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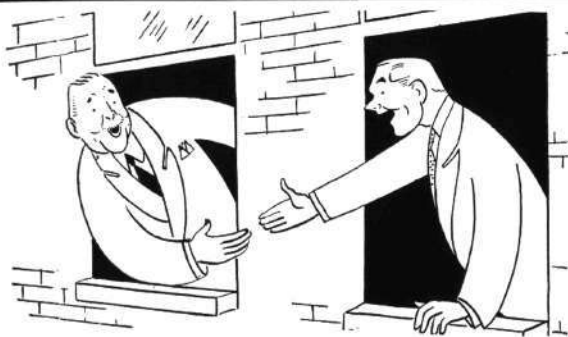


GOOD-BYE TO WINTER
The 71st on the long, long trail at Fort Dix

APRIL

**The Asst. Adjutant General
Arms and Men
The State Matches
National Defense
Ghengis Khan**

1940



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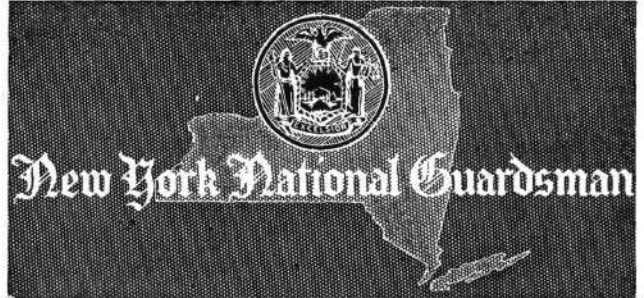
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CONTENTS

APRIL	1940
Lieutenant Colonel Frederick A. Thiessen, The Assistant Adjutant General.....	3
Arms and Men Date from Year 1 by Ted R. Knightlinger.....	4-5-29
Challenge to Combat, by Jasper B. Sinclair.....	6
Colonel Clune Retires.....	7
Lieutenant Colonel Mull Retires.....	8
The State Matches by Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Suavet, Ex. Off.	9
New Units Formed by Captain William H. Morris.....	10-11
National Guard Staffs to Train with Regular Army	11
Editorials	12
The 69th Battle Flags Parade on Saint Patrick's Day by Geoffrey J. O'Flynn, Major, I.N.G....	13-25
Sons of Orion, by Herbert E. Smith.....	14
Genghis Khan, by Captain James J. Fogarty.....	16-17-18
Our Society	19
New York	20-21
National Defense by Major W. G. Dockum.....	22-24-31
Lieutenant Colonel Arthur T. Smith.....	23
Opportunity for Regular Army Commissions	26
Major Vincent J. Meloy.....	26
Sergeant Fanch Honored.....	27
Squadron A	27
Will I Be Yellow? by James O'Reilly, M.G. Tr., 101st Cav.	28
73 Years' Service.....	30
Additional Field Training Figures.....	30
Results of General Haskell Scholarships...	31
Attendance Figures	32
The Adjutant General's Page.....	Cover 3

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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Lieutenant
Colonel
Thiessen



The Assistant Adjutant General

THE designation of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick A. Thiessen, Executive Officer of the 105th Infantry, to the post of Assistant Adjutant General climaxes a military career of thirty-seven years.

Colonel Thiessen enlisted in Company A, 2nd New York Infantry (present 105th Infantry), February 18, 1903 and has been in continuous service since that time. Passing through the various non-commissioned grades, he was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant, August 4, 1911. After serving in his old company for a short time he was designated to organize the old Mounted Scout detachment, which was really the genesis of the present regimental headquarters company. Shortly thereafter, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in January, 1913, was assigned as Adjutant, First Battalion, Second New York Infantry.

When the National Guard was ordered to the Mexican Border in 1916, Colonel Thiessen was then the Regimental Supply Officer, with the rank of Captain. He organized the original Supply Company (now Service Company) that spring and commanded it during the entire Mexican Border campaign.

The outbreak of the World War saw him in command of Company B, and upon reorganization of the 27th Division at Spartanburg, he was transferred to the First Pioneer Infantry and assigned to command Company L of that Regiment. He was assigned as supply officer of the Officers' Training School at Camp Wadsworth that winter in addition to his other duties.

Colonel Thiessen went over-seas with his Regiment and served with that unit throughout the rest of the War, participating in the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Immediately after the Armistice, Colonel Thiessen entered Germany with the Army of Occupation. He returned to this country and was mustered out July 28, 1919.

Immediately upon his return, he rejoined his old Regiment in Troy as a Captain and was detailed as Regimental Adjutant. He served in that capacity for fifteen years, and in the fall of 1935, was promoted to Major and assigned to command the Third Battalion. In 1937, Colonel Thiessen was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and assigned as Regimental Executive Officer which position he now occupies.

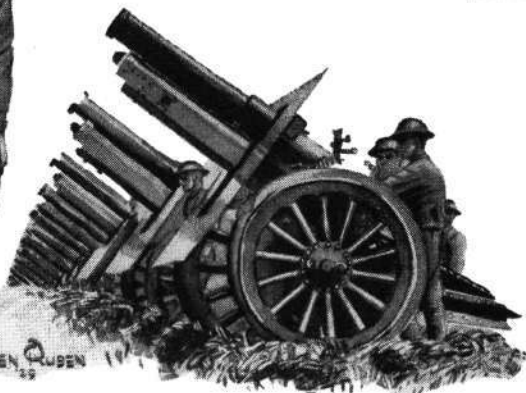
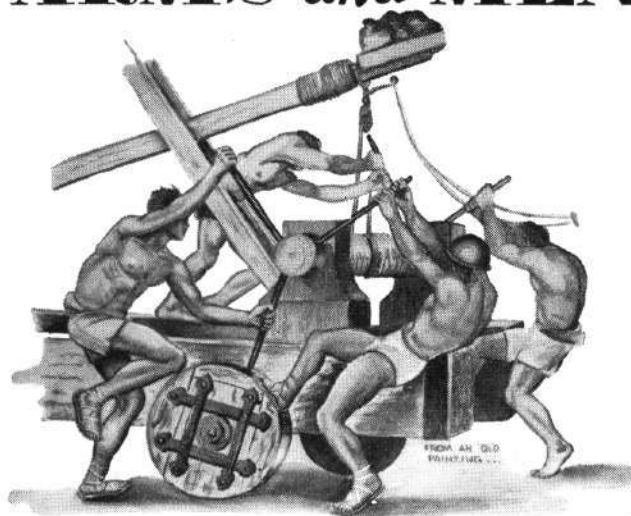
Colonel Thiessen brings to the office of Assistant Adjutant General a wealth of military experience which will undoubtedly make him an extremely valuable assistant to the Adjutant General. Having served as an enlisted man and an officer for well over a third of a century, both in the line and the staff, in peace and in war, he has gained a broad insight into the various problems which confront regimental officers in all sorts of situations.

The officers and men of his old Regiment wish him the greatest of success in his new undertaking and congratulate him and the National Guard of New York in securing the services of such an experienced officer.

ARMS and MEN

DATE from YEAR

1



by Ted R. Knightlinger

A COUPLE of Athenian "buck privates" or their equivalent talked about Chemical warfare in the woods outside the city of Plataea during the war of the Athenians and Spartans in 431 B.C. The old Romans used hand grenades to stop an elephant attack in 250 B.C., and the ancient and honorable Chinese rode in tanks as early as 1200 B.C.

Arms and men are not new. This duo dates from the time your and my ancestors were swinging from trees and tapping each other over the heads with stone clubs . . . not polished, but effective.

As gleaned from service school publications, military handbooks, information shows weapons, customs, traditions of the U.S. Army—and armies of the world—to be not a thing of modern design but of ancient and honorable origin.

For instance, this subject of Chemical warfare. The Athenians, back in 431, B.C., saturated wood sticks with pitch and sulphur and burned them underneath the walls of enemy cities to smoke the enemy out. Probably if we looked long enough, we'd find that some enterprising butcher made a fortune out of smoked meat. Next recorded use of chemical warfare forms is found about 360 B.C., when some smart commander discovered some

fire compositions which were easily ignited, but hard to extinguish and gave forth a great amount of smoke . . . the forerunner, without a doubt, of the "three-for-a-nickle-cigar."

This gent poured his combination of pitch, incense and resinous ships (some cigar!) into pots which were lighted and tossed playfully over the walls.

The ancient Chinese had his "stink pots." More recently used by racketeers.

Within our own period of history, forms of "smoking" were numerous. During the war of 1812, boarding parties "smoked" the enemy ships. The Wood and Sulphur idea again sprang into popular usage when our granddaddies were smoking out "Johnny Reb" from the city of Charleston.

Now take the modern and deadly grenade—ahhh, handle it carefully, you drop and it'll blow you to hell. Well, the doughboy of yore had his hand grenade . . . darned clever, too. The lads, playful fellows, placed live vipers—a species of snake—into little boxes and tossed them into the enemy camps. The Romans used a form of grenade to stop an elephant attack of Pierre, King of Epire, in 250 B.C.

Early 15th Century battle rec-

ords carry reports of grenades. These were glass globes, jars, or pots used to convey fire, vipers, etc., into enemy camps.

First rifle grenades were used at the siege of Stettin in 1677. The grenades were attached to rods which were fired from guns. The term "Grenadiers" grew from the term applied the soldiers who manipulated these weapons.

As for gunpowder itself—it goes way back to the early Chinese—which country, incidentally, still is finding appropriate uses for it.

The efficient U.S.A. signal corps borrowed an idea from the ancient Roman Legion. Pontius, reporter for the "Roman Daily Bugle," assures us in a bylined feature that Julius Caesar, Public General Number 1, used pigeons to carry back messages of his Gallic wars. Thus the student of high school latin who has wrestled with "Gallia est Divisia in partes tres" can blame it all on the tiny pigeon.

For instance, the term doughboy, does not date from year one, but comes from the rosy haze of the past of our own history. How come they term the fighting man of the infantry "doughboys"? Some say that in olden times the infantrymen used to clean their white uniform trim with a pipe clay which would run into a

doughy mixture when rained upon. Most popular evolution of the term hinges upon the fact that you can't fight a war without mud and when foot soldiers march in mud, there issues forth a gooey, doughy sound.

Going into the awarding of medals would take a short history within itself. First record of awarding of medals is found during the



First Century when the Emperor of China started decorating the boys for "Bravery above and beyond the call of duty."

Any service man is darn proud of his "hash marks"—service stripes to the layman—but even back in 1782 the Continental soldier came home with the same thing. A narrow piece of white cloth affixed to the left arm denoted three years of service, two stripes for six. Once we came home from camp with some white marks on our uniform—not service, but Lady Esther face powder—the maneuver and battle at home was not covered by any text!

When one visits an army post, "inverted vees" will be noticed on the sleeves of the non-commissioned officers. That, too, dates back to the early "building and trades business." The old-time castle owner gave his employees this badge, taken from the picture of the junction of two roof beams, to denote that the boys had complied with the 15th century wages and hours law and were members in good standing of the Castle Builders union,

Ergo: These hired hands were usually around the castle all the time and when a battle came up, they became a part of the castle guard and because they rated more than the visiting serfs who just dropped in for the battle, the markings took on a military significance.

The long established salute, yea, even the saluting demon of the A.E.F. can trace the idea back to Medieval Europe and the days of "Freemen" and "Slaves."

The boys of the Freemen mob were allowed to carry weapons, and when they approached one another, they held up their hand in token that it was friendly. Thus, they saluted. Another story takes it that the olden Knights had to raise the visor of their helmet to see "What ho" and after they discarded their helmets, they retained the custom.

Well, the idea seemed like a good one and it's kept rolling along. From then on the first lesson of the soldier has been Salute, salute, salute, who, when, where and how.

Modern armies think they "have something" in the development of the tank. But the Chinese in 1200 B.C. had "armored war vehicles." And the "new nations" are worried about China fighting a war. Even Leonardo de Vinci, artist, inventor, playboy, dabbled in tanks in sunny Italy. "Musso" owes "Len" a vote of thanks.

Even the great National Guard cannot claim Yankee heritage, at least in name—but strongly can do so in spirit—for the Committee of Safety of Paris, 1789, formed a group of citizens into an armed force and styled it "Guard Nationale." One of the commanders was General Lafayette. When Lafayette made a return trip to this country in 1824, the Seventh Regiment of New York adopted the term and thus it has been, the National Guard."

In the titles of officers themselves are found many interesting stories. For instance, the term Brigadier General, borrowed from the French. Louis IV first used this moniker for his high command,

A "Colonel" was at one time in command of only a column of troops; the word itself being taken from the Latin "Colonna" — column. This, of course, dates from the time that Caesar was booking matches on European arenas.

The "Captain" applied in medieval ages to the Captain General of the Army and is first mentioned in Deuteronomy I-15. A Lieutenant



was formerly a military ambassador of a King to a foreign country. My, how times have changed.

The Bomb is a tidy piece of war machinery. First invented by Bondo in 1588, this weapon was used in the Service of France in 1643. First descriptions of the bombs were as follows: "Brozen balls filled with powder" or "Certain hollow shot of cast iron stuffed with fireworks or wild fire." Nice kids; they had the right idea.

If you get caught in a tight spot and reach for your automatic, breathe a silent prayer for the spirit of Caminello Vitelli who experimented with crude weapons at Pistoria, Italy, as early as 1540. These were replaced by the revolver which was made with 7 or 8 barrels which were turned by hand. The first automatic pistol was invented by Samuel Colt in 1855.

Squads! Squads right! Squads left! . . . How oft that refrain has sounded forth and back across drill fields. Well, fellows, the first squad was found talked about on the walls of the tomb of an Egyptian soldier who had been killed in action. The doughboy's name

(Continued on page 29)

Challenge to Combat

—by Jasper B. Sinclair—

DEMOCRACIES still cling to the old-fashioned idea of recalling envoys and issuing formal declarations of war. Most of the dictator-ridden nations dispense nowadays with such international niceties and formalities.

Time was, however, when a challenge to combat might have taken any of a variety of forms other than a politely worded document issued through ordinary diplomatic channels.

Caesar crossed the Rubicon out of defiance to his enemies. Alexander the Great reputedly cut the Gordian knot with his sword as a challenge to any who might care to interfere with his world-conquering plans.

Here in America the dispatch of a rattlesnake skin was once an invitation to combat. The first recorded instance of the sending of the rattlesnake skin challenge was in January, 1622, when the Plymouth Colony was just a little more than a year old.

Tisquantum, the Indian who later befriended the Colony in many ways, was the bearer of the challenge. It came from Canonicus, chief of the troublesome Narraganset Indians. To make doubly sure that his message was understandable, Canonicus tied the rattler's skin around a sheaf of arrows.

Governor Bradford wasn't greatly impressed, however, even though Canonicus backed up his challenge with some three thousand Indian braves. He kept the arrows as a memento and returned the snake-skin stuffed full of gunpowder and bullets as his answer. Canonicus readily understood—and peace negotiations were promptly resumed by the redskins.

A century and a half later the great Indian chief Pontiac sent around a blood-stained belt as a signal for war. It summoned the Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandots and all the rest of the tribes living around the American shore of the Great Lakes and in the country between the Mississippi and Niagara rivers.

That blood-stained belt touched off the spark for Pontiac's War against the English settlers and garrisons in 1763. It was two years before the redskins buried the tomahawk.

It is a far cry from the Indians of New England to the Asia Minor of pre-Christian times. There is a remarkable similarity, however, between the snake-skin and arrows of Canonicus and the challenge sent to Darius by the Scythian prince. Five arrows made a part of the "present" sent by his herald to Darius, king of the Medes and Persians.

The arrow was also used for the same purpose by the Aracuanian Indians of Chile. They declared war on rival tribes and on the Spanish settlers by sending from town to town an arrow clenched in a dead man's fist.

From ancient times the mailed glove was so commonly used as a challenge to combat that it is still a popular symbol of old man Mars, god of the battlefields. It was the instrument of barons and princes in their own private feudal wars; and of challenging nations on more than one historic occasion.

The slap of a glove, mailed or otherwise, was the traditional invitation to a duel in the good old days. So widespread was its use for that purpose that such expressions as "the mailed fist" and

"throwing down the gauntlet" are still common figures of speech in modern times.

The dispatch of the broken shaft of a lance was another favorite method of sending a challenge to combat among the princes and kings of the ancient world.

Chupatties were sent around among the native regiments as a warlike signal before the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in the mid-nineteenth century. That was the native name for the flat cakes issued in garrison and to troops on the march in India.

The chupatties were made of bread dough and were quickly prepared—thus they were readily accepted as the signal to "Be Prepared!"

The old Highland Clans of Scotland, in their heyday of battle, sent the Fiery Cross on its rounds through the hills and glens as a summons to the field.

It was made of two cross pieces of wood, dipped in goat's blood and set afire in the form of a blazing torch. Messengers carried it into every Highland village and hamlet as a call to the clansmen to aid their chief.

It was a call to arms for every male between the ages of fourteen and sixty. Whoever dared ignore the summons might just as well pack up and leave the country forever—if possible!

The last time the Fiery Cross called the clansmen to battle was in the ill-starred rebellion of Prince Charles Stuart in 1745-46. Before the battle of Culloden one cross, carried by relays of foot messengers, covered sixty miles in a single day. It summoned a lot of the Stuart's adherents to their last rendezvous.

COLONEL CLUNE RETIRES

COLONEL PATRICK H. CLUNE, of Albany, whose military service dates back to the Spanish-American War and embraces a wide variety of assignments and duties, was placed on the State Retired List on March 5th, having reached the retirement age of 64. He had served with the Tenth Infantry for many years.

With the approach of his retirement date, fellow officers of the Tenth Infantry tendered Colonel Clune a farewell dinner at the Albany Club, every officer of the regiment being present, as well as many officers from other units. Invited guests present included Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, Adjutant General of the State; Brig. Gen. William J. Costigan, Col. Ogden J. Ross, Col. Charles N. Morgan, and many others. During the dinner program, he was presented with a beautiful easy chair and stool, the gift of his fellow officers as a token of their esteem and affection. General Brown also presented Colonel Clune with his commission as a colonel, in the name of the Governor, with the insignia of his new rank.

He has had a long and varied military career. As a youth he was a cadet at St. Francis Xavier College, New York City. He volunteered for the Spanish-American War with Flannigan's Light Artillery. Later he served as a private, corporal and sergeant in the old 69th (now the 165th) Regiment, N.Y.N.G. Upon his removal to Albany he resigned; but shortly thereafter again entered the guard in Company "C" of the 10th Infantry in 1915. He went to Camp Whitman in 1916 for mobilization for the Mexican Border, and went out with the regiment on February 4, 1917, for duty guarding the New York City aqueduct in the Catskills and the railroad bridges near Albany, until he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara on August 27, 1917, from which he was commissioned a second lieutenant on November 17, 1917. He was then sent to the 328th Machine Gun Battalion, 85th Division, at Camp Custer, Michigan. On August 25, 1918, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and was honorably discharged on January 10, 1919. Just before the Armistice he was recommended for promotion to captain and shortly after his discharge was commissioned captain, Infantry, in the Reserve Corps.

While at Camp Custer he attended the Divisional Machine Gun School for eight weeks, and having passed the examinations on mechanism and tactical use with honor, was appointed one of the assistant Divisional Machine Gun Officers. As such, he instructed hundreds of officers and men on the Colt, Vickers, Lewis and Browning machine guns, as well as in infantry tactics. While with the 85th Division



he did considerable court martial work, and was detailed to some highly confidential work. He also specialized in aviation as an air military observer.

In June, 1919, he again entered the 10th Infantry as a first lieutenant in Company "D." In October, 1919, he was promoted to captain of Company "D," and on September 9, 1920, became Major of the First Battalion. In 1930, he was assigned to the Regimental Staff as Plans and Training Officer. In 1926, he was graduated from the Field Officers' Course at Camp Benning, Georgia, with an "excellent" rating.

He was commissioned lieutenant colonel on August 1, 1935, and served in that rank until his promotion to colonel on March 2nd of this year. He has qualified as a distinguished expert with the rifle and also as an expert with the pistol and machine gun.

He was graduated from New York University Law School in 1897 with the degree of LL.B., and admitted to the New York Bar in 1899. He entered the office of the Attorney General of the State of New York in January, 1910, and has remained in the service of that office since. He has risen through various positions until at present he is assistant in charge of one of the most important bureaus in the State Department of Law, and his long experience has made him one of the best informed men in State service on departmental practice, functions and law, and related subjects.

Colonel Clune has stated that he intends to keep alive his interest in the Guard, and to keep in touch with the Guard and his host of military friends.



Lieutenant Colonel Mull Retires

THE retirement on February 12th of Lt. Col. Burton H. Mull, Director of Finance, State Staff, terminates the active military services of a loyal and devoted officer whose name is familiar to Guardsmen throughout the State.

Colonel Mull's military service dates back to April 7, 1917, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant, Q.M.C., in Albany. On November 14, 1918, he became captain, Q.M.C., 1st Brigade, and on June 2, 1920, was advanced to major, Q.M.C., State Staff. On August 10th of the following year he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, Q.M.C., State Staff, which post he retained until July 1, 1924, when he went to the adjutant General's Department as lieutenant colonel.

He was placed in charge of the finance bureau under the late Adjutant General, Edward J. Westcott, and has remained continuously in that post. He has served under six different Adjutants General, namely, General Westcott, Gen. Charles W. Berry, Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, Gen. Franklin W. Ward, Gen. Walter G. Robinson and the present Adjutant General, Ames T. Brown.

Colonel Mull was in charge of finance and was paymaster at Camp Whitman during the World War,

and was in charge of construction and served as paymaster for construction at Camp Smith, Peekskill, during the period when extensive improvements were being made at that reservation immediately following the War.

Born in Schodack Landing, Colonel Mull has resided in Albany all his life, and has put in the major part of his military service on the State Staff in Albany. He is known among National Guard officers throughout the State, and his amiable personality and kindness, coupled with the highly efficient manner in which he has always carried out his military duties, have won him widespread respect and esteem.

At home his hobby is gardening, and his large garden, brilliant and cheery with beautiful blooms of striking color, has long attested to his devotion and ability as a cultivator of the beauties of nature. Aside from his flower garden, which justly deserves his pride, Colonel Mull derives particular pleasure in raising a few varieties of vegetables which always seem to mature as near to perfection as it is possible to produce. He looks forward to his garden as a pastime during the coming summer, for Colonel Mull firmly believes that if one does not keep going with something to occupy his mind during leisure hours, he is in danger of "going to seed."

THE STATE MATCHES

by Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet, Executive Officer

THE Annual State Matches will be held commencing June 1st, 1940, and continuing through the week until the 8th.

The program in general follows the same plan as obtained in 1939, however, some changes in the time allowances destined to speed up the completion of the Matches and eliminate waste motion have been introduced in this year's rules.

First of these is the time allowance for changing pairs in team competitions which has been reduced from three minutes to two minutes.

Second, the time allowance per shot at 1,000 yards in team competitions has been reduced from one and one-half minutes to one and one-quarter minutes.

The reason for these changes must be obvious to all who have competed in the matches and who have waited for a chance to fire at the 1,000 yard stage. Furthermore, it is understood that these changes will be in effect at the 1940 National Matches and this is probably as good a time as any to get used to them.

With respect to the 600-Yard — Two-Man Team Match, it is the only one to be carried on throughout the week due to limitations of range facilities. It is planned to conduct this in the manner of five successive tryouts with the final shoot-off on Friday immediately following the State Match. The plan, in brief, is as follows:

All are eligible to enter the opening stage on Sunday. On Monday the forty high teams will fire. On Tuesday the twenty high teams will fire. On Wednesday the ten high teams will fire. On Thursday the six high teams will fire and Friday, the final stage, the two high teams.

The program follows:

SATURDAY

- 2 p.m.—General Richardson Pistol Team Match
- 2 p.m.—Colonel A. J. MacNab Pistol Team Match
- 3:30 p.m.—Sayre Trophy Pistol Team Match

SUNDAY

- 8:30 a.m.—State Individual Pistol Match
- 2 p.m.—State Pistol Team Match
- 2 p.m.-6 p.m.—2 Man Team Matches
 - 200 yd. S.F.—Old Range
 - 200 yd. R.F.—Old Range
 - 300 yd. R.F.—Combat Range
 - 600 yd. S.F.—Valley Range

MONDAY

- 7:30 a.m.—200 yd. S.F. Match (Ind.)—Old Range
- 8 a.m.—300 yd. R.F. Match (Ind.)—Combat Range
- 8:30 a.m.—600 yd. S.F. Match (Ind.)—Valley Range
- 10 a.m.—1000 yd. S.F. Match (Ind.)—1000 yd. Range
- 2 p.m.-5 p.m.—2 Man Team Match—600 yd. S.F.—Valley Range

TUESDAY

- 7:30 a.m.—Thurston Match (Ind.)—200 yd.—Old Range
- 11 a.m.—The Adjutant General's (Team)—600 yd.—Valley Range
- 4 p.m.—The Governor's Cup (Ind.)—450 yd.—Old Range

WEDNESDAY

- 7:30 a.m.—The General Robinson (Team)—200 yd.—Combat Range
- 1 p.m.—Brigade and Headquarters (Team)—200 yd.—Combat Range
- 4 p.m.—Camp Smith Match (Team)—450 yd.—Old Range

THURSDAY

- 7:30 a.m.—The General Haskell (Team)—200 yd.—Combat Range
- 7:30 a.m.—2nd Bn. N. M. Veterans' Trophy (Team)—200 yd.—Combat Range.
- 2:30 p.m.—2 Man Team Match—600 yd. S.F.—Valley Range

FRIDAY

- 7:30 a.m.—The New York State Match (Team)—200 yd.—Combat Range
- 4 p.m.—2 Man Team Match—600 yd. S.F.—Valley Range

SATURDAY

- 7:30 a.m.—Naval Militia and Naval Reserve Interstate (Team)—200 yd.—Valley Range

A TRAGEDY OF LOVE

I never knew the spell of love
 My Forty-five
 Till thee I met, then fairest dove,
 My Forty-five
 'Twas in the days of 'seventeen
 I stripped thee of thy cosmoline,
 And saw thy beauty then, my queen,
 My dandy Forty-five.
 'Twas then I would a soldier be,
 My Forty-five;
 'Twas then I fell in love with thee,
 My Forty-five;
 I'd hold thee fast against my hip,
 Thy barrel caress, squeeze hard thy grip,
 Press steely mouth, yea, kiss thy lip,
 My charming Forty-five.
 Came then sad day, as such day must,
 Yea, Forty-five,
 And love went out in spot of rust,
 Yea, Forty-five;
 My Captain found the tell-tale spot
 Within thy barrel—deceitful clot!
 Then was undone our lovers' knot;
 Thou faithless Forty-five.
 Thereafter as I cleaned thee well,
 Yea, Forty-five,
 I cursed thee in and out of hell—
 Thee, Forty-five!
 Thou wast to me but army tool;
 And now, mayhap, some other fool
 Gives thee his love, calls thee his jewel,
 His dandy Forty-five.

THE OLD TIMER

In "The Observation Post"
 Hqrs. Bty. & C. T. 105th F. A.

New Units Formed

by Captain William H. Morris, Hq. Tr., 21st Cav. Div.

ON October 31, 1939, verbal orders from the Commanding General, 51st Cavalry Brigade authorized the Commander Officer of the Headquarters Troop, 51st Cavalry Brigade, to proceed with recruiting for the Headquarters Troop, Special Troops, 21st Cavalry Division and the 21st Signal Troop, Special Troops, 21st Cavalry Division.

Our immediate objective, was to recruit sufficient men to form two new units with a total of 6 officers and 132 enlisted men, and still retain the Brigade Headquarters Troop with its 2 officers and 70 enlisted men.

October 31st happened to be the Brigade Headquarters Troop drill night and the proposition was placed before the troop with the explanation that the members of the present troop would be given the opportunity to join the troop of their preference with a possibility of higher specialist ratings and non-commissioned officers' warrants.

The duties and composition of the new troop were explained to the men, their choice was noted and a personal contact and local newspaper recruiting campaign was launched.

On Thursday, November 2nd, the "Staten Island Advance," (the local newspaper) informed the world that "Guardsmen Will Form New Troops" and pointed out that the new troops would be motorized and that it was the first time in years that a mass enlistment in the Cavalry had been offered to Staten Islanders. The article mentioned that due to the small turnover in the existing Troop its quota had always been filled and that its waiting list had grown to large proportions.

A regular weekly schedule of recruiting was inaugurated and the troopers and the newspaper were told that applications would be received on Tuesday and Friday evenings until further notice. Men passing the admissions committee were asked to report for their physical examinations on Thursdays and this schedule was followed throughout the recruiting period.

The first newspaper article listed the qualifications necessary for enlistments and stated that whereas the present troop had a total membership of 2 officers and 70 men the total strength of the three troops would be 8 officers and 202 enlisted men and would include 2 master sergeants, 2 technical sergeants, 3 first sergeants, 4 staff sergeants, 20 sergeants, 16 corporals and 155 privates and privates, 1st class.

The men on the Brigade Headquarters Troop waiting list were notified to report for examination on November 3rd and were allowed to state which troop they preferred. It was announced that preference

would be given to men with a knowledge of radio operation and repair; telephone, telegraph and teletype operating; teletype and telegraph line work; automobile mechanics; draftsmen; stenographers; typists; chauffeurs and motorcyclists. It was also stated that the new troops would drill twice a week until the end of February.

Most of the new members were brought in by the enlisted men of the Brigade Headquarters Troop and as each new group of men was accepted they were all urged to bring in a friend. A running account of the activities was furnished to the local newspaper and they responded with the following articles:

Thursday, November 2nd—Guardsmen will form new troops.

Saturday, November 4th—55 Qualify for two new guard units.

Friday, November 10th—8 Pass tests in guard unit.

Saturday, November 11th—Guardsmen to try out radio truck.

Monday November 13th—2 Pictures—Army Recruitment Station on Wheels.

Wednesday, November 15th—21 Pass Tests for Guard Unit.

Friday, November 17th—Cavalry Recruits up to 80.

Wednesday, November 22nd—16 More Successful in Army Examinations.

Saturday, November 25th—Full page of pictures.

Saturday, December 2nd—Induction Scheduled at Armory.

Tuesday, December 5th—Guard Unit is inducted at Armory. (Hq. Troop, 21st Cav. Div.)

Thursday, December 14th—New Troop Inducted at Armory. (21st Signal Troop, 21st Cav. Div.)

On Tuesday, November 10th, the new Brigade Headquarters Troop radio truck was received. On Saturday, November 11th, recruiting signs were posted on the back and two sides of the truck announcing enlistments were open for the new troops. The truck, with one officer and the enlisted men from the radio section circulated through the busiest sections of the Island and visited two football games. On Sunday morning, the truck was on exhibition at the Armory and drew many of the local amateur radio "hams" who had no use for horses, but who did understand that the Army was turning out the last word when it came to radio equipment. Five radio operators were signed up at once. The local newspapers published two very good pictures of the new truck in its issue of Monday, November 13th. The November



Recruiting Display of Signal Troop, 21st Cav. Div. at St. George Theatre, S. I.

25th issue carried a full page of pictures showing various troop activities and led up to the induction of the Headquarters Troop, Special Troops, 21st Cavalry Division, on Monday, December 4th, and the installation of the 21st Signal Troop, Special Troops, 21st Cavalry Division on Wednesday, December 13th. Transfer from the Brigade Headquarters Troop to the new troops was effected as planned and now all these troops have settled down like a bunch of old timers to their regular weekly drills.

The Armory Board of the City of New York has awarded a contract for alterations to provide the necessary garage, locker, office and storage space required for the additional men and equipment.

Another swift recruiting plan was launched early in March when Mr. G. Evans, manager of the St. George Theatre, Staten Island's largest movie house, suggested that we use the theatre lobby in exhibit some military equipment during a full weeks showing of "The Fighting 69th." With the equipment was displayed a large framed sign with pictures of the Armory and several photographs of activities at Plattsburg last summer headed with the caption "Enlist Now." Enlisted men were on duty at the theatre every afternoon and evening during the showing with application blanks handy "just in case." Out of the applications received, six men were accepted and since then applicants have been presenting themselves at the rate of about two a week, which has brought all three troops up to their maximum authorized strength.

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National Guard Staffs To Train With Regular Army

AMONG the interesting developments connected with the current concentrations of the Regular Army in the south is the plan for National Guard Division Commanders, with a portion of their staffs, to participate in and observe the training activities of the Regular Army Divisions. Each National Guard officer concerned will be ordered to active duty for three days and will spend those days with the Division to which ordered.

The proposed training is divided into two periods during the Division field exercise or maneuver. The National Guard officers will be paired with their opposites on the Regular Army Division staff. During the first period they will watch the procedure of staff work from the actual receipt of the orders to include all necessary preparations, the start and operation of the maneuver towards the close of the first day of operation. At this time the National Guard Commander and his staff will take over the duties of their respective positions and carry the maneuver to its conclusion.

The published schedules of these tours of duty run from March 24 (when the 44th National Guard Division will go to Fort Benning for the Divisional Exercises of the First Regular Army Division), to May 6, when the 41st National Guard Division will attend the Division Exercises of the Third Regular Army Division at Camp Orr. The officers of the 27th Division will attend the Corps Exercises at Fort Benning on the 14th of April, and will be attached to the Fifth Regular Army Division. Those who will have the benefit of this interesting duty from the 27th Division are:

Division Commander
 Commanding General, 93rd Infantry Brigade
 Commanding General, 52nd Field Artillery
 Brigade
 Chief of Staff
 Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-1
 Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2
 Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-3
 Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-4
 Division Quartermaster
 Division Engineer

The staff of the newly organized 21st Cavalry Division will take part in the Army Exercises on May 5, 1940, in the Sabine River area.



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

VOL. XVII, No. 1 NEW YORK CITY APRIL, 1940

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

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

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

NEW T. O. FOR NATIONAL GUARD INFANTRY REGIMENTS

NEW tables of organization for National Guard infantry regiments will become effective May 1, and will be issued shortly.

Principal change in the tables will be the abolition of the battalion headquarters companies and their conversion to headquarters detachments. This will be accompanied by a reduction in strength from 20 to 10 men.

Another change in regimental organization is the removal of the band from the Service Company and its establishment as a separate unit under the regimental adjutant or other qualified officer detailed by the colonel commanding.

The recent consolidation of headquarters and howitzer company will be continued in the new tables.

Net effect of the revised organization is to create a regiment of 14 companies, three detachments and the band, as against the original 18 companies. The new regiment will have a headquarters company, service company, three heavy weapons companies, nine rifle companies and three battalion headquarters detachments. The old regiment had a headquarters company, howitzer company, service company, three battalion headquarters companies, three machine gun companies and nine rifle companies.

From The Army & Navy Journal.

EARLY IS THE WATCHWORD

THE triumph of the *early* bird over the unfortunate worm is nothing to the victory that has been won by the tens of thousands of men and women who have had the good fortune or the good sense to secure *early* diagnosis and *early* treatment for cancer. In its *early* stages, this disease is one of the most curable of all serious threats to life. When the cancer has ad-

vanced, there is too often little that can be done for the patient.

No one knows how many men and women have been cured of cancer. A few years ago the American College of Surgeons began collecting records from its approved clinics of those who had been treated and were free of the disease for five, ten or fifteen years, and in 1938 announced that it had 29,195 such cases. The American Society for the Control of Cancer which recently launched a Cured Cancer Club headed by a valiant physician, Dr. Anna C. Palmer, who is 82 years old, says that there are tens of thousands of other cases that have not found their way into the records of the American College.

"Early Cancer Is Curable. Fight It With Knowledge" is the slogan of the Women's Field Army Against Cancer in its peacetime educational war to save lives from this disease. The program reaches its climax in April, set aside by Congress and Presidential Proclamation as Cancer Control Month.

The Army says there are two keys through which the individual may protect himself and herself against letting cancer, should it develop, reach an incurable stage.

Key One: A complete, annual physical examination covering all sites where cancer may appear.

Key Two: A prompt visit to a physician should any of the symptoms that may mean cancer develop. These cancer danger signals are: any persistent lump or thickening, particularly in the breast; any irregular bleeding or discharge from any body opening; any persistent and unexplained indigestion; any sore that does not heal normally, especially about the tongue, mouth or lips; any sudden change in the form or rate of growth of a mole or wart.

These symptoms, usually painless, do not always mean cancer is present but they do mean that an immediate visit to a reliable physician is essential.

Between fifty and seventy-five thousand of the one hundred and fifty thousand men and women who die each year of cancer could and should be saved by *early* diagnosis and *early* treatment.

THE GUARDSMAN

APRIL
1925

Regimental Historical Sketches—Squadron A
The Story of the State Camp

* * *
1930

First Award of Colonel Hines' Trophy
244th Adopts Distinctive Uniform

* * *
1935

Brig. Gen. Oliver dies
Lt. Col. A. R. Lawrence dies
Lt. Col. Gaylord retires

The 69th Battle Flags Parade On St. Patrick's Day

by Geoffrey J. O'Flynn, Major, I. N. G.

SINCE the American Revolution, St. Patrick's Day has been celebrated in the United States with a military display. Among the active sponsors of the early celebrations were the Irish soldier patriots of the day. We are told that the military note always predominated the observance, particularly in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. The thirty men who founded the peaceful, fraternal society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on March 17, 1771, when the revolt was brewing, later became distinguished soldiers and prominent heroes of the American Revolution. General George Washington authorized military celebrations of St. Patrick's Day on March 17, 1776; March 17, 1778 at Valley Forge; March 17, 1780 at Morristown, and once again at West Point in 1781.

Since its organization, the 69th has participated in St. Patrick's Day parades, except when in the field in defense of its country's flag. Without the Regiment, the parade would be no parade because this is the one day in the year when New York's admiring citizenry does honor to the chivalrous traditions of the "Fighting 69th" and pays homage to its precious, torn, tattered and blood-stained battle flags, which on the occasion of St. Patrick's Day are taken from their cases in the Armory and paraded before the public. These old battle flags are encased in cellophane because of their age and delicate condition and it is hoped that they can be preserved for many years as an inspiration to future generations and a tribute to the faith and courage of the Sons of St. Patrick.

This year the 42 flags were paraded as usual on Fifth Avenue in regimental formation. The group comprised National Colors, State Colors, Regimental Colors, and Irish Colors carried by the Irish Brigade and the Corcoran Legion Regiments which were all offsprings of the "Gallant 69th," New York State Militia, which answered Lincoln's first call in 1861. A description of a few of these flags might be appropriate.

The oldest is a set consisting of the National, Regimental and Irish Colors carried in engagements from Bull Run to Gettysburg. The staff of the National Color was struck six times at Bull Run by musket balls and was repaired under fire by the Color Sergeant, using raw hemp.

Another set is a stand of colors presented to the Regiment in the Opera House of Fredericksburg, Va., on December 12, 1862, by a delegation of Irish citizens from New York City. The Battle of Maryes Heights took place the following day and when it was over the Regimental Color bearer was found dead at the famous Confederate stone wall. Nearby was the color staff, but the blood-stained flag itself, after a search, was found buttoned up inside the dead Color Sergeant's blouse.

Still another set of colors is that of the 182nd U. S. Volunteer Infantry (69th Regiment, National Guard New York) which served with Corcoran's Legion in all engagements from the Wilderness to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

In the display is also a large Headquarters Flag presented to the 69th by the citizens of New York

on or about October 11, 1861, at Irish Brigade Headquarters at the corner of Mott and Prince Streets, New York City, to commemorate the formation of the Irish Brigade, which included the 63rd, 69th and 88th New York Regiments, all recruited as a result of the efforts of the 69th New York State Militia.

There is likewise a blood-stained National Color with bullet marks in ten places which was carried in the assault at Petersburg.

Another very elaborate stand is a set consisting of the National, Regimental, and Irish Colors which were presented on or about November 20, 1862, to the 69th Regiment (First Regiment, Irish Brigade) by a committee of American-born citizens of New York City "as a recognition of gallant and brilliant conduct on the battle fields of Virginia and Maryland. The committee which presented this beautiful stand of colors represented the outstanding and prominent families of the city, in the social and industrial world of that day and after almost eighty years, their names are well worth repeating:

Samuel D. Babcock	Shepherd Knopp
Lewis Ballard	Henry Lawrence
Martin Bates	Charles Livermore
George Bliss	James P. Martin
Hugh N. Camp	Levi P. Morton
Newton Carpenter	Harry A. Smythe
Henry E. Clark	Henry F. Spaulding
Augustus Cleveland	Joseph A. Sprague
George E. Collins	W. Sullivan
Thomas Cuthbert	James T. Swift
Charles W. Fearing	Ruth Thomas
Edward Fuller	Benj. C. Townsend
M. Furman	A. Van Nest
William H. Haynes	P. G. Weaver
B. Harthoel	E. M. Young
George C. Kellogg	Thomas F. Youngs

Some of their descendants I hope will read this article and if so, I shall feel repaid for the time

(Continued on page 25)

Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

DURING the advance of Company K, 105th Infantry, against the German lines near St. Souplet, France, on the morning of October 18, 1918, a raking machine-gun fire was directed upon the New Yorkers from a "pill-box" in a nearby wood. An Upstater serving in K Company, Sergeant Eugene W. Towne of Thomson, rushed the spot at once and shot it out of action, thereby making it possible for the American advance to progress on schedule.

* * * * *

A Mobile, Alabama, man assigned to duty with the 27th Division was Chaplain (1st Lieut.) Royal K. Tucker of the 105th Infantry. Chaplain Tucker endeared himself to the New Yorkers at all times, and especially by his heroism in battle. East of Ronssoy, on September 29, he displayed remarkable courage and devotion to duty when he went out alone into shell-swept No Man's Land to administer not only spiritual comfort to the dying but efficient first-aid to the wounded Americans.

* * * * *

An Auburn man, Corporal Leroy F. Whitney of Company M, 108th Infantry, voluntarily carried many important messages throughout the two-day battle near St. Souplet on October 17-18. Practically every one of his trips was made under terrific cross-fire of artillery and machine guns, but Whitney succeeded in getting through on every occasion. In one instance he completed the mission of another runner who had been severely wounded, dashing back to the 108th's P.C. with vitally important news of an impending artillery barrage.

* * * * *

During the operations of the New York Division against the Hindenburg Line, a New York City volunteer, Private Jack H. Wilson of Company D of the 107th Infantry, made a brilliant rescue of a wounded officer. This was during the height of the bitter engagement near Ronssoy on September 29. Seeing an officer fall wounded in No Man's Land this plucky Manhattanite immediately left shelter and dashed to the officer's rescue, dragging the wounded man safely to a nearby shell crater, administering hasty first-aid, and undoubtedly saving that officer's life.

Serving with Company L of the same old "Dandy Seventh" was a Brightwaters, Long Island, man who also proved up in the acid test of battle—and in the same engagement of September 29 near Ronssoy. He was Corporal Julius DeW. Williams who, though severely wounded in the hip early that day, refused to permit medical corpsmen to remove him from the field. Instead, after receiving hasty attention where he had fallen, Williams hobbled forward, caught up with his company in attack, and remained in action until all objectives had been reached and secured against counter-attack.

* * * * *

Sergeant William H. Williamson, hailing from Auburn, was in command of a combat patrol of M Company, 108th Infantry, early on the morning of September 29 near Ronssoy. Despite the fact that his patrol was discovered and fired upon by the enemy, and more than three-fourths of its personnel killed or wounded, Williamson persisted in his mission until he had secured the information for which he had been sent out. Shortly after returning to the battalion P.C. with this important information about the enemy's position, Sergeant Williamson again went "up and over," this time with his entire company in a frontal attack upon the German lines. The company's assault was met with a raking artillery and machine-gun fire under which all company officers and senior non-coms were either killed outright or severely wounded. Sergeant Williamson then assumed command of the remnants of the company and led it forward in a brilliant and successful attack on the enemy position.

THE END

* * * * *

(*Author's Note:* The writer of this series of fact articles on the heroic "Sons of Orion" of New York's 27th Division, A.E.F., believes that these brief "case histories" of typical Empire State guardsmen, coming at such a significant period in current, troubled times overseas, will serve as an inspiration for New York guardsmen of this generation. Cynics are beginning to say that the men of the A.E.F. may have fought and died in vain "over there" in 1918. This writer cannot hold to such a theory when he considers the splendid military traditions handed down to present and future generations of American soldiers by these typical "Sons of Orion." H.E.S.)

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS



WELL, CHUBBINS, WE SAW GIANT TREES FELLED IN OREGON — HERE'S HOW THEY DO IT IN LOUISIANA

GRACIOUS, I'D HATE TO HAVE TO CUT DOWN A TREE FROM SUCH TIPPY LITTLE BOATS AS THOSE



YOU MEAN TO TELL ME THERE'S A SALT MINE OUT HERE?

YES, CHUBBINS — ACTUALLY — THERE'S A PERFECTLY HUGE SALT MINE UNDER SEVERAL ISLANDS OVER YONDER. WE'LL SHOW YOU!



THIS SALT IS 99% PURE WHEN MINED. THEY SIMPLY GRIND IT AND IT'S READY FOR THE TABLE

AND RIGHT ON THIS ISLAND, THERE'S A BIG PEPPER FIELD

HA! HA! THAT'S RICH!



HOW DO YOU LIKE OUR FAMOUS PEPPER SAUCE, JUDGE?

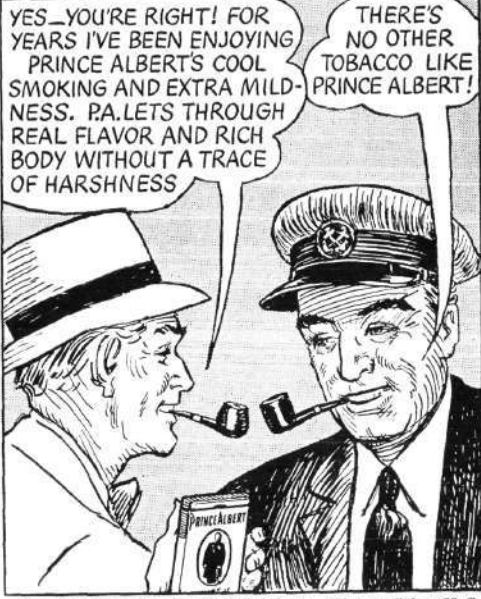
WOW — IT'S RED HOT!

WELL, I CAN SEE YOUR TONGUE ISN'T USED TO HOT THINGS, JUDGING FROM THAT PRINCE ALBERT YOU'RE SMOKING

IN RECENT LABORATORY "SMOKING BOWL" TESTS, PRINCE ALBERT BURNED

86 DEGREES COOLER

THAN THE AVERAGE OF THE 30 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS TESTED — COOLEST OF ALL!



YES — YOU'RE RIGHT! FOR YEARS I'VE BEEN ENJOYING PRINCE ALBERT'S COOL SMOKING AND EXTRA MILDNESS. P.A. LETS THROUGH REAL FLAVOR AND RICH BODY WITHOUT A TRACE OF HARSHNESS

THERE'S NO OTHER TOBACCO LIKE PRINCE ALBERT!

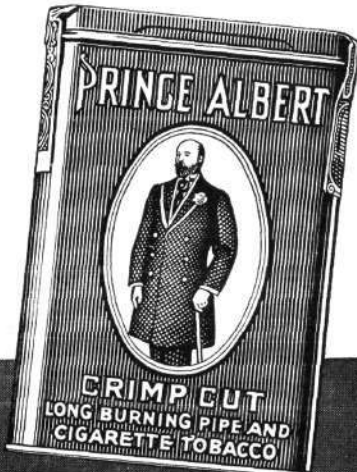
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PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Genghis Khan

No. 1 Soldier
of All Time

By
Captain James
J. Fogarty



THE average soldier will say, "Who is he? What did he ever do?". Two perfectly reasonable questions. Questions, that probably would be asked in all sincerity and without any trace of sarcasm, because the great Mongol leader is the most neglected figure on history's pages. Historians have been wary of this man on horseback,

as though overlooking his unequalled military genius in horror at the wholesale carnage of innocent people. In recent years military students have discovered the master tactician and grand strategist beneath the ruthless destroyer, and were astounded to find that the redheaded Mongol employed the same tactical principles taught at Leavenworth today. This too, without instruction, or learning from history like Napoleon—the Mongol could neither read nor write.

Seven hundred years ago Genghis Khan nearly conquered the world and was prevented only by time and space, not by defeat. But, he did conquer and rule the largest empire in the old world, an empire of fabulous wealth and countless millions of subjects.

This amazing career of conquest was accomplished with an army of about 250,000 that was always outnumbered, fighting at times as much as 5,000 miles from its base, conducting as many as three separate wars, separated by thousands of miles, at the same time; yet destroying army after army by its speed, deception and maneuvering.

The army of the Khan is generally represented as a horde of wild horsemen. Nothing could be farther from the truth. On the contrary, it was well trained, disciplined, and organized into the equivalent of squads, troops, squadrons, regiments, brigades, divisions, corps and armies, and (be-

QUEEN

lieve it or not) the squadrons maneuvered by arm signals, and at night by colored lanterns.

The Mongol chieftain spent his entire life at war and early proved himself that rarest of men, "a born soldier". At the age of thirteen, when most boys are playing at soldiers, this child of destiny was commanding full grown warriors in combat; his instinctive knowledge so superior to their practical knowledge, that they followed him without question and service was eagerly sought under his standard. His fame increased and his following grew, and at the age of twenty he fought his first big scale battle with an army of 20,000 and won a smashing victory.

From then on his rise was meteoric. He defeated armies three and four times larger. He besieged and captured a city without ever having seen one before. He conducted campaigns 4,000 miles from his base. It was by no means unusual for him to make a march of 300 miles in three days and win a great battle. We speak of "Blitzkrieg" as something new, but it was "old stuff" to this hard riding Mongol from the Gobi desert—he *invented it*. After his native city had been "Blitzkreiged" by the fast moving Mongols, a Mohammedan historian wrote "They came, they mined, they slew, they trussed up their loot and departed".

In over 40 years of warfare, Genghis Khan seems never to have made a tactical blunder. His tactics and strategy were always victorious, and the thunder from the galloping hoofs of his invincible army echoed throughout the courts of Europe and Asia, and ambassadors from all over the world came seeking the friendship of this strange conqueror who, still half civilized, lived in a tent and warmed himself by a fire of cow dung and briars.

But, just what tactics did he use? In his first big battle we see him take up an active defense, with his flanks resting on obstacles, forcing the enemy to make a frontal attack and when the attack breaks down, launching a counter offensive on the enemy's flank and destroying him. The word destroyed is used literally. In all his battles, the Khan's mind was fixed on but one goal, the complete destruction of the opposing force—to the last man. Pursuit was not only vigorous—it was terrific. Here again we see sound tactical principles; direct pressure with part of his force and an encircling movement with the rest to cut his enemy off at some defile.

His favorite scheme of maneuver was a "close-in envelopment", and he always used a holding attack and a main attack. In India we see him use the "wide envelopment", and note well this fact; in the "wide envelopment", the Khan himself commanded the enveloping force and in a "close-in envelopment" he stayed with the holding attack. At Gupta, we note that he made a counter attack to relieve pressure on another part of the front and used a covering force to make a daylight withdrawal. In the valley of the Indus, when his center was penetrated, he made a counter attack that would have made Colonel

Foos chuckle with glee; it was aimed at the flank of the penetration and pinched it right off.

Speed and deception were the Mongol's greatest assets—his astonishing speed and long marches were made possible by the stamina of his troops, and their use of fresh horses. Every man had a string of at least three horses, riding them in turn so that at the crucial moment they had fresh horses always maintaining their superiority in speed and maneuverability. He made his tactical marches under cover of darkness and usually attacked shortly after daylight. During the battle, he frequently screened his movements with smoke, either setting fire to the grass or having men with smoke pots establish a smoke screen. A favorite stratagem was to withdraw steadily for some days, apparently in fear, and then with the coming of darkness switching to fresh horses and returning in a single night, faster than the enemy scouts bringing the tidings of his return, thus catching the enemy off guard, and more frequently than not, in the midst of a celebration over the retreat of the Mongols. Another stratagem he used with success, was to withdraw slowly, fanning his troops out in what seemed an aimless manner, with the enemy in close pursuit, and then when he came to suitable terrain turning swiftly to the attack, and the enemy, to their consternation, found themselves already enveloped by the Mongol horde. On another occasion the redheaded Khan withdrew across a river leaving a single bridge for the enemy to cross on. When they had crossed, he turned swiftly to the attack and the enemy were pinned against an obstacle with no chance to maneuver.

The attacks of the Mongols were not a haphazard dash of wild horsemen; they were well organized and well prepared. They used the equivalent of an artillery preparation. The archers advancing to easy shooting distance discharged clouds of arrows, and when they had developed fire superiority the shock troops charged, supported by overhead fire. The Khan kept his finger on the pulse of the battles. Errors were quickly taken advantage of. Small successes were exploited. When the opportune moment had arrived, the final assault was ordered, and in the army of Genghis Khan that meant "shooting the works". The standard was sent forward, and there was no slackening or turning back until the enemy was destroyed.

The Khan had in a large degree the faculty of terrain appreciation—he always gave battle on his own ground. There have been instances where armies seeking escape were permitted to pass because of unsuitable terrain only to be followed and destroyed on more suitable ground and with a minimum of casualties.

We speak of multiple columns, advance guards, cavalry screens and think of them as the formations of modern warfare. But 700 years ago Genghis Khan customarily advanced in multiple columns, with ad-

vance guards out and preceded by a screen of scouts across the entire front. He also realized that accurate information is one of the most important features of security. This information was gathered by a vast army of spies throughout the world. So perfect was this system that when each country was invaded the inhabitants knew nothing at all about the Mongols while the Khan had the most complete information—even to the political situation. In each division there were assigned a group of merchants trained in the collection of enemy information, who when contact was imminent, went about the countryside apparently intent on commerce, but observing everything of military value. Another important group of specialists that were attached to each division were the Chinese topographers who mapped the country over which the division operated.

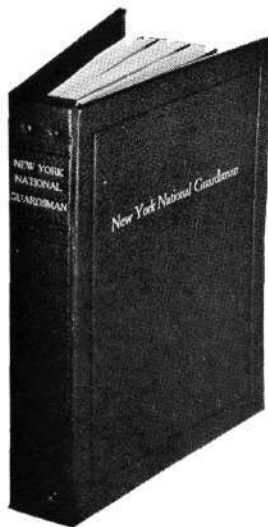
The organization and administration of the Mongols would sustain favorable comparison with any modern army. His mobilization plans called for a general conscription. Even industrial mobilization was considered when he stated "Every man who goes not with the army must work for the empire for a stated time without reward". No war profiteers in the empire of Genghis Khan! As soon as a country was subjugated his vast army of administrators took over, and the Khan led his army on to the next victim. His empire was so well ordered that he boasted "A virgin with a bag of gold in each hand could walk from one end of the empire to the other without taking harm". Risky business even on 42nd Street.

Maneuvers and tactical rides were not unknown to this great soldier. We find the army on a grand organized hunt preceding each campaign. This hunt served the dual purpose of training and hardening the troops, giving them a chance to practice the use of their weapons, and the officers a chance to observe their men. Equally important, it provided supplies for the coming campaign. In India we get the picture of the great Mongol commander conducting a tactical ride with a crestfallen division commander whose division had received a setback; riding over the battlefield, getting the details, and pointing out where the mistakes had been made. The Khan himself took the full responsibility for the instruction of his division commanders and they were sent on independent missions only after a long apprenticeship under the master.

Although a mighty emperor, The Khan did not value his own safety more than the least of his followers and the chronicles of those times report him sword in hand leading the final assault on some hostile army, or being the first into the breach of some doomed city. He could ride with the hardiest and handle a sword with the best in his army. A first class all-around soldier! He knew and could do every one's job in the army, from the highest to the lowest and to the end of his days remained simple

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and direct. His sons went to live in palaces but he lived his entire life in a tent.

There are many who will say, "Why, he was a monster. He killed men, women and children without mercy. He destroyed cities and killed off entire nations just to make grazing lands for his horses. How can you speak in praise of such a wholesale slaughterer?" All of which is true and I acknowledge it with bowed head. My only reply to this is this: The discussion has been solely on his military qualities. In warfare as in sport, they only pay off on the winners and in 40 years of warfare Genghis Khan never had a defeat chalked up against him. In my humble opinion he was the "Number 1 Soldier of all time!"

The Chinese stated that "He maneuvered his army like a god". This was the opinion of his enemies. The only histories of Genghis Khan were written by his enemies. What indeed, would be his stature on history's pages if instead it had been written by his friends!

WEST POINT PREPARATORY COURSE

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OUR SOCIETY

WHAT with racing and racing terms being as familiar to us as they are in the State of New York, it is perhaps not entirely inappropriate that the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York, Inc., should be written of in terms of the track.

Therefore, in the great Relief Handicap there are twenty-seven starters (Branches.) The finishing line is marked "April 30th 1940," for that is the goal, as April 30th is the end of the 1939-40 fiscal year of the Society, and the date by which all Branch membership contributions should be in the Society's hands.

Of the twenty-seven entries, the following (at the date of writing, March 18th) have not yet started down the track: the 14th Infantry Branch, 27th Division Special Troops, 101st Cavalry, 102nd Engineers, 102nd Medical, 105th Field Artillery, 106th Field Artillery, 165th Infantry, 174th Infantry, 212th Coast Artillery, and 258th Field Artillery.

One entry—the 102nd Quartermaster Branch—has crossed the finishing line, and close behind it is the 369th Infantry Branch, which has sent in almost the total of its membership contributions.

The rest of the field is pretty well scattered. These entrants have just about left the barrier: the Naval Militia Branch, 10th Infantry, 71st Infantry, and 121st Cavalry. The 107th Infantry Branch, a "dark horse," has covered about a quarter of the course; the 101st Signal, 10th Infantry, 108th Infantry, and 244th Coast Artillery about a third of it; the Headquarters Branch (27th Division Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment up), 104th Field Artillery, and 156th Field Artillery about half the distance; and well within sight of the finishing line are the 106th Infantry and the 245th Coast Artillery.

The weather is fair; the track is fast, and those for whose benefit the race is being run are the "needy widows and fatherless children of those men who shall have served in the New York National Guard or New York Naval Militia for five years or more."

There are many of these, and as the work of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society becomes better known the number of appeals for its assistance increases. In the Society's fiscal year of 1938-39 (May 1st 1938 to April 30th 1939), for instance, relief was extended to twice as many cases as in the preceding fiscal year of 1937-38; and in the current year of 1939-40, which ends on the 30th of April of the present year, the number of relief cases serviced among our National Guard and Naval Militia widows and orphaned children exceeded by 50% the number handled in the preceding year.

The Secretary of the Society is always ready and willing to give any information that may be desired concerning its work, and he may be addressed at its office, room 756, 80 Centre Street, New York City.



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THE FIRST ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

CONTRARY to popular belief, St. Patrick's Day parades in America are not of Irish origin; nor did they begin in honor of St. Patrick.

According to information discovered by research workers of the New York City WPA Writers' Project, the first St. Patrick's Day parade by the Irish, held in New York City in 1776, was very much against their will—largely, perhaps, because the event was the brain-child of Lord Rawdon, one of the commanders of the British military force then operating against the Revolutionary American troops in New York City.

Presumably to impress the Americans with the might of the British Empire, Lord Rawdon assembled five hundred brawny Irishmen who had been drafted into the British Army by the press gangs in Ireland. He dressed this small regiment in brilliant British uniforms and then paraded them through the city. After the parade, the energetic Lord Rawdon gave each parader a pound sterling to spend in celebrating St. Patrick's Day—to drink to the memory of the good saint and to

New York

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

the health of His Majesty King George the Third.

The taverns were soon jammed to the doors with thirsty Irishmen, and their tongues, loosened by liquor, broadcast the news of Lord Rawdon's compulsory parade. Whereupon a good Irish citizen by the name of Hercules Mulligan, a local woolen merchant and an undercover member of General Washington's intelligence staff, went to work on these "Irish conscripts of His blooming Majesty's army." Aided by a number of his Irish-American friends, Mulligan talked to the soldiers with such winning effect that more than four hundred of them crossed the East River and joined the patriot army then occupying Brooklyn.

MAIDENS AND APPLES

Many of the Dutch citizens of early New York were firm believers in omens, signs, and prognostications. They were in deadly fear of ghosts and witches. Charms, scapularies, and amulets were resorted to as antidotes to ward off the power of these supernatural enemies, even as today.

The New York City WPA Writers' Project reports that beautiful maiden witches were believed to be able to change themselves into bright red apples to tempt young men into sin and ruin. It was a

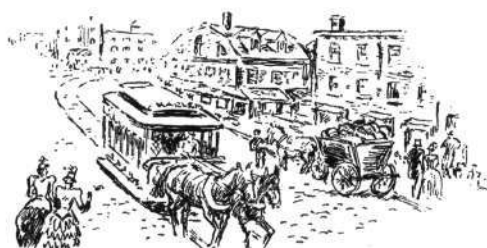
strong man indeed who could pass an apple tree without falling for the inviting fruit on its boughs. Today, they still tempt the men—the apples—and the maidens.

Formerly, every Dutch housewife had a black pot in her tidy kitchen. It aided in determining the identity of the enemy or devil. When a person became ill, the first step was to learn whether the patient was ill or bewitched. The pillow was taken from under the head and cut open. If the feathers were changed into ferns or flowers, it was a sign that the sick one was a victim of the evil hand. The black pot was immediately brought into play. To discover who had bewitched the victim, it was necessary to put a live black hen or cock into the pot of boiling water. Whoever passed the door while the bird was crying in pain was branded the witch. Thus, many an innocent individual was found guilty and "brewed" alive. Today black pots are still associated with witches.

WHAT PRICE GLORY!

One of the most crowded burial places is located in the borough of Brooklyn, in Fort Greene Park, though few persons are aware of the fact that it is a cemetery.

Hidden away in a corner of the



park, where Fort Putnam formerly stood, is the last resting place of thousands of seamen who gave their lives in the Revolutionary War. British prison ships had left the bodies of American seamen on the shores of Wallabout Basin in Brooklyn, and for many years their corpses were rotting away just where they had been discarded. In 1803 the Mayor of Brooklyn, Benjamin Ayerick, had some twenty hogsheads of bones, the remains of these unfortunate men, collected and buried in one grave. Seventy years later the city provided a tomb in Ft. Greene Park. Finally, in 1909, a Sailor's monument was erected and President Taft delivered a stirring oration at its dedication.

BR'ER WOLF OF OLD MANHATTAN

There is one thing about a hungry wolf — he is thoroughly without curiosity regarding the ownership of livestock he happens to find roaming about in the forest. In pool parlance, a beef in the bosky dell is a "set-up" for him, which he promptly proceeds to knock over. The same goes for a pig in the pines, a lamb upon the lea, sheep in the meadow, or cows in the corn. Opportunist that he is, Ol' Br'er Wolf simply makes the most of his opportunities.

This tendency on the part of the wolf population of Manhattan Isle in the latter part of the seventeenth century caused the good burghers and other owners of livestock on the island no little concern. Good old Bossie would be turned out in the morning to generate some milk for her owner and that would be the end of Bossie. Little Billie Goat bounding from crag to crag would wind up in the wolf's bag. And as for the little pigs turned out to roam, that's the last they ever saw of their Old Manhattan Home.

Naturally, this poaching and sharpshooting on the part of Ol' Br'er Wolf could not be endured forever, and irked no end by their losses, the aroused farmers and

other citizens of Manhattan urged the civil authorities of the colony to do something about it. So, according to researchers of the New York City WPA Writers' Project, in 1685 the governor issued the following proclamation:

"Upon the many complaints of the great mischief done by Wolves on the Island of Manhattan, and at the request and desire of several of the inhabitants of the said Island that they may have liberty and license to hunt and destroy the same; These may certify that liberty and license is hereby granted to any of the inhabitants of the said Island to hunt and destroy said Wolves on Thursday next after the date hereof. Given under my hand at Fort James, this 1st day of August, 1685. Signed, Tho. Dongan."

One wonders why the people of those parlous times had not bur-nished their blunderbusses and gone after the wolves long ere this, but—maybe there were some ethics involved in the matter about which we moderns are unaware. Those old-timers were awfully fussy about some things.

SMALL FRY

The world's most famous fish restaurant may still be Prunier's in Paris, but the smallest fish restaurant in the world is right in New York City, according to New York City WPA Writers' Project.

It occupies a division between two buildings on East Fourteenth Street near the corner of Third Avenue. The facade of this one-story shack measures about six feet. The sign on the front says: GUS CLAM HOUSE, there being no room apparently for an apostrophe in the owner's name. Inside there are four stools facing two shelf-tables against the walls. There isn't even room to swing a catfish. But that is all right with the cheerful owner for he trades mostly in shellfish. Oysters and clams served raw and cooked; likewise mussels, lobsters, shrimps,

soft-shell crabs. There is also quite a trade in fried smelts—five for a dime—and filets of fish which can be bought to carry away. The cooking is all done on the premises, the stove being only a fishing rod's length from the tiny front door.

"FEATHERING THE MARE'S NEST"

Anybody who sneers "the place looks like a stable" cannot possibly mean the elegant stables belonging to the New York brownstone fronts of the 1890's and thereabouts. According to researchers on the New York City WPA Writers' Project, it would seem that the prancing horses of the Victorian era — every prosperous citizen owned from one to half a dozen teams—lived as opulently as did their masters.

The stable floor was of gleaming tile and oaken panels lined the walls. The exposed oaken beams were supported by richly ornamented cast-iron braces and knobs. Window guards were of hand-forged iron, and often very beautiful, which was more than could be said of most of the machine made decorative effects inside the houses. The box stalls were of carved oak and cast-iron and the posts were elaborately turned. Horses could not kick at these posts with impunity—their intricate carving was protected at the base by a straw wrapping braided and tasseled in the best baroque tradition. Over the stables were well appointed rooms for drivers and grooms.



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National Defense

(Extracts from a talk delivered by Major W. G. Dockum, F.A., Instructor, 104th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., to the Binghamton Lions Club, February 13, 1940.)

LET us take our view point, as to date, in connection with our National Defense program from four prominent dates; 1st, that of one year ago; 2nd, when the limited emergency was declared by the President on September 8, 1939; 3rd, the 76th session of Congress on January 4, 1940; 4th, the present day.

A year ago we had a condition of unrest in Europe and an active war in the far east.

On September 8th, last, we learned of the contemplated increase in the United States military forces.

On January 4th, the 76th Congress convened in Washington took up the budgetary estimates for National Defense Appropriations totaling, \$2,285,376,609.00.

Today we can sum-up the results of the three previous situations.

Included in this record breaking budget we have provided for the: Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Reserve Corps.

Now before embarking upon an explanation of the proposed duties and programs, and a comparison of the present and former military organizations of the Army of the United States—permit me to quote just a brief statement which the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy made in his first appearance before the 76th Congress in his annual message. These words gentlemen may return to our minds again at some future date. I quote, "For several years past, we have been compelled to strengthen our own National Defense," and "we prepare to cooperate in a world that wants peace, we must likewise be prepared to take care of ourselves if the world cannot attain peace."

Congress, as we all know has the constitutional responsibility to "raise and support armies." The Secretary of War, Harry H. Woodring, has refrained from making specific demands as to the size of the army which the people through their elected representatives, will maintain for defense. Instead he has emphasized that the determination of the numerical strength of the armed forces lies with Congress. On the other hand he insisted that the moneys appropriated be so apportioned that no matter what size the force, it be afforded complete equipment, clothing, supplies, subsistence, transportation, training and instruction to prepare it for "any eventuality presupposed by any military emergency."

Within the military establishment itself the Army Chief of Staff, General Marshall, strongly supports the

belief of the Secretary of War and added, "it is an effort to make what we have efficient."

Secretary Woodring and General Marshall are determined that it is infinitely better to have a modest force fully equipped and efficiently trained in the use and tactics of the complicated weapons of modern warfare than it is to have Congress authorize a large force but withhold the funds to give it weapons and practice, necessary to make a real army.

Congress, upon whom the responsibility rests, must weigh carefully this sound advice of its army experts.

Under existing conditions I believe our army should be ready down to the last shoe string in trained officers and men, in automatic rifles, guns, tanks, airplanes, ammunition, signal equipment, motor transportation, anti-aircraft weapons including listening devices and the speedy development of mechanized and anti-mechanized forces.

General plans and bills effecting our National Defense are passed on by the House Military Affairs Committee. In response to a request from this Committee that it be informed as to the general plans for the future of the War Department, General Marshall, Chief of Staff, set forth for them, the week ending February 3rd, a general priority list of objectives, over and beyond the present budget, to be dependent upon administrative approval.

First Priority would be given to \$40,000,000 for equipment for the existing Army, mostly for critical items of ordnance equipment for the existing forces and \$12,000,000 for a radio warning net.

Second Priority would be given for the Protective Mobilization Force of about 750,000 men to cost \$240,000,000.

Third Priority was for increased personnel for completion of another infantry division and the organization of needed corps and army troops.

In this plan, with the exception of the Air Corps, personnel takes second priority to equipment, because modern equipment takes months and years to manufacture in quantities for an army. A military unit can absorb and train an equal number of recruits in an emergency, but in the Air Corps, two or three years is necessary to produce expert pilots for some types of planes.

With regard to personnel the Army's main desire is to have a force effective enough to maintain peace and keep us out of war.

(Continued on page 24)



Lt. Colonel Arthur T. Smith

ARTHUR T. SMITH was sworn in as Lieutenant-Colonel on December 22, 1939, by his son, who is Captain of Company E, 108th Infantry. Colonel Smith formerly commanded the 2nd Battalion of the 108th Infantry, N. Y. N. G. and was assigned to Headquarters, 108th Infantry as Executive Officer, upon the retirement by age of Lt. Colonel Frederick S. Johnston.

He was born in Elmira, N. Y., on November 6, 1886. He attended public schools and high school in Williamsport, Pa., and moved to Rochester in October of 1911. He enlisted in Company A, 3rd N. Y. Infantry on March 6, 1912, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on April 1, 1913, 1st Lieutenant on December 4, 1914, and Captain April 1, 1916, and Major October 8, 1920. He is a graduate of the Corps Area Command and General Staff School.

He served on the Mexican Border in 1916 and through the World War with the 27th Division as Captain. In the World War he participated in the battles of Vierstraat Ridge and Hindenburg Line with the 27th Division from September 28 to October 1, 1918, and in the Dickebusch Sector. He was wounded in the battle of the Hindenburg Line on September 28, 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's decorations include the Purple Heart, the Silver Star and 25 years Long and Faithful Service. He served on the Staff of Governor Miller and at the present time is on the Staff of Governor Lehman.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Continued from page 22)

Now I will briefly explain the proposed additional duties and programs for our military forces in comparison with the past and the present military organizations of the United States Army.

Regular Army. The strength of the Regular Army on September 9, 1939, was 166,815. Provisions were made to increase this force to 210,000 by July 1st, 1940. On September 9th, 1939, a limited emergency was declared and the strength increased to 227,000 men and 13,831 officers. This program also included new armament to meet modern conditions which included the new *Garand* semi-automatic rifle, which we understand can be manufactured at the rate of about 4,000 a month in the Springfield Armory. The Regular Army and National Guard infantry units, have been issued 25,000 of these ultra modern rifles.

The youngest member of the Army's family is the Regular Army Reserve. The goal is 75,000 enlisted reserves and since July 1st, 1938, about 29,000 men have been enlisted. All are former Regular Army enlisted men with character of good or better who have been honorably discharged and between the ages of 21 and 36. They receive \$24.00 a year.

Navy. An officer strength of 10,651 and enlisted strength of 150,000, an increase of 142 officers and 37,250 men. The program includes laying down 24 new vessels, including two battleships and an aircraft carrier and the modernization of five battleships and three submarines.

Marines. An officer strength of 1,491, and increase of 67, and enlisted strength of 25,000.

National Guard. An officer strength of 17,000 officers and 235 enlisted men, for eight new observation squadrons. This is an increase of 45,000 enlisted men that the National Guard must secure based on the President's order of September 9th, 1939. On December 2nd, the National Guard had secured 36,334 and on January 27th it was reported that 42,000 of the 45,000 additional men had been enlisted. Twenty-seven States had completed their quotas and actually 66,300 men were secured by the National Guard, because 24,300 enlisted men were discharged on the expiration of their enlistments or other causes.

Infantry Companies were increased from 64 to 80 men.

Artillery Battalion Headquarters Batteries from 36 to 44 men.

Artillery 75 m.m. gun batteries from 64 to 80 men.

Units were required to drill twice a week until 12 extra drills were held. This increased the annual total from 48 to 60 Federal drills. All units were also ordered to participate in 7 days additional field training to be held during the months of November, December, January. Units of the 1st Battalion, 104th Field Artillery filled their quotas by October 31st and performed their additional field training in the general vicinity of Lisle on week-ends during the month of November with weather conditions none to

favorable to normal mobilization and service conditions.

New York is in the Second Corps Area and during the last year this Corps Area spent \$5,745,646.25 on the National Guard and of this amount New York's share was \$3,820,309.21 for its 20,837 officers and enlisted men. Actual strength of the National Guard of New York on June 30, 1939, was 202 less than the authorized strength of 21,039. Under the new program the strength of the New York National Guard is now 24,096, which is an increase of 3,057 officers and men.

Each state maintains a force of eight officers and 22 enlisted men for a force of 1,000 men, up to 32 officers and 108 men for a force of 18,000 men. They perform a vital task in the preparation of the nation for defense in a major emergency. National Guard personnel has been selected for this work because they are citizens and soldiers. Most of these State Staffs and State Detachments in each State do all preliminary work for an emergency for M-Day. They make maps and do all the paper work preliminary to the operation of the draft boards.

Under the plan for 1940, providing it becomes effective, the National Guard will have 27 days of field training instead of the usual 15 days and 60 Federal drills instead of 48.

Last year the New York National Guard took part in the First Army Maneuvers. This year the plan calls for 21 days' maneuvers for four armies, including the National Guard, and organization training to be conducted for six additional days.

For the Reserves—The strength of the Reserve Corps fluctuates but averages about one officer per thousand people. About 70% of Reserve officers maintain the standards prescribed by the War Department for active duty. At all times about 70,000 are available for training. The War Department recently announced the maximum ages in all grades for all arms and services. The 1940 plan includes provisions for 1,000 Reserve Officers on extended duty with the Regular Army, 100 of whom are to be commissioned in the Regular Army; 1,596 Air Reserves on extended duty with the Air Corps as compared with 975 this year; extended active duty for an additional 798 Reserve Officers with the line and 508 with the Medical Department; 30,000 officers for short term training extending from 14 to 28 days instead of being restricted to 14 days as formerly.

Time will not permit me to cover the organization and training conducted by the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the Civilian Military Training Corps, two fine sources of potential officers.

Our Army now has five infantry divisions, a cavalry division and corps troops undergoing intensive training in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. This field training will continue over a period of four months before the organizations return to their former sta-

(Continued on page 31)

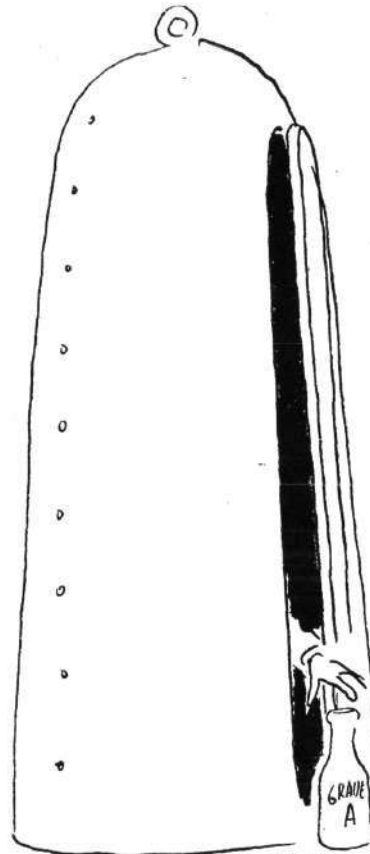
69th BATTLE FLAGS PARADE

(Continued from page 13)

spent in ferreting out the names of the committee, because as an Irishman, I appreciate the nobleness of this gesture on behalf of a group of influential citizens of New York in the early '60's toward an immigrant people who, it cannot be said, stood high in the esteem of their native neighbors prior to that time.

While there are many other flags with just as interesting and colorful histories, we must not forget the magnificent stand of National, Regimental, and Irish colors presented during the Spanish American War to the 69th on May 18, 1898, by the friendly Sons of St. Patrick of the City of New York.

To soldiers, a flag is a promise and a symbol which must be respected, cherished and defended. It is the proud boast of the 69th Regiment that on the field of battle it never disobeyed an order and never lost a flag.



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National Guardsmen Have Opportunity for Regular Army Commissions

WIDENING the scope of eligibility for appointment as second lieutenant in the Regular Army, members of the National Guard, including officers, warrant officers and enlisted men; Reserve Officers and members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps; and graduates of technical institutions approved by the Secretary of War, may apply as applicants for examination, in addition to warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who have had at least two years' service, and who are between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, it was announced today at the Headquarters of the Second Corps Area, Governors Island, New York.

The examination of applicants for appointment as second lieutenants in the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery will be held, providing funds are made available under War Department appropriations, as follows:

Preliminary examination will be completed not later than June 15, 1940. Final examination will be completed August 3, and selected candidates will be commissioned about October 1, 1940.

The examination is for the purpose of filling eleven vacancies: six in the Infantry, one in the Cavalry, two in the Field Artillery, and two in the Coast Artillery. Candidates must be single and not previously married, the announcement said. All applications must be received at Governors Island not later than May 25, and must be accompanied by a recent photograph approximately 3 x 5 inches in size.

Final examination will consist of a written test in educational and military subjects, a moral and general fitness test, and a physical examination which will be the same for all arms. No exemption from military subjects will be granted, the announcement said.

Candidates will be permitted their choice or preference to the arms in which appointments are to be made as a result of the examination, and should name the four arms in order of preference on the War Department form furnished all applicants.

Major Vincent J. Meloy Promoted to Grade of Lieutenant Colonel

ALANGLEY FIELDER since July 4, 1936, Col. Meloy came to the air base from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he had just graduated from the Command and General Staff School. In 1934 he had graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama.

Before assuming command of the 29th Bombardment Group, which is slated for service at MacDill Field, Florida, Col. Meloy was the public relations



officer at Langley Field in which position he created a good deal of good will for the air base.

Prior to being public relations officer, Col. Meloy had command of the 20th Bombardment Squadron. During this period he commanded the good will flight of three Boeing B-17 bombers to Bogota, Colombia, in 1938. For this feat he was commended by the Secretary of War.

Col. Meloy was also in command of a flight of airplanes which constituted part of the good will flight to Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1938.

Col. Meloy's first military service was as a private in the First Aero Squadron of the New York National Guard from September 1st to September 23, 1916, of which service, Col. Meloy is proud.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities with Germany in 1917, he enlisted in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps Reserve for the purpose of obtaining flying training. He has been flying ever since.

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HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMPANY, 102ND MEDICAL REGIMENT, HONORS FIRST SERGEANT WITH DINNER

TECHNICAL SERGEANT FREDERICK W. FANCH, World War veteran, for twelve years armorer of the 102nd Medical Regiment armory in White Plains, and for more than twenty-five years an American soldier in war and peace, was honored at a dinner held in Maxl's Rathskeller, North White Plains, on Wednesday, February 28th. The arrangements for the fete were handled by the members of Sergeant Fanch's unit, the Headquarters and Service Company of the Medical Regiment, and Captain Frederick E. Hadermann, of the same Company, was toastmaster.

Among the speakers who eulogized the grizzled veteran guest were Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, Commanding Officer of the Regiment; Lt. Col. Robert Wadhams, Major Sylvanus Purdy, Captains Harold F. Greir, Herbert J. Lucus (Regimental Adjutant), Thomas J. Walsh (Commanding Officer of Sergeant Fanch's unit), J. Kingsley MacDonal ("C") and Toastmaster Hadermann; also, Sergeant William H. Tracy, Tech. Sergeant Chester A. Lovelett, and Staff Sergeant Robert H. Garrison ("C"); Edward Burke and William Pflug (both of old "L"); Republican City Chairman J. Harvey Turnure, and City Judge Charles A. Voss.

At the conclusion of the dinner Sergeant Fanch was presented with a silver service set and a pipe, the informal words of presentation being spoken by Sergeant William H. Taft.

Hari Eklund, local American Legion commander, entertained with a group of songs.

A private in old Co. "L," 10th Infantry, having enlisted in 1907; aide to the civil authorities, on strike duty; soldier on the Mexican border; soldier overseas during the War; soldier with the Army of Occupation for seven months after the Armistice; Guardsman again since 1926, when he re-enlisted in the 102nd Ammunition train; armorer, man and gentleman—such is the man who was lauded at the dinner.

SQUADRON A—A HISTORY OF ITS FIRST FIFTY YEARS—1889-1939

American Book Stratford Press, New York, 1939.

This book compiled by the Association of Ex-Members of Squadron A, New York National Guard, fills out the histories of the organization in the wars of 1898 and 1917 already published, and commemorates the 50th Anniversary of the mustering into the National Guard of New York State on April 2, 1889.

It paints in an interesting and familiar manner the early days and growth of the organization under Majors Roe, Andrews, Bridgman, Wright and Egleston, in a series of chapters written by various ex-members of the squadron and brings out better than most books the gradual change in outlook and training of the National Guardsman of 1889, 1898, 1904, 1917 and today. Of particular interest are the accounts of the peacetime training, the strike duty, the field exercises and maneuvers throughout the years. In this it seems to be a unique book. The chapters on the war years and the Squadrons' experience in battle make good reading, and the final chapter by Major Vietor of the 1939 maneuvers brings the account up to date.

That the purpose of those who started the squadron has been well justified is shown by its record of furnishing between 700 and 800 officers for the American forces in the World War, of whom more than 115 received decorations or citations for conspicuous service. Truly a grand war record for any training school.

Largely due to the manner of its compilation and writing, it is a friendly book and one which any member of the armed forces will have pleasure and interest in reading and is a book which every member and ex-member of Squadron A should own and study, for it brings out clearly the tradition and soul of the organization whose motto so appropriately is "Boutez en Avant."

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"Will I Be Yellow?"

by JAMES O'REILLY, M. G. Tr., 101st Cav.

A NUMBER of the members of the machine gun troop of Squadron "C", New York National Guard, were at the club one night before drill when the topic of the present European war arose. Of the general topics discussed, the one that interested us the most was, "Will I be yellow?"

Such is the question that most youth would like to have answered. Will I be yellow when the time comes for me to face enemy fire? The answer to such a question we shall try to give.

We of the National Guard go through extensive field and armory training. It may be only once or twice a week, but we are being trained. We believe that training is the thing that is going to prepare us for the next war, so that the appalling loss of life in the last one will not be repeated.

In our troop, as the cavalry is so divided, we work with the heavy .30 caliber machine gun. The civilian population, even the regular army itself, wonder just what we can learn about these guns in the short time of our enlistment. Let us show them. We are assigned to a squad which has as its weapons one machine gun, its crew, and three riflemen. With these weapons, we can hold off a regiment as long as our ammunition lasts.

How?

We learn to set up these guns, fire them and make all necessary repairs to keep them in running order within a few seconds; to protect that gun from attack on three sides by our riflemen, while covering our objective.

With this training, a man gets confidence in himself and his buddies. He gets accustomed to the shooting of the gun, the peculiar whine of a ricocheting bullet, and through his training, learns to keep his body hugging "mother earth." Thus he becomes less of a target for enemy guns, shrapnel, and bombs. Had this training been part of the national program before the war of 1917-1918, thousands of green, untried men would not have been sent over to France.

Of what does this training consist? It consists of working in the open field, working under adverse conditions as rain, heat, freezing weather, mud; of conquering the fear of the smoke screen; of using, and learning the proper use of the gas mask; of sham battles; of the greatest peace-time maneuvers in the history of the United States at Plattsburg last summer; of receiving orders and knowing the reason why they were given, rather than going into battle blind and ignorant; of being able to take anything that nature can give in the way of wind, rain, storm; and what's more important, of being able to take care of the health of our own bodies by means of building them up with hardy food and a clean life.

"Will I be Yellow?"—that is the question to be answered. Well, our answer is that the training received by the National Guard is so set up that all fear in the use and handling of these guns will no longer be part of you, and that the sons of the men who fought in the last war will have superior knowledge that was denied their fathers.

Battery Atten-shun

Prepare for Action that will come at the annual reunion of the Veterans and members of Battery E, 105th Field Artillery (old 2nd Field Artillery).

Aiming Point to see that the buddies from the border, Spartensburg, Meuse-Argonne, Montauk Point, Tobyhanna, Bragg, Pine Camp and Plattsburgh have a time reminiscent of the good old days.

Deflection. There will be none to divert from the enjoyment planned.

On No. 2 Close 5 will reunite those close friendships of the fellows who said "we'll get-together soon," but somehow it never happened.

Site. The Vanderbilt Hotel, Park Avenue and 33rd Street.

Shell MK I, Fuse Long will give a bombardment on scheduled time: 8:30 p.m., May 18th, 1940.

Battery Right to make sure we are right drop your name and address to the committee at the Armory, 1122 Franklin Avenue, Bronx.

Range will bring target hits in food and music.

Close Station, March Order not until the wee hours.



"A Rather Good-looking Girl, I Presume"

ARMS AND MEN

(Continued from page 5)

was Sebek-Kha, who fell in battle about 1880 B.C. He explained that because of distinguished service he had been in a group of men furnishing a bodyguard to the king. "There were 6 of us . . ." a form of a squad, huh.

From thence, the "squad" or "squadron" was varied. The Roman Legion had its Decurio, 10 men; other armies of later years had various sizes of groups of men under subordinate officers . . . thus was derived the Squad.

Chaplains first became a part of the American army when George Washington called the ministers under a six months' contract. Congressional recognition of the clergy as a part of the army came some few years later.

Field Artillery . . . yahoo! They had cannoneers in 1331 when cannon were built up of wooden hoops and held together by rawhide or iron bands shrunk on. They hurled a 700-pound boulder. Not fancy but practical. The carriage of the gun was naturally developed because the Cannoneers with hairy ears had to have something to prop their guns up, said he, ending a sentence with a preposition.

A type of shrapnel was first recorded in 1346 in the battle of Crécy when Johnny Bull fired odds and ends of scrap metal against the enemy pikemen.

Now, what's an American Holiday without a parade . . . what's an army without a parade. Nothing, friends, absolutely nothing. So we have the parade. But again you're wrong for that good old Yankee custom goes way back to the time of the Crusades, according to many sources. It seems that the soldiers who were lining up to do battle in the Holy Land would be fallen in with the rest of the local army and no one was really sure who was going to make the trip so the village band, King Arthur Local, 813 (all members in good standing) would march up and down in front of the particular group which was go-

ing and the whole village would march and cheer . . . thus a parade.

Last, but not least, remember that word "Chevron"? Those marks that your top kick wears? Comes from the French word Chevre—meaning Goat . . . because the chevrons resembled the horns of a goat. Hi, Sergeant.

Heigh Ho—here's to "Arms . . . Men . . . Year 1."

ENLIST

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73 Years' Service

Seventy-three years and five months of continuous military service without an "A.W.O.L." a hospital record of any kind, and the reputation for never having fallen out of a hike is the record of Harry and Robert Wilbur, brothers, Co. F, 10th Infantry, New York National Guard, Walton.

For their respective military careers, both Wilburs have virtual 100 per cent perfect attendance records.

Robert Wilbur completed 35 years and three months of service early this month.

Harry Wilbur, who enlisted immediately after the turn of the century, looks ahead to a "few more years of service." Already he has 38 years and two months service.

Robert Wilbur is supply sergeant of Co. F, a post he has held in the service for more than 20 years. Harry Wilbur is company mechanic.

Both brothers enlisted in Co. F of the old First regiment of New York. Both served in the 107th regiment in the World war.

The Wilbur brothers have been members of their regimental rifle team since 1921.

Harry Wilbur, as company lieutenant commanding, three times recruited the Walton Company and took it out. The first time was for Mexican service, in 1916. Again in 1917 for aqueduct service. And, the same year, for World War service.

Both brothers will tell you candidly that "soldiering is the life." Both will tell you, too, that there comes a time when even a war horse reaches the end of his tether. That, they agree, is the time to make way for younger military men.

HIGH ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGE ATTAINED DURING ADDITIONAL FIELD TRAINING

THE percentage of attendance for the entire New York National Guard at all additional field training camps was 86.44.

REGIMENTS AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS

	Present Absent		Total %	
	Strength	Present	Strength	Present
1. 106th Field Artillery.....	787	43	830	94.82
2. 10th Infantry	1213	81	1294	93.74
3. 369th Infantry	1253	93	1345	93.16
4. 102nd Quartermaster Regiment	299	23	322	92.85
5. 174th Infantry	1111	95	1206	92.12
6. 245th Coast Artillery	811	79	890	91.12
7. 212th Coast Artillery	839	94	933	89.92
8. 121st Cavalry	539	65	604	89.23
9. 102nd Medical Regiment....	600	74	674	89.02
10. 104th Field Artillery	655	82	737	88.87
11. 108th Infantry	1160	151	1311	88.48
12. 244th Coast Artillery	685	98	783	87.48
13. 14th Infantry	1044	150	1194	87.43
14. 27th Division Aviation	111	17	128	86.71
15. 105th Infantry	1095	188	1282	85.41
16. 156th Field Artillery	628	109	737	85.21
17. Spec. Troops, 27th Division.	345	63	408	84.55
18. 105th Field Artillery	573	113	686	83.52
19. 165th Infantry	921	187	1108	83.12
20. 101st Cavalry	556	118	674	82.49
21. 71st Infantry	959	220	1179	81.34
22. 101st Signal Battalion	187	43	230	81.30
23. 102nd Engineers	388	104	492	78.86
24. 107th Infantry	835	240	1075	77.67
25. 258th Field Artillery	543	183	726	74.79
26. 106th Infantry	868	295	1164	74.57

Higher Commands

1. Brigade Hq. & Hq. Det., C.A.C.	10	0	10	100.00
2. State Staff	79	0	79	100.00
3. Hq. 44th Division (N. Y. Quota)	4	0	4	100.00
4. Hq. & Hq. Co., 54th Inf. Brigade	42	3	45	93.33
5. Hq. & Hq. Co., 87th Inf. Brigade	45	4	49	91.83
6. Hq. & Hq. Tr., 51st Cav. Brigade	50	5	55	90.90
7. Hq. & Hq. Btry., 52nd F.A. Brigade	49	5	54	90.74
8. Hq. & Hq. Det., 27th Division	57	6	63	90.47
9. Hq. & Hq. Co., 93rd Inf. Brigade	35	5	40	87.50
10. Hq. & Hq. Co., 53rd Inf. Brigade	37	10	47	78.72
Totals.....	19413	3045	22458	86.44

Credit Where Credit Is Due

IN our March number we neglected to credit our friend, Ed Reed and the "Brooklyn Eagle" for the very interesting article on "Gone With The Wind" and also to mention that the photographs of the Staff Training at Camp Smith were taken by the members of the 27th Division Aviation Photo Section and assembled by Master Sergeant John W. Tabasco of that unit. Our apologies for this omission.

Results of General Haskell Scholarships

THE annual examinations for the General Haskell Scholarships were held at Brooklyn Academy, January 27, 1940. Two scholarships were awarded; one for the 44th Division which includes some units in New York State, in addition to the New Jersey National Guard, under the command of Major General Clifford R. Powell; the other for the 27th Division which includes nearly all of the National Guard of New York State, under the command of Major General William N. Haskell.

The winners of these scholarships are entitled to free tuition at the Brooklyn Academy at Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the Department of Preparatory Studies for the West Point Examinations.

General Haskell, was represented by Captain Charles G. Stevenson of the 14th Infantry, Brooklyn, and General Powell was represented by Captain John P. Read of the 113th Infantry, Newark, N. J. These officers were assisted in the proctoring by Captain L. C. Ricker and L. Ashley Rich, instructors in the West Point Department of Brooklyn Academy.

The winner of the 27th Division award, with a percentage of 92½, was Private Charles Spieth, Jr., Company A, 107th Infantry, N.Y.N.G.

The winner of the 44th Division award, with a percentage of 88.75, was Private Andrew Woloszyn, Medical Department Detachment, 174th Infantry.

Honorable mention was awarded to the following candidates: Private Bernard J. Diamond, Battery G, 212th Coast Artillery, whose standing was 88%.

Private Marvin Shapiro, Company A, 14th Infantry, whose standing was 86%.

Richard S. Robinson, Battery A, 157th Field Artillery, whose standing was 74.5%.

Charles Gehringer, Company B, 104th Engineers, whose standing was 71.75%.



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NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Continued from page 24)

tions to conduct the usual summer training for civilian soldiers.


The plan, if carried into effect, provides for increasing the number of infantry divisions from five to nine, the expansion of the mechanized cavalry brigade to a division and further expansion to a fast, hard hitting, powerful, highly mechanized, cavalry corps.

Binghamton's contribution to the army expansion has more than exceeded the quota allotted and 338 enlistments were reported under this emergency, which breaks all previous records.


Years ago an officer was quoted as saying that "the Army would be a fine place if it were not for the enlisted man." But the enlisted man is the Army—it is still the human mass that wins battles; officers are needed here and there throughout the mass in order that it may be maneuvered against the enemy. In times of peace we hear a great deal about machines and new inventions of all kinds which are going to do away with the importance of man power; but then war comes and it is the same old problem—the nation which has allowed its man power to weaken generally goes down in defeat unless it is supported by its allies.

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF JANUARY, 1940

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (January 1-31 Inclusive)89.46%

Maximum Authorized Strength, N.Y.N.G.....	1502 Off.	22 W.O.	24096 E. M.	Total 25620
Present Strength, N.Y.N.G.....	1383 Off.	21 W.O.	21468 E. M.	Total 22872

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. 94.59% (2)²
 Actual Strength...826

Spec. Trps. 21st Cav. Div. 94.48% (3)⁴
 Actual Strength...126

245th Coast Art. 93.54% (4)¹⁴
 Actual Strength...974

369th Infantry 93.12% (5)³
 Actual Strength...1350

121st Cavalry 92.50% (6)⁶
 Actual Strength...603

156th Field Art. 92.13% (7)⁵
 Actual Strength...751

104th Field Art. 91.52% (8)⁸
 Actual Strength...784

174th Infantry 91.29% (9)¹³
 Actual Strength...1317

212th Coast Art. 90.47% (10)¹⁰
 Actual Strength...915

102nd Med. Reg. 90.42% (11)¹¹
 Actual Strength...649

165th Infantry 90.33% (12)²¹
 Actual Strength...1108

14th Infantry 90.05% (13)⁷
 Actual Strength...1176

244th Coast Art. 90.01% (14)⁹
 Actual Strength...809

105th Field Art. 89.95% (15)¹²
 Actual Strength...732

71st Infantry 89.56% (16)²⁰
 Actual Strength...1163

102nd Engineers 89.52% (17)²²
 Actual Strength...530

108th Infantry 89.51% (18)¹⁵
 Actual Strength...1302

105th Infantry 89.40% (19)¹⁶
 Actual Strength...1325

10th Infantry 87.73% (20)¹⁷
 Actual Strength...1276

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Qm. Regt. 96.01% (1)¹				
Actual Strength...321				
HDQRS.	8	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	8	41	39	95
HQS. 1st BN.	8	2	2	100
COMPANY A	8	46	44	95
COMPANY B	8	49	49	100
HQRS. 2nd BN.	8	2	2	100
COMPANY C	8	49	45	91
COMPANY D	8	46	43	93
HQRS. & HQRS.DET. 3rd BN.	8	8	8	100
COMPANY E	8	35	34	97
COMPANY F	8	31	30	96
MED. DEPT. DET... 8	12	12	100	
	326	313	96.01	

101st Cavalry 87.32% (21)²³
 Actual Strength...632

Spec. Trps. 27th Div. 86.34% (22)¹⁸
 Actual Strength...410

27th Div. Avia. 85.82% (23)¹⁹
 Actual Strength...128

106th Infantry 84.90% (24)²⁵
 Actual Strength...1116

101st Signal Bn. 83.73% (25)²⁴
 Actual Strength...246

107th Infantry 80.56% (26)²⁶
 Actual Strength...1104

258th Field Art. 80.07% (27)²⁷
 Actual Strength...740

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

State Staff 97.46% (2)²
 Actual Strength...78

51st Cav. Brig. 96.72% (3)⁶
 Actual Strength...68

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

Hq. 27th Div. 93.75% (5)⁵
 Actual Strength...64

54th Inf. Brigade 93.33% (6)³
 Actual Strength...45

52nd F.A. Brigade 89.09% (7)⁸
 Actual Strength...54

93rd Inf. Brigade 85.36% (8)⁷
 Actual Strength...41

53rd Inf. Brigade 84.78% (9)⁹
 Actual Strength...46

BRIGADE STANDING

Brig. Hqrs., C.A.C. 91.47% (1)²
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment
 212th Coast Artillery
 244th Coast Artillery
 245th Coast Artillery

87th Inf. Brigade 91.43% (2)¹
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 71st Infantry
 174th Infantry
 369th Infantry

51st Cav. Brigade 90.13% (3)⁵
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop
 101st Cavalry
 121st Cavalry

93rd Inf. Brigade 90.11% (4)⁴
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 14th Infantry
 165th Infantry

52nd Field Art. Brig. 89.74% (5)³

Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery
 104th Field Artillery
 105th Field Artillery
 106th Field Artillery
 156th Field Artillery
 258th Field Artillery

53rd Inf. Brig. 87.42% (6)⁶
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 10th Infantry
 105th Infantry
 106th Infantry

54th Inf. Brig. 85.58% (7)¹
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 107th Infantry
 108th Infantry



Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of February, 1940

BRIGADIER GENERAL	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2ND LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Brown, Ames T.	Feb. 9'40..	A.G.D., S.S. (The A.G.)	Ballagh, Robert S.	Feb. 7'40..	121st Cav.
CAPTAINS			Lomitola, Pasquale M.	Feb. 7'40..	106th Inf.
Mead, Emory A.	Feb. 5'40..	10th Inf.	Rougeux, Charles W.	Feb. 8'40..	174th Inf.
Gadewoltz, Fritz A. H.	Feb. 5'40..	71st Inf.	O'Connor, Thomas M.	Feb. 8'40..	174th Inf.
Bolin, Walter L.	Feb. 16'40..	101st Cav.	Corcoran, Laurence M.	Feb. 8'40..	54th Big.
Warren, Arthur F.	Feb. 26'40..	212th C.A. (A.A.)	Knowe, Benjamin A.	Feb. 16'40..	101st Cav.
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Pierce, Lawrence R.	Feb. 16'40..	106th Inf.
Crater, Robert L.	Feb. 8'40..	369th Inf.	Lindquist, Arthur W.	Feb. 20'40..	106th Inf.
Bogue, William B.	Feb. 16'40..	107th Inf.	Lynch, Dave M.	Feb. 23'40..	107th Inf.
Churchill, Randolph E.	Feb. 19'40..	27th Div. Avi.	Von Husen, Arthur W.	Feb. 23'40..	102nd Q.M. Regt.
Brinkman, Gerard J.	Feb. 21'40..	105th F.A.	Conran, Richard J.	Feb. 28'40..	106th Inf.
Burke, Edward N.	Feb. 21'40..	104th F.A.	Knauerhase, Carl O.	Feb. 28'40..	258th F.A.
Bieber, Charles V.	Feb. 23'40..	107th Inf.			

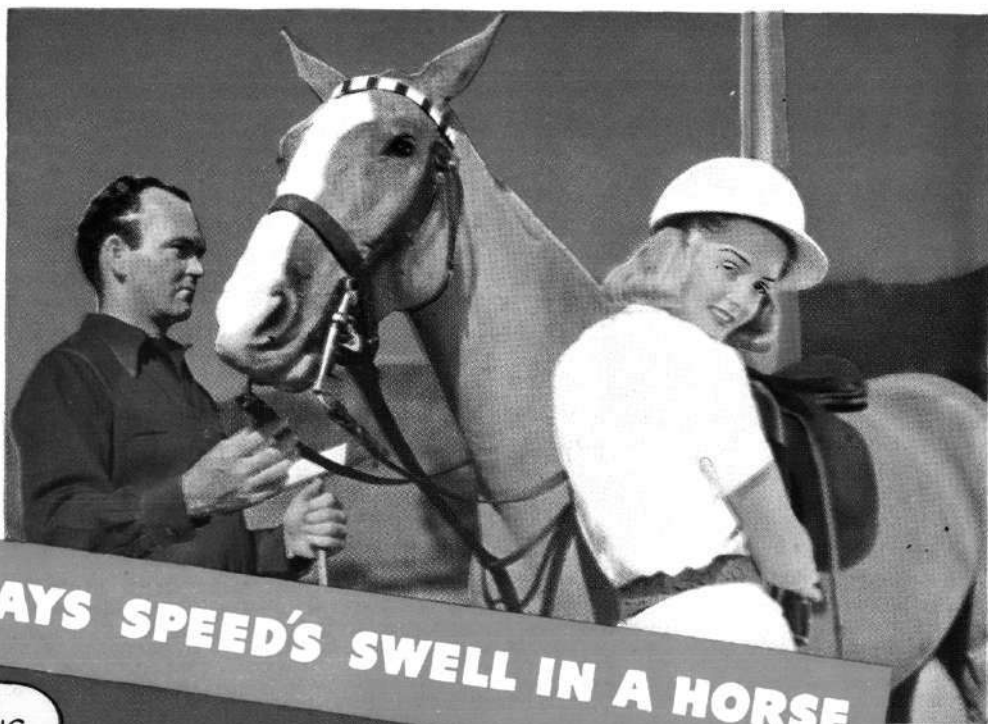
Resigned, Resignation Accepted and Honorably Discharged, February, 1940

CAPTAINS			2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Frank, William B.	Feb. 8'40..	258th F.A.	Campbell, Earl E.	Feb. 2'40..	105th Inf.
Voorhees, Malcolm D.	Feb. 8'40..	258th F.A.	Hunter, Oliver	Feb. 23'40..	258th F.A.
Welling, Joseph G.	Feb. 15'40..	M.C., 107th Inf.	WARRANT OFFICER		
Wright, Stephen J.	Feb. 8'40..	258th F.A.	Ogden, Clinton D.	Feb. 15'40..	B.L., 102nd Med. Regt.
1ST LIEUTENANTS					
Amanti, Jerome J.	Feb. 8'40..	258th F.A.			
Donahue, Joseph R.	Feb. 23'40..	258th F.A.			
Nolan, James J.	Feb. 15'40..	93rd Brig.			

Transferred Inactive National Guard, Own Application, February, 1940

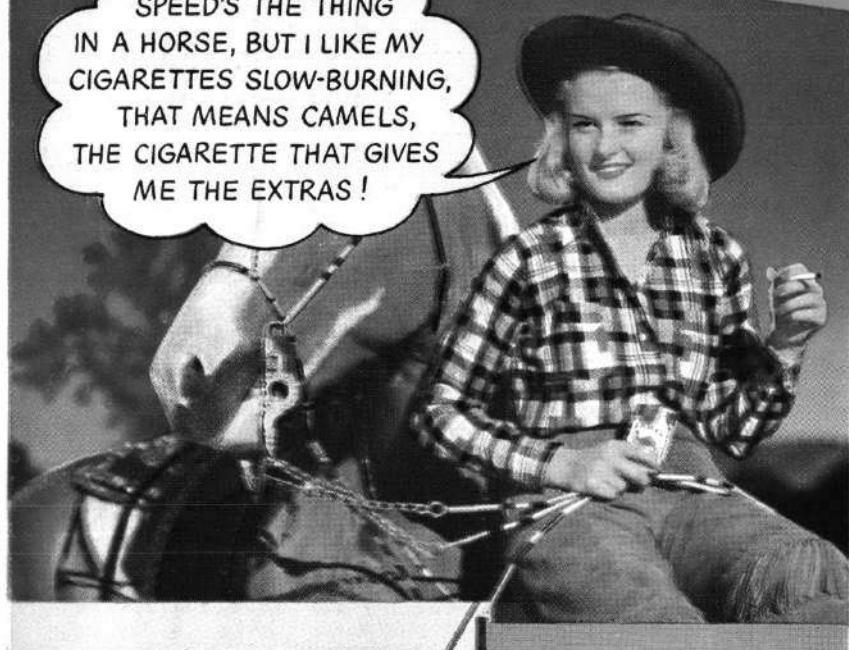
2ND LIEUTENANTS			2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Basden, Norman F.	Feb. 23'40..	258th F.A.	Gambichler, Frank P.	Feb. 9'40..	71st Inf.
Cameron, Charles A.	Feb. 8'40..	106th F.A.	Kennedy, Joseph J.	Feb. 5'40..	165th Inf.
Dickson, John L.	Feb. 2'40..	174th Inf.	Wood, Lauren P.	Feb. 28'40..	106th F.A.

OUT IN SANTA BARBARA, West Coast girls play a lot of polo. Peggy McManus, shown about to mount one of her ponies, is a daring horsewoman... often breaks and trains her own horses. She has carried off many cups and ribbons at various horse shows and rodeos.



PEGGY SAYS SPEED'S SWELL IN A HORSE

SPEED'S THE THING IN A HORSE, BUT I LIKE MY CIGARETTES SLOW-BURNING, THAT MEANS CAMELS, THE CIGARETTE THAT GIVES ME THE EXTRAS!



...but the cigarette for her is slower-burning Camels because that means

Extra Mildness

Extra Coolness

Extra Flavor

PEGGY McMANUS (above) has won numerous cups for "all-'round girl"...studied ranch management at the University of California. She's a swell dancer, swims, sails...is a crack rifle shot...handles a shotgun like an expert. She picks Camels as the "all-'round" cigarette. "They're milder, cooler, and more fragrant," Peggy says. "By burning more slowly, Camels give me extra smokes. Penny for penny, Camels are certainly the best cigarette buy."

In recent laboratory tests, CAMELS burned 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested - slower than any of them. That means, on the average, a smoking plus equal to



**5
EXTRA
SMOKES
PER
PACK!**

**MORE PLEASURE PER PUFF
... MORE PUFFS PER PACK!**

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST—people feel the same way about Camel cigarettes as Peggy does. Camels went to the Antarctic with Admiral Byrd and the U. S. Antarctic expedition. Camel is Joe DiMaggio's cigarette. People like a cigarette that burns slowly. And they find the real, worth while extras in Camels — an extra amount of mildness, coolness, and flavor. For Camels are slower-burning. Some brands burn fast. Some burn more slowly. But it is a settled fact that Camels burn slower than any other brand tested (see left). Thus Camels give extra smoking... a plus equal, on the average, to five extra smokes per pack.

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Camels — *the cigarette of Long-Burning Costlier Tobaccos*