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BRIGADIER GENERAL AMES T. BROWN

MARCH

The Adjutant General
The Minute Man
Trophy of the 4th Gun Section
New Service Record

1940



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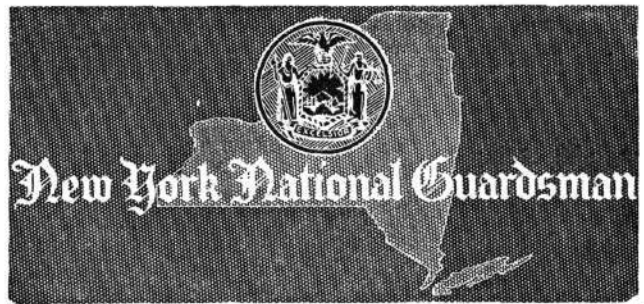
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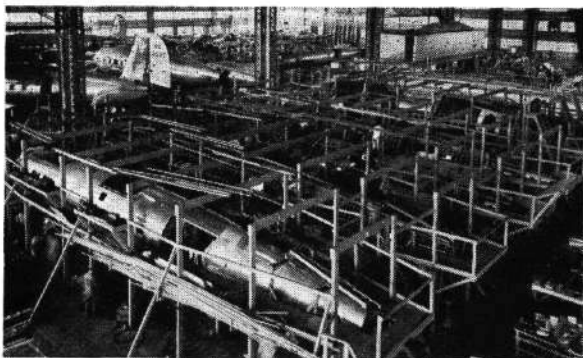
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The names of all characters that are used in short stories, serials and semi-fiction articles that deal with types are fictitious. Use of a name which is the same as that of any living person is accidental.

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Left: THESE "COCOONS" HATCH FLYING FORTRESS BODIES: A row of steel jigs in which the fuselages for Boeing B-17 bombers are assembled. Wood scaffolding surrounds the rigid steel structure of the jigs. As each body is completed it is picked out of its jig by the overhead crane system and conveyed across the plant to its position on the final assembly line where wings, tail surfaces and engines are then attached.

Below: PRODUCTION LINE OF FLYING FORTRESS WINGS: In this section of the spacious Boeing Plant No. 2, rows of wing panels for the 4-engine B-17B Flying Fortresses are completed to feed the final assembly line. The wings are complete with landing gear, engine nacelles, and virtually all installations except the engines themselves, before they are released from this department and conveyed via overhead cranes to the planes on the assembly floor. In the distant background are wing construction jigs.



BIRTH OF A FLYING FORTRESS WING: A B-17B wing panel, with engine nacelles attached, emerges from its construction jig. The crane which carries it can be seen above. The picture shows part of the series of massive steel jigs in which the bomber wings are assembled, at Boeing Plant No. 2. Elaborate scaffolding enables the assembly crews to work at several different levels as well as on the top and bottom of the wing surfaces simultaneously. The completed Flying Fortress wings will support more than 100 tons.

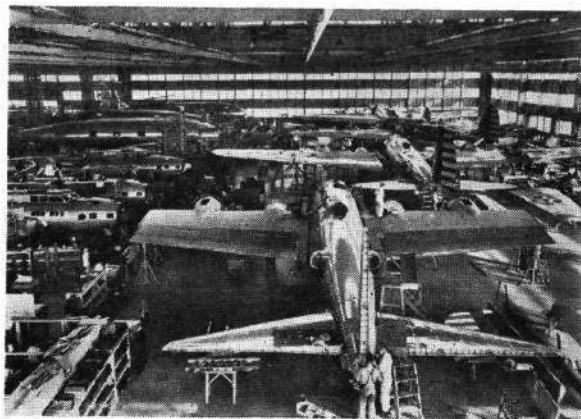
A BOMBER *Every Four Days*

THE photographs on this page are the first to be released by the U. S. Army Air Corps showing the production of the Army's 22-ton Boeing B-17B 4-engine Flying Fortresses. The big bombers are being produced at the rate of one every four working days. All the pictures were made inside the Boeing Aircraft Company's Plant No. 2 at Seattle, where major sub-assembly and final assembly of these planes takes place. The manufacture of parts takes place at Boeing Plant No. 1, and small sub-assemblies are made at the new Boeing Plant No. 3. Both of these other plants feed the assembly lines at Plant No. 2.

Right: A NEW FLYING FORTRESS EVERY 4 DAYS: The final assembly floor in the Boeing Aircraft Company's Plant No. 2, Seattle, where four-engine B-17B Flying Fortresses are being completed for delivery to the U. S. Army Air Corps at the rate of one every four working days. Production lines of wings and bodies and various sub-assemblies lead up to this final assembly line, where the big bombers are completed in rapid succession.



ALONG THE FLYING FORTRESS PRODUCTION LINE: These Boeing B-17B bomber bodies, assembled in a series of steel jigs in another section of the plant, take their place at the start of the final assembly line. After each has received its wings (on which the landing gear has already been installed) it is rolled forward to a new position in the line on its way to completion. The body in the middle of the picture is just being lowered by overhead cranes to its place on the assembly floor.



*Brigadier General***AMES T. BROWN****The Adjutant General**

"FOR gallantry, determination and qualities of leadership in the battle of the Le Selle River, October 17, 1918. After being painfully wounded in the face by a shell fragment, this officer continued in action and later being gassed, he refused to be evacuated, remaining with his battalion until his regiment was withdrawn from the line on October 20, 1918"—so reads a citation of Brigadier General Ames T. Brown by Major General John F. O'Ryan, Commanding the 27th Division, A.E.F., and it is a brief resume of the type of service rendered by General Brown since he joined the New York National Guard a quarter of a century ago—service which was recognized by Governor Lehman in his appointment of General Brown to be The Adjutant General of the State on February 9, 1940.

General Brown was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on November 3, 1890 and is a member of a family which has resided in New England for generations; some of his ancestors having served in the militia before the War for Independence.

His service with the New York National Guard began with his appointment as Second Lieutenant in Company M, 71st Infantry on February 19, 1915.

In June 1916, the regiment was called for service on the Mexican Border and he served with it during its tour which terminated in October 1916.

Promoted to First Lieutenant in March 1917, the outbreak of the World War found him still with Company M with which he proceeded to Orange County where the regiment was on duty guarding public utilities. During this tour of duty he became acting Regimental Adjutant and when the regiment proceeded to Spartanburg, S. C., he became Battalion Adjutant of the 1st Battalion.

Upon the formation of the 27th Division, General (then 1st Lieutenant) Brown was transferred to the newly created 106th Infantry as Battalion Adjutant of the 1st Battalion. After the period of intensive training was completed he sailed with the regiment for France, participated in the battles and engagements in Belgium, Northern France and the breaking of the Hindenburg Line; being promoted to Captain in October.

On October 18, 1918, when the British Fourth

Army (to which the 27th Division was attached) launched its attack along the line of the Le Selle River, General Brown commanded the 1st Battalion of the 106th Infantry. It was on the following day that he was struck in the face by shrapnel, but could not be persuaded to leave his command and remained with his battalion until, after further desperate fighting, his regiment was relieved on the night of October 20-21. It was his heroic conduct during this battle which earned him the citation quoted in the opening paragraph.

On reporting to the doctor when the regiment arrived at Corbie, he was immediately sent to British General Hospital No. 2 in Rouen and after an absence of about a month rejoined his organization.

In February 1919, General Brown received his Majority and shortly thereafter the regiment returned to the United States. On April 2, 1919, he was honorably discharged from the United States service.

Returning to the 71st Infantry on October 17, 1924, he was recommissioned as Major and assigned to duty successively as Regimental Machine Gun Officer; command of the 3rd Battalion and Regimental Plans and Training Officer. In June 1929, he became Lieutenant Colonel and served in that capacity until January 1935, when he became Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel and Executive Officer to Major General Walter G. Robinson.

His long service as Assistant Adjutant General has familiarized General Brown with the problems of the National Guard and has earned the respect of its members throughout the State.

The General's activities have not been confined exclusively to the active National Guard for he is serving in his second term as President of the 27th Division Association and in that capacity is in constant touch with our former members of World War days.

General Brown's decorations include the Silver Star; Purple Heart; Conspicuous Service Cross (State of New York) and the State Long and Faithful Service Medal.

The members of the New York National Guard extend to General Brown their congratulations and their best wishes in his new office.

TROPHY *of*

THE 4th GUN SECTION

By FAIRFAX DOWNEY

KEEP OFF
THE GRASS



"**W**E came out here to get a gun of ours and that yapping ain't going to help a little bit!" Darcy said sharply, twisting around his husky body in the front seat of the jitney and scowling at the man in the right side of the tonneau.

The singer subsided on the second "*parlez-vous*," but his round, good-natured face turned red under its coating of gray New Jersey dust as he retorted—

"Mistuh Dahcy, formerly Corporal Dahcy and formerly in authority, your mannuh is offensive—"

"Calm down, Cal, you old Southern firebrand," interposed Patterson, the man next to him. "Darcy's right. Singin' later. Dignity's th' hunch now for th' committee from ol' Batt'ry B. Got to get our gun for th' home-town now or never. Been long 'nough waitin', all these years since th' war."

"Iss right," confirmed former Private Perikles, erstwhile No. 3 cannoneer of the 4th gun section. "All show dignities. We are arrive. Cannoneer, deesmount."

In good humor again, the four men got out, paid off the jitney and began to walk toward the entrance of the army base, once a

humming hive of a port of embarkation. With a military step civilian life had not taken from them, they strode on, talking constrainedly. Much of the old comradery seemed to have vanished in the years since the war.

Counting on a buddy wasn't the sure thing it used to be. There was Hank Fielding, old No. 2 of the section. He'd thrown them down. He'd promised to be there. Must have remembered he was a rich man and was through hanging around with a small town politician, a Southern overseer, a Western garage mechanic and a Greek shoe shine parlor boss.

They had thought, though, had his gun-mates, that Hank would come through for this. It was the section's chance to secure its war trophy, the German 77, around which they had made a last stand that day in October all those years ago. But bonds had loosened. The old firm footing was gone, even among the 4th gun section, once famous for its sentiment and mutual attachment. They were almost strange to each other now.

Passed by a sentry, the committee was taken before the lieutenant in command of the base.

"Lieutenant," declaimed former Corporal Darcy in his most statesmanlike manner, "we are veterans of Batt'ry B, —th Field Artillery, deputed by the former members of our old outfit and a constituency of the peepul of a sov'run State to ask possession of a war trophy, ours by right of force of arms and shedded blood."

"Iss verra good speech," commented former Private Perikles.

"In plain words, Lieutenant, this is what we're after," Patterson, the Westerner, interrupted. "Up in th' Argonne one day, th' Boches got a direct hit on our gun. Us four—an' one other—was left of th' crew. We went forward with th' Batt'ry an' we run on to a 77 th' Germans had beat it away from hell bent for breakfast."

"We served that piece foh six hours, suh," Calvin, the Southerner, took up the story. "And I may say, with effect, against the enemy."

"Damn good effect," Perikles corroborated.

"A German counter-attack caught us," Darcy continued. "We stood 'em off with pistols and blew 'em off at the very cannon muzzle. Some of our infantry

came to our support just in time. Then we limbered up and fought that gun through the rest of the war. Now we ask it in simple justice!"

Eyes sparkling with memories, breath coming fast, the four men stood waiting.

"I'm sorry, gentlemen," the lieutenant said. "But in the first place, the disposal of all the war trophies here is up to Congress only. Congress hasn't acted and we can't fill special orders like that, even when there is action. Besides, if your gun is here rusting with the rest, you could never pick it out from the hundreds in the park."

"Oh, yes we could." "Try us," came the protests.

"We came long distances to get our gun for my home-town. Much of the regiment came from around there and the gun is famous. At least let us try to identify it. Letter writing never gets you anything in the Army." Darcy was persistent, as politicians can be.

"That much will be all right," the officer granted. "Go ahead."

The four hurried out and soon were combing the parks where hundreds of pieces of captured German ordnance had been rusting since the war. Over and through the artillery, from heavy 210's to diminutive mortars, the committee scrambled, holding consultations over every 77. Always they were disappointed.

Passing along a warehouse dock on the harbor inlet, the searchers met a sentry on guard.

"Say, who is that doughboy?" demanded Calvin, after a long look. "His face is mighty familiar."

"Sure is," Patterson agreed.

"Wait!" the Greek cried excitedly. "Is one who rescue us and gun that day in Argonne when kaisers nearly stick us!"

Already Darcy was back greeting the startled sentry. He had come to Port Arms at first; then had slung his rifle and began grasping them all by the hand.

"It's th' artill'ry boys!" he roared out. "Say, you were glad to see us that day, weren't yuh? You fel-

lers ain't used to such a close-up of bay'nets. I'll say you was scared pea-green."

"I'll say so. We were that." The artillerymen went on wringing his hands.

"Two more of us that was there are on guard at this base," the sentry went on. "Goats enough to stick in the Army. Nothin' stirrin' around here. Jest watch revenuers bring in Chink and narcotic runners, like that beauty boat tied up at th' dock there. They take off th' cargo an' let us guard th' boats. Dirty deal."

The artillerymen admired the large, handsome motor-boat, worth many thousands of dollars. Telling the sentry they would see him when he was off guard, they pursued their search.

And at last they found their gun, identifying it beyond doubt by marks they had made in the sight brackets and boxes when they had been forced to abandon the piece on sailing from France.

They executed a dance of rejoicing; then began to mourn the terrible condition of the gun from weather and neglect.

"Boys, let's police the old girl up," Darcy suggested.

They manhandled their beloved gun up on the dock for the advantage of all the light of the late afternoon. With oil and swabbing stick, with waste and emery paper, they brought their trophy back from the rusty threshold of the junk heap.

"Prepare for inspection!" came a voice from the interval between warehouses.

A husky young fellow at the wheel of a big automobile was grinning up at them. Four grimed figures gazed back coldly.

"Hello, Fielding," Gary said.

"Aw, say listen, fellers," protested the man in the car. "I couldn't possibly get here when I said. Came fast as I could. Why, you damned old cooties, I think you thought I was going to throw you down."

He clambered up on the dock, a deeply hurt look on his face.

"That's all right, Hank," the

Greek beamed and offered an oily hand.

Without hesitation, Fielding grabbed it. In another motion he stripped off his coat. With a cry of joy, he embraced the gun barrel.

"It's old Gretsch herself!" he yelled. Then he wrested the swabbing stick from Patterson.

They were all around him then, shaking his hands, pounding him on the back. The 4th gun section was reunited. Surely the war had been over only a couple of months or so. They were buddies together again.

Shadows of dusk were descending on the harbor inlet. But Gretsch—the 4th gun section almost had forgotten the nickname—was sprucing up. A coat of paint, with later perhaps some camouflage marking, and the old girl would be as she was that day in the Argonne.

Darcy and Patterson, gunner and No. 1 of the old squad, were on their gun seats, lovingly oiling and manipulating the traversing and elevating mechanism.

"Say, Corp," Fielding called, "'member that poem you wrote after we'd shot our first barrage up in front of Sommedieu? One ringing stanza of it stays with me. Went this way:

"The roar of the guns was awful,
And the flashes lit the sky;
And no such celebration
Was ever seen on the 4th of
July.

How's that, men?"

"Iss bootiful," murmured former Private Perikles dreamily.

None of the Greek boys in his shop ever put such luster on a pair of shoes as that he was polishing on the breech block.

"You know, I think I'll have that recited by a girl I know when we get this gun back home," Darcy remarked. "The dedication will be one swell party, with all you guys invited on, expenses paid. Lemme tell you, boys, that prominence is going to elect me to the next legislature."

(Continued on page 30)

Major General

John Francis Williams

New Chief of the National Guard Bureau

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAMS, the new Chief of the National Guard Bureau, was born in Sugar Notch, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on January 7, 1887. He is the son of Harry R. Williams, born in Plains, Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Ann Davis Williams, born in Wales. General Williams attended public schools in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and Pierce City, Missouri, from 1893 to 1903. He attended high school at Joplin, Missouri, and later the University of Missouri, School of Journalism, College of Arts and Sciences, from 1908 to 1911.

In his early youth General Williams was manager of zinc mining properties. From 1909 to 1922 General Williams followed editorial occupations. He was reporter and mining editor for the *St. Louis Star* and the *Joplin Globe*, reporter, city editor and editor for the *Joplin News-Herald*, reporter for the *Kansas City Star*. From 1922 to 1936 General Williams was the University Publisher, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

General Williams' military career began in 1903 when he enlisted in the Hospital Corps, 2nd Missouri Infantry, and served until 1904. He reenlisted as Private, Company G, 2nd Missouri Infantry, on March 26, 1917, and was appointed 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, April 2, 1917. He entered federal service on August 5, 1917, and served overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces. There he engaged in battles in the Albert Sector, Meuse-Argonne, and the

Sommedieu Sector. He also attended the Army School of the Line, at Langres, and qualified as the Corps Instructor. He was discharged from federal service on December 2, 1919.

On January 22, 1921, General Williams was appointed and federally recognized as major, Inspector General's Department, Missouri National Guard. He was reappointed and federally recognized as lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, on June 8, 1921, and was reappointed and federally recognized as colonel, 128th Field Artillery, Missouri National Guard, on April 21, 1923, and continued to command the regiment up to the time of his appointment as Chief of the National Guard Bureau. During the past four years, from January 16, 1936, to January 15, 1940, General Williams has been on active duty in the National Guard Bureau as Chief, Regulations Division, and Chief, Personnel Division. He was nominated by the President of the United States as Chief of the National Guard Bureau with rank as major general, effective January 31, 1940.

General Williams has also been an active participant in the American Legion. While in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, he attended the convention which projected the American Legion. On returning to the United States he led in the organization of the American Legion in the State of Missouri, and was one of the early commanders of the Legion in that State.

Colonel LEAVELL

Commands 258th



ON JANUARY 15, 1940, Colonel Lewis L. Leavell received his commission as Colonel and was assigned to command the 258th Field Artillery, New York National Guard.

Colonel Leavell becomes commander of this regiment of the "Washington Grays" after long years of experience in field artillery. His service record shows experience in all three components of the military service, the regular army, reserve, and National Guard. During twenty-two years of field artillery service he has gained experience with all types of weapons of this Branch, having handled everything from 2.95 inch mountain guns to 155mm. G.P.F. rifles.

During the World War he enlisted in the 4th Field Artillery, United States Army, and served at stations in Mississippi and Texas. Graduating in 1918 from the Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, he received his original commission. After the war until 1925 he was identified with Reserve Officer activities in the middle west. During that year he came to New York City and was commissioned in the 258th Field Artillery. In 1927 he received his commission as Captain and in 1936 advanced to a Majority. Part of his service as a Captain was spent as Plans and Training Officer on the staff of Colonel Paul Loeser, now retired. As Major he commanded both the second and third battalions of his regiment.

Colonel Leavell was born in Kentucky on May 12,

1897, where he received his education and lived until he came to New York. In private life he is a successful engineer. Judging from his past activities in the regiment, a brilliant and successful future is predicted as Colonel of the 258th "Washington Grays." He has a deep love for his regiment and is very anxious that it become one of the outstanding organizations of the State. From his experience with the regular army he brings with him a wholesome respect for discipline which is one of the excellent features of his program for his regiment. At the same time he has an intense interest in the welfare of his men and is very anxious that everything possible shall be done for their development.

Being Colonel of the 258th Field Artillery carries special responsibilities. This unit is the only full regiment in the United States Field Artillery Service which has this particular gun, namely 155mm. G.P.F. rifle. As a result this regiment is pioneering and studying the possibilities of the largest mobile gun in the service. Naturally the whole Field Artillery Service and General Staff are very much interested in what this regiment does, what problems it encounters, and what solution it may be able to suggest for the difficulties it unearths. This is both an honor and a responsibility, but one which the new forty-two-year-old Colonel of this famous regiment of long and honorable tradition is well able to carry on his broad shoulders.

Faith Wins the War

by Lieutenant Colonel Stanley Washburn

WE are living through a great war which is shattering the world about us.

This war we have already won, whether it lasts one year or fifty. When I say, we, I do not mean America, England or France; but I mean all of civilization of which we are all an integral part. Wars are not won purely by the use of soldiers, munitions and heavy guns, for behind all these things lies the source of power that is the thought in the minds of the people of the world. No action occurs unless it be first conceived in human thought and the vitality of that thought is based on Faith. Faith in some form of spiritual life; Faith in the justice of the cause, be it merely an American cause or the defense of all the cherished ideals of struggling humanity. Wars are won not when a peace is signed, but it is true that victory is inevitable as soon as the psychology of the world has crystalized into some definite form.

Thus the war of our own Revolution from 1775 to 1781, was not won at Yorktown, but rather at Lexington and Concord when it became evident that the American farmer and patriot would fight. As Patrick Henry said, "Three million people armed in the Holy Cause of Liberty will prove invincible against any force our enemy may bring against us."

The Civil War was won, not at Appomatox, but on Lincoln's first call for volunteers to fight for what seemed a moral issue.

The last war was won, not at the Armistice, but at the Battle of the Marne in 1914. The only danger that we all then faced was that the Germans would win before the world realized what the success of their philosophy meant for the future, if they dominated the civilized peoples of this globe. It became evident after the Battle of the Marne just what the Allies were fighting for, and though four weary years passed, during which time chaos reigned and millions died, the Germans did not stand a chance of winning the war.

In this conflict the issues are even more clearly defined. We are watching a struggle between two uncivilized philosophies on one side, and the thought of the entire spiritual world on the other. On one side we have the Pagan philosophy of Adolf Hitler

united with the Atheistic thought of the unregenerate Stalin, against the civilized ideals of the rest of the world on the other.

These issues became clear long before Germany broke her word numerous times by continuing her campaigns of attack on independent, peace-loving, God-fearing people; and before Stalin's ruthless attack on Finland. The ideals which the people of The United States, England and France have struggled

and sacrificed for, cannot be wiped out by the forces of two brutal Pagans. Such men as these will never successfully dominate the minds of intelligent people who realize that the very existence of mankind depends upon faith in God or some form of spiritual life. It is not material for what Faith we fight, as long as that belief is based on some con-

ception of God. The Turks and Mohammedans call it Allah, the Jews, Jehovah, the Japanese, the Divine Spirit, while we call it God. For these conceptions men will die and women at home will undergo sacrifice and suffering. Nothing is more potent in an army than the influence of women on the troops. I have been with more than twenty armies and in nearly one hundred battles in the last thirty-four years, and I can say categorically and without fear of successful contradiction, that the morale of an army never rises above the capacity of the women at home to undergo sacrifice and maintain the fortitude in adversity which alone makes an army in the field possible.

I have seen many soldiers die on many fronts and for four weary summers in the last war I examined enemy prisoners. Almost every German said, "We cannot lose. Gott Mit Uns," and pointed to their belt buckles, and when they had helmets, to the motto, "Fur Kaiser, Gott Und Vaterland." Letters taken from the dead written by wives, mothers and sweethearts, all carried the same refrain, "Gott Mit Uns."

I have never found soldiers unwilling to die, but they will not sacrifice their lives for material things. Every man who faces death wishes to justify the price he has to pay. No soldier was ever willing to die for the balance of power, a Five-Year Plan, or any other material issue, but once their spiritual con-

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STANLEY WASHBURN, the author of this article, has had world wide experience with soldiers. He has been a war correspondent in many wars including the Russo-Japanese War where he was war correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, and the World War where he was military correspondent for the *London Times* from 1914 to 1917. Upon the entry of the United States in the war, Colonel Washburn returned home and entered the American Army.

victions were aroused millions died gladly in the hopes that from these sacrifices, something better would emerge.

That the spiritual life of the world now stands at, Armageddon and Battles for the Lord, we cannot doubt.

When I stress the necessity of thought in Faith or in some form of religion it is not based on emotion or sentiment, but on the cold facts of having watched battles and armies for a large part of my life. History confirms this from its cold and un sentimental pages.

Civilization ebbs and flows in the exact ratio that human thought is governed by higher conception than the largely material world in which we live in time of peace.

I can only close as I began: This war is won for humanity, and the future of the world is assured whether it lasts one year or fifty. Much suffering and chaos lie before all mankind, whether economic or by bloodshed, but with the end assured we may face what is to come with fortitude, patience and undying Faith in the outcome.



Arax Studio Photo

Left to Right—Major Harold A. McLaughlin, Colonel Otto Thiede, Private John J. Kelly, Captain Thomas J. Whalen and Mr. George F. Faour.

PPRIVATE JOHN J. KELLY, Battery C, 156th Field Artillery, winner of the General Haskell Scholarship at the Brooklyn Academy, was honored at a dinner given him by his comrades of Battery C.

Colonel Thiede, the regimental commander, presented the Certificate of Award in the presence of the Battery members and a large contingent of military and civic leaders who attended the dinner. Captain Whalen, commanding Battery C, presented to Kelly, on behalf of the Battery, a leather bound book bearing the 44th Division insignia and the crest of the 156th Field Artillery.

Private Kelly was first in the competitive examination held in November for candidates to the Military Academy to be nominated by the Governor.

Chamber of Commerce Assists National Guard

AS A result of the action taken this week by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, to get employers to make liberal allowance for workers who join the National Guard, officers in various guard units predicted today that recruiting would be expedited.

The resolution, which was passed at a meeting on Thursday, advocated the following policy for members:

"Every employee who is now, or will become, a member of the National Guard, shall be allowed during the term of his enlistment, fourteen days in each year for the performance of military duty, without deduction of pay, and without charge against his regular vacation; the employer, however, shall not be expected to permit the number of employees absent at one time for military training to be so great as to handicap seriously carrying on the business or industry."

In introducing the resolution, the executive committee of the chamber pointed out that a similar resolution was unanimously adopted in December, 1913. This was after a study had revealed that the major deterrent to young men enlisting in the National Guard was the feeling of employers that guard service would interfere with business.

Training Held Beneficial

The report introduced at this week's meeting pointed out: "Many employers with experience in these matters consider military training to have great educational value. Among other things, it teaches obedience, respect for law, responsibility and a high regard for discipline. These are valuable qualities for employees to possess.

"The National Guard is an important part of our military defense. It is generally stated that a full year's training is necessary before a division of raw troops, drafted in an emergency, can be thrown into battle. In the meantime the defense of the nation must rest on the Regular Army and on the National Guard.

"Major-General William N. Haskell, commander of the New York National Guard, announced last month that in this State the guard has a deficiency of 2,000 men, mainly accounted for in the City of New York. Employers can well afford to cooperate with the leaders of the regiments to increase enlistments up to the desired number."—*From The New York Sun, February 3, 1940.*

Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

A MECHANICSVILLE man, Ralph E. Tabor, was serving as corporal in Company L of the 105th Infantry when that outfit engaged the enemy early on the morning of September 29, 1918, east of Ronssoy. The assault wave of L Company was being swept by heavy shell and machine gun fire and the men were forced to take such cover as they could find in nearby shell holes. Several men of the outfit fell wounded and were lying exposed to the continuing raking fire. Without waiting for a call for volunteers, Corporal Tabor left his position of safety in a shell crater and rushing into the open, rescued a badly wounded comrade and brought him safely back to cover.

* * * * *

In action near Mount Kemmel, on August 31, 1918, 1st Sergeant Edward N. Thomson of New York City, the "Top" of Company I of the 105th Infantry, led two platoons of an assaulting party of 27th Division men. The attack had just been launched when the New Yorkers were raked by a withering machine gun fire from a concealed German "pill-box." First Sergeant Thomson shouted to his men to take cover. Then, alone and unaided, he crawled forward, located the enemy machine gun nest, and shot it out of action. He then signalled his men forward and the attack progressed to a successful conclusion.

* * * * *

The Congressional Medal of Honor, highest award within the gift of the United States, was won in France in 1918 by an Ogdensburg man, Private Michael Valente of Company D, 107th Infantry. Finding the advance of his company held up as it advanced against the Hindenburg Line on the morning of September 29, Private Valente rushed forward through an intense machine gun fire, jumped the German nest, killed two of its gunners and captured five other Germans and the gun. Later in the same action this plucky Upstater again voluntarily rushed another machine gun position, killing the gunner and taking two others and the captured machine gun back to our lines. When the assault wave reached the first line of the enemy infantry, Valente was first into the German trench and, though wounded in the resulting hand-to-hand battle, succeeded in killing several of the enemy and taking sixteen prisoners.

A New York City man, Private first class Charles H. Walsh of Company I, 107th Infantry, was serving with a Lewis gun squad which advanced against the enemy lines near Bony, on September 29. An intense artillery and machine gun fire from the German lines felled every man of the squad except Walsh, and slightly wounded him. Instead of diving for cover, the New Yorker gamely continued to work his gun, pouring an effective fire into the enemy lines until wounded again, this time so severely that he had to be carried from the battle line.

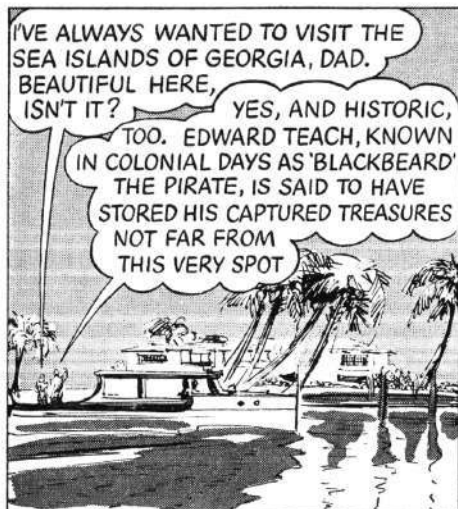
* * * * *

An Auburn man, 1st Sergeant William H. Ward, Jr., Company M, 108th Infantry, went over the top beside his company commander at the outset of the attack near Ronssoy on the morning of September 29. A few yards across No Man's Land the attacking column was swept by a terrific artillery and machine gun fire which killed or severely wounded many of the New Yorkers. Among these casualties was the M Company commander. But 1st Sergeant Ward, after making sure that the litter-bearers were attending the wounded company commander, ordered the attack to continue and, placing himself at the head of the advancing doughboys, led the company to a successful onslaught on the enemy position. In that action, however, this gallant non-commissioned officer was fatally wounded and the Distinguished Service Cross he had so nobly won, was posthumously awarded, and sent to his father, Mr. William H. Ward, Sr., of Auburn, New York.

* * * * *

Another Ward—Mahlon C., of Medina, N. Y.—also serving in the 108th Infantry, though in another company—F—proved up in the acid test of front line combat in the same action near Ronssoy on September 29. On several different occasions this heroic Upstater voluntarily went forward, under terrific crossfire, and succeeded in reaching wounded comrades and bringing them safely to our advanced dressing stations.

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS



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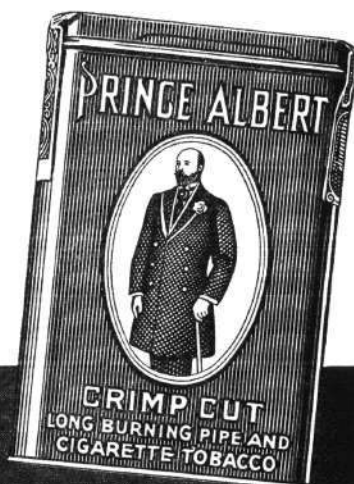
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VOL. XVI, No. 12 NEW YORK CITY MARCH, 1940

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LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH
Associate Editor

LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE
General Advertising Manager

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

The Old 69th

OF ALL the many people who make up this city, in present population and legend—and when did any city since ancient Alexandria list so many?—certainly the most loved are the Irish. The fact that one can say so without the least fear of arousing dispute and envy proves the truth of the allegation. And this is not to say that the Irish do not share generously in the vices and defaults of common humanity. They would be the last to disavow their share; might boast, even, that they can carry a larger burden of them than most peoples, and with a charm and nonchalance that win readier forgiveness.

The Irish are well loved, no doubt, for one reason, because they are characteristically amiable and warm-hearted; and, being so, paradoxically, they are always ready to fight on the slightest provocation, or none at all. The joke books are full of commentaries on this propensity. "It's a terrible war, O'Brien," said the sympathetic visitor to the trenches. "It is that," Pat replied. "But it's better than no war at all."

Many a man in the old 69th Regiment, which went into the lines as the 165th of the 42d Division in the Luneville sector twenty-two years ago, might have said so that day, and—here is the test—also months later when casualties had mounted to more than three thousand in killed and wounded. There has been not the slightest doubt since Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, that there are no better soldiers in the United States than these New Yorkers of Irish blood. Their legend, as the Irish Brigade, the 69th Regiment and 165th Infantry, is glorious. And there are battles not on their battle flags in which their prowess was invincible—the battles of Camp Mills, L. I.; of Southampton, England, and the terrible battle of Cognac behind the lines in France.—*Editorial in the New York Herald Tribune.*

Tentative Field Training Dates, 1940

At Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.:

June 9th to June 23rd—107th Infantry.

June 23rd to July 7th—105th Infantry,
106th Infantry.

July 7th to July 21st—Hq. & Hq. Co. 93rd Inf. Brig.; 14th Infantry; 165th Infantry.

July 21st to Aug. 4th—Hq. & Hq. Co. 87th Inf. Brig.; 71st Infantry; 174th Infantry.

Aug. 4th to Aug. 18th—Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Division; Special Troops, 27th Div. (less 27th Tank Co. and 102nd Ord. Co.); 102nd Engrs. (C); Hq. and Hq. Co. 53rd Inf. Brig.; Hq. and Hq. Co. 54th Inf. Brig.; Hq. and Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brig.

Aug. 18th to Sept. 1st—369th Infantry.

Sept. 1st to Sept. 15th—102nd Medical Regiment.

Pine Camp, Great Bend, N. Y.:

June 9th to June 23rd—51st Cavalry Brigade.

June 16th to June 30th—101st Signal Battalion.

July 21st to Aug. 4th—104th Field Artillery.

Aug. 4th to Aug. 18th—106th Field Artillery,
102nd Ordnance Co.

Aug. 18th to Sept. 1st—156th Field Artillery.

Sept. 1st to Sept. 15th—10th Infantry; 108th Infantry; 105th Field Artillery; 27th Division Aviation; 102nd Quartermaster Regt.

Ft. Ontario, N. Y.:

June 23rd to July 7th—244th Coast Artillery.

June 30th to July 14th—Brigade Hq. & Hq. Det. C.A.C.

July 7th to July 21st—212th Coast Artillery.

Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.:

Aug. 17th to Aug. 31st—245th Coast Artillery.

Ft. Bragg, N. C.:

Aug. 4th to Aug. 18th—258th Field Artillery.

Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.:

Aug. 18th to Sept. 1st—27th Tank Company.

THE GUARDSMAN

MARCH

1925

The Story of the State Camp.
Chemical Warfare.

1930

Brig. General Ward promoted.

1935

Major General George A. Wingate retires.

Colonel J. Townsend Cassidy retires.

Colonel B. W. Kearney commands 105th Infantry.

THE NEW SERVICE RECORD

In order to assist in the proper filling out of the new service record the following examples of the service record of John P. Doe, who has re-enlisted as a private first class in the Headquarters Detachment, 27th Div., and who has later transferred to the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment, are published. Extreme care should be taken in filling out the spaces clearly.

1

DRAFT RECORD (C)

(This draft record will be filled out only in case the man enters the service through induction by draft or selective service)

Doe (Last name) (A) (Army serial No.)
John (First name) P (Middle initial)
Hq. Det. 27th Div. NYNG (Arm or service for which enlisted or inducted)

Serial No. _____ Order No. _____
 Date of order to report for military duty _____
 Date ordered to report _____
 Date actually reported _____
 Inducted by local board _____ (Designation of local board)
 Entrained for post, camp, station _____ (Date)
 Arrived at _____ (Date)

Color or race White

RECORDS OF IMMUNIZATION (D)

(See par. 6, A.R. 40-215, for details relative to immunization records)

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Date	Result ¹
<u>2-5-34</u>	<u>Vaccinoid</u>

TYPHOID VACCINATIONS

<u>2-19-34</u>	<u>Completed</u>

OTHER VACCINATIONS

Kind	Date

DIPHTHERIA SUSCEPTIBILITY TEST—SCHICK

Date	Result ²
<u>3-5-34</u>	<u>Negative Reaction</u>

CARRIER EXAMINATIONS

(See A.R. 40-310)

Date	Parasite examined for	Kind of specimen ³	Positive or negative

SERVICE RECORD (B)

covering period

From Jan 30, 1937, to Jan 29, 1940

For instructions see AR 345-125

W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 24
December 1, 1938

4-2855

Cover (A) Serial Number—Leave blank. Auth: Bul. No. 2, AGONY, 1/16/40. (B) Service Record, Covering Period—From (Fill in date of enlistment. To: (Date of discharge, to be filled only at date of discharge.)

¹ Record as vaccinia, vaccinoid, or immune reaction.
² Record as positive, positive combined, negative-pseudo or negative.
³ Record as feces, urine, sputum, blood, etc.

Page 1 (C) Draft Record—Leave blank for future use. (D) Records of Immunization—For reference to AR 40-215, substitute (see par. 4d, NGR 62)—Auth: Bul. No. 2, AGONY, 1/16/40. Typhoid Vaccinations—Date completed. Carrier Examinations—Leave blank.

2

ENLISTMENT RECORD

Doe John P
 (Last name) (First name) (Middle initial) (Army serial No.)
 Born Jan. 5, 1912 Albany, N.Y.
 (Month, day, and year) (City or town) (State or country)
 Height 5 ft. 8 in. Weight 150 lb. Eyes Blue Hair Light
 Complexion Ruddy Size of gas mask 2 Size of shoe 8E
 Married or single Single Occupation Motor Mechanic

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Years in: Grammar school 8 High school 4 College or university -
 Graduate work - Specialized in -
 Speaks *English, French, Spanish, German.

OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Motor Mechanic \$ 40.00
 (Main occupation) (Weekly wages)
 Years Six as *apprentice, journeyman, expert
 Just what did he do? Repaired Engines
Truck Driver \$ 25.00
 (Next best occupation) (Weekly wages)
 Years Three as *apprentice, journeyman, expert
 Just what did he do? Drove Lt. Delivery Truck

HOME ADDRESS AND NEAREST RELATIVE

Home address 80 Center St.
 (Number and street or rural route; if none, so state)
New York, N.Y.
 (City, town, or post office) (State or country)
 Name and address of nearest relative Mrs. Elizabeth Doe
 (Name)
Mother Same as above
 (Relationship) (Number and street or rural route; if none, so state)
 (City, town, or post office) (State or country)
 Person to be notified in case of emergency Same as above
 (Name)
 (Relationship; if friend, so state) (Number and street or rural route; if none, so state)

DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARY (A)

(To be entered only from W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 21 or 41)
Mrs. Elizabeth Doe (Mother)
 (Name and degree of relationship of beneficiary)
80 Center St. New York, N.Y.
 (Address)
Miss Mable Doe (Sister)
 (Name and degree of relationship of alternate beneficiary)
80 Center St. New York, N.Y.
 (Address)
 (Name and degree of relationship of alternate beneficiary)
 (Address)

CURRENT ENLISTMENT

(See "Remarks—Financial" (par. 3a, AR 345-125))
 Age at enlistment 25 years 15/30 months.
 Accepted for service at New York City, N.Y.
 Enlisted at New York City, N.Y. on the
30 day of January, 1937
 in grade of Pvt. 1cl by Capt. John Brown
 for Hq. Det. 27th Div. NYNG.
 (Company, regiment, arm, or service)
 to serve Three (3) years.
 (Words and figures)
 Completed 0 years 0 months 0 days for longevity pay,
 at enlistment. Has over 3 years' service. J.B.
 (Initials of officer)
 Physical defects at enlistment None Noted.

* Strike out words not applicable.

3-8955

Page 2 (A) Designation of Beneficiary—For reference to WDAGO Form No. 21 substitute WD NGB Form No. 21—Auth: Bul. No. 2, AGONY, 1/16/40.

Page 3 (B) Self-explanatory.

Page 4 (C) Military Qualifications—Words—Officers' Reserve Corps should be changed to read: National Guard of the United States. (D) Articles of War—See Par. 7, NGR 36, which requires the articles of war to be read and explained only within six days of the date of enlistment. (E) Sex Morality—Not required by National Guard Regulations.

3

PRIOR SERVICE (B)

First show prior service in the Regular Army, then insert headings to show service in the United States Army, Volunteers, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard or Organized Militia, in the order named.

Hq. Det. 27th Div. from 1-30, 1934, to 1-29, 1937
 (Co., regt., arm, or service)
 Discharged as Pvt. 1cl; Ex; By reason of ETS
 (Grade) (Character)
 (Data required by par. 8, AR 345-125)
 from _____, 19____, to _____, 19____
 (Co., regt., arm, or service)
 Discharged as _____; _____; By reason of _____
 (Grade) (Character)
 (Data required by par. 8, AR 345-125)

4

MILITARY QUALIFICATIONS (C)

Served as _____ in the United States Army in the World War
 (Highest grade held)
 Holds commission as 2nd Lt. QMC in the NGUS
 (Grade) (Section) (Organization)
 Graduate of _____
 (Noncommissioned officers' or special service school)

ARMY SPECIALTY

Specialty	*Rating, with date	*Rating, with date
<u>Auto Mechanic</u>	<u>Ex. 2-5-38</u>	

* Ex=Excellent; VG=Very good; G=Good; F=Fair.

SPECIAL DUTY

As	At	From	To	Authority

ARTICLES OF WAR (D)

(Read to soldier as required by the 110th Article of War)

Date	Initials	Date	Initials
<u>2-6-37</u>	<u>J.B.</u>		

SEX MORALITY (E)

Course completed (see AR 40-235) _____, 19____

QUALIFICATION IN ARMS

(Special qualifications attained in the use of the various arms and additional compensation therefor)

Qualified as PMD Aug. 5, 1937
 (Grade designation) (Date)
 Compensation \$ _____ per month. Aggregate or final score 60
 Order publishing fact of qualification 02 HqDet. 1937
 (Number) (Source) (Date)
 Qualified as M Aug. 10, 1938
 (Grade designation) (Date)
 Compensation \$ _____ per month. Aggregate or final score 190
 Order publishing fact of qualification 50.8 102nd QM Rept. 1938
 (Number) (Source) (Date)
 Qualified as S July 20, 1939
 (Grade designation) (Date)
 Compensation \$ _____ per month. Aggregate or final score 125
 Order publishing fact of qualification 50.9 102nd QM Rept. 1939
 (Number) (Source) (Date)

5

MILITARY RECORD
APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION, OR REDUCTION, WITH
AUTHORITY THEREFOR

Grade	Date	Authority	Initials
Pvt. 1cl.	1-30-37	Apmt. as Pvt. 1cl. O2. Jan. 30/37. Apmt. as Pvt. 1cl. cont'd on re-enlmt.	J.B.
Corp.	5-2-38	RSO 10, May 2/38	J.C.

SPECIALIST RATINGS

Class	Qualification	From	To	Authority	Initials
4th	Auto. Mec.	2/5/38	4/30/38	O. G. Feb. 5/38 Disc. Spcl 4th Cl. O 12. Apr. 30/38	J.C.

ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH ATTACHED

Organization	From	To

ORIGINAL ASSIGNMENT AND ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY ASSIGNED DURING THIS ENLISTMENT PERIOD

Assigned to company, regiment, arm, or service	Station	Date
Hq Det 27th Div Co. E 1024 QM Res't.	New York, NY Brooklyn, NY	1-30-37 2-2-38

6

FURLOUGHS

From to

Authority

Extended per
 (Number of days)

Rejoined

From to

Authority

Extended per
 (Number of days)

Rejoined

From to

Authority

Extended per
 (Number of days)

Rejoined

From to

Authority

Extended per
 (Number of days)

Rejoined

From to

Authority

Extended per
 (Number of days)

Rejoined

FOREIGN SERVICE

Left United States for duty in

From on 19.....

Arrived at on 19.....

Left for the United States on 19.....

Arrived at on 19.....

Left United States for duty in

From on 19.....

Arrived at on 19.....

Left for the United States on 19.....

Arrived at on 19.....

MEDALS, DECORATIONS, AND CITATIONS

Name of decoration	Authority and date

Page 7 Entire Page—Leave blank. Auth: Bul. No. 2, AGONY, 1/16/40.

8

RECORD OF TRIALS BY COURTS MARTIAL (A)

C. M. _____ A. W. _____, 19____
 (No.) (Date of offense) (Synopsis
 of specifications)

Sentence announced and adjudged _____, 19____
 Sentence as approved _____, 19____
 Approved _____, 19____

I certify the above is correct.

Unexecuted portion of confinement and forfeiture remitted per _____
 (Name, grade, and organization)

Released from confinement _____, 19____
 (Name, grade, and organization)

C. M. _____ A. W. _____, 19____
 (No.) (Date of offense) (Synopsis
 of specifications)

Sentence announced and adjudged _____, 19____
 Sentence as approved _____, 19____
 Approved _____, 19____

I certify the above is correct.

Unexecuted portion of confinement and forfeiture remitted per _____
 (Name, grade, and organization)

Released from confinement _____, 19____
 (Name, grade, and organization)

C. M. _____ A. W. _____, 19____
 (No.) (Date of offense) (Synopsis
 of specifications)

Sentence announced and adjudged _____, 19____
 Sentence as approved _____, 19____
 Approved _____, 19____

I certify the above is correct.

Unexecuted portion of confinement and forfeiture remitted per _____
 (Name, grade, and organization)

Released from confinement _____, 19____
 (Name, grade, and organization)

Page 8 (A) Self-explanatory.

Page 9 Class E Allotments—Leave blank. Auth: Bul. No. 2, AGONY, 1/16/40.

Pages 10 to 14, incl.—Leave blank—Auth: Bul. No. 2, AGONY, 1/16/40.

15

REMARKS—ADMINISTRATIVE

Under this heading will be shown all administrative matter not shown elsewhere and not of a character authorizing pay. Show wounds, battles, engagements, etc., and such other entries not set forth elsewhere as may be required to make soldier's record complete.

Attended Repl NCO Sch. 2-5-38
 To 2-28-38.
 Completed all subcourses of the
 10 Series, Extension Course
 of the Quartermaster Schools.

Page 15 Self-explanatory.

16

INDORSEMENTS

These indorsements are filled out in all cases when a soldier deserts or is transferred from one company or detachment to another company or detachment and in all changes of station except with an organization. These indorsements will not be used when a soldier is only attached to another organization for either rations or quarters or both.

1st Ind.

CO. Hq Det. 27 Div. N.Y.N.G., New
 York N.Y. Feb. 2, 1938
 To CO. Co. E. 102d QM. Regt. Brooklyn, N.Y.
 This soldier was transferred to Your command
 per SO. 20 Hq. N.Y.N.G. 1-25-38
 and left this organization Effective Feb. 1 (A), 1938
 He was last paid to include Claim will be made for, 19____
 by pay to incl. Feb. 1/38. (B)
 (Name and grade of finance officer or agent officer, if any)
 Due United States; if nothing, so state *Nethias*

Attended 29 drills during (C)
 current fiscal year.

*Due soldier at date of Transfer

This soldier ^{has} ~~has not~~ a Class E allotment running which has been deducted from his pay to include _____, 19____

This soldier has authorized a Class D deduction for Government insurance which has been deducted from his pay to include _____, 19____

His character is *Excellent*
 Efficiency rating as soldier *Satisfactory*

I have personally verified all entries in this indorsement.
John Brown
 (Name)
Capt. Inf. N.Y.N.G. Comds.
 (Grade and organization)

This soldier reported *Feb. 2*, 19*38*

*Here enter any amounts due soldier and not paid to date, such as monetary allowance in lieu of quarters and subsistence; if nothing, so state. (Strike out words not applicable. 3-8255

Page 16 (A) Effective date of transfer should be shown. (B) After the remark "He was last paid to include," should be added: "Claim will be made for pay to include (effective date of transfer)." See par. 24c, NGR 59. (C) In the space marked: "Due U.S., etc.," should be stated the number of drills the enlisted man attended during the present fiscal year. This is necessary to complete column (7) on the payroll of the organization to which he was transferred.

Pages 17 to 22—Comments as to page 16 are applicable.

23

FINAL INDORSEMENT

Co. E, 102d QM. Regt. (Company or detachment)
Brooklyn, N.Y. (Place)
Jan. 29, 1940 (Date)

To The Adjutant General: O.P.N.Y. (A)
Doe, John P. (Last name) (First name) (Middle initial) (Army serial No.)
Corporal (Grade) Co. E, 102d QM. Regt. (Organization)

was separated from the service by reason of Hon. Disch. per E.T.S. on Jan. 29/40 at Brooklyn authority

Retained in service ... days to make good time lost (A. W. 107).
Absent from duty ... days subsequent to normal date of expiration of term of enlistment.
Retained in service ... days for convenience of the Government on account of

His character is Excellent
Efficiency rating as soldier Satisfactory
*Final statement furnished: *Paid in full:
*Discharge certificate furnished, W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 55, 4-52. (B)
Due United States; if nothing, so state Nothing

†Due soldier at date of

Address furnished for future references: 80 Center St. New York N.Y.

Signature of soldier: John P. Doe

I have verified the foregoing entries.
Name signed: William Clark
Name typed or printed: William Clark
Capt. QMC, NYNG, Comda Co. E

*Strike out words and figures not applicable.
†Here enter any amounts due soldier and not paid to date, such as monetary allowances in lieu of quarters and subsistence; if nothing, so state.

Page 23—(A) After the words: "The Adjutant General," the words "of New York" should be added. (B) Discharge Certificate furnished: WD AGO FORM 55 should read: WDNGB Form 55.

Table with 2 columns: Initials, Name, grade, and organization. Entries include John Brown, Capt. Inf. NYNG, Comda Hq Det 27 Div and William Clark, Capt. QMC, NYNG, Comda Co. E, 102d QM. Regt.

Page 24—This is a very important page. All initials appearing within the service record should be shown on this page indicating the name and grade of the person initialing any entries.

Non-Comms of 244th C.A. Fete Colonel Force

ON Saturday evening, January 13, 1940, the non-commissioned officers of the 244th Coast Artillery, whose armory is located at 125 West 14th Street, Manhattan, gathered with their guests in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Capitol, 51st Street and Eighth Avenue, to honor Colonel Malcolm W. Force, the regimental commander, with a dinner-dance.

Nearly 250 non-comms and guests enjoyed a tasty dinner between courses of which an eight piece orchestra played for dancing. After the dinner Sergeant Borazek, who served as toastmaster, introduced the various guests of honor, including Colonel C. H. Ellard, N.Y.N.G. (retired) former commanding officer of the 244th; Colonel Avery Cooper, U.S.A., who in his capacity as commander of the 2nd Coast Artillery District represented the Corps Area Commander, Lieutenant-General Hugh Drum; and Acting Commissioner of Correction, David Marcus, who represented Mayor LaGuardia. Several short speeches were made paying tribute to Colonel Force and a group of congratulatory telegrams from various notables, including Governor Lehman and Senator Robert A. Wagner, were read.

Sergeant H. Zare, chairman of the Non-Comms Association, introduced Colonel Force and presented him with a set of sterling silver Colonel's insignia as a memento of the occasion. Colonel Force spoke briefly about the Non-Comms Association and his hopes for its future. Certain of his remarks were directed to the ladies present, who in the main were wives of the non-commissioned officers, thanking them for their cooperation and interest especially in the matter of extra drill and field training periods during the past few months. Afterwards the orchestra played for dancing until nearly 3:00 A.M.

The Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the 244th C.A. was disbanded in 1917 when the regiment, then known as the 9th New York, was called up for war service and was not reorganized until 1938 when Colonel Force became regimental executive officer.

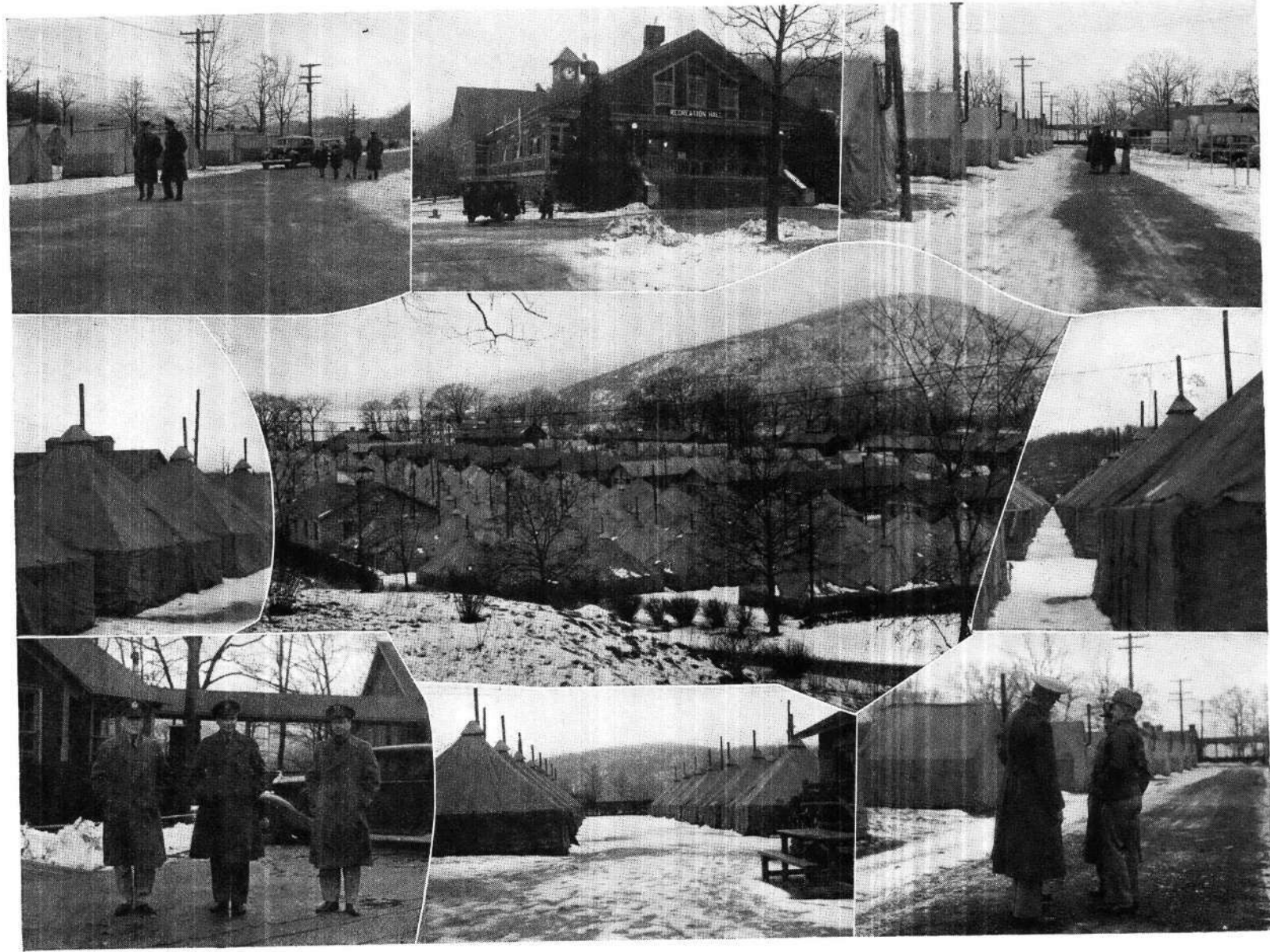
Division and Brigade Staffs at Camp Smith



General Haskell issues his orders: Reading clock-wise: upper left, Brigadier General Blakeslee and Major Schirm, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade; Captain Davis, Major General Haskell, Colonel Mundy, Captain Trenholm; Brigadier General DeLamater and staff, 87th Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General Anderson (right) Major McDonough, 93rd Infantry Brigade; G-2 Section, 27th Division; 52nd Field Artillery Brigade Staff; Umpire Headquarters; G-4 Section, 27th Division; G-3 Section, 27th Division; Brigadier General Egleston and Staff, 51st Cavalry Brigade.

March, 1940

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



THE FIGHTING 69th DINNER

At the Waldorf-Astoria 1500 friends and supporters of the "69th" attended a reunion dinner and private showing of the film.

The hotel Waldorf-Astoria was surging with enthusiasm for Father Duffy and the "69th."

Speakers at the dinner included: Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Col. John J. Mangan, C. O., 165th Inf., N. Y. N. G., Col. "Wild Bill" Donovan, war time Commander of the "69th," Brigadier General Alexander E. Anderson, C.G., 93d Inc. Brigade. Among other notables attending were Jack L. Warner, Vice President of Warner Brothers Productions, Inc., in charge of production, and James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, and Jeffrey Lynn, who play prominent parts in the picture "The Fighting 69th."

Their speeches were broadcast over the national network of the NBC Blue chain, and specially piped in to the reunion celebrations held over the country. A special hookup was made with the Philippine Islands with General Douglas MacArthur piped in from Manila on the broadcast.

Over the country, large celebrations took place in Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Birmingham, Rochester, Baltimore, Mobile, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and many other cities.

In New York members of the 165th played a major part in the ceremonies. Starting on Monday, Janu-



Left to Right: Jeffrey Lynn, Pat O'Brien, Bishop John F. O'Hara, James Cagney, Mrs. Hilda Burling, Colonel John J. Mangan at the Father Duffy Memorial Services in Times Square.

All photos Cosmo-Sileo Co.

ary 22, the 69th Regiment band turned out to welcome Mr. Warner, Pat O'Brien and James Cagney, who were met at Grand Central Station by Colonel John J. Mangan and Brigadier General Alexander E. Anderson, and where ten thousand people waited an hour and a half to greet the stars. On Wednesday, the band and Officers of the Regiment were present at New York's municipal airport to welcome Wayne Morris, Jeffrey Lynn and a plane load of Hollywood correspondents, who were in New York for the reunion.

At noon on Wednesday, an impressive ceremony took place in Times Square, when Bishop John F. O'Hara, Chief of Chaplains, officiated at a wreath-laying ceremony in front of the Father Duffy memorial statue. Present were Colonel John J. Mangan, Brig. General Alexander E. Anderson, Pat O'Brien, James Cagney, Jeffrey Lynn, and Mrs. Hilda Burling, President of the Gold Star Mothers. The band played a program of traditional Regimental airs and marches. The Regimental National Colors and Standard were present with appropriate color guard.

Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti and James Cagney at 69th Reunion Dinner.



Colonel John J. Mangan, toastmaster, Governor Lehman and Pat O'Brien at 69th Reunion Dinner.



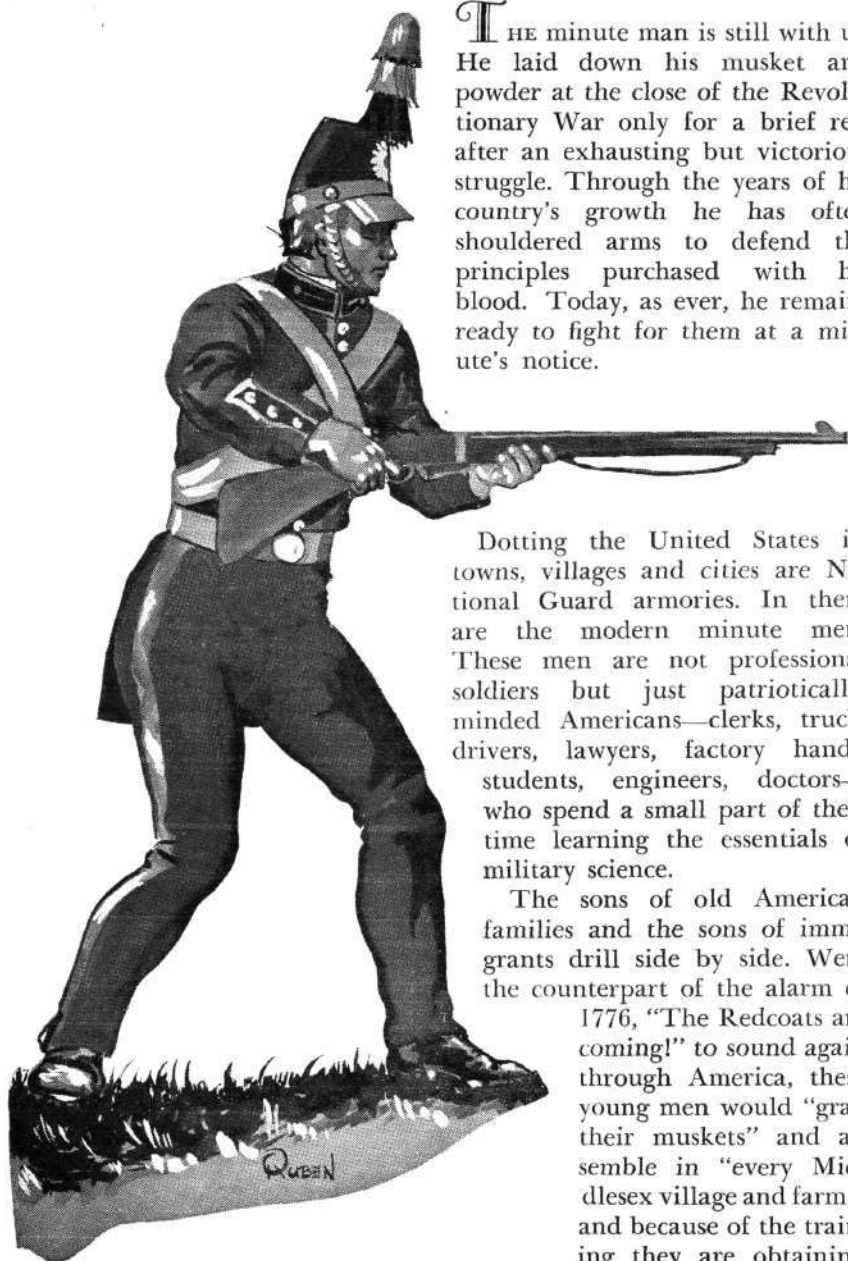
The Minute Man

by Arthur R. Walters

Illustrations by Ruben



THE minute man is still with us. He laid down his musket and powder at the close of the Revolutionary War only for a brief rest after an exhausting but victorious struggle. Through the years of his country's growth he has often shouldered arms to defend the principles purchased with his blood. Today, as ever, he remains ready to fight for them at a minute's notice.



Dotting the United States in towns, villages and cities are National Guard armories. In them are the modern minute men. These men are not professional soldiers but just patriotically-minded Americans—clerks, truck-drivers, lawyers, factory hands, students, engineers, doctors—who spend a small part of their time learning the essentials of military science.

The sons of old American families and the sons of immigrants drill side by side. Were the counterpart of the alarm of 1776, "The Redcoats are coming!" to sound again through America, these young men would "grab their muskets" and assemble in "every Middlesex village and farm," and because of the training they are obtaining

for themselves would be able to defend with greater efficiency that freedom which is offered them within these shores.

Outstanding among the country's National Guard organizations is the 245th Coast Artillery, Harbor Defense, New York National Guard, which meets in the armory at Sumner and Jefferson Avenues and is commanded by Colonel Charles S. Gleim. To trace the history of this unit, formerly the old Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn is to plot the growth of the modern minute man.

The Thirteenth dates back to the Dutch settlers of lower Manhattan. In 1654, Cromwell ordered four ships to proceed against New Amsterdam, as New York was then called. Governor Peter Stuyvesant hastening to rebuild the long-neglected Fort Amsterdam lamented his shortage of men. The towns neighboring the fort-city

came to his rescue by detailing one-third of their male inhabitants as minute men. The Long Island civil guard from which stems the Thirteenth's Battery A, was authorized by the magistracy of Flatbush and Brooklyn as a corps of minute men to protect the surrounding country against marauding pirates and robbers.

The Thirteenth served in the Revolutionary War as part of the Sixty-Fourth Regiment and in the War of 1812 as the Brooklyn Light Guard. At this time, the State Militia was composed wholly of independent Companies. The only appointed Regimental drills were the farcical performances at stated intervals, known as "training days" when the members of the Regiment attended for muster, epauletted and armed as their individual tastes suggested, or their wearer's means permitted.

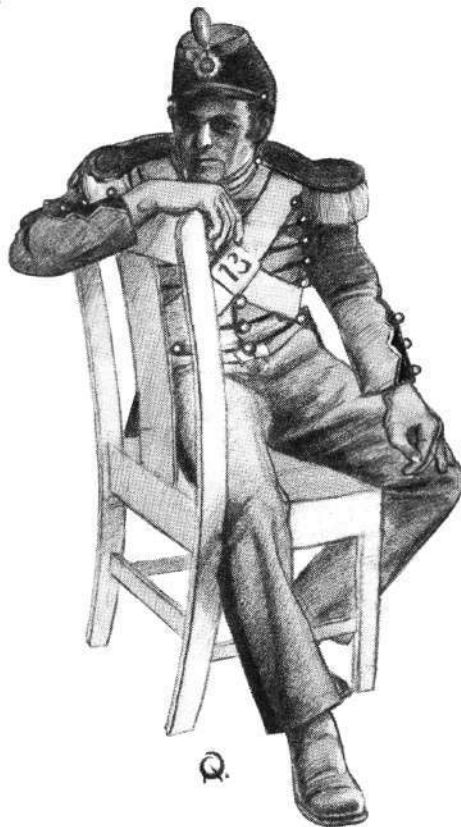
In 1847, the legislature passed a bill for the reorganization of the State Militia which encouraged the formation of uniformed Companies and placed the citizen-soldier on a more military basis than heretofore. On July 5, the Thirteenth Regiment was created with Colonel Abel Smith as commander. It was made up from the old Sixty-Fourth and several guards from various parts of the city.

The question of costume was still a problem since each Guard wore its own uniform. The City Guards wore red; the Brooklyn Light Guard, white, and another Guard the Continental uniform. One company was known as "The Kid Glove Company" by reason of its white leather handwear. The difficulty was removed in 1858 by the selection of cadet-grey cloth, and the Regiment assumed the title of "Thirteenth Regiment, National Greys, State of New York". About 400 men were then on the muster rolls.

When President Lincoln issued this call for three-month volunteers in April 15, 1861, there was already on his desk a telegram in which the Thirteenth tendered its

services. Eight days later, the Regiment sailed for Annapolis, Maryland, where it was mustered into the Federal service. Here it earned the credit of building and then running the first railroad ever owned by the National Government—a road from the warehouses and depot at Annapolis to the wharves.

The Thirteenth served in 1862 as part of the left wing of McClell-



lans' army, and in 1863, it participated in the Gettysburg campaign. Shortly thereafter, it was called home to guard the city during the draft riots.

During the war period the commanding officers in order of succession were Colonels Abel Smith, Robert T. Clark and John B. Woodward. In 1866, Col. James Jourdan took over the command and was followed in turn in 1869 by Thomas S. Dakin.

With the close of the Civil War, the Regiment again resumed the normal pursuits of the soldier-citizenry. But as minute men they were alert to act in any emergency of state or nation.

In 1872, the "Old Thirteenth", as it was fondly referred to by its famous chaplain, The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, went to Buffalo to restore order during the Railroad Strikes. Three years later it helped keep order in Brooklyn during the Great Trolley Strike.

The Regiment served in the War with Spain in 1898 and fought with great distinction during the World War in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne defensive sectors of Lorraine. The War memorial in front of the armory contains the names of every man who left with the regiment for World War Service.

On January 24, 1924, the Regiment became known as the 245th Coast Artillery and with this change one might say was inaugurated the period of the modern minute man—a well-equipped, highly-disciplined and technically-trained unit in the complex machinery of national defense.

No longer is there an endless variety of dress within the regiment. The gaudy uniforms of 1847 which consisted of white dress coats trimmed with gold mountings, and French red trousers with towering bearskin bushy headgear, gave way to a West-Point-like cadet-grey and then today to the familiar olive-drab army uniform.

As the enemies' weapons of offense have become more powerful and varied, so the minute man's weapons of defense have grown more effective and complex.

The flintlock, powder and rammer of the Lexington minute man has been replaced by the modern high caliber army rifle. With it the modern minute man can shoot further, faster and far more accurately than his predecessor.

Formerly, the chief means of travel for the guardsman was by foot and later by the early unreliable railroad. Today, fast, powerful regimental trucks insure greater and more convenient mobility.

The light-in-the-belfry or fast pony means of communication has

given way to instantaneous wire-less communication. This adds immeasurably to the efficiency of regiment movements.

With the air menace what it is today, the Guardsman is being trained in the art of black-outs and anti-aircraft operation. Huge parabolic-mirrored searchlights penetrate miles into the sky to spot enemy aircraft. Once detected, the guardsman detailed to the latest three-inch anti-aircraft gun either blasts them out of the sky or drives them to heights that render bombing ineffectual.

Against the huge dreadnoughts of today the old time cast-iron cannon with their balls of lead or iron would be utterly useless. The old minute man never really aimed his cannon but simply pointed it in the general direction of his target and hoped for a lucky shot. Furthermore, his slow burning powder would cause large black clouds of smoke that kept the

enemy informed of his precise position.

The members of the 245th are trained to use big guns that can destroy any battleship afloat. These costly guns are made of the finest steel and are breech-loading and rifled. They are re-loaded swiftly, use a smokeless powder,



and, after firing, disappear beneath a rampart from the enemy's sight. Thanks to precision instruments, their accuracy is deadly.

The 245th has an expert and fully-equipped medical staff which is able to give its members the most complete and advanced of medical attention. The old minuteman often had to go without medical treatment or at best be

served by a doctor with a pitifully limited knowledge of medicine. Antiseptic surgery and anesthesia were unknown in his day.

The big armory at Sumner and Jefferson Avenues which houses the 245th is itself a far cry from the old Dutch palisade forts and New England log-and-dirt stockades in which the early Minute men were quartered. The armory is not only a place where the guardsman can be trained for special tasks but also offers facilities for recreation and social activity. Besides the large drill floor and rifle range it has bowling alleys. Company rooms, a swimming pool, a complete gymnasium, handball courts, and a billiard room and offer instruction in many popular sports.

For the past twenty years the 245th has been prepared to man the forts defending the Eastern entrance to Long Island Sound.

(Continued on page 25)



THE AQUARIUM

WHEN P. T. Barnum started that famous promoters' slogan to the effect that a sucker is born every minute, he didn't mean the several varieties that occupy glass tanks in the Aquarium today. He meant the variety that paid him up to \$225.00 for the privilege of sitting in that same space for Jenny Lind's first concert, back in 1850. Files of the WPA Federal Writers' Project in New York City show that there wasn't even a roof on the building in those days, and besides, it was 300 feet from land, right out in New York's bay. (No, it hasn't been moved in; the land has been built around it.) Jenny got \$10,000 for the engagement and gave it all to charity.

The squat grey building that now looks like a half-buried railroad roundhouse has a gay old past. Originally built (1807-1811) as a fortress, it was successively known as Southwest Battery, Fort Clinton, and Castle Clinton, but no shot was ever fired from its battery of 28 guns. By 1823 the Federal Government felt it was all pretty useless and ceded the building to New York City. In 1824 it was leased to private enterprise

and converted into America's largest and most sumptuous amusement palace and concert hall, known as Castle Garden. A bridge connected it with Battery Walk; just across the park lived the town's "best people," and Greenwich Village was a distant suburb.

So that is how it happened that the belles and beaux of another period carried on their flirtations where now the sting ray waves her voluminous skirts, the slender dog fish flirts a wary tail, and the little cow fish, looking like a dowager in yellow silk, barges about her tank.

The city fathers found Castle Garden the ideal spot in which to receive visiting dignitaries and its list of gorgeous public receptions and balls makes our more recent Broadway and ticker-tape receptions seem a bit dull. Lafayette was received there in 1824. At the ball given in his honor, 6,000 were present and it was described in Foster's *Tour of Lafayette* as "a scene of enchantment which the mind could not bring itself to believe was a reality. . . ." Six thousand people bowed and curtsied in cotillions! Compare that, you modern fans, with six thousand jitter-bugs.

Among other famous Castle Garden receptions were those for President Jackson in 1832; Presi-

dent Tyler in 1843; Jenny Lind in 1850; Kossuth of Hungary in 1851; the Prince of Wales in 1860.

Castle Garden was the first real home of opera in America. Its roofless condition was convenient for the rabble who took to the sea in boats and surrounded the Garden on the water side.

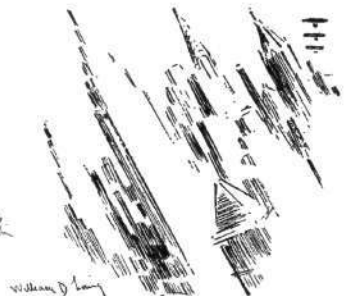
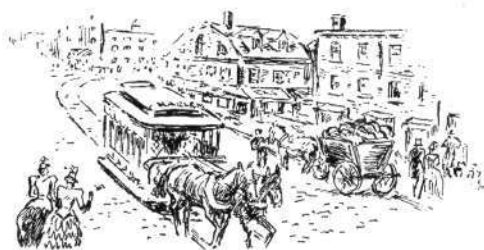
As the city grew and fashionable folk moved farther uptown, Castle Garden was abandoned by society and for some thirty years served as an immigrant receiving station. In 1896, it became "The Aquarium," and as such remains today. The original walls and enormous spike-studded doors of the old fortress still stand.

THE FIRST COCKTAIL

VARIOUS nations have laid claim to having invented the cocktail.

One Betsey Flanagan, who lived in Colonial times, became a "sutler," supplying food and drink to the army after her husband was killed in the Revolution. As her own barmaid, Betsey became famous for the excellence and originality of her concoctions. She prospered to such a degree that in 1778 she opened an inn on the White Plains-Tarrytown Road, just north of New York City.

An officer in General Washington's army, stationed nearby, en-



tered her tavern one day and challenged her to mix him a drink he had never tasted. Betsy mixed a drink containing a dash of everything on the shelves and garnished it with a cherry and a slice of orange. As an extra flourish, she stirred the mixture with a feather from a rooster's tail and thus the first cocktail was served.

There's no record that the officer really drank it.

MINETTA BROOK

An Underground River

IN the lobby of No. 33 Washington Square West there is a unique reminder of old New York, the Minetta Brook. Flowing through a fountain at this location, the brook also sees the light within the precincts of the Jefferson Market Court, and, in the kitchen of a Village restaurant on 8th Street, a trap-door may be lifted to show the determined water coursing on.

To the Indians who fished there for trout, the busy little stream was known as Manetta Waters, and the Dutch settlers named it "Bestavaar's Killetje" (Grandfather's Little Creek). Minetta Street, Place and Lane, of course, take their names from the stream, which rose in the rocky country now known as Times Square, and crossed what is now Washington Square on its journey to the Hudson, passing the Indian village of Sappokanican. At the intersection of Charlton and Varick Streets the brook became a beautiful lake, serving the early settlers as a swimming place in summer, as an ice-skating rink in winter.

Late in the eighteenth century the wild swampy region around the stream was a good hunting and fishing ground. The few aristocrats who had settled in Minetta Lane were shocked to find this swamp turned into a Potter's Field, and later to see a gallows built for some twenty highwaymen caught at their trade. Today the stream continues its underground course through a series of pipes, and occasionally troubles New Yorkers by seeping into cellars and subways.

THE MINUTE MAN

(Continued from page 23)

Today its assignment is to defend New York harbor from the vantage point of Fort Hancock. Although the regiment actually occupies the fort but two weeks during the annual maneuvers, its officers throughout the year, rehearse every possible phase of attack and defense in the armory on a remarkable relief map with islands, coast-line ships and searchlights built to scale. Every variety of weather condition is reproduced as a miniature fleet moved up by electricity feint at, reconnoiter and attack the harbor entrance in an effort to get in and shell the biggest city of them all.

The modern minute man has come a long way since the days of the old Dutch burghers and Lexington farmers. His apparel, weapons, quarters, training and tactics have undergone profound changes. And yet, he remains at bottom the same minute man—the civilian with a strong sense of duty who quietly devotes a part of his time to the task of strengthening the defense of his country and ideals.

Three men were sitting on a park bench in Germany. One, who was reading a paper, finished an article, looked up, and said, "Tsk, tsk."

The second man looked over, read the article, and he, too, said, "Tsk, tsk."

The third man stood up and said, "If you guys are going to talk politics I'm going."

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“GONE WITH THE WIND”

ON a hot day in July in the year 1861—it was shortly before noon and the sun cast dancing heat shadows, deceptive and crooked, across the plains of Bull Run — a group of Scarlett O'Hara's contemporaries were striding along, cursing the sultriness.

They were tensely nervous, like all soldiers just before the zero hour. They were Confederates. The Union Army faced its enemy and soon the slaughter at Bull Run would be history.

The little advance detachment heard the clink of sabres and looked toward a ridge — and blinked their eyes. For a red wave of something was coming through the heat down the slope of the hill.

It was a body of men, outfitted as were no soldiers before them or since. It was a group from the Union Army's 14th Infantry Regiment coming hell-for-leather, all togged out in blue coats, white leggings and red pants and caps.

Nothing Stopped 'Em

The amazed Confederates hesitated, then raised their guns and fired at the incarnadined horizon. The men in the red pants came on, yelling and whooping. Bullets whined through the air, but nothing could stop them.

The Southerners fired volley after volley, but the red wave never hesitated or broke. It swept along implacably and the Confederate soldiers fed their rifles with trembling fingers.

"They're devils," husked a red-faced, sweat-grimed Dixie fighter, "red-legged devils!"

Thus They Were Named

Thus was Brooklyn's 14th Infantry Regiment of the New York National Guard named. And through the Spanish - American War, the Mexican Border War and the World War they have retained it, although the "red-legged" uni-

form has been discarded for modern khaki.

A detachment of "devils" from the 14th's armory, 14th St. and 8th Ave., were in the lobby of Loew's Metropolitan for the Brooklyn premiere of "Gone With the Wind." They were in command of Capt. Charles G. Stevenson and dressed in the uniform worn by their ancestor-soldiers during the hectic days of the Civil War.

While the group fought with the North, it is felt that their presence will be an apt tribute to the gallantry of the Southern soldiers who were once enemies and whose trials



and tribulations are set forth in part in the moving picture.

On the occasion of the Regiment's return to Brooklyn from its service in the Civil War, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* had this to say in its issue of May 25, 1864:

"The history of the regiment since it left Brooklyn is a history of the war in Virginia. The 14th has been with the Army of the Potomac from the First Battle of Bull Run to the Battles of the Wilderness under Grant.

"Through all the ordeals of that fiery contest from the seven days

fighting on the Peninsula to Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the recent battles of the present campaign, the 14th has nobly borne its banners in the fight. No regiment has a more spotless record. Brooklyn may well be proud of her sons, for they have done honor to their birthplace. The 14th Regiment was the favorite regiment of Brooklyn long before the war was thought of and it may be said to have been the nursery of our military organizations."

Col. Jackson Commander

At present Col. William R. Jackson is commanding officer. He has been with the regiment, except for brief absences from duty elsewhere, for 31 years, coming to it from the old 3d Battery of Field Artillery, New York State Militia, located at Myrtle and Clermont Avenues.

The last surviving Civil War veteran of the 14th, Corporal Frederick N. Saunders of Company B, died on October 31, 1938, at the age of 96.

At Bull Run the regiment lost 2 officers and 21 men. Ten men died of wounds, 69 men were wounded and 39 captured.

The regiment went on to fight at Groveton, Fredericksburg and other localities and was one of the first infantry units involved at Gettysburg.

The 14th was rushed up to relieve the Union cavalry screen and helped hold off the Confederate hordes while the bulk of the Union Army was occupying its main line of resistance on Cemetery Ridge. On the morning of July 1, 1863, it participated in the repulse of Davis' Mississippi Brigade and the capture of a large portion of that command in the railroad cut west of Gettysburg.

It was definitely a part of the turmoil of hate, greed and jealousy which inspired "Gone With the Wind."

THE 1940 CENSUS

APRIL 1 will find a special detail of 120,000 men and women in the field for the nation's Sixteenth Decennial Census. This army of enumerators, whose members will march the length and breadth of the country to the close equivalent of a thousand times around the world, will be nearly six times the strength of the New York National Guard, now comprising about 23,000 officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men.

In addition to these field workers, there will be an increase in the Washington staff of the U. S. Bureau of the Census from 700 to a peak of about 7,000. Directed by 633 field executives located at strategic points throughout the land, the enumerators will collect facts on virtually every activity of interest or importance in the nation's economic setup, while the enlarged Washington force will tabulate and prepare for publication the material so gathered.

National Guardsmen, soldiers of the Regular Army, members of the Navy, Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, and their families, will be enumerated as residents of the place where each usually sleeps. A guardsman not on active service usually sleeps at home, of course, and this is his normal residence. A guardsman detailed to active duty for an extended period, however, may be quartered in Albany, making Albany—in the eyes of the Census Bureau at least—his home.

The situation is the same, in general, as regards Regular Army personnel assigned to duty with National Guard units. Lieutenant Blank, for instance, is detailed as instructor with a Buffalo organization. If Buffalo is his station on April 1, then Buffalo is regarded by the Census Bureau as his home. And, of course, it is the home of Lieutenant Blank's family if he has brought them with him.

Cooperative plans are being made between the War Department and the Bureau of the Census for the enumeration of troops

stationed at permanent posts. Soldiers at Governors Island, for instance, or Fort Totten, Fort Niagara, and other stations, will be enumerated, according to the plan, by some member of each command officially detailed to serve the Census Bureau as enumerator for the post.

Officers and married noncoms with private quarters on a post will be enumerated there under both the Census of Population and the Census of Housing. However, a married officer or man doing duty, say, at Fort Jay, and living in Queens, would not be enumerated by the soldier-enumerator but by the regular Census man in whose district he may live. The same applies, of course, for other posts where personnel may live in non-official quarters.

Members of the New York National Guard or similar organizations in other states, not on active duty, will naturally be enumerated in precisely the same way as their 132,000,000 fellow Americans. The enumerator will call on April 1 or soon after and introduce himself merely by saying:

"I am the Census enumerator. Will you give me your name, please?" And then he will follow with easy-to-answer questions on age, marital status, highest grade completed in school, and others of like nature. Regular Army men will be asked the same questions, the chief difference being that they may be interviewed in barracks or in the orderly room—or perhaps much of the required information may be taken from Service Records—depending upon final details of the plan being worked out.

Every person in the country 14 years old or more, including Guardsmen and officers and soldiers of the Regular Army, will be asked about the number of weeks he or she worked in 1939, the kind of work and industry in which it was performed, and total income earned from "salary, wages, and commissions."

Permanently-employed guardsmen should have little trouble in supplying this information. They should keep in mind, however, that pay received for armory drill and parades, summer encampments, and the like, should be added to the wage or salary figures, and that time spent on vacation with pay is classed as full-time work by the Census Bureau. Transportation allowances should not be figured into income. Guardsmen whose work has been unsteady should total all odd hours, days, and weeks, then figure the number of full-time weeks worked on the basis of number of hours per week usually worked in the specific industry or locality where the work was done.

Soldiers in the Regular Army, and of course guardsmen and guard officers on permanent detail, will include in their pay statements their base pay total for the year together with income from marksmanship pay, clothing money paid in cash on discharge, reenlistment bonus, and commutation, longevity, and specialist allowances. Time spent on paid furlough is classed as full-time work.

Another question in this group will ask:

"Did this person receive income of \$50.00 or more from sources other than money wages or salary in 1939?"

Obviously, the answer to this, for regulars, is "Yes," since their subsistence and quarters alone are worth far more than that sum. For guardsmen, the average two-week period in camp would hardly approximate \$50.00, however, and this should not be included unless other non-salary income should bring up the total. Room and board received from employers, unemployment compensation, cash relief, rent, produce from one's own farm or business, interest on deposits, and the like, fit into the category. Neither the amount nor the source of this extra income is to be reported.

(Continued on page 31)

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54th Infantry Brigade

FIELD training requiring leaves of absence from civilian jobs and a minimum interference with civilian pursuits is always a problem for the officers and men of The National Guard. Brigadier General Ralph K. Robertson solved this problem for the Headquarters and Headquarters Company of the 54th Infantry Brigade, when confronted by seven days extra training, by selecting three consecutive week-ends in the field. Ninety-eight per cent (98%) of the enrolled strength of these units spent Saturdays and Sundays of these week-ends and one extra Sunday conducting field problems and a CPX over the difficult and primitive terrain of Chestnut Ridge Park, about twenty miles from Buffalo.

The difficulties of an interrupted schedule with the attendant problems of careful buying for sustenance for the short periods of two days, and the completion of training programs were met to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Chestnut Ridge Park with its varied terrain of thick forest, farm lands, rolling landscape, and steep hills, is admirably suited for training purposes. The weather also lent itself to variable conditions. Rain, sunshine, snow and cold were encountered.

In looking back, both officers and men feel that a great deal was accomplished. Training in truck movement, in the establishment and maintenance of communications over difficult terrain, and self-maintenance in the field has all led to the greater efficiency of the units and individuals.





Colonel Joseph A. Baer

COLONEL JOSEPH A. BAER, Cavalry, who relieved Colonel Sterling as Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs for the Second Corps Area last November, was born in Pennsylvania.

Appointed to West Point in 1896, he graduated four years later and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry with which he took part in the China Relief Expedition and in the Malvar Campaign in the Philippine Islands. In 1903 he was an instructor in mathematics in the Military Academy and for a time was associated with the 7th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., as a volunteer instructor. Four years later he rejoined his regiment in time to take a leading part in the Jikiri Campaign in Sulu for which he was mentioned in dispatches and decorated. Then followed service on the Border in 1910 and another detail to the Academy as Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Electricity. In 1915 he joined the 2nd Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen and, as a Captain, took part in the instruction and administration of the pre-war Plattsburg Training Camps.

During the World War he served first as Division Inspector of the 15th Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss and from July, 1918 on, as Assistant to the Inspector General of the A.E.F., as personal liaison officer to General Pershing during the St. Mihiel and Meuse

Argonne Offensives and thereafter as a Colonel in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Since the war he has served as an instructor in the Army War College, on the War Department General Staff, with the 11th Cavalry at Monterey and in command of the 7th Cavalry at Fort Bliss. He was Military Attache to Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary 1929-33, and Chief of Staff of the Third Corps Area from 1934-39.

He is an honor graduate of the Army School of the Line, The General Staff School and the Army War College.

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TROPHY

(Continued from page 5)

"Darce, I reckon you-all is some previous," Calvin drawled. "We ain't got this gun yet."

"Looks like a thin chance of it from what that Lieut. said," Patterson growled.

"An' we no can swipe," Perikles complained. "Not even if we iss the supply sarges. Iss doughboy fren of us on guard. Thees relief he knock Kaiser Bill bay'net away from stummick of Private Perikles. Iss real fren, an' corprul of guard iss, too."

Fielding flicked the sweat off his forehead with a greasy index finger.

"We'll see if some wires can be pulled. Politics, eh, Darce?"

"You're tootin'. Hey, what's that?"

Fifty yards down the dock, men were landing from a small launch which had sneaked quietly up the inlet. Part of them were already swarming into the newly captured runner speedboat which the artillerymen had admired early that afternoon. There were about ten of them, husky fellows, and they went about their business quickly.

"Who's there?" came the belated challenge of the sentry.

"John Barleycorn," a big long-shoreman chuckled and closed in. "Corp'al of th'—"

Two men from behind choked off the sentry's cry.

The moorings of the speedboat were cast off. A line was being passed to the launch. Then rounding the corner of a warehouse came the corporal of the guard with the post's relief.

The five artillerymen stood frozen about their gun.

"The chisellers are goin' to take somethin' they lost away from heah," Calvin laughed. "They cain't see us. Arc light's 'tween us an' them."

The others laughed nervously.

"We not M.P.'s," muttered the Greek.

Darcy spoke up suddenly.

"I know we ain't. But, boys, the

swabs are jumpin' our buddies!"

Following its former corporal, the 4th gun section leaped out of the shadows. They hit the gang of raiders, just as the corporal of the guard and the relief were going down under the rush that had surprised them.

It was a swift, silent fight. None of the defenders thought of yelling for help. Breath could not be spared for that; it came too painfully into panting lungs. Once the corporal of the guard opened his mouth to shout. It cost him the two front teeth to which a gleam of moonlight guided a stevedore's fist.

Fists thudded on flesh and boots pounded out a heavy tattoo on the dock. Caught by the unexpected attack of the five grimy men who had burst through the circle of the arc light, the raiders stumbled back. Darcy floored one with a jab to the nose. The lanky Patterson was gleefully cracking the heads of two together. Fielding and Calvin, backs to a wall, were beating off the rushes of three husky assailants.

But reinforcements were swarming out of the hold of the speedboat; five more men to reckon with.

Perikles, like a Greek hero at Thermopylae, met them as they gained the deck. He thrust with the long swabbing stick, like a lance. As each raider was rammed in the pit of the stomach, he uttered a startled "Woof!" and toppled over into the inlet with a splash.

"Damn Turks!" swore former Private Perikles.

Then he missed one lunge and the swabbing stick was wrenched from his grasp.

The three doughboys were down now, unconscious. And soon the 4th gun section was herded, battered and bleeding, against a warehouse wall. At a signal, the raiders drew off, a semi-circle around the defiant artillerymen. Moonlight glinted dully on several leveled pistols.

"Put them gats up 'fore they go off on you an' bring th' whole

guard down on us," a leader ordered.

Pistols were pocketed. Hurriedly the raiders backed up, tumbled into the launch. The motor of the small craft whirred. The speedboat's towline tautened.

In a low voice, former Corporal Darcy commanded:

"Cannoneers, posts!"

With an unforgotten precision, the 4th gun section swiftly moved to positions behind the 77.

Again came the crisk command: "Piece forward, march!"

At trail and wheels, the squad manhandled the gun along the dock square into the center of the circle of arc light.

"Halt!" Darcy ordered.

He slipped into his seat. The gun shields clanged into place. Layed by Darcy and Patterson, the well oiled gears engaged and the black muzzle of the cannon, like the blunt finger of a giant hand, leveled itself full on the gang in the launch.

"I'll call that bluff," came a voice from the boat. "You've got about as much ammunition in that old relic as a pig has side pockets." He laughed raucously. "Kick ahead your launch, Jake."

The artillerymen raged, helpless. The launch and tow began to glide out into the stream.

"Ammunition!"

Hank Fielding was running up from the direction of his motor car, lugging with difficulty a wicker basket, such as the Germans used for ammunition carriers. He placed it carefully by the gun, ripped up the cover.

Full in the glare of the light, he lifted out a shell and laid it by the trail. Then he snatched a second from the basket.

"Load!" Darcy cried.

Left hand beneath the center of the shell, right palm against its base, Fielding stepped to the breech, shoved in the shell and the block closed with a click behind it.

"Set!" barked Patterson, No. 1.

"Ready to fire!" Darcy shouted. "Cast off that speedboat, you swine," he called, "or we'll blow you to hell and gone out of the

water. Can't miss you at this range. Used to knock 'em off at four kilos without even seein' 'em!"

The same cool voice floated back from the launch.

"You win, soldier. Hold back that hardware."

Sawed through by a knife, the towline snapped and the speedboat drifted back against the dock. The blackness of the harbor swallowed the launch.

"Unload," Darcy ordered, and Fielding caught the ejected shell.

In the lieutenant's quarters, the 4th gun section told its story. "I guess that ought to land you your trophy, boys," the officer declared. "But how did you happen to have some ammunition? Are those shells really live?"

"I'll say so," Hank Fielding grinned.

He took the shells from their wicker basket again. Carelessly, he unscrewed their fuse caps. A long tube lifted out of the case of the first proved to be a thermos bottle which, uncorked, gave forth an inviting aroma. The second shell was a holder for a shaker and a rack containing six glasses.

Nobody stopped Calvin a little later when he wanted to sing. Out rang his mellow Southern voice:

"Oh, Madame, have you any fine wine,

That's fit foh soldiers of th' line?"

And with the old-time comradeship his buddies chorused him:

"Hinky-dinky parlez-vous."

THE 1940 CENSUS

(Continued from page 27)

With regard to occupation and industry, the militiaman should report that he is a "Conductor, street railway," "Machinist, steel mill," "Farmer, farm," or "President, bank," while the regular's reply may be "Radio operator, U. S. Army," "Machine gunner, U. S. Army," etc., with Army listed as the industry.

To supplement the regular Census of Population this year, the U. S. Bureau of the Census is taking a "sample" Census on spe-

cific topics from five percent of the country's population. Every twentieth person will be given a series of special questions to answer, among which are queries calculated to reveal the number of veterans and veterans' dependents or survivors in the country today. Persons currently in the Federal military services will not be asked the veteran questions:

"Is this person a veteran of the United States military forces; or the wife, widow, or under-18-year-old child of a veteran?"

"If a child, is the veteran-father dead?"

"What was the veteran's war or military service?"

Code symbols used by the enumerator in entering answers to the last questions will indicate whether the veteran served in the World War, Spanish-American, etc., or was a peacetime regular. Service in National Guard units, unless regularly Federalized, is not to be regarded as veteran service.

Other supplementary queries for the 1-in-20 sample are concerned with family background, native language, Social Security status, usual occupation, etc., and married women will be asked the number of times married, age at first marriage, and number of children borne. Since great care is being taken by the Census Bureau to make this an exact cross-sectional representation of the people of America, officials declare that it will be a mere matter of simple mathematics to interpret the resulting facts to fit the nation at large.

Guardsman-farmers, in general, will be the subject of three Census enumerations this year—the Census of Population, the Census of Agriculture, and the Census of Housing. The agricultural count will cover the 7,000,000 American farms, while the Census of Housing will include each of the 35,000,000 American households, including private quarters occupied by military personnel on or off their reservations.

Part-time farming and pursuits

followed by the farmer off the farm will be studied from facts gathered in the agricultural enumeration; other farm-queries cover crops and crop failures, livestock, farm income, farm debt, farm mechanization, costs of equipment and other supplies, and so on through about 135 items for each farmer. Free copies of the Agriculture schedule may be obtained by interested guardsmen from county farm agents or direct from the Division of Agriculture, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

National Guard armories, strange though it may seem, will be reported to the U. S. Bureau of the Census as "household units" when caretakers are supplied quarters within the building, and the caretaker, even though he may be wifeless and eat all his meals outside, will become the head of a household. This is in accordance with the Census Bureau's desire to correctly list all American dwelling units with regard to the exact status of each, in order that when completed, the Census of Housing will return to the nation an accurate picture of how the American people are housed. From this picture it will not be difficult to deduce many vital facts, among which will be a definite indication of housing needs in the country today.

Facts to be ascertained cover size, value, and age of homes, their kind, and the number of occupants; kind of fuel or equipment used for cooking, lighting, heating, refrigeration; source of water and kind of toilet available; whether or not major repairs are needed; whether or not a radio is owned; monthly bills for utilities and fuel; kind of concern holding mortgage; present debt status, and so on.

Such facts will be gathered for every residence in the country including the White House at Washington; the Governors' Mansion at Albany; the sheetiron shacks "by the railroad tracks"; the home of Private Joe E. Doakes.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1939

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (December 1-31 Inclusive)88.40%

Maximum Authorized Strength, New York National Guard.1502 Off. 22 W. O. 24100 E. M. Total 25624
 Present Strength, New York National Guard.1385 Off. 21 W. O. 21428 E. M. Total 22834

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. **94.86%** (2)³
 Actual Strength. . . 832

369th Infantry **93.72%** (3)¹
 Actual Strength. . . 1345

Spec. Trps. 21st Cav. Div.
 93.70% (4)
 Actual Strength. . . 126

156th Field Art. **91.97%** (5)¹²
 Actual Strength. . . 749

121st Cavalry **91.40%** (6)⁴
 Actual Strength. . . 603

14th Infantry **91.32%** (7)¹⁰
 Actual Strength. . . 1189

104th Field Art. **90.88%** (8)⁹
 Actual Strength. . . 748

244th Coast Art. **90.66%** (9)⁶
 Actual Strength. . . 784

212th Coast Art. **90.41%** (10)⁸
 Actual Strength. . . 933

102d Med. Regt. **90.26%** (11)⁷
 Actual Strength. . . 666

105th Field Art. **90.16%** (12)¹³
 Actual Strength. . . 720

174th Infantry **89.08%** (13)²⁰
 Actual Strength. . . 1297

245th Coast Art. **88.55%** (14)⁵
 Actual Strength. . . 945

108th Infantry **88.11%** (15)¹¹
 Actual Strength. . . 1306

105th Infantry **87.86%** (16)¹⁸
 Actual Strength. . . 1321

10th Infantry **87.77%** (17)¹⁷
 Actual Strength. . . 1261

Spec. Trps. 27th Div.
 87.46% (18)¹⁹
 Actual Strength. . . 410

27th Div. Avia. **87.30%** (19)²³
 Actual Strength. . . 126

71st Infantry **87.11%** (20)¹⁴
 Actual Strength. . . 1172

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
102nd Qm. Regt.				96.01% (1) ²
Actual Strength. . . 326				
HEADQUARTERS . . .	6	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY . .	6	40	39	97
HDQRS. 1st BN.	6	2	2	100
COMPANY A	6	47	46	97
COMPANY B	6	50	50	100
HDQRS. 2nd BN.	6	2	2	100
COMPANY C	6	48	45	93
COMPANY D	6	48	43	89
HQ. & HQ. DET. 3rd BN.	7	8	8	100
COMPANY E	7	35	34	97
COMPANY F	7	29	28	96
MED. DEP. DET.	7	12	11	91
	326	313	313	96.01

51st Cav. Brigade **93.65%** (6)⁸
 Actual Strength. . . 54

93d Inf. Brigade **92.68%** (7)⁷
 Actual Strength. . . 41

52d F.A. Brigade **90.74%** (8)⁵
 Actual Strength. . . 54

53d Inf. Brigade **78.72%** (9)⁹
 Actual Strength. . . 46

BRIGADE STANDING

87th Inf. Brigade **90.16%** (1)²
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 71st Infantry
 174th Infantry
 369th Infantry

Brig. Hqrs. C.A.C. **89.87%** (2)¹
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment
 212th Coast Artillery
 244th Coast Artillery
 245th Coast Artillery

52d Field Art. Brig.
 89.35% (3)⁵
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery
 104th Field Artillery
 105th Field Artillery
 106th Field Artillery
 156th Field Artillery
 258th Field Artillery

93d Inf. Brig. **89.23%** (4)⁴
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 14th Infantry
 165th Infantry

51st Cav. Brig. **88.23%** (5)³
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop
 101st Cavalry
 121st Cavalry

53d Inf. Brig. **85.78%** (6)⁷
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 10th Infantry
 105th Infantry
 106th Infantry

54th Inf. Brig. **84.89%** (7)⁶
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 107th Infantry
 108th Infantry

165th Infantry **86.93%** (21)¹⁵
 Actual Strength. . . 1122

102nd Engrs. **85.46%** (22)²¹
 Actual Strength. . . 513

101st Cavalry **84.83%** (23)¹⁶
 Actual Strength. . . 660

101st Signal Bn. **83.33%** (24)²²
 Actual Strength. . . 251

106th Infantry **81.52%** (25)²⁴
 Actual Strength. . . 1164

107th Infantry **80.55%** (26)²⁶
 Actual Strength. . . 1084

258th Field Art. **77.85%** (27)²⁵
 Actual Strength. . . 734

Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C.
 100.00% (1)¹
 Actual Strength. . . 10

State Staff **98.73%** (2)²
 Actual Strength. . . 79

54th Inf. Brigade **95.65%** (3)⁶
 Actual Strength. . . 46

87th Inf. Brigade **93.87%** (4)³
 Actual Strength. . . 49

Hq. 27th Division **93.75%** (5)⁴
 Actual Strength. . . 64



**Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard
During the Month of January 1940**

COLONEL	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	1ST LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Leavell, Lewis L.....	Jan. 13'40..	258th F.A.	Brown, Charles D.....	Jan. 6'40..	10th Inf.
MAJORS			Gorman, Frank E.....	Jan. 10'40..	106th Inf.
Crier, Douglas R.....	Jan. 17'40..	369th Inf.	Mentzinger, Francis J.....	Jan. 13'40..	244th C.A.
Morgan, Alan S.....	Jan. 20'40..	244th C.A.	Killoran, John C.....	Jan. 16'40..	71st Inf.
CAPTAINS			Schustik, Louis J.....	Jan. 17'40..	174th Inf.
Burchard, Henry H.....	Jan. 8'40..	52nd F.A. Brig.	Drake, Thomas J.....	Jan. 17'40..	104th F.A.
Dwinell, John S.....	Jan. 9'40..	245th C.A.	Flemig, Ernest A.....	Jan. 25'40..	165th Inf.
Horsfall, Elmer B.....	Jan. 9'40..	121st Cav.	2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Buser, Oscar C.....	Jan. 10'40..	244th C.A.	Jones, Joseph R.....	Jan. 9'40..	245th C.A.
Dallmer, Rolf.....	Jan. 13'40..	S.C., Spl. Tr. 21st Cv. Div.	Grant, Stephen A.....	Jan. 20'40..	10th Inf.
Alisch, Emil.....	Jan. 16'40..	71st Inf.	Meaney, Michael J.....	Jan. 25'40..	165th Inf.

**Resigned, Resignation Accepted and Honorably Discharged,
January, 1940**

CAPTAINS			2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Doutney, William W.....	Jan. 8'40..	14th Inf.	Ronan, Joseph J.....	Jan. 10'40..	106th Inf.
Pike, Lloyd E.....	Jan. 17'40..	165th Inf.	Wening, Frederick J.....	Jan. 22'40..	101st Sig. Bn.
1ST LIEUTENANTS					
Carey, Albert J.....	Jan. 15'40..	27th Div. Avi.			
Fleischer, Harry N.....	Jan. 4'40..	M.C., 258th F.A.			
Murphy, John A.....	Jan. 10'40..	106th Inf.			

**Transferred Inactive National Guard, on Application,
January, 1940**

1ST LIEUTENANTS			2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Courtney, Francis V.....	Jan. 22'40..	174th Inf.	Houghtling, Willis F.....	Jan. 8'40..	106th F.A.
Longbotham, Miller P.....	Jan. 22'40..	107th Inf.	Newell, George S.....	Jan. 5'40..	51st Cav. Brig.
Rose, Stanley H.....	Jan. 8'40..	107th Inf.			

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