"

"Casey. Er—Corporal Casey!"

That explains it to me. Casey's one of our old-timer jokers. He would be pulling something like that on a kid he thought was a fresh apple knocker.

I signals the bench and Stew Crawford tosses me a fresh clip. You can bet I look it over careful. It's the McCoy—five live shells. I hand the clip to the kid and he rams it home into his magazine.

"All right, Evans, take that one last shot. And make it good. Watch for that cant!"

He takes his own sweet time lining up his sights on that one. At long last comes the explosion. Evans calls out: "That should be a bull. A mite low, perhaps. But in the white."

It's just that. A bull's eye, at six o'clock.

"You'll do, Evans," I tell him. "No reason why you shouldn't make Expert. Lay off the beer, smoke no more than you have to, get your full night's sleep. And you'll be wearing that E. R. badge and finding an extra five bucks on your pay roll every month. Now pick up your brass and we'll get back to camp."

It was the last range, and the kid had been the last man firing, 'count of that dud shell in his clip. Everybody had pulled off the line 'cept him and me; down the range, the targets and flags had been pulled and the target-pulling detail was straggling across the green towards us on the three-hundred line.

I'd flopped over on my tum, Stetson pushed well over my eyes to shade the glare from that hellish tropical ball of fire up there in the sky. Had plumb forgotten the one thing a good firing line coach must

never forget—that my man had live shells in his gun, and the safety notch off.

Then it happened.

I HEARD a yell. It came from out front, from one of the men ambling 'cross the sun-baked turf between the butts and the 300 line.

The men were running. In all directions, but mostly toward us back there on the firing line.

They had damned good reason to run. And run fast.

Out from a clump of scrawny mango trees off on the left there was pounding a heat-crazed, hell-on-hoofs carabao. Five hundred pounds of crazy, man-killing beef. A quarter-ton of sure death to any man in his berserk, blood-hungry way. And that maddened carabao was pounding, head down, right for our butt detail!

I don't suppose I need be telling you natural history sharks anything about these tropical beasts. Ordinarily, the native carabao is a patient, plodding animal; the native Filipino's beast of burden, content to pull a cart or work in a rice paddy all day long just so he can wallow, once an hour, in some tropical stream, like the water-buffalo he is.

But once in awhile one of these babies cracks under the strain of too much sun. And when that happens—gangway, white folks!

Funny, the thoughts that race through your frightened brain at a tense moment like that!

I'm still laying there, dumbstruck, watching it all, frozen stiff, almost.

Then I hear a shot. In my ear, seems like.

It's the kid. Evans. The apple knocker.

There he stands, legs spread, left arm out, rifle at the right shoulder, calm as you please, just like he was knocking out a shot at the 200-yard offhand range—and out there on the turf that crazed beast takes a plunging dive, stumbles to his fore knees, gives a queer kind of a squealing grunt and rolls over, dead as a door-nail.

That's shooting! And I'm on my feet, pounding the kid on the back, and telling him so.

I'm barely ahead of the gang, at that. I notice the Top's leading the headlong dash of our Jayco gang up to congratulate David Evans. And right on his steaming tail is nobody else but old Pop Weatherby!

The Top, and Pop Weatherby, they're both what the writing guys would call typical Regulars of the old school. Hard-living. Hard-drinking. Hard-fighting. Damn good field soldiers, both. Not much given to palaver or to sentimental mush.

But I can't help noticing that funny look of quick pride in both old timers' eyes—and the way Top Soldier shoots out that gnarled right fist of his, grasping the kid's hand. Says the Top: "Good lead-pitching, soldier!"

Soldier—get it? Not "Apple Knocker," but soldier.

And I thinks at the time—and still do—mebbe we Regs' can use a few more such lads from the sixteenth Vermont. And any other such like Guard outfits.

So I Sez to Him, "General," I Sez...

by an Amateur Psychologist

It takes all sorts to make a world and it is well that we in the National Guard, who have to handle many different types of men, should have some insight into the way in which these diverse characters function.

Dr. Adler, the famous psychologist, tells us that, broadly speaking, we can group mankind into two classes—those who cooperate and those who do not; those who consider others and those who consider only themselves; those who are useful to society and those who are useless. His psychology helps us to recognize and understand both these types; it tells us why they behave as they do.

Let us consider one of the types we often meet with. Fortunately, the type we have in mind is comparatively harmless; indeed, as often as not, we may feel grateful to him for he provides us with amusement. He is common enough in every circle: the man who would like to be thought brilliant, on familiar terms with the "higher-ups": the man who is always trying to impress you with his wide circle of acquaintances, with his own sense of importance, and who seems to consider himself a cut above those on whom he inflicts his interminable stories.

Few persons are taken in by his foolish fairy stories



"We had to take him—
because of Napoleon."

By Bo Brown

except the man himself. After repeating the fiction once or twice, he really comes to believe it to be the solemn truth. "And I said, 'See here, General! This is what you ought to do' . . . and a week or two later I saw in the paper that that's just what he did do!" Is the man lying? He is, of course, but he doesn't know it. Much less does he know why he's doing it.

Psychology, though, tells us that this man has a sense of inferiority and that this habit of lying is formed in order to help him feel superior. To *feel* superior—not to *be* superior. He shows off, like a little child, because his feeling of inferiority makes him want to appear greater than he really is. He knows he is not really in a position to give the general advice, but if he were, then, in his opinion, he would of course be superior to us who listen to his story—superior even to the general himself. And so he pretends; he makes up a fairy story which bolsters up his own pride and feeling of superiority.

In many instances, such types give themselves away by their eagerness to seize acquaintance with every person mentioned in conversation. Name anyone in their hearing—statesman, author, actress, scientist, judge or millionaire—provided some kudos be attainable by knowing them, you will hear some racy anecdote, some intimate personal sidelight on the character in question. "Funny your mentioning Judge So-and-So," he will interrupt. "I ran into him only yesterday on Fifth Avenue. 'Why, George,' he said, slapping me on the back, 'Where've you been hiding, old boy?'"

And where does all this lead? Does the man, by his persistent showing-off, acquire true superiority or merely the appearance of it? Is the sense of superiority which he achieves useful or useless to the society in which he lives? We would say without hesitation that it is useless. Instead of employing his sense of inferiority as an impulse to overcome it and to *be* superior in some way useful to his fellow-men, he prefers to bolster up his *ego* by escaping from reality and turning his whole attention to the useless effort of trying to make himself *seem* superior.

Such a man will be found to be cowardly, selfish, and, in spite of his fertile imagination in the art of lying, lacking in initiative when it comes to the performance of actions useful to society at large. He wishes to rise to fame, as it were, on other men's shoulders, rather than to carve a niche for himself by his own vigorous efforts. A man of this type usually occupies a relatively low position in an organization being incapable of making any effort which would place him upon a footing with the men whose acquaintance he claims. As we have said, however, this type is comparatively harmless.



OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

THE DISCOVERY OF TOBACCO

PHOOEY ON THIS WEATHER. I'D GIVE UP ANYTHING, **EVEN MY PIPE**, IF I COULD BE WARM AND CLOTHES-FREE LIKE THOSE SAVAGES COLUMBUS DISCOVERED

SURE - BUT WHY GIVE UP YOUR PIPE?




BECAUSE MY PIPE IS IMPORTANT TO ME - AND THOSE WEST INDIAN NATIVES DIDN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT TOBACCO

THAT'S WHERE YOU'RE WRONG. THEY WERE SMOKING WHEN COLUMBUS DISCOVERED THEM




THAT OCTOBER MORN IN 1492, COLUMBUS WAS DUE FOR SOME SURPRISES -



ONE OF THE MOST CHERISHED OFFERINGS OF THE NATIVES WAS LEAF-TOBACCO, WELL DRIED AND READY FOR SMOKING



MOST OF THE NATIVES SMOKED BY MERELY INHALING THE FUMES, BUT SOME OF THEM HAD A LONG, HOLLOW TUBE WITH THE FORKED ENDS INSERTED IN THE NOSTRILS



WELL, COLUMBUS MAY HAVE DISCOVERED THIS INDIAN CUSTOM BUT **PRINCE ALBERT** BRINGS IT TO PERFECTION

YOU BET! IN ALL THE YEARS I'VE BEEN SMOKING P.A. IT HAS YET TO BITE MY TONGUE OR BURN TOO HOT FOR COOL ENJOYMENT



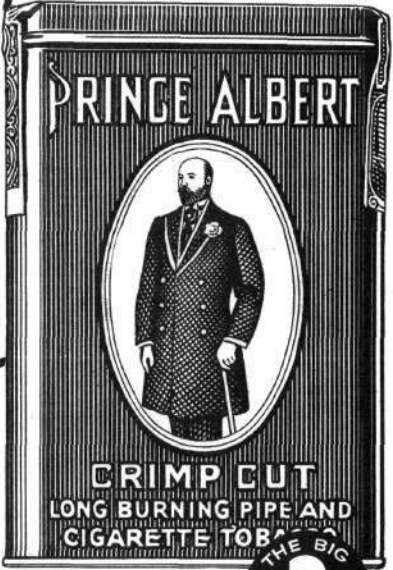
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DON'T MISS THIS FAIR AND SQUARE OFFER!

PRINCE ALBERT MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
 SMOKE 20 FRAGRANT PIPEFULS OF PRINCE ALBERT. IF YOU DON'T FIND IT THE MELLOWEST, TASTIEST PIPE TOBACCO YOU EVER SMOKED, RETURN THE POCKET TIN WITH THE REST OF THE TOBACCO IN IT TO US AT ANY TIME WITHIN A MONTH FROM THIS DATE, AND WE WILL REFUND FULL PURCHASE PRICE, PLUS POSTAGE.
 (SIGNED) R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

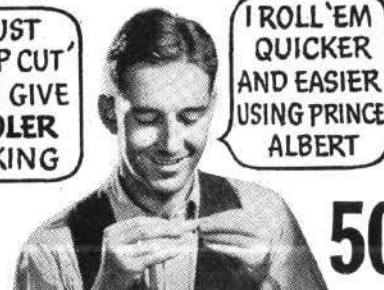
PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE!




PRINCE ALBERT IS Milder... THE BITE IS REMOVED



TRUST 'CRIMP CUT' P.A. TO GIVE COOLER SMOKING



I ROLL 'EM QUICKER AND EASIER USING PRINCE ALBERT

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert

THE BIG **2** OUNCE RED TIN

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE MILITIA

(Continued from page 10)

that the field and staff officers could be present "in order to introduce Uniformity in the Manoeuvres and Discipline of the Regiment." Also, the time and place for rendezvous of the regiment was arranged by the commanding officer of the regiment. The time and place for the brigade rendezvous was arranged by the Commander in Chief. The duration of these training periods is not definitely established, except that at the annual Brigade Rendezvous all the Light Infantry Companies were assembled as a regiment and as such should exercise together for at least four days.

The difficulties and expense of travel were recognized to the extent of authorizing the commanding officer of Washington and Montgomery counties to excuse persons from attending regimental and brigade parades who lived at a distance of thirty miles or more from such parades. "Parade" as used throughout the act appears to have a broader significance than the "parade" or "review" as the term is used today. It appears to mean a training period of uncertain length. Richmond County, being an island, was given special consideration also. The members of the Militia residing in Richmond County were organized into one regiment attached to the New York City and County brigade, and their rendezvous took place on Staten Island.

THE Governor as Commander in Chief was authorized, upon invasion or emergency, to order out the militia or any part of it. Also, upon the application of any other state any portion of the militia,



Wide World Photo

Two reminders of the Pine Camp maneuvers—above, the sound locators and searchlights of the 62nd C. A., and below, Btry. C, 104th F. A., taking up a position in the field.

not in excess of one-third, could be ordered to the applicant state for service for not more than forty days. Any commanding officer of a brigade or regiment could order out his command to quell insurrection or repel invasion with advice to the Commander in Chief.

Any person wounded or disabled, while in actual service, in opposing invasion or insurrection, "shall be taken Care of, and provided for at Public Expense, without regard to the Rank such Person may hold."

Rank and precedence in those days followed in a general way the rules applicable today. The commissions issued to officers bore serial numbers and the officers of the same grade took rank according to the number on their commission. The manner of accepting a commission was the same then as now and an officer was required to report his acceptance of a commission within ten days from his receiving notice of appointment. The rank of commissioned officers of different corps and of the same grade was determined "by Ballot, by the Commanding Officer of the Whole then present." The brigades, regiments and companies of infantry were not considered as being older or having rank or preference of each other. However, the Light Infantry Companies did enjoy such distinction.

There are only about three passages in the act which in any way indicate that either officers or men received pay for their "personal military Service." These references are to persons employed at all times in duties connected with the militia and to additional duty required of enlisted men over and above that required generally. Military service was considered a personal obligation of all persons of proper age and physical requirements. For failure to meet this personal obligation, fines and penalties were imposed. Also the machinery for collecting these fines and penalties was provided. There were no pay deductions as there was seldom any pay from which to make deductions.

Amongst the fines and penalties imposed for breaches of discipline were the following:

Refusing to accept appointment as non-commissioned officer, 40 shillings.

Neglect to appear at Brigade rendezvous, 20 shillings per day.

Neglect to appear at regimental or company parade, 8 shillings per day.

Not armed and equipped, for each deficiency 1 shilling; for appearing without musket, 4 shillings.

Fines arising from calling out the regiment or brigade were assessed by a majority of the field officers of the regiment, plus costs not exceeding three shillings. Fines arising from offenses in a company were assessed by the commissioned officers of the company. The fines assessed were collected by one or more sergeants who were authorized to seize and sell the goods and chattels of the offenders. If the of-

(Continued on page 26)

No. 101

No. 101

No. 101

No. 204

No. 108

No. 108

No. 204—Unexcelled as a lasting and beautiful gift is the lavalier pictured. Made of sterling silver—the same black enamel as in the ring and rhodium finished 3.00

No. 101—Men's—The richness of lustrous, black, onyx-like enamel forms a beautiful frame for your regimental insignia on this heavy sterling silver ring —Rhodium finished to prevent tarnish 3.00

No. 108—Ladies'—The simplicity of line and fine craftsmanship of this sterling silver ring, enhanced by your regimental insignia, is certain to please the most fastidious taste 2.50

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To obtain correct size, measure on this sizer with string or strip of paper.

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fender were a minor, apprentice, or servant, his father, mother, master or mistress was liable for the fine and their goods and chattels were subject to seizure and sale to pay the fine.

OFFENSES committed while under arms were considered more serious and in addition to fines were punishable by imprisonment, as for example:

Refusing to obey orders of superior officer, 20 shillings, for each offense.

Leaving post without permission, 20 shillings for each offense.

In addition to these fines, the offender could be sent to "gaol" there to remain until the fines and "gaoler's fees" were paid.

There was much in common in the court-martial procedure at the time of this enactment with the court-martial procedure of today. A general court-martial was composed of thirteen commissioned officers who appointed their own judge advocate. The judge advocate administered the oaths to the members of the court martial and the President administered the oath to the judge advocate. The oaths resembled the oaths of today.

In the case of convictions of commissioned officers by court-martial it was provided that the officers convicted "be punished according to the Nature and Degree of Offence at the Discretion of the said Court either by Fine, or Removal from his Office. No fine shall exceed Ten Pounds for the first Offence, or Fifty Pounds for any subsequent Offence."

It was provided that certain groups of individuals be exempted from military service on account of occupations or because of holding certain offices for the time being. These groups included state officers beginning with the Lieutenant Governor, legislators,

judicial officers, county officers, two ferrymen to each boat, ministers and preachers, "Professors, Tutors and Students of Columbia College, Post-Officers and Stage-Drivers conveying the Mails, School-Masters engaged for six Months, Attendant at every Grist-Mill, and Fire-Men of the Cities of New York and Albany, and the township of Brooklyn."

Further exemptions included, "all Persons being of the People called Quakers, who would otherwise be subject to military Duty, by Virtue of this Act, and who shall refuse personal military Service, shall be exempted therefrom, on paying annually the Sum of Forty Shillings, each, for such exemption." The act then provided that the Captain of the Beat must annually on the first Monday in June report all such persons who "shall neglect or refuse personally to perform military Service." The names so reported were placed on the Tax Lists directed to the proper officer "for levying the Sum of Forty Shillings, of the Goods and Chattels of each of the Persons named in the same Lists." Refusal to pay resulted in the seizure and sale of property. Here again, if the person against whom the tax were assessed were a minor, apprentice, or servant, his father, mother, master or mistress was liable for the payment of the tax to the same extent and in the same manner as the party taxed.

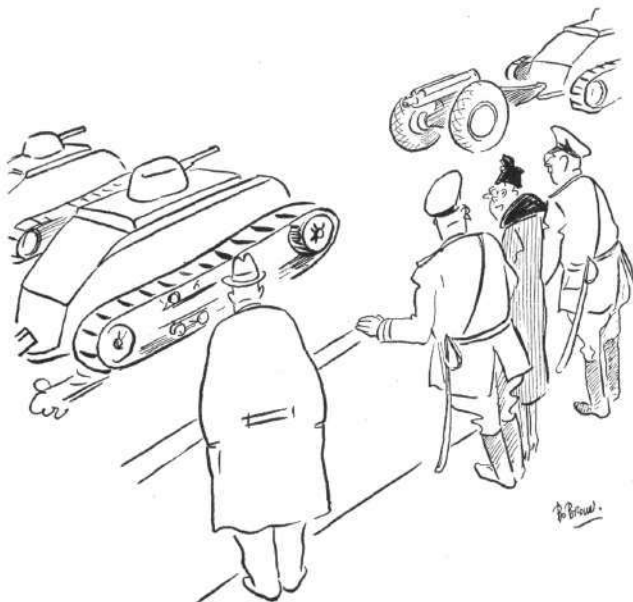
THESE hardy pioneers recognized the full responsibility of citizenship and faced it with cool deliberation. The contrast between their attitude toward military service and the attitude of certain elements of our population today is so obvious that comment is unnecessary. How many of our so-called "pacifists" and advocates of the "Slacker's Oath" would be in evidence today if they had to pay an annual tax of ten dollars to be one? Some such provision in the proposed universal draft act should produce salutary effects.

212th TO MARK 90th ANNIVERSARY

IN the Spring of 1937 the 212th Coast Artillery, A.A. (formerly the 12th Infantry), will celebrate its 90th Anniversary as a unit in the National Guard of the State of New York.

The 12th Infantry was formed by an Act of the Legislature of the State on May 6th, 1847. Therefore on or about this date in 1937 a dinner will be held by the Veteran Association of the Regiment to commemorate this event.

As the Veterans Association has lost track of a great number of men who were members of the Regiment it is requested that anyone who belonged to the 12th Infantry, 52nd Pioneer Infantry, and the 212th Coast Artillery, A.A., whose name is not now on file, get in touch with or send their name and address to the President of the Veteran Association at the Armory, 120 West 62nd Street, New York City.



Drawn by Bo Brown

"I have a brother-in-law who gets tanked every Saturday!"

N.G. and N.M.R.S. GETS UNDER WAY

(Continued from page 7)

dent of that Section by those who belong to Company "K" of the 108th Infantry. Similarly, Batteries "A," "B," "C," and so on of the 212th Coast Artillery are Sections "A," "B" and "C" of the "212th Coast Artillery Branch" of the Society, and the artillerymen who belong to those batteries should make their donations to the Presidents of their Sections, who, in almost every case, will be the company (or battery, or troop) commanders.

You will be given a receipt for the contribution that you make. The money that a Section President collects will be sent by him to the Treasurer of the Branch to which his Section belongs. In turn, the Branch Treasurer will forward the money from his Sections to the Treasurer of the parent Society, and the Treasurer of the parent Society will issue the funds as directed by a Relief Committee. It is the Relief Committee of the parent Society which receives and considers applications for relief, in case of emergency, from dependent widows of enlisted men and officers who served for five years or more in the New York National Guard or the New York Naval Militia.

THE founding officers and present administrators of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York are the following:

Governor Herbert H. Lehman.....Honorary President
Major General William N. Haskell.....President
Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey.....Vice-President
Brig. General Walter G. Robinson.....Vice-President
Lieutenant Colonel John Reynolds.....Secretary
Major George P. Brett, Jr.....Treasurer

As President, the Commanding General of the New York National Guard will have his fingers close to the pulse of the Society. Admiral Lackey, Commander of the Naval Militia, is one of the five incorporators of the Society, and is one of the men representing the sea forces who are deeply interested. General Robinson is the Adjutant General of the State of New York; the Secretary, Colonel Reynolds, is the "G-2" (the Intelligence Officer) of the New York National Guard, and the Treasurer, Major George P. Brett, Jr., is head of The Macmillan Company, publishers.

Our Society—*your* Society—is new; but it's on its way. Its chief support is going to come from those who constitute the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York State, as well as from its friends in veterans' societies, women's auxiliaries, and patriotic societies, and from entertainments, exhibitions, reviews, card parties, etc., etc.

23,000 shoulders to the wheel will do the trick!

Each Section in the State should take pride in the contributions obtained, so that their Branch may lead the State.

Let's go!

EVE GOES REVIEWING

(Continued from page 15)


the dance floor. We are more apt to come through the skirmish unscathed. For sweet young things who are novices at these dances, a word of warning. Open sandals are taboo! Ski-boots will protect your little toes against soldiers' carefree swing steps more sensibly, but as long as Paris has not yet decreed ski-boots for evening wear, do come equipped with a pair of sturdy opera pumps—preferably black.

After the last pair of slippers has been crushed, and the coffee urns are empty, one must face the most perplexing problem of them all, "how to avoid the fatigue of saying good night to each familiar face"—or "the hand-shake blues—their cure and prevention." It took time to figure this one out, but I finally unearthed a solution which I put into effect only the other night, with unhopd for results.

As soon as the ladies began to fumble with their cloak checks, I singled out Major Sir Percy Q. Duckworth-Topping, K.B., K.C., V.C., Bart., the British war hero, whom I greeted effusively and engineered into a comfortable chair. Drawing a camp stool to his side, I begged him to tell me some of his adventures. Just as I had expected, I was verbally taken through the Boer War and two South African campaigns, with gestures and sound effects. While the Major bagged a Gnu for my benefit, I could see out of the corner of my eye that those who had come to wring my hand in parting kept at a respectful distance—for who would dare to interrupt the Major while he bagged a Gnu? With rapt attention I hung on every word. Yes, I *did* know that the Gnu was a ferocious animal. But no, I never knew until now that its habitat was north of the Zembesi River. Interested? I was positively astounded! As the Major left the Gnu and proceeded to describe the attack of a war-like tribe who ate orchids, my pursuants shrugged their shoulders, and to my great joy, drifted into the hall one by one. The Mbogos vanquished, the Major arose with beads of perspiration standing out on his furrowed brow, and demanded my cloak check. In a few minutes he returned with my wrap, hale and hearty, save that the ribbon of his Victoria Cross was slightly frayed and his right shin had suffered minor abrasions. By this time only a few guests were left, so bidding the Major cheerio, I toddled homeward.

True, heroes of the Boer War are rather rare in these parts, but a wearer of the Purple Heart will do. And if the latter is inclined to be tacit, most any Second Lieutenant will be willing to give a brief history of the regiment, beginning with the Revolutionary War and ending up with the beef-steak dinner the rifle team gave last week.


After this enlightening discourse, the path ought to be clear of excess well-wishers. And so, majestically along the corridor and down the steps of the armory, sweeps the guest who will always treasure the memory of this evening spent at the review of her favorite regiment.



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121st CAVALRY LOSES A VALUABLE OFFICER



THE photograph alongside shows Captain Richard J. Toole, Plans and Training Officer of the 121st Cavalry, being presented with the 15-year Long and Faithful Service medal by Major General Wm. N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard. The presentation was made upon the occasion of a military review tendered General

Haskell by the 108th Inf., last November.

Twelve months before this decoration was presented to him, Captain Toole suffered the amputation of his left foot and was discharged from the N. Y. N. G. on December 30, 1935. The following paragraphs are quoted from General Orders No. 1, issued by Headquarters, 121st Cavalry, January 2, 1936:

"Enlisting in the United States Marine Corps on April 17, 1917, he served throughout the War and was discharged as Sergeant, April 16, 1920. On May 31, 1920, he enlisted in Troop H, 1st Cavalry, N. Y. N. G., re-designated 101st Cavalry on June 1, 1921, and was honorably discharged February 20, 1922, to accept a Commission as First Lieutenant, in which grade he served as Squadron Adjutant until February 27, 1928, when he was Commissioned Captain to serve first as Adjutant and later as Plans and Training Officer of the 121st Cavalry.

"Captain Toole contributed much to the formation of this regiment in 1928 and to its subsequent development. His understanding of his fellow soldiers and his performance of his official duties have marked him as an officer of the highest type whose separation from the service will be keenly felt."

212th VETERANS ELECT OFFICERS

THE Veteran Association, 12th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., 52nd Pioneer Infantry, A.E.F., and 212th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., with quarters at the 212th Coast Artillery Armory, 120 West 62nd Street, New York City, elected the following officers for 1937 at the regular monthly meeting on Friday, December 18th, 1936:

President, John R. Farrell; 1st Vice-Pres., Monroe Mayhoff; 2nd Vice-Pres., Tim A. Devery; Financial Secy. and Treas., Walter J. Browder; Correspondence Secy., Ben Rasch; Recording Secy., Arthur Hewitson; Sgt.-at-Arms, Edw. L. Jackson, and Chaplain, Maj. John J. Sheridan.

Installation was held at the 212th C.A. Armory on Friday evening, January 22nd, 1937, at 8:30 P.M. Many former members of the above regiments were present at the installation.



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THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page 18)

On Saturday morning, the Convention re-convened at 10:00 A. M. in the ballroom. Reports were read by the Resolutions Committee and by the Time and Place Committee which announced that the 1938 Convention would be held in New York City. A list of the officers installed in 1937 is on page 12.

Three of the resolutions passed at this morning session must be briefly mentioned here because of their importance both to National Guardsmen and to the N. Y. Naval Militia. The first instructed the President of the Association to appoint a committee to study and report at the next annual meeting on the feasibility and propriety of bonding all officers of the N. Y. N. G. or of those officers having charge of fiscal or property accountability.

Secondly, it was recommended that the National Defense Act provision for the National Guard be applied to the Naval Reserve law, which is being revised in Washington, thus giving the Naval Reserve an administration similar to the National Guard Reserve.

The third resolution to be passed favored the immediate erection of adequate armory quarters for the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, in New York City. (At present, their headquarters are on U. S. S. Illinois, at the foot of West 98th Street, N. Y. C.)

The 60th Annual Convention then adjourned and the delegates took their "departure for home stations."

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● Examinations for the General Haskell Scholarship were held at the Brooklyn Academy on Saturday, January 23, 1937. They are open to all members of the N. Y. N. G. and the winner is entitled to tuition without charge in preparation for the National Guard and regular West Point Examinations. The name of the winner will be announced in the March issue of the GUARDSMAN.

● The date of the Admiral Lackey Scholarship examinations (for members of the N. Y. N. M. only) will shortly be published in this magazine.

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MAJOR GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE "PASSING THE BUCK"

(Continued from page 13)

certificates, receipts, etc., prepared for their signature, without the slightest investigation as to the correctness of such papers. Commanding officers in many cases fail to assume responsibility for, and fail to follow up, many matters affecting the administration and supply of their organizations. They are content to pass the buck to the Adjutant or the Supply Officer, and immediately divest themselves, in their own minds, of further responsibility.

Of course, there are more important things than administration. There is training and discipline, but no officer will be completely successful in his military career who does not intelligently control the administration of his organization. Administration affects training and discipline, because administration affects the clothing and the feeding and many of the elements which go to make up a contented and efficient and well-disciplined organization. There are organizations in the New York National Guard that are particularly efficient and prompt in administrative matters, and there are other organizations that are laggards and clumsy in the handling of their administrative affairs. The same organizations are repeatedly slow in answering communications, and they are repeatedly reported by inspectors as having their records in poor condition. What is more, they are repeatedly in trouble in accounting for their property with the Assistant Adjutant General at the Arsenal, and they are never ready to take the field, without a great commotion prior to the same, in last-minute preparation. There are a good many officers, especially regimental commanders and company commanders, who could adopt for 1937, beginning now, a very simple resolution for the New Year, and that is: "I shall read official communications intelligently upon their receipt, and see that the necessary action is taken to comply therewith." It makes no difference who is to take the action: the responsibility of getting the job done remains with the commanding officer. A second resolution might be added, and that is: "I shall not pass the buck."

W. H. Haskell

Major General



Photo by Brooklyn Eagle Syndicate

Colonel Frank C. Vincent, commanding the 106th Infantry, sat between Major General Frank R. McCoy, commanding the Second Corps Area, (left) and Brig. Gen. Walter A. DeLamater, commanding the 87th Brigade, at the Dinner prior to the review.

106th INFANTRY CELEBRATES 75th YEAR

(Continued from page 11)

at conferences, but despite this, there is greater danger of an international conflict today than there was in 1913 and 1914. The Government of this country has strengthened the Navy, but we have no large standing Army. The National Guard, however, has lessened the need for a professional Army."

At the dinner, a detachment of the 2nd Bn., 106th Infantry, represented a detail of the Brooklyn City Guard, wearing the uniform and armed as of the year 1858, when, on August 23rd of that year, the Brooklyn City Guard paraded in its distinctive uniform for the last time. This independent company, organized on August 23rd, 1842, was the parent organization of the 23rd Regiment which later was re-designated the 106th Infantry.

During the ensuing week, the Armory was thrown open to the public in order that they might inspect the historical exhibits of the regiment which had been collected and organized by Lt. Col. Rutherford Ireland. An average of more than 2,000 persons a day took this opportunity of visiting the armory.

On Monday, January 18th, the veterans of the regiment entertained members of the active regiment in the Veterans' Rooms, and on Friday, January 22nd, the 106th Post, V.F.W., called a special meeting in honor of the 75th Anniversary of the regiment.

On Saturday, January 23rd, a dinner was given in the Officers'

Club, in the armory, in honor of Major General Frank R. McCoy, commanding the Second Corps Area, to whom a review was tendered later in the evening. Seventy-two officers attended this dinner, among whom were Major General Frank R. McCoy, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the N.Y.N.M.; Major Gen. John J. Phelan, retired; Brig. Gen. Fred W. Baldwin, retired; Brig. Gen. Walter A. DeLamater, 87th Brigade; Brig. Gen. DeWitt C. Weld, retired; Colonels E. K. Sterling, U.S.A., Lucius A. Salisbury, William A. Taylor, Bryer H. Pendry, William R. Jackson, Foster G. Hetzel and Vivian L. Outerbridge; Captain Leo Hesselman, N.Y.N.M.; Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell and Lieut. Col. Henry E. Suavet; Comdr. Jasper T. Kane, N.Y.N.M., and Captain Edward F. Dunne.

More than 5,000 spectators were present at the review and cheered the regiment as it appeared on the drill floor. When the battalions had marched past in review, an exhibition drill was given by the rifle companies of the 1st Battalion, Major Edmund S. Massel commanding, and then followed Evening Parade of the full regiment under the command of Lt. Col. Samuel D. Davies.

After the review, receptions were held in the various Company Rooms and the officers of the 106th entertained more than 400 guests in the Squad Room and Club.

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1936

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (DECEMBER 1-31 Inclusive)...87.61%

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	21 W. O.	18506 E. M.	Total 19944

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.

102nd Q.M. Regt. 93.61% (2)⁸
 Maintenance..... 235 Actual..... 283

369th Infantry 93.12% (3)⁵
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1103

121st Cavalry 92.98% (4)¹
 Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 604

71st Infantry 92.35% (5)³
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1119

212th Coast Art. 91.94% (6)²
 Maintenance..... 705 Actual..... 701

27th Div. Avia. 90.83% (7)¹⁵
 Maintenance..... 118 Actual..... 118

101st Cavalry 90.60% (8)⁴
 Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 646

106th Field Art. 90.29% (9)⁶
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 655

156th Field Art. 89.04% (10)⁹
 Maintenance..... 602 Actual..... 617

245th Coast Art. 89.03% (11)¹¹
 Maintenance..... 739 Actual..... 758

104th Field Art. 88.77% (12)¹⁷
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 620

102nd Med. Regt. 88.70% (13)¹⁰
 Maintenance..... 588 Actual..... 667

10th Infantry 88.40% (14)¹⁹
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1091

102nd Engrs. 87.47% (15)²⁰
 Maintenance..... 475 Actual..... 489

Special Trps., 27th Div. 87.11% (16)¹⁴
 Maintenance..... 318 Actual..... 324

258th Field Art. 86.76% (17)¹⁸
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 691

101st Signal Bn. 86.54% (18)¹⁶
 Maintenance..... 163 Actual..... 168

HONOR ORGANIZATION	Aver. Pres.		Aver. %	
	No. Dr.	and Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.
244th Coast Art. 94.26% (1)⁷				
Maintenance.....	646		661	
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BTRY.	4	52	49	94
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	81	78	96
1st BN. HDQRS.	4	5	5	100
1st BN. HDQRS. BTRY. & C. T.	5	33	33	100
BATTERY A	5	66	61	92
BATTERY B	5	62	59	95
2nd BN. HDQRS.	5	4	4	100
2nd BN. HDQRS. BTRY. & C. T.	5	34	33	97
BATTERY C	5	66	60	91
BATTERY D	5	60	53	88
3rd BN. HDQRS.	5	4	4	100
3rd BN. HDQRS. BTRY. & C. T.	5	36	33	92
BATTERY E	5	65	62	95
BATTERY F	5	57	55	97
MED. DEPT. DET. ...	4	32	30	94
	663	625	94.26	

54th Brigade 95.34% (4)³
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 43

Hdqs. 27th Div. 94.44% (5)⁵
 Maintenance..... 65 Actual..... 72

51st Cav. Brig. 92.30% (6)⁴
 Maintenance..... 69 Actual..... 77

53rd Brigade 90.00% (7)⁷
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 40

52nd F. A. Brig. 85.10% (8)⁸
 Maintenance..... 36 Actual..... 47

93rd Brigade 74.28% (9)⁹
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 34

BRIGADE STANDINGS

51st Cav. Brig. 91.84% (1)¹
 Hdqs. & Hdqs. Troop
 101st Cavalry
 121st Cavalry

Brig. Hdqs., C.A.C. 91.66% (2)²
 Hdqs. & Hdqs. Detachment
 212th Coast Artillery
 244th Coast Artillery
 245th Coast Artillery

87th Inf. Brig. 90.14% (3)³
 Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company
 71st Infantry
 174th Infantry
 369th Infantry

52nd Field. Art. Brig. 87.58% (4)⁵
 Hdqs. & Hdqs. Battery
 104th Field Artillery
 105th Field Artillery
 106th Field Artillery
 156th Field Artillery
 258th Field Artillery

93rd Inf. Brig. 85.47% (5)⁴
 Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company
 14th Infantry
 165th Infantry

53rd Inf. Brig. 85.02% (6)⁶
 Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company
 106th Infantry
 105th Infantry
 10th Infantry

54th Inf. Brig. 83.08% (7)⁷
 Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company
 107th Infantry
 108th Infantry

165th Infantry 85.78% (19)¹³
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1047

14th Infantry 85.53% (20)¹²
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1056

174th Infantry 84.52% (21)²⁶
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1124

105th Infantry 83.93% (22)²⁴
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1072

107th Infantry 83.47% (23)²¹
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1055

105th Field Art. 83.35% (24)²³
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 643

106th Infantry 82.53% (25)²²
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1069

108th Infantry 82.25% (26)²⁵
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1104

State Staff 100.00% (1)¹
 Maximum..... 140 Actual..... 82

Brig. Hdqs., C.A.C. 100.00% (2)²
 Maintenance..... 11 Actual..... 10

87th Brigade 100.00% (3)³
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 47



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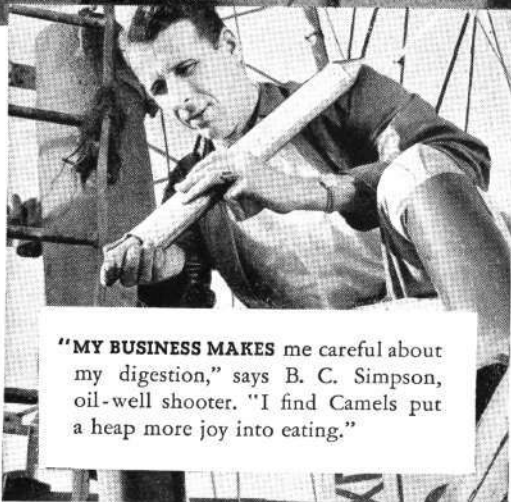
"I'll back that to the limit," says Miss Dorothy Kilgallen, spunky globe-circling girl reporter

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