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Guardsman



Convention City

JANUARY

General Pendry Retires
Prepare for Inspection
New Epoch of Field Artillery
The Record
Convention Notes

1938

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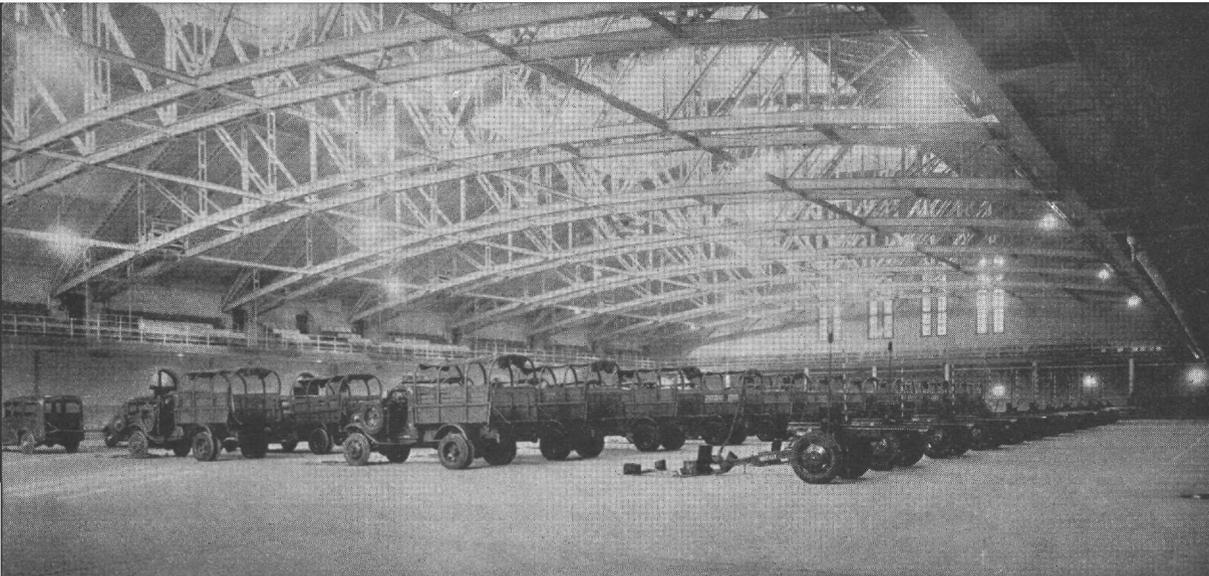
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105th Field Artillery Inspection



The inspection layout of the 105th Field Artillery pictured on this page illustrates some interesting points designed to facilitate the inspection.

FOR TRUCKS

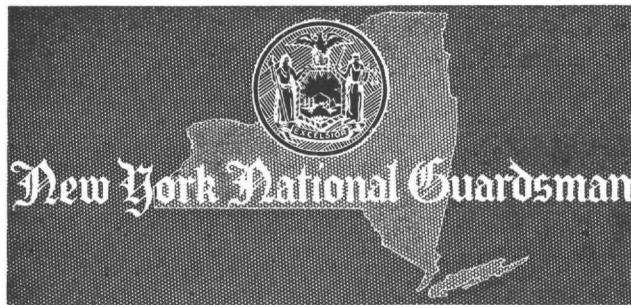
Paulins (rope) on ground.
 All doors open.
 Near and off hoods up.
 Battery caps off.
 Tail gates down.

Driver's name on windshield.
 Trucks numbered on windshield.
 Seats up.
 Oil and gas checked.
 Tires checked.
 Paulin tops uniform.

FOR GUNS

Paulins (rope) on ground.
 Breech dismantled.
 Cards on guns.
 Discs on stakes.
 Section boxes displayed.
Further details will be found on page 10.





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CONTENTS

JANUARY 1938

Cover Picture "Convention City", by 27th Div. Av. 105th Field Artillery Inspection..... 2

Brigadier General Pendry Retires..... 4-5

Sons of Orion.....Herbert E. Smith 6-7

A New Epoch of Field Artillery
Edmond C. Fleming 8-9-22-23

Prepare for Inspection!.....10-11-19-30

Editorials 12

General Haskell's Message..... 13

The Record — Captain Medard Suprenant 14-15

West Point Appointments from New York
National Guard 15

Colonel McDermott Appointed..... 15

What's Being Done About It!.....16-17-18

How About You?..... 20

Voice of the Guard..... 24

Convention Notes25-28

Dismount to Fight on Foot!..... 26

Lieutenant Colonel Roman J. Nuwer..... 27

Sergeant Kyle Retires..... 29

245th Wins Brooklyn M.A.L. Games..... 30

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph J. O'Hare..... 31

Average Attendance 32

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

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BRIGADIER GENERAL BRYER H. PENDRY

Retired after 42 years' continuous service.

Brigadier General Pendry Retires

THE evening of December 7th, 1937, witnessed the retirement of Colonel Bryer H. Pendry as the Commanding Officer of the Old 13th Regiment, now known as the 245th Coast Artillery, after an active service with the regiment for forty-two years.

A testimonial dinner was tendered Colonel and Mrs. Pendry by the Officers of the Regiment. This dinner was a very brilliant affair and was held in the newly decorated officer's mess hall and was attended by many distinguished officers of the National Guard. During the dinner gifts were presented to Colonel and Mrs. Pendry by the Officers in appreciation of their wonderful service to the Regiment.

General Walter G. Robinson, State Adjutant General, presented the Commission as Brigadier General to Colonel Pendry and decorated him with the insignia of his office.

This was followed by a Review tendered to General Pendry. After the Review a reception and collation was held at which time General and Mrs. Pendry were greeted and congratulated by their many friends.

General Pendry has been accorded many distinctive honors in the form of dinners and reviews on the part of nearby regiments of the National Guard and gifts from several veterans organizations.

His service record is as follows:

Enlisted in Company F, 13th C.A.C., on March 19, 1895.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, January 31, 1900.

Commissioned Captain, April 23, 1902.

Major, August 30, 1909.

Lt. Colonel, July 20, 1916.

Colonel, October 30, 1926.

Federal service during World War, July, 1917—December, 1918.

General Pendry's long association with the 245th has been aptly summed up in the following item which appeared on the occasion of his retirement ceremonies:

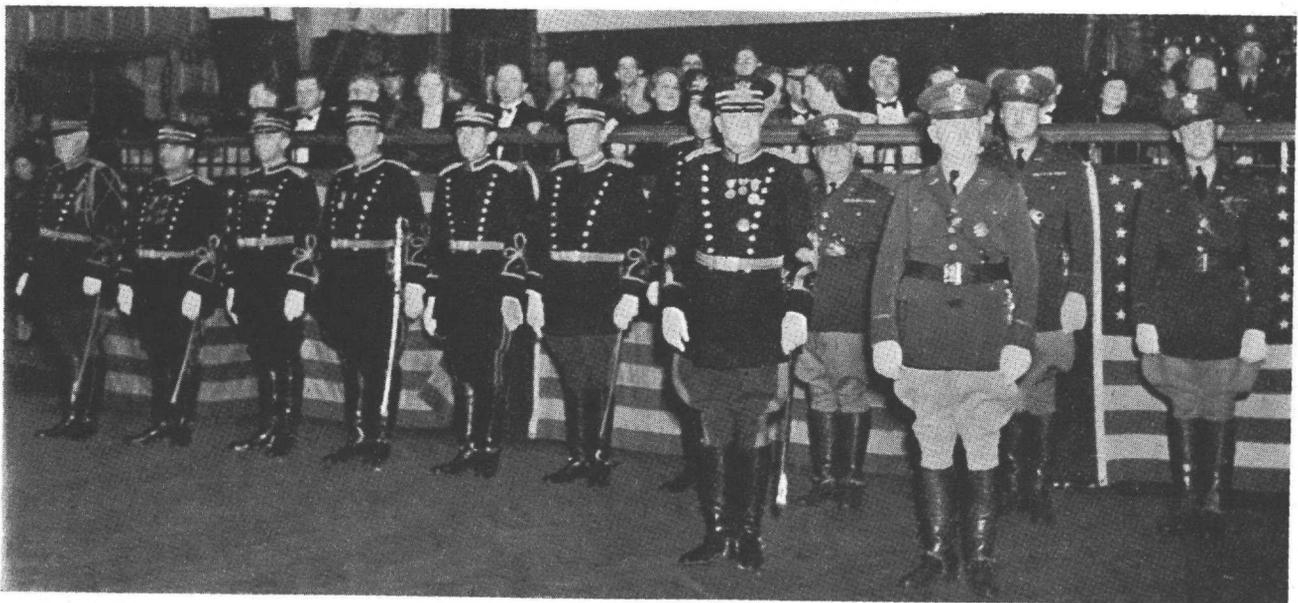
Today, one is apt to be confused by the meaning of the word, "SERVICE." In the military, service means official duty required of the soldier, whether commissioned or enlisted. The members of the "Old 13th" have learned many definitions from Colonel Pendry, who used it as the keystone in the arch of words intended to describe the military. Beyond its official meaning, the Colonel believes service means work performed for the benefit of others; benefits or acts conferred on other members of your unit, and a devotion to the Regiment which is almost religious in its fervor. It means length of time in serving the regiment, not just elapsed time. The word implies that if you would benefit, you must sacrifice, you must serve.

Our Colonel has demonstrated numerous methods to illustrate his meaning of service. He has inoculated his officers with his doctrine. He is himself and always has been an outstanding example of his own principles and ideals of service.

The Colonel has completed 42 years of that kind of service in this regiment. During all that time he has fostered the social and athletic activities of the regiment with one idea in mind: "Service."

The military record of this regiment, under his command, has been vastly improved by his ideas of service and his service. The officers and men have all become more efficient under his "service" theorem.

No expression can be used to personify, the Colonel, better than "Colonel Pendry has served 42 years, teaching us, how to serve."



General Pendry, Colonel Miller and their staffs at review of 244th

SONS *of* ORION



by *Herbert E. Smith*

Title by GEORGE GRAY

NO one ordered him to do it. No one told him to leave his position or secure shelter, there near Ronssoy, France, on the morning of September 29, 1918. He might have stayed in that bombproof shelter throughout that terrific hail of shell and lead from the German batteries and infantry lines. But there were two wounded comrades of his, lying helpless and exposed on shell-swept No Man's Land.

So, being that sort of a soldier, Corporal John P. Bingham of Company D, 107th Infantry, voluntarily left his shelter, crept forward and reached his wounded buddies. A passing scout from D Company helped this gallant soldier to drag the two wounded men to a nearby shell-hole. In the safe depths of that crater Corporal Bingham rendered first-aid to the men he had rescued and, later, during a lull in the artillery barrage, he and the scout succeeded in getting both of them back in safety to our lines.

* * * * *

Also hailing from Manhattan and serving in the 107th Infantry overseas was Harry Boretz, a corporal in Company H of the old "Seventh New York".

On the jump-off, the morning of October 18, 1918, at Arbre Guernon, Belgium, Corporal Boretz received a severe wound and was ticketed for removal to a field hospital well back from the firing line. However, after receiving hasty first-aid treatment, Boretz would not allow himself to be put into the ambulance. Instead, he joined a unit of the first battalion, then moving into action from the support line, and reaching the combat line he left this unit and cut forward, under heavy fire, to rejoin his own squad and platoon which was then in the thick of the action.

The commissioned officer in charge of Boretz' combat patrol fell fatally wounded and the other officers and non-coms having become casualties, Corporal Boretz took command of the patrol and leading it forward in a brilliant rush captured an enemy machine-gun nest and its gun crew of four men.

Typical of the many acts of heroism performed by "shavetails" in action "over there" was the feat performed by a Jamestown officer, 2nd Lieutenant Samuel A. Brown, Jr., of the 108th Infantry, near Ronssoy on September 29, 1918.

Lieutenant Brown was in command of the first assaulting wave of the 108th Infantry which, advancing under heavy direct fire and groping through fog and thick smoke barrage, reached the barbed-wire entanglements in front of the German troops on the main Hindenburg Line. This gallant young officer reconnoitered the enemy wire until he found a gap, through which he led his men. After a brief, bloody hand-to-hand struggle with the enemy troops, Brown and his 108th Infantry storming party gained possession of that sector of the German line.

Reinforced by another group of the 108th, Brown then led his men still deeper into the German lines, taking considerable trench area and more than a hundred prisoners. Although the enemy counter-attacked in force, Brown and his men dug in and successfully repelled all attempts to retake the position. The plucky young officer then continued his advance deeper into the enemy lines, and by nightfall, had taken many hundred prisoners and had captured, in addition to valuable enemy positions four German field pieces, many machine-guns, several anti-tank rifles and other arms and equipment.

* * * * *

Another young guard officer, 1st Lieutenant Harold C. De Loiselle, was a man from Brooklyn serving with the 106th Infantry. Near Ronssoy, on September 27, 1918, he went forward, on two separate occasions, to reconnoiter the enemy position. On both occasions he volunteered for this dangerous mission, and insisted on performing it himself, under a heavy cross-fire, despite the fact that several enlisted men of his command offered to go in his stead. On his third scouting patrol he was accompanied by another officer who had also volunteered for the hazardous detail. The two officers were fired upon, at almost point-blank range, and



U. S. Signal Corps Photo.

Typical wounded German prisoners taken by the New York Division in action near Ronssoy, France, in late September, 1918, along "The Hindenburg Line." In background, with the Americans are the hard fighting Australians who fought shoulder to shoulder with the 27th Division "Yanks."

De Loiselle's companion fell mortally wounded. The plucky young Brooklyn officer kept on however and although almost surrounded by the enemy, made his way back to our lines with the information necessary for the subsequent successful attack by the 106th Infantry.

* * * * *

A New Rochelle man, John J. Finn, was a mechanic in Company G of the 105th Infantry when, in the same desperate fighting east of Ronssoy, he proved himself a worthy Son of Orion.

On September 29, accompanied by another soldier of the 105th, Mechanic Finn reached three wounded men and brought them safely to our lines. This was in the forenoon. In the afternoon of that day's terrific fighting he rescued, single-handed, two more badly wounded 105th Infantrymen. As he was bringing in this fifth wounded man, he was fired on from an enemy dug-out. Depositing his wounded comrade carefully out of harm's way, Finn called another soldier and, with him, rushed the German dug-out, killing two of the three German snipers concealed there and bringing the third German rifleman in as his prisoner.

* * * * *

Leaving his medical practice in his home town of Buffalo at the start of the war, Dr. John C. Grabau became a captain in the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and found himself attached to New York's 106th Field Artillery when the 27th Division was Federalized.

Near Brabant, France, on November 3, 1918, the 106th Field Artillery was serving its guns with telling effect when German long-range artillery laid a heavy box-barrage on their positions. Captain Grabau left the regimental P. C. to rush forward, through this intense bombardment, and attend the wounded men of the forward batteries. He made several such trips despite the fact that he was himself severely wounded, twice being knocked down by concussion of the H. E. shells and once being wounded in the arm by shell splinters.

Though bleeding profusely, this game "medico" persisted in his work, attending to many more wounded artillerymen, until, exhausted from loss of blood, he was himself taken to the rear by his own men. On arrival at the dressing station Captain Grabau refused to accept medical treatment for himself until all the wounded enlisted men had been taken care of. Moreover, weak as he himself was, he insisted on caring for the wounds of these enlisted artillery men.

(To be continued)

Victory is gained, not by weight of numbers and untrained courage, but by skill and discipline. For a thoroughly trained man will be bold and confident in action; one has no hesitation in undertaking work with which one is perfectly familiar. A small trained force is the best guarantee of success; a raw undisciplined host is foredoomed to destruction.—*Vegetius*.

A New Epoch of Field Artillery

by Edmond C. Fleming *



New York National Guard 75s in Action.

It was inevitable that Germany's restoration of her national defense would burden all nations with a heavy expense of rearmament.

To the German Army's adoption of the latest improved models of weapons for the equipment of its new forces there was no conceivable alternative, and the consequence was inescapable that the armies of other nations would find their armaments, purchased from frugal appropriations over the years, outclassed.

Germany's restoration of her Air Force, for example, drove Britain into a spectacularly costly modernization and expansion of air defenses and imposed upon France a less publicized replacement program covering substantially its entire aviation.

Similarly the mere announcement of the German establishment of Armored Divisions has involved all European armies in expensive emulation. Even such firmly neutral small countries as Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium have been forced into military modernization expenditures on a very burdensome scale.

Far away, we have viewed with detachment this resurgence of a big military power in Central Europe with its sequel of rearmaments and expanded border forces in the ring of neighbor countries.

Have we, with our detachment on this continent of

the New World and because of our demonstrated eminence in the development and use of the plane and of the auto for the service of mankind, perhaps viewed too complacently this swift modernization of foreign armies?

Let us look at artillery and see how we stand, for the modernization has not been confined to the air and to land transport.

105's NOT 75's

The division artillery of the new German Army is composed organically *only of 105mm. light howitzers* (3 groups to the division) with an attached regiment of heavy artillery (2 groups of 150mm. howitzers and of 100mm. and 150mm. long guns), asserts General Boichut in the August issue of the *Revue Militaire Generale* (Paris).

NEW LIGHT HOWITZER

This new German light howitzer (105mm.) is well superior to the old model, which the French general tells us was "a serious adversary" to the French 75mm. and to the French infantry (a 105mm. howitzer shell starts with the advantage of an explosive charge between 3 and 4 times greater than that of the 75mm. shell).

*Copyright, 1937 by Edmond C. Fleming.

The new model can fire 6 shells a minute for short periods and has a sustained rate of fire of between 180 and 220 rounds an hour, according to Lt. Col. Giuseppe Mancinelli, who reviews the new German Artillery Manual in the July-August number of the *Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio* (Rome). Such a rate of fire is equal to that of the "seventy-five".

NEW HEAVY HOWITZER

The new German heavy howitzer (150mm.) also sustains a high rate of fire. The Italian artillery colonel quotes it as capable of 100-120 rounds an hour in continued firing (with a maximum short period rate of 5 shells a minute when cold).

This rate is compared in the September issue of *De Militaire Spectator* (Amsterdam) with the maximum of 35 rounds an hour than can be fired by the current 105mm. howitzer of the Netherlands artillery. The comparison gives that commentator the jitters when he reflects how far his country's weapon is outranged by the new German model, namely 8,750 yards contrasted with 16,400 yds.

EXCEL IN ALL CHARACTERISTICS

Both the new German howitzers, the light and the heavy, as well as the 100mm. cannon excel in all characteristics, notably range, the models of the same calibre used in the World War, asserts General Boichut. They have a split trail and have of course also been adapted for motor traction with front wheels and rear tracks.

Lt. Col. Mancinelli, however, indicates the division artillery as horsedrawn and the pack batteries motorized. It is to be inferred that auto traction is used by the artillery in the Armored Divisions, with motorized troops and in the mountain batteries, otherwise being horsedrawn.

SHELLS

Of munitions the only kind mentioned in the new Manual is shell. The basic type is explosive, with delayed-action fuse. Shrapnel is definitely out. Against armored elements ordinary shell is effective only in square hits, and armor piercing shell is to be used against such targets at 1,100 yards or less.

Variations of fire with the basic type of shell and fuse are set out by Lt. Col. Mancinelli as follows:—

Instantaneous fuse action: against live targets and material.

With delay and high angle of fire: mine effect, for blasting defenses.

With delay and low angle of fire: high residual velocity in flat terrain.

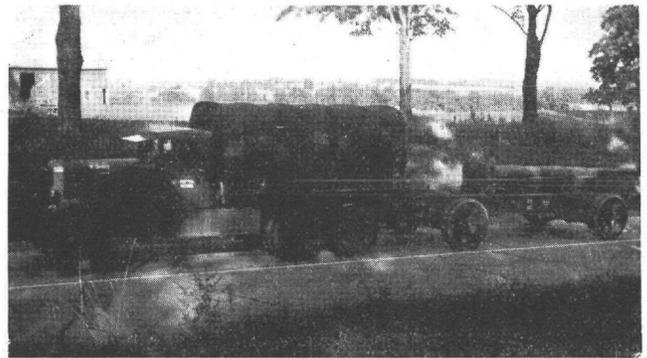
With ricochet (bursting in the air): against live targets.

"77" ON WAY OUT

The German 77mm. field gun remains in the new Manual. All the old pieces of every calibre that could be retained in the Reichswehr are kept in service, but no more of them are being produced and

they will recede further and further into the background as the delivery of the new models proceeds.

In the new German Artillery Manual, Lt. Col. Mancinelli states, "the larger calibres of the World War do not seem to be represented". Nor apparently does the organization provide for them at present, for the Italian artillery officer gives this outline of the organization.



155 mm. Gun of 258th F.A. on Road.

ORGANIZATION OF ARTILLERY

"Organization of artillery: organically it consists solely of a general reserve, Corps artillery and division artillery.

"The army does not have organic artillery nor generally keep concentrations that come to it occasionally on assignment from the general reserve. Its share in the artillery field is limited to distributing the force, assigning munitions and directing and coordinating the artillery activity of the army corps. Provided that an artillery command assigned to it which draws up the necessary dispositions in agreement with the army command, thereby comes under army orders.

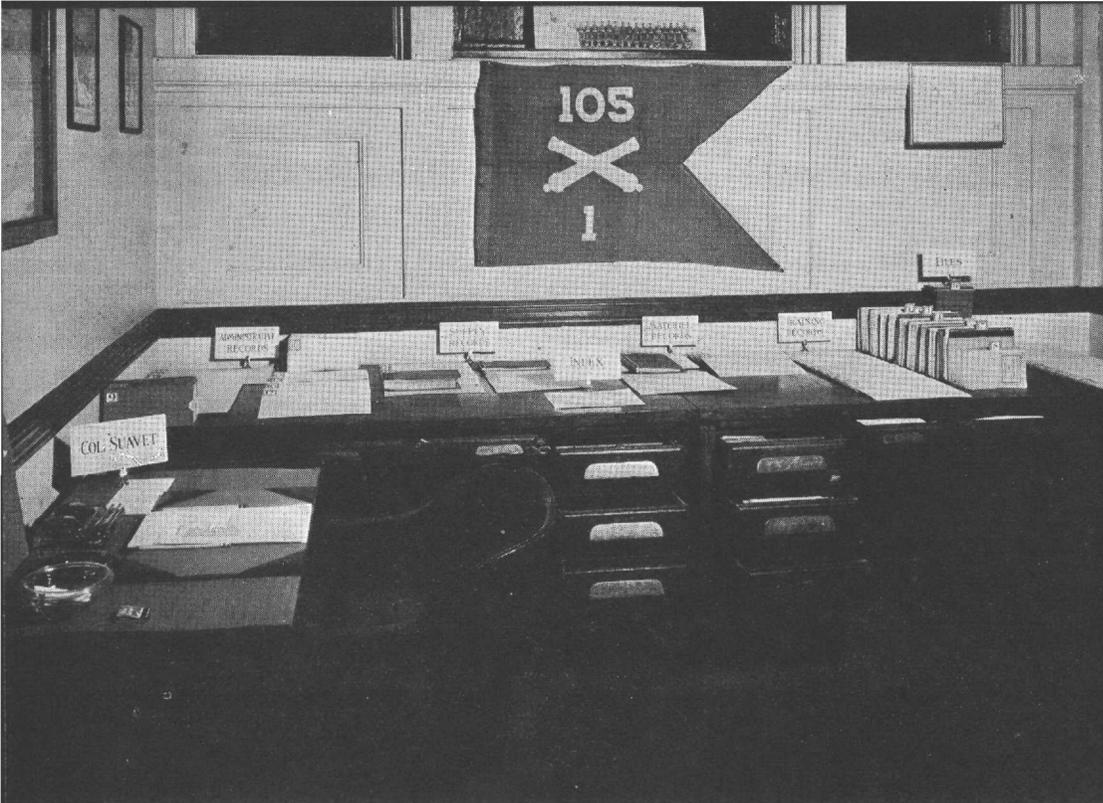
The army corps regulates the artillery cooperation of the divisions and the assignment of the munitions. . . . The Army Corps commander decides whether to keep for himself a groupment (counter-battery and distant interdiction) under his own dependence or to distribute all the artillery he disposes of among the divisions.

In the division lies the first permanent organ of command of the artillery. . . . The division artillery commander has in his hands two very distinct elements: 1. of exploration (observation patrol-groups) and 2. of fire (battery groups, of which he determines the use and cooperation. He conducts, moreover, the replenishment of munitions.

A STEP OF EVOLUTION

On the increased importance of the division artillery in the new German Army the French artillery General already quoted lays emphasis in these words: "The field artillery proper and the heavy artillery, long and short, (specifically enumerated above—E. C. F.) thus are, without formality or friction in the command, imbricated into the artillery at the disposal

(Continued on page 22)



● Major J. L. Cammell, F.A., D.O.L., Instructor on duty with the 105th Field Artillery, is a keen student of the problems of the National Guard and one of the results of his study has been the evolution of a scheme of preparation for armory inspections which Colonel Clarence H. Higginson, commanding the 105th Field Artillery, ac-

1st B'n Hq. Bty. and C.T. set up for inspection—Note index and arrangement of table.

1. Meet Inspector.
2. Provide room for him, desk, locker, sign, towels, etc.
3. Invite him to dine and sleep at Armory
4. Display equipment in center of Armory floor as follows:

Trucks—

- Paulins (rope) on ground.
- Doors open.
- Batteries open.
- Tail gates down.
- Driver's name on windshield.

- Truck numbered on windshield.
- Seats up.
- Oil and gas checked.
- Tires checked.
- Flashlight for inspector.
- Do not oil tires.

Guns—

- Paulins (rope) on ground.
- Breech dismantled.
- Cards on guns.
- Disks on stakes.
- 5. Office:

Prepare for

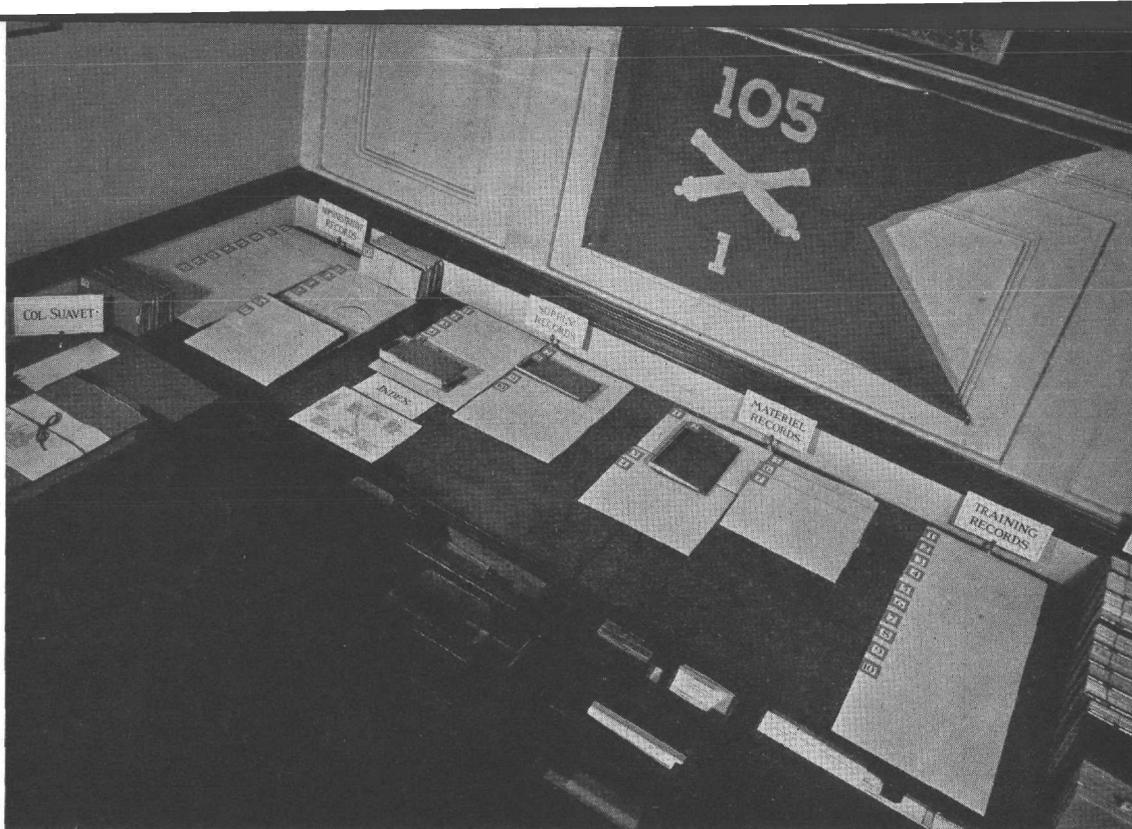
- Provide desk, sign, blotter, ink, etc.
- Battery order for inspection (inspector's name on it).
- Have officer present.
- Men's names and locker number in locker room.
- Have table arranged as follows:

<i>Administration</i>	<i>Supply</i>	<i>Materiel</i>	<i>Training</i>	<i>Files</i>	<i>Inspector's Folder</i>
Mobilization Plan	Surveys	Gun Books	Manning List	(Shannon)	Date of Reconciliation
Alarm List	I. & I.	Motors	Program	A. R.	Date of Inventory
Form 100	Inventory	Oil	Schedules	M. B.	Total I. & I.
Pay Rolls	Reconciliation	Gas	Progress	T. R.	Total Survey
Morning Report	Shortages	Tires	Domestic	Manuals	List of Shortages
Sick Report	Charges	Batteries	Disturb.	State	Total Charges
Duty Roster	Clothing Rec.	Ord Ser.	T. C. 23△	Regt.	Total Court Martialed
Enlist. Record	Equip. Record	No. of Pistols	1935 N. Y.	Bn.	Allowance for Repair
Service Record	Requisition		M. B. C. 21	Btry.	Allowance for Mechanics
Correspondence	Receiving		1931		Last Report of Inspection
Court Martial	Shipping		Exten. Courses		Schedule
Score Cards	O. S. & D.		List of Gunners		Subjects to Date
Charges	Gas Masks		List of Pistols		Last Ord. Report
Table of Org.	Table of equip.				Last Year's Deficiencies
List of battery punishment					Last Year's Commendations
					Extension Courses
					Btry. School
					Recruit Training
					Current Data Sheet
					Battery Orders

cepted and made effective in his regiment. The result was a uniformity of preparation and an entire absence of lost motion such as it has never been the good fortune of your editor to encounter before.

The plan is of such value and of such general interest that Major Gammell's notes are published in full.

Close-up of 1st Bn. Hq. Bty. showing folders numbered in each category as per list below.



Inspection

6. Store Room:

- Check storage of arms.
- Tag property.
- Camphor (have plenty). Blankets showing battery.
- All bins open.
- No loose shoe strings.
- Have pistols dry.
- Keep surplus pistols in cosmoline.
- All kits open.
- I. & I. listen.
- All instruments (B. C. telescopes, Eye shades) and telephone cases oiled.
- List of shoe sizes.
- Check fire equipment.
- Check medical equipment.
- Check lockers (all open—no pictures).
- Check ornaments.
- Check chevrons.
- Check shine on shoes.
- Pull nails from walls.
- Clean lights.

7. Night Drill:

- Be on time.
- Provide orderly.
- No intricate maneuvers in close order.
- Plan O. P. with gun set up.
- Don't ball out-men.
- Attitude: Hide nothing.

- Don't let men leave floor.
- Lieutenants keep men busy.
- Keep battery moving.
- Have correct battery inspection formation.
- Prepare for inspection and not debate.

THE BATTERY INSPECTION

By Major J. L. Gammell, F.A.,
D.O.L.

1. Duties of personnel in preparation for inspection:

a. Executive

1. Check gun books.
2. Complete pistol records.
3. Clean and oil gun materiel.

b. Ass't Executive & Motor Sgt.

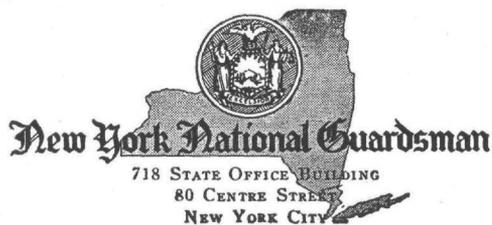
1. Complete motor records.
2. Have tool kits open.
3. Requisition for motor shortages.
4. Clean motor materiel.
5. Lubricate motor materiel.
6. Check issue of oil and gas.
7. Mark vehicles.
8. Post mileage and time chart.

c. Reconnaissance Officer & Supp. Sgt.

1. Check excess property.
2. Turn in unserviceable prop.
3. Check color of uniforms.
4. Check uniform worn.
5. Have all bins open.
6. Check issue of pistols.
7. Check forms 32-S & 33-S.

8. List shoe sizes.
 9. Prepare file of surveys
 10. Prepare file of requisitions.
 11. Prepare file of memo-receipts.
 12. Prepare file of charges.
 13. Prepare store room.
 14. Destroy unserv. & expend. prop.
 15. Check instruments.
 16. Check telephones and wire.
 17. Check all batteries.
 18. Check all bulbs on instruments.
 19. Have on hand plenty of camphor.
- d. Mess Sergeant
1. Police all kitchen equipment.
- e. 1st Sgt. & Btry. Clerk
1. Post file of regulations.
 2. Post file of orders.
 3. Post file of programs.
 4. Post file of schedules.
 5. Post file of details.
 6. Complete list of gunners.
 7. Complete list of pistol men.
 8. Complete list of manning list.
 9. Complete list of training chart.
 10. Check ratings of men.
 11. Check fund book.
 12. Check locker equipment.
 13. Check keys.
 14. Check fire equipment.
 15. Check medical equipment.
 16. Prepare record of Court Martials.
 17. Check chevrons.

(Continued on page 19)



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

VOL. XIV, No. 10 NEW YORK CITY JANUARY, 1938

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

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

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

CONVENTION POSSIBILITIES

CONVENTION: 1. *A formal or stated meeting of delegates or representatives.* 2. *The act of coming together. Synonym—Assembly.* 1. *An assembling.* 2. *A number of persons met together for a common purpose.* *Funk & Wagnall's Dictionary.*

The foregoing definitions of the word "Convention" seem to apply particularly to the Conventions of the New York National Guard Association especially the second definition of Assembly "... met together for a common purpose"—that is true of our Conventions and our common purpose is to help our organization, the New York National Guard.

Now let us see what we can do to make these Conventions more effective in their primary purpose, i.e., helping our organization.

First let us take the matter of resolutions. All of us have ideas from time to time, the application of which we believe would be of general benefit—if we keep them to ourselves they get nowhere. If we simply mention them casually they will be treated just that way. If you have what you think is a good idea, why not put it before the Resolutions Committee—the committee members are all experienced officers with the same interests as yourself at heart and they will consider its merits carefully. And don't wait until the Convention opens to submit your resolution—send a copy of it to each member of the committee not later than December 1st so that they will have time to give it careful consideration. Another thing—have copies made up for the delegates so that when it reaches the floor they will be in a position to discuss it. Now that you have done your part, it is up to the Convention to follow through. Assuming that the Resolutions Committee accepts your resolution and that it is then passed by the Convention, it becomes the duty of the officers of the Association to

take proper measures to see that every effort is made to render it effective.

Most resolutions requiring action by the officers of the Association will be matters for Legislative action—other matters can be taken care of through normal administrative channels. To obtain Legislative action it will be necessary for the Association to have a Legislative Committee which will be prepared to appear before the proper authorities in the Legislature and follow it through. The mere passing of resolutions by the Convention makes nice reading but it means nothing unless acted upon. The Association, representing as it does, units from every section of the State, will receive consideration from the Legislature especially since its objective is one in which all the citizens of the State are interested—a better National Guard. However, don't forget that the Legislature will not come to us—we must go to it.

The executives of the Association can assist in the preparation of new resolutions and the carrying out of those passed if they will promptly publish the proceedings of the meetings—it has been truthfully said that "Nothing is as dead as yesterday's headlines."

The New York Convention should have the largest attendance of any Convention in many years and let us make it the biggest in accomplishment as well.

TEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

JANUARY, 1928

Major General Hanson E. Ely assumes command of Second Corps Area.

Lions Club of Binghamton "adopts" local National Guard units.

National Guard Convention proceedings at Albany to be broadcast by WGY.

Five New York National Guardsmen designated for West Point.

27th Division Aviation performs flood relief work in Vermont.

General Edward Duffy of the old 69th dies.

An Acknowledgment

Through an oversight, we neglected to mention that the map of the General Area covered in the First Army C.P.X., which appeared in our November issue, was reproduced by courtesy of the General Drafting Co., Inc., of New York City.



General Haskell's Message

In any event, the general custom requiring school children to show respect to our flag by saluting it should not be stopped because a particular group has conscientious scruples against it.

* * *

Perhaps we are inclined to pay too much attention to form, and not enough to substance.

It is of course a fact that our schools could not exist without law and order. Neither could our churches. Now, the flag is everywhere accepted as a symbol of law and order. To recognize this basic fact by a simple gesture such as a salute certainly should not be considered as idolatrous or sacrilegious. If this student believes it to be so, then, to be consistent, he should leave the school. To be completely consistent, he should leave the country.

I feel sure that all good Americans have a respect for the flag and for what it stands. Everyone may not show it in the same way, but everyone should help uphold our government and our country. After all, the flag is sacred only as a symbol.

Every President, governor, senator, soldier and sailor in the United States is required formally to express his allegiance when inducted into office. If he prefers, he may affirm instead of swearing such allegiance—and the former is just as acceptable as the latter.

* * *

I for one believe that every public servant should indicate in some way his loyalty to our country and its government. The particular form or manner in which he does this does not interest me, and is really of no vital importance. Furthermore, I believe that in the public schools the young should be taught about the flag and its meaning, and should be filled with a love and respect for those things which it symbolizes in our life as a nation. Again, just how this respect is expressed is less material.

In any event, to salute is the accepted way of expressing respect for the flag, and probably the great bulk of Americans will go on doing it, regardless of court decisions.

I READ recently in the newspapers that a Federal judge in Pennsylvania had decided that a public school official could not legally require a student to salute the American flag, if such an act was contrary to the religious belief of the student.

The point raised by the student was that the tenets of his particular sect did not allow him to render submission to a secular object, and that any such gesture as a salute would be idolatrous, in his opinion.

It appears that the same question has been raised, during the past few years, in several other states, and in most cases the state courts have ruled that the student may properly be dismissed from the school for disobedience.

* * *

At any rate, here is a question which it is worth while thinking about in our capacity as citizens and soldiers, even if it is beyond our own power to settle, and requires a court decision.

In the first place, what is a salute? If it is anything, it is a mark of deference or of respect. It has its origins in antiquity. It assumes many forms, as witness the varieties of salutes in the armies of the world.

Furthermore, as to the freedom of religious belief and worship as guaranteed by the Constitution, naturally every real American should fight, if necessary, to protect it, provided such beliefs are sincere and conscientious.

It is strange, however, to the ordinary person that any sect should find it irreligious to pay tribute to our flag.

* * *

The flag of the United States represents freedom, including religious freedom, and if the act of saluting it is abhorrent to certain persons because of their particular religion, perhaps some other means of showing respect to the flag can be found for them.

"The Record"

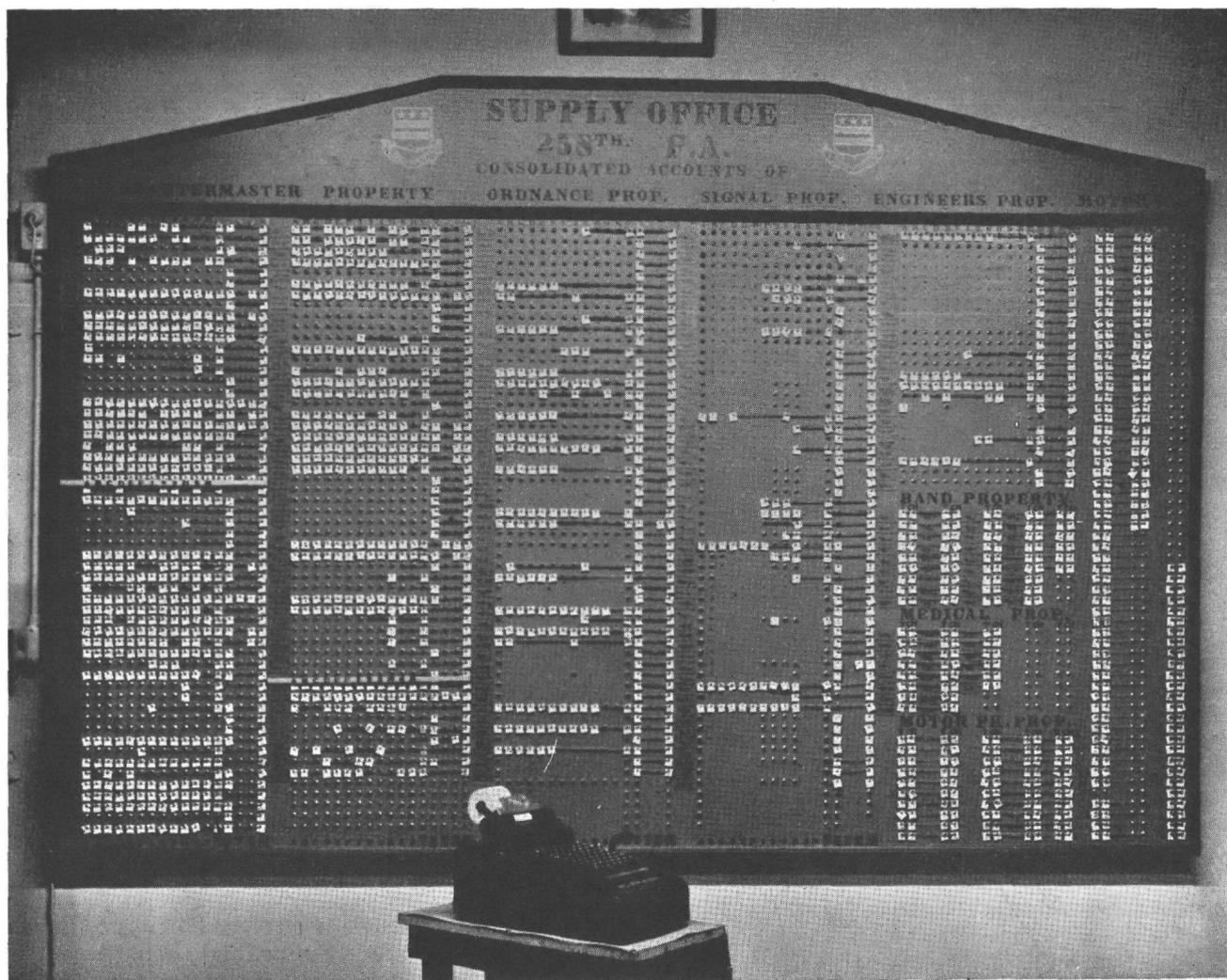
by Capt. Medard F. Suprenant, 258th F. A.

IN December, 1935, plans were made by Captain Suprenant, Regimental Supply Officer, and Master Sergeant George Waring, Regimental Supply Sergeant, for the construction of a Consolidated Property Board showing the quantity and location of all federal property charged to the 258th Field Artillery, on memorandum receipt, by the USP&D Officer, New York.

The main objective of this plan was the control of equipment, etc., in the batteries, by keeping them within their allowances, according to their strength as shown on the consolidated strength return fur-

Inspector at Federal Inspection in March, 1936. Colonel Loeser, Regimental Commander, not only approved this new system, but placed at our disposal the necessary means to construct the new board we now have with its electric lights and reflector arrangement.

In addition to property control, we find that errors made in posting the battery property books (debits and credits) are immediately discovered when changes are made on the board. Property can be checked from this board in a few minutes. Its ac-



nished this office, each week, by the regimental Adjutant.

This board was constructed by Master Sergeant Waring and placed in operation in February, 1936. The workings of this system was demonstrated to the

curacy has been checked, with a physical property check, by Lieutenant Colonel Hanford, F.A., D.O.L., our Instructor.

Corrections are made on the board by the personnel to the batallion supply sections under the

supervision of the Supply Officer's commissioned assistants. These changes are made each Tuesday and Friday nights.

The board is made up as follows:

Column 1—Designates the items alphabetically (QM property).

Columns 2 to 13—Show the twelve batteries in the regiment.

Column 14—Shows the total out in the batteries on memo receipt.

Columns 15 to 17—Shows property in stock, salvage for I&I, and renovation.

Column 18—Shows grand total, column 14 plus columns 15, 16, 17.

Column 19—Shows amount charged to the Regiment by the USP&D Officer.

SKETCH

Item	A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	H	M	S	(T)	SO	SAL	REN	(GT)	CHG
Shoes	122	116	117	115	122	126	71	68	64	116	66	120	1223	91	23	71	1408	1408
Shirts	..																	

The dots represent screw-hooks placed in horizontal rows opposite each item and directly under each of the eighteen (18) divisions. Pink tags bearing numbers, placed thereon with a numbering machine, are placed on these hooks in columns 2 to 13, 15 to 17, and column 18. Blue tags are used in the same manner in columns 14 and 19.

A wooden marker spaced and printed exactly like columns 2 to 13 is used as a guide to check items below the center of the board. This avoids errors.

This board has been officially designated, by the Supply Officer, "The Record."

**COLONEL ARTHUR V. McDERMOTT
FIRST DEPUTY COMPTROLLER, N. Y. C.**

The appointment of Colonel Arthur V. McDermott, State Judge Advocate, to be First Deputy Comptroller of the City of New York, has been announced by Mr. McGoldrick, recently elected Comptroller. The appointment is one which meets with universal approval in the New York National Guard in which Colonel McDermott has served with considerable distinction since 1913.

Colonel McDermott enlisted in Squadron C (now the 101st Cavalry) and served with that organization on the Mexican Border. He was commissioned a Captain in the 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., in 1917 and on organization of the 106th Infantry, was transferred to it as Commanding Officer, Headquarters Company and Operations Officer.

With the regiment in France and Belgium, Colonel McDermott's service was such as to earn him two citations for bravery, the award of the Silver Star, the Order of the Purple Heart and the British Military Cross. He was gravely wounded in the attack on the Hindenburg Line.

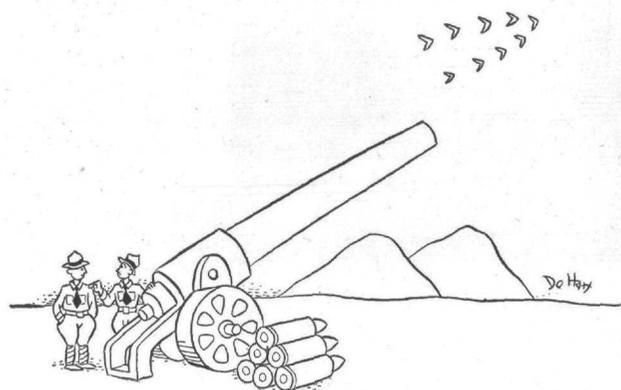
**WEST POINT APPOINTMENTS FROM
NATIONAL GUARD**

Governor Herbert H. Lehman designated eight (8) enlisted men of the New York National Guard to take the entrance examination to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., beginning on March 1, 1938.

These men attained the highest average in the Preliminary Examination, of a scope and nature similar to the regular entrance examination to the U. S. Military Academy, conducted under the supervision of The Adjutant General of the State on November 5 and 6, 1937, at New York City, Albany and Buffalo, for the purpose of selecting eight candidates, which is the National Guard allotment for New York State this year. Those who successfully pass the entrance examination in March will be eligible to enter upon their duties as cadets at the Military Academy on July 1, 1938.

The successful candidates are as follows:

- Pvt. 1st Class, Leon Bilstin, Hq. Det., 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., 102 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
- Pvt. 1st Class, Michael Zubon, Co. I., 108th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 43 Barker Street, Auburn, N. Y.
- Pvt. Lewis S. Bostwick, Jr., Co. K., 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 160 Seaman Avenue, Baldwin, N. Y.
- Pvt. Thomas P. Iuliucci, Co. G., 10th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 75 Chestnut Street, Cooperstown, N. Y.
- Pvt. 1st Class Laurence G. Sibbers, Co. K., 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 34 East Stanton Avenue, Baldwin, N. Y.
- Pvt. Jacob Keymel, Co. H., 108th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 160 Humboldt Street, Rochester, N. Y.
- Pvt. 1st Class, John R. Sears, Hq. Co., 1 Bn., 165th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 510 West 146th Street, New York, N. Y.
- Pvt. Raymond G. Grim, Co. H., 108th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 92 Colbourne Road, Rochester, N. Y.



"WHILE THE SARGENT ISN'T LOOKING LETS SEE IF WE CAN POK OFF A COUPLE OF DUCKS."

What's Being

Army's Newest
"Fortress"

Official photo,
U.S.A.A.C.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In an article titled "Four Arms in the Division" published in our December issue, Major Edmond C. Fleming noted the stress being placed on aviation by foreign armies. The illustrations and accompanying article on these pages give some late developments in American military and civil aviation. The photos used and the text are from the News Bureau of the Boeing Aircraft Company.

THE biggest passenger planes on the world's airways—giant Boeing "clippers" that will be veritable ocean liners of the sky—are rapidly taking shape at the Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Washington.

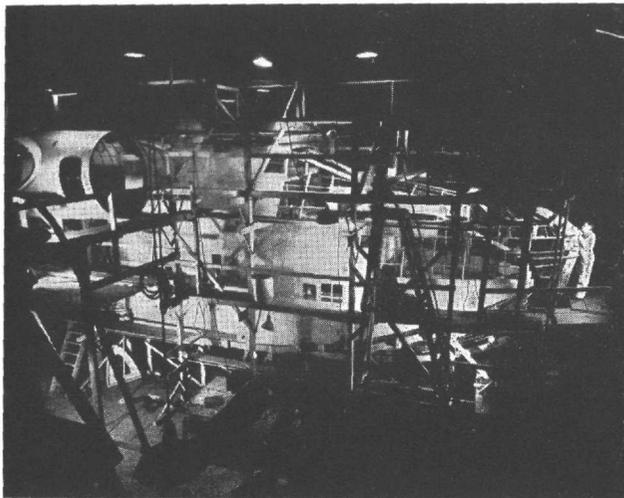
Streamlined to a remarkable degree and equipped with the most powerful radial aircraft engines available—four 1,500-horsepower, double-row, 14-cylinder Wright Cyclones of a new design—they represent the latest advance in modern aviation.

Six of these ocean-going giants, known as the Boeing Model 314 flying boats, are being produced for Pan American Airways. Each of the planes will weigh more than 82,000 pounds gross and will have a wing span of 152 feet, a length of 109 feet, and an over-all height of 28 feet.

They will be able to carry 72 passengers on day-time flights as well as a crew of eight, while at night they will provide upper and lower berths for 40 passengers. The planes will have capacity for more than 5,000 pounds of air mail and air freight. Although definite performance figures have not been announced, it is understood that the huge planes will have a speed ranging up to 200 m.p.h. and a cruising range approaching 5,000 miles, with capacity for nearly 5,000

gallons (15 tons) of gasoline within the wings and sponsons.

The big Model 314 is an all-metal, high-wing monoplane, strikingly streamlined, with wings entirely braced from within and with sponsons or short hydro-stabilizers for taxiing. Aside from their enormous size, these Boeing "clippers" are unique in many respects. They will be the first airplanes with two full decks—an elaborate upper deck for the flight crew and cargo and a main deck with luxurious passenger accommodations. They will have companionways through their broad wings affording access during flight to the engine nacelles. At the forward end of the upper deck is the flight bridge with posts for the master and five other flight officers. Behind the



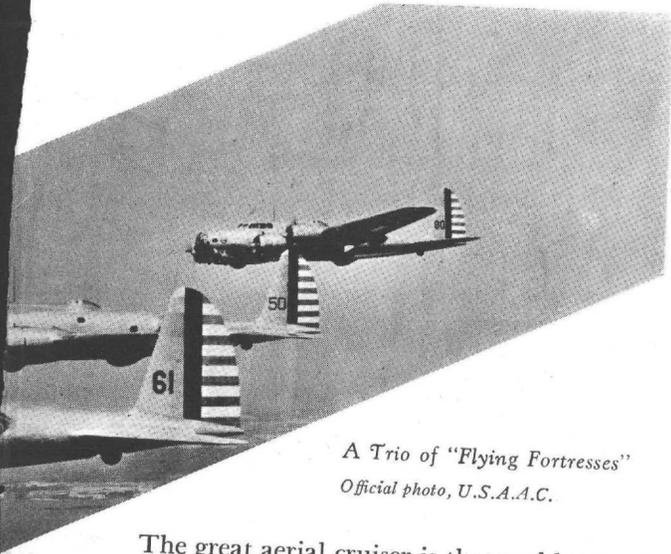
control rooms, within the wings, are the main cargo compartments for mail and express, and directly behind them are the complete sleeping and living quarters for the crew.

The main deck, connected with the upper by a circular stairway, has passenger accommodations as complete and as comfortable as are available in land travel. In the nose of the hull is a compartment containing mooring apparatus and more cargo space, while the remainder of the main deck is devoted entirely to commodious passenger accommodations. Besides the regular passenger cabins, there are a din-

Bow of the Super "Clipper," under construction at the Boeing Aircraft Co. in Seattle for the Pan American Airways. Designed for large scale passenger transportation across the Atlantic and Pacific.—Boeing Aircraft Co. photo.

Pone About It!

ing and lounge saloon in the center section, a private apartment in the rear, a fully equipped galley in the forward section, lavatories and dressing rooms for men at the forward end and for women in the after section. Beneath the passenger deck there is a series of water-tight compartments running the length of the ship.



A Trio of "Flying Fortresses"
Official photo, U.S.A.A.C.

The great aerial cruiser is thoroughly sound-proofed throughout and is provided with an elaborate heating and ventilation system, exquisitely upholstered chairs, large windows, reading lamps, and all the modern appointments available for complete passenger comfort.

As an indication of the constant desire of the Army Air Corps to explore every potentiality of the airplane in National Defense, there is nearing completion, under Government contract at the Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Washington, a new giant Bombardment plane, which promises to be one of the greatest weight-carrying airplanes in the world.

This latest experimental bombardment airplane comes as a natural successor to the YB-17 type which created such a sensation in its test, and which was popularly labeled the "Flying Fortress." The new plane embodies further developments of the YB-17, which itself ranks among the foremost Bombardment airplanes in the world. It was developed as part of the Air Corps' program in answering a long standing question: What form shall the Bombardment airplane take—a comparatively small, fast, light weight-carrying craft; a larger, maximum weight-carrying machine, or a compromise of the two?

The Air Corps now has examples of two of the three types—the twin-engine Martin Bombers representing the smaller, light weight-carrying craft, and

the YB-17's the compromise type. Completion of the new bomber, representing the maximum weight-carrying machine, will afford the Air Corps the opportunity to compare all three, with a view to determining which type is most desirable from engineering, tactical, and operating standpoints.

Under cover of utmost secrecy, the project has been under way for more than two and a half years. A total of 670,000 man hours of engineering work and shop labor has gone into the construction of this new national defense weapon. The thoroughness with which the project has been carried out is indicated in one of the static tests employed to prove beyond any doubt the correctness of engineering computations. A complete wing panel was built, weighted with lead and "tested to destruction." In the static test of this wing panel the strength requirements were exceeded before it finally broke down.

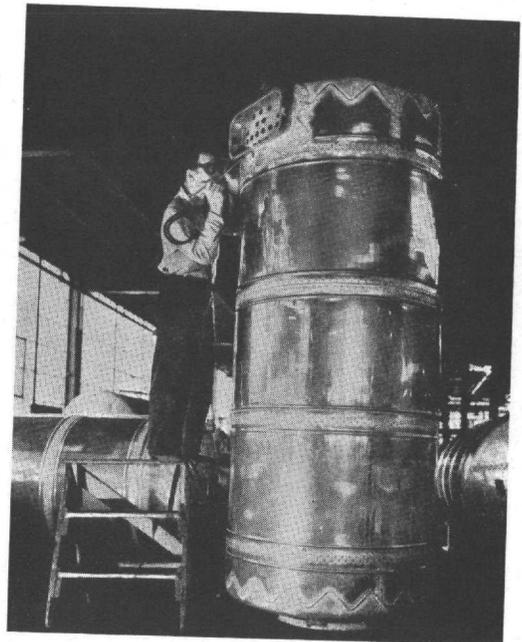
This latest vehicle of National Defense is a four-engined, all-metal, mid-wing type monoplane, basically similar to the YB-17, although somewhat larger because of its additional weight-carrying capacity.

The plane is powered with four Pratt & Whitney twin Wasp Sr. engines, each giving 1,000 horsepower for take-off and is provided with the most modern of safety devices, including elaborate radio equipment, automatic pilot, de-icing installations, apparatus for fire protection, wing flaps to reduce its landing speed and complete heating and ventilating system and sound-proofing throughout.

In addition, it is fitted with air-operated wheel brakes similar to the YB-17 bomber, both the landing gear and tail wheel being retractable. The first military plane ever built with living accommodations

Giant Gas Tank for Boeing "Clipper"

The huge tank illustrated is one of a pair to be housed in the 152-foot wings of the "Clipper"—holds about 600 gallons.—Boeing Aircraft Co. photo.



aboard, it contains sleeping quarters, spacious working quarters for personnel, lavatory, kitchenette with electric hot plate, percolator, soup heater and dry ice box.

All of the above-mentioned modern safety, navigation and comfort devices have been incorporated to increase the physical endurance of the personnel and the combat efficiency of the plane for sustained operations.

Thus the Army Air Corps, which in the past, in cooperation with commercial organizations, pioneered in projects later adopted by commercial aviation, has again made its contribution to the progress of civil aviation. This is evidenced when it is realized that although this airplane was designed to adapt its large weight-carrying capacity to the carrying of military personnel or equipment, it naturally points the way to larger commercial transport planes.

The project of solving the large bombardment airplane problem was first undertaken by the Army Air Corps during the period of 1920-1925. At that time, realizing the necessity for this type of airplane, the Engineering Division, now the Materiel Division of the Air Corps, designed the NS-1, better known as the Barling Bomber. It was a tri-plane with a wing span of 120 feet. It was powered by six Liberty engines, had a maximum speed at sea level of 96 miles an hour, and a service ceiling of 7,275 feet. The plane established world's records of that period for altitude, duration of flight and weight-carrying.

Due, however, to certain objectionable structural features inherent in the wood construction of the period, the project was temporarily placed in abeyance. With the advent of the modern, all-metal, monoplane type of construction, and the increased horsepower of aeronautical engines, the project was again undertaken.

Although many of the details of this latest bombardment airplane are necessarily clothed in secrecy, due to its experimental nature, it is known, as stated before, that in general appearance it closely resembles the YB-17 all-metal, mid-wing type of semi-monocoque construction, consisting of longerons, skin stiffeners, bulkheads and smooth outside metal skin. Because of its greater weight-carrying capacity, it has a greater wing span, and exceeds the 16-ton weight of the YB-17 by approximately 3 or 4 tons.

Its retractable landing gear and tail wheel add materially to its speed, although its maximum and operating speeds will be considerably below those of the YB-17.

It is equipped with electrically controlled multi-position, constant speed, three-bladed propellers. The general arrangement of defensive armament is similar to that of the YB-17's, installed in streamlined "blisters" and turrets.

An electric supply comparable to that used in the modern home and factory will traverse the skies in this remarkable new Air Corps Bombing

plane now undergoing final stages of construction in Seattle. In this connection, it will have the distinction of being the first aircraft in the world to carry a full 110-volt alternating current electrical system.

Until now, electrical current used in airplanes has been supplied through twelve-volt direct current systems. The new bomber's system compares with the old as the common 110-volt current used in cities throughout the world, compares with the home-generated low voltage, direct current system used by the isolated farmer. It opens a new epoch in aircraft progress.

Two auxiliary gasoline power plants drive the generator supplying this current to the electrically operated parts of the new bomber. In addition to increased efficiency, a reason for the installation of the system was that power requirements of the bomber, one of the greatest weight-carrying planes in the world, are so large as to make it impractical to put the electricity generating load on the plane's engine, as has been the method in the past.

There are approximately seven miles of electric wiring in the bomber's intricate system. The current is distributed to all electrical devices in the plane with the exception of the ignition, where the conventional magneto system is employed. Among the features included is a complete system of lights which flash as indicators, registering the functioning of various apparatus throughout the plane.

Another feature disclosed, as the new plane is being groomed for its first flight, is the provision for a five-lens aerial camera. The vast possibilities of aerial photography from Bombardment aircraft were indicated in the flight in 1934 of a squadron of bombing planes from Washington, D. C. to Alaska, when 35,000 square miles were photographed in three days during the trip.

"Big Brother" of four-engined bombers. The giant Boeing XB-15, four-engined Army Air Corps bombardment plane, which is expected to be ready for flight in the near future.



PREPARE FOR INSPECTION*(Continued from page 11)*

18. Check ornaments — service stripes.
19. Check hair cuts.
20. Check shine on shoes.
21. Check mobilization plans. (Dated and approved).
22. Arrange records.
23. Pull nails from walls.
24. Repair broken windows.
25. Clean litters.
26. Polish switch lights.
27. Clean light bulbs.
28. Police orderly room.
29. Police day room.
30. Instruct N.C.O. in charge of quarters.

f. Battery Commanders

1. See that the foregoing is done.
2. Know your men.
3. Know your property.
4. Know your fund.
5. Know your qualifications.
6. Prepare for inspection and not a debate.
7. Offer no alibis.

2. Inspection trouble makers.**a. Store Room**

1. Dirty pistols.
2. Pistols not oiled.
3. Arms racks not locked.
4. Equipment dirty.
5. Equipment not marked.
6. Equipment records not initialed.
7. Packing not uniform.

b. Motor sheds and gun parks.

1. Vehicles dirty.
2. Vehicles not lubricated.
3. No oiling and greasing chart.
4. Motor books incomplete.
5. Dirty sheds.
6. Gas and oil not supervised.
7. Working tools not itemized.
8. Tool kits not open.
9. Vehicles not painted.
10. Numbers on vehicles missing.
11. Guns dirty.
12. Guns poorly lubricated.
13. Quadrants nicked.

Locker Rooms

1. Untidy lockers.
2. Lockers not open.
3. No uniformity in lockers.
4. Floors not cleaned.

Orderly Room

1. Records not in ink.
2. Fund books not audited.
3. Fund purchases with no authority.
4. Correspondence bk. irreg.
5. Field desk not arranged. (See sep. lecture on field desk.)
6. Service records incomplete.
7. Gun books not up-to-date.
8. Table of organization not on hand.
9. Table of equipment not on hand.
10. Approved mobilization plan not on hand.
11. Alarm list not up-to-date.
12. Drill schedule not on hand.
13. Files and regulations not posted.
14. No list of battery punishment.
15. Sick report not signed.
16. Battery order form improper.

3. Records and Publications.**a. Records.**

1. Enlistment paper.
2. Report of physical exam.
3. Service record.
4. Forms 100.
5. Surveys. (15)
6. Shipping tickets. (63)
7. Score card for pistol. (88)b
8. Rep. of classification. (Pistol) (90)
9. Statement of charges. (115)
10. Correspondence book. (8)
11. Clothing record. (32)
12. Equipment record. (33)
13. Regulations. (47)
14. Receiving report. (57)
15. O.S. and D. report. (65)
16. Account of property. (75)
17. I. and I. reports. (14)
18. Pay rolls. (367)
19. Record of charges.
20. Record of qualification.
21. Clothing slip. (35)
22. Council book. (15)

b. Publications. (Cir. No. 16, A-12. July 3, 1931.)

1. N.G. Regulations.
2. Training Regulations.
3. M.B. Circulars.
4. W.D. Circulars.
5. A.G. Orders.
6. Regimental orders.
7. Battalion orders.

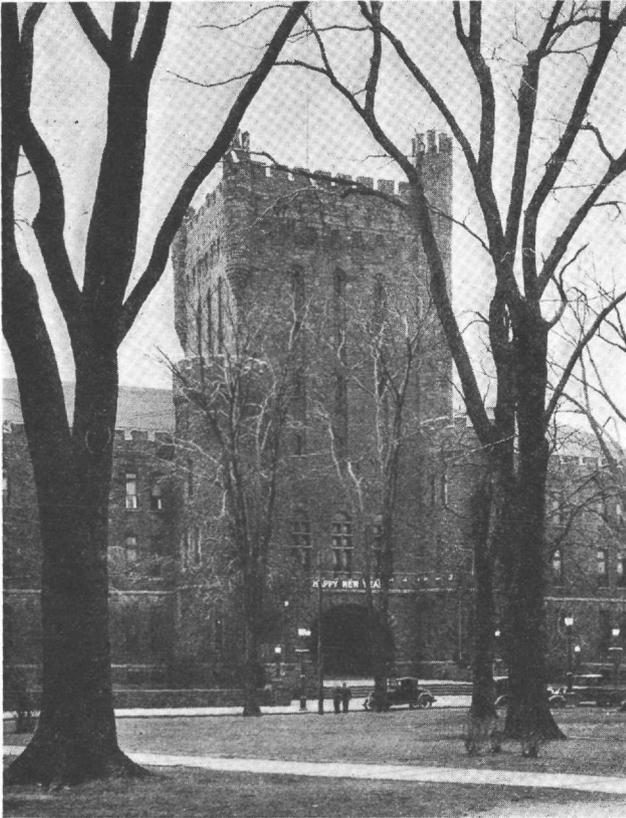
8. Battery orders.
9. Battery programs.
10. Battery schedules.

4. Suggestions for inspection:

- a. Appoint orderly for inspector.
- b. Appoint N.C.O. in charge of quarters for day of inspection.
- c. Have all men get haircut the day of the drill before inspection.
- d. Have hats pressed the week of inspection.
- e. Provide long table for inspector for use as a desk.
- f. On desk have fresh blotters, ink and pens.
- g. On desk have records neatly packed according to
 1. Motor records.
 2. Gun records.
 3. Supply records.
 4. Personnel records.
- h. Have all rooms, bins, etc, unlocked on afternoon of inspection with N.C.O. in charge of quarters possessing the keys.
- i. Have a complete record to hand the inspector giving the data requested on the first page of the Inspection Report.
- j. Have printed on a sheet to hand the Inspector a list of all subjects of training which were given since the last inspection and suggested program.
- k. Have last year's inspection report ready for the inspector.
- l. Have quantities in each bin in supply room posted under bin.
- m. Have lockers numbered, with each man in the battery given a number, the names of the men being kept in the orderly room.
- n. On bulletin board, have the orders for the inspections, with the name of the inspector in *large bold letters*.
- o. In marking equipment, in keeping your records, and in everything you do for inspection, do as prescribed in regulations.
- p. When your battery turns out, inspect the men for the uniformity of the shirts they have on under their blouses.
- q. Don't "Ball out" men on the night of inspection.
- r. Don't let men leave armory floor.

(Continued on page 30)

How About You --- and I do Mean You!



174th Infantry Armory, Buffalo

N. G. & N. M. R. S.—A LOOK BACKWARD AND FORWARD

IF it were within the power of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society to do so, a large, electrically-illuminated figure "I" would be erected over the entrance to the armory of the 174th Infantry Regiment, of Buffalo, pictured above. That illuminated figure would not necessarily indicate that the 174th had placed first in the race for the Hines (Attendance) Trophy, nor that the enlisted men of the regiment had shot an undue number of bullseyes in the Major William D. Hones Award, nor yet that they were the Number One regiment in other like competitions. No, it would be none of these.

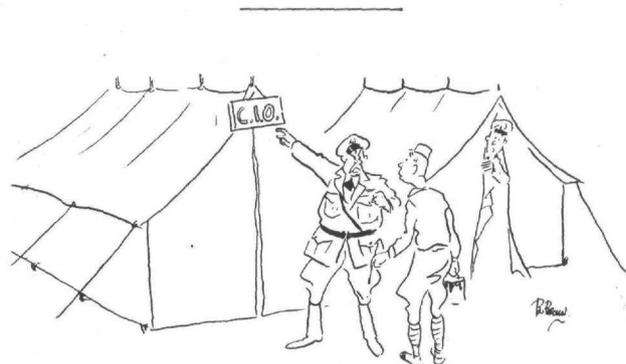
What that blazing figure *would* tell, though, was that the 174th Infantry Branch of our Relief Society walked off with the honors in the Society's first fiscal year (1936-37), for it started the Society's treasury off with \$1,068—this from 63 officers and about 1,050 enlisted men and non-coms. This works out pretty

closely to what the Society expects in memberships from active Guardsmen and Naval Militiamen: \$1 a year from enlisted men, and \$2 (and up) from officers.

In the Society's first fiscal year, which ended on April 30th, 1937, the Branches which crowded the 174th Infantry Branch for the lead were the smaller 121st Cavalry Branch, and the larger Headquarters Branch, the latter of which comprises all brigade headquarters, as well as a number of units too small to be branches by themselves. Two other Branches which it is gratifying to rate as Excellent for 1936-37 are the 105th Field Artillery and the 102nd Quartermaster.

What's stirring for the present fiscal year of 1937-38, which began on May 1st last, and ends next April 30? Plenty! For one thing, the Relief Society has handled its first cases. For another, the idea of the Society is apparently much better understood within the Guard and the Naval Militia, and 100 per cent membership enrolments are reported in many Sections of many Branches, notably in 16 Sections of the 245th Coast Artillery Branch, 8 of the 104th Field Artillery Branch, 3 Sections of the 156th Field Artillery, and scattered Sections of the Headquarters Branch and the 108th Infantry Branch. Especially notable are the Company "I" Section of the 10th Infantry Branch, and the Officers' Wives Section (an auxiliary Section formed by the ladies of the regiment) of the 165th Infantry Branch. This last-named Section held a bridge party in October, and generously donated the net receipts to the Society.

To all of its members, both past and present, the Society expresses its thanks for their cooperation in its first year's endeavors, and extends every good wish for a Happy New Year.



"Stevenson, I distinctly said 'C, period O, period!'"



THIS IS ONE OF THE TWO ORIGINAL ORANGE TREES PLANTED IN 1873!

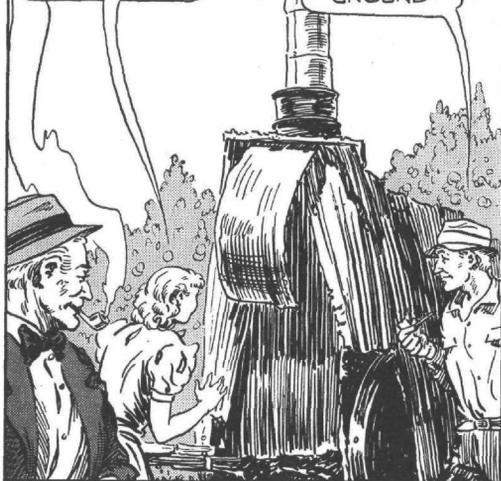
GOODNESS, THEY HANDLE THE ORANGES AS THOUGH THEY WERE MADE OF GLASS

YES, MISS CHUBBINS, THE BOXES EVEN HAVE ROUNDED CORNERS INSIDE TO PREVENT THE FRUIT GETTING BRUISED

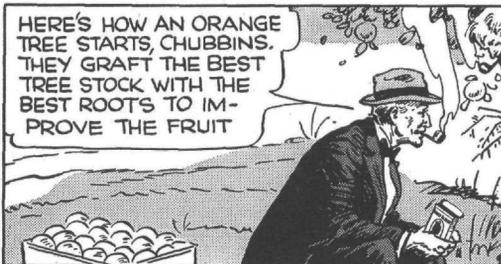


GOLLY, WHAT'S THAT QUEER-LOOKING CONTRAPTION? IT'S A TRAVELING BURNER THAT CLEARS THE BRUSH OFF THE GROUND

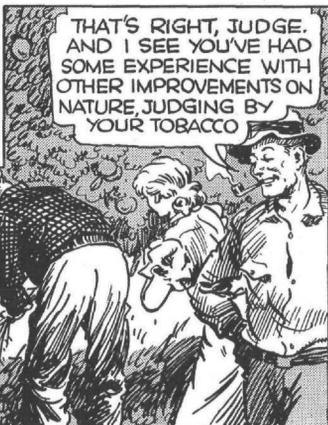
THESE ARE ORCHARD HEATERS TO PROTECT THE ORANGES FROM SUDDEN FROSTS



GOOD GRACIOUS! THINK OF THE JOB IT MUST BE TO START ALL THOSE HEATERS GOING, DAD!



HERE'S HOW AN ORANGE TREE STARTS, CHUBBINS. THEY GRAFT THE BEST TREE STOCK WITH THE BEST ROOTS TO IMPROVE THE FRUIT



THAT'S RIGHT, JUDGE. AND I SEE YOU'VE HAD SOME EXPERIENCE WITH OTHER IMPROVEMENTS ON NATURE, JUDGING BY YOUR TOBACCO

WELL, I GUESS YOU KNOW AS WELL AS I DO HOW THE PRINCE ALBERT FOLKS TAKE CHOICE TOBACCO AND MAKE IT EVEN MILD, MELLOW, AND TASTIER SMOKING WITH THE NO-BITE PROCESS AND CRIMP CUT



YES, PRINCE ALBERT MEANS REAL PIPE-JOY. IT PACKS RIGHT FOR COOL DRAWING AND ITS GOT REAL BODY WITHOUT HARSHNESS



IF YOU'RE ON THE MARCH FOR MILD, TASTIER 'MAKIN'S' SMOKES, HEAD FOR PRINCE ALBERT. IT HAS REAL BODY WITHOUT HARSHNESS

MONEY-BACK OFFER FOR PIPE-SMOKERS

Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



MONEY-BACK OFFER ON "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

Copyright, 1937, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company



A NEW EPOCH OF FIELD ARTILLERY

(Continued from page 9)

of the big battle unit in which the Chief commands directly and within his own hands the three—and even the four—arms we have named the division.”

This more powerful new artillery is organically utilized for the purpose of boosting the offensive power of the division. As General Boichut writes: “*The German field artillery thus sees, through this distinctive replacement of the light cannon by the howitzer, a clear and immediate growth of the value of two essential factors in the war of movement and of semi-position, namely power and accuracy.*”

“If it seems on the other hand, through this adoption of the light howitzer, to sacrifice a little of the range with which, generally speaking, the flatter-trajectory field gun is endowed, its current system of using Army or Corps howitzers and cannon (150mm. howitzers and 100mm. and 150mm. long guns) in the first echelons of the divisions . . . will nevertheless add, at least to the point which the command will adjudge decisive, superiority in the distances of fire.

ULTRA MODERN

“In particular, armored 105mm. howitzers and minenwerfers of the Armored Divisions’ infantry regiments and the armored 150mm. howitzers and 100mm. and 150mm. long guns organically attached to them, will make those attack formations into war implements outclassing every similar formation in the world.”

In quoting the French artillery General on the German Armored Divisions I incur the hazard of distracting readers’ attention from the main theme of the regular division artillery. Yet the armoring of the howitzers for the Armored Divisions so emphasizes the modern slant of the German rearmament as to help jerk our thoughts out of 1918 ruts.

GERMAN REARMAMENT UNHAMPERED

Only a few months ago I brought forward evidence of the effectiveness of the German anti-aircraft guns.



105th F.A. in Action.

Unhampered by stocks of old models and unfettered by old commitments on production, Germany had been able to profit by all advances and developments in the design of anti-aircraft guns and of the indispensable accessory equipment.

There is no particular reason to doubt that in one country and another one cannot find in the ordnance arsenals or armament corporation plants a model of A.A. gun and equipment to match the German. While, however, other countries are tagging along with their old material, Germany, which has had nothing, has been free to acquire the best.

And so it is with the field artillery. “Improvement and development have been continuous since 1918 and they will not halt”, I wrote in July when reviewing in a broad way the evolution of artillery since the World War.

Our own Ordnance Department has demonstrated at the proving grounds models of various calibres superior to the guns with which our Field Artillery is equipped. Accounts have been published of improved British, French and Italian models, but the armies are not equipped with them.

WE MUST FOLLOW

What I bring forward now is that in the German Army the division artillery is wholly new, right up-to-date, firing heavier shells faster and more accurately and at longer ranges than has hitherto been standard for division artillery in any country in the world.

What this means is that all armies have to modernize their field artillery *pronto*. General Boichut, of the French Artillery, faces the fact and expresses his opinion this way:

“. . . This rearmament of the . . . normal peace-time divisions with ‘heavy’ artillery (long guns and heavy howitzers) and with ‘medium’ (the new 105mm. howitzer) is calculated to entail, in the very near future, among nations . . . measures of reorganization and immediate sacrifice of a high order.”

THE NETHERLANDS HAVE ACTED

In *De Militaire Spectator* a Netherlands military viewpoint is expressed by a writer who signs himself only “V”. The “present war in Spain demonstrates once more”, he states, “how greatly the technic of weapons can be a decisive influence in the combat and how greatly therefore it is urgently necessary to keep account of what takes place around us in the domain of armament. To underestimate the significance thereof might lead us to disastrous results.

“The desirability, which Colonel Carstens brings to the front in his article in the *Wetenschappelijk Jaarbericht*, namely that ‘promptly’ through a second Defense Loan ‘provision should be made for the needed in modern light and heavy howitzers’, expresses the thought fully.”

Prompt indeed was the response of his country’s Government, for Queen Wilhelmina in opening the

new session of the Netherlands Congress in The Hague on September 20 announced that her Ministers advised her the nation would have to make the necessary sacrifices for a second Defense Loan.

What that little country on the North Sea has found itself obliged to do every nation with a military establishment must confront. There is no choice. The character of the armament with which Germany is endowing its field artillery definitely terminates the epoch of the World War field guns and just as surely opens a new epoch.

PARALLEL IN NAVAL HISTORY

The introduction of this marked increase of power of the division artillery is fraught with consequences of as much momentum as the innovation of the all-big-gun battleship entailed on the world's fleets in the early years of this century. Just as the successful trials of the mounting and disposition of the 12 big guns of H.M.S. *Dreadnought* decreed the obsolescence of all the battleships then afloat, so does the new armament of the German artillery divisions ordain the modernization of other countries' field artillery.

There was no new idea in that first all-big-gun battleship. The Italian naval constructor, General Cuniberti, had originally proposed it, and for a time it was a fruitful topic of discussion among naval men, just as modern "105" howitzers have been among military men of all nations for some years past. What made the difference then was that the British built such a battleship; what makes the difference now is that the Germans are arming their artillery divisions with these long range, fast firing howitzers (light and heavy).

We face now a fact, not a hypothesis. All other nations face it. There is no room for debate: there can be no diverse opinions. The field artillery kept over from the World War has to go: we all have to rearm, and the rearmament has to be prompt, because the pace that Germany has set is the pace her neighbors must follow and the pace of her neighbors means the pace of Europe and behind that pace the armies of other continents must not lag.



Battery H, 245th C.A., Fires 10" Gun.

MONEY MUST BE VOTED

For us the change means not only a rearmament of our Field Artillery but also a very thorough overhaul of the provisions made for artillery production in the program of Industrial Mobilization which is the mainstay of the expansion of our small military establishment to a war basis. Compared with the costs that the Powers in Europe with their big standing armies will have to bear immediately, the expense of our artillery modernization will be of far less burden to the individual taxpayer.

Yet the bill will be a big one and Congress will not like it. Unlike the Netherlands, who for two years past have lived in the shadow of armament modernization and have come to feel in their very bones that only the neutrality which is strongly armed has a chance to survive the next big war, our people feel remote from the turmoil of the world. Because the need and its urgency still have to be explained to this country, Washington is not likely to be as prompt as The Hague in announcing that funds must be made available.

Nevertheless a Congress that has appropriated money for the new floating armored batteries of modern naval artillery—which is, in sum, what battleships are—may perhaps be persuaded of the need for giving to the men of the National Defense on land, that is to the Regular Army and the National Guard, the same modern artillery support as they will henceforth find the enemy has, and giving it to them betimes so that they may be trained with it, so that the potential flow of munitions for it can be scheduled and so that the production of it for the reserve regiments can start on "M" day.

It is up to Congress to provide the money for the modernization of the U. S. Field Artillery.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are indebted to the following for the photographs used in this article: 27th Division Air Service; Corp. J. Varacchi, 245th C.A.; Sgt. Sanguinetti, 258th F.A.



"Let me in, Leary—Co. C attacked a hornet's nest."

records may be easily gotten to, and referred to when ever necessary.

I hope the right steps will be taken to bring this about. If there should be any small way in which I could help out I should be glad to take a humble part in this worthwhile project.

RAYMOND E. GUILLES,
21 Pleasant Street, Sidney, N. Y.

MILITIA

I read, in the November issue of THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, your article titled, "Soldier Boys and Sham Battle" for which permit me to compliment you and the author.

Both these references are incorrect in their implication.

There is another allusion to our National Guard, a practice common with many editors of our daily newspapers, and publications, in calling The National Guard the "Militia," a term which went out of existence in 1911, when the Dick Bill first became effective, reorganizing our forces as a component part of our Army of the United States, and officially designating our service, The National Guard of The United States.

Collar ornaments, and other identification insignia, bear the coat of arms of The United States Army, superimposed on which are small letters abbreviating the state in which this force is resident.

With a federal status, federal pay, and military training under federal supervision, and the guidance of officers, and non-commissioned officers of The United States Army, a so-called "Militia" status hardly obtains, being as foreign to our official identity as it is from The Officers Reserve Corps, or The United States Army itself.

All able bodied citizens of this state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, constitute our state "Militia" but once they are inducted into our ranks, this identity no longer applies to them, and they automatically become a part of our national first line of defense.

ERNEST C. TURNER.

OUR SYMBOLS OF RANK

In the last issue of the GUARDSMAN I find an article on the "Symbolism of Rank" reprinted from the California Guardsman. May I take this opportunity to point out the entire misconception which this article presents.

We needed no such symbolism in the Army. All our insignias are taken from the Great Seal of the United States which every soldier carries on every G. I. button on his blouse. The fact that silver ranks gold comes from the old method of having all insignias in silver, which still holds good with two exceptions. The 2nd Lieutenant who wore no insignia before the late war, as correctly mentioned in the article, and the Major whose insignia has in recent years been changed from a silver Arrowhead (from the left claw of the eagle) to the gold leaf (in the right claw of the eagle). All other emblems are easily recognized in any reproduction of the Great Seal. The bars from the stripes, the eagle and the stars, denoting the States.

LT. PAUL LOESER, JR.

ARMS AND ARMOR

It was with great pleasure and enjoyment that I read in the October issue the article "The Crossbow" by Sgt. Milton H. Mater. However I wish to take exception to Sgt. Mater's statement: "in all my visits to the museums of New York City I cannot remember having seen a single crossbow."

In the Arms and Armor collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art there are exhibited crossbows, representative of all types and periods. Included are parts of crossbows, obtained during the Museum's exploration of the cru-

sading fortress of Montfort, and antedate 1271, setting or loading devices, and bolts or quarrels of different types.

The crossbows exhibited include the earlier arbalest, stirrup—crossbow wound by a windlass, those wound by a cric, crossbows a jalet, or prodds, set by hand, and those set by means of a goat's foot lever built in the stock. These prodds, usually shooting a pellet, were used for fowling.

At this writing I have beside me the "Handbook of the Collection of Arms and Armor of the Metropolitan Museum of Art" by Mr. Stephen V. Grancsay, Chief of that department. I note that Mr. Grancsay in the section on Arms and Armor of the Near East, says; in reference to the Turkish short-bow: "A Turkish bow is known to have had an actual range of eight hundred and seventy yards, and an effective range of about four hundred yards, as opposed to two hundred for the long bow."

My chief purpose in writing is to apprise Sgt. Mater of what he is missing by not giving the Metropolitan Museum of Art real attention. I know that he has in store many happy hours on his next visit to that Institution.

THOMAS F. MAGUIRE, JR.

FINGER PRINTS

It was with unusual interest that I read your article "Fingerprints in the National Guard."

As a fingerprint expert and student of personal identification, I am naturally interested in anything that will advance and further the cause of Fingerprinting.

The New York National Guard should have its own bureau, or at least a means whereby fingerprint

The Voice
of
The Guard

East Side, West Side

Officers of the N. Y. National Guard to Hold Annual
Convention in New York City, January 21 and 22

by Lt. Col. William J. Mangine

Secretary, N.Y.N.G. Ass'n

Ewing Galloway photo

Hotel Astor—1938 Convention

HON. LOUIS JOHNSON, the Assistant Secretary of War, will head a list of distinguished speakers representing practically every branch of the land and naval forces as well as officials of national, state and city governments, scheduled to address the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York at the Hotel Astor, New York City, January 21 and 22.

Secretary Johnson will speak at the convention banquet on the evening of January 21, together with Lieut. Gov. M. William Bray and Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, commandant of the Third Naval District, U. S. Navy.

National Guard and Naval Militia officers from all parts of the state will "advance" on New York City for the occasion in the greatest numbers ever to attend an annual convention of the association. Arrangements are being made to accommodate between 800 and 1,000 officers during the two-day session.

Speakers slated to address the convention sessions include: Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Col. George A. Herbst, senior instructor of the New York National Guard; Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Commanding General, New York National Guard; Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, Adjutant General of the State of New York and Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the New York Naval Militia.

The convention sessions will open Friday morning at 10 o'clock with invocation by Maj. Aloysius C. Dineen, chaplain, Headquarters, 27th Division, after which the address of welcome will be given by Mayor LaGuardia. Brig. Gen. Walter A. DeLamater, commanding the 87th Brigade, will give the response to the address of welcome. Following Colonel Herbst's address, the convention will recess until 2 p.m., when General Haskell, General Robinson and Admiral Lackey will speak.

Admiral Lackey will be the guest of honor at a reception at the hotel to be tendered by Col. Douglas P. Walker, in behalf of the association, at 5:30 p.m.,

Friday. Those attending will include convention guests, brigade and regimental commanders and separate battalion commanders. The reception is being arranged by the entertainment committee, headed by Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, commander of the 102nd Medical Regiment.

The convention banquet, immediately following the reception is expected to exceed in attendance and color any that has ever been conducted by the association. Opening the banquet program, immediately after the last guest has taken his place at the speakers' table, will be the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" with lights extinguished and spotlight focused upon the American Flag waving at the head of the hall. Following the invocation by Lieut. Col. Roman J. Nuwer, chaplain of the 106th Field Artillery, the officers will unite in the usual song program which has always featured the annual convention banquets. During the serving of the dinner, songs of the various branches of the services as well as numerous regimental songs will be sung by officers of these respective branches and regiments.

The banquet hall will be brilliantly decorated with a prominence of national colors and regimental flags and insignia. Colonel Walker, president of the association, will preside as toastmaster and will introduce the banquet speakers.

Following the banquet will be the numerous reunions and "open house" programs at the various organization headquarters, which make up one of the most enjoyable and worth while features of the convention, bringing officers from all parts of the state together for their annual visit and renewal of old friendships.

Convention business will be completed Saturday morning with reports of the resolutions and law committee, the nominations committee and the election and installation of officers. The time and place of the Maj. Henry Darlington, chaplain, Headquarters, 27th

(Continued on page 28)

WHERE STATE LEADERS MEET



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A 1938 Resolution



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Colonel Morgan at the shoot for the Regimental Commander's Trophy.

121ST CAVALRY SHOOT AT ROCHESTER

The new 121st Cavalry range of the Rochester, New York, Troops at Rush, New York, heard its first fire on September 12th when the rifle match for the Regimental Commander's Trophy was fired. The six rifle troops of the upstate regiment and Headquarters Troop all entered teams in the competition. Colonel Charles M. Morgan, donor of the trophy and commander of the regiment, was present. Troop K of Syracuse won the award with 1,146 points. Headquarters Troop was second with 1,117 points.

The Rush Range is part of a tract of 47 acres recently purchased. Seven rifle targets with concrete pits have been emplaced in an ideal location at the base of a high wooded hill. A thousand inch range and a dismounted pistol range are further contemplated, as well as a finely appointed club house. The armoror at Rochester, Sgt. Maj. Harry J. Rosenberg, has been the moving spirit in securing this fine training ground for the Flower City Troops.



New Rifle Range, 121st Cavalry, Rochester.

LT. COLONEL R. J. NUWER

THE recent promotion of Chaplain Nuwer of the 106th Field Artillery to the rank of Lt. Colonel is of interest to all National Guardsmen as he is the only Lt. Colonel Chaplain in the New York National Guard. Chaplain Nuwer was born in Lancaster, N. Y., on September 10, 1892. He graduated from the local parochial school and then attended the Canisius High School and Canisius College, Buffalo, New York, where he received the A.B. degree. Thereafter, for two years, he attended the University of Innsbruck, Austria, and was ordained to the Priesthood from Niagara University, N. Y., on December 7, 1916, when he was appointed assistant pastor in the St. Francis Xavier Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

He graduated from the Chaplains' Training School, Camp Taylor, Kentucky, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, served one year with the American Expeditionary Forces and was honorably discharged in 1919, when he was appointed pastor of St. Vincent's Church, Springbrook, N. Y., and was commissioned Captain, 106th Field Artillery since then he has been promoted to the rank of Major and Lt. Colonel. He is at present pastor of St. Joachim Church, Buffalo, N. Y., and has received the 15 year State Faithful Service Medal. He has been attached uninterruptedly to the 106th Field Artillery since 1922 and is also the regimental athletic officer.

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HOTEL SYRACUSE

FAY B. MARENESS, *Manager*

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

EAST SIDE—WEST SIDE

(Continued from page 25)

next convention will also be announced at this time. Division, will give the benediction.

In addition to the speakers numerous other prominent military men and national and state officials will be among the guests expected to attend. These include: Hon. Morris S. Tremaine, comptroller of the State of New York; Hon. John J. Bennett, attorney general; Hon. Edward J. Flynn, secretary of state; Hon. John J. Dunnigan, majority leader of the State Senate; Hon. Irving M. Ives, majority leader of the Assembly; Hon. Abraham S. Weber, director of the budget; Hon. Lithgow Osborne, commisioner of conservation; U. S. Senators Royal S. Copeland and Robert F. Wagner; Congressman James W. Wadsworth; Hon. J. Mayhew Wainwright, former assistant secretary of war; Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, Commanding General, Second Corps Area; Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau; Brig. Gen. George E. Leach, president of the National Guard Association of the United States.

The entire convention arrangements are being handled by the entertainment committee of the association which includes: Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Medical Regiment, chairman; Col. James R. Howlett, 101st Cavalry; Col. Clarence H. Higginson, 105th Field Artillery; Col. Frank C. Vincent, 106th Infantry; Col. Alexander E. Anderson, 165th Infantry; Col. George F. Terry, 71st Infantry; Col. Edward E. Gauche, 212th Coast Artillery; Col. Redmond F. Kernan, Jr., 104th Field Artillery; Capt. Theodore Nelson, Naval Militia and Lt. Col. Hampton Anderson, Hq. 27th Division.

This will be the first convention of the association that has been conducted in New York City since 1919 when a group of officers met for the purpose of reorganizing the National Guard Association of the State of New York.

"PAY AND ALLOWANCES"

THERE are certain optimistic ones who think we shall live to see the day when pay and allowances are lumped under the title of salary. It has never been done, however, and as a matter of fact, in the past, the allowances have sometimes been like unto the tail which got to wagging the dog.

A "Statistical Pocket Manual" issued seventy-five years ago to enable the man in the street to satisfy his curiosity as to how the Army and Navy managed to live, lies before me. Some of the items are of inter-

est in comparison with the stipends and largesses received today, and I would have you look at them.

Here, for instance, is the Lieutenant General getting \$270 per month as pay. Poor enough say you, and not at all what old "Fuss and Feathers" should have had. Wait and see, for here are no less than 40 rations for his hungry self and he rides six horses and has four servants to boot, the allowances footing up to \$508, nearly twice as much as the pay!

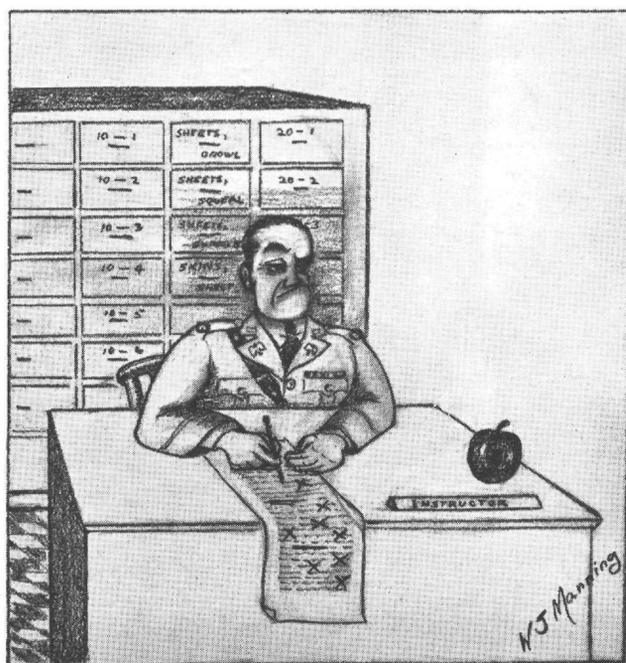
A Major General has \$220 to spend and eats 15 rations at nine dollars apiece, has three horses and apparently needs as many servants to curse as his chief. All told his allowances add up to \$257 or somewhat more than his pay. A Brigadier General is not as hungry as a Major General, consuming only 12 rations, rides three horses and has to get on with three servants. His pay \$125—his allowances \$205.50.

The Quartermaster General is in receipt of \$329.50, while the Chief Signal Officer, who probably did little but keep the moths out of the wigwags, only got \$189. Of course the Surgeon General was poor and his pocket only burned with \$228.33 a month, while the Paymaster General is listed as receiving fifty cents more than this!

Now list to the tale of the Second Lieutenant, and here let us do some proper gloating, for this poor worm only had cigarette money—\$45 of pay and \$60.50 allowances. No doubt they all grouched, the top man because a stingy government didn't give him a corral full of mustangs and the second looey because he couldn't drive his one servant tandem.

H. W. JONES.

(Courtesy The Military Surgeon)





SGT. KYLE RETIRES

AFTER forty-two years' service, Master Sergeant William H. Kyle was placed on the retired list Saturday, November 27th. While he will divest himself of the uniform which he has worn so long in the service of his state and country, he will retain his position as armorer at the Tenth Regiment Armory in Albany to which he was appointed on December 1, 1908.

Enlisting in Company C, Tenth Battalion, January 28, 1895, he had not completed his first "hitch" when he volunteered with the other members of his company for service in the Spanish-American War on May 2, 1898, and went to the Hawaiian Islands as a member of Company C, 1st New York Volunteer Infantry. Returning to the United States he was honorably discharged on February 20, 1899.

He then decided to take on the Regular Army and on June 1, 1899, enlisted in Company F, 11th United States Infantry, seeing service in Porto Rico and being honorably discharged as a sergeant March 31, 1902. He returned to Albany and on May 5, 1908, enlisted in the Tenth Infantry band. He remained with the band until 1916 when he was promoted to Post Quartermaster Sergeant and transferred to Headquarters, Third Brigade. On May 1, 1916, he was made Quartermaster Sergeant, First Class, Q.M.C., and served at Camp Whitman during the Mexican Border uprising. He was discharged December 31, 1920, and on January 1, 1921, went back to his first love, the Tenth Infantry band, being later transferred to Headquarters, Tenth Infantry, as Sergeant Major. Upon the redesignation of the old Supply Company as Service Company he was made Master Sergeant in the Staff Section and has served in that capacity ever since.

THE GENERAL HASKELL SCHOLARSHIP

- Examinations for the General Haskell Scholarship at Brooklyn Academy will be held on Saturday, January 22, 1938. They are open to all members of the N.Y.N.G. and the winner is entitled to tuition without charge in preparation for the N. G. examinations in November, 1938, and the regular West Point examinations in March, 1939.
- Official notices will be sent out from N.Y.N.G. Headquarters. Phone or write for further information.
- Brooklyn Academy has had many years' experience in giving intensive preparation for West Point, Annapolis, and the Coast Guard Academy.

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245TH COAST ARTILLERY WINNER BROOKLYN MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE GAMES

Saturday, November 20th, 1937, at the 245th Coast Artillery Armory, the Brooklyn Military Athletic League, composed of the 14th Infantry, 106th Infantry and the 245th Coast Artillery, held their "Annual Handicap Meet." These games which are usually held in March were advanced as a tribute to Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, Commanding Officer of the 245th Coast Artillery who retired from the service in December. Colonel Pendry is the originator of the idea of these games, between the Brooklyn Military Units, and has lent valuable aid in the carrying out of the idea. It is our hope that we may soon interest all Brooklyn Units to take part.

A large and appreciative audience was present when the starter's gun barked for the first contest and for the rest of the evening they were treated to some fine competition and stirring finishes.

The summary follows:

100 Yard Dash—Handicap—Won by J. Smith, 14th Infantry, 3 yards; T. Flanagan, 245th C. A., 4 yards, second; E. Clapp, 106th Infantry, 5 yards, third; M. Pniewski, 245th C. A., 1 yard, fourth. Time 10 1/5 seconds.

100 Yard Sack—Handicap—Won by D. Dunn, 245th C. A., Scratch; F. Schneider, 245th C. A., 2 yards, second; L. Moroney, 106th Infantry, 2 yards, third; L. Giansante, 245th C. A., 6 yards, fourth. Time 15 seconds.

One Mile Run Handicap—Won by H. Egal, 106th Infantry, Scratch; F. Toone, 245th C. A., 65 yards, second; A. Guicciardini, 245th C. A., 60 yards, third; A. Marvin, 245th C. A., 45 yards, fourth. Time 4 minutes 30 seconds.

Wall Scaling, Two Man Team—Scratch—Won by the 245th C. A., J. Kenz and K. Thomas; Second, 245th C. A.; Third, 14th Infantry and Fourth, 106th Infantry. Time 26 seconds.

440 Yard Run—Handicap—Won by J. Shanahan, 106th Infantry, Scratch. A. Bucaria, 245th C. A., 20 yards, second; W. Tuting, 245th C. A., 10 yards, third; S. Wietrzychowski, 245th C. A., 7 1/2 yards, fourth. Time 53 3/10 seconds.

220 Yard Dash—Handicap—Won by T. Flanagan, 245th C. A., 10 yards; E. Clapp, 106th Infantry, 8 yards, second; J. Longworth, 245th C. A., 12 yards, third; J. Amaty, 245th C. A., 8 yards, fourth. Time 24 1/10 seconds.

220 Yard Low Hurdles—Handicap—Won by G. Nystem, 14th Infantry, 8 yards; W. Gisarage, 106th

Infantry, scratch, second; F. McCarroll, 245th C. A., 6 yards, third. Time 28 8/10 seconds.

One Mile Walk—Handicap—Won by D. Dunn, 245th C. A., scratch; P. Nicolia, 106th Infantry, 100 yards, second. Time 7 minutes 26 1/10 seconds.

880 Yard Run—Handicap—Won by 106th Infantry, 20 yards; H. Egal, 106th Infantry, scratch, second; A. Bucaria, 245th C. A., 35 yards, third; E. Dunham, 106th Infantry, 1 yard, fourth. Time 2 minutes 2 seconds.

High Jump—Handicap—Won by F. McCarroll, 245th C. A., scratch; L. Labatte, 245th C. A., 2 minutes, second; H. Singleton, 245th C. A., 2 minutes, third; S. Wietrzychowski, 245th C. A., 2 minutes, fourth.

12 Pound Shot Put—Handicap—Won by M. Motto, 106th Infantry; J. Zitto, 14th Infantry, 6 feet, second; J. Swedish, 245th C. A., 3 feet, third; S. Darid, 245th C. A., 6 feet, fourth. Winning Put, 51 feet 6 inches.

Point Score: 245th C. A., 69; 106th Infantry, 38; 14th Infantry, 10.

PREPARE FOR INSPECTION

(Continued from page 19)

- s. Keep men busy, even if inspector is not using them.
 - t. Speed and accuracy determines the success of field artillery in the field and also during inspections, consequently keep your battery on the move and don't let it lag.
 - u. Caution your men against stage fright.
 - v. It is better for a man to say he "doesn't know" than to "guess wrong" for in the latter case he is wrong while in the former he is right.
5. The Inspection Ceremony:
- a. Just prior to inspection, Battery is formed at open ranks, aligned properly, with men standing at ease.
 - b. At time set for inspection, B.C. sends orderly to report to Inspector that the battery is ready for inspection.
 - c. As Inspector approaches, B.C., at carry saber, faces about and commands "Battery Attention," the Lieutenants coming to order saber.
 - d. The B.C. faces to front and salutes inspector.
 - e. The salute acknowledged, the B.C. faces the Battery and commands "Prepare for Inspection." The Lieutenants at this command carry saber.
 - f. The B.C. faces to front and is inspected.
 - g. After B.C. is inspected, he returns saber and accompanies the inspector.
 - h. During the inspection of ranks, the Lieutenants face the battery and stand at ease, facing the front and resuming the "Attention" at the completion of the inspection.
 - i. At the completion of the inspection the B.C. closes ranks and awaits further orders.

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LT. COLONEL JOSEPH J. O'HARE

CONGRATULATIONS are in order to "Red" on his recent promotion.

Lt. Colonel Joseph J. O'Hare, popular instructor of the 165th Infantry and Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 93rd Brigade, has had an interesting and varied service in the regular Army. A graduate of the U. S. Military Academy in 1916, he made a notable record in his military studies and in football and was assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps with the Coast Defense of Boston. He was Provost Marshal in Boston from June to September, 1917. He was chosen as Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General of the Northeastern Department from September until June, 1918, was then detailed Adjutant and Battalion commander of the 73rd Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps and went to France with this outfit where he remained until May, 1919. He then served for a while as Department Intelligence Officer and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 in the Second Corps Area until he received a four years detail in August 1920 as Instructor in French at the U. S. Military Academy.

He spent six months in Chile with General Pershing and General Lassiter on the Tacna Arica Plebescite Commission. He then took the course at Fort Benning and the following year was a member of the Staff and Command Class at Fort Leavenworth. From August 1929 to April 1933 he was military Attaché at Havana, Cuba.

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1937

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (October 1-31, Inclusive).....86.99%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1509 Off.	22 W. O.	19508 E. M.	Total 21039
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1441 Off.	20 W. O.	18530 E. M.	Total 19991

NOTE

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the organization's standing on last month's list as compared with its present rating.
 (2) The "How We Stand" page has been condensed into the "Average Percentage of Attendance" page by showing, beneath each organization's percentage, its maintenance and actual strength.

27th Div. Aviation 91.53% (2) ²⁵	Maintenance.....118	Actual.....131
121st Cavalry 91.41% (3) ⁷	Maintenance.....571	Actual.....598
102nd Med. Regt. 90.77% (4) ¹²	Maintenance.....588	Actual.....686
102nd Q.M. Regt. 90.41% (5) ¹¹	Maintenance.....235	Actual.....314
369th Infantry 90.36% (6) ²	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1122
212th Coast Art. 89.74% (7) ⁴	Maintenance.....705	Actual.....743
101st Cavalry 89.53% (8) ¹⁵	Maintenance.....571	Actual.....642
106th Field Art. 89.41% (9) ⁹	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....651
244th Coast Art. 88.97% (10) ¹⁰	Maintenance.....648	Actual.....668
102nd Engineers 88.18% (11) ¹⁹	Maintenance.....475	Actual.....479
71st Infantry 87.67% (12) ³	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1079
156th Field Art. 87.50% (13) ⁸	Maintenance.....602	Actual.....616
104th Field Art. 86.89% (14) ²⁰	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....616
14th Infantry 86.63% (15) ¹⁸	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1094
245th Coast Art. 86.43% (16) ¹⁶	Maintenance.....739	Actual.....782
108th Infantry 86.23% (17) ²¹	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1074
174th Infantry 85.91% (18) ⁶	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1088
105th Field Art. 85.69% (19) ²⁶	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....641

HONOR ORGANIZATION	Aver. Pres.		Aver. % Att.
	No. and Dr.	Abs.	
165th Infantry	92.45% (1)⁵		
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1042		
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	58	91
SERVICE CO.	4	76	91
HOWITZER CO.	4	52	90
HDQRS. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	4	20	95
COMPANY A	4	63	86
COMPANY B	4	71	90
COMPANY C	4	58	90
COMPANY D	4	67	93
HDQRS. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	4	25	96
COMPANY E	4	72	99
COMPANY F	4	59	92
COMPANY G	4	66	95
COMPANY H	4	64	96
HDQRS. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	4	28	97
COMPANY I	4	57	93
COMPANY K	4	57	91
COMPANY L	4	64	87
COMPANY M	4	65	95
MED. DEP. DET.	4	32	97
	1061	981	92.45%

HdQRS., 27th Div. 94.20% (4) ⁸	Maintenance.....65	Actual.....69
51st Cav. Brigade 93.58% (5) ⁶	Maintenance.....69	Actual.....79
53rd Brigade 93.47% (6) ⁵	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....46
54th Brigade 93.02% (7) ⁷	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....43
52nd F.A. Brigade 93.02% (8) ³	Maintenance.....36	Actual.....43
93rd Brigade 82.05% (9) ⁹	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....39

BRIGADE STANDINGS

101st Signal Bn. 84.97% (20) ¹³	Maintenance.....163	Actual.....171
10th Infantry 83.97% (21) ¹⁷	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1095
258th Field Art. 83.35% (22) ¹	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....674
Spec. Troops, 27th Div. 83.33% (23) ¹⁴	Maintenance.....318	Actual.....349
106th Infantry 82.41% (24) ²²	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1070
105th Infantry 81.91% (25) ²⁵	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1061
107th Infantry 80.74% (26) ²⁴	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1054
State Staff 100.00% (1) ²	Maximum.....78	Actual.....73
Brig. HdQRS., C.A.C. 100.00% (2) ¹	Maintenance.....11	Actual.....10
87th Brigade 97.77% (3) ⁴	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....45

51st Cav. Brig. 90.62% (1) ⁴	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry
93rd Inf. Brig. 89.37% (2) ⁵	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry
Brig. HdQRS., C.A.C. 88.38% (3) ⁸	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery
87th Inf. Brig. 88.13% (4) ¹	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry
52nd F.A. Brig. 86.63% (5) ²	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery
54th Inf. Brig. 83.71% (6) ⁷	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry
53rd Inf. Brig. 82.92% (7) ⁶	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 10th Infantry 105th Infantry 106th Infantry

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