

NEW YORK
NATIONAL
Guardsman



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Season's Greetings

December, 1937

**FINGER PRINTS
LONE PATROL
CUTTING OUT PAPER DOLLS
BRR-R IT'S COLD!
SONS OF ORION**

TREAT YOURSELF TO
A BOTTLE OF "FITZ"

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THE BOTTLED ALE WITH
THE TAP-ROOM TANG!

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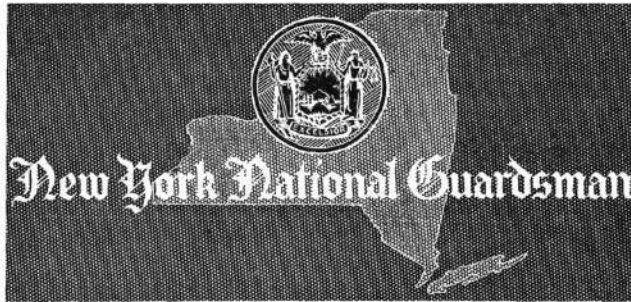
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(L. W. OSTERSTOCK, Manager)

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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CONTENTS

DECEMBER 1937

National Horse Show..... 2-3

Cutting Out Paper Dolls
George B. Barth 4-5-6-17-19-22

Planes Up William H. Boughton 7

Sons of Orion Herbert E. Smith 8-9

Allowances by U.S.P. & D. Officer 9

General Kearney Honored 10

Finger Prints in The National Guard
A. J. Berman 11-18-23

Editorials 12

General Haskell's Message 13

Lone Patrol A. C. Sanucci 14-15

165th Infantry Wins Logan-Duffy Trophy .. 15

Four Arms in the Division
Edmond C. Fleming 16-26

Arma Virumque Cano.... Arnold W. Shutter 20

Brr-r! It's Cold William H. Easton 24-25

From an Officer's Scrapbook.. Lt. C. O. Kates 26

Come and Get It!..... 27

Master Sergeant Royal R. Roberts 30

Average Percentage of Attendance 32

The Adjutant General's Page .. Inside back cover

The 165th Issue Vol. XIV, No. 9

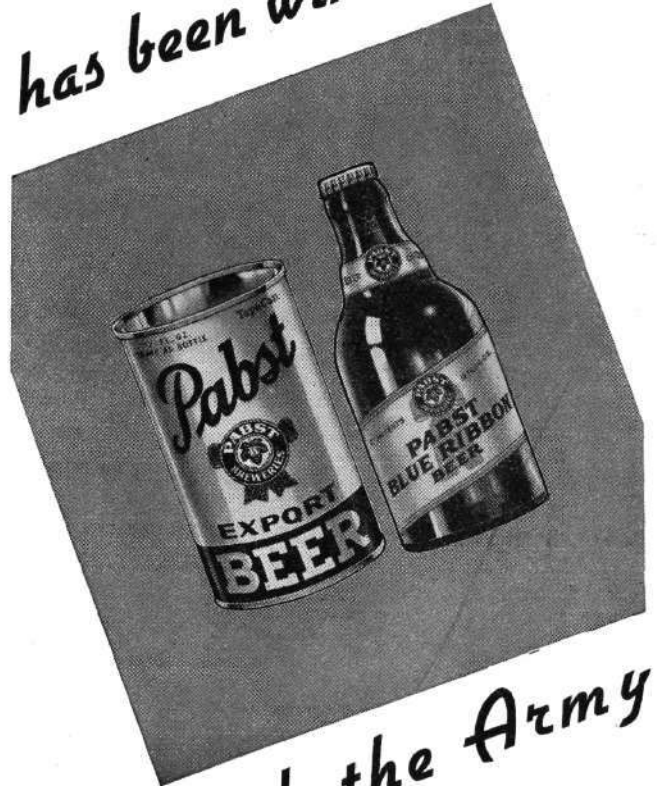
The names of all characters that are used in short stories, serials and semi-fiction articles that deal with types are fictitious. Use of a name which is the same as that of any living person is accidental.

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Parade of International Teams

THE HORSE is dead! Long Live the Horse! But is the horse dead in our modern Ford-Chevrolet-gasoline civilization? Surely the eight days and nights of the 52nd National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden from November 3rd to 11th gives the emphatic answer in the negative. A record show from the point of view of the number of entries in the various classes and the interest shown by spectators, it is estimated that more than 120,000 people had the pleasure of watching King Horse, in all his glory, strutting his stuff.

In the past generation the military aspects of the National Horse Show and the increasing intricacies of jumping competitions have brought more and more interest to the entertainment. The military events and the presence of teams of foreign officers and of units of the Army and National Guard have also added to the gaiety of nations.

This year there were five military teams of officers representing the Netherlands, Irish Free State, Belgium, Canada and United States Army. A troop from the Manhattan Units of the 101st Cavalry (Old Squadron A) furnished the escort for the visiting officers. The 16th United States Infantry Band played

The Canadian Team Wins International Military Perpetual Challenge Trophy



Photos by Wide World

HORSES!



HORSES!

HORSES!



Lt. Sanford with Ugly and Masquerade, Winners 1st and 2nd in International Military Jumping

bravely and there were stirring exhibits of driving by the "Black Horse Battery" (Battery B of the 16th Field Artillery) from Fort Meyer, Virginia, and hard jumping courses in which Reserve Officers and units of the New York City Mounted Police and of the State Constabulary took part.

Among the winners of the more important military classes were:

The Canadian Team which won the three-day low score event of the International Military Jump, the International Military Special Challenge Trophy and the International Military Perpetual Challenge Trophy, and the New York City Mounted Police and Troop G of the New York State Police who won the interstate Military and Police jumping tournament. An officer of the Netherlands team won the International Individual Military Championship Challenge Trophy and an officer of the 16th Cavalry at Fort Meyer won the Officers Chargers Class.

The Black Horse Battery



HORSES!

Cutting Out Paper Dolls

by Captain G. B. Barth, F. A.

ONE picture is worth a thousand words, says an old Chinese proverb. Following the same line of thought, certainly a picture which moves is many times as efficient as one which stands still. If we can place on a map a series of situations depicting the successive steps in an operation, pulling off the layers at the appropriate moment, in connection with the discussion, we have, in effect, produced a synthetic slow-motion picture similar in principle to a Walt Disney animated cartoon.

The idea is not new, being in extensive use at the Infantry School and the Command and General Staff School. In fact, the excellent lectures given at the latter school by Lt. Col. Peter C. Bullard started me on a career of cutting out paper dolls—a habit that strongly suggests imbecility and the padded cell.

During the past year I have used this method in presenting subjects ranging from historical examples, artillery RSOP problems, and computation of firing data, to the operation of an artillery fire-direction center.

In the course of my endeavors I have come in for a lot of good-natured razzing, being dubbed Mickey Mouse, Houdini, Rube Goldberg, and finally, after presenting Chancellorsville in which some thirty strips were finally removed from the map, the climax was reached by the appellation "Gypsy Rose Lee!" However, the method seemed to hold the interest and enthusiasm of the students to such an extent that I am passing it on for what it may be worth to others.

IF YOU OBJECT TO WORK, THROW IN THE SPONGE AND READ NO FURTHER

This method certainly takes work and is recommended only to those who feel that the expenditure of much time and thought in the preparation of a lecture is justified by the results obtained. Now that the "get rich quick" boys have closed the book, let the plodders continue. I have selected for demonstration three subjects: a historical example on Waterloo taken from a lecture entitled "The Will of the Commander," a technical artillery subject involving the teaching of preparation of fire to a class of beginners and an outpost problem. Thus the method will be seen to be applicable to a variety of subjects.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

1. A roll of Scotch cellulose tape, or rubber cement may be used if not allowed time to set completely. (In case no rubber cement or cellulose tape is available, small strips of adhesive tape may be used, or the map may be placed on a piece of cardboard and the cutouts held in place with ordinary pins.)
2. Daughter's paper-doll scissors.
3. A lot of patience.

DIRECTIONS

1. Cut out the numbered "paper dolls," cutting just inside the dotted lines so that these lines do not appear on the map. (See pages 7 and 22 for cutouts.)
2. Beginning with No. 1, fit the pieces over the basic map or chart sticking them in place by using Scotch cellulose tape or rubber ce-

ment applied only to the back of the cutout. Two or three small spots of cement are sufficient and should be placed, if possible, so that they do not come in contact with the inked part of the map underneath. Leave one corner of each piece unglued. Be sure to glue the pieces on in numerical order, as some of the higher-numbered pieces will be superimposed over other pieces, making the completed map consist of several layers. (Note: Scotch cellulose tape is much better than rubber cement. If the latter is used the article should be completed at one sitting in order to prevent the setting of the cement and consequent damage to the surface of the map underneath.)

3. Now turn to the text and read, removing each piece as directed. By rubbing the coated surface with the finger the cement may be removed from the cutout, allowing the same set to be used again.

SCENE I

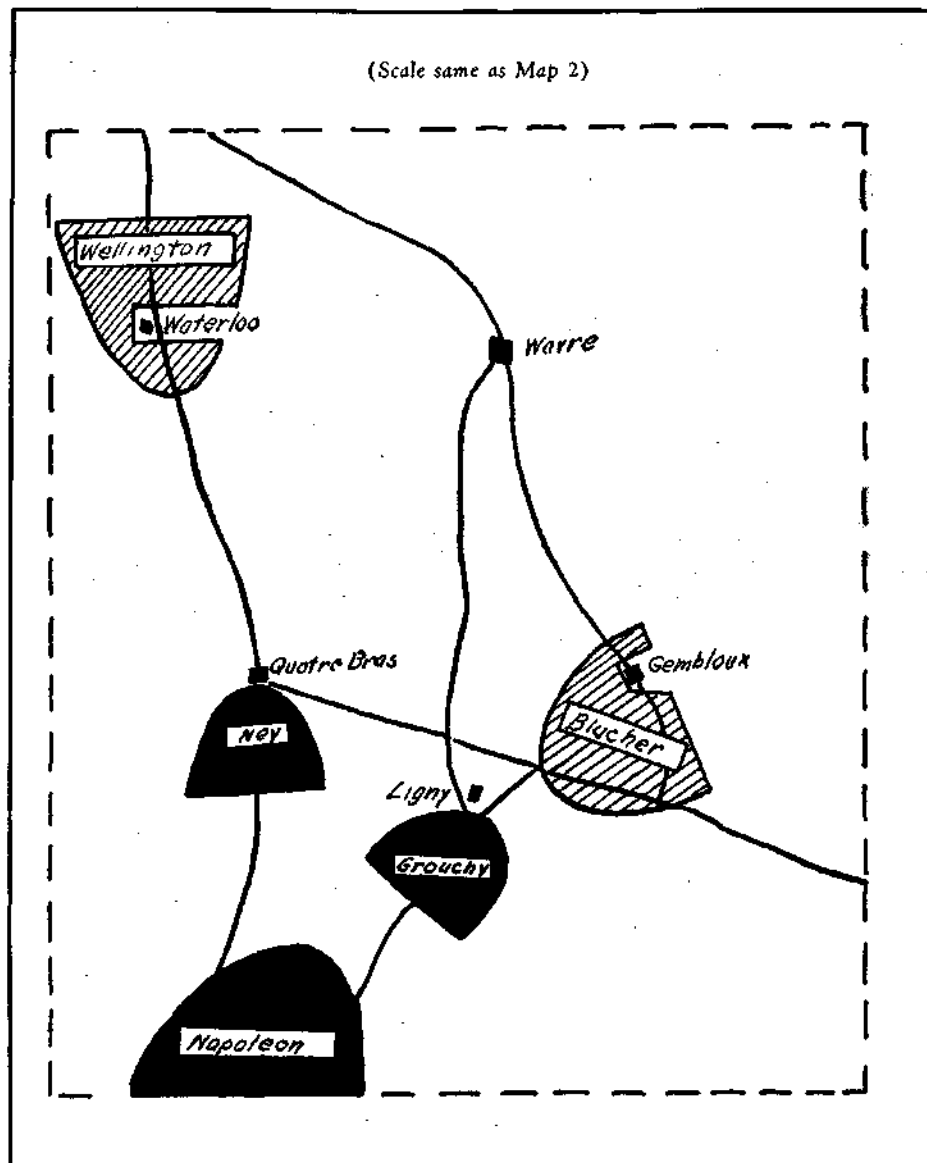
Waterloo

"Pray God for Night or Blucher"

The scene changes to the swan song of the Napoleonic Wars—Waterloo. (Map 1.)

We find the French main force well situated to execute Napoleon's favorite "maneuver from a central position" with Grouchy about to engage Blucher and his 40,000 Prussians at Ligny while Ney is seeking the main English and Dutch force at Quatre Bras. But the French leader is no longer the Napoleon of Austerlitz and Jena; He is torn by disease, not as sure of himself as of old—his star

MAP No. 1



WATERLOO

reached its zenith before Prussian Eylau and now is setting.

Opposed to him is Wellington—the only general who always defeated the French—cautious, calculating, but a savage enemy when brought to bay; the master of defensive-offensive tactics, so devastating to French arms in the long Peninsular Campaign.

Napoleon and Grouchy win a hard-fought battle at Ligny and the Prussians are reported fleeing generally towards the east in the direction of Gembloux and Namur. (Map 2.) Napoleon is tired, a sick man. He takes Grouchy's report of the eastward flight of the Prussians without verification, re-

tires for the night. His main force, now concentrated west of Ligny, instead of pushing on to join Ney and crush Wellington, sleeps on its arms—*The will of the commander is not there.*

At the little crossroad on the way to Namur the fate of three nations was decided. There the Prussians turned north (*Remove No. 9*), united their scattered columns and, instead of fleeing to the east as Grouchy supposed, marched north towards Wavre to a rendezvous with Wellington. (*Remove No. 8*.) Had Grouchy realized this he would have taken the westwardly road from Ligny to Wavre (*Remove No. 7*), interposing himself

between Blucher and Wellington—at Waterloo, night would have come without Blucher and probably too late. This is a classic example of the failure of a campaign due to the following of unverified information.

While the fight at Ligny was in progress Ney encountered the main Allied force at Quatre Bras. (*Remove No. 6*.) Calls for reinforcements being unheeded, he was finally forced to withdraw, leaving the Anglo-Dutch army in possession of the field. (*Remove No. 5*.)

The next day the Allies withdrew slowly to the north, followed by Ney. (*Remove No. 4*.) Wellington, master of the active defense,

was content to give up ground until sure of being able to concentrate his forces for the counter-offensive blow. The night before Waterloo he visited Blucher, and, having satisfied himself that the Prussians had eluded Grouchy and could join him in time, elected to come to bay at Waterloo. (*Remove No. 3.*)

The morning of June 18, 1815, we find Ney confronted by Wellington's Anglo-Dutch army at Waterloo, with Napoleon's tardy legions hurrying north to join in the attack. All through the day the French hurl frontal attacks against the sorely pressed Allies. Towards evening Napoleon throws his last reserve, the famous Old Guard,

into an attack on the enemy's left. (*Remove No. 2.*)

Where is Grouchy? Where is Blucher? Both commanders anxiously watch the horizon towards the east. Clouds of dust are seen, and finally Blucher's leading corps arrives and throws itself on the exposed flank of the Old Guard. (*Remove No. 1.*) He has left a force to contain Grouchy and, hurrying towards Waterloo, arrives in time to turn the tide. The battle is over; the French in flight towards the south.

Again it is the will of the Commander, Wellington, that tipped the scales. Willing to yield until the crucial moment at which he cal-

culates he can concentrate his scattered forces, he turns savagely, holding his heterogeneous force to their task until the arrival of Blucher makes the counteroffensive possible.

In Wellington's conduct of the defense we find him following Hannibal's tactics of Cannae. He places his unreliable Dutch allies in prepared positions to absorb the French frontal attacks while his veteran British regulars are initially held in reserve to meet the final enemy thrusts. Again, as did Hannibal, he goes to the vital front, his weak center and left, and there exerts his will on the battle.

SCENE II

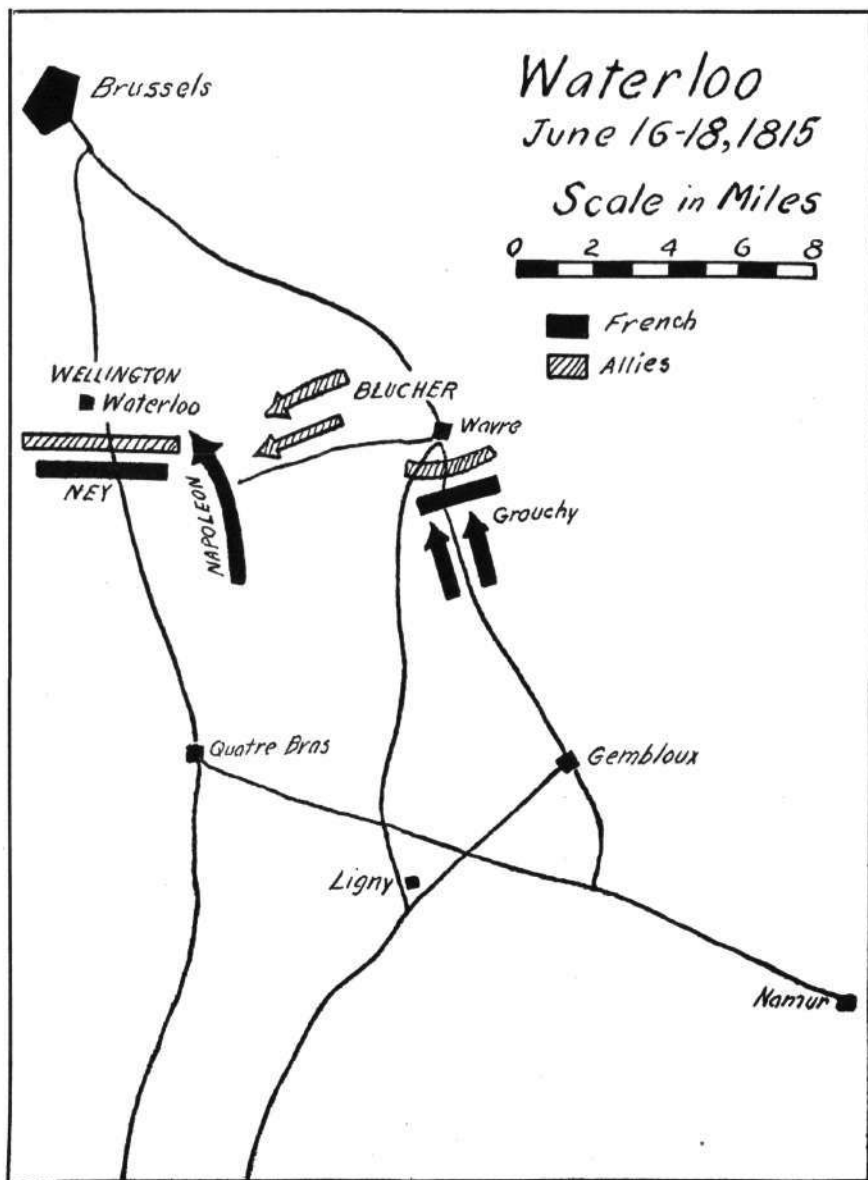
(For chart see page 17)

Computation of the Deflection

The deflection or firing angle (A) to be set on the sight of the gun is the angle at G, measured clockwise from target to aiming point.

At the observation post, O, we must lay off an angle equal to angle A in order to send the deflection setting to the gun. So far, the only angle we can measure at the observation post is angle M.

Now if we pass through O lines parallel to lines GT and GP (*Remove No. 4.*), we have materialized at O another angle A (since the two angles have two sides respectively parallel). (*Remove No. 3 and No. 2.*) The angle T (*shaded*) is equal to the angle GTO and the angle P (*shaded*) is equal to angle GPO. (If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, the alternate interior angles are equal.) By using the mil relation and applying correction for parallax (computation omitted), the values of T and P may be obtained. By visualizing the movement of the OT line away from the guns to its dotted position we see that the measured angle has been decreased. Similarly, if the



BASIC MAP 2

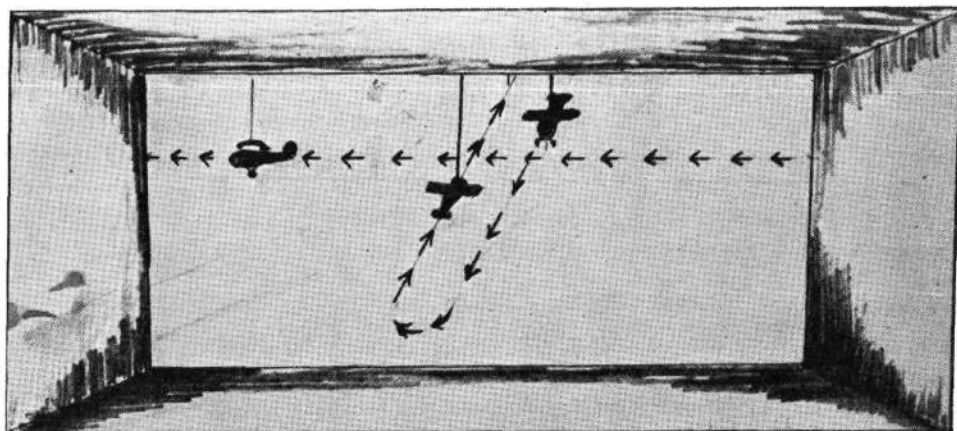
(All cutouts (1-9) are to be pasted on this map. For cutouts see page 22.)

(Continued on page 17)

Planes Up!

ARMORY AIRPLANE TARGET

by Captain W. H. Boughton, 105th Infantry



VIEW OF
TARGET
FROM
FIRING
POINT

THE 105th Infantry has designed and installed on the target range of the Regimental Armory at Troy, an airplane target which will make possible the participation of infantry troops in actual training in this form of marksmanship at their home stations.

The apparatus is so designed that the airplane target may be made to dive at troops on the firing point, and, upon reaching the bottom of its dive, turn and climb in the opposite direction. By a simple adjustment, the airplane target may be made to travel parallel to the firing point.

There is a speed control, so that the effect may be had of an airplane traveling at 100 to 300 miles per hour at a distance of 800 yards.

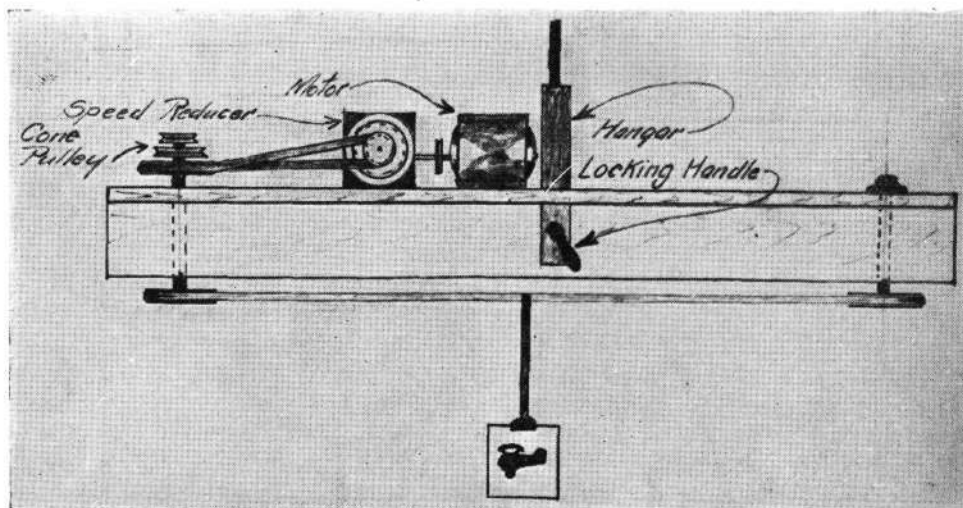
There are three types of targets, one showing the

side view of the plane, another representing a diving plane and the third, the plane going away. The targets are fastened to the activator in such a manner that any of the changes may be made in a fraction of a minute.

The activator itself, is so constructed that it may be hung in any indoor range at very small expense. It is simple in construction and, with ordinary care, should operate for years at practically no expense.

This target was designed by Captain William H. Boughton, Assistant Plans and Training Officer of the 105th Infantry and is manufactured by the Rolfe Pump and Machine Corporation of Troy. Information as to the cost of installation may be had by writing the above named company.

DETAIL
OF
ACTIVATOR



SONS *of* ORION



by *Herbert E. Smith*

Title by GEORGE GRAY

A WATERTON man, George K. Baxter, was a private 1st class in Company C of the 107th Infantry when, near Ronssoy, France, on September 29, 1918, he proved up in the acid test of combat.

At that time Baxter was acting as scout for a Lewis gun squad which was preceding the attack of C. Company. Suddenly a devastating fire from the German lines opened on the Lewis gun squad and all of them fell mortally wounded. Hugging the ground, Baxter waited until the fusillade from the enemy line lifted; then he crawled back to the spot where the Lewis gun lay. A group of twenty of the enemy meanwhile had left the German trenches with the same idea of getting that abandoned gun. But Baxter reached the place first, and immediately began operating the Lewis gun, firing at the enemy group and forcing them to retire. Reinforcements from C Company then came forward and aided the plucky upstate man in bringing the gun back to our lines.

* * *

Another man, also serving in the old "Dandy Seventh New York," was Francis A. Bean of Utica, a sergeant in Company A.

In the action on the morning of October 18, 1918, near St. Souplet, when Company A's forward movement was halted by an enemy machine-gun nest, Sergeant Bean and two other volunteers from the Company crept across No Man's Land and shot the German "pill-box" out of action. Bean then signalled his company's first wave forward and was about to join this assault wave when he was fired upon from another hidden machine-gun nest.

Again he crept forward, stalking the enemy gunners, located the spot and again shot a German nest out of action. Just as he had completed this second feat an enemy soldier appeared in the entrance of a nearby dugout, a live grenade in his hand. The Utica non-com fired his pistol point blank at the German, dropping him, and he then rushed to the dugout entrance and ordered every man inside to come out. With uplifted hands and cries of "Kamerad!" the enemy force within the dugout poured out. In all,

Sergeant Bean captured, at that spot, 35 men of whom three were high-ranking German officers.

* * *

Typical of the magnificent courage and fortitude displayed by the New York Guardsmen in combat overseas was the example given by a Buffalo man, Sergeant John Bilitzki of Company A, 108th Infantry, during the 27th Division's operations against the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, France, on September 29.

Sergeant Bilitzki was twice wounded in that day's fighting, but though suffering intense pain, he refused to drop out and receive medical attention. He remained in action, leading his combat patrol effectively and with indomitable courage, until he received a third wound. Even then, lying helpless on the field, he struggled desperately to get to his knees and crawl after his fighting mates, but a medical officer forced him to stay upon a litter and be taken to an advanced dressing station for treatment of his many wounds. "Sergeant Bilitzki's devotion to duty," reads an official War Department citation, "set a splendid example to the men of his company."

* * *

A Brooklynite, Private James E. Bougie of the Sanitary Detachment, 106th Infantry, was another Son of Orion who acted in the same high military tradition as did heroic Sergeant Bilitzki. Throughout the gruelling action in late September, near Ronssoy, Bougie went forward, time and again, with assault waves and "moppers-up," and tended our wounded men on the field of battle. On several occasions he helped wounded men of the 106th to the rear or to the temporary safety of nearby shell-holes.

On September 29, while again engaged in these errands of mercy, Bougie received a painful wound. But instead of reporting his plight and quitting, the plucky guardsman treated his wounds himself and, though considerably weakened by loss of blood, he remained in action, helping other wounded men. Not until that fight was over did Bougie's superiors know of his weakened condition.



Men of the 106th Inf. rest by the roadside as they move into reserve position in the Scherpenberg Sector, near Elzenwalle, Flanders, Aug. 6, 1918.

Two upstate New York men serving in Company M of the 105th Infantry showed courage of a high order in this same operation. They were Corporal George D. Caswell, of Troy, and Private William M. Cohoon, from Wappingers Falls. On the morning of September 27, Corporal Caswell and Private Cohoon volutarily left shelter and under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, rescued a wounded comrade and brought him safely to our lines. Then learning that another wounded 105th Infantry man was lying in the same shell-swept area, but much closer to the German lines, they unhesitantly again went out between the battle lines, reached the second man and brought him to shelter.

Matthew S. Fox, a native New Yorker, enlisted in

1917 for service with the 104th Field Artillery and became a corporal in Battery F of that premier regiment of gunners.

Near Consenvoye, France, on November 4, 1918, F Battery came under the long-range artillery fire of German batteries, and an enemy H. E. Shell set fire to the flimsy camouflage covering of the battery's ammunition dump of live shells. Sensing the danger to which the entire battery was then exposed Corporal Fox at once dashed out from cover and made a gallant attempt to beat out the growing fire. The blaze gained, exploding a shell and wounding two F Battery men but miraculously sparing Fox, who continued to fight the spreading flames until others came up and aided him in putting out the flames.

(To be continued)

ALLOWANCES ANNOUNCED BY THE U.S.P. AND D.O.

The U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer has announced the following allotments of funds to organizations of the New York National Guard covering cleaning and renovation of articles of the uniform and organization equipment.

These funds are available to organizations during the Fiscal Year 1938, ending June 30, 1938.

| Organization | Articles of the Uniform | Org. Equip. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 10th Infantry | \$615.60 | \$256.50 |
| 14th Infantry | 593.40 | 247.25 |
| 27th Division Aviation | 55.80 | 23.25 |
| 27th Div. Hq. Detachment | 30.00 | 12.50 |
| 27th Div. Special Troops | 181.20 | 75.50 |
| 102nd Q. M. Regt. | 153.60 | 64.00 |
| 51st Cav. Brig. Hq. Troops | 40.80 | 17.00 |
| 52nd F. A. Brig. Hq. Btry. | 23.40 | 9.75 |
| 53rd Inf. Brig. Hq. Co. | 19.80 | 8.25 |
| 54th Inf. Brig. Hq. Co. | 22.20 | 9.25 |
| 71st Infantry | 631.20 | 263.00 |
| 87th Brig. Hq. Co. | 24.00 | 10.00 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 93rd Brig. Hq. Co. | 17.40 | 7.25 |
| 101st Cavalry | 363.00 | 151.25 |
| 101st Sig. Bn. | 93.00 | 38.75 |
| 102nd Engineers | 273.60 | 114.00 |
| 102nd Medical Regt. | 371.40 | 154.75 |
| 104th Field Artillery | 342.60 | 142.75 |
| 105th Field Artillery | 354.00 | 147.50 |
| 105th Infantry | 604.80 | 252.00 |
| 106th Field Artillery | 359.40 | 149.75 |
| 106th Infantry | 603.00 | 251.25 |
| 107th Infantry | 595.20 | 248.00 |
| 108th Infantry | 625.80 | 260.75 |
| 121st Cavalry | 335.40 | 139.75 |
| 156th Field Artillery | 341.40 | 142.25 |
| 165th Infantry | 590.40 | 246.00 |
| 174th Infantry | 635.40 | 264.75 |
| 212th Coast Artillery | 394.20 | 164.25 |
| 244th Coast Artillery | 358.80 | 149.50 |
| 245th Coast Artillery | 418.80 | 174.50 |
| 258th Field Artillery | 377.40 | 157.25 |
| 369th Infantry | 622.80 | 259.50 |
| Hq. Coast Artillery Bgde. | 4.20 | 1.75 |
| State Staff Det. (All stations) | 18.00 | 7.50 |

General Kearney Honored



General Kearney is felicitated by fellow officers.

Major W. H. Kelly—Colonel J. A. S. Mundy—Lt. Col. H. E. Suavet—Gen. Kearney—Colonel A. T. Brown

At a ceremony held recently at the office of the French Consul General in New York, the decoration of Officer of The Legion of Honor was presented to Brigadier General Bernard W. Kearney, Commanding the 53rd Brigade, N.Y.N.G., by Count Charles Feery de Fontnouvelle, representing the Government of the French Republic in recognition of his distinguished services in France during the war when he participated in the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and other major engagements.

General Kearney, then the Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, recently completed a tour of France and Belgium where he participated in his official capacity in the dedication ceremonies of the several American battle monuments including

Montfaucon, Montsec, St. Quentin and, of particular interest to the New York National Guard, Vierstraat Ridge and Bellicourt.

He was honored in being the first foreigner ever privileged to rekindle the eternal flame which burns at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

General Kearney's military career began in 1909 when he enlisted in Co. G, 2nd New York Infantry (now Co. H, 105th Infantry) at Gloversville.

He served in various organizations including Troop B, 1st New York Cavalry on the border and the 79th Division during the World War before returning to the 105th Infantry which he commanded prior to his promotion to command the 53rd Brigade.

FINGER PRINTS

in the



National Guard

by Sgt. A. J. Berman

102nd Med. Regt.

Title by GEORGE GRAY

AR 40-1195 and 130-10 require that every member of the National Guard be finger-printed upon enlistment or commission.

"Of what value are these finger-prints to the National Guard?"

Everyone enlisting or commissioned in the National Guard is finger-printed and his record is kept with his enlistment and service record at the company headquarters. Should the National Guard be inducted into Federal Service this finger-print record would be sent to the A.G.O. or to the Inspecting Officer upon the entry of the organization into Federal Service. In other words this record is only for future use.

"Why can't the National Guard use these finger-print records at once?"

I ask this question in view of several incidents in the past few years; for example: "A young man applied for enlistment in my organization, I made out the necessary forms for enlistment and when I asked him (question 8, Declaration of Applicant, Form 21 W.D., M.B.) whether he had ever been convicted of a felony or imprisoned under sentence of a court, reformatory or jail, he answered that he had never been arrested. After I had finger-printed him I investigated his record, and found the following:

"Arrested in 1917, 1920 and twice in 1921." This applicant never again showed up, so he must have surmised that we would probably find his finger-print record.

Now before I go any further I will ask two other questions.

"What is there to prevent anyone who was discharged as undesirable or who has been dropped as a deserter by one organization from joining another unit?"

"What is there to prevent anyone from belonging to two different units or branches of the National Guard or Naval Militia at the same time?"

The following incidents prompt these questions: A young man applied for enlistment in my organiza-

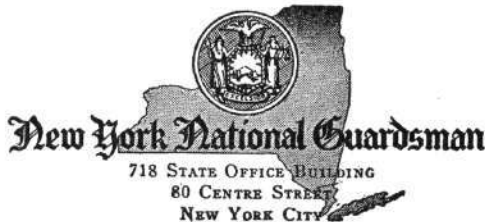
tion and on being asked if he had had any previous Military Service he informed me that he once was a member of an Infantry unit. I asked him why he was discharged and he stated that after being a member of this unit for a period of eight months and attending a fifteen-day field training period at camp he was discharged because at the time of his enlistment he was under age.

I investigated the above matter and was informed by Regimental Headquarters of the Infantry Regiment that he was dropped as a deserter. Now if he had not told me of his previous service, what was there to prevent him from enlisting in any organization providing he was otherwise qualified?

Another incident is that of a young man, a member of the Naval Militia, who enlisted in the National Guard. Upon the annual inspection of his National Guard unit he was absent from this formation. He was tried by Summary Court for failure to report for such inspection and at the hearing he explained that on the same night of his National Guard inspection he also had an inspection of the Naval Militia Battalion and as he could not report in both places at one time and since he was an older member of the Naval Militia he reported there for inspection.

Another incident which I personally investigated was that of a youngster who was a member of a National Guard organization for about eight months and then for several weeks failed to report. I was asked by his Company Commander to find out the reason for his absence, and I learned (1) that this lad was arrested and held for the grand jury; (2) upon further investigation I found that this same soldier was formerly a member of the Regular Army. He had enlisted in New York City and assigned to the Canal Zone. While stationed there he was Court-Martialed on a charge of having forged a credit voucher. For this offense he was sentenced for six months, serving thirty days at the Canal Zone and the remainder at U. S. Disciplinary Barracks at Gov-

(Continued on page 18)



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

VOL. XIV, No. 9. NEW YORK CITY DECEMBER, 1937

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TIME MARCHES ON

WITH this issue we complete the 1937 edition of the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN and in so doing we wish to pause and thank our contributors of pictures and articles for the interest they have displayed in our magazine and for the invaluable assistance they have given us in our endeavor to present an interesting and instructive publication.

To our advertisers we extend our appreciation of their patronage and the assurance that the standards of the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN will be maintained.

To the members of the New York National Guard, to our advertisers, to our contributors, we extend our very best wishes for a Merry Christmas!

PROGRESS CHARTS

THE armory inspections indicate that the uses and purposes of the so-called "Progress Charts" are very often misunderstood. In some units it is simply regarded as "another one of those things" and is probably made up just prior to the inspection. Obviously, such a chart has no value to the inspector, the regimental staff or anyone else—it is simply a waste of time and effort.

To accomplish its mission, a progress chart should present an accurate picture of the status of training of each individual in the unit and thus a composite picture of the unit training is obtained.

The status of training can be determined in any way the unit commander desires—by written tests for some subjects, oral tests and demonstration for others. The subject must determine the nature of the test and, of course, the time element must be considered.

Having decided on the method of rating, the question of ratings presents itself. Some units use an adaptation of the preliminary marksmanship rating chart and record marks from "Poor" to "Excellent"—this is a rather cumbersome method and unless the tests are given mathematical weights, much individual opinion must enter into the ratings. A method which will present an adequate picture of the status of training is to simply carry the headings "Has received instruction"—"Qualified"—"Qualified as instructor." This will permit of all subjects covered to be listed and the method of qualification can be decided by the unit commander. Subjects such as the Articles of War would simply be marked "Has received instruction" when this has been given.

This method adapts itself readily to the use of colored pins and the time required to keep the chart up to date is reduced to a minimum.

Whether this method or any other is used, the chart to be of any value must be up to date at all times in order to present to those charged with the supervision of training an accurate picture of the status of training in the unit. They (the officers charged with training supervision) are the people for whose information the chart should be kept—the unit officers and non-commissioned officers are sufficiently familiar with their units not to need a chart.

The chart, properly prepared and displayed is also an incentive to the members of the unit for, naturally, every man is anxious to see himself given the highest possible rating.

THE VOICE OF THE GUARD

FOR some time we have been toying with the idea of establishing a "Vox-Pop" section in the Guardsman where our readers could exchange ideas and, incidentally, give us their ideas on the types of articles and features they prefer and so help us to give them what they want. "The Voice of The Guard" will be established in a subsequent issue and will be open to all interested parties—when you feel the literary urge, reach for a pen and let's have it!

1937 CONVENTION

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD ASSN.

SINCE the 1937 Convention of the New York State National Guard Association is to be held in New York City where approximately sixty per cent of our total National Guard personnel is stationed, we may well look forward to a record-breaking attendance.

A Committee of Arrangements, headed by Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Medical Regiment, has been appointed by Colonel Douglas C. Walker, the President, and it is expected that full details will be available for our January Issue, which will appear prior to the Convention.



GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE



his issue of the New York National Guardsman marks the end of another successful year in the annals of the New York National Guard—successful in that we have accomplished much in perfecting ourselves in the basic training which we have been carrying on for a period of years, and also in that we have tried out new training policies which not only make for better team work between the several branches (and so make for a balanced and coordinated team), but make the work interesting to the individuals concerned.

The measure in which the individual profits by his training is dependent on the interest he takes in it.

The members of the New York National Guard can look back on 1937 with a feeling of satisfaction in a job well done, and can look forward to 1938 with confidence in their ability to cope with the problems which will confront them.

To all the members of our organization I extend my sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

W. H. Haskell

Major General

LONE PATROL

by A.C. SANUCCI

Title by GEORGE GRAY

THE C.O. said a pilot wasn't fit to be in the air unless he had plenty of confidence in himself. Once that was gone the man was ready for the ash can. The pilot who could fight only when he was with the Squadron was the kind of man the C.O. was referring to. Not that ability wasn't required with the Squadron but what if the man should get caught short some time and find himself up in the sky alone with some crack Hun on his tail trying to place all the lead in his twin guns where they'll do the most good?

And the C.O. thought that the best way to establish confidence was to take that man and place him in a situation like that and let him go to work. Just as soon as a man proved himself in the Squadron Patrols he cut him out for a crack at his pet theory.

Flying a lone patrol was new stuff for Lieutenant Jim Ritter. But not fighting battles. He'd fought some fights in the sky before but Lieutenant Bill Beatty always helped him. Bill was the first to show him how to do it—he taught Jim to fly—showed him how to hide in the clouds and sun and wait—how to make rounds of lead count.

Whenever Ritter was in a pinch Beatty always flew in and nailed the enemy. Now Ritter was flying a lone patrol for the first time. He bit his lip but he didn't feel the flow of hot blood that dribbled over his chin.

Bill wasn't with him this time and the situation seemed strangely different. No guiding hand coming up from the right wing, no meaning nod that led him to more than one victory.

He cleared a thin spray of oil from the lens of his goggles with the back of his hand and caught the Hun more clearly in his ring sights. The oil bothered him but he didn't know it.

He let go a blast of lead. A shifting current of air lurched his speedy Spad downward and the spatter went wild. Ritter checked the plunge quickly with a backward movement of the stick and brought the Hun into his ring sights again.

The Hun veered sharply to the right and dropped

into a flat dive. Ritter followed. A sudden climb and lightning wing-over placed the German ship in a position free from Ritter's eager guns. Ritter watched him roar by, going in the opposite direction, his wheels just clearing Ritter's propeller tip.

Ritter buried the stick in his stomach and snapped his gleaming Spad around for a tight loop. It was fast and he felt a pull in his legs. He looked over the edge of the cockpit in an effort to locate the German whom he had lost track of entirely.

So long as Ritter held his position on the Hun's tail he didn't have an awful lot to worry about. Just a matter of short time before the burning steel found its mark.

But he wasn't on the Hun's tail any more. The German out-smarted him with a quick movement that had caught him off guard.

A blast of hot steel poured into Ritter's cockpit. It tore the oil gauge from its mount, and splintered the dashboard. The suddenness of the burst scared him. He looked back.

He thought he saw a grin on the Hun's face as he held it over the edge of the cockpit. Another short burst tore into Ritter's lower right wing.

In a near panic Ritter looped, dived, did neck-breaking right and left banks, but the Hun was glued on.

Bill could get him out of this mess. This was the kind of brawl that Bill would take pride in. He'd gotten Ritter out of many of them.

Ritter had always been told what to do. He wasn't accustomed to thinking things out quickly for himself and consequently snap decisions were something new for him. He was making them now. For the first time. His mind was functioning as fast as his facilities for thinking allowed. Bill had told him that what he needed most was confidence.

The two planes held the spot-light in the sky. Once, in a wide turn, Ritter got a load of lead in the side of the German plane that came close to the cockpit. But the Hun speeded right on around and threw some

right back at Ritter. Again Ritter found an opening and released the charge that he thought would end the game. The German grinned back and placed himself on Ritter's tail.

Ritter cleared oil from his goggles again. He looked around just as he heard the zip of pellets splash into his instruments and burning pain filled his right shoulder.

His right arm went numb.

He grabbed the stick with his left hand and struggled to keep the Spad out of the Hun's death path. He looked around. The shoulder tormented him with stabbing pain. His head began a violent whirling. Eyes grew misty. The Hun was still there.

He jammed the stick back and winged over. The Hun shot past. A sudden flash of sun-struck enemy wings and Ritter banked around sharply and emptied another burst into the Hun plane.

A long black column of smoke peeled out of the engine and the German plane nosed down. Ritter watched but he didn't see him hit.

He cleared the oil from his goggles again. But he still couldn't see. It wasn't the oil that bothered him this time. He held his head over the side for air.

His whole right side swam in agony. His vision was bad. Just about make out his home field. He brought the Spad down, overshot the field and climbed a tree.

Twenty minutes later Lieutenant Bill Beatty stood before the C.O.

"A slug in the shoulder, sir, but he's O.K. Says he wants another crack at this lone scouting business. I hid in the sun and watched the battle as per your order. Lieutenant Ritter was doing swell by himself but I saw him get hit, so I dropped down on the Hun and took him off guard. But Bill's got himself a lot of confidence now. He thinks he did it himself—on his first lone patrol."

The C.O. chuckled in approval.

TALL STORY CLUB AT SARATOGA



Sgt. Dougherty tells one to Sgt. Watson while two of the boys listen in.

165th INFANTRY WINS LOGAN-DUFFY TROPHY—BREAKS MATCH RECORD

AFTER a closely contested match with the 9th Infantry over the Mass. State Match course, the 69th Infantry won by a score of 1,390 to the 9th's 1,374. This score was the highest ever shot for the possession of the trophy and establishes a record for the Match.

Pvt. H. M. Lutz of F Company, was high individual with a new record score of 147. Sgt. Gramm of the 9th was second with a 143, followed with a five-way tie for third place between Pvt. David, Sgt. McCullough, Lieut. Maloney and Lieut. Brosseau of the 69th and Capt. Wittemore of the 9th. Lieut. Brosseau was awarded the medal according to New York State Rifle Rules.

The 69th team was composed of Capt. McMeniman, Staff; Cpts. H. E. Schaefer of F Co. and John J. Ratigan, Staff; team coaches, Lieut. G. Brosseau of K Co., Lieut. Wm. Maloney of Hz. Co., Lieut. H. Ross of L. Co., Sgt. McCullough, Pvt. David, Pvt. Lutz and Sgt. A. Connell of F Co., Sgt. Potter of Service Co. and Sgt. T. O'Brien of A Co. Cpl. D. O'Leary of F Co. and Pvt. Bartels of L Co. were the two team alternates.

Lieut. Col. Henry Suavet was Chief Range Officer in charge of the Match which was fired at Camp Smith on Sunday, October 3. The match was witnessed by the Colonels of both Regiments and their Staffs. Among the many others to attend were General Costigan, General Logan and General Phelan. Both teams adjourned to the armory for a reception and the presentation of awards at the conclusion of the match.

The complete scoring was as follows:

| SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----------|-----|------|
| | Pr. | Sit. Rap. | St. | Ttl. |
| McCullough | 50 | 48 | 43 | 141 |
| Maloney | 48 | 49 | 44 | 141 |
| David | 50 | 47 | 44 | 141 |
| Potter | 49 | 47 | 41 | 137 |
| Ross | 48 | 46 | 45 | 139 |
| McMeniman | 49 | 43 | 40 | 132 |
| O'Brien | 50 | 43 | 41 | 134 |
| Connell | 50 | 43 | 44 | 137 |
| Brousseau | 48 | 47 | 46 | 141 |
| Lutz | 50 | 49 | 48 | 147 |
| | 492 | 462 | 436 | 1390 |

| NINTH INFANTRY | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----------|-----|------|
| | Pr. | Sit. Rap. | St. | Ttl. |
| McWade | 50 | 47 | 43 | 140 |
| Leary | 48 | 50 | 39 | 137 |
| Byrne | 48 | 49 | 42 | 139 |
| Manley | 50 | 44 | 43 | 137 |
| Johanson | 47 | 41 | 43 | 131 |
| Gramm | 49 | 46 | 48 | 143 |
| Prato | 49 | 45 | 41 | 135 |
| Candora | 49 | 47 | 37 | 133 |
| Brattin | 49 | 48 | 41 | 138 |
| Whittemore | 49 | 48 | 44 | 141 |
| | 488 | 465 | 421 | 1374 |

"Four Arms in the Division"

by Edmond C. Fleming*

To read this phrase in an article in the leading French national defense magazine, published under the favor of the General Staff, is an indication of the increasing tendency of high commands to view aviation as a component of the established forces of land and sea.

Aviation on active service has not afforded any support for the Douhet doctrine of victory attained solely through the air. All that we have seen aviation demonstrating in Ethiopia and in Spain has in fact been accumulating to prove the Douhet dogma plain heresy, while the Japanese use of aviation in China is from a military point of view wanton waste of fire-power.

Let me recall that the great lesson of the operations of the Royal Italian Air Force in Ethiopia was the value of cooperation with the three older arms—the infantry, the artillery and the cavalry.¹ The same lesson has been taught by the operations in Spain, where indeed the use of bombardment planes as 'vertical artillery' adding to the fire power of the field artillery in preparing and assisting attacks on organized positions has been notably effective.

FIRE POWER ALOFT

In the French "Instructions for the Tactical Use of Big Units" issued about this time last year there was emphasis on fire power remaining mistress of the battlefield and being employed "with a *violence* and a *depth* augmented by reason of the progress of bombardment aviation and of the lengthening of the ranges of modern artillery."

In this day and age it is childish to regard bombardment planes as fantastic engines of war with a power surpassing that of armies. They are essentially a vehicle of fire power, with special characteristics of vertical fire, of mobility of platform and of raiding capacity. Properly, therefore, the *basic* principles that govern the use of fire power must rule the employ-

ment of bombing planes. Inevitably this dictates that one of their chief uses shall be as a battle weapon, and thus one arrives at the fourth arm in the division, foreseen by General Boichut in his comment on modernized field artillery.

The specific French inclusion of bombardment aviation as a factor of deeper and more violent fire power is not an isolated acknowledgement of the bombing plane as a battle weapon. Italy specifically credited her planes with effective pouring of tons of explosives on enemy batteries during the battles for the peaks in northern Ethiopia.

Time and again the aviation in Spain is credited with success in the role of vertical artillery. Now there is reason to believe that Germany is attaching much greater importance to the production of medium bombers and is even releasing some of her productive capacity of big bombers, which are inherently units for special missions.

MANEUVERS OF FOUR ARMS

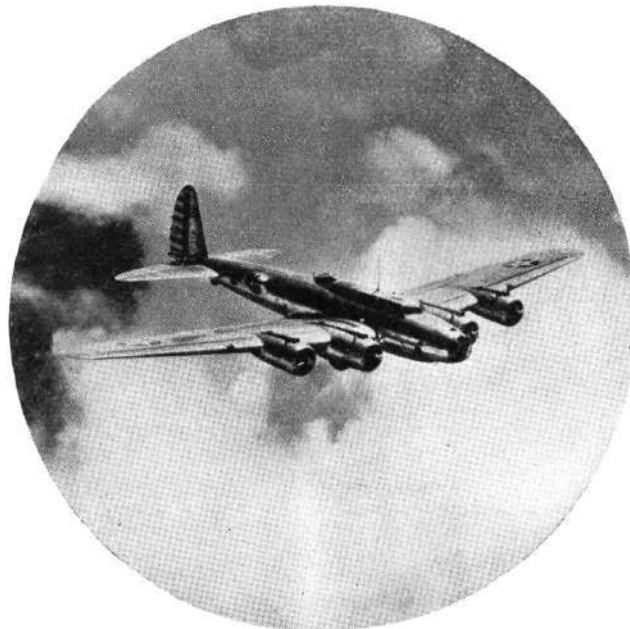
One cannot fail to be impressed by the large scaled participation of air forces in the Grand Manueuvres of the different countries of Europe. Only by practice can the arms learn cooperation, only by experience can commanders acquire the habit of thinking in terms of cooperation, only by demon-

stration can the troops become cooperative minded.

It used to be common to accuse the commanders of the older arms of not being airminded. The accusation grows that aviation is too roverminded and not team-minded enough. Towards the happy medium all efforts are now being directed by the clearminded.

Aviation is fundamentally nothing more than air transport: transport for reconnaissance, for artillery observation, for fire power against all targets on the ground, for supply, for evacuation, for raids and raiding parties and what you will. Just as in the daily life of the nation we learn to use our civilian air transport more and better *by using it*, so in the military

(Continued on page 26)



Official Photo U.S.A.A.C.

*Copyright, 1937, by Edmond C. Fleming.

¹See The Observer in *The Reserve Officer*, Feb., 1937, pages 17-20.

CUTTING OUT PAPER DOLLS

(Continued from page 6)

OP line is moved away from the guns to its dotted position the measured angle M is increased.

Thus we see that the desired angle to be sent to the guns (A) is equal to $M + P - T$. (Remove No. 1.)

SCENE III

The Outpost

(For chart see page 19 and for cutouts see page 22)

The old familiar hand method of giving instruction on outpost duty is self explanatory. The cutouts are pasted over the hand in the only places where they will fit. Cutouts are removed in order from top to bottom as the lecturer discusses the various parts of the outpost.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FULL-SIZED MAP OR CHART

Sheets of heavy wrapping paper, about 5 ft. by 3 ft. may be used. This size is suitable for use with a group of thirty to forty students. Place the final situation on the map. Then work backwards, covering portions of the final situation by cutouts depicting the operation in reverse order.

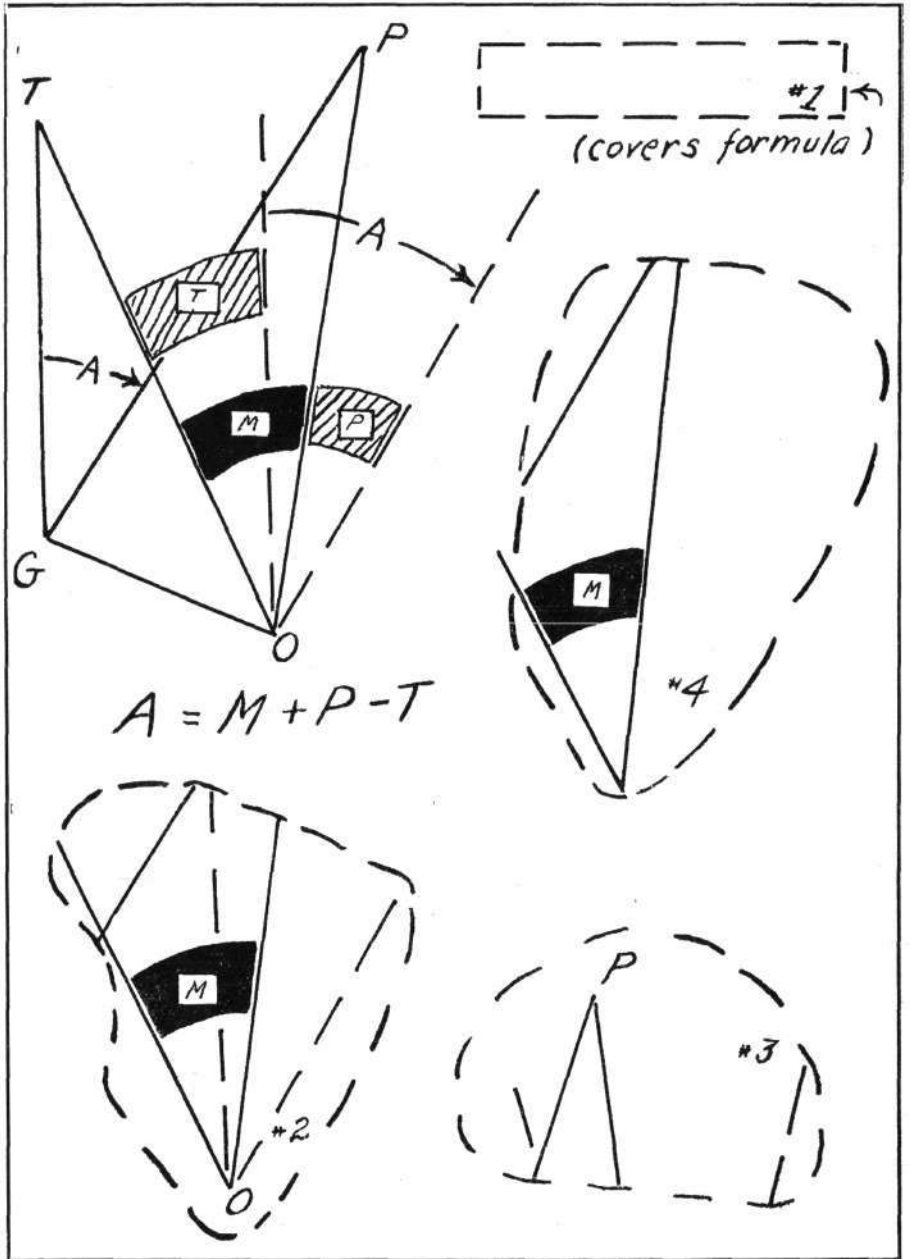
Cutouts may be prepared as follows: Place a sheet of tracing paper over the portion of the map it is desired to reproduce. Then draw the details of the map in pencil on the tracing paper. Remove the tracing and place it on a blank sheet of wrapping paper with a carbon between the tracing and the blank sheet. Go over the tracing in pencil, transferring the details to the wrapping paper. In this way the edges of the cutout can be made to coincide exactly with the details showing on the basic map.

If a regular map is used instead of a wrapping paper chart, the cutouts can be made by cutting up another copy of the map and superimposing the desired portions over those of the basic map.

The cutouts may be fastened to the map either with rubber cement or cellulose tape. The latter method is easier. If cellulose tape is used and it is desired to use the map again, the projecting parts of the

SCENE II

(Cutouts 1-4 are pasted on figure shown in upper left hand corner of sheet)



tape should be cut off and no attempt made to remove the part of the tape that is glued to the cutout. This avoids tearing the edges of the cutout and the tape, being transparent, is not noticeable.

Boundaries, directions of advance, and the like, can best be shown by cutting a slit in the map, placing a cardboard arrow in the slit so that the head of the arrow is visible, the rest being under the map. To disguise the arrowhead

paste a blank piece of paper over the slit and arrowhead, leaving one side unglued for the movement of the arrow. Then draw on the blank paper the details of the map that have been covered up. Boundaries involving a change of direction may be shown by using colored ribbon instead of a cardboard arrow and fastening small metal rings, similar to those used in loose-leaf notebooks, at the points where a change

(Continued on page 19)

FINGER PRINTS

(Continued from page 11)

ernors Island; (3) at the time of his enlistment in the National Guard when he was asked if he ever had any previous Military training he answered no.

These instances would seem to show that it might be a logical idea for the National Guard to have a separate section or division such as the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Identity section, where all finger-print records of applicants are sent upon enlistment or commission.

Such a unit could be of great use. For instance: The average person when he hears the term finger-prints immediately concludes that it refers to criminals. Even if it usually has reference to criminals it still may serve two other purposes. Some time ago an elderly man was killed in the City of New York. He was examined by the Police Department for any possible identification at the scene of the accident and none was found. His body was removed to the City Morgue and was finger-printed there by the Identification Division of the Police Department to see whether they had any record of this man. A record was found which identified him as William Cunningham, age 75, burglar with a criminal record dating back to 1882. His finger-print record served two purposes:

1. To the Police Department as a criminal record.
2. To his family as a means of identification.

There was another such incident where the finger-print record of a man was the main factor in identifying five murdered people in November, 1934. The bodies of three children were found near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and a few miles away the bodies of a young man and a girl. His body was unidentified for some days. In December his finger-prints were sent to the various identification bureaus and he was finally identified by the U. S. Marine Corps Identity Section as having served a term with the U. S. Marine Corps about ten years before.

Another important thing which I wish to point out is the method of taking finger-prints. Many clerks who take these finger-prints and are not acquainted with the system do not realize the importance of taking a clear set. When taking finger-prints it is necessary to see that the hands are free from perspiration and that the ink slab is clean and dust free. When taking the rolled impressions care should be taken to see that the whole finger is rolled from one side to the other side of the nail, taking in the whole first joint of the finger. There are two kinds of impressions taken.

1. The rolled impressions.
2. The plain impressions.

It is as important to have the plain as the rolled impressions. Now if you were to ask these same clerks why the plain impressions are taken, they would probably answer that it says so on the form. The reason

why the plain impressions are taken immediately after the rolled impressions is to act as a check for the operator taking these finger-prints, to see that the subject he is finger-printing does not switch on him and place the wrong impression in the wrong box on the card. It also serves as a characteristic check on the rolled impressions.

I have seen records where instead of rolled impressions there were only plain impressions taken. If it ever became necessary to compare or identify these records this omission would make it very difficult and perhaps impossible to distinguish the characteristics that are necessary for comparison.

Some time ago a member of the National Guard was wanted for murder. He and two others held up a store and killed the storekeeper. A day or so later two of these men were arrested but the man who did the shooting was not caught. When the police questioned them as to who the third one was they said they didn't know where he lived but that he belonged to a certain National Guard unit. The police asked for his finger-print record here which was on file. As it was a very blurred set of impressions, having been taken on a stamp pad instead of on the regular finger-print equipment, it took some time before it could properly be classified.

I have examined hundreds of finger-print records taken in the National Guard that were poorly taken and undistinguishable, because they were taken on a stamping pad instead of on a slab in printers black ink. Should it be necessary to identify these records it would be almost impossible to identify them properly as they are light and blurred.

Here are a few examples of finger-print records that were carelessly taken:

Exhibit A. B. C. D.

EXHIBIT A
FINGER PRINTS.
Classification No. _____






RIGHT HAND.

| 1. Thumb. | 2. Index. | 3. Middle. | 4. Ring. | 5. Little. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain impressions taken instead of rolled impressions | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |

FOLD ON THIS LINE.

EXHIBIT B
FINGER PRINTS.
Classification No. _____

RIGHT HAND.

| 1. Thumb. | 2. Index. | 3. Middle. | 4. Ring. | 5. Little. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taken on a stamping pad and blurred. | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |

FOLD ON THIS LINE.

(Continued on page 23)

CUTTING OUT PAPER DOLLS

(Continued from page 17)

of direction is desired. By tying a white string to the end of the ribbon and threading this string through the rings, the string, when pulled, causes the ribbon to emerge from the map and follow the desired course.

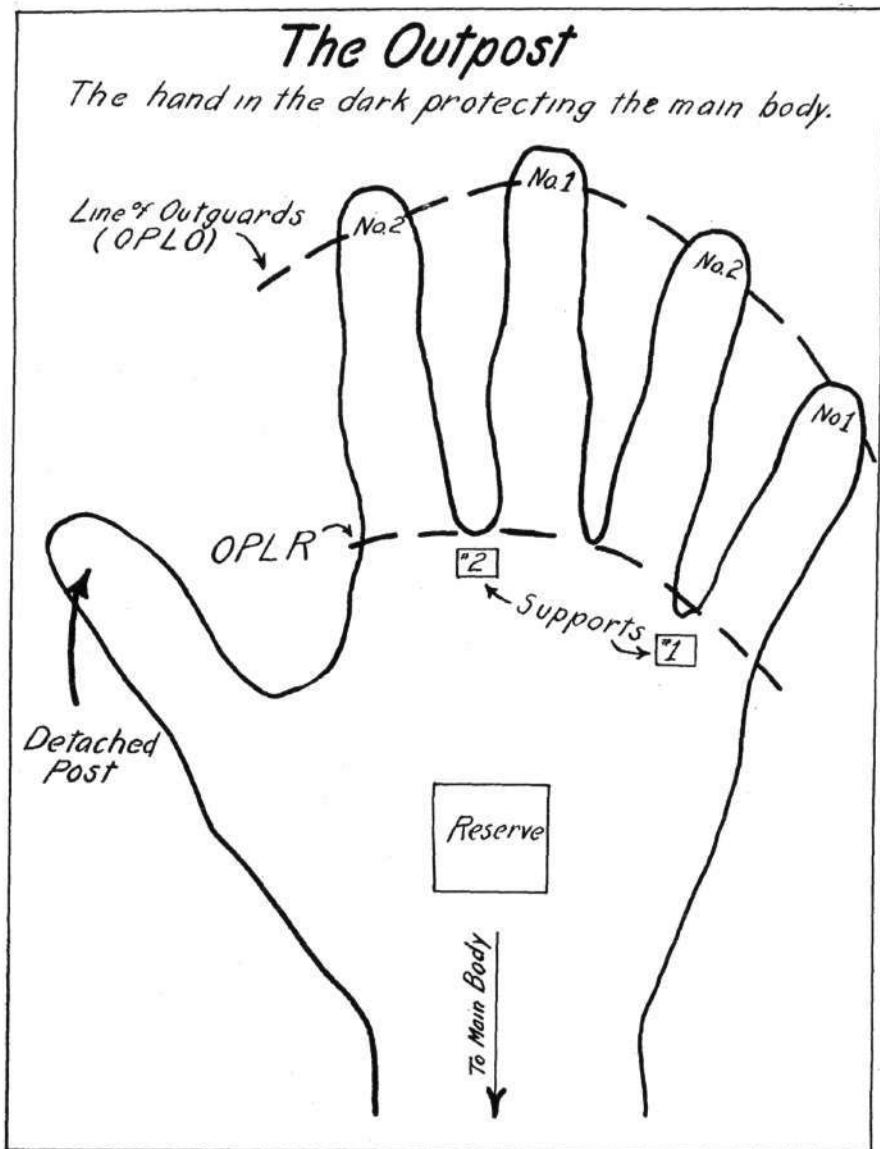
EVIDENCE IN REBUTTAL

Question: Isn't this method too complicated?

Answer: I don't think so. Many different subjects have been experimented with and in no case have I experienced trouble in remembering which strip to remove next. The context of the narrative automatically directs the lecturer's attention to the portion of the map that is next to be uncovered. Also strips may be numbered in the order in which they are to be removed. Another instructor gave my most ambitious lecture, one in which there were over thirty pieces attached to the map. He had heard the lecture only once and had watched me prepare the map for his lecture. He gave the lecture without difficulty, even though he had had no rehearsal of the "strip" act.

Question: Are the results obtained worth the effort expended?

Answer: That is a question for you to decide. I think that they are. Anyone who teaches knows that he must carefully consider interest-producing factors if his instruction is to go over. Novelty, movement, and visualization are all steps in the right direction. This method combines all three. It is hard to sleep peacefully when a piece of the map is apt to fall off or an arrow jump out at any moment.



Note: Much of the subject matter for the historical example on Waterloo was taken from notes on a lecture given by Colonel Ralph Talbot, F.A., entitled "The Defensive-Offensive Maneuver." This lecture was reproduced in the March-April number of the *Field Artillery Journal*.

Scene I (Waterloo) appeared in

the June issue of THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN and is made a part of this article only for the purpose of illustrating the method of preparing a subject as described herein.

(For cutouts for Scene I (Waterloo) page 6 and Scene III (The Outpost) above see page 22.)



ARMA VIRUMQUE CANO

Oh I wish that I had a commission
In J. Caesar's Legions of old,
When the mimeograph, as we know it,
Was a story that hadn't been told;
Their orders were then mostly verbal,
It was not necessary to write,
For the bulk of an officer's duties
Lay in teaching his men how to fight.

When they fought with the sturdy Helve-
tians,
A man who was absent was missed,
For they hadn't put half their damn Army
On the Detached Officers' List.
They carried their banners to England,
And the conquered had no cause to laugh,
But I'm told that it wasn't accomplished
By the use of the mimeograph.

Now I sit in a big city office
That's furnished with tables and chairs,
And the orderly falls down exhausted
When he's dragged half my mail up the
stairs.
He deposits his load in the corner,
And then he is done with his chore,
While I have ten hours before me,
Just reading the memos. from Corps.

Now back in the days of J. Caesar,
He campaigned from the Rhine to the
Rhone,
And then had to get out Special Orders
With a mallet and chisel on stone.
There were no carbon copies of that stuff
To bother the Staff and the Line,
And yet, so historians tell us,
His doughboys just got along fine.

The Senate once sent him a letter,
'Twas early one Spring in the Fall:
"Explain by indorsement hereon, Sir,
"Results of campaigning in Gaul."
So he chiseled a snappy indorsement:
"I came, and I saw, and I won,
"Put that in your pipe now and smoke it
"You pin-whiskered son-of-a-gun!"

Well, if I should write such an indorse-
ment,
And send it (thru Channels) to Corps,
The chances, my son, are a hundred to
one
That I'd not have to write any more.
For they'd convene a general Courts Mar-
tial,
And I'd be in Class B in a day,
And then they'd withdraw my commis-
sion,
And stop all the rest of my pay.

Each day, as I sit in my office,
My shoulders acquire a stoop,
And I wish that I had a commission
In J. Caesar's Headquarters Troop;
And yet I could die well-contented,
Should these words be my epitaph:
"Here lies the American Soldier
"Who abolished the mimeograph."

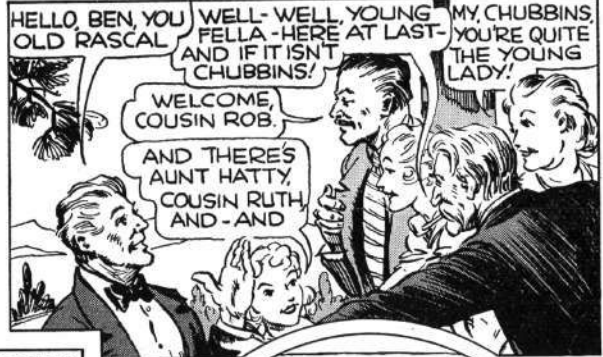
Arnold W. Shutter.



OL' JUDGE ROBBINS



WE'LL SOON BE AT UNCLE BEN'S RANCH, CHUBBINS. YOU KNOW, HE WAS AN EARLY SETTLER IN THIS PART OF CALIFORNIA



HELLO, BEN, YOU OLD RASCAL!
WELL, WELL, YOUNG FELLA - HERE AT LAST - AND IF IT ISN'T CHUBBINS!
MY, CHUBBINS, YOU'RE QUITE THE YOUNG LADY!
WELCOME, COUSIN ROB.
AND THERE'S AUNT HATTY, COUSIN RUTH, AND - AND



WELL, ROB WE'RE CERTAINLY GLAD YOU GOT HERE IN TIME TO SPEND THE HOLIDAYS
THANKS - I'VE BEEN HANKERING FOR SOME OF HATTY'S OLD-TIME COOKING



THAT'S A MIGHTY SLICK TRAILER JOB YOU'VE GOT THERE, ROB
AND THIS IS A SPLENDID RANCH YOU'VE GOT. I SUPPOSE YOU GROW EVERYTHING HERE



EVERYTHING BUT PRINCE ALBERT, ROB. HA-HA-HA, EVEN WE SCIENTIFIC FARMERS KNOW OUR LIMITATIONS -
SAY SON, YOU KNOW IT'S JUST 20 YEARS NOW SINCE ROB FIRST GOT US ENJOYIN' PA. CALLS FOR A CELEBRATION, EH?



AFTER DINNER THAT NIGHT
CERTAINLY SEEMS LIKE OLD TIMES TO SEE YOU LOADING UP WITH GOOD OLD PRINCE ALBERT, JUDGE
MOST EVERYBODY AROUND THESE PARTS GOES FOR PA. THAT NO-BITE PROCESS SURE MAKES PRINCE ALBERT THE FAVORITE FOR EXTRA MILDNESS WITH GOOD BODY
AND DON'T OVERLOOK PRINCE ALBERT'S CRIMP CUT. EITHER FOR GOOD PACKING, EASY DRAWING, AND COOL, SLOW BURNING!

THIS MAN'S ARMY KNOWS REAL 'MAKIN'S' TOBACCO - PRINCE ALBERT, FOR FAST ROLLIN', EASY DRAWIN', AND GOOD TASTY BODY!

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, North Carolina

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, North Carolina

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

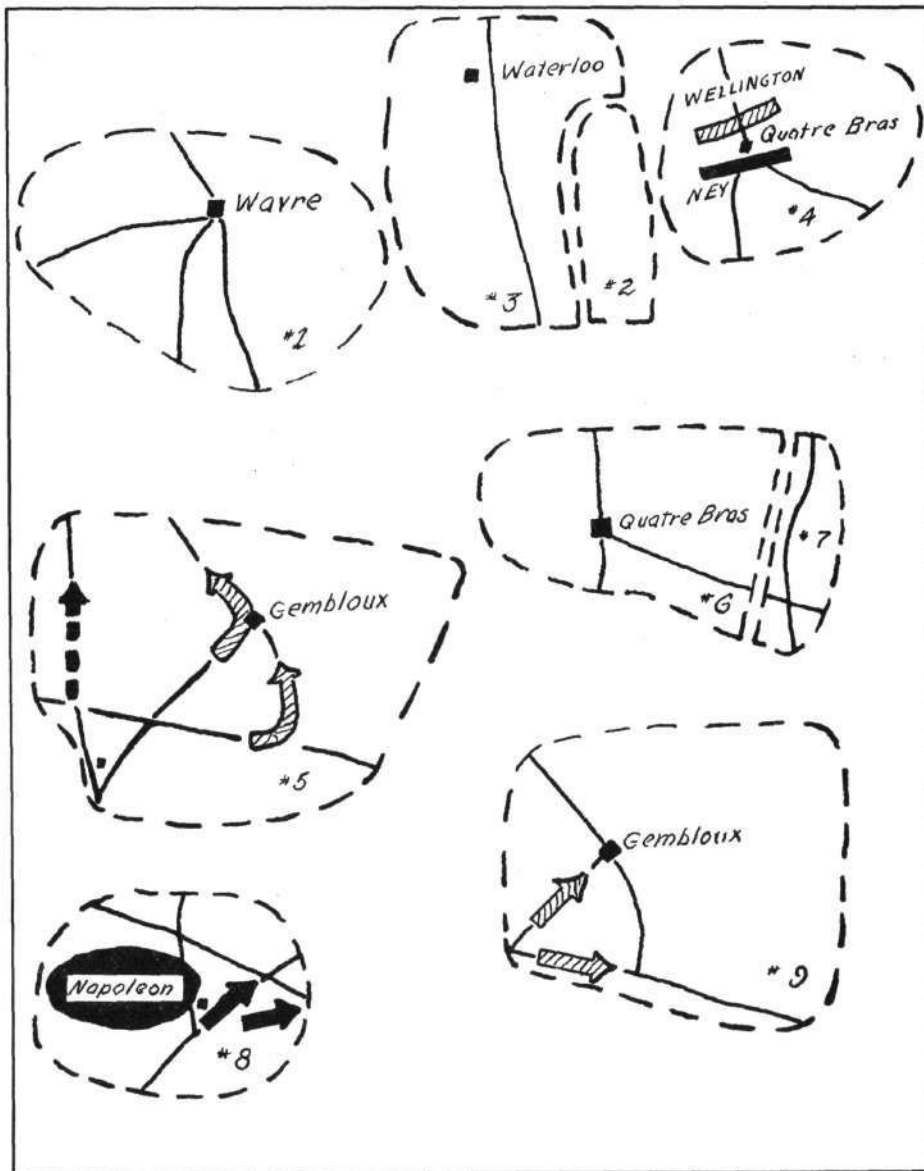
PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

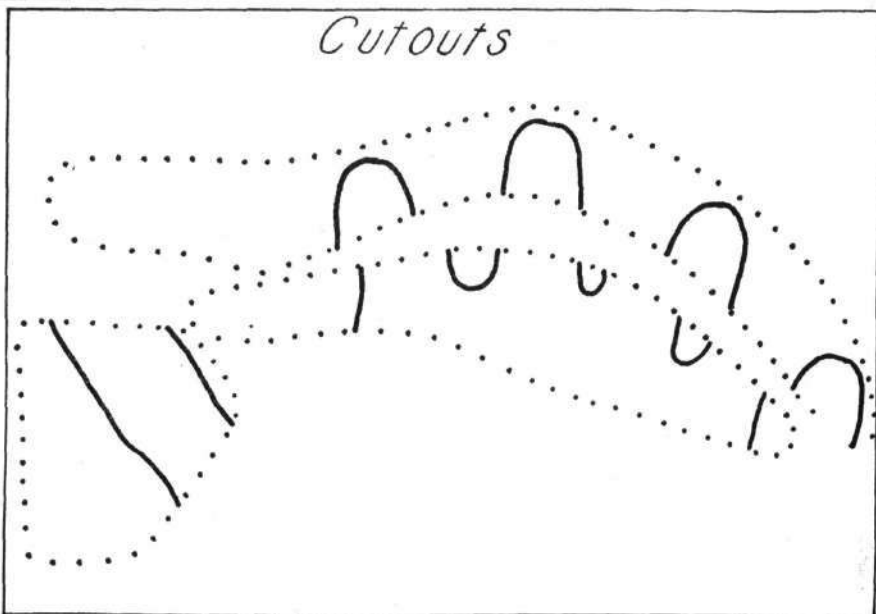
Cutting Out Paper Dolls

Cutouts for Article

Cut Outs for Scene I
Map of Waterloo
On page 6



Cut Outs for Scene III
The Outpost, page 19



Directions:
Cut out just inside the dotted lines.

FINGER PRINTS

(Continued from page 18)

EXHIBIT C

FINGER PRINTS.

N. B.—Do not write on this side of the sheet.

Classification No. 16 11 17

| RIGHT HAND. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. Thumb. | 2. Index. | 3. Middle. | 4. Ring. | 5. Little. |
| Taken on a stamping pad too light | | | | |
| | | | | |
| FOLD ON THIS LINE | | | | |

EXHIBIT D

FINGER PRINTS.

N. B.—Do not write on this side of the sheet.

Classification No. _____

| RIGHT HAND. | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. Thumb. | 2. Index. | 3. Middle. | 4. Ring. | 5. Little. |
| Half impressions most important characteristic points missing | | | | |
| | | | | |
| FOLD ON THIS LINE | | | | |

This is how a finger-print record should look.

EXHIBIT E

FINGER PRINTS.

N. B.—Do not write on this side of the sheet.

Classification No. _____

| RIGHT HAND. | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. Thumb. | 2. Index. | 3. Middle. | 4. Ring. | 5. Little. |
| THIS IS HOW A FINGER-PRINT RECORD SHOULD LOOK LIKE | | | | |
| | | | | |
| FOLD ON THIS LINE | | | | |

Another illustration of how important it is to take a rolled impression properly is, for example, Exhibit AA in, box 4, right ring finger. Upon looking on this print it is a clearly defined loop pattern. However, upon looking at Exhibit BB, in box 4, right finger, the impression is a clearly defined whorl pattern. Yet these two prints were taken from the same finger of the same hand, the only difference being that Exhibit BB was rolled a 1/4 of an inch wider than Exhibit AA. The difference may only be 1/4 of an inch yet if this same subject was to be finger-printed at two different times by two separate operators, one taking the full roll and the other taking a 3/4 roll and if either of them was to search in their files for such a record they would not find it inasmuch as one record would be filed probably a few thousand numbers behind the other under different classifications as will be noted on AA, the classification I marked 5/19, while BB would be filed under 13/19.

A few months ago the Commanding Officer of a National Guard unit asked me to ascertain some in-

AA

FINGER PRINTS.

N. B.—Do not write on this side of the sheet.

Classification No. _____

| RIGHT HAND. | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. Thumb. | 2. Index. | 3. Middle. | 4. Ring. | 5. Little. |
| | | | | |
| FOLD ON THIS LINE | | | | |

BB

FINGER PRINTS.

N. B.—Do not write on this side of the sheet.

Classification No. _____

| RIGHT HAND. | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. Thumb. | 2. Index. | 3. Middle. | 4. Ring. | 5. Little. |
| | | | | |
| FOLD ON THIS LINE | | | | |

formation about a member of his organization who had enlisted in the New York National Guard in September, 1932, for three years and was discharged in September, 1935, was out of service for 9 months and reenlisted in June, 1936. His reason was that this member showed traits of a shifty and shady character. I made a search in the various criminal identification bureaus and this is the record that I found: He was arrested in September, November and December, 1935, and in February, 1936, applied for enlistment in U. S. Army and was rejected on account of his criminal record. He stated on his application that he had had prior service in the Regular Army.

In June, 1936, he was again arrested and received a suspended sentence. In March, 1937, he again applied for enlistment in the U. S. Army and was again rejected on account of his criminal record. He denied having previous regular army service.

Now if the National Guard had had a finger-print department such a character could not become a member of the Guard as this department would ascertain his record and would disqualify one with such a criminal career.

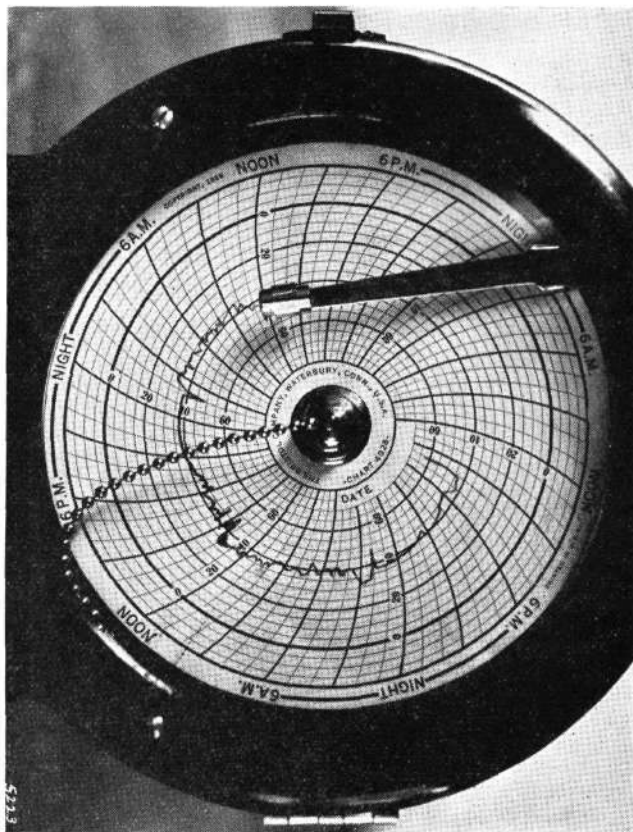
Assuming the fact that the New York National Guard had a bureau where all finger-print records of all the New York National Guard personnel were sent upon enlistment, on a man's first enlistment he would pass such department inasmuch as he had no previous criminal record. However, upon his reenlistment when his finger-prints were again sent to the department he would be disqualified, his record would be picked up when this bureau contacted the various criminal identification bureaus.

There is a saying that what is good for the goose is good for the gander. If the U. S. Army keeps a separate finger-print bureau and checks finger-prints of all applicants with criminal records, why can't the New York National Guard have this choice also?

Brr-r it's Cold!

by William H. Easton

AT THEIR National Jamboree, held in Washington, D. C. last July, the Boy Scouts carried out the most comprehensive experiment ever conducted in this country on the use of carbon dioxide ice (commonly called "dry ice") for preserving food under camp conditions. Among other things, they proved that this refrigerant could be successfully used with storage equipment of the simplest character, and that, given an adequate supply, an encamped group, larger than the maximum authorized strength of the New York National Guard, could be easily serviced with dry ice by four trucks working 2½ hours per day.



Forty-two hour record of temperature in refrigerator cooled by carbon dioxide ice showing uniformity of temperature control. The sharp peaks were formed when the door was opened.

DRY ICE FOR FOOD PRESERVATION

The Boy Scouts prove the practicability of using dry ice to preserve the food supplies for 25,000 at a 12-days' encampment

The Director of Engineering for the Boy Scouts, Harvey Gordon, and his assistant, Ray H. Bryan, who were responsible for the engineering, construction work and general success of the Jamboree, were attracted to dry ice for use at this 12 day encampment of over 25,000 boys and men for several reasons.

Dry ice has an exceedingly low temperature (-109° F.) and a higher density than water ice. Its total refrigerating effect is more than twice that of water ice on a weight basis and more than three times on a volume basis. Its use, therefore, permits substantial savings in weight, space, and handling. Moreover, in evaporating, dry ice changes into harmless gas and leaves no residue whatever, whereas with water ice the disposal of the water and the avoidance of damp spots around camp refrigerators are always problems. A supply of dry ice was available to the Boy Scouts camp because a Mathieson dry ice warehouse with adequate delivery facilities is located in Washington.

The most striking things about Mr. Gordon's system for using dry ice are the simplicity of the means employed and the effectiveness of the results. No cases of food spoilage were reported and the health of the boys was far above the expectancy of a group of this size and character.

This system was based on large storage refrigerators for the cook tents, and small ice boxes for the various troops, in which the boys could keep milk and other individual supplies. Both types were built according to the designs of B. M. Dixon, refrigerating engineer, Cleveland, Ohio.

The large refrigerators, of which there were 21, were built of Balsa wood and fiber board. Each was 6 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 7 feet high. Top, bottom, and sides were insulated by means of dead air spaces. Similar spaces inside the side walls were vented to both the interior of the refrigerator and the outside air and these spaces filled up with cold carbon dioxide gas, which assisted in excluding heat. As originally planned, the carbon dioxide ice was to be carried in three burlap hammocks, suspended near the top of the refrigerator, but in the final design the hammocks were omitted and the refrigerant placed on a shelf located on the rear wall three feet from the top. Food



Interior of large refrigerator.

was stored on shelves and on the floor, which was covered with linoleum. No mechanical means for controlling the temperature inside the refrigerators was employed. Before the refrigerators were placed in service, they were precooled with dry ice. A recording thermometer was installed on each of the large refrigerators which showed that though the daytime temperature inside the cook tents averaged over 90° F., an average of 40° F. was maintained inside the refrigerators, without thermostatic control. Inside temperatures never fell below 32° F. nor rose above 46° F.

It is estimated that the food carried in these refrigerators included 25,000 quarts of milk, 4,000 pounds of butter, 50,000 eggs, and 13,000 pounds of meat, besides large quantities of fruits and vegetables. The average daily consumption of dry ice per refrigerator was 277 pounds.

SMALL BOXES FOR TROOPS USE

The troop ice boxes were simple wooden chests, each 28½ inches long, 18 inches wide, and 17 inches high, with a metal liner and a cover with an insulating dead-air space. The carbon dioxide ice for these boxes was carried on a wire bracket installed just under the lid. Temperature readings were taken on these boxes, and found thoroughly satisfactory. Each box required an average of 10 pounds of carbon dioxide ice per 24 hour day.

Delivery of the dry ice was made by four specially

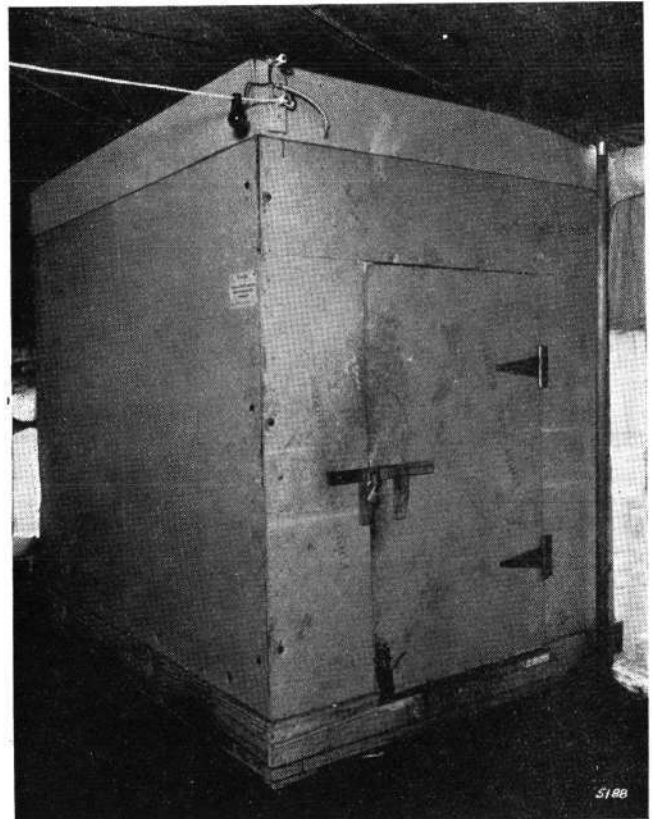
designed trucks from the Washington Carbon Dioxide Ice Warehouse of The Mathieson Alkali Works, Incorporated. Deliveries were made daily beginning at 2:00 a.m. and ending at 4:30 a.m., a total of two and one-half hours.

The service problem was an important factor during The Boy Scout Jamboree because a great number of varied suppliers had to make deliveries of various food products, etc. Therefore, great caution was taken in this matter so that there would be no confusion on deliveries.

Therefore, the above service, extended by The Mathieson Alkali Works, Incorporated, on the delivery of dry ice, denotes a well-thought out plan of delivery and distribution since the encampment was spread over an area from five to seven miles long, located on both sides of the Potomac River.

The excellent results of the Boy Scouts' Jamboree demonstration, indicate that dry ice is suitable for camp use. From the standpoint of refrigerating effect, dry ice costs slightly more than water ice, but in cases where comparative costs have been carefully estimated, the advantages of dry ice make it more economical in the long run, and it is, in addition, fool-proof as a refrigerant.

Securing an adequate supply is usually not a serious matter. Dry ice manufacturers cover the country pretty thoroughly, and dry ice can be shipped long distances by truck and rail.



Exterior of large refrigerator in Boy Scouts cook tent.

WHERE STATE LEADERS MEET



HOTEL TEN EYCK

- Nearness to the Capitol . . . Prestige of Address . . . Convenience to Downtown Stores, Theatres . . . and *the best in modern service* are yours at this famous gathering place.
- Ideal convention headquarters for large or small groups.



FILON J. RYAN
Manager

ALBANY

FROM AN OFFICER'S SCRAPBOOK

By LIEUT. CHARLES O. KATES

SOME men are so physically and morally constituted as to see everything through a highly colored medium. They raise up a picture in the mind on every slight occasion, and give to every trivial occurrence a dramatic interest. But whatever knowledge, or talent, or courage, or other good qualities, such men may possess, nature has not formed them for the command of armies, or the direction of great military operations.

—Napoleon.

Every citizen who, under our beneficent government, enjoys life, liberty and happiness, owes to the nation and to the world the obligation of service in time of need. And, if we acknowledge the obligation of service, we must recognize also the duty of preparing ourselves to perform such service; otherwise, we are plainly evading our duty. This principle should be the very foundation of our military policy. It is essential that we be morally, as well as physically, organized for national defense. The moral organization consists in a highly developed national pride and a practical rather than a sentimental patriotism, wherein each citizen recognizes and acknowledges the obligation of service to the state and prepares himself to render it.

—Bond.

FOUR ARMS IN THE DIVISION

(Continued from page 16)

domain should the use of aviation be learnt more and better by practising every use of it.

That is what is happening abroad, and the time really seems to have come when maneuvers held without large scale cooperation between the four arms smack of an age that is past and gone.

Old Ninth Regiment Veterans Association

INSTALLATION DINNER AND DANCE

HOTEL PICADILLY

227 West 45th Street, New York City

JANUARY 15, 1938, at 8 P. M.

DRESS OPTIONAL

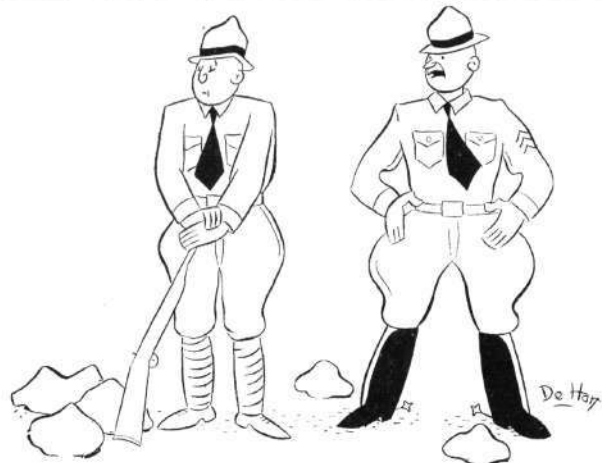
Reservations can be had at Armory, 125 West 14th Street, any Monday or Friday Evening.

TICKETS \$2.25

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION

ACCORDING to a recent announcement made by Colonel Douglas P. Walker, 106th Field Artillery, President of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, the annual convention of the Association will be held at the Hotel Astor (44th Street and Broadway), New York City, January 21 and 22, 1938. Further details will be furnished to members of the Association from time to time by the committee in charge.

"Now is the time for officers to make their *hotel reservations*," is the friendly and timely word of advice offered by Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Medical Regiment, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.



"SO YOU'RE JUST NOT IN THE MOOD TO DRILL TODAY!"

Come and Get It!

The United States Property and Disbursing Officer in a recent communication announces that the following articles are on hand at the New York State Arsenal and available for issue on requisition:

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Breeches, service, cotton, O.D. | 40/27 | 252 | Sheepskins, W/wool | 72 |
| Size | 40/28 | 1 | Shoe, fitting outfit, Resco | 62 |
| 29/27 | 42/27 | 167 | Slings, carrying ammun. | 155 |
| 30/25 | 44/29 | 101 | Socks, woolen light | |
| 32/28 | 46/29 | 95 | Size | Amount |
| Breeches, Melton, O.D. | Coats, Melton, O.D. | | 10 | 13,816 |
| 28/25 | 30-R | 87 | 10½ | 9,315 |
| 28/27 | 31-R | 100 | 11 | 5,612 |
| 42/27 | 32-R | 35 | 11½ | 263 |
| 44/29 | 32-L | 127 | 12 | 134 |
| Breeches, service, wool, O.D. | 34-L | 4 | Stamp, steel, I. C. | 22 |
| 28/25 | 35-L | 171 | Stencil, outfit, comp. | 151 |
| 28/27 | 35-R | 7 | Stencil, adj. ½" | 42 |
| 30/27 | 36-L | 5 | Stencil, adj. 1" | 25 |
| 31/27 | 36-R | 6 | Stick, measuring shoe size | 27 |
| 31/28 | 38-L | 1,282 | Stirrups, hooded RL w/guidon | |
| 36/27 | 38-R | 185 | socket | 12 |
| 36/29 | 40-R | 460 | Stitchers, speedy | 10 |
| 36/30 | 40-L | 363 | Straps, chin, leather hat | 6,000 |
| 38/25 | 42-R | 389 | Stretchers, shoe, No. 0. | 31 |
| 38/27 | 44-R | 233 | No. 1. | 78 |
| 38/28 | Drawers, Cotton, Summer | 16,587 | Tags, personal, equip. | 42,780 |
| 38/29 | Drawers, Wool, EM Winter | 6,385 | Tanks, water canvas | 4 |
| 38/30 | Forge, empire, Portable Comp. | 37 | Tape, foot measuring | 61 |
| 38/31 | Horse, stitching | 2 | Tools, Carpenter & Wheelwright | |
| 38/32 | Kits, repair, musical Instr. | 2 | complete (set) | 11 |
| 38/33 | Links, Cavalry | 41 | Undershirts, EM Cotton | |
| 38/34 | Longe M1912 | 5 | (Asstd. sizes) | 16,977 |
| 38/35 | Mimeograph No. 80. | 42 | Undershirts, EM Woolen | |
| 38/36 | Pouches, for small articles. | 1,225 | (Asstd. sizes) | 6,687 |
| 38/37 | Rasps, wood, 16" | 19 | Whistles, Thunderer | 4,910 |
| 38/38 | Sacks, supply No. 1. | 29 | | |
| 38/39 | No. 2. | 9 | | |
| 38/40 | | | | |



Outstanding Service

Always deserves recognition. To a soldier it may mean promotion. To us it means return visits from old friends, an opportunity to serve them again.

We look forward to greeting you in Syracuse again.

RATES

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| SINGLE FROM... | \$3.00 |
| DOUBLE | 4.50 |
| TWIN | 5.50 |

HOTEL SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Attention!

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

*A Cordial Welcome Awaits
Your Next Visit To Any of
Albany's Leading Hotels*

THE ALBANY HOTEL ASSOCIATION

ALBANY, NEW YORK



with

Clean, Economical, Coke

Clean—and that means a lot in your own home. Easy to tend, less ashes to dispose of, quick-heating, and maintains a steady temperature.

Economical—and that is a most important factor. Its high heat content and low cost per ton, combine to give you more heat per dollar.

Guarantee—You take no risk. If you are not entirely satisfied we will remove the trial order and refund your money.

NIAGARA  HUDSON
COKE

MANUFACTURED AT TROY, UTICA, SYRACUSE

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA MAN CAPTURES COVETED TROPHY



THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1937.

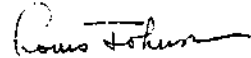
Dear Seamus Pfau:

It is a pleasure to congratulate you as the winner of the Crescent Athletic Club Trophy in the President's Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, on September 9th.

The winning of this trophy is an indication of the patience you have shown in training for this match and a fine measure of the skill with the rifle you have thus obtained.

Kindly accept my best wishes for your future success.

Sincerely yours,



Louis Johnson,
The Assistant Secretary of War.

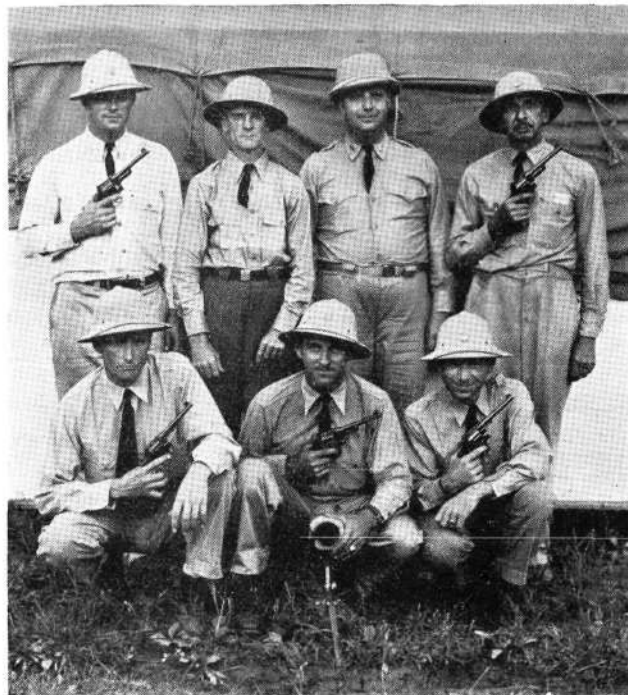
Seaman William J. Pfau,
United States Naval Militia,
TNY: The Adjutant General of New York,
Albany, New York.

The above letter of congratulations was received by Seaman William J. Pfau as a result of his excellent shooting in the President's Match at the 1937 National Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio.

Pearl Call boxes located for
your convenience at all
sections of the city.
Taxi— Just call
Albany 4-2163

PREMIER
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.
NEW YORK CITY

STATE PISTOL TEAM



L. to r. Walsh, Mahoney, Suavet, Agramonte, (Standing) Evans, Sadow, Ashton (Kneeling).

The State Pistol Team which represented the New York National Guard at the 1937 National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, with satisfactory results, being high National Guard team in the N.R.A. Revolver Team Match, and second high National Guard team in the Interstate and Interservice Revolver Team Match.

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.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY

Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAin 4-4957

KEEP POSTED!

Read your National Guardsman and keep informed on Military matters.

DRESS BLUES

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Established 1847

65-67 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.



"Now try it!"

Master Sergeant Royal R. Roberts

To hundreds of those who knew him intimately, and to the many thousands of Guardsmen who knew him by sight, it will come as a shock to learn of the death of Master Sergeant Royal R. Roberts, at Peekskill, on Monday, October 11th. Sergeant Roberts, for many years a member of the 27th Division Headquarters Detachment, and one of the ranking "non-coms" in the New York National Guard, was struck by an automobile and almost instantly killed.

"Robbie," as he was called by friend and acquaintance alike, was in the service, both ashore and afloat, since 1903. In 1906 he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps, and served in China and the Philippines with that organization; in 1911 he entered the Coast Artillery Corps of the Connecticut National Guard, and he served overseas during the World War, being honorably discharged more than a year after the Armistice. There was scarcely a break in his record of military service thereafter, for a few months later he enlisted in the 1st Infantry, N.Y.N.G., and was subsequently transferred to the 27th Division Headquarters Detachment, of which he was an honored and re-



spected member, a man of genial good nature and sterling character, at the time of his passing.

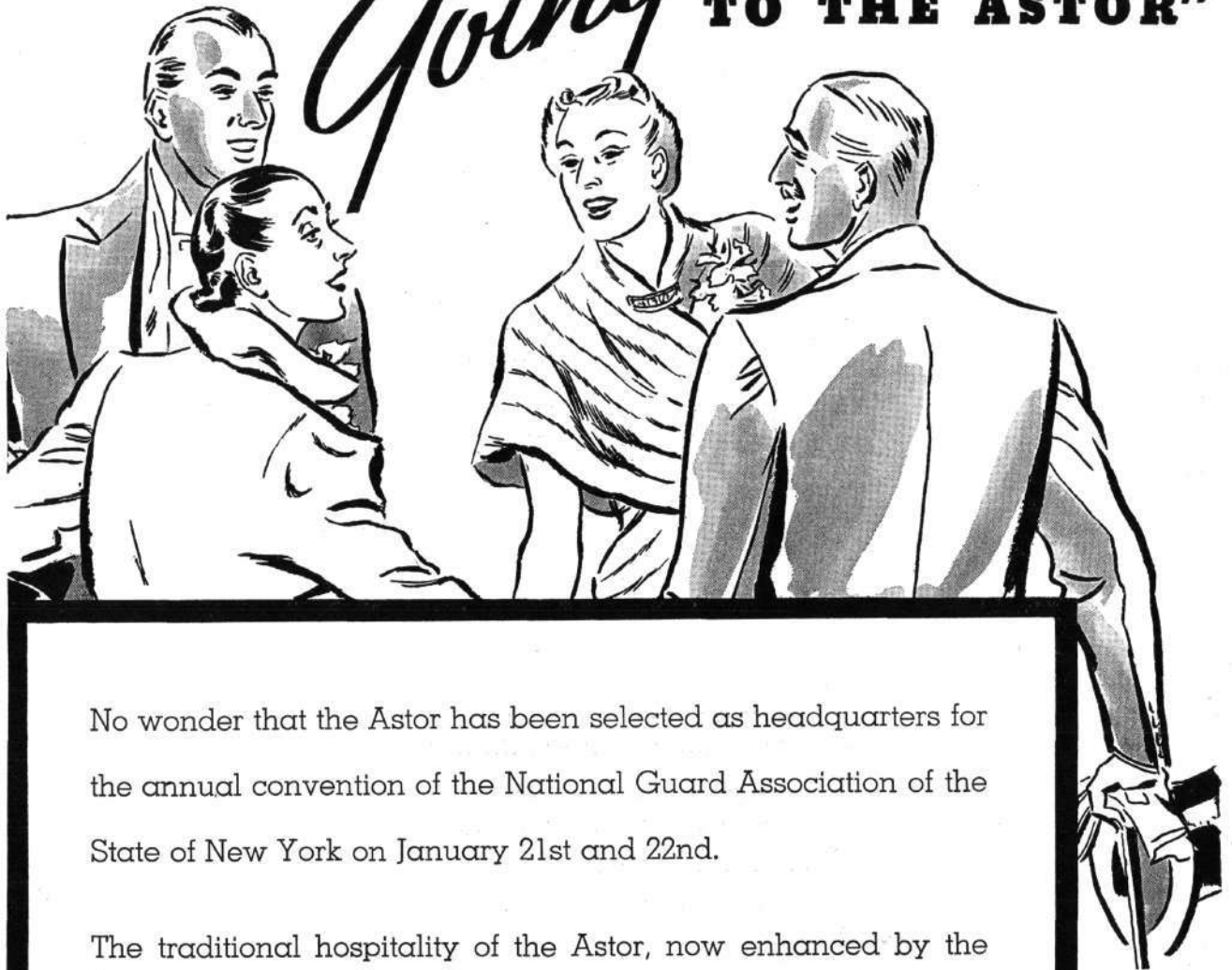
Sergeant Roberts was buried from his home town, Mount Vernon, New York, and interred in Greenwood Cemetery, in Brooklyn, with full military honors, and in the cortège there were, beside the full strength of his comrades in his Detachment, three officers with whom or under whom he had served at one time or other: Lieutenant Colonel Alfred D. Reutershan, Provost Marshall at Camp Smith and Commanding Officer of the Division Headquarters Detachment; Captain George G. Berry, Assistant Quartermaster in Charge of Property at Camp Smith, under whom Sergeant Roberts was working in the warehouse

at Camp at the time of his death, and 2nd Lieutenant Louis H. Champagne, of the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment. It was they, together with the members of "Robbie's immediate family and some scores of civilian-clad friends, who listened to the solemn notes of "Taps" and to the volley, thrice repeated, which marked the end of a useful and an honorable career.

"WE'RE

Going

TO THE ASTOR"



No wonder that the Astor has been selected as headquarters for the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York on January 21st and 22nd.

The traditional hospitality of the Astor, now enhanced by the brilliant new setting of its many improvements, is never more in evidence than during such an affair. There are glamorous new restaurants, comfortable new guest rooms—and with all, the rates are amazingly moderate.

HOTEL ASTOR • Times Square

F. A. MUSCHENHEIM, President • R. K. CHRISTENBERRY, General Manager

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1937

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (September 1-30, Inclusive)87.60%

| | | | |
|--|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard1509 Off. | 22 W. O. | 19508 E. M. | Total 21039 |
| Minimum Strength New York National Guard1467 Off. | 22 W. O. | 17467 E. M. | Total 18956 |
| Present Strength New York National Guard1436 Off. | 20 W. O. | 18724 E. M. | Total 20180 |

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.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 369th Infantry | 94.90% (2) ¹ |
| Maintenance1038 | Actual1118 |
| 71st Infantry | 93.16% (3) ⁸ |
| Maintenance1038 | Actual1099 |
| 212th Coast Art. | 93.04% (4) ⁸ |
| Maintenance705 | Actual752 |
| 165th Infantry | 90.95% (5) ¹⁶ |
| Maintenance1038 | Actual1073 |
| 174th Infantry | 90.48% (6) ⁶ |
| Maintenance1038 | Actual1145 |
| 121st Cavalry | 89.89% (7) ¹³ |
| Maintenance571 | Actual589 |
| 156th Field Art. | 89.54% (8) ⁵ |
| Maintenance602 | Actual623 |
| 106th Field Art. | 88.95% (9) ²¹ |
| Maintenance647 | Actual682 |
| 244th Coast Art. | 88.90% (10) ¹⁷ |
| Maintenance648 | Actual672 |
| 102nd Q.M. Regt. | 88.61% (11) ² |
| Maintenance235 | Actual322 |
| 102nd Med. Regt. | 88.20% (12) ¹³ |
| Maintenance588 | Actual701 |
| 101st Sig. Bn. | 87.70% (13) ²⁴ |
| Maintenance163 | Actual168 |
| Spec. Tr. 27 Div. | 86.58% (14) ¹⁵ |
| Maintenance318 | Actual346 |
| 101st Cavalry | 86.34% (15) ²⁵ |
| Maintenance571 | Actual596 |
| 245th Coast Art. | 86.22% (16) ²³ |
| Maintenance739 | Actual793 |
| 10th Infantry | 85.37% (17) ¹⁴ |
| Maintenance1038 | Actual1103 |
| 14th Infantry | 84.62% (18) ⁷ |
| Maintenance1038 | Actual1096 |
| 102nd Engineers | 84.17% (19) ²⁰ |
| Maintenance475 | Actual477 |

| HONOR ORGANIZATION | No. Dr. | Aver. Pres. Abs. | Aver. Att. % | Aver. % |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 258th Field Art. | | | | 96.80% (1) ⁹ |
| Maintenance647 | | | | Actual688 |
| HEADQUARTERS | 4 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| HDQRS. BAT. | 1 | 62 | 59 | 95 |
| SERVICE BATTERY | 1 | 70 | 65 | 93 |
| 1st BAT. HDQRS. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| 1st BAT. COM. TR. | 1 | 37 | 37 | 100 |
| BATTERY A | 1 | 64 | 64 | 100 |
| BATTERY B | 1 | 64 | 56 | 88 |
| 2nd BAT. HDQRS. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| 2nd BAT. COM. TR. | 1 | 38 | 36 | 95 |
| BATTERY C | 1 | 64 | 63 | 98 |
| BATTERY D | 1 | 64 | 61 | 95 |
| 3rd BAT. HDQRS. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| 3rd BAT. COM. TR. | 1 | 35 | 35 | 100 |
| BATTERY E | 1 | 65 | 65 | 100 |
| BATTERY F | 1 | 69 | 69 | 100 |
| MED. DEP. DET. | 1 | 38 | 38 | 100 |
| | 688 | 666 | 96.80 | |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 53rd Brigade | 95.45% (5) ⁵ |
| Maintenance27 | Actual45 |
| 51st Cav. Brig. | 93.58% (6) ⁹ |
| Maintenance69 | Actual76 |
| 54th Brigade | 92.85% (7) ⁷ |
| Maintenance27 | Actual41 |
| Hdqs. 27th Div. | 85.71 (8) ⁶ |
| Maintenance65 | Actual71 |
| 93rd Brig. | 84.21 (9) ⁸ |
| Maintenance27 | Actual38 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 104 Field Art. | 83.40% (20) ⁴ |
| Maintenance599 | Actual627 |
| 108th Infantry | 82.85% (21) ¹⁸ |
| Maintenance1038 | Actual1088 |
| 106th Infantry | 81.12% (22) ¹² |
| Maintenance1038 | Actual1095 |
| 105th Infantry | 80.29% (23) ²² |
| Maintenance1038 | Actual1076 |
| 107th Infantry | 79.88% (24) ¹⁹ |
| Maintenance1038 | Actual1042 |
| 27th Div. Avia. | No Drills (25) ²⁶ |
| Maintenance118 | Actual131 |
| 105th Field Art. | No Drills (26) ¹⁰ |
| Maintenance599 | Actual634 |
| Brig. Hdqs. C.A.C. | 100.00% (1) ¹ |
| Maintenance11 | Actual10 |
| State Staff | 100.00% (2) ² |
| Maximum140 | Actual75 |
| 52nd F.A. Brig. | 100.00% (3) ⁵ |
| Maintenance36 | Actual42 |
| 87th Brigade | 95.45% (4) ⁴ |
| Maintenance27 | Actual44 |

BRIGADE STANDINGS

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 87th Inf. Brig. | 92.93% (1) ¹ |
| Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company | |
| 71st Infantry | |
| 174th Infantry | |
| 369th Infantry | |
| 52nd F. A. Brig. | 90.40% (2) ² |
| Hdqs. & Hdqs. Battery | |
| 104th Field Artillery | |
| 105th Field Artillery | |
| 106th Field Artillery | |
| 156th Field Artillery | |
| 258th Field Artillery | |
| Brig. Hdqs. C.A.C. | 89.37% (3) ³ |
| Hdqs. & Hdqs. Detachment | |
| 212th Coast Artillery | |
| 244th Coast Artillery | |
| 245th Coast Artillery | |
| 51st Cav. Brig. | 88.36% (4) ⁴ |
| Hdqs. & Hdqs. Troop | |
| 101st Cavalry | |
| 121st Cavalry | |
| 93rd Inf. Brig. | 87.70% (5) ⁵ |
| Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company | |
| 14th Infantry | |
| 165th Infantry | |
| 53rd Inf. Brig. | 82.45% (6) ⁶ |
| Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company | |
| 10th Infantry | |
| 105th Infantry | |
| 106th Infantry | |
| 54th Inf. Brig. | 81.61% (7) ⁷ |
| Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company | |
| 107th Infantry | |
| 108th Infantry | |



Changes in Status of Officer Personnel During the Months of August, September and October, 1937

COMMISSIONED

| LT.-COLONELS | Date of Rank | Branch and Organization |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Nuwer, Romand J. (Chap.) | Oct. 9'37 | 106th F.A. |

MAJORS

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Barron, Eric S. | Aug. 7'37 | 245th C.A. |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|

CAPTAINS

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Pennell, Edward M. Jr. (Chap.) | Sep. 14'37 | 106th Inf. |
| Crego, Ernest R. | Sep. 27'37 | 105th Inf. |
| Foley, Maurice J. | Sep. 28'37 | 105th Inf. |
| Baird, Raymond D. | Oct. 2'37 | 10th Inf. |

1ST LIEUTENANTS

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Markland, Curtis W. | Aug. 3'37 | 108th Inf. |
| Sullivan, Howard, Jr. | Aug. 20'37 | 174th Inf. |
| Archer, Mount T. | Aug. 25'37 | 174th Inf. |

| | Date of Rank | Branch and Organization |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Workman, Julius | Oct. 15'37 | 105th F.A. |
| Jovene, Nicholas A. | Oct. 15'37 | 105th F.A. |
| Boland, John P. | Oct. 16'37 | 165th Inf. |
| Vaisey, John A. | Oct. 25'37 | 121st Cav. |

2ND LIEUTENANTS

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|
| Retallack, George F. | Aug. 20'37 | 174th Inf. |
| Schustik, Louis J. | Aug. 25'37 | 174th Inf. |
| Cudney, Harry J. | Sep. 15'37 | 174th Inf. |
| Roop, Donald R. | Sep. 15'37 | 174th Inf. |
| Osborne, Lester R. | Sep. 27'37 | 105th Inf. |
| Walrad, John R. | Sep. 30'37 | 104th F.A. |
| Keenan, James A. | Oct. 15'37 | 105th F.A. |
| Potter, James A. | Oct. 18'37 | 101st Sig. Bn. |
| Coleman, John D. | Oct. 23'37 | 165th Inf. |

Separations from Service—Resigned—Honorably Discharged

CAPTAINS

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| Archer, George B. | Aug. 27'37 | 121st Cav. |
| King, Harold C. | Oct. 25'37 | 27th Div. Avi. |

1ST LIEUTENANTS

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| Woodard, Barton E. | Sep. 11'37 | 108th Inf. |
| Morrill, Harold D. | Oct. 2'37 | 102nd Engrs. |

2ND LIEUTENANTS

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| Yoeckel, Harold R. | Aug. 25'37 | 106th Inf. |
| Carrere, Joseph M., Jr. | Sep. 11'37 | 244th C.A. |
| Callihan, Ferdinand J. | Oct. 2'37 | 106th F.A. |

Transferred to Inactive National Guard at Own Request

1ST LIEUTENANTS

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Stenson, Sydney S. | Aug. 17'37 | 165th Inf. |
| Speiser, Ralph W., Jr. | Sep. 11'37 | 156th F.A. |
| Braun, Anthony J. | Oct. 8'37 | 174th Inf. |
| Grogan, William K. | Oct. 27'37 | 106th Inf. |

2ND LIEUTENANTS

| | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| Pelke, Arthur A. | Sep. 15'37 | 104th F.A. |
| Keeke, Gordon A. | Oct. 8'37 | 174th Inf. |



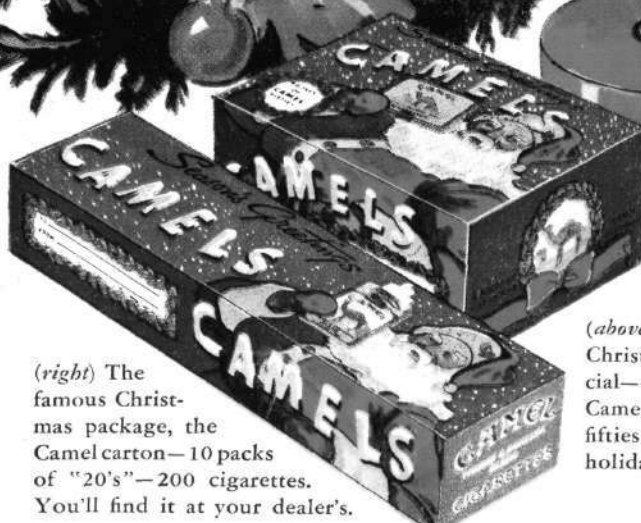
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HAPPIEST
HOLIDAY SEASON
EVER —



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MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS

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(right) The famous Christmas package, the Camel carton—10 packs of "20's"—200 cigarettes. You'll find it at your dealer's.

(above) Another Christmas special—4 boxes of Camels in "flat fifties"—in gay holiday dress.

(right) A pound of Prince Albert in a real glass humidor that keeps the tobacco in prime condition and becomes a welcome possession.



(left) One pound of Prince Albert—the "biteless" tobacco—in an attractive Christmas gift package.

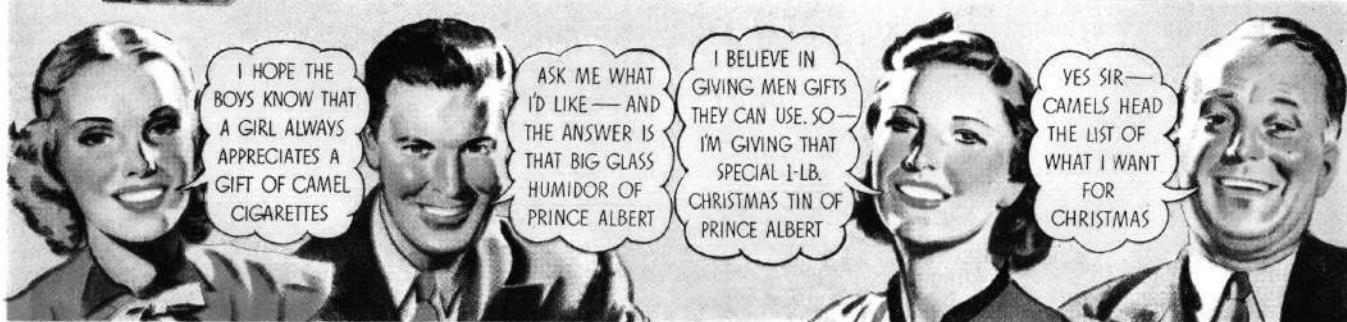


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ASK ME WHAT I'D LIKE — AND THE ANSWER IS THAT BIG GLASS HUMIDOR OF PRINCE ALBERT

I BELIEVE IN GIVING MEN GIFTS THEY CAN USE. SO I'M GIVING THAT SPECIAL 1-LB. CHRISTMAS TIN OF PRINCE ALBERT

YES SIR—CAMELS HEAD THE LIST OF WHAT I WANT FOR CHRISTMAS