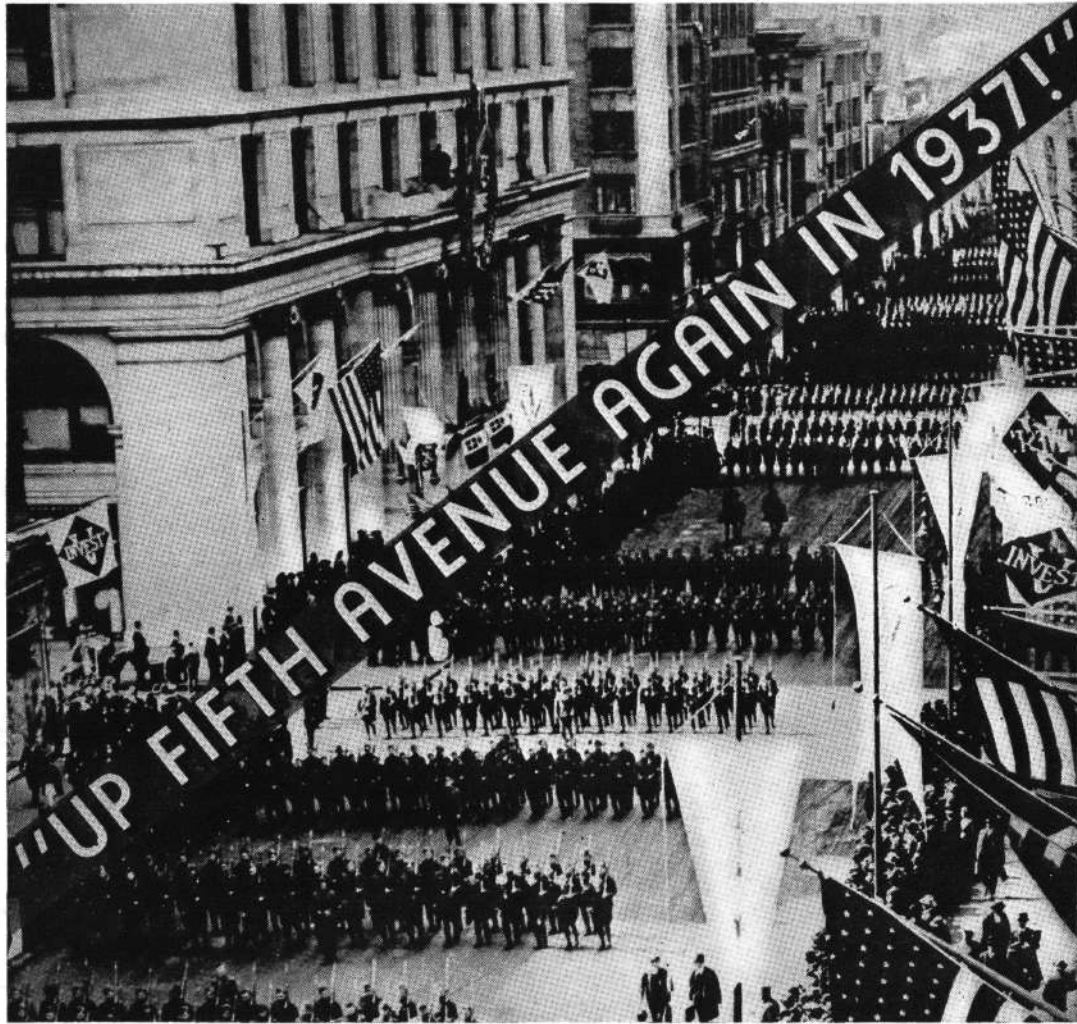


NEW YORK
NATIONAL
Guardsman



AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION, NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER 20-23, 1937

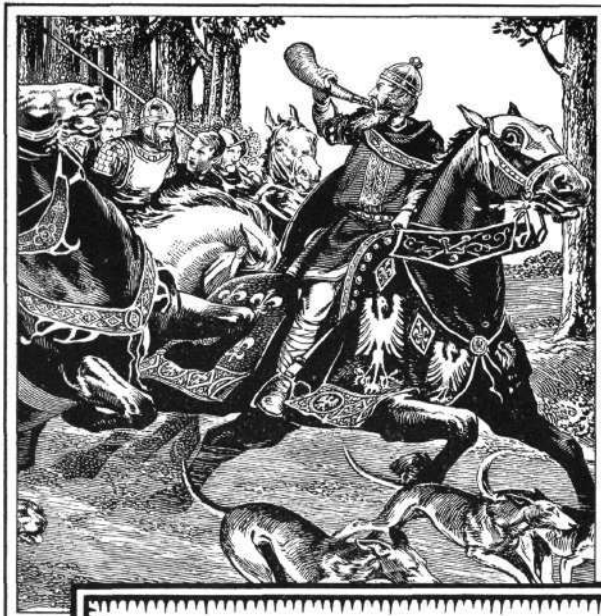
SEPTEMBER

• American Legion Convention
Sons of Orion
The Army in Peace
Invisible Enemies
War Memorials Dedicated

1937

HE TOOK HIS BREWERY WITH HIM

... but the Legionnaires will find
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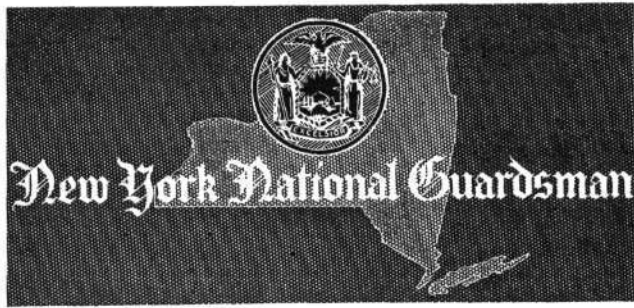
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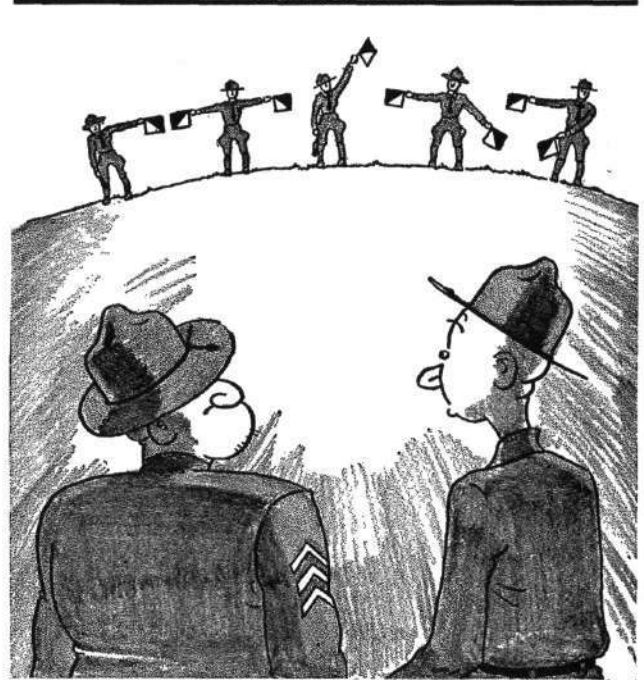
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SERGEANT: What does it spell?
ROOKIE: It spells OLD GOLD to me!

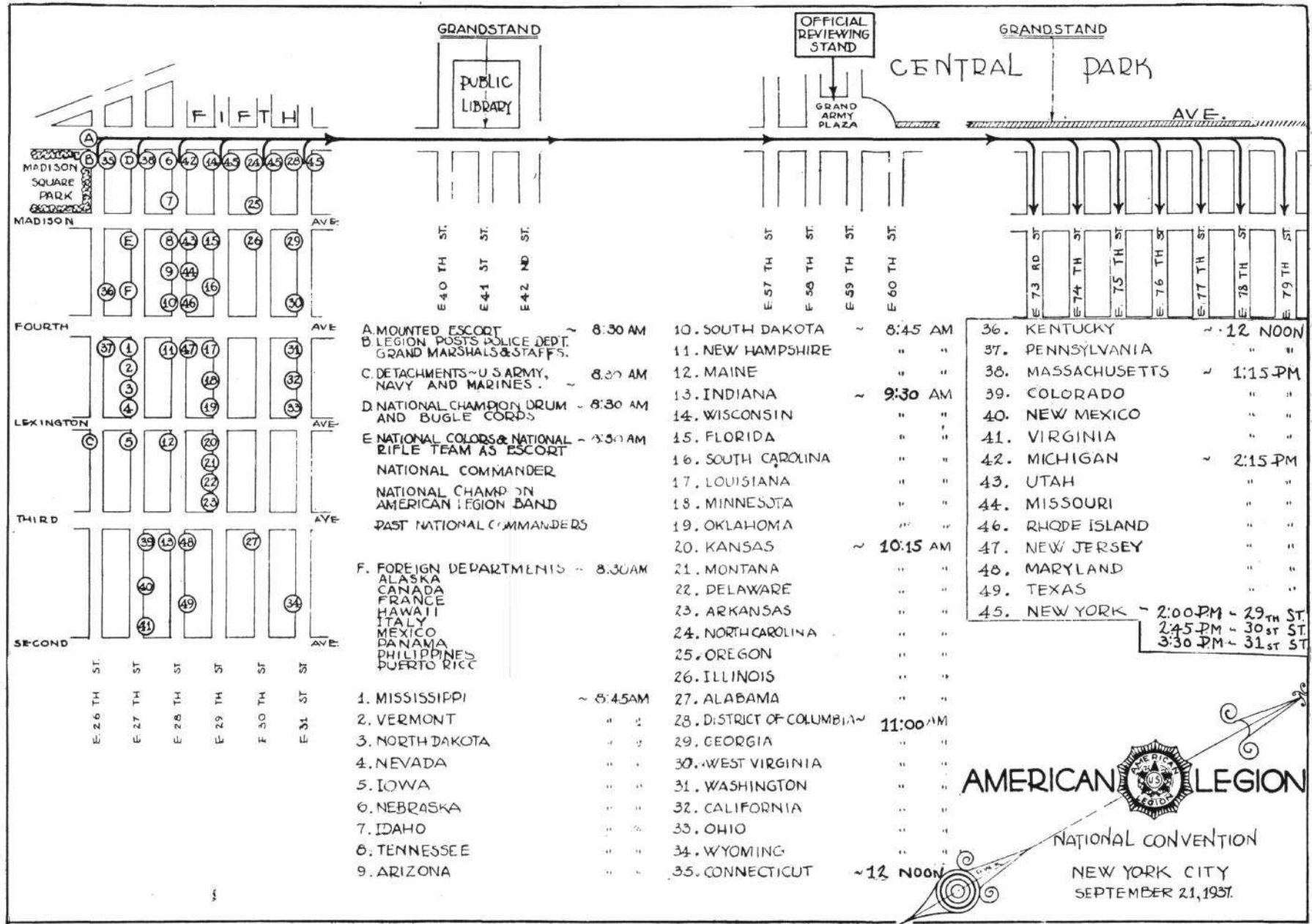
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PLAN OF AMERICAN LEGION PARADE
By Lieut. Col. G. W. Kelley



Up Fifth Avenue Again in 1937

THE 1937 National Convention of the American Legion, will be held at New York City, during the week of September 20. It will be the nineteenth annual conclave of the ex-service men, and the twentieth anniversary of America's entry in the World War. The gathering will also mark the first meeting of the American Legion in Father Knickerbocker's municipality, where so many thousands of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the World War, did their first formal parading, upon their journeys to the camps and war zones, during the never to be forgotten days, of 1917-1918.

The arrangements, for this mammoth assemblage of Legionnaires, with their families and friends from the forty-eight states, are now being conducted through the American Legion 1937 Convention Corporation of New York City. This separate entity, has been set up to assume full charge of the convention arrangements. General James G. Harbord is the president of the Convention Corporation.

Every effort is being made to give New York City the biggest convention show that has ever been staged in the history of the city. Preparations to bring this Convention to New York were inaugurated two years ago under the Chairmanship of Robert E. Condon, now the Executive Vice-President of the Corporation in charge of the Convention. The date of the Convention meeting corresponding with the twentieth anniversary of the entry of the United States into the World War will serve to commemorate this anniversary.

The Convention Corporation has already adopted a slogan for the affair which is "Up Fifth Avenue Again in 1937."

This slogan is now appearing on posters, banners, buttons and the publicity that is being distributed all over the United States, to focus attention on the fact, that New York is to assume the task of being host, and will welcome the greatest number of out of town visitors ever in its history.

The Corporation has plans to accommodate and take care of at least 600,000 men, women and children who will visit New York for the week of the Convention. The greatest demonstration that was ever held

in the history of Father Knickerbocker, will be staged by the Legionnaires during this Convention.

The parade, of which Major General William N. Haskell is Grand Marshal, will go on night and day for twenty-four hours. Thousands of men who in 1917, 1918 and 1919 marched to the strains of martial music, up and down Fifth Avenue twenty years ago, will return again to participate in this allegorical pageant—figurative of the services they gave to obtain peace.

The theme of this pageant will be dedicated to the fact that the United States has remained unselfish and neutral to the nations that have been rattling the sabre and to emphasize the fact that the United States can live at peace with the rest of the world.

There will be several hundred drum and bugle corps representative of every State in the Union in marching ranks. Floats depicting the historic background of the States of the Union and many other decorative contributions of the States will be in the line of march.

The presence of the Governors with their staffs from thirty-seven States is already assured and representa-

tives of the American insular possessions such as the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Guam, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone and Virgin Islands, have already made reservations.

The twenty-four hour New York parade will reflect a dignity and colorfulness unequalled in the history of any similar pageant. It will manifestly be a parade of the States of the Nation—"Up Fifth Avenue Again in 1937."

The Convention Corporation under the Legion rules will prohibit advertising on any float or unit that would have for its purpose commercial advertising. This parade in review will also emphasize not only an unparalleled peace

demonstration as far as America is concerned but will also demonstrate a united citizenship and a united nation with peace and contentment. It is expected that the parade will be reviewed along the line of march by at least three million persons.

The line of march will approximately be two miles long. The assembly area for parading units will ex-

(Continued on page 25)



Harry N. Colmery
National Commander American Legion

SONS *of* ORION



by *Herbert E. Smith*

Title by GEORGE GRAY

FOREWORD

Other articles depicting how, when and where men of the wartime 27th Division won the D.S.C. in combat action overseas will appear in subsequent issues under this same title, "SONS OF ORION."

THE Distinguished Service Cross is the second highest award for valor within the gift of the United States Government. Only the Congressional Medal of Honor tops it. It—the D.S.C. can be won only on the field of battle, in actual combat action against an armed enemy. Regulars call it "a soldier's medal" bespeaking, as it does, the performance of some act of outstanding heroism in the acid test of close action.

Many of these coveted decorations were won by men of New York's 27th Division, A.E.F., during the World War. Consider just a few of these wartime heroic exploits performed by New York national guardsmen, feats which resulted in the award of this prized American decoration.

George D. Caswell left his home in Troy, in the early summer of 1917, to enlist in the New York National Guard, and in 1918 he sailed for action "over there" with the rest of O'Ryan's doughboys. He became a corporal in his outfit—Company M of the 105th Infantry—and was serving as such when, late in September, that unit was involved in the thick of the terrific fighting near Ronssoy, France.

On the afternoon of September 27 he voluntarily went up and over the top, alone, and rushed across shell-swept No Man's Land to the rescue of a wounded comrade lying helpless out there. By a miracle Corporal Caswell brought his man in safely, and was himself untouched by the enemy fire.

That rescue in itself would have been a glorious deed. But the Troy doughboy reported having seen another wounded 105th Infantry soldier lying in a shell hole still farther forward in No Man's Land.

"And I'm going back out there after him, too!" he declared and, waving back his cautioning buddies, he snaked up over the trench and made his second lone trip of unselfish devotion to a wounded comrade.

The Fates were kind again. Once more Caswell brought his man in in safety, and saw this second wounded man he had rescued turned over to the efficient medics at the nearby dressing station.

One would have said that Corporal Caswell had done a fine day's work, that afternoon. There still remained the night, however. And that same night this intrepid New Yorker led an ammunition detail forward through a murderous machine-gun fire, insuring a steady supply of grenades to the hard-pressed outposts. On his second such trip forward Caswell received a painful wound, but went to the first aid station only when given a direct order to do so by a superior officer.

* * *

The mortality rate among junior officers of the 27th Division was high; very high. This because of the habit lieutenants had of placing themselves at the head of every attacking wave, and of fearlessly showing the way forward by noble acts of inspiring courage.

Such a gallant officer was 2nd Lieutenant Horace B. Scanlon, a native Brooklynite serving in "Brooklyn's Own" 106th Infantry. It was at this same Ronssoy action in September of 1918, too, that this heroic young platoon leader proved up, under fire, in the best New York guard traditions.

Gathering about forty scattered men from various units together under him in a forward trench, Lieutenant Scanlon immediately organized an attacking party. Then, calling: "Follow me!" he led his small party forward under heavy machine-gun fire and repulsed the strong enemy counter-attack.

In the last desperate rush forward the young officer fell, mortally wounded. The attacking line wavered as its gallant leader fell. Lieutenant Scanlon saw the momentary pause in the determined attack, and managed a last command: "Never mind what's happened to me! Go on fighting!"

* * *

An Oneonta man, Corporal Albert C. Westfall of Company G, 107th Infantry, rendered concrete proof

of the comradeship and blood brotherhood in arms existing between the New York guardsmen and the Britishers with whom they fought shoulder to shoulder overseas in 1918.

Near St. Souplet, France, on October 18, word reached the G Company outpost in which Corporal Westfall was then helping to hold against a bitter counter-attack that an English officer, sorely wounded, was calling pitifully for help from the spot between the fighting lines where he had fallen.

The Upstate New Yorker unhesitatingly went over the top and, undaunted by the killing machine-gun fire from the German lines, reached the side of the wounded British officer and brought him back in safety to our lines.

Later in the same action, after two runners had fallen mortally wounded in a desperate attempt to reach elements of a supporting unit, Corporal Westfall assumed the assignment, voluntarily, and successfully accomplished it despite the fact that it was necessary for him to pass a sunken road, raked by enemy machine-gun fire, no less than four times.

* * *

Under cover of a thick smoke barrage which they laid down near Ronssoy, France, on the early morning of September 29, 1918, the Germans launched a savage attack on the forward position held at that point by Company C of the 108th Infantry. In the enemy's first sudden rush the company commander of the New York unit fell severely wounded. Into the breach stepped an able substitute—First Sergeant William H. Krause. The "Top" led C Company in a determined, effective fighting back which broke up the grey-clad wave and sent it back in a rout. Meanwhile, however, contact had been lost with C Company's flanking element on its left; and it was vitally important that that contact be immediately reestablished.

Sergeant Krause, who hailed from Syracuse, at once sent a runner to make that contact with the outfit to C's left. This messenger fell wounded. Immediately Sergeant Krause, without calling for any more volunteers to perform this perilous mission, jumped out into the shell-swept open himself, making the liaison contact effective.

On his way back to rejoin C Company the Syracuse "Top Soldier" ran unexpectedly into a German raiding patrol. The leader of the enemy raiders called upon the New Yorker to surrender. Instead, Krause went into action—and what action! Quick on the draw, he shot the German officer and then turned his belching .45 upon the other Germans with such effect that they fled in panic, glad enough to escape with their lives from this two-fisted American fighter.

* * *

New York City's premier Engineer outfit—the old 22nd and now the 102nd Engineers, boasted several outstanding heroes during the wartime period. Such

individuals as Corporal James A. Cavanaugh of Company D. This young Irish-American from the sidewalks of New York City was, with his company, on duty with infantry units during the bitter fighting at and about Mount Kemmel in Belgium in late August of 1918.

On the afternoon of the 29th, Cavanaugh heard that several infantry runners had fallen while attempting to carry a vitally important message through a heavy enemy artillery barrage. That message was for artillery support and infantry reinforcements, and it was imperative that it be delivered to the P.C. at the rear.

"I'll take that message through!" volunteered young Cavanaugh.

And he did. The hard-pressed infantrymen soon had their reinforcements and their desperately needed covering barrage of artillery fire.

* * *

Herbert M. Brink and William J. Nette were buddies in Battery B of the 104th Field Artillery, 27th Division, A.E.F. Both were privates 1st class in that outfit of hard-knit artillerymen, both were from New York City.

And, on the afternoon of September 14, 1918, both leaped into instant action at a perilous moment in the fighting near Montzeville, France.

The enemy had been throwing over a continuous and effective artillery fire since noon. Suddenly a splinter from one of the German H. E. shells set fire to the camouflage covering of the battery's ammunition dump.

There were live 75-mm. shells in that dump, and hell soon started a-popping. Nine shells exploded in quick succession and the rest of the shells threatened to follow suit and to blow B Battery off the map, unless that fire was quickly extinguished.

Drivers and cannoneers had taken to cover, early in the enemy bombardment. But now, out from cover ran two men—Herb Brink and Bill Nette, buddies. They had wet tarpulins in their hands as they made the run for the blazing, threatening torch. Feverishly these two volunteering heroes set to work and in less than a minute, which was about all the time Fate allowed them, they had succeeded in putting out the blaze and saving the battery and their comrades.

Fittingly enough, the two men, buddies to the last, stood side by side a few months later when a high-ranking American army officer pinned the glittering D.S.C.'s on their chests.

* * *

Another heroic New York artilleryman was George H. Edwards, a Brooklyn boy who enlisted in Battery C of the 105th Field Artillery and went overseas with that outfit in '18. On September 26, in action near Forges, France, the young Brooklynite crawled forward across No Man's Land and, in the face of a savage machine-gun and sniping fire, rescued a wounded

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The Army in Time of Peace

An Address by Representative Lister Hill, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee

FROM the beginning of our history the Army has played a leading and important part in the life of the Nation. When we think of the Army we are apt to think of it in time of war, the call of bugles, the marching columns moving to battle, and the struggle and the conflict. And yet some of the Army's greatest services to the Nation have been rendered in time of peace. A few weeks ago the Ohio River Valley was being inundated by the greatest flood in our history while the valley of the lower Mississippi was terribly threatened. Hundreds of thousands of human beings were made homeless and the ruthless waters destroyed property amounting to many millions of dollars. While the flood waters were yet rising our Army was moving to the rescue. Cooperating with great relief agencies we see the officers and men of the Army rushing ahead of the raging waters to save lives; to feed, clothe, and shelter the unfortunate people; and to restore order to the stricken communities. We see Army engineers directing 150,000 men in the stupendous task of strengthening levees, guarding against breaks, and diverting mounting torrents to available floodways; Army doctors establishing emergency hospitals and directing the prevention of all kinds of disease; Army aviators dropping needed food and precious medicines and serums to isolated communities; Army radio men helping establish communication with cities and towns cut off from the outside world and sending messages of hope and encouragement to loved ones.

FLOOD RELIEF

This very hour Army personnel is busy about the great work of restoration and reconstruction of the stricken areas. Once more the Nation witnesses the benefit and the blessing of having such a body of trained men as the Army to meet and grapple with dire emergency. Once again the Army responds to the call of distressed humanity, as it has done time and again in the past, rendering emergency services in harrowing disaster of plague, pestilence, earthquake, flood, and fire.

After the San Francisco fire in 1906 it was the Army that brought order out of chaos and administered the emergency relief forces until civilian organization could be formed. In the Galveston flood, the Mont Pelee disaster, during the floods on the Ohio in 1912, in the Miami hurricane disaster, at the time of the awful threat of the Mauna Loa lava flow, and in practically every grave civilian emergency in

our history the Army has made a record of achievement and won the admiration and appreciation of the people.

ASSISTANCE IN RECOVERY PROGRAM

In the war that our Government has waged against the depression Army personnel has played an important part, occupying key positions in the Public Works Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the National Recovery Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Interior. The Army has handled emergency projects of many sorts and has assisted materially in the program of economic recovery. When the Congress enacted the act establishing the Civilian Conservation Corps the President called upon the Army to assume most of the duties of the mobilization, transportation, administration, and supply of the Corps. In a few short weeks the Army mustered into the Corps more men than were mustered into the military service during the Spanish-American War.

In many instances these men were transported to distant and isolated forest camps and there supplied by the Army with all essential subsistence, clothing, and equipment. In an annual report, Mr. Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work and head of the Civilian Conservation Corps, states: "Despite the enormity of the work, the Army's tasks were so quietly and efficiently performed that from the first, enrollees, for the most part, were happy and enthusiastic over their new life."

When the American Colonies on the Atlantic were declaring their independence, the Spanish conquerors of Mexico set about establishing upon the Pacific Coast the flag and the authority of Spain. A quarter of a century later an Army expedition under Lewis and Clark brought American civilization to the West. For the next half century the Army was the only public organization able to encourage and assist our pioneer ancestors in their conquering and development of the West. The Army conducted nearly all the primary expeditions. It constructed the roads and trails leading to the West. It built bridges and canals. It conducted the surveys and prepared the maps which are so necessary in the opening up of new lands. Army engineers initiated most of the accurate methods now employed by the Geodetic, Topographic, and Hydrographic Surveys of our posses-

(Continued on page 26)

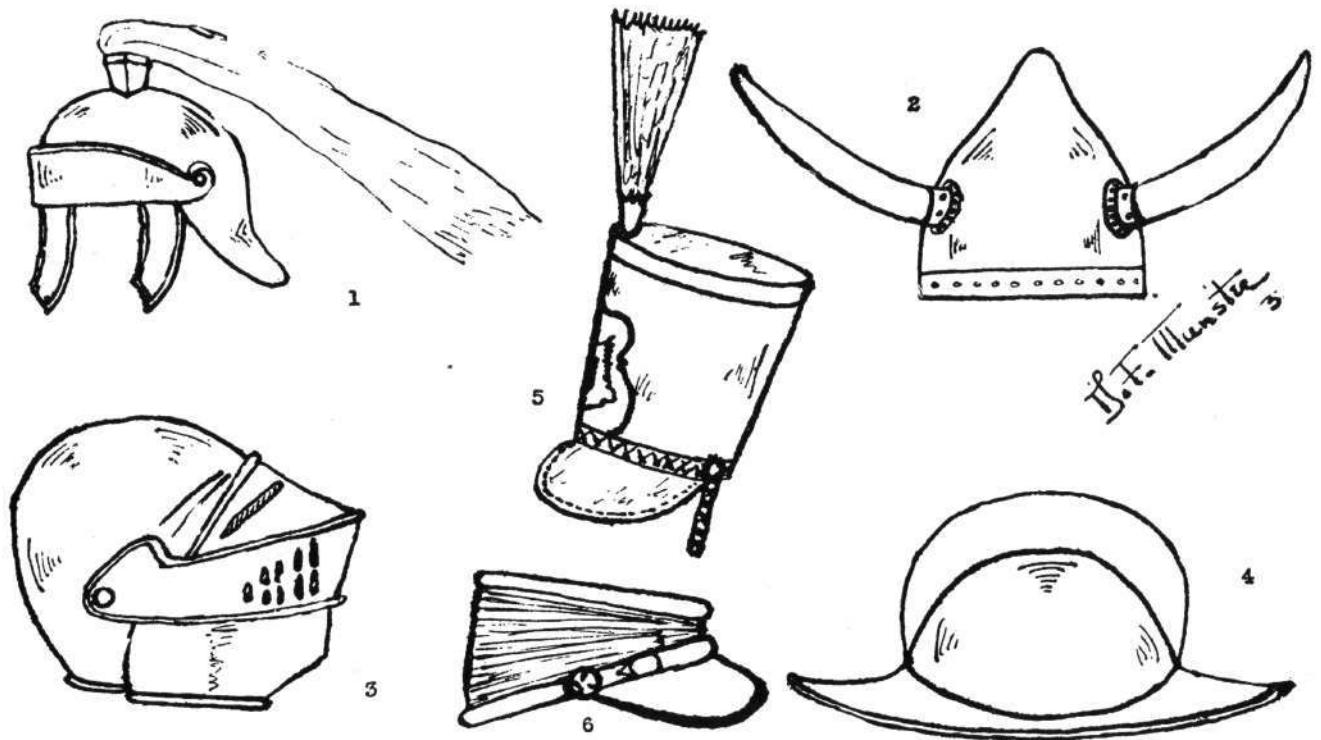
Military Headgear

by Lt. Daniel F. Munster, 258th F.A.

A RECENT order made us discard our broad-brimmed Stetsons. Well, there are many who are sorry to see them go—others, perhaps, who welcome the advent of the new cap that resembles, somewhat, an impractical, inverted tobacco pouch. Since armies have, of recent years, begun to eliminate most of the frills on uniforms, great changes have come about in military millinery. No more wastebaskets trimmed with fur are inverted on the heads of the hapless soldiery. But protective helmets are still in use, although shorn of plumes, vizors, scale chains and cheek-pieces.

ornamented with the horns of animals, the spare parts of birds, sometimes even an entire head. No. 2 would probably be considered a very simple model, suitable for casual wear.

Not until the Middle Ages do we note any radical alternations in helmet design. With the coming of full armor, style No. 3 was introduced. It was proof against swords, lances, maces and stones. But when armor began to disappear, owing to its uselessness against crossbows and the like, helmets, too, were discarded in favor of leather caps of various types. Of



Cæsar, of honored memory, wore a dainty chapeaux similar to No. 1 of the drawings. Observe the movable vizor, or windshield, which was the mode for centuries. And the wide cheek-plates, most effective against sword cuts. The apron at the rear served to shield the legionary's spine from the sun, as well as preventing decapitation. Then too, in rainy weather, no doubt it was a good "leader." The plume, Tacitus tells us, was used for wiping sweat from the brow and blood from the sword, and, when colored, as an identifying insignia.

The Gauls and Norsemen were a trifle more tasteful when selecting formal wear. Their idea of the last word in helmets was one of roughly conical shape,

course they could not stop bullets, but neither could the iron hats of the period. However, while single-shot weapons were in use, combat frequently descended to the hand-to-hand manner, so soldiers returned to their first love, the iron headpiece. A Spanish morion (No. 4), of the 17th century, illustrates the small casque and fore-and-aft comb, very useful in deflecting blows from sabres or gun-butts. So useful, in fact, that modern French and Belgian helmets are provided with them.

A typical shako is shown in No. 5. These were worn to give the wearer height, a convenient storage space, and air cushion for blows on top of the head.

(Continued on page 25)

Invisible Enemies and the Care of the Teeth

by Captain Nicholas M. Angel, D.C.

165th Infantry, N. Y. N. G.

"BE true to your teeth or your teeth will be false to you"—read the advertisement in a town bus! I chuckled! But after reading it over a couple of times, I was impressed with it, and think it worthy of amplification.

"Be true to your teeth or your teeth will be false to you."—I had been consciously spreading that thought to patients, but in different words. As a dentist, I dig deeper and understand its serious import. To you, my comrades, the words should be more than an amusing slogan.

Now, let us see! The first part reads: "Be true to your teeth." That sounds fair enough, if you consider the second part of the message in a cooperative sense. They are always ready to obey your orders and render you service. You articulate with them; smile with them; bite and masticate your food with them. Sometimes, you use them as a means of protection. The very act of mastication means salvation to you. Had it not been for your teeth, you would have slowly starved long ago.

In this world, most of us learn sooner or later that we "pay" for what we get in some form or other, for the "blessings" we receive. What do you give in return for the services your teeth render? It would be a very ungrateful, as well as an unwise act on your part, if you refused to be cooperative in this respect. And I am sure you can afford it. Your "payment" is in the form of attention and caretaking—the same consideration you give to your rifle after you have ceased firing. This may be accomplished by the application of the tooth-brush drill, as follows:

Get a tooth-brush of your own—not your sister's or your brother's—and some tooth-paste or powder; salt and water will do fine, and go to work. Use them! Use them at least twice a day, once just before retiring, and again after rising in the morning ("Taps" and "Reveille," to you) as part of your toilette. Your tooth-brush may be regarded as a weapon; your dentifrice as ammunition.

But again, in this particular act, the danger lies in the possibility that you may not know how to use your tooth-brush properly. I don't believe that many of you do. Years of careful observation among thousands of patients have made me a skeptic on this point. Improper use of the tooth-brush causes irritation of the gums. Inflammation and infection of the gums follows, which leads to more serious dento-oral diseases—such as pyorrhea or trench mouth.

A skillful private can kill more enemies (Germs) which are permanently entrenched in the ravines,

cliffs and crevices of his bad teeth, than a whole army corps kills in actual warfare.

You have been taught, along with saluting everyone from the sergeant up, how to care for your rifle. You should apply the same tactics to your tooth-brush. Only, instead of using oil in the cleaning process, you would naturally use salt and water. The care and use of the tooth-brush are just as necessary for the safety and welfare of a soldier as are rifles, machine guns, and ammunition to a Company.

The movements of the tooth-brush are not many, I dare say that one is enough. Yes, just one! Try to remember it. It is never cross-wise. For instance, let us consider the upper jaw. You must never direct your tooth-brush from the front teeth toward the back ones, or vice versa. The proper movement is *down!* Only *down!* The same, in reverse, applies to the lower jaw. The proper movement there is *up*. That is, from the base of the teeth towards their cutting or grinding edges. These movements are applicable also to the inner surfaces which come in contact with the tongue.

If this ritual is performed properly and regularly, as indicated above, it is sufficient; although an additional rotary motion, clock-wise and counter-clock-wise, applied over the grinding or crushing surfaces of your teeth, will make the job more thorough.

Why not consult your Dental Officer? If you go to him, armed with your tooth-brush, I am sure he will gladly demonstrate, on you, the correct way to brush your teeth. Then take your time and practice it. Also, ask your dental surgeon what sort of tooth-brush and dentifrice your teeth require. These preparations are manufactured to care for teeth in a healthy state as well as those which are not, and your dentist can judge from the condition of your mouth, the type of brush and dentifrice you should use.

The above mentioned duties of a soldier on the care of his teeth apply to all individuals, children as well as to adults. Carry the message back home! It will do a lot of good, if put into daily practice. They comprise only the first part of functional mouth hygiene. The second part is the occasional visit to the dentist.

Visit your dentist at least every six months and have your teeth examined, and all cavities filled in their early stages. It is in these shell-holes and decayed roots that billions of your invisible enemies—Germs—are sheltered. Roots and fragments of teeth should be removed from the mouth. They really do great

(Continued on page 28)

Test of New Division

Reprinted from the Army and Navy Journal

ONE of the most important military exercises to be held since the World War will be the test of the proposed new infantry division to be conducted next fall when approximately 11,000 regular army officers and enlisted men will assemble in Texas to participate.

Basing the organization of the new infantry division on new and modern conceptions of warfare brought about by the current trend toward mechanization and motorization of fighting forces, the War Department plan for this unit closely follows changes already effected in division organization of many foreign powers. The new division organization is based on the military theory that future wars will be wars of movement in which mobile situations will predominate rather than stabilized or position warfare such as existed during the World War. Therefore the necessity exists for a fast and maneuverable unit; one in which the manpower has been reduced and the striking and firepower increased.

To accomplish this purpose the War Department has sacrificed manpower in the interest of mobility, feeling that the division of future wars will overcome massed manpower by science and strategy in the form of swift and accurate movements. The new division organization eliminates the system of weighing down the fighting unit for combat with non-combat equipment. Supply functions are to be concentrated in one group with supplies being delivered by motorized service troops to regimental supply points as needed.

Since the World War science and industry have made rapid strides forward bringing about the natural trend toward mechanization and motorization of military units. New developments in radio make it a reliable means of long distance communication; gasoline engines are lighter, more powerful and reliable; steel and other alloys now provide vehicles and motors of greater strength for long life—capable of moving with facility on cross-country operations. A general increase in the number of modern highways, especially in the United States, has placed any probable modern theater of war within easy reach of all-weather automobile roads.

In the present infantry division in use in the United States the organization includes two infantry brigades of two regiments each and one artillery brigade, the division strength totaling 22,000 men. In the organization of the new division one regiment is eliminated. This is accomplished by removing the brigade set-up of the post World War division and substituting for brigades three infantry regiments and one field artillery regiment of four battalions. Field artillery battalions are used for direct support of each of the infantry regiments with one held in reserve for general support of the entire division. There are no horses provided in the new division organization.

The organization provides the proposed division, at full war strength, a force of some 13,500 officers and men. The new division organization lists a strength of not more than 2,400 men in each of the infantry regiments, 600 men less per regiment than in the present regimental grouping.

Although the strength of the infantry company for the proposed division has been decreased, three light machine guns have been added to the armament of each rifle platoon, compensation in firepower for the loss of manpower.

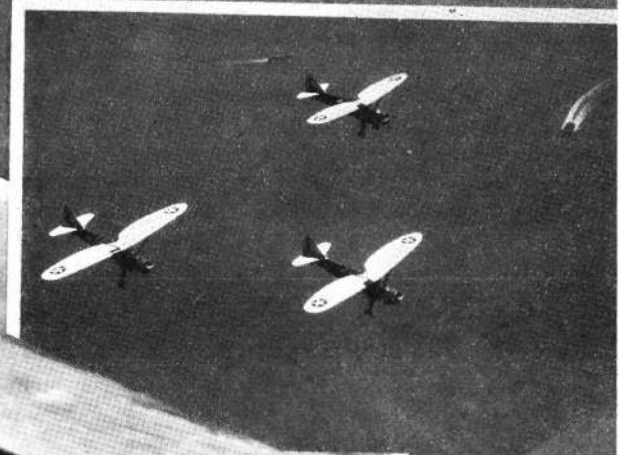
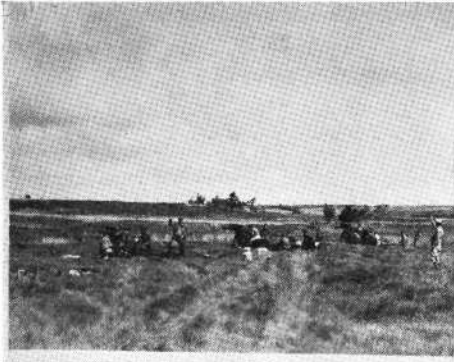
Weapons, services, personnel and equipment for the division not absolutely needed at all times are pooled in higher echelons and are allotted and assigned to units as needed.

Through the past several months the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, has been making theoretical tests of the new division in map maneuvers played by faculty and students. The Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., and other special service schools have made practical tests of the different regiments or similar component units by actual work with them in the field. Reports on the results of these trials are sent to the division and unit commanders for use in planning the field tests of the combined division.

Each unit will be tested practically in the field before the combined tests begin. On September 1 all component units will assemble at Camp Bullis, near San Antonio, to train for four to six weeks as a combined division. About October 1 the division will move to a large area in Texas, yet to be selected, for a thorough field test to include field exercises and maneuvers. This test will determine if the proposed division is a workable unit according to the conceptions of high military authority.

The nucleus for the test division is the second division with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, which will furnish about 6,000 of the men participating in the test. This force will be augmented by 2,400 troops from the border posts in Texas (Forts Bliss, McIntosh, Ringgold, Clark, D. A. Russell and Brown), Fort Crockett, Texas, home of the 69th Coast Artillery; Fort Logan, Colorado, and Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, will send 736 officers and men; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 490; Forts McClellan, Ala., and McPherson, Ga., 490, and Fort Monmouth, N. J., 320.

Maj. Gen. H. J. Brees, commanding general for the Eighth Corps Area, will exercise supervision over the entire test and Maj. Gen. James K. Parsons, commanding the Second Division and Fort Sam Houston, will command the provisional division.



Pine Camp Maneuvers

Photos by 27th Division Aviation

The Seventh Goes to Pine Camp

by "Soapy Sponge"

TEN-THIRTY A.M., July 25th, 1937—and drowsy Great Bend is thinking vaguely of church and Sunday dinner. But down by the tracks the long unloading platforms are alive with blue hat cords instead of the familiar red. Standing knee-deep in a patch of vagrant oats beside the ramps, a band discourses optimistically "Let's Call the Whole Thing Off." Grinning porters lean from diners, while bustling adjutants form the troops alongside the fast-emptying cars. Drawn by the unfamiliar music on the warm Sabbath air, the local butcher, grocer, and filling station man, with the wife and kids, drives up briskly in his shiny 1937 job. Wandering artillerymen stop by and, of course, a knot of local brass-hats clusters around in their usual "greeter" attitudes. A bugler sounds off. The long column is set in motion. The Seventh Regiment has arrived at Pine Camp.

Thus began a long-desired plan for the joint training of the Infantry and Artillery of the New York National Guard, which it is hoped to continue regularly in future years.

The training schedule of the 107th followed closely that prescribed for Camp Smith, with one important exception. Namely, no target practice for any infantry weapon was conducted. Instead, all infantry firing was held under assumed combat conditions and battlefield requirements.

To review briefly some of the outstanding training events. For the rifle companies, in addition to exercises in extended order, scouting and patrolling, a sequence of situations for small units was conducted in the so-called Leraysville area, which for realism in the use of cover and employment of fire and movement were outstanding. The musketry exercise for rifle units was equally successful. It consisted of the action of a fire unit in ambushing an enemy patrol, where range estimation, fire distribution, and fire control were essential. The ideal terrain conditions for this exercise gave the participants, as well as the observers, a normal picture of an action of this character. The machine gun and howitzer companies, although handicapped somewhat on their first day of field firing, really came into their own on the second day when they fired from the Little Hogback area. What with ample ammunition available, an extensive field of fire, natural targets, and excellent observation, this day's training was properly described by one officer as "a machine gunner's dream." The headquarters companies also profited greatly by their joint training with the artillery specialists, in developing the infantry-artillery communication and liaison system. The aviation participated also in this training event. In addition to their regular duties in camp supply,

the Service Company operated in the several field exercises, while the S-4's took an active part in a divisional supply and convoy problem conducted by the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment.

One of the outstanding events from the point of view of the infantry-artillery team was the joint demonstration conducted on Monday of the second week. For this demonstration, a typical advance guard action in a meeting engagement was illustrated, employing a battalion of infantry with a battery of motorized artillery attached. In order to witness this demonstration, the entire 107th Infantry and the 105th Field Artillery were assembled on Hogback where an extensive view is had over the maneuver area. With the aid of a loud speaker, the exercise was explained to all present step by step. First was observed the motorized point of the advance guard and the flank patrols; then the deployment of the support and the reserve and the entry into action of the light artillery. This was followed by the approach march and deployment of the main body, arriving in trucks, and finally the assault of the outlined enemy positions, under cover of a most effective smoke screen. Blank ammunition for both the infantry and the artillery was employed in this exercise and the effect was extremely realistic, largely because of the normal distances and frontages assumed by the troops.

Turning now to the tactical exercises, there were three field exercises for the infantry; namely, attack, defense and an outpost exercise. These exercises, again, were highly profitable because of the suitable character of the terrain.

The climax of the training period came with the joint infantry-artillery exercise on Thursday and Friday of the second week, which consisted of a wide envelopment by an infantry brigade, reinforced by a regiment of field artillery. In this exercise, the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment and also the 102nd Observation Squadron participated. The 107th Infantry was moved at night by truck about fifteen miles, making the envelopment, and attacked at dawn. The approach march and deployment of the infantry during this exercise were most impressive to the observer. Likewise, the actions of the reconnaissance and security detachments in the covering forces was highly commended.

As to the "house-keeping" arrangements within the camp itself, it is of course, understood that several difficulties existed, notably concerning bathing facilities. This deficiency will be remedied in future years, probably by the erection of additional bathing houses and latrines. However, the keenness of all ranks to

(Continued on page 20)



VOL. XIV, No. 6 NEW YORK CITY SEPTEMBER, 1937

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET *Editor* LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE *General Advertising Manager*

LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH *Associate Editor* MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER *N.Y.C. Advertising Manager*

PENSION FOR INJURED RESERVISTS

CONGRESSMAN GASQUE of South Carolina has reported enactment of legislation recently introduced by him, which provides pensions to honorably discharged persons of the active military or naval service who have been disabled because of injury or disease contracted in line of duty during other than a period of war service. This legislation carries the interesting proviso "That service as a Reserve Officer or member of the Enlisted Reserves of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, while performing military or naval service for training purposes shall be considered as active military or naval service for the purpose of granting benefits under part II except, that as to the persons included in this proviso, the requirement of an honorable discharge shall not be for application."

MORE FIRMS SELLING PRODUCTS TO AVIATION INDUSTRY

A reflection of the growing importance of the aviation industry in its business relations with other industries is illustrated in the "Third Annual Digest of Aircraft and Engine Materials," appearing in the July, 1937, issue of *Aero Digest*.

More than 535 manufacturers of raw materials and fabricated parts are included in the directory, the listing containing information concerning each company's executive personnel, its branch offices, factories, and the products manufactured or parts supplied.

The number of companies represented in this year's directory is considerably more than was listed in 1936 and the number of advertisers taking space in the July issue, which is the third largest number published since April, 1931, indicates that more organizations are turning to the aircraft industry as an outlet for their products.

In the three years that *Aero Digest* has published this listing, the number of manufacturers listed has jumped from 335 to 536.

ANNUAL REUNION 27TH DIVISION ASSOCIATION

THE annual reunion of the 27th Division Association will be held on September 20th. Arrangements have been made with the McAlpin Hotel, Broadway and 34th Street, New York City, for accommodations for the business meeting which is to be held at 1 p.m. in the hotel. General business pertaining to the organization will be transacted, followed by the election of new officers. An adjournment will be taken at 5 o'clock.

The dinner will be served at 7 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the hotel on the 24th floor. Following the dinner and a brief program of speaking, dancing will be enjoyed until the wee sma' hours. The dinner and dance will be informal. It has been the practice in the last few years to wind up the reunion with a dinner dance to which the ladies are invited to attend. These gatherings have proved to be most enjoyable and the same invitation is extended to the ladies to attend the dinner-dance this year. The cost will be \$3.00 per person.

REUNION PROGRAM

Monday, Sept. 20, 1937

- 9 a.m.—Registration of members will continue all day.
- 11 a.m.—Meeting of Nominating, By-Laws, Resolutions and Auditing Committees.
- 1 p.m.—Reunion Business Session called to order by President Collins. President's Report, Report of Committees, General Business, Election of Officers, Adjournment.
- 7 p.m.—Dinner-Dance, Grand Ball Room, 24th floor, McAlpin Hotel.

DINNER RESERVATIONS

Send in your Reunion Dinner Reservations to Frank J. Cahir, Chairman, 27th Division Reunion Dinner, 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 33rd Street, New York City.

Each District Director and Post Commander will also have dinner tickets for distribution.

Reservations \$3.00 each.

Make all checks payable to John J. Tower, Treasurer, 27th Division Association, Inc.

In view of the frequency with which clergymen express views to the effect that the word can get along without force, an instance which occurred in September, 1931, though unimportant, is amusing. It was necessary to call state troops to patrol the streets of Jonesboro, Arkansas, to prevent rioting between supporters of an evangelist and those of the pastor of the First Baptist Church.—*Col. Richard Stockton.*



GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE

USE OF ARMORIES

TO HAVE and maintain an efficient National Guard for the State of New York, and for its Federal duties when called upon for service there, it is necessary to do more than the ordinary civilian realizes. A person without military experience might think that it is simply necessary to teach a man how to shoot a rifle or machine gun, ride a horse, drive a tank, to march, and to learn how to live in the field. Any military man would know that all the above, while necessary, is only a fair beginning toward an efficient military organization. There is such a thing (and every company, regimental, brigade, and division commander knows it) as morale. Many things serve to build up or destroy the morale of a military organization, and insofar as the National Guard is concerned the morale is built up, to a great extent, inside the armory buildings. There the officers and men become acquainted with each other. There they have their off-duty entertainment; they have their athletic games; there they learn team-work, which is later of great assistance in the military team-play of their organization.

The armories are the "homes" of the enlisted men and officers. They serve to attract good men to the military service, and are entitled to be looked upon as belonging to the regiment, for two purposes: first, to provide a shelter, a place for military training and for the guarding of arms and equipment belonging to the organization; second, to provide an attractive assembly place for the officers and enlisted men who volunteer for the military service, where entertainment by athletic games, libraries, basketball, baseball, receptions, etc., may be indulged in with the object of creating a high state of teamwork and morale so essential to success in war.

Recognizing the fact that armories are not constantly occupied, and since drills and ceremonies are seldom held in the daytime (or even every night), authority has been granted to organizations by law to rent their armories. No officer in charge of an armory is required to rent it, but if he desires to do so, and it is approved by higher authority, part of the proceeds

of such rental go to the maintenance of the building. The law provides restriction on these rentals, and one of the foremost of these is that no rental should in any way interfere with the training of the troops quartered in that armory.

As these buildings are public property, we are constantly pressed with requests on the part of public officials, and especially by officials of the City of New York, for the free use of armories. If all the requests of public officials in the City of New York were to be granted, the armories would become auditoriums, in use constantly, day and night, and the National Guard would have to go out of business. We are reminded from time to time that the City of New York builds and maintains the armory buildings in New York. But the law requires the City to build these buildings for State purposes, and the City has no control whatsoever over their use.

We have authorized the free use of armories to a great extent for City activities such as the training of police and firemen, the stabling of mounted police horses, school children's calisthenics and for large assemblies of school children, charitable activities, the distribution of gifts to the poor, the registering of the unemployed, and the feeding and housing of the homeless in cold weather.

It stands to reason that all requests could not possibly be granted. The Federal and State uses must take precedence. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the armories are the "homes" of the regiments, and the regiments must have a reasonable use of them for their own enjoyment.

From time to time abuses find their way into the system of rentals, and constant vigilance is required by the higher command to prevent misuse. Some activities, while legal, reflect adversely upon the military service, and are undesirable for that reason. One such activity was the holding of boxing contests in armories. This, I am glad to say, is a thing of the past. It is legal, but it brought to the armories an undesirable element, and brought certain promoters in con-

(Please turn to page 22)



War Memorials Dedicated



Wide World Photo

General Pershing Speaking at Dedication

THE DEDICATION of eleven battle monuments erected by the United States Government in Europe to commemorate the sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors in the World War was completed during the month of August with impressive ceremonies which were participated in by distinguished representatives of the United States and France.

The opening ceremony took place at Montfaucon with the dedication of the Meuse-Argonne Memorial and was broadcast throughout the United States.

The New York National Guard was represented by Brigadier General Bernard W. Kearney, commanding the 53rd Brigade, who was a member of the official party in his capacity as National Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The monuments pictured in this article are of special interest to the members of the 27th Division and our comrades of the 30th.

The speeches which follow were made at the opening ceremony at Montfaucon and are of historic interest—the President of France, Mr. Lebrun; Mr. Bullitt, the American Ambassador to France and others prominent in the affairs of both nations also spoke.

President Roosevelt made the following radio address:

M. le President de la Republique Française, M. le Marechal Petain, Ambassador Bullitt, General Pershing, Ladies and Gentlemen:

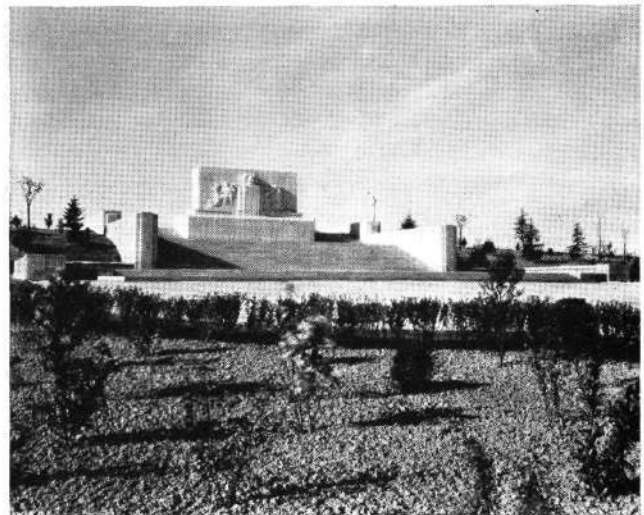
Though the seas divide us, the people of France and the people of the United States find union today in common devotion to the ideal which the memorial at Montfaucon symbolizes. That ideal, to which both nations bear faithful witness, is the ideal of freedom under democracy—liberty attained by government founded in democratic institutions.

In a real sense this monument, which we have reared on the French hillside to commemorate the victory of our First Army in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, symbolizes that devotion.

Today we reaffirm our faith in the democratic ideal. It was in defense of that ideal that we entered the great war twenty years ago. In the Meuse-Argonne, we fought as champions of the rights of mankind. Neither France nor the United States sought or seeks conquest—neither had nor has imperial designs. Both desire to live at peace with all nations. Both seek kinship with lovers of liberty wherever they are found.

France is carrying on in the tradition of a great civilization, a civilization with which our own culture has had full communion from our very beginnings as a nation. We, of this country, have not forgotten nor could we ever forget the aid given us by France in the dark days of the American Revolution.

Our historic friendship finds apt expression in the quotation from a letter which Washington wrote to Rochambeau, and which is inscribed on the base of our monument to the great Frenchman: "We have



Courtesy U.S. War Dept.

Bellicourt Memorial

been contemporaries and fellow-laborers in the cause of liberty, and we have lived together as brothers should do, in harmonious friendship."

Many things have gone into the making of the France which we revere and with whose culture we find ourselves in close communion. All of the past speaks to us in the living present, and out of the shadows of a thousand years emerge the glory and the achievement which are France.

These things we remember today, nor do we forget the living France: the green fields around Montfaucon, with broad farms and contented dwellers on the soil; the villages and cities with their artists and artisans—all these make and preserve the France we hail today.

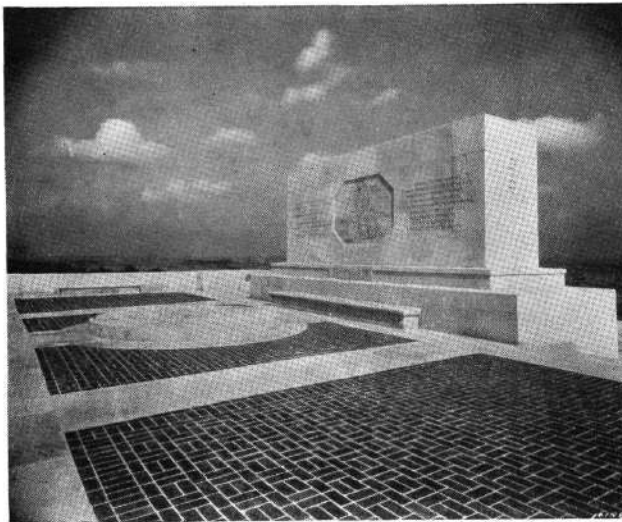
To the preservation of this civilization American soldiers and sailors contributed their lives and lie buried on this and other battlefields. They died brothers-in-arms with Frenchmen. And in their passing America and France gained deeper devotion to the ideals of democracy.

In their name, for their sake, I pray God no hazard of the future may ever dissipate or destroy that common ideal. I greet the Republic of France, firm in the confidence that a friendship as old as the American nation will never be suffered to grow less.

General Pershing's speech follows:

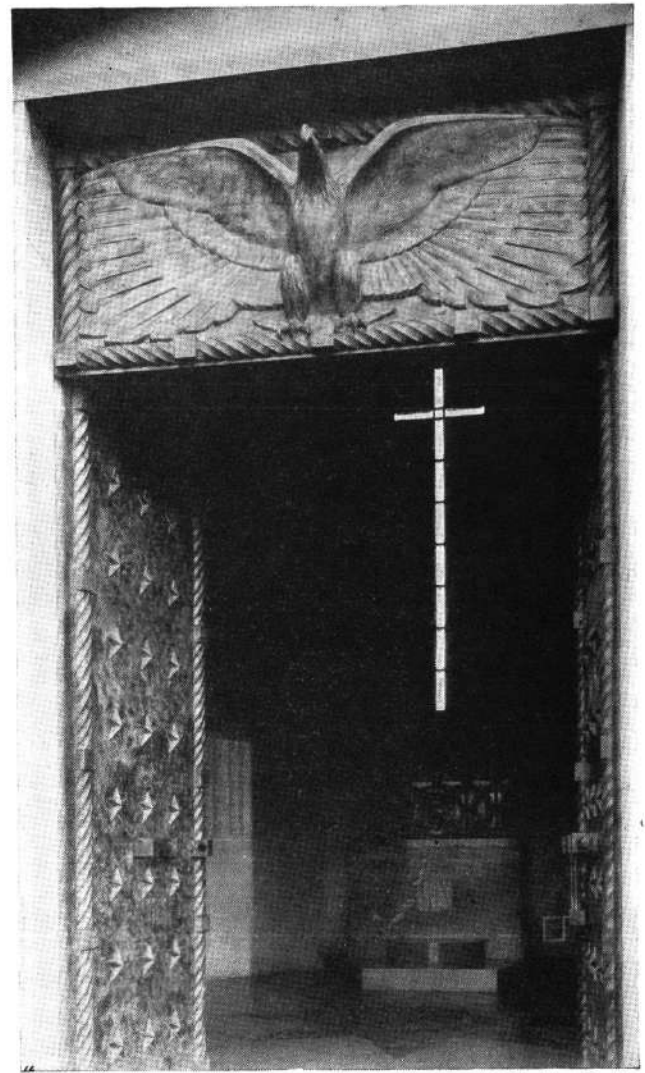
We are gathered here to inaugurate a monument which the American Government has erected to commemorate the achievements of its soldiers who met the enemy on this field. Mr. John Russell Pope designed the column and the American Battle Monuments Commission built it. It overlooks the terrain where one of the deciding battles of the World War took place, and, as is shown in its inscription, it is intended to honor the French soldiers that fought in this region in addition to their American comrades.

As our First Army drove forward over this ground in a series of determined assaults, the French Fourth Army operating west of the Forest was no less insistent. It



Courtesy U.S. War Dept.

Bellicourt Memorial



Courtesy U.S. War Dept.

Chapel at Bony

fought with the gallantry that all French troops had displayed on every front during four fateful years and with the skill that all of us had learned to expect from General Gouraud, its commander. The bitter struggle went on until the two armies simultaneously reached the enemy's principal line of supply at Sedan, compelling him to appeal for an immediate armistice: for his forces were menaced with destruction.

This shaft, then, is one more reminder of the ties which for well-nigh two centuries have bound together France and our country. During all that time we have been united by a common love of justice and of liberty, and on numerous occasions we have shown ourselves ready to fight for them, whether separately or together. It was the impulse of these deep-rooted instincts which brought France to our side when we were striving for independence, and it was their influence which inspired our fighting men with enthusiastic ardor when they came over here to help prevent the consummation of a mighty wrong.

It is difficult for our people at home to picture to

(Continued on page 20)



The Breaking of the Hindenburg



The Canal
1937

TO THE members of the wartime 27th Division, the fine mural pictured above must bring memories of that great morning of the 29th of September nineteen years ago and to the newer men it will bring a thrill of pride in the deeds of their predecessors. Elsewhere in this issue under the title "SONS OF ORION" we publish the first of a series of articles detailing the individual actions for which members of the division were decorated.

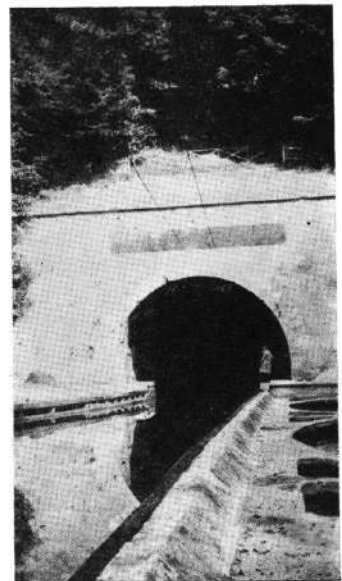


Hindenburg Line -- September 29, 1918

A Mural by GEORGE GRAY at the Hendrick Hudson Hotel, Troy, N. Y.

The breaking of the Hindenburg Line marked the beginning of the end for the enemy—here was a great line of fortifications (not a mere trench line) built over a period of years and confidently expected to withstand any attack—but the men of the New York National Guard proved otherwise—in the words of Sir Douglas Haig, "They displayed an energy, courage and determination in attack which proved irresistible."

The
Tunnel
1937



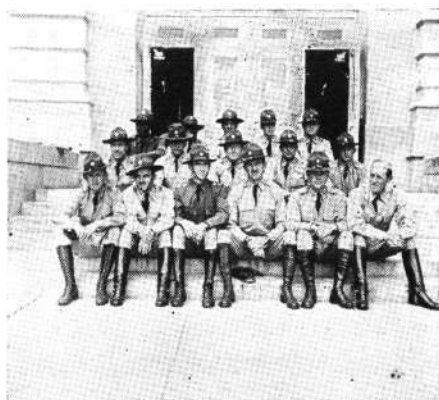
The Infantry School

by Major William H. Kelly

165th Infantry

“AND NOW General Blanding, I have the honor to present to you the only National Guard & Reserve Officers class in the history of the Infantry School to graduate one hundred per cent,” spoke Colonel Thompson, Assistant Commandant in concluding his presentation remarks.

Saturday, the 29th of May, Graduation Day, dawned hot under the bright Georgia sun. The day to which we had all looked forward, the culmination of thirteen weeks of concentrated work and effort under the capable tutelage of the famous three sections of the Academic Department. As each of us awaited the presentation of his coveted “Upatoi Sheepskin,” thoughts drifted back over the schedule—from inception and orientation through our first graded test—



N.Y.N.G. Members 1937 Class

and the many which followed—through equitation periods, the Friday night hops at the Club, Saturdays golf, Sunday night boning—on down to the Class Dinner.

Well organized, efficiently groomed, and smooth running is the Infantry School of which the Army is so justly proud. Throughout the course is reflected the precision and splendidly conceived organization of all three sections of the Academic Board. Precise in every detail, the *Third* section is charged with instruction in all Infantry weapons, their capabilities and the combat principles pertaining thereto. The kindly and solicitous interest of Lt. Colonel Gillman, Chief of Section, is testimony to the spirit which characterizes this section in the successful accomplishment of its function. The skill and simplification of instruction of the *Second* section in map reading, aerial photog-

raphy, training and logistics is the secret of its excellent achievement. The cold logic and easy dissemination of Tactics and Technique by the *First* section dissipated all fear of this now exact science. Masters each, in the art of instruction—Pedagogues all, yet possessed of that ability to mix—and properly—theory with practice, in presenting each subject.

Out of the maze and mass of uncorrelated information has come the proper grouping and classification in the form of knowledge. Never were we asked to visualize—first the conference then the practical demonstration by troops of the famous 29th Infantry, followed by a map exercise, then the solving on the ground, a terrain exercise, and if it was a weapons subject, we stripped, assembled, studied its functioning and not forgetting its capabilities, we remembered Gunners Rule, Leaders Rule, Safety Limit and Rule of Thumb, applied and fired. None of us, perhaps, can expect to remember in detail all that the School has given us but we will remember how to instruct and remembering the Estimate of the Training situation, will, like the lawyer, know the volume and the section whence to turn for his authority.

As far reaching as the points of the compass, as accurate as the aiming circle and limited in its range only to its Branch, is the Infantry School. May we all some day, again foregather in the realm of Sun the Master, to the pass word “Gentlemen, the water tanks—Orient yourselves!”

And to her motto “Follow me”—we shall!



“We fired the disappearing gun and now we can't find it!”

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

HOLD IT, DAD - WOOFY, STOP YOUR BARKING!

BELIEVE ME, THERE'S PLENTY TO SEE IN THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA!

WHAT ARE THOSE QUEER-LOOKING, POINTED ROCKS, DADDY?

THEY'RE DUE TO EROSION BY GLACIERS THAT EXISTED IN THESE BLACK HILLS AGES AGO

HURRY, CHUBBINS, WE DON'T WANT TO MISS THAT 'DAYS OF '76' CELEBRATION UP AT DEADWOOD!

AT THE FAMOUS NEEDLES-EYE IN THE BLACK HILLS

THIS 'DAYS OF '76' CELEBRATION IS HELD HERE EVERY YEAR. THERE'S HOW HIGHWAYMEN USED TO HOLD UP THE WESTERN STAGE COACHES IN YOUR GRANDFATHER'S TIME

THANK GOODNESS IT'S ONLY FUN

DEADWOOD DAYS OF '76 CELEBRATION

I'M GLAD WE STOPPED BACK AT THIS MT. RUSHMORE MEMORIAL. I'M TOLD THAT WASHINGTON'S AND JEFFERSON'S FACES ARE 60 FEET HIGH AND CARVED FROM SOLID ROCK. LET'S GO UP WITH THE GUIDE

MIND IF I TRY YOUR TOBACCO, SIR? SO MANY VISITORS SMOKE PRINCE ALBERT, I'M CURIOUS TO KNOW WHAT IT'S LIKE

NOW THIS IS WHAT I CALL A REALLY MILD TOBACCO! IT DOES BEAT ALL, THE COOL SMOOTH WAY IT SMOKES, YET IT'S GOT SO MUCH BODY AND GOOD TASTE!

THE PRINCE ALBERT NO-BITE PROCESS TAKES OUT HARSHNESS AND THE CRIMP CUT ASSURES A SMOOTH, COOL-BURNING SMOKE. RA. IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

GIVE ME PRINCE ALBERT EVERY TIME FOR EXTRA-MILD, TASTY 'MAKIN'S' CIGARETTES

MONEY-BACK OFFER ON "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

MONEY-BACK OFFER FOR PIPE-SMOKERS

Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

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



Copyright, 1987.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

WAR MEMORIALS

(Continued from page 15)

themselves what took place upon the now smiling hill-sides that surround this monument. One million two hundred thousand American soldiers were the actors in the tragedy. They suffered as only those who have been through that war can realize. Most of them had been hurriedly equipped and only partially trained when they were rushed across the sea and put into battle against a veteran army; they fought with a dash that surprised both friend and foe, and displayed the courage of seasoned troops. In the thousand individual combats which the broken nature of the terrain exacted, they proved themselves cool and resourceful. The highest praise that can be bestowed upon them is to hope that America will continue to raise such sons.

Upon no other field than here in this vital sector was the contest fiercer or more heartbreaking, except at Verdun where the record of sublime courage of the defenders of that stronghold remains unsurpassed. Only men like Marshal Petain, their heroic commander, can measure the anguish of the general who commanded here when he had to order sacrifices such as his soldiers consented to. As the long lists of daily casualties came in, as new directives for new attacks had to be decided upon, he would try to shut from his mind the bitter cost, so that he might be able better to concentrate every faculty upon the rapid completion of the terrible task.

It is memories such as these that make civilized soldiers hate war, and they do hate it, and if, in the midst of the difficult problems that now confront all nations, there exists an aversion to a violent solution, it is because so many millions are still alive who have an intimate knowledge of the horrors of war. The last conflict brought no profit to anyone, but left many questions still unsettled. But they cannot be settled by war. Yet the prospects for peace do not look promising. Hatred and suspicion still exist and armaments at enormous cost continue to grow. And if no cure is discovered for this temporary madness we are in a hopeless state, for of one thing we may be certain, and that is, if another world war takes place, western civilization as we know it can not survive. Yet in the face of danger from the frequent stupidity or the more frequent unholy ambition of false leaders, we must ever hold ourselves ready to yield our all to defend the liberty we have inherited.

The maintenance of friendly relations among peoples demands the cooperation of all agencies, and of these there is none that can be as helpful as the press—the press of the world. If newspapers everywhere would consent together to avoid sensational news that might inflame international antagonisms, and would elaborate news that tends to encourage a friendly attitude among peoples a big step toward peace would be assured.

Finally, it is for officials in high places to strive continuously for better understanding. Those of us who work for peace will find strength in the fact that

so many peoples detest war. And the friendly relations that have long existed among the three great democracies of the world should give us heart. No less important is the agreement for the preservation of peace recently entered into by the American Republics. Thus, looking on the brighter side of things, we see much of hopefulness for the future. And we must not forget the silent millions who lie in the war cemeteries of Europe. If they could speak they would with one voice join us in offering an ardent prayer to God that there may never be another world war.

Monsieur le President, your coming here today will be deeply appreciated in all American homes and especially in those that sent a son to the war. You have interrupted your holiday to join our honored President in paying tribute to our countrymen and I beg in their name to thank you in all sincerity—you and the ministers who have been so good as to accompany you.

You will excuse me, Sir, if in closing I add one word of greeting to an old friend and comrade-in-arms. All that he could do as a fellow commander-in-chief to render the task of the American Army less difficult, Marshal Petain did. He served us like a loyal son would serve, and we hold him close to our hearts. In thanking him again for his aid of twenty years ago and for coming here today, I thank the whole French Army.

THE SEVENTH GOES TO PINE CAMP

(Continued from page 11)

overcome the existing difficulties and the rapidity with which the regiment settled down to its routine training made a marked impression. It is felt that this camp has gone a long way to seasoning the troops, after the comparative "luxuries" of Peekskill, and that future camps of this character can be "taken in the stride."

Much has been learned by this experiment conducted by the 107th Infantry and it is hoped that future regiments will profit by the improvements which will be made, not only in the administrative features of the joint infantry-artillery training, but also in the betterment of the training program itself.

THE MOHICAN

MARKETS AND BAKERIES

Let Us Serve You While in Camp

OUR RELIEF SOCIETY

A SUMMER which has seen many of the Branches largely inactive now lies behind us, but the fertile fall and winter season lies ahead.

The National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York expects, and earnestly hopes, that those Branches which were laggard during the fiscal year 1936-37 will dig in and make up the ground they have lost, and that the Branches which did what was expected of them will keep up their good work, and stay up with the advance guard.

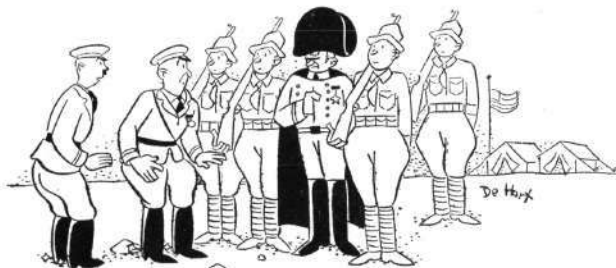
I should like to point out, very briefly, that there are two ways of furthering the interests of the Society within the Branches—a difficult way and an easy one.

The difficult and undesirable way is to solicit membership donations in instalments on the quarterly pay days. This immediately ties the Society up with the payrolls—which is highly undesirable, and causes a reaction which is inimical to the Society, besides which it involves endless bookkeeping and many records.

The easy way is to receive the membership donation for the full year 1937-38 (in which we now are) in one sum. The donation suggested which will make an enlisted man a member for the year is \$1.00, and for officers from \$2.00 up. Thus, a regiment (that is, a Branch) containing, say, a thousand men and sixty-five officers should be able to make a donation in excess of \$1,100, if every officer and man in the regiment sees eye-to-eye with the Society. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say "with his Society," for the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York operates solely and directly for the benefit of the dependents of the members of the Guard and the Naval Militia.

The President of your Section (who is generally the commanding officer of your company, troop, or battery) wants to see you!

WILLIAM N. HASKELL,
Major General,
President.



"JONES IS QUITE AN ADMIRER OF NAPOLEON, GENERAL!"

**TREAT YOURSELF TO
A BOTTLE OF "FITZ"**

**Fitzgerald's
ALE**

**THE BOTTLED ALE WITH
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Other Favorites with Guardsmen

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Uniformly good because in
ninety-five years our hand
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on-the-heights

MONTAGUE AND HENRY STREETS
Brooklyn, New York**The Admiral Lackey Scholarship**

● Examinations for the Admiral Lackey Scholarship will be held on Saturday, October 2, 1937. They are open to all members of the N.Y.N.M. and the winner is entitled to tuition without charge in preparation for the Naval Reserve and the regular Annapolis examinations.

● The date of the General Haskell Scholarship examinations (for members of the N. Y. National Guard only) will be announced in a future issue of this magazine.

● Intensive preparation for West Point, Annapolis and the Coast Guard Academy.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY

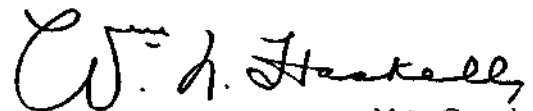
Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, New York

MAin 4-4957

GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE*(Continued from page 13)*

tact with our regiments, to such an extent that the benefit to the regiments constantly diminished, and gradually boxing was abandoned. Just recently there has been a tendency on the part of some officers in charge of armories to permit the conduct of such games as "Bingo," "Screeno," etc., from which they derive funds for the improvement of the mess of the soldiers at camp, or to buy extra training equipment, or provide entertainment for their men. It is desirable to have funds in hand, of course, because in making provision for the military service it is taken into consideration by budget makers, that the regiment will be able to add to their income by regimental activities of this general nature. However, more harm will come to the military by improper use of the armories than from lack of funds. In my opinion, these games, if permitted by officers in control of armories, will gradually get into the hands of professional promoters, and very little benefit will accrue to the regiments.

For a much more important reason, however, we have recently decided to prohibit such games in our armories. That reason is that in the opinion of the high command, which is responsible for the consideration in which the National Guard of New York is held by the general public, "Bingo," "Screeno," etc., are games of chance, and the operation of these games is gambling, no matter what camouflage is thrown about. It is not consistent with the dignity of the military profession, and does not bring credit upon the National Guard. Funds obtained this way in most cases are unnecessary, and it is usually the regiments which have no trouble in obtaining funds from legitimate rentals, etc., that undertake this form of adding to their income. Officers in charge and control should exert extreme care in considering calls made upon them for the use of their armories, and should remember that the armories must be reserved for a reasonable amount of time for the enjoyment of the enlisted men who belong to the regiment. They should also consider what reaction the use of the armory in question would have upon the high esteem in which the National Guard of New York is at present held by the general public.



Major General



FROM AN OFFICER'S SCRAP BOOK

LT. C. O. KATES

JOMINI once laid down the following conditions as essential to a perfect army:

1. A good system of recruiting.
2. An efficient formation.
3. A well-organized system of national reserves.
4. That officers and men should be well instructed in drills and maneuvers, and in all the duties of a camp and in the field; and that there should be a good system of interior economy.
5. A discipline strict, but not humiliating; a spirit of subordination founded as far as possible on a conviction pervading all ranks of its importance, rather than on the mere orders of the service.
6. A well-regulated system of rewards, and a spirit of emulation.
7. The special corps, engineers and artillery, well instructed.
8. An armament well understood, and, if possible, superior to that of the enemy, comprising arms defensive as well as offensive.
9. A staff capable of applying all these elements to the greatest advantage, and with an organization adapted to the theoretical and practical instruction of its members.
10. Well-organized commissariat and medical departments.
11. The command of armies, and the supreme direction of operations decided by a sound, practical system.
12. The maintenance of a high military spirit.

* * * * *

At the siege of Naples in 1380, ancient balists were employed to throw into the castle of Naples barrels of infectious matter and the mutilated limbs of prisoners of war.

* * * * *

An army of 100,000 men taken in flank may be beaten by 30,000 in short time.—*Frederick the Great.*

* * * * *

The Soviet leader, Lenin, considered propaganda directed at an enemy's civilian population to be the soundest weapon of modern warfare. The best strategy, he claimed, was "to postpone operations until the moral disintegration of the enemy renders the delivery of the mortal blow both possible and easy."

* * * * *

Rudyard Kipling, a spectator at the mechanized maneuvers conducted a few years ago by the British army, was asked his impression of modern war. He replied, "It smells like a garage and looks like a circus."

Always a Hit!



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EST. 1817 TROY, N.Y.



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The same delicious beverages you used at camp will be sold direct to your home with no additional cost for delivery or service. Our weekly delivery system saves you the inconvenience of going to and from the store each time you desire beverages.

Communicate with the office nearest your home for immediate service

Great Bear Spring Company
 NEW YORK NEWARK PHILADELPHIA ALBANY BUFFALO
(Oranges)

SONS OF ORION

(Continued from page 5)

comrade and brought him safely back to the American lines for treatment.

Later in the same engagement, when a German machine-gun nest was holding up the American advance Private 1st class Edwards again volunteered to perform a hazardous mission. Rushing forward in a desperate effort to shoot the machine-gun crew out of action he fell mortally wounded; but the heroic youth's sacrifice had not been in vain. The enemy machine-gunners withdrew precipitately, and the advance went forward along the entire line.

* * *

A signalman was Kenneth M. McCann, New York City man serving as a corporal in Company C of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion when that N.Y.N.G. unit found itself engaged in the terrific fighting in and around Mount Kemmel, Belgium, from August 28 to 31, inclusive.

The enemy was fighting hard there, striving to hold that important key position on the heights. And the New Yorkers were fighting every bit as hard and stubbornly trying to wrest that position from the hard-fighting German defenders.

All-important in the American attack was the communications system; the thin strands of telephone wires were the very arteries of the attack, without which no charge, no matter how brilliant or inspired, could be followed by a material consolidation.

Corporal McCann knew that. He knew that the wires must be kept open and in first-class working order. So, for seventy-two hours straight, without relief, subsistence nor rest, this good soldier stuck to his perilous task. Out in the shell-swept, machine-gunned open, under constant fire and, the last day and night, fighting off the blinding, tearing fumes of phosgene gas, this New Yorker kept everlastingly at it, repairing wire cut by flailing shellfire, patching a broken skein here, taping a gaping hole in the message net there, personally taking a precious new strand of wire out forward when an old line went out.

Of such was the stern stuff of one New York signalman.

* * *

No story of New York national guardsmen in action "over there" will ever be complete without the inclusion of the names of two non-combatants who wrote their names large upon the 27th Division's wartime Roll of Honor.

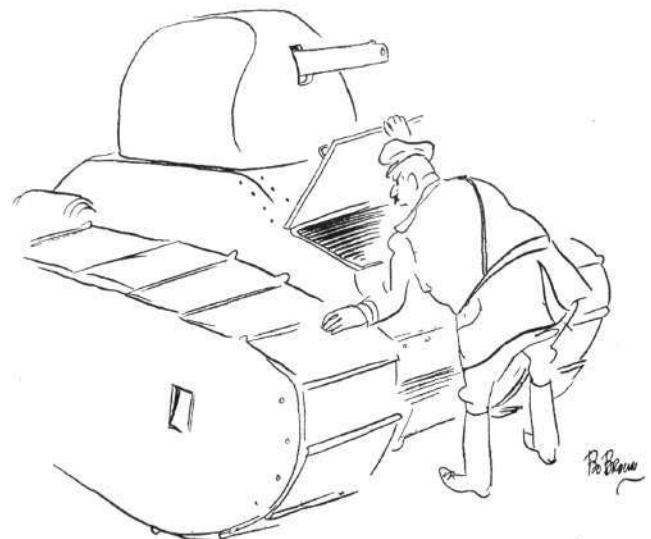
First Lieutenant (Chaplain) Francis A. Kelly, 104th Machine Gun Battalion. And First Lieutenant (Chaplain) John C. Ward, 108th Infantry. Those two Christian gentlemen of the cloth were more than "Padre" to their respective soldier flocks. They were comrades, buddies. Comrades and buddies of the type who would risk death on No Man's Land, in the

heat of battle, to succor a wounded one of their "boys." Both Chaplain Kelly and Chaplain Ward wear the Distinguished Service Cross today, for their individual feats of heroic action "over there." Both richly deserve that award.

Chaplain Kelly went overseas with the "Suiciders" of the 104th Machine Gun Battalion from his parish in Cohoes, New York. During the operations of the "Suiciders" in that bitter drive against the famed Hindenburg Line in September, 1918, and in the later and just as grim fighting along the La Selle River in mid-October, Chaplain Kelly was constantly at the front, caring for the wounded, exposing himself to constant personal risk that he might be with his men at that dark hour of battle when they most needed him. "His fearless conduct," reads the official War Department citing order with his award of the Cross, "afforded an inspiring example to the combat troops."

From his native city of Buffalo, Chaplain Ward went to France with the doughboys of the fighting 108th Infantry to minister to their spiritual and moral needs. He wasn't content with that important assignment alone. He did more. Much more. As, for example, during the awful days and nights of September, 1918, when his "boys" were out front there, cracking the Hindenburg Line.

Time and again, voluntarily and at great risk of sudden, painful death, Chaplain Ward went forward undeterred by heavy machine-gun and artillery fire to care for the wounded and search for the dead. On at least two known occasions he advanced so far forward, on the very heels of the first wave of attacking infantrymen, that he was ordered back for his own safety, by superior officers. And both times he politely but resolutely disobeyed these orders, that he might be right up there with his men. His buddies, his comrades.



"What are you girls doing in there?"

UP FIFTH AVENUE AGAIN IN 1937

(Continued from page 3)

tend from Fifth Avenue to the North and East rivers.

The returning ex-service men who will participate in the parade are not the boys of seventeen and twenty who walked on Fifth Avenue when America needed them. Today they are mostly family men between the ages of 38 and 50—serious men who have come to the important years of their lives engaged in business and professions and with the problems of life they did not have twenty years ago.

In addition to the Legion Convention and that of the American Legion Auxiliary and the Sons of the American Legion, there have been invited seventy-five Divisional, Regimental and other recognized war-time Veteran Associations to hold their reunions here at the same time.

Mayor La Guardia with the members of the Board of Estimate have voted an appropriation for the Convention.

Governor Lehman and the members of the State Legislature made available other money, and the Finance Committee under the Chairmanship of Major S. Sloan Colt, President of the Bankers Trust Company, is now engaged in the raising of \$150,000 for the Convention program.

It is of interest to note that in recent instances of American Legion National Conventions, monies subscribed by local business groups, have been, following the close of the Convention, returned to the donors.

The Cleveland Convention Corporation which conducted the 1936 Legion National Convention rebated in December, one hundred cents on the dollar, to every contributor, including the State of Ohio, business leaders and firms. This return of all donations was made possible through an official registration plan, a fee of \$2.00, which is paid by the official delegates, alternates, Chairman and members of National, State, District, and County Committees. Many thousands of other Legionnaires participate in the registration plan in return for which they receive the official Convention badge, souvenir program and tickets to sessions of the Convention, as well as to various musical and other entertainment events. The same plan is part of the New York program and it is believed that sufficient revenue will be derived directly from this one source to rebate every subscriber for donations made.

MILITARY HEADGEAR

(Continued from page 7)

Shakoes were worn generally up to the time of our own Civil War, when perhaps someone sat upon one, and conceived the forage cap (No. 6), so called because of its telescopic construction, which enabled the soldier to fill it with water, grain for his horse, or what have you.

But during the Civil War, the wide-brimmed fedora had grown increasingly popular. At first worn only by officers, it soon became used by all ranks.

The campaign hat is still worn by our own State troopers, who find it very practical. At the beginning of this century, the Army adapted it slightly to the Montana peak, familiar enough to Guardsmen and Boy Scouts.

Our last war, fought in trenches and dugouts, amidst flying bits of shell, rocks and odd junk, brought the helmet into new favor. Perhaps the best design was the German "coal-scuttle," which combined the characteristics of the ancient types, with its deep casque, low brow-plate and wide rear apron.

Now, the overseas cap, originally designed to fold down over the ears under a trench helmet, becomes an article of issue. Yet an overseas cap won't stop a shrapnel ball, or even cause a rock to bounce. Science is developing new alloy steels. They are tough and strong. Since a soldier is of very little value with a perforated skull, we may expect new departures in battle chapeaux for the well-dressed soldier. Thanks be to Mars for delivering our generations from fighting in patent-leather peach-baskets with feathers growing on them!

245TH COAST ARTILLERY

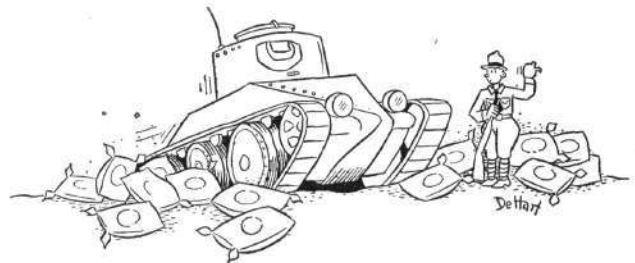
WHEN Battery F of the 245th Coast Artillery arrived in Camp on Fisher's Island this summer it found that a 12-inch disappearing gun had been assigned to it that had just been remade and had never been fired.

Colonel Pendry selected Wednesday, July 14, as the day for Battery F to try the gun. A large delegation of the officers of the Brooklyn regiment and of the Regular Army was present. The group included Brigadier General Frank K. Fergusson, Commanding officer of the 62nd Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Totten.

The officers of Battery F were Capt. Edward J. Richards, 1st Lt. Kenneth S. Gray and 2nd Lt. John Kenz. The battery was directed to fire four trial shots and then eight shots for record. The tug towed the target at a distance of 15,000 yards.

Battery F had its four trials and then fired two of its eight for record. Nothing unusual was noted, but when the third shot was fired the huge projectile, taking 25 seconds to cover the distance, landed in the center of the raft target, knocking it to smithereens.

Officers gathered about the gun were loud in their praise of the Brooklyn artillerymen, and General Fergusson, in congratulating Colonel Pendry, said it was an achievement he was proud to have witnessed.



THE ARMY IN TIME OF PEACE

(Continued from page 6)

sions. As the pioneers moved across the lonely prairies, through the defiles of the hostile mountains, and over the blazing deserts they not only moved over Army roads and trails and with the aid of Army maps but their goods and their lives were protected from wild men and wild beasts by the brave men of our Army.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST

At last when the time came to link our western outposts with eastern civilization the Army located, constructed, and even operated the earlier railroads. Our railroad development began with the construction and operation by Army Engineers of such well-known roads as the Baltimore and Ohio, the Northern Central, the Erie, the Boston & Providence, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Boston & Albany. The Army Engineers surveyed and marked the boundary of the United States and that of most of the States. They helped dig the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and the Erie Canal; they dug the Panama Canal; they built lighthouses to make navigation more safe; and they increased the depth and width of the channels in all the important harbors of the country. They have particularly advanced the possible date of completion of the great inland waterways system, which includes the upper Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois Rivers, and they have also provided, enlarged, and improved facilities at our Great Lakes ports.

RADIO AND TELEGRAPH WORK

The rapid development of our telegraph system after the Civil War was made possible because of the work the Army had done in building such systems during that war. The development of the radio loop in the Army led to the radio compass that has made possible the utilization of telephone, telegraph, and power lines for the transmission of messages as well as for broadcasting and reception. The Army initiated the steel industry and opened the way for many American industries. Even the Army experimentation in designing tanks and artillery tractors stimulated greatly the tractor industry—all to the benefit of the farmers and agriculture, and the Army Air Corps today helps to protect our forests and orchards from pests and disease.

The Army gave us the Weather Bureau, and the study and experimentation of the Army Air Corps has contributed mightily to the rapid development of aircraft.

In the Philippines, in Panama, in Alaska, Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and on the isle of Guam the Army has played a commanding part in the work of colonization true to the best ideals of our Nation. It has built public utilities, eradicated terrible disease, educated children, set the example of American citizenship, and helped to create institutions of self-government and then protect them from aggression. There

is no more heroic chapter in all American history than that which tells the story of the sacrifices of the officers and men of the Medical Corps of the Army in the elimination of tropical diseases. The discovery of the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito by a group of medical officers headed by Maj. Walter Reed, of the Army, and the elimination of the mosquito under the leadership of Gen. William C. Gorgas are landmarks in the progress of science in its welfare for the relief of suffering humanity.

We cannot forget the service of the Army to our Nation in peace and war. As we contemplate the struggles of our country through the hundred and fifty years of its history we know that the Army has never failed to meet every emergency to which it has been summoned. It has always performed its mission. It has never known defeat. It has ever brought home the victory. The story of the service of our Army to our people runs like a golden thread through the very warp and woof of our Nation's life. If George Washington, who brought our Army into being under historic Cambridge Oak and who was its first Commander in Chief, could return to this earth and survey the record of the deeds of our Army, surely we may believe that that record would be a source of tremendous gratification and pride to him.

Including the Revolution, there have been six major wars during 152 years, or one on an average of every twenty-five years. Each one found us entering unprepared. Before each one the editorial opinion, the legislative discussions, and private conversations of the country deemed war an improbability. Each war has been "our last war."—*Major General Harbord.*

* * * * *

I know not how, but martial men are given to love: I think it is but as they are given to wine, for perils commonly aske to be paid in pleasures.—*Bacon.*

* * * * *

He is a better leader, whose command is well-behaved through hard work and the habit of order, rather than he who must force his men to duty through fear of punishment.—*Vegetius.*

* * * * *

According to an Italian general of note, three hundred years ago, Marshall Montecuccoli, three things are necessary for waging war: "First of all, money; after that, more money; and finally, again still more money."

* * * * *

We all are of the common belief that war ought to be avoided at all hazard, but we must plan that if war comes, we shall meet the enemy with our maximum effectiveness with the least possible injury and violence to our people, and in a manner which shall avoid inflation and waste. Plans to eliminate war profiteering should provide that each man, each business, every thing and dollar shall bear its just proportion of the burden.—*Bernard M. Baruch.*

FACTS ON THE GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION

Many model homes, dramatizing the latest in building construction, will be shown at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Models of the famed couturieres of Paris will parade the latest fashions before visitors to the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, according to planners of the French exhibit.

Paul Verdier, head of the City of Paris store in San Francisco, will be an ambassador of good will from the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition to the Paris, France, 1937 Exposition of Arts and Crafts.

Carved out of one solid piece of redwood, a huge reproduction of the Great Seal of the State of California will be one of the exhibits in the State Building at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

"If you're such a good psychologist, tell me why a red-headed woman always marries a quiet man?"

"She doesn't. He just gets that way after they are married."

Bingo—Do you believe the dead can communicate with the living?

Stingo—No. I lent a New York man a dollar just before he died and I have never heard from him since.

"Being selected to Congress certainly makes strange bedfellows."

"Oh, yes. But it doesn't take them long to get used to the same bunk."

A millionaire says he attributes his success to carrying on while others slept. We know a man who does that, but he's not a success—not even an after-dinner speaker.

A distinguished visitor to an insane asylum went to the telephone and experienced difficulty in getting his connection. Exasperated, he shouted to the operator:

"Look here, girl, do you know who I am?"

"No," was the calm reply, "but I know where you are."

One day a young lady with a poodle dog on her lap was riding in a street car. A prim woman sitting next to her sniffed:

"What a fuss you make over that dog. Don't you think it would be nicer if you had a little baby in your lap?"

"No," the pretty one replied. "You see, I'm not married."

Sitting down to breakfast one morning a man was astounded to see the announcement of his death in the paper. He promptly called up his friend Jones.

"Hello, Jones," he said, "have you seen that the morning paper carries a notice of my death?"

"Er—yes," replied Jones. "Where are you talking from?"

A relative who had not visited for some time was calling at a little boy's home. His mother, wishing him to make a good impression, called him in from play.

"Say hello to aunty, dear."

"I hate choo, I hate choo."

"Now, honey, tell aunty you're glad to see her."

"I hate choo."

"Listen, you little brat, say hello to aunty before I kick what few teeth you have down your throat."

"Why aunty dear, when did you arrive?"

GIFTS

JEWELRY WITH YOUR
MINIATURE REGIMENTAL
CRESTS

Write for price list.

NATIONAL GUARD EQUIP. CO.
155 E. 34th St., New York, N. Y.
"Headquarters for Military Equipment"
Agents Wanted

GOOD-HUMORS

The pure, wholesome, pasteurized ice cream in handy stick form.

Made with fresh cream and delicious flavorings. Untouched by human hands in the entire process. Watch for the sanitary white GOOD HUMOR cars which pass your door every day.



New York Good Humor,
Incorporated

115 East Third Street
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

INVISIBLE ENEMIES AND THE CARE OF THE TEETH

(Continued from page 8)

damage to the entire system, causing local infection or transmission of micro-organisms to some other part of the body. Diseases such as arthritis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, rheumatism, tuberculosis, cancer and heart conditions originate from bad teeth and a dirty mouth.

Whatever the condition found during the periodic semi-annual examination of your teeth and mouth in general, a surgical cleansing by your dentist is advisable. You cannot do it yourself. And, *you owe your teeth this tribute.*

Conversely, what happens if you are not "True to your teeth"? If you are careless and indifferent.—At first, the tooth begins to be sensitive to anything hot, cold or sweet and becomes increasingly so as the days go by. It means that decay has set in, and a cavity has formed. It is there and the invisible enemies are working overtime. In this manner, you are served a summons and it is up to you to appear before your dentist. Further heedlessness on your part will lead to an aching tooth. The pain, as a result of such negligence, varies in degree from a minor to an excruciating one, and lasts from minutes to hours and days to sleepless nights. Ultimately, the nerve becomes infected; second official notice to you. Your presence in a dentist's chair is urgent. Suppose that even now you can stand the ordeal and you don't go to your dentist. What is the outcome? Very soon, there will be an abscess formed. Now, in addition to the unbearable pains, there is swelling. Things look different! You actually can see, as well as feel, that something is wrong. Your face swells, you can't talk and it hurts to chew. Third and last summons! Human suffering does not go beyond this. Most dentists have had a few such cases to handle in their career. The dentist extracts the tooth, because there is practically nothing else to do.

As I said before, mastication becomes impaired. Naturally, the more teeth you lose, the less efficiently you chew your food. With poor mastication, there cannot be perfect digestion. Without perfect digestion, your body cannot receive the necessary and proper nourishment. Food, in order to be properly absorbed by the body, has to be well crushed and chewed in the mouth before it is transmitted to the digestive organs and acted upon by their juices as it passes through the alimentary canal. If these automatic processes do not function normally, the Main Line of Resistance or Vitality of the individual is greatly reduced. His body becomes the target of the multitude of disease germs which are ready to attack it.

It pays to be aware of the fact that billions of enemies—Germs—are harbored in everyone's mouth. Under favorable conditions, some of these will develop into diseases and cause unnecessary suffering, and sometimes death. They are the arch-enemies of

all mankind. Be on your guard, or else *they will get you some day!*

Ill health results from gross neglect of the teeth. The unfortunate person leads a miserable life. And what is life without health or without teeth? You know that a sickly person with poor teeth and bad breath finds it tough to land a job. He is neither presentable, nor strong enough to work efficiently. The other fellow gets the job!

Do you know that a candidate for the West Point Military Academy will not be considered if he has lost one of his molars? Uncle Sam is particular about his future generals' health and teeth right from the start. He wants them to be able to eat everything they come across, in addition to bullets!

A few nights ago, a group of us swapped stories over the dinner table concerning our camp experiences. One of the men present, bears the distinction of having been responsible for having kept the death rate in the camp where he was stationed, lower than any camp in the country during the 1918 flu epidemic. He described the health measures enforced at his camp. The soldiers were required, under the supervision of the sanitary inspector, to enact the Tooth-brush Drill twice each day. Every man was lined up in companies and was required to scrub his teeth and gargle with a strong antiseptic.

Statistics show that the life expectancy of individuals with bad teeth is much shorter than those whose teeth have been kept in good condition from childhood.

These few instances are given in the hope of impressing you with the fact that your own teeth play an important part during your whole life, in or out of the ranks. Take care of them or they will be "false to you."

Don't be too anxious to get false teeth. They are only a little better than nothing. You can always qualify for them. My advice is, to escape that experience—if possible.

To awaken in the mind of the soldier a live interest in his education and training, and to stir into action the higher instincts of his nature, should be the aim of every officer who aspires to become a real leader of men.—*Pershing.*

* * * * *

The pacifist thinks of the soldier as existing only for war. The soldier thinks of himself as existing for peace—either to preserve or to restore peace. The policeman exists, not for crime, but to prevent crime; not to destroy law and order, but to preserve or restore law and order. Because the policeman has to use armed force to oppose crime, this does not make him a party to crime. Just so, the soldier has no responsibility for war and in fact has nothing to do with war except as a necessary and very disagreeable means for restoring peace. The soldier fights, not that war may be prolonged, but that peace may be restored.—*Col. W. E. Brougher.*

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COMMANDER SAUNDERS OF THE FIRST NAVAL BATTALION DIES

LIEUT. COMDR. Robert Speirs Saunders, Executive Officer of First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, U.S.S. *Illinois*, New York City, died on Monday, July 26, 1937, at his home in Douglas Road, Emerson Hills, S. I., New York City. He was 53 years old.

VETERAN MEMBERS OF 105TH REGIMENT ORGANIZE

Veteran members of the 105th Infantry who served ten or more years with the regiment at a National Guard unit formed a Ten Year Club at a recent meeting in the State Armory. The organization is the outgrowth of a preliminary society formed during the recent training tour at Camp Smith, Peekskill.

Albert Jones of Headquarters Company was elected president. Others are: John Purcell, Service Company, vice president; John Corcoran, Company D, recording secretary; Arthur Teal, Company C, financial secretary; Lester Eustace, Company A, treasurer; George Duke, Service Company, sergeant-at-arms; Rolin J. Hurd, color guard.

The executive committee is composed of Fred Rose-

Comdr. Saunders began his service with the Naval Militia by enlistment in the Third Division, First Battalion on November 5, 1914. On the declaration of war against Germany, when the Naval Militia was ordered into active service April 6, 1917, in its federal status as National Naval Volunteers, he held the petty officer rating of Coxswain and for several months served on the U.S.S. *Wasp*, which had been the training ship of the First Battalion, and was assigned to war duty on patrol of New York Harbor.

He was commissioned in the grade of Ensign on July 29, 1917, served as Watch and Division Officer on the U.S.S. *Massachusetts* and later in command successively of U. S. Submarine Chasers 320 and 167 in the war zone, being detached from the latter ship on January 7, 1919, at which time he returned to inactive status, being relieved of all active duty with the Navy. He was advanced to the grade of Lieutenant (junior grade) on January 1, 1918, and Lieutenant July 1, 1918. He was awarded the official Certificate of Appreciation of the Secretary of the Navy for his service with the Navy during the World War.

Upon his return to inactive naval status after the World War, he returned to duty with the First Battalion, N.Y.N.M., and was assigned command of the Third Division. On December 23, 1926, he was transferred to the Battalion Staff as First Lieutenant. He was commissioned a Lieutenant Commander, N.Y. N.M., on December 13, 1929, and was assigned to duty as Executive Officer of the First Battalion. He also held a commission as Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

Lieut. Comdr. Saunders attained considerable prominence in connection with Small Arms Practice during recent years as Captain of the Rifle Team representing the First Battalion, N.Y.N.M. The team under his charge won a number of competitions and he became a familiar figure at various Matches held at the State Camp in Peekskill.

kans, Gilbert Dippo, Arthur Beaudoin, Fred Kuebler, John Witbeck and Roy Gregware.

The club is the first veterans group formed in the regiment. Members who are eligible may date their service back to the old Second Regiment of New York Volunteers, predecessor to the 105th Infantry. Forty-five persons signed the charter bill.

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1939 NEW YORK'S WORLD'S FAIR AT A GLANCE

COST

is set at \$125,000,000 or more . . . of which the Fair Corporation will expend close to \$50,000,000 on construction and operation . . . New York City, State and Federal Government, about \$30,000,000 . . . foreign nations and private exhibitors, about \$55,000,000.

FINANCING

will return principal and interest on \$27,829,500 debenture bonds taken up by New York business men and residents to defray early administration and pre-operation costs.

1216½-ACRE SITE

has been made in 190-day engineering feat of moving nearly 7,000,000 cubic yards of ash "mountain" and meadow mat in once worthless area, adjacent to Flushing Bay, Borough of Queens and within a few minutes by rail from mid-town Manhattan . . . to be a permanent park after the Fair.

CONSTRUCTION

is well under way, with corner-stone ceremonies aside and \$900,000 Administration Building already under roof . . . numerous foundations and several exhibit or other major structures are going up this year, although majority of buildings are scheduled for 1938 construction . . . now under construction are parking spaces for 35,000 cars, a tidal control dam maintaining lakes with fresh water, and a number of bridges, intramural roads and other highway improvements . . . 800,000 cubic yards of meadow mat being processed into topsoil.

TRANSPORTATION

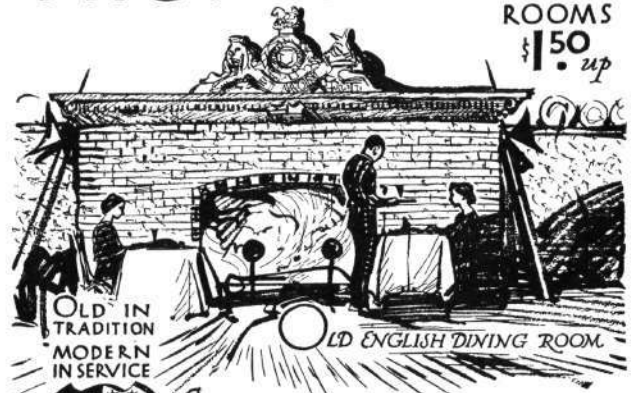
is being arranged on the basis of caring for 160,000 persons an hour at the exposition's several entrances . . . State has authorized City to build \$1,200,000 Independent Subway spur to Fair entrance . . . considered assured is Congressional approval of bill providing \$2,500,000 for rehabilitating Flushing Bay as Fair water gateway . . . authorized is finance of Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, across Long Island Sound, by sale of \$18,000,000 bonds . . . City plans to spend \$8,444,300 for improvement of North Beach Airport, as a Fair development . . . plans call for Fair terminals serving transcontinental buses . . . there will be handy camps for trailers.

WORLD INTEREST

has been recorded at Fair headquarters, in the enthusiastic press of 59 countries, at the Fair's exhibit halls along Fifth Avenue in the Empire State Building, and in the world's will to participate. New York, lode-stone metropolis of the world, and a Fair prove the Century's attraction.

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF JUNE, 1937

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (June 1-30 Inclusive).....89.86%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard...1509 Off.	22 W. O.	19508 E. M.	Total 21039
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1436 Off.	21 W. O.	19143 E. M.	Total 20600

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 95.11 (2) ³	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....609
102nd Engineers 94.79 (3) ⁹	Maintenance.....475	Actual.....481
102nd Medical Regt. 94.41 (4) ⁷	Maintenance.....588	Actual.....682
212th Coast Art. 93.96 (5) ⁴	Maintenance.....705	Actual.....773
369th Infantry 93.65 (6) ⁵	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1126
101st Cavalry 92.74 (7) ¹⁴	Maintenance.....571	Actual.....659
244th Coast Art. 92.25 (8) ¹⁶	Maintenance.....648	Actual.....721
106th Field Art. 91.60 (9) ¹⁰	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....678
14th Infantry 91.53 (10) ¹¹	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1082
Special Troops, 27th Div. 90.67 (11) ²¹	Maintenance.....318	Actual.....355
71st Infantry 90.32 (12) ⁸	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1153
258th Field Art. 90.20 (13) ²	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....709
104th Field Art. 89.84 (14) ¹²	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....662
106th Infantry 89.09 (15) ²⁰	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1104
245th Coast Art. 89.08 (16) ¹⁵	Maintenance.....739	Actual.....788
101st Signal Bn. 89.01 (17) ⁸	Maintenance.....163	Actual.....171
156th Field Art. 88.99 (18) ¹³	Maintenance.....602	Actual.....635
10th Infantry 88.55 (19) ²²	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1116

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Quartermaster Regiment				96.72% (1)¹
Maintenance.....	235			337
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	4	41	40	97
HDQRS. 1st BTLN... 4		2	2	100
COMPANY A	4	51	49	96
COMPANY B	4	49	48	98
HDQRS. 2nd BTLN... 4		2	2	100
COMPANY C	4	51	49	96
COMPANY D	4	49	48	98
HDQRS. AND HQ.				
DET., 3rd BTLN... 4		8	8	100
COMPANY E	5	32	30	93
COMPANY F	4	35	34	97
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		10	9	90
	335	324		96.72

Hdqrs. 27th Div. 95.71 (5) ⁴	Maintenance.....65	Actual.....72
51st Cav. Brigade 94.87 (6) ⁶	Maintenance.....69	Actual.....78
54th Brigade 90.47 (7) ⁵	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....42
93rd Brigade 89.47 (8) ⁹	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....38
52nd F. A. Brigade 86.95 (9) ⁹	Maintenance.....36	Actual.....46

BRIGADE STANDINGS

105th Field Art. 88.52 (20) ²⁵	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....660
165th Infantry 88.14 (21) ¹⁸	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1107
174th Infantry 86.91 (22) ¹⁷	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1146
108th Infantry 86.74 (23) ²⁴	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1101
27th Div. Avia. 86.56 (24) ¹⁹	Maintenance.....118	Actual.....131
105th Infantry 86.22 (25) ²³	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1095
107th Infantry 82.07 (26) ²⁶	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1081
State Staff 100.00 (1) ¹	Maximum.....140	Actual.....79
Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C. 100.00 (2) ²	Maintenance.....11	Actual.....10
87th Brigade 97.77 (3) ³	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....45
53rd Brigade 87.72 (4) ⁷	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....44

51st Cav Brig. 93.94% (1) ¹	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry
Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C. 91.77% (2) ²	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery
87th Inf. Brig. 90.38% (3) ³	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry
52nd F.A. Brig. 89.813% (4) ⁴	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery
93rd Inf. Brig. 89.812% (5) ⁵	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry
53rd Inf. Brig. 87.50% (6) ⁶	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 106th Infantry 105th Infantry 10th Infantry
54th Inf. Brig. 84.53% (7) ⁷	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry

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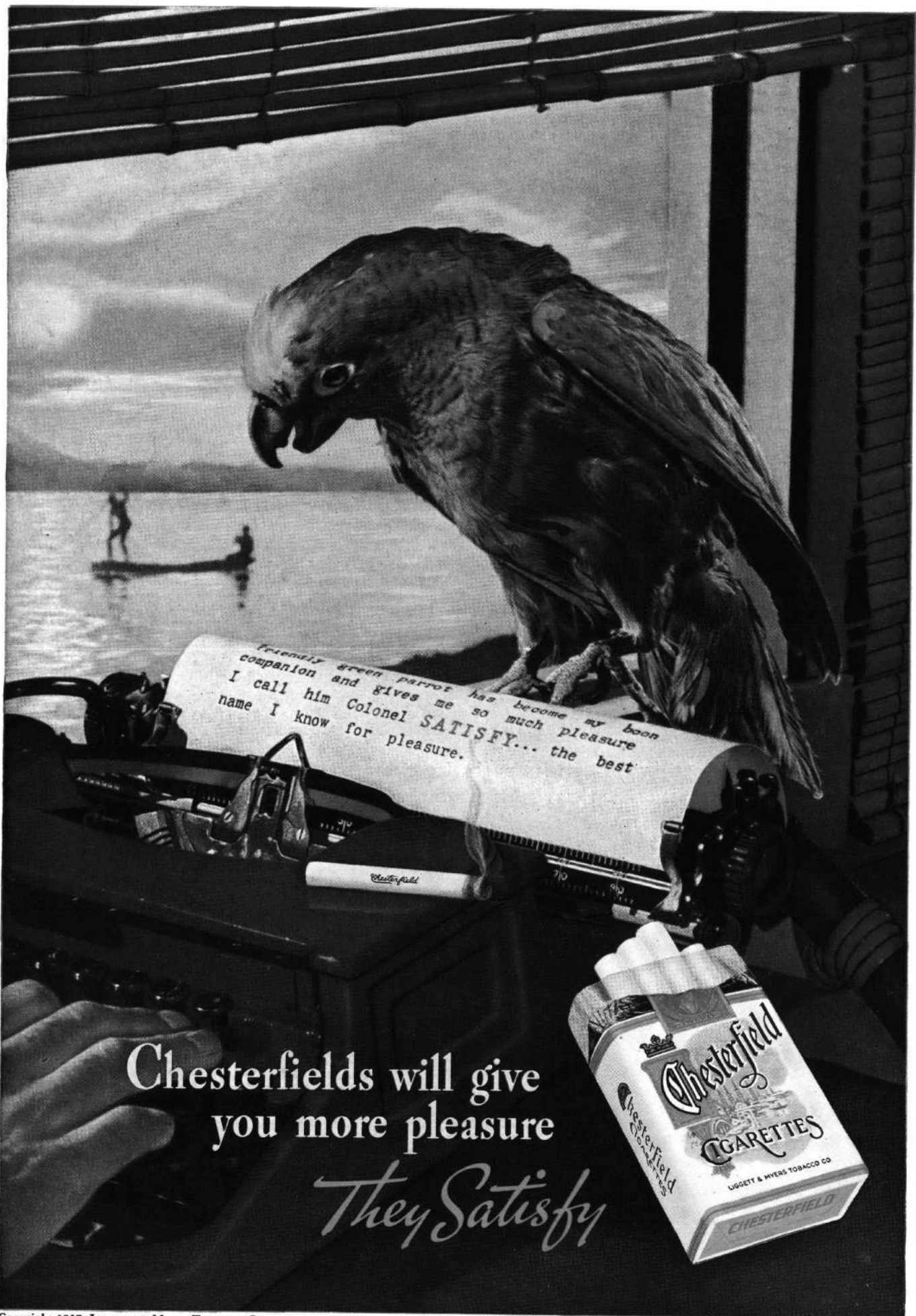
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