25th ANNIVERSARY

CAPT. SCHOONMAKER POST 1429, TEANECK, N. J.
Dedication

Dedication: This Anniversary Number of the Captain S. T. Schoonmaker Post Year Book is dedicated to the brave mothers and fathers of the Township of Teaneck who have so patriotically given to OUR COUNTRY in her HOUR OF NEED, Sons and Daughters who are giving their all that WE AMERICANS may continue to live OUR LIVES in the AMERICAN WAY, "... for they too, serve, who stand and wait."

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Much credit is due to all those who assisted in the preparation of this book, especially to the men and women outside of Captain Stephen T. Schoonmaker Post, who aided in a material way. Without their inspiration, encouragement, and labor given so graciously, we of the Post would never have been able to have undertaken this project. THANKS A MILLION!

We're especially proud of this book. So proud, in fact, that we nervously crumple our hat and stand with one foot on the other when we try to say thank you to Frank Jahn. This book is his, you know. He dreamed it, designed it, dummied it, and delivered it. And saying thanks seems as flat as yesterday's beer.

And yet we don't know what else we can say. He's 37, a renowned designer and illustrator whose services we couldn't have bought. He lives in Bayside, L. I. He has a wife, a baby, and a tremendous future. He plays polo and has a collection of spurs. He studied art and designing in New York and Paris and worked in Chicago and Copenhagen.

We're especially proud of this book. And if we can only stop crumpling our hat and manage to get that left foot off the right one, we'll bow deeply in Frank's direction—without falling flat on our faces.

MR. PAUL A. VOLCKER ........................................ Township Manager of Teaneck, N. J.
CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER ........................................ U. S. Air Corps Ace of World War I
MR. VICTOR E. DEVEREAUX ........................................ National Staff Officer, Veterans of Foreign Wars
MR. JOHN F. KIERAN ........................................ The New York Sun and "Information Please"
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MR. JIM BISHOP of Collier's Weekly; MR. ROBERT ARTHUR JONES, author
MR. HENRY A. GIEGOLD ........................................ Past Dept. Commander of N. J., Veterans of Foreign Wars
CAPTAIN FRANK S. DeRONDE ........................................ Co. F., 2nd Regiment, N. J. National Guard of '98
MR. ARTHUR D. EGAN, SR. ........................................ Personnel Officer, Teaneck Defense Council
MISS MIRIAM STOLL ........................................ Bergen Evening Record, Hackensack, New Jersey
MRS. DONALD D. MACKAY ........................................ Hudson Dispatch, Union City, New Jersey

MARVIN MOSTWILL, LITT. B., LL. B., of West Caldwell, New Jersey and North Hollywood, California. Sales Analyst and Technical Consultant. Assisted in the preparation of the data relative to Teaneck's participation in former American Wars. Collaborated on continuity and historical research. He is a brother of Commander Ralph Mostwill, U. S. Navy Seabees.
Patrons of

The Post's Silver Anniversary Year Book

*without whose encouragement and assistance
this publication
would not have been the success we believe it to be. THANKS TO YOU ALL.

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Wars have been fought since the memory of man, for one reason or another. I believe that most of us who have come close to giving our lives for those reasons never truly considered them at their full value until we were in danger of losing the principles for which we fought. A man fights harder and can endure more when he is fighting for his life. By the same token he will fight harder and endure more for the very things he wants to live for.

In our daily lives we have been guided by principles that stood for our creed of living. Sometimes we wandered from those principles, but only because there was time to allow for a little wandering with no harm done. War merely means the acceleration of the schedule. There just isn't any spare time for meandering now. If we want our way of life to continue we all have a whale of a job to do. And it will take every available minute of everyman's life to do that job.

A modern transport plane or fighter plane can cover a piece of the earth's surface in an incredibly short space of time. It can start from a point and reach its destination and
do its job much quicker than any other means of locomotion the world has ever devised. But there is no allowance for deviation from that course. Our ideals for which we are fighting can be compared to a tiny dot of land surrounded by an immense ocean of powerful forces. It is a simple matter to miss that spot of land by only a few moments of wandering from the course. Our ideals are those tiny dots of land that mean so much when they stand in danger of being lost.

Now we are fighting the greatest battle of our lives for the things we and our children want to live for. No man among us who has once felt the extreme necessity of using every nerve and muscle in his body to carry out a mission endangering his life can fail to sense the importance of our mission now. Not only are our lives at stake, but the more important issue of our way of life. As we believe in our way of living, we must also know that it is going to be a tough fight before our flag will fly again in peaceful skies.

Our duty is clear. Let us keep to the course and give it all we've got.

Sincerely,

EDDIE RICKENBACKER
We’re Awaiting a Guest

He won’t be here for awhile yet. But we’re preparing now. He’s over in Italy sitting behind a chunk of wall with a Garand in his lap. He’s yanking the lanyard of a 105 millimeter gun in a lush green jungle north of Buna. He’s pounding along in a Fortress, 26,000 feet over the docks of Hamburg. He’s pacing a post under the Southern Cross. Maybe you knew this kid. He was tall, and kind of skinny. He got lousy math marks in our high school. He was a third string guard the year we won five and lost two. He had a girl, a twenty dollar jalopy and two pairs of dirty sport shoes. On Sundays, after church, he used to sit on the front porch reading the funnies and watching the cardinals bank crimson over the lawn and make climbing turns into the hawthorn down near the corner.

Remember him now? Maybe, when he comes back, you’ll have a chance to meet him again. He’ll be changed then. He won’t ever read the funnies on the porch anymore. You’ll be able to detect the difference when you see him. We knew when his mother showed us the last picture he sent home.

Funny thing about that kid . . . Know what? He’s going to be President of the United States. Yep. And Secretary of the Treasury. And boss of Bendix, and Wright, and G-M and U. S. Steel. Of course, it will take time. But he’ll reach those goals. All of them.

He’s going to be a whole lot of things. He’s going to be a union boss, a crusader, a doctor, a policeman and — sadly enough — he’ll even be a chronic white face on a pillow . . .

We of Capt. Schoonmaker Post — Veterans of Foreign Wars — are preparing for our guest now. What we can do isn’t very much. But it’s something. We feel that our job is to maintain a 100% American organization for him, us McCaffreys and Werners, Klemms and Holmgrens, Cohens and Kellys, Wertz and Wallaces . . . He’ll be in our ranks when he steps out of the Army ranks. We’re the guys who fought the last time out. Some of us have shiny skulls and bay windows now. Once we were this kid. Now, we think more and more of the day to come when this kid is going to run our organization and we — well, we’ll just step out of the picture.

JIM BISHOP
Local State and National

THE STAFF

CAPT. STEPHEN T. SCHOONMAKER POST 1429
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U. S.
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BERGEN COUNTY, N. J. COMMANDER — Frank J. Rogers of Fort Lee, N. J.
The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States resulted from the amalgamation of several societies formed immediately following the Spanish-American War. In 1899 small groups of veterans, returned from campaigning in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, founded local societies upon that spirit of comradeship known only to those who have faced the dangers of War side by side.

The American Veterans of Foreign Service was chartered by the state of Ohio on October 11, 1899. The Colorado Society, Army of the Philippines was organized in Denver, Colorado on December 12, 1899. About the same time a society also known as the American Veterans of Foreign Service was born in Pennsylvania. These organizations developed, increasing in scope and membership and later, at a convention held at Denver, merged their interests and identities in a national organization known today as the VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The V. F. W. decided at its very inception that it would be an organization unique in its eligibility requirements. To join its ranks a man must be able to produce an HONORABLE DISCHARGE (or proof of his present foreign service) showing "service—honest and faithful" in time of War in the theatre of operation. Those venerable men who served our country in the Mexican War of 1846, and who survived from that far distant day until the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States was founded at the turn of the 20th Century, are among those whose names have occupied a place of distinction on V. F. W. Post rosters. Brave boys who fought in Cuba in 1898 with Colonel Teddy Roosevelt, and those who served under Admiral Schley; those campaigners who were with General Miles in Porto Rico; Admiral Dewey’s men and General Funston’s fighters in
the Philippines; General Chaffee’s “invincibles” who suppressed the Boxer Uprising in China in 1900; and the men who pacified the hostile Moros in later campaigns—all were eligible for the Veterans of Foreign Wars and many hundreds of them are to be found today in the ranks of this organization.

After the signing of the Armistice of World War I in 1918, veterans of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Army returning from “Over There” joined V. F. W. by the thousands. The lads from Middle Town, from Smithburg, and those from Central City who had lost a hometown buddy “killed in action” at Cambrai, Cantigny, Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel, or the Meuse-Argonne got busy, organized new posts and named them after the heroes who hadn’t returned.

There are men in the organization today whose eligibility was earned in Haiti in 1919-1920, in the Yangtze, China, campaigns of 1926-1927 and 1930-1932, and in Nicaragua in 1933.

Today, in World War II many of those brave lads who are giving their best “on land, on sea, and in the air”—rendering service honest and faithful—are being awarded, either in person or by proxy, the coveted CROSS OF MALTA which is the decoration bestowed on comrades eligible for the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

While the V. F. W. limits its membership to those who have seen service in the theatre of operation in time of war it has never limited its activities. The program has always stressed the care of widows and orphans of America’s War Veterans, the preservation of America’s democracy, and the security of this Nation and its people at all times.
STEPHEN T. SCHOONMAKER (1894-1918) was born in San Francisco, Cal. on July 8, 1894. His family moved east in 1898 and located in Bergen County, New Jersey. At the age of 17, he enlisted in Co. G, New Jersey National Guard on December 26, 1911. He was active in his regiment and when they went to the Mexican Border in 1916 he was 1st Sergeant. Shortly after the United States entered World War I in April, 1917, Sergeant Schoonmaker was sent to Officers Training School at Fort Meyer, Virginia where he was commissioned First Lieutenant in Infantry, on August 14, 1917. Two weeks later he sailed for overseas with the famous 101st Infantry, 26th (YANKEE) Division, — the first National Guard regiment to arrive in France. On May 30, 1918, Lieutenant Schoonmaker participated in a large raid into the enemy's lines to the Rupt-de-mad, which resulted in a complete success. For this he received the Silver Star Citation and a personal citation from Major General Edwards, Division Commander. He also saw action in the Battles of Champagne-Marne; Chemin des Dames; Toul Boucq; and at Verdun. Commissioned Captain on September 24, 1918 he was killed in action on October 24 in the Verdun Offensive and is buried at Bois de la Reine, Montfacon-Etaine, France. R.I.P.
CAPT. S. T. SCHOONMAKER POST
COMMANDER WILLIAM E. GUTHRIE

Senior Vice-Commander: WALTER J. BALDWIN
Junior Vice-Commander: FRANK SCHULTZ
Quartermaster: JOHN F. MACKEL
Adjutant: EDWIN PLETTNER

MARTIN J. ANDERSON
JAMES W. BEVERIDGE
SETTONE C. BOWER
EDWARD W. CADDY
JOHN A. CADDY
EDWARD J. CLODE, Jr.
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CHARLES GLEASON
WILLIAM J. HARGREAVES
JOSEPH P. HELFF
RUSSELL T. JACKSON
ALEXANDER J. JARDINE
CLARENCE R. MOORE
P. S. MERRILL, Jr.
JAMES F. MONTEENA

DATE OF INSTALLATION: FEBRUARY 23, 1926

OUR HONORED DEAD

CAPTAIN JAMES W. BEVERIDGE (1879-1926)
WILLIAM E. BECKMAN (1881-1941)
EDWARD J. CLODE, JR. (1892-1941)
JAMES L. HERROLD (1895-1942)
JOHN T. MACKEL (1890-1931)
JOSEPH A. MONAHAN (1881-1931)

Medical Corps, Spanish-American War, 1898. 311th Sanitary Train, 86th Division, A. E. F., World War I.

12th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, 1898.

104th Ammunition Train, 29th Division, A. E. F., World War I.


Co. E., 104th Engineers, 29th Division, A. E. F., World War I.

Co. E., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Spanish-American War, 1898.
Fred Klemm was born, several blocks west of New York City's Columbus Circle, January 27, 1896 on 58th Street near 11th Avenue. When Fred was ready for school the Klemm family moved to Mt. Vernon, N. Y. At the age of sixteen he became apprenticed to Mitchell & McDermott, master plumbers, specializing in apartment house construction. Fred continued his education at the New York City Trades School and in 1917 was qualified as a full-fledged journeyman, just about the time that the United States entered World War I. While employed on construction at Hunt's Point Amusement Palace, his musical ear caught the sour notes of a clarinet player in a Merchant Marine Band “drumming-up” recruits for that branch of service. When Fred explained to THE MAN, who was in charge of recruiting that he had been a featured clarinet soloist at the age of ten years with the John Wanamaker Band, THE MAN asked Fred for his autograph and lo and behold, ten days later he was notified to report to the Merchant Marine Training Ship, S. S. “Calvin Austin” in Boston Harbor. Always a man of action, Fred tired of tooting Lorelei-like notes on his clarinet on the Boston Common to lure embryo sea-farin' blokes into the Maritime service, so he applied for transfer into the Army. In June 1918 he reported to Camp Hancock at Augusta, Ga. and sailed for overseas a few weeks later with an Artillery regiment. Down in the valley of the River Loire in central France he listened to a concert by the 161st Infantry Band, and when he told THE MAN with the baton that he had been a featured clarinet soloist with the famous Merchant Marine Band in Boston, THE MAN arranged for a transfer and an issue of a G. I. clarinet. After the Armistice, by popular demand, the famous 161st Headquarters Band paraded down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C. at the head of the 41st “Sunset” Division, and a few days later the band disbanded.

Shortly before Klemm sailed for France he married Miss Louise Dexheimer of New York City and after Fred's return from the army, the Klemm family settled in Teaneck. In turn Fred became a N. Y. subway guard, automobile salesman and demonstrator for a Taxi Sales Company. Since 1931, he has been a regular member of the Teaneck Police Department and is very popular throughout Bergen County. He has just concluded a most successful term as Commander of Capt. S. T. Schoonmaker Post and several months ago he received national recognition for increasing the membership of the Post. His son, Wilbur, a graduate of Teaneck High School, has been out in the South Pacific battle area for the past twelve months with the “Seabees” of the United States Navy. The easiest way to make Fred happy is to give him the name of a prospective member for Capt. Schoonmaker Post.
Seaview Friends of Past Commander
Fred Klemm

Mr. Frank Ackerman
Mr. Peter Alberse
Mr. James Allen
Mr. Edward Altman
Mr. Frits Andersen
Mr. Oscar Anderson
Mr. Charles Araned
Miss Peggy Ashe
Mr. Louis A. Ball
Mr. Whitey Bisig
Mr. Lester Blumberg
Mr. Jack Boteler
Mr. John Brarman
Mr. Stanley F. Brown
Mr. Michael Buldo
Mrs. Marv Burger
Mr. Fred R. Cantzlaar
Mr. Edward Chenery
Miss Clara A. Christensen
Mr. Albert B. Christie
Mr. Nat Cohen
Mr. John Crane
Mr. Robert Croonquist
Mr. Charles F. Dandrow
Mrs. G. Swinton Davis
Mr. Matthew Dexheimer
Mr. Walter Dexheimer
Mr. Donald Diaz
Mrs. Marjorie Diaz
Mr. Henry Diehl
Mr. Henry F. Dolch
Mrs. Helen Donfield
Mr. John J. Donnelly
Cmdr. Wm. Dougherty, USN
Mr. John Draper
Mr. Samuel Dunn
Mr. Eli Easterbrook
Mr. Howard Edwards
Mr. Herman Eller
Mr. Ralph Elliott
Mr. William Engel
Mrs. Ellen Crosby
Mr. John G. Killian

Mr. William Enright
Mrs. William Enright
Mr. John J. Finn
Mr. Fred F. Fischer
Mr. Frank Formica
Mr. Lawrence Forrest
Mr. Michael Foster
Mrs. Lillian Gabin
Mr. Sol Gabin
Mr. S. Galdi
Mr. William Gertz
Mr. Dominick Giovanielli
Mr. Charles Gnerlich
Mr. Harry Gorman
Mr. William F. Haeker
Mr. Albert J. Hagens
Mr. Harry Harris
Mr. Duke Hart
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Mr. Clyde Halstead
Mrs. Francis Hoffman
Mrs. George Hoffman
Mr. Frank Holmes
Mr. Isaac Horenstein
Mr. Howell Horne
Mr. Werner Janke
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Mrs. Nels A. Johnson
Miss Svea A. Johnson
Mr. Louis R. Kalmbach
Mr. John A. Kask, Jr.
Mrs. Jeannie Katzman
Mr. Moe Katzman
Mr. Patrick Kelly
Mr. Robert Kirschbaum
Mrs. Louise Klemm
Mr. Oscar Klemm
Mrs. Julie J. Kleiber
Mr. Thomas Kleiber
Mrs. Gene Kluba
Mr. Arno Kohler
Mr. Charles Crosby
Mr. Ed Laamanen
Mr. Ed La Barbera
Mr. William Lindsay
Mr. Clarence Lohrf
Mrs. Etta Lohrb
Mr. William Lohrb
Mr. Robert H. Losey
Mrs. Emile McAllister
Mr. James P. McDonald
Mr. Peter L. McKenna
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Mr. Louis Warren
Miss Anna M. Weber
Mr. August Wiener
Mr. Edward Williams
Mrs. Hazel Winzentred
Mr. Edward Witham
Mr. Stanley Wormuth
Mr. Sam Zelnick
Mr. Harry Killian
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Junior Drum Corps

The Junior Drum Corps was organized in 1935 by the members of Post 1429 as an activity for musically inclined Teaneck boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen years. Within a few short years the Corps excelled in competition with the top-flight Junior Drum Corps along the Eastern Seaboard. The honors conferred upon the Corps since its inception have been many—in 1940 they won the New Jersey State Championship in competition with the best V. F. W. Jr. Drum Corps of the State. Proud as they are of the many honors and trophies awarded them during the past eight years, the apple of their eye is their own Service Flag containing Fifty-three (53) Stars.

Their motto: "Carry on till Johnnie comes marchin' HOME".

The Roster of the Drum Corps, showing present and past members:

* Anderson, James M.
* Baker, Elliott B.
  Baldwin, James
  Beal, Lee
  Boderich, Richard

*Carduck, Wesley
  Carr, Lawrence
  Carry, Allan
  Ceransani, John
  Cleran, John
  Cononceni, Gerald
  Cooper, Arthur
  Costa, Joseph W., Jr.

†D’Elia, Nicholas
  D’Lecuw, Jack
  De Matteo, Joseph
  Dodd, Robert W.
  Doelzai, Jerry
  Donovan, John Francis

Egan, Teddy G.
  Egan, Warren P.
  Easterbrook, Robert W.
  Easterbrook, William
  Eibel, Lothar
  Eichwold, Walter

Frank, H.
  Franklin, Clarence
  Fess, Herman
  Fritsky, William

Gabriel, Paul L.
  Ghazy, Albert
  Giordano, George M.
  Graff, Edward
  Graham, Donald
  Grater, Edward
  Grohe, George

*Grosch, Harry V., Jr.
  Hacker, William
  Halbohn, Clarence, Jr.
  Hedderick, Conrad
  Henry, Leon, Jr.
  Hillgardner, William J.
  Hilacher, Bert
  Holmes, Frank, Jr.
  Holmes, William
  Hoover, John W.
  Hunt, Leon, Jr.
  Hurley, Joseph F.

Jago, Albert
  Johannessen, Hugh
  Johannessen, Neil
  Johnson, Roy
  Jones, Thomas
  Joy, William

Kearney, Gerald
  Kellgren, Howard
  Kenny, Fred
  Kenny, Donald
  King, Bruce
  Kruegal, James

*Larson, Leslie N.
  †Leeman, George W.
  †Leeman, John E.
  †Leeman, Kenneth B.
  †Leverstein, A.
  †Lindemann, Harold V.
  Lindgren, Morron
  Lindsay, William 3rd
  Lowenstein, Donald

Mac Gregor, Duncan
  *Mc Bride, Eugene J.
  Mc Cabe, Peter
  †Mc Caffrey, Allan

*Mc Caffrey, Ennis
  *Mc Caffrey, Frank
  †Mc Devitt, James
  *Mc Gimpsey, James C.
  *Mc Guire, James E.
  *Mc Guire, Thomas
  Mallizzo, S.
  Malloy, John
  *Mansfield, Robert
  Martin, Alfred P., Jr.
  *Martin, James W.
  Maxwell, Thomas
  *Mayer, Walter P.
  Mazza, Anthony
  †Middlemas, Robert C.
  Millard, Zayne
  †Mitchell, Miss Cecelia M.
  Morrison, Robert
  Morrow, David
  †Murachanian, Paul

Nelson, Donald
  Nelson, Roy

*O’Connor, John

*Passantino, George
  †Passantino, Matthew
  *Peck, Robert
  *Peck, William
  Perrott, Robert
  Perrott, Thomas
  Plaine, William M.
  Plusch, William
  †Polizzi, Paul
  Powers, John T.

*Quinn, John

Raymond, Wallace
  Reinke, William
  Rix, Robert

†Scherzinger, Miss V.
  *Schulz, Frank B.
  Schwartz, Robert
  *Scollino, Robert
  *Scollino, Frank
  *Sheilds, Edwin C.
  *Smith, Warren
  †Smithers, John
  Smithers, Richard
  †Smithers, Charles
  Sontag, Fred
  Snoreson, Stanley
  *Stein, Edward G.
  *Stein, John W.
  Steinke, John

†Tacke, Paul L.
  Tagliabue, Louis
  †Taylor, Miss Gloria
  Tayler, George
  *Thompson, Donald L.
  †Thompson, Miss Dorothy
  †Thompson, Miss Naomi

†Uber, Neal

Valardi, Peter
  Vancardies, Frank
  Verdun, Frank

*Wacha, Frank
  *Wacha, William
  *Wagner, Maurice
  *Weir, John
  Wolski, Gerald H.
  Williams, Eugene
  Wilson, W.
  †Winters, Miss Alice E.
  Witham, Warren
  Worth, Robert
  Westcott, Nelson
  *Wrockledge, John E.
  †Wrockledge, William

(*) Denotes "Now serving his Country in World War II"
(†) Denotes "Present member of the Drum Corps"
New Jersey State Champions 1940

The Jr. Corps Staff

THOMAS J. McCAFFREY
SUPERVISOR

GORDON MIDDLEMAS,
Secretary

GEORGE GENAILLE,
Instructor

JOHN G. RETTIE,
Monitor

JAMES FRANKLIN,
Drillmaster

Honorary

Mr. Elliot Ballestier, Jr.
Mr. Charles R. Naber
Dr. Barnet S. Bookstaver

Honorary

Mr. John Cyrus O'Gorman
Mr. Harry Grosch, Sr.
Mr. Harry Grosch, Jr.
FRANCIS J. KELLY—Soldier, engineer, construction superintendent and raconteur, was born in the mining village of Vale Summit, Maryland in 1893. His first job was "rivet-boy" in the steel car shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Cumberland, Md. After graduating from La Salle Institute in Maryland he enrolled in the College of Engineering at Syracuse University.

When the United States entered World War I in April, 1917, Kelly did not wait to finish his junior year at Syracuse, but enlisted immediately with the Eleventh U. S. Engineers in New York City and sailed for France, via England, with the first 20,000 A. E. F. troops. Arriving in France in July '17 the Eleventh Engineers were brigaded with the Third British Army on the River Somme. In the Battle of Cambrai in November, 1917, Kelly's regiment, with detachments from the 4th Canadian Railway Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders, and the English Fusiliers, formed the now historical "Pick and Shovel Brigade" which successfully staved off a German counterattack. After serving in the Ypres salient, the 11th Engineers saw active service in the Somme Defensive in the spring of '18, Battles of Arras, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. Six "Battle Stars" decorate their Victory Medals.

Sergeant Raymond J. Cairola, killed in action at Arras, for whom the V. F. W. Post in Fort Lee, N. J. is named, and Lieutenant Charles A. Cusick, killed in action at Vigneulle, Meuse, for whom the American Legion Post in West New York, N. J. is named were members of the Eleventh Engineers. The regiment was on Foreign Service for twenty-two and a half months. Kelly was corporal of the "fightin'-eight" squad at the time of his discharge and his platoon leader was Lieut. John Kieran of "Information Please".

Kelly returned to Syracuse University in 1923 and received his engineering degree in 1925. While on construction work in Indiana in 1927 he was "exposed to" a course in Military Science at Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute. He is a member of Delta Tau Delta National Fraternity, the American Society of Military Engineers, the Teaneck Citizens Military Committee, and a staff member of the Bergen County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars.
COMPLIMENTS FROM "FRIENDS OF COMMANDER FRANCIS J. KELLY"

U. S. Army
CAPT. CHARLES W. STARK, M.C.
PHILLIP "Can Do" LANGLER
MR. FRANK BUNGE
MR. GEORGE V. CORNELL
MR. FERDINAND FIORE
MR. ANTHONY FIORE
MR. R. H. FRANZREB

W-A-V-E
MISS NADINE DOUGHERTY

U. S. Air Corps
JACKSON SHULTZ
PETER A. WERMERT

U. S. Navy
MR. FRANK BUNGE
MR. GEORGE V. CORNELL
MR. FERDINAND FIORE
MR. ANTHONY FIORE

Staten Island, New York
MR. FRANK BUNGE
MR. JAMES W. ANDERSON
MR. AL. W. BURTT
MR. HENRY F. EGGERS

Asbury Park, N. J.
MR. HUGH O. TOMPKINS

Jersey City, New Jersey
MR. JOHN T. CADEN
MR. JOHN T. CADEN

Bayonne, N. J.
MR. K. BAMFORD

Belleville, N. J.
MR. GEORGE N. BENNETT
MR. A. A. KOHR

Nutley, New Jersey
MR. DAVID M. HAWKINS

Palisades Park, N. J.
MR. ALFRED H. EHNI
MR. PAUL J. ROSS

Pompton Plains, N. J.
MR. CLARENCE L. ALLEN

East Orange, N. J.
MR. L. J. LOVE

Fairview, N. J.
MR. ALFRED BROMBACKER

Baltimore, Md.
REV. FR. GABRIEL, O. M. CAP.

Cumberland, Md.
MR. J. FRANCIS HABIG

Westminster, Md.
MR. GEORGE MITCHELL

Hays, Kansas
REV. FR. GABRIEL, O. M. CAP.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRANCH RICKEY—"DODGERS"

Latrobe, Pa.
DAVID E. ALBERT

Washington, D. C.
REV. DR. W. E. KELLY
IN AMERICA'S WARS

It is not the purpose of this treatise to record for posterity the heroic deeds and noble sacrifices of individual members of the armed forces from Teaneck who helped make, or who are making, American History. We simply desire to give a brief outline of the American Wars in which we are historically sure that Teaneck men participated and, where possible, mention the names of those who joined up while living in Teaneck.

Just for the record here is the official census of Teaneck since it became a Township in 1895:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>2,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>4,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>16,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>25,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>27,000 (est.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We believe this article would be incomplete without an introductory treatment of the early history of Teaneck and the famous Indian, Oratam (1577-1667). The Revolutionary War (1775-1783) is discussed briefly; however, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War (1846-1847) are omitted due to the fact that our limited research unearthed no men of Teaneck in action in those two short wars. The War Between the States (1861-65) is always an interesting topic to fighting men in all armies. No course in Military Science is complete without an exposition of this bloody struggle and military leaders of all countries in action today have devoted considerable time and study to the "battle tactics" employed in that war. Twenty-five years ago in that other A.E.F., which was to end all A.E.F.'s, when things were "All Quiet On the Western Front" the monotony of more than one lonely hour was banished for your narrator, by a couple of "fightin' corporals" comparing Generals U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee to our good friend and head-man, Gen. John J. Pershing.

1918-1943 . . . This year of 1943, we commemorate the end of World War I in 1918 by publishing this, our SILVER ANNIVERSARY YEAR BOOK.

For our special feature section "Then & Now", we requested the members of Post No. 1429 to submit their World War I photographs and Service Discharge papers. It is interesting to note that most of the members who responded have sons in the armed forces in the present conflict, and we feel confident that the same fighting spirit which characterized the men of 1918 will be exemplified by their sons in this new World War.

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BY LORIMER V. CAVINS, PH.D.,  
AND PAUL RANDALL, PH.B.
In the year 1609 when Henry Hudson and his crew of intrepid explorers brought the *Half Moon* to anchor off Hoboken, among the many silent observers who "took a gander" at the strange goings-on in the river that day from atop the Palisades, was the 32-year old Lenni-Lenape Indian, Oratam, sometimes called "Oritany" by his intimate friends. Oratam was sort of the head man in that area extending along the west bank of Overpeck Creek, from Wolf's Creek north to and beyond Cedar Lane, the present site of Teaneck, New Jersey.

A few days after the *Half Moon* tied up at the foot of the "Path-of-the-Purple-Cow"—now known as West 42nd Street, Manhattan—Oratam, with a committee of his peaceful braves, canoed it over to The Big Apple (New York to you, Mac) where he was always a most welcome visitor. The purpose of Oratam's visit on this occasion was to extend the glad hand to the sailor boys from o'er the sea, and to invite them over to Jersey for a Clam Bake. However, the Tammany Indians who held the sole franchise on the Hell's Kitchen area of the island, had opened a sort of a Stage Door Canteen, near the present location of the Flea Circus, and were none too willing to share the entertaining of the *Half Moon* crew with "dem blokes from Joisey". The clincher to the heated discussion was the exclamation of a pretty Pocahontas from a two-story wigwam on Central Park Pond who tilted her proud head to one side and lisped, "What, they are invitin' youse brave sailor boys over to Joisey? Why, my dears . . . nobody, practically nobody goes over there. That place west of Captain Hudson's River just ain't civilized."

About eight years later (1617), Co-captains Christiansen and Block sailed their Dutch trading ship, the *Tiger*, up New York Bay, after a hectic Atlantic crossing. A bit on the inquisitive side, they sailed past Bedloes Island, up through the narrow channel (Kill van Kull) which separates Bayonne from Staten Island, into the Bay of Newark, then up the Hackensack River.

When Oratam and his committee of "greeters" learned that the Dutch boys were sailing up the Hackensack, they stuck gardenias on their head-dress and as the *Tiger* came abreast of the Trail of the Lonesome Cedar, now Cedar Lane, Oratam perched himself on the stump of a willow tree and gave out with an address of welcome. He invited the Dutch lads to pitch camp in the willow grove and spend the weekend. The crew accepted the kind invitation and spent many week-ends in the area which they called "TEE-NECK" meaning a "neck of land where willows grow."

Oratam, the kid from Tee Neck, was some shakes as a warrior (Indian style) and the white settlers from way down on the banks of the Raritan River, northward to the Catskills, more or less looked to him to keep the renegades from out in the Ramapo foothills in check. Oratam, after a long and useful life, died with his moccasins on at the ripe old age of ninety years.
The Revolutionary War (1775-1783) was the result, many historians believe, of the territorial expansion policy of Great Britain and the change in political thought among her statesmen. The great majority of farmers and tradesmen who made up the population of the thirteen American colonies wanted merely to be left alone, to make a living, and to enjoy their rights and freedom in the New World. England's new and untried imperial policy drove them to the belief that they must fight for their rights. The Stamp Act of 1765 and the Boston Tea Party of 1773 resulted in England closing the port of Boston. A couple of agitators among the colonists, Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams, made capital of this and, with Boston under military rule, war began when blood was spilled at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. On June 15, 1775, when George Washington became Commander-in-chief of the American troops, there was only a small army. Throughout the war Washington never had more than 22,000 men at one time, although there were 300,000 men in the colonies capable of carrying arms. Yet Washington with almost superhuman skill, whipped together a staff of capable officers who were real leaders. Competent French and German officers well versed in British battle tactics came over from Europe and cast their lot with Washington's Army. These professional soldiers impressed upon the colonists, crack shots all and specialists in guerilla warfare learned from the Indians, that it was "good soldiering" to take a "run-out powder" when the odds were against them and to come back swingin' from the hip after reorganizing. The English, too, had troubles. They were fighting 3,000 miles from home in a wilderness that balked and baffled their customary tactics of war, the American winter climate was not to their liking, and A.W.O.L.s from British crack regiments of the line to the bright kerosene lights of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia were disrupting discipline.

On July 4, 1776 the colonies declared their independence. The fight was now for freedom and a new nation. In September of that year, New York had to be completely evacuated by the colonists after they lost the Battle of Long Island.

Washington and his Army then "high-tailed" it over to Fort Lee, N. J. Here gallant George rapidly collected the defenders of that stockade and marched them all down over the hill through Leonia to Overpeck Creek. The settlers from Tee Neck were waiting there in the "crick" with all shapes and sizes of water-craft (Fycke's Lane Navy) and they safely ferried all foot-soldiers over at high tide. Washington then marched his boys west on Fort Lee Road through Tee Neck to the Hackensack River, with the Fycke's Lane Navy in the rear doing a first class "portage job". Arriving in Hackensack on November 14, 1776, Washington set up headquarters at the Mansion House facing the Green. Here he recruited sharpshooters from Tee Neck, Lil' Ferry, Dumont, Ridgefield Park, Hackensack and other Bergen County communities to augment his ragged army of 3,000. No medical examination was required at the time of enlistment, in fact the recruits were not even asked to say, "Ah-h-h-—."  

The British Army, mostly Hessians from Germany, was hot on the trail and Washington did not tarry long in Hackensack, gradually moving westward into Pennsylvania. The Hessians "took over" in Hackensack,
but they too stayed only a few days and marched away after the retreating colonists as far as the Delaware River.

To many the American cause seemed lost, but on Christmas night 1776, with General Howe and his Hessians "holed-up" for the winter, Washington crossed the Delaware and surprised them at Trenton where he gave them a terrific "shellacking", with the aid of many of his raw recruits from Bergen County.

Ten days later, January 3, 1777, Washington's men won again at Princeton and drove the British out of New Jersey. However, the British continued to infiltrate down the Hudson Valley and cross into Bergen County for the purpose of collecting livestock, grain and provisions for their New York City commissaries. Washington detailed several detachments to the Bergen County area for the purpose of intercepting "foragers", and minor engagements were numerous for the next year or so. The year 1777 was important. Howe took Philadelphia, the capital of the Colonies; then, following Brandywine and Germantown, victory again seemed within his grasp. But once more the British went into winter quarters. In the meantime General Burgoyne, of the British Expeditionary Forces, came down from Canada to seize the northern colonies, but was forced to surrender to Generals Gates and Arnold at Saratoga on October 17. This placed New England entirely under the control of the colonists. At Valley Forge, Pa., in the winter of 1777-78, the American Army nearly froze. Hundreds deserted; food and clothing were scarce. Fortunately, the year 1778 offered some hope. On February 6, France recognized the independence of the American colonies and, shortly after, the British evacuated Philadelphia. At sea, American privateers were causing great damage to the British supply lines and in 1779 the colonies hailed the victory of John Paul Jones, in the battle between the 'Bon Homme Richard' and the British 'Serapis'. General Gates led an expedition into the South in 1780, but was kicked around in battle near Camden, S. C. Washington replaced Gates with General Nathaniel Greene, whereupon the fortunes of the colonies took a decided turn for the better in the South, the only place where the war was still being waged. Greene then forced the British under General Cornwallis into Yorktown, Virginia and hemmed him in with the aid of frontiersmen. Here Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781. This surrender really ended the war, for only New York City remained in the hands of the British. Washington, with bulldog tenacity, waited outside New York for two years, but the British made no attempt to fight. Finally, in November 1782, the terms of peace were agreed upon and ten months later, September 3, 1783, the treaty was signed in Paris, France. The American Army had been disbanded on April 19, 1783, exactly eight years after the first bloodshed. The Americans were now free and independent and, despite the severe depression that followed for a few years, a new nation had been born. America, the "land of the free and the home of the brave" began to prosper.

At the Philadelphia Convention in 1787 the Constitution was drawn up and signed by representatives from the colonies. This act officially formed the United States of America.
The "War Between the States," to us from below the Mason-Dixon Line, began April 12, 1861 with the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter, in the harbor at Charleston, South Carolina. The government of the Confederate States of America had been formed at Montgomery, Alabama the preceding February 4, by the seceding states of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, quitting the Union in that order. These were soon joined by Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina, making a total of eleven on the side of the Confederacy.

Secession first, and Negro slavery second in importance, were the two issues of the Civil War as President Abraham Lincoln saw it. On April 15, 1861 Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 militia out of the existing organizations of the northern states, to serve for three months unless sooner discharged. The quota of this call for New Jersey was 3,120 men, or four regiments of 780 men each, to be detached from the four general military divisions of the state. Governor Olden of New Jersey received the requisition of the War Department on the 17th of April and New Jersey's quota was filled in a few days. The brigade, with many Bergen County men in its ranks, was mustered into service at Trenton on May 1, 1861, and arrived in Washington, D. C. on May 6th. It was placed under the command of Brigadier General Ted Runyon and was the first organized brigade to report to President Lincoln for the defense of the national capital.

In Bergen County the feeling was as intense at the outbreak of the war as in any other section of the country. Flags were flying from almost every public and private building in Hackensack and the surrounding communities. A great War Meeting was held in Hackensack on April 22, 1861. At this meeting resolutions were drafted; one of those unanimously adopted was: "Resolved — That Bergen County will stand by our National Banner in this crisis, and those who go out from among us to the tented fields to uphold that sacred Banner merit, and will receive, our warmest sympathy and aid."

Under an Act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, the 22nd Regiment of New Jersey was organized in Bergen County. It consisted of nine hundred and thirty-nine men, including officers, and was mustered into service on September 22, 1862 for nine months. The regiment upon its arrival in camp ten miles north of Georgetown, D. C. was assigned to Casey's Division, manning the defenses of Washington. Later, after a short stay at Aquia Creek, Virginia, it was assigned to the First Army Corps and joined the Army of the Potomac. The regiment took part in the "movement on Chancellorsville, Va.," on May 2 and 3, 1863.

The American Civil War was the bloodiest war yet fought in this hemisphere, even though it was fought without tanks, planes, submarines or machine-guns. The manpower and material odds were all on the Union side from the start. July 21, 1861, saw the first field battle of the war—First Bull Run at Manassas, Virginia, a few miles southwest of Washington. About 25,000 confident Confederates routed about 30,000 overconfident Yanks, then stopped to celebrate their half-baked victory and failed to follow through. The Union rallied from the blow, but Lincoln's General George B. McClellan was not an aggressive fighter and his Peninsula drive for Richmond, Virginia from April to July, 1862 was a sad failure.

The battle of Antietam, near Hagerstown, Maryland on September 17, 1862 is listed as a dubious Union victory. This was followed by the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. on December 13, 1862. Fredericksburg was an overwhelming Confederate victory, but General Robert E. Lee, strategist of the first water, somehow failed
to follow his advantage. During the year 1862, Brigadier-General Ulysses S. Grant was building a reputation as a real fighter in the Mississippi River area of the Deep South. Troops under his command had taken Forts Henry and Donelson on the Cumberland River in Tennessee and had pushed the Confederates back to the southern end of that state. Grant followed up with his victory at Shiloh, a real "slam-bang, knock 'em down, put-the-cold-steel-to-'em" affair. However, the Union's Army of the Potomac under General Joe Hooker, was badly punched at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1 to 4, 1863.

Then came July 1 to 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and the "turn of the tide." Lee's Southerners crossed the Potomac River at several scattered points into Maryland, then over the Mason-Dixon line into Pennsylvania, with Philadelphia as the objective. It was his master-stroke to slice open the discouraged north. Colonel "Jeb" Stewart and his Rebel Cavalry, "phantoms of the Blue Ridge", with his "now-you-see-him, now-you-don't" tactics had the Federal foot-soldiers seeing horses in their sleep. When Lee discovered that the Federal Army was closing in on him near Gettysburg he decided that was a logical time to slap 'em down, then and there. He immediately fortified Seminary Ridge to the west while the Union Army under General George Meade occupied Cemetery Ridge to the south. Then that well-known "pre-battle tang" was in the air. The next day at dawn the Southerners attacked and nearly drove the Northerners out of the arena. On the morning of July 3, Pickett of the Confederate Army led a charge against the center of the line that was a honey. But the Northern line held and when they got their "second wind" all hell broke loose as the Northerners regained their lost positions. Few battles in history have ever been as gory. Union losses were 23,000 killed and wounded and Confederate losses were 20,500. When General Lee learned that fresh Federal troops were nearing Gettysburg he ordered a retreat back to Virginia. Meade lost his chance to become the outstanding general of the North, most historians claim, by not ruthlessly following up and delivering the ole' "one-two" to Lee's punch-drunk army. That's why President Lincoln advanced General Grant over General Meade in March, 1864.

After Gettysburg, the South was licked but wouldn't quit. The war raged on for almost two more years. Then Grant started his slow, relentless, bloody push on Richmond in May, 1864. The Battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Courthouse were bloody draws, but at Cold Harbor, Va., Grant's men took a terrific "shellacking" for underestimating the strong positions of the enemy. "Brass-hats never seem to learn," was heard on every side after that engagement. Meanwhile, General Sherman, the "War-is-Hell" guy, and his Damyankees took off from Chattanooga, Tennessee and sabotaged across Georgia to Savannah on the sea, a distance of 445 miles. For a width of sixty miles he seized all the food and destroyed all the property he could, leaving the people hungry and homeless. Up in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, General Phil Sheridan duplicated Sherman's commando raid, remarking afterwards that if a crow wanted to fly across the valley he'd have to carry his own "iron rations" with him.

The war came to an end with Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, outside of Richmond, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. Grant and Lee wore the same school-tie—they had been at West Point together—and Grant offered generous terms to the vanquished foe. He allowed Lee's men to keep their horses "for the spring plowing", and permitted the officers to keep their side arms. Grant also ordered 25,000 rations for the starving Confederate Army, causing the stay-at-home second guessers (who never seem to understand the humanitarian ways of fighting men) to gnash their teeth in frenzy. All told, the Union mobilized 2,800,000 men and the Confederacy 1,100,000. Northern losses were 360,000 killed, or died of wounds or disease; Southern losses were estimated at 250,000. On April 10, 1865, practically four years after the firing on Fort Sumter, S. C., "ALL WAS QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC and OVERPECK CREEK."
During the nineteenth century Spain was fast losing her possessions in the Americas. One by one her colonies in Central and South America had revolted and finally only Cuba, Puerto Rico, and a few other islands in the Western Hemisphere were left. Cuba had been in turmoil for fifty years and to help settle the situation the United States made overtures to purchase the island. However, Spain refused to sell. In 1895 Cuba again rebelled and Spain over a period of three years proved unable to subdue the uprising. The sympathies of the people in the United States were with the revolutionists.

On February 15, 1898, the United States battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana. Fanned by the sensationalism of a number of American newspapers, indignation swept the country, although there was no final proof that the explosion was the work of Spanish forces. Congress passed resolutions on April 19, recognizing Cuba’s independence, calling on Spain to relinquish her claim to that island, and giving President McKinley authority to render any necessary aid to the Cubans. McKinley approved the action on the 20th and prepared an ultimatum to the Spanish government. Spain broke off diplomatic relations immediately, and at the President’s request Congress declared that a state of war had existed since April 21.

In preparation for war, the President’s proclamation asking for 125,000 volunteers to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, necessitated a call for three regiments of infantry from New Jersey as its quota. In compliance with the proclamation, Governor Foster M. Voorhees called out the First, Second and Third Regiments.

The Second Regiment of Paterson included four Bergen county companies of the National Guard — Co. G of Hackensack, Co. E of Leonia, Co. L of Rutherford, and Co F. (Captain Frank S. DeRonde) of Englewood. On June 4, 1898, the Second Regiment arrived at Cuba Libre, near Jacksonville, Fla. Meanwhile, on April 22 a blockade of Cuba was undertaken. General Shafer was sent to Santiago with about 17,000 men who advanced steadily, taking the Hills of San Juan and El Caney on July 1. In this engagement Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders won immortal fame. On July 3 a great naval battle was fought, and on July 4 Admiral Cervera, in command of the Spanish squadron, was captured as he tried to break through the blockade with his one remaining ship. The whole district of Santiago was surrendered by General Toral Velezquez on July 14, 1898.

In the meantime, Admiral George Dewey on May 1 had crushed the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila. On August 13, after a hard-fought land and naval engagement, Manila surrendered and the Philippine Islands were under the control of the United States. Under the treaty with Spain that followed, Cuba’s independence was acknowledged. Puerto Rico and Guam were given to the United States as an indemnity, and the Philippines were ceded, the United States paying $20,000,000. All told, only 487 Americans were killed in battle and 1,995 others died of disease. The war lasted less than four months.

Present members of Captain Schoonmaker Post No. 1429, Veterans of Foreign Wars who served in the Spanish-American war are: Captain Charles A. Wild, John Harris of Glenwood Park, Thomas Sayers, Thomas V. Takala, father of the late Lieut. Neal Takala, John Wallace and William H. Byrne.

Teaneck residents at the time of entry into actual service included:

CAPTAIN FRANK S. DeRONDE
WILLIAM MARVIN COE
ALBERT D. COE
HENRY M. COXE
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN

WILLIAM W. BENNETT
JOHN BRARMAN
ARCHIBALD N. SMITH
BENJAMIN SMITH

Casualties from Teaneck in 1898 . . . . None.
"REMEMBER THE MAINE!"

John Harris enlisted in B Co., 11th U. S. Infantry, on Feb. 16, 1898, the day after the U. S. battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana. He was a member of the General Miles Expedition to Puerto Rico in 1898. In April, 1901 he arrived in the Philippines and spent four years there fighting the "Insurrectionists".

CAP. HARBORD'S TROOPER!

John Wallace, Troop M, 11th U. S. Cavalry, served two years (1902-04) of hard-ridin' warfare in the Philippine Archipelago under that "soldier's soldier", Capt. J. G. Harbord. In World War I, Major General Harbord was General Pershing's Chief of Staff. "Hat's off to the Chargin' Eleventh, the heroes of Sammato."

FORTY-SEVENTH VOLUNTEERS!

Thomas W. Sayers joined the 47th U. S. Volunteer Infantry with other former National Guardsmen recently mustered out of service at the end of hostilities with Spain in 1898. The 47th, mobilized at Camp Mead, Middletown, Pa. in 1899, served two years in the Philippine-Luzon Insurrection.
WORLD WAR I (1914-1918) began in 1914 with the firing of a few pistol shots in a street in Sarajevo in the province of Bosnia. When the smoke had cleared away Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, lay dead. It ended in the autumn of 1918 on the shell-pulverized soil of northern France, after 8,500,000 had died for their respective countries.

Germany, whose prestige was at low ebb in 1914, desired war. First, to fulfill her dream of leadership; second, to gain colonies and world markets. Here was her chance. She relied on: (1) her army, the best (according to military experts) in the world; (2) her growing navy, including a new long-range cruising U-Boat; (3) her general preparedness to overwhelm enemies quickly. Her plans for war had existed for years.

England, on the other hand, was on the defensive. She had but a small professional army; however, her navy was supreme. France, gradually being eclipsed by Germany's importance, sought to gain revenge for her loss of the Franco-German War (1870-71) and to retrieve Alsace-Lorraine taken from her by Germany. Russia sought a "warm water" outlet from the Black Sea and the control of the Balkans. Belgium wished only to remain neutral. A few days after the assassination in Sarajevo, Germany demanded that Russia demobilize and also that France should state definitely that she would not aid Russia in case of war. Both Russia and France told the Kaiser to go jump in the Rhine. Germany then declared war on Russia on August 1, and on France on August 3. Germany, planning to attack France from the north, immediately crossed into neutral Belgium the next day. With the violation of Belgium's neutrality, England immediately declared war on Germany, and for the next four years and three months Mars had a field day. Germany's plan of war, though she bungled by modifying, was to perform a gigantic wheel which would bear down on France from the north and bring about the speedy capture of Paris. When little Belgium offered strong resistance, Germany changed her original plans. By the time Germany's "invincible" army reached the River Marne, thirty-one miles from Paris, the English Army under General French and the French Army under General Papa Joffre were there waiting by the river. The onrushing Huns were stopped cold. Much chagrined, the German Army retreated to the Somme Valley in Flanders and dug in. From then on both sides tried to outflank each other on the west. The result was that the battle lines formed a theatre of operations extending from Switzerland to the English Channel and the North Sea. That's how the score stood when the United States entered on the side of the Allies on April 6, 1917. Our country, under President Woodrow Wilson, had tried to remain neutral from the start of hostilities in 1914. However, this neutrality had been violated by both Allied and Central Powers. But where the Allies destroyed only property, the Germans had taken American lives, notably in the sinking of the "Lusitania" in 1915. This fact, combined with propaganda and other factors, turned the United States against Germany and brought the full resources of this nation to the Allies at a time when they were most needed. Germany, relying on her fleet of U-Boats in the Atlantic, scoffed at the idea of the United States sending over an Expeditionary Force. On June 14, 1917, ten weeks after war was declared, the 15th, 18th, 26th, and 28th Infantry regiments of the famous First U. S. Division, together with the immortal Fifth and Sixth U. S. Marines, sailed for France. Thanks to that ever-reliable United States Navy, they arrived "Over There" 18,000 strong without a mishap, and contingents from these units paraded in Paris on July 4th. Following them across almost immediately were the 11th U. S. Engineers of New York, the 12th Engineers of St. Louis, and the 14th Engineers of Boston. Sent to the 3rd British Army on the Somme, these three railway construction regiments participated in the Cambrai offensive in November, 1917. The Americans, according to Sir Phillip Gibbs, British war correspondent, covered themselves with glory. In October, 1917, the world knew that the much-heralded Rainbow (42nd) Division had left Hoboken for France. Composed of
National Guard units from twenty-five states and the District of Columbia, including the old "Fightin' Sixty-nint'" of New York City, American troops already in France shouted with glee, "Hey, Kaiser, bring on your Prussian Guards, here comes the "Sixty-nint'!"

Throughout the fall of '17 and the winter and spring of '18, U. S. troops continued to pour into French and British ports by the thousands. United States wealth and great resources were being exploited to bring about an early Allied victory. But Germany also was making plans. On March 21, 1918 hoping to get in a killing blow before the "green" Americans could get placed properly in the Allied line-up, Germany launched the greatest offensive of the war along a fifty mile front in northern France. By June they had once again reached the River Marne, but unfortunately for them found their path blocked — this time the "green" Americans were waiting by the river. Among those present were the 9th and 23rd Infantry, the Marines of the Second American Division, the First Division and the Third Division, with the 9th U. S. Machine Gun Battalion meeting all takers.

On July 15, 1918, General Ludendorf and his "flower of the German Army" tried again to break through, with Paris as their objective, and gained valuable ground. But on July 18th, Marshal Foch ordered a counterattack, wherein General John J. Pershing and nine U. S. Divisions participated. What happened, with the Americans fighting side by side with the British and French, all the world knows. The Germans were pushed back from the Marne Valley to the River Vesle and on August 2nd Soissons was retaken by the Allies. Heavy fighting went on for the next five days, by which time it was clear that the Allies had won the Second Battle of the Marne, and that the plan for a heavy attack in Flanders had been broken up.

Farther to the north, in the Somme Valley, the British took off on August 8th, '18 from the outskirts of Amiens. Led by tanks, including the 301st U. S. Tank Corps, they sent the German Army reeling back to escape complete annihilation. Day by day the British, augmented by the Second American Army Corps (27th and 30th Divisions), pounded away — taking kilometer after kilometer after kilometer — until the "impenetrable" Hindenburg Line was breached at St. Quentin Canal. It seemed an impossible task to break this line, but broken it was, and the 27th "New York's Own" Division fought gallantly. After smashing through the Hindenburg Line, the Allies had open country in which to fight and when November "II, 1918 came Fritz was still taking it on the "lam".

On September 12, 1918 the first all-American push under "Black Jack" Pershing started at St. Mihiel and this long-held German salient was quickly eliminated. St. Mihiel was listed simply as a "work-out" for the Meuse-Argonne Drive which started on September 26. In the Argonne the Yanks really went to town. Thirty-three American divisions participated, with Gen. Pershing et al doing a swell job. For many, it was their first baptism of fire and all welcomed the chance to avenge the slur that Americans were "too proud to fight." The German Army, with its ex-supermen, were rapidly back-tracking for the Rhine when, on November 11, 1918 at 11:00 A.M., somebody casually mentioned: "La guerre c'est finis"; which means, "That's all, Brother." Thus the war to end all wars was over — simple as that.

In World War I, more than 65,000,000 men were mobilized by all nations, of whom about 8,500,000 were killed or died from wounds. Germany lost about 1,773,000; France about 1,358,000; Austria-Hungary about 1,200,000; Italy about 650,000, and the British lost about 908,000. The United States mobilized 4,455,000 men, half of whom went to France, and our death toll from all causes was about 126,000.
Teaneck’s “World War I. Honored Dead”

WILLIAM BURGESS
WALTER CALDRONEY

EDWIN WELCH, JR.

HUBERT E. ROCH
STEPHEN T. SCHOONMAKER

BASIL L. SMITH

HERBERT S. SMITH

Richard Ackerman
Geo. John Bauer
Chris D. Benson
Robert L. Brown
Edward M. Caddy
Nelson F. Caldroney
Raymond S. Casey
Phillip T. Crane
Edward Cullins
Max P. Damrau
Frank L. Dawson
Michael Dibella
Wesley R. Falt
Fred F. Frech
George A. Gaston
James Godfrey
Roy E. Grisbach
Anthony O. Haleshan
Wm. J. Hargreaves
John E. Hazelton
Stanley L. Hillman
Henry J. Imhoff
George Jahnel
Thomas H. Johnson
Thos. J. Kilmurray
Edward Laursen
John F. McCaffrey
H. C. A. Madison
James F. Montena
Daniel J. Murphy
George Nelson
James J. O’Connell
Oscar E. Peinecke
John J. Phelps
Walter P. Prusack
Herbert E. Roch
Stephen Schoonmaker
Bertram E. Sherman
Walter M. Smith
Roy A. Sweet
John A. Tweer
Frank A. Wallis
Robt. M. Wood

Howard S. Allsbach
Wm. E. Beaumont
Edgar P. Bensen
William A. Burgess
Gustave A. Caldroney
Thomas L. Caldroney
Thomas F. Casey
Arthur H. Croonquist
Charles R. Curry
Fred W. Davis, Jr.
Walter J. Dawson
Richard H. Dickson
Leland F. Fury
Clarence Garrison
N. M. Gaston
Harold Graham
Frank J. Growney
Michael J. Halligan
Cornelius J. Harte
Randall R. Henderson
Clarence N. Hook
Arthur F. Jagoe
Rudolph O. Jahnel
Edward C. Jausset
Charles Kipper
Joseph E. Lauzon
Thomas J. McCaffrey
Raymond J. Maxwell
W. F. Rafferzeder
John Napolitano
Walter Nelson
Vincent P. O’Connell
Faust Pierano
Charles G. Pillon, Jr.
Charles W. Reuter
Harold F. Rocksch
R. F. Schroeder
Albert A. Sipler
Harry B. Standen
Ubert H. Sweet
Lester L. Tweer
Nikoden Wejnert
J. H. Woriescheck

Olivier J. Amaducci
Walter W. Becker
Chas. B. Bigler
Chas. W. Butler
Walter Caldroney
August J. Calegari
Arthur H. Church
Ernest W. Croonquist
Norman S. Dahl
Samuel J. Davis
William P. DeGraw
W. J. Easterbrook
Arthur Flaherty
Phillip B. Garrison
William A. Gaston
C. A. Grisbach
Joseph E. Growney
Clifford G. Hanks
John J. Harte
G. H. S. Heider
Herman G. Horn
Harry J. F. Jagoe
Charles A. Johnson
Adam Kieselbach
Robert E. Kube
George Linden
W. J. F. McDonnell
Frank Mazzo
Fred P. Muller
Frank Nea
Fred A. Oberg
Andrew F. Oppelt
Chas. G. Percival
Mervyn A. Pollock
Paul J. Reynolds
George A. Schlo:ohm
Milton Schumann
Basil L. Smith
Fred Steeger
David V. Taylor
P. H. Van Olbenuus
Edwin Welch, Jr.
George W. Wallis

William H. Backus
I. St. C. Becker
James M. Brice
John Caddy, Jr.
Joseph Caldroney
Albert C. Carlson
Arthur J. Cosy
Robt. L. Croonquist
Edward A. Damrau
Robt. T. Davison
Richard G. Derfuss
Norman E. Fallor
A. Dewey Frech
Alex N. Gaston
Wm. T. Gilsinan
Jos. A. Grisbach
William E. Guthrie
Kenneth Hargreaves
Wm. E. R. Haupt
John Henning
William F. Horn
William B. Jagoe
Fred M. Johnson
Jos. F. Kilmurray
H. A. Lagerquist
John W. Link
Thomas F. McGrath
Wm. B. Middlemas
Nils P. Larsen
Edgar Nelson
Chas. A. O’Connell
Stephan L. Palmer
Clarence S. Perry
Walter B. Pollock
Chas. A. Rezzano
A. G. Schoonmaker
Christian Schwamb
Herbert S. Smith
Jos. W. Swatuska
Otto E. Templin
Richard J. Velini
Edward Witham
Wm. F. Rafferdezel
 Medal Men of Schoonmaker Post

WORLD WAR II

MAJOR ARNOLD R. "SKID" JOHNSON—U. S. Air Force
SILVER STAR, PURPLE HEART, AIR MEDAL
19th Group Decoration—Consisting of Four Citations Made
To Every Member of Group by The War Department

LIEUT. JOSEPH BAXTER BOYLE—U. S. Air Force
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART
OAK LEAF CLUSTER, AIR MEDAL
List of British High Command Decorations not available

WORLD WAR I

LIEUTENANT HARRY H. WERTZ.............................................. Order of the Purple Heart, Silver Star Medal
124th FIELD ARTILLERY—33rd DIVISION

ERNEST C. MAAS.............................................................. Order of the Purple Heart, Silver Star Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster
310th INFANTRY—78th DIVISION

JOHN S. HICKS........................................................... Order of the Purple Heart, Silver Star Medal
129th INFANTRY—33rd DIVISION

GEORGE N. BETTIS..................................................... Order of the Purple Heart, Silver Star Medal
9th INFANTRY—2nd DIVISION

EDWARD J. HAMILL......................................................... Order of the Purple Heart
7th FIELD ARTILLERY—1st DIVISION

WILLIAMS MANZ.......................................................... Order of the Purple Heart
307th INFANTRY—77th DIVISION

MORRIS W. CAREY.......................................................... Order of the Purple Heart
314th ENGINEERS—89th DIVISION
HEY, SARGE!

*Carl H. Kellgren served in France as 1st Sergeant with Battery B, 308th Field Artillery, 78th Division. They saw action at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. For laying down a "knot-hole" barrage at St. Mihiel the Battery received a regimental citation from General Pershing. "Good ole' Lightnin' Div."

THE BLUE & THE GRAY!

*William E. Guthrie, Headquarters Company, 114th Infantry, 29th Division, enlisted in 1914 in Co. A, 5th N. J. Infantry and saw active service on the Mexican Border in 1916, with Sgt. (later Captain) S. T. Schoonmaker. Guthrie's regiment had an enviable record in France at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne.

BIG GUNS!

*August Hanniball, Jr., enlisted in the Essex Troop, New Jersey National Guard at the age of seventeen. When the U. S. entered World War I in 1917, Hanniball was sent to Officers Training School and commissioned a lieutenant in Artillery. Assigned to the 47th Heavy Artillery he served in France with the famous First American Army Corps.

(*) Denotes Past Commander

(**) Denotes Commander
ENGINEER AT CAMBRAI!

**Francis J. Kelly, Co. D, 11th U. S. Engineers, A. E. F. Brigaded with the Royal Engineers, B. E. F., they formed the "Pick & Shovel" counter-attack "stoppers" at Cambrai in '17, for which they received a Citation of Valor from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. Regiment also saw action at Arras, Somme Defensive '18, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and in the Ypres salient.

CHEMIN DE FER!

*Settone C. Bower served with Headquarters Co., 21st Engineers (Light Railway). This famous regiment took an active part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne drives. They built, maintained and operated some of the narrow-gauge railroads that played such an important part in these two American offensives; many times working under enemy shellfire.

AN' THE BAND PLAYED ON!

*Fred Klemm, Headquarters Company 161st Infantry, Forty-first "Sunset Division" arrived in La Belle France in '18 as a battery mechanic in the Artillery just about the time that General Pershing issued orders for "bigger and better" bands. After Klemm started soundin' off on that clarinet, the 161st Infantry Band took all competitive honors in the Loire Valley.
ACTION IN FLANDERS!

*James P. Franklin served six months on the Mexican Border in 1916 with the 71st Infantry of N. Y. In 1917 his company became Co. F, 102 Engineers, 27th Division and in France in the summer of 1918 they were part of the 2nd American Army Corps, with the British Army. They saw action at Vierstat Ridge, LaSelle River and helped crack the Hindenburg Line.

MARNE HERO!

George N. Bettis served overseas with the famous Ninth Infantry, 2nd Division. With the 23rd Infantry they fought side by side with the 5th & 6th Marines at Chateau Thierry. Wounded in this battle and decorated he also saw action at Soissons, Cantigny, the Aisne, St. Mihiel, and Argonne.

LAST-CHANCE WATER TROUGH!

*Thomas J. McCaffrey sailed overseas in the spring of 1918, with C Battery, 311th Field Artillery, 79th Division. McCaffrey’s brigade was the supporting Artillery in the defensive sector of the Argonne. He was in charge of the “water detail” that gave the Artillery horses a last drink before entering Argonne action.

(*) Denotes Past Commander
INTELLIGENTSIA!

James J. Whelan served overseas with Co. L, 308th Infantry, 77th Division. After serving in the Chateau Thierry area and the Oise-Aisne thrust the Double-Seven really went to town in the Argonne drive, when their heroic Lost Battalion won undying fame. In the Argonne, Whelan was attached to "Intelligence" and, therefore, the war ended immediately afterwards.

GIT GOIN', PEGASUS!

Willis L. Skinner, Headquarters Co. 311th Infantry, 78th Division, served as a dispatch rider, horse or motorcycle, for six months at the Front. He did his Western Union "imitations" at Arras, brigaded with the British Army and later with the Yanks at St. Mihiel. Also in that hard-to-ride-through Meuse-Argonne.

SERGEANT YORK'S BUDDY!

Alfred P. Martin, Co. C, 325th Inf., 82nd Division, stopped in London, enroute to France, to be reviewed by King George V. After training with the British in Flanders, his regiment saw American action at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. Sgt. Alvin York served in the same Infantry Brigade as the 325th Infantry.
BELGIQUE!

Rudolph C. Dittus enlisted in the New York National Guard in 1916 and went to France in the spring of '18 with Co. D, 108th Infantry, 27th Division. The 27th & 30th Divisions made up the Second American Army Corps and coordinated with the British in breaking through the Hindenburg Line, after which they went on into Belgium.

DOUGHBOY HERO!

Ernest C. Maas went overseas with Co. H, 310th Infantry, 78th Division. Brigaded with the British Army, he was gassed in Flanders. Later he participated in the Battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne. In the Argonne he was seriously wounded. Decorated with the Order of the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf, he was also awarded the Silver Star.

PRAIRIE DIVISION OBSERVER!

Harry H. Wertz, Hdqrs. Co., 124th Field Artillery, 35th Division, was liaison officer for his Brigade at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. For bravery under fire in No Man's Land he received a personal citation from Major-General George Bell. Wounded in action at Epinonville he also received the Purple Heart Medal and was decorated with the Silver Star.
KING'S HONOR GUARD!

John S. Hicks, Co. I, 129th Infantry, 33rd "Prairie" Division, saw action on the British Front at Amiens in 1918. He served as Guard of Honor to King George V. when the 129th received a regimental British decoration. On the American Front he served at St. Mihiel and was personally decorated with the Silver Star and Purple Heart in the Argonne.

WATCH ON THE RHINE!

Clayton C. Thompson, Co. C., 61st Inf., Fifth "Red Diamond" Division, served at the Front with Capt. Woodfill, picked by General Pershing as the NUM- BER ONE HERO of World War I. In action at Soissons, St. Mihiel, and in the Argonne, Thompson was cited for bravery under fire. After the Armistice he spent six months with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

COMBATING ENGINEER!

Morris W. Carey, Company A, 314th Engineers, 89th Division, was decorated with the Order of the Purple Heart and the Silver Star. Carey's company, after cutting the barbed wire in No Man's Land, sometimes ran interference for the Infantry at St. Mihiel and the Argonne. He was seriously wounded on Nov. 10, '18.
PIONEER IN THE BRASS SECTION!

Frank Nastasi, after receiving his basic training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., sailed for France with the 2nd Pioneer Infantry Headquarters Band. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by a German sub to torpedo his ship enroute. The sub's crew did not like "mountain music." After Nov. 11, '18, the 2nd Pioneers were sent to Coblenz, Germany, where they played... "mountain music."

HEY, STRETCHER!

Albert E. Bisig, 312th Ambulance Unit, 78th Division, arrived in France via England in the spring of 1918. Bisig's "beat" was No Man's Land while the Infantry of the 78th Division was with the British at Arras. At St. Mihiel and in the Argonne, on the American Front, the "312 Ambulance" was on twenty-four hour duty.

THE FOOT-SOLDIERS' FRIEND!

James J. Kennedy, 307th Motor Transportation Corps, First American Army. Kennedy's Corps answered Pershing's plea to rush trucks to the various training areas to transport the Infantry up to St. Mihiel and the Argonne. If it had not been for this Super-Kennedy-Service, more than one tired doughboy would have had to "walk to work".
FILL 'ER UP!

Richard Ferris served with the Gas and Oil Section, Quartermaster Corps in the Zone of Advance, Meuse-Argonne Drive. They refueled planes, tanks and ambulances while under fire in the GREAT AMERICAN PUSH of World War I. This unit also kept ammunition lorries "rollin' along to the Front" in the St. Mihiel salient elimination.

HEROES ON MONTFAUCON!

Vincent Sigismondi, Co. E, 316th Infantry, 79th "Lorraine Cross" Division, arrived in France in 1918 and completed war training over there. The regiment made history storming and capturing the Heights at Montfaucon, considered by the Crown Prince as impregnable. "Let's take this one for Pershing!" was their battle-cry and they did.

COMIN' IN ON THE SOCK!

Harry W. Gorman, 482nd Aero Squadron, First American Army Corps, served as a 'drome-man in the Zone of Advance back of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Among the flying units that dropped in occasionally for service was Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's famous "Hat-in-the-Ring" Squadron.
W. W. "Ted" Hedden left his classmates at Bloomfield High School ten days after the U. S. entered World War I and enlisted in the United States Navy. Assigned to the U.S.S. Kemah, a converted yacht, he served as 1st Class Quartermaster on the bridge. The Kemah, on convoy duty, aided in several thrilling rescues at sea. Speed on, Kemah. Here comes the Navy!

FULL SPEED AHEAD!
ROARING FORTIES!

Albert G. Hanson enlisted in the U. S. Navy in April, 1917 and was assigned to the Submarine Base, Experimental Division, at New London, Conn. Receiving his commission several months later he was then assigned to the U.S.S. Illinois on the North Atlantic Patrol. Bulls-eye!

DOWN PERISCOPE!

Commander Richard Werner, U. S. N. R., reported for active duty in World War I on April 7, 1917. Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. Kanawha on overseas duty. Decorated by both the U. S. and the British for meritorious and courageous action in averting submarine attacks on British and American convoys. Steady as she goes, Commander!

(∗) Denotes Past Commander
MORALE BUILDER!

Philip E. Hart served as ship's musician on the Army transport Mallory. Equally versatile on the chapel organ, the piano in the Officers' Mess, or the silver cornet, his perpetual rendition of "Over There" had the doughboys enroute to France fightin' mad even before they disembarked. For an encore he always played, "Over There."

CLOSE THAT PORTHOLE!

Willard Sulley served as "look-out in the riggin'" on the Army transport Powhatan. In '17 and '18 Sulley called the signals that evaded the ever-lurking U-Boat "wolves." In '19 he helped bring the boys back to Hoboken. Heaven and the Statue of Liberty. The Powhatan made fourteen round trips without losing a man. O.K. Navy!

MAKE WAY FOR BIG LEVI!

*Martin J. Anderson was assigned to the S.S. Vaterland, confiscated when the U. S. entered the war, and helped refit her for transport service under a new name—the S.S. Leviathan. She carried more than 100,000 troops to France. After the Armistice she brought them safely home again—a job well done.
WHITE BEAR!

Elmer Mueggenburger served in World War I with Co. M, 27th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force in Russia. He spent four years in the Philippines, China and Siberia. Linguist and mechanic he has now enlisted in the U. S. Navy in order to get back to his “old stamping ground” in the Pacific. Wait up, Tojo.

DEVIL DOG!

Harry E. Commons served overseas with the one and only 51st Company, Fifth Marines, Second Division—of Belleau Wood fame. The Fifth Marines also distinguished themselves in the Battles of Champagne, St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne. The entire regiment was decorated by the French Government for their Victory at Belleau Wood. Also served in Germany.

FIGHTING SIXTY-NINTH!

John F. Donovan, Sr., Co. H, 165th Infantry, 42nd Division—THE RAINBOW—served in France with those beloved heroes, Father Duffy and Joyce Kilmer. The New York Irish saw action at Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and three minor engagements. Douglas MacArthur and Col. Bill Donovan were also among those present.
CIRCUMNAVIGATOR!


SHAKESPEARE COMIN' UP!

William J. Hardy, Hdq. Co., 11th U. S. Marines, received his basic training at Parris Island, S. C. and sailed for France in 1918. Hardy served as librarian for the battalion and Sergeant Gene Tunney was among his regular customers. His company was the last Marine contingent to leave St. Nazaire, France in 1919. Don't say it.

SINK THE NAVY! OH, YEAH?

William H. DeMott served on the Army transport, Finland in World War I. The U-Boats seemed to have been laying for the Finland every trip she made. In June 1918 six U-Boats attacked her convoy. No ships from the convoy were sunk, but two of the subs were sent to Mr. Davy Jones—"down deep under."
WORLD WAR II (1939- ). Officially, World War II began on September 2, 1939 when the German Nazi Army invaded Poland and Great Britain said, "You'll be sorry!"

However, several contemporary writers maintain that the real planning for an honest-to-goodness World War II began on November 12, 1918 when a certain Corporal Adolph Schickelgruber (yep, we mean that weasel Hitler) of the 18th Bavarian Reserve Infantry, wearer of the Iron Cross, first class, for (?) bravery, Ludendorff’s German Army, was told he could stop running back, that he was already safely on German soil, and that the angry Yanks had sheathed their bayonets. Soon afterward another “Little Corporal” began to blubber into his beer mug, "They can't do this to me."

Within a short while after the 1918 Armistice, ex-Field Marshal Hindenburg, then an old man, became President of Germany. He was only a figurehead in that office and in 1933 was forced to hand the Chancellorship over to Hitler. The new Chancellor immediately surrounded himself with a bevy of Yes-men that would put Hollywood to shame. The bright ones were sent to the United States on a mission of hate. Ere much time elapsed, they transmitted to their boss the news that he anticipated — "There is not one chance in a million of another European War interesting the soft, decadent Americans." Hitler then made overtures to Italy's Mussolini, another ex-corporal of World War I, and to Tojo of Japan. Things looked mighty rosy at that time for establishing the New Order all over the world, including the United States. And, giving the devils their just dues, the boys of the Axis were not doing too badly for themselves until December 7, 1941 when the Japanese Air Force attacked Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii. Many brave Americans died on that fateful December 7th day, with the result that the United States AWAKENED! The recruiting offices of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps were immediately stormed by thousands of American boys from every walk of life, as a new America was born.

Today, twenty months since the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Township of Teaneck with an estimated population of 27,000 is indeed proud of her 2,400 sons and daughters in the Armed Forces of our beloved country. Teaneck boys and girls are serving on every continent on the face of the globe. In every major engagement — LAND, SEA, AIR — one or more Teaneck boys have been "in the thick of it". For obvious reasons, your narrator is selecting no list of TEANECK HEROES though there are indeed many who rate that qualification. He simply intends to draw this story of "TEANECK'S FIGHTING MEN IN AMERICAN WARS" to a close; leaving the task of completing the narrative to one of you guys or gals "out there", whether you are in Alaska, Alabama, Africa or Australia; London, Rome, Chungking, or Cincinnati; out
at sea or riding a Staten Island ferryboat; up at the Teaneck Armory or over at Draft Board Six waiting for Dr. Charles L. Littel, Mr. William J. Byrne, and Mr. Francis J. Duffy to tell you when and where to report.

In conclusion, if this publication "The Captain Stephen T. Schoonmaker Post SILVER ANNIVERSARY Year Book of the Veterans of Foreign Wars" eases the monotony of war for even one homesick kid out there "someplace, anywhere" then we shall not consider it to have been written in vain. We too, all of us at Post 1429, have suffered the experience of longing to get back home to America "when the war is over", tipping our hats to the Statue of Liberty, rushing to a long-distance telephone and shouting, "Mom, I'm back safe — throw away the alarm clock — take the mothballs out of my "civvies" — stock up with rations — BE SEEIN' YOU SOON!"

THROUGH THE COURTESY OF . . . Township Manager Paul A. Volcker and Mr. Arthur D. Egan, Sr., Personnel Director of the Teaneck Civilian Defense Corps, we publish herewith the names of Teaneck members of the Armed Forces as they appear on the imposing World War II Honor Roll, erected on the lawn between the Municipal Building and the Library. The Honor Roll "Octagania", designated by Mr. A. Thornton Bishop, will be "done in bronze" when the lights go on again all over the world. Only local residents at the time of entry into actual service appear on the Honor Roll, which will be revised from time to time. If your name does not appear on this list or in the "addenda", or if incorrect spelling has been used, simply drop an explanatory note to Mr. Egan, Municipal Building, Teaneck, N. J., U. S. A.

Teaneck's "World War II. Honored Dead"

BECKER, JOHN LEWIS, U. S. AIR FORCE
BREWSTER, JOHN PAULSEN, U.S.N.R.
CUMMINGS, ROBERT W., U. S. AIR FORCE
RANGES, ROBERT PAUL, U. S. AIR FORCE
ROBERTS, JOSEPH C., SR., U. S. ARMY
ROCKEFELLER, ROBERT, U. S. ARMY
SANTEE, PAUL B., U. S. AIR FORCE
SCHWEIGER, ROBERT J., U. S. AIR FORCE
TAKALA, NEAL THOMAS, U. S. AIR FORCE
WEBB, WALTER GORDAN, U. S. ARMY
Latta, William
Lee, John Alfred, Jr.
Lee, James W., Jr.
Leech, Robert Ross
Leemann, John E.
Legacy, Robert
Leber, John
Lehmann, Harold
Lehman, William Johnson, Jr.
Leen, James P.
Leete, Charles F.
Letts, Louise
Levy, Leif Elliott
Levene, Albert Carl, Jr.
Levene, Donald Thomas
Leveque, Madeleine
Levine, Daniel
Levine, Herbert
Levine, Walter
Levinson, Arthur
Lewis, Robert W., W.
Lichtenstein, Stanley C.
Liftevregen, Eric R.
Lightbody, Laurence N.
Liggett, Thomas
Lindberg, Lawrence
Lind, John
Lind, Frederick Valdemar
Lindgren, John
Lindholm, Arne Carlson
Lippincott, Kenneth Murray
Litzinger, Anton
Livingston, Philip Robert
Locatelli, John J.
Lockwood, Harold
Lothert, Edward K.
Lohr, John
Lombardi, Peter
Lombi, Ezio L.
Longin, King Wilcox
Lorenzen, William C.
Louro, John
Lovelad, Edward
Lowenstein, Arthur R.
Lucas, Frank
Lufbery, John Nicholas
Lum, Herbert A.
Lukach, Andrew
Lundqvist, David Adolf
Lupton, Donald L.
Lynch, James J.
Mac averaged, Thomas
Macauley, William
Mac Donald, Edw. Reginald
MacDonald, Henry
MacDonald, J. E. Emanuel
MacKay, Raymond John
MacDonnell, John
MacDonnell, Thomas P.
MacDonald, Arthur
MacGratule, Arthur F., Jr.
Macleod, Herbert Conrad
Mackey, William, Jr.
Mackean, Ronald
Mackie, Thomas H.
McMillan, Raymond H.
MacMillan, Raymond L.
McNeill, William Barnes
Macy, Arthur Rockefeller, Jr.
Maglione, Vincent N.
Maigre, Charles
Maigre, John
Maloney, John
Maloney, Frank M., Jr.
Maloney, John Ward
Manzo, Angelo Richard
Marchese, John T.
Marburger, George L.
Marchese, Edward
Marchis, Nar. J., Jr.
Marchis, Louis J.
Marcus, Lloyd G.
Marden, Raymond Joseph
Markey, Thomas F.
Marks, Barbara
Marks, Leonard, Jr.
Marshall, Harold C.
Martel, Lawrence Martin
Martin, Harry B.
Martin, Howard Albert
Martin, Henry B.
Martin, Peter S.
Martin, Ruth E.
Martin, William B.
Marrandale, Edward W.
Mason, Harold C.
Massano, Aurelio
Massolos, George Victor
Matz, Harry, Jr.
Matz, John
Matz, Walter Patrick
Mayer, David B.
Mayer, Leo
Mayer, Joseph
Mayer, Walter Patrick
Mayer, William
Mazzei, Anthony
McCabe, Joseph Eugene
McCabe, Harry Dean
McCaffrey, Robert E.
McCaffrey, William A., Jr.
McCaffrey, William Theodore
McCleary, Almon M.
McClellan, Robert B.
McClellan, Kenneth D.
McCoy, Joseph C.
McCormick, Francis Patrick
McCormick, Vincent Gerard
McCranky, Sally
McCrum, William Thomas
McCullough, Herbert George
McCullough, Richard R.
McCoy, Lester
McEwan, John
McEvoy, William Joseph
McFarland, William
McGimpsey, James Campbell
McGregor, George V.
McGuire, James E., Jr.
McIntyre, Albert
McKelvey, Eldredt, Jr.
McKee, William, Jr.
McKee, John, Jr.
McKenna, Thomas
McKee, Thomas
McKee, John
McKee, Robert H.
McLaughlin, John Francis
McLay, James Thomas
McLean, Walter Leonard
McMorrow, James
McMullen, John
McNally, John Aloysius
McGehee, Harold Anthony
Medico, Anthony M.
Mehl, Henry Edward
Meier, William H.
Melen, John
Melo, Alfred
Melo, Arthur R.
Melo, John
Mendenhall, David
Mendoza, Leonel Woodard
Mendez, Daniel David
Merges, Eugene A.
Merritt, Earl E.
Merritt, Franklin V.
Mertz, William
Merlo, Napoleon E.
Meyer, Albert John
Meyer, Louis W., Jr.
Meyer, John
Meyer, Walter
Meyer, James F.
Meyer, Joseph M.
Meyer, Henry C.
Migliaro, Lorenzo
Migliaro, Joseph Canale
Mills, Albert F., Jr.
Mills, Gerald
Mills, Walter R.
Mills, John Royal
Miller, Arthur A.
Miller, Charles B.
Miller, Donald Edward
Miller, Donald, Jr.
Miller, Howard Chappel
Miller, John
Miller, Warren
Miller, Wesley A.
Miller, William M.
Mills, Lincoln
Minnich, Edward F.
Mitchell, James
Mitchell, Michael
Mitchell, Neal R.
Mitros, Edward Francis
Mo, Ralph S., Jr.
Mo, William Robert
Moebius, George Francis
Mohn, Robert P.
Mohr, Arthur Roy
Moody, Lawrence C., Jr.
Moloney, Philip
Moldovan, Richard
Moloney, William
Monski, John
Moore, Donald J.
Moore, Edmund
Moore, Lewis Homer
Mooney, Peter, Jr.
Moon, Walter G.
Mooney, William J.
Moon, William
Moore, Edward
Moore, John Alexander
Moore, Robert E.
Moore, Thomas Charles
Moynihan, Roger
Morgan, Frank H., Jr.
Morgan, Theodore
Morris, Edward Henry
Morris, Charles Thomas
Morrison, Alfred E.
Morrison, John
Morse, Alfred
Morton, Richard P.
Morse, Anthony
Moser, William Joseph
Moshkin, John
Moshkin, Shoshin R.
Mossin, Alfred
Mossin, Edward Kelley, Jr.
Mossin, Edward L.
Mossin, George
Mott, Francis
Muller, Henry Herman
Muller, Robert K.
Mumford, John
Mumford, Robert T.
Murphy, Charles Ambrose
Murphy, John Calle
Murphy, Joseph Canale
Murray, Francis A.
Murray, Henry I.
Murray, John H.
Murray, John V.
Murray, Robert R.
Murray, John V.
Musch, Raymond Carl
Myers, Jim
Myers, Daniel W., Jr.
Myers, Gilbert La Mont
Myers, William
Myers, William H., Jr.
Myhrsm, Harald
Nardello, Cater
Nardello, Michael Richard
Nash, Joseph
Nausdorfer, John
Nausdorfer, John M.
Nausdorfer, John N.
Nelson, John D.
Nelson, Donald
Nelson, Richard
Nelson, Roy
Nelson, Vincent
Nelson, Walter
Neubert, Rolf Werner
Newman, Robert
Niccol, George Francis
Niccol, John A.
Nief, Stanley Frederick
Nielsen, William Edgar
Nielsen, Harold
Nelson, Louis G.
Nixon, Frederick M.
Nixon, John P.
Norden, August, Jr.
Norgren, Thomas F.
Norwood, Carl
O’Hara, Arthur P., Jr.
O’Keeffe, John D., Jr.
Olsen, George F.
Olsen, Eugene
Olsen, Eugene Victor
O’Toole, Edward F.
Olsen, Harry T.
Olsen, Kenneth
Olsen, Ingeboelle
Olsen, Oscar B., Jr.
Olsen, Vernon Paul
Olsen, Henry
Olsen, Wilhelm, Jr.
O’Malley, James
O’Neill, Patrick
O’Toole, Clifford Heiden
Opde, Andrew
Oppenheimer, Kenneth H.
Orbe, Norman
Orcutt, William A.
O’Reilly, Philip
O’Reilly, Richard
Orel, Herbert Henry, Jr.
Ormer, Leonard B.
Orme, Alexander
O’Shea, Barry V.
Ottol, Henry Thomas
Owen, Calvin
Owen, Edwin
Owen, William Henry
Oxman, William, Jr.
Oxman, William, Jr.
Oxman, William, Jr.
Paasivirta, Theodor
Peichman, Irwin Stanley
Pacio, Angelo Nicholas
Paglia, Louis J.
Palmer, Donald William
Paneo, Joseph F.
Pantastico, Joseph F.
Pansiani, Joseph F.
Papazian, Jervis
Papazian, John
Pappalardo, Frank
Pappalardo, Frank Joseph
Pappalardo, Paul Edward
Park, Joseph
Parr, Richard
Parry, Richard Backus
Pater, David
Patterson, Donald
Paul, Daniel Harding
Paul, Karl
Paul, Theodore
Paulin, William E.
Pawlowski, Jerome Raymond
Pawlik, Joseph
Pazaz, Joseph
Pein, Ronald H.
Addenda:- This list of members of the Armed Forces from Teaneck, N. J. has been assembled since the Decoration Day (1943) "issue" of the Municipal WORLD WAR II ROLL OF HONOR. These names will be incorporated in the next revision of the Municipal Honor Roll, possibly Armistice Day, 1945.
America must win this war. Therefore I will work; I will save; I will sacrifice; I will endure; I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost; as if the whole struggle depended on me alone.
World War II. Members

1. THEODOR O. MIKOLASY
   LIEUT.
2. CHARLES L. STEEL, 3rd
   LIEUT.
3. J. P. QUINN
   MAJOR
4. GEORGE R. DeMOTT
5. ROBERT J. BEGGS, JR.
6. HARLEY W. HESSON, JR.
7. JOSEPH B. BOYLE
   LIEUT.
8. EDWARD R. GOGOLEN
9. ARTHUR D. EGAN, JR.
10. ROBERT E. SMITH, JR.
11. ARNOLD R. JOHNSON
    MAJOR
12. GEORGE PASENTINA
13. JOSEPH J. KLEIBER
14. THEODORE A. GENSHEIMER
15. EDWARD GEO. STEIN
of Post No. 1429

16. A. A. BORYLO
   LIEUT.
17. WILLIAM H. CARR
18. JOHN F. DONOVAN, JR.
19. WILLIAM E. MIKOLASY
20. WILLIAM DOUGHERTY
    COMMANDER
21. THEODORE R. MORGAN
    LIEUT.
22. GEORGE D. WITHAM
23. WILBUR F. KLEMM
24. CARL J. ANDERSON
25. JOHN C. BOSTROM
26. HENRY E. MEHL
27. ALEX LULIC
28. JOSEPH J. KILMURRAY, JR.
29. JACK C. COURT
30. LEONARD H. JONES
The Ladies Auxiliary

of
Captain Stephen T. Schoonmaker Post No. 1429
Veterans of Foreign Wars
of the United States.

PRESIDENT
MRS. MINNIE McCAFFREY

JUNIOR VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Marion Thompson

SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Gertrude Nelson

CONDUCTRESS
Mrs. Lita Bower

CHAPLAIN
Mrs. Amelia Dittus

PASTRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR
Mrs. Anna Quinn

HISTORIAN
Mrs. Agnes Kellgren

TRUSTEES
Mrs. Anna Quinn

Mrs. Willard Sulley

PAST PRESIDENTS
The Mesdames: Rose Fay, Frances Schultz, Lita Bower, Anna Quinn, Carmella Cady, Frances Modica, Adeline Anderson, Etta Perron, Claire Plaine, Jessie Enright, Irene Buehler, Mabel McCalmon, Marie Harinac, Blanche Anderson.

Junior Girls Unit

of
Captain Stephen T. Schoonmaker Post No. 1429
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

PRESIDENT
MISS LOIS THOMPSON

SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT
Miss Genevieve Anderson

JUNIOR VICE-PRESIDENT
Miss Betty Lou Holmgren

CONDUCTRESS
Miss Patricia Martin

TREASURER
Miss Naomi Thompson

SECRETARY
Miss Ruth Mackel

CHAPLAIN
Miss Margaret Mitchell

GUARD
Miss Patricia Anderson

PAST PRESIDENTS
The Misses: Jeanne Plaine, Jean Mackel, Joan Anderson, Dorothy Thompson, Lois Thompson.

The Junior Girls Unit of Post 1429 was instituted in 1937. Their activities are to carry on Patriotic Work in the community and to aid the parent Auxiliary and the Post in various civic affairs. Membership is limited to girls between the ages of five and eighteen years — daughters or sisters of members of the Armed Forces with Overseas Service.
Manhattan:
Miss Belle Burns
William J. Culhane
John Goydas
Mrs. Bonnie B. Harrison
Martin Hurley
Nicholas Matheos
Charles F. Manis
George Schraedy
A. C. Stewart
Martin Strandeness
J. W. Swanson
Harold C. Wolff
Brooklyn:
Andrew C. Brown
E. Brunswick

Mrs. Irene V. Ahearn

William B. Ross, Phila.

Los Angeles, Cal.:
Miss Vivian M. Butterworth

Allendale:
J. R. Sulley

Arlington:
Leslie Acker
Miss Ruth Palmer

Belleville:
Sam Vuono

Bergenfield:
Louis Guss
Eugene Douglas Hallett
Horrence S. Malone
Ted Sweeney

Bloomingfield:
Charles H. Hedden
Wm. J. Zimmerman

Bogota:
John J. Bennett, Sr.
F. Dombrowski
Robert Ellis
Father Mark Gardner
L. N. Jones
Henry W. Sunderland

Durham:
Mrs. R. Post

Edgewater:
Lester H. Houghtraling

Englewood:
Alfred W. Davis
Mrs. Amelia Hardy
B. F. Kobbe
Mrs. J. F. Quirk

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK

E. A. Dillon
Louis Ebert
Herbert F. Fisher
Joseph P. Gartland
Arthur Gross
George MacCreddie
Miss Edna McCormick
Joseph P. Nolan
Edward Rao
Jack Taylor

The Bronx:
Teddy Barrels
James Brennan
S. Brusko
John Cook
Donald L. Newland

Queens:
Frank Detels
William C. Doucerre
H. Falkenberry
Mrs. F. W. Fassig
F. W. Fassig
John Heza
Edwin Krzaci
William H. Martin
B. T. Nolan

Richmond:
John Cowpig
Floyd N. Hagen
Mrs. Aminta Joseph
Ralph Schrader

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Lyle S. Butterworth

Mr. Lyle S. Butterworth

Walter H. Hicks

PENNSYLVANIA

Albert Cleveland, Pike Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Walter Lulic, Scranton

Congressman Pat Kearney

Mrs. P. Rosluck, Scranton

NEW JERSEY

Cliffside:
Miss Lilian Curtis
William Curtis
James H. Farrell
Miss Jo Romano
William Stocki

Hackensack:
Harry Kaplan
Fred Klemmer
Fred Henkel
Samuel G. Siroth
A. E. Terhune
John Wallace, Sr.
Mrs. John Wallace
Miss M. Wallace

Harrington Park:
Miss Madeline Fagan

Haworth:
Frank LaBella

North Arlington:
Miss Lucy Bird

North Bergen:
John B. Hauerschein
J. Pizzuto
William Schauterle
Mrs. Anna Schwartz
J. Stadler

Jersey City:
Mrs. Mary L. Butterworth
Miss Dorothy Connelly
Miss Grace English

Phil Flieger
Frank L. Hicks
Leland S. Jones
George L. Kelly
R. Warers
Dr. Ralph U. Whipple

Little Ferry:
Edward Lumb
New Milford:
Arthur Gross

Newark:
Steve Barna
Bob Reagan
Miss Mildred Schroder
Nulley:
Teddy Oakes

Palisades Park:
William Brown

David C. Garrett

PATERSON:
William G. Sampson

Moonachie:
Michael Morrange

Ridgefield:
Paul Bolrik
George Lee
Nicholas Pallotto
Joseph A. White

Ridgefield Park:
Mrs. Charlotte Kellgren

Mrs. Joseph Mancini

Westchester:
Russell Chandler
Arthur John Klemm
Mrs. Irene Klemm
Mrs. Ada Maseroni
Samuel Maseroni
Robert Maseroni

Akron, Ohio:
Mrs. Clifford R. Wertz
Clifford R. Wertz

Bascom, Ohio:
Mrs. Della Wertz
Huron, Ohio:
Lerh Wertz

Tiffin, Ohio:
Mrs. Cora Rosenberger

Wilson H. Moore
Mrs. John J. Reynolds
John L. Wallace
Mrs. John L. Wallace
John L. Wallace, Jr.
Leonard H. Wolfe

River Edge:
Mrs. J. Reimann
J. Reimann
John W. Reimann

Saddle River:
Carol Mae Sulley
Howard Sulley
John R. Sulley
Mrs. Mary E. Sulley

Union City:
Capt. Gus Grossman
Mrs. Victor Hueber
Mrs. Herman Lendt
Herman Lendt
Ennis McCaffrey
Frank McCaffrey
Mrs. M. McCaffrey
William McDermott
Mrs. Bernard Schauer
Bernard Schauer
Jerry Watt

Waldwick:
Arvid Hagen
West Caldwell:
Jeff Mostwill
Friends of
CAPT. S. T. SCHOONMAKER POST

Leslie H. Ablett
Daniel Ackley
C. Ammarino
Joseph Antonuccio
Mrs. William Armstrong
William Armstrong
Mrs. Martin J. Anderson

James Baldwin
A. S. Bannister
Frank Benedetti
John J. Bennett, Jr.
John J. Bennett, 3rd
Mrs. George N. Bettis
Miss Helen Bettis
A. Thornton Bishop
Ulmont J. Boyle
William 1. Brady
George Brunt
Mrs. Reginald Burke
Reginald Burke
W. T. Burkhardt
Nils Busand
R. Butler
Godfrey Budin

Mrs. M. W. Carey
Sam Catio
Mrs. A. Caro
Dr. Howard N. Cherry
Mrs. Emma Conn
Thomas J. Corbett
S. Cutler

William S. Davis
Mrs. Carroll B. De Mott
J. M. De Mott
W. H. De Mott
Mrs. W. H. De Mott
Miss Rita De Mott
Piedad Sosa De Sulley
Miss Catherine Donovan
Mrs. John F. Donovan

John F. Donovan, Sr.
Alfred Engelman
Mrs. John Eyink
Fred J. Fechner
Floyd H. Ferrant
Alfred Ferris
Miss Beatrice Ferris
Dominick Ferris
Richard Ferris
Hugh Finnie
Mrs. James P. Franklin
James P. Franklin
Mrs. May Furman
Nathan Furman

Anthony Giachino
William Goodwin
W. J. Grady
James Gross
Clarence Halbohn
Miss Mary Rose Halleran
Edward J. Hamill
August Hanniball, Jr.
Mrs. August Hanniball, Jr.
Chief C. J. Harre
Albin Haussler
William Henrich
John J. Hewang
Herbert J. Hickey
Mrs. Dale C. Hicks
Mrs. F. Hillgardner
W. Hiltbrunner
H. G. Holmgren
William Hopt
Mrs. Ann Hunter
Joseph F. Hurley

Helen Jepson
Hugh Johannessen
Domenick Joy

Mrs. M. Kearney
Edward Keegal
Mrs. Carl H. Kellgren
Carl H. Kellgren
Miss Dorothy Kellgren
Howard C. Kellgren
Mrs. Loretta H. Kelly
Frank E. Kelly
Joe Giles Kelly
Stuart J. Kelley
William Kinsey
Mrs. Fred Klemm
Fred Klemm
Mrs. Frank X. Kraft
Mrs. Dorothy Kruegel

Joseph Lahres
John Leeman
Morris Lending
Rae K. Lending
Mrs. Helen Lewd
Theodore J. Lobbeck
Mrs. D. Lulic

Mrs. Alfred P. Martin
F. E. McAvoy
Frank H. McCaffrey
Jim McCaffrey
James McCormick
Walter McGrath
Thomas Maragno
Alphonse J. Mitchell
Henry C. Mitchell
Ralph S. Moe
George Munroe
Herman Mering
Charles Nelson
Mrs. Gertrude Nelson
C. A. Nord

Henry Oetjen
Henry B. Oterson

Robert Peck
William Plaine

Henry Pohl
C. R. Proctor
John Reinhardt
J. L. Richre
Ben Rosen
H. H. Rowland

Hon. Lloyd L. Schroeder
Mrs. Ella Sayers
Chris Schwartb
R. Shouldis
Mrs. Mary Sigismondi
Vincent Sigismondi
R. Simon
Frank Smithers
J. Somers
John R. Spitz
Edward M. Stein
Henry Steinke
Henry Stoll
Duncan J. Stuart
John W. Sulley
Willard Sulley
Mrs. Willard Sulley
Miss Rita Sweeney
Edward Sweeney

Billy Tallman
Miss Lois Thompson
Miss Naomi Thompson
R. L. Todd
Joseph Tracey
Mrs. Joseph Tracey
Dr. Leo Treinis

Mayor Milton G. Voree

W. J. Walker
Mrs. Harry H. Wertz
Miss Marilyn Wertz
Mrs. Edythe P. Whipple
Ulvato K. Whipple
Roy White
William Wrockledge

Compliments from Friends in the Armed Forces of the United States

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
August Hanniball, 3d
John Butterworth Hicks
Frank X. Kraft

UNITED STATES ARMY
Dick Herboldshimer
James Francis Kirk
James Kruegel

UNITED STATES NAVY
James M. Anderson
George Renton De Mott
John Francis Donovan

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Mr. Charles Leissler
Mr. Harry Killian
Mr. Joseph Ringenback

Mr. George Passantino
Compliments from

47th U.S. Volunteer Infantry

(1899-1901)

Following are veterans who served in the 47th U. S. Volunteer Infantry—in the Philippines and Southern Luzon (1899-1901) Insurrection — composed 50% of recently demobilized when who had served in the Spanish-American War. They joined the 47th Regiment in answer to President McKinley’s call for volunteers to go to the Philippines, and were in action many times on the Islands.

The regiment was mobilized at Camp Mead, Middletown, Pennsylvania, and men from thirty different states were in its ranks. They embarked from Brooklyn for the Philippines, heading eastward for the Suez Canal and were the first American troops to take this route. They were fifty-two days at sea.

After splendid service in the Islands they returned by way of Japan and San Francisco, having made a complete tour around the world. The transport, U. S. S. Thomas took the 47th over and brought it back. T. W. Sayers of Capt. Schoonmaker Post No. 1429, was a member of the regiment. The men were mustered out July 2, 1901.

John Bierman
James Broderick
Edwin M. Campbell
John C. Clear
Charles R. Coble
George J. Coles
William Courtney
Michael J. Dugan
Clarence M. Dunkle
George W. England
Thomas W. Faber
William Garrett
George Glock
Andrew Hansen
Philip Holeinbeck
John A. W. Johnson
Samuel Jones
Walter Kinch
Charles Marrin
A. Clarke Michaels
Edward Nagle
P. Percy Rhodes
Thomas W. Sayers
Challen Taylor
E. Richard Taylor

So. Ozone Park
Minersville
Buffalo
Pittsburgh
Northampton
Lee
Philadelphia
Carbondale
Houston
W. Hartford
New York & Smyrna
Baltimore
Racine
W. Haven
Washington
Millersville
Freerville
Girard
Fairmont
Lansdowne
Plainville
Teanock
Piedmont
Belleville
New York
Pennsylvania
New York
Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania
Massachusetts
Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania
Texas
Connecticut
Florida
Delaware
Maryland
Wisconsin
Connecticut
D. C.
Pennsylvania
New York
Ohio
West Virginia
Pennsylvania
Massachusetts
New Jersey
Ohio
Pennsylvania

Corporal of D Co.
Private
Private
Co. Clerk
1st Sergeant
Corporal
Private
Private
Sergeant
Ret. Col., U.S.A.
Private
Corporal
Private
Corporal
Private
Private
Private
Corporal
Private
Private
Band
Private
Private
Corporal
Corporal
Artificer
Sergeant

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IN RECOGNITION OF THE ACTIVE PART TAKEN IN THE TOWNSHIP’S CIVIL LIFE BY MEMBERS OF CAPT. S. T. SCHOONMAKER POST NO. 1429 V. F. W. THE TOWNSHIP’S CONGRATULATIONS ARE EXTENDED TO THE POST ON ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.
StaR MILTON G. VOTEE, MAYOR • A. THORNTON BISHOP

ARTHUR STRICKLAND • C.W. BRETT • K. D. VAN WAGNER
COURSES OFFERED
The courses are planned to provide for four different types of students: (1) the student who wishes to continue and secure an A.B. or B.S. degree (2) the student who wishes to take only two years of work and secure a diploma (3) the student who desires to complete a semi-professional course, such as accounting, art, dramatics, photography, secretarial training, medical-secretarial training, business administration, comptometry, homemaking, laboratory technique, or music, (4) the student who wants to take pre-medicine, pre-law, pre-dentistry, pre-engineering, or pre-nursing. A diploma is offered at the end of the two-year course. A certificate is given to business and secretarial students at the end of one year.

SPECIAL WAR COURSES
Special war training courses, such as blueprint reading, drafting, map reading, meteorology, and radio have been inaugurated to prepare men and women in the community for quick entrance into industry. These courses vary from one month to three months in length and carry no college credit.

ACCELERATED PROGRAM
Acceleration is not new at Bergen. When the College was organized in 1933, the program was so set up that students entering February first could, by attending a ten weeks summer session, complete a year of work by the following September first. This made it possible for students unfortunate enough to finish high school in the middle of the year to save an entire year in their educational program.

The College now operates on what is called a tri-semester basis, whereby a full semester is provided between the end of the Spring term in May and the opening of the Fall term in September. This year average students entering May 24 and superior students entering July 5 for the summer session will have completed a one-year course by February first, 1944, or a two-year course by September 9, 1944. Under this plan, each subject receives the required number of hours, since time is saved by shortening vacations. Even then, a student is allowed four full weeks vacation during the year, which is considerably more than he is likely to get after he enters business. Young boys of seventeen have found that a year or even a semester of work in college math under this accelerated program is of inestimable value after induction.

SCHOLARSHIPS
Bergen College awards scholarships to an outstanding young man or woman in each county (post) in the State. Each scholarship is worth $200.00 for the first year and may be renewed the second year if the student maintains a grade of "B" or better in all subjects. A like scholarship worth $100.00 per year is awarded to all Posts in the State. Many of the best students that have attended Bergen have been sent through this assistance. Many more counties and Posts could profit by taking advantage of this opportunity for their young people.

Bergen Junior College is coeducational. It is accredited by the New Jersey State Board of Education and offers...
the first two years of college work to high school graduates without entrance examinations and with full transfer credit to leading colleges and universities. The school is ideally situated 6 miles from the George Washington Bridge — 30 minutes from Times Square — but within the heart of suburban Bergen County. The beautifully landscaped 25-acre campus on the banks of the picturesque Hackensack River was formerly called the Willowbrook Estate because of the lovely brook and the pond with its water lilies in summer and skating in winter.

The nucleus of the student body comes from Bergen County, noted for its fine homes and citizenry. Add to this nucleus students from all parts of the United States and there is an excellent opportunity for association and friendship. While the total registration for the current year reached approximately 500, the day students and dormitory group seldom exceeded 350. In this more intimate atmosphere, under the direction of an experienced faculty, classroom efforts and other college activities have proved most productive. Bergen affords athletic activities, such as football, basketball, baseball, track, swimming, and minor sports including tennis, archery, ping-pong, softball, field hockey, horse back riding, badminton, fencing, and boating. Some of these have been temporarily discontinued for the duration of the war.

The buildings on the main campus include: (1) Lyans Hall, a three-story mansion which features a spacious lobby and modern cafeteria — the favorite haunts of the students (2) the Barn with dressing rooms and showers in the basement, the little theater on the main floor, and the unusually attractive and well-stocked library on the third floor (3) the Administration Building which houses the office of the President and the Departments of Publicity and Speech (4) the Laboratory which is exceptionally well-equipped (5) the Fine Arts Building adapted from the green house with perfect lighting and comfortable quarters and (6) the Men’s Dormitory with space for 25 students. All these buildings are insulated against heat and cold and are air-conditioned for summer comfort. The girls’ dormitories are located on the South Campus adjacent to the football practice field. These are likewise insulated and are air-conditioned for summer use.

The cost of education at Bergen is moderate and scholarships, loan funds, and student employment make it possible for a student to get a superior education in almost any field with the expenditure of a small amount of money. Day school tuition is $350 per year or $10 per point, while resident students pay $1000 to $1100 for board, room, and tuition.

Prior to World War II our young men and women graduates held excellent positions throughout the metropolitan area. Now most of the young men are in the Armed Services where they have been very fortunate in securing commissions. In fact, one of our aviation students who graduated in 1939 is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Corps at 24 years of age. Women graduates from Bergen are holding excellent positions in New York City, while many are finding that two years of college work plus practical experience insures them commissions in the WAC or WAVES.
Home on furlough after "Action at Sea" with the United States Navy, Joseph J. Kleiber* (left), of Captain Thomas L. Gatch's "Battlewagon-de-luxe" and Joseph J. Kilmurray, Jr. of the never-to-be-forgotten USS "San Francisco"; become members of Captain S. T. Schoonmaker Post. Past-commander Fred Klemm (right) administers the oath of obligation.

Other members of Post No. 1429 shown are:

JOSEPH J. KILMURRAY, SR., JAMES ALLEN, Postmaster of Teaneck.

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AUGUST HANNIBALL, JR., local chairman of the U. S. O.

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THOMAS J. McCAFFREY ALFRED P. MARTIN THOMAS V. TAKALA
HARRY H. WERTZ FRANCIS J. KELLY

* "Once action started, every man in the ship (Battlewagon-de-luxe) forgot the personal danger he was in and concentrated his whole attention on defeating the enemy. There was no excuse to this during the whole sustained action — an action in which we were always on the defensive, having to beat off determined assaults three times in a row. This battle feeling, this disciplined bravery, inspired the gunners as it did the men passing the ammunition . . . No man failed us . . . No men ever fought better than my BOOTS." From "THE BATTLE WAGON FIGHTS BACK" by Capt. Thomas L. Gatch, U.S.N. in the May 1st, 1943 Saturday Evening Post.

** "It will be months, maybe not until the end of the war, before we know the full story of the action that took place off Guadalcanal in the early morning of November 13, '42. . . . To such great seamen and born leaders as Captain Charles M. Yates, Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, Captain Charles H. McMorris and Captain Cassin Young (all Killed in Action aboard the San Francisco that A.M.) goes the credit for everything the San Francisco did in that victory." From "Mr. McCandless Takes Over" by Commander Bruce McCandless, U.S.N., wearer of the Congressional Medal of Honor, in the January 30, 1943 Collier's Weekly.
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