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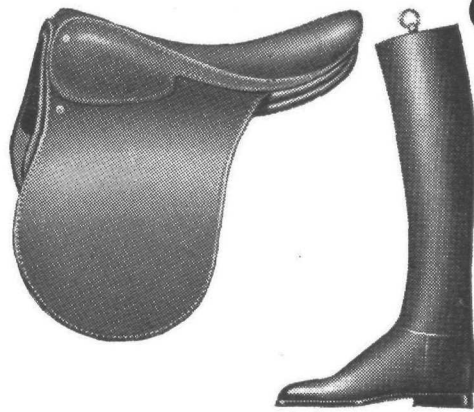
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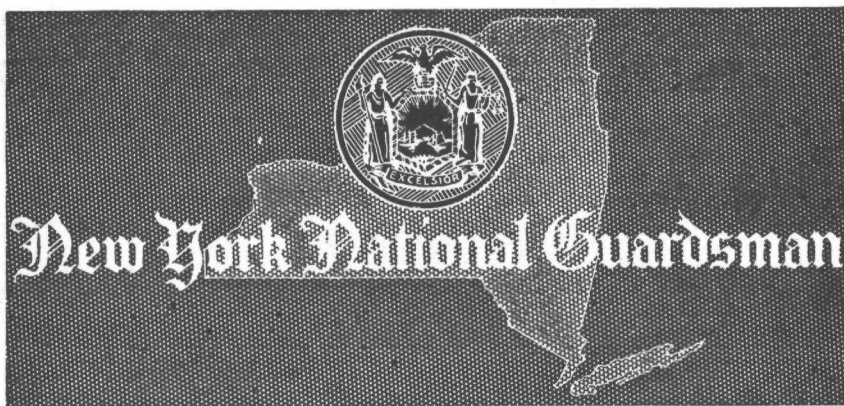
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Circulation 21,000

Established 1924

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

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

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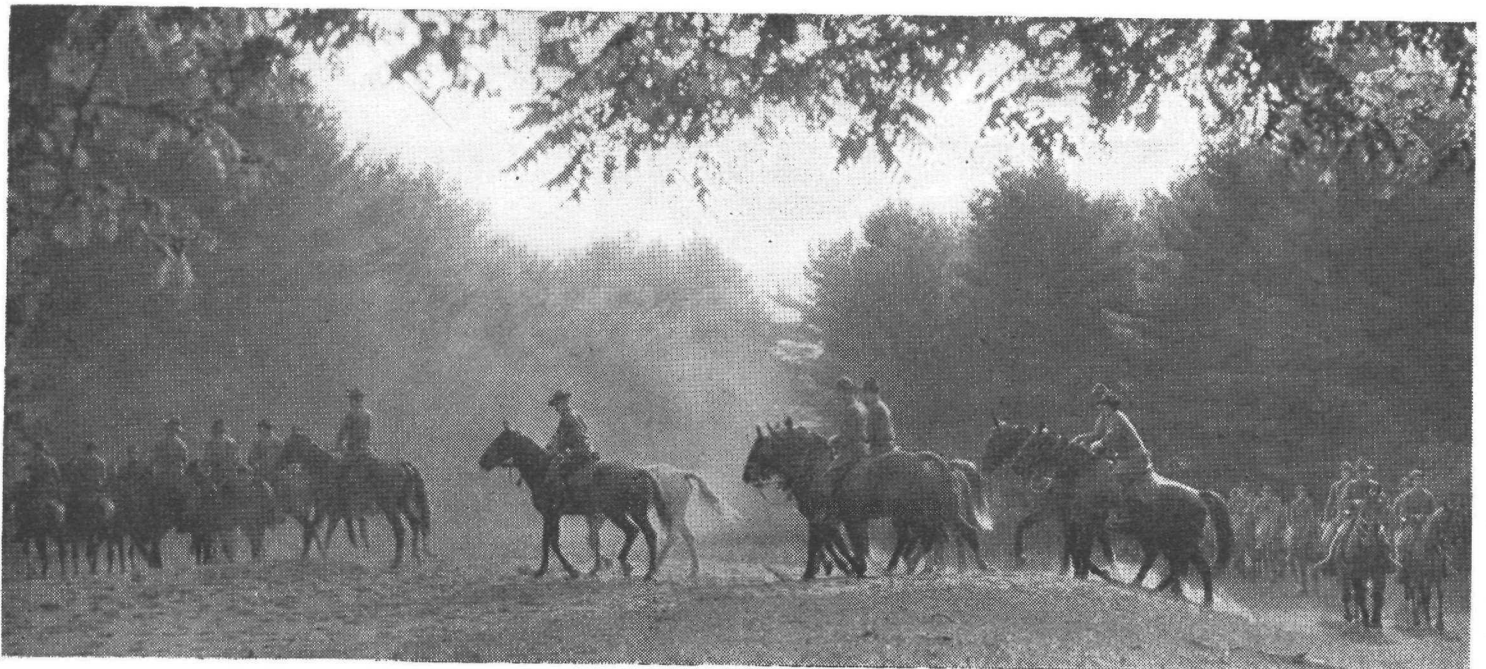


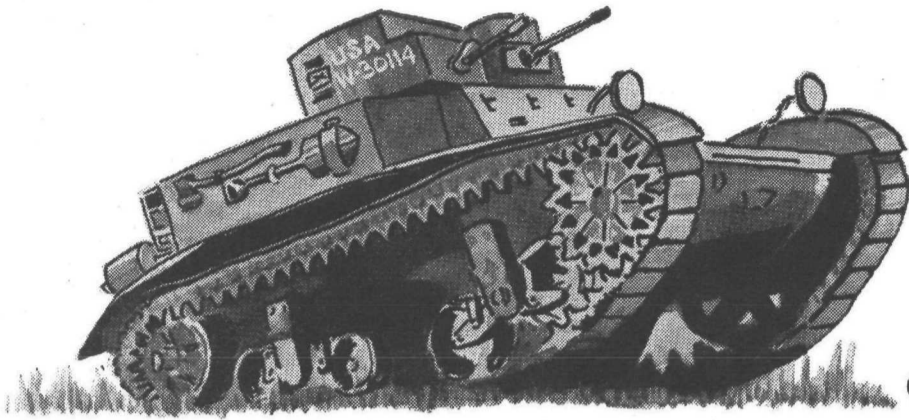
CO.'S B AND H, 174th INFANTRY,
AT PLATTSBURG



CO. A, 102nd ENGINEERS IN
ASSAULT BOATS NEAR REDFORD, N. Y.

FIRST
SQUADRON,
101st
CAVALRY
AT
PLATTSBURG

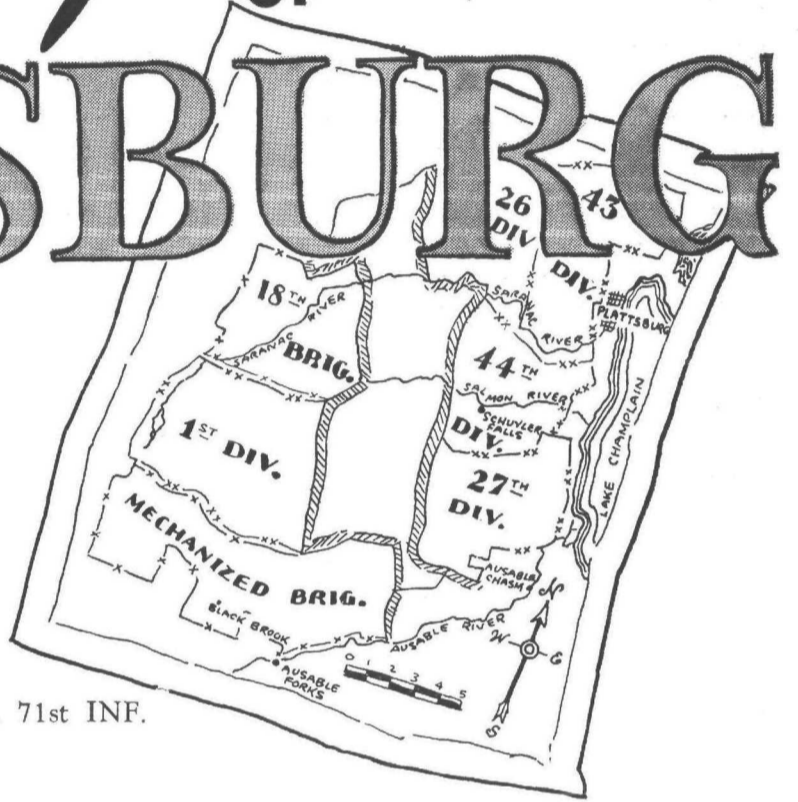




THE Spirit OF PLATTSBURG

By Major Edward F. Knight

Illustration by
SGT. J. J. DRISCOLL, 71st INF.



THIS ARTICLE will not deal with the excellence of tactics or manoeuvres at Plattsburg August 14th to 27th. We have all read in the daily papers the verdict regarding this phase and we accept the situation as outlined, with the assurance that these same gentlemen will *do* something about adequate training for all branches of the service. However, we can talk about that which is essential to any army: *Esprit de Corps*.

The first army manoeuvres were participated in by 52,000 officers and enlisted men, of which 13,000 were from the N. Y. National Guard. It is of these I shall speak, not as a pat on the back but in true appreciation of the remarkable spirit displayed by all ranks. Men who on Friday were busy with their various civilian occupations, were on Monday installed in camp areas (none too easy to establish) with the efficiency of troops who had been in the field for months. It was not like Camp Smith, with all its conveniences; it was an army in the field, with all the attendant discomforts. After one day, which enabled the units to get settled in these areas, they were immediately moved out on manoeuver terrain for combat exercises and thus, in a space of barely 48 hours, most of the officers and men were transferred from desks to dirt.

We can pay tribute to the staff work of the 27th Division Headquarters, when one takes into consideration the efficiency with which troops were concen-

trated. They moved from their home stations by train and truck and those living along routes on which convoys moved were high in praise of the quiet efficiency with which everything was handled and the absolute lack of disturbance of any kind due to the movement of troops.

The huge task of the service of supply, from food to ordnance, was accomplished with a thoroughness and dispatch which would have done credit to any army organization.

We shall speak now of troops in the field, and of the earnestness with which they applied themselves to the job of beating the enemy.

In the early morning hours, before dawn in fact, in company with the Division Ordnance Officer, Lt. Col. Suavet, I visited the Command Post of the 106th Field Artillery. As we arrived, the Adjutant had just awakened the Commanding Officer, and the Operations Officer was reading to him the journal of what had taken place since the Commanding Officer had retired.

The Colonel tersely gave his orders for new gun registrations and to report it back to Brigade. This was all done in such a business-like fashion that when an observation plane swooped over this Command Post and a machine gun started firing, it presented such a picture of real war that it took a minute or two to realize it was only manoeuvres.

We left this Command Post and proceeded through the lines of infantry. It was a brigade problem and the troops we were moving through were on the alert for an attack from the other Brigade. Just as we were passing through what would normally be No Man's Land, the artillery of the attacking brigade opened fire. It was just beginning to break daylight, and in a short while the attacking infantry were sighted—darting, twisting, taking cover and firing—as if they were engaged in the real thing. A military man could not help but be impressed with the intent earnestness of these men. In those cold gray hours of the early morning, much earlier than these men normally started the day, and despite grass and underbrush dripping wet with dew—in chilly air, with scant breakfast—the will to put their outfit out in front was apparent. It does not matter for the moment whether or not their tactics were good or bad; it was enough to observe this spirit exhibited by men of the New York National Guard.

While visiting various Command Posts, and observing the Commands, from Battalion to Brigade, it was interesting to note the precise and efficient manner with which the staffs functioned. The men of the Headquarters Companies, absorbed in their duties, indulged in no by-play; this was not a farce comedy to them, it was a serious training, out of which they intended to take as much benefit as possible.

In one Command Post the mail arrived, and a stout business envelope was handed to the Major, a very efficient G-3, while he was in the midst of an important change on his map. He glanced at the envelope and in that glance you could read his thoughts, "From the office. If I don't open it, I'll worry about what's in it. If I do open it, I'll be held up in this C.P. job and the B.G. will be anxious to see what the situation is." He, therefore, reluctantly laid down the envelope, picked up the latest field message and proceeded to continue work on his map. This scene made me reflect on the varied responsibilities of the National Guard Officer as compared with those of the regular officers on manoeuvres of this sort.

The regular officer's primary job is to observe the conduct of operations of the National Guard, maybe check up on Command and Staff groups from Battalion to Division. If so, this is his one mission. If working in a C.P.X. of his own command, he has nothing to worry about but the immediate problem and the functioning of his staff. Or, if he is serving with troops, he goes about his 24-hour-a-day job in the efficient manner to which he has been trained. If any of his men get sick or injured, they are entered on the sick list and left in quarters or transferred to the post hospital. As long as he can account for them at muster, he is in the clear. He has absolutely no worries about recruiting; this is taken care of for him by the U. S. Army Recruiting Service.

Not so with the National Guard Officer. His responsibilities are multiple. His first thought is to perform his military job, from Lieutenant to General,

to the satisfaction of his superiors. But he also has his men on his mind. Not that he must worry about them for the moment, but after this field tour he has to take his outfit back home. He must think of maintaining the spirit and interest in his organization throughout the coming year. He must keep getting recruits and he must think of getting the men out again for next year's training tour.

So many things can happen to make what sounds so simple difficult. How will the men feel about this when they get home? Will they take the hardships with a grin and say, "Boy, that sure was a tough training period, but it was good" or, will some of those whose enlistments are up next year say, "It's a helluva way to spend a vacation. I'm going to take my discharge and have a real vacation this coming season. I'll come back next year"? But the officer knows that they seldom come back.

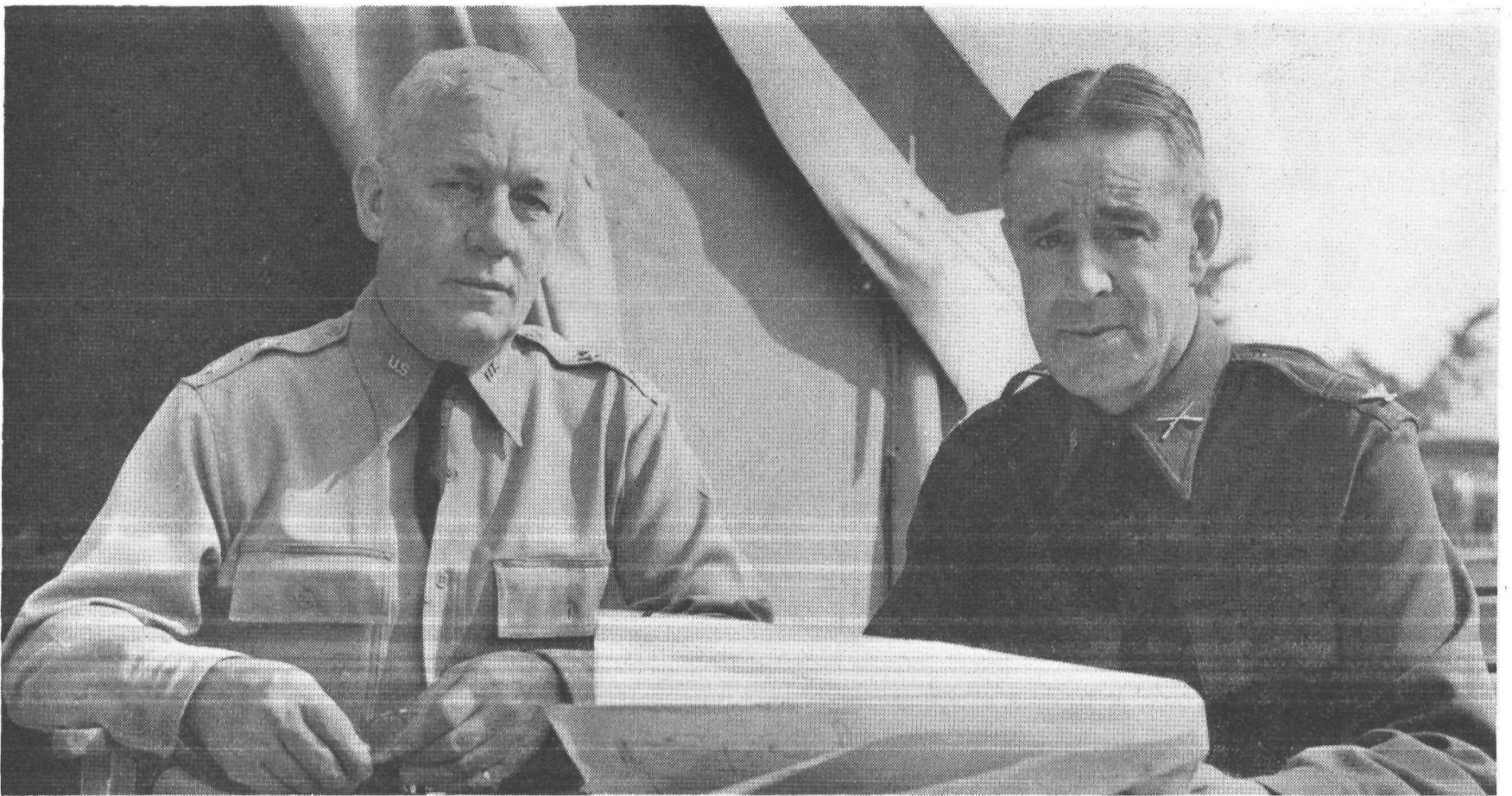
He remembers that when Private Joe Smith had trouble with his employer before he came out this time, the officer went to see the employer and gave him the usual pep talk. "Guard's the best thing for a man. Teaches him discipline—Makes him a better employee—Builds him up—Will come back from camp full of health and vim and vigor." And Smith's boss says, "Oh, yea? Two years ago I let three men out of my shop, all go at once. We all doubled up on our work so that we could spare them. And, after two weeks of chasing around that there Iron Mountain at Peekskill, Bill Doakes came back with a sprained ankle; Joe Zilch with poison ivy or snake bite, I don't know which, and Mickey McGillicuddy got his hay fever off to a flying start. They were all laid up from one to two weeks and played havoc with my shop."

After half an hour of trying to convince the boss that *this* time it was different, the boss finally weakened and said O.K. "But he better come back full of that vim and vigor you speak of."

And now, the National Guard Officer wishes he



102nd Quartermaster Truck Dispatcher's Office at
27th Division Headquarters



Major General William N. Haskell, Commanding, and Colonel Cornelius W. Wickersham, Chief of Staff, 2nd Corps

knew how Private Joe Smith was feeling, but does not dare ask him for fear of getting bad news.

But these are only part of the worries. He also has a business back home. This envelope the G-3 received, when he finally opened it, contained a lot of annoying office news. Baldwin did not handle that case right. Wilkins should never have sold at that price. And here he was at Crossroad 216, with a field telephone, a radio, and all sorts of communication, but he can't get to a public telephone to tell that bunch at the office what dam fools they are. Just then the B.G. comes along and says, "What is the situation, Major?" "Lousy," says he. "Those dopes at the office—the moment I turn my back they proceed to ruin me. Oh, I beg your pardon, sir," and pointing to the map says, "The Second and Third Battalions of the EEntH Regiment have crossed the Swish River and now occupy the line from Xyville, Yseville and Zseville. Those offside problems of the National Guard Officer, it can be clearly seen, makes his task that much harder than the Regular Officer's. The Guardsman's organization esprit, recruiting, employers, his own business, military tactics and manoeuvres, all occupy his mind at the same time.

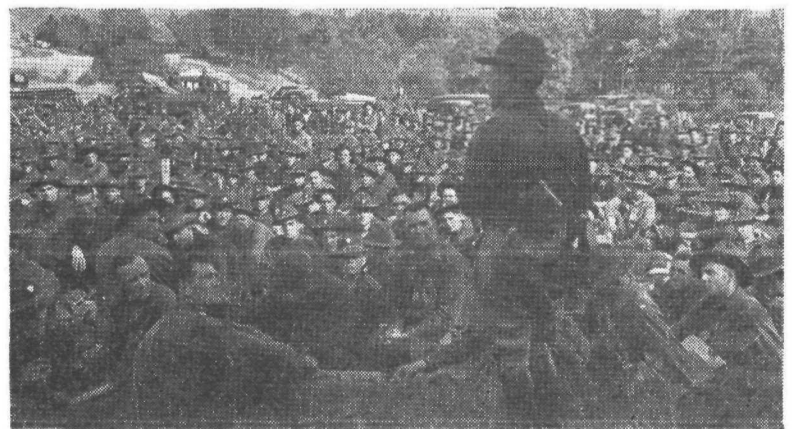
Notwithstanding, the Plattsburg Manoeuvres have proven that the spirit and the morale of the New York National Guard leaves very little to be desired. In times of active duty in the field, with all of these problems eliminated, the National Guard Officer has given full proof of his efficiency.

In closing, I shall quote a statement in praise of the Guardsmen made by Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army:

General Drum says: "The National Guard has demonstrated an improvement over pre-War days that

is exceptional. These men deserve recognition for their patriotic service in spending their vacations learning to serve their country. If all employers could see the work these men do in camp, I am sure many more of them would urge their employees to join the National Guard, with the assurance that their pay would continue during the time spent in training. Many do this now and we thank them."

And we thank you, General—for your understanding and appreciation of the National Guard whose officers and men serve at the sacrifice, many times, of income, of time from both business and pleasure, without fanfare and faint praise. The General Public has not been educated as to what the Guard means in the scheme of National Defense; they should be, so that instead of a tolerant acceptance of the Guard, which most citizens will admit they know very little about, they will have an appreciation of the loyalty and devotion of the officers and men to the tradition of the Guard and their pride in the honor and glory of their Regiments, and will feel as I do that those veterans of Laphams Mills, Peru, Schuylers Falls, etc., have caught and carry high the torch of Tradition of the New York National Guard.





Colonel Ellard Retires

ON AUGUST 14TH, 1939, Colonel Charles H. Ellard, commanding the 244th Coast Artillery retired from active service on reaching the age of 64 years.

The officers of the 244th, which was then on field training at Camp Smith, tendered Colonel Ellard a dinner at the Hollow Brook Country Club, Peekskill, N. Y., on August 10th, which was attended by many of his friends in the military service among whom were Brigadier General William Ottmann, Commanding the Coast Artillery Brigade; Major General John J. Byrne (Rtd.), and Brigadier General Mills Miller (Rtd.), two of Colonel Ellard's predecessor's in command of the 244th.

In the attractive memento of the occasion, the following appeared:

"The officers of the command take this occasion to congratulate Colonel Ellard on his successful term as Commanding Officer of the Regiment. During his time in command, the morale, esprit de corps, and military efficiency of the Regiment have shown continued progress. His untiring leadership has been an example to all. His services to the Regiment will be long remembered."

Colonel Ellard enlisted and served with the 1st Provisional Regiment on the Aqueduct in 1917. Following his enlistment with the 4th Company, 9th Coast Defense Command, N. Y. G., he rose successively through the ranks. Upon promotion to 1st Lieutenant he organized the 9th Company, 9th Coast Defense Command, recruiting from the students, faculty and alumni of Columbia University, and the

faculty of the New York Department of Education. As captain of the redesignated 21st Company in 1919, Colonel Ellard enlisted a great number of Stuyvesant High School students and graduates.

In February 1924, the 9th Coast Artillery was redesignated the 244th Coast Artillery and the armament reassigned from 12 inch fixed defenses to the 155 mm GPF's. As a result of Colonel Ellard's concentrated efforts during a brief period of time on the new armament, his battery received a commendation from General Cruikshank, the Coast Artillery District Commander, following the excellent 4 gun battery service practice at Fort Ontario.

Captain Ellard was promoted to Major on January 15, 1927, and to Lieutenant Colonel on February 9, 1935.

It is of interest to note that Colonel Ellard's ancestors, migrating from England in 1837, were shipwrecked off Fire Island and settled on Long Island, the birthplace of succeeding generations. Colonel Ellard was born at Kings Point, Great Neck, Long Island. He received his A.B. degree in 1897 and his A.M. in 1900 from Columbia University. He has been a professor of Chemistry at Stuyvesant High School for more than 25 years.

In addition to his membership in the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers, Colonel Ellard is a member of several Chemical Engineering Societies, the Columbia University Club and the Life Underwriters Association.



Lt. Commander Gill Turns Over the Gavel to Colonel Gauche, New President

The 1939 Convention

By Lt. Colonel Wm. J. Mangine
Secretary, N. Y. N. G. Association

A DEEP INTEREST in the work of the National Guard and a desire to do everything possible to help military leaders strengthen the Guard, was expressed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, commander-in-chief of the state's armed forces, in an address at the 63rd convention of the New York National Guard Association at Albany last month.

Referring to the work of the Guard, Governor Lehman declared, "I know of that work and I appreciate it and I say to you that so long as I remain Governor that interest will become no less. I want to do every-

thing at this time and any other time to strengthen the hands of our military leaders to make the National Guard of the State of New York the most efficient weapon of military defense that it is possible to present."

The attitude expressed by the chief executive was extremely heartening to the officers of the Guard in view of their present concern over lack of adequate training facilities and equipment.

Governor Lehman's address was as follows:

"In order to maintain our neutrality and our do-



Distinguished guests on the dais: Reading from left to right—State Senator Erastus Corning, 2nd; Lt. Col. Foos; Commissioner Lithgow Osborne; General Phillipson; General Reckord of Maryland; State Tax Commissioner John P. Hennessey; General Robinson; Lt. Gov. Polletti; Lt. Comdr. Gill; General Drum; General Haskell; Admiral Lackey; State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Mealey; Charles Rochester; Assemblyman John P. Hayes; Walter Brown; Assemblyman George W. Foy; Colonel Sterling; Colonel Cooper and Maj. Zentgraf, 244th Coast Artillery.



Com. Gill; Gen. Haskell; Governor Lehman; Gen. Robinson;
Admiral Lackey.

mestic peace in this crisis it is absolutely necessary that we be a united nation.

"During the months that lie ahead there may be many questions on which men honestly differ. There are two national policies, however, on which, in my opinion, there can and must be substantial unanimity.

"First—Every American must dedicate himself anew to the fundamental principles on which American democracy have been built.

"The development of democracy in this country was not haphazard. It did not come overnight or as a matter of course. It was the result of a definite philosophy based on hard experience. It was inspired by hatred of tyranny. The safeguards of our liberties were written into our law through generations of devotion and sacrifice. They were conceived through struggle and vigilance. Only through struggle and vigilance will they be retained.

"If we are to maintain democracy we must uncompromisingly oppose any attempt to weaken in the slightest degree the principles of liberty on which this nation was founded. Division between our people cannot be allowed to exist. Self-interest or narrow partisanship must not be sanctioned.

Common Good Is Stressed

"There can be no divided loyalty to this country.

"Our nation was built by peoples of different stocks, of different nationalities. They were eager to submerge their differences for the common good. They were united by an intensive love of liberty and devotion to the country which gave them a new home.

"There must ever continue to be sympathetic understanding between Americans of different races and nationalities. All must be actuated solely by devotion to the democratic principles of American democracy. People cannot be permitted to consider themselves bound by foreign ties or to subject themselves to foreign control, no matter how slight.

"As that great American, Theodore Roosevelt, said:

"We have no fifty-fifty allegiance in this country. Either a man is an American and nothing else or he is not an American at all."

"Those here and abroad who would stimulate unrest or advance foreign ideologies either of Nazi or Communist origin can gain no ground if we adhere to the democratic principle of exact equality to all and the maintenance of freedom of conscience, of thought and of expression. But let us deviate from that principle, even to a hair's breadth, and we make a breach through which enemies of liberty can pour.

Fight for Principles Urged

"Equality before the law, civil and religious liberty, are inalienable rights guaranteed by our Constitution to all. Loyal and devoted sons and daughters of our country, liberals and conservatives alike, must join hands in the fight to preserve unabridged the principles of American democracy—freedom, justice, equality and tolerance.

"I am afraid that we have taken our democracy and its blessings too much for granted. We can no longer afford to do so. The lesson learned from foreign lands serves as a warning of what can happen here when people are supine or indifferent in the protection of the rights that are theirs.

"If we value democracy we must be willing to work and sacrifice for it. We must cling to the old and fundamental principles of American democracy.

"Those principles are very simple and compelling.

"They call for an undivided loyalty to our country, an uncompromising observance of civil and religious liberty, a broad opportunity for the free development of the individual and, finally, a willingness to impose upon ourselves a voluntary discipline which will be more effective than the enforced discipline of dictatorships.

"Against any effort to weaken our fundamental rights the American people must stand firm in times of peace or war.

(Continued on page 19)



The Newly Elected Officers and Members of the
Executive Committee.

Corporal Hassett Views the Maneuvers

by Corporal James M. Hassett, 27th Signal Co.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of this article is, among his other literary accomplishments, the Editor of "The Spotter," the Provisional Ordnance Detachment monthly magazine which all at Camp Smith enjoyed this summer.

IF ALL of the mess sergeants who were labeled "Cold Cuts" during the maneuvers at Plattsburg, N. Y. were laid end to end—they'd make a cook. This was one of the most pertinent observations made by the sandwich-sustained soldiers who participated in the "War of 1939" which was conducted on the mountainous—and furrowed—terrain of northern New York last summer.

Anticipating a repetition of the Pine Camp training exercises of 1935, thousands of National Guardsmen left their desks, books and saleskits early in August and proceeded by train and truck to the battleground, where they were to shoulder arms in earnest for five tedious days of sham warfare. The only thing sham about the whole business, they learned, was the use of blank ammunition.

Arrived there, these clerks, accountants and salesmen, allergic for most of their lives to violent exercise, were presented with picks and shovels, hammers and saws, wrenches and crowbars and all of the tools necessary for the erection of latrines, sumps and field kitchens with orders to "do the job." They did. And, later on in the tour, no one paid particular attention to the fact that these men, whose only physical exertion heretofore had been mild sports and stair-climbing, were marching long distances, carrying heavy packs and rifles, to satiate the army's desire for a practical demonstration of its present weaknesses and potential might.

The press of the nation chronicled the progress of the "war" daily, showing with graphs, maps and pictures the movements and dispositions of troops and reviewing the strategies of the opposing commanders whose "Red," "Black," and "Blue" armies often became kaleidoscopic nightmares in the recapitulations. But the newshawks, efficient though they were in reporting the serious side of the activities, released few of the humorous incidents which occurred with entertaining regularity at the height of the exercises. Humor plays a large part in way and publication of the lighter aspects of armed conflict tends to leaven its seriousness in the mind of the reading public.

Even a cynic would laugh at the sight of a pudgy private travelling at high speed across the plowed fields on which the men were encamped. Stepping

over hills and into hollows is hardly conducive to military bearing and dignity departs with winged feet when one resembles an old-style ferry in high seas.

And though there are no army regulations covering priority of passage at cattle crossings during sham battles, three small boys left no doubt in the mind of a sergeant who was conducting a column of infantry to the front as to who was going to pass first—their cows or his soldiers. Without bothering to consult the astounded non-com, the youths led their bovine charges across the road, halting the troops for several precious minutes to the evident amusement of several observers.

Possibly the greatest single contribution to espionage work was made by the ice-cream vendors, who, serving both enemy and defender alike, were constantly aware of the disposition of all troops. It was with some chagrin, therefore, that one company commander discovered that the efficiency of his best scout was based on the fact that he had only to look up the nearest custard salesman to determine the troop-displacements of the enemy.

These same ice-cream vendors were the cause, at the outset of the exercises, of several advanced cases of apoplexy. Both sides were mystified at the ease with which their main forces were spotted and continually kept under surveillance by aerial observers. The answer was found when investigation disclosed that the white trucks of the cream dispensers had, quite naturally, followed the business, unsuspectingly acting as markers for the warring factions. However, rather than eliminate them entirely from the theatre of war, the high command ordered the drivers to camouflage their trucks, an order which was promptly obeyed. No notice was taken, though, of the drivers themselves, whose spotless white uniforms, which were not covered in the camouflage order, continued to show the way to both sides.

Probably the greatest single feat of the war was the decimation of a battalion of mechanized cavalry which was theoretically annihilated within five minutes by the concentrated barrage of a concealed artillery unit. The cavalry, repulsed on two fronts, was proceeding to another point, using a road behind the lines, when an artillery observation post spotted the movement. The big guns were trained on the motorized unit, the command to fire was given and bedlam broke loose. Suddenly, an agitated officer gave the order to cease firing. A hasty checkup had

revealed that the mechanized unit upon which they had opened fire was part of their own forces!

At the height of one fierce electrical storm, while thunder crashed and lightning streaked the sky, a weary sergeant took up his duties as a radio operator in a desolate wood, removing the ground on his set to eliminate interference. He adjusted the earphones on his head and seated himself on a steel packing case, awaiting action. He dozed. Lightning crackled. The earphones flew from the sergeant's head and he picked himself up dazedly ten feet away from his apparatus. Shaking off several particles of the luggage into which he had been thrown, the befuddled non-com slowly came to the conclusion that he had made himself a perfect ground by sitting on the steel case after removing the ground from the set.

Though radio played a subordinate role in the maneuvers, listeners got real thrills from some of the messages sent into the ether. There was, for instance, the report of an observation plane pilot who radioed his commanding officer that he had observed "troops, mechanized cavalry and artillery units gathering near a school on the Plattsburg front." The obliging observer added that he would give the position of the force to his artillery forthwith. A second later, listeners and pilot alike were speechless as the horrified commander entreated, over the airwaves, "For Heaven's sake, leave them alone. They're behind the lines and part of our own army!"

The admirable restraint of a headquarters clerk, who became a hero when the division command post to which he was attached was in imminent danger of capture, will long be remembered by the beleaguered division officers.

When the opposing forces were less than 500 yards away, complete evacuation was ordered. Maps were torn up, official documents destroyed and hasty preparations for immediate departure were made.

A colonel rushed up to a clerk who was busy packing his impedimenta, and, shoving a large brief case into his hands, ordered, "See that this is well hidden. It is extremely important."

The harassed clerk looked about for a likely cache and spotted a stately maple tree. Climbing thirty feet into its branches he laid the brief case carefully in the topmost boughs, securing it with wire. He descended.

Twenty minutes later the artillery had repulsed the enemy and the command to open stations was given. The colonel approached the clerk and asked for his portfolio. The clerk, sighing lugubriously, shinned up the tree and retrieved the item. Down he came with his burden.

"Must be mighty important, sir," he remarked inquiringly.

"Yes," replied the officer, opening the case.

Then he gasped, pulling out a toothbrush and explored its contents further.

"Good Lord," he cried, "I gave you the wrong case. This one contains my toilet articles."

The clerk looked ruefully at his scuffed shoes and wrinkled uniform.

"I guess you did, sir," was his only oral reply.

The famous do-or-die spirit—and no reason why—came to the fore frequently, especially within the hard-pressed communications units. Keeping pace with a brigade in order to maintain telephone connections with division, twelve signalmen were laying wire dangerously close to enemy lines.

Came word that a squadron of mechanized cavalry was on their heels. Working swiftly, the signalmen managed to keep less than a mile ahead of the pursuers, sticking to orders to lay that wire!

For more than three miles they worked themselves almost to a frazzle. The nervous wire crew were nearly exhausted when the sergeant put in a test call to the divisional signal officer.

"Oh," said that worthy, "we find that the line you've just laid is unnecessary. Reel it in."

So the wirelaying crew hid in nearby thickets until the coast was clear, then proceeded to reel in the wire—15 miles of it—under cover of darkness. The worn-out crew got into the camp area just in time for breakfast after eighteen hours of unceasing activity.

And there's the anecdote about the captain of an upstate infantry regiment, who assigned to reconnaissance, was captured three times in the same day and held for time penalties ranging from thirty minutes to an hour. The only thing wrong was that he was captured each time by his own forces!

The brightest remark was made by a company commander whose unit was to go to the front on a moment's notice.

"Remove all identifying insignia from your clothing and equipment," he ordered.

"Where'll we put them?" inquired a member of his command.

"Well—uh, put them in your pocket!" was the astonishing reply.

The civilian population of the section also came in for some good natured panning. With tanks, tractor-trucks and other heavy, formidable mobile equipment clogging the highways, it was rumored that every farmer in the country was sending his lame, halt and sick livestock to relatives in Plattsburgh with instructions to "see that they get in the way of the 'hell buggies as the government will pay for them."

And an infantry company, concealed in an orchard near the front, was invited by the owner of the farm to partake of any of the fruit they desired. The soldiers were properly appreciative. They were, however, considerate of the ruralite's pocket.

"You won't make anything on this deal," remarked one of the business-minded infantrymen.

"Don't you worry about that," responded the farmer. "Uncle Sam'll pay me for those apples!"

How to Win Space and Influence Editors

by Ted R. Knightlinger

Director Press Relations, Washington National Guard

DALE CARNEGIE startled the world with his ten easy lessons on how to win friends and etc., but we, by no means, intend to startle anyone (except, ourselves, by the fact that we sat down after office hours to write this); we merely mean to give a few pointers on the fine art of military publicity as we see the field and perhaps give a lead to those who struggle with us.

Fresh from a newspaper office, we ran up against a series of tough problems. There existed no public nor press relations section in this adjutant general's office, and—although newspapers throughout the state were playing fair—appearance of national guard news in their columns was scant. Heaviest play being given during annual encampments or civic happenings in which the guard figured.

The National Guard association at that time, two years ago, was headed by Lieut. Ellsworth C. (Bud) French, himself a Spokane newspaperman, and he and many others realized the fact that news space, alias Publicity and Public Relations, was the thing needed to get us before the public.

Before we go on, it is necessary that we point out our idea of public relations so that this will not become confused with other definitions of that term. Ours is different. We consider public relations as exactly Public Relations, that relationship which exists between the public and the guard. In my opinion the easiest way to create a closer relationship is to keep the public informed and educated on what the Guard is doing and the easiest way to do this is by frequent appearance in the news columns of the newspapers. Many experts have well founded theories on public relations and many intricate and shadowy, mysterious ways of getting that relationship, but me—I'm lazy—I like to do it the easiest—and BEST—way.

The biggest move for Public Relations today was the gigantic army and National Guard maneuvers in the East. When CBS assigns Bob Trout of Prof. Quiz fame, to cover a field maneuver for a nation-wide radio hookup, no better route to public relations exists. When all news services reek with features and with their appearance in Pacific Coast papers, no better route of public relations exists. So we all seem to be in one accord that excellent public relations exist best through frequent public contact.

After taking the job there was but to start from

nothing; but—looking back—despite the hard pull, tough breaks and thanklessness of it all, it's been a lot of real work, fun, and we've been lucky and—modestly, but very—successful to the tune of about 300,000 words.

Just what did we do? Trying recently to answer this, is the reason for this article.

First we had to study news outlets. What are these? In addition to latrine gossip and various other grape vines, there are the conventional daily and weekly newspapers, with their Associated Press, United Press, Trans Radio, I.N.S., etc., outlets; the country weekly, the neighborhood newspapers and the radio station in national guard cities. From there we classified the newspapers in cities from whence cometh our personnel. Finally, from a newspaper directory, we made up the balance of our distribution list. Then with a well-oiled typewriter (which hasn't yet learned to spell) and a mimeograph clerk (who, thank the Lord, can spell), we started to harass news and city editors with our news bits.

When one works in a newspaper office, one sees reams and floods of publicity material come in deluge from all centers. We have also personally supervised the filing of this in the closest wastebasket, except a few choice bits for filler. This drivel was publicity pure and simple and in most cases simple. We couldn't afford to have this happen—at least all the time—so we analyzed again. What did we have?

We had (1) N-ational defense, (2) E-veryday citizens, (3) W-ell founded ideals of patriotism and democracy and (4) S-incere wish by this group to do something worthwhile by serving their state and nation. Put them all together and you have N-E-W-S. But even with all these "naturals" we could leap over the typewriter waving Old Glory and mutter items about the "greater cause" and "love of country" and the "nobility of service." Surely these were the motivations behind it all, but we had to make news out of it. Then, where are the places to go for timely and interesting information about the status of such a group, their doings, their desires, their ambitions. These places would be "News Sources."

What and where are news sources? Veddy, veddy simple. They are spots where news originates. In your Adjutant General's office there emanates, per-

(Continued on page 26)



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

VOL. XVI. No. 7 NEW YORK CITY OCTOBER, 1939

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

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

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

WHAT'S NEW?

WELL, let us look over the situation and see about that old wheeze "There is nothing new under the sun"—maybe it is quite true—but as long as the thing is new to us, it is new. As we go into our new armory drill season, we are aware of a good many new things—for instance:

New Infantry drill regulations which include the *new* squad formation.

New Tables of Organization for the Infantry regiment especially with respect to the Headquarters Company.

New equipment in the M1 rifle which has been promised for issue in the near future.

A *new* war abroad which has demonstrated the use of the *new* mechanized forces in the eastern theatre of war and which has required the use of a somewhat *new* technique in the western theatre of operations in the advance against the permanent fortifications, the newest of which would appear to be in a news article recently published which stated that the French army was using pigs to precede the advance and explode land mines. We can't vouch for the correctness of this report but at any rate, the idea is *new*.

STRENGTH INCREASE

IN General Haskell's message on the opposite page are noted the new allotments of personnel to the organizations of the New York National Guard. It seems to us that this will be a great relief to unit commanders who for years have been handicapped by the small differential between authorized and main-

tenance strength. The entire problem of training will also be simplified by having adequate numbers in the several sections.

One point which the General emphasizes can well be re-emphasized here for it is all important. In recruiting up to the new allotments let us not be rushed into lowering our standards—remember that we have to live with these people after their enlistment and let us keep the standards up for after all, it is just as easy to get the proper men as not.

FIVE "STREAMLINED" DIVISIONS

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by the War Department that the Army will have five "streamlined" divisions just as rapidly as the necessary changes can be made does not mean that the department has acted impulsively, on the basis of late European news. For more than a year the Second Division, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston in Texas, has been organized to test the validity of the proposal to make the American division smaller and more mobile. The test appears to have been conclusive, for a letter which has been sent to Corps Area Commanders announces that the new divisional organization is approved and that reorganization of the Regular Army will proceed accordingly in the near future. The First, Second and Third Divisions, now in existence, will be the first of the new divisions, and the Fifth and Sixth, to be formed from existing organizations, will follow in due course. For the time being divisional organization in the National Guard will not be changed.

The new division will have a peace strength of approximately 9,000 and a war strength of approximately 11,000. But the small division is expected to have nearly twice the fire power of the A. E. F. division of approximately 28,000 men. The improvement in weapons and ammunition in twenty years permits a smaller number of men to deliver a greater amount of metal than in 1917-18. The motorization of armies provides greater mobility, but it also makes it advisable to make army units smaller. Administrative and supply problems probably will also become simpler with the smaller division.

The Army presumably will continue to distinguish between motorization and mechanization. According to the American military definition motorization merely means the use of trucks and other motor vehicles to provide rapid transportation for troops and equipment, whereas mechanization implies the use of the vehicle as a weapon, as in the case of a tank or armored car. The streamlined divisions will be able to move with a speed four or five times that of the foot soldiers of yore, but they will not be mechanized divisions. The largest mechanized unit in the Army is a cavalry brigade.

Editorial in The New York Sun.

General Haskell's Message

JUST as this issue of the GUARDSMAN was going to press, I received the following letter from the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. It is of such immediate importance to every officer and enlisted man that I am quoting it here, instead of writing the usual editorial:

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau
Washington

September 21, 1939.

Major General William N. Haskell,
80 Centre Street,
New York, N. Y.
My dear General:

By direction of the President, plans have been submitted to the states for bringing the strength of the National Guard to 235,000. You are undoubtedly familiar with the contemplated methods by which the states, in which there are units of your division, expect to obtain their allotted increment.

This particular task is not considered a major effort; nevertheless, it is the initial test of the expansion ability of the National Guard.

Speed is essential. Rapid completion of this first phase is important. Leadership is vital for accomplishment.

Progress reports have been called for from all Adjutants General. These will be carefully scrutinized. For this reason, I am requesting you to devote your personal efforts in guiding the units in your division to the end that they may be the first to complete the mission. The division allotments are contained in inclosure herewith. I know you appreciate what this means to the Guard.

In this present expansion, lessons can be learned from experience. We are anxious to have the maximum benefit from this for future use. I would be glad to hear from you informally as to the progress of your division, with any suggestions which may be beneficial for the future.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

(Signed) Albert H. Blanding
ALBERT H. BLANDING
Major General,
Chief, National Guard Bureau.

Orders are now being prepared by the Adjutant General fixing the allotted increases for each organization, together with other detailed instructions. These orders should be in your hands when this issue of the GUARDSMAN appears.

Generally speaking, the approximate increase for the State will be about 4,500 enlisted men. Infantry regiments will be increased to some 1,290; light artillery regiments to 726; medium and heavy artillery, coast artillery and the signal battalion also receive proportionate increases.

I am now appealing to every officer and enlisted man of the New York National Guard, both past and present, to get behind this recruiting drive at once and to bend every effort to secure our quota of acceptable new men in a smooth, efficient and rapid manner within thirty days.

While speed is essential in this matter, it is not my thought that you will lower in any degree your present high standards for recruits. Every one of your new men should be—and can be—young, alert and fit. Furthermore, unless for exceptional reasons, such as key men or specialists, all these recruits should be unmarried and without dependents. By observing these restrictions you will undoubtedly avoid losses in strength in the event of a call to active service.

We have always prided ourselves on measuring up to any demands for National Defense. This is our opportunity to demonstrate to the President and to the people of the country that we can be relied upon. This requires leadership, force and enthusiasm. Your plans should be started now and, as soon as full instructions have been issued, I intend personally to call upon each commanding officer for reports of progress from day to day.

Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

A GLOVERSVILLE man, Sergeant George D. Rapport of Company G, 105th Infantry, made a thrilling, single-handed attack on two German machine gun nests near St. Souplet, France, early in the action there on October 17, 1918. The Upstater's daring attack was completely successful, he shooting both "pill-boxes" out of action and thereby enabling the G Company assault wave to progress to its morning objective.

* * * * *

Wounded While Saving Wounded Comrade

During the operations against the Hindenburg Line on September 29, Private Charles H. Robinton of Ilion, serving in Company A of the 105th Infantry, voluntarily went forward across an open, heavily-shelled area to the rescue of a man lying badly wounded on No Man's Land. Just as he reached the wounded man Robinton was himself severely wounded by an enemy shell but struggled gamely to his knees and, crawling and creeping, dragged the wounded man in to safety, shielding the man he had rescued from the continuing enemy fire.

* * * * *

Lewis Gunner Routs Enemy

East of Ronssoy, France, on September 29, Private Harold L. Shipman was serving as a Lewis gunner with his outfit, Company B of the 108th Infantry, during that unit's advance across No Man's Land toward the German lines. Seeing a group of about forty of the enemy advancing on the American front from the flank, Shipman, who hailed from Buffalo, at once dashed to that salient and, opening fire on the group, put the enemy raiders to flight. Returning to his position in the advancing assault wave line, Shipman then silenced three German machine gun nests by the accurate fire of his Lewis gun.

* * * * *

Heroic Stretcher-Bearer

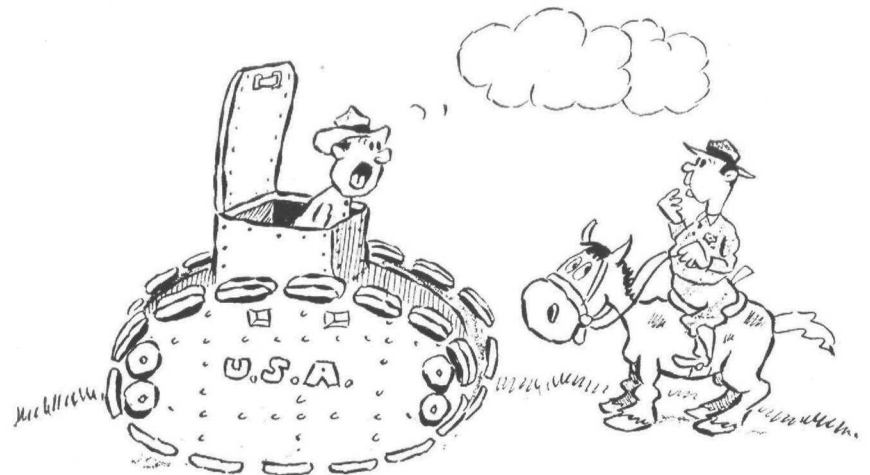
Russian-born Morris Silverberg of New York City proved All-American when, serving as a private in

Company G of the 108th Infantry, he distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in combat near Ronssoy on September 29. He repeatedly left shelter and advanced across open country swept by deadly artillery, machine gun and rifle fire in order to carry litters and first aid packets to wounded men of the 108th who had fallen during the terrific battle. At one time, hearing that his company commander was lying badly wounded between the lines, Silverberg dashed forward, alone, to attempt his C. O.'s rescue but unfortunately found that the officer was already dead.

* * * * *

"Shavetail" in Thrilling Rescue Roles

Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Simpson of the 107th Infantry, a Manhattanite born and bred, in the same Ronssoy battle of September 29, 1918, went out into the open, in the face of devastating artillery and machine gun fire, to rescue a brother officer who had fallen wounded. After carrying this wounded officer back to our lines safely, this gallant young junior officer from New York City heard that another wounded man, an enlisted member of his company, was also lying wounded out on No Man's Land. Unhesitatingly, Lieutenant Simpson went forward across shell-swept open country again, reached the wounded doughboy and succeeded in bringing him too into the 107th's advanced line in safety.



"All Right Cowboy! What'a You Want!"

SCIENCE TESTS THE FACTS ABOUT

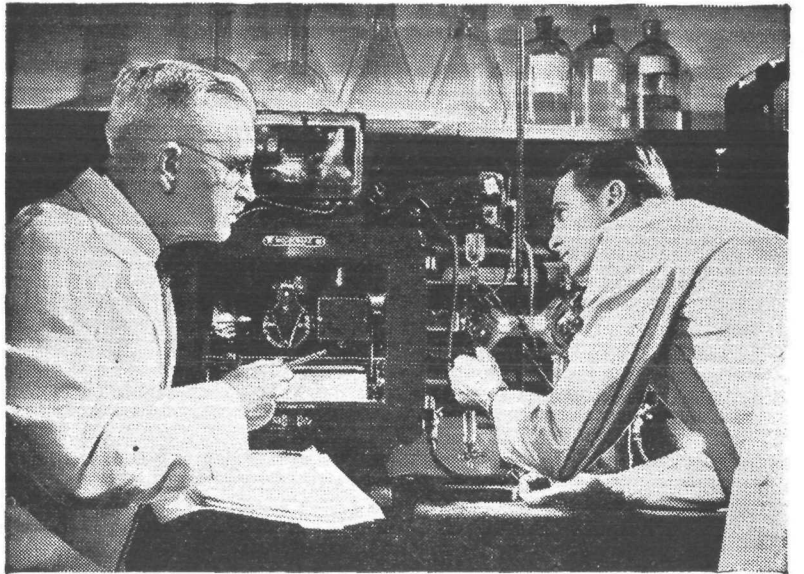
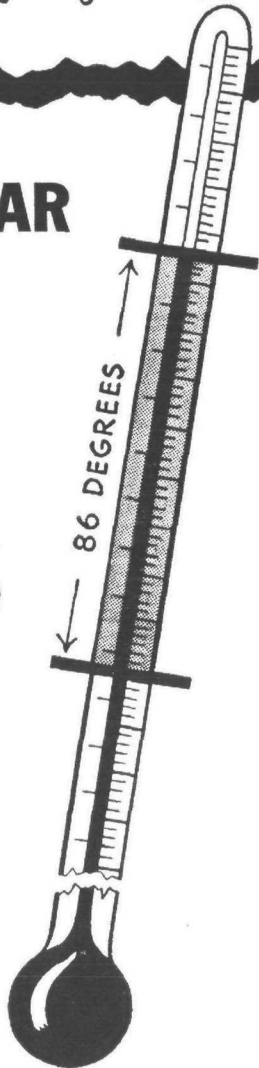
COOLER SMOKING

WORLD'S MOST POPULAR
TOBACCO

BURNS
86 DEGREES

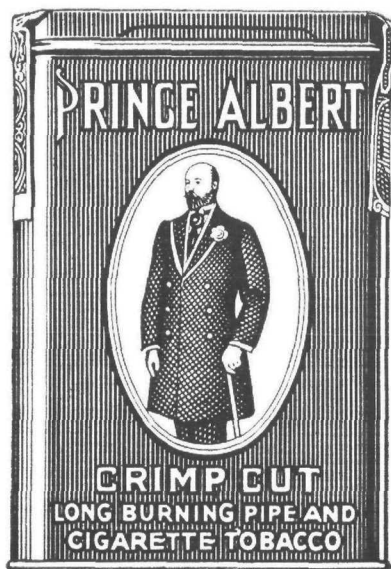
COOLER

than the average of the 30 other
of the largest-selling brands
tested — coolest of all!



MICROMAX... an ingenious heat-recording device (*center of picture*) used to register and automatically print actual temperatures of tobacco smoke in the "smoking bowl" tests. Results: What every Prince Albert fan knows — *Prince Albert is the COOLER-SMOKING tobacco!*

A GROUP of laboratory experts recently set out to discover the **COOLEST-SMOKING TOBACCO**. Findings, automatically recorded, add up to the results above! Thanks to Prince Albert's famous "crimp cut" and "no-bite" process, P.A.'s choice tobaccos smoke rich, full-bodied, yet milder... *free from excess parching heat that irritates the mouth, flattens taste!* Prince Albert's tasty body comes through **COOLER**, for real pipe-joy. Get the **MOUTH COMFORT** of Prince Albert in your pipes — *today!*



I'VE ENLISTED FOR
**TASTIER, NO-BITE
'MAKIN'S' SMOKES,**
TOO, WITH THE
SAME TOBACCO
EXPERTS FOUND
SMOKES COOLER
— **PRINCE
ALBERT!**



Copyright, 1939, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

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

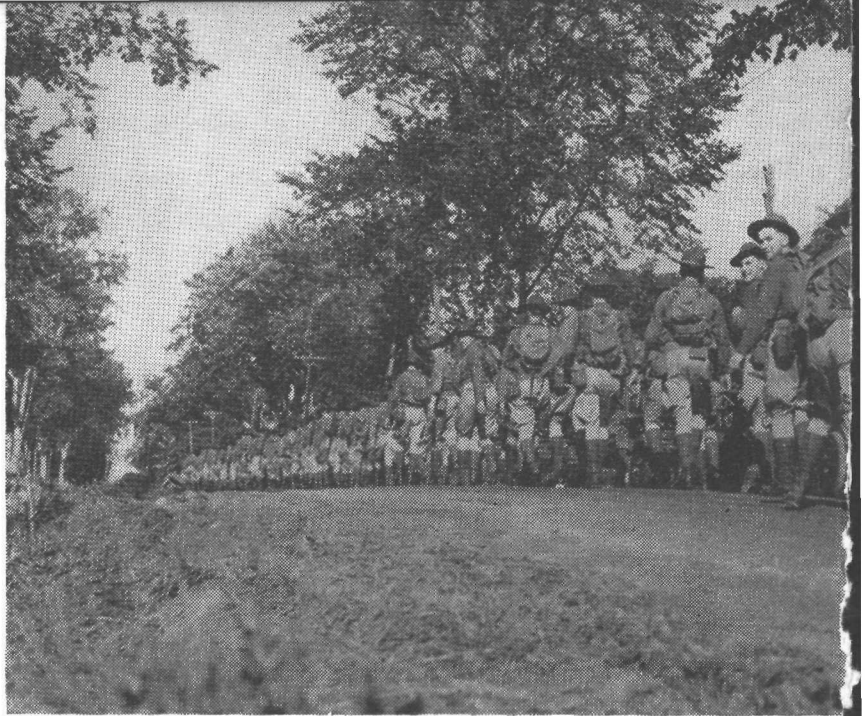
50 pipefuls of fragrant
tobacco in every
handy tin of Prince Albert

Prince Albert

**THE NATIONAL
JOY SMOKE**



left—CO. D,
14th INFANTRY



right—71st
INFANTRY
ON THE
MARCH



LIEUT. GEN. DRUM EXPLAINS SITUATION TO FOREIGN OBSERVERS

September 1, 1939.

Brigadier General N. H. Egleston,
Commanding 27th Division,
New York National Guard,
80 Centre Street,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear General Egleston:

On my return to Governors Island my first thought is of the loyal and helpful cooperation I received from the commanders and troops in the recent Army maneuvers at Plattsburg. I was especially gratified by the high state of morale and the good health sustained throughout the maneuver period. Observation of the evacuation of camps and the embarkation of troops indicated that the best of spirit and sincere intention to perform every duty as well as possible persisted to the end.

Of course this could not have been achieved without the fine attitude and leadership of the commanders of higher units. I feel sure that the success of the maneuvers was largely due to the fine spirit that emanated from the Corps and Division Headquarters.

We all went to the maneuver to learn something, the expense and labor would not have been worth while if we had not had something to learn, something that can be learned only by such a concentration in force and operation under field conditions. It seemed to me that officers and troops were learning their lesson very rapidly, and that there was unexpected progress in the two weeks. I am sure all must have been conscious of the progress made and that this was a satisfactory return for their efforts.

In conclusion, I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for all you did to make the maneuvers a success, and ask you to express to the members of your staff and troops of your command my appreciation of the part they played in carrying out our joint mission.

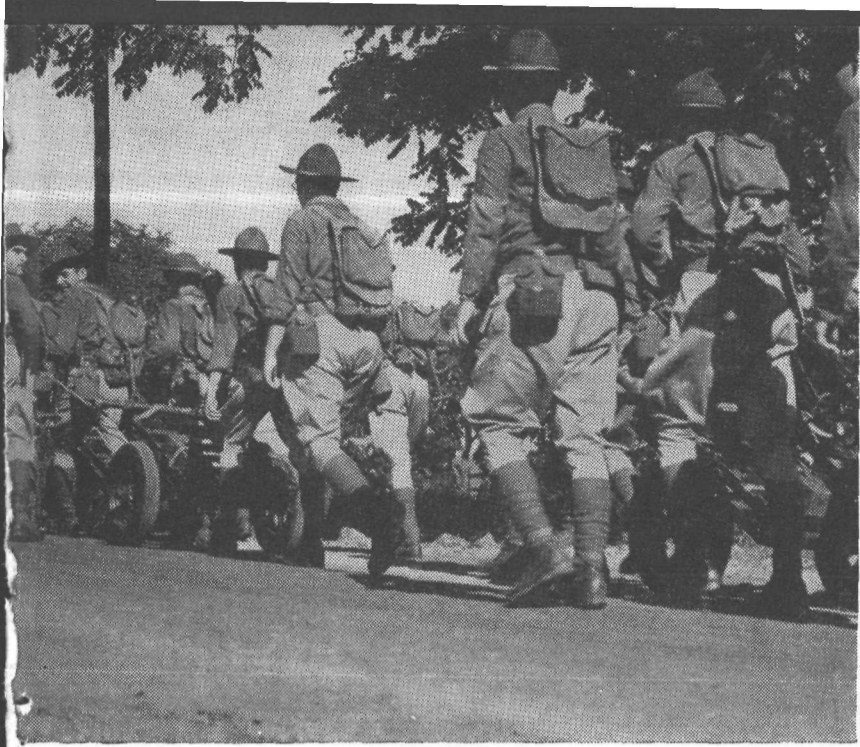
With best regards and hoping that I may again have the pleasure of similar military association with you in the future.

Very sincerely yours,
H. A. DRUM,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

118th ENGINEERS BRIDGE THE SARANAC RIVER



68th F. A. ATTACHED TO TRUCKS



HQTRS. CO.,
51st
SIGNAL B'N.



September 8, 1939.

Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum,
Governors Island,
New York.

My dear General Drum:

I have received and desire to thank you for your letter of September 1st with reference to the recent Army maneuvers at Plattsburg.

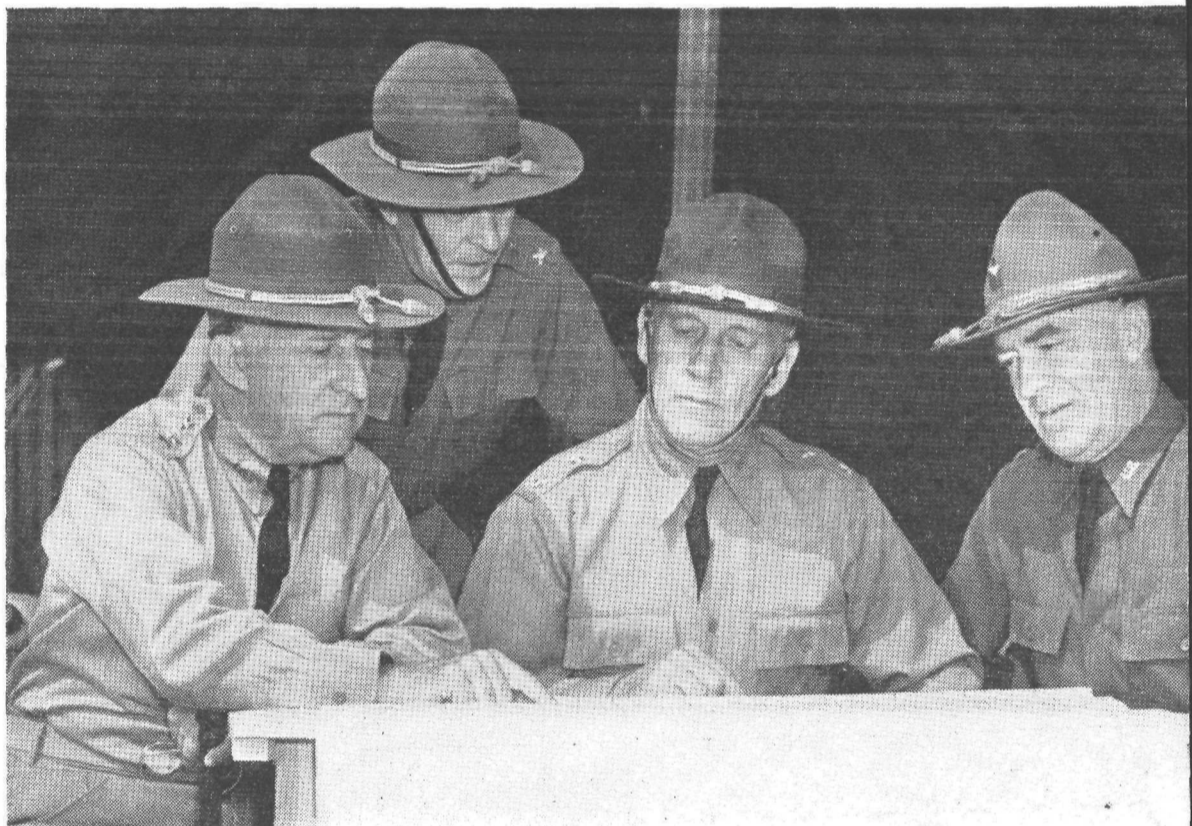
The entire period was intensely instructive and interesting for all concerned, particularly the last week when the larger forces were involved. All ranks profited greatly by the tour. It was a most interesting experience for me and I not only learned a great deal but I am acutely conscious of the fact that not only I but everyone else in the National Guard have much to learn and much training to undergo before we can be deemed ready for active operations under war conditions. It is to be regretted that the time allowed was so short, for while it was sufficient to disclose shortcomings it was barely enough to provide even a beginning of the necessary training. To be brought face to face with deficiencies and to recognize them is, however, a good start and a real impetus to proper training in the future.

I shall, with much pleasure, pass on to my staff and troops which were under my command your message of appreciation, and on their behalf thank you for it. It was a privilege for all of us to have had this experience under your command and I most sincerely hope it will be repeated.

With my kindest regards to you,

Very sincerely yours,

N. H. EGLESTON,
Brigadier General, Commanding 27th Division
(Provisional)



LIEUT. GEN. DRUM, COMMANDING 1st ARMY; MAJ. GEN. WOODRUFF,
1st DIV.; MAJ. GEN. HASKELL, 2nd CORPS; MAJ. GEN. PAYNE, 1st CORPS

TROOP B, 101st CAVALRY

THE 7th CAVALRY BRIGADE





Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of July and August, 1939

LT. COLONEL	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	1ST LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Burns, Brendan A.....	Aug. 10'39..	102nd Engrs.	Minton, John H.....	Jul. 18'39..	14th Inf.
CAPTAINS			Beach, Philip A.....	Jul. 31'39..	M.C., 369th Inf.
Coombs, Frederick L.....	Jul. 7'39..	156th F.A.	Petroff, Boris.....	Aug. 3'39..	M.C., 101st Cav.
Jackson, John E.....	Jul. 12'39..	104th F.A.	Claire, Dennis D.....	Aug. 10'39..	165th Inf.
Fisher, Charles A.....	Jul. 12'39..	93rd Brig.	Hamill, John A. C.....	Aug. 11'39..	M.C., 102nd Med. Reg.
McDonald, John R.....	Jul. 13'39..	108th Inf.	2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Ward, Thomas P.....	Jul. 31'39..	105th F.A.	Hewitt, Rudolph A.....	Jul. 17'39..	369th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Heyer, Robert E.....	Jul. 27'39..	71st Inf.
Haynes, Robert L.....	Jul. 11'39..	156th F.A.	Davis, Thomas D.....	Jul. 31'39..	369th Inf.
Cobb, Edward C.....	Jul. 14'39..	107th Inf.	Taylor, William H.....	Aug. 7'39..	369th Inf.
Douglass, Crawford S....	Jul. 15'39..	D.C., 102nd Med. Reg.	Keenan, James F.....	Aug. 10'39..	165th Inf.
			Gould, Clinton A.....	Aug. 10'39..	165th Inf.

Resigned, Resignation Accepted and Honorably Discharged, July and August, 1939

CAPTAIN	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	1ST LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Lieber, George C. Jr.....	Jul. 6'39..	105th F.A.	Christansen, Arthur J....	Aug. 8'39..	165th Inf.
Baird, Raymond D.....	Aug. 5'39..	10th Inf.	Miller, Harry W. K.....	Aug. 12'39..	106th F.A.
Fagan, Edward J.....	Aug. 5'39..	102nd Engrs.	2ND LIEUTENANTS		
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Ball, Littleton R.....	Jul. 11'39..	258th F.A.
Castle, Frederick W.....	Jul. 11'39..	27th Div. Avi.	Barron, James P.....	Aug. 1'39..	165th Inf.
Gunning, Joseph F.....	Jul. 6'39..	121st Cav.	Suor, Edward W.....	Aug. 12'39..	106th F.A.

Transferred to Inactive National Guard, Own Request, July, 1939

2ND LIEUTENANT	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2ND LIEUTENANT	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Rupp, Joseph W.....	Jul. 21'39..	174th Inf.	Warner, John W.....	Jul. 6'39..	106th Inf.

1939 CONVENTION

(Continued from page 8)

"The greater the threat to democracy in the world, the more necessary it is for us in this country to hold high the torch of democracy so that it may continue to be a symbol of right and of peace throughout the world.

Conditions for Peace Set Forth

"Second. If we are to maintain our peace and security we must be so strong that no foe will dare to attack us.

"The United States has long been at peace with the nations of the world. I hope and pray that we will not be drawn into this or any future world struggle. This country is not a nation of war-like habits. It is not violent, nor is it given to brute force in its relations with other nations or with its own citizens. It has striven to live at peace in the great family of nations and to insure security and freedom for its citizens. I am confident that that will always continue to be its high purpose.

"The American people, however, are an intelligent people and cannot fail to realize the changes that have in recent years come to the world. Aggression and force have supplanted reason and understanding.

"In many parts of the world might has temporarily become the master of right. Justice and freedom have been trampled to earth in the mad lust for power. Apparently the only thing that counts is the ability of the strong to impose their unrestricted will on the weak.

"These changes have created a situation that calls for a realistic and practical protection of those liberties that we in this country have cherished since the foundation of the republic and which, God grant, we will always cherish and, if necessary, defend no matter what the sacrifice may be.

"Obviously, a nation is secure under present conditions only so long as it has the power to defend itself successfully against aggression.



Capt. Lucas; Colonel Salisbury; Lt. Col. Johnson



In Good Company . . .

**PABST
Gets the Call!**

For Keener Refreshment...

Again and again . . . the call is for PABST BLUE RIBBON! It's lighter, brighter...brisk-bodied, never logy! Nothing heavy to slow up its more delightfully refreshing action.

Blue Ribbon is made for pleasure . . . for keen living and good company. *Master-blending* makes it smooth and delicious, with just enough tang to make it the world's grandest thirst-quencher. So when you step out be sure to . . .



Perk-up with

Pabst BLUE RIBBON



Lieut. General Drum, Lieut. Governor Poletti and Major General Haskell.

"God grant that we may never be called upon to use our army and our navy in warfare. But this country would be betraying itself if it did not build a defense so strong, so alert, so ever ready that no power can successfully assail it.

"A few weeks ago I participated in the great army maneuvers at Plattsburg. I was deeply impressed with the splendid spirit of loyalty of the officers and men in the military establishment, both of the nation and of the state.

"I was, however, rudely shocked at the very obvious lack of training and the equally obvious lack of adequate modern equipment. The facts forcefully brought home to me the bald and unpalatable truth that in their present condition our armed forces could not possibly hope successfully to cope with the military power of any first class nation.

"If we fail to recognize that fact we will simply be deluding ourselves. Like the ostrich, we will be hid-

ing our heads in the sand. It is folly to do so at this time. If we continue to do so, we will remain weak and defenseless. That we can no longer dare to do.

"Our military establishment must be built up and strengthened so that we are assured of adequate defense under all conditions.

"This country has never advocated, and probably never will advocate, a huge standing army. It has always considered itself strong and secure in the patriotic devotion of our citizens to our form of government and to the principles of democracy.

Adequate Protection Stressed

"In order successfully to defend that democracy, however, we must have a defense establishment of navy, army and air forces that is the equal of any in the world in equipment, in training and in morale, even though not in size.

"Let us face the facts honestly and intelligently. Let us realize that courage and patriotism alone will not prevail in modern warfare. In addition to courage and patriotism we must at all times have the protection of adequate man power, of trained leadership and of modern equipment. With the progress of science and the development of new methods of transport and warfare we in this country can no longer count ourselves safe merely because of geographical isolation.

"No one can study the history of the past few years and possibly fail to recognize the need of adequate preparedness.

"And adequate preparedness is not an incentive to war as some would have us believe. On the contrary, adequate preparedness, I am convinced, is the best and the only insurance against aggression, against attack and against war.

"I firmly believe in the advice of the first President of the United States that during peace is the time to prepare against war. That is the course we must chart for ourselves in order to safeguard our American democracy and to preserve our liberties."

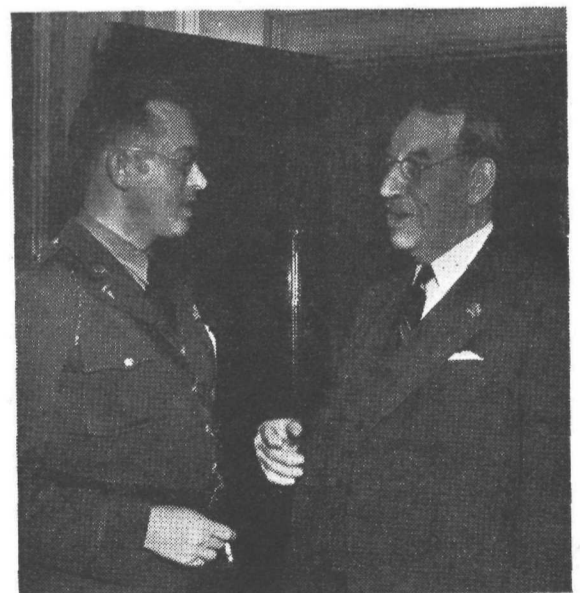
Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, First Army com-



Colonel Merrill of the 108th Inf. and Lt. Col. Mull, Finance Officer



Major (Chaplain) Zentgraf and Colonel Force of the 244th



Capt. Mangelsdorf and State Comptroller Tremaine

mander, and director of the recent Plattsburg maneuvers, the principal speaker at the convention dinner, again laid stress upon the Army's lack of training and equipment. Drawing lessons from Plattsburg maneuvers, General Drum pointed out that:

(1) The strength of existing units is too small to meet the rigors of campaign. This view applies to all units from companies on up. The absence of adequate special units, such as headquarters, communication and transportation, is a serious handicap. In other words, the existing peace strength is inadequate in basic and special units.

(2) Too many essential units had to be improvised for the maneuvers. Lack of complete organization in the lower echelons as well as the higher (divisions, corps and Army) is a serious defect that cannot be overcome by attempts to improvise on the spur of the moment. We need a *field force*, small in numbers, but completely organized and trained in peace.

(3) The fighting troops are not equipped with adequate modern weapons and equipment, and in many instances are under-armed and supplied. Modern tanks, mechanized units, semi-automatic rifles, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, modern artillery, gas masks, chemical weapons, modern field kitchens, radio instruments, up-to-date facsimile transmission equipment and motor transportation of all types are some of the shortages.

(4) The highest type of manpower is more readily secured in our country than armament and equipment, but the organization and training of that manpower for modern combat in the first phases of a war present more difficult problems and require longer periods that the production of munitions therefor."

In conclusion, General Drum pointed out that young Americans of today "are imbued with the same spirit and patriotism as inspired the 'Minute Men' of 1775. The American soldier, if properly trained, led and armed, is superior to any he may meet on the field of battle. This inherent trait is our most valuable asset. We should not sacrifice it by neglecting adequate preparedness."

Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, commander of the New York National Guard, in his address, also called attention to defects brought out at the maneuvers. Among the points enumerated by General Haskell were:

"Every opportunity should be given to junior officers and non-commissioned officers to perfect their training.

"In general, unit messes were good during the maneuvers, but too many organizations still depend upon civilian cooks. Such complaints as arose were not due to the standard menu, but due to lack of skill in preparation of the rations.

"Many of our transportation difficulties at the maneuver arose from the improper use of vehicles and lack of control.

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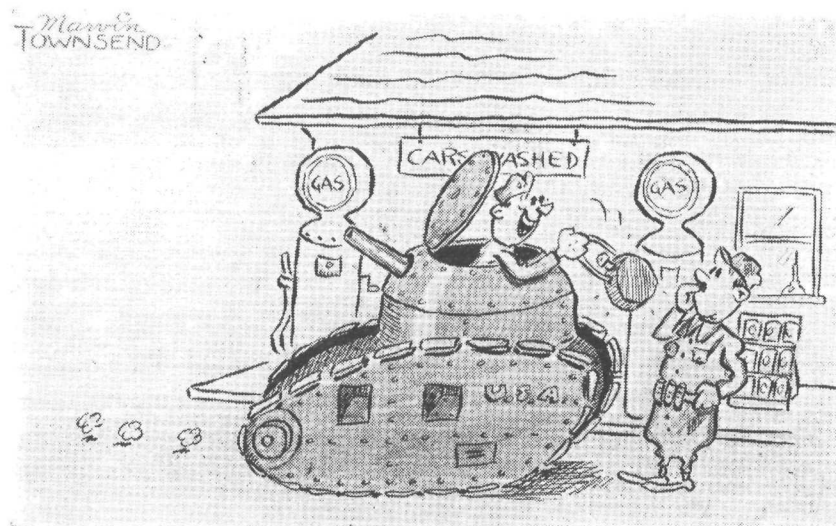
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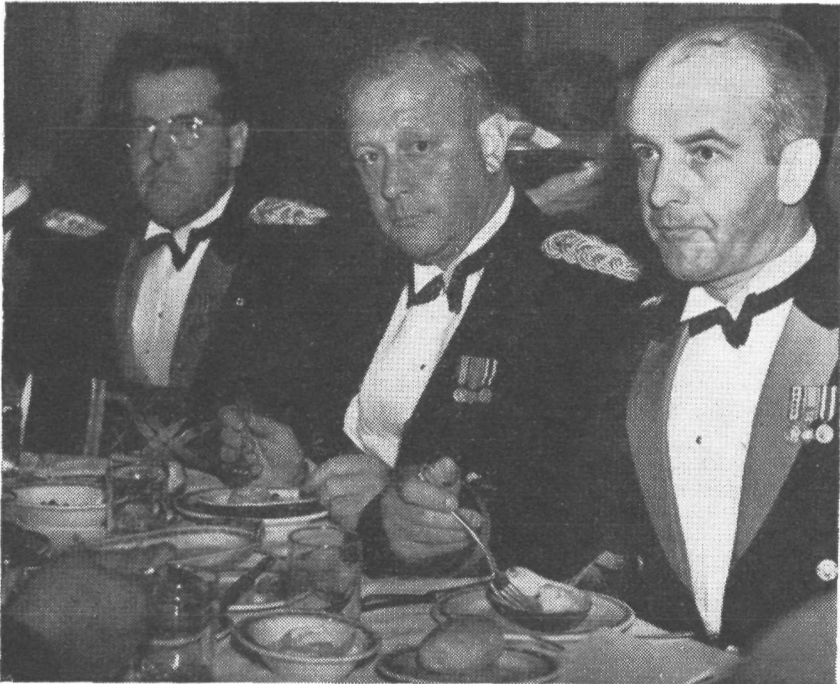
"There was too much dissipation of artillery fire to meet the threats of mechanized forces.

"We are glad to know the ability of the horse cavalry to furnish close-in reconnaissance and to take its part in the functioning of an Army."

General Haskell deplored the neglect in Armory construction, particularly in New York City, over a period of years, and cited the fact that while there are only 11 anti-aircraft guns in the New York area, funds could not be obtained to construct an Armory for an anti-aircraft regiment there.

Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commander of the State's Naval Militia forces, also dwelt upon this condition in New York City, pointing to the inability of units to properly function because of inadequate buildings for training troops and storing equipment.

Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, Adjutant General of the State, spoke on the recent authorization by the



Major Hausauer; Lt. Col. (Chaplain) Nuwer and Lt. Col. Brock of the 106th F. A.

President for increasing the enlisted strength of the National Guard to 235,000 men. This represents an increase of about 42,000 throughout the country, with probably 4,000 of these being allotted to the New York National Guard. General Robinson's address also covered a number of other phases of military work.

At the convention dinner, addresses were given by Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti and Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckford, Adjutant General of the State of Maryland, and prominent figure in the activities of the National Guard Association of the United States.

Lieutenant Governor Poletti emphasized that "we Americans have to become realistic and that we have to stop kidding ourselves that we are living on an entirely different planet merely because we have an ocean on both sides of us." In closing, he declared "We read about the deficiencies in equipment of the Army and it prompts me to the conclusion that the

Congress of the United States ought to, as soon as possible, appropriate more money in order to get the equipment needed."

Other speakers during the sessions included, Mayor John Boyd Thacher, 2nd, of Albany, who gave the address of welcome; Capt. Leo W. Hesselman, of the Naval Militia, who gave the response, and Lt. Col. John W. Foos, instructor of the 27th Division, who cited the deficiencies brought out during the Plattsburg maneuvers and pointed to the things most needed today in the training and equipping of the National Guard.

The new officers of the association, elected at the closing session Saturday are: President, Col. Edward E. Gauche, 212th Coast Artillery (A.A.), New York City; first vice president, Brig. Gen. Bernard W. Kearney, 53rd Brigade, Albany; second vice president, Col. Foster G. Hetzel, 102nd QM Regiment, Brooklyn; secretary, Lt. Col. William J. Mangine, Q.M.C., S.S., Albany; treasurer, Maj. Patrick T. McMeniman, 165th Infantry, New York City, and additional members of the executive committee, Col. Ogden J. Ross, 105th Infantry, Troy, and Col. Clarence H. Higginson, 105th Field Artillery, New York City.

The gratitude of the association was expressed to the retiring president, Lt. Comdr. John M. Gill, of the 15th Fleet Division, N. Y. N. M., for the splendid work he has accomplished during his tenure of office.

Other business during the closing session included:

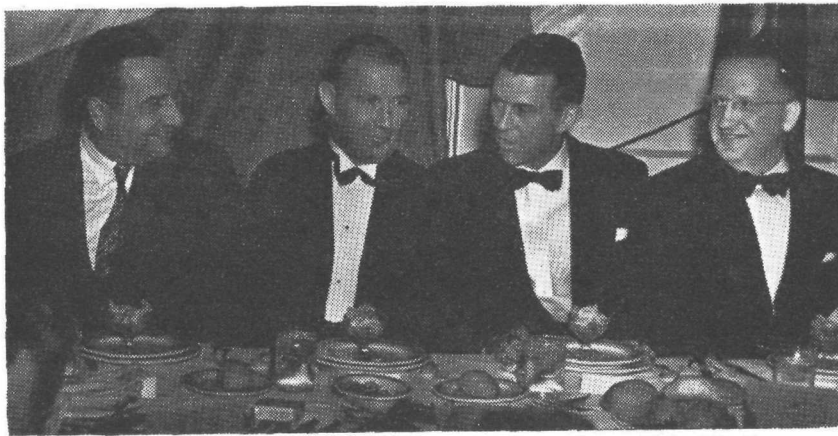
A resolution urging the benefit of proper training in small arms for members of the Naval Militia.

A resolution to urge the Governor and the Legislature that the Armory construction program be resumed without further delay and that funds be provided promptly to provide proper Armory and maneuver area facilities throughout the state.

A resolution urging that the War Department detail additional officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular service as instructors and sergeant instructors respectively in the proportion of two officers and three non-commissioned officers for a regiment or comparable unit.

A resolution urging immediate action by the City of New York to provide the necessary funds for the construction of adequate facilities for the various units of the National Guard and Naval Militia stationed in the City of New York, including garage facilities to house equipment of mechanized units, and also that the standing committee of the association appear before the proper municipal authorities of New York to explain the vital needs of such units and to show the wholly inadequate defense of the citizenry and property of the City of New York now existing and to urge immediate remedial action.

A resolution on the death of three members since the last convention. The three, memorialized in the resolution were: Maj. Charles H. L. Ford, chaplain of the 105th Infantry, died March 13, 1939; 1st Lt. Leo B. Stephens, 369th Infantry, died January 29,



Mr. C. E. Rochester, Hon. J. P. Hayes, Hon. W. T. Brown, Hon. G. W. Foy

1939, and 2nd Lt. David Levine, 245th Coast Artillery, died February 12, 1939.

The time and place of the next convention was left in the hands of the executive committee. The meeting next year will probably be held in October, it being felt by many that this fall's session was too early.



Colonel Morgan of the 121st is pulling the time on us with Lt. Session checking so we must stop here

OUR SOCIETY

THE months which lie ahead of us may very well prove to be the most momentous since man first recorded history. Humanity and civilization are walking on the edge of a precipice, and whether they can be drawn back from their dangerous position depends in large part upon the speedy termination of the conflagration now roaring in Europe. It is anyone's guess how speedily the Second World War will terminate; it is anyone's guess whether our own country will ultimately be drawn into the vortex. Perhaps it is the mercy of Providence that the curtain which hides the future from us should remain forever lowered.

One thing is quite certain, though, and that is that if unfortunately, our military and naval forces should be called upon for any service, the activities of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of

New York would be considerably stepped up and expanded. This is a fact so obvious that it scarcely calls for further explanation; and only if our Relief Society is firmly established, both financially and otherwise, will it be able to carry effectively the additional burden which will fall upon it.

General Haskell, in an informal report upon the Society at the New York State National Guard Convention last month, stated that eighteen of the twenty-six Branches which have been established might be rated as "Superior" for the membership contributions they made in the 1938-39 fiscal year, which ended on April 30th. Contributions in the new fiscal year of 1939-40, in which the Society is at present, and which began on May 1st, have already been received from the 104th Field Artillery Branch and from the 108th Infantry Branch. Especially praiseworthy has been the rapid progress of the 106th Infantry Branch, which has already turned in about one-quarter of the sum it annually contributes; the 245th Coast Artillery Branch, with a third of its 1939-40 total, and the 369th Infantry Branch, ten out of whose seventeen sections already have an average credit of \$65 each on the books of the Society's treasurer.

* * *

The membership cards for the 1939-40 fiscal year are in the hands of the Presidents of the 350-odd Sections which comprise our Relief Society's 26 Branches, and one is yours for \$1 (or more, if you can spare it), if you are an enlisted man, and \$2 (or more) for officers. These are the respective annual contributions which active members of the Guard and the Naval Militia are asked to make, as in past years.

* * *

By reference to "General's Haskell's Message," which is to be found elsewhere in this issue, it will be seen that the strength of the New York National Guard is to be immediately increased by 4,500 men. It is expected that this new strength will be added to our existing forces long before the first of next year.

The National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York would consider it a distinct favor if *you*, already a member of the Society, would undertake to explain its aims and objectives to the new man in the ranks beside you.

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ON THIS SPOT: 14th AND 5th

THE SPOT—N. E. corner of 14th Street and Fifth Avenue; the time—1858 to 1876. The ghosts of Ward McAllister and the other blue-bloods of New York Society's "400" must find it tough going in their old haunts nowadays. One wonders what a stiff-necked society ghost does about things like Fourteenth Street.

In any case, on this now garishly mercantile corner, about 80 years ago, stood a spacious and dignified four-story house known as the Grinnell Mansion. Mine hosts were New York's most fashionable restauranters, earliest of our famous perpetrators of the gouty toe, the Delmonicos. Here the very top of the top cream of society foregathered almost daily. The quiet of the Avenue was disturbed only by the restless stamp and champ of harness horses and the garrulousness of waiting cabbies.

The Delmonicos (there were originally two brothers and their four nephews) had previously established several other places. The first of importance was at Beaver and William Streets (built 1835-37). There was one at 21-25 Broad-

way (1846), then a good solid residential section; another at the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street (1855) that catered to the big-wigs of City Hall. In 1876 they outgrew the Grinnell Mansion and moved to 26th Street and Fifth Avenue. From there Delmonico's removed in 1897 to 44th and Fifth Avenue; and today the name lives on in the Hotel Delmonico at 59th and Park Avenue.

But let us go back to 14th Street and look in on this cradle of society in the 1860s and 70s. Their dinners were internationally famous for their mediaeval splendor. On one occasion the banquet board was set about a miniature lake where white swans arched their necks (history doesn't say how many swans), while from the bowers above poured the liquid notes of a chorus of song birds.

How the ladies must have suffered. The waxen fragility of the lily was then in vogue and to evince a good healthy appetite was considered indecent. Imagine the self restraint required to nibble daintily at delectable viands while a voracious hunger gnawed at the vitals.

It was from a table in the grand ballroom of this house in 1861 that Professor Samuel F. B. Morse telegraphed the first cablegram to Europe. Forty minutes later, 350

excited guests filled the place with a babel of applause when the answer came back.

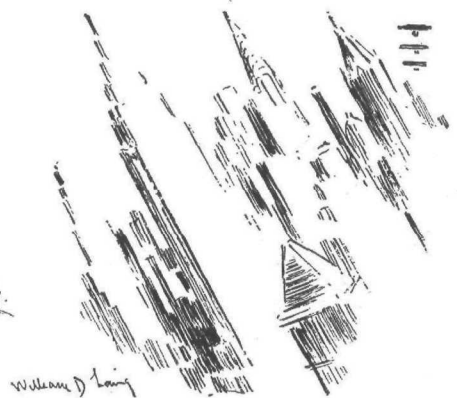
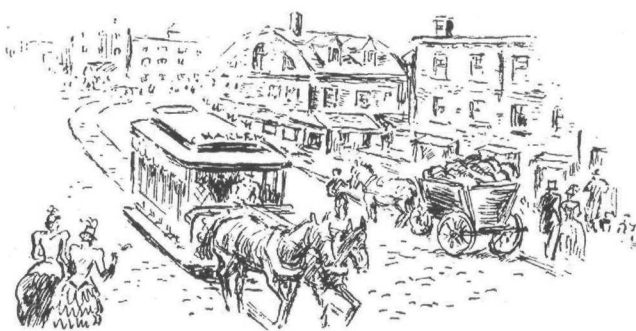
The Patriarch's Ball, most exclusive of society functions, had its inception here. The list of its members numbered only 31—a hand-culled Who's Who of contemporary society.

It was either at this place or at Delmonico's on 26th Street and Fifth Avenue that a man named Ben Wenberg, owner of a line of fruit and passenger boats, first created that dish of midnight madness known as Lobster à la Newburg. Delmonico first named the delicacy for Wenberg, but changed the name when Mr. Wenberg got rough one night and had to be relegated to the slow oblivion of the Delmonico blacklist. Treatment of the luckless gentlemen on the blacklist was polite but firm. The guest was conducted to an obscure table, a waiter took his order and vanished. Nothing else happened. The gentleman waited. The management was sorry. That was all. One such freezing usually nipped the gentleman's social aspirations quite effectually.

Ho-hum. The 400 have become 4000 and more; ladies have disavowed their stays and debutantes' parties are crashed by young men of unknown antecedents. Time and 14th Street march on.

New York

by the Federal Writers' Project, W. P. A.



EARLY NEW YORK BEER

PRODUCTION of beer in New York State reached a total of 287,434,914 gallons in 1937. A staggering figure researchers employed by the Federal Writer's Project in New York City felt, and at the same time they wondered whether Governor Kief of New Netherlands days had any idea what he was starting when, in 1640, he erected a private brewery on his estate at Staten Island.

The governor wanted good beer and he got it. It was so good and effective that Kief found it necessary immediately to restrict its production and sale. During divine services, and after certain hours at night it was not allowed to make or to sell beer and in order to remind the burghers and tapsters of his regulation, the governor caused the town bell to be rung at the start and the end of prohibition hours.

The Duke of York's laws (1666-1682) included a provision making it essential that a brewer have "Sufficient Skill and knowledge in the art or Mystery of a Brewer." And if any sold unfit beer, damages might be recovered. During this period about one among every four houses in New Amsterdam contained a place where spirits, tobacco, and beer were sold.

Good beer was so rare in the latter part of the 18th century, however, that "a certain Quaker brewer," it is reported, "used to hold receptions in the old Rainbow Inn, in Beekman Street, whither came his customers, with hat in hand, to pay their respects and solicit a supply of ale."

Brewing was an exalted calling in the Revolutionary days. Samuel Adams, one of the foremost of our Revolutionary forefathers, was proud of the fact that he was a brewer, as doubtless were the Revolutionary generals, Putnam, Weedon and Sumner, who also brewed and sold beer.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR

ADVERTISEMENTS of today are sometimes works of art, often a bit on the dullish side, we fear. Fifty years ago "ads" were slangy, robust, full of tang and . . . crude. Here are a few:

"*Bad Liquors and Worse Cigars*" read a sign above a Coney Island establishment.

A prominent and thriving shirt-maker informed the citizens of New York that his store was the "*Office for the encouragement of wearing clean shirts.*"

From a billboard, a half-naked man, a towel knotted about his middle, bellowed at the world: "*Soap! Soap! You-Son-of-Gun! Fairbank's Soap!*"

Two enterprising printers placed a placard in their shop window with the following warning to the trade:

*"The highest prices
The poorest work
The longest delays
We are determined to satisfy no customer
The worst possible taste
We ensure disappointment
Anyone giving us a trial will surely never employ us again
Do not read this, and if you do, hurry away, we are a bankrupt, rotten swindling concern
If you wish to be robbed, fleeced, shorn and swindled, come in here
If you wish to be honestly treated, go elsewhere."*

History does not reveal how much trade these ads brought in, but curiosity may have done its share.

Householder: "Ah, caught you redhanded! Now put all that silver back on the sideboard."

Burglar: "Lumme, gov'nor, be fair! Half of it belongs to the house next door."

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HOW TO WIN SPACE

(Continued from page 11)

haps daily, things known as Special and General orders. On these are listed many items. Prominent in Paragraph Three of such an order is the fact that Sergeant John X. Doe of Company J of the 758th Infantry is ordered before a board of officers to determine his qualifications for appointment as Second Lieutenant, Infantry, of the Hackensack National Guard. Now Company J is in Dolphville and the Dolphville Daily is going to be mighty interested in that item:

"Why, John's a local boy—born here and works in the bank. Hank, better give this a spot on page one."

But, also in your story I hope you did not omit the fact that John enlisted as a buck private some five years ago and worked his way up. No "pull" here. Johnny worked up by extension courses and special work. Anyone can do the same. That is publicity for recruits or prospective recruits.

Many, many interesting items emanate from such orders and you must learn to watch them, carefully. Perhaps awards are made to a unit,

Perhaps their attendance at drill is commended by the Adjutant General. Maybe a unit is given permission to march overnight to a neighboring town to help out at the annual Sardine Festival. Maybe an officer resigns. If you really want to do a good job, get hold of your NCO appointments and names and numbers of new enlistments . . . local papers are always interested in local people. But remember that these are locals. Naturally, there may be an angle which makes it interesting to another city. If so, "cover" for that city also.

What are more news sources? Well, assuming that all your press matter issues from one spot—the AGO—as it should, you have your finance officer (payroll stories—money is always interesting even to editors), your Plans and Training officer (many fine stories of training from here) your Rifle Competition Director (competition is a basic element of interest in news with subsequent awards) your Personnel section (personnel means "people" and People mean names and names make news). In addition you have your Supply officers, your official communications, your latest orders from the NGB and the War Department, your Adjutant General himself. Take your notebook and cover this "beat" daily and you can't miss getting some kind of a story.

To aid you in "covering" your news sources, you must know what to look for—know what makes news and especially Military News. For this I refer back to N-E-W-S in an earlier section of this script. Then, too, there is a great deal of glamour in the military sphere as well as an aura of mystery. Add to this your everyday news components—novelty, competition, conflict, advancement, odd items and the unusual—and you have your answer. There is another strong point in our favor in that a majority of the people, frankly, "don't understand" us. You must be

able to take a simple military event and merely by giving a good, concise, clear English picture of what it is all about, you have a story combining N-ational defense, E-veryday military event, W-ish of the public to know more about it and S-imple explanation of same. Again N-E-W-S.

After you've written your "copy" (and we'll go into that a little later on) you must distribute it, for after all it's no good to you lying around and collecting dust.

When you start out to do this, you must understand that papers want "exclusives" or at least exclusive angles and perhaps outside a few syndicated or special items, no two papers in the *same* town will run the same form of the same story. Two stories may tell of the same event, but each will have a different lead (that which is found in the lead-off part of the story). This is true because they have been written by two different people for their personal angle. To achieve this situation you must consider yourself as a reporter for perhaps 40 or more different newspapers handling a day-to-day military assignment.

This is taken care of in your copy and distribution and sometimes on long hot days when a wealth of material "breaks" at the same time, you'll cuss yours truly if you follow this, but you'll find that you'll be rewarded in print and that the "press appreciates" your "exclusive handling of news matter." For this I use the A, B, C and R. distribution list.

By arbitration with yourself, select one newspaper in each town to take the "A" story, another for "B" and the Third for "C". In case they be more than three, continue on in this manner. The R distribution goes to Radio. This is a short rewrite of the complete story for the radio news services.

The lead—I say again **MUST**—be different. The complete story, if you have the time, but at least the first few paragraphs. How to do this? Well, take a recent example of the story of the changing the Infantry Drill Regulations . . . "streamlining" them.

My "A" lead read:

"Camp Murray, July 5—'Streamlined Infantry Drill Regulations' will be introduced into the training of the Washington National Guard early in August, Brigadier General Maurice Thompson, the Adjutant General, announced today. Revision of the old regulations has been worked out by the War Department, tested by the famed 2nd Division and will now be employed in State Guard training General Thompson was advised by 9th Corps Area headquarters."

For the "B" lead, we started:

"Camp Murray, July 5—Sometime between August 1 and 15, the Washington National Guard recruit will be given a surprise departure from the old system of 'hay foot straw foot' recruit training when his Sergeant hauls out the Streamlined IDR (Infantry drill regulations). Adjutant General Maurice Thompson formally announced today that after long months of experiment and tests, the Streamlined Infantry Drill is to be introduced into the Washington National Guard early in August."

That way, both city editors were happy, but we still had C and R to go.

"C" gives no trouble, merely a re-hash of both A and B and so:

"Camp Murray, July 5—'Walk at a 45 degree angle 9 and $\frac{3}{4}$ paces to the front, turn on the ball of the left foot and the heel of the right and step off at 11 paces, half step and etc., etc.,' and various other intricate movements of Infantry drill have given away to the 'streamline' fad, and early in August, according to Adjutant General Maurice Thompson, the Washington National Guard is to be introduced to the Army's new Infantry drill moulded along simpler lines."

From there on out, the balance of the story was about the same in each case. Oh yes, the R or Radio factor. Well, this consisted merely of a short rewrite of perhaps 200 words stating that the drill would be changed, when it takes effect and perhaps citing a few of the outstanding changes involved.

There the "formula"—if you will—so follow your nose for news.

Upon taking this job of Press Agenting for National Defense, I looked for some sort of a guide book to follow and found a very suitable one in Army Regulations 600-700 entitled "Public Relations" or "The Rover Boys in Khaki with typewriter and notebook."

But, kidding on the square, there are some darn helpful hints in this on the subject of strict "exclusives" and "Expressions of personal opinion by Army personnel." The latter being very fine to keep from getting an attack of "protruding neckitis."

Now, then, we just can't write forever on end by ourselves. Why not get the newspapers themselves to come out and see us and do a little of the work. O.K., we shall.

How is this done. Well, on a large scale, I suggest you get hold of the G-2 report for some large and extensive army maneuver and read the procedure of public relations therein. The report of the Plattsburg publicity section will be extremely helpful and interesting for publicity has flowed like California wine.

But for a smaller scale attack I suggest this procedure. If you know of an event coming up which will make a good story, see that the nearest papers to the same are informed either in person by you or a letter. Invite them to attend and outline briefly what is going to happen. When the reporter and his cameraman arrive, be prepared to take care of them. Have all information at your fingertips . . . know what you are talking about. Invite them to encampments, federal inspections, honorary reviews, ceremonies, open house at the armory, etc. If you can "build" the event up, the papers will string along with you.

That, briefly is how to get the newspapers out to you. Now about you and the newspapers. This subject of personal contact is highly important. It means a lot to your news space if the various editors know you and know that they can depend upon you for release of timely NEWS in correct form. Personal con-

tact and informal talks with newsmen, editors and publishers also paves the way to pointing out the desirability of editorials once in a while. Visit your editors, have something to give them when you visit. They'll love you for it.

Now we must have some system of keeping track of our news alias publicity. Some gauge whereby we can measure our copy. What was printed, how much of it, who used it, how and why did they change it.

My Adjutant General, Salaam, subscribes to a press clipping service which clips all Washington National Guard items from all newspapers in the state and forwards same to this office. I follow this like fire up a kerosened rope . . . I can see how the editors are taking my stuff . . . I study and make corrections in further releases to some.

Frankly the rates of such a service is plenty high, and it might be just as cheap to subscribe to the papers you send to. In either case it's going to cost someone some money, but the check on material is doubly worth the price. Most bureaus can be found in your telephone directory.

So now, if you'll stick around while we catch a shave and a cup of coffee and study our next installment; we'll be back next month with information on radio, pictures, publicity stunts and the preparation of copy.

(To be continued)

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Creation of the French Foreign Legion

Out of the dregs of the 1830 Revolution has grown a history-making body of men, the French Foreign Legion.

by Francis Dickie

EDITOR'S SPECIAL NOTE: *The writer of this has recently returned from Africa, where, at the Legion's headquarters, he consulted ancient documents. Pictures were secured from a Legionnaire, showing scenes never secured by photographers. Being made by an amateur in difficult desert conditions, they are not very sharp, but are authentic views of desert action.*

NO BODY of men which eventually won to fame for valorous deeds, so that its name today is a household word around the world, ever made a more comic-opera entrance into history than the French Foreign Legion, the 50,000 men of which the force consists today, grew from a beginning of 4,000 in 1831.

On a day toward the end of February, 1831, the port loafers of Algiers watched curiously a battered transport ship come alongside the dock. This curiosity gave pace to amused and scornful amazement when they saw disembark truly the weirdest assortment of men ever to set foot upon the shores of Africa. Down the gangplank filed 300 extraordinary individuals ranging in age from sixteen to sixty. Some wore the garb of the National Guards of 1789, others sported the impressive uniforms of the Swiss Guards, while the remainder were variously outfitted in the clothes of different regiments of cavalry, and artillery of two generations of wars.

It was a parade that would have brought fame to any circus. Once on shore this bizarre little army, to the further astonishment of the onlookers, raised the French flag, and started to sing the "Parisienne," the national song composed by Casimir Delavigne after the Revolution of 1830. Marching in careless order the motley crew passed through the "Porte de la Marine" to billets which had been prepared for them. In the next few days further transports arrived from France bringing in all 4,000 men in equally varied garb as the first contingent. To dress them all it was evident the military stores of Paris must have been emptied.

Their tattered conditions brought them the scorn of the Maures who called them "French Bedouins." In Algiers the word went around that a new army had been created which was to be named the Foreign Legion.

These men in so tattered varied costumes were for the most part composed of mercenaries who had joined the ranks of the Revolutionaries of 1830. They

had served under the command of a self-styled Baron of Belgian origin, the "Baron de Boegard," whose real name was Lacroix. Giving himself the added title of Lieutenant-General during the Revolution he had gathered under his command a group of vagabonds who had been glad to fight at the barricades erected on the streets of Paris. To his little army he had given the high-sounding name of "Volontaires de la Charte."

With the re-establishment of order marked by Louis-Philippe's ascension to the throne of France, the new Government's first act was to disband these men whose usefulness was ended. But while their services were no longer needed, the group was dangerous without occupation. So some of the ministry approached the Baron with a proposition.

At that time a small army of regular troops was engaged in the conquest of Algiers but reinforcements were badly needed. The Baron accepted the offer of the Government. So his henchmen and a goodly number of additional volunteers of all nationalities sailed for Africa. Thus through the desire of the Paris authorities to be rid of warriors no longer useful came into being a body that has carved its name for valorous accomplishments on the tablets of the 19th century, and which today has grown to be an army of 50,000 strong composed of five regiments, mostly foreigners: No. 1 at Sidi-Bel-Abbes in Algeria, the grand centre of instruction and Legion Headquarters; No. 2 at Fez; No. 3 at Meknes; No. 4 Cavalry at Souke; No. 5 Indo-China; No. 6 Syria.

Shortly after the arrival of the first 4,000 men in Africa in February, 1831, King Louis-Phillippe, on the 10th of March, 1831, published a Royal Edict proclaiming the foundation of a regiment which would be called Foreign Legion as it was composed of elements hailing from the four corners of the earth. The second article of the Edict mentioned that each company of the new regiment would, if possible, be composed of men of the same nationality. This was respected, and the battalions of the new Legion were made up as follows:

1st battalion of men who had served under the Restoration and were mostly French.

The second and third battalions were composed of Swiss and Germans.

The 4th contained Spaniards.

The 5th, Italians.

The 6th, Belgians and Dutch.

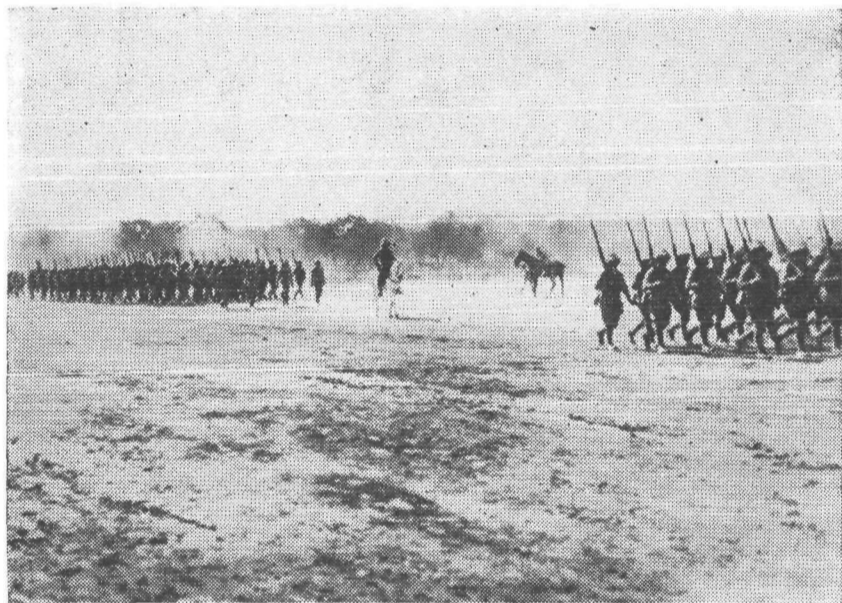
The 7th, Poles.

The men signed up for three or five years and were supposed to be between eighteen and forty years of age.

The organizing of the Legion was marked by great difficulties, for the elements which composed that first group in their uniforms of multi-colors and shapes, and other units which kept arriving in the immediately following months, were of the lowest types of humanity. Thus we find in consulting the ancient records in the Bibliothèque Nationale that in September, 1831, seven months after the King's Edict had founded the Legion, disorder was rampant in its ranks.

M. Camille Rousset, headquarters officer at Algiers writes in his diary under date of September, 1831:

"We have here a battalion of foreign men. They arrived eight days ago. At roll-call 35 of them were missing, they had deserted. The day before yesterday



Foreign Legion Troops on March.

the whole company got drunk and beat up their officers. They have been put in cells and two of them are going to be court-martialed."

One of the chief reasons for discontent was that some of the truth had been withheld at the French recruiting stations established at Montargis and Orleans. Many of the men had come as colonists and not as soldiers. Many of them were too young and some too old. A number fell sick.

"But the worst of all," writes someone at the time, "are the self-styled officers who are in great numbers. It is certain that in time something can be done with the men, but the ones in command are good for nothing. One of them is particularly amusing. He was a tailor by profession. During the Revolution he made himself a squadron leader, wearing a gold-striped uniform to befit his exalted position. To vouch for the value of his services to the cause of the new king, he had the written testimonials of all the publicans, whose establishments were convenient to the barricades, as to his military valor."

In spite of the above statement by an anonymous writer of the time against the officers, there was another factor in the make-up of the early Legion which was the chief cause of the Legion getting away to a bad start. This arose from the article in Louis-Phillippe's edict placing the men of the same nationality in separate units. Soon the mistake of such grouping was found out. Queerly enough, among the men of the first legion at least individual hatred, with the possibility of exchanging insults in the same language, caused countless fights. So a mixing of all races was tried. This rule has been adhered to until today, and given the best results.

Though the Legion was founded on March 10th, 1831, and chronologically speaking, the anniversary falls on that date, it was not until near the end of the year that the Legion actually was an actively functioning unit, as can be realized from the few lines already quoted of writers of the time. In researching into the history of the Legion, the most unusual thing is that the principal and most thorough and authoritative books about the Legion are written by Germans in German. Indeed, a large number of Germans have always fought in the Legion ranks. During the war many still remained at service, but were kept at the headquarters station of Sidi-Bel-Abbes. Under a false name Prince Albrecht Frederick, cousin of the Kaiser, joined the Legion and was killed in battle. A German battleship called at Algiers to take home the body of the till then unknown common soldier.

Though the Legion has been the subject of countless fiction stories and a few books, these have mostly dealt with very modern times. Regular photographers have never accompanied the Legion in action. So the only pictures of the Legion are snapshots taken by members of the force. Through the courtesy of an ex-member a few of these are shown herewith.

Though the Legion, some eight months after its inception in the spring of 1831, was at last whipped into a fairly efficient fighting unit, it was not until the next year that anything important enough was accomplished to be recorded in its history.

In 1832, Commandants Peoris and Moet were officially commended by the Governor of Algiers. Both erected in record time fortified block-houses at different points in Algiers, and with these as a base of operation, succeeded in subduing the Arabs.

By the year 1840 the strength of the Legion had increased to 6,000. It was divided into two units, of 3,000 each. The first patrolled the district of Oran: the second divided up its time between Algiers and Constantine. From 1832 until 1901, when the submission of the entire Algerian territory was accomplished the Legion was incessantly engaged in warfare. It was particularly during this period that the Legion gained the illustrious place it holds today in the public eye.

Its first great combat was in 1837 at Koudiat Ati in the Atlas mountains against the Kabyles.

Of this event, at least we can gather some idea for Horace Vernet has painted a stirring picture of the scene which hangs at Versailles in the Gallery of Battles. He also painted the "Taking of Constantine," one of the greatest battles of the conquest of Algeria fought by the Foreign Legion.

But the Legion's activities were by no means confined to Africa. In 1854 they fought in the Crimea; in 1858 in Italy; in 1863 in Mexico.

It was during the war in Mexico that there occurred one of those dramatic encounters which stands out most prominently in the annals of the Legion.

Sixty Legionnaires were surrounded by the Mexican army. They took up their stand in a farmhouse at a place called Camaron. The Mexican army, some four hundred strong, was commanded by General Milan who asked the Legion to surrender. They refused. For ten hours they withstood the siege. They were so tortured by thirst they drank the blood that flowed from their wounds. When only three badly wounded remained of the sixty, the Mexicans took the farmhouse.

This battle is commemorated by a column built on the spot where the farmhouse stood. The pedestal of the monument is inscribed with the words: "Camaron, Mexican campaign, April 30th, 1863. Sixty men fought General Milan's army, the struggle lasted ten hours. The Mexicans lost three hundred men, two hundred of whom were killed and others wounded."

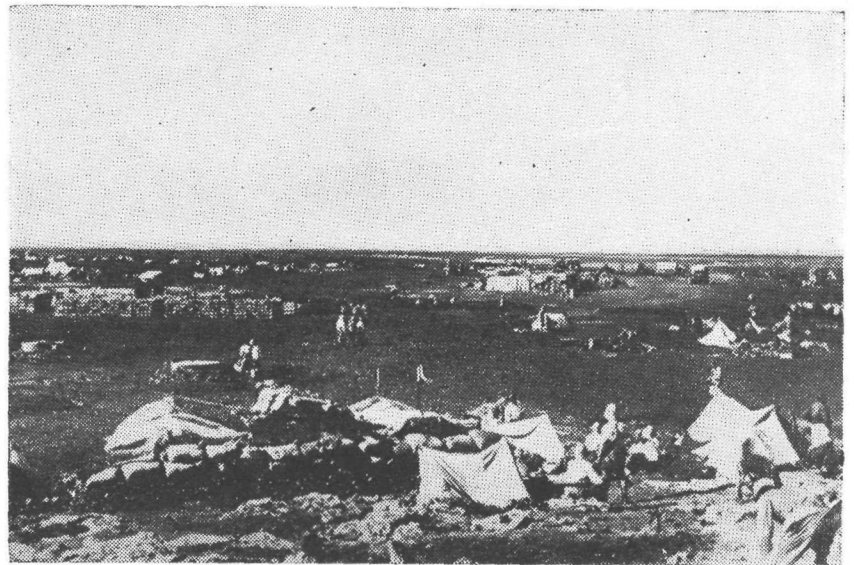
Since its foundation the organization and routine of the Legion has not changed. The recruiting is exclusively voluntary, of men whose social status is never questioned, and who are not asked anything more than to die, if the occasion arises, for the flag they have adopted.

In the year 1914 the Legion was increased to number 12,000, and in the seventeen following years the ranks have swelled to the present 50,000.

The duration of service is five years. French or foreign recruits are treated alike. But in the case of a Frenchman who signs under an assumed foreign nationality, he cannot change his status except under very exceptional circumstances, and then his case must be examined by the War Office.

After fifteen years of continuous service a pension is given to all Legionnaires.

The recruiting is done without formalities. Physical fitness is the only requirement. The prospective recruit is submitted to a very severe medical examination. Eighteen years is the youngest at which a recruit can be accepted, and forty-five the oldest, but as no proof of time of birth is required, if his physical appearance is favorable, his lies about his age are accepted. He is asked his name and country of birth. He is at liberty to say anything his fancy suggests so long as it is not too flagrantly in disaccord with his appearance. Questions are never asked as whether the truth is told or not. Often the recruit



Camp in the Desert During a Recent Campaign.

forgets the name he has given and fails to answer at roll-call. It takes generally a few days before he is accustomed to his new identity.

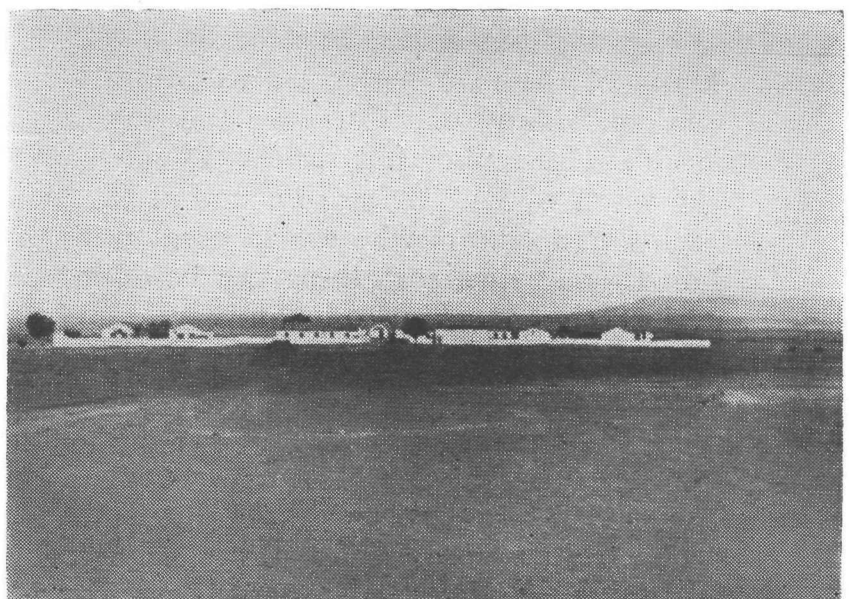
The Legion's motto is "Valor and Discipline."

Like the Roman Legion of old who conquered the same African territory where the Legion had its beginning, the men of this fine unit are not alone fighters, but builders, engineers, and colonizers.

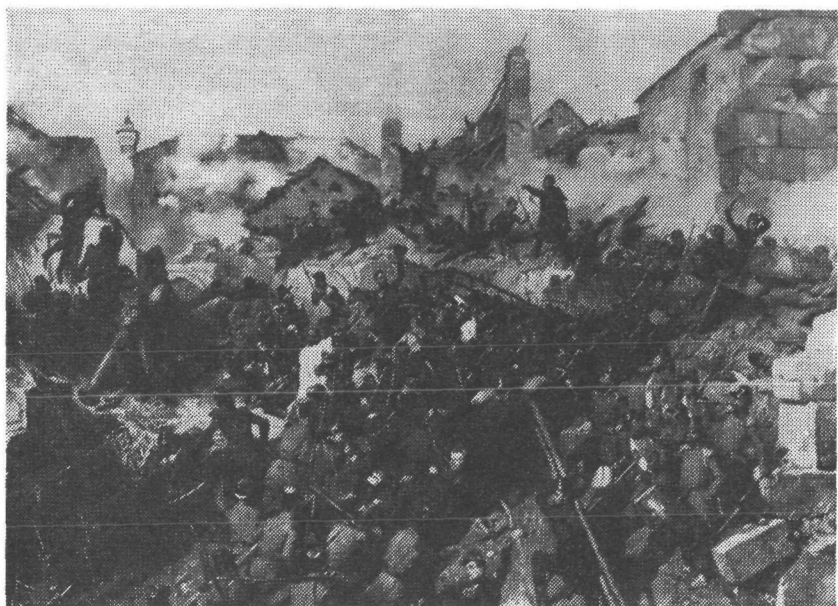
When Colonel Carbussia who commanded the Second Battalion started archaeological searches in the ruins of Lamboesis, he said: "I could have built a city: I had all the elements in my battalion, architects, engineers, artists of all kinds. When I wanted a scholar, a writer, a painter, all I needed was to ask the sergeant-major on duty. On the morrow he produced the man I wanted: in fact, sometimes, they were ten to each one I required. I could have formed an Institute with the elements composing my section."

Where did all these men come from, what had they done to make them bury themselves alive? No one knows. No one asks them. They tell no one.

The Legionnaires are well fed. Since many years the legendary "gamelle" or soup which was served to all soldiers alike has been done away with. The men are now given separate courses of food in separate plates in the ordinary way. Before, there



A Permanent Legion Headquarters in the Desert.



Taking of Constantine by the French Foreign Legion in 1837.

was only one large pot out of which each man came to help himself and in which all the courses were mixed, meat and the vegetables all swam together in an indescribable mess. On Christmas Day and New Year's Day they have roasts and dessert as well as coffee. Wine is the ordinary beverage without which French soldiers could not exist.

Their outfit is composed of three uniforms. One white and two khakis. Each uniform is washed every time it is worn. The Legionnaires are the cleanest and the best-kept soldiers in the French army.

Desertions are not very numerous. When they occur the officers take great pains to find the man before they post him as a deserter. The reasons which prompt a man to absent himself without leave are not many. The principal is a kind of nostalgia which often affects men living in barracks under a relentless sun, and who at times have very little to do outside the routine of the soldier. This depression, to which the men have given the name of "cafard" was well-known to the fighting troops during the World War when entrenched for days without anything to do. The "cafard" (cockroach) is very well named. It has all the creeping insidiousness of the loathsome little insect which crawls and invades even the cleanest of households. The clearest of brains, the happiest of men, the healthiest one becomes the prey of this very real disease of the mind. When thus afflicted the Legionnaire is liable to do anything to relieve the monotony of his days. He may run amuck and murder his best friend, get drunk and clean up the town, or run away, straight before him, anywhere. Some Legionnaires have been found dead from thirst in the desert. They have gone on and on without knowing what direction they were taking. That is the reason why officers have any amount of indulgence for the man who does not answer roll-call for several days. When he comes back, either of his own free will after he has recovered from the passing madness, or between two gendarmes, he is sent to the lock-up to meditate for a few days, and he returns feeling better for his little fling and ready to take

up the burden of living in a more cheerful frame of mind.

A strange incident took place not long ago in one of the regiments of the Legion. A wealthy man had died in Austria leaving all his fortune to his nephew who had not been heard of for a long time. The boy's whereabouts were traced by a detective hired by the executors of the will. He was finally heard to be in the Legion. The Colonel was written about it. The only thing the colonel could do was to call the sergeant on duty and to tell him to call his men and to try to find a man who answered the name he gave him. The sergeant did this, but no one took any notice of the name. Some months after, this sergeant was killed in an accident. Sewed up in the lining of his tunic, his own identity papers were found. He turned up to be the missing heir to the Austrian millions. He had preferred staying in the Legion to going to enjoy life as a rich man.

This incident, and many others show if the men were unhappy with the Legion they would not be so willing to stay with it. Certain legends which have been built around it which depict the officers as cruel and brutal, more like jailers than respected and highly cultured French officers, are contradicted every day by the fact that most of the men, when they have finished their period of five years, re-enlist once more, and sometimes twice.

The fact is that the officers who are in command are men picked from amongst the very best. Only those who have proved their worth in the capacity of commanding positions elsewhere are sent to direct the Legionnaires.

In concluding it is well to add that a mistake that has too often been made abroad about the Legion is that writers who knew about their subject have mistaken the Foreign Legion for the "Bat D'Aff." This latter is a disciplinary one composed only of men who have served prison sentences, and who are in every way undesirable.

But about the Foreign Legion, the motto of which is "Valor and Discipline," clings a mysterious glamor, which has continued for a century to draw men from all walks of life and many nations under its flag.

THE END



Group of Foreign Legionnaires.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF JULY, 1939

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (July 1-31 Inclusive).....91.10%

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.....1420 Off.	21 W.O.	19169 E.M.	Total 20610

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.

106th Field Art.	96.12%	(2)²	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....699
121st Cavalry	95.58%	(3)⁴	Maintenance.....571	Actual.....615
108th Infantry	94.94%	(4)¹⁶	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1104
369th Infantry	94.67%	(5)³	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1125
212th Coast Art.	93.57%	(6)⁸	Maintenance.....703	Actual.....771
174th Infantry	92.86%	(7)⁶	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1135
105th Field Art.	92.84%	(8)¹⁸	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....650
104th Field Art.	92.12%	(9)¹⁵	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....644
244th Coast Art.	92.10%	(10)¹³	Maintenance.....648	Actual.....692
14th Infantry	91.95%	(11)¹⁷	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1119
156th Field Art.	91.77%	(12)⁵	Maintenance.....602	Actual.....644
165th Infantry	91.21%	(13)²³	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1094
102nd Med. Reg.	90.84%	(14)⁹	Maintenance.....568	Actual.....682
27th Div. Aviation	90.76%	(15)¹⁴	Maintenance.....118	Actual.....129
102nd Engineers	89.62%	(16)²⁴	Maintenance.....475	Actual.....505
105th Infantry	89.54%	(17)¹²	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1108
101st Signal Bn.	89.52%	(18)²⁰	Maintenance.....184	Actual.....187
106th Infantry	89.42%	(19)¹⁹	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1104

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Qm. Regt.				97.30% (1) ¹
Maintenance.....235				Actual.....333
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY.	4	41	40	97
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	4	2	2	100
COMPANY A.....	4	50	48	96
COMPANY B.....	4	50	50	100
HDQRS. 2nd BAT....	4	2	2	100
COMPANY C.....	4	50	48	96
COMPANY D.....	4	49	48	97
HQ. & HQ. DET. 3rd BAT.	4	8	8	100
COMPANY E.....	4	35	35	100
COMPANY F.....	4	30	27	90
MED. DEP. DET....	4	12	12	100
		334	325	97.30

71st Infantry	89.11%	(20)²⁵	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1130
258th Field Art.	88.34%	(21)²²	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....666
101st Cavalry	88.12%	(22)²¹	Maintenance.....571	Actual.....669
Spec. Trps. 27th D.	87.83%	(23)¹⁰	Maintenance.....318	Actual.....377
10th Infantry	86.21%	(24)⁷	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1104
107th Infantry	83.06%	(25)²⁶	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1063
245th Coast Art.	not drill.	(26)¹¹	Maintenance.....739	Actual.....800
Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C.	100.00%	(1)¹	Maintenance.....11	Actual.....9
State Staff	100.00%	(2)²	Maintenance.....78	Actual.....77
54th Inf. Brigade	100.00%	(3)⁴	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....41
93rd Inf. Brigade	95.34%	(4)⁹	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....43

52nd F. A. Brigade	94.33%	(5)³	Maintenance.....36	Actual.....53
Hqrs. 27th Division	93.75%	(6)⁸	Maintenance.....65	Actual.....64
51st Cav. Brigade	93.67%	(7)⁵	Maintenance.....69	Actual.....79
87th Inf. Brigade	93.47%	(8)⁶	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....46
53rd Inf. Brigade	91.11%	(9)⁷	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....45

BRIGADE STANDING

Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C.	92.92%	(1)³	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery
52nd Field Art. Brig.	92.30%	(2)¹	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery
87th Inf. Brig.	92.23%	(3)⁴	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry
51st Cav. Brig.	91.78%	(4)²	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry
93rd Inf. Brig.	91.65%	(5)⁶	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry
54th Inf. Brig.	89.20%	(6)⁷	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry
53rd Inf. Brig.	88.60%	(7)⁵	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 10th Infantry 105th Infantry 106th Infantry



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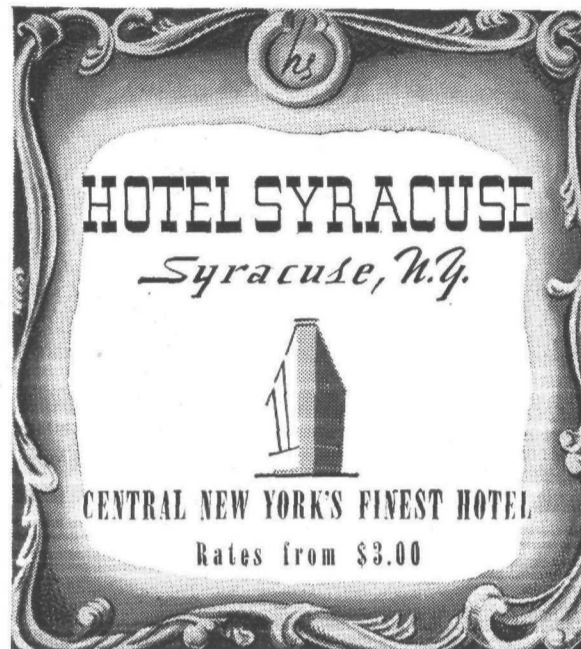
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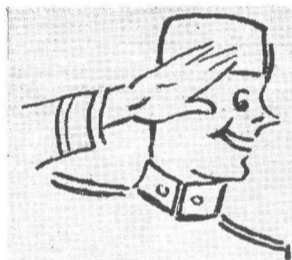
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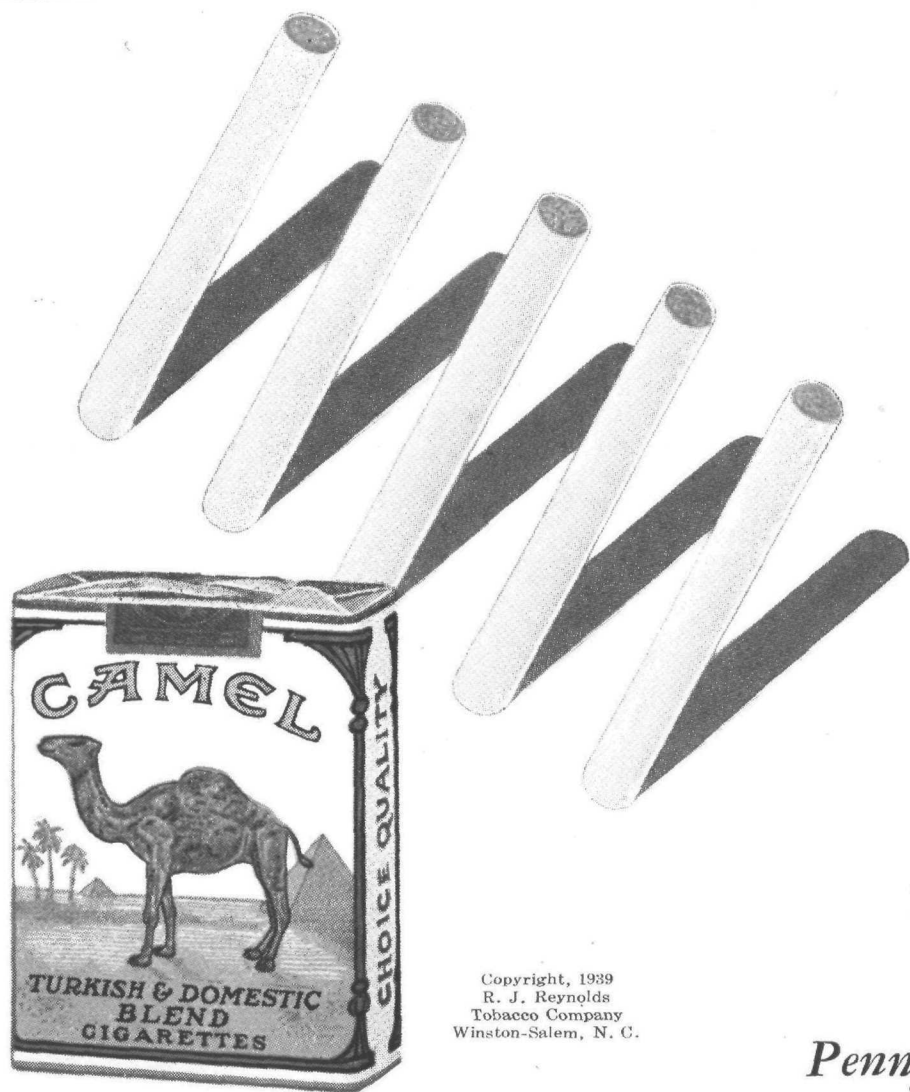
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