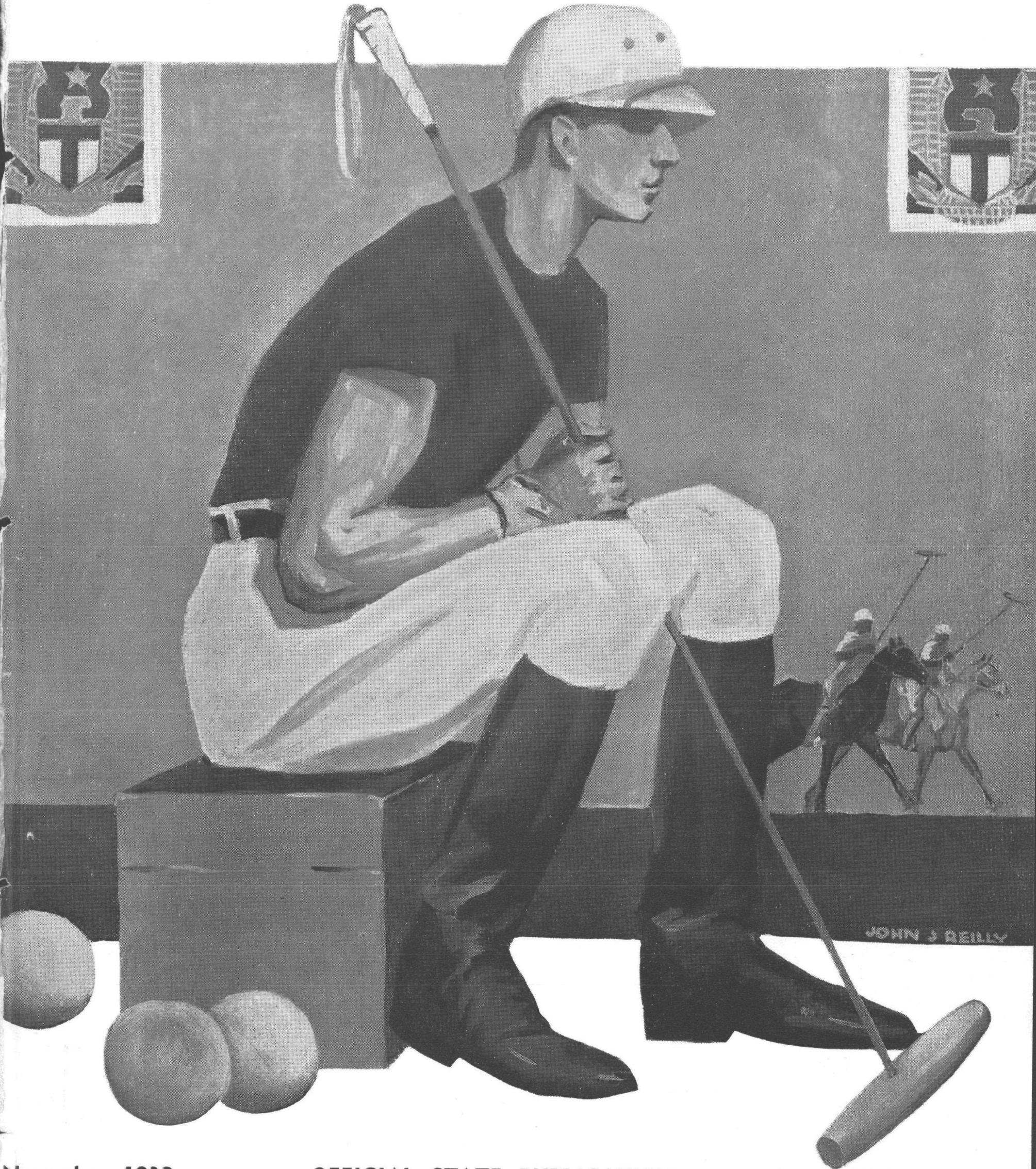


THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



November, 1933

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE
Asst. Editor and Business Mgr.

LT. COL. WM. J. MANGINE
Advertising Manager

Editorial and Business Office—Room 746, State Building, 80 Centre St., New York City

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1933

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'undertaking' the ambitions or activities of any individual, public or private; it will be severely independent, making its appeal to the interests of the readers rather than to the vanity of those in charge; it will encourage that training which no successful business man can ignore if he desires his employees to be better disciplined and trained to give 100 per cent of duty to all work entrusted to them—it will be a vehicle for the propagation of one policy and only one: Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"



With Compliments From France

This portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette was recently presented by the French Ambassador, on behalf of his government, to the Seventh Regiment, N.Y.N.G., in order to commemorate General Lafayette's association with that Regiment in 1824, when the Seventh (then the 27th Artillery) acted as his Guard of Honor. An article concerning this appears on page 18 of this issue.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Vol. X

NOVEMBER



1933

No. 8

National Guard Association Convention Held in Chicago

NEXT YEAR'S CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

By Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury (Ret.)

THE annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States was held at the Drake Hotel in the City of Chicago, September 28, 29 and 30, and the 33rd Division, Illinois National Guard, headed by Major General Roy D. Keehn and Brig. Gen. Frank R. Schwengel, put up a wonderful entertainment for the delegates to the number of nearly five hundred, including more than one hundred ladies. On account of interest in the Century of Progress, only morning sessions were held, the time being extended so that all business could be covered.

The New York delegation included: Major General William N. Haskell, Brig. Gen. John J. Phelan, Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury (Ret.), Colonel William J. Costigan, Colonel William A. Taylor, Colonel Walter G. Robinson, Colonel Kenneth C. Townson, Colonel Frank C. Vincent, Lt. Col. John Grimley, Major Robert H. Platz, Major L. G. Brower, Capt. Joseph T. Flannery, Capt. David M. Johnson, Capt. V. A. Simmons, Lieut. F. C. Oswack and Capt. Leo W. Hesselman of the Naval Militia.

The president, Brig. Gen. Claude V. Birkhead of Texas being unable to attend, the convention was opened and presided over by the vice-president, Major General Mathew A. Finley of Iowa. Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Honorable Thomas F. Donovan, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Illinois, and the Honorable Edward J. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago. The very pleasing response was made by Brig. Gen. Ralph M. Immell, the Adjutant General of Wisconsin and president of the Adjutants General Association, on behalf of both organizations.

Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, delivered a complete report of the work and statistics of the Bureau which was most instructive as well as of keen interest.

The committee assignments of the Convention were:

CREDENTIALS—Brig. Gen. John J. Phelan, New York,

Chairman; Brig. Gen. D. L. Rose, Iowa; Brig. Gen. M. R. McLean, Kansas.

RESOLUTIONS AND LEGISLATURE—Colonel Washington Bowie, Jr., Maryland, Chairman.

TIME AND PLACE—Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, Oregon, Chairman.

NOMINATION—Brig. Gen. William A. Ladd, Connecticut, Chairman.

On Friday a splendid address was delivered by Major General Frank Parker, commanding the Sixth Corps Area, U.S.A., and Lt. Gen. Milton J. Foreman (Ret.), our Honorary President, made a short impromptu address. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer finished the second day's session.

On Saturday morning, the local committee had arranged to have the moving picture reels taken of National Guard troops at the Century of Progress, Illinois Day, shown at the convention. They were shown to a parade of the entire 33rd Division, being reviewed by the Governor of the state as they passed by in full marching order.

The reports of the auditing committee, the Legislative committee and a lengthy discussion on the new Status Bill or amendments to the Defense Act, occupied much of Saturday's session. However, an admirable address was given by Colonel L. Kemper Williams, President of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. The other address of the morning by the Hon. Ross Collins, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, House of Representatives, was of such keen interest and so favorable to the National Guard work and development that we publish it below almost in full:

The Hon. Ross Collins' Speech

“IT is indeed a very great pleasure and a rare privilege to address this body of citizen soldiers who play such an important rôle in our military defense. It

has been an inspiration to me to observe the progress of the National Guard over the past few years, and it has always been a pleasure to help promote that progress. It has also been a pleasure to sit around the table with your representatives and discuss your requirements with General Leach, your most able Chief of Bureau. . . .

"The reduction in the number of pay drills from 48 to 36 is unfortunate and should be corrected.

"I was pleased to see the National Guard Bill, in which I was deeply interested and to which I gave considerable study, enacted into law in June. It fixes your status more satisfactorily than you have heretofore enjoyed, and preserves the identity of your organization. The Guard should have the independence and initiative intended by the Constitution, and should not be restricted and curbed by the Regular Army as was done in the National Defense Act. . . .

"Last year your Chief of Bureau came to our Committee with a proposition to motorize the light Field Artillery of the National Guard. Today about half of the light Field Artillery of the Guard has been motorized. Motorization of the Field Artillery is the big step forward in the program of military defense since the World War.

"It is a truism that every war is different from the one for which the so-called experts prepare. The war the Generals always get ready for is the previous war. In commenting on this statement, a leading authority denies its correctness. The war, he states, that the General Staff prepares for is, unfortunately, not even the last war, but the one before the last.

"The truth of this observation is borne out by the conditions previous to the World War. Then preparations based on previous wars were in progress. Certain developments could easily have been foreshadowed, but these were totally ignored. The paralyzing effect of gunfire, the hopelessness of frontal attacks, the consequent development of enormous trench systems, of grenades, and of high explosive shells; all these developments were ignored in the pre-war preparations. . . .

"The same drill, the same system of marksmanship and musketry based on the rifle, the same divisional organization of the Infantry troops, and the same insistence on mere numbers are still with us. In fact, we are confronted by almost the whole pre-war system in our present day army system.

"France has an enormous number of men under its conscript system. Germany, in comparison with France, has an army small in numbers. Yet France fears attack from Germany. France argues, and rightly so, that it is not numbers, but the potential power of a Nation that counts; that Germany, a scientific Nation is potentially stronger than the manpower army of France.

"Yet, we, in the United States, generally use the French system as a basis of comparison. In developing our defensive military power we have neglected our potential strength. We have ignored the fact that we are the greatest scientific and industrial Nation in the world. We are not planning for the use of armored fighting vehicles, but rather for the sending into battle of unprotected men fighting on foot or horseback. We have not, and are not now, making use of our scientific and industrial preeminence in equipping our army.

"It is with this idea in mind that I have urged the motorization and mechanization of our military forces: The substitution of motor-propelled vehicles for animal drawn ones in the supply echelons of all branches of the

army; the substitution of automotive transport for foot movements; and the application of mechanics directly to the combat soldier on the battlefield must be our immediate objective.

"It is obvious that motorization and mechanization have revolutionized warfare. The purpose of the mechanized force is to provide a powerful, fast-moving weapon, capable of wide maneuverability, which combines fire-power, speed and shock to a much greater degree than now exists in the older arms. It is ideally organized for mobility and surprise. It is simply the substitution of the 2½ mile-per-hour Infantry masses and the 6 mile-per-hour Cavalry by a fast-moving armored force capable of striking suddenly and quickly, and by means of its extreme mobility repeating its blow from another direction.

"Obviously, as mechanization develops, the whole army reorganization will have to be considered, since the old-fashioned foot-soldier is helpless against tanks working in cooperation with an Air Squadron. But I regret to state that, in spite of these modern developments, the necessary changes are not being made. Our army is limited, properly and necessarily, by the amount of money authorized for it by Congress. But of the sum available, comparatively little goes for modern equipment. The military authorities determine how the sum available to them can best be spent to insure National safety. Yet when we realize that the large percentage of the money appropriated is for personnel to almost the total neglect of mechanized equipment, and when we see money used on the transient training of high school boys and drill ground maneuvers and single-shot rifles, we are somewhat shaken in the belief in the good judgment of our General Staff.

"In all this the National Guard has a valuable contribution to make to the National Defense of this country. Obviously, the professional soldier has difficulty adjusting himself to the changing conditions and the new methods even within his own field. The mind is not easily adjusted. It seems to me that the citizen-soldier could make up for this defect of the professional soldier. It should be the task of the members of the National Guard to acquaint themselves with modern methods of defense and your organization act as a clearing-house for information on all matters pertaining to defense and reorganization.

"More than that, the National Guard itself should act as a group for experimentation. Experiments applied by the National Guard in the light of the latest available information on problems of warfare would obviate the necessity of making costly experiments on the field of battle. . . .

"I am convinced that motorization and mechanization are essential to our National defense. Consequently, General Leach had little difficulty in convincing me that the National Guard should be motorized.

"I cannot let this occasion pass without paying tribute to your Chief. In this respect I desire to quote from a statement I made in Congress during the heat of debate when the Army Appropriation Bill was under consideration:

'General Leach is a Republican, appointed by a Republican President. I will say this to his everlasting credit, that he is a gentleman and a high-class soldier. He is trying to administer the National Guard in an economical manner, and is actually doing it. Notwithstanding the fact that he is a Republican, I would like to see the Democratic President-elect, Franklin D.

Roosevelt, reappoint him to the position he now holds, because he is the best Chief of the Militia Bureau that I have ever known.'

"Gentlemen, I congratulate you on having in your Organization so many forward-looking Officers. It has been my privilege to know many of them. Such outstanding men as compose the membership of your legislative committee and many others I would name, I constantly seek out for advice and help on military matters. It has been my pleasure to work with these men during the past years, and I have no hesitation in stating that sincerity, straightforwardness and openmindedness of these and many other of your Officers has made my work a real pleasure. I trust you realize how fortunate you are in having an Organization officered by such able men.

"I congratulate you on having a Chief of Bureau of the calibre of General Leach. And finally I congratulate you on your success in building this Organization along correct lines and I wish you all the satisfaction that comes from the consciousness of successful achievement."

The resolutions presented were fourteen, thirteen of which were adopted by the convention. The first was a resolution of appreciation to the Illinois National Guard for their splendid help and entertainment. The others dealt with the necessity for 48 drills and fifteen days field training each year; endorsing the National Guard Bureau's activity in compiling a complete history of the National Guard and asking all states to cooperate in same; indorsing the project of the erection of an armory for the National Guard of the District of Columbia; providing for an amendment to Section 110 National Defense Act to qualify enlisted men for armory drill pay when performing appropriate administrative duties at Headquarters, if such Headquarters is located in a different place from their respective units; seeking the revision of military agreements with railroads so that such railroads cannot divide commands and route them diverse ways in going to and returning from field training; continuing the committee on changes in the method of appointment to the United States Military Academy of candidates from the National Guard and directing them to take the necessary steps to change regulations through the War Department, or secure congressional legislation for such changes; directing the President of the Association to cause the War Department to award Spanish-American Streamers to regiments called into service in 1898, such service being confined to the limits of the United States and whose men were awarded the Spanish-American War Campaign Badges; urging Congress to pass remedial legislation correcting existing irregularities and injustices in the award of military decorations for service over and above the call to duty in the World War; and three resolutions affecting the Air Corps—Allowing officers not below the grade of Captain to attend the Air Corps Tactical School; that the rating of A. O. for Air Corps National Guard Officers without the present requirement of one year's service with a Regular Army Observation Squadron; and that rating of Airplane Mechanic be allowed enlisted men of National Guard Air Corps in lieu of flight pay, not to exceed ten per cent of enlisted strength of the squadron.

After the report of the Nominations Committee and election of officers, the Time and Place Committee reported that their recommendation, from a large list of invitations received, was that next year's convention be held in the city of Nashville, Tenn., which was unanimously adopted.

Outside of informal receptions and special entertainment of the ladies, the big day when the Illinois National Guard acted as host was Friday. At 12:30 buses conveyed the delegates and ladies to the Trustees' Room, Administration Building at the Century of Progress where luncheon was served, after which all were provided with seats on the stage in the Court of Honor, Hall of Science, and enjoyed the rare treat of viewing the "Trooping of Colors" by the Essex Scottish Regiment in full kilt regalia with their great band and famous drum corps. It was most impressive.

In the evening buses again left the Drake for the 124th Field Artillery armory in Washington Park, where dinner was enjoyed at 7 p.m. Speeches were "cut out," action taking the place of words as the party was ushered to box seats surrounding the drill shed and the program of the Military Pageant, starting at 8:15 and lasting for two hours, was run off on time to the second for each event, of which there were ten. This was presented by the 33rd Division, Illinois National Guard, Major General Roy D. Keehn, commanding, and covered all branches—infantry, artillery, cavalry and engineers. It opened with a parade and music by the massed bands of the Division and was followed by the famous Black Horse Troop drill with mounted band, Infantry Guard Mount, polo match between teams from two Field Artillery regiments, officers of the 122nd Field Artillery in jumping exhibitions, military engineering demonstration, a splendid battery drill by the 124th Field Artillery and the magnificent climax of the 132nd Infantry "In the attack."

This great military demonstration could hardly be excelled by any military division in the country and convinced all that National Guard training was not without honor even outside one's own state. After the pageant the party was treated to military demonstrations, all branches, on the drill floor and dancing in the officers' suite followed.

Officers Elected In Chicago To Head The National Guard Association of the United States

President: Maj. Gen. Mathew A. Tinley, Iowa

Past Prseident: Brig. Gen. Claude V. Birkhead, Texas

Honorary President: Lieut. Gen. Milton J. Foreman, Illinois

Vice President: Maj. Gen. Roy D. Keehn, Illinois

Secretary: Brig. Gen. Fred. M. Waterbury, New York

Treasurer: Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, Kansas

Additional Members of the Executive Council

1st Corps Area—Brig. Gen. James W. Hanson

2nd Corps Area—Maj. Gen. John J. Toffey

3rd Corps Area—Brig. Gen. S. Gardner Waller

4th Corps Area—Brig. Gen. J. VanB. Metts

5th Corps Area—Brig. Gen. Henry H. Denhardt

6th Corps Area — Brig. Gen. Irwin Fish

7th Corps Area—Brig. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh

8th Corps Area—Colonel Dallas J. Matthews

9th Corps Area—Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea

Let Us Make Leaders

By Sgt. R. A. Rally (Lieut. C. A. Reserve)

WE are passing through an era in which society itself is being re-interpreted. And this re-interpretation calls for leaders, real leaders, of a philosophical, rather than of a profit-making, money-grabbing, prestige-seeking calibre. These leaders must be philosophical because they must understand that man is endowed with a social nature; that he is entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; "that he may develop and evolve to the full all his faculties to the praise and honor of his Creator; and that, by fulfilling faithfully the duties of his station, he may attain a temporal and eternal happiness" (Encyclical on labor). These matters are important. They show, for instance, that labor and capital are not in themselves mutually exclusive, things to be balanced delicately on a carefully poised scale—with a possibility of a state of non-equilibrium occurring at any moment—but that their co-existence depends upon mutual cooperation, like ham and eggs. How different this understanding type of leadership would be from the old type.

"Old type?" One would think I was referring to the days of Nebuchadnezzar, but actually, however, I was referring to nineteen hundred and twenty-nine! Four puny years ago. A year in which one of our leading magazines still carried a type of article, because of its absurdity no longer tolerated, which said in part:

"In America today the business executive holds the place in popular imagination once held by Kings and Captains. . . . The men who dominate industry are the architects of our civilization, and we never tire of reading about their achievements, problems, methods, and personalities."

These were our soothsayers, our high priests. But thank the Lord those helter-skelter days are gone; we seem to have found leaders now, real leaders who actually lead. Where did they come from, these strange men?

It is interesting to note that nearly all of the men chosen for the New Deal have had some previous military experience. We find: Brigadier Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for NIRA; we find Colonel Donald H. Sawyer, Public Works Administrator; Colonel George R. Spalding, also an important figure in the administration of the Public Works, etc. I could continue for a long time giving you the names of those military men who, now that there is a real need for them, have finally come into their own. The list would look like a "Who's Who in the Army." Even at the Chicago World's Fair, the General Manager is a Major, Major Lenox R. Lohr.

¶ *Our Nation is passing through a severe crisis.*

¶ *Clear-sighted, bold, and energetic leaders are necessary.*

¶ *How are these types developed?*

¶ *From what profession are they being drawn?*

¶ *Our Contributor believes it is the man of military experience who is our true leader today.*

A conclusion is as valid as the facts from which such a conclusion is drawn. May we say then that the military experience which these men have had has helped them develop their administrative, executive, or supervisory capacities? I believe such a statement to be compatible with the facts presented. Moreover, as a result of some eighteen years of military experience, I find that such men are actually developed in military circles; men who, prior to entering such a military circle,

had perhaps never shown even a trace of leadership. This permits us to say quite definitely, therefore, that our new leaders come from a military environment in which environment they were inculcated with the fundamental requisites of effective administration. Since this answers the question, "Where did they come from?" let us now ask, "What are the fundamental requisites of effective administration?"

The easiest way perhaps to answer such a question is to divide it into elemental units, describe each one individually, and then, just as in solving a cross-word puzzle, re-assemble these units into a coherent whole. The result would be a good picture of correct administration.

In the first place it is necessary that a leader exhibit self-confidence. A captain, or a lieutenant, or a sergeant who can't impress others with the fact that he knows that he knows his stuff, will very soon lose his hold over the men. This is the very first lesson that the newly made corporal must learn. Coupled with this is the requirement of a voice that suggests confidence as well as authority: clear, unwavering, snappy.

Next our leader must have the ability to assign the various tasks that have to be performed to those men who will best perform them. A military organization is one place, of all places, where the knack of sizing up men is developed. After bunking with them, feeding with them, going through hell with them, a man with just average intelligence will soon become quite expert in picking out the capable from the incapable. Moreover, due to the very structure of the military organization, the various tasks to be performed must be placed in the best hands if the unit is to be kept in smooth running order. Here a chain is as strong as its weakest link. In addition to the proper selection of individuals our leader must be able to stir up the entire organization of which he is a part to continue indefatigably towards a common goal.

This lends itself to further sub-division. For instance, there must be a complete absence of personal bias. Men who are "picked on" will never function smoothly and harmoniously in a system, but will, on the contrary, throw it into confusion. The effect will be similar to that pro-

duced by pouring water in the gasoline tank. Then there is the need for being able to accept suggestions and criticism from subordinates. It often happens, particularly in a difficult branch of the service like the Signal Corps or the Coast Artillery Corps, that an enlisted man may be proficient in the exact sciences of mathematics or mechanics or electro-chemistry so that he may on occasion give valuable advice. A good leader recognizes such proficiency, and makes use of it. Still under the head of successful unified effort, it may be mentioned that if an individual is to be disciplined for some non-feasance or mal-feasance the disciplinary action must be impersonal and so delivered as to arouse no antagonism. This should be self-evident.

As the last provision of this rather broad requirement, it may be said that an effective leader must be able to instill, and preserve, a courageous spirit. When things look dark, when men are thinking of home, when food hasn't arrived for days, then the greatest opportunity presents itself for exercising effective leadership. A few well chosen words, spoken sincerely, with a sense of understanding of a mutual plight, will completely restore confidence.

The men with this training, these newly created leaders, should be placed in industrial centers where they will by their self-confidence, by their ability to recognize ability, by their tolerance, by their willingness to accept advice from a subordinate, by their belief in a common brotherhood, these men, I repeat, will ideally occupy the position of leaders—real leaders—who will carry on the splendid work that our President militant has so well begun. But these qualities that I have just mentioned are typical of philosophers, rather than of profit-making, money-grabbing, prestige-seeking individuals. And it is this philosophical type that we are seeking.

A military institution is inherently a place where men get to know men. And a man who knows men is a leader of men. Since, then, leaders are made rather than born; since it is in a military institution that this "leader-making" process takes place, let us look to the future and provide this training for an ever-increasing number.

N. Y. Rifle and Pistol Association

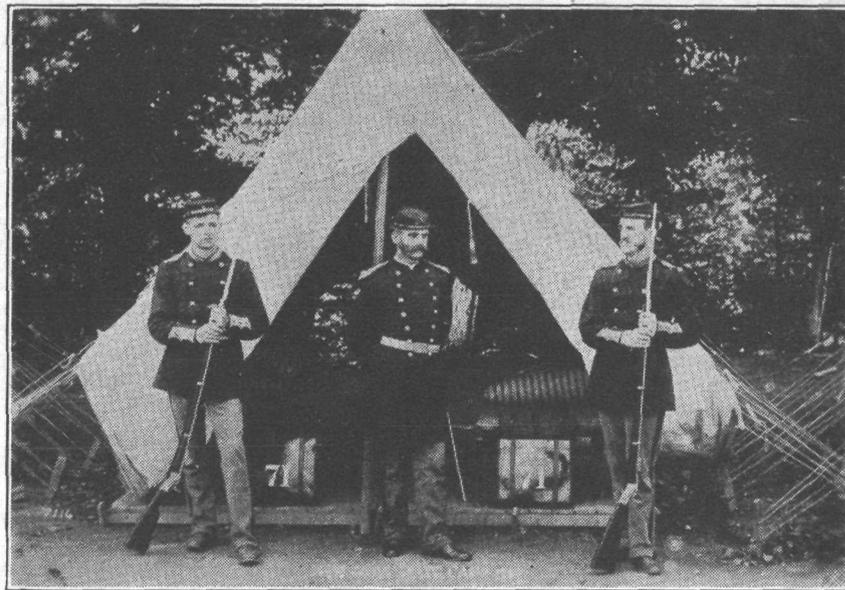
NEW officers were recently elected at the annual meeting of the Empire State Rifle and Pistol Association at Auburn, N. Y.

This organization was formed at Auburn five years ago and now has a membership paid up of some 27 clubs, both military and civilian. Their only aim in life is the promotion of marksmanship, good sportsmanship and competition.

They hold a series of matches during the winter on the indoor ranges, and several outdoor matches during the summer for both large and small caliber. They claim to have some of the best shots in central New York in their organization and last year their State Team beat Ohio (by one point).

Membership is open to all National Guard units and civilian clubs. The dues are small and members may be certain of getting many rare good times as well as some keen competition.

Anyone desiring to sign up, may write to the Secretary Mr. F. C. Remele at 239 Kensington Place, Syracuse, N. Y. He will be pleased to hear from you.



Headquarters Co. K, 71st Infantry, 1887
Captain Chilton Commanding

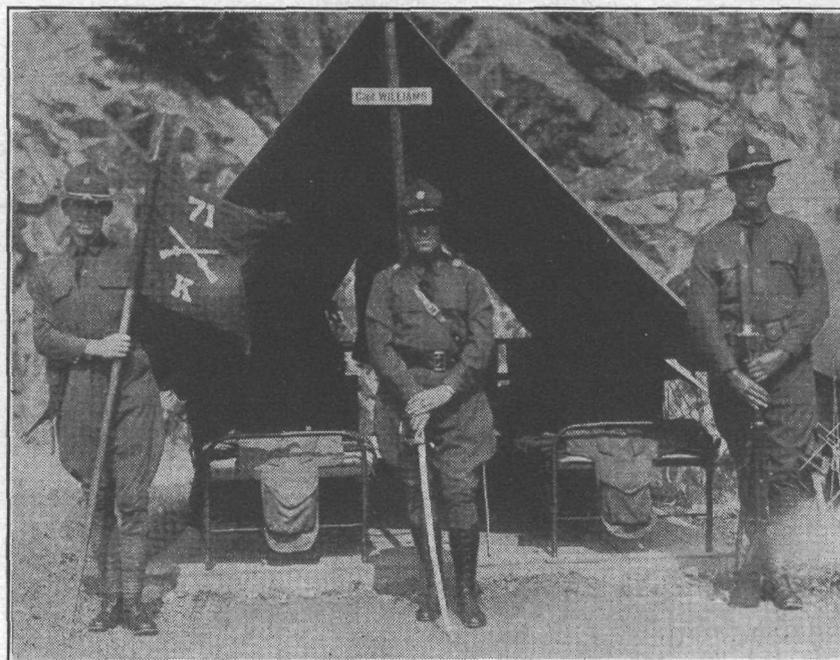
Fifty Years of Camp Smith Killing the Fatted Calf for Company K

EX-SERGEANT EDGAR H. FOX of Colebrook, Conn., a member of Company K, 71st Infantry, N. Y. N. G., writes under date of August 22nd:

"I was in the ranks with old Company K fifty years ago, as we marched into camp at Peekskill.

"I recall interesting incidents connected with that first camp. As the regiment was at mess for dinner the first day, the butchers chose that hour to kill a calf in sight of us. All things were rather crude then and all the meat used in camp was slaughtered in plain sight of everyone. Can you imagine such a condition at this day and time? I was a corporal at the time and immediately passed the word for every one of our company to stand and yell in unison 'Don't Kill That Calf Yet.'

"When we did that, butchering ceased for good at the New York State Camp. Colonel Vose was then in command of the Seventy-first. He was great in springing innovations on the boys and one night the 'Long Roll' sounded, signifying a night attack upon the regiment. We turned out, all that woke up. We must have resembled Falstaff's army, for we almost all of us appeared strictly dishabille."



Headquarters Co. K, 71st Infantry, 1933
Capt. John J. Williams Commanding

INDOOR POLO

FIRST INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA FROM ENGLAND
NOW ENJOYS NATIONWIDE POPULARITY

2nd Lieut. HERBERT MARTIN, Troop K, 101st Cavalry



INDOOR Polo was introduced in America even before the Outdoor game. It was brought here from England by the late James Gordon Bennett, and first played at the old Dickels Riding Academy. Since those early days the game rapidly expanded outdoors, and not until after the World War did the Indoor game start to

come into its own again. The game was immediately taken up by the National Guard Cavalry and Artillery Units, and has ever since remained the most popular game with them. The public at large is interested in the game because it has most of the good features of the Outdoor game but in addition brings the spectator into much closer contact with the players. When a person can look right in the face of a player, hear every word he says, and hear the strain of leather and the sound of galloping hoofs, he feels as if he were a part of the game too, and gets much more of a thrill from it. At Indoor Polo everyone has a ringside seat.

Squadron A has, since the war, been considered the Meadowbrook of Indoor Polo. At the Squadron have been played the National Championships and the Intercollegiate Championships every year, in addition to the only international match played against our traditional polo rival, England, and an exhibition game against the Argentines. These games are a finale to the regular Saturday night exhibition games played throughout the months of December, January, February and March. In addition to the Military Organizations playing, the leading civilian players are matched in a series of games, to which the general public is admitted each week.

The most important games throughout the winter are those played for the Squadron A Challenge Cup, presented to the winners of the Metropolitan Indoor Circuit. The leading high goal teams of the Metropolitan area are invited to play in a league very similar to a hockey or baseball league in which every team plays every other team at least once, the team with the highest percentage of victories at the conclusion of the year being the winner. The Cup this year has been won by the Aknusti team composed of Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. James P. Mills, and Mr. Robert L. Gerry, Jr., former star players at Harvard and Yale respectively, and better known for their play on the famous "Old Aiken" team in Outdoor polo. The Cup was formally presented to them at the conclusion

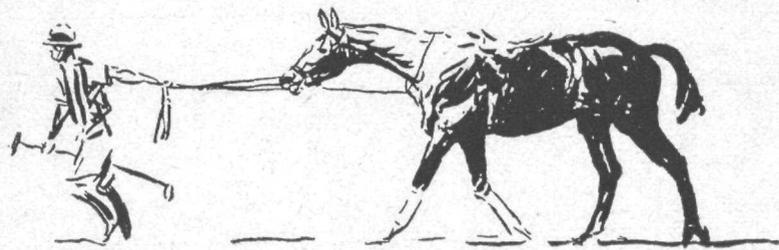
of the year by Major Frederick A. Vietor, the Squadron Commander, a high ranking player himself. Previous to this year the Cup had been won by Mr. Winston Guest's Optimist team, which did not see action this year.

The polo games have always been followed with a great deal of interest even by those members of the Squadron who do not play, and they are an important factor in recruiting and in the social life of the organization. Through polo the members of the different troops within the post are brought closer together, and a much greater *esprit de corps* is the result. At Squadron A they have been particularly influential in having the Ex-Members return more often and take more of an interest in the active organization. The Ex-Members Association has a private balcony facing on the ring, to which they and their guests alone are admitted. This past year, a small dance has been held in the canteen following each Saturday night exhibition. On Saturday evenings, members are allowed to bring ladies for meals to the canteen prior to seeing the games.

The Squadron has never lost sight of the original idea that polo is a necessary adjunct to a cavalry man's training, and that polo must be kept within the reach of the pocket-books of all members. High prices are not paid for polo ponies, and the game is run as economically as possible. The army has long considered polo to be a valuable training for the cavalry troops. The boldness and spirit it takes to play is that same spirit which is the chief asset of mounted troops who depend so much on the elements of boldness, surprise and fast moving for success. The skill acquired in handling a horse at speed and in manoeuvring him about instantly when the demand calls for it, gives a training very difficult to acquire through any drill regulations.

The conditioning of ponies for the Indoor game starts at the beginning of November; the December games are easy ones, so that they will be well muscled up and hardened by the time the more difficult games come around after the Christmas holidays. The Squadron ring is a busy place every afternoon from November on. From a membership of less than three hundred, over fifty members actually turned out for the polo squad and played regularly throughout the season. Many of these men are beginners, and others have not improved enough yet to be playing in the Saturday night games, to which the public is admitted, yet, the rivalry and keenness between teams organized within the Squadron and between troops are as great as that between any member clubs of the Indoor Polo Association.

The polo players are divided into two groups accord-



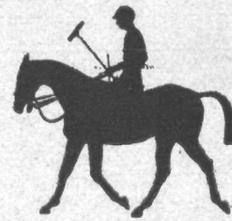
ing to ability, and are coached by Captain Guy D. Thompson, the Federal Instructor now assigned to Squadron A. He also has charge of the care and condition of the polo mounts during the playing season.

The polo mounts are kept separate from the drill horses during the polo season, and extra grooms taken on at the expense of the Squadron so that the best of care may be given them. Ponies that are playing hard throughout a season need proper handling at the conclusion of a game which includes washing, scraping, walking and proper cooling out and extra care of the legs and feet. In addition they need slow exercise on those days in which they do not play. The maximum a pony plays is three times a week, and less if the games have been hard ones.

Although several players own their own mounts, the greater number of those used are owned by Squadron A. They all see double service in doing their full share of military work during camp and other times when not playing polo. They make very suitable mounts for cavalry purposes, as they are selected with an eye for suitability for that purpose, and the extra handiness they acquire is a considerable asset in field manoeuvres.

Lately, the leading personalities in the public eye have been civilian players who have had the experience of playing outdoors. Many of the Outdoor players who are unable to go south during the winter have taken to Indoor polo and have helped to provide the keenest competition yet seen in the game. Alone on a pinnacle is Mr. Winston Guest, who is the highest ranking player indoors, rated at ten (10) goals. Close behind him come such players as Jimmy Mills and Elbridge Gerry of the Aknusti team, and Cockie Rathborne of the Los Nan Duces team. At Squadron C in Brooklyn is probably the strongest National Guard team in the country. Sergeant Warren Sackman is a very able Back with great strength while in Lieut. Kornblum and Lieut. Wallace in front he has a very accurate pair of goal shooters. In addition to the above are such well known players as Jerry Smith, Michael Phipps and Stewart Iglehart. All these men are still young and still playing, and the game is in a very healthy state with plenty of enthusiasm and young blood in it. Even in a bad year such as we've had, polo has had a very good year all things considered.

This year the officers of the Indoor Polo Association very generously in the best interests of the game, awarded the National Championships to Chicago. The game is unquestionably growing more popular every day. While it cannot yet be said to rival baseball or football in news interest, still polo may be truly classed as a national game. And to the Armories must be owed a deep appreciation of the part they have played. Without them, the game would never have grown as it has. The N.Y.N.G. has reason to be proud of its polo-fostering Cavalry organizations.



Another War

Albany's Water Supply "Attacked" by "Hostile" Force

THE crack of rifle fire, the rattle of machine guns and the boom of howitzers awakened the countryside on the sand plains west of Albany on Sunday morning, October 15th, when the First Battalion, 10th Infantry of Albany and the Howitzer Company of Catskill successfully protected the city's water supply, halted a probable raid and put the enemy invaders to rout. From 8:30 A.M., when the first contact was made with the enemy, until noon, when by a flank attack the invasion was repulsed, the city's safety was theoretically at stake. The general situation pictured central and western New York in revolt with red troops concentrating at Cobleskill. Information was to the effect that a weak infantry regiment was proceeding towards Albany. The requirement was the protection of a water supply and the prevention of a possible raid.

When information as to the intentions of the enemy was received, the 10th Infantry was directed to proceed west on Western Avenue (Route 20 U.S.) to protect the city. It was 8:00 A.M. when the First Battalion, with one section of the Howitzer Company, boarded motor buses, left the Armory, and a half hour later arrived at McKownville. The enemy consisting of the Service Company and one section of the Howitzer Company was located occupying a high ridge 1700 yards west of the village, with a covering force 500 yards in advance of the main line on a lower ridge.

The usual show was then put on with two battalions and communications, except runners, simulated.

An envelopment of the right flank was ordered, the covering force was driven in but the attack was stopped 500 yards from the main line of resistance by heavy rifle and machine gun fire. A co-ordinated attack was then ordered with the reserves employed and from the comments of the U. S. Instructor, (we still have one of the few left with the Guard, who was all over the lot), especially his remarks on the employment of the reserves, we all felt that a pretty good job was accomplished.

Of course, there were a few errors, there always are, but of what use is a problem if you can do it right the first time?

Besides those who always attend military events of any character, the show brought out hundreds of Albanians who parked their cars in the fields and side roads near the maneuver area and followed the problem with unusual interest.

After the "battle," the troops assembled in a cleared field, just off the main highway, and had a particularly good mess for an occasion of this kind.

About 2 P.M. the regimental band came out in a special bus, the battalion put on an evening parade and again boarding motor buses returned to the Armory.

TO KILL OR TO BE KILLED

BY THOMAS REDMAN

Illustrated By
JOHN J. REILLY

“**W**HEN you go forward, you go forward to kill or to be killed. That's the spirit I want you to inculcate into all your men!” This was how the British sergeant-major always ended his spiel to those officers who had been sent during the World War to Dover Castle for instruction in bayonet-fighting.

Like all specialists, he regarded his own particular weapon as the pre-eminent instrument which would finish the war. Bombs, trench mortars, airplanes, artillery, tanks—these were all right in their way, he seemed to suggest, but nothing really mattered except the bayonet. The army that could out-lunge and parry and jab its opponent—that was the army that was going to win the war.

In so far as the bayonet is symbolic of the infantry, this wax-moustached bloodthirsty British regular was right. The infantry is your deciding factor on the field of battle; where your infantry is, there shall your bayonets be found also. But just what part does the bayonet itself play in a modern battle? Is it the deadly weapon it has always been supposed?

Statistics of the late war prove definitely that it is not. The chances of a man in the American Army in France

being bayoneted against those of his being killed or wounded by shell or rifle fire were approximately four hundred to one. In the British Army his chances were greater—somewhere around three hundred to one. This larger figure is probably due to the fact that it was much more common in the early days of the war for men to engage in hand-to-hand fighting, and also to the fact that the Turks in Gallipoli and the Bulgars in Macedonia depended much more upon the bayonet as a weapon than as a mere symbol.

But during the first eighteen months in France, bayonet fighting was much more common. I have seen the Germans leave their trenches and take up a position *in front of their own wire* to meet the impact of an advancing English battalion. The attacking troops were badly thinned before they reached the outnumbering Germans (who stood stock still and fired from the hip at the advancing troops) and the ensuing *mêlée* lasted between two or three minutes before the attackers fell back.

Later on, it was the German policy to vacate the trench being attacked, or to hold it thinly with machine guns, and then to retaliate, when the attacking troops were in the trench, with a smashing counter-attack.



The Infantry is Your Deciding Factor on the Field of Battle

The Bulgars never did this, however. Most of those Balkan races seem to have been born with bayonets in their hands and whenever you went over the top you could be pretty certain of having a hard, swift bayonet-job at the other end.

Nearly everyone who reads this page has had a rifle and bayonet in his hands. Many have served overseas in the World War and have used their rifles in action. But how many of them have had any experience of bayonet-fighting with a human target to thrust and parry at? There is a world of difference between what one learns on the parade ground and what one encounters in war-time.

You line up on the parade ground, fresh, alert, all set to do your stuff on the dummies here and there along the course. There's a snap in your arms which thrusts viciously and withdraws the bayonet from the dummy sack with a smart tug. Your legs feel springy, your eye is clear, you feel it in you to make mincemeat of those swinging dummies. The trenches, obstacles, wire, etc., all simulate war conditions as nearly as possible, it is true, but how about the war atmosphere?

It is the rarest thing for men to go over the top feeling fresh. Shelling, indirect machine gun fire, loss of sleep, sniping, mud, gas, ration parties, patrols and sentry-go produce a feeling of tension, inward excitement and often fear which tend to make the limbs feel heavy and listless. During the bombardment of the line they are about to attack, the tension and excitement increase. The uncertainty of the Unknown—of what lies in store for them—is apt to make a man nervous. Zero hour comes as a relief after this period of inaction. A man is glad to be doing something instead of waiting, wondering. But even so, the tension he has been under has done its work and his reaction time is not as swift, nor his reactions as "clean" as those of the young soldier on the parade ground.

This is the moment when the effects of discipline, training and constant practice are brought to light. In the confused welter of "open" bayonet-fighting, on slippery ground, churned with shell holes, a terrific din of artillery in his ears, and friend and foe on every side, thrusting, yelling, jabbing, and swinging their butts around their heads, a man will often hear a little voice inside him; "Put some guts into it! Now then, In—hand up—out—on guard!" It's his old bayonet-fighting instructor, putting him through it on the home parade ground. He is not really thinking of him—he's too busy watching the other man's point—but the little voice prompts him and thought and hands work coolly as one.

Most persons who have never stood up to a man with a naked bayonet have the popular idea that a man in these circumstances loses all identity of himself, "sees red," and goes "fighting mad." I've listened to the accounts of scores of men who have bayoneted or have been bayoneted, but I have never met one who described his reactions in that way. One man said: "'E was a great big bloke an' hadn't had a razor over 'is face for days. When I stuck 'im, 'e looked at me, sort of wondering. Made me feel funny, I can tell yer!" Another said: "Well, there was 'im and me and we went at it hard and I could 'ear 'im grunting. As I lunged I said, 'Take that, you—!' but I missed me footing and he got me here (pointing to his stomach). I knew 'e'd got me an' I felt a prick and then I passed out."

A third told me: "There was two of 'em in front of me and I pulls the trigger on one of 'em. That left me



His Hands Grabbed My Bayonet as it Went in

a smallish chap without a helmet and a dizzy sort o' look on his face. 'E stood on the far side of a shell-hole. 'E looked fair whacked. Must 'ave been the bombardment. I comes round the lip of the 'ole and 'e just stands there. Then I sees 'e's just a boy. We parried once or twice—'e never makes no lunge at me or nothing—an' then I got 'im square. His hands grabbed my bayonet as it went in an' I could hardly get it out again. And then I got a crack on the neck from someone's butt and it knocked me out. When I woke up, everyone was gone except those who 'ad got their little packets. The German boy was alongside me, face down in the shell-hole. I got away as quick as I could to a dressing station."

About the only thing these accounts have in common is that each man noticed some personal detail about his opponent and that no mention is made of anything going

(Continued on page 14)

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LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE
Asst. Editor and Business Mgr.

LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE
Advertising Manager

Editorial and Business Offices

Headquarters New York National Guard
Room 718, State Office Building
80 Centre St., New York City

Armistice Day

MUCH will be written about this coming 15th Anniversary of the signing of the Armistice. We who are soldiers, whether active or retired, need little reminding of the significance of this historic date. We did not make that war, but it was we and our fallen comrades who fought it, and to us November 11th has come to be a day of solemn looking back to those noble friends of ours who gave their lives.

When we reckon up the cost of the World War in material and human life, we are staggered by the appalling figures confronting us. But even with these figures before us, not even those who themselves were caught up in this maelstrom of war can form any true conception of the total devastation.

Every true American citizen can honestly say that we never want to participate in another war and the military man is ever the first to subscribe to this solemn declaration. But every true American citizen will also realize the necessity for maintaining a force adequately equipped and prepared to protect our country from the insane wastefulness of another war.

When human nature can eliminate the selfish hatreds that have grown for centuries, then—and only then—will it be possible to do away entirely with armed forces. Until that time comes, we must try to ensure the peace of our land by alert preparedness.

November 11th, 1918, marked the end of the greatest war that had ever been waged. Is it too much to hope that this date will come to be commemorated as the day that marks the beginning of the world's greatest peace?

How the Red Cross Serves the Man in Uniform

DURING the past year, two-thirds of the nationwide network of 3,700 chapters and 10,000 branches of the American Red Cross have given relief to ex-service men in forms not previously administered on such a scale. Under the definition of Red Cross obligations to men who have worn the uniform of Uncle Sam, the Red Cross "assists disabled veterans in obtaining benefits due them from the Government; serves in many helpful ways during their hospitalization, affords relief and service to their families during the adjudication of claims; and provides friendly service and relief in distress for the men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps."

Because of the necessity growing out of unemployment and the economic conditions, however, Red Cross chapters last year accepted responsibility for all disabled veterans in need, regardless of whether or not their disabilities were war-incurred or arose after their discharge from causes in no ways attributable to military service. Special effort was made to reach every veteran out of employment and to put him in touch with organized resources for placement. Altogether the local chapters and the national organization handled, during the year closing, some 528,000 cases, the largest number reported since the World War.

New legislation, under which a reduction of several hundred million dollars in federal benefits for veterans is anticipated, as well as curtailment of hospitalization privileges, undoubtedly will bring added responsibilities to the American Red Cross. Chapters will be called upon increasingly to help with the readjustments called for and to give assistance in presenting claims. Under the new law the disabled veteran may select only one of the several service organizations to represent him in his government claim. If his claim is denied, he is allowed but one appeal. It follows, therefore, that meticulous care must be exercised in obtaining, preparing and presenting all kinds of claims evidence, and the Red Cross workers have been especially trained to carry on such work.

Information concerning all new legislation, both State and National, affecting veterans and men in active service is made currently available to all chapters. Contact is maintained with Government departments, and digests of regulations and procedure, when of interest to chapters in connection with their work as claims agents are issued through the medium of circular letters from National headquarters, through the official mouthpiece of the organization, "The Red Cross Courier," and in special handbooks of information provided for all Red Cross home service workers.

No man need go to the expense of legal service in making his claim. Red Cross chapter workers in his own home town are equipped to give their expert assistance, free of charge.

Every year between Armistice Day and Thanksgiving, the American Red Cross, in its annual Roll Call, brings to the attention of the American public the list of its accomplishments for the welfare of the people of the United States. Their repledged memberships finance this helpful service to mankind. All Guardsmen are urged to support the Red Cross in recognition of its splendid services, both in war and peace.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



N. Y. N. G. To Assist With Relief Program

THE first snow will have fallen by the time this issue of the GUARDSMAN is in the hands of its subscribers, and our thoughts will yet again turn to those of our deserving fellow citizens who, through no fault of their own, must look to the municipal authorities, in all parts of the State, for the essentials of food, shelter and clothing. Generally speaking, it may be said that no one seeking the aid and assistance which he requires for his family or himself will go unfed, or will be without shelter or clothing, for, in this concluding year of our National emergency, the forces of Federal and State and municipal government are rallying splendidly to the task which confronts them. Last year, no one could have guessed at the forces which are being mobilized this winter to care for the needy of our State and other States; and in the increased relief activities of the Federal government, cooperating with the States and municipalities which show their willingness to shoulder the proportionate share of the burden which is theirs, we have evidence of a great people's determination to rout the spectre of Destitution in a decisive and overwhelming manner.

No city in the United States has a larger stake than New York in the restoration of economic activity and of normal and wholesome community life in every part of the country. At the same time, no city has a relief problem of greater magnitude, and once again the New York National Guard—particularly the units in Greater New York—has been asked to lend its aid in raising money that the hungry may be fed and the naked clothed.

It will be remembered that the Gibson Committee, in a splendid and determined manner, raised upwards of \$15,000,000 last year, and this sum went far toward solving the problem of relief which was posed in the winter of 1932-1933. The Gibson Committee no longer exists, however, but certain phases of the work it did must go on, and so an organization known as the Family Welfare Committee of New York City has consequently been formed to assume those parts of its functions. The sum that it is endeavoring to raise is less than a third of that which the Gibson Committee set out to get last year—\$4,000,000, to be exact—and the responsibility was recently assigned to us to raise a share of this in those units of the Guard which are housed in the Greater City.

A natural question would be: "Are not the City's needy being taken care of by the City authorities, and, indirectly, by funds received from the State and Federal governments?" The various governmental agencies will take care of the feeding, sheltering, and clothing of the

needy, but they are prevented by law from going further. It requires no stretch of imagination to understand that there are other phases of relief which must be, and always have been, handled by well-established private agencies, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and non-sectarian. These private charitable institutions are raising their normal budget from their usual subscribers, but this year their budgets must be supplemented in order to permit them to take care of those relief activities which neither the Federal government, the State, nor the City can legally undertake. The \$4,000,000 to be raised by the Family Welfare Committee will be turned over to eleven large charitable organizations on a basis already agreed upon by them, and the Committee itself will do no direct distribution this winter.

Last year the quota of the National Guard for the Gibson Committee fund was only \$3,000, but we voluntarily set the figure at \$15,000, and it is a matter of deep gratification and pride to report that our committee, headed by Colonel Walter A. De Lamater, commanding the 71st Infantry, and Lieut-Colonel Joseph A. S.

Mundy, Division Adjutant, caused the National Guard contribution to exceed even the figure of \$15,000.

The sum which the Greater New York units of the Guard is asked to raise this year is modest enough—only \$5,000, but it is my confident expectation that we shall be able to turn over to the Family Welfare Committee an amount largely in excess of this.

I bespeak the earnest and honest cooperation and generosity of every one of the twelve thousand men and officers who comprise the New York units in this endeavor. Never was a truer word said than that "sharing doesn't hurt like suffering," and I know that this thought will be in the mind of every enlisted man and officer when he is approached, directly or indirectly, by the small National Guard Committee which is functioning on behalf of the Family Welfare Committee.

This outside contribution to our fellow-citizens in need will amount to less than fifty cents a man, and I believe that it will not in any way subtract from the help that we may give the needy who are in our own National Guard family.



W. H. Haskell

Major-General.

TO KILL OR TO BE KILLED

(Continued from page 11)

on on either side of him. His whole horizon is narrowed down to "im and me." He is there "to kill or to be killed" and his whole life, at that moment, is taken up with watching the man opposite him.

Towards the end of the war, there was little use made of the bayonet except in cases of obstinate resistance on the part of isolated machine gun nests. But it is not to be supposed on that account that because the bayonet inflicted few wounds during that period, its usefulness had diminished.

The bayonet has always been a symbol, the psychological effect of which is just as powerful as its actual affect as a weapon. If you know you're about to meet a man armed with a weapon *he is not afraid to use*, it is human to think twice before coming to grips with him. No matter how good a soldier he may be, we believe that everyone has moments of feeling the same sinking hollow in the pit of his stomach before going over the top. This can be minimized by a man's confidence in himself and his ability to use his weapons, but it can never be wholly eradicated. The "other man's" bayonet has only a reach of five feet in action, but psychologically its reach may be extended to a range of hundreds of yards before the actual encounter takes place.

This dominant influence is recognized very clearly by those responsible for the training of troops and one of the most important things an infantryman is taught is what is known as "The Spirit of the Bayonet." When a unit acquires this "spirit," it wields a moral superiority over the enemy which is as valuable as superiority of fire. The possession of this "spirit" doubles the efficacy of those twelve inches of cold steel.

It does not necessarily follow that because a man is perfect in his bayonet drill, he will automatically acquire this spirit. A stenographer may be able to type 100 words a minute and yet make a hopeless job of composing a business letter. Bayonet fighting, like typing, can and should be completely automatic, but the use to which it is put is governed by the intellect. And the first thing to be taught is that the bayonet is an *offensive* weapon. Attack—attack—attack! Perfection in drill will breed confidence in a man, but only repeated teaching will imbue a man with the *desire* to come to grips.

Or, as a war-time Bayonet Training Manual put it, "In a bayonet fight the nerviest, best-disciplined and most skilful man wins—the will to use the bayonet plus cold steel and thorough training assure success."

Not in the National Guard

NOTHING is so insupportable to man as to be completely at rest, without passion, without business, without diversion, without study. He then feels his nothingness, his loneliness, his insufficiency, his dependence, his weakness, his emptiness.

At once, from the depth of his soul, will arise weariness, gloom, sadness, vexation, disappointment, despair.

When a soldier complains of his work, or a ploughman, etc., force them to be idle.

—Pascal's "Thoughts"—1658

Apologies Herewith Tendered

CAPTAIN GUY J. MORELLE, commanding Company L, 10th Infantry, and Publicity Officer for the 3rd Bn., 10th Infantry, has asked us to publish the following:

"Apologies are extended to the Commanding Officer, 2nd Bn., 10th Infantry, and to the officers and detachments of men from the Regtl. Hdqrs. Company and Hdqrs. Co., 2nd Bn., 10th Infantry, for the unintentional omission of the services rendered by these units at the command post exercises, held at Utica, in an article appearing in the August issue of the GUARDSMAN.

"These officers and men traveled to Utica at their own expense to participate in this C. P. X. The Hdqrs. Co., 2nd Bn., with station at Binghamton, traveled 180 miles and the Regtl. Hdqrs. Co., with station at Hudson, traveled 252 miles.

"The enlisted men are to be especially commended for their efficient work in laying wire and establishing communications in a not-too-welcomed drizzling rain."

The Unknown Soldiers of Other Nations

MOST of the nations that fought on the allied side have memorials to Unknown Soldiers who died on the battlefield, and Germany alone of the Central powers has none.

Of Europe's tombs to Unknown Soldiers the most famous are those in France and Great Britain. Thousands uncover daily as they pass the Arc de Triomphe, in Paris, beneath whose stone floor is the symbolic grave. An "eternal flame" burns where all may see.

The crypt of Britain's Unknown Warrior lies beneath the nave of Westminster Abbey, in London. It can be readily recognized by the grille in the floor above it, which is surrounded by wreaths and a roped enclosure.

Belgium and Rumania, like France, keep perpetual flames alight for Unknown Soldiers interred at Brussels and Bucharest. Italy's representative soldier is buried beneath the altar in the center of the Victor Emmanuel Monument at Rome.

The Batalka Monastery in Lisbon holds Portugal's Unknown, who was killed in the fighting in Nyassaland. A pantheon at Prague contains the remains of an unidentified Czechoslovak hero, and a mausoleum in the center of Warsaw similarly honors Poland's war dead.

Of the Central powers, Austria was one of the first to select and honor an Unknown Soldier. Hungary erected an impressive stone block in the City Park at Budapest, with a cross and inscription to its Unknown, but no Hungarian soldier is buried beneath it. Bulgaria, unlike most other countries, chose a memorial site away from its capital. A tall obelisk to its Unknown Soldier rests on a white marble pedestal in the village of Dorkova. Turkey chose a soldier who had fought in Mesopotamia and at Gallipoli, and enshrined the nameless one beneath a triumphal arch.

In most countries, the principal Armistice Day celebrations are centered about the national Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in homage to those who fell in the World War. A national "silence" is also observed.

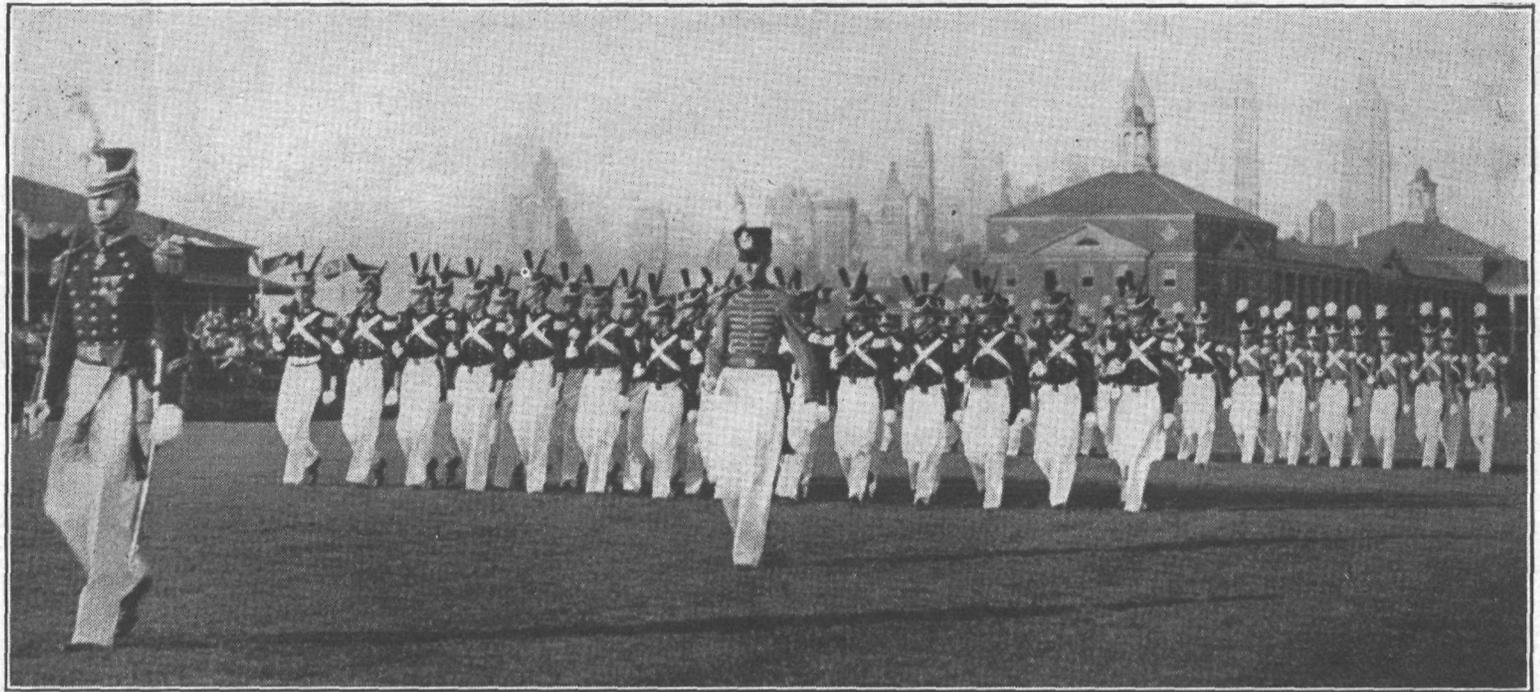


Photo by the News

Formal Guard Mounting by the 71st and the 7th on Governors Island

We Quickly Get Used to Things

A FEW years ago, when the tunnels were opened under the Hudson and East Rivers in New York, most persons regarded them with horror and fear. For a considerable period they carried few passengers. Wives made their husbands promise they would not ride in them. Mothers warned their children against them.

Today, in the rush hours, the under-river tunnels are more congested than any other transit system in New York.

Five years ago the general public had quite the same fear of air travel. The man or woman who mustered courage to make an airplane trip was looked upon as something of a hero. Wives and mothers administered the same cautions and warnings. It was a new thing for humans to go zipping through the air a mile high, just as it was new to go zipping beneath the keels of ocean liners in the East River.

But today we have become used to air travel just as we did to the tunnels, and the peril picture has practically disappeared from the public mind. In the early days of the tunnels there were fears of both death and deafness. Timid souls, on their first rides, felt sure that if they didn't lose their lives they would surely lose their hearing.

In the early tunnel days passengers were ordered to close all windows as they entered the tunnel and keep their mouths wide open during the trip. It was indeed a ludicrous spectacle, as we think of it now, a carload of fear-sobered men and women sitting rigid and silent with gaping mouths.

All that soon passed. Today tunnel passengers never think of their ear drums. Soon we shall forget about the noise and vibration of the airplane. Soon it will be quite unnecessary to put the little packet of ear cotton in the chair pocket just as it became unnecessary to gape our mouths in the tunnels. In fact, the airplane has the advantage over the tunnel car because structural changes are rapidly eliminating excessive noise, whereas little has been done to diminish the noise in tunnels.

It is merely a matter of getting used to a thing. Give a man speed and comfort and he'll travel by that route.—
U. S. Air Services.

Army Relief Day—The Blue and the Grey

A MILITARY tournament, which included a regimental review of the 16th U. S. Infantry and a formal Guard Mount executed by a platoon of the 107th Infantry and 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G., marked the celebration of Army Relief Day on September 30th, on Morris Memorial Field, Governors Island. Following the drill, the polo team of the 2nd Corps Area engaged in a high-goal match with a picked team of experts who called themselves the Long Island Civilians.

The platoon of Guardsmen consisted of three squads from the 71st and three from the Seventh. Both detachments were in their distinctive full-dress uniforms and this was the first occasion on which a detail from the "Old Seventh" had appeared in public wearing a pompon of red and white feathers in place of the familiar white woolen hat ornament.

This red and white feathered pompon was a part of the original uniform worn by the Seventh when it was first organized (as the 27th Artillery) in 1806 and was worn until 1824. The red signifies their original association with the artillery.

The change is an important one since changes in the Seventh Regiment full-dress uniform, adopted in 1824, have been few and far between.

The ceremony was brilliantly carried out and made a unique picture. We have no recollection of the two regiments ever having been combined in this way before.

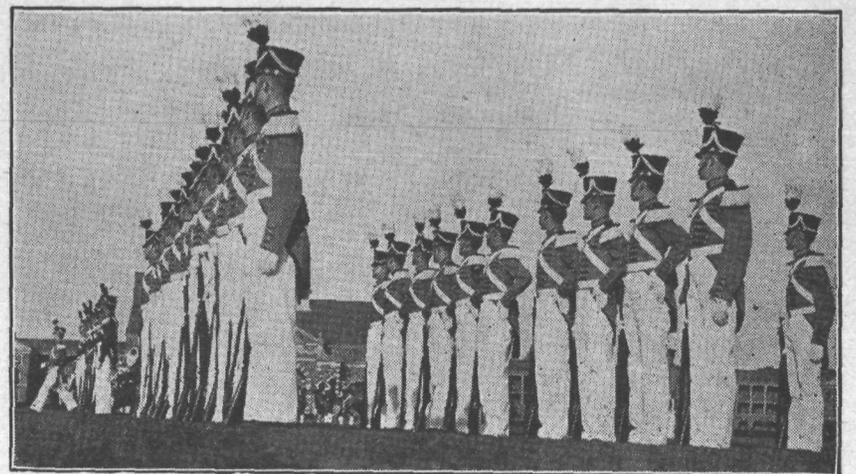
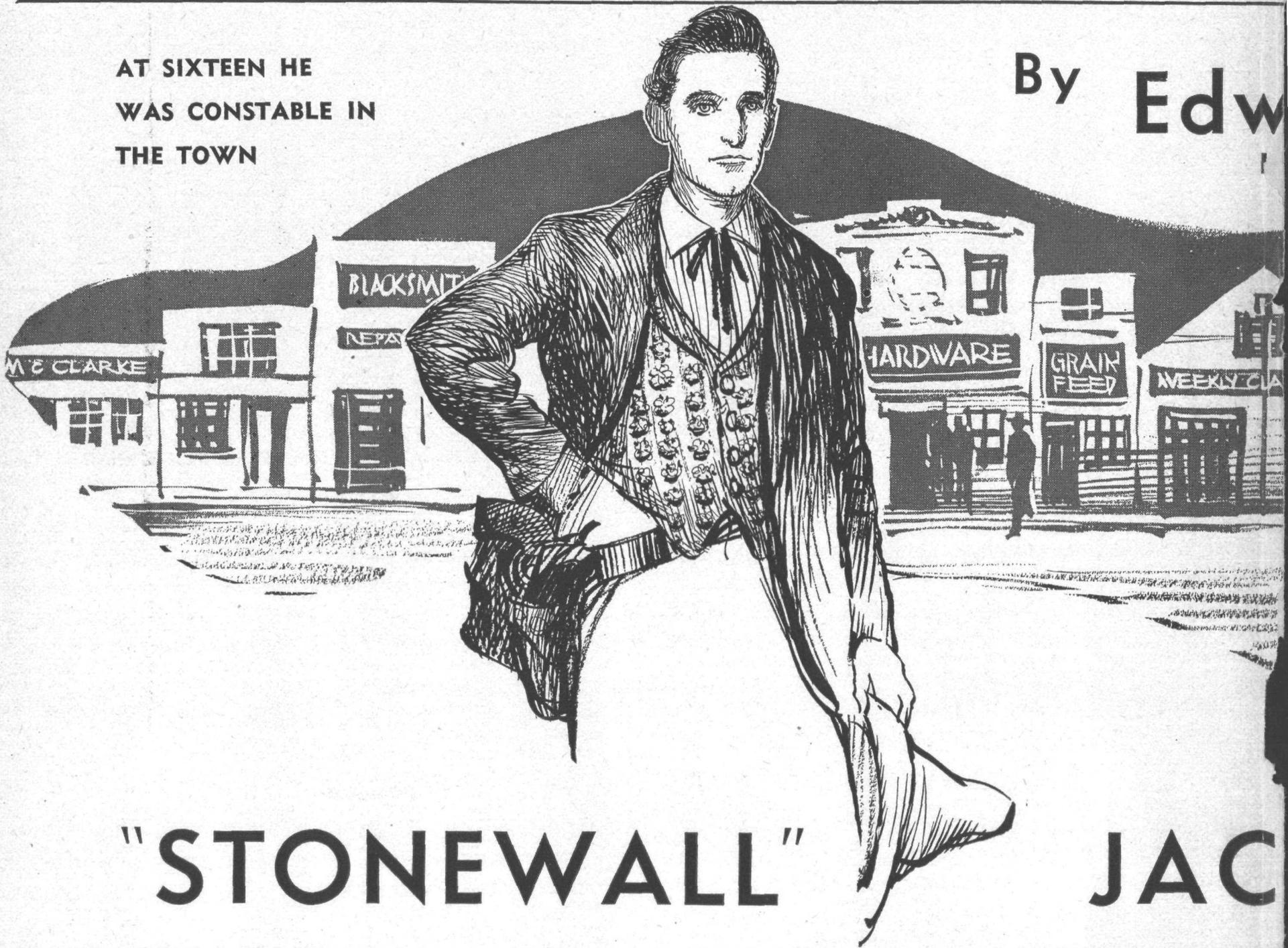


Photo by Keystone View Co.

The Old Seventh Wearing Their New Pompons

AT SIXTEEN HE
WAS CONSTABLE IN
THE TOWN

By Edw



"STONEWALL"

JAC

THE most striking figure in the Southern Confederacy was General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, popularly called "Stonewall." No figure in American history has presented more contrasting characteristics. Robert E. Lee was the personification of grandeur and unquestionably the greatest soldier ever born in America. Pickett, J. E. B. Stuart, both of the Hills, and a host of others were brave men and clever officers. Pemberton who lost Vicksburg to Grant was a cry-baby. Beauregard was a braggart. But it was Thomas Jonathan Jackson who earned a *nom de guerre* with his courage, whose personality turned defeats into victories, whose death became a battle cry.

Washington has been painted as a deeply religious man on the one hand. On the other, his wine bills, his military prowess, and his fondness for the fair sex have been tabulated. Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher, diplomat, founder of some of America's greatest institutions, did his bit to populate the orphan asylums. Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold, both despised beyond measure, bravely and efficiently served America till temptation overcame them. Theodore Roosevelt, the sickly child, became an apostle of good health. Woodrow Wilson, the most perfectly prepared man for the presidency who was ever sent

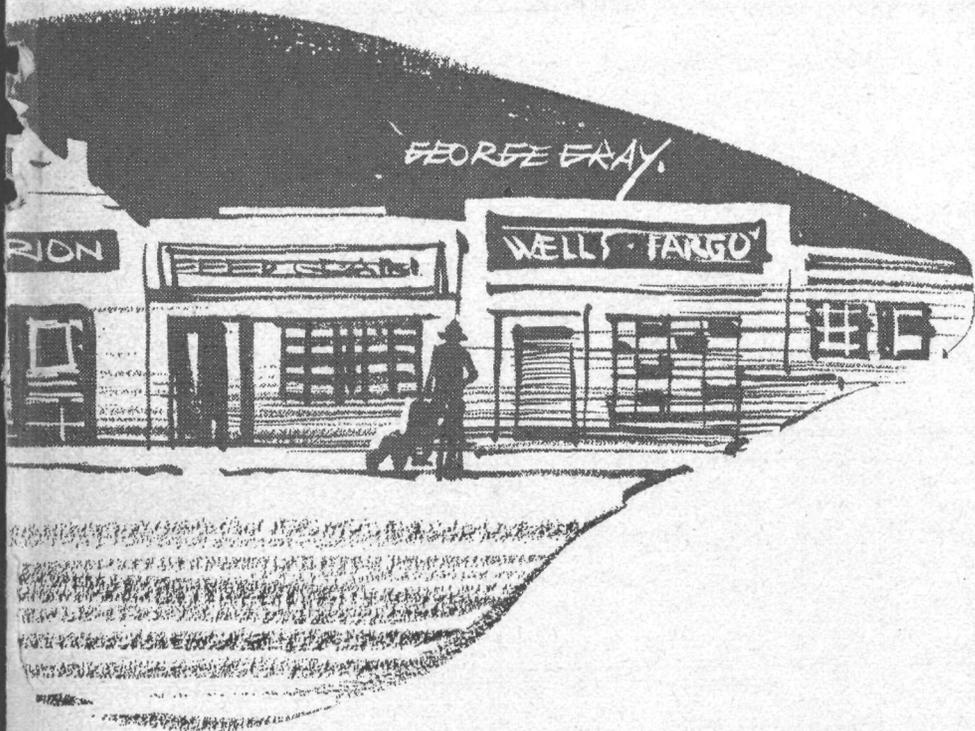
to the White House, was cheated miserably by European diplomats.

But it was Thomas Jonathan Jackson who could pray the most fervently, guide his life in the most meticulous accordance with the teachings of the Bible, demand daily devotional services in his staff, declare himself the companion of God, and take part in the bloodiest battles with the most unholy glee.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson was born at Clarksburg, Virginia, in January, 1824, into a family of indescribable poverty. The death of his father in 1827, the remarriage of his mother in 1830, forced the youngster to shift for himself, making his—what might be sarcastically termed, "home" with relations. At sixteen he was constable in the town. At eighteen, by unmeasurable effort, he managed to secure admittance to West Point, from whence he was graduated in 1846. He was not a brilliant student. Compared to Grant, to Lee, to Sherman, to Sheridan, even to Jefferson Davis, he was a "dumb bell." But somehow he managed to get through and was sent to Mexico in the First Artillery under General Taylor. In fifteen months he rose from second lieutenant to major. Personal courage on his part and unusually good marksmanship on the part of a few Mexicans were responsible.

Stonewall Jackson

ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE GRAY



KSON

In 1851, believing that the army offered no future for him, he retired and fell to teaching school, an example both set and followed by many famous Americans. But instead of grade work, pounding spelling and reading and arithmetic into the heads of small boys, he obtained the post of Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Virginia Military Institute, a school that is still in existence.

Then came the Civil War. Jackson, though a slave owner, like his neighbor and commander, Lee, hoped that Virginia would remain in the Union. When the state voted otherwise, these two men cast their fortunes with the South, and Jackson was set to drilling recruits at Richmond and then sent to command an outfit of some eight thousand men gathered at Harper's Ferry. A few weeks later Union Troops set out to punish the rebels. At the same time the rebels determined to show the Union Troops that it wasn't to be done. The Battle of Bull Run resulted. At first it seemed a Union victory, but as the retreating Confederates were abandoning their second line of defenses, Jackson with his men, standing unmoved, valiantly resisting the Union advance, was noticed by his brother officers. One of them, turning to a companion remarked, "There stands Jackson like a stone wall." The

words were simple enough. The picturesqueness of the simile was vivid. In the quick minds of the southerners its power was seen. It became a battle cry. It served to stem the retreat. With the change of heart came a change of luck. The Battle of Bull Run has gone down into history, a Confederate victory.

Throughout the summer and fall of 1861 Jackson proved himself a splendid soldier. Contrasting strongly with his deeply religious views was an easy going manner with his troops that earned him love and admiration. But at no time did it permit a want of efficiency in his organization. In March, 1862, he was ordered to drive the Union forces from the Shenandoah Valley. For a month he tried in vain. He spent most of April reorganizing his command. On the eighth of May he tried a second time. Every thing went his way. The Union forces were poorly disposed. Their officers were scrapping endlessly among themselves. McClelland, fascinating and fashionable commander of the Army of the Potomac, was hollering for reinforcements that he might be able to attack Richmond. Lincoln was endeavoring to drive a spirit of cooperation into the hearts of his generals.

In December Jackson obtained permission from Lee to attempt a raid on Pennsylvania. He planned on moving with such rapidity that no force large enough to defeat him could be gathered, a thing he had learned from reading of Napoleon. But Jackson had forgotten all about Moscow. His ten-thousand southerners, unprepared for a Pennsylvania winter, went staggering back to Lee's headquarters, hungry, frozen, sick, dejected, and minus a great number of their fellows.

In May 1863 the bloody Chancellorsville Campaign was under way. Both armies were taxed to the utmost, and Lee was making things interesting. During a lull in the tornado Jackson, with a part of his staff, rode forward to investigate things a little. Turning back, through the deepening twilight, he met a body of his own men, who failing to recognize him fired upon him, wounding him severely. A few days of intense suffering followed. His arm was amputated but his life could not be saved and on May 10 he died.

From the outset of the war Jackson's presence restored morale to discouraged troops. At almost every turn he was successful in avoiding personal injuries, in guarding the lives of his troops. His only miscalculations were his first Shenandoah and his Pennsylvania campaigns. Under fire, when urged to seek a more protected spot he replied, "Bullets, see, they don't hit me." When promoted he offered thanks to God; when victorious, the same; when forced from a position he thanked God that he had not lost more men; in private life he would not post a letter either on Sunday or so that it would travel on Sunday. His home life was ultra-puritanic. He offered grace before meals and a benediction after them. He fully believed in the right to own slaves and while he saw that his slaves wanted nothing in food, clothing, and cleanliness, while he read the Bible to them regularly, lectured to them on history and science, he never permitted them to learn to read. He punished his slaves harshly. On the battle-field he would order the most fearful carnage. He proclaimed himself the companion of God, saying that he had a divine purpose on earth. Till that purpose was completed he believed nothing could hurt him. And whatever he did, whatever he commanded, he believed that act was put into his heart by God. Stonewall Jackson might have been a Mohammedan.

Illinois Troops Have Their Own Magazine

THE Thirty-third Division, Illinois National Guard, has just published the first number of the ILLINOIS GUARDSMAN. We have perused its pages with a keenly critical eye and our only reaction has been one of sincere admiration for the result achieved by those responsible for its production.

Its forty pages scintillate with interesting material. War stories, topical news, articles on training subjects and a generous display of photographs and drawings combine to make a most readable magazine, and we heartily congratulate the editors upon their professional-looking job.

The ILLINOIS GUARDSMAN, to quote its own words, "will keep its readers informed of proposed legislation and War Department policies affecting the Guard; and of outstanding accomplishments and improvements attained by the Guard of other states. It will create good will, comradeship and solidarity not only among National Guardsmen, but between them and the community. It enlightens the people as to the importance of the Guard."

The first issue has been unanimously praised by all who have seen it at 27th Division Headquarters. First numbers are usually somewhat tentative and shy in character—they are apt to have the appearance of a man groping in the dark towards the ultimate light. They seem to be feeling their way. But the ILLINOIS GUARDSMAN gives one nothing of that impression. Every page bespeaks the expert craftsmanship and knowledge which have obviously been applied to its production and the result is such that no one looking at a copy of this first issue can have the slightest doubt concerning its future success.

The N. Y. N. G. wishes the ILLINOIS GUARDSMAN the very best of luck!

THE DRIVING FORCE

D Battery, 244th Coast Artillery

ACCOMPANYING this article you see a picture of the Non-Commissioned Officers of battery "D." These men I have termed the "driving force."

Indicative of what is meant by such a terminology for a group of men is the recent annual meeting of these "Non-Coms." The drill season has only just started, yet these men get together and plan, in a definite and concise manner, how they are going to push the men to do better and better work. They realize that "knowledge is power." They have therefore determined to spend more time on instruction while at the Armory than heretofore.

Realizing that time is precious, detailed plans have been



The "Driving Force" of Btry. D, 244th C.A.

set forth; each man having a specific subject to cover during these periods of instruction. To give evidence of their initiative, they have been enrolled in the Army Extension Courses of the Coast Artillery School. This will not only prepare them better for giving instruction, but will also pave the way for a second lieutenant's commission.

This educational proceeding is only one of the many programs that will be swung into operation as the year goes on. To open all the plans and hopes of these men to criticism would not be wise. They prefer to show results.

But the Big Drive is on and the men who are going to put it over are the ones you see in the picture. A finer group of "Non-Coms" a battery commander could not wish for. The energy and spirit with which they are going to the front assure a victory.

French Government Donates Portrait to the Seventh

Turn to Frontispiece for Reproduction of this Fine Engraving

THE Government of the Republic of France, through the French Ambassador, has presented the Seventh Regiment, N.Y.N.G., with a portrait of the Marquis De Lafayette. The picture will be added to the Regiment's already extensive collection of valuable works of art, and is intended to be a companion portrait to Rembrandt Peele's *George Washington*, which is owned by the Seventh Regiment and hangs in the reception room of the Colonel's suite at the Armory.

The Regiment's connection with the French goes back to 1824, when Gen. Lafayette returned to this country to visit the scenes of his battles of the previous century. The Seventh, or rather the 27th Artillery, as it was then called, was turned out by the City to act in the capacity of Guard of Honor to the distinguished visitor.

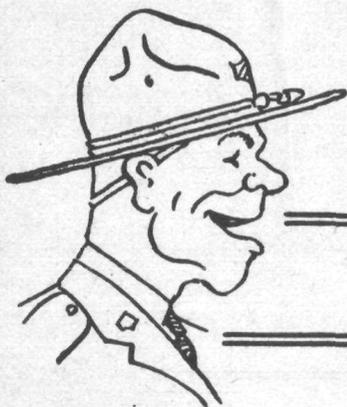
Seeking to compliment the Regiment, the Marquis likened it to *La Garde-Nationale*, his own Regiment in France. Returning the courtesy, the Regiment resolved to adopt the name *National Guards* as a suffix, becoming eventually the "Seventh Regiment National Guards."

This title was borne exclusively by the Seventh Regiment until after the Civil War, when it was adopted by the State of New York to designate all militia units; finally, at the turn of the present century, it was applied to all state militia by the Federal Government. It is interesting to note that under the National Defense Act, the National Guard has become the largest component part of the United States Army.

The Regiment's well-known full-dress uniform, consisting of a tall black shako with a pompon, long-tailed grey jacket and white trousers, which was adopted in 1824 as a result of an incident that occurred on the day of the Marquis De Lafayette's arrival in the harbor, was seen again at Roosevelt Field, Saturday and Sunday, October 7th and 8th, when the Seventh Regiment turned out in full force to act as the Guard of Honor of the official guests at the National Air Pageant.

Other units of the Seventh, dressed in the regulations olive drab with steel helmets and side-arms, staged a life-like sham battle, routing the enemy daily from "Depressionville" coordinating with the army air forces.

A spectacular feature of this demonstration was the landing of several complete machine gun units from army transport planes behind a protecting smoke screen.



• KEEP SMILING •



No Support Line

A tiny four-year-old was spending a night away from home. At bedtime she knelt at the hostess' knee to say her prayers, expecting the usual prompting. Finding the lady unable to help her out, she concluded: "Please God, 'scuse me. I can't remember my prayers, and I'm with a lady who doesn't know any."

When the Rainy Day Comes

A bank is a place where they lend you an umbrella in fair weather, and ask for it back the moment it begins to rain.

Newly Married

Film Star: "And is this your home?"

Bridegroom: "It is, precious."

Film Star: "Say, it looks mighty familiar. Are you sure I haven't married you before?"

Suggested Silencer

Small Boy: "I don't think the gentleman next door knows very much about music."

Mother: "Why?"

Small Boy: "Well, he told me this morning to cut my drum open and see what was in it."

Too Deep

"Is this water deep?" asked the motorist when he stopped at the edge of a flooded section of the road. "Can I drive through?"

"Oh, easily," replied the native. "It's not deep."

Before the car had gone many feet, the water was up to the wings and the engine had been flooded.

"I thought you said it wasn't deep!" the driver shouted with anger at the native.

"Well," replied the straw-chewer, "it only came half-way up Farmer's ducks when they went across this morning."

Suggestive

Old Woman: "I really don't see what the Ten Commandments are for. They don't tell you what to do, and only put ideas into your head."



Good Enough

"What do you do when in doubt about kissing a boy?"

"Give him the benefit of the doubt."

Perhaps!

Mistress: "Really, Gertrude, I must compliment you on the excellent way you have ironed these things."

Gertrude: "Yes, mum, them's mine. I'll do yours the same if I get time."

Unsympathetic

Fond Mother (on liner): "I don't like the captain of this ship at all. I made the simple request just now that he should let Donald have a turn at the wheel, and he was positively snappy about it."

Economy

A Scotsman, upon entering a saddler's, asked for a single spur.

"What use is one spur?" asked the man.

"Well," replied Sandy, "if I can get one side of the horse to go, the other one will hae to come wi' it."

A Depressing Economy

Bobby: "Mamma, did you buy me from the stork?"

Mamma: "Yes, dear; why do you ask?"

Bobby: "I've often wondered why you didn't pay a few more dollars and pick out a boy without freckles."

A Matter of Course

Husband (at dinner): "Do you mean to say that there is only one course for dinner tonight?"

Mrs. Youngbride: "Yes, dear. You see, when the chops caught fire and fell into the pudding, I had to use the soup to put it out."

Life Insurance

Reporter: "And to what do you attribute your wonderful old age?"

Ancient: "To being crippled for life before automobiles were invented."

Fair Enough

Pessimistic Merchant: "Look here, now, I'm willing to meet you half way. I'll agree to forget half what you owe me."

Seaman: "That's fair enough. I'll be glad to meet you half way. I'll forget the other half of the debt."

—Contributed.

Too Late

Nagging Wife: "I'd like to know how many women you made love to before you met me?"

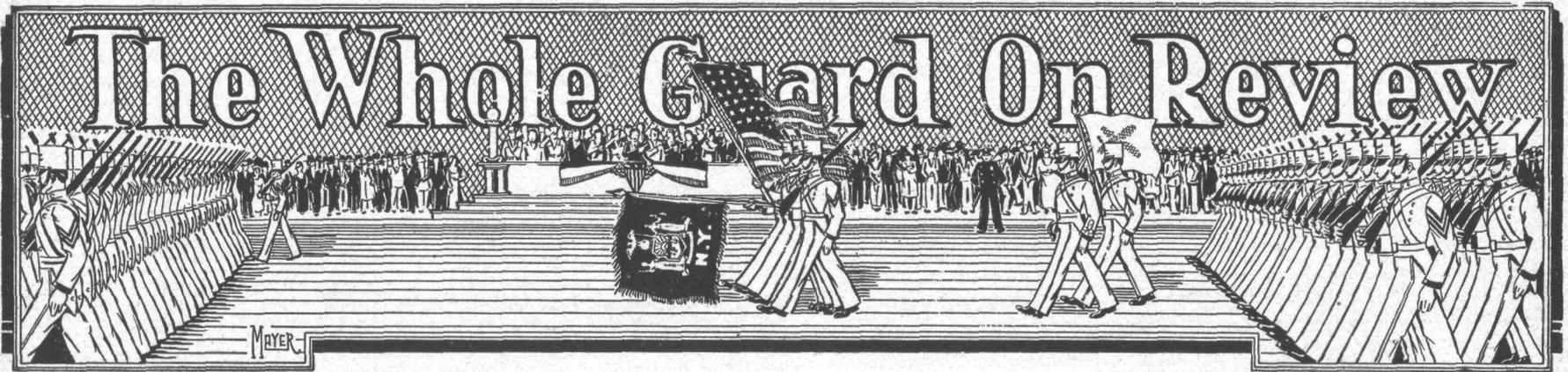
Nagged Captain: "Twelve—but I didn't realize that you were the thirteenth until I had married you."

—Contributed.

Vital Statistic

"Where did I come from?" asked the little rosebud.

"Why, the stalk brought you," answered the rose.



14th INFANTRY Company C

COMPANY C is happy to announce more names of Officers who have seen service as Junior Officers or enlisted men in this company: Major Ben Stein, Captain Gill Lloyd, Captain Clissett, Captain Adam Lipps, Captain Post, Capt. Matty Wilson, Captain John A. Nelson, Captain Holm, Jr., Lieutenant N. Worth, Lieutenant John McNamara, Lt. Pertins, Lt. Heath Noble, Lt. John A. Williams, Lt. Harry Noble, and Lt. Ira Hodes.

Down in the Rifle Range on Thursday nights, you can hear them shout 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, pin wheel, pin wheel, etc. That's Company C men practising to become marksmen, sharpshooters and expert riflemen for next year's camp tour.

Company C will hold a Thanksgiving Eve Dance at the Regiment on November 29th, Wednesday Eve, 8:00 P. M. sharp. Tickets are \$1.00 per couple and can be purchased from 1st Sergeant Martin J. McKenna, Sgt. Michalak, Pvt. 1st Cl. John S. Smith or any member of the company.

71ST INFANTRY

N. C. O.'s Association, Company G

FROM far and wide, we have been the receivers of a continuous flow of cablegrams and telegrams and what-not, asking for tickets for our sumptuous, magnificent Hallowe'en and Barn Dance. Another reason for this tremendous enthusiasm was the ridiculously low price of admission (fifty cents) which included dancing, refreshments, stealing apples, etc.

It was sure one grand old Barn Dance, and the most crowned success of our Association. Even though the Non-Coms of G Co. of the 174th were not there with us (the *Howling Coyotes*—God bless 'em!) we felt their presence in spirit—just as if they had been there and helped fix the trimmings.

But wait—you haven't heard anything yet! We're going to throw one grand wild racket some time in November. 1st Sgt. Klapper heads the Entertainment Committee, and that means "No Children Allowed." He's one non-com who can sure dig up the stuff that makes our parties a success. We were all tickled when we received his invitation and we'll all be there in genuine Company G style.

Here's a bit of news that ought to tug the heart-strings of each and every one of you. Sergeant Gorman, our most celebrated "Kiwi," is going to sprout wings and fly from our loving midst. But why? Don't ask me! Perhaps to retire? Eh-eh! He's far from that age.

105th INFANTRY

Regimental Headquarters Company

THE pistol team of Reg. Hdqrs. Co., 105th Infantry, successfully defended the Robinson Pistol Trophy in a pistol team match at the annual regimental small arms tourney of the 105th Infantry at the Robinson Range, Stop 17, Albany-Schenectady road, making the second consecutive year that the Troy unit has won this trophy. The team won the Robinson trophy by a margin of 20 points. The score of the Trojans was 18 points higher than last year. Approximately 200 guardsmen fired in the matches. The team which had been coached by Capt. Geiser, the Company commander, included the following members: 1st Sgt. Edward M. Maguire, Sgt. Eugene Fontaine, Sgt. Lewis Shaver, Pvt. Harry Gully and Pvt. John J. Casale.

At a recent meeting of the company plans were discussed for the annual Hallowe'en party to be conducted in the company parlors Saturday evening, October 28. Lt. Thomas Horton is general chairman assisted by 1st Sgt. Maguire as chairman of the reception committee. Sgt. Frank Sheehy is chairman of games and Sgt. Wm. Armstrong chairman of decorations.

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105TH INFANTRY

Company F

A CLAMBAKE is a clambake, no matter who holds it, but when Company F, 105th Infantry, holds one it's a circus, side-show, formal dinner, track event and what-have-you all rolled into one. All who attended the bake, which was held on the Colonel W. G. Robinson range on Sunday, October 1st, were unanimous in the opinion that it was a successful day. However, they gave it the low rating of 3.2, but, after all, 3.2 was a sufficient percentage considering the views of the present administration.

You'll never know who won the baseball game between the first and second platoons. Ist Lieut. L. M. Jensen claims the second platoon defaulted by leaving the field before the game was over. On the other hand, 2nd Lieut. E. T. Bradt maintains the second scored more runs, thereby winning the game. It will probably be one of those long drawn-out arguments wherein Lieuts. Jensen and Bradt will uphold their respective commands.

Captains E. Timeson, A. K. McGovern and L. A. Bishop, Ist Lieut. L. M. Jensen and 2nd Lieut. E. T. Bradt were the officers present at the bake. The bake was prepared under the supervision of Mess Sgt. William B. Poltorak, with Supply Sgt. John Zasada assisting.

106th INFANTRY

THE design of a new 100% Duty decoration has been approved for the regiment and presentations will be made by Colonel Frank C. Vincent at the next Review. The medallion is an unusually beautiful one and will be awarded to the individual for one or more years of unbroken attendance. Additional years of perfect service will be recognized by a scheme of ribbon bars.

Memorial services for the World War dead of the 106th Infantry will probably be held on Sunday, November 12th, according to a recent announcement by Chaplain Charles Henry Webb. This service is an annual event in which the entire active regiment and its affiliated organizations take part.

Provisional companies of our regiment have been taking an active part in parades. In addition to the larger formations held in Manhattan and White Plains, the distinctive dress gray has figured prominently in many local NRA parades in the King's Highway, Bay Ridge and Bensonhurst sections of Brooklyn. In fact, there have been so many turnouts of this sort that the 23rd couldn't reach all of them as several were held on the same day.

The veterans of Company D recently dedicated a tablet in their active company's room in the Armory. An impressive ceremony was held in which many organizations and prominent people took part. The tablet contained the names of those men of Company D who died in France.

108th INFANTRY

Company E

ON Saturday afternoon, August 26, 1933, "E" Company held its 70th birthday party in the form of a picnic at Pine Haven on the East Bay Road near Rochester.

To be exact, "E" Company reached the grand old age



The N. C. O.'s of Company E, 108th Infantry

of "three score years and ten" two days previous, having been organized by Capt. Macauley as Company E, 54th Regiment, and mustered into service by Major Nathaniel Thompson on August 24, 1863. The Company saw service during the Civil War, after which it was known as the Eighth Separate Company, and as Company A, 3rd N. Y. Infantry, serving in the Spanish-American War, on the Mexican Border, and later in the World War as Company A, 108th U. S. Infantry, in command of Capt. Arthur T. Smith, the present Major of the 2nd Battalion of the 108th Infantry. In 1929, for the purpose of Battalion unification, the company designation was changed from "A" to "E."

Company E is in command of Capt. Earl R. Mooney who enlisted in this outfit over twenty years ago.

165th INFANTRY

ON Wednesday, October 25th, the Regiment tendered a review to Major Thomas F. Maguire, Medical Detachment, on his retirement from the National Guard on account of age. Major Maguire has served with the Regiment since May 28, 1902. He was commissioned Major on June 13, 1914, and at the time of his retirement was senior major in the National Guard of the State of New York.

On Sunday, November 26th, the Regiment will run a road race from the Armory up Fifth Avenue to 59th Street and then south on Lexington back to the Armory. Those interested are requested to communicate with Captain William D. Lynch, Athletic Officer, at the Armory.

The indoor baseball league got off to a good start on Monday, October 2nd, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. All the formalities, preliminaries and functions of a World Series were observed; the teams marched to the diamond, tossed the coin for choice and the "first ball" was thrown out by Col. William J. Costigan amid tumultuous applause, flashing of lights, clicking of cameras and the melodious strains of McCain's Troubadours.

It is a little too early yet to make bets on the winner. The schedule runs thirteen weeks and there is no charge for admission. Games start at 10 p. m. every evening

except Wednesday (when double headers are played) and Saturdays, on which evenings the game starts at 7:30 p. m.

Captain Francis H. Westerman, Company D, "done gone and did it." He received a chest of table silver and with it go the best wishes of everybody concerned for good health, happiness and prosperity to him and Mrs. Westerman.

The Women's Auxiliary Dance on Saturday, October 14th, was a real success, financially and socially. The ladies were there as usual and the boys were there to help them. From the second floor came the strains of music—song and laughter telling that Company G was holding a dance, and the fourth floor echoes carried the message that the 3rd Bn. Hdqrs. Co. were also dancing. Otherwise Saturday, October 14th, was a quiet night at the Armory except for the ball game between Brig. Hdqrs. Co. and Company B.

The Regimental Rifle Team were presented with the 93rd Brigade Trophy for 1933 at the review on Wednesday, October 25th. This is the fifth time they have won this trophy, and is Captain McMeniman proud of his team! Well, ask him!

101ST SIGNAL BATTALION

Headquarters Co.

WE PASS the word along to any ex-members, that if they would like to see the old company room they'd better stop in now, for the extensive alterations and repairs which are being considered will completely revamp and improve its entire appearance. On completion it will resemble a modern clubroom. Combined with this activity is the movement already under way to provide space for the library, which is growing in unexpected proportions. In less than two months three hundred volumes of current fiction have been secured by the members of the Company as a nucleus.

We welcome back into the fold Pvt. Jeffords, who will be at the key of the radio station in the Park Avenue Armory. We do hope, however, that by the time the next camp tour arrives, he will have been cured of the necessity of having a telegraph key at his bed in order to induce him to go to sleep.

B Company

SIZZLING with social and military activity we have officially opened the winter season. Anyone entering the Dean Street armory these days is immediately apprised of unusual activity by the 25-ft. sign reading "Boost Company B." The military schedule has been made very interesting by having the non-commissioned officers in charge of each section rotate, so that on each drill night they discuss and explain the duties of their own section to members of other sections. Social activities include a Thanksgiving Dance, a Christmas Dinner, and the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the formation of this Company in the Spring of 1934. Athletic activities include a Tennis Tournament, already under way with twenty-four entries, the formation of a basketball team to represent the Company, a handball tournament, and a complete program for the participation of every member of the Company in such activities as volleyball, indoor hockey and ping pong.

Paying a tribute to the Athletic Committee, the mem-

bers of the Civil Association voted at the annual meeting to reelect the present committee for another year. This is the only committee that remained intact after the elections.

52nd FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

EVERYTHING is in full swing for another season of routine drills, with a splendid camp tour record hung up which resulted in the Battery receiving a commendation. Brigade is starting off with the right foot intent upon duplicating this feat in the winter inspection and also at camp next year.

The Wednesday preceding our first drill, Captain Dunn called his non-commissioned officers together to familiarize them with his program of instructions to be followed during the ensuing months.

Our membership committee has drawn up a new form of application to be filled in beside the regulation application by a candidate for enlistment. This battery application shows a man's accomplishment in music, sports and other specialized forms of activity. This application, however, does not influence the committee in passing upon a man's character. It is only used to enable a battery to know what specialized qualifications a man possesses, so that when a man is needed for one thing or another, it will be a matter of clerical routine to lookover the record for that type of man. While on the subject of men, we would like to express regret at losing Corporal Butts who had to leave the service for business reasons. We also regret losing Pvt. Timoney, Pvt. Eddie Monohan who left to join the Conservation Corp.

Our entertainment committee is busy planning a dance to be held at the Armory on Saturday, November 4, 1933. Pvt. McMahan, Captain of the floor basketball team reports that the team is shaping up very well in practice and has scheduled two games to be played in the near future, one with the Service Battery of the 156th F. A. and one with Battery C, 156th F. A.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

THIS Regiment mourns the loss of our veteran armorer at the Poughkeepsie Armory; Sgt. Teator. With a lengthy military career which embraced service in the Spanish-American and World Wars, Sgt. Teator's life was definitely dedicated to that bulwark of American rights and privileges—the defense system. How well he did his job is evident from his service record. The Poughkeepsie units will miss his sage advice.

The third annual meeting of the Officers' Association was held at the City Club, in Newburgh, on Saturday evening, October the 7th. Approximately fifty officers attended this annual event. During the business session the following officers were elected to office: President—Col. J. T. Cassidy, Vice President—Lt. Col. O. Thiede, Treasurer—Major Newsome, and Secretary—Lieut. R. Jamieson. Captain McNaught, formerly Instructor with the Regiment, gave an interesting talk regarding the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Captain and Mrs. George Roesch have announced the birth of a son. Captain Roesch is the Regimental P. & T. O.

The Regimental Basketball League will soon start functioning according to reports around the various stations. All seem to be in readiness and "rarin' to go."

Popularity of Small Bore Rapidly Increasing

By Major Ernest C. Dreher

THE increasing popularity of the small-bore rifle and pistol with our National Guardsmen is a development resulting from our national economy program, whereby War Department expenditures have been curtailed so as to include a drastic cut in our allowances on ammunition for use with the prescribed arms of the service.

In this instance, the proverbial ill-wind has blown some good and it is hoped that this interest in the .22 caliber firearm will retain a permanent place in our sports division and training schedules.

The amazing schoolboy records prove what can be done in this class of target shooting, and the fact that many former High School shots are now important members of our Regimental and Company teams indicates conclusively that it is but a step from the .22 to the .30 caliber weapon.

Because of the relative inexpensiveness of indulgence in this sport, and the excellent facilities afforded by our armory ranges for practice, our individual and team small-bore rifle and pistol enthusiasts should develop rapidly towards a stage of excellence with these firearms where competition with civilian units should provide the keenest sport.

These matches, though important in themselves, also offer an excellent opportunity for interesting the right sort of chap in our National Guard, and his natural interest is a splendid opener when you begin your campaign-chatter about joining up.

Outdoor ranges are no longer the problem they were, because of the relatively small space required for a regulation range, and the ease with which an effective backstop can be constructed.

Spotting and marking can be done with a good glass, precluding the use of a special personnel for this purpose.

As an outdoor winter sport, little need be said. The many opportunities for a good time are largely a matter of arrangement with the unit in charge, and the chances for developing good fellowship with our neighboring civilian shooting cranks should result in a greater bond of friendship than has ever existed before.

There are many excellent small-

bore rifles and pistols on the market, and the keen competition between firearm manufacturers leaves little difference in the accuracy and dependability of the various makes.

Matters of finish, nomenclature and stock construction are always determining factors and create the rooster for a specified shooting iron, to which he pledges his allegiance and

for which he proclaims superiority over all other makes.

It is to be hoped that further development of our small-bore activities will lead to a substantial growth and that the names of many of our famous regiments will be heading the lists of winners in the numerous local, state, and national matches of the future, on both indoor and outdoor ranges.



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- Adjustable Rear Target Sight
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- Super-smooth, hand-finished action

The Colt Ace is a "natural" for Reserve Officers. Built almost exactly like your Government Model caliber .45 Service Automatic... same balance, same feel, same grip, same method of operation but chambered to shoot the economical, easy-to-get .22 Long Rifle ammunition, including the high speed. You can now enjoy low cost target practice without in any way throwing you off stride from your regular service Arm. The Ace is the finest and most accurate heavy type .22 caliber Automatic Pistol ever produced and in addition has full Government Model safety features. The coupon will bring you full information.

SPECIFICATIONS

Magazine capacity 10 cartridges. Length of barrel, 4 3/4". Length over-all, 8 1/4". Weight, 38 ozs. Checked trigger, checked arched housing. Blued finish. Checked walnut stocks.

Have you seen the New Colt "National Match" Model?

It's the regular Government Model .45 perfected for match competition with such refinements as super-smooth hand-honed target action, selected "Match" barrel and Patridge type sights. You should shoot one.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Company
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Please send full particulars about Ace Model illustrated above, together with complete catalog.

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Company A—I took two bottles and never felt better in my life.

Company B—It can't be beat for cleaning rifle barrels.

Company C—I never saw its equal for settling dust on floors.

Company D—It positively keeps the tents from leaking.

Company E—It makes a gun stock look like new.

Company F—It takes the squeaks out of the typewriters fine.

Company G—Nothing can beat it for making one's hair lie down.

Company H—It is splendid after shaving.

Company I—Fine for blisters and sunburn.

Company K—Cool and refreshing.

Company L—It makes a horse's mane shine like metal.

Company M—Great for mending rubber boots.

And then some poor nut in the machine gun company thought it was for leather.—West Virginia Guardsman.

Johnson Family Has Long 106th Regiment History

THE Johnston family goes back in its original enlistment in the 23rd to Oct. 1, 1872, when David Johnston signed enlistment papers. He served ten years and five months and had five sons, all members, whose records follow:

Name	Enlisted	Served Yrs.	Mos.
David	.....Oct. 1, 1872	10	5
George	.....Apr. 14, 1890	15	10
John	.....Sept. 10, 1894	11	8
William	.....Mar. 17, 1891	14	8
Samuel	.....Apr. 28, 1896	11	10
David	.....Apr. 27, 1917	2	..

One grandson, a son of Samuel, David M., the present Regimental Adjutant, originally enlisted June 28, 1915. He has served eleven years and four months to date.

The total service for the three generations is 77 years and 9 months and does not include the service of three other members of the family, as only direct lineage is considered. These other members were two brothers of the original David Johnston, namely,



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THAT THOSE WHO PERISHED SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN

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IN
MEMORY

ENLISTED FEB. 9, 1903 DIED IN SERVICE MAY 11, 1925
DRUM MAJOR
JOHN F. MULLINS
165th INFANTRY (69th N.Y.N.G.)

FAREWELL!
FAREWELL!
COMRADE TRUE, BORN ANEW, PEACE TO YOU!
YOUR SOUL SHALL BE WHERE THE HEROES ARE
AND YOUR MEMORY SHINE LIKE THE MORNING STAR
BRAVE AND DEAR,
SHIELD US HERE,
FAREWELL!

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1933
Christmas
Greetings

Fight Tuberculosis

George H. and William E., and a grandson of William E., William O. Has any other unit of the N. Y. N. G. a larger family record than this?

Civil War's "Meanest Trick"

WHEN the Federal forces were fighting General Lee in front of Richmond, they shot and brought down a captive balloon used for observation by the Confederate army. It had come into being through the generosity of southern society girls who gave their silk dresses that it might be made. Gen. James Longstreet, in describing the event in his autobiography, wrote: "When that balloon was shot down, it took with it the last silk dress in the Confederacy. It was the meanest trick of the whole Civil War."—U. S. Air Services.

Armistice Day

By **SIEGFRIED SASSOON**

IN fifty years, when peace outshines
Remembrance of the battle lines,
Adventurous lads will sigh and cast
Proud looks upon the plundered
past.
On summer's morn or winter's night,
Their hearts will kindle for the light,
Reading a snatch of soldier-song,
Savage and jaunty, fierce and strong;
And through the angry marching
rhymes
Of blind regret and haggard mirth,
They'll envy us the dazzling times
When sacrifice absolved the earth.

Some ancient man with silver locks
Will lift his weary face to say:
"War was a fiend who stopped our
clocks
Although we met him grim and gay."
And then he'll speak of Haig's last
drive,
Marvelling that any came alive
Out of the shambles that men built
And smashed, to cleanse the world
of guilt.
But the boys, with grin and sidelong
glance,
Will think, "Poor grandad's day is
done,"
And dream of those who fought in
France
And lived in time to share the fun.

**The American Red Cross
Carries on**

Join!

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BOOTS**

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Leading
Hotel



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on Club or A La Carte
Plan

Old Fires and Fears

By **DWIGHT ANDERSON**

BACK to medieval days goes the Christmas Seal this year to depict the Yule log dragged toward the manor house by retainers impatient to begin the feast of Christmas. Happiness and cheer marked the season, with open handed charity to the poor. Baronial halls were thronged with lords and ladies, jesters, acrobats, carol singers, pages, and stewards. Gay times indeed were come when the enormous log filling the great kitchen fireplace was lit with brands preserved from the last year's celebration.

But what the design of the Christmas Seal does not show about those other days, and what the stern realists who call themselves historians, have carefully recorded of the times is that life then was so difficult and so precarious as to make any one of the many depressions of modern days seem like prosperity by contrast. When medieval England was at the height of its glory—Edward the II had just returned to London loaded with booty from France—two million of the three or four million people of London died of the plague. Throughout the country, houses were closed, empty of all but the dead, and in some villages only a few gaunt survivors were left to struggle for a bare existence.

The learned men of the day blamed the plague on congestion of the planets. The means of transmission from the heavens to man was declared by the wise to be "corruption of the air." The best counsel was to hold before the mouth and nose a piece of bread which had been soaked in vinegar.

With the passing of the guilds of workmen in the 16th century and the taking of manorial lands from the peasants for sheep-herding, poverty grew more general. The population multiplied and as the century passed, the idle became vagrants, the vagrants, criminals; "So discouraged with myserye and povertie that they fell dayly to theft, robbery and other inconvenience or pitifully dye for hunger and cold."

Leprosy was common. Once declared a leper, civil death took place. The church had a special ritual for use which contained the words: "Be thou dead to men."

In 1563 came the "sweating sickness." The country was thrown into

(Continued on page 32)

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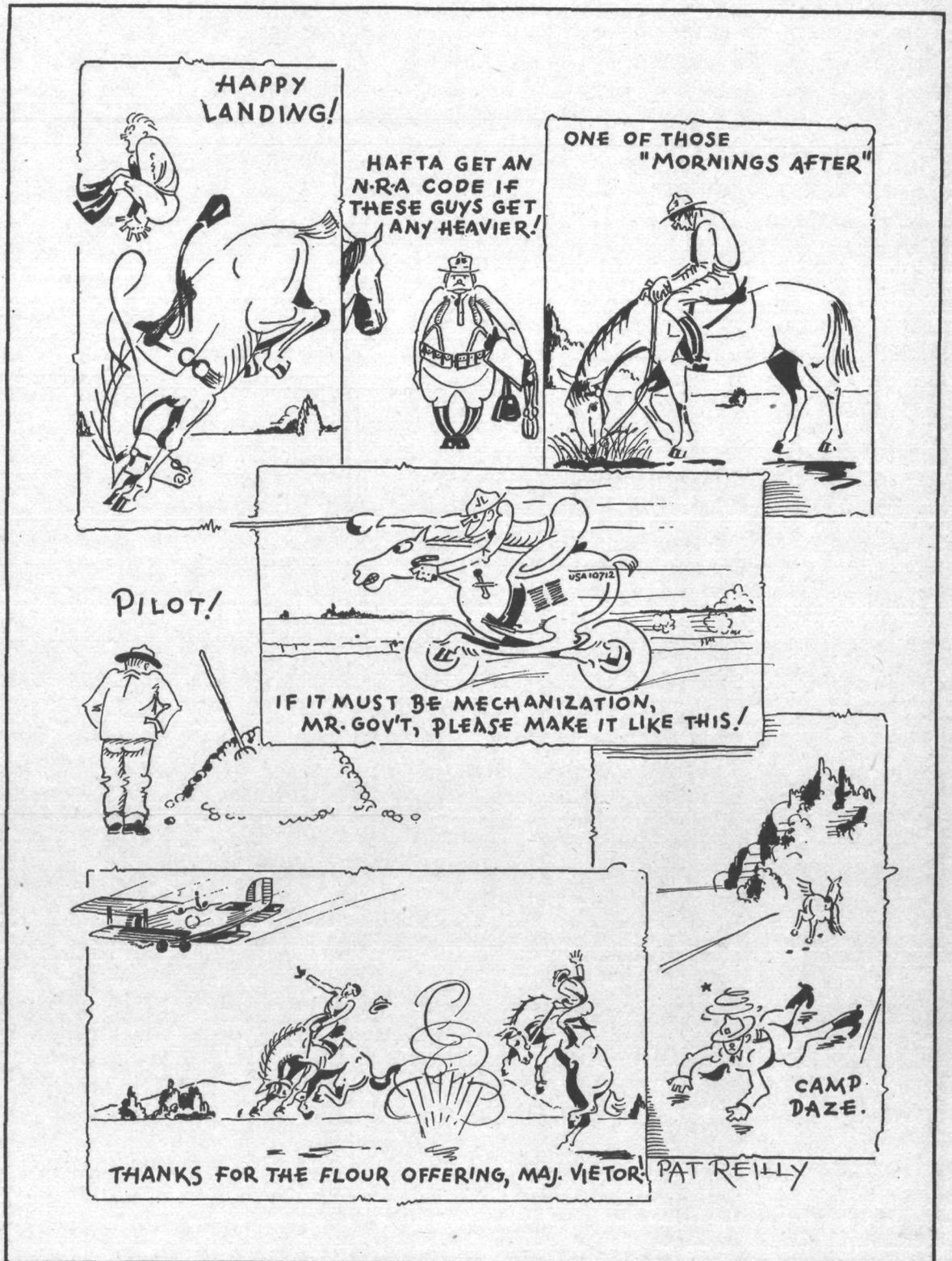
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Chaplain of the 244th Coast Artillery



CAPTAIN GEORGE J. ZENTGRAF, Chaplain of the 244th Coast Artillery, N. Y. N. G., is busy these days preparing for the 75th Anniversary of the founding of the Church of Saint Boniface, corner of 47th Street and 2nd Avenue, New York City, of which he is pastor.

Many of his National Guard friends will be pleased to know that they are invited to take part in this celebration which shall begin at 11.00 o'clock on November 19th in the Church, followed by luncheon at the Hotel Commodore at 1:00 o'clock. Another very social event is booked for the evening of Wednesday, November 22nd, at the School Hall adjacent to the Church. Many of the Regiment expect to take part in the support of the Chaplain. A large delegation of the officers of the 244th Coast Artillery plan to attend in a body.

A feature of the affair will be the celebration of Pontifical Mass by the Most Reverend Joseph F. Rummel, Bishop of Omaha, in the presence of His Eminence, Patrick Cardinal Hayes, Chaplain Bishop of Army and Navy Chaplains. Four other Bishops will attend the celebration, three of whom were associated with Chaplain Zentgraf while a student in the North American College in Rome, Italy.

Captain Zentgraf has been associated with the Army since 1918, having served overseas with the A. E. F. Upon his return he was commissioned in the Officer's Reserve Corps and assigned to the 307th Inf., and later to the 602nd Coast Artillery (Ry.). For the past four years Chaplain Zentgraf has served as Chaplain of the 244th Coast Artillery. During this time he has won the respect and affection of the entire command. He has been a loyal friend and an astute counsellor to every member of the Regiment. Captain Zentgraf has done much to stimulate athletics and the esprit of the command. His presence is much sought after on festive occasions because of his genial personality. It was indeed a fortunate day when the name of Captain Zentgraf was added to the roster of the 244th Coast Artillery.

121st CAVALRY Troop A

ON Saturday, October seventh, A Troop, 121st Cavalry, held a horse show in its out-door ring near its armory before a crowd of about twenty-five hundred people. The show covered a program of thirteen classes, two of which for draft horses were judged by Mr. Hopkins of Syracuse and the others by Mr. Stacy of Rochester. In every class in which 121st Cavalry horses appeared they were in the ribbons and the entries of the New York State Police did fine things, too.

In the saddle classes *Jack MacDonald*, owned and ridden by Dr. Ball of Syracuse, was outstanding, and in jumping events *Pat Gray*, Corporal Rasmussen up, owned by Troop G, New York State Police, covered himself with glory by winning the Olympia Jumping Contest. Considerable gratitude was felt that Trooper Hackett, Troop D, State

Police, experienced no serious injury when *O'Ray*, refusing a jump, catapulted his rider over his head. *O'Ray* is thought highly of as a jumper and Trooper Hackett is recalled by the writer as a most excellent horseman. He was formerly a Sergeant in Troop F, 121st Cavalry, at Rochester.

27th DIVISION SPECIAL TROOPS 27th Signal Co.

THE 27th Signal Company again takes the "air"—or, should we say, "airs" itself via the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN with plans for future contributions to the official publication.

Our commanding officer, Captain Susse, read the letter of commendation received from Major Gorman, commanding officer of the 101st Signal Bn., covering our work on the C.P.X. All hands are very proud of the praise which was passed right down to the platoon commanders, section chiefs, sections, etc. Major Gorman was the acting Division Signal Officer during the problem and it was a pleasure to work with him and the members of the 101st Signal Bn. (even though we did get our wires crossed at Kent Cliffs). Our officers and men had words of praise even for the kitchen mechanics and they sure deserved it.

At camp this year we earned the title of the "Rugged Signals" and are not a bit sore about it. Where the name came from we don't know; but we have a suspicion that our Special Troops Adjutant, Captain Roberts, is responsible.

12th and 212th Veterans' Rifle Team Win Match

THE riflemen of the Veteran Association who are practising on the armory range every Friday night for their coming match against the teams from the 12th Infantry Post American Legion and Manhattan Camp No. 1 Spanish War Veterans won their match with the Combat Train Battery 212th active regiment last night (Friday, October 20th), with a total score of 746 against 676 for the Combat team. Summary of scores:

Veterans	Standing	Kneeling	Sitting	Prone	Total
Sgt. Callan	33	39	44	47	163
Sgt. Farrell	42	32	34	45	153
Pvt. Licen	32	37	41	42	152
Sgt. Schussler	31	40	40	40	151
Sgt. J. Hopkins	29	29	34	35	127
					<hr/> 746
Combat Train	Standing	Kneeling	Sitting	Prone	Total
Capt. Weston	37	40	41	48	166
Corp. DeBetta	31	31	44	46	152
Sgt. Hoppe	35	27	37	37	136
Corp. Ward	24	37	26	35	122
Sgt. Rafter	32	22	26	20	100
					<hr/> 676

At our regular monthly meeting on Friday evening, October 27th, all comrades who did not receive a copy of the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN by mail may secure one at the meeting. If you are interested in subscribing to this interesting military magazine, see our Cor. Sec'y and make arrangements. By so doing you will keep in touch with all important military affairs as well as your own Ass'n. All comrades interested in rifle shooting, report to Sgt. Jack Farrell on Friday nights at the armory range.

HOW WE STAND

SEPTEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....84.43%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1524	Off.	22 W. O.	19929 E. M.	Total 21475
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467	Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1391	Off.	21 W. O.	18695 E. M.	Total 20107

HQ. & HQ. DET., INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.	26	0	49	75

HQ. & HQ. TR., CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brigade..	8	0	70	78

HQ. & HQ. BTRY., F. A. BRIGADE (Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brigade	9	0	38	47

HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade	7	0	39	46
54th Brigade	7	0	38	45
87th Brigade	6	0	37	43
93rd Brigade	7	0	39	46

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS BRIGADE

Allotment	4	0	7	11
Actual Strength	4	0	6	10

HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION

Allotment	10	0	0	10
Actual Strength	8	0	0	8

MEDICAL REGIMENT, INFANTRY DIV.

Maintenance	50	1	588	639
102nd Medical Regiment	45	1	583	629

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion	13	0	161	174

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	629	9	10257	10895
10th Infantry	64	1	1056	1121
14th Infantry	66	1	995	1062
71st Infantry	63	1	1030	1094
105th Infantry	63	1	1030	1094
106th Infantry	64	1	997	1062
107th Infantry	65	0	1050	1115
108th Infantry	57	1	1058	1116
165th Infantry	64	1	1015	1080
174th Infantry	63	1	1028	1092
369th Infantry	60	1	998	1059

FIELD ARTILLERY REGT. 155 MM HOW. TRUCK DR.

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery	58	1	621	680

STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum	32	0	108	140
A.G.D. Section	5	0	0	5
J.A.G.D. Section	4	0	0	4
Ordnance Section	5	0	24	29
Medical Section	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster	9	0	14	23

SPECIAL TROOPS (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	22	0	318	340

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q.M. Train	14	0	222	236

DIVISION AVIATION (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation	20	0	97	117

ENGINEER REGT. (Combat) (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat)	30	1	458	489

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
105th Field Artillery	55	1	590	646
156th Field Artillery	55	1	586	642

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	46	1	572	619

FIELD ARTILLERY (155 MM G.P.F.)

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	48	1	631	680

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	41	1	628	670
121st Cavalry	43	1	571	615

COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	46	1	678	725

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	59	1	626	686

COAST ARTILLERY (Harbor Defense)

Maintenance	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery	59	1	742	802

Average Percentage of Attendance, N. Y. N. G.

SEPTEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....84.43%

NOTE

- (1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the unit's position on last month's list as compared with its present standing.
- (2) "Excellent" units (90-100%) in CAPITAL LETTERS; "Satisfactory" units (80-90%) in ITALIC CAPITAL LETTERS; "Fair" units (70-80%) in Regular Type; and "Unsatisfactory" units (below 70%) in Italics.

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Ave. %	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Ave. %	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Ave. %
156th Field Art. 92.68% (2)₃														
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100										
HDQRS. BAT.....	1	50	49	98										
Service Battery.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED													
1st BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4	100										
1st BN. HQ.BAT.&C.T.	1	33	30	91										
Battery A.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED													
BATTERY B.....	2	69	63	91										
BATTERY C.....	1	67	59	88										
2nd BAT. HDQRS....	4	3	3	100										
2nd Bn. Hq. Bat. & C.T.	1	37	37	100										
Battery D.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED													
Battery E.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED													
BATTERY F.....	1	65	62	95										
MED. DEPT. DET...	1	35	29	83										
		369	342	92.68										
121st Cavalry 94.04% (1)₅														
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100										
HDQRS. TROOP.....	3	68	64	94										
BAND	5	32	29	91										
MACH. GUN TROOP	4	71	66	93										
HDQRS. 1st SQD....	4	2	2	100										
TROOP A.....	3	67	59	88										
TROOP B.....	4	69	67	97										
HDQRS. 2nd SQD....	4	2	2	100										
TROOP E.....	3	68	64	94										
TROOP F.....	4	68	65	96										
HDQRS. 3rd SQD....	4	3	3	100										
TROOP I.....	3	68	66	97										
TROOP K.....	3	67	61	91										
MEDICAL DET.....	2	29	29	100										
		621	584	94.04										
104th Field Art. 84.18% (9)₇														
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100										
HDQRS. BATTERY.	2	56	47	84										
Service Battery.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED													
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	4	4	4	100										
HQ. BY.—C.T., 1stBN.	4	39	33	85										
Battery A.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED													
BATTERY B.....	5	66	55	83										
Battery C.....	4	67	53	79										
HDQRS. 2nd BAT...	4	4	4	100										
HQ. BY. & C.T., 2ndBN.	4	38	31	82										
BATTERY D.....	3	65	59	91										
Battery E.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED													
BATTERY F.....	4	66	54	82										
Medical Dept. Det....	DRILLS SUSPENDED													
		411	346	84.18										
Special Troops, 27th Div. 84.16% (10)₁₄														
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	11	10	91										
27th HDQRS. CO.....	2	55	44	80										
102nd ORD. CO.....	3	39	38	97										
27th Tank Company...	2	59	44	75										
27th SIGNAL CO....	1	67	55	82										
102nd MTRCYCLE CO.	1	34	30	88										
27th MLTRY. PLC. CO.	1	54	48	88										
MED. DEPT. DET....	2	22	18	82										
		341	287	84.16										
106th Field Art. 91.20% (3)₄														
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100										
HDQRS. BAT.....	2	62	57	92										
SERVICE BATTERY	2	68	62	91										
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	4	4	4	100										
HQ. B.&C.T., 1st BN.	2	31	30	97										
BATTERY A.....	2	70	58	83										
BATTERY B.....	2	70	63	90										
HDQRS. 2nd BAT...	4	5	5	100										
HQ. B.&C.T., 2nd BN.	2	29	27	93										
BATTERY C.....	2	66	61	92										
BATTERY D.....	2	64	61	96										
HDQRS. 3rd BAT....	4	4	4	100										
HQ. B.&C.T., 3rd BN.	2	27	25	93										
BATTERY E.....	2	69	67	97										
BATTERY F.....	2	63	55	87										
MED. DEPT. DET...	2	33	27	82										
		671	612	91.20										
174th Infantry 90.85% (6)₉														
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100										
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	1	62	53	86										
SERVICE CO.....	1	94	90	96										
Howitzer Co.....	1	64	50	78										
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	1	27	27	100										
COMPANY A.....	3	62	56	90										
COMPANY B.....	1	64	64	100										
COMPANY C.....	1	62	59	95										
COMPANY D.....	1	64	51	80										
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	1	29	29	100										
COMPANY E.....	4	63	55	87										
COMPANY F.....	1	63	55	87										
COMPANY G.....	1	64	59	92										
COMPANY H.....	1	63	58	92										
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	1	33	32	97										
Company I.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED													
COMPANY K.....	1	60	56	93										
COMPANY L.....	1	64	60	94										
COMPANY M.....	1	63	58	92										
MED. DEPT. DET...	1	31	25	81										
		1039	944	90.85										
101st Cavalry 88.57% (7)₂₀														
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100										
HDQRS. TROOP.....	2	71	62	87										
BAND	2	25	24	96										
MACH. GUN TROOP	2	66	57	86										
HDQRS. 1st SQD....	4	2	2	100										
TROOP A.....	2	71	62	87										
TROOP B.....	3	68	55	81										
HDQRS. 2nd SQD...	4	2	2	100										
TROOP E.....	3	84	77	92										
TROOP F.....	3	86	75	87										
HDQRS. 3rd SQD....	4	2	2	100										
TROOP I.....	2	70	62	88										
TROOP K.....	3	91	84	92										
MED. DET. (Bklyn.)	2	19	16	84										
MED. DEPT. DET...	3	10	10	100										
(N. Y. City)														
		674	597	88.57										
212th Coast Art. 86.93% (8)₂₁														
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100										
HDQRS. BATTERY.	3	60	59	98										

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
108th Infantry 82.77% (13) ²⁵				
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	6	6	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	56	49	87
Band Section.....	6	39	29	74
SERVICE CO.....	4	42	36	86
Howitzer Co.....	3	64	48	75
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	3	31	25	86
COMPANY A.....	4	63	53	84
COMPANY B.....	3	67	59	88
Company C.....	2	63	40	64
Company D.....	2	62	44	71
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	4	28	25	89
COMPANY E.....	4	65	58	89
COMPANY F.....	4	69	66	96
COMPANY G.....	4	64	52	81
Company H.....	3	63	47	75
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	3	31	25	82
COMPANY I.....	4	61	49	81
COMPANY K.....	4	72	61	85
COMPANY L.....	4	66	63	96
COMPANY M.....	4	62	51	82
MED. DEPT. DET....	3	35	32	91
	1109	918		82.77

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
245th Coast Art. 82.56% (14) ²²				
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	71	61	86
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	4	3	3	100
BATTERY A.....	4	56	51	91
BATTERY B.....	4	54	47	87
Battery C.....	4	52	38	73
BATTERY D.....	4	56	45	80
HDQRS. 2nd BAT....	4	3	3	100
Battery E.....	4	51	39	76
BATTERY F.....	4	56	48	86
Battery G.....	4	61	47	77
Battery H.....	4	56	35	62
HDQRS. 3rd BAT....	4	3	3	100
BATTERY I.....	4	56	48	86
BATTERY K.....	4	55	44	80
BATTERY L.....	4	61	53	87
BATTERY M.....	4	59	56	95
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	26	21	81
	786	649		82.56

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Div. Quartermaster Train. 81.93% (15) ¹⁸				
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	14	14	100
Motor Trans. Co. 105.	5	43	32	74
MTR. TRNS. CO. 106	5	46	39	85
MTR. TRNS. CO. 107	5	46	39	85
MTR. TRNS. CO. 108	5	49	39	80
MTR. RPR. SEC. 103	5	23	19	83
Medical Dept. Det....	5	17	13	77
	238	195		81.93

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
14th Infantry 81.59% (16) ¹¹				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.....	4	58	44	76
Service Co.....	4	80	61	76
HOWITZER CO.....	4	56	45	80
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	21	16	76
COMPANY A.....	4	64	55	86
Company B.....	4	62	46	74
COMPANY C.....	4	64	52	81
COMPANY D.....	4	62	53	85
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	4	21	18	86
Company E.....	4	57	40	70
Company F.....	4	66	44	67
Company G.....	4	59	43	73
COMPANY H.....	4	65	60	92
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	4	21	18	86
COMPANY I.....	4	70	65	93
COMPANY K.....	4	62	56	90
COMPANY L.....	4	60	54	90
COMPANY M.....	4	64	56	88
Medical Dept. Det....	4	35	27	77
	1054	860		81.59

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
244th Coast Art. 80.93% (17) ¹³				
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	2	59	45	76
SERVICE BATTERY	2	77	74	96
1st BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4	100
1st BAT. HQ. B.&C.T.	2	36	32	89
Battery A.....	2	65	48	74
Battery B.....	2	63	50	79
2nd BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4	100
2nd BAT. HQ. B.&C.T.	2	45	38	85
Battery C.....	2	63	49	78
BATTERY D.....	2	60	52	87

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
3rd BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4	100
3rd Bat. Hq. B. & C. T.	2	37	28	76
Battery E.....	2	63	47	75
Battery F.....	2	62	46	74
Medical Dept. Det....	2	34	25	74
	682	552		80.93

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
107th Infantry 80.01% (18) ¹⁷				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.....	3	60	43	72
SERVICE CO.....	2	76	70	92
Howitzer Co.....	3	61	38	62
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	3	31	28	90
Company A.....	3	64	49	76
Company B.....	3	66	44	67
Company C.....	3	62	45	73
COMPANY D.....	4	63	58	92
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	4	25	23	92
Company E.....	4	61	48	79
COMPANY F.....	3	64	54	84
Company G.....	4	62	45	73
Company H.....	2	62	44	71
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	2	27	25	92
Company I.....	2	62	41	67
COMPANY K.....	2	84	76	90
COMPANY L.....	3	72	64	89
COMPANY M.....	3	64	54	84
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	38	33	87
	1111	889		80.01

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
165th Infantry 80.00% (19) ¹²				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.....	4	56	43	77
Service Co.....	4	81	53	65
HOWITZER CO.....	4	63	56	89
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	4	20	17	85
Company A.....	4	66	52	79
COMPANY B.....	4	65	52	80
Company C.....	4	62	44	71
COMPANY D.....	4	62	52	84
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	24	19	79
COMPANY E.....	4	64	55	86
Company F.....	4	63	47	75
Company G.....	4	70	52	74
COMPANY H.....	4	59	55	93
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	4	24	20	83
Company I.....	4	69	51	74
Company K.....	4	59	45	76
COMPANY L.....	4	60	49	82
COMPANY M.....	4	67	62	93
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	29	25	85
	1070	856		80.00

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
101st Signal Bat. 80% (20) ¹⁵				
HDQRS. & HQ. CO....	2	22	20	91
Company A.....	2	68	48	71
COMPANY B.....	3	69	58	84
MED. DEPT. DET....	3	11	10	91
	170	136		80

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
105th Infantry 78.84% (21) ¹⁶				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.....	4	62	46	74
SERVICE CO.....	4	103	82	80
HOWITZER CO.....	4	61	53	87
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	3	25	22	88
Company A.....	3	63	41	65
Company B.....	2	58	45	78
Company C.....	4	61	42	69
Company D.....	4	65	42	65
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	7	27	23	85
COMPANY E.....	6	64	57	89
Company F.....	3	63	48	76
COMPANY G.....	4	65	59	91
COMPANY H.....	6	59	50	85
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	5	28	23	82
COMPANY I.....	4	65	54	83
Company K.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company L.....	3	65	46	71
COMPANY M.....	4	60	50	83
Medical Dept. Det....	7	34	26	76
	1035	816		78.84

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
258th Field Art. 78.68% (22)				
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery	2	63	45	71
SERVICE BATTERY	2	73	61	84
1st BAT. HDQRS....	2	4	4	100
1st BAT. COM. TRN.	2	35	33	94
Battery A.....	2	62	47	76
Battery B.....	2	62	43	69
2nd BAT. HDQRS....	2	3	3	100

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
2nd BAT. COM. TRN.	2	36	29	80
Battery C.....	2	65	50	77
Battery D.....	2	60	44	73
3rd BAT. HDQRS....	2	4	4	100
3rd Bat. Combat Train	2	43	33	77
Battery E.....	2	65	51	78
Battery F.....	2	68	54	79
MED. DEPT. DET....	2	37	33	89
	685	539		78.68

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th Infantry 74.55% (23) ¹⁹				
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.....	2	60	43	72
Service Co.....	2	83	56	68
Howitzer Co.....	2	64	30	47
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	2	24	17	71
Company A.....	2	63	42	67
COMPANY B.....	2	59	48	81
Company C.....	2	60	43	72
Company D.....	2	59	44	75
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	2	20	17	85
Company E.....	2	59	36	61
Company F.....	2	61	45	74
Company G.....	2	62	47	76
Company H.....	2	63	48	76
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	2	23	22	96
COMPANY I.....	2	63	52	83
Company K.....	2	64	50	78
Company L.....	2	63	50	79
COMPANY M.....	2	64	58	91
MED. DEPT. DET....	2	36	33	92
	1057	788		74.55

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Div. Avia. (24) ¹				
102nd Obser. Squadron.				
102nd Photo Section...				
Medical Dept. Det....				
				DRILLS SUSPENDED

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Engineers (Combat) (25) ²³				
Headquarters				
Hdqrs. & Service Co..				
Company A.....				
Company B.....				
Company C.....				
Company D.....				
Company E.....				
Company F.....</				

State Staff	100% (1)₁			
A. G. D. SECTION..	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION.	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SEC....	4	29	29	100
MEDICAL SEC.....	4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION.....	4	24	24	100
		65	65	100

Hdqtrs. Coast Art.	100% (2)₂			
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	4	4	100
HDQTRS. CO.....	2	6	6	100
		10	10	100

53rd Inf. Brigade	100% (3)₃			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Co.....		DRILLS SUSPENDED		
		5	5	100

93rd Inf. Brigade	95.65% (4)₉			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQTRS. CO.....	4	41	39	95
		46	44	95.65

Hdqtrs. 27th Div.	94.73% (5)₄			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	26	100
HDQTRS. DET.....	4	50	46	92
		76	72	94.73

52nd Field Art. Brigade	9).4% (6)₅			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQTRS. BATTERY	1	38	35	92
		46	42	93.47

87th Inf. Brigade	93.02% (7)₆			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQTRS. CO.....	4	39	36	92
		43	40	93.02

51st Cav. Brigade	90.90% (8)₈			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQTRS. TROOP...	8	71	64	90
		77	70	90.90

54th Inf. Brigade	75.50% (9)₇			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	80
Headquarters Co.....	3	40	30	75
		45	34	75.50

Old Fires and Fears

(Continued from page 26)

a panic. Men danced at court at 9 and were dead by midnight. The holocaust continued despite the ringing of church bells, the reading of the homily of death, and the burning of blue crosses. The Thames was black with boats filled with trembling citizens seeking an escape from death.

All the approved methods of prevention and cure failed. Cutting holes in the skull, pummeling patients, the use of charms and incantations to coax out the demon as well as exorcisms to scare him, were without avail. Even those who had purchased high-priced amulets from men who doubtless guaranteed a cure or money refunded, obtained no protection.

Hard times in those days were all the time. There were no employment relief agencies, no way to feed the hungry. Famines recurred. Only the strong could eat; the weak starved. There were four major famines in the 11th century, involving the whole United Kingdom. In Sussex the inhabitants were so maddened by hunger and despair that they joined hands in groups of 50 and hurled themselves over cliffs into the sea. With famine came pestilence. Fields lay waste, crops rotted on the ground, the living were too few to bury the dead. The "Black Death" from the 14th century to the 17th appeared in every generation, often wiping out a quarter of the population.

This is the story the 1933 Christmas Seal could tell, did it recite the sad with the gay of the period it pictures. It could tell too of the toll, year after year, which the White Plague exacted, continuing its ravages until the present. The seal could say that in medieval days the merit in giving was thought to be wholly in the motive behind the gift; but that today the important thing is believed to be

the purpose to be achieved by the gift. The seal could say that in the work which it does every year, a good motive and a good purpose combine to produce a good deed.

So it is well at Christmas time to think of giving. It is well for the heart to warm with a good motive and the head to supply a good purpose. No motive can be higher than to wish to share with others at Christmas time; no purpose more useful than to help save human lives.

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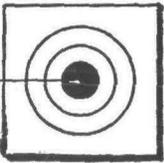
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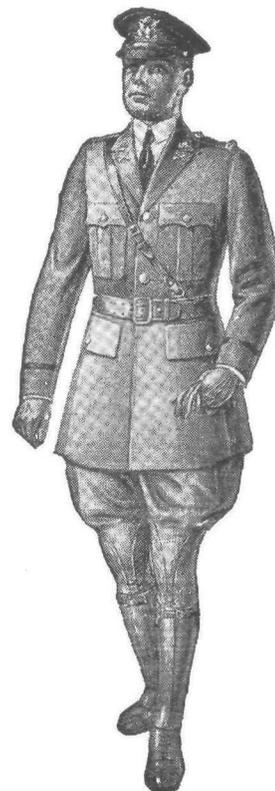
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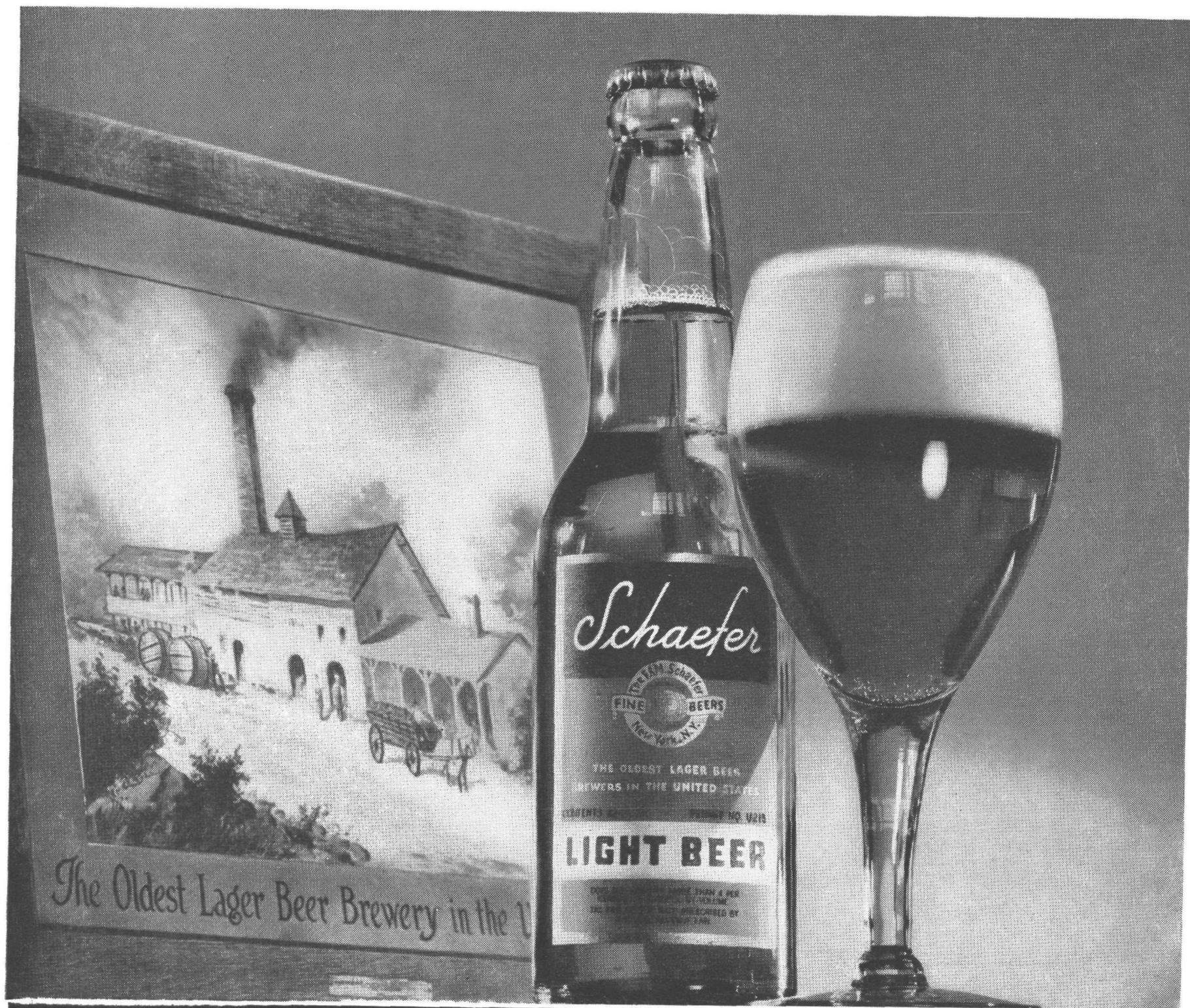
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