

NEW YORK  
NATIONAL  
**Guard**sman



NIGHT WATCH

**FEBRUARY**

1938 Convention  
Outline for Instructing  
The Magic Carpet  
The Gay Nineties

**1938**

*Your New York  
Headquarters!*

● Make the Hotel Lexington your New York Headquarters! Here you will find perfect, personalized service to meet your every need. Centrally located, in the heart of the Grand Central Area, you are near to all means of transportation, 801 cheery outside rooms, each with radio, and combination tub and shower. Rates from \$3.50 a day.



Visit the Famous  
*Hawaiian Room*

On your next trip to New York be sure to see Manhattan's most unique restaurant. An authentic Hawaiian setting, even to a tropical hurricane. It has "taken the town by storm." Dining and dancing nightly.

**HOTEL LEXINGTON**

LEXINGTON AVE. at 48th STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Charles E. Rochester, Managing Director



ASK FOR "FITZ"  
THE WAITER KNOWS

**Fitzgerald's**  
**BURGOMASTER BEER**

THE BOTTLED BEER WITH  
THE TAP-ROOM TANG!

*Other Favorites with Guardsmen*

**FITZGERALD'S ALE · FITZGERALD'S GARRYOWEN ALE**

For Sale Everywhere — On Draught and In Bottles

*Bring your*

**PRINTING**  
PROBLEMS to ALBANY

*and*

**J. B. LYON COMPANY**

*operating*

A modern, splendidly equipped  
printing plant with a reputation  
for prompt, efficient service

*Printers for the*  
STATE OF NEW YORK

NIAGARA  HUDSON  
**COKE**

MANUFACTURED AT TROY, UTICA, SYRACUSE

**NEVER AGAIN!**

Never again will the Smith's fuel bill leave such a hole in their pocket-book now that they have switched to Niagara Hudson Coke—the fuel that gives *more heat for less money*. Mr. Smith says it is easier to tend and his wife likes coke because it is clean and economical.

Phone today for a trial bin-full. We refund the full purchase price if you are not satisfied.

**LESS ASHES**  
*More Heat!*

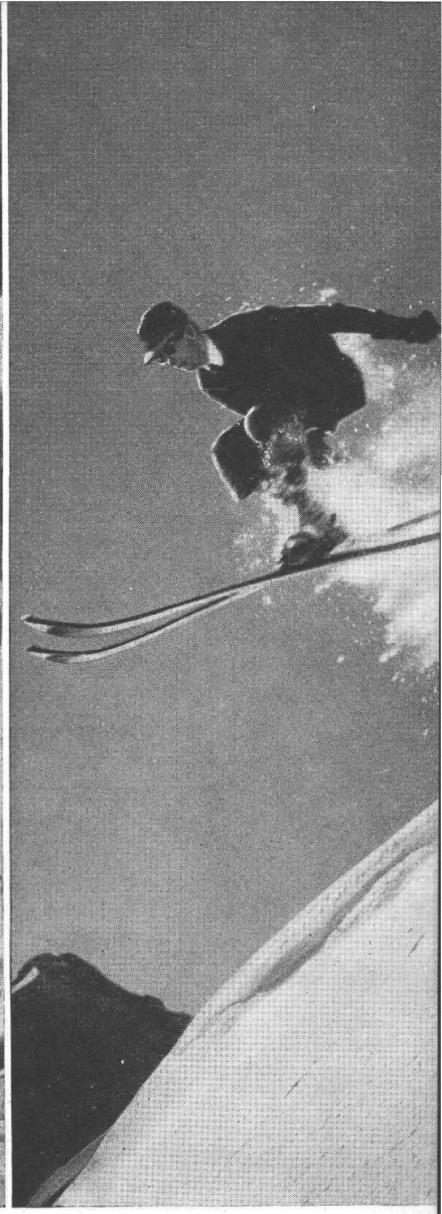


Niagara Hudson Coke leaves less ashes, finer ashes . . . you get more heat.

**MORE ASHES**  
*Less Heat!*



Ordinary fuel leaves more ashes, partly-burned lumps . . . you get less heat.



# Now for some **WINTER THRILLS!**

Get outdoors for a day, a weekend, or better yet a longer holiday in New York State's glorious winter sportsland...Let good old Dr. Jack Frost prescribe for that stuffy feeling!

Nearly 100 convenient sports centers throughout New York State offer you skiing, tobogganing, skating, bob-sledding and kindred pastimes at their best...Thrills aplenty for the expert...Lots of fun

and appropriate facilities for the beginner...And a grand time in congenial company even if you do nothing but ramble and look on!

To plan your outings for utmost enjoyment and convenience, write for our two free books, "Howdy, Winter!" and "Ski Trails of New York State"—sure recipes for delightful winter vacations. Just mail the coupon or a postcard.

## NEW YORK STATE

THE STATE THAT  HAS EVERYTHING

Bureau of State Publicity, Conservation Dept., N. G.-2  
Lithgow Osborne, Commissioner Albany, N. Y.

Please send my free copies of "Howdy, Winter!" and "Ski Trails of New York State"

Name.....

Address.....

City.....



Asst. Sect'y of War  
LOUIS JOHNSON;  
COLONEL  
DOUGLAS P. WALKER;  
Lt. Governor  
M. WILLIAM BRAY.

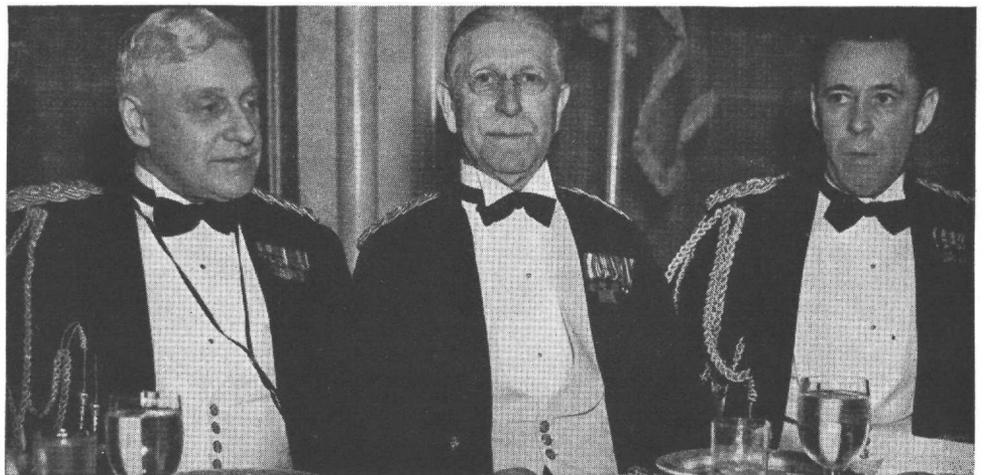


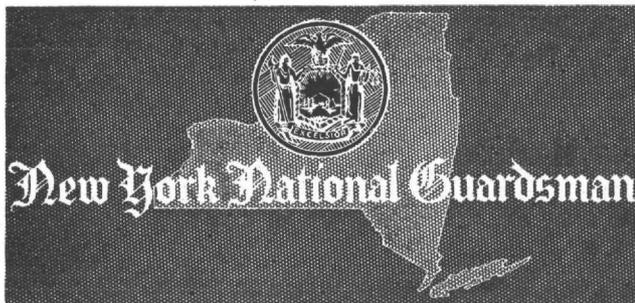
COL. PHILIP BROWN      COL. J. A. S. MUNDY  
110 Cav. (Mass.)



CHAPLAIN (Major) DINEEN      HON. A. J. KENNEDY  
MAJ. GENERAL THOMSON      COMM. L. OSBORNE

BRIG. GENERAL  
W. G. ROBINSON;  
MAJOR GENERAL  
E. C. SHANNON,  
Commanding 28th Div.  
BRIG. GENERAL  
E. H. WALSH,  
Adjutant General  
Minnesota.





Circulation 21,000

Established 1924

## CONTENTS

FEBRUARY 1938

Cover picture—courtesy of the N. Y. Evening Journal

1938 Convention .....2-4-5-29

An Outline for Instructing  
Major C. Porterfield 6-7-8-9-27

The Magic Carpet.....Arch D. Anderson 10-11

N.Y.N.G. Leads in Appointments..... 11

Editorials ..... 12

General Haskell's Message.....13-24-25

Sons of Orion.....Herbert E. Smith 14-15

The Gay Nineties....Clarence A. Plumb 16-17-28

Corps Area Command and General Staff  
School .....18-30

Colonel Gleim Commands 245th..... 19

The Relief Society in Action!..... 20

First in Peace, First in War...E. C. Dreher 22-23

National Guard Bureau Notes.....26-27

Our Contributors ..... 27

Attendance Figures ..... 32

The names of all characters that are used in short stories, serials and semi-fiction articles that deal with types are fictitious. Use of a name which is the same as that of any living person is accidental.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is published monthly by the State of New York at 80 Centre Street, New York City, N. Y. Printed in New York City, N. Y. The only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. Lt. Col. H. E. Suavet, Editor; Lt. Col. E. Bowditch, Associate Editor; Lt. Col. W. J. Mangine, Advertising Manager; Major E. C. Dreher, New York City, Advertising Manager.

Single copy, 10 cents. Subscription price in the United States \$1.00; Canada, \$1.50; foreign, \$2.00 a year. Subscriptions payable in advance. Advertising rates on request. Listed in Standard Rate and Data Service.

Copyright, 1937, by The New York National Guardsman.

The CHARLES W. HUGHES + Manager  
**PONTIAC**  
OSWEGO + N. Y.  
ON Beautiful LAKE ONTARIO  
ALONG THE ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY



## BROOKLYN ACADEMY

Intensive preparation for

**WEST POINT, ANNAPOLIS and  
the COAST GUARD ACADEMY**

**GENERAL HASKELL SCHOLARSHIP**

For members of the N.Y.N.G. only

**ADMIRAL LACKEY SCHOLARSHIP**

For members of the N.Y.N.M. only

**ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT**

Further information if desired

Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, New York

MAin 4-4957

## N. Y. NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

Are you receiving your  
Magazine Regularly?  
If not, please notify  
the Editor

# 1938 Convention National Guard Association, S.N.Y.



The New President, Colonel William R. Jackson, 14th Infantry

THE first Convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York to be held in New York City since 1919 was all that had been predicted—it was Colossal—Stupendous—Gigantic!

Many distinguished guests were present, including: The Hon. M. William Bray, Lieutenant Governor; Hon. Louis Johnson, Ass't. Secretary of War; Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, Commandant, Third Naval District; General George E. Leach, President, N. G. Association U. S.; General Albert H. Blanding, Chief, N. G. B.; General C. H. Grahl, Adjutant General of Iowa; Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr.; General John F. O'Ryan; General Ellard H. Walsh, Adjutant General of Minnesota; General E. C. Shannon of Pennsylvania; General Frank E. Schwengel of Illinois; General Cole, Adjutant General; General John H. Agnew; Colonel Paul Brown all of Massachusetts, Colonels Snyder and Sterling, and numerous

others who escape your correspondent's memory for the moment.

Under the skillful direction of Colonel Douglas P. Walker, 106th Field Artillery, the meetings moved along on schedule and left sufficient breathing spells between sessions for our out of town comrades to get out and look over the tall buildings.

The first session opened promptly with the invocation by Major Aloysius C. Dineen, Chaplain, 27th Division. Colonel Walker then introduced Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as the "greatest Mayor of the greatest City."

Mayor LaGuardia extended to the delegates the official welcome of the City and invited them to inspect any of the City institutions. He recalled his service in Congress as a member of the Military Affairs Committee and praised the National Guard as a great American institution.

Colonel George A. Herbst, our Senior Instructor, and the principal speaker of the morning, then delivered a most interesting talk on "The Soul of The Regiment" which was chock full of sound com-

mon sense and in which he quoted some excellent historical examples. We do not wish to impair the value of the subject by quoting extracts and hope to get Colonel Herbst's consent to its publication in its entirety in a subsequent issue.

General Haskell's address opened the afternoon session. The General spoke of the satisfactory condition of the New York National Guard and stressed the importance of the joint Infantry-Artillery training inaugurated this year at Pine Camp and of his plan to continue this phase of training. He also mentioned the road march of the 258th Field Artillery with its 155mm guns and all other impedimenta from New York City to Pine Camp and return and stated that it was his belief that this was the first time in the history of the U. S. Army that a regiment of this size; with material of such large calibre, had made such a long march. The problem of building up an adequate reserve of junior officers for assignment in the event of expansion to war strength was also discussed.



General Blanding; Admiral Woodward; Admiral Lackey; Secretary Johnson.

The General brought his address to a close with an appeal for continued support of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society which, although young, has already begun to function and has taken care of such cases as have been submitted.

\* \* \* \*

The Adjutant General of the State then addressed the delegates.

General Robinson expressed Governor Lehman's regret at his inability to be present at the Convention and assured us of the Governor's complete sympathy with our activities.

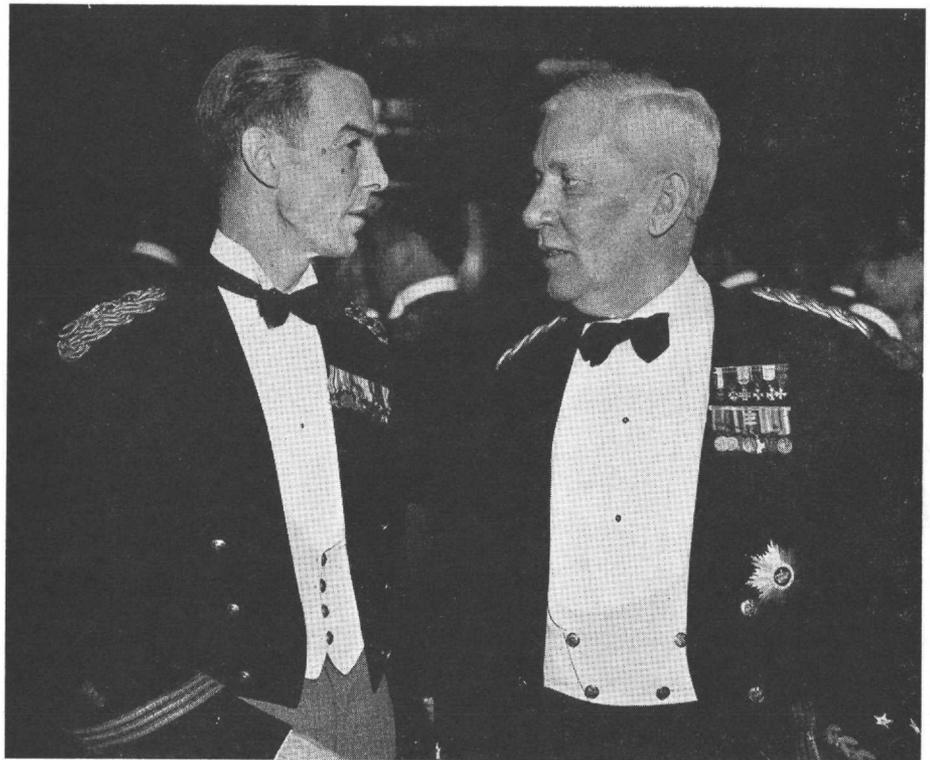
Taking up the matter of property, General Robinson pointed out that while certain items are authorized by the Tables of Equipment, the State is limited by the appropriations available.

\* \* \*

The Naval Militia, in the person of its Commanding Officer, Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey then took over the proceedings.

Admiral Lackey recalled with pleasure Governor Lehman's visit to the battleships New York and Texas during the time that units of the New York Naval Militia were training on them and expressed his pleasure at the excellent attendance at the 1937 summer training.

He praised the continued advance in small arms and short range battle practice and empha-



(Photo By Ray Hellriegel)

Colonel Tobin and General Haskell at 7th Regiment.

sized the close cooperation which exists between the Naval Militia and National Guard in the matter of small arms practice.

For the first time in the history of the Naval Militia Marine Battalion, these troops will train at Camp Smith.

The subject of providing officers from within the organization was also stressed by the Admiral.

Colonel Walker presented as the

final speaker of the afternoon, General George E. Leach, former Chief of the National Guard Bureau and now President of the National Guard Association of the United States, who, in the course of a most interesting address remarked that with the inevitable demands on the Regular Army personnel which must follow a general mobilization, the National Guard must constitute the first line of defense with the other elements in support.

\* \* \* \*

At the conclusion of the afternoon session a reception in honor of Admiral Lackey was held at which the guests and delegates were present.

The decks were then cleared for action—this action consisting of the annual dinner of the Association.

The dinner brought out the largest attendance in the history of the Association—over eleven hundred members being present.

Some very interesting speeches were delivered by the Honorable

(Continued on page 29)



Assemblyman Hayes; General Leach; General O'Ryan.

# An Outline for Instructing



by Major C. Porterfield  
U. S. A., Ret.

Illustrations by  
MAJ. E. DREHER

WITH instructing, as with all the other arts, nothing ever just happens. You succeed, or fail, depending upon whether or not you know, and know how and when to apply certain definite principles which are more or less unchanging. This is merely a guide. When you find a better one, and have thought before intentionally changing, discard it without hesitation for the better one.

This guide is divided as follows, into three parts:

CONDUCTING INSTRUCTION—I.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES—II.

GENERAL PREPARATION—III.

## I. CONDUCTING INSTRUCTIONS.

### A. Preparatory steps.

1. Arrange the class so that all can see and hear you well. Do not try to talk into the wind.
2. Take the position that you have determined as being the most effective for you.
  - (a) DON'T stand on one foot.
  - (b) DON'T cross your feet.
  - (c) DON'T fold your arms.
  - (d) DON'T put your hands in your pockets.
  - (e) DON'T clasp your hands.
  - (f) DON'T move about or rock on your heels.
3. Make a conscious effort to relax.
  - (a) Having muscles loose prevents nervousness.

- (b) Aids your voice to carry further, be clearer, and last longer.
4. Appear to be natural.
  - (a) Highest form of art is to be natural, and at the same time appear to be correctly natural.
5. Get the attention of your class.
  - (a) Method to be used will depend upon the composition of the class.
  - (b) Avoid making antagonistic statements.
  - (c) Speak clearly and distinctly, so as to reach the entire class.
  - (d) Get the attention of the entire class before starting to talk.
6. Look your audience squarely in the eyes.
  - (a) This helps you to concentrate.



3. Don't make a conscious effort to relax.

- (b) This helps focus the attention of the audience on you.
- (c) Sometimes it is advisable to pick out some one person, and talk directly to him.

### B. Introduction.

1. Open your talk with a gripping statement.
  - (a) Speak quietly. Let the *thought you express* engage the attention.
  - (b) The thought must be directly or indirectly related to your talk.
  - (c) Not so difficult to hold interest as to revive it after it has lagged.
2. Establish immediately a point of contact between your audience and yourself. This is not necessary where you are well known to your audience.
3. State your subject or describe the work that you intend to cover.
  - (a) Do this at the beginning of each period of all training, too.
4. Show the general value of your subject.
5. Show the personal value of your subject to the members of your class.
6. During your talk, frequently make points of contact between your audience and your subject.
7. In daily instruction, begin each period with an interest-

arousing talk.

- (a) Make it short; one minute at the most is sufficient.
  - (b) Focuses the attention on the work for the period.
  - (c) Arouses interest in the work for the period.
  - (d) State:
    - (1) Subject.
    - (2) Points covered in instruction on preceding day.
    - (3) Work to be taken up in the period.
    - (4) Value of the work as related to the subject.
8. When opening your talk *DON'T* say:
- (a) "I am not prepared—"
  - (b) "I am not a good talker—"
  - (c) "Though you already know this, I will cover it here—"
  - (d) "I am ordered to give this conference on—"
9. When beginning a subject with a class, be sure that you are acquainted with antecedent information. Ascertain by questions if the class has the necessary foundation; if not, build it.
10. Use notes, or have them instantly available.
- (a) Advantageous.
  - (b) Insures missing no points.
  - (c) Insures your taking up the work in the order you had decided best.
  - (d) Relieves your mind of the tax of having to remember your prearranged plan.
11. Memorize your introduction, to prepared lectures or conferences.
- (a) Insures a good start.
  - (b) Enables you to settle down mentally.
12. A good approach makes the odds 10 to 1 in favor of the success of your instruction.
- C. General.
1. Have a picture in mind, and talk about that.
    - (a) Helps you make a clear description. Same as talking about something you are looking at.
  - (b) Especially important when preparing tactical situations.
2. Use words of one syllable—that is, language everybody can understand.
3. Be specific.
  - (a) Talk to the point.
  - (b) Tell *HOW*, as well as *WHAT*.
  - (c) *DON'T* use qualifying words indiscriminately, such as: very, sort of, kind of, quite, somewhat; they are weak.
  - (d) Use definite words; call a spade a spade.
4. Order of taking up instruction.
  - (a) Demonstration.
  - (b) Demonstration and explanation.
  - (c) Application or imitation.
  - (d) Reasons.
    - (1) When explaining first, those who cannot visualize get nothing.
    - (2) If demonstrating first, all understand; partly, at least.
    - (3) Demonstration affords a practical basis for explanation.
5. Talk in paragraphs.
  - (a) Follow form used in geometry.
  - (b) State topic first. Then discuss, illustrate, elaborate, explain, or prove the thought expressed.
6. Use short sentences to drive home a point or to state a principle, and, in general, use long ones for elaboration.
7. Take up one point at a time. Better way.
  - (a) In long run, better results, for instruction is more thorough.
  - (b) More easily absorbed.
8. Proceed always from the known to the unknown.
  - (a) Can think only in terms of past experiences.
9. *DON'T* make obscure references.
- (a) Define briefly unusual words used.
  - (b) Identify people not ordinarily well known.
  - (c) Describe objects and facts which are not usual.



c. Describe objects and facts which are not usual.

10. Use simple examples and comparisons.
  - (a) Always make a comparison with some object or fact with which class is familiar.
11. Use clear sketches or drawings.
  - (a) Always ask, "Can I make this clearer by an illustration?"
12. Use reason, not force, to put your ideas across.
13. Speak with conviction.
14. Summarize and emphasize the fundamentals.
  - (a) Each step, each period, each day.
  - (b) By talking about them.
  - (c) By using beginnings and endings of sentences, paragraphs, conferences, as positions of emphasis.
  - (d) By using appropriate gestures.
  - (e) By asking questions about them.
15. Use repetition freely, but vary method.
16. Use gesture when it will add to the thought; when used, it must—
  - (a) Be the correct and appropriate one.

- (b) Be given at the proper time.
- (c) Appear to be natural and spontaneous.
17. Assist the student's memory through his senses and by self-expression.
18. Teach men to think.
- (a) Everything is related.
- (b) Thought is the discovery of relations.
- (c) Ask *WHY* in tactics.
19. Afford the student full opportunity for self-expression.
20. **DON'T** have members of class alternate in reading a text, when object is to teach the subject matter.
- (a) Few read well enough.
- (b) Affords too little opportunity to think.
21. Ask questions in such a way as to cause all of the class to think.
- (a) Have large class write the answers, and read what they have written.
- (b) Have simultaneous replies.
- (1) Saves time of writing.
- (2) Valuable in nomenclature.
22. **DON'T** answer questions unless no member of class can do so.
23. Encourage discussion.
24. **DON'T** permit discussion to degenerate into wrangling.
25. Never say "You are wrong."
- (a) Introduce a situation that will show student his mistake.
26. Use your own methods to put your ideas across.
27. Use your own words to put your ideas across.
- (a) Book gives specifications.
- (b) When you have these, forget book.
28. Eliminate the "I's."
29. **DON'T** overwork US, WE, OUR.
- (a) "Let us grip our pistols tightly enough to keep our arms from going up in the air when the explosion occurs."
30. Enunciate distinctly.
- (a) Increases carrying power of your talk.
- (b) Saves voice and enables you to talk a long time with slight effort.
31. Inhale during pauses.
- (a) Increases volume.
- (b) Reduces strain on vocal chords.
32. Stick to principles. Some minds so drawn to unimportant details, they miss the big principles.
33. Remain on the offensive.



33. Always remain on the offensive.

34. Lay your hand on the table; be above-board.
35. **THERE ARE NO FOOLISH QUESTIONS.**
36. **DON'T** use sarcasm and ridicule.
37. Assume that your class wants to learn.
38. Cure indifference by removing cause.
39. Be impersonal.
40. Be impartial.
41. **DON'T** throw a conference open to discussion.
42. In instruction, there is no such thing as "Of course."
43. Never use slang without a purpose.
44. **DON'T**—
- (a) Read your lecture
- (b) Talk too rapidly.
- (c) Talk too slowly.
- (d) Talk in a monotone.
- (e) Talk in jumps.
- (f) Talk too loud.
- (g) Talk too low.
- (h) Talk with your back to the class.
45. Keep the attention of your

class on your subject.

- (a) Remove everything liable to divert attention if not needed for your lecture.
- (b) Cover up what you will use.
- (c) **DON'T** talk while loud noises are going on.
- (d) Appear well-, but not over-dressed.
- (e) Do nothing unusual, unless you have a good reason for so doing.
46. Maintain interest.
47. Be calm at all times.
48. **DON'T** be embarrassed by anything that happens.
49. Never show annoyance.
50. You must realize that you are not infallible.
- (a) In combat you must make decisions, and stick to them.
- (b) In instruction your attitude must be: "With the information that I have now, it is my opinion . . ."
51. Be a seeker after the truth; an experimentalist.
- (a) Always someone can tell you something new about your subject.
- (b) This attitude caused revolutionizing big business in past 40 years.
- (c) Remember, "It is not necessary that a man know how to build an automobile in order to advertise one."
52. Be tolerant.
- (a) Intolerance is:
- (1) Cause of most trouble in world today.
- (2) Worst enemy of progress.
- (b) Give the other fellow credit for his views, even though they differ from yours.
53. Be enthusiastic.
- (a) Means be interested, and make others realize that you are.
- (b) If not naturally so, work up enthusiasm.
- (c) Usually follows:

- (1) Understanding of your mission.
- (2) Knowledge of your subject and of related subjects.
- (3) Knowledge of men.

54. Have someone criticize your work.

55. DON'T blame it on your personality.

- (a) Much that is more or less mechanical is blamed on personality.
- (b) Follow the principles, and forget about your personality.

D. Conclusion.

- 1. When you have finished with your subject, stop talking.
  - (a) Interest cannot be held, hence class doesn't learn.
  - (b) Subject suffers in eyes of class due to lack of interest.

II. APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Transitional: the foregoing are some of the principles that underlie good instructing. They govern satisfactory instruction for Officers, Enlisted men, R.O.T.C. and C.M.T.C. students. They govern as well for men who have had military experience, as for those who have had none. It is only in the *APPLICATION* that there is a difference. Careful study and consideration of the points covered will indicate to you how these principles apply on one hand to a class of Field Officers, and on the other hand to a class of Enlisted men, R.O.T.C., or C.M.T.C. students.

A. Conditions under which you will have to apply principles:

- 1. Amount of time available.
  - (a) War.
    - (1) Regular Army—  
First Draft, 1-3 months.  
Other Drafts, 3-12 months.
    - (2) National Guard (depending on state of

training at time of mobilization).

- (3) Training Camps, 1-3 months.

(b) Peace.

- (1) Regular Army.
- (2) National Guard, according to time allotted by the Militia Bureau.
- (3) Training Camps, 1 month.
- (4) R. O. T. C. Schools, according to schedule of School concerned.

2. Nature of class.

- (a) Officers.
  - (1) No military experience.
  - (2) 6 months or more military service.

(b) Enlisted men.

- (1) Recruits.
- (2) Old soldiers.

(c) Students.

- (1) R.O.T.C. — Schools and Camps.
- (2) C.M.T.C.—Camps.

3. Object.

- (a) To impart information primarily—First Draft.
- (b) Other than (a) above.
  - (1) To impart information.
  - (2) To train to think.
  - (3) To train to instruct others.

4. Size of class.

5. Nature of instruction.

- (a) Nomenclature—no opinion.
- (b) Drill—some opinion.
- (c) Tactics — largely opinion.

III. GENERAL PREPARATION.

A. Thorough knowledge of subject.

- 1. Study.
  - (a) Read over first for general impression.
  - (b) As you read, visualize.
  - (c) Read again, and at the end of each paragraph, close your book and summarize what you have read.

marize what you have read.

- (d) Work out your own concrete examples to illustrate all general rules and principles.

- (e) Look up every word, the exact meaning of which you do not know.

- (f) Analyze for yourself.

- (g) Relate each part to the others, and to the whole.

2. Analyze your subject from the viewpoint of your class.

3. Prepare an outline.

- (a) Stick to your subject.

- (b) Take up steps in order best suited for instruction.

- (c) Will serve as notes for your work.

- (d) Will be useful in a future presentation of same subject.

B. Master the principles of Instructing.

- 1. Memorize.
- 2. Review before each instruction day.
- 3. When starting to instruct, forget about principles and concentrate on your subject.
- 4. Immediately after instruction, review the principles of instruction and check those you remember that you have violated.
- 5. Add to your list any new principles you have discovered, or any amendments to

(Continued on page 27)



g. Do everything you can to have the class in receptive mood and frame of mind.

# The Magic Carpet

Fort Johnson and Amsterdam

by Arch D. Anderson

(Photo of Amsterdam by courtesy of Chamber of Commerce. Other cuts courtesy of A. D. Anderson.)

THE veterans of the 46th Separate Company, later Company H, 2nd Regiment and the men of the present Company G, 105th Infantry are as proud of the historical background of the vicinity as they were and are proud of their outfit, in the greatest carpet manufacturing city in the world, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Located on the banks of the River named for the famous fighting tribe of Mohock Indians, the watchers of the Eastern gateway of the Iroquois Confederacy, it is within five miles of the famous Auriesville Shrine, of the First North American Jesuit Martyrs. About the same distance away is the site of the Fort where, in 1711, the first Protestant Church was built west of the Hudson River at the behest of Queen Anne of England and called, in her honor, Queen Anne Chapel. This Church originally was surrounded by a Fort, 150 feet square, named Fort Hunter in honor of the then Governor of New York Province and adjacent to it was the lower Castle of the Mohock Indians, a permanent village.

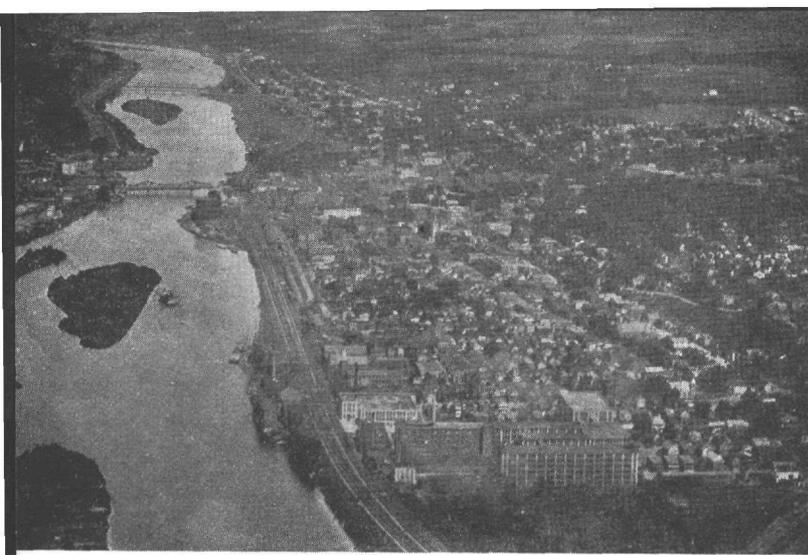
Within a mile of the site of the present National Guard Armory, Sir William Johnson settled when he came from Ireland to open up a tract of land belonging to his uncle, Sir Peter Warren. In 1742 he purchased land on Kayderosses Creek on the north bank of the river a short distance from where the creek flows into the Mohawk and moved to what he named

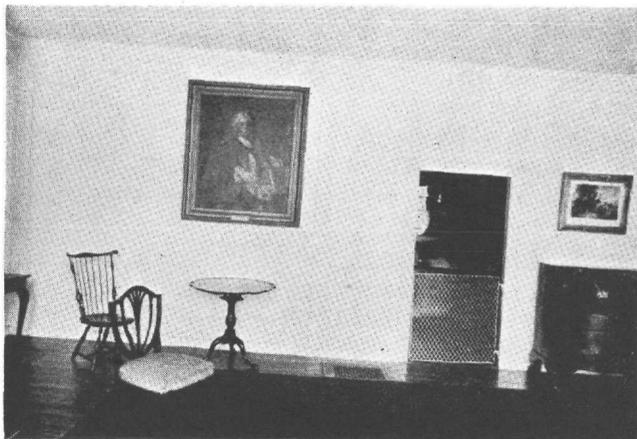
Mount Johnson, about 2 miles west of Amsterdam. Five years later he built the large grey stone house which retained the name of Mount Johnson until 1755, when he surrounded it with a stockade and four block-houses and, although the defences have long ceased to exist, the house is still called Fort Johnson and stands in excellent condition to the present day. It is of particular interest to note that it is one of the two Baronial Mansions standing in America.

Originally, at the rear of the residence were several smaller buildings—bake-house, the coopers house and a pigeon house and directly back of these the grist and saw-mill—and across the creek about where the fine Fort Johnson Village school building is now located was a large barn and a sheep house. A short distance up the creek from the barn was the Indian Council House. After Sir William's time the mill was burned and replaced three times and eventually the foundation was partially used in the construction of a textile mill, which was later destroyed by fire and at present the site is occupied by a large ice house.

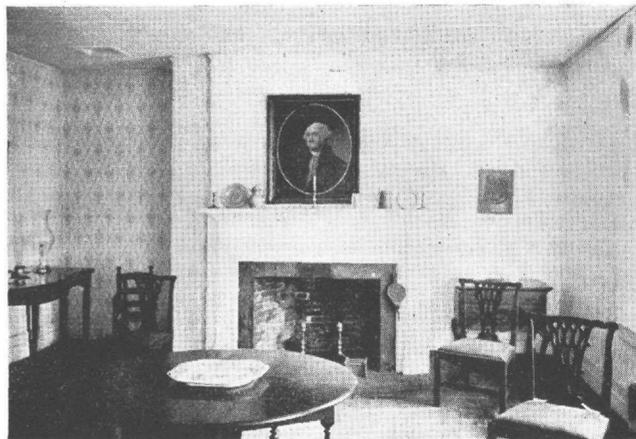
Fort Johnson is considered by architects as one of the finest examples of Colonial architecture in the United States and is now owned by the Montgomery County Historical Society, who keep it open to the public. It is, for the most part, in its original condition, the panelling on the walls, the hardware on the

Sir William Johnson's first stone house, known as Mount Johnson and later "Fort Johnson."





A view of the panelled living room. Painting on wall is that of Sir William.



A view of the dining room.

windows and doors and the windows being those that were purchased in London by Sir William. Originally, the roof was of lead but this was removed by American patriots during the Revolution and melted down for bullets, some of which were used at the Battle of Oriskany, the bloodiest battle of the Revolution, where the American flag was under fire for the first time. It is one of the finest museums of Indian, Colonial and Revolutionary Relics in New York State.

From the time Sir William arrived in the Mohawk Valley until he died in Johnstown in 1774, much of the history of the Continent revolved about him, for he had charge of all Indian affairs north of North Carolina, including Canada, the Ohio Valley and the Western Indian Confederacy. He was commissioned by General Braddock and later was made a Major General, by Governors Shirley and DeLancey, in command of all the Provincial Troops and Indians, and won the battle of Lake George, captured Fort Niagara and assisted in the capture of Montreal, where he was one of the two British representatives that accepted the surrender of all Canada from the French.

Amsterdam is of a later day than Sir William Johnson. It was first settled by a man named Aaron Veeder, after the Revolution, who built a mill on the north bank of the river and the little community was called Veeder's Mill. It was later named Veedersburg and in 1804 it took on its present name in honor of the ancestral home of the many Dutch settlers.

The south side of the River where the Armory is located was then a separate community called Port Jackson, which after the old Erie Canal was built in the early nineteenth century, became a very busy place. It was not until the latter part of the century that it became an integral part of Amsterdam.

Amsterdam always has been a manufacturing city. At one time it led in textiles but nearly all of these mills closed when competition with the Southern Mills became too severe.

Nearly a hundred years ago John Sanford started to manufacture carpets in a small mill here and later his son Stephen joined him, the latter building up a tre-

mendous business. When he died, the business was incorporated and later combined with Bigelow, the New England concern, and the plant is now known as the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Mills. Before the turn of the century three employees of Stephen Sanford, named McCleary, Wallin and Crouse started a plant of their own, and a little later an Englishman named Shuttleworth also began manufacturing Carpet. These two plants grew to large proportions and finally combined under the name we know today, the Mohawk Mills. The combined production of Bigelow-Sanford and the Mohawk Mills is more than that produced in any other city in the world, Philadelphia and Kidderminster, England being a poor second and third. The city has other industries such as brooms and brushes, silk and fabric gloves and others, and it is in these plants that nearly all of the members of Company G are employed.

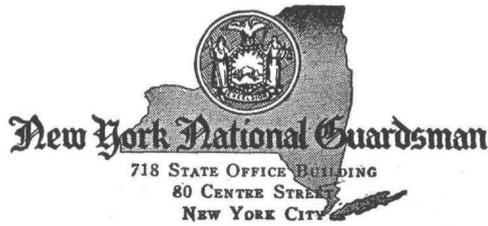
### NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD LEADS IN APPOINTMENTS

**I**N a recent article, *The Army and Navy Journal* lists the appointments, by states, to the United States Military Academy, from the National Guard of the United States and in this tabulation the New York National Guard is well out in front.

The men selected will enter the Academy on March 1st, 1938, and the number, by states, is as follows:

New York National Guard.....	8
Illinois National Guard .....	3
District of Columbia National Guard.....	2
Minnesota National Guard .....	2
New Jersey National Guard.....	2
Texas National Guard .....	2

Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington (State), have one each.



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

VOL. XIV, No. 11 NEW YORK CITY FEBRUARY, 1938

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET  
*Editor*

LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH *Associate Editor*    LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE  
*General Advertising Manager*

MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER  
*N.Y.C. Advertising Manager*

### READING ORDERS

THE reading of orders (and included in this general term are memoranda, bulletins, circulars, and other forms of instructions) would appear to be a comparatively simple matter and yet it is a matter which receives very little attention generally. It is true that in the National Guard it is necessary to transmit many instructions in writing which could be taken care of verbally were we all on permanent duty and at one station but despite the volume of literature which may be received by a unit, if it is worth being written it is worth being read.

In the preparation of orders by higher headquarters, every effort is made to make them clear and concise and at the same time every angle is carefully considered to insure that the intent or spirit of the order will be apparent to all concerned. To this end, what may appear to be superfluous detail is sometimes included—but it is not superfluous as a study of the order will reveal.

Despite the care exercised in the preparation of the orders, they are very often skimmed over by those concerned with the result that most of the detail, which has involved the greatest amount of preparation, is missed entirely.

Let us take a case in point—G.O. 20, Headquarters, N.Y.N.G., December 9, 1936, concerns inspections—so far so good—everybody reads that much and also notes the date of the inspection and who the inspecting officer will be. There the reading apparently ceases for further on, the order calls for a written statement showing various details regarding property accountability, company and other funds, etc.—are these ready for the inspector on the day of inspection? Sometimes they are, very often they are not. Now remember that these requirements are not included just to make a long order, they are designed to as-

sist you in your preparation for inspection and are an advance notice of the inspector's requirements.

Another instance which will bear emphasizing is in the preparation of requisitions. Detailed instructions are issued as to ammunition and other allowances and yet a considerable percentage of the requisitions submitted are incorrect and must be changed or returned for correction. These requisitions are supposed to be checked by the Regimental Supply Office but apparently many of these regard themselves merely as clearing stations and make no effort to verify the requisitions. Many requisitions would appear to be submitted on the old theory of budget making—ask for twice as much as you need so that the supply branch can cut it in half and everybody will be happy. That system of supply is not in effect. The allowances are published for the specific purpose of enabling everyone to get just what he is entitled to and so that he knows that the other fellow gets exactly the same.

Incidentally, it is surprising how often inspectors find that certain allowances have not been taken advantage of—the order authorizing them had not been read.

Far be it from us to try to find more work for our officers and non-commissioned officers—they have plenty now—but for your own sake and that of your unit, read your orders.

They may save you work or money or both!

### TEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

FEBRUARY, 1928

Colonel Charles Robbins, new Assistant Secretary of War.

\* \* \*

245th Coast Artillery reviewed by National Commander of the American Legion.

\* \* \*

Command Post Exercise by Major Foos.

\* \* \*

102nd Medical Regiment in Vermont Relief Work.

\* \* \*

Report on Successful State Convention.

\* \* \*

Colonel Humphreys first instructed in flying.

\* \* \*

27th Division Association.

\* \* \*

Amsterdam Rifle Range.

# General Haskell's Message

**T**HE problem of the War Department requirements for officer war strength personnel in the event of mobilization is one which should receive the most careful consideration by all organization and unit commanders of the New York National Guard. With this in view, it is desired to present here a few pertinent facts concerning this problem, which can be used as a basis for further analysis and study, as applied to each organization throughout the State.

\* \* \* \*

Section III of the National Defense Act provides in part that in the initial mobilization of the National Guard of the United States war strength officer personnel shall be taken from the National Guard as far as practicable. For the purpose of this expansion former active officers may be appointed in the inactive National Guard, and assigned to war strength vacancies. Also, warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard may be appointed officers of the National Guard of the United States, and commissioned in the Army of the United States. In both the above classes the number of such appointments in the grades of First and Second Lieutenants shall be unlimited.

York National Guard, the total number required for peace strength, and the total number required for war strength:

Total number of commissioned officers in the New York National Guard (present)

1450 (approximate)

Total number of commissioned officers required for peace strength .....1550 (approximate)

Total number of commissioned officers required for war strength

2420 (approximate)

Current mobilization plans contemplate that all active units of the New York National Guard will be inducted into Federal service beginning on M-Day, and will proceed by 10-M to mobilization centers. It is contemplated that all such units will depart for a theatre of operations by 30-M, at not less than peace strength.

Assuming, for the purpose of planning, that there will be a loss in commissioned personnel on M-Day of approximately 10% for physical, professional, and other reasons, based on the above table, there will be a deficiency from M to 30-M of 245 commissioned officers for peace strength. Considering further that all units will be brought from peace to war strength in the theatre of operations before 120-M, there will be an additional

deficiency of 870 officers for war strength. In other words, on M-Day it may be assumed that the total officer filler replacements from existing strength to war strength will be 1,115 commissioned officers for the New York National Guard.

\* \* \* \*

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau advises that the number of Warrant Officers and enlisted men of the entire National Guard who have qualified and been commissioned as officers of the National Guard of the United States is sufficient only to furnish approximately 1/10 of the war strength officers required. The situation in this State is somewhat better, inasmuch as there are now approximately 241 enlisted men commissioned in the Army of the United States, and 135 inactive National Guard officers, or a total of 376 officers available for war strength vacancies. Of this total, again, 10% should be deducted, leaving a total of 338.

Therefore, we have probably available sufficient officers to complete our peace strength requirement. This, however, assumes that all such officers are pooled, or for assignment to any arm or service, without regard to actual commission.

\* \* \*

The situation concerning the war strength requirements presents a more serious problem. Under the

(Continued on page 24)

# SONS *of* ORION



by *Herbert E. Smith*

Title by GEORGE GRAY

COMPANY L of the 107th Infantry, one of the advance elements in the New Yorkers' attack near Le Catelet, on the morning of September 29, 1918, was forced to take cover under the withering fire of the German machine-gunners. Among the platoon leaders who crouched in the shell craters was a Forest Hills, Long Island, non-com—Sergeant Whitney Bowles.

Word came to him that an officer of another company was lying wounded in No Man's Land, exposed to the terrific machine-gun fire. Unhesitatingly Sergeant Bowles left his position of security and crept forward, in a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the wounded officer and return with him in safety to our lines.

Another Long Islander, serving in the same regiment, who distinguished himself in battle, was a Bayside man, 1st Lieutenant Ralph P. Buell. This gallant officer was leading an assault wave platoon against the German lines near Ronssoy, also on September 29th, when an enemy machine-gun crew, cleverly concealed and holding its fire, launched a sudden fusillade at almost point-blank range.

The Bayside man, instead of diving for nearest cover, charged forward against the German nest. His men followed him and though Buell fell wounded, almost at the parapet of the enemy position, they took the machine-gun nest.

\* \* \* \* \*

A Rochester man, Archie B. Case, was a private in

Gun Crew

of

105th

Machine

Gun

Battalion

U. S. Signal Corps  
Photo



the Sanitary Detachment of New York's 108th Infantry when that regiment engaged the enemy east of Ronssoy on that same day. Throughout the terrific fighting along the Hindenburg Line, Case repeatedly left shelter and treated wounded comrades on the field. Several of these wounded men Case brought back, under heavy fire, to our lines.

\* \* \* \* \*

During this same heavy operation against the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, 2nd Lieutenant Paul A. Florian, Jr., hailing from Troy and commissioned in the 105th Infantry, exhibited fine courage and gallantry. Though twice severely wounded during the day's fighting, he remained at his post as communications chief and kept stringing the telephone wires forward, always under fire, to maintain communication at all times with the most forward elements of the 27th Division's units.

\* \* \* \* \*

Attached to the 106th Infantry was 1st Lieutenant Lee A. Hadley, U. S. Medical Corps, a resident of Lacona, New York. In the same action, he advanced more than 200 yards, under direct enemy observation and fire, to a shell hole in the open where a group of 106th Infantrymen lay wounded. The gallant "medico" hastily but efficiently dressed the wounds of twelve of these wounded doughboys and later, still under direct fire from the German lines, aided many of them to a nearby shell crater which afforded deeper and better cover. Says an official War Department citation about this feat: ". . . The undaunted bravery of Lieutenant Hadley was an inspiration to every member of his organization."

\* \* \* \* \*

Playing a major role in the New Yorkers' smashing of the Hindenburg Line were the men of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion. An outstanding individual in that organization throughout the action east of Ronssoy was an Albany soldier, Sergeant Robert Lee, of Company C of the 102nd "Signals." Sergeant Lee was part of the third assault wave of attacking doughboys. Before it had advanced far across No Man's Land, however, it was swept by a withering fire from the German lines, and the officer in command and several men were killed, and many were severely wounded. Sergeant Lee might have taken cover with the other survivors, but he realized the necessity of establishing and maintaining the 'phone wires. So, in the face of the continuing machine-gun and artillery fire from the front and flanks the Albany signalman strung spool after spool of the important wire, repairing breaks as they occurred, moving always forward with the advancing New Yorkers and stringing and maintaining the telephone wires as the advance moved deeper and deeper into the German territory. Throughout the day this heroic New Yorker, alone and unaided, remained at his important detail, maintaining communications.

### **Rochester, Minnesota, and the Mayo Foundation Selected as the 1938 Meeting Place of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States**

**A**T a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Association of Military Surgeons, which was held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1938, Rochester, Minnesota, and the Mayo Clinic were selected as the next meeting place for the annual gathering of the Association, the dates being October 13, 14 and 15. At this meeting not only the regular members of the Council were present, but also Major General Charles R. Reynolds, Surgeon General of the Army; Rear Admiral P. S. Rossiter, Surgeon General of the Navy; Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. Philip B. Matz, representing Dr. Charles M. Griffith, Medical Director of the Veterans' Administration, and other outstanding medico-military men.

On this occasion invitations from nineteen different cities—throughout the United States—were received asking the Association to be their guest. Inasmuch as all presented unusual features for entertaining the Association in convention, the final selection was a difficult one.

The meeting of the Association will be held in conjunction with the Medico-Military Inactive Duty Training Unit, which is under the auspices of the Mayo Foundation, and which will meet there at the same time. This unit is composed of several hundred medical officers, active and reserves, of the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, National Guard, and Veterans' Administration. Among these, between 250 and 300 will attend this Military Symposium at their own expense. The convention will be rather unique and will differ in many respects from those held heretofore in that it will not only give the members of the Association an opportunity to visit and inspect the great Mayo institution and enjoy the exceptionally fine set-up there, but it will also give them an opportunity to meet many of the staff of the Mayo Foundation. It will further permit them to fraternize with medical officers of the various services and also with medical men from every state in the Union. The program will be of unusual interest and will enable the members to see exceptional clinical work and also to hear addresses by outstanding medico-military men from all over the country.

Rochester is a city of approximately 25,000 people, some 95 miles southeast of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has excellent hotel accommodations, several large auditoriums and ample space for holding exhibits, small gatherings, etc. The city is easily accessible by rail and bus lines, and is easily reached by excellent automobile roads from all directions. Rochester and the Mayo Clinic are hosts annually to thousands of visiting medical men from all over the world.

The Association is to be congratulated on the selection for its next meeting.



Co. G  
22nd Regt.

Capt. G. F.  
Demarest  
1st. Lt. E. W.  
Dayton  
2nd Lt. G. Rae

Photos by  
courtesy of  
Col. E. W. Dayton

## "The Gay Nineties"

January 20th to January 27th, 1895, by Clarence A. Plumb, Private, Co. "B" (under Command of Captain W. J. Maidhoff), 22nd Regiment, Infantry, New York National Guard.

**M**ONDAY, January 20th, 1895, 1:00 A. M., at 300 West 45th Street, New York City, comes a telegram "report at armory at once for duty." After a hasty meal and gathering a few essentials, my brother George also serving in Company "B," a second Regimental enlistment, (he had been through the Buffalo Strike and knew what to take along as personal traps) and I started for the armory at 68th Street and Broadway.

No car in sight, so we had a bitterly cold walk. We were served then by the old two horse power 8th Avenue cars, in snow storms by four horses and two drivers. At the Armory all was bustle and confusion—men arriving from all points. Heavy marching order, was the word plus half a loaf of "Vienna" bread—canteen of aqua pura—20 rounds of .50 Calibre ammunition in leather cartridge box on belt, blankets and ponchos. Falling in; equipment was rigidly inspected especially the rifles, .50 Calibre Remington, (of unhappy memory) known among the Infantry as the "gas rifles" and in the Cavalry and Ar-

tillery as the "Mule Kicks." The bugle sounded and we were off by the 6th Avenue "L" to Park Place Station where we lined up waiting for the rest of the Regiment. Just 5:00 A.M. by the old landmark clock which stood East of the station. Then over the "Bridge" by special "L" trains beating the old 7th by a train length.

We were quartered in the old 23rd Regiment Armory but our Battery was posted at once along Bergen Street, West of Grand Avenue. The "Bloody ninth Ward"; so called, all quiet then, (this about 6:00 A.M., and pitch dark, of course). There had been doin's though; large hauling-stone trucks had been placed on the tracks—filled with rocks of large calibre and minus their wheels. Later we saw the cars—all battered and stone riddled. The right of way was so tough they did not attempt to run cars after dark. We had "Breakfast" a' la Rue Bergen, on the half loaf of bread and the canteen of water we had brought with us. We patrolled till about 1:00 P.M., and went to the 23rd Armory, the other Battalion relieving us.

Shortly after our arrival one of the local "Banditti of the ninth Ward," asked a sentry if we were the regiment that had "shot to kill" at Buffalo, "Sure," said the sentry. "Well Bo, you'll have no trouble

here," replied the roughneck. So it proved; I don't recall loading our rifles as they had no safety device, only a kind of half cock which was not always reliable, so we didn't carry them loaded but the old long triangular bayonet was plenty impressive and effective. "Move along boys," and they moved—Pronto. Even the animal kingdom seemed to have declared a truce. I don't recall seeing even a dog fight. Possibly they too, had been advised by their "Buffalo Local" that we were on our way.

We were posted about 8:00 A.M. (by the Old Knox Factory tower clock). We posted each morning and about 1:00 P.M. returned to quarters, the other Battalion relieving. Back for another hour till dark. This was the coldest week of a cold winter plus rain and snow, it being from 5 to 10 degrees colder than Manhattan. We even had to build fires to keep warm. This occurred in the "upper reaches" of Washington Avenue—mostly vacant lots and goats. At the time, we were allowed to use the (strange enough) old 22nd Precinct Station house at Grand and Washington Avenues to thaw out. We had different sections to cover and this continued till Friday, after which we were held in the 23rd Armory, subject to call.

Our quarters consisted of floor (and balcony) space, between the supporting girders. We, of course, laid on the floor. I tried the balcony once, some one had said it had *soft wood* flooring. Our Commissary department had not functioned since the Buffalo, 1892,

strike and for three days only batted about one-half of one per cent. After that there was plenty—such as it was. This was augmented by the shopkeepers and citizens along our line of march, coffee, pies, cakes and ham, ham, ham sandwiches. Legend is that for months "Our Boys" passed all pork stores at "Double Time"—eyes to the curb "also the citizens committee" donated overshoes, corn cob pipes, and "Long Tom" tobacco (so called). It was long all right, I had mine for years.

We were "Arisen" at 5:00 A.M. on the dot, by the 23rd Drum and (bugle?) and Fife Corps, called by the Frat, the "Demons." We cursed them by squad, platoon, Company, and Battalion. It was the popular belief, they hid in some deep cellar during the day to avoid reprisals. We had o'coats for mattresses, knapsacks, haversacks, or packs for pillows, blankets and ponchos for bed clothes. Our retiring preparations were most simple. "By the numbers," (1) Spread gear (2) As you are, flop, (3) Remove hat and gloves (optional with "enlisted" personnel, officers must). They had cots, and quarters upstairs somewhere. Our tableware comprised panikins, knives, fork, spoon and frying pan-platter combination. All of very base metal. I lost each in turn but managed to return home with the spoon and panikin.

The last three days in the armory were the hardest of the whole tour. The inaction was deadly, nothing

(Continued on page 28)



Co. G  
22nd Regt.  
in Transport

# Command and General Staff School Second Corps Area

by Major William H. Kelly

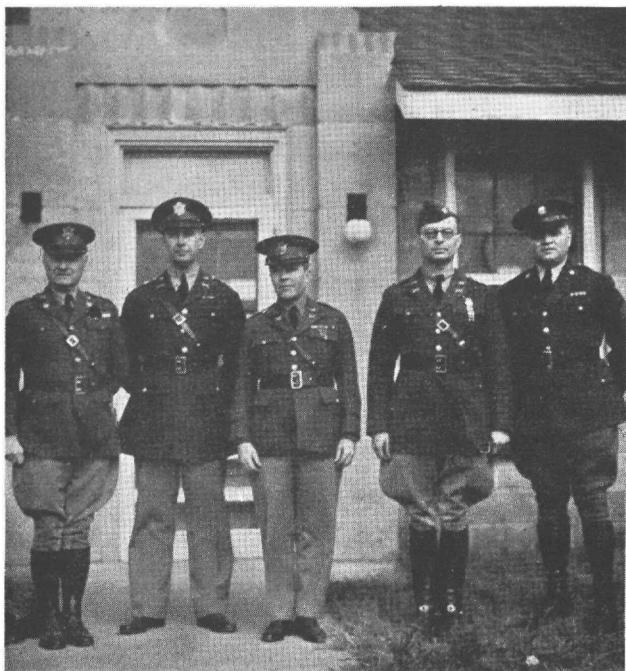
165th Infantry

**T**HE Second Corps Area Command and General Staff School for National Guard Officers was held at Camp Dix, from November 8th to 20th, for the Second Term of a three-year period under the able direction of Colonel George E. Herbst, Inf., Senior Instructor of the New York National Guard.

In the opinion of the Instructor Personnel, as well as the student body, the course was a decided success. Evidence of this fact is found in the confidence, assurance, and facility with which the second year's work was undertaken and carried out by the individual students and in the expression to this effect voiced by many of the student body.

This year's work consisted of:

Opening Exercises and Orientation; Signal Communications, Organization and Equipment; Information from Maps and Airplane Photos; CWS—Agents and Weapons; Infantry in Attack; Artillery



THE FACULTY, Left to Right: Colonel Herbst (Director), Major Toole, Major Lyons, Captain Barth, Mr. Sgt. Kottick.



Sgt. Kottick Summons the Class

COME  
AND  
GET IT!

in Attack; Terrain Corridors; Logistics of Troop Movements by Marching; Infantry in Defense; Artillery in Defense; Signal Communications—Tactical Employment; Logistics of Troop Movements by Motor Transport; Estimate of Terrain; CWS—Protection Against and Tactical Employment; Historical Illustration—Chancellorsville; Security and Halts—Reinforced Brigade in Advance (Tactics and Technique); Security and Halts—Reinforced Brigade in Advance (Continued); Brigade in Withdrawal (Tactics and Technique); Cavalry Brigade—Marches, Reconnaissance and Delaying Actions (Tactics and Technique); Division—Active Defense (Tactics and Technique); Division—Attack (Functioning of Operations and Training Section (G-3) Division General Staff Supply and Evacuation); Military Intelligence (Functioning of Intelligence Section (G-2), Division General Staff); Functioning of Administrative (G-1) and Supply (G-4) Sections, Division General Staff and Special Staff Services; Division—Retrograde Movements (Tactics, Technique Intelligence), Supply and Evacuation; Division—Map maneuver, Two-sided—Attack and Defense (Staff Functioning); Critique of Map Maneuver; Closing exercises.

While correspondence courses aid greatly and afford splendid opportunities to improve one's professional knowledge, it appears self-evident that a course such as the C.G.&S. School, because of the advan-

(Continued on page 30)

# Commands 245th C. A.



Colonel

Charles

S.

Gleim

THE promotion of Colonel Charles S. Gleim to command of the 245th Coast Artillery in which regiment he has served since 1915, is a recognition of the splendid attributes which have won him the confidence and respect of his comrades in arms.

Colonel Gleim entered the 71st Infantry, New York National Guard in 1908 and served with that regiment until 1912. In 1915 he accepted a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Old 13th and has served in that regiment since.

During the World War, he entered the Federal Service as a 1st Lieutenant, was promoted Captain and commanded Battery E. 59th Artillery in its service overseas during the St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne Offensives returning to the United States with the rank of Major.

Shortly after his return from overseas he rejoined his old regiment.

During the field training periods, as Major of a group of mortars, Colonel Gleim earned the respect of Army and National Guard officers by his intimate knowledge of those weapons. His 16 years experience as commander of this one group of mortars at Fort H. G. Wright is probably without equal in the regular or National Guard service.

In civil life, he is recognized as one of the leaders in his profession of Civil Engineer. He has been engaged in tunnel construction for the greater part of his career, having taken part, as an engineer, in the construction of the Hudson Manhattan Tunnels under the Hudson River, New York; the East River Tunnels of the Public Service Commission, New York, and four water tunnels in Mexico.

In 1919 he was engaged by the New York Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission and, as Resident Engineer and later as Engineer of Construction, played a major part in the construction of the famous Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River at New York.

In 1930 he came to the Port of New York Authority where he became Engineer of Construction. The new Lincoln Tunnel, the first tube of which has just been opened, and all other construction work now being undertaken by this body is under his jurisdiction.

Colonel Gleim is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; N. Y. Society of Military & Naval Officers; National Association of Port Authorities; 13th Post Veterans Association; 13th Regiment Veterans Association; Military & Naval Club.

# Relief Society in Action

WHAT is the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society doing in the way of relief?

That is a fair question, and if it has not been answered in detail before it is only because emphasis has had to be placed on income rather than outgo. Here, in brief detail, are a few cases typical of those which our Society has handled since applications for relief began coming in:

\* \* \* \* \*

(1) A recent member of the State military forces, with eight years' service to his credit, died, leaving a young wife and their 16-months-old baby, with another little one on the way, and bills for rent, gas and electricity, and groceries and milk far in arrears. Application for relief having been received, an investigation was speedily made, which developed that the husband had left no insurance or assets of any kind. Eviction was forestalled by the payment of 3 months' back rent the widow's credit was restored by the payment of her six-weeks-old milk bill, and bills for two months' supply of groceries, and for two months' service of gas and electricity, and she was furnished a sum sufficient to tide her over until the Society could help her obtain the child welfare benefits to which she was entitled for her baby boy. The case remains open on the books of our Society.

It was not *your* widow that the Society helped—but it might have been.

\* \* \* \* \*

(2) Upon the death of M—, a war veteran, and a soldier of 25 years' service in the Guard, his widow found herself in sore straits, with one jobless son who was legally a minor, a (married) daughter who was unable to contribute to her mother's support, and a younger son whose \$8 weekly contribution to the family added only \$32 to the widow's pension of \$15 a month which Mrs. M. received from the government. In a crucial moment, and as soon as the family's plight was made known, our Society went into action. A worrisome arrears in rent was paid. And although the Society is *not* a job-getting agency, a summer job fell into its lap, and was given to the out-of-work boy; friendly and interested advice was given to the family, and at last report it was back on its feet again.

Except for the grace of God, this widow might have been *your* widow.

\* \* \* \* \*

(3) Sergeant W—, the chief support of his widowed mother and several brothers and sisters, drowned last summer. This soldier was unmarried. Under the Society's by-laws, its cash benefits can be

extended only to the dependent widows and/or orphaned children of Guardsmen who have served for five years or more. Our Society none the less pointed the way to benefits to which the bereaved mother was entitled for her small boy, and offered to supply clothing to other young members of the family. (This clothing is an additional contribution from the Society, and is not bought with its funds.)

In another case the Society is keeping a friendly eye on an orphan boy of nine, whose surviving parent, an officer, died last year. The National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society may some day be called upon to help this boy, if and when he is deprived of the care of the aunt who has him in charge at the present. And if and when that day comes, the Society will be ready.

This splendid boy is not *your* orphaned son—but he might have been.

\* \* \* \* \*

These are some of the cases which our Society has handled, and they are typical of the cases it will be increasingly called on to handle.

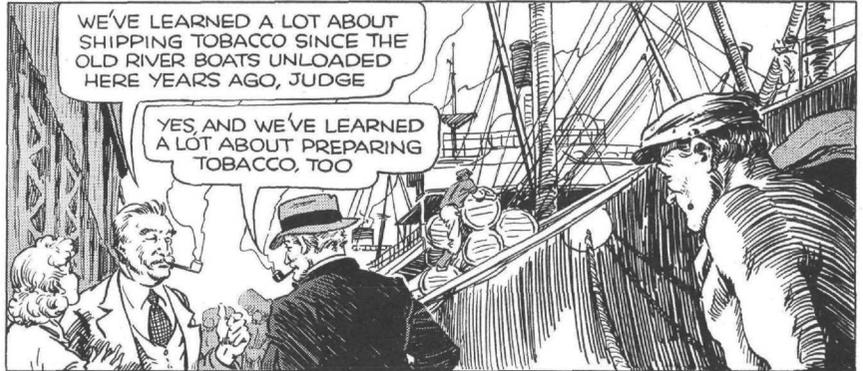
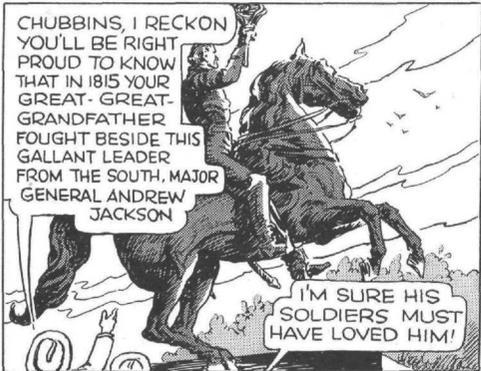
The \$1 which enlisted men of the Guard and the Naval Militia are asked to give annually, and the \$2 (or more) which officers are requested to contribute for their annual memberships, go to the upkeep of the Society. The Society pays no rent for offices, and has practically no overhead. It does not function for the gratification or glory of any group or individual, and while it receives and welcomes support from friends outside of the Guard and the Naval Militia, *its benefits are reserved exclusively for the needy widows and/or orphaned children of New York National Guardsmen and Naval Militiamen who have service of five years or more in either branch.*

If you have any questions to ask concerning our Society, please write to the Secretary, Room 756, 80 Centre Street, New York. Questions of general interest will be answered in the GUARDSMAN.

It is with pride and gratification that we announce the following Branches as having completed 100% enrollment for 1937-38: 101st Cavalry Branch, 10 Sections, \$689.50; 102nd Quartermaster Branch, 9 Sections, \$400.00; 104th F.A. Branch, 10 (out of 11) Sections, \$577.70; 108th Infantry Branch, 16 sections; 156th F.A. Branch, 11 Sections, \$710.22; 212th C.A. Branch, 13 Sections, \$738.69; 245th C.A. Branch, 15 Sections, \$748.00—with many other Branches on the way.

In next month's GUARDSMAN we shall outline the method of determining the help given to relief applicants, and also how the funds of the Society are safeguarded and invested.

# OL' JUDGE ROBBINS



THIS MAN'S ARMY GOES FOR 'MAKIN'S' TOBACCO THAT ROLLS UP FAST AND NEAT AND SMOKES SLOW AND COOL. YES, SIR—PRINCE ALBERT!

## 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, N. C.



## 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.

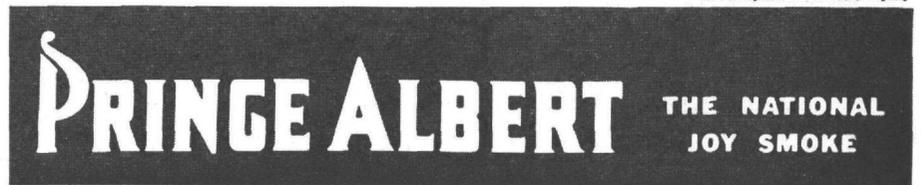
(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

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, 1938, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company



FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN WAR  
*First*  
 IN THE HEARTS OF OUR COUNTRYMEN

by Major Ernest C. Dreher

**I**N reviewing the 1937 calendar of American Competitive Sports, we find rated well on top of the list, the accomplishments of our Small Bore Rifle shots, numbering hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic riflemen who each year maintain our National, and International prestige throughout the world.

With a beginning deeply rooted back in our earliest colonial times, when a flint lock, powder horn, and a buckskin bag of pellets were the prized possession of every frontiersman, American Marksmanship first attracted the attention of the world, and since that day, nearly all existing competitive records are held by our hawk eyed citizens, and rifle teams.

Manufacturers of small bore weapons and ammunition have kept pace with the strides made by our riflemen in competitive marksmanship, so that today, it is no longer a matter of long and painstaking research to determine the type of firearm and ammunition best suited to the requirements of beginners in competitive shooting.

Where in former years the cost of a scientifically constructed target weapon very often precluded the enjoyment of this keen American sport, it is possible today to walk into any sportsman's shop and select, at a very moderate cost, a weapon of extreme accuracy with excellent sighting equipment, while ammunition, standardized to maintain consistent grouping at hundreds of yards, is merely a matter

of so many pennies for fifty rounds.

Excellent small bore rifles ranges, usually requiring only one hundred yards of a cleared field, are available in every locality while suitable target frames are easily and inexpensively constructed with a few ordinary tools and very little labor.

For a sport that pays tremendous dividends in keen enjoyment, and offers a really scientific pastime, small bore rifle practice and competition surpasses all others in the realm of outdoor or indoor activity.

For any man or boy with normal eyesight and ordinary physique a medium priced rifle and a few hundred rounds of cartridges will be his only initiation fee and from then on he can be a life member in a fraternity of sportsmen with whom clean living, honest dealing, and straight shooting becomes so ingrained in their character that they have long been identified by these characteristics wherever they have been met in competition.

Now a word as to equipment.

A good small bore rifle, calibre .22, costs around fifteen dollars, good sighting equipment included, while the best cartridges obtainable figure about \$4.44 per 1,000 lots.

A telescope to spot your shots at distances of from 25 to 100 yards, can be picked up in used condition averaging in cost from \$5.00 to whatever you care to pay for it.

Paper targets, standard at 25, 50, 75, and 100 yards, are less than a penny each, while material for your

target frame, should not exceed the cost of fifty cents.

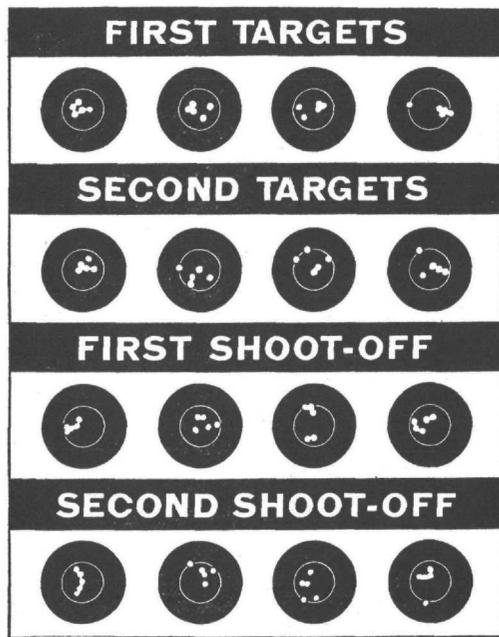
Thus, at an initial outlay of \$25.00, your equipment is complete and you can then practice or compete and develop the natural talent which seems to be the heritage of every American.

As you progress, and meet many riflemen who will be glad to join you, your knowledge of firearms and equipment will rapidly advance to a point where you will want to improve the accuracy of your firearms, so in time, you will probably purchase a special target rifle, employ various combinations of sighting equipment, and decide on one standard brand of ammunition, which has proven more consistent for you in grouping your shots.

When that time has arrived, you will be a "Dyed-In-The-Wool" marksman, ready to compete with the best, and in all probability have a gun cabinet full of trophies, and decorations.

Last year at Camp Perry, Ohio, where the National Rifle Association of America conducted the National individual and Rifle Team Championships, over ten thousand rifle and pistol marksmen attended and "Possible" scores, meaning ten center bulls eyes out of ten shots were so common that the judges had a hard time awarding final ratings and prizes.

The Dewar Match with 482 entries was won by a score of 798 out of 800, the 100 yard Metallic



Sights, Allcomers Match, with 167 entries was won by a score of 400 out of 400, the classic (The Critchfield Trophy) small bore Aggregate Match, with 144 entries was won with the score of 1,992 out of 2,000. Nearly all these National Championships were won by a margin of a few points or the varying distances of the shot holes, from the center of the small X-ring.

The series of small bore targets shown in this article were shot in competition by Harold D. Allyn, of Springfield, Mass., in the Fifty Meter, Any Sight Event, at Camp Perry, Ohio, registering not only sixteen "400" possible scores, but keeping most of his shots within the half-inch X-ring which is centered in the black of each bull's-eye and indicates what is possible in competition, what to expect on any firing line.

If such competition is your special yen, if the great outdoors holds an attraction for you, if clean sport, good fellowship, and supremacy in one thing over all your fellowmen means something to you, then small bore rifle marksmanship will satisfy every desire and want, because no sport demands more in self discipline, physical and mental co-ordination, and good sportsmanship.

First in peace, first in war, and first in the heart of every true American, the rifle, powder, and shot, is the greatest single gift handed down to him from his hardy Colonial forebears, who conquered all enemies, and savage Indians, blazed their trails of civilization for liberty, freedom, and democracy, with their crude weapons fashioned at home on anvil and forge, but which, under their expert hands brooked no competition, or superiority of performance.

**PREPARE NOW**  
FOR  
**Your Future Vocation**

CIVIL SERVICE  
SECRETARIAL DUTIES

**DIESEL - ELECTRICAL**

FINGERPRINTING  
SANITATION  
PLUMBING

*License Test Preparation for*  
**STATIONARY ENGINEERS**  
and **ELECTRICIANS**

*"Fees payable in Convenient Installments"*

**The Delehanty Institute**  
115 East 15th Street, New York City  
Telephone STuyvesant 9-6900



"We don't know who he is. He just adopted Troop 'D'."

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

the current mobilization plan, should the National Guard of various states be unable to meet the war strength requirements in officers on initial mobilization, that is, from M to 30-M, then the War Department will find it necessary to supply the deficiency from other sources. These sources will be:

a. Organized Reserve officers, rendered surplus after authorized Regular Army, Regular Army Inactive and Organized Reserve units have been filled to war strength.

b. Officer candidates selected at random from civilian life.

It is obvious that the results obtained from such methods of securing officer war strength filler replacements would be distinctly bad from every point of view. In this connection, it should be noted that the current mobilization plan requires that organization commanders, not later than 10-M, will report the names of enlisted men qualified to become officer candidates. However, it is a fact that many such candidates for commission are already carried as peace or war strength filler replacements, and that additional suitable candidates for commission would be limited in number prior to 10-M. Unless other National Guard sources, therefore, were provided, the War Department method proposed above would go into effect at 30-M.

\* \* \* \*

Under the current orders of this Headquarters all organizations of the National Guard are required to submit annually, on the first of each year, a list of officer personnel, both active and inactive, necessary for war strength, and to indicate the war strength vacancies which have not been filled. As stated above, such war strength vacancies in the inactive National Guard are unlimited in the grades of Second and First Lieutenants, but nominations to higher grades can be made only if a war strength vacancy exists.

While every effort should be made to require organization commanders to complete their war strength organizations as promptly as possible, it would be undesirable to compel them to do so simply as a matter of form. This might result in nominating a number of unsuitable officers, "for the sake of the record," who would be eliminated in the event of mobilization.

One of the most desirable methods of procuring war strength personnel is undoubtedly by the establishment of candidates' schools in organizations, and requiring such candidates to complete successfully the 10-Series of the Army Extension Courses. It is believed that this system might well be made compulsory

**WHERE STATE LEADERS MEET****HOTEL TEN EYCK**

- Nearness to the Capitol . . . Prestige of Address . . . Convenience to Downtown Stores, Theatres . . . and the best in modern service are yours at this famous gathering place.
- Ideal convention headquarters for large or small groups.



FILON J. RYAN  
Manager

**ALBANY**

in all organizations, and a time limit set, say, for one year, for filling war strength vacancies in each unit. This might work a hardship on separate companies, but in that event there would be no objection to forming a regimental pool of candidates, and filling all vacancies from it. As a matter of fact, this system is already in effect in certain organizations.

\* \* \* \*

As to the method of training war strength officer replacements in event of mobilization, if all vacancies have been filled by suitable candidates prior to M-Day, then such officers would accompany their units to the theatre of operations at 30-M, there to await the enlisted increments for war strength, and meanwhile to secure the undoubted benefits of combat training in the theatre of operations. Such officers, of course, would already have been grounded in basic training at home stations and during the 30 days spent at mobilization centers.

If, on the other hand, certain units have been unable to complete their officer war strength organization on M-Day, then suitable candidates would be se-

**Pearl Taxi** — Call boxes located for your convenience at all sections of the city. Just call **Albany 4-2163**



Successfully used since 1897  
Write for Free Eye Care Book, THE MURINE CO., INC., CHICAGO

**What a Good Cleaning Oil is to Your Rifle**

**Murine is to Your Eyes**

Try it before your next match

Use Murine Daily to Promote a Clean, Clear, Healthful Condition of Your Eyes

lected from all organizations throughout the State, and assigned arbitrarily to the existing vacancies, preference being given to assigning candidates to their own or to local units. Intensive training could then be given to such candidates at mobilization centers for the first 30 days of mobilization, when they could be commissioned and assigned.

The proposal that such officer filler replacements be held at mobilization centers from 31-M to 120-M and trained at central schools, in my opinion, would not afford any additional advantages as compared with sending them with their units at 30-M to the theatre of operations.

\* \* \* \*

This entire subject is now undergoing further discussion and it is anticipated that instructions will shortly be issued which will insure that all war strength vacancies in all organizations will be filled with qualified candidates not later than January 1st, 1939; further, that such candidates will be required to maintain their professional fitness by undergoing an annual physical examination and by the successful completion of Army Extension Courses appropriate to their grades and assignments.

**FROM AN OFFICER'S NOTE BOOK**

The first quality in a general-in-chief is a great knowledge of the art of war. This is not intuitive, but the result of experience. A man is not born a commander. He must become one. Not to be anxious, to be always cool; to avoid confusion in his commands; never to change countenance; to give his orders in the midst of battle with as much composure as if he were perfectly at ease. These are the proofs of valor in a general.

To encourage the timid; to increase the number of the truly brave; to revive the drooping ardor of the troops in battle; to rally those who are broken; to bring back to the charge those who are repulsed; to find resources in difficulty and success even amid disaster; to be ready at a moment to devote himself, if necessary, for the welfare of the state. These are the actions which acquire for a general distinction and renown.—*Montecuculli*.



"We're having a straw ride!"

**MILITARY BALL AT YONKERS ARMORY**

CAPTAIN JOHN E. SUSSE, Commanding Officer of the 27th Signal Company, Yonkers unit of the New York National Guard, announced recently that his company and the 27th Military Police Company, captained by James A. Mylod, would sponsor the annual Military Ball of the combined organizations on Friday evening, February 18, 1938. Captain Susse is Honorary Chairman of the Committee in charge of the affair, assisted by Lieutenant George F. Hauck, and 2nd Lieutenant Matthew C. MacLaughlin of the 27th Signal Company and 2nd Lieutenant Henry A. Weiss of the Military Police outfit.

The event, which annually attracts patronage from the up-country and metropolitan units, is being handled by an enlisted men's committee consisting of:

Sgt. Anthony Magaletti, Chairman; Corporal James M. Hassett, Secretary; Sgt. John Perzel, Treasurer; Master Sgt. John Zimmer; 1st Sgt. Kenneth M. Ash; Corporal Thomas Blair; Private William Carradi; Pvt. 1cl. Casimir Galajda; 1st Sgt. John G. McGuigan; Supply Sgt. Arthur E. VanVoorhis.

This year the drill shed of the Yonkers Armory will be gaily bedecked with a valuable collection of flags of all nations. A Broadway floor show will provide the entertainment portion of the evening and dancing will be continuous from 9:00 P.M. to 2 A.M. to the music of a popular swing band.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ALBERT GOLDMAN,  
Postmaster.

December 24, 1937.

Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell,  
New York National Guard,  
Centre and Worth Streets,  
New York, New York.

Dear General Haskell:

Permit me to offer my personal thanks for the fine cooperation extended by the organizations of the National Guard to the New York, New York Post Office, during the holiday season.

Please accept my sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous Happy New Year.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) A. GOLDMAN.

**PREMIER  
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS  
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.  
NEW YORK CITY**

# National Guard Bureau Notes

(Courtesy The Wisconsin National Guard Review)

THE following are extracts from the address given by Major Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau, at the annual convention of the National Guard association.

## ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS

The National Guard Bureau has completed the second year of its 15-year program for sending an increased number of National Guard officers to service schools. Seven hundred thirty-six officers have been sent to schools in the past two years, of whom 360 were sent in the fiscal year 1937. Of these 360 officers *only one* failed to qualify academically for graduation. Completion of the program is dependent upon the availability of funds from year to year and upon the ability of the states to provide qualified officers.

Corps Area Command and Staff Schools were established during the past year for twenty National Guard officers in each of the Second and Sixth Corps Areas to provide command and staff training for National Guard officers who have been prevented because of business or professional reasons from attending a service school. It was planned to establish a similar course in all corps areas during the present year. Due to lack of funds this plan had to be abandoned. The second year's sub-course in the Second and Sixth Corps Areas, however, will be held.

## EXTENSION COURSES

Eleven thousand eight hundred eleven National Guard officers and 18,729 National Guard enlisted men were enrolled in the Army Extension Courses during the past year. This is a splendid showing and the high value of these courses to officers, and properly selected enlisted men of the National Guard has been clearly demonstrated, but the mass enrollment of the enlisted men of a unit is not only highly

undesirable, but is unauthorized. Only those specially selected and specially qualified enlisted men who are specified in War Department Announcement of Courses are authorized to enroll. Great care should be taken that no enlisted man is enrolled unless there is good assurance that he will meet the minimum requirements as to the amount of work necessary to maintain himself in good standing.

The Bureau has begun a program of conversion of the automatic rifles with which Infantry rifle companies are armed into "Automatic rifles with Bipod and Hinged Butt Plate" which have been adopted by the Infantry for use as light machine guns. Funds have already been allotted for the conversion of a sufficient number of these weapons to supply a training allowance of 4 each to approximately one-quarter of our Infantry rifle companies. When these rifles will have been delivered—probably in time for the 1939 practice season, the companies having them will take the new Marksmanship Course for "The Automatic Rifle with Bipod and Hinged Butt Plate" instead of Course C for the automatic rifle. The remaining companies will be supplied with these light machine guns as rapidly as funds can be made available for the necessary conversions.

Up to the present, the Expert Test for Howitzer-Company personnel has been so difficult that intelligent officers and enlisted men who have put forth every effort to qualify as experts have repeatedly failed to do so. I am happy to report that the War Department has approved certain changes in this test which will set a high but attainable standard. It is expected that these changes will be distributed next March in time for the tests which will be conducted next summer at field training camps.

The small number of days avail-

able for service practice requires faultless planning and organization by Field Artillery regimental and battalion commanders if the maximum benefits are to be derived therefrom. Failure of some regiments to properly prepare plans has resulted in a stereotyped practice in these organizations with the firing of only the most elementary problems, conducted from the same positions and observation posts year after year.

Comparison of Field Artillery service practice reports over the past several years indicates that National Guard field artillery has made great strides. More problems are fired with the same ammunition allowance and the problems are more diversified. More lateral and less axial problems are being fired. More regiments fire with air observation and with forward observation and conduct transfers of fire.

While a number of deficiencies still exist and are pointed out in our annual Analysis of Service Practice, progress in field artillery firing is gratifying and all indications point to increased efficiency in this training.

## SIGNAL

In answer to the demand for a light portable radio set for front line use, the army has developed the radio sets SCR-194 and SCR-195. The 194 is primarily intended for field artillery battalions and the 195 for the infantry battalions. Both sets are made for radio telephone use only and have an approximate range of 5 miles. The sets can be operated in motion as on a soldier's back or on a vehicle in a convoy.

A small quantity of the new air ground radio sets SCR-178 will be procured and should be delivered before summer camps of 1938. The allocation of these sets cannot be stated at this time. One thousand new telephones, type EE8, were

purchased last fiscal year, but the delivery is being held up by strikes in contractor's plant.

It is hoped to complete the issue of reel units RL 26 without engines, to all motorized field artillery regiments and battalion headquarters batteries this fiscal year.

Sufficient quantity of a new low-powered 7½ watt vehicular set known as the SCR 209A have been purchased to equip all the new scout cars on hand. Its normal consistent range between vehicles is 25 miles on continuous waves and 10 miles with voice. These sets will be delivered sometime in May, 1938.

The tank companies will receive radio sets on the basis of one high-powered 75 watt vehicular set known as the SCR 193 per command tank, and remaining tanks will be supplied with receivers only known as the SCR 210.

ARTICLES OF THE UNIFORM

In addition to \$7.00 per man under Project No. 51, there was appropriated \$517,271.25 for the purchase of raincoats. It was estimated that 118,229 could be purchased under this fund, but due to the increased cost of labor and material, the bid price was \$617,395.95, an excess of \$100,124.20, which was made up by the National Guard Bureau. Each state was issued its proportionate share of these raincoats. Those for the Fourth Army were shipped prior to their field training for 1937. The contract calls for delivery of balance about April 1, 1938.

There also was appropriated \$479,040.00 for overcoats. Due to small regular army stock, it was necessary to request bids. It is estimated that 27,218 overcoats and 6,657 mackinaws can be purchased with this fund, delivery to be made in August, 1938. Distribution is to be made proportionately in thirty-four (34) northern states.

As you know, authority has been obtained for dismounted units of the Guard to wear uniform trousers during armory drill or when not on field training duty, and application has been made to have trou-

sers and canvas leggings approved as part of the mobilization requirements, which would enable us to change over to them entirely as part of the required uniform of all of our dismounted units. I believe we have a very fair chance of getting this approved.

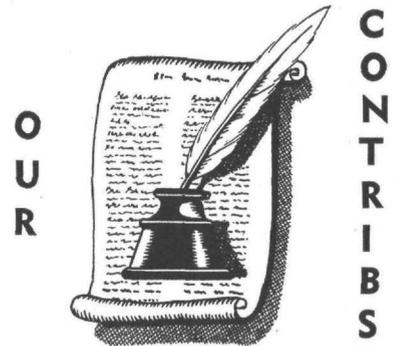
OUTLINE FOR INSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 9)

the old ones.

- C. Increase your vocabulary.
  - 1. To express your ideas clearly.
  - 2. To increase thinking range.
  - 3. To understand others.
  - 4. Read well written books, good way.
  - 5. Look up words, writing down their meaning.
  - 6. Put words into sentences.
- D. Develop your voice.
  - 1. Read aloud books that sound well read aloud.
    - (a) Gives ease in use of words.
    - (b) Improves voice intonation.
  - 2. Deep breathing helps.
- E. Go to hear public speakers and lecturers.
  - 1. Analyze their presentations.
- F. Study books on Teaching, Business and Psychology.
- G. Do everything you can to have class in a receptive mood and frame of mind.
  - 1. Have the temperature of hall or room comfortable—68°.
  - 2. Have proper ventilation.
  - 3. Talk outdoors, if possible.
    - (a) Get in shade if day is hot.
  - 4. Have comfortable seats.
  - 5. Limit your talk ordinarily to 45 minutes.
- H. Eat lightly if you are to talk soon after a meal.
- I. REMEMBER—YOU, THE INSTRUCTOR, ARE THE ONE WHO LEARNS.

MAJOR FLEMING  
AT FOURTH ARMY  
MANEUVERS



THE OBSERVER

MAJOR EDMOND C. FLEMING, whose monthly comment under the heading of "The Observer" started the new vogue of modernization in military writing, has been lawyer, soldier and diplomat. He has had experience in all the land forces of the U. S. National Defense, having served in the National Guard, in the Regular Army and in the Organized Reserves. His military career began in 1915 with the Field Artillery of the Illinois National Guard, with whom he saw service on the Mexican Border. After his return to Chicago he took the examination for the Regular Army prior to the U. S. declaration of war in 1917 and was commissioned in the Field Artillery. For 17 years he remained in the Regular Army, seeing service in France and doing a tour of duty in the Philippines. From 1928 to 1932 he was military attache to Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. During the time he served on the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation between Paraguay and Bolivia, then at war. He resigned his regular commission in 1933, and at present is a Major in the Field Artillery Reserve. He lives in Detroit and is President of the Sixth Corps Area of the Reserve Officers Association.



## "THE GAY NINETIES"

(Continued from page 17)

to do and a long, long day to get there. Don't forget the "Demons" got busy at 5:00 A.M., rain or shine. Then they let down the heat during the night and we'd wake up (just had to on account of the D's) actually stiff with the cold.

By this time flocks of friends and relatives came over to see us with boxes of eats, etc. As no civilians were, of course, admitted, they had to apply at the "Big Front Door" and an orderly would page the man wanted. I managed to get the detail for a day and enjoyed it for it was something to do anyway. Also I got back home twice on passes and had a (much needed) bath and real meals from a cloth covered table. Incidentally, none of us had shaved or had their hair cut while on tour so we all were pretty "bristly" when we finally got back. On my first trip to Manhattan I carried a bayonet and a borrowed revolver (a .41 from my good friend Sgt. Hand of Company H), on the second trip I discarded the bayonet but wore the bang bang as I meant to borrow a gat in town. So when I came back to Brooklyn I had two on my belt much to the wonder of the small boys. Most of us carried revolvers which we were allowed to wear under o'coats only, when on duty; travelling it was optional with us. It seemed rather foolish to go armed, when travelling in a big city yet we were none too popular either in bulk or singly, especially the latter. At that time the Officers and Non Com's carried a .38 double action revolver (probably Colts) this was the official gun, personal property I think. Q. M. Sgts. and 1st Sgts. (?), all sorts of small arms, probably all personal guns.

One night we had a "Stag." A stage was rigged up somehow, our own talent of course, and it was real good. About the only number I remember at this late date is "The Face on The Barroom Floor" (moss covered even then) by good old Charlie Henlignes (of the 3 brothers) of Company "K," one of the most popular men in the outfit, later a Spanish War Veteran. "A good time was enjoyed by all present"—as no one could leave without a pass. Then one day, out of the blue came the cry "Something the Matter." This became a 24 hour slogan; all around, across, and back and forth the armory it went. The effect was very funny.

Of our treatment by the men (rookies we were later told) in charge of the armory (the 23rd were somewhere in the wilds of Brooklyn) the less said the better. I went into a Company room once. We never saw the bathrooms, rifle range, or anything except the general basement lavatory used by our regiment. A spirit of bitterness was—I am sorry to say—engendered which lasted for years. Formerly we used to (the regiments) visit back and forth, attend reviews, etc. That was out for years after our tour.

A couple of words about our uniforms; the fatigue cap—vivor blue with light blue scroll on top, no good

winter or summer, this was before the campaign hat was issued, or leggings or army shoes or O.D. shirts. The "blouse" (tunic to you) of fine blue cloth (Regimental issue) black braid trimmed. I gave mine away in 1918 for the Belgian Merchant Marine sailors, in good shape still. Now we come to good news. "The O'coats," glory be, they were Bulky! The large generous collars which came up to and covered ones ears. They certainly saved us frostbitten ears that time and they had a cape which would cover most of your head. But wait, the best is yet to be told. Ah! The *Universal Pants* (trousers to some). These (also Regimental issue) were of a blue-gray complexion, with a black stripe used for fatigue and dress. As the author (name forgotten,—sorry) of "Shanahan's Old Shebeen," has his hero "Cassidy" say, when he gets rich and longs for the good old days and sits:

"In a mornin' coat lined with velvet,  
And me old coat used to do,  
Alike for mornin, and evenin',  
And some times I slept in it too."

We certainly did the latter in "them pants" I had mine off twice during the week, and then only when I was fortunate enough to get a bath. This, I think I established a new "high" among "ours" for long distance wearing.

Brother and I, brought along white canvas leggings (personal property) which Company "B" (and I think the only Company then) had worn for the 6:00 A.M. drill at Peekskill, State Camp, among heavy dew, and toad stools in the green, green grass on the Western parade grounds. And the beautiful summer mornings and how good you felt! Who remembers boys? The leggings came in fine in Brooklyn.

Finally came orders for "Home Sweet Home." Did it sound good. Yes indeedy. A number of dogs adopted the companies. The breeds ran all the way from police to Criminal. At last, after a seemingly long week, we got back, safe and sound, and strange to say the men had had excellent health despite the weather and entirely different way of living. We were all glad to get back but ready and willing to answer the next call of duty.

The National Guard and Defendam. Forever!  
Selah!

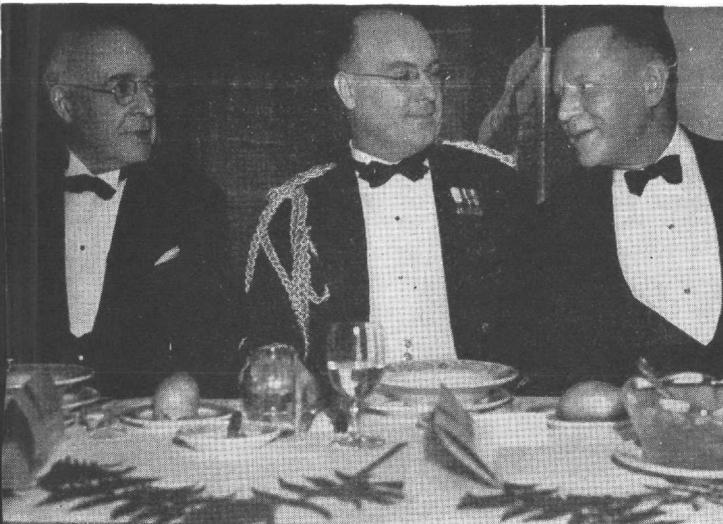
### DRESS BLUES

Let Ridabock Outfit You  
As You Should Be

**RIDABOCK & CO.**

Established 1847

65-67 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.



Generals Pooley, Grahl (Iowa); Schwengel (Ill.)



Major Rooney tells one to Colonel Morgan and General Kearney

M. William Bray, Lieutenant Governor of the State; the Honorable Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War and Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District.

Following the dinner, the various organizations entertained in their quarters—and so, far into the night.

The Saturday morning session was devoted to Committee reports, action on resolutions submitted and election and installation of New Association officers for the ensuing year, and a most interesting talk by General Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

Syracuse was selected for the 1939 Convention.

A prayer by Chaplain Darlington

**1938 Officers**

**New York  
National Guard Association**

*President*  
COLONEL WILLIAM R. JACKSON

*1st Vice President*  
LT. COMMANDER JOHN M. GILL

*2nd Vice President*  
COLONEL MILLS MILLER

*Secretary*  
LT. COLONEL WILLIAM J. MANGINE

*Treasurer*  
CAPTAIN PATRICK T. McMENIMAN

*Executive Committee*  
COLONEL WILLARD H. DONNER  
COLONEL EDWARD E. GAUCHE

The Convention program then said "Departure for home stations" but Colonel Ralph C. Tobin, Commanding the 107th Infantry, had other ideas on this matter.

On the evening of Saturday, the 22nd, Colonel Tobin tendered a dinner in honor of General Haskell at which were present the Adjutant General, the Commanding and Executive officers of all the National Guard organizations in the State, General Haskell's staff and the officers of the 7th Regiment.

The dinner was held in the beautiful Appleton Room and was conducted in true 7th Regiment style.

It was a particularly fitting climax to the most successful convention ever held.

of the 27th Division closed the proceedings of the Convention.



Colonel Ross tells Colonel Loeser about the one that got away.



Colonels Porterfield, Salisbury and Wadhams.

## COMMAND AND G. S. SCHOOL

(Continued from page 18)

tage of tutoring and class instruction is superior in its purpose. Another important benefit is the distinct advantage of association and exchange of ideas by and between the officers of the various branches. Nothing is more helpful to the "doughboy" than the first-hand explanation of the Artillery man as to the function and technique of his branch; the importance of the Cavalry in Advance Guard, reconnaissance and flank protection, or the assistance of the Quartermaster in the logistic problems confronting the embryo commander in this fast moving age.

Equally true of the Engineers and the other services in the thought

Any remarks on this 2nd year term would be entirely incomplete without mention of Master Sgt. Harry Kottick, DEML, whose interest, enthusiasm, zeal, and helpful assistance to all was so outstanding as to be worthy of commendation. It is to be hoped that he may finish out his service by final assignment to duty with the 1938 completion course.

Enthusiasm and interest in the course by the student personnel was evidenced by the re-attendance of all during the second term except Colonel George F. Terry, 71st Infantry, unavoidably absent due to business reasons and Captain Mortimer J. Proops, N.J.N.G., ineligible this year by reason of his graduation from Leavenworth during the interim.



that they may better serve if they too, understood the Infantrymen's function. As so aptly expressed in the old War-time Musketry Manual, "They best serve who in their early training are taught to talk the language." This association, contact and opportunity for conference do much to clarify and compel retention of knowledge gained in the classroom.

The class this year felt keenly the absence of Majors M. S. Eddy, Inf., J. N. Caperton, Cav., and T. D. Davis, Inf., all of whom were with us as Instructors last year. Last year's loss, however, was this year's gain in the assignment to the school of Majors Dwight Hughes, Jr., Cav., Leslie Toole, Inf., and F. Russel Lyons, C.E. Their exceptionally well-prepared work was splendid testimony of their approval of the course. Col. Herbst and Capt. G. B. Barth, F.A., remained with us, much to the delight of all present and many a new ribbon and arrow sprang out of a lecture map to haunt the memory of a student solution.

Let it be hoped that the War Department shall see fit not only to carry on this work, but to project the same to greater scale for the benefit of the Guard as a whole and for those officers who are so willing to serve and so anxious to learn.

The following comprised the class:

Colonel George J. Schulz, 198th C.A.; Colonel Charles N. Morgan, 121st Cav.; Lt. Col. David S. Hill, Div. Q.M., 44th Div.; Lt. Col. Samuel D. Davies, 106th Inf.; Lt. Col. James M. Roche, 369th Inf.; Major Arthur T. Smith, 108th Inf.; Major Thomas C. Dedell, 10th Inf.; Major Jerome B. Crowley, 165th Inf.; Major William H. Kelly, 165th Inf.; Major John D. Humphries, 245th C.A.; Major Malcolm W. Force, 244th C.A.; Major Robert L. Cropsey, Air Corps; Major Lindsay J. Griffith, 71st Inf.; Major Henry R. Drowne, Jr., 51st Cav. Brig.; Major Joseph A. McDonough, 93rd Inf. Brig.; Major Henry G. Fowler, 244th C.A.; Captain William A. Lord, 113th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James J. Fogarty, 71st Inf.

**AVIATORS BALL, FRIDAY,  
FEBRUARY 18, 1938**

**T**HE Nineteenth Annual Aviators Ball will be held at the Hotel Roosevelt on Friday, February 18, 1938, at nine o'clock. This Ball has been held annually and all net funds derived from the sale of tickets are used for the benefit of the Aviators Welfare and Relief Fund.

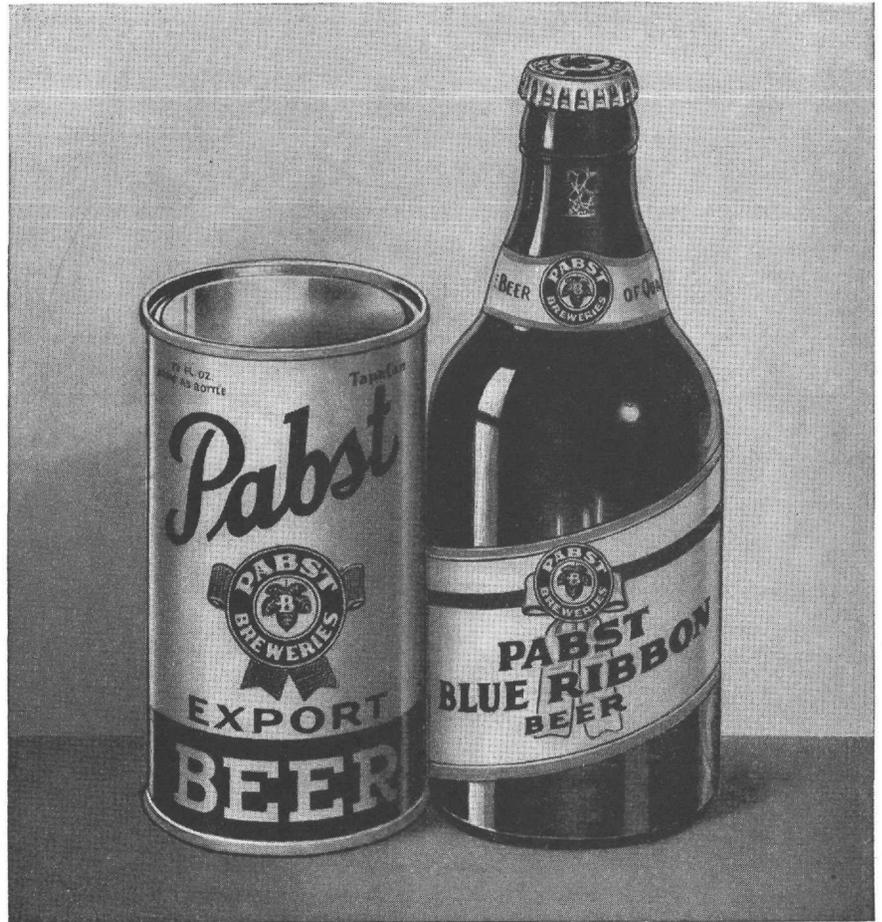
The Aviators Post No. 743, A. L. membership contains the names of the world's most famous and best known American World War fliers, such as Eddie V. Rickenbacher, Roscoe Turner, Elliot White Springs, C. S. (Casey) Jones, Lewis A. Yancy, Alex P. De Seversky, Harold E. Hartney, Gordon Reel, Lawrence G. Brower, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Ken Porter, Clayton Knight, Lt. Col. George A. Vaughn, Major A. R. Brooks, Major Edw. M. Haight, Col. John H. Jonett, Ashley C. McKinley, John P. Morris, Edward Curtiss, Meredith J. Roberts, Glenn C. Pike, Clarence Shonniger, Gill Robb Wilson, R. L. Copsey, and many others.

The Committee on arrangements for this year's Ball is headed by Herbert C. Smyth, Jr., as Chairman. The Committee is hard at work making plans for the Ball and extensive entertainment for their guests. Many new dance novelties will be introduced at this affair by way of entertainment.

The Aviators Ball has been one of the outstanding social events of the season each year and it is anticipated that this year's Ball and Entertainment will surpass all previous years. All tickets for this Ball include supper; reservations may be obtained at 17 E. 48th Street where headquarters have been established. Telephone: Wickersham 2-1127.

**SERGEANT ALLEN RETIRES  
AFTER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS  
OF SERVICE**

Burton C. Allen, recently retired from active duty with Battery "C," 104th Field Artillery, after 35 years



**PABST—faithful to  
the service for 94 years**

© 1938, Premier Pabst Sales Co., Chicago

of service, was the honor guest at the last drill of 1937 on December 20th.

Captain Harold G. Browne, on behalf of the members, presented Mr. Allen with a gladstone bag, after which the battery passed in review for Mr. Allen. The ceremony was followed by a smoker and a buffet luncheon.

Mr. Allen, a native of Binghamton, first enlisted in the 6th Battery, Light Artillery, N. Y., on March 29th, 1896.

Except for a three-year period, 1903 to 1906, he has been continually in the service. He served on the border and in France during the World War.

Now an Armory Employee, Mr. Allen was Battery Mechanic.

1—Constitution of the United States—14X17.  
1—Declaration of Independence—14X17.  
1—Half-tone print of the signers—John Adams, Benjamin Franklin & Thomas Jefferson.  
All the above postpaid in mailing tube to any address for one dime.  
C. ROSE, 88-49 164th St., Jamaica, N. Y.

# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

## MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1937

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (November 1-30 Inclusive)....88.41%

Maximum Authorized Strength, New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19480 E. M.	Total 21001
Minimum Strength, New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength, New York National Guard.....1431 Off.	21 W. O.	18499 E. M.	Total 19951

**NOTE**

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

**121st Cavalry 94.16% (2)<sup>3</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 601

**102nd Q.M. Regt. 92.47% (3)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 235 Actual..... 322

**212th Coast Art. 91.67% (4)<sup>7</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 705 Actual..... 733

**71st Infantry 91.51% (5)<sup>12</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1070

**106th Field Art. 91.36% (6)<sup>9</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 674

**101st Signal Bn. 91.17% (7)<sup>20</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... VFC Actual..... 171

**101st Cavalry 90.74% (8)<sup>8</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 636

**174th Infantry 90.72% (9)<sup>18</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1083

**244th Coast Art. 90.09% (10)<sup>10</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 648 Actual..... 674

**102nd Med. Regt. 89.55% (11)<sup>4</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 588 Actual..... 687

**27th Div. Avia. 89.39% (12)<sup>2</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 118 Actual..... 131

**156th Field Art. 88.99% (13)<sup>13</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 602 Actual..... 622

**245th Coast Art. 88.46% (14)<sup>16</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 739 Actual..... 781

**104th Field Art. 88.43% (15)<sup>14</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 613

**14th Infantry 87.75% (16)<sup>15</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1094

**Spec. Troops, 27th Div. 87.50% (17)<sup>23</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 318 Actual..... 345

**102nd Engineers 87.34% (18)<sup>11</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 475 Actual..... 475

**106th Infantry 86.78% (19)<sup>24</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1035

HONOR ORGANIZATION	Aver. Pres. Dr.	No. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>165th Infantry 95.35% (1)<sup>1</sup></b>				
Maintenance..... 1038				1066
REGTL. HQ. ....	5	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO. ....	5	55	53	96
SERVICE CO. ....	4	76	73	96
HOWITZER CO. ....	4	56	56	100
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st Bn.	5	19	18	95
COMPANY A .....	5	60	55	92
COMPANY B .....	5	68	62	91
COMPANY C .....	5	58	52	90
COMPANY D .....	5	66	62	94
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd Bn.	4	23	23	100
COMPANY E .....	4	71	71	100
COMPANY F .....	4	59	55	93
COMPANY G .....	4	65	62	95
COMPANY H .....	4	67	66	98
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd Bn.	4	29	29	100
COMPANY I .....	4	58	52	90
COMPANY J .....	4	57	51	89
COMPANY L .....	4	62	61	98
COMPANY M .....	4	65	64	98
MED. DEPT. DET... ..	4	33	33	100
		1054	1005	95.35

**10th Infantry 86.28% (20)<sup>21</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1079

**105th Field Art. 85.93% (21)<sup>19</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 642

**258th Field Art. 85.52% (22)<sup>22</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 679

**108th Infantry 85.43% (23)<sup>17</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1080

**369th Infantry 83.88% (24)<sup>6</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1116

**105th Infantry 83.09% (25)<sup>25</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1047

**107th Infantry 82.45% (26)<sup>26</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1044

**State Staff 100.00% (1)<sup>1</sup>**  
 Maximum..... 78 Actual..... 75

**Brig. Hq. C.A.C. 100.00% (2)<sup>2</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 11 Actual..... 10

**87th Brigade 95.55% (3)<sup>3</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 45

**51st Cav. Brigade 93.59% (4)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 69 Actual..... 76

**54th Brigade 92.85% (5)<sup>7</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 42

**Hdqrs. 27th Div. 92.75% (6)<sup>4</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 65 Actual..... 68

**93rd Brigade 92.10% (7)<sup>9</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 38

**52nd F.A. Brigade 91.30% (8)<sup>8</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 36 Actual..... 47

**53rd Brigade 86.95% (9)<sup>8</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 46

### BRIGADE STANDINGS

**51st Cav. Brig. 92.47% (1)<sup>1</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop  
 101st Cavalry  
 121st Cavalry

**93rd Inf. Brig. 91.49% (2)<sup>2</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 14th Infantry  
 165th Infantry

**Brig. Hq., C.A.C. 90.08% (3)<sup>3</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment  
 212th Coast Artillery  
 244th Coast Artillery  
 245th Coast Artillery

**87th Inf. Brig. 88.74% (4)<sup>4</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 71st Infantry  
 174th Infantry  
 369th Infantry

**52nd F.A. Brig. 88.08% (5)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery  
 104th Field Artillery  
 105th Field Artillery  
 106th Field Artillery  
 156th Field Artillery  
 258th Field Artillery

**53rd Inf. Brig. 85.41% (6)<sup>7</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 10th Infantry  
 105th Infantry  
 106th Infantry

**54th Inf. Brig. 84.14% (7)<sup>6</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 107th Infantry  
 108th Infantry



## Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of November, 1937

CAPTAINS	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>		<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
Humphrey, James E.....	Nov. 9'37	—106th Inf.	2ND LIEUTENANTS	Lown, James H.....	Nov. 3'37..10th Inf.
Eplan, Shepard .....	Nov. 13'37	..D.C., 258th F.A.		Zimmerman, Willard M...	Nov. 5'37..174th Inf.
O'Dea, Edward B.....	Nov. 17'37	..105th F.A.		Watson, Willis F.....	Nov. 22'37..105th Inf.
Loriot, Noel H.....	Nov. 26'37	..14th Inf.		Sheard, Kevin C.....	Nov. 24'37..244th C.A.
1ST LIEUTENANTS				O'Leary, Daniel V.....	Nov. 27'37..14th Inf.
Paladin, Arthur .....	Nov. 5'37	..10th Inf.	WARRANT OFFICER	(Band Leader)	
Lettelback, George .....	Nov. 8'37	..156th F.A.		Beck, Gustav F.....	Nov. 6'37..104th F.A.
Barker, George M.....	Nov. 10'37	..101st Cav.			
McCarthy, Edward A.....	Nov. 22'37	..105th Inf.			
Seitz, Alfred G.....	Nov. 26'37	..14th Inf.			
Buskirk, Arthur H.....	Nov. 26'37	..106th Inf.			

### Separations from Service—Resigned, Honorably Discharged, November, 1937

1ST LIEUTENANTS		2ND LIEUTENANT	
Davis, Edgar M.....	Nov. 9'37..244th C.A.	Munster, Daniel F.....	Nov. 10'37..258th F.A.
McQueeney, William A...	Nov. 27'37..165th Inf.		
Shoucair, Edmund E.....	Nov. 10'37..106th Inf.		

### Transferred to Inactive National Guard, at Own Request, November, 1937

CAPTAIN		2ND LIEUTENANT	
Noonan, Francis J.....	Nov. 10'37..102nd Q.M. Regt.	Tisdale, Merlin E.....	Nov. 6'37—156th F.A.
1ST LIEUTENANT			
Trimble, Madison E.....	Nov. 19'37..121st Cav.		

REG CARRINGTON ASKS COMMANDER ELLSBERG —

# "Can you tell a Real Difference between Camels and other cigarettes?"



**REG CARRINGTON:** "I see you're a steady Camel smoker, Commander. There really isn't much difference in cigarettes, is there?"

**COMMANDER ELLSBERG:** "You're dead wrong, Reg. Just consider this—the life of a deep-sea diver is tougher on a man than most work. Most of the divers I know are steady smokers and, believe me, *they* know there's a difference. Take my own case, for example. I stick to Camels—have smoked 'em for ten years. They never get on my nerves. Smoking Camels, I feel that I enjoy life more. Camel is the cigarette that agrees with me."

"Absolutely!" says Commander Ellsberg. And millions of other steady smokers, too, know there is a *distinct difference* in Camels. That's why Camels are the largest-selling cigarette in the world.



**A MAN OF ACTION!** (above) Commander Edward Ellsberg shares under-sea danger with his men. He says: "The last thing a diver does before going down—and the first thing after coming up—is to smoke a Camel."

**CLUB ROOM CONVERSATION** (above) so often swings around to cigarettes—an interesting topic to smokers generally. "I can tell the difference in Camels," Commander Ellsberg says. "That famous saying, 'I'd walk a mile for a Camel!' expresses how enthusiastic I am about Camels myself."

PEOPLE DO APPRECIATE THE  
**COSTLIER TOBACCOS**  
IN CAMELS

THEY ARE THE  
**LARGEST-SELLING**  
CIGARETTE IN AMERICA

Camels are a matchless blend of finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS  
—Turkish and Domestic



**OF COURSE** an Annapolis man likes to sail! (above) And Camels are right beside him! "Camels fit in with my leisure hours, too," he says. "In all my years of smoking I've never known them to jangle my nerves. That means a lot—because I smoke a lot!"

Copyright, 1938, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

ONE SMOKER TELLS ANOTHER..

# "Camels agree with me"