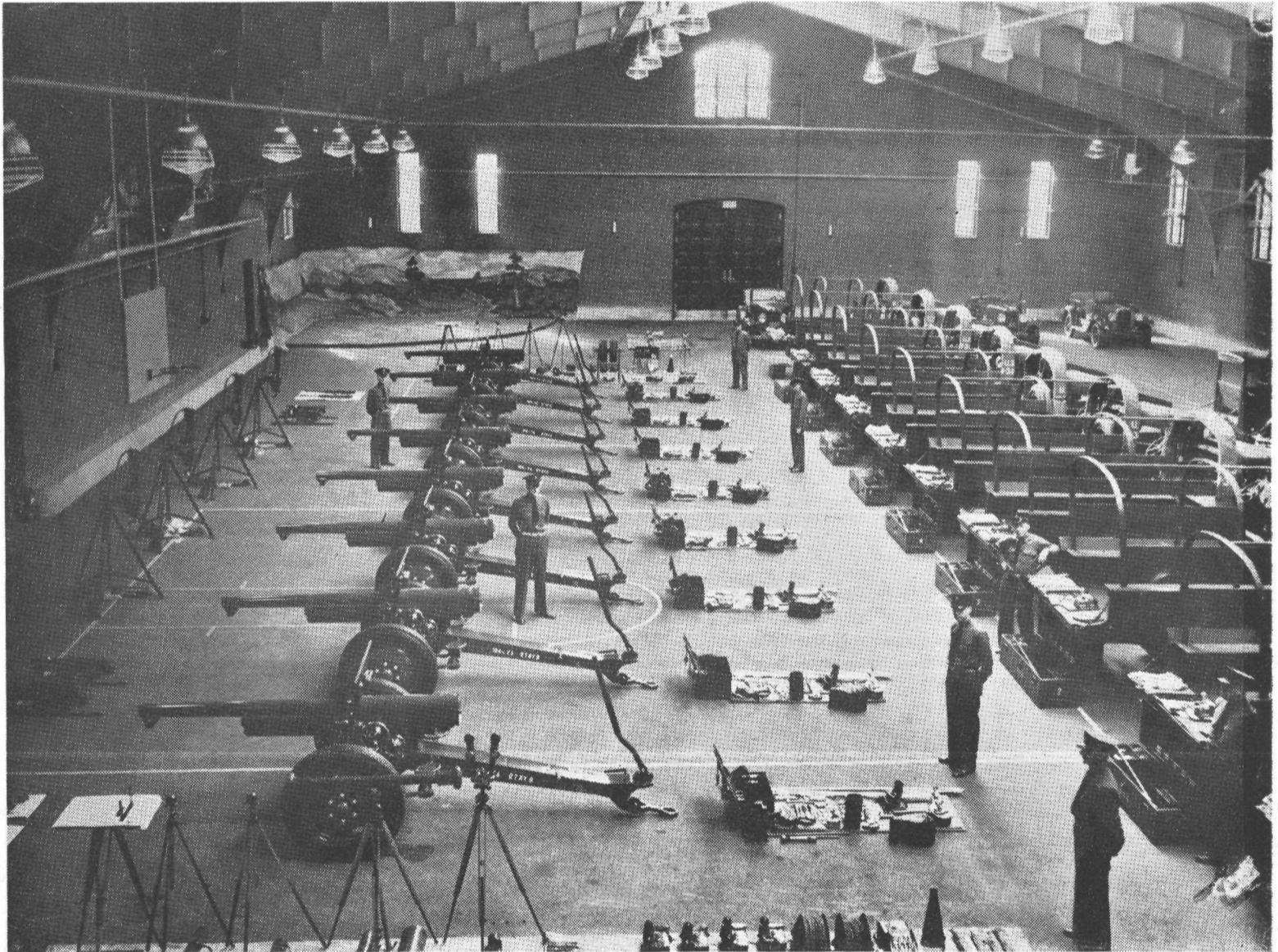


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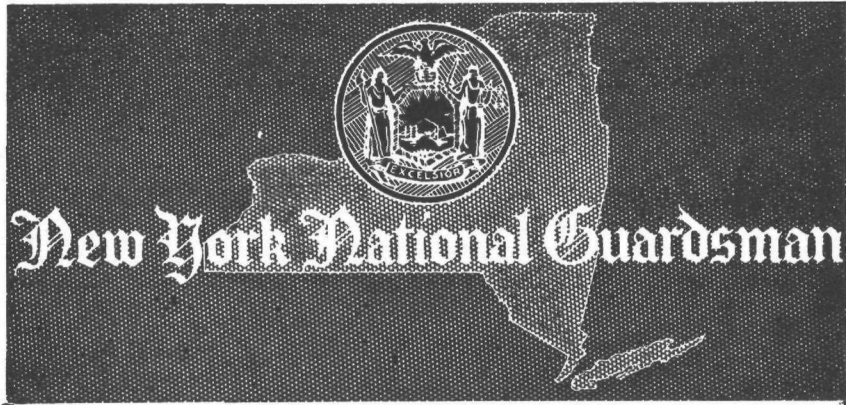
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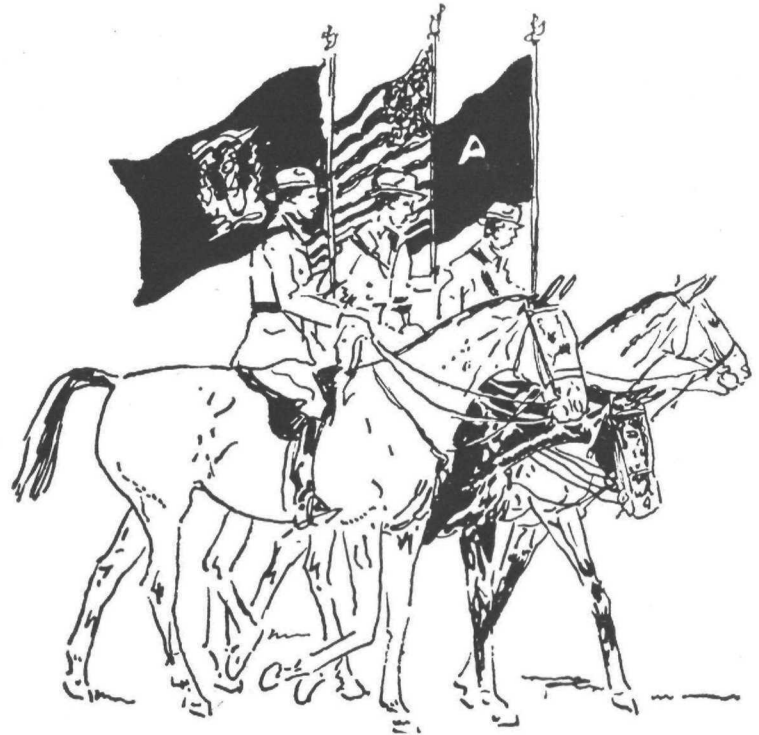
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## A Good Impression for the New Year

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# America's Lost Gibraltar

by Captain Clifford L. Sayre

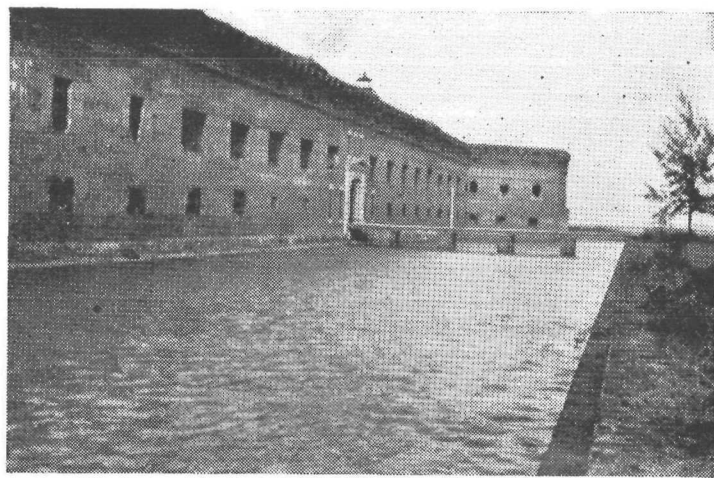
**D**ID you ever hear of America's lost Gibraltar? A once impregnable Gibraltar, of medieval architecture, that never fired a shot in defense of its country? A fortress whose history is interwoven with tales of high courage, devastating plagues, stark tragedy and heroic sacrifice?

Seventy miles west of Key West, and only a scant hundred miles northwest of Havana, lie the Dry Tortugas, a small group of sandy, tropical islands surrounded by a turquoise sea. On one of the islands, Loggerhead Key, stands the Loggerhead Lighthouse which marks the mariner's course through the Florida Straits. On another, called Garden Key for no known reason, stands the one-time Gibraltar of America—old Fort Jefferson—the equal of which can be found nowhere else on the continent. Started in 1846 and abandoned, still unfinished, in 1874, it stands today a target for the hurricanes, a monument to grandiose dreams and the painstaking construction of the U. S. Corps of Engineers.

The fortress was projected and construction started in 1846, during the fever of excitement over the War with Mexico. Under the able direction of Lieutenant H. G. Wright and succeeding Engineering Officers the work progressed but it was greatly hampered at times by wind and weather, epidemics of fever and scurvy among the men and interrupted appropriation of funds. Every brick, every piece of timber scaffolding, every bricklayer and hard-fisted immigrant laborer, every trowel and spade, came by sea from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington. At the end of ten years and with the expenditure of a million dollars, an Army inspector reported that it would require about fourteen more years, at the same rate, to complete the work.

Fort Jefferson was laid out in a huge hexangular pattern, enclosing an area of about twenty acres, with the length of the encircling walls totaling nearly a mile. At each of the six angles of the walls, and integral with them, rises a huge bastion built to command the approaches to two walls. The entire structure is surrounded by a moat some sixty feet wide and ten to fifteen feet deep—the depth depending upon the tide. Just why such a wonderful and expensive moat should have been made part of a structure already surrounded by the sea, save for a few narrow strips of sandy beach, is not clear at this late date. But there it is, and except in a few places where the hurricanes have broken the outer sea wall and filled it with coral sand, the moat is still functioning as it was originally intended.

This formidable stronghold has but a single entrance—a comparatively small sally-port—designed to admit men in squad formation, marching four abreast. Originally a drawbridge spanned the moat to the sally-port and its approach was covered by rifle slits through the walls in enfilade. Inside the fort, one is struck with the immensity of the task that was accomplished here, even though the structure was never finished. Hundreds upon hundreds of solid brick pillars, rising into rounded arches to give the greatest possible strength, support the upper galleries. These arched pillars stretch row on row through the casemates until the perspective of the eye makes them meet at the bastioned ends of the ramparts. Each casement was designed to mount one gun and allow plenty of room for the gun squad to work it. Rusted traces of the semicircular track for traversing each gun through its embrasure still remain embedded in the granite floor. Most of the embrasures are broken out to about twice their normal width; but whether this is due to the lashing of the hurricanes, or to the fact that they were never finished, pending placement of guns which never came, no one can tell.



Moat and Sally Port

In the southwest bastion are huge brick ovens for baking hundreds of loaves of bread. At various points are the powder magazines. These are of extra-heavy masonry and were formerly lined with planked sheathing. Their entrances are light-locked similar to the modern photographer's dark room. Since the powder of that day deteriorated in the presence of light, these light-locks guarded against this but allowed the circulation of air by eliminating the necessity of doors. Near the inside of the sally-port and close to the wall so that the channel guns could be served quickly, stands the hot-shot oven, designed in the manner of the modern steel-heating furnace. Its use? To heat

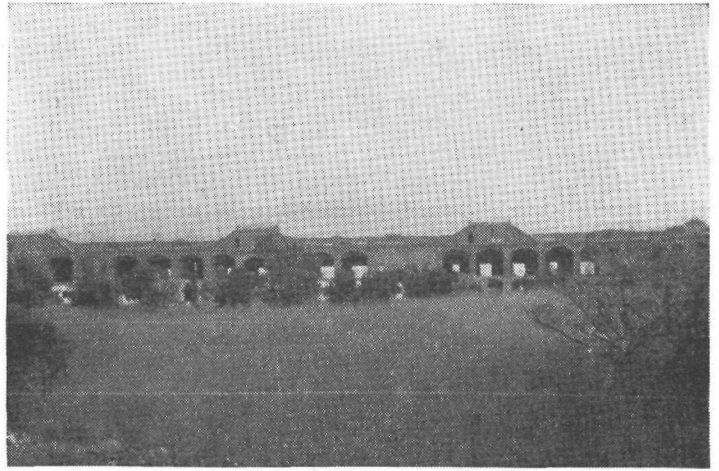
the cannon balls to redness so that when fired at the wooden ships of that day, they might set fire to their decks or rigging. Near the hot-shot oven stands a huge unfinished structure about the size of a ten-room, two-story house. This was probably intended for ammunition storage. The wooden scaffolding which supported the arched roof during its construction is still there—dried and shrunken and grey—but still in place after more than sixty years.

The huge officers' quarters are completely unroofed and almost demolished. The hurricanes have conspicuously taken their toll here. The felled brick lie in close windows with tangled vines and cacti growing up in confusion among them. Here and there a cast-iron stairway, with fretted and filigreed risers, still hangs in place where an upright wall defies the elements. These once fine quarters were built close to the walls of the fort and face upon the parade ground, now a wilderness of Spanish grass, cocoanut palms, scrubby palmettoes and other jungle growth.

The system designed by the Army Engineers to provide the soldiers with an abundance of fresh water is most remarkable and, in part, still functioning. Obviously, no wells for fresh water could be drilled on a coral island surrounded by the sea, so the tropical rains had to be trapped and preserved. The entire fort is underlaid with a series of cisterns, sufficient to store thousands of gallons of water, so that an indefinite siege or prolonged drought might be withstood. Rain was collected from off the sanded parapets and filtered through brick and sand on its way to these underground reservoirs. Even today it is possible to lower an open jug through one of the many well openings between the arched columns and retrieve a drink of clear, cool water.

As one wanders through the arched casemates, climbs the circular stairs in the bastions, tramps over the parapets and takes note of the meticulous workmanship of the masonry, he can understand clearly why old Fort Jefferson has withstood so well the ravages of time and the elements. For this was no trowel-and-mortar job, rushed to completion by a nervous contractor against the penalty of time, but a structure designed to be built solidly and correctly, with time and expense only minor considerations.

What did this mighty Gibraltar ever accomplish

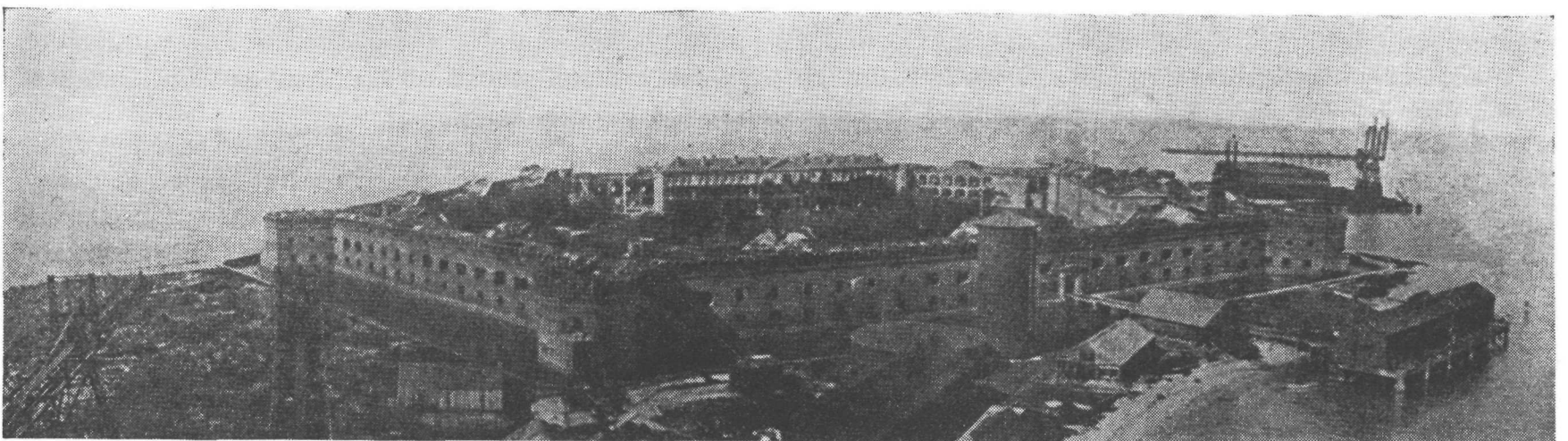


Parade Ground

for its builders? Military opinion is unanimous that its retention by the Union during the War between the States enabled the U. S. Navy to control the Gulf of Mexico and to enforce the blockade against the Confederacy. With Fort Taylor at Key West, Fort Jefferson was used as a base of supply and operations by the Gulf Blockading Squadron. However, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, there was not a combatant soldier or a mounted gun in the fort. Only an energetic Engineer Officer, Captain M. C. Meigs and a few workmen were there—plodding along at the construction which was rather well along by this time but impeded by a lack of funds. Many attribute these conditions to the machinations of the then Secretary of War J. B. Floyd, who was among the first to go over to the Confederacy.

It was Major General Winfield Scott who realized the importance of holding Fort Jefferson even in its unfinished condition. As soon as indications of a definite, secession movement were recognized, Scott dispatched an expedition under sealed orders from Fort Independence in Boston, to occupy and fortify the huge stronghold. This expeditionary force sailed on January 10, 1861, on the Steamer *Joseph Whitney*. It consisted of four officers and sixty-two men of the Second Artillery under the command of Brevet Major Lewis G. Arnold, an energetic officer who had gained much distinction in the war with the Seminole Indians. Two weeks after sailing from Boston he reported to General Scott that he "had landed and had the situation well in hand." Inasmuch as there

(Continued on page 23)



# Signal Communications in the Proposed Infantry Division

by Major S. H. Sherrill, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following extracts from the report of Major S. H. Sherrill, who commanded the 51st Signal Battalion during the tests of the proposed Infantry Division at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in 1937, and which appeared in the current issue of the Signal Corps Bulletin, are considered to be of special interest both to communication and other personnel in view of the proposed First Army Maneuvers in 1939. Acknowledgment is made to the Chief Signal Officer and to Major Sherrill for permission to publish this article in the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.*

**I**N NOVEMBER 1936, Major General J. B. Allison, then Chief Signal Officer assembled the officers and noncommissioned officers of the 51st Signal Battalion in the gymnasium at Fort Monmouth and outlined the plan for the battalion's participation in the tests of the proposed Infantry division to be held at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, during the summer of 1937. We were advised that the Signal Corps was to construct, operate, and maintain the communications within the Infantry regiments and battalions and in the Artillery regiment and that the 51st Signal Battalion was designated to perform this task, as well as to furnish 47 additional men to the 2nd Signal Company to provide a pool of communication specialists.

At 7:00 a.m., July 21, 1937, the battalion departed from Fort Monmouth on what was to be the longest movement by motor convoy of that size in the history of the United States Army. Thirteen officers and three hundred fifty enlisted men, including a medical officer and detachment, entrucked in fifty-five motor vehicles in the barracks area.

A few details of the conduct of the convoy might be of interest. Because of the unavailability of a field range that could be operated in a vehicle in motion it was necessary to dispatch an "advance party" comprised of the kitchens, rations and mess personnel in six trucks to the next camp site, in advance of the main convoy. This group departed from camp each morning one-half hour before the remainder of the battalion. The control of the convoy by radio, so successfully used during the march to Michigan in 1936 proved again to be a great convenience and in one case at least a real necessity. Three SCR-209 sets were used with loud speakers. One was installed in what was called the "point" car, a reconnaissance car that preceded the main body by from 3 to 5 miles and carried an officer and military police for use at

railroad crossings, street and road intersections, and other critical points. A second set was installed in the battalion commander's sedan which traveled generally at the head of the main body, and the third in a reconnaissance car that traveled at the tail of the column. Messages and directions by voice were sent constantly during the movement, keeping the battalion commander advised at all times of conditions within the convoy. Transmission by voice on several occasions was successful over distances exceeding 18 miles. The value of this communication was demonstrated at Oxford, N. C., on the return trip. The route number changed in this city and the column was separated at the tenth vehicle by traffic lights. The leading 10 vehicles took the correct route but the eleventh vehicle took the new route in the opposite direction as the tenth vehicle had temporarily passed from the view of the officer in charge of the eleventh truck. After traveling about 2 miles it was realized at the head of the column that something was wrong. A report was called for from the car at the rear of the column. When this report indicated that all of the remainder of the convoy was following vehicle No. 11 in the wrong direction, instructions were sent by radio to the senior officer with that group to take command, turn the trucks around and rejoin the head of the column which, in the meantime, had halted. In a



(U.S.S.C. Photo)

Interior Radio Trailer

very few minutes this had been accomplished and during that entire period the battalion commander was in complete touch with the situation.

The battalion reached Fort Sam Houston shortly after noon, August 2nd. The motor vehicles were formed in line on the parade ground west of the 15th Field Artillery Barracks, the detachments formed and dispatched at once to the barracks of the regiments of which they were temporarily to form a part.

The distance covered in this motor movement was 1,815 miles, totaling 103,400 truck miles.

From the date of arrival until September 27, the various signal platoons participated with their regiments in "unit tests." These problems were planned to test the Infantry or Artillery organization under the proposed tables. Some were conducted on the Fort Sam Houston reservation, while others were conducted at Camp Bullis. During this period the Infantry and Artillery officers were given an opportunity to observe the work of their signal platoons and sections. These, of course, were difficult days, because the communication personnel was put to a real test, as the Infantry and Artillery wished to learn just how good these imported specialists were. We all realized this and put forth special efforts to the end that no fault might be found with our work. The officers and men performed their tasks so well that the Signal Corps was charged, in a friendly way, of course, with "stacking the deck" and sending down especially selected men from the Signal Corps School. Those who expressed this opinion were informed that all of the men in the regimental platoons were regular members of the 51st Signal Battalion and that these same men would have made up the battalion if it had been ordered to participate in Army or corps maneuvers.

The importance of placing vehicles transporting communication equipment and personnel at the head of the column of vehicles of the units of which they are members was demonstrated when a truck carrying communication equipment which had been placed at the rear of a regimental column fell out because of motor trouble. Thereafter these vehicles were always found at the head of the unit column and communication personnel was thus able to commence operations promptly. Regimental commanders were glad to provide a means of transferring communication personnel and equipment to other previously designated vehicles as standard procedure in the event of motor trouble in the communication trucks.

The period September 27th to October 8th was devoted to combat team tests. There were four of these, each of which was conducted by at least two different combat teams on different days. A combat team is composed of an Infantry regiment and a support 75 mm. howitzer battalion of the field artillery regiment. These two units always worked together, being augmented from time to time by other troops such as engineers, medical, antimechanized battalion, etc., depending upon the situation. The average number of vehicles in the combat team column alone was 305.

Combat team test No. 1 tested the new organization in strong defense. Two signal company trucks equipped with SCR 209 sets were assigned to the com-

bat team commander. After the alert at Fort Sam Houston, orders were sent by radio from division headquarters to the commander directing him to move to position at Camp Bullis via a given route. The division headquarters convoy, composed of the command group, signal company, and service company, moved via a different route to Camp Bullis. The combat team commander placed one radio truck directly in rear of his own car and the other at the rear of his convoy. Frequent reports were called for by and were made to the division commander by radio as the column moved via the designated route. As the column approached the assembly area at Camp Bullis the division commander directed the column commander to send his guides ahead to a designated point. Upon their arrival orders for the assembly



(U.S.S.C. Photo)

Operating Loop Antenna

areas were given to them. When the head of the column arrived these guides conducted their units to the areas while the column commander reported to the temporary division CP for instruction in the tactical situation. This procedure was followed in all succeeding tests when the tactical situation permitted.

The division CP was then moved to its location, from which point wire communication was immediately established to the regimental CP. From the latter wire communication was established to the battalions. Telegraph (TG-5) and radio (SCR-171) communications were established from division to regiment.

Under cover of darkness the troops took position for the defense, and the wire system was changed to conform to that required in the defensive position. The SCR-195 radio sets, eight of which were issued to each Infantry regiment were used in two channels, one from the Second Battalion CP to its OP, the other from the First Battalion CP to its reserve. The SCR-195 was not as widely used in this and other early tests as it was later when the efficiency of this means of communication as a temporary substitute for wire telephone was more fully appreciated. The need

(Continued on page 10)



# Knights of the Buzz Saw Graduate

by Captain G. B. Barth

ON the morning of November 23rd, Major General Hugh Drum, the Corps Area Commander, presented certificates to sixteen officers of National Guard units of the 2nd Corps Area upon their completion of the final subcourse of the 2nd Corps Area Command and Staff School. In his address General Drum spoke of the importance of having trained staff officers in case of emergency. He told of personal experiences in the building of staffs and the scarcity of suitable officer material in France in 1917 and 1918. He also welcomed the class as potential staff material for the First Army maneuvers scheduled for next summer.

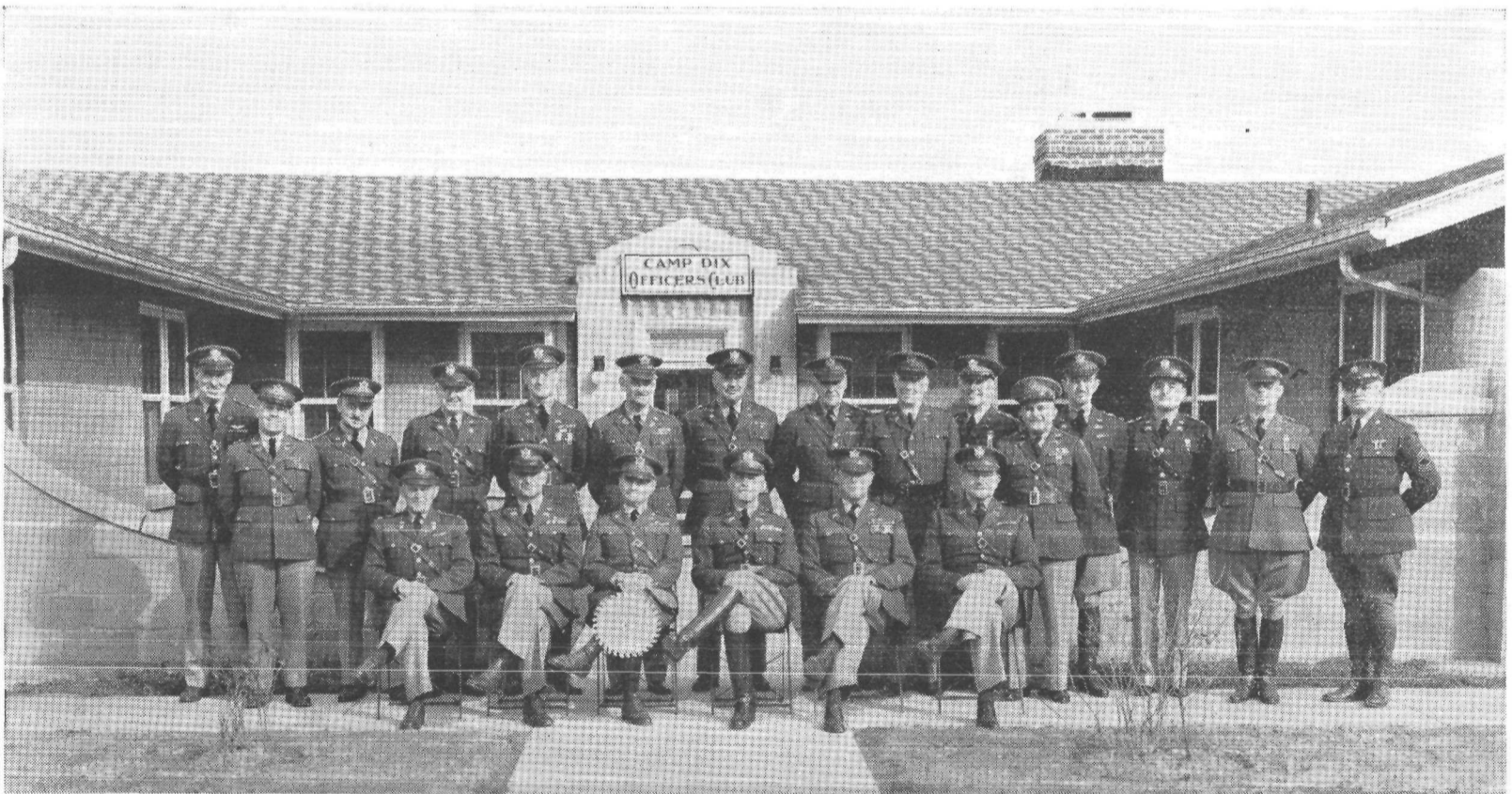
The 2nd Corps Area Command

and Staff School together with a similar school in the 6th Corps Area, were the pioneers in an attempt on the part of the parent organization at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to bring staff and command training to officers whose business activities would not allow them the necessary time to attend the resident course at the Command and General Staff School. Three subcourses, each lasting two weeks and being held in November of successive years, were prescribed. Twenty officers, selected for their suitability for staff or command duty in case of emergency, were sent to the first subcourse in November, 1936. The same group were to return for the remaining two subcourses in 1937 and 1938.

Of the original twenty, sixteen completed the course. Two of the other four, finding time available, completed the resident course at Fort Leavenworth and were, therefore, ineligible to continue with the class. Thus, the loss over the three year period of two students is surprisingly small.

From its beginning, Col. George A. Herbst, senior instructor of the New York National Guard, has been in charge of the school. With him through the entire period have been Capt. George B. Barth as secretary and instructor and Master Sgt. Harry Kottick as sergeant major. The remainder of the instructor personnel has changed from year to year. Lt.

(Continued on page 20)



**First Graduating Class, 2nd Corps Area Command and Staff School**

Left to Right (Sitting), Lt. Col. David S. Hill, Q.M.C., 44th Div., Col. George J. Schulz, 198th C.A. (A.A.), Col. George A. Herbst, Inf. (Director), Col. Charles N. Morgan, 121st Cav., Lt. Col. Samuel D. Davies, 106th Inf., Lt. Col. John D. Humphries, 245th C.A. (HD). Left to Right (Standing), Major Robert L. Copsy, A.C., Major Russell Lyons, C.E. (Instructor), Major Marion L. Young, F.A. (Instructor), Major John O. Lawrence, Cav. (Instructor), Major H. Russell Drowne, Jr., 51st Cav. Brig., Major Arthur T. Smith, 108th Inf., Lt. Col. Jerome B. Crowley, F.D. (44th Div.), Lt. Col. Malcolm W. Force, 244th C.A., Major Thomas C. Dedell, 10th Inf., Major Joseph A. McDonough, 93rd Brig., Major Lindsay J. Griffith, 71st Inf., Major William H. Kelly, 165th Inf., Captain William A. Lord, 113th Inf., Captain George B. Barth, F.A. (Instructor and Sec.) Master Sgt. Harry Kottick, Sergeant Major, Absent —Major Henry G. Fowler, 244th C.A.



# Results— Field

by Major William A. Tabor

Now that the field training period of 1938 is sufficiently a thing of the past to be viewed in more or less clear perspective, a brief resume of the results accomplished and of some points upon which more emphasis may well be laid in the future may not be out of place.

If, as we should, we accept as a principle that the ultimate aim of all military training is effectiveness in war it is hardly necessary to even refer to the tremendously important place which the period of training in the field occupies in any scheme of military training. There, and only there, is it possible for officers and men to apply on the ground the principles which they have learned through the study of military literature and the somewhat restricted application of these principles on the map or sand table. To have a general idea, or, indeed, even to have a perfect academic knowledge of what one should do in various tactical situations is one thing; to be able to actually do these things in the field is quite another. Actual practice in the field, with living men instead of pins, and under simulated battle conditions is the only way in which one can gain the certainty of knowledge and confidence in self which is the prime requisite of any military leader of men.

Bearing in mind Napoleon's remark that there were no poor organizations but there were poor commanders the field training programs were so drawn as to stress the overwhelming importance of individual initiative and leadership in all military activities. An attempt was made to afford regimental and battalion commanders more lati-

the brevity of the time available and the many phases of training to be covered precluded decentralization to the extent which would otherwise be desirable.

From their broad point of view it may be said without hesitation that the field training of all organizations was carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

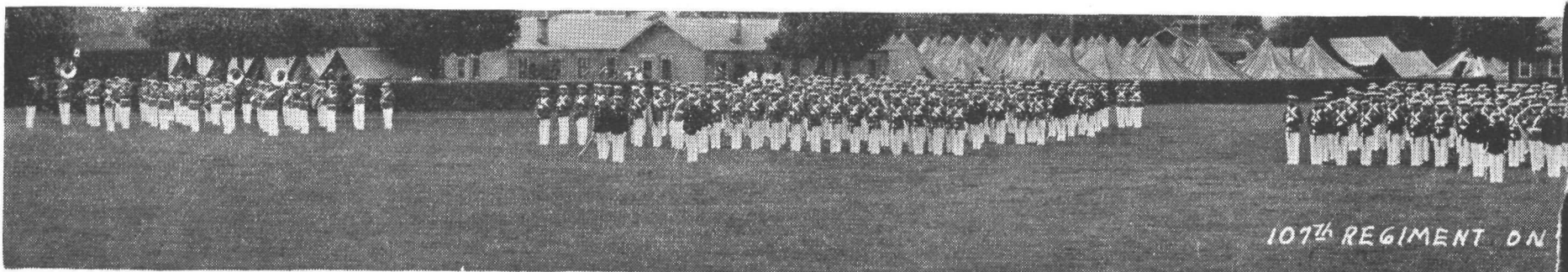


tude in the training of their respective organizations than has heretofore normally been the case—notably in the preparation and conduct of a problem involving a regiment in the defense of a river line and of tactical exercises for small units.

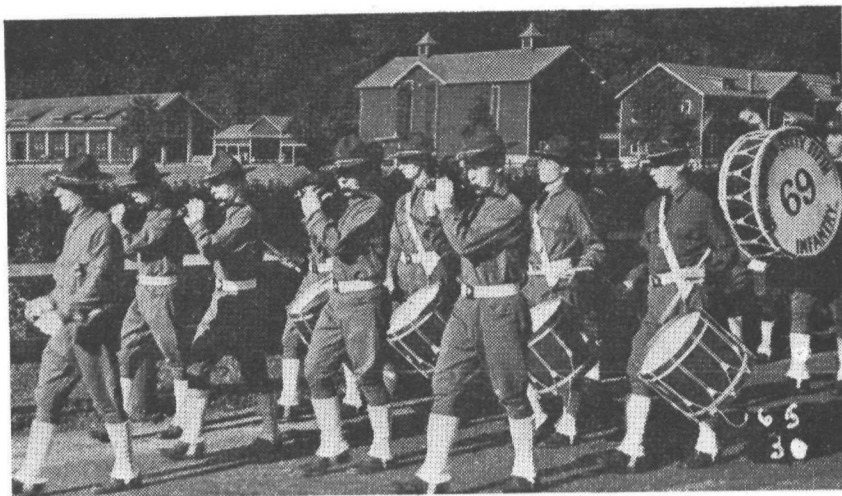
In preparing the programs for the field training period the great importance of decentralization of training was never lost sight of although the limitations imposed by

Marksmanship with the principal arms in infantry and cavalry organizations and the field artillery service practice was, in most instances, efficiently conducted and the results obtained were satisfactory. This was also true in the case of the coast artillery target practice.

Ceremonies were reduced to a reasonable minimum in practically all cases, and those held were informally carried out in a most creditable manner.



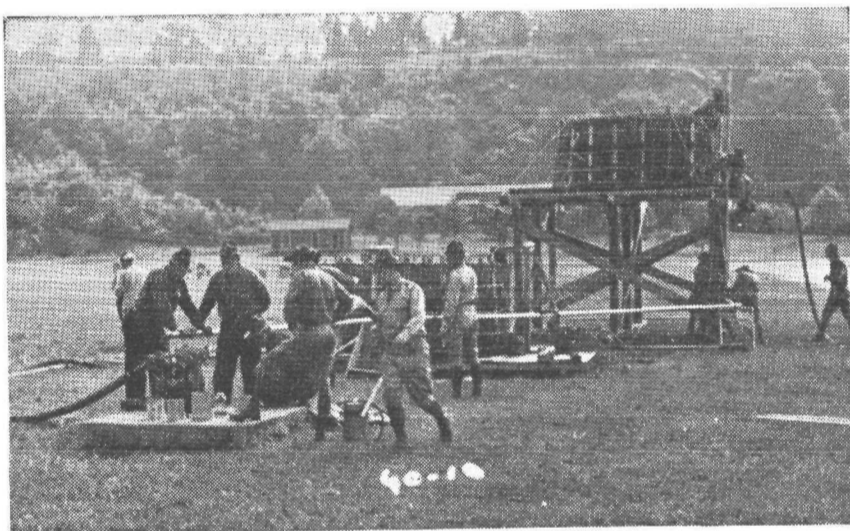
# Training 1938



The improved facilities at Camp Smith for the conduct of tactical exercises were of very material advantage and all organizations made good use of them. The purchase and development of this area by the State appears to be most desirable. As was to be expected, the results obtained from the various field exercises varied rather widely

A simple compass course involving also the elementary use of aerial photographs as maps was carried out at Camp Smith for the primary purpose of directing attention to the growing importance of the use of aerial photographs in military operations. Papers turned in were not graded as it was felt that instruction along these lines had

officers of all grades do not supervise the training of their respective organizations as closely as their responsibility for training makes it incumbent upon them to do. This is possibly due to a feeling on the part of some officers that they are kept so busy that they do not have time to do everything required of them; and it must be admitted that there is some basis for their contention. It is understood that the programs for the next field training period will to a certain extent ameliorate this condition.



between regiments, and in almost every instance where regiments were particularly outstanding, it may be said with almost absolute certainty that this was due largely to intelligently directed courses in minor tactics carried out in the armories through the use of map problems and exercises on the sand table. The value of such exercises as a preliminary to the field training period can hardly be overestimated.

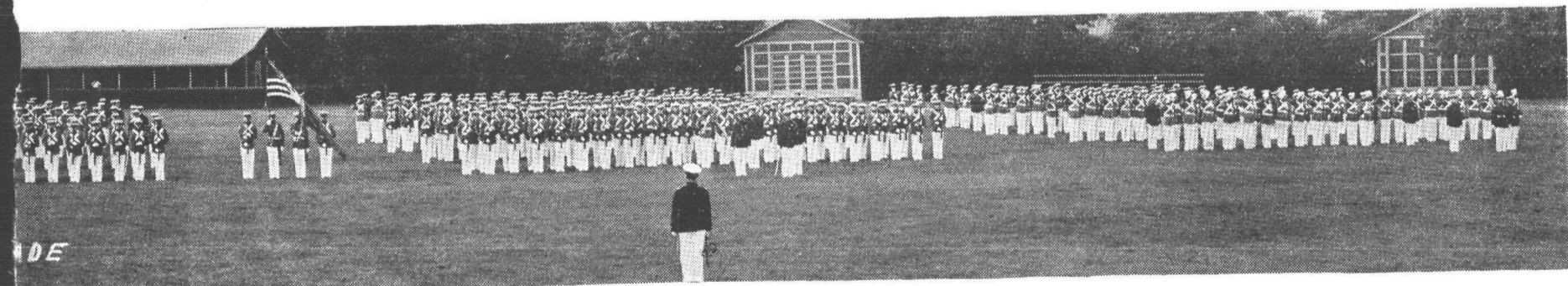
not progressed to a point where possible comparisons would be advantageous. A few selected men from each rifle company were given a short course in anti-aircraft marksmanship primarily to qualify them to act as instructors in this important phase of training during the armory training period.

Training of specialists was generally satisfactory.

On the debit side of the ledger it appears that some commanding

There is a tendency on the part of many company commanders to fail to devote sufficient attention to the interior economy of their companies with the result that company messes and other administrative functions are neglected by those directly responsible for them.

All, in all, however, most deficiencies noted are the outgrowth of inexperience rather than of intentional neglect and officers and men alike may well derive much satisfaction from the part they have played in motivating General Craig, Chief of Staff, to say in his latest annual report "progress in the training of the National Guard is gratifying, and its readiness for combat is believed to be at the highest peak of its post-war history."



## COMMUNICATIONS

(Continued from page 6)

for increased allowances in wire and telephones and for a larger switchboard in the battalion was indicated in this and most of the subsequent tests. It was demonstrated in this and in later tests that orders and messages must be carefully prepared and reduced to the minimum number of words, in order that transmission may be expedited.

In this test and in the majority of the later ones, subordinate units were permitted to select the locations of their command posts and then report them to the next higher headquarters. Since the higher headquarters were usually established before those of the lower units, the speed with which wire lines was constructed was dependent upon the promptness with which the selection was made and reported. It would seem to be more desirable, therefore, for the higher unit to prescribe the location of the CP of the next lower units in the majority of cases.

Combat team test No. 2, attack, wide envelopment by day, followed.

In this test the combat team moved by motor convoy during daylight hours from its original position to the position for the attack on the morning of the second day after an assumed meeting engagement the preceding afternoon. An attack by the balance of the division (assumed) from its position after the meeting engagement of the previous day was to be coordinated with the attack of the enveloping force. In order that this attack might be launched at the correct time, it was most important that the message from the enveloping force, announcing the hour of its attack, be received promptly at the division CP in order that orders might be given with promptness for the attack of the remainder of the division. Since the distance separating the enveloping force in its attack position from the balance of the division was too great to permit wire communication to be established in the short time available, reliance for the transmission of this message had to be placed on the radio. Each time this test was repeated the importance of providing positive means of transmitting this message was more fully appreciated. Whereas in the earlier tests only one radio channel SCR-171 was provided, in the final test, division furnished to the combat team one SCR-209, thus providing, with the SCR-171, two radio channels, and also had the message taken by airplane and motorcycle and transmitted by telephone via a specially constructed line.

The need for vehicular radio sets within the regiment was demonstrated in this test and in practically every subsequent one. The combat team advance guard preceded the main body by some 2 to 5 miles during the march on the first day which terminated in the meeting engagement. While en route the column commander was directed by division to change his route of march. Since he had no radio contact with his advance guard commander he was unable to direct

the change in sufficient time to prevent the advance guard from continuing on the original route. The solution appears to be to adapt the SCR-195 or one of the other sets available in the regiment to vehicular use over short ranges, thereby providing a set that is valuable for convoy control and later for tactical use on the ground.



(U.S.S.C. Photo)

Message Center Trailer

Because of the success of the enveloping attack, the advance was so rapid that wire lines were advanced at sufficient speed with great difficulty. In this situation, therefore, the SCR-195 radio sets proved of great value and were used for communication from battalions to assault companies and OPs during the advance. From this test on, these sets were considered by the Infantry officers as more and more essential. Most of these officers learned to use them personally without requiring an operator to retransmit the message. This, of course, is the ideal method of utilizing this set as it eliminates the possibility of error by the operator in repeating the officer's message.

The next test was combat team test No. 3—attack, wide front.

In this test, the need for vehicular radio within the combat team column was again demonstrated. While moving in convoy a surprise attack was launched by the opposition force against the east flank of the advance guard. Radio communication between the advance guard and the commander with the main body would have been of tremendous assistance to him during the early stages of this combat. Also, a motor accident within the column resulted in halting a large percentage of his vehicles just at the time of the attack. There was considerable delay before the commander was notified of this confusion within his column which could have been prevented if he had been advised by radio of the difficulty.

During this test one combat team experimented with considerable success with the use of the SCR-195 for convoy control. Vehicular fishpole antennae were secured for each set and mounted on certain vehicles to provide a relay system, through which the com-

mander was kept informed of the situation in his advance guard and within the column and was able to transmit orders to his subordinates while the convoy was in motion.

The final combat team test was No. 4—Defense, wide front, and withdrawal by day.

The following extracts from the report of the signal officer, machine-gun battalion, 9th Infantry, in this test gives a fair idea of the activities of these sections.

Report on communications installed by machine-gun battalion, communication section:

1. *Personnel*—All members of the section were present for duty. Four radio operators were detached from the section. Two replacements were attached, making a total of 10 men available for wire installation, regardless of their respective specialties.

2. *Equipment and supplies*—The only variation from T/BA was the addition of 4 miles of wire type W-110 to the 2 miles allowed.

3. *Communication scheme in the defensive position*—(a) One line was laid to regiment, and one line to each of the two .50-caliber platoons with the assault rifle battalions. The line to .50-caliber platoon, D Company was a party line with First Battalion because of vulnerability of wire lines, along route from regiment. The switchboard was set up at the machine-gun battalion CP and locals 6 and 11 installed. Motorcycle messengers (2) available as needed.

(b) Installation: One wire team consisting of one noncommissioned officer and two privates, using the equipment truck and RL-31, installed the line to .50-caliber platoon D Company and extended it to First Battalion; length of line, 2.5 wire miles. Another wire team consisting of one noncommissioned officer and four privates, using an RL-16, installed the line to .50-caliber platoon M Company; length of line was 3.5 wire miles, extra wire being furnished by motorcycle with side-car and from regiment. A third team of two privates installed line to regiment and locals using RL-27-A. This last team operated switchboard, assisted by battalion signal officer.

4. *Communication scheme in first withdrawal position*—(a) One line was laid to regiment and one line to M and H Company, .50-caliber platoons, this line being a party line because of platoon CP locations. Machine-gun battalion CP set-up same as in 3 above.

(b) Installation: One wire team—one noncommissioned officer and three privates—using equipment truck and RL-31 installed the party line—length, 1.5 wire miles. One wire team—one noncommissioned officer and four privates installed wire to regiment and locals. One team of two privates installed switchboard and operated it.

5. *Communication scheme in final defensive position*—One line to regiment and same CP set-up as in 3 above. Motorcycle messengers (2) available as needed.

6. *Message center*—Use was negligible—functioned as battalion CP personnel. One messenger at regimental CP at all times. Section numbered eight men.

7. *Wire pick-up*—Wire was recovered from initial installations as soon as D and M Company, .50-caliber platoons, dropped back; one wire team of one non-commissioned officer and three men with equipment truck and RL-31, for line to D Company, .50-caliber platoon; and another wire team of one non-commissioned officer and three men with machine-gun battalion CP truck and RL-16, for line to M Company, .50-caliber platoon; third wire team of two men assisted by machine gun battalion signal officer to recover locals and line to regiments. These teams recovered wire until enemy was encountered and forced them to withdraw.

This was one of the most difficult of the tests from the point of view of communication officers, because of the rapidity with which positions were abandoned, the long distances between positions, and the speed with which the troops withdrew. Each means of communication, especially radio, was taxed to keep the various CP's in contact during the entire action.

The division tests were conducted from October 13 until November 13. They consisted of:

*Division test No. 1*—Strong defense.

*Division test No. 2*—Strong attack at daylight, interior division.

*Division test No. 3*—Attack, wide envelopment by day.

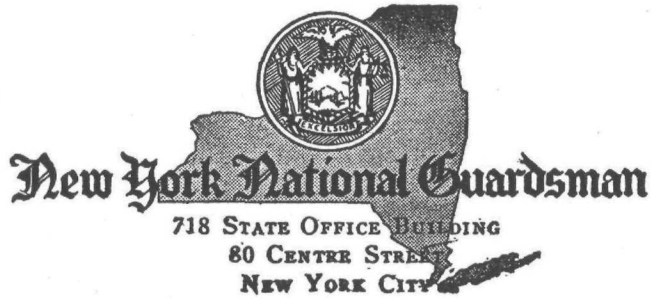
*Division test No. 4*—Defense, wide front; withdrawal and delaying action by day.

These four tests were all held on or in the vicinity of the Leon Springs Reservation and Camp Bullis. The communication system established by one of the regiments in test No. 4 is illustrative of the system established for each test. It consisted of two circuits, division to regiment, switchboards at regiment and each battalion, one circuit direct to each of two front-line battalions on which was simplexed the TG-5 telegraph. From these two battalions, one circuit was laid to each of two companies. One circuit was laid to the reserve battalion and to the machine-gun battalion. From the machine-gun battalion switchboard, one circuit was laid to the first platoon, first company, and one to first platoon, second company. One circuit was brought into the regimental board by the supporting artillery battalion. Voice radio was used from the regimental CP to its observation post and from the two front-line battalions to their observation posts and the attached motor platoons. A complete regimental radio net (SCR-131) was established, but was inactive except when wire was inoperative.

In division tests 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 the division operated as part of a corps, other units being assumed. Tests 5 and 6 were not conducted.

With the exception of tests Nos. 10 and 11, these tests consisted chiefly of a series of marches toward the north, with minor tactical situations. The real communication problem, therefore, was to supply radio communication for the direction of the several columns. To meet these requirements the division sig-

(Continued on page 22)



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

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*N.Y.C. Advertising Manager*

### WEST POINT APPOINTMENTS FROM NATIONAL GUARD

GOVERNOR Herbert H. Lehman designated eight (8) enlisted men of the New York National Guard to take the entrance examination to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., beginning on March 7, 1939.

These men attained the highest averages in the Preliminary Examination, of a scope and nature similar to the regular entrance examination to the U. S. Military Academy, conducted under the supervision of the Adjutant General of the State on November 4 and 5, 1938, at New York City, Albany and Buffalo, for the purpose of selecting eight candidates, which is the National Guard allotment for New York State this year. Those who successfully pass the entrance examination in March will be eligible to enter upon their duties as cadets at the Military Academy on July 1, 1939.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Pvt. George L. Danforth, Jr., Btry. E, 156th F.A., N.Y.N.G., 674 Rockaway Street, Totenville, N. Y.  
Cpl. Leo Miles Stettenbenz, Hq. Co., 174th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 142 Wellington Road, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Pvt. Robert Guthrie Hillman, Co. I, 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 40-11 205th Street, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.  
Pvt. James R. Darden, Co. A, 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 507 80th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Cpl. John R. Sears, 1st Bn., Hq. Co., 165th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 510 West 146th Street, New York, N. Y.  
Pvt. Charles W. Dickinson, Btry. B, 156th F.A., N.Y. N.G., 4 Meyer Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Pvt. Phillip F. Erkenbrack, Troop I, 101st Cavalry, N.Y.N.G., 155 Hampton Road, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.  
Pvt. John R. Northrop, Co. A, 108th Infantry, N.Y. N.G., 270 Paddock Street, Watertown, N. Y.  
Fifty-nine competed in this examination.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In our December, 1938, issue we published a photograph of Major General Drum.

We take this opportunity to thank the Publicity Bureau, U. S. Army, from which source it was obtained.

### THE SERGEANT'S NOTES

"MAKE a note of that, Sergeant!" How often we hear that during the course of an inspection when some matter is called to the attention of the unit commander by the inspector—and the sergeant makes the note.

The intriguing part of this story is what becomes of the notes the sergeant makes—does he throw them away; file them in the archives; or are they consulted later and action taken. The last is, of course, what we hope happens to them but experience indicates that this is not always the case and that there is sometimes a tendency on the part of those concerned to heave a sigh of relief when the Inspector leaves and say, "Well, that's over for another year!"

If we are to benefit by inspections, we must learn to consult these notes and most important of all, we must get over the idea (which still obtains in some quarters—happily very few) that the Inspector is on a fault finding expedition. His job is to inspect and report the results of his inspection to the proper authorities in order that they may get a proper picture of the status of the Command.

In the course of inspection of many units, inspectors very often find that a unit commander has developed a system of doing something in a better than average way and usually they will suggest this system to the unit commanders they inspect subsequently. These suggestions should be accepted in the spirit in which they are made—the inspector is trying to help you.

Inspections in recent years indicate that our administration is in a generally satisfactory condition and once that stage is reached, it requires comparatively little effort to keep it that way. Let us therefore continue our efforts and when the inspector makes a suggestion and the sergeant makes a note, let us plan to refer to that note after inspection is over.

### TEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

JANUARY, 1929

Regimental Historical Sketch—10th Infantry.

\* \* \*

Brig. General Washington I. Taylor Retires.

\* \* \*

Lt. Colonel Henry E. Suavet assigned as Division Inspector.



# General Haskell's Message

## THE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

**T**HE New Year (1939) will be one in which much discussion and debate will be engaged in on the subject of National Defense. This subject should be of keen interest to every member of the New York National Guard, not only as a soldier but as a citizen as well.

Just now many amateur strategists are broadcasting nonsense and writing reams about what the Army and Navy should have and should not have. There is opposition developing in Congress and elsewhere against a program of preparedness in advance of its submission. There are accusations that such a program will be used for pump-priming and for jobs, rather than for a rational program for primary needs of the Army and Navy.

We in the service will be asked for our opinions on this and that by persons less informed than we are, while the debate is on.

My suggestion is not to pretend to know all the answers, but to urge acceptance of measures that have the approval of the War and Navy Departments. That's sensible, if we believe (as we do) that the Army General Staff and the Navy General Board are able, intelligent, and patriotic. There are some things that anybody can see, and one is that this country has no balanced and equipped initial protective force. Moderate increases are needed in both the Regular Army and National Guard personnel. More important than that is that both the Regular Army and the National Guard should be provided with the equipment and munitions needed for immediate use in case of war. Neither has that equipment now. If asked why not, the answer is not that the Army has just discovered the fact, but that repeated

requests for appropriations have been denied by Congress.

If asked to name items lacking, the answer is: "Almost every essential article in sufficient quantity is needed for a balanced initial force."

If asked whether our great industrial organizations couldn't supply these items promptly, the answer is: "No." Industry is not properly organized to produce many vital articles, and has not the tools, jigs, dies, etc., to do it. If asked how long it would take industry to get into production, the answer is: "How long did it take in 1917?"

If asked if we have a decent reserve of raw war materials not obtainable in this country, the answer is: "No." Check up on rubber, manganese, antimony, tin, iodine, etc.

If asked specifically what the National Guard itself lacks in modern approved munitions, the answer is: "About everything in the way of anti-aircraft, tanks, anti-tank guns, semi-automatic rifles, motor vehicles, modernized field artillery, gas masks, radio, scout cars, machine guns—and even tentage and clothing."

Talk about what you know about, and you may be helpful. Do not try to lay down the foreign policy of the United States; there are people in Washington much better qualified. If asked about the Navy—what it needs, where the fleet should be stationed, the necessity for a fleet in each ocean, auxiliaries, bases, merchant marine, yards, or the relative merits of the battleship, the bomber, the submarine, or the destroyer—the answer is: "Leave it to the Navy."

Remember that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Have confidence in those experts in Washington whom you are paying to know the answers. Avoid politics.



**LT. COLONEL ROBINSON**

**T**HE promotion to Lieutenant Colonel of the 174th Infantry on November 17, 1938, of Major Joseph H. Robinson, will be greeted enthusiastically by his many friends in Buffalo and in the New York National Guard.

His long service with the regiment has been marked by steady and consistent advancement due to his energetic and faithful services.

Enlisted in Company D of the old 74th on September 25, 1899, he served in the successive grades of non-commissioned officers as Corporal, Sergeant and 1st Sergeant until July 1, 1916, when he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant on the Mexican Border. Mustered into the Federal Service with the regiment on March 31, 1917, he was promoted 1st Lieutenant two months later, and accompanied it to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina. When the reorganization of the 27th Division took place, Lt. Robinson was sent to the 108th Infantry and went overseas with it in May, 1918. He served with the 108th in all the battles and engagements of the 27th Division and was promoted Captain in November, 1918.

On his return to this country with the 108th in February, 1919, he was mustered out of service on March 31, and reentered his old regiment, now the 174th. He gained his majority on May 19, 1924.

## 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD'S FIRST FLIGHT

**W**HEN the beautiful story of the world's first flight in an airplane is recalled as we near the thirty-fifth anniversary of the epochal achievement of Wilbur and Orville Wright, on December 17, 1903, over the classic sands of Kitty Hawk, N. C., it seems sickeningly out of tune to record, as all publications dealing with world events these days must do, that the airplane is the most frightening weapon in the world today.

On its thirty-fifth anniversary the airplane has the world at a great disadvantage when it is in the hands of those with the ethics of highwaymen.

It is necessary, the world being what it is today, for the United States to have its proper assortment of aircraft for protection against any possible attempt at aggression, but it is to be hoped that before another thirty-five years roll around, the ambitions of men and nations will be directed toward reaching the moon by airplane or rocket.

And not with the idea of mistreating the inhabitants of that celestial body on religious or other obnoxious grounds. Just a flight to the moon for the same sort of relaxation and intoxicating climate and color that one seeks—and finds—when flying by Pan American Airways to Bermuda in the Clipper of the same name.

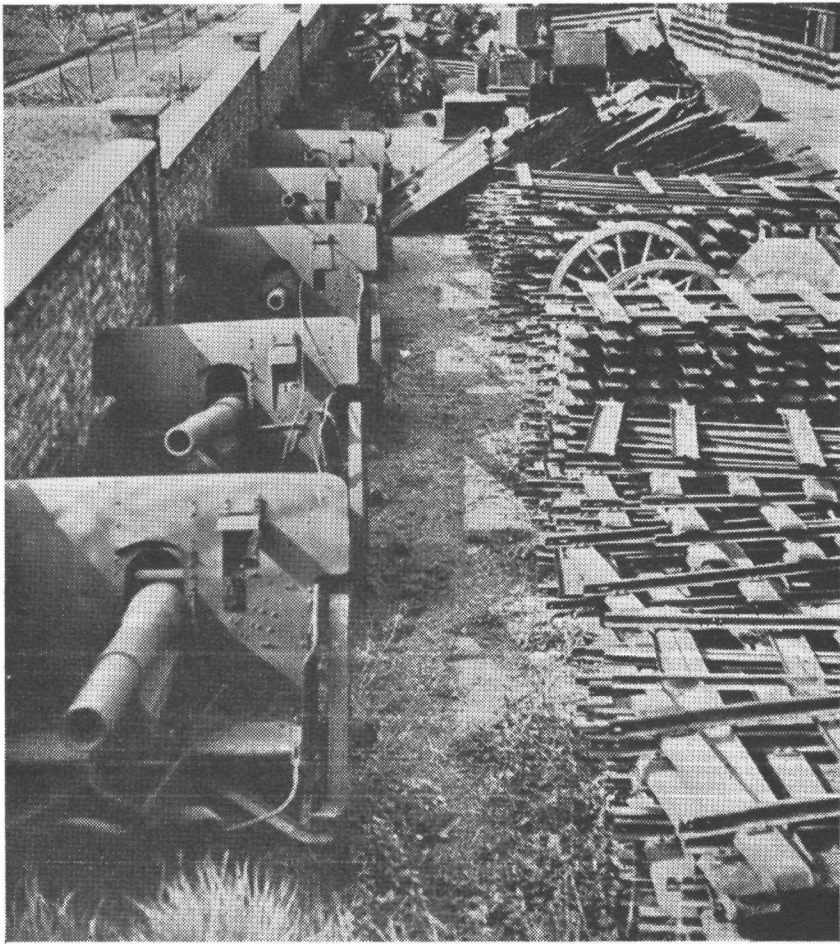
But as *U. S. Air Services* approaches the end of 1938, no one is discussing such fascinating project; instead, Washington is pulsating at high pressure, due to the conference just held by aircraft builders with Army and Navy officials on a tremendous production speed-up program designed to triple the industry's current airplane output. A goal of 12,000 airplanes a year is reported.

This is to provide air supremacy for the United States against any other single military power; and a good thing, too. Next, is the interesting sideline of making the American aircraft industry an arsenal for rearming democracies everywhere. Detailed estimates are in preparation, covering the effect of mass production upon the cost and efficiency of the 10,000 airplanes for the Army and the 3,000 airplanes for the Navy which the Administration plans to ask Congress to authorize next year.

In short, the United States can be thankful that it means to have all the airplanes it may need, if and when called upon to say to any belligerently strident totalitarian guntoter, toot-toot—good-bye.

*U. S. Air Services.*





(Wide World Photo)

● Section of the Stockyard of Salvage Plant Near Albert

**A**LTHOUGH the World War ended twenty years ago, live shells and grenades are constantly being unearthed in the battlefields on the Western Front. In the Somme department alone, where the English and German armies fought, over four million pounds of war material were extracted from the earth in 1937.

Following the Armistice, the French Army undertook the hazardous task of clearing the battle areas of the huge amounts of copper, lead and iron shot by the cannon and guns of the armies. Later, they entrusted this work to private groups and now a peacetime army of several thousand pursues the work of gathering this metal.

Operating on three different sections of the old front are three such salvaging enterprises. One operates in the Pas de Calais department, another in the Aisne and the third in the Somme region, where all the accompanying photographs were recently taken. The salvaging factory in this latter point is located on the outskirts of the town of Albert, which was recaptured by the British near the war's end.

All the recovered shells and bombs are first sent to an isolated spot near the factory, where they are stored. Ammunition considered dangerous is set apart and sorted according to category in trench-like excavations as pictured above. These breastworks are reinforced with metal sheets of the kind used in protecting dugouts during the war and which were found in the salvaging operations.

These collections are exploded and burned in small lots at a time, in "ovens" covered by earth and metal. The deserted plot of ground where this dangerous

# Salvage —

*World War Battlefields Yield*

*Metal Wealth*

work is carried on, is fenced in and red flags and warning signs are placed at set intervals for the protection of passersby.

Shells considered "safe" are taken apart in well protected dugouts. Accidents now seldom occur since the salvagers have had time to acquire experience and have constructed machines and equipment enabling them to carry on with a minimum of risk. The danger is only present when freelance "discoverers" find loaded shells, which are unmarketable, and try to take them apart on the spot in order to sell the empty brass shells.

Some of these discoverers search the ground for weeks on end without much luck, but are generously repaid for the work when they find a large quantity of war material buried in the neighborhood of old trenches. Only last year, one Polish searcher uncovered a buried mass of empty shells that netted him over \$5,000 from the Albert plant.

Huge quantities of unused shells are sometimes found in one spot on this warfront. The British, who made up their mind right from the beginning that the war would last several years, cached underground large quantities of ammunition. Some of these stocks were never used because the ground was taken by the Germans who were ignorant of its existence. At the end of the war, the face of these areas had changed so much as a result of terrific bombardments, that no one was able to relocate these supply dumps—until today.

• • •  
(Other Pictures on Pages 16 and 17)

# Savot



● Probing the ground with a long metal rod tipped with a highly polished point. Contact with a hard body leaves a trace on this point which indicates whether the object is brass, copper, steel or stone.

STORY ON PAGE 15



● Sorting small parts as to classification — zinc, brass, copper, aluminum, etc.

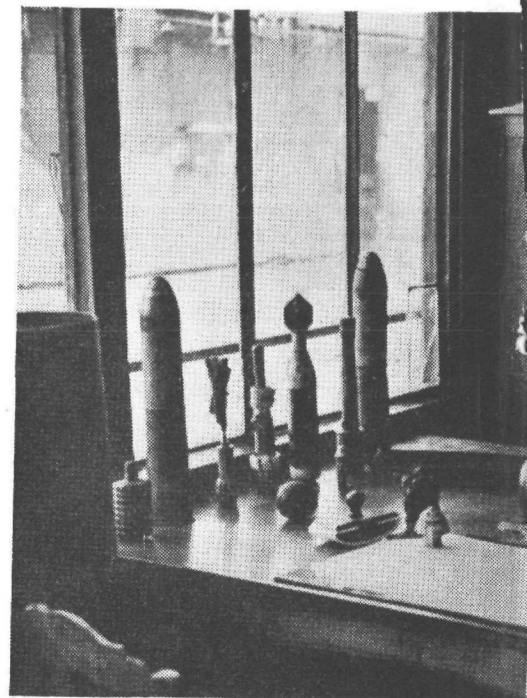


● Removing stock from wartime ammunition dump.

M. Savot, owner of the Albert amm... his office, with some of the World W... A wounded veteran, M. Savot started with plenty of experience gained be... French fronts. His accounts of the... the last twelve years over 180,000,0... recovered from the terrain of the... shells and bombs which were found a... was 1936 which showed a total of... was only

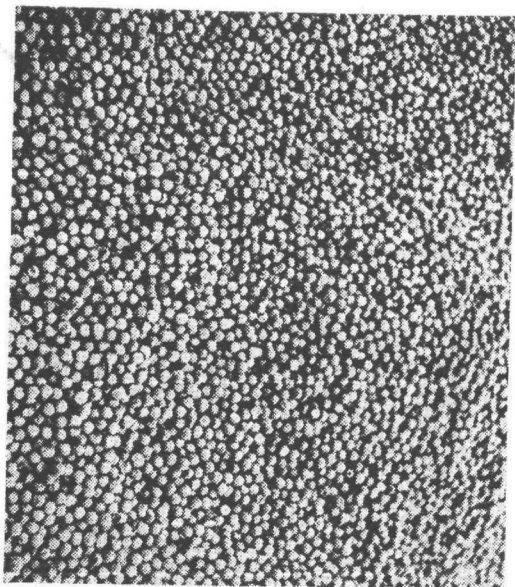


● Perforating a smoke bomb before firing its contents.



# Age

(All Photos by Wide World)



Walnuts? No—Shrapnel!

Copper, brass, steel or stone?  
"Goldilocks" examines his "divining" rod to find out.



Battered relics in dump near Albert.

...tion salvage plant, photographed in  
...relics recovered in the Somme area.  
...n his venture of shell recovery work  
...een 1914 and 1918 on the various  
...rm's activities to date show that in  
...0 pounds of war material has been  
...mme. This includes over a million  
... destroyed. The best operating year  
...7,186 shells. The number for 1937  
...67,000.



Lunch on the  
battlefield.



# Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

ON THE MORNING of October 17, 1918, Company F of the 105th Infantry was pushing its advance elements into the outskirts of the important village of Arbreguernon, directly on the heels of the slowly withdrawing enemy which had held that town for some time.

A New Yorker, Private 1st class Walter Keene, was one of the men of F Company's advance wave and just as he turned a corner he saw a group of Germans duck into an abandoned building. Unhesitatingly Keene rushed into the building after them and discovered that they were an enemy rear-guard patrol, ten in number, about to set up a machine-gun to fire upon the Americans. Keene's dramatic entry, gun in hand, caused them all to surrender, toss down their arms, and dismantle the gun.

Early the next morning Keene again distinguished himself by voluntarily carrying an important message from the outskirts of another captured village—Mazingheim—back to the 105th P.C., the journey being made under terrific fire from the enemy lines.

\* \* \* \*

Another 105th Infantryman to prove up in combat that same day was Sergeant Thomas Kenny, a Company H man who also hailed from New York City. Patrolling alone, in advance of his company lines near St. Souplet, he discovered a German officer directing a detachment that was establishing machine-gun posts. He immediately opened fire, killing the officer and causing the working party to surrender to him. Later, reinforced by members of his combat patrol, Kenny rushed an enemy strong point and captured no fewer than 34 of the enemy, including seven officers.

\* \* \* \*

A North Tonawanda man, Private Russell E. La Ford of Company K, 108th Infantry, during the operations against the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918, voluntarily left safe shelter to go forward to the rescue of wounded men of his unit. Later during the same action he again voluntarily left shelter to rush forward, under heavy machine-gun fire, and carry back to the American lines one of his company officers who had been severely wounded.

\* \* \* \*

During the same action east of Ronssoy on September 29, Company I of the 107th Infantry was temporarily but effectively held up by heavy machine-gun fire from an enemy "pill-box." A call was made for volunteers to shoot the German machine-gun nest out

of action. First to answer the call was Mechanic Edwin W. McLaughlin of Middletown, who crept forward, alone, jumped the enemy position and shot it out. On several other occasions he volunteered to accompany patrols and raiding parties, each time proving himself of great assistance.

\* \* \* \*

Another man serving in the 107th Infantry, Corporal Walter P. McManus of Company M, was a member of an advance combat patrol which on the morning of September 29 was forced to take cover in the face of a heavy machine-gun fire on the Le Catelet front.

McManus, who had enlisted from Brooklyn, with complete disregard for his own safety, advanced in full view of the enemy lines and rescued a wounded comrade who had fallen in No Man's Land. While carrying his wounded comrade to a nearby shell-hole, McManus, was himself badly wounded but continued on and reached the crater in safety where he first treated his comrade's wounds before attending to his own.

\* \* \* \*

Also hailing from Brooklyn was Herbert E. Walsh, a sergeant in Company H of the 106th Infantry. On September 27, after all the officers and senior non-commissioned officers of his company had become casualties, Sergeant Walsh assumed command of the unit and led it forward, through heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, in a successful attack of a strong enemy position.

After organizing this position for defense against counter-attack, Sergeant Walsh made a single-handed reconnaissance of the enemy's position forward, returning to his men with much valuable information. "The courageous conduct of this man," reads the official War Department citation citing him for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross, "was an important factor in the success of the operations of that company."

\* \* \* \*

When the advance of the leading platoon of Company M, 107th Infantry, was held up at Guillemont Farm, near Bony, France, on the morning of September 28, 1918, it was another intrepid Son of Orion who shot the obstacle out of action.

In that instance at Guillemont Farm it was a New York City man, Sergeant John L. MacDonnell of Company M of the old Seventh who voluntarily went forward, alone, and disposed of the enemy pill-box.

# OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

VISITS THE  
NEW YORK MUSEUM  
OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY  
IN RADIO CITY



A PICK-A-BACK PLANE IS TOO HEAVILY LOADED (FOR LONG FLIGHT) TO TAKE OFF FROM THE WATER, THUS MUST BE LAUNCHED IN MID-AIR

ISN'T THAT AMAZING? ONE PLANE CARRYING ANOTHER ON ITS BACK!

I CAN REMEMBER WHEN A PLANE COULD HARDLY GET ITSELF UP IN THE AIR

STEPS IN THE MAKING OF A MODERN BIG-LEAGUE BASEBALL.....

- 1 BALL STARTS WITH A CORK CENTER
- 2 A LAYER OF SOFT AND A LAYER OF HARD RUBBER OVER CENTER
- 3 3 LAYERS OF WOOLEN AND 1 LAYER OF COTTON YARN ARE APPLIED, DRESSED WITH RUBBER CEMENT
- 4 COVER IS HORSE-HIDE, TOUGHENED WITH ALUM, APPLIED IN 2 SECTIONS

CUTAWAY VIEW OF FINISHED BALL

WELL, I SEE THAT SCIENCE HASN'T OVERLOOKED OUR FAVORITE GAME, EITHER!

ROB, THAT SEA-DEPTH RECORDER HAS TAKEN A LOT OF RISK OUT OF OCEAN NAVIGATION

THAT'S ONE REASON WHY WE CAN HAVE SUCH FAST, LUXURIOUS OCEAN LINERS, HUH, DAD?

HOW THE FATHOMETER INSTANTLY RECORDS HOW FAR A SHIP IS FROM SEA-BOTTOM.....

- 1 OPERATOR ON BRIDGE STARTS ELECTRIC DEVICE
- 2 SOUND IS SENT OUT FROM HULL
- 3 SOUND HITS SEA-BOTTOM, ECHOES BACK TO SHIP
- 4 SOUND RECEIVED IN HULL
- 5 INDICATOR ON BRIDGE MEASURES TIME OF ROUND TRIP IN TERMS OF FATHOMS OF WATER (1 FATHOM=6 FEET)

YES, SCIENCE HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR US TO GET A LOT MORE OUT OF LIFE, EH, ROB?

YES, WE'RE REMINDED OF THAT WITH EVERY PIPEFUL OF PRINCE ALBERT WE SMOKE.....

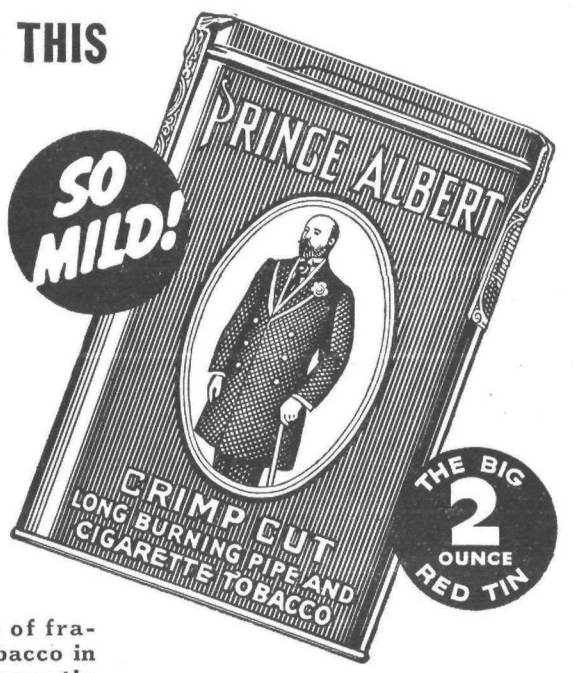
TRUE-THAT P.A. NO-BITE PROCESS LETS A MAN ENJOY REAL SMOKING PLEASURE

NOWADAYS, A MAN CAN ENJOY ALL THE FULL, REAL RICH TASTE OF CHOICE TOBACCO WITHOUT A BIT OF HARSHNESS, THANKS TO PRINCE ALBERT

PRINCE ALBERT'S ROLL-YOUR-OWN OFFER ALSO WON ME OVER TO THE **EASIEST-ROLLIN', RICHEST-TASTIN' 'MAKIN'S' SMOKES ON THE POST**

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



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

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**PRINCE ALBERT** THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

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## GRADUATION

(Continued from page 7)

Col. Manton S. Eddy came from Fort Leavenworth the first year to act as coordinator and advisor in the initiating of the school. Everyone remembers him with respect and sincere affection. Lt. Col. James N. Caperton, Majors Tom Davis, Dwight Hughes, and Leslie Toole each instructed during one subcourse, while this year, in addition to Col. Herbst and Capt. Barth, found Major Russel Lyons, a veteran of one preceding subcourse, and Majors John O. Lawrence and Marion L. Young, recent graduates of Leavenworth, carrying on from the platform.

It is felt by both instructors and students that the project has been a success and warrants continuation. The attitude and effort displayed by the students has been excellent. Since the beginning of the course a number of the students have functioned in staff capacities at the various C P X-s and combined training periods held by units of the New York National Guard in connection with summer training. Their work in every case has shown that the theoretical training imparted at this school has had a definite practical value.

### MILITARY ORDER OF THE BUZZ SAW

While in attendance at the third subcourse the students completed the organization of a society to be made up of graduates of the school and their instructors and known as "The Military Order of the Buzz Saw." Lt. Col. David Hill, Q.M.G. of the National Guard of New Jersey was elected president with Maj. Joseph A. McDonough, Inf., of the National Guard of New York as secretary and treasurer. At the graduating exercises the original buzz saw and bolt (which in the meantime had been chromium plated) was presented to Col. E. K. Sterling, Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs of the 2nd Corps Area for safe keeping and delivery to each succeeding class as its official gong. Extracts of an article appearing in the June, 1937,

issue of the GUARDSMAN are reprinted to give the origin of the buzz saw.

"This strange contraption has been unofficially adopted as the coat of arms of the 2nd Corps Area C and G S School, held last fall at Camp Dix, N. J.

The students and instructors lived in the one story building erected for Army Headquarters of the G P X held at Dix several years ago. The central hall of this building was used as the class room. I found that we needed a gong of some kind to summon the faithful to class at the end of rest periods. My assistant, Staff Sgt. Harry Kottick, was given the rather tough assignment of producing a gong. He found that no such article of G. I. equipment was to be had, but, being a good soldier, would not return empty handed. He persuaded the quartermaster sergeant to turn him loose in the warehouse and emerged with a large rusty buzz saw and a ten inch bolt. When suspended from a rope and lustily "whanged" the improvised gong was 100% efficient, even being successful in getting all hands on deck in time for breakfast. I took quite a razzing over my makeshift and was immediately dubbed "Major Bowes."

The motto "Everything Normal—Go Get 'Em" was inspired from the teaching at this school for the first time of the telegraphic type

of field order for trained troops. From the old voluminous field order of past years the pendulum has swung as far in the other direction. I was on the platform the day the first telegraphic type order was issued. After looking it over, Major Crowley smiled and said "I see 'Everything Normal, — Go Get 'Em'." This became a catch-phrase.

The evening before the graduating exercises the Knights of the Buzz Saw gave a farewell party at their living quarters. Distinguished guests included Brig. Gen. A. E. Anderson, 93rd Brig.; Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Chief of Staff of the 27th Division, and Col. John J. Mangan, commanding the 165th Infantry. Col. Poillon, the Commanding Officer of Camp Dix was unable to attend, being represented by Major Lawrence Frizell, his executive officer. In the course of the evening students and instructors changed roles, the latter being formed into a class of instruction and "taking it" for a change. Col. Herbst and Capt. Barth were presented with the Order of the Buzz Saw with two oak leaf clusters denoting three years of service and each received a handsome leather Val-a-Pac traveling bag. Majors Lawrence and Young were initiated into the order while Major Lyons received one oak leaf cluster for two years' service. Sgt. Harry Kottick, faithful friend and helper of the class for three years was given a handsome present and wished "God speed" on his retirement from active service.

Through the three years the class and its instructors have lived as one happy family and, while there was sometimes disagreement, as in the case of one student, who, after reading the approved solution to a marked problem, shook his head and sadly remarked "I don't see how Leavenworth can be so wrong," ties of comradeship and a feeling of solidarity and mutual respect between the National Guard and its mentor, the Regular Army, have been forged and strengthened by time and worthwhile association.



ALBANY, N. Y.

## OUR SOCIETY

As the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society enters its third year, the scope of its work among the needy widows and fatherless children of comrades who have died becomes better known, and requires less explanation. However, we shall continue to cite specific instances of the Society's work, so that those hundreds of men who enlist in the Guard and the Naval Militia every month may become acquainted with what we are trying to do.

There was Mrs. X, for instance. She and her two children were on relief in one of the State's larger cities, and they were getting along fairly comfortably. The family were natives of Florida. Mrs. X was troubled with a distressing asthmatic or pseudo-asthmatic condition, however; she feared that she would drift into consumption if she stayed much longer in the comparatively rigorous climate of New York, and consequently asked our Relief Society, rather timidly, if we thought there was any possibility of the family's being transported back to Florida. We thought there was. The Society set forth the circumstances before the local Department of Public Welfare. The welfare authorities wired to the appropriate Florida relief commission, asking whether Florida would receive the X family if they were shipped down. An answer in the affirmative was received, and within thirty-six hours the family and their household effects were on the way back to the South.

\* \* \*

Then there is Mrs. L, up in Albany. Appeal was made by her to the Relief Society for assistance for herself and her two children pending action on her application for the so-called "widow's pension" (child welfare assistance). Having

ascertained through the office of the Adjutant General in Albany that her husband had served in the New York National Guard "for five years or more," and preliminary investigation having shown that the case was worthy and urgent, a check to meet the most pressing emergency needs was sent. We wrote to the Aid to Dependent Children Bureau which has her case in hand, asking if their investigation could be expedited, and then, our own investigation having been completed, placed Mrs. L upon the rolls of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society. The family received a carefully-calculated check on November 1st and again on December 1st, and as this issue of the GUARDSMAN goes to press the Society is informed by the A. to D. C. Bureau that they will take over the case on January 1st.

\* \* \*

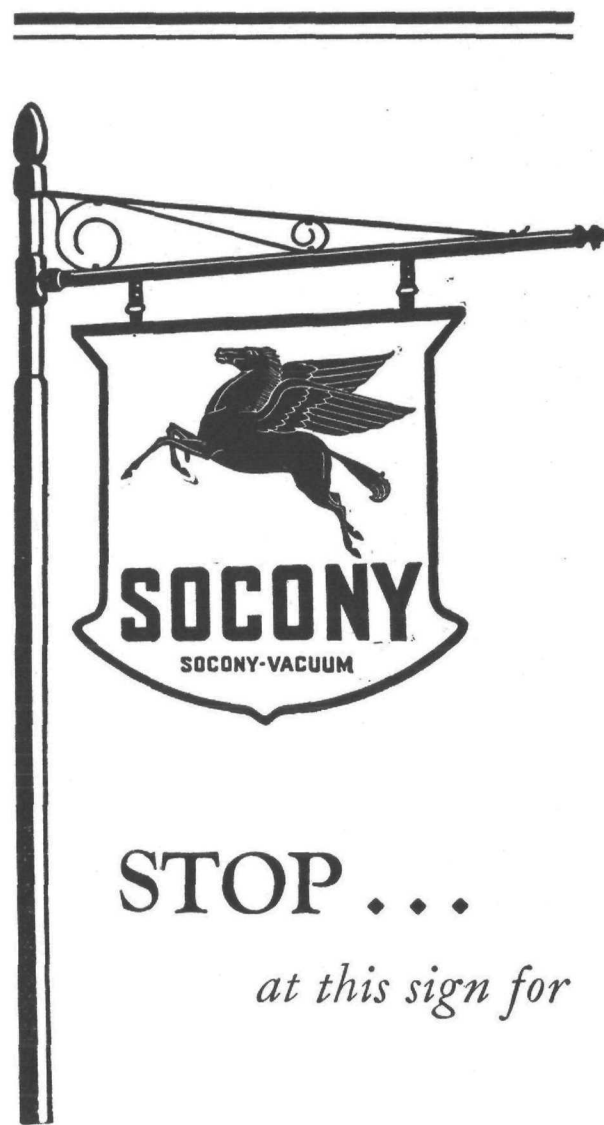
Branch Treasurers, please note: If more membership cards are needed, a postcard addressed to the Secretary of the parent Society, at Room 756, 80 Centre Street, New York City, will bring them to you.

\* \* \*

Branch Presidents, please note: Only four months of the 1938-39 fiscal year of the Society remain. It is in these four months, as experience has shown, that the bulk of annual membership subscriptions will be coming in, and the harassed Treasurer of the Society would appreciate it very much if they could be sent in this month—January.

\* \* \*

All members and Prospective Members, please note: A copy of the Annual Report of the Society may be had by addressing the Secretary at the address given in an above paragraph.



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## COMMUNICATIONS

(Continued from page 11)

nal officer used five SCR-209 and two SCR-177 sets, mounted in vehicles. These sets were assigned to each combat team while some were used by division for air-ground communication. It was demonstrated repeatedly that radio sets in a limited number and with limited range should be furnished to the regiments for intracolumn control of motor movements. As stated above, one regiment utilized its eight SCR-195 sets for this purpose with more or less success.

Test No. 10 consisted of a daylight attack following a movement of some 140 miles under cover of darkness, a large proportion of the distance without lights by any vehicle. In one of the attacking regiments no wire was used, reliance being placed on radio alone while in the other the customary wire system was furnished in addition to radio. Both methods functioned satisfactorily.

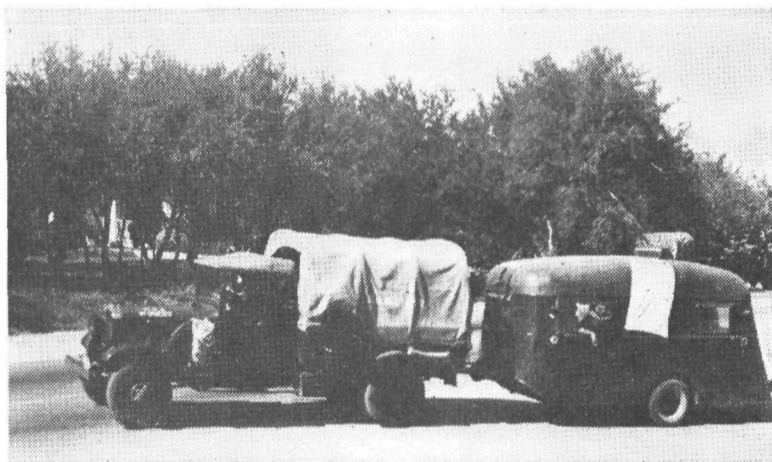
In the final test, which was a movement by motor of the entire division in a single column over a distance of about 325 miles, the communication problem was limited to radio in the column. The system developed during the previous tests was used and consisted of vehicles with SCR-209 and SCR-177 mounted therein distributed among the several combat teams that made up the column. Control was exercised by the division commander's staff at the head of the column. Periodic position reports were made by radio from the combat teams to division headquarters.

The method used to receive and send messages while the convoy was in motion was as follows: A radio-equipped car followed immediately in rear of the commander to whom it was assigned. The radio car was followed by one or two motorcycles with side car. Upon receipt of a radio message for the commander, the motorcycle messenger moved up to a position to the left of the moving radio car, took the message by hand, moved up to the commander's car and delivered it. Similarly, if the commander wished to send a message he called for the motorcycle messenger, handed him the written message which he delivered to the radio car. Often division G-3 rode in the radio trailer which, of course, eliminated the need for the relay of messages by motorcycle.

While they have no relation to communications, these facts concerning the movements of the motor columns are interesting. In division test No. 9, two of the three column commanders were authorized to handle their columns as they chose with respect to speed, vehicle, and unit distance. The third column was handled as prescribed in the directive published by the division commander, which required every vehicle to be driven as close to the vehicle ahead of it as safety in the opinion of the driver would permit, set the speed at the head of the column at 25 miles per hour, prescribed a maximum speed for any vehicle of 45 miles per hour, and prescribed no unit distance. The objective was to determine what system would permit the maximum number of vehicles to pass a

given point in a given time. The average time length for one of the two columns conducted as prescribed by the column commander was 16.2 minutes per 100 vehicles, for the other, 17.7 minutes per 100 vehicles, while that for the third column, operated under the division directive was 9.1 minutes per 100 vehicles.

During test No. 11, in which more than 1,000 vehicles moved in a single column over a distance exceeding 325 miles, the speed at the head of the column was maintained at 30 miles per hour for part of the distance and at 35 miles per hour for the balance. The time length of the division at the latter speed was considerably greater than at the former. During this movement all elements halted without order at 15 minutes before the even hour and resumed the march on the even hour. Heads of march units (usually 25 vehicles) were halted at the prescribed time, the other vehicles in that unit closed up for inspection and maintenance, as well as to refuel vehicles requiring it from filled containers carried within the unit. The entire convoy was refueled at noon by the division quartermaster in a vacant field at Hamilton, Texas. The march was completed in 13 hours, from 6:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M., when the head of the column reached Fort Sam Houston.



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**LOST GIBRALTAR**

(Continued from page 4)



Hot Shot Oven and Ammunition Storage

was not a single cannon in the fort, Arnold obtained guns and ammunition from Fort Taylor in Key West. With the engineering assistance of Captain Meigs, and within three days after landing, his men had mounted enough guns to stand off a raiding party which had sailed out "under the authority of the State of Florida" to take over the fort. This minor threat was the only one experienced by the defenders of Fort Jefferson and it was fortunate that it came as late as it did else the complexion of the War might have been changed thereby.

The War Between the States ended with Fort Jefferson uncompleted, unhonored and unsung. Having played an efficient, if inactive role in the struggle, America's Gibraltar was next destined for an ignominious service—that of incarcerating important Confederate prisoners and recalcitrant Federal offenders. Most noted among its victims was the unfortunate Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, who was caught in the maelstrom of hate and reprisal that swept the North like wildfire, following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln at the hands of John Wilkes Booth. Dr. Mudd was a practicing country physician in Maryland who suffered immeasurably, if innocently, because of his merely following the tenets of his physician's Hippocratic oath. To his door came Booth with his fractured leg, after escaping from Washington on horseback. Dr. Mudd, with the humanitarianism of all true physicians, set the fractured leg, allayed the assassin's pain, allowed him to rest a few hours, fed him and saw him on his way, completely in ignorance of the terrible circumstances by which Booth had suffered the fracture. He was soon arrested and after trial by court martial was found guilty of complicity in the assassination plot and sentenced to life imprisonment on the Dry Tortugas.

Upon arrival at Fort Jefferson, the doctor was made an orderly in the post hospital and put at tasks to try the patience of the most hardened prisoner. His imprisonment became so intolerable that he tried to escape as a stowaway on a troop transport. He was caught and returned to his imprisonment and inces-

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sant labors. In the summer of 1867 a violent epidemic of yellow fever descended upon the fort and laid low the soldiers, their families and prisoners alike. Conditions became so bad that soon there were not enough well persons to care for the sick or bury the dead. After the death of Major Joseph Sim Smith, the post surgeon, Dr. Mudd volunteered to take charge. He was freed from his chains and put in charge and labored until he himself was laid low. The survivors of the epidemic were so grateful for his fine work among them that they petitioned President Andrew Johnson for his pardon. In time he was released and returned to his Maryland home, broken in health and fortune.

Fort Jefferson stands today a gigantic ruin which is extremely well preserved considering the countless hurricanes and tropical storms which have buffeted it and the gigantic waves that have beat for nearly a century against its bastioned walls. The sharp, coral sand has dug deep into the mortared joints between the bricks and sandblasted their corners until they look like cobblestones. But the arches, pillars and sills remain as stable and as strong as when first put up by the hard-bitten Irish and German immigrants who were imported from the northern states by the Army Engineers for their building. Keeping its lonely vigil in the Gulf, Fort Jefferson stands today practically unknown—its story rarely told. It is indeed America's lost Gibraltar.



## Announcement of Changes in Officer Personnel Commissioned

	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
<b>LT. COLONEL</b>			<b>1ST LIEUTENANTS</b>		
Robinson, Joseph H. ....	Nov. 16'38..	174th Inf.		Waters, Richard W. ....	Nov. 1'38..Inf., Hq., 27th Div.
<b>MAJOR</b>				Hodge, Bascom F. ....	Nov. 2'38..369th Inf.
McMeniman, Patrick T. ..	Nov. 29'38..	165th Inf.		Lewis, Joseph R. ....	Nov. 2'38..71st Inf.
<b>CAPTAINS</b>				Blissett, Byron B. ....	Nov. 9'38..369th Inf.
Becker, Joseph G. ....	Nov. 3'38..	244th C.A.		Dawson, Chester C. ....	Nov. 16'38..174th Inf.
Squire, James L. ....	Nov. 3'38..	244th C.A.		Holsten, Herbert N. ....	Nov. 16'38..174th Inf.
Heydenreich, James W. ..	Nov. 3'38..	258th F.A.		Westgate, Carroll P. ....	Nov. 21'38..10th Inf.
Harper, Jesse R. ....	Nov. 9'38..	369th Inf.		Hayward, Everett F. ....	Nov. 30'38..105th F.A.
DeKalb, William R. ....	Nov. 9'38..	369th Inf.		<b>2ND LIEUTENANTS</b>	
Jones, Harry P. ....	Nov. 11'38..	53rd Brig.		Dorset, Alec .....	Nov. 3'38..369th Inf.
Magadiou, Walter J. ....	Nov. 15'38..	105th Inf.		Hawkins, Melvin A. ....	Nov. 9'38..369th Inf.
Johnson, Ted .....	Nov. 22'38..	M.C., 102nd Med. Rgt.		Brown, Charles R. ....	Nov. 12'38..369th Inf.
Rizzo, Peter C. L. ....	Dec. 3'38..	M.C., 212th C.A.		Weinert, Donald E. ....	Nov. 16'38..101st Cav.
				Trull, John H. ....	Nov. 25'38..101st Cav.
				Redden, Walter M. ....	Nov. 25'38..10th Inf.
				Swan, Casimir J. ....	Nov. 30'38..174th Inf.
				Sweeney, Robert E. T. ...	Nov. 30'38..14th Inf.

## Resigned, Honorably Discharged

<b>1ST LIEUTENANTS</b>		<b>2ND LIEUTENANTS</b>	
Horton, John A., Jr. ....	Nov. 15'38..102nd Engrs.	Gordon, John J. ....	Nov. 17'38..101st Cav.
Oliver, Robert M. ....	Nov. 4'38..M.C., 102nd Med. Rgt.	McNeil, Lincoln C. ....	Nov. 3'38..258th F.A.
		Retallack, George F. ....	Nov. 10'38..174th Inf.

## Transferred to Inactive National Guard

<b>LT. COLONEL</b>		<b>2ND LIEUTENANT</b>	
Donnocker, Charles J. ...	Nov. 4'38..174th Inf.	Mooney, Charles P., Jr. ..	Nov. 15'38..104th F.A.
<b>1ST LIEUTENANTS</b>		Thompson, William L., Jr..	Nov. 10'38..53rd Brig.
Ankelein, William J. ....	Nov. 18'38..71st Inf.	Killoran, John C. ....	Nov. 18'38..71st Inf.



COLONEL W. R. JACKSON  
President, N. G. Assn. of N. Y.

As plans for the annual convention of the New York National Guard Association at Syracuse January 20 and 21, are rapidly nearing completion, the worth while nature of the meeting becomes increasingly evident in the caliber of the speakers and the many phases of military training their messages will cover.

The annual convention is always looked forward to with pleasant anticipation for the social contacts it makes possible, but the convention is more than just a social gathering—it is the greatest opportunity for military enlightenment that presents itself to the officers of the Guard at any time during the year.

The addresses of many of the leading military minds in this section of the country, covering a great variety of subjects, annually convey valuable ideas to the assembled officers with the result that they are enabled to carry these back to their organizations and thereby add to the ever increasing efficiency of the New York National Guard.

Heading the list of speakers this year will be Major General Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army and the Second Corps Area, and the only living officer who has been chief of staff of an American Army in actual battle.

General Drum, selected as Chief of Staff of the First American Army when General Pershing decided upon its formation in August, 1918, proceeded under direct command of General Pershing, with the organization and preparation of the Army for independent action, and to his good judgment was left much of the detail of the control of the Army, which entailed organizing 800,000 men for the battle of St. Mihiel and 1,200,000 for the Meuse-Argonne, America's largest battles.

With such a background of service to his country, the value of the message General Drum will leave

with the officers of the New York National Guard at the convention can readily be appreciated.

General Drum will be the principal speaker at the convention dinner. Speakers during the business sessions will include: Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Commanding General of the New York National Guard; Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, the Adjutant General of the State of New York; Rear Admiral

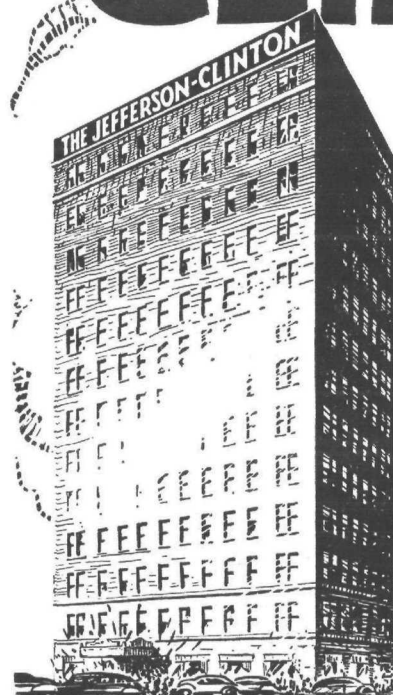
# Convention Preview

By LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE

Secretary, N.G. Assn. of N. Y.

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Frank R. Lackey, Commanding Officer of the New York Naval Militia; Col. E. K. Sterling, Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs, Second Corps Area; Col. George A. Herbst, Senior Instructor of the New York National Guard, and Lt. Col. Hampton Anderson, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 27th Division.

With the nations of the Old World in the grip of the greatest armament race of all time, and its final outcome beclouded with uncertainty, the importance of adequate and efficient national defense is impressing itself more firmly than at any time since the World War upon the minds of the American people and we of the National Guard, upon whose shoulders a large part of the responsibility for maintaining an efficient defense organization falls, find ourselves faced with the duty of familiarizing ourselves with the most modern methods and weapons for the preservation of our national integrity.

At no other time during the year does the opportunity present itself to us to hear the views of such a distinguished array of military men as those who will address the convention assemblage, and for this reason alone it is hoped that every officer, especially the junior officers, will exert every effort to be present. It is well to remember that the second lieutenant of today may be called upon for examination for his fitness for a captaincy in time of a national emergency.

The convention sessions will be conducted at the

Hotel Syracuse with the dinner Friday night, January 20, highlighting the program. The ballroom will present a colorful appearance for this occasion, with decorations featuring a prominence of national colors and regimental flags and insignia. A reception will be tendered by the association in honor of General Drum immediately preceding the dinner, and the evening's activities will conclude with the numerous "open house" and reunion programs that always make the convention such a success socially.

Through the courtesy of Col. Guido F. Verbeck, president of the Manlius School at Manlius, the Manlius School Band will give a band concert in the hotel lobby from 9 to 10 o'clock on Friday morning, and will be followed by the playing of the national anthem in the convention hall. The convention will then open with addresses of welcome by Hon. Rolland B. Marvin, Mayor of Syracuse and Hon. A. B. Merrill, president of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce. The response will be given by Col. Charles S. Gleim of Brooklyn, commanding officer of the 245th Coast Artillery.

Invitations to attend have been extended to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, former Lieut. Gov. M. William Bray, who has been present at a number of our conventions in the past, and many other prominent federal and state officials and civic leaders.

Distinguished military men invited include: General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army; Maj.

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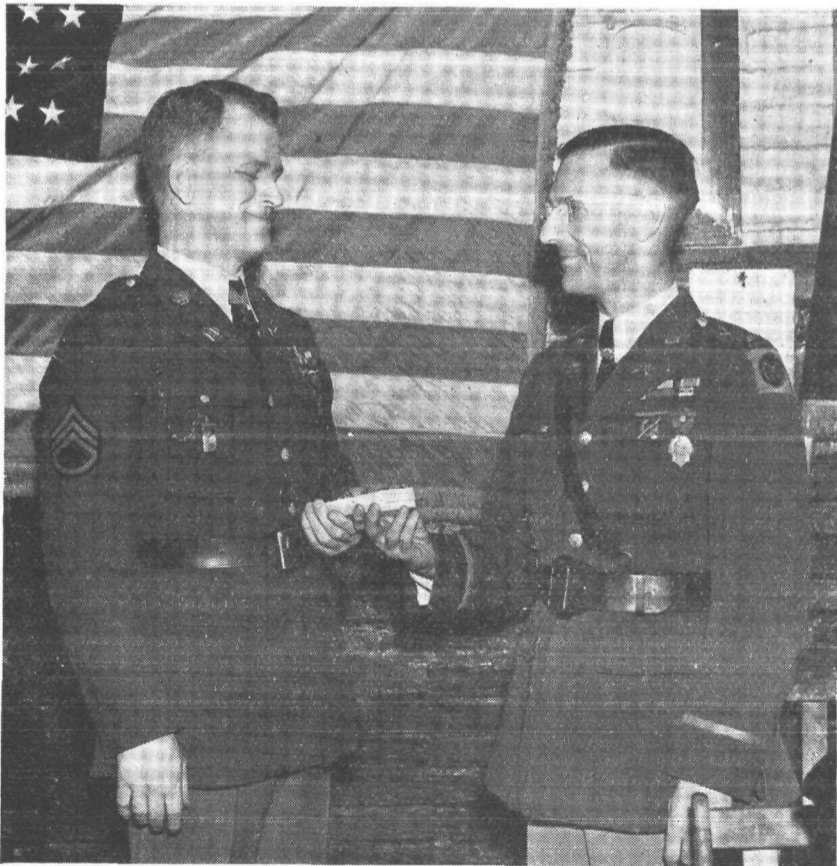
Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Chief, National Guard Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Brig. Gen. J. L. Benedict, Commandant of the United States Military Academy at West Point; Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier of South Carolina, president of the National Guard Association of the United States, together with several commanding generals and adjutants general of other states and a number of former high ranking officers of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia, now retired.

Col. Charles N. Morgan, 121st Cavalry, is chairman of the entertainment committee in charge of convention arrangements. Other members of the committee include: Col. Samuel H. Merrill, 108th Infantry; Lt. Col. Ronald C. Brock, 106th Field Artillery; Lt. Col. Frederick S. Johnston, 108th Infantry; Maj. Thomas C. Dedell, 10th Infantry; Maj. William H. Innes, 105th Infantry; Maj. George A. Elliott, 108th Infantry; Major Charles F. Stanton, 104th Field Artillery; Capt. Edward M. McCabe, 108th Infantry; Capt. Hamilton Armstrong, 121st Cavalry and Capt. Alfred R. Marcy, 108th Infantry.

Col. Donald Armstrong, former Commanding Officer of the 121st Cavalry, and Col. Harry H. Farmer, former executive officer of the 108th Infantry, both of Syracuse, are honorary members of the convention committee.

Col. William R. Jackson, commanding officer of the 14th Infantry, Brooklyn, president of the State Association, will preside over the business sessions, and act as toastmaster at the annual dinner.

**LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE**



STAFF SGT. BERTRAM C. LUTESINGER

3rd Bn. Hqtrs. Co., 108th Inf., Receiving State Medal for 20 Years' Service. Lt. Robert P. Lewis, Company Commander, Made the Presentation.



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# National Guard Improvement Noted by Chief

**M**AJOR GENERAL ALBERT H. BLANDING, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, notes in his report that: "More than ever before, it (the National Guard) realizes the trust and confidence placed in it by the whole nation, and strives to prove itself fully worthy of that trust, and capable of the great tasks it will be called upon to perform in time of need."

Other excerpts from the report follow:

## TRAINING

The state of training of the National Guard is good. Field Inspection Boards are now submitting more complete reports than formerly and a clear picture of training can now be obtained. There is, of course, a variation between States and even between organizations within States. I feel, however, that the following report from an inspection board applies to all but a very few organizations of the National Guard:

"The present training and combat efficiency of this regiment, as demonstrated by its field training and other activities at camp, is such as to warrant the belief that, in the event of mobilization, this regiment could take over its war assignment, absorb sufficient recruits to bring it to war strength, and perform, within a reasonable time in a creditable manner, any war mission which might normally be assigned."

It is believed that National Guard officers as well as many officers of the Regular Army are more and more appreciating the importance of the mission of the National Guard on mobilization. National Guard commanders are holding their subordinates to a stricter accountability for the instruction and preparation of their commands. Cooperation by the Regular Army in the training of the National Guard is evidenced by the assignment of a high type of instructor, approaching their tasks with proper qualifications and with interest and enthusiasm.

There has also been a general improvement in the planning of training. Better training programs and schedules are being published and followed in armory and field training both.

Emphasis continues to be placed on military education through the mediums of schools and Army Extension Courses. Enrollment in the junior Extension Courses is large, but on the other hand, many officers of higher rank still do not take advantage of this valuable means of advancing their military attainments.

It is gratifying to report improvement in the operation of convoys. This is due to the experience that organizations have gained and to the fact that specific organizational motor equipment is now assigned throughout the year.

The use of command post exercises, especially in field training, has been strongly stressed; and there has been a decided improvement in their use and application to the training of commanders and staffs down to include battalions. There is always a tendency to restrict these exercises to the training of higher headquarters only, and to make them too complicated. Many battalions still do not use this important form of training. It has been noted that the most successful field exercises were preceded by proper command post exercises.

## SMALL WEAPONS TRAINING

The situation with respect to target ranges remains unsatisfactory. It has been the policy to encourage all units to complete qualification firing, whenever possible, during the armory training period. This leaves the limited time available during the field training period free for other essential training that cannot be conducted at home stations. However, approximately one-half the units required to fire the rifle, automatic rifle and pistol marksmanship courses have no small-arms ranges at or near their home stations. This lack can be attributed, in part, to the failure of some States to cooperate with the National Guard Bureau in the plan for constructing regional type ranges. The units which do not have such facilities must of necessity fire known-distance courses at field training camps. During an Army maneuver year, they must in general forego qualification firing with rifle, automatic rifle, and pistol.

The National Guard Bureau will continue to exert every effort to improve the range situation within the limitations of funds and of the cooperation which it is possible to obtain from the States. Some ranges, temporarily abandoned because they are unsafe for caliber .30 M1 ammunition, are again in use since the supply of the model 1906 cartridge has been resumed. Provision of this special type of ammunition to the National Guard is only an expedient, however, and not a solution to the problem of providing suitable and adequate facilities.

## PAY FOR FIELD TRAINING

Although the actual expenditures for field training

during the fiscal year 1938 cannot be determined at this time, it will total approximately \$9,200,000; whereas the total obligations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1937 were \$7,880,476. This difference was due to these reasons:

a. National Guard units, excluding certain Coast Artillery and Cavalry regiments, in the States comprising the Seventh and Ninth Corps Areas were required to forego field training during the fiscal year 1937 in order to permit participation in the Fourth Army maneuvers held during the month of August 1937 (in the fiscal year 1938). In addition, the majority of these same units were then authorized regular field training during the month of June, 1938 (also in the fiscal year 1938), at an approximate cost of \$1,085,000.

b. The second 5,000 strength increment of the National Guard attended field training in the fiscal year 1938 at an approximate cost of \$234,000.

The average cost for field training for the 2 fiscal years involved is \$46.90 per man.

**CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE**

An allowance of \$7 per man was provided to the various States for necessary articles of the uniform. This was not enough for all the needs for field training. In addition to the \$7 all enlisted men were provided with a new pattern type raincoat, and some overcoats were provided in the most northerly States. The cost of clothing, including replacement of reimbursable items and packing and handling charges, was \$2,399,687.16, a per capita cost of \$13.34, based on the enlisted strength of 179,843.

During the past year, the National Guard was authorized to issue trousers for armory drill, and in addition to this, the arms and services, as outlined in Circular No. 2, War Department, January 7, 1938, were authorized to wear trousers in place of breeches for field training. Lack of funds prohibited the initial issue of these trousers, but as breeches wear out, they will be replaced by trousers.

**1939 CONVENTION**

**DATES:** JANUARY 20 and 21, 1939.  
**PLACE:** SYRACUSE:  
**HEADQUARTERS:** HOTEL SYRACUSE.

**A NEW YEAR**

With this issue we begin a new year and we take this opportunity to thank our subscribers, our advertisers and our contributors, all of whom made 1938 the best year in the GUARDSMAN'S history, and to wish to them every good wish for 1939. We hope that they will continue their interest and support during the new year and we assure them that their satisfaction is our goal.

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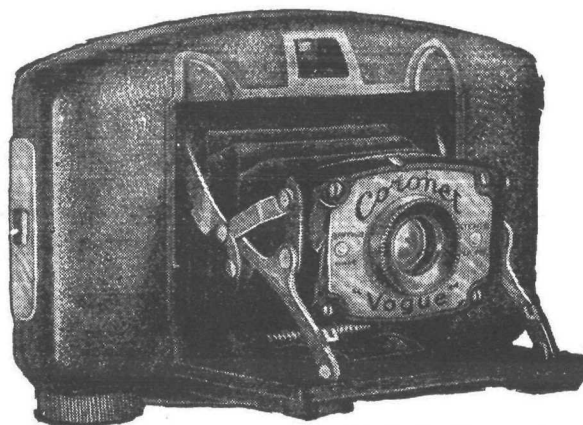
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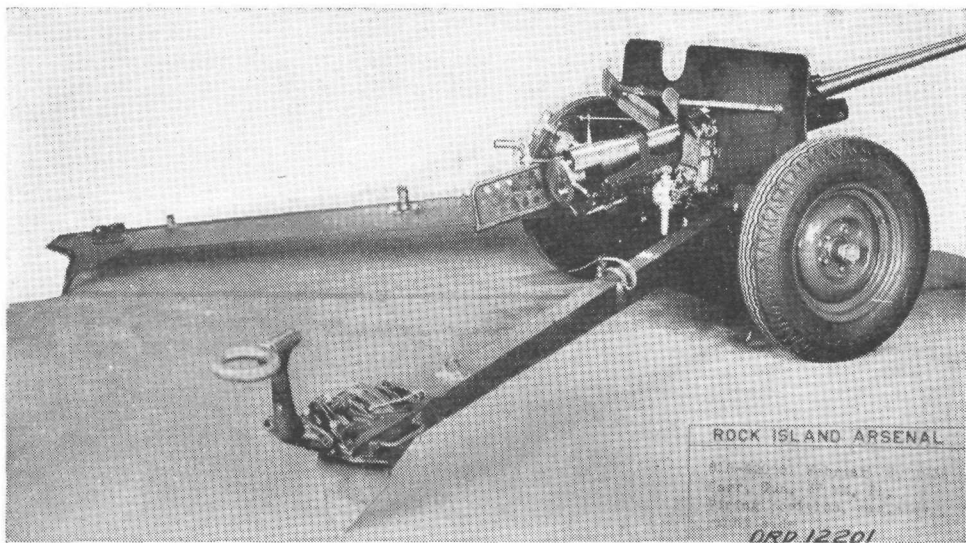
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37 m.m. Anti-Tank Gun

# New Weapons Adopted

(Ordnance Dept. Photos)

Two new and highly effective weapons, one designed to combat aircraft and the other an anti-tank gun, have recently been removed from an experimental status and standardized for issue to troops by the War Department.

Through an extensive period, the Army Ordnance Department has been engaged in perfecting defensive means against the two most efficient offensive armaments developed since the World War. In the ground defense against aircraft the gunnery in the higher altitudes has proven more satisfactory than that designed to defend against the high speed, low flying attack planes. The lack of an automatic weapon capable of going into action instantly and of delivering a heavy volume of fire with an explosive bullet was acute.

The new weapon is of 37 mm. caliber, automatic type, mounted on an all around fire, four-wheel trailer which may be towed by a light truck at maximum speed. The unit has a wheel base of 120 inches, with a 58-inch tread and weighs about 5,000 pounds.

In the design of the anti-tank

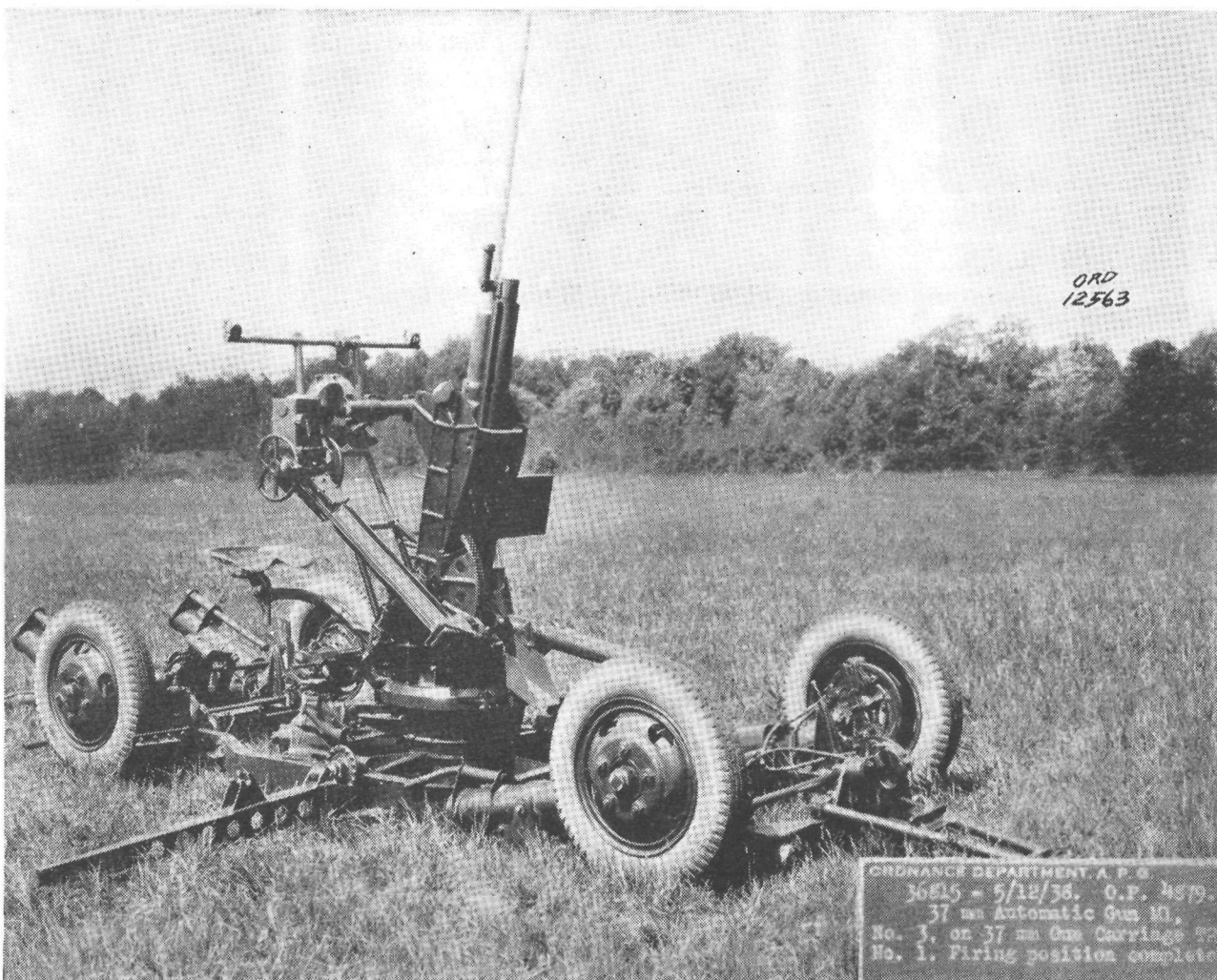
weapon the development has been toward increased mobility and greater armor piercing effect. With these tactical requirements in mind, the Ordnance Department has incorporated the required technical features in an intermediate caliber gun, smaller and lighter than the usual Field Artillery equipment.

The new weapon is also of 37 mm. caliber mounted on a carriage capable of being towed behind high speed trucks or being hauled for short distances by manpower. The gun crew is protected by armor and, in action, one man

loads the gun while the other aims and fires it. The unit is about 12 feet long, five feet wide, three feet high and weighs about 950 pounds.

Both of these weapons are influenced in design by the latest developments for armament of this character in actual operations. They are necessarily of intricate composition and are typical of the time problem in procurement faced by the War Department in equipping our initial forces with modern and effective armament.

Further details as to characteristics and performance are, for the time, restricted.



37 m.m. Anti-Aircraft Gun



### A PAGE FROM A LIEUTENANT'S DIARY

By LIEUT. E. P. ANDERSON

**I**N reviewing 1938 in the New York National Guard one of the outstanding memories is the grand camp tour of Battery "A," 244th Coast Artillery: Good work and a good time with no confusion.

This we know is due to perfect co-operation and the blending of many men into one unit.

It may be that the old adage "Blood is thicker than water" had something to do with it, as Battery "A's" personnel included eight pairs of brothers and a father and son.



Top Row: Corp. Herman Ruthazer; Pfc. J. Palladino (son); Sgt. C. Palladino (father); Corp. C. O'Donnell; Pvt. E. O'Donnell; Pfc. H. Ruthazer. Center Row: Sgt. M. Cammarano; Pfc. J. Cammarano; Pfc. P. Warcholak; Sgt. J. Warcholak; Pvt. J. Swytak; Pvt. W. Swytak. Bottom Row: Pvt. J. Wykowski; Pfc. E. Wykowski; Sgt. R. Ferrante; Pfc. M. Ferrante; Pfc. H. Wetzel; Corp. F. Wetzel.

Sort of one big happy family this Battery "A" who went into their 1938 Field Train Period with 100 per cent attendance.

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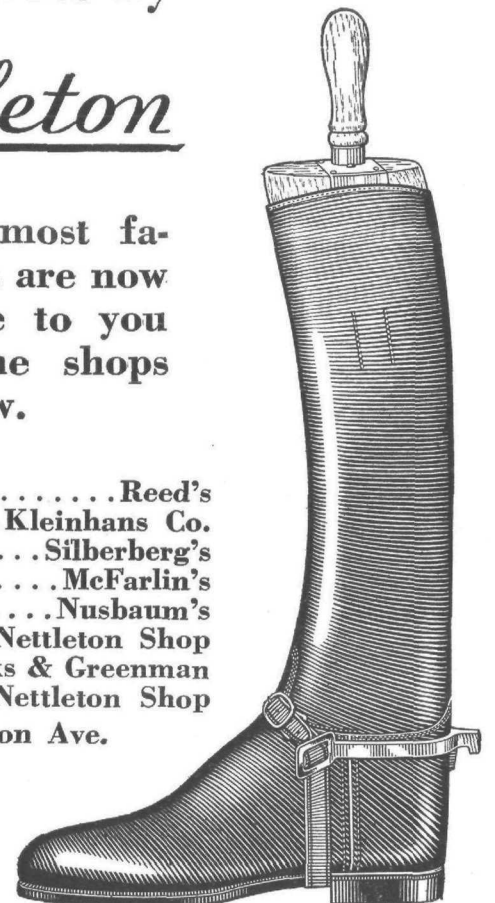
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# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

## MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1938

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (October 1-31, Inclusive).....88.82%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19500 E. M.	Total 21021
Minimum Strength, New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength, New York National Guard.....1397 Off.	21 W. O.	18970 E. M.	Total 20388

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.

<b>121st Cavalry</b>	<b>93.25%</b>	<b>(2)<sup>4</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....571	<i>Actual</i> .....608
<b>369th Infantry</b>	<b>91.98%</b>	<b>(3)<sup>26</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1124
<b>212th Coast Art.</b>	<b>91.86%</b>	<b>(4)<sup>6</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....703	<i>Actual</i> .....748
<b>106th Field Art.</b>	<b>91.27%</b>	<b>(5)<sup>3</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....647	<i>Actual</i> .....681
<b>156th Field Art.</b>	<b>91.25%</b>	<b>(6)<sup>9</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....602	<i>Actual</i> .....642
<b>165th Infantry</b>	<b>90.92%</b>	<b>(7)<sup>7</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1088
<b>27th Div. Avia.</b>	<b>90.62%</b>	<b>(8)<sup>25</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....118	<i>Actual</i> .....129
<b>174th Infantry</b>	<b>90.47%</b>	<b>(9)<sup>5</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1147
<b>102nd Engrs.</b>	<b>90.42%</b>	<b>(10)<sup>20</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....475	<i>Actual</i> .....498
<b>245th Coast Art.</b>	<b>89.87%</b>	<b>(11)<sup>12</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....739	<i>Actual</i> .....789
<b>71st Infantry</b>	<b>89.54%</b>	<b>(12)<sup>2</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1137
<b>102nd Med. Reg.</b>	<b>89.42%</b>	<b>(13)<sup>13</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....588	<i>Actual</i> .....681
<b>105th Fld. Art.</b>	<b>88.803%</b>	<b>(14)<sup>10</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....599	<i>Actual</i> .....646
<b>101st Cavalry</b>	<b>88.801%</b>	<b>(15)<sup>18</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....571	<i>Actual</i> .....652
<b>14th Infantry</b>	<b>88.76%</b>	<b>(16)<sup>15</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1095
<b>104th Field Art.</b>	<b>88.65%</b>	<b>(17)<sup>11</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....599	<i>Actual</i> .....633
<b>10th Infantry</b>	<b>87.82%</b>	<b>(18)<sup>17</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1105
<b>244th Coast Art.</b>	<b>87.55%</b>	<b>(19)<sup>14</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....648	<i>Actual</i> .....681

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>102nd Qm. Reg.</b>				<b>94.33% (1)<sup>24</sup></b>
<i>Maintenance</i> .....235				<i>Actual</i> .....322
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	4	39	35	89
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	4	2	2	100
COMPANY A.....	4	49	44	89
COMPANY B.....	4	49	45	91
HDQRS. 2nd BAT....	4	2	2	100
COMPANY C.....	4	45	44	97
COMPANY D.....	4	46	42	91
HDQRS. 3rd BAT....	4	7	7	100
COMPANY E.....	4	35	35	100
COMPANY F.....	4	28	28	100
MED. DEP. DET....	4	11	11	100
		318	300	94.33

<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>97.72%</b>	<b>(4)<sup>3</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27	<i>Actual</i> .....44
<b>HdQRS. 27th Div.</b>	<b>94.45%</b>	<b>(5)<sup>6</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....65	<i>Actual</i> .....66
<b>52nd F. A. Brig.</b>	<b>90.90%</b>	<b>(6)<sup>9</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....36	<i>Actual</i> .....45
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>88.46%</b>	<b>(7)<sup>7</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....69	<i>Actual</i> .....77
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>88.09%</b>	<b>(8)<sup>5</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27	<i>Actual</i> .....41
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>82.50%</b>	<b>(9)<sup>8</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27	<i>Actual</i> .....40

<b>101st Sig. Bn.</b>	<b>87.21%</b>	<b>(20)<sup>19</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....163	<i>Actual</i> .....173
<b>108th Infantry</b>	<b>87.12%</b>	<b>(21)<sup>16</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1104
<b>258th Field Art.</b>	<b>86.89%</b>	<b>(22)<sup>1</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....647	<i>Actual</i> .....656
<b>Spec. Trps., 27th Div.</b>	<b>86.42%</b>	<b>(23)<sup>3</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....318	<i>Actual</i> .....358
<b>105th Infantry</b>	<b>85.44%</b>	<b>(24)<sup>21</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1099
<b>107th Infantry</b>	<b>84.21%</b>	<b>(25)<sup>22</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1048
<b>106th Infantry</b>	<b>81.85%</b>	<b>(26)<sup>23</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038	<i>Actual</i> .....1098
<b>State Staff</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>(1)<sup>1</sup></b>	<i>Maximum</i> .....78	<i>Actual</i> .....74
<b>Brig. HdQRS. C.A.C.</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>(2)<sup>2</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....11	<i>Actual</i> .....10
<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>97.82%</b>	<b>(3)<sup>4</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27	<i>Actual</i> .....45

**BRIGADE STANDING**

<b>51st Cav. Brigade</b>	<b>90.83%</b>	<b>(1)<sup>•</sup></b>	<i>HdQRS. &amp; HdQRS. Troop</i> <i>101st Cavalry</i> <i>121st Cavalry</i>
<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>90.75%</b>	<b>(2)<sup>•</sup></b>	<i>HdQRS. &amp; HdQRS. Company</i> <i>71st Infantry</i> <i>174th Infantry</i> <i>369th Infantry</i>
<b>Brig. HdQRS. C.A.C.</b>	<b>89.86%</b>	<b>(3)<sup>4</sup></b>	<i>HdQRS. &amp; HdQRS. Detachment</i> <i>212th Coast Artillery</i> <i>244th Coast Artillery</i> <i>245th Coast Artillery</i>
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>89.69%</b>	<b>(4)<sup>5</sup></b>	<i>HdQRS. &amp; HdQRS. Company</i> <i>14th Infantry</i> <i>165th Infantry</i>
<b>52nd F. A. Brig.</b>	<b>89.41%</b>	<b>(5)<sup>2</sup></b>	<i>HdQRS. &amp; HdQRS. Battery</i> <i>104th Field Artillery</i> <i>105th Field Artillery</i> <i>106th Field Artillery</i> <i>156th Field Artillery</i> <i>258th Field Artillery</i>
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>85.94%</b>	<b>(6)<sup>6</sup></b>	<i>HdQRS. &amp; HdQRS. Company</i> <i>107th Infantry</i> <i>108th Infantry</i>
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>85.09%</b>	<b>(7)<sup>7</sup></b>	<i>HdQRS. &amp; HdQRS. Company</i> <i>10th Infantry</i> <i>105th Infantry</i> <i>106th Infantry</i>

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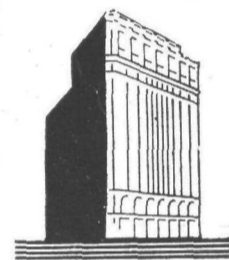
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