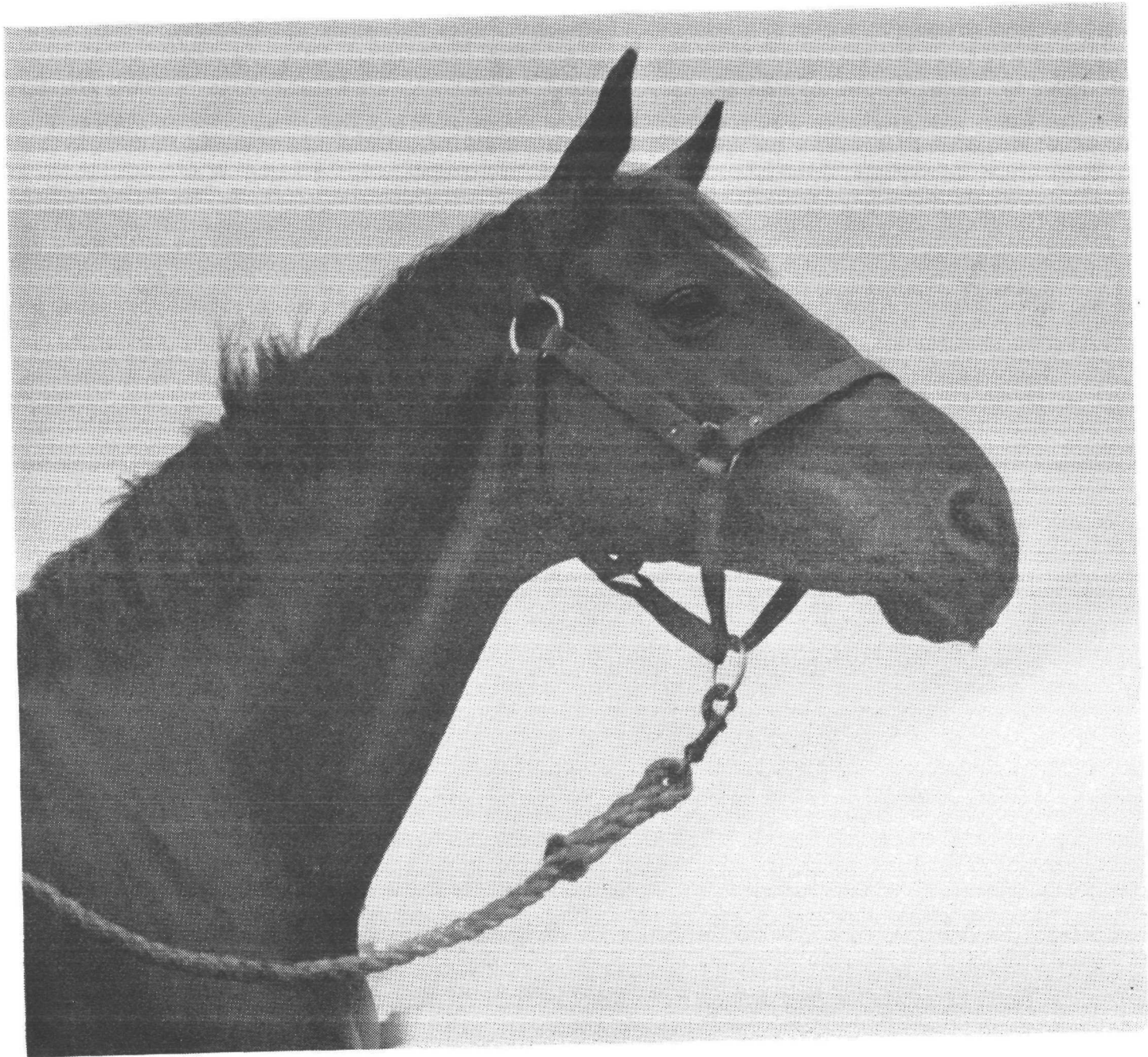


NEW YORK  
NATIONAL

# Guardian



Cavalry Today  
Rotary's National  
Guard Day  
77th Anniversary  
Washington

**MAY**

**1939**



VICTOR MOORE says—

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**Rheingold**  
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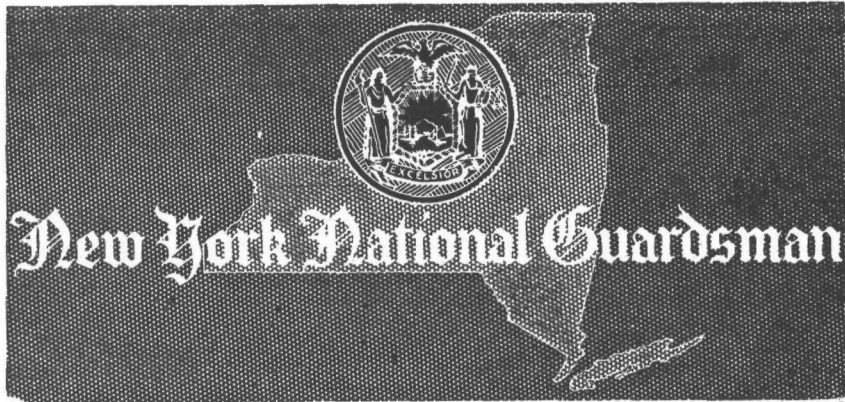
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Circulation 21,000

Established 1924

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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.

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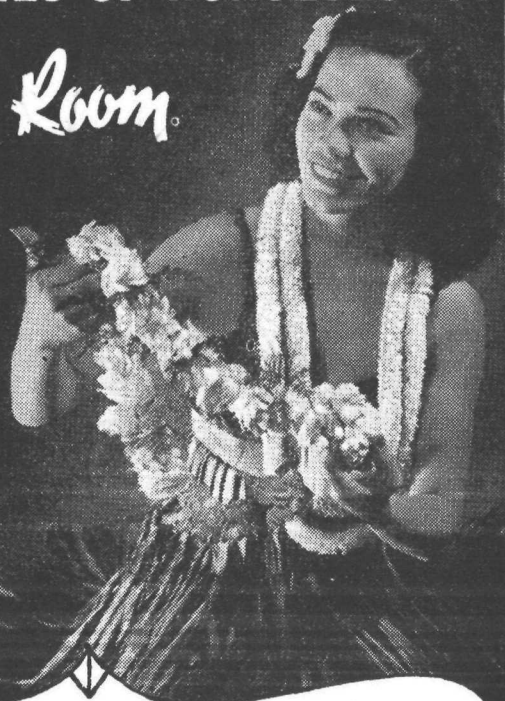
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*“You Can Lead a Horse to Water—”*

*We are indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence Beattie for the 101st Cavalry pictures which appear above, on the cover and on pages 16 and 17*

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# Cavalry Today



Wide World Photo

By Major Russell Drowne

Executive Officer, 51st Cavalry Brigade

**I**N this article, no claim to originality is made by the writer, as there is nothing that can be said, either for or against the *Horse*, that has not been adequately covered in *The Cavalry Journal*, or other publications. It is desired, however, to make very clear, that in spite of a seeming trend toward mechanization, the horse is still a factor of vital importance and influence in modern warfare.

Major General John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, states "It must be remembered that the entire cavalry, both horse and mechanized, is dedicated to the execution of cavalry rôles. How then will it be used in war? It will be used to accomplish all the historic rôles of cavalry, that is, participation in combat, reconnaissance, counter-reconnaissance, as a connecting group between separated masses of infantry, delaying action, pursuit, seizing important positions or areas, in large masses against enemy's sensitive points such as flanks or rears. *It will be prepared to fight at all times and will be used by the high command to meet any situation or crisis where rapidity of movement or surprise is essential.*"

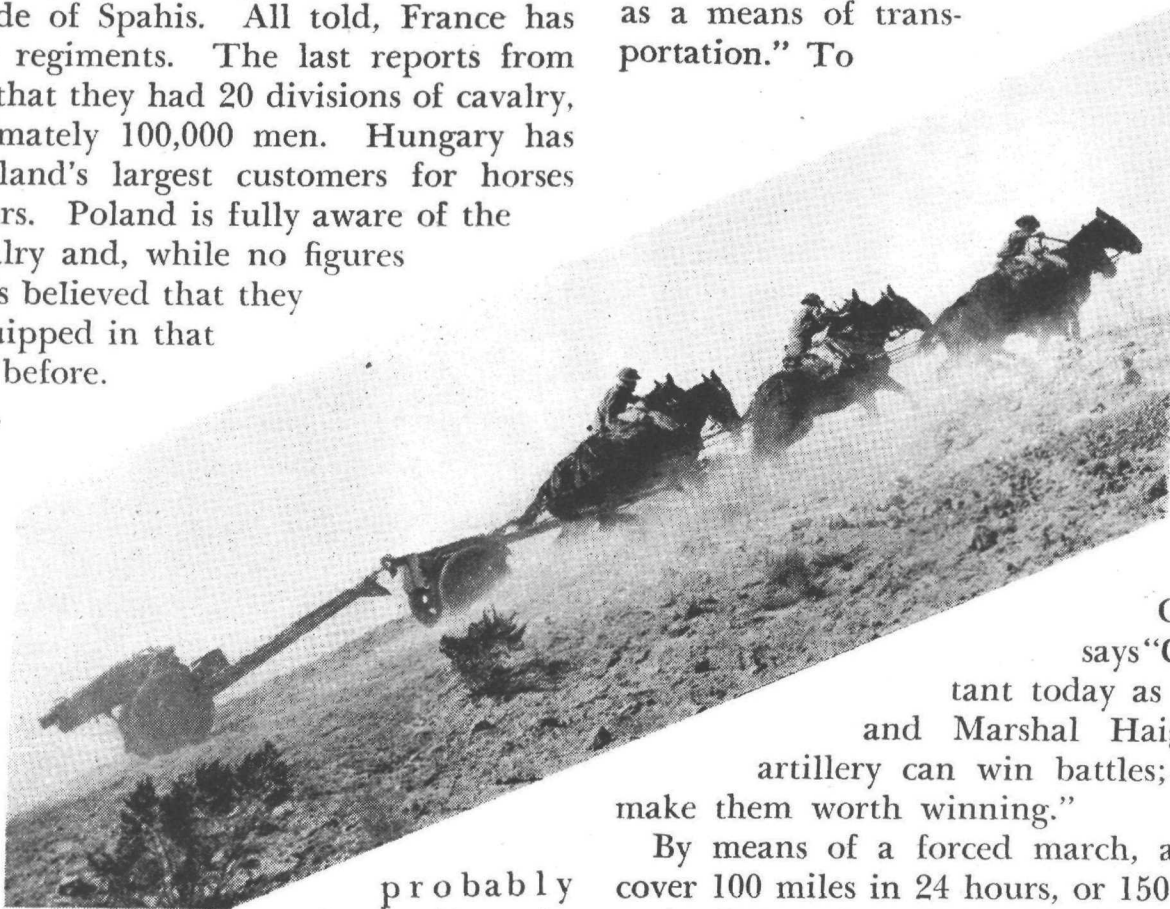
Mechanized cavalry has many uses, but it has not quite the same capacity for sustained action that is inherent in horse cavalry, nor has it the same ability to protect itself in independent action when unsupported. While many of its vehicles are either track

or half-track equipped, it still cannot negotiate all the terrain that a horse is capable of doing. It should be thought of as being supplementary to horse cavalry and a complement to it, rather than as a replacement. The great value of mechanized cavalry is in its ability to conduct a distant reconnaissance where a matter of hours instead of days is of importance; to initially seize critical terrain pending the arrival of supporting troops; to pursue or delay; to destroy the enemy's routes of advance or retreat; to strike the enemy in flank or rear, or to deliver repeated attacks against his flanks. It is especially useful in an envelopment or turning movement and in the exploitation of a breakthrough. The fighting vehicles of mechanized cavalry are combat cars (light fast tanks somewhat similar to those used by the infantry) which are its basic armed fighting vehicles, and are used in the assault echelon, personnel carriers (full track, half track or wheel type), armored cars or scout cars, and self-propelled mortar mounts.

Most of the armies today, especially those of Germany and Japan, recognize the value of the horse more than ever, and are making every effort, even through purchase of suitable types of horses in other countries, to build up their own remount service. While not very much cavalry news has come out from the civil war in Spain, it is known that Franco's cavalry division

under command of General Monasterio, was of considerable help and was largely instrumental in the capture of the mountainous section around Teruel, in February, 1938. From that time on, the insurgent cavalry was heavily counted upon for tasks impossible of accomplishment by other branches. A Japanese Major is quoted as saying that "Half of the credit won by the Japanese army in China must be attributed to the horse." He of course included in that statement not only horse cavalry, but also horse drawn artillery, trains, etc. In Major Iwamura's article, he particularly stressed the point that due to deep mud from incessant rains, all motorized and mechanized vehicles were practically useless. The Italian army in Ethiopia quickly realized, for the same reason, that animals were a necessity, and at one time had almost 80,000 horses and mules there. In France, horse cavalry has been more in evidence during the past twelve months than ever before. In their Bastille day parade of 40,000 troops, they had a complete division of cavalry and a brigade of Spahis. All told, France has about 40 cavalry regiments. The last reports from Russia indicated that they had 20 divisions of cavalry, totalling approximately 100,000 men. Hungary has been one of Ireland's largest customers for horses during recent years. Poland is fully aware of the use of horse cavalry and, while no figures are available, it is believed that they are far better equipped in that arm than ever before. England, alone,

portation can do this. A horse has four speeds forward and can reverse in place. With his change of pace, he is a good broken field runner, hard to hit and harder to stop. The horse will also follow a leader, a path, a streamline, automatically picking his way. The passenger does not have to give his full attention to steering. He has good observation and he is free to use his weapon. And in the final assault, when opportunity offers, the horse, once committed, will go through to the objective regardless of the personal courage of his rider. Nothing short of death, impassable objects or determined resistance on the part of the rider will stop him. There are no stragglers from a cavalry charge. The soldier in any case arrives at the place to use his weapons comparatively fresh and with high morale. And best of all, the horse will continue to function without feed or water for many hours of valuable time. It is apparent that for open warfare we cannot overlook the horse as a means of transportation." To



Wide World  
Photo

75 mm. gun unit  
of 1st Cavalry  
Division negotiating  
a steep hill.

probably depending in the main on her navy and air force, has scraped practically all of her horse cavalry for mechanization. In England, itself, there remain, with the exception of the Royal Household Cavalry, only two regiments of Dragoons, the "Royals" and the "Scots Greys," and even these, at present, are in Palestine. What the fate will be of the mounted troops in India remains to be seen.

To quote Lt. Col. John J. Bohn, of the Staff at The Cavalry School, "A horse is the only type of transportation that can transport soldiers and weapons across country, in approach formations, to battle, with comparative speed, sureness and safety. He can follow a path, a stream bed, a trail, or go through woods, mud, snow, sand and water. No other means of trans-

quote further, General Pershing says "Cavalry is as important today as it has ever been" and Marshal Haig, "Infantry and artillery can win battles; only cavalry can make them worth winning."

By means of a forced march, a cavalry unit can cover 100 miles in 24 hours, or 150 miles in 48 hours, and still be able to fight when it gets there. A cavalry unit, in the absence of motorized supply trains, can sustain itself from its own pack or can live off the country. The abandonment of the saber in favor of the pistol, is no criterion that a cavalry charge has lost any of its effectiveness. The rifle can also be used mounted, and these arms, together with the organic machine guns, make a troop comparable in fire power to an infantry company. It can also get into action about three times as fast as the infantry. (Under the new Tables of Organization, effective December 1st, 1938, for the horse cavalry regiment, various revisions have been made in the 1928 Tables in order to include the new weapons and material which have been issued to regiments since 1928. It is pointed out that the revision does *not* constitute a reorganization. The 1928 regiment consisted of a



Rough going in First Cavalry  
Division Maneuvers

Wide World  
Photo

headquarters troop, machine gun troop and three rifle squadrons of two troops each. The revised consists, in peace, of a headquarters troop, machine gun troop and two squadrons of two rifle troops each; in war it consists of a headquarters troop, machine gun troop, a *special weapons troop* and three squadrons of three troops each. Each rifle troop of course has one light machine gun platoon. The revised machine gun troop, in war, splits into two troops, the machine gun troop of twelve cal. .30 machine guns and the special weapons troop of eight cal. .50 machine guns and four 60 mm. mortars. The head-

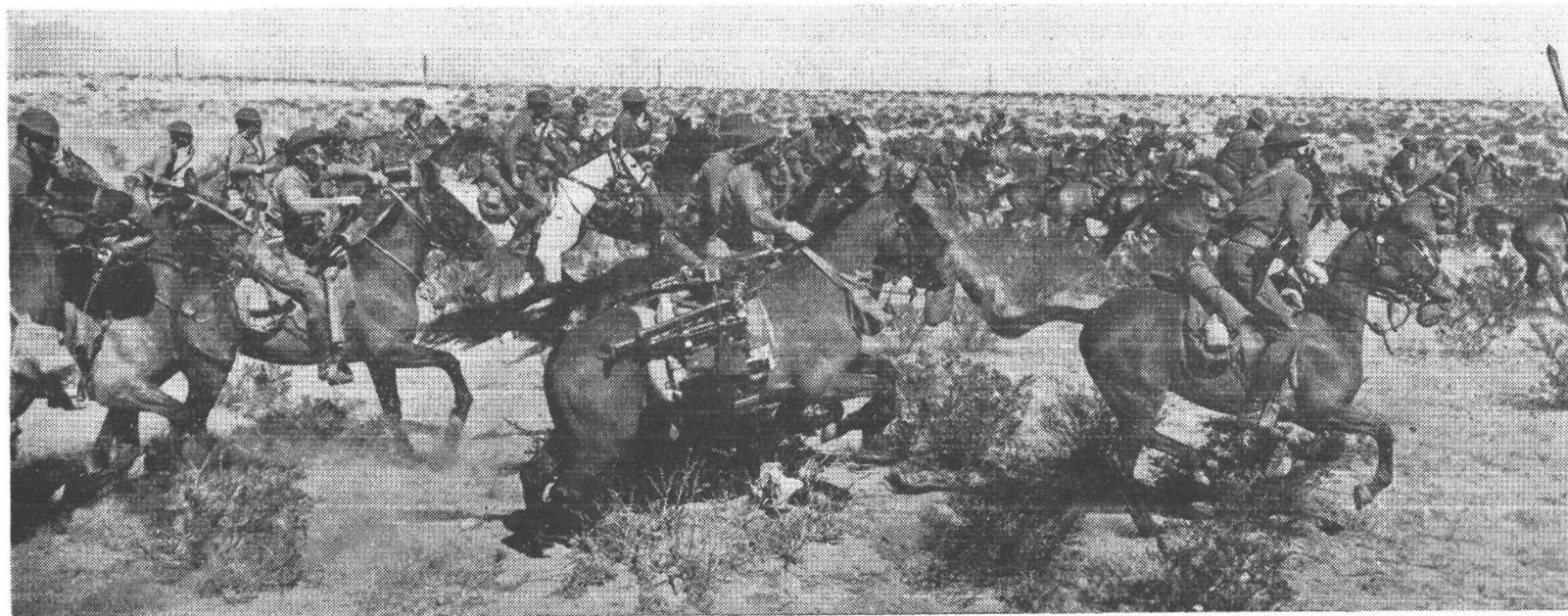
quarters and service troop has a scout car platoon, each section of which has a motorcycle scout. From all of the above it can be seen what tremendous fire power is contained in one of these war strength horse cavalry regiments. Further data on these revised Tables may be obtained from pages 58 to 63 of *The Cavalry Journal*, January-February 1939.) On reconnaissance it can comb wooded areas where the mechanized *might* be confined to

roads. It could obtain information as to what enemy troops were there, whereas the air service (through no fault of theirs) could only report that no enemy troops were *observed*. It can be readily appreciated that information of a *positive* type, obtained by horse cavalry, is much more valuable than a negative report.

In our regular army we have, at present fourteen cavalry regiments and one regiment of Philippine Scouts, mounted, but only one complete cavalry division has been formed. Two of these regiments, the 1st and 13th Cavalry, have been mechanized and now constitute our only mechanized brigade, together with its artillery and other component parts.

Under the National Defense Act of 1920, the National Guard in addition to its authorized 18 infantry divisions, was allotted 4 cavalry divisions, the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th. At the present time, the 24th (57th and 58th Brigades from Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Washington and Wyoming) is the only one organized, and, I believe, still lacks quite a few of its essential 65 units. As of April 1st, 1939, authority has been granted by the War Department for the formation of the 21st and 22nd Divisions, and it appears that the 23rd will be authorized in the near future. Let us take a look at the 21st Cavalry Division which is now in its initial stage of organization. The com-

(Continued on page 22)



Gas Masks for Men and Mounts—1st Cavalry Division

Wide World Photo

# 102nd Q. M. Regt. Celebrates 77th Anniversary

**T**HE Seventy-seventh Anniversary of the organization of the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment, originally organized as the 47th Infantry, was celebrated on the evening of March 25, 1939, with a Review of the Regiment by Major General Hugh A. Drum of the United States Army, commanding the First Army and the Second Corps Area.

Prior to the Review, General Drum and many guests prominent in the military life of the community, were entertained at dinner in the Officer's Club at the Armory.

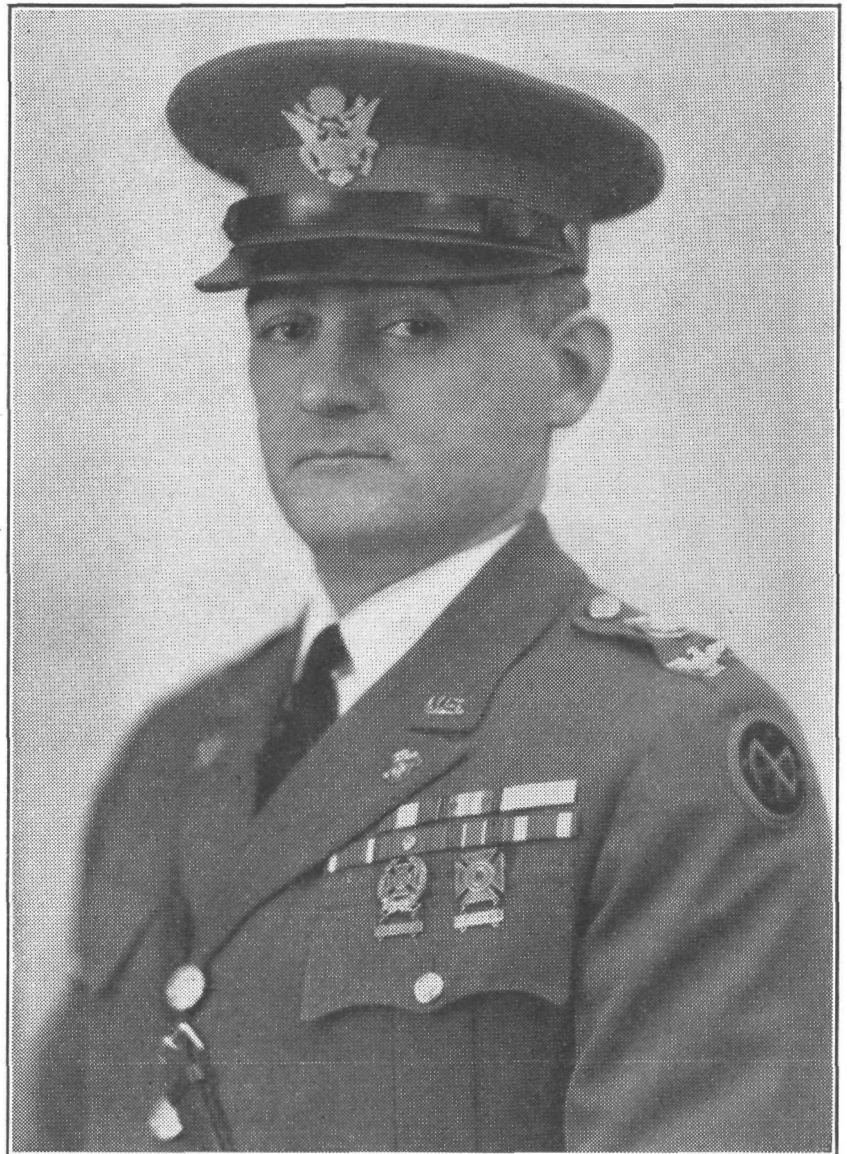
The Review was attended by approximately three thousand persons, who were entertained with a concert by the 245th Coast Artillery Band preceding the Review.

Incidental to the Review was the presentation of the following awards:

1. The Company Attendance Trophy awarded to the company that had the highest percentage of attendance for the year 1938. This trophy was won by Company E—Captain Elias Silver, Commanding, which had 100% attendance at Field Training and at 41 of the 48 armory drills held during the year.

2. The Detachment Attendance Trophy awarded to the detachment that had the highest percentage of attendance for the year 1938. This trophy was won by the Medical Department Detachment—Major A. E. Sommer, Commanding, which had 100% present for Field Training and for 29 of the 47 armory drills held during the year.

3. The Bowling Trophy which was awarded in the company whose team won the 1938-1939 bowling tournament. This trophy was won by Company D—Captain Boyce G. Nixdorff, Commanding.



COLONEL FOSTER G. HETZEL  
Commanding 102nd Q. M. Regt.

4. The Indoor Baseball Trophy which was awarded to the company whose team won the 1938-1939 baseball tournament. This trophy was won by Company B, Captain George H. Wittman, Commanding.

5. New York State Decorations for Long and Faithful Service were presented to the following:

Captain E. Silver, Company E—25 years.

2nd Lieut. Clement F. Isacke, Company B—10 years.

2nd Lieut. Sebastian J. Dispenza, Company D—10 years.

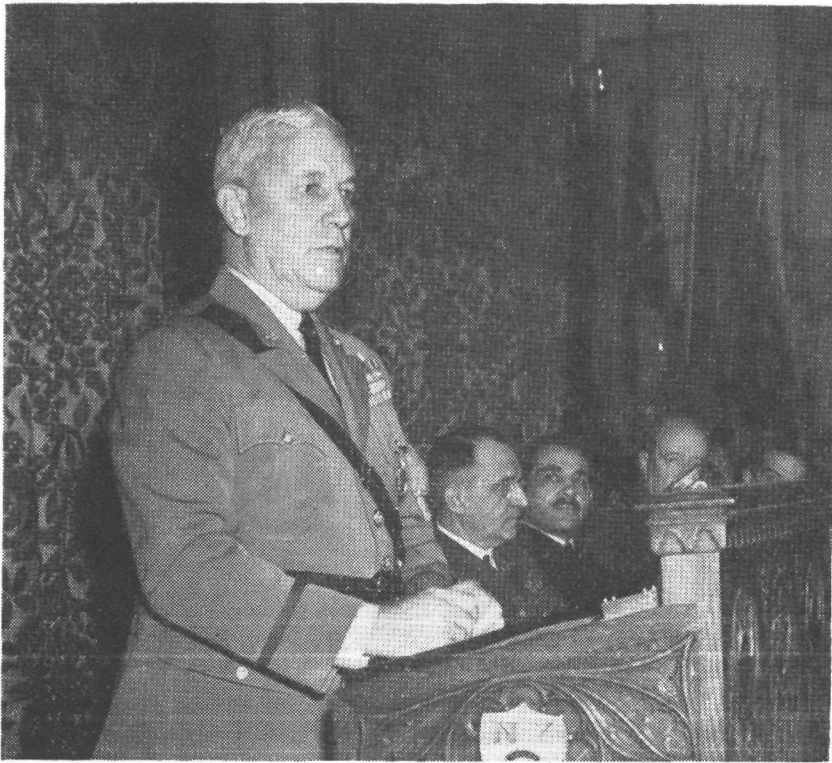
Private 1st Class James J. Cennamo, Company E—10 years.

6. Medals for the performance of 100% Duty during the year 1938 were presented to 132 officers and enlisted men.

The presentation of awards was followed by a Motor Vehicle Drill by Company F—Captain Colin R. Kidd, Commanding. This drill was both spectacular and thrilling. Sixteen 1/2 ton Reconnaissance Cars formed columns of twos, columns of fours and performed figure eights during the drill. As a climax the lights of the Armory were turned off and figure eights were performed with the headlights of the vehicles as the only illumination.

The Motor Vehicle Drill was followed by Evening Parade by the Regiment and the Dismissal of the Colors.





General Haskell Addresses Rotary Club. *Wide World*

## Rotary's National Guard Day

By Lieut. Col. Gerard W. Kelley

THE Rotary Club of New York observed the twenty-second anniversary of the entry of the United States into the World War by being host to the New York National Guard at luncheon on April 6, 1939, in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Commodore in New York City.

The Rotary Club of New York (Club No. 6) was organized in 1909. It is a part of the Rotary International which consists of 4883 clubs in over 70 countries. The total membership is 203,500.

In New York State there are more than 170 clubs. There is a Rotary Club in every city or town in which a unit of the New York National Guard is stationed.

The National Guard was represented by the Commanding General, Major General William N. Haskell and his staff; Brigadier General Nathaniel Egleson, 51st Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier General Walter A. DeLamater, 87th Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General William Ottman, Coast Artillery Brigade; Brigadier General Alexander E. Anderson, 93rd Infantry Brigade; and the Commanding Officers of all organizations stationed in New York City.

At the conclusion of the luncheon Mr. Andrew J. Haire, President of the New York Rotary Club extended the welcome of the Club to the guests and introduced Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy, Chief of Staff, 27th Division.

Colonel Mundy made a brief address describing the origin of Military Colors and their part in military tradition. He then introduced the colors of the organizations in the order in which the War Department recognizes their chronological seniority. (*Note: Colonel Mundy's remarks are published in this issue under the heading Colors.*)

The spectacle was most colorful and impressive. The color guards entered in their distinctive dress uniforms, passed down the center aisle, turned left and took position at the east end of the Ball Room.

The active colors were followed by the battle flags of these organizations which took position at the west end of the Ball Room.

Mr. Haire then introduced General Haskell who delivered a short talk in which he described the position of the National Guard today as the "First Line of Defense." The General pointed out that the National Guard and the Regular Army are usually neglected in peaceful times but when the storm clouds gather the belated interest of the civilian is aroused. Quoting Kipling he aptly described the attitude of the civil population, "It's Tommy this and Tommy that and Tommy go away—But it's always Mr. Atkins when the band begins to play."

He appealed to the assembled business men to support an adequate defense program—pointing out that Great Britain was forced to back down in her protests against the totalitarian states because her defense measures were inadequate. Illustrating this point, London had only 100 anti-aircraft guns in September (which number was considered totally inadequate) while today New York has actually about 15 anti-aircraft guns.

The General called attention the sacrifices made by the Officers and men of the Guard, in attending ordered drills and performing other work voluntarily and appealed to the employers to co-operate by permitting Guardsmen in their employ to attend camp in addition to enjoying their normal vacations.

Following General Haskell's talk the Colors were dismissed and members and guests returned to their civil pursuits happier for a most interesting and enjoyable lunch period.

The success of the occasion is attributed to Colonel John J. Mangan, Commanding Officer 165th Infantry and a member of the Rotary, New York, who conceived the idea of the New York National Guard

(Continued on page 29)

# Corps Area C. & G. S. School

*Address delivered by Colonel Ralph Talbot, Jr., before the 9th Corps Area National Guard Command and General Staff Class at Fort Funston, California, Feb. 6, 1939.*

*Editor's Note: In a recent issue we noted the completion of the first three year course of the 2nd Corps Area National Guard Command and General Staff School Class and we are fortunate in being privileged to publish Colonel Talbot's excellent address on the subject. It will interest all our readers to note the historical background of the General Staff and of the General Staff Schools and the advice contained in his closing paragraph may well be applied to any of our schools whether unit or higher.*

*Colonel Talbot was "The Director, Special Class and Extension Courses" at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at the time this course was inaugurated and consequently knows whereof he speaks.*

CONSIDER it both a privilege and a pleasure to have been invited to address you upon the opening of your course this morning a privilege because it affords me the opportunity to broaden my National Guard acquaintance through contact with a number of distinguished members of the several Guard divisions within our Corps as well as the chance to impress upon your influential group the view of the W. D. and the teaching of the C&GS School as to the importance of grounding the higher staffs of the Guard in the principles governing our General Staff organization, operation and technique. This to the end that when we are called upon to play our respective parts in the Army tactical team, either in maneuver or in service, we may speak the same language and work harmoniously in double harness. I hold it a pleasure to make this talk because it affords me the opportunity to meet again several of my good friends, both in the faculty and in the student body, with whom I have been associated in past years.

As we view the several ranks through which an officer passes as he progresses upward in the chain of military command, we note two promotions as of outstanding sig-

nificance for the reason that each necessitates a definite and permanent broadening of viewpoint and perspective. The first promotion, Captain to Major, is epochal for the reason that a Field officer ceases to deal directly with individual enlisted men and with the small elements of a single Company. He now starts to work primarily with officers and with a tactical team composed of several Company units. The second great jump is from Colonel to General Officer. The officer then ceases to deal with one single Arm or Service and becomes a generalized leader. In theory at least he is now interested equally in all those Arms and Services which may be associated together in the big military team which he directs.

As many of you may know, the term "General Staff" grew out of the fact that officers qualifying as such were originally those men who had the advantage of service on the personal staff of a General Officer, i. e., were members of a General's staff. Generally they were Aides whom the General personally had taught to view things military through his own eyes: men in whose military knowledge, acumen, and judgment the General reposed such confidence that he frequently authorized them to issue orders in his name.

The demonstrated success of the German General Staff System, the great size of present day armies, as well as the ever increasing multiplicities and complexities of modern means and methods of warfare, made it obvious that the production of General Staff Officers could not be left to such a haphazard system as I have just described. That some system must be devised whereby a large number of comparatively junior officers could be

made thoroughly capable of assisting General officers in the discharge of their offices. Through this necessity was born the Ecole De Guerre, the British Staff College, the C&GS School at Ft. Leavenworth and similar institutions in other countries.

The primary mission of the Leavenworth School, insofar as the officers of the regular establishments are concerned, is to prepare these officers for General Staff duty with troops by training them in:

- a. The tactics and technique of the associated Arms to the degree necessary to insure proper coordination.
- b. The operations of the large units, i. e., the Division, Corps and Army.
- c. The functions of the commands, staffs and services of such units.

The inter-relation and inter-dependence of Command and General Staff functions was so thoroughly recognized that it was deemed appropriate to symbolize this inseparability through the linking of these functions in the designation and title of the Command and General Staff School.

Insofar as the special course for N. G. and O. R.'s at Leavenworth is concerned, the background of its origin and development is substantially this: In the decade following 1914, as the National Guard grew in strength and efficiency and took its place beside the Regular Army in our first line of defense, it became manifest that if our wartime staffs were to function smoothly as a homogeneous whole, those individuals of the Guard, as well as outstanding Reserve officers, who might rise to high positions in Command and Staff must be indoctrinated in the approval technique of Staff procedure.

Inasmuch as it would generally

be difficult, if not entirely impracticable, for qualified citizen-soldiers to leave their civic interests and occupations for such a long period as the ten months required for the regular course, it was decided that the special course should not exceed a period of approximately three months duration, i. e., only sufficiently long to insure that such officers be thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of the Command and Staff of large units.

The next question to be determined was as to the scope of the special course. Since most of these students would probably find their initial wartime assignments as members of the smallest of the large units (The Division) it was considered appropriate to limit the scope of this course to the tactical principles, methods and staff procedure pertaining to the Division.

To the end that all instruction actually given to the special class might be given with the same degree of thoroughness and attention to detail as is observed in the instruction of the regular class, it was deemed advisable further to restrict the scope of the course to include only the more frequently encountered situations involving Attack, Defense, Security and Movement. The so-called Special Operations (attack and defense of defiles, river and coast lines; retrograde movements; mountain warfare, etc.) were entirely omitted. In addition to those curtailments already mentioned, other omissions necessary to the reduction of the Regular course to a three months' period resulted in the elimination of all instruction in the Corps and Army, the functions of the Zone of the Interior and most of the Military History, including Historical Research. To compensate in part for these omissions, selected instructional material (as is given to the Regular class) pertaining to the more important of the Special Operations is issued to the members of the Special Class at the end of the course for future reference and study as time and opportunity and inclination dictate.

So the Special Course at Fort Leavenworth stands today.

Now for a few words as to the origin of the present Corps Area General Staff schools. When consideration was first being given to the establishment of this course, consultation with a large number of National Guard officers disclosed the fact that while uniformity of Staff procedure had been insured throughout the Regular Army, no such uniformity existed in the procedure followed by the Commanding Generals of our Guard Divisions; That a comparatively small number of Guard officers were graduates of the Special class and consequently that very few National Guard Staff officers had a clear idea as to their normal duties in campaign. It was generally agreed that if this condition was to be corrected, some measure must be taken to indoctrinate a materially larger percentage of Guard officers, as well as to reach those Guardsmen who were actually performing Staff duty. Your course is the answer.

Concerning the scope of your present course, it will serve my purpose merely to say that just as the Special Course is an abridgement of the Regular Course, so is your course a condensation of the Special Course. Your entire course (2 weeks a year for 3 years) or a total of six weeks, covers approximately the same ground, as well as the same subjects, as does the Special Course at Fort Leavenworth in twice the time. The primary difference between these two courses (and the reason why you will be able to cover much the same ground in 6 weeks as the Special Class does in 13) is that while approximately one-half of the working hours of the Special Class are spent in the map problem room, in your curriculum there are no marked problems or other marked work. Also there are no vacant periods.

When the first outline of your present course was submitted to the W.D. we recommended, in order that the project might not receive a serious setback through unenthusiastic reception by the Board, that

the first two schools (to be held in the 2nd and 6th Corps Areas) be carefully coordinated by specially selected instructors sent out from the C&GS School. For a year or two the results achieved were not discernible. However in late 1936 and 1937, W.D. and other observers were afforded opportunity at Army CPX's and Maneuvers to note the functioning of those Division Staffs which had had the benefit of this training. Such a marked improvement and superiority was evident that Congress was asked to appropriate the necessary funds to extend these schools to the other seven Corps Areas. Such funds were made available for the present fiscal year.

Inasmuch as all instructional materials for the course, including conferences, map exercises, charts, etc., had been developed and service-tested, it was deemed unnecessary this year to send Leavenworth instructors to open the new schools. On the contrary, the conclusion was reached that (given the necessary reference materials) special qualified graduates of the C&GS School, on duty with the National Guard, might better conduct the course without the assistance of instructors from Fort Leavenworth. One great merit of this idea is that the average Leavenworth instructor lacks acquaintance with the local Guard and intimate knowledge of the professional background of its officers, as well as a familiarity with their readiness for assimilation of the prescribed instruction.

The success of these Corps Area schools and enthusiastic reception by the Guard to date has been highly gratifying. It is my personal hope that the splendid results obtained may lead ultimately to the institution of similar Corps Area schools for that increasingly large group of deserving Regular officers who, due to the limited physical capacities of Leavenworth, overage, and other causes, have been prevented from receiving the benefits of the resident course. If this is done and these officers receive comparably equivalent training and recognition with that accorded to

(Continued on page 21)

# Washington

By Samuel B. Priest

ALL day long the never-ending mutter in the north had flecked at the jagged nerves of the waiting troops. All day the men scattered under the sheltering trees a mile or so from the front had kept their ears alertly tuned for some indication of that barrage spreading to this immediate sector. But, hour after hour, it had rolled, unchanged in volume or tone, a low, sinister vibration from over the northern horizon.

Just before dusk the Captain's whistle shrilled. Silence fell over the noisy groups and all eyes were turned in the one direction.

Quietly, but in a voice heard by all, the Captain spoke:

"On your feet, men. We're taking a little journey. Skeleton packs. Two extra bandoliers each. Fall in at the edge of the woods."

Instant uproar followed this calm announcement but out of the seemingly wild confusion that followed, it was but a remarkably short time later that a properly equipped line of men began forming in the dirt track that bisected the woods.

Excitement was running high. Friend called to friend up and down the line.

"The Captain said a little journey. This will be some journey."

"Yea. Straight through to Berlin."

"Heaven, Hell or Hoboken."

"How about a trip to Washington," offered another, and this sally was greeted with laughter as all eyes turned on the victim of this jibe.

"Yea. Washington. How about a —."

"Alright men. Let's go." Again the Captain's command carried over the tumult and the line surged forward almost noiselessly over the soft earth.

The man who had been kidded about Washington went forward in silence, his face a dull red from the jibes of his comrades, his thoughts turned to the theme of their criticisms.

Maybe he shouldn't have talked about it so much or, maybe, he shouldn't have mentioned it at all. But then, in the long nights at training camp, they had all confided their ambitions: Love, Business, Education, each had had his own goal, and his had been different from the rest.

Washington.

How about a trip to Washington?

Somehow, headed into battle, the possibilities of such a trip seemed very remote indeed. Yet, during almost his entire life that one idea was in his mind, that one journey the theme of all his dreams.

Washington.

Would he ever get there?

What had started out as a boyhood disappointment had now begun to color his life. Years ago, when he was a very small boy, the family had made a pilgrimage to the Nation's capitol. Weeks and months had been spent in planning it, days had been spent in preparation. Then, only a few short hours before the start, a childish illness had attacked him. Transportation bought, hotel reservations made, it was too late to cancel the trip so he was left in the care of relatives as the rest of the family departed.

The deluge of picture postcards, the many souvenirs brought back to him, did nothing to assuage his grief. The promise of another trip remained only a promise, and so his boyhood passed.

With High School came the knowledge that each year the senior class, or rather those members of it that could afford it, spent three days in Washington. The family fortunes had ebbed steadily since that one trip and he knew that any money necessary must be earned by himself.

Cheerfully he set about the task. No job too hard, no pay too small, he steadily added to his growing savings. Grass cutting in the summer, ash removal in winter, errands, all of those adolescent means were used, and as he entered the spring term of his last year he knew that the trip was possible.

Then, a month before the time set, his father's factory moved to a distant city and once more his dreams exploded.

"Take cover on the right."

The shout came down the line and the men flung themselves into the ditch as a flock of shells howled over to burst up and down the road.

The shaken line resumed its advance and, as he tramped along, his thoughts snapped back to where the shells had scattered them so abruptly.

After High School, his one thought was to save enough to satisfy his ambition. Work came but, before any progress had been made, the war broke out and he had promptly enlisted. If fighting for his ideals was the nearest he could come to achieving them, then he would fight. Where once he had longed to tread the places where Washington, Jackson and Grant had trod, now he felt somewhat akin to them even though he never rose from the ranks. Time enough to attain his goal after the war, if he could defend it now.

The coming morning would see him plunged into

his first battle. Unafraid, he faced the coming ordeal. There was only one hope in his mind, a hope that he would be spared to see his dream fulfilled. Somehow it seemed only fair to him that, as a reward for defending his ideal, he should be permitted to see it.

"Turn off to the left. Into that trench."

They had reached the front line!

Hours passed as they blundered their way through trench after trench 'til dawn found them poised on the firing step of the very front line ready for the signal to go forward.

The slight depression ahead was enshrouded in a thick, woolly mist, and through it soared the despairing signal flares of the enemy front line. Long before the mutter in the north had spread to this sector and now a wicked barrage was blasting out a way for them.

The light ahead was growing brighter across the flamed scarred reach of No Mans Land and the Captain never took his eyes from his watch as the zero hour drew near.

Since before dawn the longer ranged guns had been searching for enemy ammunition dumps and the sky had been filled with brilliant colors as shell after shell had slammed home.

Now, in the dawn light, great clouds of smoke could be seen rising from behind the hills ahead.

A still greater explosion rocked the earth and a new pillar of smoke rose from behind those hills. White this time, instead of black or mushy brown, it rose in a compact mass.

From down the trench there came a voice, high pitched and shrill with excitement;

"Look! It looks just like the dome in Wash-in—"

A whistle cut through and the line surged forward.

Then, with a clearness that was startling, there came to him, in that first mad rush, a very vivid message.

He knew!

Ahead of him lay the goal of his dreams!

Not for him any future journeyings. Today would be his last. He knew it as well as if the message had been written in fire across the clouds above.

And, knowing it, he still went forward. Just a trifle heartsick perhaps, but, from some inner reserve of strength, he retained the will to carry on. To carry on to the end. The end that he knew lay, not in some distant future, but today, somewhere forward, under that white dome.

\* \* \* \* \*

Years, or was it only hours, later, found him still plodding on. Gone now was the enshrouding mist. Long shadows writhed ahead, into the east. Gone too were his comrades of the morning, many gone far beyond mortal knowledge.

Early in the advance someone had blundered and the flanks of two divisions had become inextricably mixed. As the day wore on the confusion increased and now, in the sunset hours, he found himself a mem-

ber of a platoon that had representatives of almost as many organizations as it had men.

But what men!

Shells, gas, bullets, all had taken a heavy toll of the attacking troops. Many men had broken down from pure physical exhaustion, while still others had found themselves without the mental stability necessary to face the horrors of modern warfare. But always, intermingled in the ranks, are those few unconquerables who can't be stopped. And it was such men who formed this platoon, each one eligible to take his place in Valhalla, without apology to the Elder Gods.

Hardly a man without at least one wound, hardly an eye unreddened by gas or the acrid fumes of high explosives. In such company, led by an utterly fearless Major who had seen his battalion melt away, he went forward. Blood dripped slowly but steadily from his left arm and his right shoulder ached intolerably from where a creasing bullet had torn through his outer clothing and burned into his flesh.

Gone was his helmet, lost hours before. Gone too, was pack and raincoat. The end of the day found him stripped to the bare essentials of a fighting man. And he had also lost, unknown to himself, his identification disks. The bullet that had burned his neck had also severed the tape by which they were fastened, permitting them to drop from the open front of his shirt.

So, wounded and utterly weary, he continued to batter his way forward against a hard-fighting foe.

Somehow, this indomitable group found themselves close up to a small patch of woods from which snarled a single machine gun. Bellies down in the wheat, the crackling bullets cleared their bodies by a matter of inches as they sought to regain some measure of strength.

But to the battle-scarred mind of the Major, any pause, even the slightest, was a sign of defeat and he started a single handed charge at the gun. It was suicide. His mind had long since ceased to recognize such things as odds.

Only a half dozen paces from the shellhole in which he was hidden and he was met by the full blast of the gun. One long chattering volley burst out and he fell, fairly ridden.

But he was not alone. Even as he fell another form took his place. Another, who stood astride of the fallen Major and fired an utterly impotent automatic into that machine gun crew.

Automatic against machine gun!

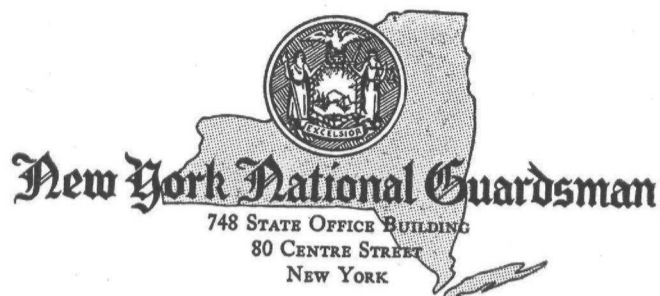
The odds were impossible.

But, impossible or not, those frenzied aimed slugs subdued that crew. Hands were raised over pop-eyed faces as, with a victorious yell to his comrades, he turned to wave them on.

Instantly responsive, they surged behind him, another step on their hard-fought path.

Another step forward, but it was never taken because, with the conquering of one crew, the true na-

(Continued on page 31)



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

VOL. XVI, No. 2

NEW YORK CITY

MAY, 1939

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Editor

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

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## SPRING

*Spring—Season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and grow; the vernal season usually including March, April and May in the middle latitudes north of the equator.* So says Mr. Webster in his current best seller, the unabridged dictionary. That part of it which refers to this season as the vernal season seems to apply this year to the National Guard Association of the State of New York as witness the following memorandum which was published on March 25th by Lieutenant Colonel William J. Mangine, the Secretary:

"The Executive Committee has fixed the dates of September 22 and 23 for the holding of the 1939 Convention of the State Association. Association headquarters will be at The Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany.

The dates of the 1939 Convention of the National Association in Baltimore, Maryland, have been changed to October 26, 27 and 28.

Three of the four resolutions adopted at the Syracuse Convention last January called for appropriate action by the Standing Committee, to which they have since been referred, and the other one a memorial resolution was mailed direct.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in Albany on March 31st, at which time the principal subject to be discussed will be: "The administration of the Military Fund and Headquarters Allowance," as outlined in the Adjutant General's letter of March 10th. A report of the action taken, if any, by the committee will be forwarded you shortly thereafter.

The minutes of the Syracuse Convention are now in the hands of the printer and distribution to the organizations may be expected on or about April 20th.

Suggestion. September 22 and 23 are the dates to

remember when you get around to your vacation planning for next summer."

To our knowledge this is the first time we have received any communication from the National Guard Association other than the usual convention notice issued about a month prior to the meeting.

It seems to us that this is indeed a forward step—let us make the Association one which is active all year around and not merely three days a year at the Convention.

We trust that this is the first indication that the Association is beginning to vegetate and grow.

## PROVISIONAL ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

Plans for the 1939 Provisional Ordnance Detachment are being prepared and this message is a preliminary to the circular on the subject which will be sent shortly to all organizations.

The detachment will perform duty from June 2nd to September 17th—such duty to consist of the usual range details and participation in the various field exercises.

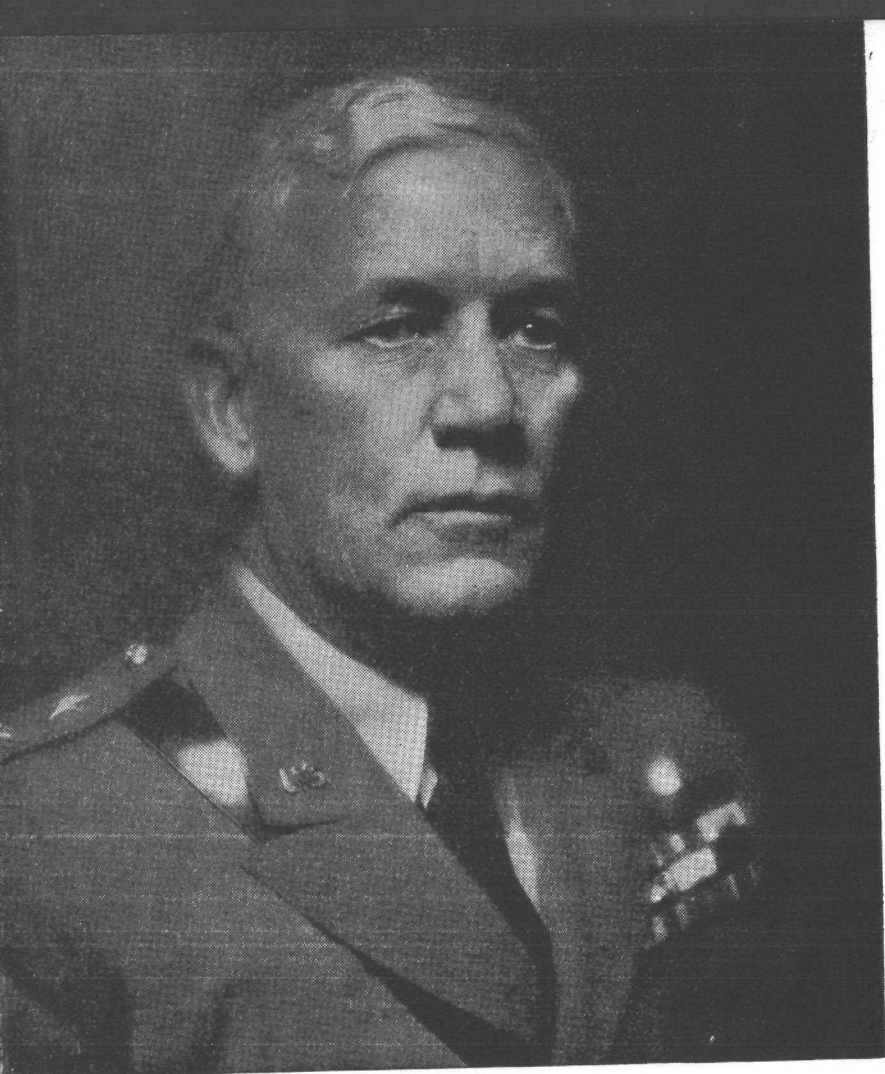
Base pay of grade, transportation and subsistence are provided and from the number of alumni who return each year, it is evident that the members of the detachment enjoy their associations and the operations of the unit.

## AGES OF COMPANY COMMANDERS

"THE BULLETIN", the official publicity organ of the 43rd National Guard Division, in their publication of March-April give some interesting figures on the relative ages of infantry company commanders, in the National Guard units that comprise the First Army. "Many army authorities hold that the ages of these officers should not be higher than 37, and preferably it should be some years lower than that. But not a single National Guard regiment in the entire First Army has company commanders whose average age is as low as 37 years. Coming closest to this figure is the 107th Infantry of New York whose company commander's average age is 36 years, 4 months. From this low the age average for the 26 regiments in the First Army area rises to a high of 46 years, 9 months, in the 102nd Infantry of Connecticut."

A compilation of the regiments of the various States included in the First Corps Area gives the following results:

(1) Maryland	— 2 regiments	Average age 39 yrs., 6 mos.
(2) New York	— 8 regiments	Average age 40 yrs., 6 mos.
(3) Vermont	— 1 regiment	Average age 40 yrs., 8 mos.
(4) Maine	— 1 regiment	Average age 41 yrs.
(5) Virginia	— 2 regiments	Average age 42 yrs., 1 mo.
(5) New Jersey	— 2 regiments	Average age 42 yrs., 1 mo.
(6) Massachusetts	— 4 regiments	Average age 42 yrs., 10 mos.
(7) Pennsylvania	— 3 regiments	Average age 43 yrs., 1 mo.
(8) Connecticut	— 2 regiments	Average age 46 yrs., 6 mos.



# General Haskell's Message

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

ON April 6th 1939, the twenty-second anniversary of our entrance into the World War, the Rotary Club of New York held a "National Guard Day," and it was my privilege to address this body of representative citizens on the subject of the National Guard—its composition, objectives, and its place in the scheme of national defense. At the conclusion of the ceremonies I learned from members that the brief sketch I had presented to them on the National Guard had given them a new conception of what it was all about, and the reaction was universally favorable. Here was a group of business men, many of whom had very little, if any, knowledge of the modern National Guard, and the thought occurred to me that this was just as much our fault as theirs. What have we done to acquaint the public with the National Guard? In general, very little indeed.

Every large corporation has a public relations counsel or department, whose duty it is to acquaint the public with its objectives and, through the dissemination of information, to create a response in the public thought which reacts favorably to the corporation's products or services. Our budget does not permit of our having any such agency, but we can do much to inform the public with respect to our organization through such public bodies as local civic clubs and similar associations.

The unsettled conditions abroad have done much recently to make our people national defense-conscious, and it seems to me that now is the time for us to stress our public relations, to the end that the public will have a more complete conception of just what we are trying to accomplish, and, having that knowledge, assist us in our own problems of recruiting, attendance of our men at drill and camp, and so many other problems which require the coopera-

tion of employers.

The first question that will enter the mind of a person reading to this point in this Message would be: "Just what are the General's ideas as to how this could be brought about?"

I only said that we can do much to inform the public through local civic bodies. Let me amplify a bit. Most of the senior officers (and some others) are occasionally invited to address civilian organizations. This is especially true at this time. This includes chambers of commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, small local conventions, patriotic societies, and religious organizations. Many of these invitations are declined, because of the fact that it will take time to prepare an address for the occasion. I am sure, from experience, that very little, if any, preparation is required. Officers are usually asked to make very short, informal addresses of not over ten minutes, and certainly any officer of experience in the National Guard can get up and talk for ten minutes by simply telling what he already knows so well—that is, how the National Guard functions; its duties; how it trains, and its problems of recruiting and camp attendance. With business men the camp attendance and recruiting should be stressed, whereas with civil or religious organizations a general picture of the National Guard—what it consists of, and its relations to the Regular Army and to the national defense—would be more interesting. Local National Guard officers should attend public functions in uniform, when possible, and make it a point to explain the functions of the New York National Guard, if occasion presents itself, to the important people of the community who really formulate public sentiment. Furthermore, a little article on the subject of the National Guard, sent to

(Continued on page 25)

# Colors

By Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy

*Editor's Note: The following address was delivered by Colonel Mundy at the Rotary Club of New York on its National Guard Day, April 6, 1939.*

**W**ITHIN a few minutes you will witness a parade and massing of the colors and standards of all New York National Guard regiments and separate organizations which are stationed in New York City. The general public, as a rule, refer to these banners as flags but in the military service those carried by hand are divided into two classes, colors for dismounted organizations and standards, slightly smaller in size, by mounted or motorized organizations. A set of colors comprise the national emblem and the regimental emblem.

The use of flags is of great antiquity. In the Bible the standards of the different tribes are referred to in the arrangement of the camp of the Israelites in the desert. The Greek and Roman armies had their distinctive flags. Apparently, the French were the first nation to use distinctive colors or standards for the different arms—for we find that during the wars with Italy in the 16th century the term "drapeau" is used specifically for the colors of an Infantry regiment, "etandard" for those of the cavalry, and "pavillon" for those in the naval service.

Our present national flag dates from June 14, 1777, with a field of thirteen stripes and a union of thirteen stars, arranged in a circle. The admission of Vermont and Kentucky, in 1794, caused an addition of two stripes and two stars, but although Ohio and Louisiana entered the union shortly after no alteration in the flag was made for nearly a quarter of a century. Finally on April 4, 1818, the fifteen stripes

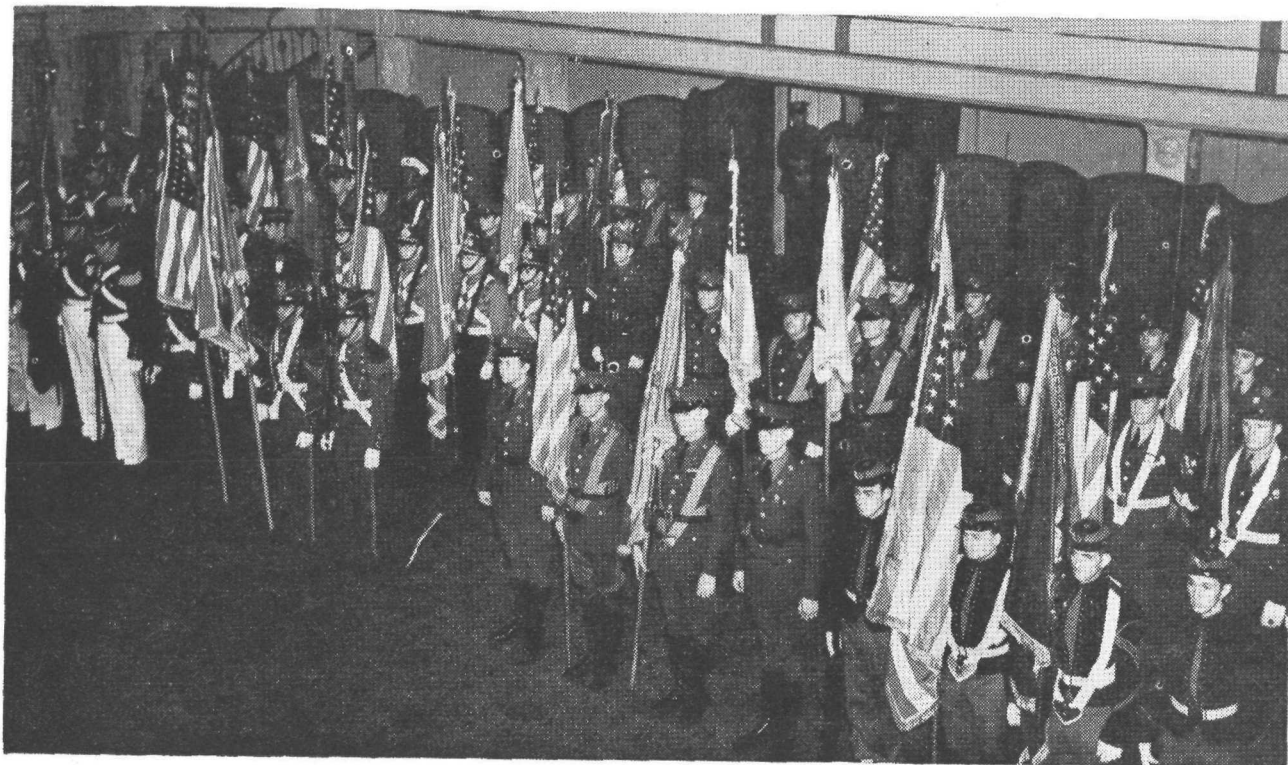
were reduced to the original thirteen, in commemoration of the original colonies, and the stars kept pace with the total number of states, on the fourth of July after each new state was admitted.

You will notice that our regimental colors or standards are not uniform in color. The cavalry carries a yellow standard, the coast artillery and field artillery, scarlet; the Engineers, scarlet piped with white; the infantry, blue; the medical regiment, maroon piped or fringed with white; the quartermaster corps, buff; the signal corps, orange with white.

In the center of each regimental color or standard you will note a coat of arms with the United States Eagle as a supporter. This coat of arms is the distinctive badge of that particular regiment. Above the eagles head a crest will be noted. This crest is the same for all organizations of the New York National Guard. It shows the full rigged ship—the Half Moon, Henry Hudson's ship, in which he discovered the Hudson River in 1609. As you all no doubt recall, the first white settlement of New York was Dutch, hence the twists of the wreath are orange and blue, the colors of the House of Nassau.

Beneath the eagle is a large scroll on which appears the name of the regiment. We are permitted to supplement the present designation of our regiments with its old name, for instance—165th Infantry—69th New York—Regiment Infantry.

On the pike or pole of each color or standard you will note silver rings and streamers. These commemorate participation in the various wars and battles in such wars since and including the War of the Revolution.



COLORS AT  
ROTARY CLUB  
LUNCHEON

Wide World Photo



# Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

## OFFICER RESCUES WOUNDED MEN

When the leading battalion of the 105th Infantry was forced to take cover, on the morning of October 18, 1918, during the 27th Division's attack at St. Souplet, France, several men of that battalion were trapped between the lines and many fell wounded.

Despite the intense fire from all sides 1st Lieutenant James R. Lisa of New York City, noting that several of his own men were lying helpless on No Man's Land, unhesitatingly rushed out on the fire-swept field and aided his men, one by one, to nearby shell-holes and safety.

## LEADS BOMBING PARTY

A White Plains man, Corporal Henry P. Lynch of Company E, 105th Infantry, with nine other men was trapped in a shell hole fifty yards in front of his company outpost lines near Ronssoy, France, during the action in that sector on September 29, 1918.

Ordering his men to remain safely under cover, Corporal Lynch crawled back to E Company's line, quickly told the officer in charge there of his squad's trouble, and led a reinforcing party forward to the rescue of the trapped men. The plucky Westchester County man then organized a party of bombers and led it in a gallant and successful rush on a nearby enemy machine gun nest, bombing the German "pill-box" out of action.

## TAKES MACHINE GUN "NEST" AND 16 PRISONERS

Sergeant William J. Percy of Company E, 108th Infantry, hailing from Niagara Falls, was wounded early in the action near Ronssoy on the afternoon of September 29. After receiving hasty first-aid on the field, the upstate non-com. caught up with the advancing line, again led it forward into continued brilliant action and, late in the day, led a raiding patrol against a German machine gun nest, capturing the gun and sixteen men with it.

## WOUNDED, REMAINS IN ACTION

A New Yorker, Private first class Edward A. Pierce of C Company, 107th Infantry, while serving as a member of a Lewis gun squad at the outset of the attack against the Hindenburg Line on September 28, was severely wounded in the ankle. Scorning to drop out of action despite the seriousness of his wound, he rejoined his comrades immediately after having his wound treated on the field by medical corpsmen. Throughout the rest of the day he was in the thick of the action, valliantly carrying on until he received a second wound and a fatal one.

## RESCUES WOUNDED COMRADE

A Buffalonian, Private first class Edward P. Pierce of Company D, 108th Infantry, had to take to the cover of a deep shell crater during a heavy counter-barrage from the German artillery during the action near Ronssoy on September 29.

Just as he gained the safety of the crater he learned that a comrade, badly wounded, was lying out on the shell-swept field. The Buffalo doughboy immediately left his position of security and crawled out upon No Man's Land, under terrific shell and machine-gun and sniping rifle fire, reached the wounded soldier and dragged him back safely to the crater he had so gallantly left on his heroic mission.

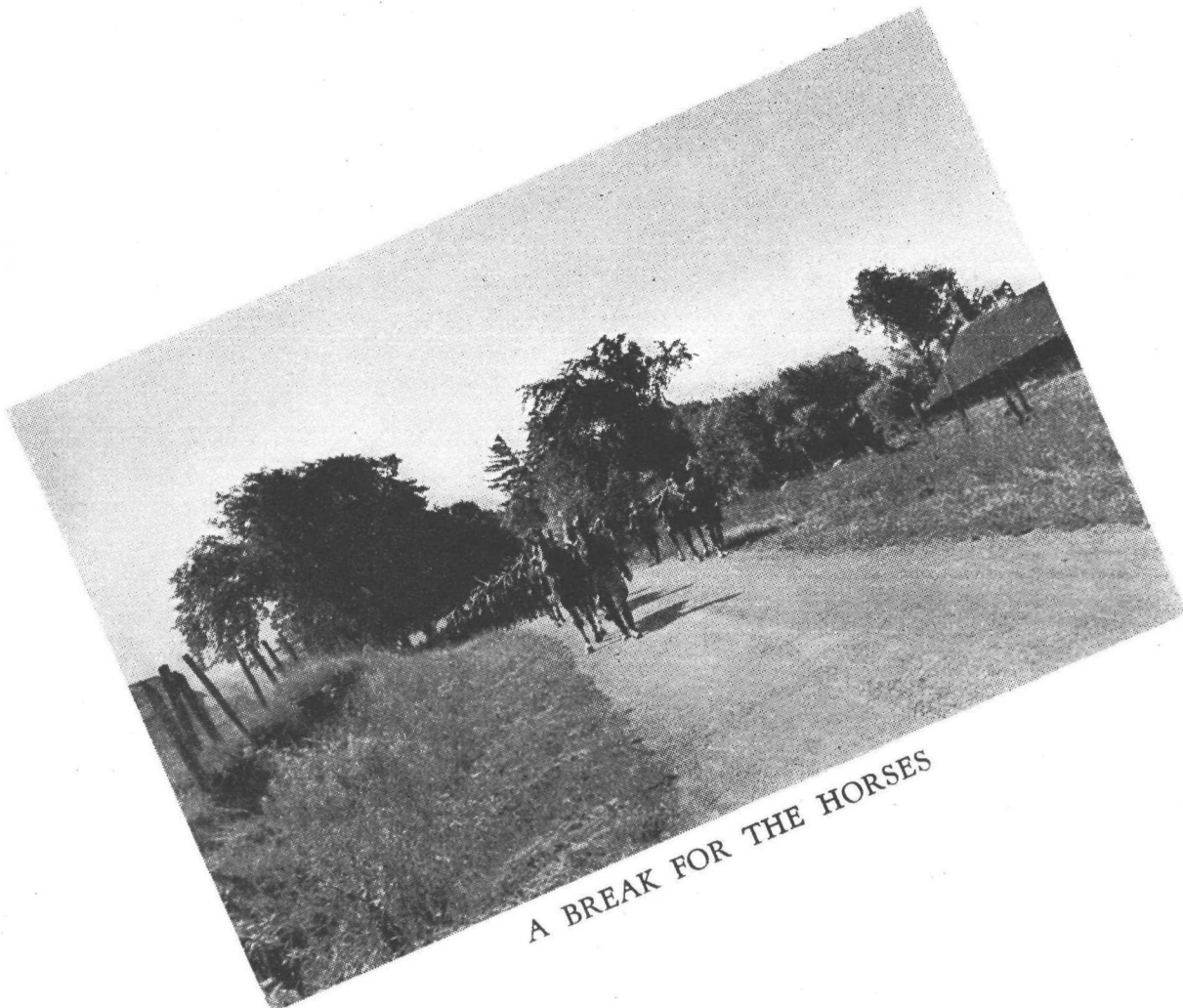
## MAKES LIAISON UNDER FIRE

Serving in the Machine Gun Company of New York's 107th Infantry when that outfit went "up and over" at zero hour at dawn of September 29, 1918, at Ronssoy, was a New York City man, Corporal Frederick Posser.

Moving forward with the first assault wave of Infantry, he and his gun crew became separated from the attacking column and, surrounded by enemy gunners, were in danger of being cut to pieces. Ordering his squad to take fox-hole cover he rushed back, in full sight of the enemy, and made liaison contact with a supporting Infantry patrol, bringing this group forward and to the rescue of his gun crew through the enfilading fire of two enemy machine gun crews.



Wide World Photo  
Squadron "A" Church Parade, April 2, 1939.



A BREAK FOR THE HORSES



INSPECTION

# Pine

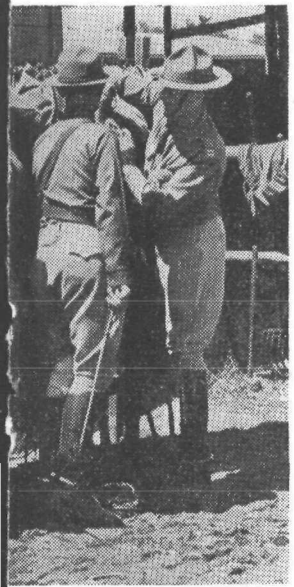
# 19

THE VANISH



DISMOUNT TO FIGHT ON FOOT!



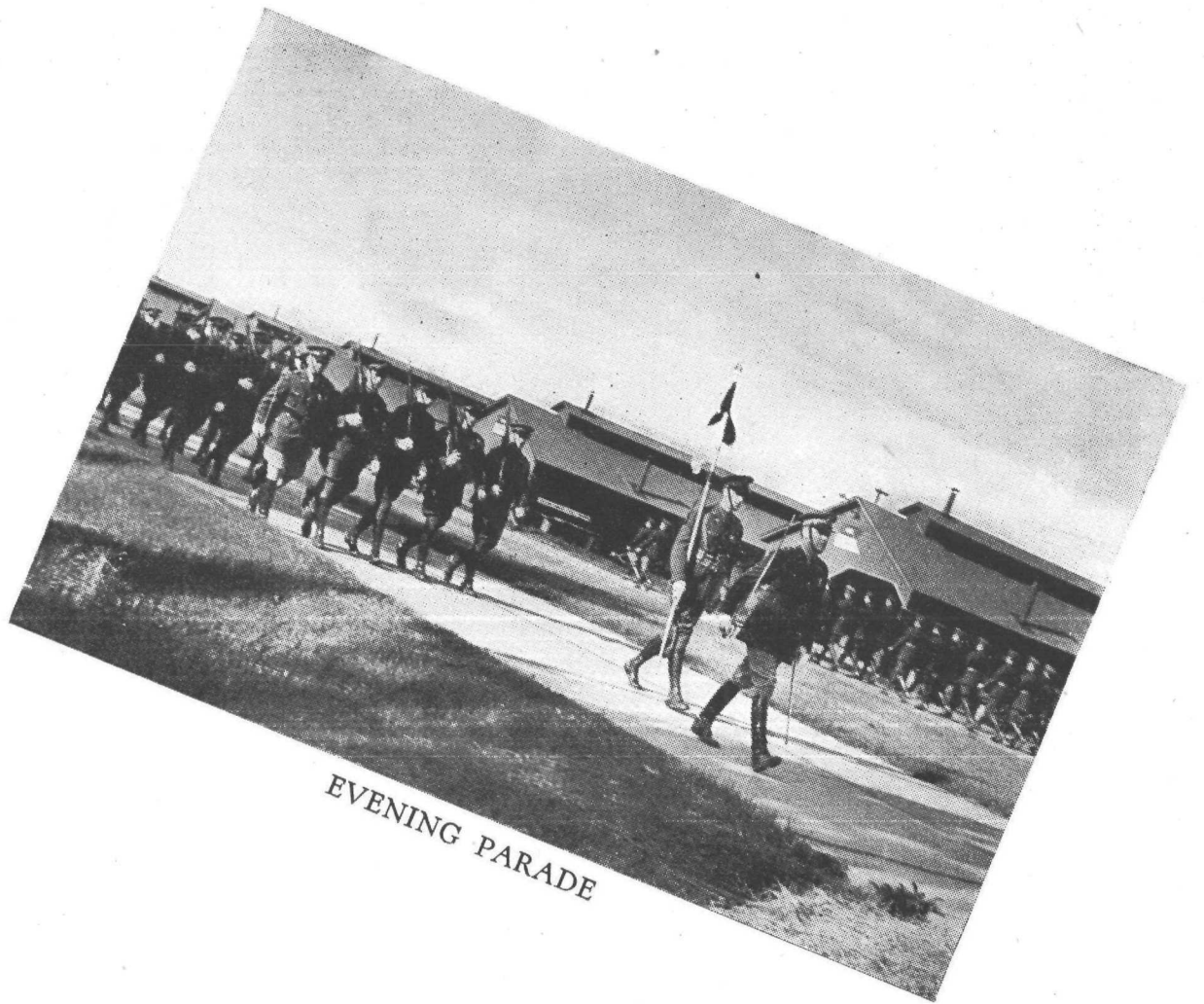


OF EQUIPMENT

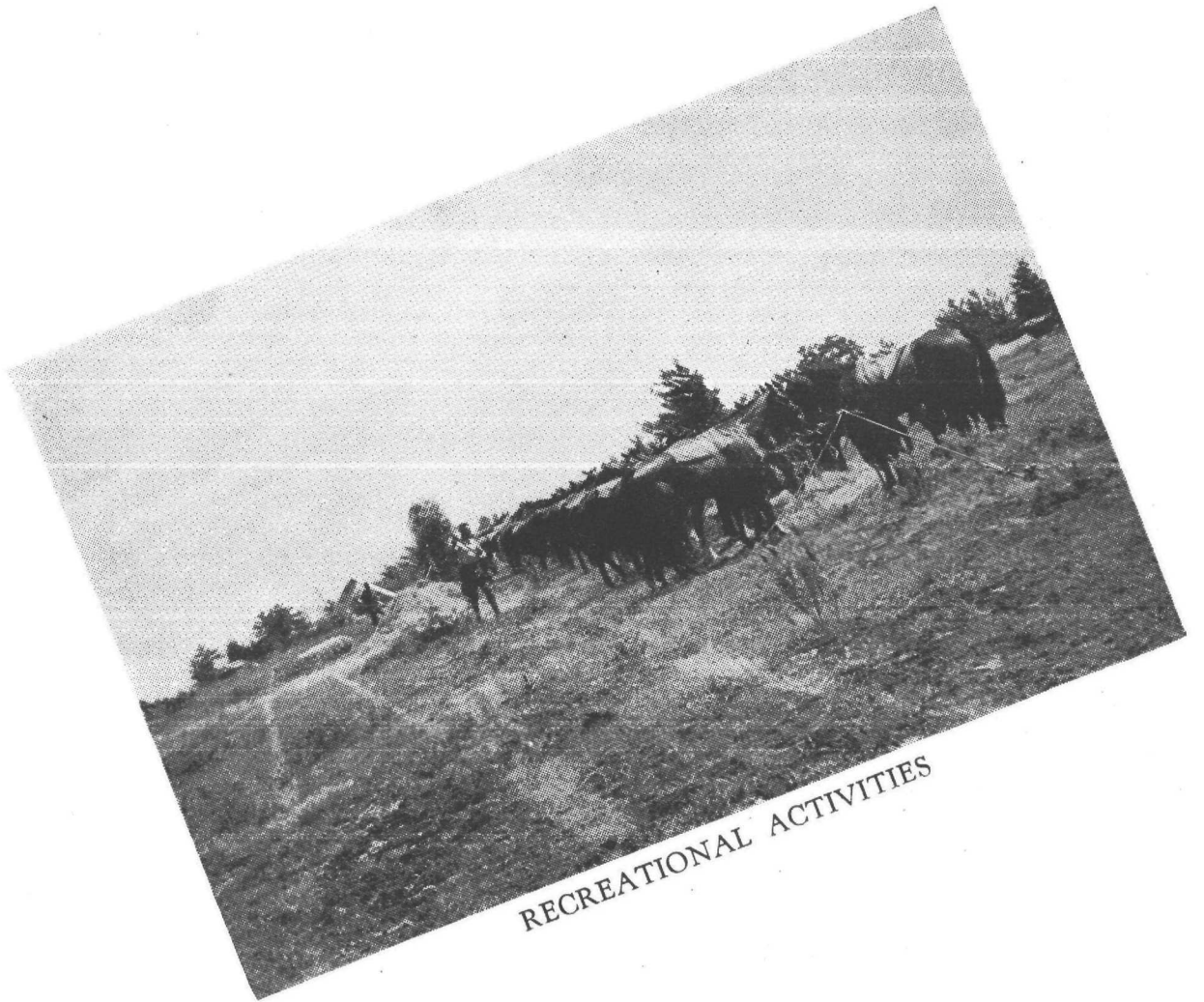
# Camp

## 38

ING AMERICAN



EVENING PARADE



RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES



A NEW and interesting target game for expert rifle and pistol shots is offered by these QUICKY TARGETS, one requiring the maximum in correct and rapid short range estimating, perfect holding, and squeezing.

In lieu of the standard bulls eye target, here are the three most popular species of common live targets found afield, the Squirrel, the Crow, and the Woodchuck or groundhog, each represented in silhouette, and life size. Superimposed on each is a standard small bore rifle target, for twenty-five, fifty, and one hundred yards, the whole crossed by one inch squares, which permit accurate sight changing during preliminary practice.

The numbers thereon, radiating from a center point in the small white disk, represent minute angles of elevation and windage, so that if your testing group is outside the center ring, you need only move your sight the number of minutes indicated, right, or left, to zero your rifle and bring your next group nearer center.

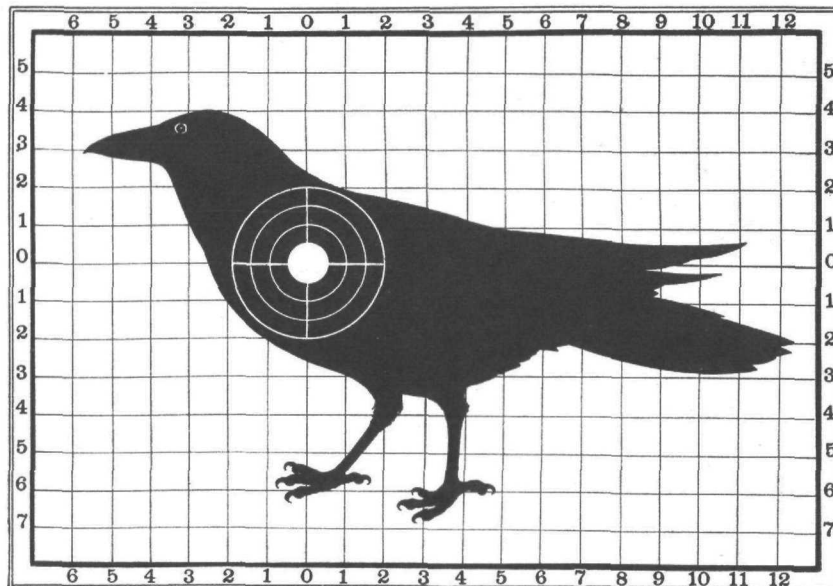
Having sighted in your pet rifle, you are now ready to test your skill at the game, observing the following rules.

Select first an open field wherein there is an unobstructed view of at least one hundred and fifty yards, with either sloping ground for a safe backstop, a rock fence, or a dense growth of trees.

With your rifle sights set at mid

range, (about 70 yards) set out each of the QUICKY TARGETS as follows:

Target Number 1, the Squirrel, anywhere from twenty-five to forty yards, Target No. 2, the Crow, anywhere from fifty to seventy yards, and Target No. 3, the Woodchuck, anywhere from one hundred, to one hundred and fifty yards.



With your rifle sights set at mid-range, and the exact distances of each target unknown to you, or your partner, you must now quickly estimate the range to each target in turn, hold your aiming point over or under as the case may be, and within a time limit of one minute, fire and hit each target in the small one inch white center disk.

Ordinary iron sights, or telescopic sights may be used, and any rifle with an accurate range up to one hundred and fifty yards.

The conditions outlined above may be modified to suit the occasion by mutual agreement on the part of the competitors.

For slow fire matches, QUICKY TARGETS may be used, with only

# Quicky • Targets

## A FAST SHOOTING GAME FOR THE EXPERT RIFLE AND PISTOL SHOOTER

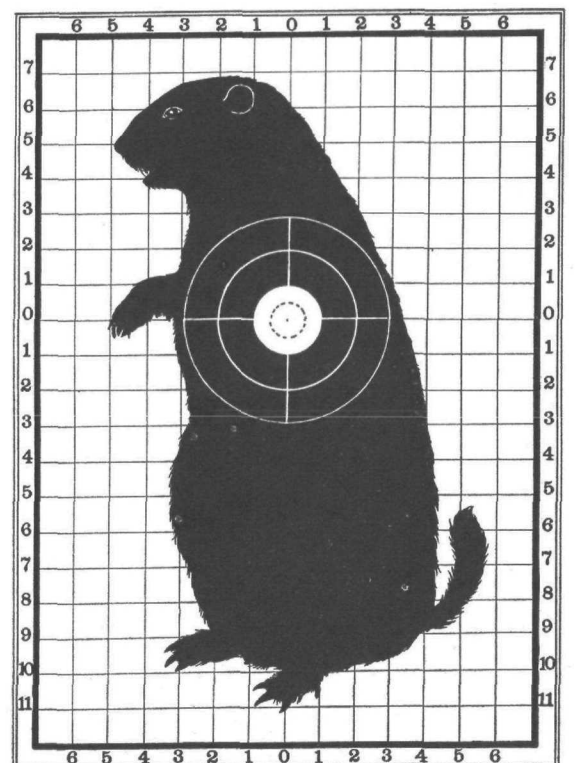
by Major Ernest C. Dreher

head shots to count, at known, or unknown distances, and as an aiming point for such a match, each figure has an eye placed for correct holding.

Where two or more competitors fire a QUICKY MATCH, one order can set out the targets while the other order fires at a given signal, and then changes over with the order which has been shooting.

To make the game more difficult, targets may be partially hidden in long grass, behind rocks, or placed on tree limbs, in fact, unlimited variations of the game are possible, to make it more difficult or interesting.

For deliberate aimed fire, and correct sighting according to known distances, the superimposed bulls eye targets are standard in size for 25, 50, and 100 yards.



# OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

PREVIEWS  
THE N.Y.  
WORLD'S  
FAIR

DO YOU MIND IF I DON'T GO IN HERE, CHUBBINS? I'LL WALK AROUND AND ENJOY A PIPE-LOAD OF P.A.

OKAY, DAD. MEET ME AT THE COSMETICS BUILDING — IN HALF AN HOUR, PLEASE

I BEG YOUR PARDON, SIR, BUT SEEING AS WE SMOKE THE SAME BRAND, I THOUGHT I'D MAKE BOLD TO BORROW A LIGHT

YOU BET! IT WOULD BE A PITY NOT TO HAVE A LIGHT FOR A PIPE-LOAD OF PRINCE ALBERT!

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION BUILDING

I'M WAITING HERE FOR MY WIFE. SHE'S — SAY! YOU'RE JUDGE ROBBINS, THE PIPE COLLECTOR — I NEVER FORGET A FACE!

SAY, I REMEMBER YOU TOO. WE MET AT A TRAILER CAMP IN CALIFORNIA LAST YEAR. WELL, WELL, WELL!!!

HALL OF COMMUNICATIONS

YOU KNOW, THIS FAIR IS TERRIFIC, BUT IT'S ONLY MY SECOND BIGGEST EXPERIENCE IN NEW YORK

THAT SO? DO YOU MIND TELLING ME YOUR BIGGEST EXPERIENCE HERE?

INSIDE THE HALL OF COMMUNICATIONS

WHY, A TOTAL STRANGER INTRODUCED ME TO PRINCE ALBERT. HE LOOKED SO HAPPY WITH HIS PIPE THAT I JUST COULDN'T HELP ASKING HIM ABOUT HIS TOBACCO

COSMETICS BUILDING

YOU KNOW, A LOT OF SMOKERS LEARN ABOUT P.A. THAT WAY. I'LL WAGER THOUSANDS WILL DISCOVER PRINCE ALBERT RIGHT HERE AT THIS FAIR

SURE — WHEN A MAN'S GOT A FEW DAYS OFF TO LOOK THE WORLD OVER, HE SOON NOTICES PIPE-SMOKERS WHO LOOK EXTRA HAPPY. AND BELIEVE ME, HE'LL WANT TO KNOW WHY!

I THINK THAT'S ONE REASON PRINCE ALBERT GOT TO BE THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR TOBACCO SO QUICKLY. SMOKERS JUST CAN'T HELP PASSING ALONG THE GOOD WORD ABOUT P.A.'S EXTRA MILDNESS AND WONDERFUL TASTE!

P.A. PUTS REAL JOY IN MY 'MAKIN'S' CIGARETTES TOO. SMOKES SLOWER, MELLOWER — ROLLS UP FAST, FIRM, AND PLUMP!

## PIPE-SMOKERS! READ THIS NO-RISK OFFER

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.



## NO-RISK OFFER GOES FOR "MAKIN'S" SMOKERS TOO!

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 handy pocket tin of Prince Albert

**50** pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every handy pocket tin of Prince Albert

Copyright, 1939  
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

# PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL  
JOY SMOKE

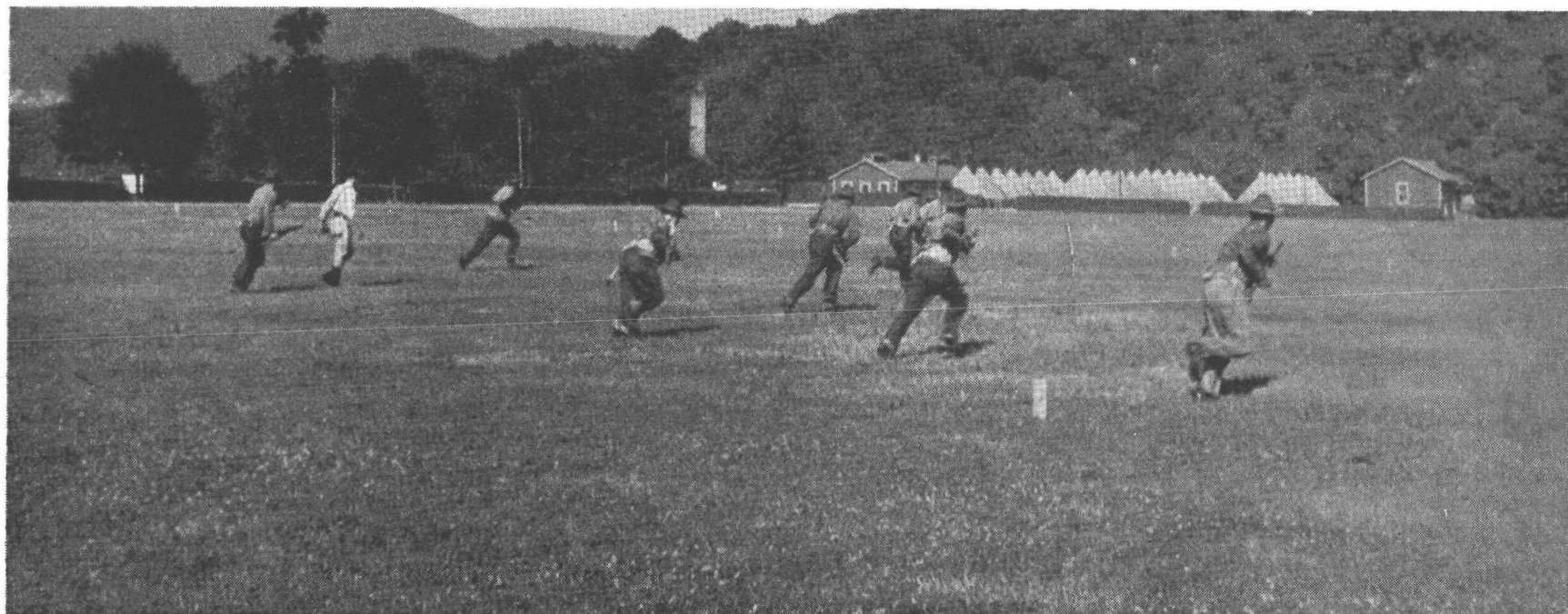
# Fire Superiority Results—1938

Editor's Note: Captain Fogarty's article on the Fire Superiority Plan has aroused much interest among our readers and Sgt. Leroy W. Short of Co. K, 10th Infantry, has suggested that it would be of general interest to publish the 1938 results. We agree with Sgt. Short and the following has therefore been compiled.

Standing 1938	Company	Yards Advanced	Hits	Score	Penalties	Net Score
1	Co. G, 10th Inf.....	160	220	540	32	508
2	Co. K, 71st Inf.....	170	183	523	16	507
3	Co. I, 107th Inf.....	210	129	549	49	500
4	Co. K, 10th Inf.....	180	146	506	15	491
5	Co. K, 107th Inf.....	160	155	475	43	432
6	Co. A, 107th Inf.....	160	121	441	13	428
7	Co. F, 165th Inf.....	160	156	476	48	428
8	Co. I, 14th Inf.....	160	117	437	50	387
9	Co. K, 14th Inf.....	170	99	439	53	386
10	Co. E, 174th Inf.....	120	162	402	36	366
11	Co. G, 174th Inf.....	130	116	376	23	353
12	Co. L, 105th Inf.....	150	120	420	68	352
13	Co. A, 174th Inf.....	130	137	397	48	349
14	Co. K, 108th Inf.....	110	181	401	60	341
15	Co. E, 10th Inf.....	140	113	393	71	322
16	Co. C, 108th Inf.....	130	99	359	54	305
17	Co. F, 108th Inf.....	120	116	356	53	303
18	Co. F, 102nd Eng...	100	114	314	20	294
19	Co. K, 174th Inf.....	110	116	336	50	286
20	Co. F, 105th Inf.....	110	123	343	60	283
21	Co. F, 71st Inf.....	110	109	329	49	280
22	Co. E, 71st Inf.....	110	117	337	61	276
23	Co. C, 105th Inf.....	100	108	308	37	271
24	Co. F, 174th Inf.....	90	133	313	47	266
25	Co. B, 105th Inf.....	110	91	311	47	264
26	Co. A, 165th Inf.....	110	79	299	45	254
27	Co. I, 174th Inf.....	100	94	294	44	250
28	Co. B, 71st Inf.....	110	92	312	66	246
29	Co. C, 174th Inf.....	90	98	278	33	245
30	Co. G, 107th Inf.....	90	92	272	33	239
31	Co. G, 71st Inf.....	100	98	298	63	235
32	Co. C, 107th Inf.....	90	99	279	50	229
33	Co. L, 107th Inf.....	90	123	303	75	228
34	Co. A, 105th Inf.....	100	84	284	60	224
35	Co. D, 102nd Eng...	90	70	250	27	223
36	Co. I, 71st Inf.....	90	90	270	49	221
37	Co. L, 369th Inf.....	90	87	267	56	211
38	Co. E, 165th Inf.....	80	116	276	66	210
39	Co. L, 174th Inf.....	80	105	265	56	209
40	Co. I, 10th Inf.....	80	107	267	64	203
41	Co. F, 10th Inf.....	80	98	258	62	196

42	Co. C, 71st Inf.....	70	113	253	61	192
43	Co. L, 71st Inf.....	80	74	234	49	185
44	Co. E, 102nd Eng...	70	69	209	25	184
45	Co. E, 107th Inf.....	60	92	212	45	167
46	Co. K, 105th Inf.....	60	89	209	44	165
47	Co. G, 108th Inf.....	70	95	235	70	165
48	Co. G, 105th Inf.....	60	99	219	55	164
49	Co. B, 107th Inf.....	60	85	205	49	156
50	Co. A, 71st Inf.....	60	79	199	48	151
51	Co. C, 369th Inf.....	50	98	198	48	150
52	Co. I, 105th Inf.....	60	83	203	55	148
53	Co. E, 108th Inf.....	50	87	187	40	147
54	Co. E, 14th Inf.....	70	59	199	53	146
55	Co. I, 108th Inf.....	50	105	205	60	145
56	Co. A, 369th Inf.....	60	77	197	53	144
57	Co. B, 10th Inf.....	50	88	188	50	138
58	Co. F, 14th Inf.....	50	72	172	41	131
59	Co. E, 105th Inf.....	50	76	176	48	128
60	Co. B, 108th Inf.....	30	105	165	40	125
61	Co. B, 165th Inf.....	40	80	160	38	122
62	Co. K, 369th Inf....	50	67	167	45	122
63	Co. A, 102nd Eng...	40	73	153	33	120
64	Co. G, 165th Inf.....	50	76	176	60	116
65	Co. A, 108th Inf.....	30	79	139	38	101
66	Co. B, 14th Inf.....	40	55	135	36	99
67	Co. L, 108th Inf.....	20	89	129	35	94
68	Co. B, 174th Inf.....	30	66	126	34	92
69	Co. L, 10th Inf.....	20	76	116	28	88
70	Co. I, 369th Inf.....	30	56	116	31	85
71	Co. F, 107th Inf.....	20	71	111	33	78
72	Co. B, 369th Inf.....	20	72	112	34	78
73	Co. G, 14th Inf.....	30	50	110	33	77
74	Co. K, 165th Inf.....	20	64	104	31	73
75	Co. I, 165th Inf.....	20	61	101	30	71
76	Co. C, 14th Inf.....	20	58	98	29	69
77	Co. G, 369th Inf.....	20	53	93	25	68
78	Co. C, 102nd Eng...	20	41	81	20	61
79	Co. F, 369th Inf.....	10	52	72	22	50
80	Co. E, 369th Inf.....	0	54	54	18	36
81	Co. C, 165th Inf.....	0	51	51	17	34
82	Co. L, 14th Inf.....	0	50	50	20	30
83	Co. L, 165th Inf.....	0	42	42	14	28
84	Co. B, 102nd Eng...	0	51	51	25	26
85	Co. A, 14th Inf.....	0	35	35	11	24
86	Co. A, 10th Inf.....	0	43	43	28	15
87	Co. C, 10th Inf.....	0	34	34	30	4

NOTE: The 106th Infantry did not compete inasmuch as they trained at Pine Camp in 1938.



Troutman Photo

## CORPS AREA SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 9)

the graduates of the Regular course, the morale and prestige of the individuals concerned, as well as the best interests of the service, will both be greatly benefited thereby.

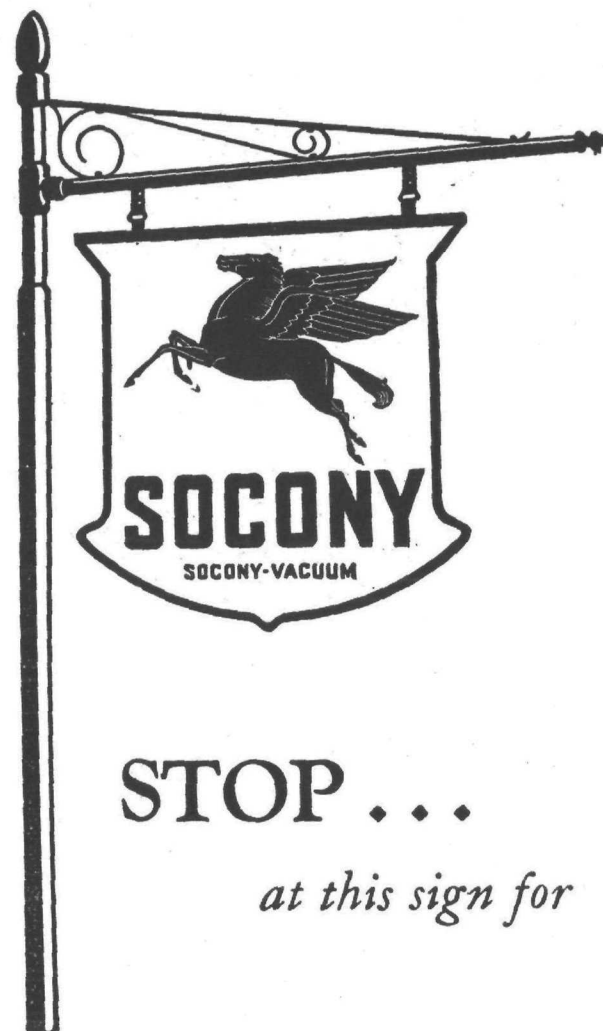
Gentlemen, I hesitate to give advice to men of your maturity, experience and background. Consequently, when I conclude my remarks with a few suggestions I hope that you will pardon my presumption on the ground that observation of many classes of student officers justifies a little preaching.

- a. *First.* Try not to "fight the course" or to waste your time in criticism of it.
- b. The present system is the best that the school can devise. It represents years of accumulated experience and is the product of some of our best military minds.
- c. No absolutely perfect problem has ever been produced. Remember that any situation presented, even though apparently entirely illogical, is apt to be much more logical than many situations which will be found in actual war.
- d. Bear in mind that much of the matter taught at Leavenworth is controversial. You may hear doctrines expounded which are contrary to your experience or previous instruction. If you do find this to be the case, try to keep an open mind and accept the viewpoint of the school. After you leave here you are at liberty to retain or discard such instruction as you desire, either in part or in toto.
- e. Finally and most important, do not permit what I have just said to lead you to commit the unpardonable sin of trying to figure out what you think the School wants. With due regard to school teachings, use your own good judgment and stand on your own feet. Do not dodge or straddle the issue. Make clear-cut decisions and execute them with force and resolution.

### The Origin of the "Last Six Hundred Yards"

*With Apologies to The New York Times*

This happened when the 79th Division was trying to capture the heights on the east bank of the Meuse north of Verdun, known as the Bois de Cornouille, or "Corn Willy." After two unsuccessful night attacks the artillery liaison officer with one of the front line infantry battalions was instructed to send back the map coordinates of the position to show where the barrage should be put down. When the coordinates arrived at Infantry regimental headquarters, the Colonel added one hundred yards, because, after all, "they came from a second lieutenant of field artillery, you know." The Brigade commander got the coordinates, and he in turn added another hundred yards because the Colonel was "one of those ninety-day wonders from Plattsburg who used to be a professor at Harvard." When the coordinates got to Division, the Old Man added another hundred yards because "every body knows that the Brigade Commander never went to West Point, but came up through the ranks." When Corps headquarters got the coordinates they added another hundred yards on the general principle that "anything from Division was bound to be wrong." Finally, when the coordinates reached the Artillery Group which was to fire the barrage, they added two hundred yards for good measure, because the information came from the Infantry, and "what the hell did they know about artillery fire." The barrage when finally fired landed somewhere in the suburbs of Berlin and the doughboys took it on the chin, as usual. Hence, the origin of "the last six hundred yards."



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Through a Smoke Screen.

Wide World Photo

### CAVALRY TODAY

(Continued from page 5)

ponent parts come from four states, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York as follows:

21st Division Headquarters and Headquarters Troop—New York.

21st Signal Troop—New York.

51st Cavalry Brigade (101st and 121st Cavalry)—New York.

59th Cavalry Brigade (less 110th Cavalry)—New Jersey  
110th Cavalry—Connecticut and Massachusetts

165th F.A. (horse) (less 1 Bn. Truck drawn)—New Jersey

21st Armored Car Squadron (2 Troops)—Connecticut and Massachusetts

21st Quartermaster Squadron (less 1 Troop)—Connecticut and Massachusetts

21st Engineer Squadron—Inactive until further notice

21st Medical Squadron—Inactive until further notice

21st Ordnance Company—Inactive until further notice

1 Bn. (Truck) 165th F.A.—Inactive until further notice

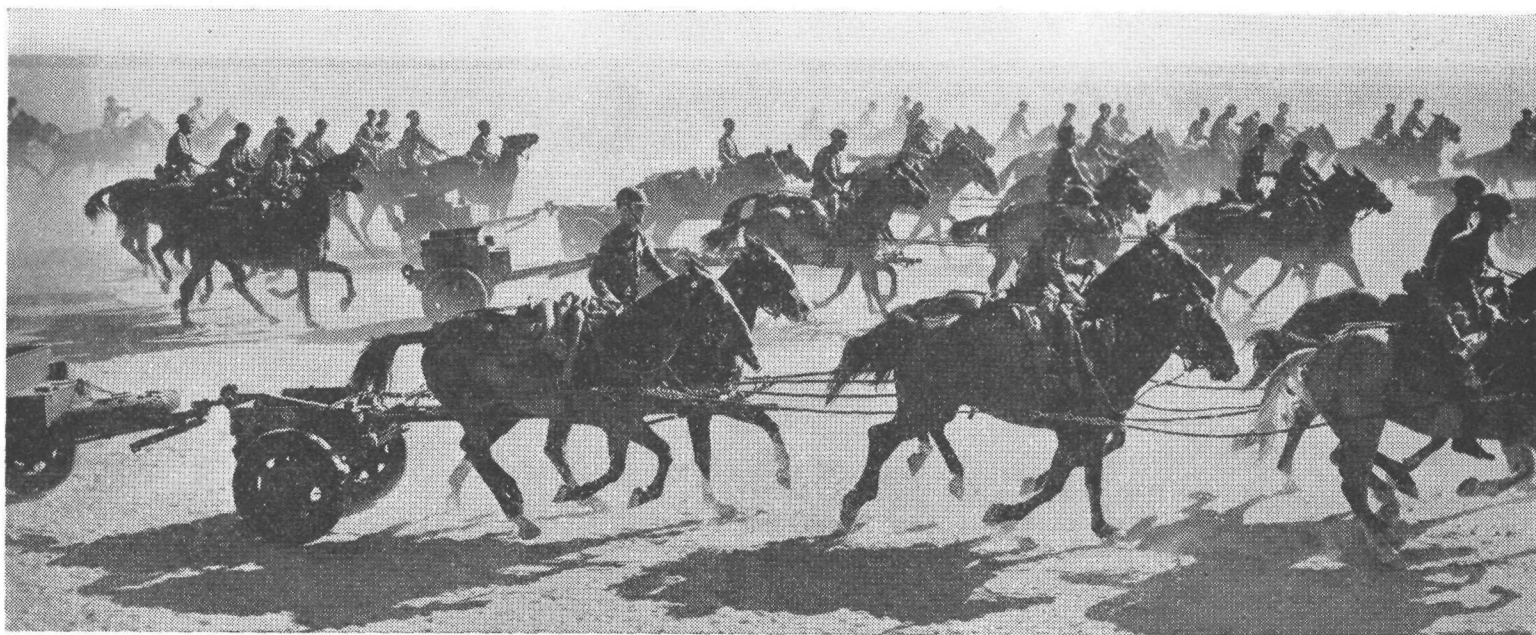
This Division, when fully organized, will contain approximately 312 officers and 4,160 enlisted men. The Commanding General and the seventeen officers of the Division Staff have, by agreement between the Adjutant Generals of the four States, been allocated,

but the actual allotment is not available for publication at this time.

To conclude, and even to repeat a few of the same thoughts contained above, I can think of nothing more suitable than a quotation entitled "A Doctrine" from that admirable book "Cavalry Combat" published by The Cavalry School. "The place of cavalry in the National Defence is to fill that requirement of a balanced army which demands a fighting element superior to the main element—infantry—in mobility near and on the battlefield; and possessing in common with that arm the ability to engage in offensive and defensive fighting, whether independently or in conjunction with other arms.

"It is Cavalry's place to be ready, through its high mobility and fire power, to protect the infantry in its advance to battle and to gain or assist in gaining general and detailed information of the enemy; to cooperate with the infantry and other arms in battle, by protecting exposed flanks, or acting as a reserve capable of the most rapid movement to an engagement at either nearby or distant critical points in the line of battle; to be ready at the crisis of battle to convert a decision gained by the army into a complete destruction of the enemy; or to prevent such fate to our own army in case of failure."

75 m.m. Battery of 1st Cavalry Division.



Wide World Photo



### CIVIL WAR FLAG RESTORED, TO HANG IN LOCAL ARMORY

STATE and national officers of the Daughters of the Union, will be present at the annual dinner of the Moses R. Smith Chapter, Wednesday evening, December 7, at the Hempstead Golf Club, when the reconditioned flag, carried by the 119th Hempstead Volunteers in the Civil War, will be restored to the custody of Major R. L. Vandewater, Third Battalion commander, 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. The reconditioned flag has been framed and will be hung in the state armory on Washington Street.

Guests at the dinner will include Mrs. Theodore Ramage of Springfield, Mass., national president general of the Daughters of the Union; Mrs. Sarah J. Loomis, New York State regent; and Mrs. Richard P. Hinds of Brooklyn, national defense chairman.

The old company flag, made by the women's sewing circle of Hempstead almost one hundred years ago, was recently exhibited by Miss May Marks, regent of the local chapter, at a reception given in the Freeport Elks Club.—*Extract from the "Hempstead Sentinel," 12/1/38.*



Father, Meet Mr. Whosis; he's in the Cavalry.

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**GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE**

*(Continued from page 13)*

the local paper from time to time, or to some magazine, would be of value to the Guard. Sometimes an article appearing in the "New York National Guardsman" on an interesting subject such as our organization and place in the mobilization set-up would be gladly received by the editor for reprinting.

There are many ways that the ingenuity of officers can be utilized in taking advantage of situations that present themselves, if they will keep in mind the National Guard and that it needs to educate the public as to its important work for the State and for the Federal government. The average business man who is being taxed to support the National Guard certainly should be educated to the fact that the State appropriations for its maintenance are necessary. It is almost unbelievable how many civilians, well informed on other matters, lack the first fundamentals of the set-up of our national defense system. At the present moment there seems to be increased interest; therefore the officers and men of the National Guard will have increasing opportunities to do a little missionary work.

However, in doing this, officers and men should be careful to talk on those things that they know about, and not attempt to know everything. Those things that seem the most routine and simplest to us, but are our life, are the very things that the average civilian is most interested in. It is always an advantage to get over the fact that the National Guard is a part of the Army of the United States; it is a part of the first line of defense—the "Initial Protective Force"—and when the new equipment is received, which has been provided for in the recent Army Appropriation Bill, it should be ready to move out, side by side with the Regular Army. Troops may be called upon to move in less than a week from the date of the mobilization order.

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DAY AND EVENING

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## GENERAL ORDERS *for Sentinels*

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2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.
3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.
4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.
5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.
6. To receive, obey and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, and officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only.
7. To talk to no one except in line of duty.
8. To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.
9. To call the corporal of the guard in any case not covered by instructions.
10. To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.
11. To be especially watchful at night and, during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

ADVT.

## BOOKS

**SECRET AND URGENT.** By Fletcher Pratt. One Volume 282 pp. The Bobs-Merrill Company. \$3.75. Reviewed by Lt. Col. John Reynolds.

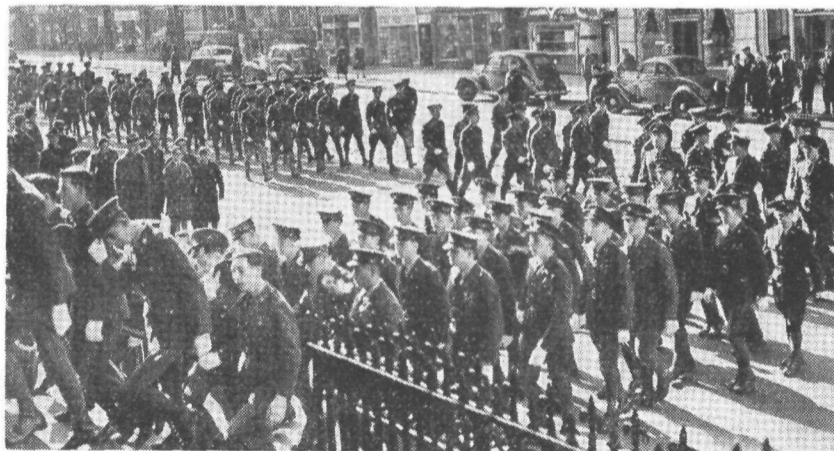
The book is the story of codes and ciphers from the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon to the present day. It is so clearly written, the style is so delightful, and it is so enriched with interesting historical examples of secret writings, that it can be read with pleasure and profit by those, like the reviewer, who make no claim to any knowledge of this fascinating subject.

Every cryptographer should possess this book and it should be in the library of everyone interested in military history. It is dedicated to Major D. D. Milliken whose courses on cryptography have been attended by many members of the New York National Guard and to whom the author acknowledges his debt and pays high tribute.

Among the many historic examples cited by Mr. Pratt is one of particular interest to New York National Guardsmen. He refers to the protracted inability of the Allies to solve the code giving the location during the World War of German submarines, and describes, at p. 248, how this was eventually accomplished by an American officer in the G-2 Section at Chaumont.

The officer was Lieutenant Samuel T. Hubbard, who had served on the Mexican Border in 1916 as a member of Co. K, 7th Regiment. It was this same officer whose study of the enemy order of battle convinced him, according to Captain Lyddell Hart, that the Germans were planning a drive in March, 1918, against the British Fifth Army. The warning which he gave was unfortunately disregarded.

Not the least useful feature of Secret and Urgent is the excellent index and the voluminous frequency tables for letters and combinations of letters in English, French, Spanish and German.



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## ANNIVERSARY DINNER 27th SIGNAL CORPS

The ninth anniversary of the establishment of the 27th Signal Company in Yonkers, New York, was celebrated with a chicken dinner last month by one hundred and twenty-four members of the unit.

Captain John E. Susse, commanding the Signal Company, acted as toastmaster, introducing to the assemblage Lt. Col. Winchell I. Razor, Regular Army Instructor; Lt. Col. Robert W. Maloney, 27th Division Signal Officer; Major John C. Mansfield, commanding officer of the Special Troops, 27th Division; Captains G. Charles Morone and Abraham Norman of the Medical Detachment, Special Troops, 27th Division; Captain Littleton A. Roberts, commanding officer of the 27th Tank Company, Special Troops, 27th Division and Lt. Leo J. Reilly, Supply Officer, Special Troops, 27th Division, all of whom spoke briefly.

Lt. Col. Maloney, in his address, expressed astonishment at the ability of the Signal Company to continually function at full strength in view of the fact it is the largest single unit in the country and, of necessity, has the greatest turnover. The Colonel also commended Captain Susse on the high type of personnel in his command.

"Any young man," remarked the Division Signal Officer, "who comes to the 27th Signal Company can, by studiously applying himself, become an asset to the community as well as to his country. The extensive, up-to-date equipment of this unit will afford a youngster unlimited opportunities for advancing himself both as soldier and civilian."

Captain Abraham Norman spoke briefly on hygiene. The concise speeches of the other guests were concerned for the most part with the quality and extent of the re-

past and the entertainment and included several subtle inquiries concerning future dinners of the 27th Signal Company.

The Mess Staff of the unit, comprised of Staff Sergeant Joseph G. McCullough and Privates 1st Class Raymond N. Powers, Joseph C. Plogar and Michael Kosar handled the arrangements. Civilian Cook George Gilmore presided at the skillet.

### ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ON CITY, STATE AND FEDERAL ELIGIBLE LISTS 284 Keap St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

This organization which is composed of active members of the New York National Guard, has for the past two years been advocating for the passage of legislation in getting extra credits for members of the N. Y. N. G. and Naval Militia who are taking competitive or promotional civil service examinations.

On March 14th, 1939, there was introduced a bill in the N. Y. State Senate by Senator Edward J. Coughlin, known as Bill No. 1710, Introductory No. 1494, and reads as follows: "An act to amend the civil service law, in relation to special efficiency rating for service in the National Guard and Naval Militia."

A special efficiency rating of 2% shall be given to each applicant for competitive examinations or for promotional examination who presents to the Commission, on a form to be prescribed by it, evidence that such applicant served 5 years or more as a member of the National Guard or Naval Militia in New York State, setting forth that his service record has been meritorious.

In view of the fact that this bill concerns every member of the National Guard and Naval Militia and is beneficial to its members, we would respectfully suggest that they write letters to their assemblymen and senators to support this bill introduced by Senator Coughlin, and to write to Senator Coughlin congratulating him on his effort in introducing this bill. The address of Senator Coughlin is as follows:

HON. EDWARD J. COUGHLIN,  
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The Capitol,  
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# Our Society

The Annual Meeting of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York will take place on Wednesday, May 10th, at the Society's office, Room 756, State Office Building, 80 Centre Street, New York City, at 4:15 P.M.

Members of the Society are cordially invited to be present to hear the reports of their Society's officers, and to take part in the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

\* \* \*

We are naturally led to remind every Branch President that the Annual Meeting of his Branch should also be held some time during the present month. Will you, Mr. Branch President, please consult your Constitution, if you need a reminder of this?

What with the fiscal year ending as it did, on April 30th, we suggested to you last year that your Annual Meeting should be held in May, instead of in April, and that the Constitution of your Branch should accordingly be amended.

\* \* \*

The 165th Infantry Branch of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society is one of the few Branches to boast of an Auxiliary Section. The "Officers' Wives' Section" is the name of this particular auxiliary unit, and it must be to the envy of every one of the 300-odd Sections in the whole Society to learn that they were able to donate the handsome total of \$400 to the parent Society. This sum resulted from a series of card parties given by the Officers' Wives' Section, of which Mrs. Alexander E. Anderson, wife of Brigadier General Anderson, commanding the 93rd Infantry Brigade, is the President.

Many thanks for this splendid and heartening and record-breaking achievement.

\* \* \*

A tribute must also be paid to the ingenuity and incidental generosity of the 245th Coast Artillery Branch, for a W.P.A. circus was held at their armory on March 10th, 11th and 12th, and of the net proceeds \$180.65, or 25 per cent, was donated to the Relief Society, for credit to the Branch as a whole.

\* \* \*

The Relief Society now has thirteen Life Members (a Life Membership costs \$100), Brigadier General Alexander E. Anderson being the most recent addition to that elect and select body.

\* \* \*

The Annual Report of the Relief Society, for the fiscal year 1938-39, which ended on April 30th, will

shortly be issued, and a number will be printed sufficient to furnish each officer of each Branch, and each Section President of each Branch, with a copy. Any member of the Society may also have a copy simply by addressing a postcard to the Secretary, Room 756, 80 Centre Street, New York City.

\* \* \*

For the splendid totals of their membership contributions to the Society, the following Branches can be named with nothing but praise: Headquarters Branch, 10th Infantry, 27th Division Special Troops, 71st Infantry, 101st Signal Battalion, 102nd Quartermaster, 104th Field Artillery, 106th Infantry, 108th Infantry, 156th Field Artillery, 165th Infantry, 174th Infantry, 244th Coast Artillery, 245th Coast Artillery, 258th Field Artillery, and 369th Infantry.

Complete returns from some of the other Branches not mentioned in the foregoing are not in as this issue the GUARDSMAN goes to press, but acknowledgement to them will be made in the next issue.

The Society is almost inevitably bound to be disappointed by the showing made by some of the Branches, but hopes that even these backward Branches will soon be pulling their weight in the boat.

\* \* \*

As all have discovered who have corresponded with the Society, or have come to its offices, the Society is a friendly one. It welcomes correspondence, and is always receptive to suggestions and helpful criticism.

Our Relief Society—*your* Relief Society—looks back on 1938-39 with but few regrets, and looks forward to the 1939-40 year, which began on the first of this month, with hope and confidence.

---

Clerk—Could you raise my salary next week, sir?

Boss—I've managed to do it for the past three years so I think it will be possible next week.

---

A man and his wife were driving into town after an evening at a roadhouse. Suddenly his wife shouted: "Look out! Watch where you're going! Can't you see those cars?"

"Are you nuts?" asked the husband.

"Nuts? How do you get that way?"

"Well, you're driving."

---

Judge—What possible excuse could you have for acquitting the prisoner?

Jury foreman—Insanity, sir.

Judge—What, all twelve of you?

### ROTARY'S NATIONAL GUARD DAY

(Continued from page 7)

Day program. Mr. Edwin H. Rushmore, Secretary, Rotary Club of New York is responsible for the detailed plans and arrangements. His good humored efficiency made Colonel Mangan's idea a reality.

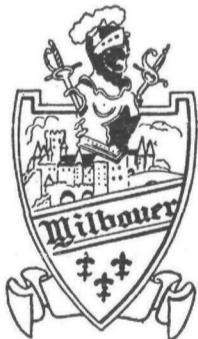


International Photo

Colonel Mangan, Commanding 165th Inf., General Haskell and Mr. Haire, President, Rotary Club of New York, Examine Battle Ring on Colors of 165th Inf.

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## THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY AND THE CENTENNIAL OF BASEBALL DEPICTED AT REVIEW TO GENERAL PHELAN

ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago, at Cooperstown, New York, Abner Doubleday established the first rules of America's national game—Baseball. Doubleday was at that time a West Point cadet. He later served with distinction in the United States Army in the Mexican War, fired the first shot in defense of Fort Sumter in the Civil War and rose to the rank of Major General in the Union Army.

In 1862 the paths of Abner Doubleday and the 14th Regiment crossed. On the night of September 14th, 1862, right after the battle of South Mountain, and three days before the battle of Antietam, Doubleday, by then a general, assumed command of the First Division of the I Corps, of which the 14th was a part.

From Antietam to Fredericksburg the Regiment fought in Doubleday's Division. On the night before Antietam, Doubleday slept on the ground in the midst of his men including soldiers of the 14th. It is therefore not without good cause that we contribute our part to the centennial of the game invented by our one time Division Commander.

Moreover, the game is probably the most popular form of athletics engaged in by the regiment today. Our enthusiasm for the game dates as far back as the Civil War when our soldiers played baseball for recreation behind the lines. Writing of the 14th in Civil War days, our history states: "We had many expert ball players among our men, and they soon raised a nine which whitewashed the nines of all country regiments with which we were brigaded."

In Part One of the program, Company D depicted the game as played prior to 1839. Before that time the game was known as "Town Ball," a glorified form of one o'cat and the object of the game was to put the runner out by hitting him with the ball. This was known as "soaking" the runner.

Sergeant Albert J. Larrouy, Company D, representing Cadet Doubleday, appeared on the scene and laid down the first rules of Baseball, just as Doubleday did on that spring day of 1839 when home on leave from the Academy.

In the concluding part of the program, the Howitzer Company Team, present regimental baseball champions, and Company M played two innings of indoor baseball as played in the regiment today.

### COMPANY L MEMORIAL TO BE DEDICATED

By ANDY TODD, Pres., Co. L, 1st Inf. Ass'n.

TWENTY-TWO years after the war, the members of old Company L of the 1st New York Infantry are seeing a dream realized. The realization is represented in a bronze placque which is to be installed in the Newburgh armory on or about Memorial Day.

Two companies from the 1st New York left Newburgh in the hectic days of '17, Companies E and L. Company L was absorbed practically in its entirety by L of the 107th. It made a record on French soil second to none.

Many attempts were made to form an L Association; but the problem fell within the province of one of the "New Guard boys" twenty years later. Captain Bob Jamieson of the 2nd Bn. Hq. Btry. 156th Field Artillery, successors to the old Company, saw the advisability of a veteran group and organized them accordingly. In the program for the organization he emphasized the necessity for an "activity" and from this developed the idea of the placque. The final months of '38 saw the beginning of a public pledge campaign. By fifty cent and dollar subscriptions the fund grew very slowly—enthusiasm was lacking. The writer and Captain Jamieson grew very despondent at times, even to the point of abandoning the venture. But patience and constant effort finally won the coveted award and the placque was ordered and paid for the week of April 10th.

The writer takes this means of thanking any of the present military who have contributed and whom it would be impossible to reach otherwise. To his former associates with the 107th he extends salutations.

### SIX NEW BUILDINGS AT FORT ONTARIO

CONSTRUCTION by the Works Progress Administration of six new buildings, including several garages and a post exchange, on the site of the United States Military Reservation at Fort Ontario is cited by Mayor Willard J. Hall as one of the major accomplishments of WPA in the Oswego county area. The project entailed an expense of approximately one quarter of a million dollars, and was executed exclusively by the men of Oswego's work relief rolls.

The buildings and grounds of the Fort had been in disrepair for several years. With the advent of WPA in 1935, the War Department, with the cooperation of State Administrator Lester W. Herzog, obtained governmental approval of a huge rehabilitation project, and today military authorities at Fort Ontario boast one of the most adequately equipped army settlements in this part of the country.

The 79 acre army site has been completely redeveloped. Besides constructing a series of new concrete buildings, WPA remodelled many old ones, including the barracks quarters, storehouses, and different sections of the Fort. Sanitary and storm sewers were laid, a new gasoline station for use by the military officers was built, and streets and highways on the tract were reconditioned. The grounds were landscaped, and other improvements made.

"It has been such projects as these which have helped so much to conserve the abilities of the men thrown out of private employment through no fault of their own," Mayor Hall said.



**WASHINGTON**

(Continued from page 11)

ture of that little woods was revealed. Seemingly defended by one stray gun, it was really a strong point that had been hastily but effectively organized.

A half dozen guns ripped out their chorus at that thin line and those not caught in that first burst dived hastily for cover.

All but one.

Astride the body of the Major one figure stood erect, scorning to hide.

Here was the end of the trail!

All day long death had passed him in a dozen different forms, had passed him and left him untouched. Despite this he had held to the one thought:

"Today marks the end."

So, as he stood in the face of that fire, he understood that he had come to the end and, understanding, he was entirely unafraid. Unflinchingly he sent back shot after shot from his gun until, at the last shot, the questing bullets reached him.

Finished, utterly finished, he still refused to fall.

A hissing roaring broke from the forest growth, as the long tentacles of a flame thrower searched for this heroic figure.

Cries of horror broke from the crouching figures behind him, but still unswerving he stood. With the last bit of his strength, and in a completely contemptuous gesture, he flung his empty and useless automatic into the very faces of those wielders of that instrument of torture and slumped quietly across the body of his leader as the roaring flame swept over him and hid his body in a pall of heavy, oily smoke.


\* \* \* \* \*

The end of the trail?

To finish thus in the midst of men whom he had been with for but a few epic hours, all unknown to him as he was to them?



Death from the plunging bullets marked the end of his struggle but the obliterating flame assured him of his coveted goal.

For, today and every day, through all the ceaseless years, his broken body "rests in honored glory" in the very spot he so longed to see. Wearied from his journeys, heartsick from endless frustration, but finally at rest at the very goal of his dreams, lulled to eternal peace by the never ending footsteps of his guard of honor, he sleeps, while above him, carved in changeless granite, is his epitaph "—here rests—an American soldier" and his identity "known but to God."



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# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

## MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1939

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (February 1-28 Incl.).....91.69%

Maximum Authorized Strength, New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19520 E. M.	Total 21021
Minimum Strength, New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength, New York National Guard.....1396 Off.	21 W. O.	19077 E. M.	Total 20494

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.

<b>102nd Q.M. Reg.</b>	<b>95.45%</b>	(2) <sup>1</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....235	<i>Actual</i> .....333
<b>174th Infantry</b>	<b>94.71%</b>	(3) <sup>5</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1188
<b>212th Coast Art.</b>	<b>94.65%</b>	(4) <sup>16</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....703	<i>Actual</i> .....746
<b>71st Infantry</b>	<b>94.52%</b>	(5) <sup>3</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1087
<b>106th Field Art.</b>	<b>94.19%</b>	(6) <sup>4</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....647	<i>Actual</i> .....695
<b>165th Infantry</b>	<b>93.40%</b>	(7) <sup>9</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1133
<b>244th Coast Art.</b>	<b>93.01%</b>	(8) <sup>17</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....648	<i>Actual</i> .....693
<b>369th Infantry</b>	<b>92.88%</b>	(9) <sup>14</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1108
<b>Spec. Trps., 27th Div.</b>	<b>92.12%</b>	(10) <sup>19</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....318	<i>Actual</i> .....371
<b>14th Infantry</b>	<b>92.08%</b>	(11) <sup>20</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1100
<b>156th Field Art.</b>	<b>91.88%</b>	(12) <sup>13</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....602	<i>Actual</i> .....643
<b>245th Coast Art.</b>	<b>91.82%</b>	(13) <sup>6</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....739	<i>Actual</i> .....788
<b>108th Infantry</b>	<b>91.77%</b>	(14) <sup>8</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1123
<b>10th Infantry</b>	<b>91.46%</b>	(15) <sup>22</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1106
<b>102nd Med. Regt.</b>	<b>90.90%</b>	(16) <sup>15</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....568	<i>Actual</i> .....674
<b>102nd Engineers</b>	<b>90.53%</b>	(17) <sup>12</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....475	<i>Actual</i> .....503
<b>105th Infantry</b>	<b>90.37%</b>	(18) <sup>11</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1101
<b>101st Cavalry</b>	<b>90.27%</b>	(19) <sup>21</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....571	<i>Actual</i> .....648

HONOR ORGANIZATION	Aver. Pres.		Aver. %	
	No. Dr.	and Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.
<b>121st Cavalry</b>	<b>96.09% (1)<sup>2</sup></b>			
<i>Maintenance</i> .....571	<i>Actual</i> .....613			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP ....	3	66	61	92
BAND .....	4	27	26	96
MACH. GUN TROOP	4	71	69	97
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP A .....	4	63	58	92
TROOP B.....	4	68	64	94
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP E.....	4	68	66	97
TROOP F.....	5	68	67	98
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP I.....	4	68	65	95
TROOP K.....	5	69	68	98
MED. DEP. DET....	4	33	33	100
	614	590	590	96.09

<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>93.58%</b>	(5) <sup>3</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....69	<i>Actual</i> .....77
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>92.85%</b>	(6) <sup>8</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27	<i>Actual</i> .....42
<b>52nd F.A. Brig.</b>	<b>91.83%</b>	(7) <sup>6</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....36	<i>Actual</i> .....48
<b>Hq. 27th Div.</b>	<b>90.90%</b>	(8) <sup>7</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....65	<i>Actual</i> .....65
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>87.50%</b>	(9) <sup>9</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27	<i>Actual</i> .....41

### BRIGADE STANDING

<b>105th Field Art.</b>	<b>90.15%</b>	(20) <sup>7</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....599	<i>Actual</i> .....661
<b>104th Field Art.</b>	<b>88.85%</b>	(21) <sup>18</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....599	<i>Actual</i> .....631
<b>106th Infantry</b>	<b>88.48%</b>	(22) <sup>23</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1095
<b>101st Signal Bn.</b>	<b>88.30%</b>	(23) <sup>24</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....184	<i>Actual</i> .....175
<b>258th Field Art.</b>	<b>86.81%</b>	(24) <sup>26</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....647	<i>Actual</i> .....653
<b>107th Infantry</b>	<b>86.23%</b>	(25) <sup>25</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1052
<b>27th Div. Avia.</b>	<b>83.97%</b>	(26) <sup>10</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....118	<i>Actual</i> .....130
<b>Brig. Hq. C.A.C.</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	(1) <sup>1</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....11	<i>Actual</i> .....10
<b>State Staff</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	(2) <sup>2</sup>	<i>Maximum</i> .....78	<i>Actual</i> .....75
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>95.45%</b>	(3) <sup>4</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27	<i>Actual</i> .....42
<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>95.12%</b>	(4) <sup>5</sup>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27	<i>Actual</i> .....40

<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>94.07%</b>	(1) <sup>1</sup>	<i>Hdqs. &amp; Hdqs. Company</i> 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry
<b>Brig. Hq., C.A.C.</b>	<b>93.18%</b>	(2) <sup>3</sup>	<i>Hdqs. &amp; Hdqs. Detachment</i> 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>93.11%</b>	(3) <sup>2</sup>	<i>Hdqs. &amp; Hdqs. Troop</i> 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>90.66%</b>	(4) <sup>4</sup>	<i>Hdqs. &amp; Hdqs. Company</i> 14th Infantry 165th Infantry
<b>52nd Field Art. Brig.</b>	<b>90.44%</b>	(5) <sup>5</sup>	<i>Hdqs. &amp; Hdqs. Battery</i> 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>90.15%</b>	(6) <sup>6</sup>	<i>Hdqs. &amp; Hdqs. Company</i> 10th Infantry 105th Infantry 106th Infantry
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>89.20%</b>	(7) <sup>7</sup>	<i>Hdqs. &amp; Hdqs. Company</i> 107th Infantry 108th Infantry

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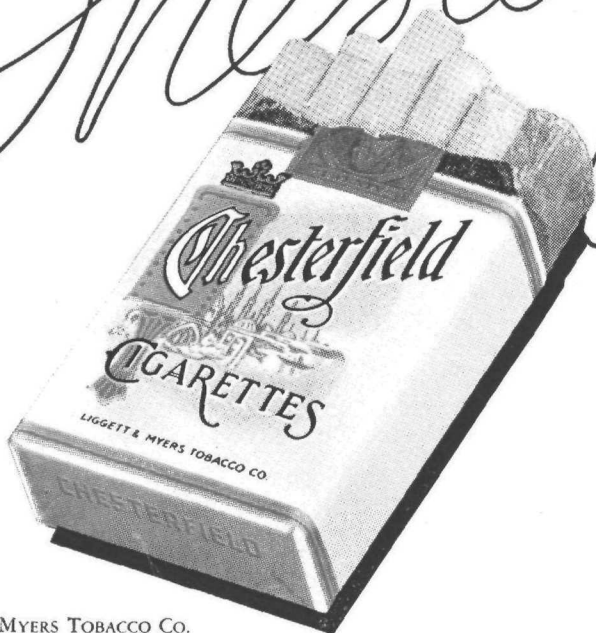
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