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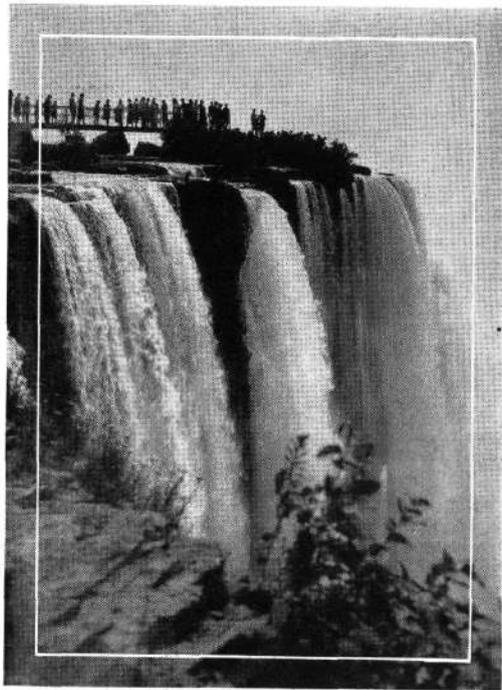
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APRIL, 1917
to
APRIL, 1937

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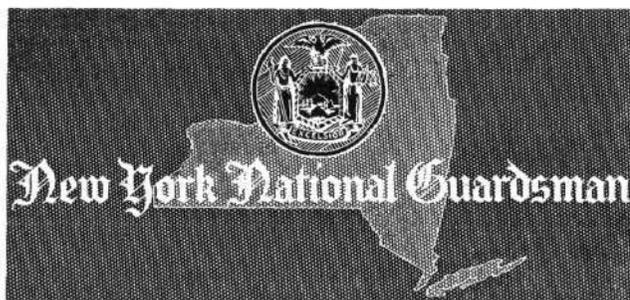
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Front Cover by George Gray

The 157th Issue

Vol. XIV, No. 1

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 'Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!'"**

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An Institution Did Its Share

*I*N THIS Anniversary Issue reminiscent of the great holocaust, we too, are remembered among those who served.

We were among the first to back Uncle Sam in the Liberty Bond Drive. Through a special systematic savings plan we encouraged thousands of our depositors to convert part of their savings into Liberty Bonds.

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Wartime
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Off to War!

Twenty Years ago this month, America entered the World War. Called into Federal Service, the New York National Guard was ordered to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., where it underwent intensive training preparatory to going overseas. This article by Our Special Correspondent and the accompanying photographs* will recall these times to many of our readers.

AMERICA'S declaration of war, on April 6th, 1917, came as a surprise to few, and yet—expected as it was—the event was one which profoundly shocked the country. War! . . . The word had been in the mouths of all for months, nay, years—Europe was in flames; all her principal powers were fighting the fire with every ounce of national energy. And at last, drawn into the conflagration against her will, America threw in her lot with the Allies and declared war against Germany.

For one brief moment, throughout the country, the people were staggered by this irrevocable decision; then, with a surge of determination, the forces of the whole nation were gathered up and loosed in an effort to produce as rapidly as possible an aggressive and powerful fighting force.

On April 1, 1917, the American Army had a

* Photographs used in this article have been loaned by Lt. Col. Hampton Anderson, Lt. Col. Rutherford Ireland, Colonel George F. Terry, Wide World Photos, and Underwood & Underwood.

strength of 189,964 officers and men, of whom more than one-third were national guardsmen on border patrol service. On November 1, 1918, nineteen months later, it had a strength of 3,634,000. The speed at which these vast numbers of men were enlisted, trained, and transported overseas has never been equaled in history.

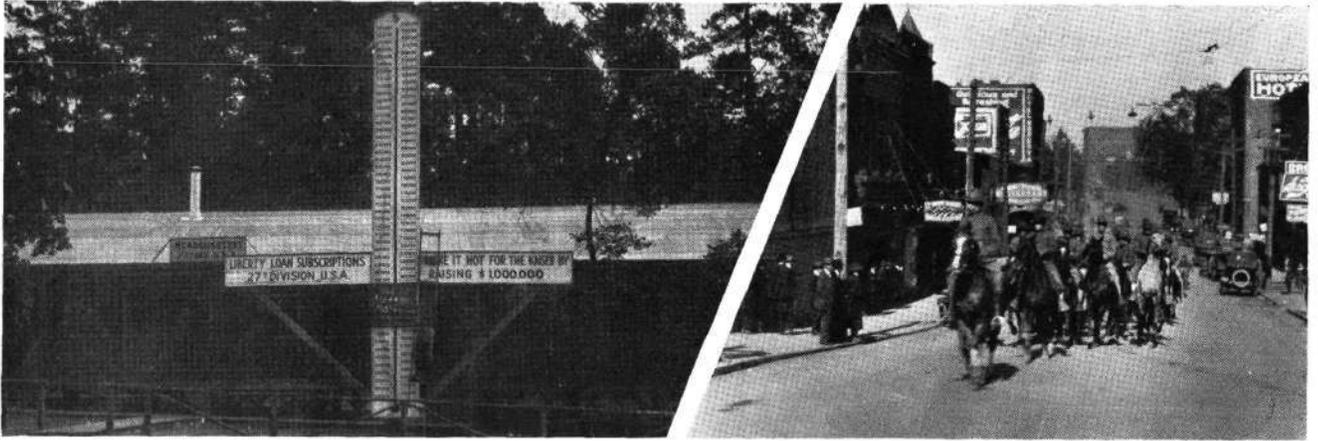
Mobilization for the World War found parts of the National Guard of New York already on active duty guarding public utilities. This service had been deemed necessary owing to New York City's dependence upon the intricate system which furnished its 5,000,000 population with food, fuel and water and which was thought to be endangered by certain violent factions operating in this country at that time. The units that had been called out were the 2nd and 71st Infantry Regiments, guarding railways and power plants; the 23rd Infantry, one squadron of the 1st Cavalry and one battalion of the 47th Infantry protecting the water supply of the City of New York, and the 3rd and 47th Infantry guarding bridges.

The way in which this situation was handled and the promptness with which the troops were called out produced a profound impression upon the public. Many of those still active in our ranks today remem-



Preparing Camp Site

First to arrive at Camp Wadsworth was Co. D, 22nd Engineers on August 3rd, 1917. Their job was to clear the ground prior to laying out the camp. Here are three of Co. D's huskies drilling holes beneath a pine stump before planting dynamite and blowing it out of the earth. Can anyone recognize them—after twenty years?



ber with a shudder that winter of 1916-17, when the blizzard came roaring down the Catskill mountainsides and the thermometer registered below zero. Those were months of thankless, routine labor, but the duty was satisfactorily performed and, as Major General Leonard Wood later declared, it had been "a part of that great national organization for war, without which there could have been no satisfactory measure of success."

Six weeks after war had been declared, on May 19th, the Selective Service Act was passed, conscripting the necessary men from those that fell within the military age. This was the first time America had adopted conscription at the beginning of a war. (Prior to the Civil War, all military service in wartime had been voluntary. During the Civil War, the draft system was not put into force until 1863 and proved ineffective in operation.) In 1917, for the first time in our country's history, the raising, equipping, officering and training of our army were functions of the national government.

At the Armistice, nearly 4,000,000 men had served in the Army and of these, 10% were Regulars, 13% were National Guardsmen, while the balance of 77% was enrolled in accordance with the selective service system. This breakdown of the figures shows that, as



Spartanburg Scenes

From top to bottom: The great "thermometer" outside Div'n. Hdqrs., registering the amount of Liberty Loan Subscriptions; Escort to Gov. Whitman riding through Spartanburg; Part of the camp, showing summer foliage; Co. I, 71st Infantry street in the grip of winter; N.Y.D. Field Baking Co. No. 1 delivering bread at one of the kitchens





Bridge Building

Detachments of the 22nd Engineers were employed in the construction of pontoon bridges at a small lake near Whitney, a few miles outside Camp Wadsworth. They also helped build the Glassy Rock Range and the famous Snake road.



Snake Road

Snake Road, or Vanderbilt's Highway as it came to be known, ran from the camp into Spartanburg. The unit marching through the dust is the 12th Regt., arriving at the camp after detraining. Some of the men are still in civvies.

in our country's past, the bulk of our army was made up from the population of the country at large and was untrained when war was declared.

On the outbreak of war, the Federal Government immediately started the construction of 32 training centers (16 semi-permanent camps and 16 cantonments) for the National Guard and the National Army. (The Plattsburg Camp, established two years before the war by General Leonard Wood, furnished the model of training camps for officers which were used throughout the World War.) The 16 semi-permanent camps were for the National Guard whose preparation was more nearly completed than that of the National Army. These camps were situated in the south where the Guard could use its tentage and so avoid the delay of waiting for more permanent shelter. New York's 27th Division, called into Federal Service on July 15th, 1917, by President Wilson's proclamation of July 12th, 1917, was assigned to Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, South Carolina, for its training.

THE presidential proclamation was the turning of the switch that threw the whole machinery of war in New York State into gear. Upon receipt of it, Governor Whitman, through the Adjutant General of the State, wired the Commanding General of the New York Division to assemble all units in their

armories, preparatory to initial muster into active military service of the United States. Major General John F. O'Ryan thereupon ordered all units not already in the active federal service to mobilize on Monday, July 16th, at 9:00 a.m. Straightway, the work of vaccination and inoculation against typhoid was commenced; elementary instruction of recruits, issue of clothing and other military equipment was started.

On July 25th, General O'Ryan organized the tactical division which was to be known thenceforth as the 27th Division (save for a month or so when the War Department changed its mind and went back to calling the division the "Sixth." It was on August 29th that the designation "Twenty-seventh" was again and finally prescribed by the vacillating War Department). This re-numbering of the divisional and other units of the army took little stock of the sentiment that had grown up around the original numerical designations—a sentiment that had a definitely valuable worth in the psychological field of tradition. The Seventh Infantry, for instance, that could boast of a continuous existence of more than one hundred years and which had to its credit a splendid record of accomplishment, lost the prestige of its name and became known as the 107th Infantry. Similarly, the 69th Infantry (the "Fighting Irish") with its magnificent Civil and Spanish-American War records, was ordered to adopt the designation of the 165th Infantry.

Orders came through on August 23rd for the Division to proceed to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., under the command of General O'Ryan. Company D of the 22nd Engineers had already been ordered to Camp Wadsworth to assist in the laying out of the camp for the division.

As soon as the news became public that New York's Own Division was to be dispatched to South Carolina for its training, public enthusiasm made itself felt in its insistent demand that the division should be paraded in New York City before leaving. Only at a ceremony of this kind was it felt that the mothers, fathers, friends and relations of the men could adequately express, not only to their individual kindred but to the division as a whole, their enthusiastic appreciation and approval of the crusade upon which the division was embarking.

When the wish of the people became known, regiments were concentrated with all possible speed in and about the City of New York. The 3rd Infantry was ordered to Pelham Bay Park; the 1st and 10th Regiments of Infantry from upstate proceeded to Van Cortland Park where they joined the 23rd and 71st Infantry. The 2nd Field Artillery was encamped in Prospect Park, Brooklyn; the 1st Field Artillery and Squadron A, Cavalry, were in Van Cortland Park, while the 1st Cavalry was located on the Bliss Estate in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. The Coast Defense Commands, the 8th, 9th and 13th, were garrisoning the defenses of New York harbor.

In addition to the parade, preparations were made,

at the instigation of Mayor Mitchell of New York City, for a series of send-off dinners to the 25,000 officers and enlisted men of the division. These dinners were planned by a committee of hotel men and supply merchants and were carried through without a hitch in the arrangements. One of the dinners was given to General O'Ryan and staff and commanding officers of units at the Hotel Biltmore, at which Mayor Mitchell presided as toastmaster. In reply to the many generous tributes paid to the division, its officers and men, by the notable speakers at this dinner, General O'Ryan said:

"An Army is largely dependent for success upon the spirit of self-sacrifice of its personnel. Measured by this test, our troops should rate high, for if ever there existed a self-sacrificing band of men, it was the guard which, years before there were preparedness parades and the threats of war, burned the midnight oil in tactical studies and hiked in the rain and sun to demonstrate them practically in maneuvers. We have no prediction to make in relation to the accomplishment of the division, but we do promise you to endeavor at all times and in all places to conduct ourselves as American soldiers should."

The dinners for the officers and men in the division were held in the armories and encampments in and about New York City. The *N. Y. Times*, of the following morning, carried a headline "Tons of Food Disappear at Farewell Feasts at Camps and Armories," and perhaps there are still some today who will re-

(Continued on page 24)

Casting Their Vote

Veterans will remember this occasion at Camp Spartanburg when the vote was taken in the mayoralty election in the fall of 1917. Mayor John F. Hylan was elected as successor to John P. Mitchel.



Instruction Groups

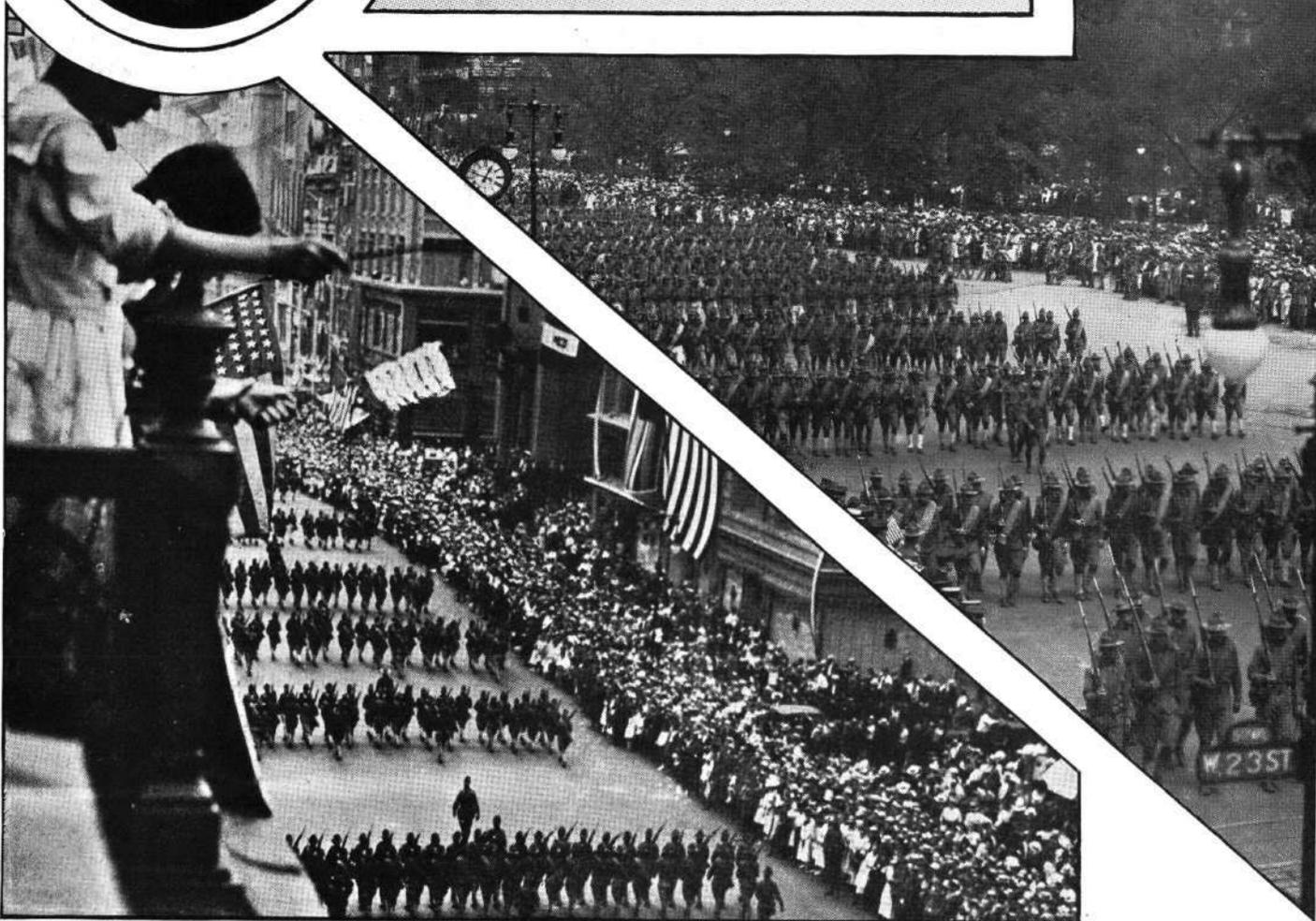
The two groups shown here are receiving instruction in field fortification (making fascines), and in grenade throwing. This last ended with practice in throwing live grenades.





From New York to

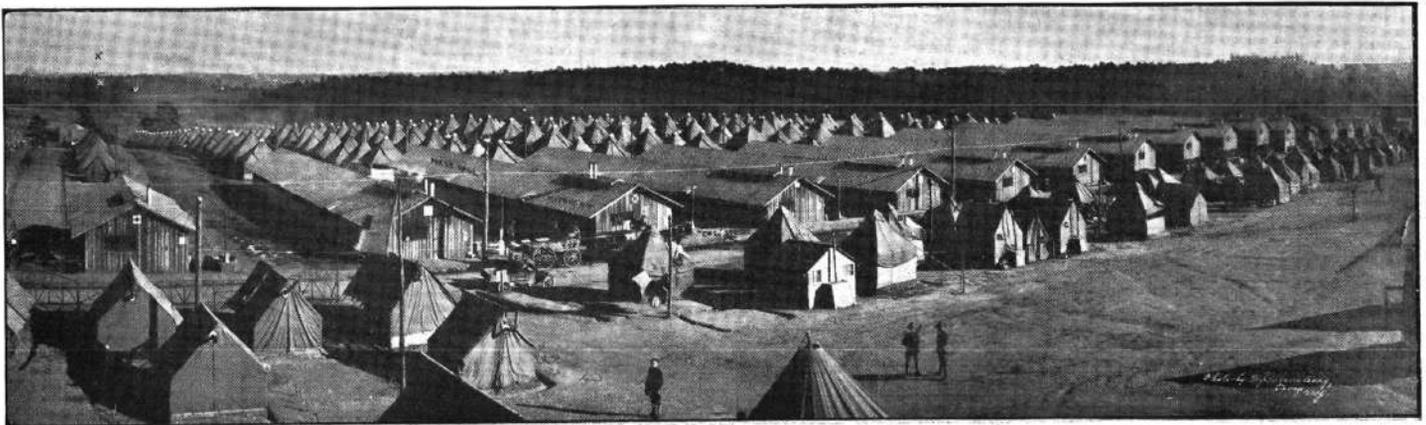
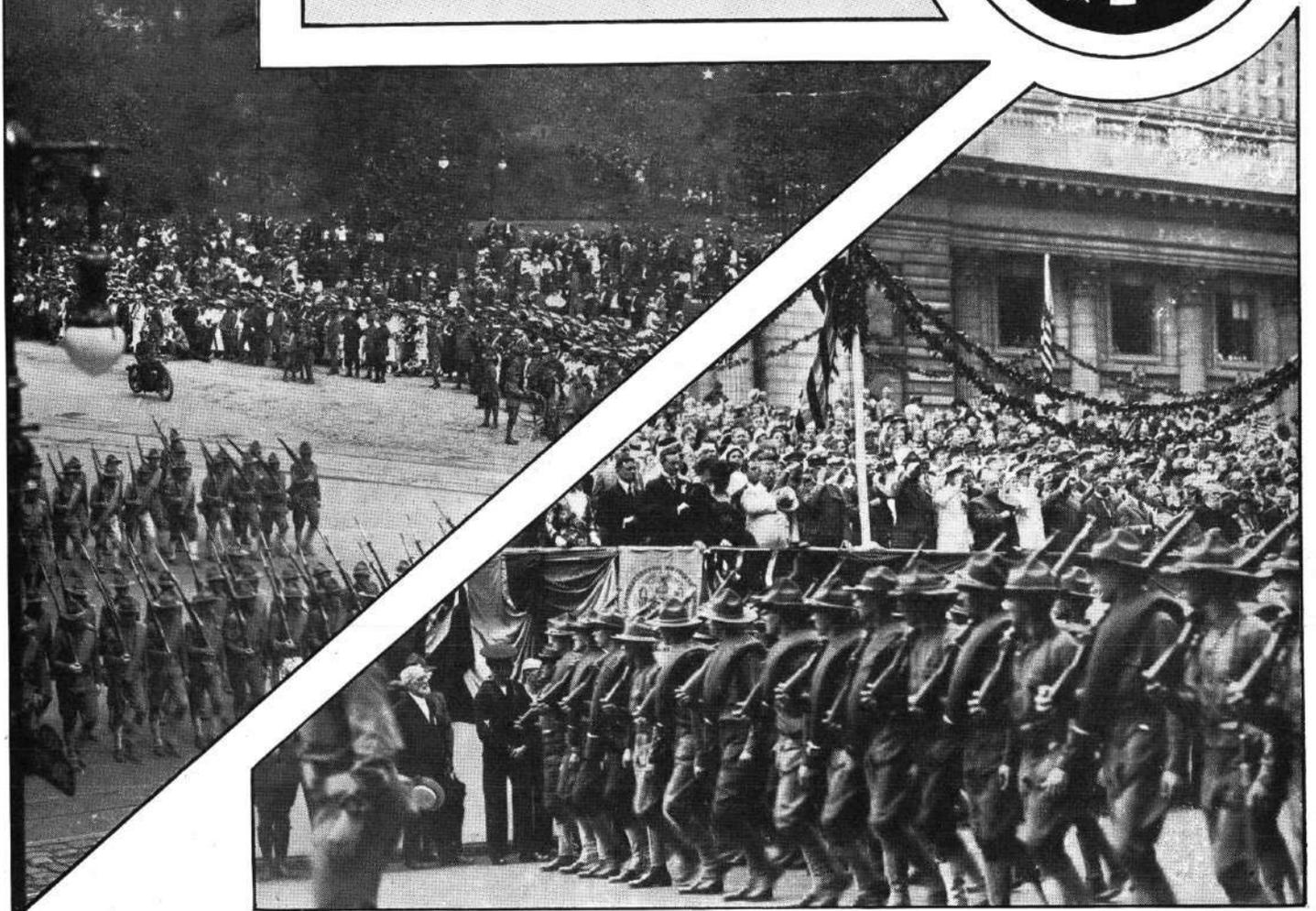
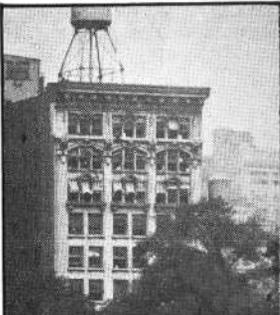
On August 30, 1917, two million citizens of New York lined the sidewalks of Fifth Avenue, from 110th Street down to Washington Square, to bid heartfelt farewell to the men of their own 27th Division who had been ordered south to Spartanburg, S. C., for their final training before going overseas.



Camp Spartanburg, S.C., 1917
(NY National Guardsman)

Spartanburg, S. C.

The center arrow points to the Division's destination—Camp Wadsworth. The camps shown are those of the 105th and 106th Infantry, about 3 miles north of Spartanburg. Here the 27th Division underwent its 8 months' intensive training for the tasks later assigned to it when O'Ryan's troops fought alongside the British in Flanders.



New Weapons: New Countermeasures

For every poison, an antidote is found. The same holds good for weapons as the author of this article points out.

by Edmond C. Fleming*

A composite photograph showing a Boeing Bomber flying in the region of a balloon barrage.



NEW weapons always have the jump on defense till time brings the development of countermeasures. Submarines, for example, had all the advantage till necessity mothered the invention of countermeasures that balanced them in the scale. When tanks were novel they smothered defense, but the passing years have contributed much to their future worry. Planes held supremacy in the last war almost down to the ground, whereas today the ground, at well defended points, can forbid considerable zones of the air to them.¹

In general, the countermeasures derive from rea-

Copyright, 1937, Edmond C. Fleming.

* Major Edmond C. Fleming has been lawyer, soldier and diplomat. His military career, which includes service in the National Guard, in the Regular Army and in the Organized Reserves, began in 1915 with the Field Artillery of the Illinois National Guard, with whom he saw service on the Mexican Border. After his return to Chicago and prior to the U. S. declaration of war in 1917, he was commissioned in the Field Artillery, U.S.A. For 17 years he remained in the Regular Army, seeing service in France and doing a tour of duty in the Philippines. From 1928 to 1932 he was military attaché to Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. During that time he served on the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation between Paraguay and Bolivia, then at war. He resigned his regular commission in 1933, and at present is a Major in the Field Artillery Reserve. He lives in Detroit and is President of the Michigan Department of the Reserve Officers' Association.

¹"Their flight over enemy territory will not be comparable to navigation on the high seas, but to the passage of a fleet within sight of the coast, under the fire of shore batteries and subject to a current (in the form of gravity) which will strand every seriously damaged ship"—General Fequant, Chief of the General Staff, Army of the Air, France.

soned study of the influence of new weapons on tactics. Usually therefore by the time the countermeasures are rationalized, it happens that both they and the tactics of the new weapon are fused into general doctrine. The doctrinal principles remain basically unaltered, but their interpretation and application are modified.

This process of evolution is unceasing in the military domain. By watching it and following it one prepares himself fitly for the time when one may be called upon to take part in the supreme test. Those who ignore it and rest upon the old order of things will be ready only to fight "the last war" against an enemy having the superior tactics of "the future war."

Just as static obstructions have their place in the art of defense on land and water so do they call for wider and keener study in the sky. As entanglements are favored to obstruct ground troops and as underwater mines are laid to obstruct vessels so is there logic in looking to the development of barriers in the air to obstruct planes.

The more one examines the early development of the balloon barrage and its use during the war the greater becomes the stimulation to speculate on its future development. Before the London balloon barrage² had its first trial in 1917, Germany, Italy and France had made prior use of trap nets in the sky for defense against bombing planes.

Germany seems to have invented the sky barricades,

²See *The Reserve Officer*, January 1937, page 17, Edmond C. Fleming.

Italy appears first to have used them for city defense, and France led in their application to harbor defense.

Germany used them in the Ruhr district, according to Major Eggebrecht of the Defense Police, writing about "Ballonsperren" (balloon obstructions) in *Deutsche Wehr* (Berlin), Jan. 1. So highly were they appreciated for the protection of industrial plants, he relates, that in 1917 seven "aerial obstruction sections" were created, each with 50 balloons.

Another contributor to the subject, writing under the *nom-de-plume* of Wings in *The Territorial* (London), February, remarks that "The Allies' chief experiment in this direction was at Venice (Italy), where there were seven balloon stations, each of 10 balloons." His summary of the London balloon barrage at the end of the war gives 10 "aprons" in position and a Balloon Wing numbering 82 officers and 2,573 men.

This form of aerial defense was not confined in Germany to straight-line barriers, it appears. Major Eggebrecht shows diagrams of aerial trap nets depending from a polygon of balloons surrounding a vital plant. Diagonal cables are added across the top of the polygon to support extra entanglements criss-cross, the added weight of course being carried by larger balloons at the diagonal angles.

With the modern development of balloons capable of riding to 12,000 feet, there is offered a possibility of adding wire aprons from horizontal cables at intermediate altitudes. Other variations can be imagined. The more complicated the obstruction the greater will be its material effectiveness, the stronger its moral restraint on raiders and the smaller the sky area to be swept by the defense artillery.

All additional information seeping out from Europe tends to show that the capital cities will be veritably caged-in by balloon barrages. On March 6 the *New York Times* printed this paragraph from its London correspondent: "Ten new auxiliary units will be created to operate a balloon barrage around London, the Air Minister announced" and it reported a responsible Member of Parliament as having stated, "The French General Staff has arranged for 1,500 such balloons, capable of rising to 30,000 feet, for the defense of Paris."

ALONG with all other lighter-than-air apparatus, the balloon barrage had been unconsidered since the war until the British brought it forward again a few months ago as a measure in aid of the defense of their capital against air attack. They know well enough what is to be said against it as well as what is to be said for it, because they had experience of it in operation.

Their re-adoption of it for the London defenses indicates the re-awakening of efforts to limit the free-

dom of aviation in the air zones adjacent to cities and to important centers. There is a parallel with the coast defenses limiting the freedom of enemy ships in the approaches to ports. Maybe one day the sky approaches will be mined.

If the new British step presages a diligent study of new and better sky obstructions, the approach of bombardment planes to their goals will be fraught with increasing insecurity. The day may come when with the aid of chemistry the goals of air attack may be shrouded at will in an obscurity concealing the targets and the obstructions surrounding them.

IN the French "Instructions for the Tactical Use of Big Units" issued last August the reasons for the revision of the 1921 Instructions are made clear by a preface reviewing the evolution of materiel and consequently of army organization during the intervening 15 years.

"Important new mediums have been created or developed in armies, soon followed moreover by means for neutralizing the effects" states the review. This broad reference includes of course the Maginot Line, but fortifications have to be fused and integrated into the dispositions of the armies, and "... the decision, in future as in the past, will be obtained only by maneuver, of which speed and mobility are the essential elements.

"The progress of motorization makes the rapid movement of considerable forces possible from one place to another, and the progress of mechanization enables their security of movement to be guaranteed and their action to be supported with appropriate units.

"Thus there have appeared, beside the Big Units of normal type, new forces united into big modern units

(Continued on page 34)



A tank cooperating with infantry at the First Army Maneuvers, Pine Camp, N. Y.



Albany—a Cradle of America

by Francis P. Kimball*

PART II

THE friendship of the Iroquois Indians for Albany is one of the city's finest traditions. As early as 1618, Eekens, commander of Fort Nassau, had made an alliance with the

should speak, "with a clean, single and not a double heart."

This high ideal of savage origin made Albany the "peace capital" of Colonial America. Even before the colonial wars began, Governors and Captains from other settlements wended their way to this city, to sue for the friendship of the Iroquois. In 1662, the Governors of Nova Scotia and Boston came, because the Iroquois had then conquered the Abenakis of Maine. Almost yearly thereafter, down to the Revolution, the city was the scene of important treaties.

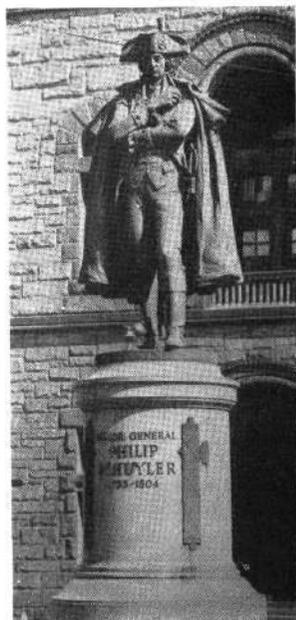
Five Nations. Through more than a century of danger, when Albany stood on the fringe of the Great Wilderness, this treaty was solemnly observed, never violated. It guarded the city from savage tribes to the East and North, and preserved it also from the French invaders.

This was the Iroquois Confederacy, or as the aborigines termed it the League of the Hodenosaunee ("Long House With Two Doors"). It was the first league of nations in America, and was based upon the ideal of peace among the Five Nations, who composed it. The castles of these nations—Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas—spread from the lower Mohawk River to the Niagara.

From this strategic seat, the Five Nations conducted a series of great wars which left them, by 1700, in control of all the tribes east of the Mississippi. They were the real rulers of the continent. No man could hope to pierce the interior of their territory except by conquest, or with their consent.

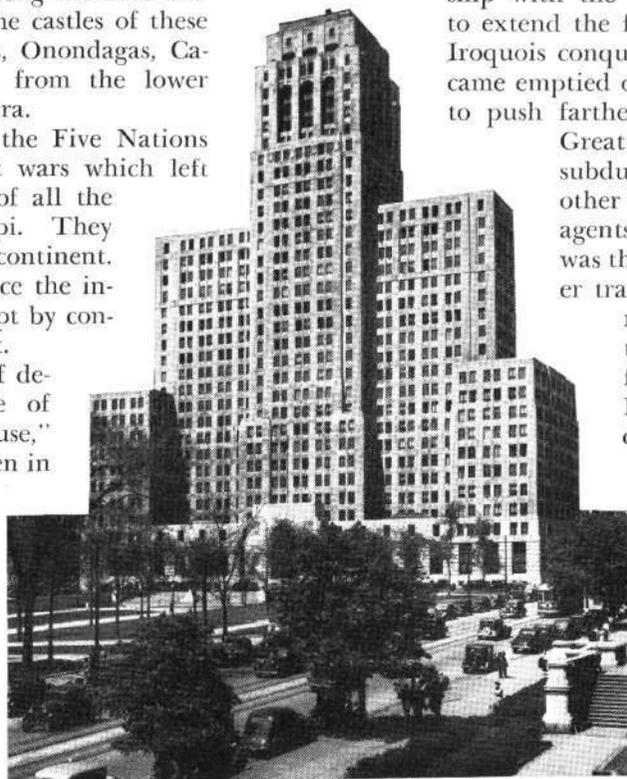
In 1684, an Iroquois chief declared Albany the "House of Peace," or "Proposition House," where treaties with white men in all the colonies would be conducted. He called it sacred ground, ruling that while within it all men

* This article, the second of three, is extracted from the book "Albany—a Cradle of America," (Albany, 1936) copyright by Francis P. Kimball, and is here published by permission of the author. Extracts through the courtesy of the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany, Frederic B. Stevens, President.



In this strange way, safety of the colonies along the seaboard was preserved. The close friendship with the Iroquois enabled the Dutch to extend the fur trade on the heels of the Iroquois conquests. As New York State became emptied of beaver, it became necessary to push farther and farther West, up the Great Lakes. The Iroquois, having subdued the Huron, Illinois, and other western tribes, became the agents for the Albany traders. It was the westward extension of beaver trade that brought Albany into rivalry with Montreal and this finally led into major conflict between England and France for possession of the continent.

Seeing their fur trade affected by the Iroquois agents from Albany, the French in 1726 located a trading fort at Niagara. Governor Burnet sent men from Albany in 1727 to build a counter-fort at Oswego, on Lake Ontario. And this really marked the beginning of the final conflict between England and France in North



Albany's 34-story State Office Building erected in 1928 by Governor Alfred E. Smith.

America. Albany merchants obtained much of the fur trade, because they offered the Indians better goods and better prices than the Frenchmen could give them at Montreal.

Each Spring, long lines of savages could be seen coming into the city, hunters accompanied by their wives and children—some from 1,000 miles distant, like the Fox and Illinois. At Schenectady, because of the Cohoes Falls, they usually left their canoes, and Dutchmen had wagons waiting to transport their furs to the Albany trading-houses. As many as 2,000 Indians would encamp about Albany at one time.

As the French incursions increased, and the British government paid little heed to the dangers besetting the colonies, Pieter Schuyler in 1710 took five Mohawk chiefs overseas to London. They were received by Queen Anne as visiting royalty, reviewed the British fleet, and enjoyed other attentions. Paintings were made of the chiefs and of Schuyler by the court artist. The Queen offered Schuyler a knighthood, which he refused, and presented him with personal gifts. She also gave a silver service for an Indian chapel in the Mohawk country, now owned by St. Peter's Church of Albany. The voyage resulted in a great expedition against Canada the following year.

LOUIS XIV long entertained the ambitious notion that he could conquer or inveigle the Iroquois and plant at Albany a settlement like Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, "speaking the language and preserving the traditions of France." He believed, if he could reach the Hudson from the North, America would fall into his hands like an apple.

For more than a century, the Bourbon kings sent their soldiers and Indians down the trails, at one time

coming within fifteen miles of Albany, but never quite daring to lay siege. De Tracy, Denonville, Frontenac, Dieskau and Montcalm all tried it.

The issue was long in doubt. Albany's geographic position invited warfare. Whoever could reach that point could command valleys that led in three directions—to the sea, to the St. Lawrence, and through the Mohawk River to the Great Lakes. The English knew as long as they could hold Albany, their colonies were safe. So it was upon the Dutchmen that they depended to keep the Iroquois pacified and friendly to British arms. At Albany, in 1684, the Iroquois accepted submission to the Crown. In 1701, at another conference in the Stadt Huys, they ceded to the King the western lands from the Ohio to the Mississippi which they had obtained by conquest from other tribes. These strokes bore heavily against the French.

On the whole frontier, a giant game of chance was played, with moves as definite as on a checkerboard. Down to 1754, there had been three colonial wars—King William's, 1686 to 1697; Queen Anne's, 1710 to 1713; and King George's, from 1744 to 1748.

The fourth and last, the French and Indian War, was now breaking. It made Albany the most important military post in the colonies—the place where the British crown assembled the largest armies seen up to that time in America. Before it was over, it fatefully brought to Albany the Congress of 1754, where the germ of a national government was born.

King William's war destroyed almost half the Indian population of the county and cost the lives of many settlers, impoverishing others. The war from 1754 to 1763 was more bitterly fought, for France and England were then battling with every nerve to win the continent. Albany was the place through which the English thrust out to the Great Lakes, building



Albany, capital of the Empire State, as it appeared in 1845.

Fort Oswego to offset the French at Niagara. The French chain of forts reached down the Mississippi to New Orleans. But to link them with the Atlantic, they had to gain control of the Iroquois country and keep the English off the Great Lakes.

VIOLATING treaties, the French, in 1731, came down within 100 miles of Albany, building Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point, at a cost, it is said, of \$10,000,000. In 1745, they massacred Saratoga. Then they erected Fort Ticonderoga. This they hoped to make the center of a new state, stretching from the Connecticut River to Niagara. All the colonies saw the danger. At the invitation of Colonel William Johnson, then commanding the Albany County Militia, the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia met at Albany in 1749. They renewed peace with the Iroquois and planned defense.

Five years later, the British Lords of Trade, notoriously dilatory, took action. They ordered the convening of all colonies at Albany to make a general treaty with the Iroquois. The meeting ever since has been known as the Congress of 1754.

Twenty-four delegates gathered from seven colonies—New York, Massachusetts Bay, Maryland, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Hampshire. Virginia and the Carolinas sent no delegates, but desired to be considered present. The sessions, held in the Stadt Huys, rebuilt in 1705, lasted from June 19 to July 25.

With the treaty disposed of, the delegates proceeded with their next piece of business—a union of colonial defense. On June 24, they had adopted the significant motion that “a union of all the colonies is absolutely necessary for their security and defense.” On July 9, the Congress resolved “that there be a union of His Majesty’s several governments on this continent, to act against their common enemy.” The next day, July 10, Benjamin Franklin, as chairman of a special committee, reported the draft of a “Plan of a Proposed Union of the Several Colonies.” It was ap-

proved after lengthy discussion, and forwarded to the colonial assemblies and the British King.

It provided a general government for eleven colonies, composed of a Grand Council of forty-eight members to be elected by the colonial assemblies, with a President-General to be appointed by the Crown. The Plan was ratified neither by the colonies nor Parliament. But twenty-two years later almost to a day, the Declaration of Independence was read at Philadelphia. Historians regard the Plan of Union as the first real attempt to form a national government.

Soon after the Congress adjourned, the French and their Indians attacked Hoosick, a few miles north of Albany, burning the barns of white settlers and carrying off fifty Schaghticoke Indians. But the next year, Colonel William Johnson, leading militia regiments from Albany to Lake George, routed Baron Dieskau. For his victory he was made a Baronet, receiving, besides a gift of 5,000 Pounds from Parliament.

THE British government stirred to life at last. In 1758, His Majesty assembled an army of 20,000 men at Albany under General Abercrombie, to attack Ticonderoga. The vast tent camp spread for miles along both banks of the Hudson, filling the meadows below Albany and Rensselaer. Supply ships crowded the river. General Abercrombie’s headquarters staff was billeted at Fort Crailo, built at Rensselaer in 1642 to defend settlers on the east side of the river, and also used as a residence of the Van Rensselaer family.

There, in June, 1758, according to tradition, Dr. Richard Schuckburg, British army surgeon, in a frivolous mood inspired by the gaping militiamen from Albany who had never seen such fine guns or uniforms, dashed off the words of “Yankee Doodle” while sitting on the rim of the sweep-well at the fort. He put it to the tune of “Lucy Locket,” an old Cromwell fighting song and gave it to the bandmaster. The whole camp was soon singing it. It was the tune that was played so effectively at Saratoga in 1777, when the Britons laid down their arms.

Late that year, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradstreet, setting out from Albany, took Frontenac (Kingston, Ont.), seizing ships and great quantities of stores. It was a master stroke. It broke the French chain of forts on the Lakes, and spelled the beginning of the end for Canada.

Lord Jeffrey Amherst, “soldier of the king,” succeeded to the command of the British forces at Albany in 1759. He took Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point and, proceeding by way of Oswego, captured Montreal. Wolfe finished the conquest of Canada at Quebec. The peace, made in 1763, brought an end to 150 years of war, with Great Britain in possession, north of Florida. But the idea of unity, set going at the Albany Congress, within fifteen years after Canada fell brought the colonies to grips with the Mother Country in the War for Independence.

(Part III will be published in May)



The Schuyler Mansion in Albany, built by General Philip Schuyler in 1761, where General Burgoyne was held prisoner of war in 1777, following the Battle of Saratoga.

A LEADER KNOWS HIS MEN



by *Capt. William M. Van Antwerp*

Headquarters Co., 53rd Brigade

Title Design by GEORGE GRAY



THE Senator sat before his tent on Brigade Row. Before him stretched the green black plain of the parade ground bordered by the golden brown lights of many bulbs shining through the canvas of two regiments. Behind him through his tent the lights of the river gleamed red and white in the darkness. Around him sat the staff officers of the Brigade he had reviewed at six o'clock that evening.

"Yes," he said, "I believe that Major General Turner was one of the finest Division commanders whom we produced in the war. Perhaps not a brilliant tactician. But a leader. None better as a leader. He knew his men and mankind. And he gave his men what they wanted. I formed my opinion from personal observation and saw to it that the General was recognized for his leadership.

"It was early in April, 1919. I was over on one of the Senate Committees. You will remember the controversy over how our men should come home. Should the wounded go back by themselves or with their outfits? Turner had the *n*th Division. In England at that time were some thousand odd convalescent wounded from the Division. Plans were to ship them out of England direct to the States. And all the time these poor lads were aching to get back to their outfits so they could all come home together.

"Know what Turner did? He issued an order that all convalescents able to walk be sent to France to their own crowds. And back they came and the whole damned Division marched up Fifth Avenue in a body. I saw that crowd come into Calais from England and you never saw a happier bunch of men. Yes, sir, General Turner was a leader."

* * *

MAJOR JAMES POWELL was in a jam. The Major had been in jams before but this one established a record for him. A rescinded order, a newspaper report, an April night, boresome sitting around, and a couple of Aussies were the cause of the jam. But these five reasons would not hold water before the Board. The Major knew that.

The Major had gotten his in the shoulder in late October. Not a dangerous wound but one bad enough

to land a man in a London hospital for five months. Now that it was pretty well healed, the Board had declared him ready for discharge, and all the Major had thought of for the past ten days was to get back to his outfit before it pulled out for the States. And the Major knew that some thousand odd other men of the *n*th Division were thinking the same as he.

Tuesday his hopes had come true. He had received an order to proceed on Thursday to Winchester to bring two hundred men of the *n*th Division to Calais to join their organizations.

Only two hundred, he had thought, with eight hundred men of the Division at Winchester. Wonder what about the others. Well, two hundred better than none, particularly with Major James Powell one of the party.

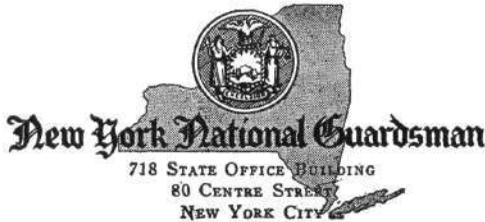
Then Wednesday. Another order postponing his movement "until further orders." And the afternoon paper announced the rumor that "all American wounded in England would be sent directly home to the States." And the jam got underway.

What man would not become disgusted with such news? And after days of boredom spent just sitting around. And spring in the air on this April night. To hell with it all, thought Major James Powell, and he walked out of the hospital.

Now Thursday, and what a jam. The Major remembered two sympathetic Aussies who had taken him to the Australian Club. He remembered several toasts and many songs. Then what had happened? He cudged his brain but no recollection came of happenings between then and the kind milkman who had lifted him from Charing Cross Station to the hospital. It had been seven o'clock when he stole into his ward and to bed.

Oh, Lord, thought the Major, absent from two in-

(Continued on page 36)



VOL. XIV, No. 1 NEW YORK CITY APRIL, 1937

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET LT. COL. 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.*

CANDID CAMERAMEN!

MANY of our readers take their cameras to camp each year and come away with a swell collection of pictures with which to refresh their memories during the winter. Has it ever occurred to these readers that others might like to enjoy these pictures, too?

Send them in to the GUARDSMAN. The Editor would like to publish some of them during the summer months. He does *not* want photos of posed groups, of "me pointing to the flag," snaps of individuals or of deserted company streets. What he does want are action or human-interest photos, and these are best when the subjects do not know they are being photographed.

Scenes in the mess shacks, on the parade ground, rifle range, in the field; men unloading trucks, shaving, swimming, riding; "candid" shots of reviewing officers, K.P.'s, visitors' Sunday. It may all seem like old stuff to you old-timers, but try to see the camp with the eye of a newcomer and camera shots will present themselves by the score.

Things to Remember

Send *glossy* prints.

State subject of photo, organization, date, and place.

Give your name and address (write plainly).

Do not write on the back of a photo.

If you wish the prints returned, send self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Don't necessarily wait for camp. Send us photos of your armory training. There are always things happening on a drill night that are worth "shooting"—especially if you have an eye for candid shots. Full credit will be given in the GUARDSMAN for each photograph published.

BRIGHTER QUARTERS

A COMPANY, battery, or troop room is more or less a club and many of these quarters are beautifully furnished and decorated with pictures, colors, trophies,

etc. Officers commanding units which take an especial pride in their rooms are always on the lookout for ways of making the quarters for their men more attractive and this interest is unquestionably repaid by better attendance, keener loyalty, and all-round efficiency.

The front cover this month is by our staff artist George Gray. The original is an oil painting measuring 24" x 34" and is without doubt the most brilliant example of this well-known artist's work yet published in our pages. It fittingly commemorates this 20th anniversary of America's entry into the World War and shows a soldier advancing across the desolation of No Man's Land, the horizon afire with blazing villages and, looming in the sky over all, the Orion insignia of the famous 27th Division.

Suitably framed, this vivid painting would enrich the walls of any unit's or Veterans' room and the artist is willing to dispose of it at a very low price. Anyone who is interested may view the original at the Editor's office, Room 718, 80 Centre Street, New York City.

LUCKY THIRTEEN

THE GUARDSMAN completed its thirteenth year of publication last month and hung up an all-time high on its advertising revenue. Contracts in hand for its fourteenth year of publication already exceed this "high" by a considerable margin.

Advertisers choose the GUARDSMAN because of its editorial policy, geared directly to the wants of 21,000 square-shouldered, dependable men who take their job seriously. These 21,000 readers are members of the Guard, handpicked for their *plus* intelligence, physical fitness, steadiness, and general character.

This circulation is scattered in fifty-four of the principal cities of the Empire State, in each of which is located one or more National Guard armories. These cities are all important marketing areas.

Loyal workers are loyal spenders—a fact known to all keen advertising men. Manufacturers of national products realize too that the GUARDSMAN offers them a double-barreled opportunity. Its circulation is made up not only of 21,000 soldiers, but also of 21,000 civilians. They all buy for themselves and many of them buy for their regiments, armories, as well. The questionnaire recently sent out proves that readers of the GUARDSMAN are showing their appreciation of the fast-growing number of advertisers in their magazine by steadily increasing their purchases of products and services advertised therein.

The GUARDSMAN's principal aim is to promote "Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship." Increased advertising revenue enables it to offer its readers a more worth-while magazine which in turn brings it nearer to its goal. The GUARDSMAN appreciates the steadily growing recognition it has received from advertisers and knows that the loyalty of its readers will repay their faith in this valuable medium.



GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE



"CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME"

It is very probable that every single member of the New York National Guard and the Naval Militia of the State of New York makes some contribution to charity each year. The National Guard and the Naval Militia, along with other organizations, have done their share particularly throughout the period of the depression in meeting emergency situations in most localities. Subscriptions have been cheerfully given, and benefits arranged, in order to help out local State and national charities, such as the support of hospitals, the unemployed, and the victims of misfortune and disaster. I take it for granted that almost every officer and man of the National Guard and the Naval Militia makes contributions to his Community Chest, to hospitals, and to institutions for the unfortunate, as well as to such worthy institutions as the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and other organizations of this character. Again, almost all of us have some individual charity to which we subscribe, or have to aid unfortunate friends or needy relatives. All these acts of charity spring from a generous heart, and give individual satisfaction to the contributor, even though his contribution would equal only the "widow's mite," provided it is in proportion to his ability to give. Furthermore, it is always an especial satisfaction to give to a charity that is near home, that one knows all about, and that may be of benefit to those who are near and dear to the subscriber.

Recently, as you have read in the pages of this magazine, a Statewide relief society has been organized for the benefit of the widows and fatherless children of those who have had certain service in the National Guard or the Naval Militia. The setup of the Society confines its activities to those categories, for the simple reason that to make any attempt to help an individual (or his wife or children) when the father is still alive and able to protect them, would be beyond the financial ability of such a society. Time after time, great misfortune has befallen the destitute widows of officers and enlisted men who had given, during their lifetime, much of their time for the upbuilding of the National Guard or Naval

Militia, and in rendering unselfish service to the State and the nation. Numerous members of the Guard, and ex-Guardsmen and Naval Militiamen, have died unexpectedly, without having made adequate provision for their widows and children. This

is not a theory; this is a condition that has happened repeatedly, and in several cases the widows have been unable to keep their children in school to complete their educations already begun. In many cases funds were lacking even for the food and clothing of those left destitute. Sometimes temporary aid was urgently needed, until the widow and children could get work or readjust their lives. There is no other society particularly interested in them because of the father's service, standing ready to be of assistance to carry them over the hard years in front of them, particularly until the children, if any, can attain an age when they can support their mother.

This Society proposes to undertake to fill that gap. But immediately we are asked: "Why should

an unmarried man in the National Guard or the Naval Militia contribute to a society which apparently, on the face, would benefit only widows and fatherless children?" The answer is twofold. First, he is contributing to a very worthy charity, which benefits his most intimate friends and comrades, and may be, in later years, of benefit to his own dependents. No one can foretell the future, and the man who is unmarried today may die years from now and leave a widow and children. Secondly, the said National Guardsman or Naval Militiaman has the happiness of conscience in assisting a charity which is much closer to home than some of the charitable organizations to which he is already contributing. It is not contemplated that a man must be in the active service at the time of his death in order that his family could participate in this charity; he might even have been out of the service for years. Yet, in the broadness of its vision, if he has served the required time in the National Guard or the Naval Militia, and death overtakes him, his family would still be eligible for help from the Society.

(Continued on page 39)





New Armory for Binghamton

**General Blakeslee reviews 2nd Bn., 10th Infantry,
and 1st Bn., 104th F. A., at Dedication Ceremonies**

BINGHAMTON'S new State Armory was formally opened on March 5 with a military demonstration by the First Battalion, 104th Field Artillery, and the Second Battalion, Tenth Infantry, New York National Guard, reviewed by Brigadier General Charles G. Blakeslee of the 93rd Infantry Brigade, New York City.

More than 1,700 persons attended the exercises opened by General Blakeslee who formally inspected the ranks, followed by the troops passing in review before the stands.

Preceding the demonstrations, drills were held by the two battalions. The Field Artillery fired several rounds of blank cartridges in 75 millimeter guns in a dry run demonstration and Company H of the Tenth Infantry, under the direction of Lieutenant Nelson J. Whittaker exercised elementary gun drill under imaginary cover, advancing by staggering equipment and firing several hundred rounds of blank ammunition to demonstrate machine gun technique.

Following the review, the upper drill hall displayed field equipment including sleeping quarters, field kitchens, rifles, machine guns, range finders and field detectors.

Seated in the reviewing stand with General Blakeslee were Lieutenant Colonel Arthur E. Kaepfel of the 104th Field Artillery; Colonel W. H. Donner of the Tenth Infantry; Colonel R. F. Kernan, Jr., 104th Field Artillery and Captain R. M. Schirm, National Guard officers; Mayor Thomas W. Behan, of Binghamton; Mayor Benjamin W. Ash, of Johnson City; Benjamin L. Sisson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Senator Roy M. Page and Amos Bush, the oldest Civil War veteran in this section, and executive officers of the two Battalions and of the district CCC headquarters.

Attending the review with General Blakeslee were 16 members of New York Battalion 144. Preceding the drill a reception and a dinner were given in his honor in the mess hall with 54 city and county offi-

cial, representatives of civic and service groups and officers of local and state military units present.

Colonel Kaepfel introduced the speakers on the program at the dinner. They included Mayor Behan, Colonel Donner, Colonel Kernan and General Blakeslee.

Officers attending the dinner and directing the review included Adjutant Captain Harry R. Cotton, Lieutenant J. R. Cavanaugh, Second Battalion Commander Major C. T. O'Neil and First Battalion Commander Major C. F. Stanton.

Major Elbert A. Nostrand of the CCC, Major George W. Teachout of the Army, Major Wilbur Dockum and Major Sidney Brady of the Army, Major Robert E. Russell, Major Archibald Moss and Lieutenant Colonel Floyd D. McLean.

Major Louis M. Clark, Captain Charles Drake, Captain Leonard McCann, Major C. F. Stanton, Lieutenant J. E. Jackson, Captain W. H. Spring, Lieutenant D. W. McCallum, Captain G. P. VanNostrand, Lieutenant J. J. Gurzny, Captain F. E. Batcher, Lieutenant J. H. Scott, Lieutenant J. J. Tomanek, Captain H. G. Browne, Lieutenant C. W. Outterson, Lieutenant L. S. Copp, Major C. T. O'Neil, Lieutenant C. L. Whitmarsh, Lieutenant C. L. Allen, Captain L. L. Parkes, Lieutenant J. D. Hogan, Captain R. W. Browne and Lieutenant Whittaker.

This review accomplished many purposes. In the first place, it honored General Blakeslee, former commanding officer of the 104th Field Artillery and now commanding the 93rd Brigade; secondly, it brought the infantry and field artillery National Guard units closer together; thirdly, the ceremonies attracted the civil authorities and a large gathering of spectators to the new armory; and, fourthly, all military branches were afforded an opportunity either to participate or to be present with representative groups of the National Guard, Organized Reserves and the Regular Army, thereby strengthening the friendly relations that already exist.

America's First Ski Platoon

To the Manlius School, Central New York, goes the credit of forming the first fully equipped ski platoon attempted in the United States. A set of Military Ski-Drill Regulations has been developed for its use.

by Col. Guido F. Verbeck

MILITARY Ski Units have not been attempted in the United States. Until December, 1936, there has not been a regularly organized ski unit in the country. True, troops have drilled on skis. There have been movies made of night formations in the light of red and green flares but we have not been familiar with skiing as a tactical instrument. European nations have long realized the value of military skiing. In fact many Central European countries have regularly organized ski troops who function as such throughout the year. Such troops are unnecessary here but we cannot say that there will never be a time when skis would be of any use to us. Consider a situation where troops are blanketed by deep snow. Movement of small units will be difficult and limited in distance. A small lightly equipped ski patrol would be able to move over extended areas with more speed than normal. They will do so and leave a single track behind if necessary. In the service of security and in raids skiing would give a great advantage to the side equipped with them and trained in their use.

Now there exists one Ski Platoon. It is the first fully equipped, fully trained ski unit in the country. At The Manlius School in Central New York last December twenty-eight selected cadets formed for the first time to receive their initial instruction as ski soldiers. They were all first rate skiers but that was not enough. There is a lot to learn about military skiing. The Professor of Military Science and Tactics was to be the Military Instructor. The application of the most basic training showed that our drill and training regulations were impracticable for ski units. However, able assistance was given by Mr. Charles Kurt Hoffman, formerly First Lieutenant of the Hungarian Army and a member of a Hungarian Army Ski unit. As a result of the experience and training of Mr. Hoffman combined with our work and experience with the platoon a set of Ski Drill Regulations was developed.



They are the first such regulations produced in the United States and should be familiar to anyone who believes in the value of Military Skiing. The First Ski Platoon is now a well trained ski unit—a model for all ski units to be formed in the future.

The uniform worn by members of the platoon is both warm and practical. White airplane cloth parkas cover woolen shirts and sweaters. Woolen winter caps patterned after the overseas type is the headdress. For extremely cold weather or when protective coloration is needed the parka hood is drawn over the head and cap. Blue ski pants, ski socks, ski boots and warm gloves complete the uniform. Imported skis, poles, and bindings are available for the platoon. Each man has his own skis numbered and stored in the ski armory. Each cadet waxes, cleans, and cares for his own skis and special equipment.

As an example of the differences in drill necessitated by the use of skis, the following is quoted from the Ski Drill Regulations:

To Kneel to Fire—Kneel down on right knee at the same time the right hand drops to the right foot and loosens the bindings. Right foot is removed from binding and the right leg is turned at right angles to the line of the skis and the regular kneeling position is assumed. As the right hand is loosening the binding, the left hand is employed in unslinging the rifle.

Under the sub-caption "Tactics" it is laid down that "the two light machine guns ordinarily take only covered positions, such as an edge of woods, ravines, and other cover. If forced to fire from the open, they should be camouflaged by sheets." This is surely the first time in military history that sheets have been included in the enlisted man's equipment!

Profitable Reading for Officers

The Infantry School Mailing List should be placed at the head of any list of books selected for military students. It is invaluable to every up-to-date, progressive officer.

WITHOUT DOUBT, one of the most comprehensive, interesting and instructive volumes of the Mailing List, published by the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, is their Volume XIII, issued in January of this year. The ten subjects treated in this volume have been carefully selected, vividly presented, and will, without doubt, be most profitable from a professional standpoint to all officers.

The opening chapter "Men in Battle" is a splendid example of what happens when the fog of war descends upon the battle field. Here we read a vivid account of the Second Battle of the Marne, culled from the diaries of officers engaged in one small part of that greater major offensive, which later proved to be the turning point of the World War. We see the action carried on, not as prescribed by the carefully written orders of division, brigade and regimental commanders, but the actual occurrences as written by a few of these officers at the time and while the memory and recollection of what happened was a clear and accurate picture.

The chapters next in importance in this writer's opinion are the three concluding articles dealing with tanks in relation to their limitations; to the defense against tanks, and to the latest doctrines in anti-tank defense that have come to us from other nations. The mechanization of all modern armies has made for more mobility and a wider sphere of action. Stress has been placed upon the speed and range of fast tanks and other armored motor vehicles. The rapid development of tanks, both in mobility and armament, cannot be denied. The proponents of this new type of war engine are enthusiastic as to their capabilities, but we all must admit that even the most perfect weapon has some point of vulnerability. In chapter 8, we find the limitation of various types of tank, used throughout the world, carefully treated. This chapter also includes a brief and comprehensive survey of tank characteristics and operating methods. Immediately following it, we read the best thought of the Infantry School on defense against tank attacks, both in offensive and defensive operations. Then, in the next and concluding chapter of the volume, we find a comprehensive survey of the methods of anti-tank defense taught in German, French, British and Russian schools.

Other articles covered in this issue in the same careful and well studied manner that is clearly indicative of all matter coming from the Infantry School deal with the scope of machine gun indirect laying technique; a splendid article on leadership and the

moral factors of war; an interesting and instructive article in the withdrawal of a regiment, written almost in narrative form, depicting the actions and orders and even conversations between the regimental commander, his S-3, and the designated commander of the covering force; and a brief but succinct Infantry School study on staff personality. In addition, the chapter dealing with the influence and estimation of terrain with its four small illustrative problems cannot help but be of great assistance to our infantry unit commanders.

Every infantry organization in the New York National Guard should be a subscriber to the Infantry School Mailing List; every progressive officer of the Guard will be a constant reader and student.

DIARIES WANTED

THE CHAPTER "Men in Battle," mentioned above, vividly portrays the actual happenings and actions of a rifle company commander whose regiment fought in the Second Battle of the Marne.

The writer of this article, Major John H. Burns, whom many of us well remember for his splendid record of duty performed with the 105th Infantry as its Instructor, and with our other infantry regiments at Camp Smith during his four-year detail with us, states that the bulk of this narrative was taken with practically no editing at all from the diary of the company commander. The tale told is indeed not only interesting but also most enlightening, and clearly depicts what actually happens after the jump-off and how wide the difference is from the carefully prepared attack order of the higher echelons and that which happens in the squad, section, platoon and company.

There must be many officers in our Guard today who served with the 27th Division in Belgium and France. To all of those who kept diaries during these operations we would ask that they submit them to Major Burns at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, either direct or through this Headquarters. This will permit of the handing down to posterity a record of what actually happened and will be, in many instances, of inestimable value to the service as a whole. There need be no concern in the minds of those who value these diaries as personal possessions of great value as to the care and attention that will be given to these documents. They will be returned without mark or damage.

165th Infantry Attends Communion Breakfast

UNQUESTIONABLY one of the outstanding evidences of patriotism and faith in these tumultuous times, was demonstrated on March 7th last when the 165th Infantry (69th N. Y.) marched as a unit of the Holy Name Society to Holy Cross Church on 42nd Street for the inauguration of its Annual Communion Mass and Breakfast. The Regiment boasted almost 100 per cent in attendance, which laudable fact was supplemented by the Rainbow Division Veterans and the Veteran Association of the Regiment.

At 8:30 A. M. the Regiment left the Armory to march North on Fifth Avenue to the Church. Its Historic Colors occupied the front pew during the Mass, which was celebrated by Father McCaffrey. Religiously inspirational was the colorful picture of every Catholic member of the Command approaching the Communion Rail to receive the Blessed Sacrament. Upon completion of this ceremony and reformation on 42nd Street, the parade was continued directly East to the Hotel Commodore, where the Grand Ball Room was taxed to accommodate those in attendance.

Colonel Anderson, as Toastmaster, introduced the guest speakers, first among whom was the Hon. William T. Collins, Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Collins, in an eloquent address, stressed the importance and historic value of Irish heritage, both racial and religious. His comments were particularly directed in an attack on all "isms," rampantly prevalent today in this country.

Following Judge Collins, the Hon. Samuel A. Foley, District Attorney of Bronx County, spoke feelingly of the close association and mutually recognized admiration extant between his Regiment, the 107th N. Y., and the 165th Infantry.



Left to Right: Judge Wm. T. Collins, Major General John J. Phelan, Colonel Alexander E. Anderson, Msgr. Michael J. LaVelle, Colonel J. A. S. Mundy, Major Joseph A. McCaffrey, and District Attorney Samuel A. Foley.



The Reverend Father Edward Lodge Curran, President of the Catholic Truth Society, delivered what is now recorded as one of the most forcefully eloquent speeches on the subject of the Catholic Church and its recognition as the only existant bulwark against Communism.

Msgr. Michael J. LaVelle, Vicar General of the Archdiocese, delivered the solicitations and good wishes of his Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes, then absent from the country, thus precluding his presence at the Breakfast.

Of particular interest to the men, which was clearly shown by their uproarious greeting, was the short address delivered by Chaplain McCaffrey.

Others on the dais were Colonel Michael J. O'Brien, U. S. A.; Major General John J. Phelan; Brigadier General William J. Costigan; Colonel J. A. S. Mundy; Lt. Col. E. W. Kelley; Major W. A. Walsh, representing Mayor LaGuardia; and Edward Riekert, President of the Rainbow Veterans.

Colonel Anderson is to be highly commended for his introduction of this parade, which, in years to come, will undoubtedly be one of the outstanding annual features of the Command.

The 165th Infantry will hold another important ceremony on May 2nd when it parades in Times Square to attend the unveiling of the statue, by Charles Keck, which is being erected in memory of the Regiment's war-time chaplain, Father Francis P. Duffy. Loved by the whole nation, Father Duffy's death was mourned by men and women in every walk of life, from highest to lowest. It is fitting that here, in the heart of the great throbbing city that knew and loved him so well, should be erected a statue in honor of this gallant soldier, this famous scholar, and this humble priest.

The Red-Tape Artist

by an Amateur Psychologist

ONE of the types commonly met with in the Army is the man who deals in "red-tape"—the man who lives and would make others live strictly in accordance with a set of rules and formulae. Rules and regulations are a necessary means, but not the end itself, of any great organization. But the type we are discussing sees nothing in a set of rules but their literal meaning. ("O ye Scribes and Pharisees!") As soon as any difficulty arises, he flies to the regulations to see what they prescribe in the circumstances. Everything must be done with the maximum amount of red-tape. There must be no swerving from the absolute letter of the law. In his eyes there is no merit in the performance of any man if it can be shown that he has—in some minute particular—failed to cross a "t" or dot an "i." If men of this type had their way, they would have every human action hedged about with definite rules so that at a glance they could pigeon-hole it in its proper watertight compartment. Everything must be either right or wrong, good or bad, black or white.

The world, and particularly the Army, has suffered much from this type of mind for it puts a premium on initiative, genius and progress, and prefers the sense of security resulting from convention.

The type is often to be met with in those holding relatively minor positions of authority. We know the company clerk who has his T.R.'s off by heart, a passion for index-files, and insists upon red-tape. Or the man who has risen to be a sergeant on the strength of his minute knowledge of Regulations, but who will never rise higher because of his literal translation of them. Such men, of course, are useful in positions which demand nothing but a clock-work adherence to routine.

What satisfaction does a man find in performing his job in such a narrow-minded way? In the first

place, it spares him the effort of having to think for himself; he can always fall back on the rules for the solution of any problem that arises. It provides the line of least resistance. Since it is no difficult matter to learn these rules parrot-wise, he is able to parade his knowledge before "inferiors" and this creates for him a sense of self-importance. It gives him a *feeling* of superiority. No one can "tell him" because he knows the regulations backwards and forwards. And since he judges everyone by his own limited standard (a knowledge of the rules), he takes great pleasure in fault-finding and tripping up those who transgress.

The type is to be met with in every walk of life: the employee who has worked at the same bench for thirty years; the bank clerk who has been a bank clerk all his life; the private secretary who is never anything but a private secretary; the amateur proof-reader who pounces with delight upon a grammatical or typographical error. Each of us can add to the list from his own experience.

What are the general characteristics of such men? Their restricted attitude towards life is adopted because they are afraid. Feeling inferior in the face of life, they set up rules or accept those made by others, by the strict adherence to which they can feel themselves superior.

They are apt to be jealous of those below them, regarding them as possible competitors, and invariably they dread any change which would tend to upset their precious rules and more particularly endanger their own jobs. Initiative they shun for themselves and frown upon it in others lest they find themselves in a position where they cannot apply their magic rules and formulae.

As a man of this type grows older, he often develops curious compulsions, like taking care to step only on the cracks in the sidewalk, collecting useless clippings from newspapers and carefully filing them away for heaven knows what object, counting his steps, arranging everything with meticulous precision on his office desk.

Such a character, cowardly, selfish, never seeing beyond the letter of the law, concerned always with establishing his own *feeling* of superiority, is doomed to function all his life in a narrow, circumscribed job, becoming more and more out of tune with himself and his environment. He is "useful" to society or to his organization only so long as his job allows him to plod along a rut. As soon as an emergency arises, he is "useless" since he is concerned only with the task of righting himself instead of solving the urgent problem in hand. His danger to others lies in his power to destroy initiative, enthusiasm and ambition.



"General, I suppose this banquet is just mess to you!"



OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

AIR-COOLED PIPE



A PIPE 12 FEET 6 INCHES LONG? GO ON, JUDGE - STOP KIDDING ME - THERE AIN'T NO SICH ANIMAL!

OH, YES THERE IS. I HAVE IT RIGHT HERE IN MY COLLECTION

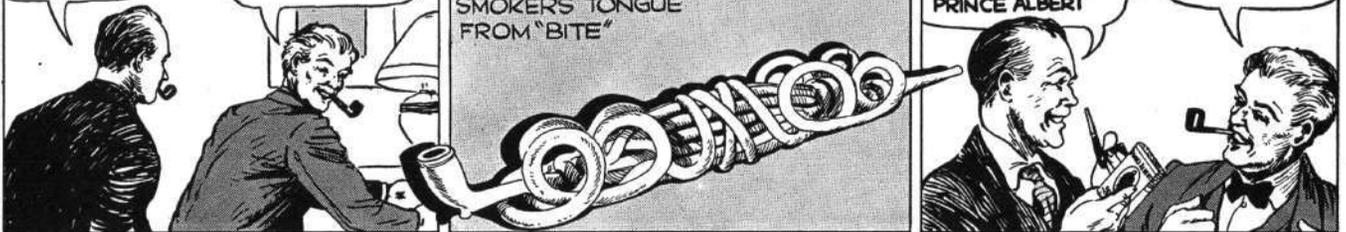
WELL, SEEING IS BELIEVING. I'LL BET IT COMES FROM AFRICA OR SOME SUCH PLACE!

NOPE - FROM CONSERVATIVE OLD ENGLAND - AND, WHAT'S MORE, IT'S MADE OF PORCELAIN

SEE, THE STEM IS CURVED AND INTER-TWINED IN AN INTRICATE PATTERN. STRETCHED OUT STRAIGHT, IT WOULD MEASURE TWELVE AND A HALF FEET. IT'S PURPOSE WAS TO COOL THE SMOKE AND SAVE THE SMOKER'S TONGUE FROM "BITE"

WELL, IT'S CERTAINLY THE **LONG WAY** AROUND TO COOL, 'BITELESS' SMOKING. HERE'S THE **SHORTEST WAY** I KNOW - **PRINCE ALBERT**

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PRINCE ALBERT MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

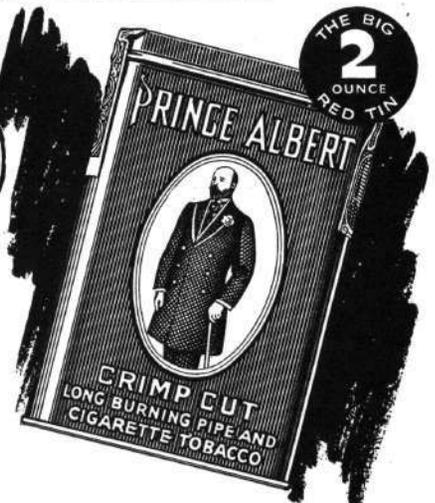
Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

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PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

OFF TO WAR

(Continued from page 7)

member the menu (served alike at each banquet) of cantaloupe, roast turkey with corn and potatoes, ice cream, cakes and cheese. Cigarettes, cigars and chewing gum were "on the house," and these were enjoyed during the vaudeville entertainments which were given when the banquets were over.

THE parade was held on August 30th. Those who were too young to remember the emotional waves of enthusiasm that swept through the throngs lining Fifth Avenue as the troops marched down to Washington Arch, can form a picture of the scene only by likening it to the parade of the division at their homecoming after the war or to the boundless popular acclaim of Colonel Lindbergh upon his return from his matchless flight to Paris. These are, per-



The Big Parade, August 30, 1917.

haps, the three greatest parades ever witnessed by the people of New York City, but there was something in the behavior of the crowds that witnessed the first that made it different from the two subsequent parades. The spirit shown by the crowds at those parades gave evidence of their unalloyed desire to praise and to do homage at the feet of noble victors. But on August 30th, 1917, in the hearts of those who saw the young men pass, it was not so much praise as a prayer that stirred the beholders. The dense throngs through which the troops marched, demonstrated their pride in their fathers, sons and brothers, as they swung in stirring rhythm down the flag-bedecked avenue, with cheer after ringing cheer, but in many a moist eye, anxious face, and tense clutched handkerchief in the hands of women, one read the fervent, unspoken prayer, "O God, let them return!" Before fifteen months had passed, 9,427 of those proudly marching men had suffered wounds in conflict with their country's enemies and 1,721 had laid down their lives in "some corner of a foreign field."

Two million citizens, it was estimated, turned out

to bid farewell and Godspeed to the division. "With Serious Mien," ran the Times' sub-heading, "Befitting Stern Undertaking, 25,000 Troops March in 5th Avenue"—"Soldiers Showered with Roses." "It was a day," the news account went on, "that marked the taking of new and stronger resolutions. For it seemed to be in the minds of the crowds everywhere that these Guardsmen, soon to set out for the training camp from which they will go to the battle line, were only the first installments; that before many months, thousands of those who stood in the crowds and watched them yesterday would be tracing the same path. . . . Above all, it was a personal send-off. Each man in the ranks of the city regiments had his own friends somewhere along the line of march to cheer for him." Through five hours of sultry weather, with damp heat beating up from the ground between desultory rains, these streams of disciplined men poured down the avenue.

"They marched like men who know their destination and are eager to reach it. . . . These men are going. Hundreds of thousands will follow them. In looking upon yesterday's parade, you could imagine yourself looking upon them all. Extend Fifth Avenue northward to Plattsburg, southward to the Carolinas and the Gulf, imagine intersecting streets stretching eastward and northeast to Maine, westward to San Francisco—the tramp of American soldiers fills them all. It is useless to compare this pageant with those of our past. We have never faced such a war as this, we have never had such an army as we now have in the making. Yesterday, therefore, was one of the most noteworthy days in New York's history."

Two reviewing stands were placed along the line of march—one in front of the Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street; the other in front of the Union League Club at 39th Street and Fifth Avenue. As the regiments swung by, they saluted Governor Charles S. Whitman and Mayor John P. Mitchell in their respective boxes. The stand erected on the steps of the Public Library at 42nd Street, as well as the entire westerly side of Fifth Avenue from 110th Street to 59th Street, was reserved for the families of the troops. The division was led by the New York Police Department band, which enabled all units of the division entitled to bands to parade with their own band organizations.

The concentration of the troops, the parade, and the departure of a number of units for the South were so timed and coordinated that such units, upon reaching Washington Square, were marched to their trains and continued their movement South by rail. The other units, whose departure was to follow later, returned some to their armories and others to camps in the vicinity of New York.

Many comments were heard at the time concerning the smoothness with which the New York units moved to the training camp at Spartanburg, S. C. The efficiency of this move was due principally to the fact that most of the units were mobilized in their armories

(Continued on page 27)

WHEN DO WE LEAVE FOR CAMP?

It will be noted in the following schedule that for the first time an infantry regiment is being sent to Pine Camp to train with an artillery regiment, namely the 107th Infantry with the 105th Field Artillery. The purpose of this plan is to build up the infantry-artillery team from the tactical and combat point of view. Both regiments will participate in a series of joint field exercises; in addition, the infantry will have increased opportunities for field firing and tactical exercises over the favorable terrain at Pine Camp. It is hoped that this policy of joint infantry-artillery training will be continued in future years and that all infantry regiments will be sent, in turn, to Pine Camp for this purpose, either singly or in groups.

During the same period, the 27th Division Aviation and the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment will be present in camp. These organizations also will participate in the several cooperative training missions with the infantry and the artillery.

The days between now and your arrival at camp will pass quickly. Make the most of them and insure a new high in attendance, smartness, and efficiency.

CAMP SMITH, N. Y.

102nd Engineers	June 13—June 27
102nd Medical Regiment (less 102nd Vet. Co.)	June 13—June 27
93rd Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co.	June 27—July 11
14th Infantry	June 27—July 11
165th Infantry	June 27—July 11
105th Infantry	July 11—July 25
106th Infantry	July 11—July 25
10th Infantry	July 25—Aug. 8
108th Infantry	July 25—Aug. 8
27th Div. Hq. and Hq. Det.	Aug. 8—Aug. 22
27th Div. Sp. Troops (less 102nd Ordn. Co.)	Aug. 8—Aug. 22
53rd Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co.	Aug. 8—Aug. 22
54th Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co.	Aug. 8—Aug. 22
52nd F.A. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.	Aug. 8—Aug. 22
87th Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co.	Aug. 22—Sept. 5
71st Infantry	Aug. 22—Sept. 5
174th Infantry	Aug. 22—Sept. 5
369th Infantry	Sept. 5—Sept. 19

PINE CAMP, N. Y.

101st Cavalry	June 13—June 27
51st Cav. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Troop.	June 20—July 4
102nd Veterinary Co.	June 20—July 4
121st Cavalry	June 27—July 11
106th Field Artillery	July 11—July 25
101st Signal Bn.	July 11—July 25
27th Division Aviation.	July 24—Aug. 7
107th Infantry	July 25—Aug. 8
105th Field Artillery	July 25—Aug. 8
102nd Q.M. Regiment	July 25—Aug. 8
102nd Ordnance Co.	July 25—Aug. 8
104th Field Artillery	Aug. 8—Aug. 22
156th Field Artillery	Aug. 8—Aug. 22
258th Field Artillery	Aug. 22—Sept. 5

FORT ONTARIO, N. Y.

212th Coast Artillery	July 18—Aug. 1
C.A. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Det.	July 25—Aug. 3
244th Coast Artillery.	Aug. 1—Aug. 15

FORT H. G. WRIGHT, N. Y.

245th Coast Artillery.	July 3—July 17
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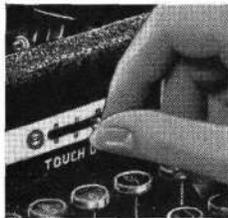
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OFF TO WAR

(Continued from page 24)

instead of in the field. This allowed all the preliminary work (physical examinations, issue of clothing and property, inspections, etc.) to be disposed of in the orderly atmosphere of the city's great armories which provided more suitable facilities. Permission to carry out the mobilization in this way was given by Major General Leonard Wood who, after he had heard the arguments in favor of a modification of the War Department plan for mobilization, assumed authority to give the desired permission.

* * *

CAMP WADSWORTH did not present a very hospitable appearance when the units of the 27th Division de-trained after their long journey. A small army of civilian employees was at work putting up hospitals, storehouses, mess shacks, railroad spurs and sidings, and constructing roads, culverts and drains. The site of the camp itself was not ready for occupancy by troops. But such conditions did not deter the New York troops. General O'Ryan realized at once that much of this work could be expedited if the soldiers themselves were put to work. It so happened that many of the units had already had experience in preparing camp sites during their service on the Mexican border and the labor of road-building, felling trees and removing stumps and brush from the proposed drill fields was not new to them.

All worked with a will, and within a week an orderly camp began to take shape out of the initial chaos. By September 10th, the constructing contractor concluded his work and thereafter all additional work was placed under the supervision of the Constructing Quartermaster and later, under that of the Camp Quartermaster. In reckoning the quantities of material that went into the construction of this small city, statistics reach astronomical proportions. Three and three-quarter million square feet of roofing; one and one-half million feet of electric wiring; more than 21,000 lamp sockets; twenty million board feet of lumber, etc., etc., all at a cost, up to December 10th of that year, of two and a quarter million dollars.

Much waste, delay, and confusion was unavoidable in this camp construction work owing to the vacillating policy of the War Department which could not bring itself to make a decision as to whether the camp was to be constructed on a temporary or a permanent basis. Many recommendations regarding the camp which were at first disapproved as calling for unnecessary construction and expense were later adopted by the War Department, some of them on its own initiative.

One of these belated inspirations had to do with the necessity for a proper road leading from the city of Spartanburg to the camp. At the time of the division's arrival, the existing road was no more than a narrow, tortuous country lane which, it was said,

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had no bottom during the winter season. One after another, recommendations were sent to the War Department who seemed indifferent to the predicament that faced the division should the coming winter prove to be a severe one. After many delays, the government undertook the construction of this road, but work on it was not actually started until shortly before the armistice and was not completed until the camp was about to be abandoned some months after the war was over.

Everyone who passed through Camp Wadsworth must remember to this day the old "Snake Road" as it was called, running from behind the 105th and 106th Infantry's camp into the city of Spartanburg. In view of the War Department's decision to do nothing about it, plans were made to reconstruct the road with soldier labor. The 22nd Engineers, under Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, was one of the first units to arrive at the camp and to them was entrusted the task of "de-snaking," ditching and revetting this important artery.

This instance is given at some length since it proved typical of the many delays that occurred owing to indecision in Washington relating to the camp.

By the time all the organizations had arrived at Spartanburg, Camp Wadsworth was beginning to look like a real camp. Units were relieved of "coolie" work and an intensive training schedule was under way. At first, this consisted of setting up exercises each morning, three hours of drill before the midday meal and another three in the afternoon. Later, other aspects of training were introduced, such as bayonet work, Chauchat machine gun drills and instruction in the adjustment and use of the gas mask. (This latter drill was concluded by passing through real gas in the "gas house" which was erected in the camp.)

THE Twenty-seventh tackled their job with an enthusiasm and energy the effects of which soon became apparent in the magnificent physique of the division. And yet the training programs were arranged so that no department of training was featured at the expense of others, the end in view being that of building up a division composed of men possessing, first, moral character and physical fitness; second, team-work; third, expertness in use of weapons and in tactics. It



The range at Glassy Rock allowed the Field Artillery regiments to practise firing barrages.

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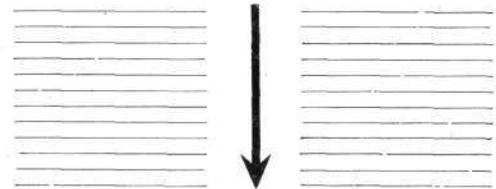
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is believed that the close attention paid to these three qualifications was largely responsible for the Division's magnificent work in 1918 in France.

All who passed through the camp will remember the extensive system of trenches laid out by the Engineers, running through the hills and woodlands near the camp along a front of 700 yards. The linear length of trench excavation totaled eight miles and included front line, support and reserve trenches. This system afforded every unit a chance to engage in practical instruction in the use of pick and shovel, revetment, trench sanitation, the construction of listening posts, barbed wire entanglements, saps, mines, machine gun emplacements, and lines of communication.

At first, battalions took it in turns to occupy the system for a period of twenty-four hours, but later this was extended to seventy-two hour periods.

Often, owing to days of rain, the trenches were wet and muddy, washouts were frequent, dugouts were made untenable, and the unfortunate occupants were nowhere able to find a single patch of dry ground where they could lie down.



Every infantry regiment in the Division fired the Special Course "C" on the Glassy Rock Range during their preliminary training period.

The main rifle range was at Glassy Rock, about twenty-five miles from the camp. The range included firing lines, both open and trench, up to 1,000 yards, much of the work of construction having been performed by the indefatigable Engineers. A few fortunate regiments proceeded by train from Camp Wadsworth to Campobello, from which point they hiked over mountainous country to Glassy Rock that lay twelve miles further on, high up in those lovely hills. But as a rule, troops were required to march the twenty-five intervening miles—at first, in three days, then in two, and later in the spring of 1918, when the physical condition of the troops was at its peak, the entire distance was covered in a single day without straggling.

This range was constructed on a tract of some 30,000 acres of land, which included facilities for the

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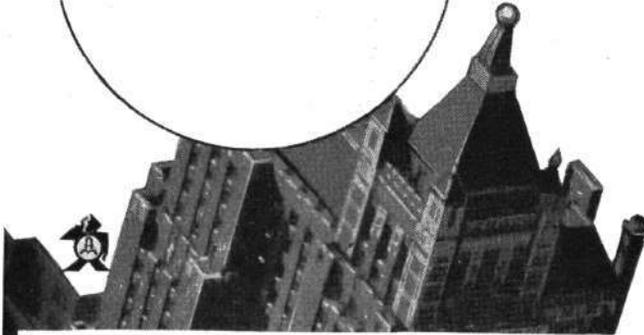
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Correspondence solicited

fire training of the field artillery. These regiments were sent to Glassy Rock and served there during periods from seven to ten weeks; the 105th Field Artillery spent most of the very severe winter there.



Training Aids

Major John B. Sharp, of the Buffs, British Army, and Lieut. "Pete" Forestier, 119th Infantry, French Army conducted the bayonet-fighting and grenade schools at Spartanburg. "Pete" (in light uniform, lower picture) accompanied the division overseas and did good work with the 27th in Flanders.



AFTER a long, balmy, delightful autumn in the "sunny South," the division was scarcely prepared for the winter that followed. The oldest inhabitants shook their heads and swore they had never had such weather in the past twenty or thirty years. For a few weeks, the troops shivered under canvas, while the cotton fields lay under several inches of snow, and in the valleys deep banks made heavy, almost impossible, going for wheeled traffic.

All in all, it was a strenuous winter, yet life became progressively busier as spring approached and the weather began to let up.

The practical field training of all troops of the division was completed during the months of March and April, 1918. One of the last acts of this great training drama was a series of combined arms field firing exercises, carried out on the Glassy Rock tract, which included the launching of an infantry attack under cover of an actual field artillery barrage. Each regiment participating moved forward at zero hour, timing its progress with the barrage that lifted 100 yards per minute, to the objective 400 yards away. The psychological effect of this realistic exercise prepared the troops for the experience in actual war of moving forward behind a rolling barrage and there is no question that their commendable behavior in their first attack in Belgium was in no small measure due to their preliminary realistic battle-training.

RUMORS had been current for some time that the division was to sail on this or that date, but these had so often proved false that the official orders, when they came, could hardly be credited. Between then (about the middle of April, 1918) and the troops' departure from Camp Wadsworth there intervened about two weeks in which to wind up everything in preparation for the move. Unserviceable equipment and clothing were handed over and replaced by new; the Springfield rifles were exchanged for the new American Short Enfield rifles; and the days were filled with seemingly interminable inspections.

The feeling of excitement ran high in the division and the men were checking off the days before their departure like so many schoolboys reckoning the interval that must pass before Christmas. And yet, when the actual moment came, each man could not help feeling a sentimental regret at leaving a locality where he had laughed and labored, shivered and sweated, for seven long, strenuous months. There were memories that each man carried away of the Cleveland Hotel, the Finch, the Enlisted Men's Club, and Burnett's; of the vaudeville shows and the moving picture houses; of the homes of the townspeople which had been so generously thrown open to the soldiers. Those memories today are as vivid as if they recalled the happenings of but yesterday—as if no experience of war, prosperity, and depression had filled the intervening twenty years.

And so we come to the end of the 27th Division's first chapter in its annals of the great World War. Called to arms, the men had thrown their whole energy into the task of training themselves to be the finest division in the American Army and it was with a feeling that this end had been achieved that the different organizations bade farewell to Spartanburg and proceeded to their respective ports of embarkation. The bulk of the division entrained for Newport News, Virginia, and sailed thence between May 9 and May 17. The 106th Infantry proceeded to Hoboken and sailed May 10th; the Field Artillery Brigade and Trains were held at Newport News for a while since all shipping, at that time, was urgently required solely for the transport of infantry. However, orders for embarkation were finally received and the Brigade sailed, for some "destination unknown," on June 6th.

As each ship weighed anchor and steamed out to sea, her rails were lined with war-bound doughboys watching the shores of their country recede. They were leaving behind—each man of them—all that they held dearest in their lives; each throb of the ship's screw was taking them further from their families and homes; but in the hearts of the men was a just thrill of pride in the thought that now, at last, was come the moment of trial, his personal encounter with the Great Adventure.

THE END



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NEW WEAPONS: NEW COUNTERMEASURES

(Continued from page 11)

and forming a system capable of conducting battle by their own means," the preface goes on, and the following sentence is italicized:

"In this system, the cavalry division has yielded place to the light mechanized division and the infantry division has been transformed into motorized division."

These new-style big units must, like all their predecessors, be subject to "the unchangeable principles ruling the use of armed forces. Among these permanent principles, that of security in particular must be, if not revised, at least amplified to continue to forewarn, on the scale of the motorized system, the commander and his troops against surprise, which has been rendered more dangerous by the existence amongst the enemy of modern, numerous and speedy mediums."

After referring briefly to the ever increasing speed of machines and to the see-saw of armored protection and anti-tank gun power, the Revisions Committee declares in italics, *"So far as the use of tanks is concerned, one cannot insist too much today that the anti-tank weapon stands in front of the tank like the machine gun in front of the infantry during the last war."*

In fact the great extension of the numbers and power of the anti-tank gun in other armies led the Committee to "foresee the use of tanks in attack only with the protection and support of very powerful artillery." Their action in depth is not contemplated until after disorganization of the enemy's defensive system and notably in the exploitation of success whenever the armored machines seem sure of obtaining decisive results.

The new Instructions emphasize the prime importance of natural obstacles to cover the dispositions of the defense against armored vehicles of every sort and lay special importance on the organization of anti-tank defense *in depth* by the combination of fire with obstacles.

PROGRESS in aviation is weighed by the fuller possibilities it offers of coordination with ground armies.³ Information can be sought at very great distances, the determination of objectives and the correction of fire can be accomplished at the farthest ranges of modern artillery and *"finally the heavy aviation enables the command to make its action vigorously felt in the entire depth of the field of battle."*

Parallel development of foreign air forces requires,

³Expressing the European acceptance of coordination of all forces, Vice-Admiral Castex, Director of the College of High Studies of National Defense in France, recently wrote: "The great principle . . . which must not be lost sight of, is the unity of war. War is single. There is not a diplomatic war, nor a land war, nor a financial war, nor an aerial war, nor an economic war, nor a naval war, etc. . . . There is just war."

on the other hand, "a corresponding organization and reinforcement of the various elements of aerial defense." The new Instructions cover "the necessary developments of the action of aviation in the battle and of the combination of the anti-aircraft defense forces." Further they draw attention to the entire progress in the air domain, both for the purpose of utilizing it and in order to avoid its effects (autogyros or parachute infantry).

For the use of communications within the compass of the maneuvers of Big Units general rules have been laid down. A prominent place is given to the continued progress of radio, which is deemed to render maneuver more flexible and the combination of arms closer and surer, provided it be used in a properly disciplined way.

After fitting the modern into its place in the old and proved order the Revisions Committee recalls that the "Instructions" of 1921 referred to fire-power as "crushing" and then expresses the opinion that firepower, which will remain mistress of the battlefield, will be employed "with a *violence* and a *depth* augmented by reason of the progress of bombardment aviation and of the lengthening of the ranges of modern artillery."

Defensive organizations having kept step in development, the Revisions Committee comments, "Synchronism of the progress realized in the respective domains of fire and of protection has had the effect of preserving the fundamental features of the face of operations and of maintaining the respective tasks of the various big units in battle."

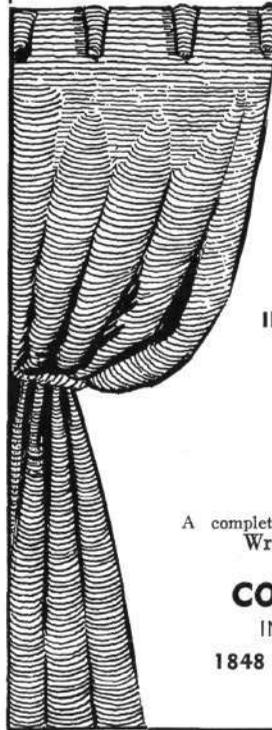
"Far from diminishing the scope of the rules laid down in 1921 in regard to the occupation of a defensive position, and which are based on the staging in depth of all media whose fire action is combined in front of a principal line supported on an obstacle, the new facts tend to the contrary to increase the benefit of the obstacle and the importance of the staging in depth.

"The obstacle, preferably a natural one, should be sought out in the first place by *all the elements charged with the defensive mission.*"

In those measured thoughts one discerns the modern arms, like aviation and armored units, being absorbed by established doctrine with little more ado than the introduction of additional factors for speed and range.

Motorized infantry is still infantry and light mechanized units are cavalry. Light aviation begins to appear as sky cavalry, and heavy aviation—that is, bombardment aviation—starts to show up as artillery. Defense is shown strong, and the core of it, as well as of offense, is firepower. Fire power will be mistress, is the theme: guns will stand off the tanks: guns will bring down the planes: and the guns of the field artillery will have longer range and more rapid fire. For all of which there has been much written in these columns during the last year or so to prepare my readers.

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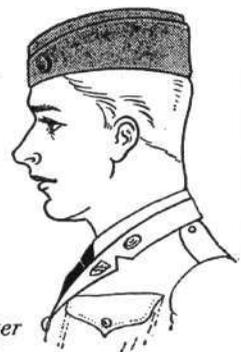


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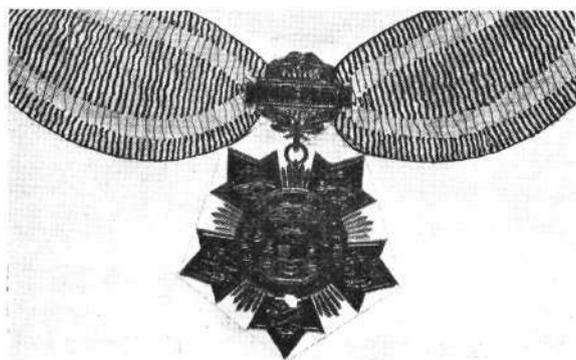
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Most important to advertisers is, perhaps, the fact that national advertising in other publications does not seem to register as effectively as is frequently imagined. Nor, judging from these figures, would their assertion seem necessarily true that their copy, appearing in the GUARDSMAN, would be an unnecessary duplication and therefore an added expense.

No single brand in any one of the nine classifications listed below dominated approval with any majority of the totals thus far tabulated—in proof of which appears the wide diversity of various brands mentioned in all replies received to date:

Razors	21 kinds	Bath Soaps	23 kinds
Razor Blades	46 "	Shoe Polishes	28 "
Shaving Soaps	47 "	Pipe Tobacco	46 "
Dentifrices	40 "	Cigars	42 "
Cigarettes	22 kinds

On the other hand, such products as have from time to time appeared in these pages show gratifying results and lead all other brands in their classification. This indicates, beyond any doubt, that advertisers who depend upon our circulation for support are profiting in proportion to their confidence in the patronage of our ranks.

If the patronage of 21,000 New Yorkers has any value to an enterprise, the pages of the GUARDSMAN offer an excellent medium for publicity and favorable influence. What our readers see in these pages is foremost in their minds and as a consequence, every printed word is carefully determined with an eye to better influence, a closer contact, and a more positive control. An *Editorial Policy* with such a foundation becomes an important asset to any advertiser. By its very nature our magazine guarantees an equal respect and attention for his appeal.

There are few weaklings in our ranks today because the seriousness of our professional military status is widely recognized. This seriousness tends to keep our ranks free from the idle curious and to instill a deep sense of loyalty and devotion to duty among those who become members of the Guard.

"Long and Faithful Service" decorations are awarded after a period of ten honorable years of such service in our ranks and today, hundreds of such prized decorations are being proudly worn by the officers and men of the New York National Guard.

For full information relative to circulation, map of distribution, and space rates, address:

The Advertising Manager

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

New York State Office Building

80 Center Street

New York City

A LEADER KNOWS HIS MEN

(Continued from page 15)

spectations. Ten o'clock and six this morning. Of course, he had been reported. Old Battle-Ax, the ward supervisor, had confirmed that when at eight o'clock she had, with malicious joy, told him that the Board requested his presence at four that afternoon. To hell with war, wounds, hospital, army, Australians, everything, thought the Major, and shuffled through the ward to the reading room.

Viciously he snatched a paper from the table and attempted to read. No use to concentrate with such a head. His eyes idled down the columns, then stopped.

"Major General T. P. Turner and his Adjutant, Lt. Colonel J. P. Grims, arrived in London yesterday. They are stopping at the Hotel Cecil."

James Powell's face lit up. A spark of hope brightened his eyes.

Joe Grims, he thought. Old Joe Grims. A chance.

There was no shuffling action to the Major's feet as he returned through the ward. Quickly he donned his coat and buckled his Sam Brown belt.

"I'm taking a walk, Sister," he told Old Battle-Ax.

"Don't forget that four o'clock appointment," she bitingly reminded him.

Hotel Cecil. Third floor. Room 325. The Major paused a moment before knocking. Was luck with him? He rapped. The door opened.

"Joe."

"Jim. Why, you're fine as silk. What are you doing here? You should be back with your battalion. Here, wait. A touch to old times. Now, let's hear the news."

And so the story of the jam was related. Not as officer to officer but as college roommate to roommate with questions and laughter thrown in at intervals, with reminiscences of old times and old friends breaking into the main topic.

"And now, what am I to do to help our wandering boy?" asked the Colonel.

The Major fumbled in his coat.

"Here, Joe. Two days ago I received this order. To report at Winchester to take two hundred men back to the Division by way of Calais. Then, as I told you, it was rescinded until further orders. Man, can't you get me those further orders. You've got to, Joe. If you don't, I'll be scalped at 4 P.M. sharp and I'll never get a chance to get back. Lord, they're strict as hell in these hospitals at missing inspections."

The Colonel took the order and studied it.

"There's a chance, Jim. We'll try it. The Old Man is busy and he may just sign on my O.K."

"Sergeant!—Oh, Hell! I sent him over to Headquarters. There's the typewriter. Hunt and peck it out yourself."

The Major slipped in a letterhead and started a one-finger pounding.

Suddenly he stopped. Two hundred men. Eight hundred at the camp, all declared fit and ready to

move. A chance for him. Why not a chance for them, too? He started to pound again.

"O.K., Joe, now it's up to you."

The order was pulled from the machine and the Colonel entered another room. Minutes passed. Mentally the Major faced the Board at the Hospital. He spent hours and days in the hospital with all privileges withdrawn. He visioned the *n*th Division, his own regiment, returning to New York and pictured the Fifth Avenue welcome. He lived his own solitary homecoming.

The door opened. The Adjutant of the *n*th Division slowly, dignifiedly, solemnly handed the Major a paper. The Major read his own typing.

"Signed without a glance," chuckled the Colonel.

"Major James Powell is ordered to proceed without delay to Winchester. On arrival he will report to the Commandant and will immediately make arrangements to return all officers and men of the *n*th Division to Calais where they will join their respective units. Major Powell will command the detachment until reporting to the commanding officer of the *n*th Division at Calais.

(signed) T. P. TURNER,
Major General, *n*th Division.

* * *

"Yes, gentlemen," repeated the Senator, "I claim that Major General Turner was one of our outstanding generals. He was a leader. I saw eight hundred men come into Calais, back to their regiments. And when I got back to Washington, I saw to it that General Turner was recognized. A man who watches out for his men as General Turner did deserves recognition."

The Executive officer of the Brigade smiled and winced. Night air sometimes did funny things to that bum shoulder.



"Oh, so you want to ride side-saddle?"

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The Adjutant General's Page

Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of October, November, December, 1936, January and February, 1937

COLONELS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Kernan, Redmond F. Jr.	Oct. 22'36.	F.A., 104th F.A.	Scott, Harold L.	Nov. 27'36..174th Inf.
Mundy, Joseph A. S.	Oct. 29'36.	Inf., 27th Div.	Drysdale, Walter S. Jr.	Nov. 27'36..174th Inf.
LT. COLONELS			Mahoney, James H.	Dec. 20'36..165th Inf.
Gorman, Lawrence J.	Oct. 13'36.	S.C., Hq. 44th Div.	Haight, Walter C.	Jan. 13'37..156th F.A.
Kelley, Gerard W.	Oct. 29'36.	27th Div.	Griffin, James J.	Jan. 14'37..245th C.A.
Kaepfel, Arthur E.	Jan. 5'37.	F.A., 104th F.A.	Guinan, Wm. J. (Chap.)	Jan. 16'37..156th F.A.
MAJORS			Knox, George W.	Jan. 28'37..212th C.A. (A.A.)
Saltzman, Charles E.	Oct. 23'35.	101st Sig. Bn.	Ronald, Sidney C. Jr.	Feb. 3'37..106th F.A.
Doyle, James J.	Dec. 21'36.	105th F.A.	Boebel, Earl F.	Feb. 3'37..106th F.A.
Stanton, Charles F.	an. 5'37.	104th F.A.	Herman, Warren J.	Feb. 3'37..106th F.A.
Rosen, Reuben M.	an. 13'37.	156th F.A.	Stephens, Leo B.	Feb. 4'37..369th Inf.
CAPTAINS			Caldwell, Garah B. Jr.	Feb. 6'37..Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Lamorte, Nicholas D.	Oct. 7'36.	105th F.A.	Brown, William H.	Feb. 11'77..Inf., Sp. Tr., 27th Div.
Ratigan, John J.	Oct. 19'36.	165th Inf.	Hirt, Arthur D.	Feb. 17'37..105th F.A.
Southall, Copeland S.	Oct. 28'36.	212th C.A. (A.A.)	Loos, Robert J.	Feb. 18'37..244th C.A.
Patrick, Oscar F. W.	Oct. 30'36.	108th Inf.	2ND LIEUTENANTS	
Moltzer, Albert C.	Nov. 5'36.	174th Inf.	Pokut, Stephen F.	Oct. 15'36..14th Inf.
Fitzgerald, Maurice J.	Nov. 18'36.	105th F.A.	McNeil, Lincoln C.	Oct. 29'36..258th F.A.
Rick, Edwin M.	Nov. 18'36.	245th C.A.	Dawson, Chester C.	Nov. 12'36..174th Inf.
Vander Veer, Albert 2nd.	Nov. 20'36.	102nd Med. Regt.	Polchlopek, Stanley M.	Nov. 16'36..108th Inf.
Kirk, Edward B.	Nov. 20'36.	101st Cav.	Cuffe, James P.	Nov. 17'36..165th Inf.
Robeson, Benj. C. (Chap.)	Nov. 25'36.	369th Inf.	O'Hare, Frank J.	Nov. 18'36..102nd Engrs.
Baillie, Milton C.	Nov. 27'36.	106th Inf.	Cushing, Joseph	Nov. 21'36..102nd Engrs.
Gould, Harold S.	Nov. 27'36.	Inf., Sp. Tr., 27th Div.	Levy, Charles S.	Nov. 25'36..369th Inf.
McDonald, John A.	Dec. 7'36.	369th Inf.	Greene, Herman P.	Nov. 27'36..121st Cav.
Bullock, Robert L.	Dec. 9'36.	108th Inf.	Walpole, Gordon M.	Nov. 27'31..174th Inf.
Purcell, James N.	Dec. 14'36.	101st Sig. Bn.	McAleenan, Henry M.	Dec. 4'36..101st Cav.
Fagan, Edward J.	Dec. 16'36.	102nd Engrs.	Wilson, Francis E.	Dec. 4'36..258th F.A.
Good, Clifton H.	Dec. 21'36.	108th Inf.	Toscani, Frank E.	Dec. 4'36..258th F.A.
Suchminski, John G.	Jan. 5'37.	104th F.A.	Williams, Lewis C. Jr.	Dec. 4'36..107th Inf.
Parke, Louis L.	Jan. 6'37.	10th Inf.	Bendixen, Hans S.	Dec. 7'36..Inf., 93rd Brig.
Kennedy, John	Jan. 9'37.	165th Inf.	Paul, Thurston T.	Dec. 19'36..10th Inf.
Jamieson, Robert	Jan. 13'37.	156th F.A.	Albright, James D.	Dec. 23'36..106th Inf.
Ramon, Adolph L.	Jan. 14'37.	212th C.A. (A.A.)	Reed, John C.	Dec. 28'36..156th F.A.
Van Nostrand, George P.	Jan. 15'37.	104th F.A.	Kennedy, Joseph J.	Jan. 13'37..165th Inf.
Williamson, William H.	Jan. 20'37.	108th Inf.	Drake, Thomas J.	Jan. 15'37..104th F.A.
Murdock, George C.	Feb. 1'37.	108th Inf.	Perlett, John P.	Jan. 18'37..Inf., 54th Brig.
Tilyou, Earl J.	Feb. 2'37.	O.D., S.S.	Doctor, Ira P.	Jan. 21'37..258th F.A.
Loos, James	Feb. 17'37.	244th C.A.	Rupp, Joseph W.	Jan. 27'37..174th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Brookfield, William L.	Jan. 28'37..Inf., 93rd Brig.
Mayer, Arthur G.	Oct. 16'36.	174th Inf.	Gorman, Frank E.	Jan. 29'37..106th Inf.
Ackerman, Carston J.	Oct. 28'36.	102nd Med. Regt.	Schultz, Leon M.	Feb. 3'37..106th F.A.
Reynolds, Roy D.	Oct. 29'36.	101st Cav.	Throm, Urban L. 2nd.	Feb. 3'37..106th F.A.
Farmer, Joseph V.	Oct. 30'36.	108th Inf.	Isaacs, Kenneth S.	Feb. 3'37..106th F.A.
Rizzo, Peter C. L.	Nov. 2'36.	212th C.A. (A.A.)	Clack, Harry C.	Feb. 3'37..106th F.A.
Wallace, Lynn D.	Nov. 12'36.	174th Inf.	Hayward, Everett F.	Feb. 4'37..105th F.A.
Walsh, Michael J.	Nov. 18'36.	106th F.A.	Corcoran, William K.	Feb. 8'37..106th F.A.
Franco, Saverio C.	Nov. 20'36.	14th Inf.	Haviland, Morris E.	Feb. 10'37..244th C.A.
Crum, William P.	Nov. 21'36.	105th F.A.	Ashton, Earl J.	Feb. 11'37..108th Inf.
			Houston, Clarence E.	Feb. 18'37..Inf., Sp. Tr., 27th Div.

Separations from Service, October, November, December, 1936, January and February, 1937

CAPTAINS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Vincent, Roy E.	Oct. 28'36.	174th Inf.	Duncan, Charles E.	Jan. 26'37—104th F.A.
Lindquist, Bert L.	Dec. 17'36.	258th F.A.	Johnson, Napoleon	Feb. 25'37..369th Inf.
Laird, John R. D.	Dec. 24'36.	107th Inf.	Seaman, John B.	Feb. 27'37..105th F.A.
Murphy, Joseph C.	Jan. 6'37.	107th Inf.	2ND LIEUTENANTS	
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Niver, Norman F.	Oct. 28'36..107th Inf.
Panzer, Ernest R.	Oct. 17'36.	106th Inf.	Keene, Alton P.	Dec. 2'36..105th Inf.
Eckert, Carlton	Dec. 31'36.	156th F.A.	Tsatsis, George J.	Dec. 17'36..104th F.A.
Betyeman, Charles F. Jr.	Jan. 6'37.	Q.M.C., 44th Div.	Anderson, Theodore R.	Feb. 18'37..369th Inf.
			Weaver, Robert T.	Jan. 6'37..107th Inf.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

(Continued from page 17)

On the other hand, it must be understood that this is not in any way a mutual society in the nature of insurance, where any contributor has any vested right to assistance. Each case that is recommended to the Society for help will be investigated locally and impartially by a Relief Committee, which will make recommendation to the Board of Directors as to whether or not assistance shall be given, and to what extent. Naturally, this will all depend on the financial status of the Society, as well as the worthiness of the case as compared to other requests.

Another point that I should like to bring out is that this is not a military organization or a military society. No member of the National Guard or the Naval Militia should be induced to contribute unless he believes in it and his conscience dictates to him to do so. No deductions for this purpose should be made from pay checks, and no deductions should be made at the pay table. No association should vote to contribute for all its members. Each individual should make up his own mind, and I believe that each individual will make it up in the right way when he has

full knowledge of the object of this Society. The only reason that it is being handled through the National Guard and Naval Militia at all is because here we have a framework already established on which to build around, as well as the officers and men who can give their time, without pay, to build it up.

The Society is already receiving assistance from civilians who never have been in the National Guard or Naval Militia, and we intend to broaden that field.

The officers of the Society have indicated that they believe \$1 a year would be a reasonable contribution from any enlisted man in the National Guard and Naval Militia, all of whom we hope will become members. A number of the officers in the services, and some civilians, have taken out Life Memberships in the Society at \$100 apiece, and the Society is rolling along toward a very successful career.

The Society depends for its success upon the triumph of the three cardinal virtues: Faith, Hope, and Charity. The greatest of these is Charity.

W. H. Haskell
Major General



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CAPTAINS

Miley, Thomas M. Oct. 16'36. .105th F.A.
Hexamer, Clifford E. Oct. 16'36. .106th Inf.
Kelly, John P. Oct. 28'36. .108th Inf.
Rider, Ernest B. Nov. 12'36. .14th Inf.
Firmes, George A. Feb. 16'37. .71st Inf.
Van Marter, John E. Feb. 25'37. .121st Cav.
Wisely, Joseph A., Jr. Jan. 4'37. .Q.M.C., 44th Div.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

MacArthur, Donald P. Oct. 16'36. .Inf., 93rd Brig.
Waters, Richard W. Oct. 16'36. .Inf., 93rd Brig.
Frick, William R. Oct. 28'36. .106th F.A.
Riley, Harold W. Oct. 28'36. .174th Inf.
Clark, Irving T. Nov. 27'36. .102nd Med. Regt.
Cook, Charles F. Dec. 9'36. .165th Inf.
Chappa, Andrew Dec. 17'36. .106th F.A.

Corbett, Clarence J. Jan. 21'37. .105th F.A.
Morris, Alfred M., Jr. Mar. 4'37. .107th Inf.
Payment, Arnold E. Feb. 17'37. .108th Inf.
Stallings, Allen P. Jan. 5'37. .Inf., Sp. Tr., 27th Div.
Warner, John W. Feb. 16'37. .108th Inf.

2ND LIEUTENANTS

Moore, Frank J. Nov. 4'36. .104th F.A.
Hoppe, Theodor H. Nov. 4'36. .165th Inf.
Ward, Oswald H. Nov. 9'36. .Inf., Sp. Tr., 27th Div.
Young, James J. Nov. 27'36. .Inf., 54th Brig.
Knochenhauer, Theodore. Nov. 27'36. .212th C.A. (A.A.)
Beckett, George H. Dec. 17'36. .106th F.A.
Wallach, Carl D. Dec. 31'36. .104th F.A.
Dowling, Monroe D. Mar. 2'37. .369th Inf.
Rankin, Ralph K. Feb. 20'37. .14th Inf.
Ridings, DeAlton J. Feb. 23'37. .Cav., 51st Cav. Brig.
Stoddard, Russell K. Feb. 8'37. .105th Inf.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1937

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (February 1-28 Inclusive).....90.10%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19485 E. M.	Total 21006
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1416 Off.	21 W. O.	18715 E. M.	Total 20152

NOTE

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

121st Cavalry	94.20% (2) ¹
Maintenance.....571	Actual.....603
71st Infantry	92.82% (3) ²
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1098
369th Infantry	92.64% (4) ⁴
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1085
244th Coast Art.	92.23% (5) ¹⁰
Maintenance.....646	Actual.....671
106th Field Art.	91.61% (6) ⁷
Maintenance.....647	Actual.....687
102d Med. Regt.	91.47% (7) ⁵
Maintenance.....588	Actual.....677
174th Infantry	91.46% (8) ²⁴
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1130
102d Q. M. Regt.	91.18% (9) ²⁵
Maintenance.....235	Actual.....291
102d Engineers	90.96% (10) ⁹
Maintenance.....475	Actual.....502
245th Coast Art.	90.89% (11) ⁶
Maintenance.....739	Actual.....762
165th Infantry	90.78% (12) ¹⁴
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1086
156th Field Art.	90.73% (13) ¹²
Maintenance.....602	Actual.....626
104th Field Art.	90.18% (14) ¹²
Maintenance.....599	Actual.....606
14th Infantry	90.09% (15) ¹⁵
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1094
27th Div. Avia.	89.68% (16) ³
Maintenance.....118	Actual.....126
10th Infantry	89.62% (17) ¹⁸
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1096
101st Cavalry	89.31% (18) ¹¹
Maintenance.....571	Actual.....658
Special Trps., 27th Div.	89.11% (19) ¹⁹
Maintenance.....318	Actual.....342

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
212th Coast Art.	95.06% (1) ⁸			
Maintenance.....705	Actual.....718			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. BTRY.	4	63	62	98
SERVICE BATTERY. .	4	64	61	95
1st BN. HDQRS.	4	3	3	100
1st BN. HDQRS. & HDQRS. BTRY.	4	42	41	97
BATTERY A	4	59	55	93
BATTERY B	4	53	49	92
BATTERY C	4	62	60	96
BATTERY D	4	61	56	91
2nd BN. HDQRS.	4	1	1	100
2nd BN. HDQRS. & HDQRS. BTRY.	4	18	17	94
BATTERY E	4	66	60	90
BATTERY F	4	66	63	95
BATTERY G	4	61	59	96
BATTERY H	4	62	59	95
MED. DEPT. DET. ...	4	23	23	100
	709	674	95.06	

State Staff	95.94% (4) ³
Maintenance.....140	Actual.....81
51st Cav. Brig.	91.78% (5) ⁶
Maintenance.....69	Actual.....74
HdQRS. 27th Div.	91.42% (6) ⁶
Maintenance.....65	Actual.....70
53d Brigade	89.74% (7) ⁷
Maintenance.....27	Actual.....38
52d F.A. Brig.	89.36% (8) ⁸
Maintenance.....36	Actual.....49
93d Brigade	85.71% (9) ⁹
Maintenance.....27	Actual.....34

BRIGADE STANDINGS

258th Field Art.	87.90% (20) ²⁰
Maintenance.....647	Actual.....699
107th Infantry	87.40% (21) ²⁸
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1045
105th F.A.	87.244% (22) ¹⁴
Maintenance.....599	Actual.....637
108th Infantry	87.241% (23) ²²
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1113
106th Infantry	86.63% (24) ²¹
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1108
105th Infantry	85.59% (25) ¹⁷
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1084
101st Signal Bn.	82.60% (26) ²³
Maintenance.....163	Actual.....157
Brig. HdQRS., C.A.C.	100.00% (1) ¹
Maintenance.....11	Actual.....10
87th Brigade	100.00% (2) ²
Maintenance.....27	Actual.....46
54th Brigade	100.00% (3) ⁴
Maintenance.....27	Actual.....44
Brig. HdQRS., C.A.C.	92.73% (1) ²
HdQRS. & HdQRS. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery	
87th Inf. Brig.	92.40% (2) ⁸
HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 368th Infantry	
51st Cav. Brig.	91.66% (3) ¹
HdQRS. & HdQRS. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry	
93d Inf. Brig.	90.35% (4) ⁵
HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry	
52d F.A. Brig.	89.52% (5) ⁴
HdQRS. & HdQRS. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery	
54th Inf. Brig.	87.57% (6) ⁷
HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry	
53d Inf. Brig.	87.32% (7) ⁶
HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 106th Infantry 105th Infantry 10th Infantry	

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● Students enrolled at the Brooklyn Academy are prepared for the entrance examinations for West Point, Annapolis, and the Coast Guard Academy. . . . In the recent Preliminary N. G. West Point examinations, three out of the eight men standing highest were prepared by the Brooklyn Academy.

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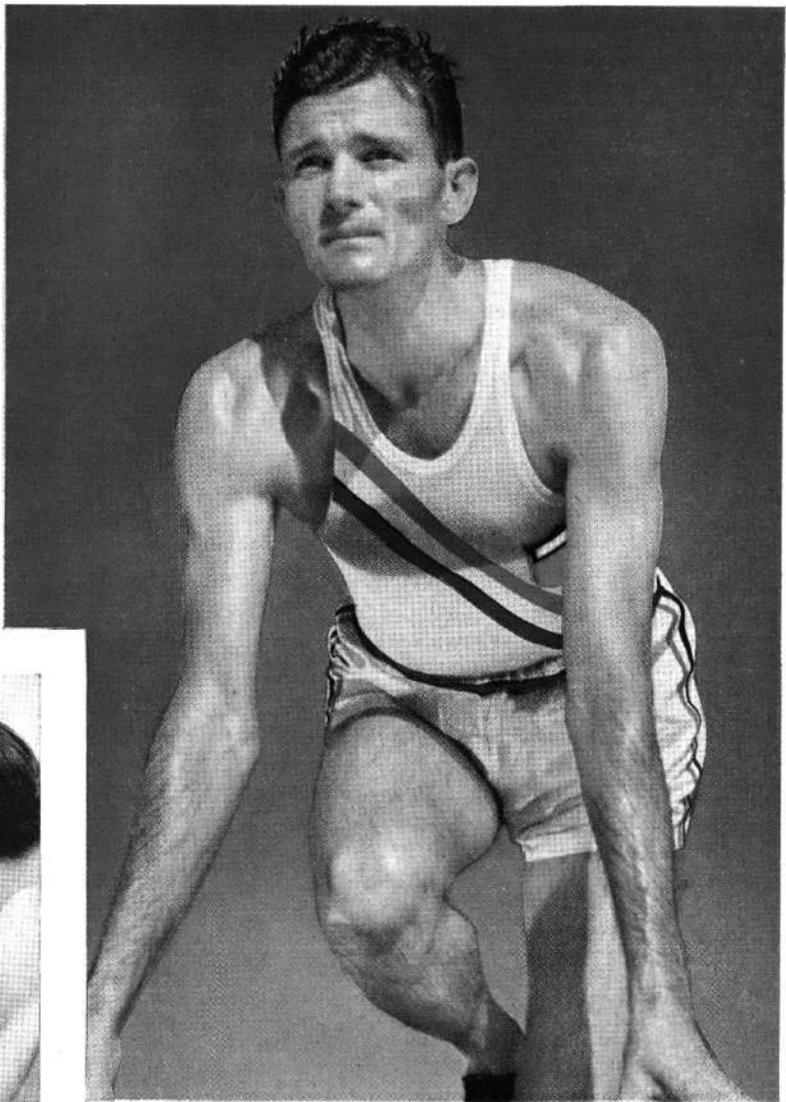
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