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MARCH

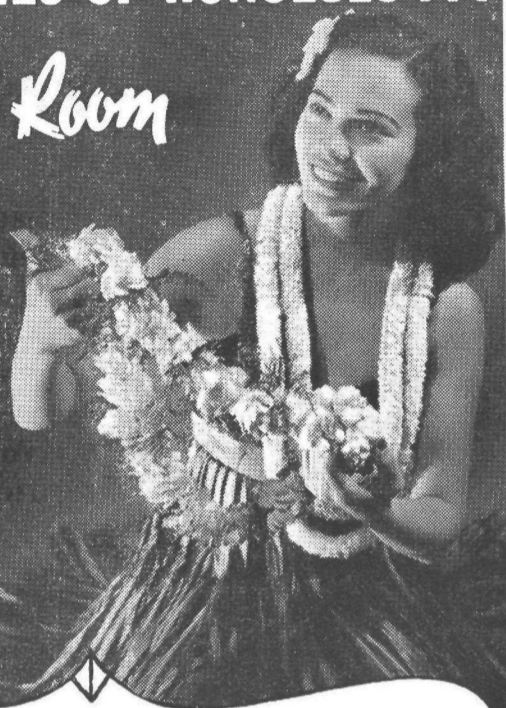
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Military Participation in
World's Fair
The Slat Wagon**

1939

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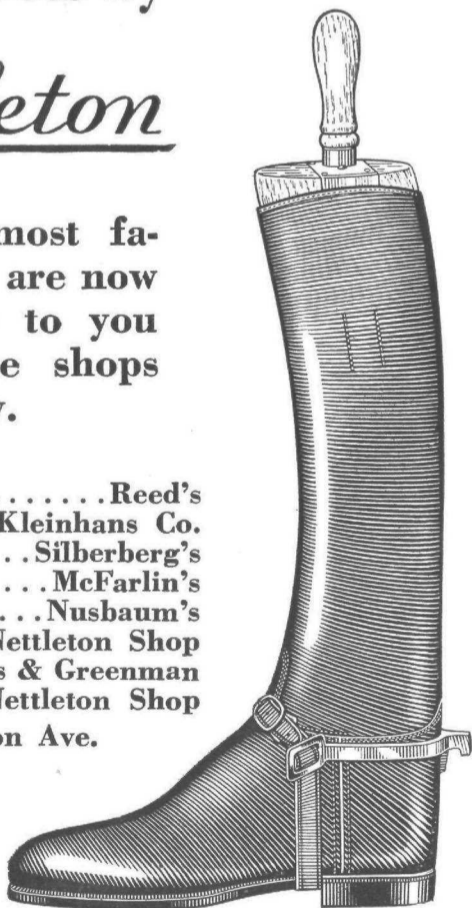
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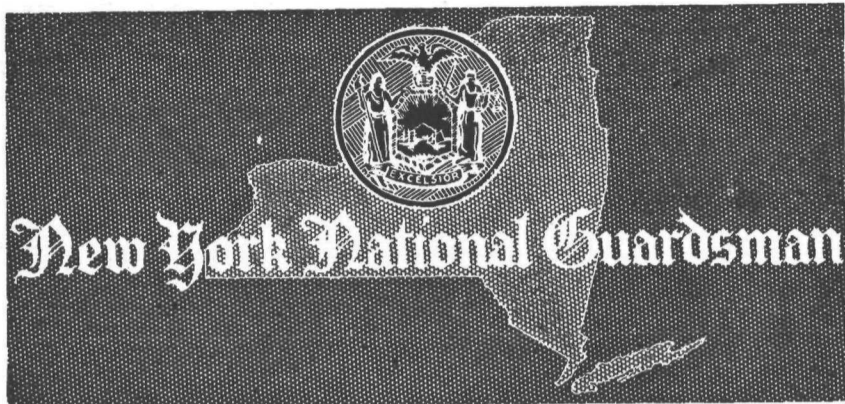
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Circulation 21,000

Established 1924

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is published monthly at 80 Centre Street, New York City, N. Y. Printed in New York City, N. Y. The only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. Lt. Col. H. E. Suavet, Editor; Lt. Col. E. Bowditch, Associate Editor; Lt. Col. W. J. Mangine, Advertising Manager; Major E. C. Dreher, New York City, Advertising Manager.

Single copy, 10 cents. Subscription price in the United States, \$1.00; Canada, \$1.50; foreign, \$2.00 a year. Subscriptions payable in advance. Advertising rates on request. Listed in Standard Rate and Data Service.

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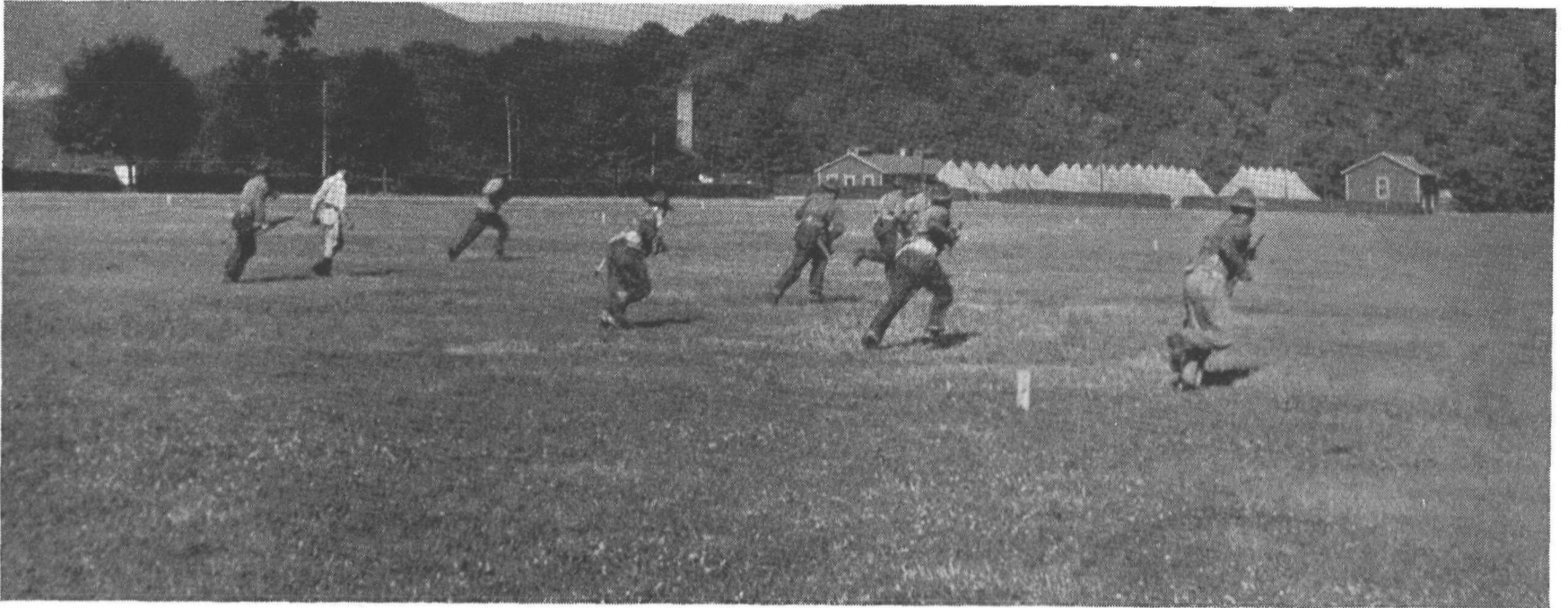


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The Fire Superiority Problem

by 1st Lieut. James J. Fogarty

THE Fire Superiority problem as it is conducted at Camp Smith is easily the most exciting and interesting event in the entire tour of field training. In this, the soldier sees all his training subjects are linked together to reach the apex of military training—combat practice firing! In this problem many of the military attributes to success in battle are brought into play; marksmanship, musketry, extended order, leadership, fire and movement, and even the element of excitement and great physical exertion.

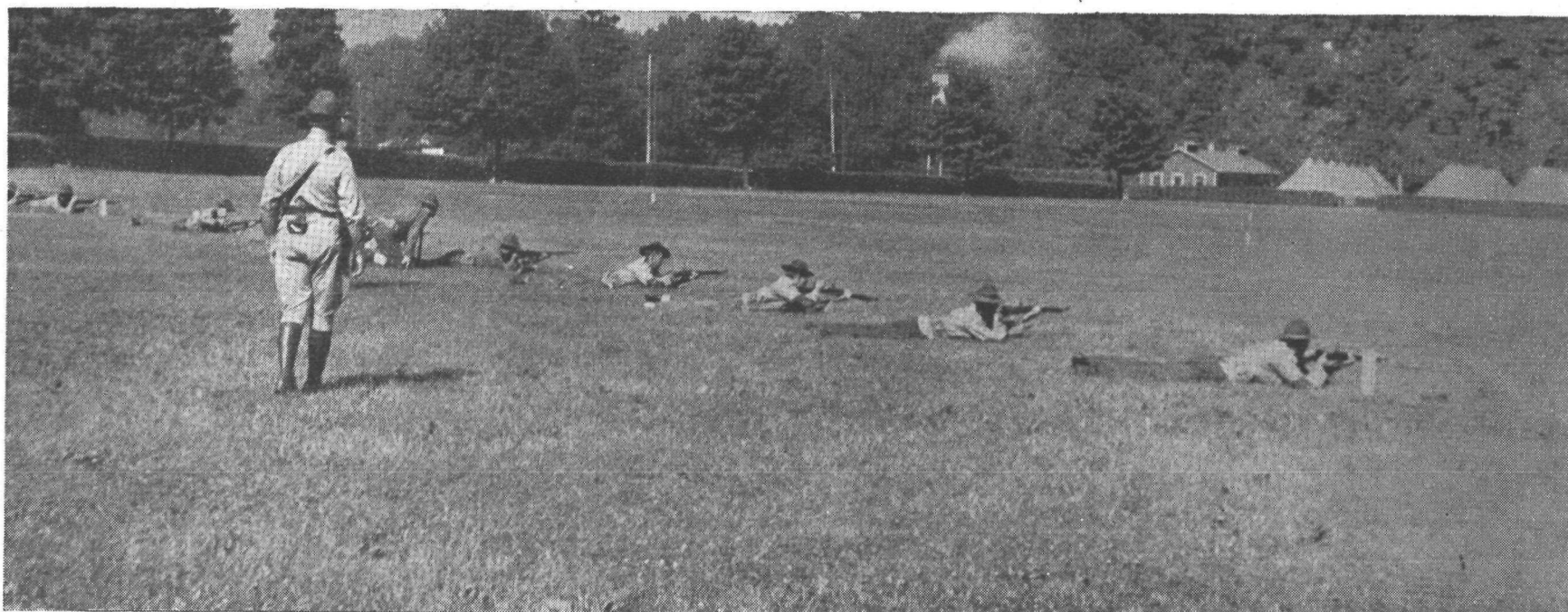
To gain the maximum benefits from this exercise it is essential that companies make a considerable advance, and this, any company can do if they spend a little time and thought on this problem.

Having seen every rifle company in the state go through this exercise, it is natural that certain mistakes become apparent, and certain conclusions would be reached. Those conclusions are set down with the thought it might help the rifle companies better their score, make longer advances, and so reap the maximum benefit to be gained from this exercise. Will it work? These same principles applies to one company raised it from 67th place in the state to 2nd.

But, enough of this idle talk! Let us plunge into the business at hand. We will first consider the organization of the team (we'll call it a team because that's exactly what it must be) considering these two points; can they shoot? can they run? Speed of foot and agility play a far greater part than most people

realize. There have been teams that went 200 yards with 5 flags against them; making up in teamwork, speed and agility what they lacked in shooting power. Therefore in selecting your men, take the athletic men who can shoot, rather than your old timers. The fact that "Old Timer" can lie down at 200 yards and put them all over the plate is no guarantee he can do it after a few rushes; there's a difference when you try to squeeze them off with pounding heart and bursting lungs. For your automatic men; take your highest men of the current year—they're in form; don't take Charley Ox because he was good last year or the year before—remember the cemeteries are filled with those who were good men once. The leaders should be the least skilful shots amongst the non-comms, and put the smartest, most alert one as corporal of the right squad. In placing the men in the squads two things should be considered—equalizing the fire power and having the men of each squad of approximately the same speed and agility, so that they move as one man.

Now for the equipment! Every man should have a cartridge belt TIED ON with a piece of twine through the clasp and with pockets that will stay buttoned, and you won't have belts and ammunition strewn all over the field. The auto riflemen should have 4 perfect magazines, a chamber brush, and his rifle in perfect working order. Every corporal should carry a cleaning rod, and the section guide carry one



Trautmann Photo

for the automatics. The uniform—denim trousers, shooting jackets and no skirts; oh yet, one thing more, if your regiment fires first—a light breakfast!

Next, we will consider the sight settings. You of course will have to estimate the range and decide on an average range to be used throughout. Let us assume you estimate the range to be 400 yards and you figure your team will advance 200 yards (you hope—you hope); the sight setting should be 100 yards above their normal setting for 200 yards; the men holding initially in the head and bringing their aiming point down a little with each rush, so that at the 300 yard mark they are holding on the bottom edge of the aiming point, and seeing more white with each rush thereafter. A point that many overlook is the wind; a value should be put on it—your scorebook will tell you how; the auto rifleman will have to change his aiming point to compensate for the wind.

When you get the order to deploy, walk—do not run to your positions, of course it looks pretty, but that bit of umpire eyewash may cost you a flag later on—save the energy for the time when the chips are up. The umpire's opinion won't get the flag down and there is no penalty for it.

Have you ever had an embarrassing silence in this problem when your team wasn't firing a shot because they were all reloading at the same time? Well, there's a remedy for that too; have 2 men of each squad load initially with 4 cartridges, 2 with 5, and 2 with 6 and the chances of an embarrassing silence will be remote indeed.

Now we come to the firing; the rate of fire should be much slower than the so called rapid fire. In opening fire initially I have always believed the right squad should hold its fire until after the first rush. Why? Because the problem is based on the idea that two squads can maintain fire superiority while one squad can advance, and if you need three squads to do it while you are fresh and strong—as the expression goes “You shoulda stood in bed.”

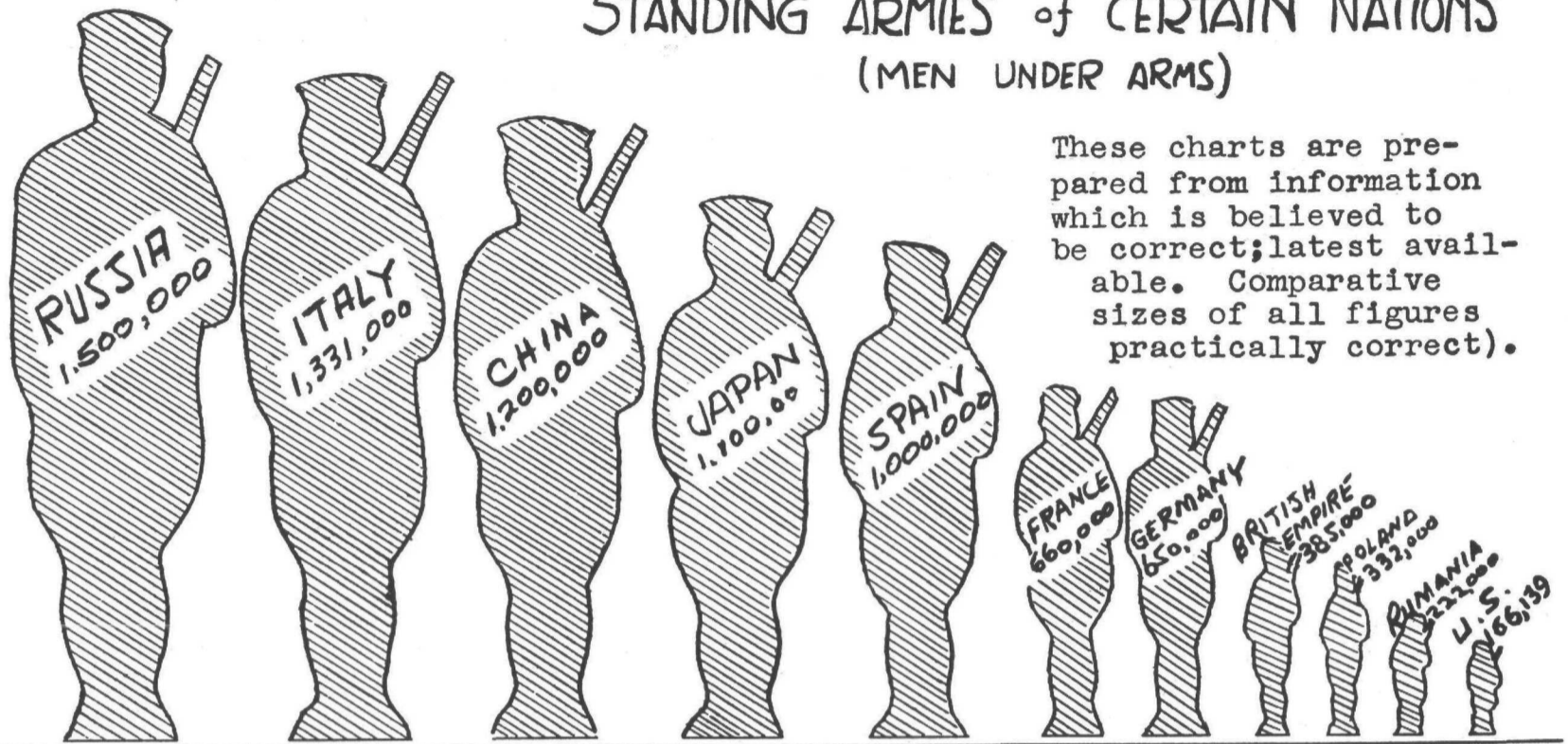
The rushes! The corporals must be alert to watch

for the movements of the checkered flag. The instant the flag goes down the corporal whose turn it is to rush calls out, or even better, roars out “Cease fire! prepare to rush!” The men lock their pieces and prepare to rush, getting one knee under them ready to leap up at the next command. The corporal springs through the line shouting “Follow me!” and runs to the new position—indicates it with a wave of his hand and jumps behind the firing line. The book has some pretty pictures showing how to go down into the firing position, but for speed there is nothing like the baseball players head-first slide into base—it is quite simple; in going down the butt is held at the heel and used as a skid and even before the forward motion has stopped the rifle can be placed on the shoulder. The other two squads keep up a steady rate of fire; I know, I know, the book says fire faster, but with only 20 rounds per man you just have to skip it or run out of ammunition. The corporal of the next squad to rush, waits until the first shot breaks out from the preceding Squad before he gives the command to cease fire. To give the command before the first shot, nearly always brings up the flag. If a man's piece is empty when the command comes he should run with the bolt open, the autorifleman will of course drop out the magazine.

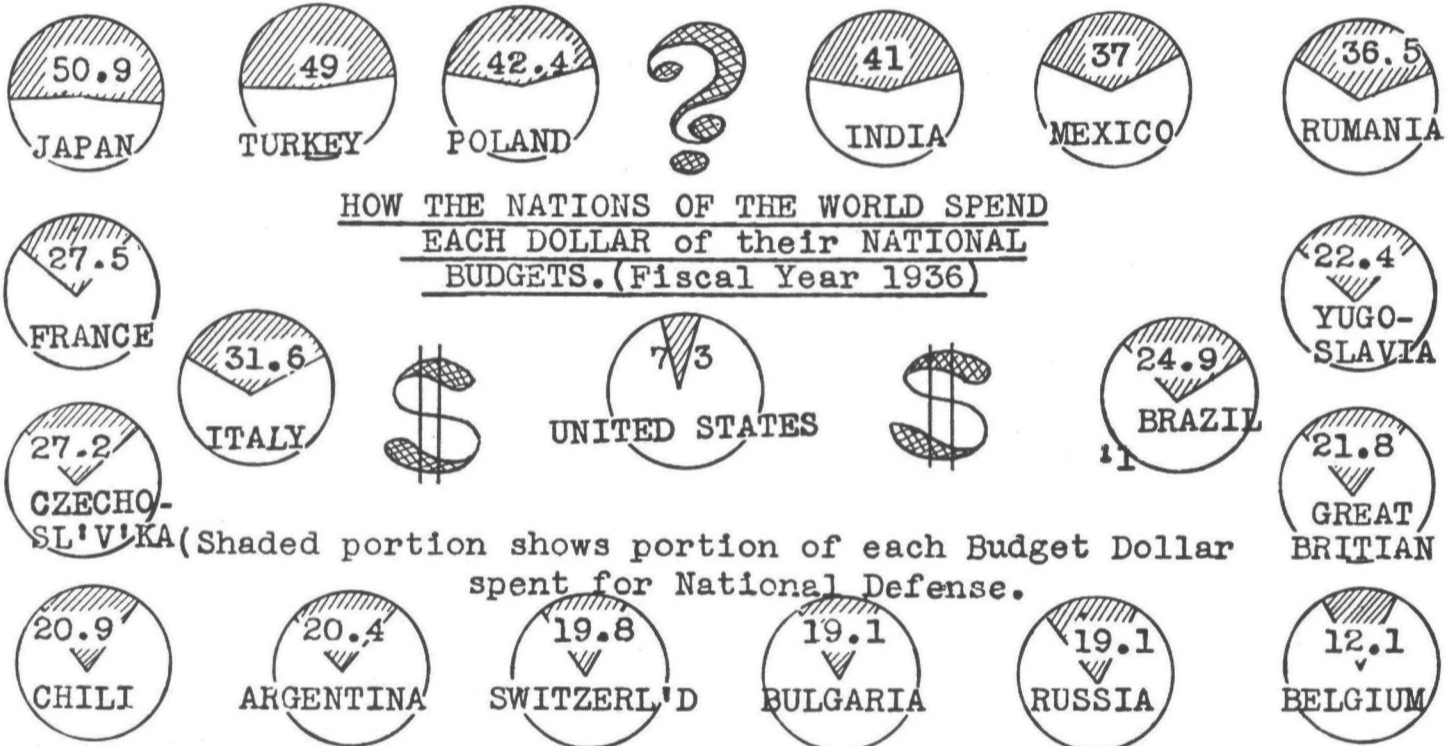
The section guide is generally considered excess baggage, but he can be useful. He should be selected for his skill in clearing stoppages of the auto rifle. He carries the cleaning rod for the auto rifles and watches them throughout the problem and if the worse comes to worst he can take the ammunition from a disabled rifle and give to another.

The rest is up to the team and on Saturday morning when they walk out on the field to run the problem, their skill, training, physical condition, and spirit will tell how big a score they will make, but you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done every thing possible to bring out their greatest effort, so go to it—I'll be there watching.

STANDING ARMIES of CERTAIN NATIONS (MEN UNDER ARMS)



These charts are prepared from information which is believed to be correct; latest available. Comparative sizes of all figures practically correct).



	ACTIVE ARMY	TRAINED RESERVE
RUSSIA	1,500,000	18,000,000
JAPAN	1,100,000 (a)	8,400,000
ITALY	1,535,000	5,640,000
FRANCE	700,000	5,500,000
GERMANY	750,000	1,370,000
RUMANIA	222,000	1,844,000
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	164,000	1,711,000
POLAND	332,000	1,493,000
YUGOSLAVIA	132,000	1,540,000
CHINA	1,200,000 (a)	-
BRITISH EMPIRE	442,000	670,000
SPAIN	1,000,000 (a) (b)	-
SWEDEN	35,000	842,000
BELGIUM	91,000	670,000
TURKEY	133,000	533,000
SWITZERLAND	300	600,000
GREECE	81,000	508,000
PORTUGAL	61,000	461,000
ARGENTINA	37,000	460,000
UNITED STATES	166,139	308,239

STRENGTH of ARMIES (Jan. 1 - 1937)

(Note: Figures used are latest available. Air forces included).

REGULAR ARMY
TRAINED RESERVES

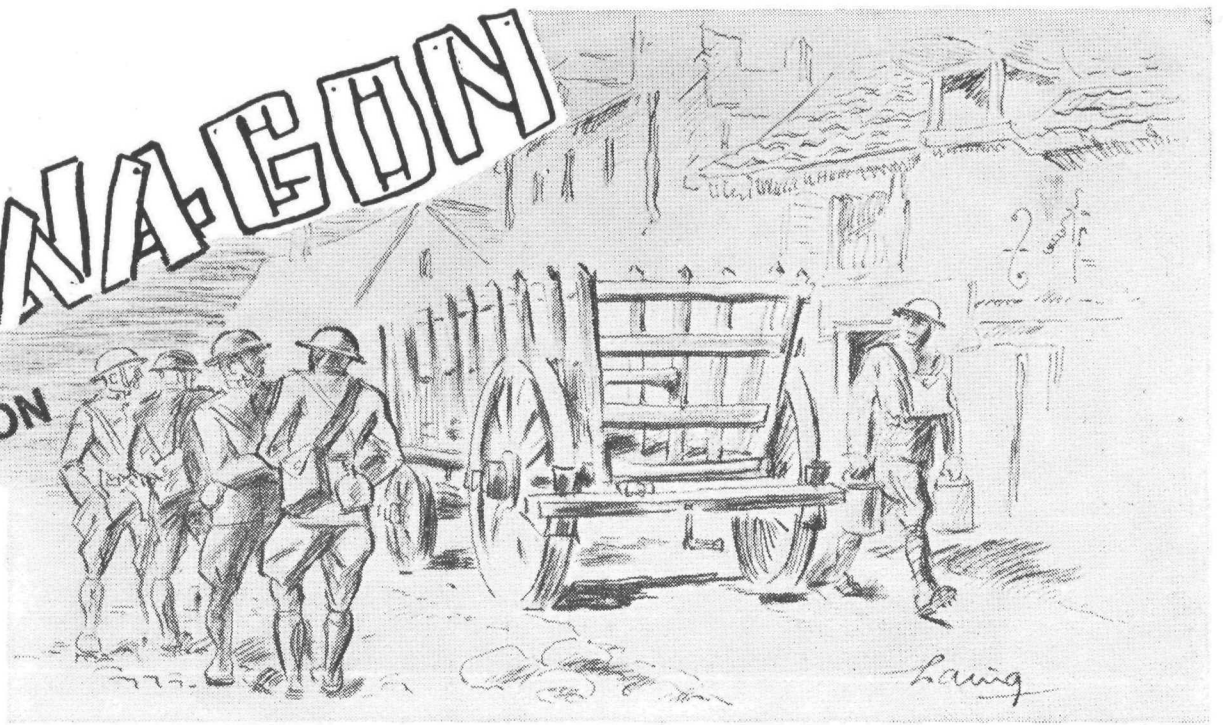
(a). Estimated, as of present situation. (b). Includes loyalist & insurgent forces.

(Courtesy of The Reserve Officer)

THE SLAT WAGON

by LEONARD H. NASON

Author of
"Eagles Eastward"
"Among the Trumpets"
"Three Lights from a Match,"
etc.



PART II

In the shank of the morning, the battery turned into the courtyard of a ruined chateau to water the horses. This took hours. There was but room for two horses to drink at a time, so that each team was unharnessed, led up to the trough, given their fill, and allowed to breathe while the other four were given a like treatment. The six were then hitched again to gun or caisson, and the next team given a chance.

The slat wagon was last. The first sergeant, Mulcahey, directed their entrance to the courtyard.

"There is a horse's grave just beyant the road, there, be careful you don't fall into it. Now, unhitch them lead caballyos, and after them swing and wheel. Put the brake on while the horses are bein' watered."

Having ever in mind the horse's grave into which they must not fall, Belt Haynes, who rode the seat and looked after the brake, wound it up with all his force. As a means of getting greater leverage, he hung himself on the little knob that was on the rim of the wheel by which the brake was applied. The knob broke off. Belt hastily tucked it in the pocket of his shirt and said naught.

The horses were safely watered. The top kick

mounted his horse, preparatory to joining the rest of the column.

"Forw-a-r-d—h-o-w!"

The teams lunged forward, but the slat wagon moved not an inch. There was some jibbing and kicking.

"Come on wid that wagon," cried Mulcahey, "put the hooks to thim goats. Put the hooks to 'em, I tell yuh!" He turned and came trotting back. "Come on you guys now, heavy on them wheels! Get off the seat, you, Haynes, and give 'em a hand!" The four assisted, two at each wheel.

"Let's go!" roared the top kick, and rode up behind one of the wheel horses, and kicked her violently. No female will stand for being kicked. This wild mare, rolling the white of her eye at Mulcahey, stood straightway up on her legs, came down crossways of the pole, and then cast her rider afar. He landed at a distance, his steel helmet clanging on the stones of the court. She remained quietly astride the pole, and contemplated the scene with a contented air. The goldbricks gave heavy sighs, and leaned against the wheels.

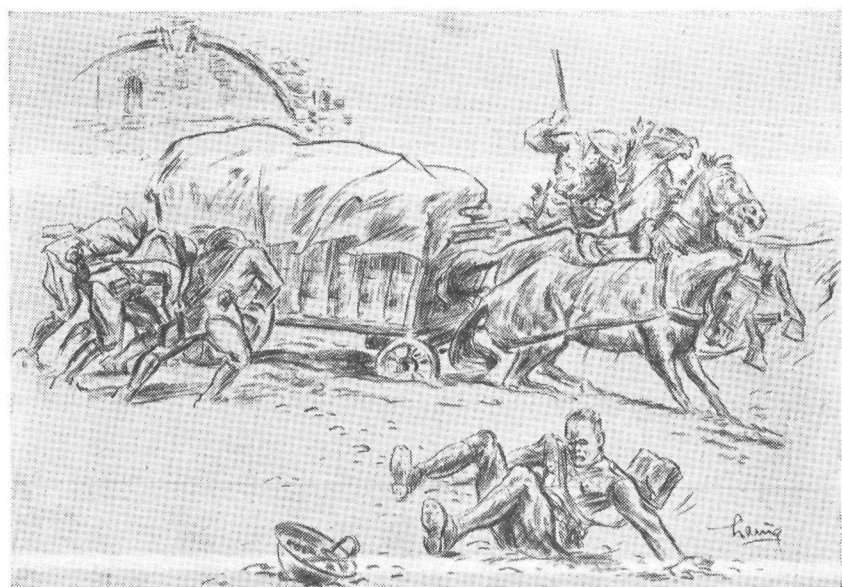
The top dismounted in stern silence. He tied his horse to one of the slats, and climbed slowly to the seat.

"So," said he. "The brake is on."

He regarded the four with a lack-luster eye.

"In all my service," said he, "'tis never been my misfortune to have to do wid such a bunch of *omad-hauns*. If any wan av you had the brains a generous God give to a sardine, he wad know better than to put a brake on an' leave it that way. And the knob bruk off. 'Tis me that would like to break a few of the knobs off your ugly mug, Belt Haynes. Unhitch the lead an' swing, an' straighten out this she-devil av a wheel horse. The rest av this gang let loose this brake."

Three men with pick handles and twenty minutes'



straining loosened the brake. The mare was put in her place and all rearranged once more.

"Now," said the first sergeant, "hang your ears this way. Turn slowly and gradually so that the slope of the ground will give the wagon a start. Put them horses well into their collars. Put some bacon into those wheels. Now, wan I give the word, all together. Let's go!"

They went. The slat wagon moved with surprising ease. It barked the shins of the skittish wheel horse, who promptly squealed and kicked the footboard into toothpicks. Haynes retired to the back of the wagon.

"That unspeakable unmentionable," cried the top, and catching up the pick handle, he bore down upon the plunging horses. Each one of the six feared that that wildly waved club was for it alone, they swung around as one, the tiny front wheels turning easily, and all but putting the wagon over; shouts, commands, trampling of hoofs. A sudden stop. The front wheels were sunk in the ground to their hubs. They were in the horse's grave.

"Git out o' there!" cried Mulcahey, "git out o' there, spur them horses, push on the wheels, swing right, now a little forward——" *whack, whack* with a pick handle—"come up now, push! push! *push!* Gimme hold o' that damn bridle. Come on, now ——" very nearly pulling the heads off the lead team—"kick up that wheel-team, come on now!"

Crack!

The action stopped suddenly. The plunging horses stood still, the goldbricks ceased to strain at the wheels, the drivers ceased to curse and spur. The first sergeant grimly dropped the bridle of the lead horse and straightened up with an air of gloomy resignation. He walked back to the wagon and peered beneath the front wheels.

"There, now, it's bruk. Oh, curse the day I ever left Ireland," and he walked apart a little and sat down, with his head in his hands. And all this while the regiment to which these men belonged was hastening forward, drawing farther and farther away with every minute.

By now the sun had risen high in the heavens, and the labor of unloading all the spare ammunition was not well received. Shells for a seventy-five are packed in a large wooden box, and are not the lightest things in the world to move. Besides, there was a barrel of horseshoes, a traveling forge, a wooden chest full of oats, the property of the stable sergeant, cylinder oil for the guns, and a table and chairs that had been "borrowed" from an abandoned farm house, and were used by the officers for meals, and to sit on. When the wagon was unloaded, the spare pole was put in place of the broken one, and the empty wagon snaked out of the hole.

"Take it out to the road," said Mulcahey, "and leave this cemetery alone after this. You lug those shells out there and load them. Don't give me no argument! Not a word out of anny wan of yez, for the gossoons yez are!"

The top's brogue was growing more pronounced—a sign of rising wrath.

"We ain't said nothin', Sergeant," said Sployd.

"Make sure you don't." The exile of Erin regarded his horse. "'Tis gettin' on, and gettin' off of you I have been all the mornin'. Have I not troubles enough without bein' bothered with a horse? I'll not mount till this damn wagon is on the march wance more."

So they carried out the barrel of horse-shoes, and the forge, and the oil and the incidentals, and lastly the ammunition.

"The good God only knows," said the top, "where the column is now, wid the whole sector on the move. Folly your nose down the road and cross no bridges till you come to thim," and he trotted off.

"Tell me," said Goose, bitterly, "did I leave home for this? Look at my hands, and I a man of education."

"That's why your hands is all blistered," said Dish Face. "If yuh got education, yuh otta have more brains than enlist in the regular army."

"He did it to make the world safe for a democrat," said Funnyman.

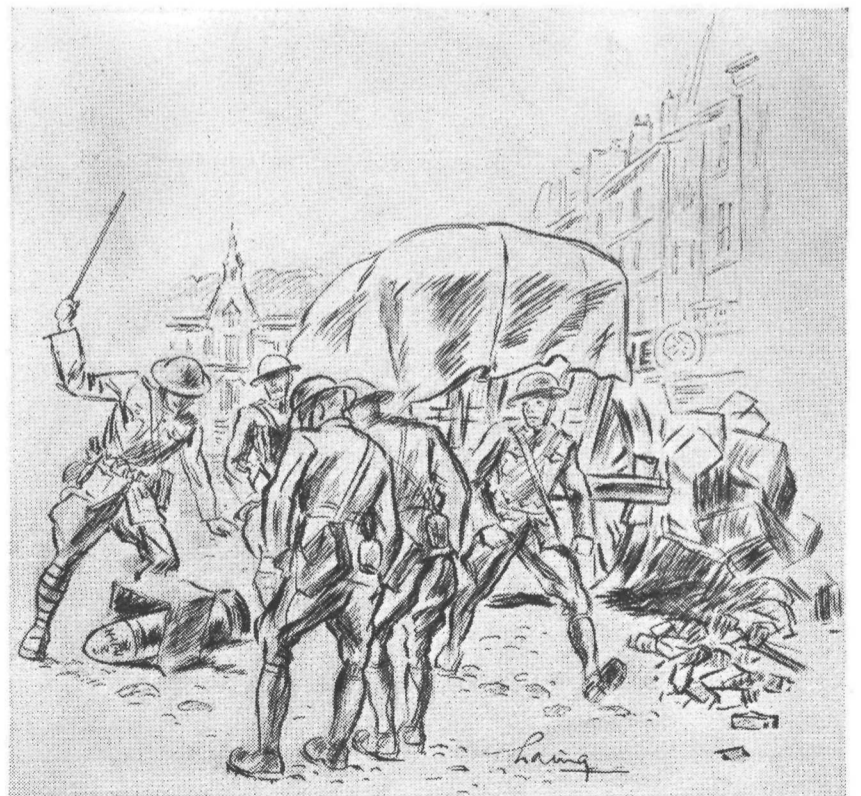
The other two looked at Funnyman askance. They had not yet grown to hate him with a deep and burning hate. Later he was driven forth in a shower of mess-kits and hard language, whenever his mood tempted him to crack one of his self-styled bright sayings. When the outfit was in Germany they locked Funnyman in a box car bound for Russia, and he was never heard of again.

"Come off that seat, Belt, you're no beter than any one else. We don't need any brake now. You're too damn ready with that brake, anyway. You're the cause of all this."

"Come offa there," said Dish Face bitterly.

Poor Belt descended at once. He was cramped anyway and wanted to get his feet on the ground.

They entered the outskirts of Chateau Thierry.



There were a few French soldiers hanging about, advance agents of some headquarters, looking for billets perhaps, and some American telephone men. A soldier arose from the wayside and came toward the slat wagon. They recognized him as one of the battery, an agent of liaison, a *buscarer*, a searcher of battlefields, an eater of broken meats and a hanger-on at the kitchen. He was called the "Frog."

"This is the way," he called, "the Old Man sent me back for a guide."

On down the street they went, picking their way across piles of brick. This part of the city had not suffered much from the bombardment. The houses were still intact, and so was the furniture in them. What there was of loot that had any value was gone. Who had looted these homes? Not Sployd, or Haynes, or the Frog, nor yet Mott or the Funnyman. They searched them all, but some one had been before them. They cursed horribly at the infantry that break into a house and steal the things therein, before the artillery can get a chance.

Near the railroad station, opposite an abandoned engine, was an unexploded shell. A dud. It lay fairly in the center of the road, shimmering in the sun, in all its glory of red paint and brass fuse. It had a little shelter built over it, to warn teams to keep away. The little group at the rear of the slat wagon halted a moment to gaze, fascinated, at concentrated death.

"Look at the dud," cried the Frog, and he brought his walking stick down with all his might on that brass nose. Who has not been in an elevator, the operator of which started it quickly, and all one's insides seemed to hang to the ceiling, while the rest of him went down? Such was the sensation of the four goldbricks. They all simultaneously inhaled. It was some time before they could speak. An hour later the Frog reported to the battery commander that the detail with the slat wagon were all drunk and had tried to murder him. He looked it.

West of the city between Chery and Blesmes, the French had built a pontoon bridge across the Marne, and it was here, waiting their turn to cross, that the slat wagon caught up with the regiment. The Marne is a narrow river, with very high banks. In order to get down to the bridge, it was necessary to cut sloping runways, or ramps. The need for haste was great, hence the ramps were very steep as the engineers had not time to lengthen them. The guns and wagons were eased down the near bank with a rope around the rear axle, and every one in sight tailing on to it. The teams then crossed the teetering bridge, with the dismounted drivers leading them. On the other side, four or five extra teams hauled the gun up the far bank, pulled it to one side, the teams unhitched, and went down the bank to pull up the next load. One team unhitched from the string each time, and returned to its original gun or wagon, so that for every piece of rolling material that crossed the bridge, one pulled away from the far bank and went across

the field to the road, so that there were always two or three extra teams available to help pull others up the bank. Of course, this process was very long, so that the slat wagon caught up with the battery and then had to wait an hour or so for its turn to cross.

"Come on," said Goose, "let's get away somewhere, and forget that instrument of torture."

Accordingly the four went down the road a ways and climbed a little knoll. Here they found Onorio, the instrument sergeant, and "Cut Glass," a silk-hat Irishman, who had ambitions to be an observer.

"Where are we goin' to camp tonight, Sergeant?" they asked.

He pointed across the river.

"See that little town there? That's Gland. And you can see the road going up the hill in back of it. At the top of that hill is Champillon Farm, which I have had the pleasure of shellin in my day. Now back of the farm is a ditch, where we will camp tonight."

"How do you know all that?" asked Goose.

"It's on the map, my boy," said Onorio.

"Oh, my back!" said Belt. "Look at that hill!"

The road led straight up the side of a steep hill, so that it had somewhat the appearance of a waterfall.

"Won't it be fun pushin' that slat wagon up that cliff?" said Funnyman. "Goose'll get some more blisters."

The prospect grew dark for these soldiers.

"What's going on down theah?" asked Cut Glass.

He talked like a Boston school teacher, which was what he was. All looked down at the road. The slat wagon was drawn up in the ditch, and men were loading boxes and cans into it.

"I can't see what that is," said Sployd, "but it's more stuff for us to unload tonight, after we've pushed it up that hill."

The faces of the goldbricks grew so long that Onorio and Cut Glass were fain to laugh.

"Cheer up," said Onorio, "never get discouraged your first hitch. Come on, Cut Glass, we gotta move. That's the last gun goin' over, now."

A ration train went across before the slat wagon got its chance, and while it stood waiting patiently in the long grass, the mind of Goose Mott was filled with thoughts of evil. Whenever his eye lighted on the big hump under the tarpaulin, where the new load had been piled, he cursed bitterly the unkind fate that had made him the member of a marching regiment. The wagon was deserted—the drivers had dismounted and were lying on their backs, smoking. No fear of those horses running away. Goose went and sat on the front wheel, whittling a piece of stick with a long French knife that he had. No one paid any attention to him.

"Come on with that slat wagon," called the engineer officer who had charge of the bridge. "Look alive, now!"

(Continued on page 20)

A National Defense Program

Seven editorials reprinted from *The New York Times*, December 12 to December 18, 1938

PART II

4—AN ADEQUATE AIR FORCE

BECAUSE the plane is the most spectacular of all instruments of battle and because it has brought the horrors of war home to civilian populations everywhere, aerial forces have been more dramatized in the interpretation of recent events in Europe than either land forces or sea forces. In the public mind the peace of Munich was a peace dictated by German armadas in the sky. To the man in the street the lesson seems obvious; the air is the medium of conquest and the plane is the dominant weapon of the day.

In view of this widely held but partially mistaken belief, it is convenient to consider here, as parts of the same problem, the present needs of both our army's Air Corps and our navy's Bureau of Aeronautics. But this should not be understood to imply endorsement of any move for a separate Air Department, a change which would require a radical revision of our whole national defense organization. Most impartial experts are agreed that at present and for the foreseeable future the existing division of responsibilities for air defense between the army and the navy is particularly suited to our geographical and strategical position.

Our combined air services today are clearly equal to, if not better than, the air fleets of the rest of the world in quality, and in quantity of first-line fighting planes are closer to the world's leaders than some exaggerated figures emerging from Germany and other nations would indicate. Nevertheless, some strengthening of our present forces is necessary and desirable, as part of a carefully planned defense program.

One immediate need is a considerably larger fund for research purposes, for in this respect our present efforts do not match what is being done in Germany, Italy and England. Hand in hand with pure research in such matters as aerodynamics and aviation engineering should go an expansion of practical experiment. There is need of further development of liquid-cooled engines like the Allison, and also of Diesel engines for aviation use. The autogyro should be studied further. Both the army and the navy should continue the development of long-range planes.

Such a program should be supplemented by the immediate acquisition of additional planes. Our strength in the air today is not sufficient for our defense needs, although no tremendous increment is needed to make it so. For the Atlantic and Pacific are still effective barriers to the only kind of air attack that is of military consequence—continuous mass bombing — and without bases in the Western Hemisphere such an attack on us is impossible. So long as our navy is strong, the acquisition of such bases by a likely enemy is out of question.

But the navy needs an adequate air force, and it has at hand today fewer than two-thirds of the 3,000 planes authorized at the last session of Congress. The army has perhaps 1,800 to 1,900 planes. In both services the number of obsolete and experimental ships probably nearly equals the number of new ships under contract. In view of recent events abroad the army's authorized maximum strength of 2,320 planes should be increased to a figure comparable with the navy's goal of 3,000 planes, with emphasis of strength-

ening the combat planes of the General Headquarters Air Force. For both services, procurement methods should be speeded up. While care should be taken to avoid a hasty and overambitious program which might disorganize the industry, the production capacity of our factories should be gradually increased.

In addition to these major requirements the nation's two air forces have other corollary needs. There must, of course, be an increase of personnel in order to provide the dozen or so men per plane needed to pilot, maintain and operate the additional ships required. An expanded program of training will be necessary and has in fact been planned. Equipment is needed also. Pursuit ships are no good without machine guns, and more of these must be supplied. Air corps repair depots must have proper tools and equipment. Enough tenders should be built to service the navy's long-range patrol planes.

Finally, air bases are needed. The Wilcox bill has outlined a program for the army. For the navy a board of experts is now completing its studies and will shortly report to Congress. The proposed bases in the New England States, in Puerto Rico and in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands should be provided first. So far as the air is concerned they are in the front lines of our defenses.

5—THE ORGANIZATION OF SUPPLY

TO A LARGE degree the problem of an adequate national defense is an industrial problem rather than a military problem. This is so obvious to those countries which are now engaged in building aggressive war machines that they

have organized their whole economy around the service of supply. Questions of normal industrial expansion, of higher wages for labor, of a better product and therefore a better standard of living for the consumer and of a satisfactory return for capital on its investment are now regarded as academic. Every regulation issued by an all-powerful government, every subsidy granted to the managers of industry, every control imposed on foreign trade and the transfer of currency, is now weighed solely from the point of view of its contribution toward the maintenance of an aggressive army in the field. These countries have ceased to function under a free economy. They have ceased in effect to be nations and have become essentially armed camps.

We cannot hope, nor should we wish, to follow the example of these nations. The price required for the effort is entirely too high a price to pay, and fortunately it is not necessary in our case. Our industrial capacity is already far in excess of that of the war-making nations. Nor are we seeking, as they are, to create a "mass" army. We are seeking to create an adequate navy and to equip a comparatively small protective mobilization force of Regular Army and National Guard with modern weapons. Nevertheless, in any survey of our present needs we are bound to consider the relationship between industry and government in the matter of national defense and to plan in advance, as thoroughly as we can, for the provision of an adequate service of supply in time of need. Here there are three things, specifically, that can be done. We can survey, and allocate to future needs, the present capacity of American industry to furnish war material. We can encourage certain industries to experiment with the production of highly specialized equipment which would be needed by the army or the navy. And we can accumulate reserve supplies of essential raw materials

which the United States itself does not produce.

So far as the first of these three projects is concerned, a start has been made (although much work remains to be done) toward the standardization of military equipment, now of such diverse make and design as to create manufacturing difficulties. Some 10,000 factories have been investigated, analyzed and earmarked for the production of some 7,300 military items in time of war. Most of these factories normally produce closely similar items in times of peace, so that no extensive retooling would be necessary in order to supply military needs and no great delay for plant expansion or reorganization would be involved.

But, as Assistant Secretary of War Johnson has pointed out, there is a bottleneck in "approximately fifty-five items so difficult of production, so different from ordinary peacetime needs, that industry will not be able to go into mass production of them without some education." Two million dollars was provided by the last Congress for the purpose of giving "educational orders" to industry in the manufacture of six of these fifty-five items. But there remain forty-nine other items equally essential—bomb sights for planes, canisters for gas masks, demolition bombs and fuses, 37-mm. guns, and so on—that cannot now be manufactured except in small quantities in government arsenals. Here the device of the "educational order" should be employed on a much larger scale, for the benefit of both the army and the navy. The guaranty that there will be factories trained in the habit of producing even the most difficult war items, with a nucleus of expert employes for that purpose, is one of the most important requirements of national defense today.

As for reserve supplies of essential raw materials: it is an ironic fact that the United States Government is now importing (and burying in the ground) vast quantities of one raw material—silver—for

which we have no use whatever, either in times of peace or war. It would be the part of wisdom to call a halt on this folly, and to use our funds to lay up stocks of those raw materials which would actually be of use in time of need—such materials as manganese and antimony, tin and tungsten, iodine and wool and rubber.

6—THE PROBLEM OF ORGANIZATION

IN the last analysis the key to the problem of industrial planning for national defense lies in the organization, the administration and the methods employed by the War and Navy Departments. Manufacturers may do their part; business may support governmental programs wholeheartedly; but unless the wheels of the two departments turn smoothly and mesh perfectly any national defense program will be materially, perhaps fatally handicapped.

Unfortunately, these wheels are not turning as smoothly or meshing as perfectly as they should. There is close cooperation, to be sure, between the titular heads of War and Navy Departments and their high-ranking assistants. But further down the line there is evidence of friction between the two departments, demonstrated by the antagonism which has long existed between some members of the military and naval air forces.

Moreover, friction of this kind is not only inter-departmental, but intra-departmental. The War Department at this moment is handicapped by political rivalry between its two highest civilian officials. In the Navy Department responsibility for the tremendous program of shipbuilding now under way is shared mainly by three bureaus, each headed by a Rear Admiral, each operating under its own budget, each jealous of what it believes to be its own rights and prerogatives. There has been friction between the Bureau of Engineering and the Bureau of Construction and Repair, friction between the Board of Inspection of Survey and the Bureau of Engin-

earing. To conditions of this kind must be attributed a substantial part of the delay which has occurred in the navy's shipbuilding program, and in the procurement of other supplies for both the army and the navy.

What is needed is the reorganization of certain parts of our defense machine, the appointment to key positions of relatively young and vigorous men who are primarily administrators, and the delegation to these men of the necessary authority and responsibility for the work which is now at hand. Some continuity of command and administration is essential. Those officers who have shown themselves to be adept at procurement and procurement-planning should be retained at their present posts for an indefinite period. Routine transfers should be avoided in the midst of a new national defense program.

There are in the army and the navy many well-trained officers of high administrative ability. The selection of such men for key positions within the two departments; the abolition of politics from the promotion methods of the two services; the adoption of whatever new legislation is needed to cut red tape and promote efficiency; the redefinition by Congress of the duties of the Assistant Secretaries of War and Navy, and of the duties of the Chief of Naval Operations—these are the first essential steps to be taken in solving the program of industrial planning for national defense. Such a program is wiser than the re-establishment of a War Industries Board or the creation of a separate Department of Munitions, if only because of the inevitable resentment that would arise in the War and Navy Departments at the establishment of any superimposed agency. But it is certain that unless these two departments put their own houses in better order, there will be public demand for the creation of a new coordinating agency.

It remains only to be said that in solving the industrial problem

for the army and the navy there is no reason or excuse for the passage of any such measures as the May bill, that "blueprint of dictatorship" which was so seriously considered in the House of Representatives eight months ago. There is no need for blanket legislation of this kind, no need for enacting now a program of government by fiat, no need in advance of war to legislate a surrender of that personal liberty which daily becomes more precious in a world that circumscribes and restricts all freedom. If war comes, there will be time to consider how far we need to go in the matter of increasing governmental authority. Meanwhile, in planning efforts to strengthen our national defense we must be careful not to draw a blank check on the future.

7—A PROGRAM FOR CONGRESS

There are compelling reasons why it is essential at this time to consider an increase in the defensive forces of the United States. We are living in a new age of imperialism and we have our own interests to conserve in a disordered world. We find that other nations have been building certain types of armaments at a much more rapid pace than ours, and we are driven irresistibly to the conclusion that so long as this continues the ordinary rules of common sense require that we be prepared. We find in the case of our own armaments that entirely too much emphasis has been put upon the more dramatic aspects of a defense program, and that too little emphasis has been put on the less dramatic, all-important details.

In the light of these circumstances it has become necessary to reconsider the fundamentals of a sound policy of national defense. The question should be approached without hysteria, without politics and without yielding to the temptation—which will undoubtedly arise when Congress reconvenes—to tie in a program of national defense with a new program of "pump-priming," under-

taken this time in the name of patriotism, seeking to concentrate attention exclusively on those types of armament which can be built most rapidly, regardless of whether or not they are most needed, because they offer the quickest way of making jobs or of boosting the business index.

The principal needs of our armed forces today should be supplied through a coordinated program so planned and so directed that haste does not mean waste and that none of our forces are expanded needlessly at the expense of others. The recommendations toward which this discussion pointed may now be summarized:

For the Navy

Rather than the creation of a gigantic "two-ocean" fleet, which could only be constructed at inordinate cost, the rounding-out of our present fleet is much to be preferred. More aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and fleet auxiliaries are needed. In the enthusiasm of building them we ought not to overlook the necessity of an increased personnel to man these ships and of a steady supply of guns and torpedoes. Particularly does the navy need a reorganization and expansion of its shore establishment in the interest of more rapid and efficient shipbuilding. During the last five years few ships except submarines have been finished on time; today most of them are months behind schedule.

For the Army

A moderate increase of personnel—20,000 men for the Regular Army and 15,000 for the National Guard—is warranted under existing circumstances. With this increase should go a tactical reorganization of the army and a geographical redistribution of its troops. Political army posts should be abandoned and the army concentrated in large enough units to give us an adequate protective mobilization force. Better training facilities should be provided.

(Continued on page 21)

WHY DID YOU ENLIST?

By SGT. CHARLES J. MURPHY, 165TH INF.

THIS question when asked of our fellow guardsmen brings forth many interesting answers. I will try to relate some answers that I received from men in my own outfit:

- (1) Private Murray claims he enlisted in the ranks in order to follow in the footsteps of his Grandad and Dad who both served in this illustrious regiment. He goes on to say that if he ever has a son of his own it will be his wish that he also become a member of the regiment.
- (2) Private First Class Quinn's reply to my query is this: A bunch of the neighborhood boys all joined at the same time and in doing so sort of left him on the corner all alone for the boys besides their weekly drill attended schools, clubs, etc., affiliated with the regiment, on other nights. So there was nothing for him to do but follow them. Quinn says that it was the wisest move he ever made for it not only keeps him out of mischief but keeps him clear of the temptations one finds on street corners.
- (3) West Point aspirations is the motive behind Pvt. Connors' enlistment. He feels it will help him secure an appointment to that famous Military Institution.
- (4) Sgt. Weaver originally comes from Texas and when he landed in New York, he knew no one at all, but he was lucky enough to secure a job. His employer advised him to join our ranks and he would find comradeship and plenty of social connection. He eventually did and now has a host of friends and plenty of social engagements. (Incidentally the good Sgt. married a sister of one of his newly made buddies.)
- (5) My own reason for enlistment is Military Training, for I think this is wonderful training for a young man and I would advise all young men to serve at least one enlistment in the National Guard. It has been beneficial to me in more ways than one, physical build-up especially.

NEW YORK ROTARY CLUB TO HOLD NATIONAL GUARD LUNCHEON

THE Rotary Club of New York is planning to hold a luncheon in honor of the New York National Guard of the Metropolitan Area on Friday, April 7, 1939, the anniversary of America's entry into the World War.

It is expected that the Commanding General and his staff and the organization commanders of the various organizations will be present.

Governor Lehman, as Commander-in-Chief of the New York National Guard, is expected to make the principal address.

The colors of all the organizations represented by their commanding officers will be massed in the dining room.

The details are under advisement at this time and are not as yet available, but we hope to cover this important event more fully in our April issue.

FATHER DUFFY CHAPTER TO HOLD BALL

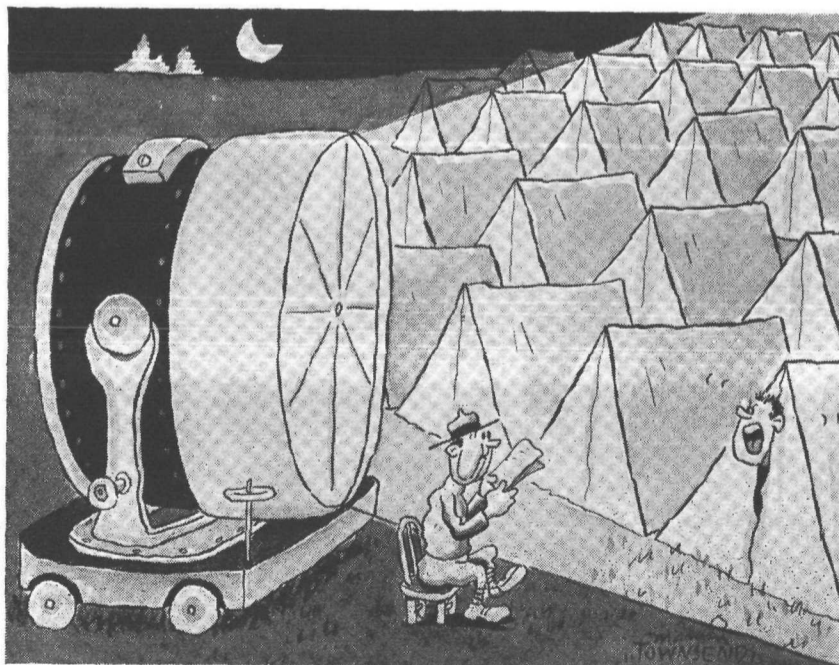
THE Father Duffy Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans are planning to hold their annual ball on April 28, 1939, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. This will mark the 20th anniversary of their return from France and the committee is doing all in its power to provide an entertainment befitting the occasion.

William J. Fleming is chairman of the committee and may be reached at 406 Burns Street, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

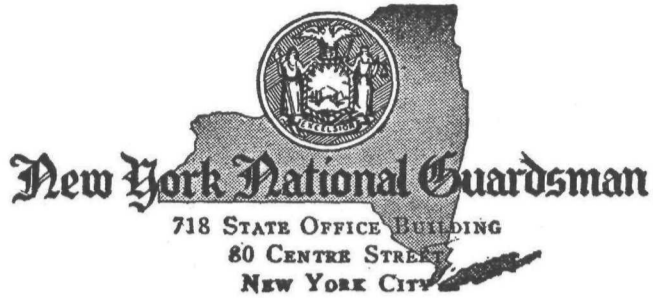
When war has been once decided on, the moment is past for all doubts and scruples. On the contrary, we are bound to hope that all the evil which may ensue, will not; that Providence, or our own wisdom, may avert it; or that the want of talent on the part of the enemy may prevent him from benefiting by it. The first security for success is to confer the command on one individual. When the authority is divided, the opinions of the commanders often vary, and the operations are denied that *ensemble* which is the first essential to victory.—*Montecuculli*.

The air arm has become so important that it may now be like a great naval fleet, a threat rather than a weapon, the "fleet in being" even more important than the fleet victorious but hopelessly crippled.

—*General Hugh S. Johnson*.



"Confound it, Jones! Turn out the light and come on to bed."



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

VOL. XV, No. 12 NEW YORK CITY MARCH, 1939

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TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARIES

THIS YEAR marks the anniversary of the founding, twenty years ago, of two organizations having a very definite bearing on our National Defense.

One, The Army Ordnance Association, whose views on industrial preparedness are set forth in the following excerpts from an editorial in *Army Ordnance*, has conducted an educational campaign to that end which is now being furthered by the placing of educational orders.

The other, The American Legion, has consistently supported a program of adequate national defense.

To both these organizations go our best wishes for their continued growth and success in their endeavors to improve our national defenses.

"A Committee of Three Hundred on Twentieth Anniversary of the Army Ordnance Association now is being selected at the request of our president for the fitting observance of the year 1939—the twentieth birthday of industrial preparedness in the United States. Industrial preparedness saw the light of day as an organized movement when the Army Ordnance Association took form at the Aberdeen Proving Ground October 24 and 25, 1919. Its dedicatory inspiration came from the then Chief of Ordnance, Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, in these words:

"We want to have our arsenals thrown open, so that the manufacturers of this country may go to them at any time they see fit and examine the manufacture of any of the war materials we are making. *The more knowledge of that kind that is spread abroad throughout the country the better off the country is, because when war time comes the thing we want above all other things is production.* I am sure that this Association is going to lend its influence—and be a powerful influence—in industrial preparedness which is so necessary if production is to be the chief thing in war time."

"Thereupon industrial preparedness as our most

effective assurance against war became the clarion call of our modern national defense.

"A year later, the very men who had formed the Association were the responsible agents of the revision of the National Defense Act of 1920. Well might the observance of the Association's twentieth birthday commemorate by anticipation the writing of the act—our charter of military security.

"Writing on the very first text page of the first issue of *Army Ordnance* in July, 1920, the late Gen. Guy E. Tripp, then chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, expressed this purpose thus:

"The Association voices the demand of American industry to be permitted to prepare for any contingency which may arise. It proposes to act as an intermediary in the education of the manufacturer to the needs and methods of the Ordnance Department. Every arsenal and Ordnance depot will be made a clearing house through which the Department's needs may be brought to the attention of the manufacturer, and through which the manufacturer may make known to the Department the possibilities of his plant. Eventually then the Chief of Ordnance will, through this system of decentralization, find himself holding the threads which tie each unit of his organization to the parallel unit in the manufacturing field. In effect he controls a dragnet covering the whole United States, and by proper manipulation he can bring instantly to his help all possible assistance in any field of endeavor. He will have the satisfaction, too, of knowing that the man at the other end of the line will be trained, specialized, and in full knowledge of departmental needs in the activity to which he has been assigned.

"In this endeavor the Association has the hearty cooperation of the Department and the representative manufacturers; and, if the ideas and the ideals of both can be carried to a reasonable conclusion, the question of preparedness is well on the road to solution. . . . This is a hurried and brief glance at the field of work which lies before the Ordnance Association—work which is unselfish and founded upon common sense."

"After twenty years, the work still lies before the Association; it is still an unselfish cause; it is still a patriotic service founded on common sense!"

A recent news item in "The New York Sun" stated that plans were being made by members in Paris to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of The American Legion in that city.

The Legion was organized at a series of meetings held from March 15th to 17th, 1919.

The twenty years which have elapsed since its foundation have witnessed the development of the Legion as a potent factor in American life and one in which we can all take pride. In an era of "isms" such as we are now passing through, it is refreshing

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The Enemy's Plan— A Résumé of G-2 Functions

by Lt. Col. John Reynolds, G-2, 27th Div.

THIS paper was originally written for the use of the 27th Division G-2, Section. In view of the Army Maneuvers this summer, it has been suggested that it might be of interest to the line troops to know something of the reason for the existence of the Division Intelligence Section and its function in the military team. The forms for the annexes and reports which accompanied the original paper have been omitted in this article.

Since writing the paper, I have had the great pleasure and benefit of reading "Combat Intelligence" by Major Schwien. It would be difficult to improve on this book and I strongly advise every man who is interested in the art of war to buy it and study it carefully. It may be procured from The Infantry Journal, Washington, D. C., and only costs a dollar.

I. Functions of G-2 Section

Before taking up in detail the functions of the Section it might be well to consider the subject of combat intelligence from the broad point of view. The objective of the Division is to defeat the enemy. The G-2 Section contributes to this end by collecting, evaluating and distributing information about the enemy. The G-2 Section is to the G-3 Section as the searchlights and sound ranging apparatus are to the anti-aircraft artillery.

To function properly we must be well versed in logistics, because we cannot fathom the enemy's intentions without taking into consideration his movements and the problems of his supply. For the same reason, we must have a good knowledge of tactical principles.

The mere collection of a lot of news about the enemy—the location of his reserves, position of his artillery, his rear establishments, the road net, terrain features—is a waste of time unless we know enough to attribute to each piece of such information its military significance. The more we can project ourselves into the enemy G-3 Section, the more useful we shall be to our Division.

After acquiring the enemy information, if we do not sift, discard and classify it, and extract the proper conclusions from it, we fail in our purpose. Detached pieces of the puzzle are of very little use to the Commanding General. He needs the whole picture.

Lastly, when we have evaluated the enemy information, there remains the very important duty of transmitting our conclusions to higher and lower authority, and laterally among the other Sections and adjacent divisions. As Colonel Wright once remarked: "G-2 is not a collector for his little private museum." Material information should be transmitted instantly to the people who are affected by it—and only to them. It would be silly, for instance, to tell G-1 that a bridge three miles behind the enemy line had been destroyed.

One other important principle should never be forgotten. It is not enough for the G-2 Section to open an office and wait for interesting news to trickle in. We must reach out—especially forward, and get it. A battalion commander in the front line has his hands full with matters particularly concerning him and his men. It is only human that he should defer pass-

ing back information until he has attended to what seems to him more pressing business. The job is ours to get the information, and get it in time to be of use. When next we engage in active service, I hope that representatives of the G-2 Section will be seen frequently on the front line.

Specifically, the G-2 Section is charged with the following functions:

(1) After the Commanding General has indicated the essential elements of enemy information which he wants to know in connection with a given phase of his operations, the working out a plan for procuring the desired information and supervising the execution of the plan. The essential elements of enemy information and the plan for procuring them are embodied in the G-2 Annex to the Field Order.

(2) Evaluating, or drawing the tactical and strategical conclusions from the information obtained. This is really the G-2 Estimate of the Situation.

(3) Distributing the material parts of the information received and the conclusions arrived at. This is accomplished through the G-2 Reports (Regular, covering a prescribed period, and Special, covering some particular phase or time), informal memoranda, messages, maps and overlays, and orally at conferences.

(4) Supervising the supply and issue of maps.

(5) Prevention of the effective operation of the enemy intelligence service, by censorship of mail,

press, telephone and telephone lines, etc.

(6) Counter-espionage, when charged with this duty, although it is normally a function of Corps or Army.

(7) Supervising and co-ordinating the training and activities of all intelligence personnel in the Division.

It might be well to discuss each of these functions a little more fully.

1. *Collection of Information*

At the beginning of a campaign, or when the Division is given a mission to perform which is set forth in its Field Order, the G-2 Sections prepares an Intelligence Annex which ought to state very clearly *what* enemy information we want to get, *how* we propose to acquire it, and *when* we need to have it.

In a general way we need to know where the enemy is, how he is disposed, the state of his combat efficiency (his strength, morale, physical condition, supply and equipment, leadership and training), what he is doing, what he knows about us, how he is affected by terrain, and his intentions.

Having determined what we want, how do we go about getting it? Some of it, of course, will be supplied to us by Corps, through its aviation and cavalry. Some of it will come from our own aviation and from airplane photographs. Divisions on our right and left can be counted on for help, just as we pass on to them information we think they may need. Local inhabitants, particularly if friendly, are a valuable source of information.

Our main reliance, however, particularly when contact is established, will be our own attached cavalry and our own infantry and artillery. From their scouts and patrols, prisoners, deserters and captured documents should become available. They can give us the enemy front line and locate his flanks. Our artillery is always well informed and their communica-

tions work better than any in the Division. We should establish our own observation posts and avail ourselves of observation posts established by the infantry and artillery. The Annex will prescribe the information we need and charge all these different agencies with the duty of picking it up and sending it in.

I have already referred to the importance of reaching out for information. To accomplish the best results we must make the infantry realize that the information they send to Division will help them in performing their tasks with the minimum hardship and losses. We must win their confidence and get to know their intelligence personnel. Not only will this dispose them to assist us, but it will acquaint us with the characteristics of the man from whom a given piece of information emanates. Someone has said that "statistics are a good deal like sausages, it depends on the old woman who makes them." Of nothing is this truer than of combat intelligence.

During the World War, the Staff suffered from the firm conviction of the Line that it was composed of a lot of shell dodging gold brickers, who lived a life of ease and safety at the rear. Of course, this was untrue, yet there was just enough coolness on the part of those at Division Headquarters when we ventured to approach them for help in our problems, and just enough scarcity of any of its representatives up the line when the shells were falling, to encourage the belief. Such an atmosphere is fatal to good team play between the Staff and the Line.

Since the increase in size of the Brigade S-2 Section (subsequent to the publication of TR 210-5) to a strength of fifteen, twelve of whom are observers, Brigade is now in the Division intelligence channel of communications. This has always been true of the Artillery Brigade.

2. *Evaluation of Information*

This is one of the most important, and I imagine, most frequently neglected, functions of the G-2 Sec-

tion. The reason is simple. It is easy when a piece of information is received, to make the required number of copies, and broadcast it, leaving to others the task of determining whether the information is accurate, and how it bears on the situation. It takes brains, experience, and technical knowledge to determine whether a piece of information is of value, or worthless, what it means and how it fits into the picture.

To perform this part of our duty we must call on our common sense, and our knowledge of tactical principles and logistics. Let me illustrate.

Suppose we are facing an enemy whose mission very clearly impels him to attack. We receive reports from the 105th and 106th Infantry that their sectors are being drenched with mustard gas. The 107th Infantry reports that during the previous night they heard the sounds of extensive digging and the clink of metal along their front. Air reports the erection of a large field hospital by the enemy, and that the positions of his artillery are well forward. Our conclusion from this would be that the enemy would attack, making his main blow against our 54th Brigade, accompanied by a Livens Projector gas attack. Obviously, the enemy would not put down a lot of persistent gas on the front of the Brigade he intended to attack.

3. *Distribution of Information*

As information is received, recorded and evaluated, it should be disseminated. The people who are entitled to rely on us for information are the Division Commander and his Staff, higher and lower units, and adjacent units. These latter are usually represented by their liaison officers.

In determining what information to send out, and to whom, the G-2 Section must trust to its experience and common sense. The Division Commander is kept constantly posted as to the enemy situation, and the Staff Sections and the commanders of higher, lower and adjacent units are informed as

to such matters as affect them.

Intelligence is distributed in documentary form by means of the G-2 Report, the G-2 Situation Map, special reports and studies, in paragraph 1 of Field Orders, by means of messages, and orally at formal and informal discussions.

The G-2 Report is a routine and formal document with prescribed headings, that sums up the information of the enemy gained during the period under consideration, so as to give the Division Commander a picture from the G-2 point of view. A G-2 situation map, or overlay, frequently accompanies the Report.

4. *Supervision of Supply and Issue of Maps*

The G-2 Section may determine the need for military maps and surveys for general military purposes; determine the general character of such maps as are to be produced, prepare schedules of distribution, and supervise map reproduction and distribution, but ordinarily these are not the duties of Intelligence Officers of units below an army corps, unless such units are acting independently. Such topographical and map reproduction work as is required is attended to by the Division Engineer, under the direction of G-2.

5. *Preventive Measures*

Such measures as are necessary to deny information to the enemy are coordinated and supervised by the G-2 Section. This is primarily a duty of Corps unless the Division is acting independently. The measures include censorship of letters and messages, regulation of the civilian population and of the press, and the dissemination of false news.

6. *Counterespionage*

This function, which includes radio intercepts and goniometric activities and the solution of enemy secret communications and cryptograms, is primarily performed by the G-2 Section of Army. Nevertheless, a working knowledge of the principles of ciphers and crypto-

grams is of great value to any member of the G-2 Section and might conceivably result in anticipating an enemy move and in defeating it.

7. *Training Intelligence Personnel in Division*

This, in agreement with G-3, is a very important function of the G-2 Section. No matter what other sources of information are available to us, we are principally dependent upon ground reconnaissance and observation for our news. The former is a battalion activity, and observation is an activity of all units—Division, Brigade, Regiment and Battalion.

We must therefore, with the authority of the Division Commander, exercise enough supervision over all lower intelligence organizations to insure the necessary quality, quantity and uniformity of results. We should tell those units the sort of information we want, explain to them *why* we want it, impress on them *when* we want it (as soon as possible) and help them to devise ways of procuring it with the minimum danger and labor. We cannot possibly over-emphasize the importance of *accuracy* and *speed*.

During the last Army Maneuver at Pine Camp, I was impressed with the fact that reports from the front were not frequent enough, that negative information was rarely sent back, and that reports could have been much more complete.

If an advance guard commander moved along without encountering the enemy, he rarely bothered to report it. From his point of view, everything was plain sailing with nothing to report. But back at Brigade and Division, we had no knowledge of what was going on up front and it was of the utmost importance for us to know that the advance guard or a patrol had reached a given point by a certain time without encountering the enemy.

Frequently, reports would be received that the enemy were occupying a certain wood. So far, so good. But this did not tell us

whether the enemy consisted of a squad, company, or battalion—with or without machine guns. Such information was necessary to us as indicating the enemy plans. In order to get it, our troops should have pushed in and developed the situation, even at the cost of some casualties. There were many instances at Pine Camp of a company being held up for long periods by a single squad, thus losing valuable time and neglecting to procure the very information for which they had been sent out.

While the Battalion Commander, and the Regimental Intelligence Officer are responsible for the training and efficiency of the intelligence personnel in regiments, it is the job of the G-2 Section to see that the training of essential elements of the team, and of available replacements, is not neglected.

It is perhaps inadvisable to lay down too rigid a plan because we are after results. As long as the sort of information we need is forthcoming when we need it, the means by which it is procured is immaterial. In a general way, however, all intelligence personnel should be familiar with Basic Field Manual, Volume X, Part One, relating to Combat Intelligence. Instruction should also be based on the following:

Training Regulations:

TR 75-10, Specialists—The Messenger and Agent.

TR 190-5, Topography and Surveying—Map Reading.

TR 190-10, Topography and Surveying—Conventional Signs.

TR 190-15, Topography and Surveying—Military Sketching.

TR 190-20, Topography and Surveying—Panoramic Sketching.

TR 195-40, Fortification—Camouflage for all Arms.

TR 200-5, Scouting and Patrolling, Dismounted.

TR 210-10, Military Intelligence—Tactical Interpretation of Aerial Photographs.

(Continued on page 30)

Military Participation in the World's Fair

PRESENTATION of the Army and Navy as defenders of the Nation's future peace and security will be one of the spectacular features of the New York World's Fair.

Not only in the opening ceremonies on April 30, 1939—in which approximately 50,000 uniformed soldiers and sailors will participate—but in colorful patriotic demonstrations that will be a regular feature throughout the Fair, America's armed forces will play a prominent part.

A year to a day before the opening date, motorized military units took part in a great Motorcade, one feature of the Preview of the World of Tomorrow, which was viewed by more than one million spectators. Interesting though the Preview ceremonies were from the military point of view, however, they cannot compare with the brilliant and impressive ceremonies that will mark the opening and progress of the Fair.

The Advisory Committee on Ceremonials for the Fair, which has been hard at work for several months, includes a group of internationally celebrated army and navy officers.

Headed by Major General William N. Haskell, commanding officer of the New York National Guard, as chairman, the Committee includes Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, commandant of the 3rd Naval District; Major General James C. Harbord (retired); Lieutenant General Robert Lee Bullard (retired); Major General Robert C. Davis (retired); Major General Frank R. McCoy (retired); Colonel Ralph C. Tobin, commanding officer of the 107th Infantry, N.Y.N.G.; Colonel Ulysses S. Grant, III; and Colonel Cornelius W. Wickersham.

This committee is planning down to the last detail ceremonies to usher into existence the great exposition that will occupy a 1,216½-acre site in Flushing Meadow Park. The reason for such an early start is the elaborateness of the ceremonies that will attend the opening. The inspiration for these observances was drawn from the British coronation in Westminster Abbey, President Whalen explained.

"It was an astounding and enthralling example of meticulously timed pomp and ceremony," Mr. Whalen said. It was perfect because it had been rehearsed

for months. Every detail was decided and practiced long before the actual occasion.

"This intensive rehearsal permitted the parade to be managed on a split-second schedule. The actual coronation, too, had been rehearsed again and again until the principals in the drama knew their parts perfectly. We want to do something equally effective, on the same great scale, except that our celebration will be keyed to the future."

Events planned for the Fair will include colorful drills and flag ceremonies in the Federal Area parade ground, and naval displays in Flushing Bay by war craft of many nations.

Not since the American Expeditionary Force returned from France has there been such a large consolidation of active military and naval units as will mark the opening. This number will be augmented by the presence in large numbers of members of veterans and other patriotic societies.

National defense will also receive suitable treatment in the art objects decorating the Fair buildings. Sculptures by famous artists will celebrate heroic deeds of the army and navy. The dominant art feature dealing with national defense, however, will be a revolving mural.

Moving slowly down from a height of twenty-three feet, the mural will portray all the weapons used in national defense since the days of the musket onward, showing the development of military weapons down to the modern machine gun.

Grouped nearby in wall apertures and free-standing cases, will be such historic mementoes as declarations of war, peace treaties, relics of early American conflicts, and modern martial equipment. Pictures, dioramas and charts will complete the National Defense exhibit.

Other departments of the Federal Government also will be ably portrayed. The Government exhibit will include nine large semi-classic buildings grouped around a large parade ground and fountain-studded lagoon. Construction of these buildings is keeping pace with the building schedule of the Fair, calling for the exposition to be completely ready for preview, a month before the opening date, April 30, 1939.

Military participants in the various ceremonials will find their attendance at the exposition amply rewarded in the bewildering variety of exhibits from many lands. No less than sixty-four countries—the largest number to exhibit in any exposition—have agreed to exhibit, and many of the domestic exhibitions will also be of interest to military men—notably those dealing with automobiles, aviation, marine transportation, and railroads.

Between the Government buildings and the Transportation section extends the \$60,000,000 Central Mall, along which will be placed such objects of interest as the sixty-five-foot statue of George Washington, the seven-hundred-foot Trylon, the tallest triangular shaft ever erected, and the two-hundred-foot perisphere, largest globe ever constructed.

Although firmly anchored on massive steel pillars, the Perisphere will appear to float like a huge bubble on the jutting sprays of fountains at its base, and at night will seem to revolve slowly in a haze of multi-colored lights. Steelwork for the Trylon at this

writing has been erected past the 200-foot mark, and construction of the Perisphere is begun.

For the lighter moments of visitors, the Fair provides a 280-acre amusement zone fronting on two lakes, where will be concentrated the latest amusement devices and entertainment features that the world has produced.

Total cost of the exposition will be approximately \$150,000,000, of which the Fair Corporation will spend about \$50,000,000 on construction and operation. New York City and State and the Federal Government will spend about \$35,000,000, and States, foreign nations and private exhibitors will spend about \$65,000,000.

The Fair is a non-profit-taking venture. After refunding of the \$27,829,500 debenture bonds subscribed to by New York business men and residents, any additional income will go to civic, scientific and charitable purposes. It is expected that 50,000,000 visitors will see the Fair—while engineers believe that number may be considerably larger.



World's Fair Photo

Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

SERGEANT KIRK, Company B, 105th Infantry, a New York City man, was in charge of an outpost east of Ronssoy, France, on September 29, 1918, when a savage counter-attack was thrown against the 27th Division's front lines by a large body of veteran German shock troops. A considerable portion of this determined enemy thrust was launched against Sergeant Kirk's outpost. Striking suddenly and swiftly, the shock troopers hoped to surprise and annihilate the New Yorkers in that tiny outpost far in advance of the 105th's line. But Kirk fought back, scorning to give ground or surrender. Under his inspiring leadership and example, that little outpost party turned back the counter-attack, killing ten of the enemy and taking five of them prisoner.

During the attack on the Hindenburg Line in late September of 1918, Corporal Lonnie J. Moscow, Company C, 107th Infantry, a Watertown youngster was, on the morning of the 29th, an advanced scout for his combat platoon. Suddenly a heavy enfilade machine-gun fire swept the terrain over which they were advancing, and the men were forced to dive for the nearest cover.

The Upstater had also taken cover at the first blast of fire from the enemy machine-gun nest. He had marked the spot well, however, and, unobserved, crept to its flank. Then, alone and unaided, he leaped into the "pill-box" and at the point of his gun forced the surrender of the gun crew consisting of twelve Germans. He then signalled his platoon to advance, demolished the German machine-gun, and turned over the twelve prisoners to the Intelligence men.

* * * * *

Private Daniel Moskowitz of Company F, 108th Infantry, native-born Manhattanite, and a product of the famed "sidewalks of New York," during the same action east of Ronssoy, advanced alone under a withering machine-gun and artillery fire across an open field to reach and bring in a wounded comrade lying helpless in "No Man's Land."

* * * * *

Corporal John P. Murphy, Company C, 107th Infantry, another native New Yorker, performed a similar feat of unselfish heroism during the same action and on the same day. A wounded man of his company was lying badly wounded between the lines, and

calling for help. Machine-gun and sniping rifle fire was sweeping the area and any attempt at rescue seemed almost suicidal. Yet Corporal Murphy crawled over the top, stole warily from spot to spot and finally reached his man. Then, as carefully and skilfully, he hauled the wounded man to the shelter of a nearby shell-crater, and there he dressed the man's wounds, remaining with him until, under cover of darkness, both were able to regain their outfit in safety.

* * * * *

A wounded officer of "Rochester's Own" second battalion of the 108th Infantry fell, severely wounded, as that hard-fighting unit pressed forward against the Hindenburg Line. At the same time an enemy artillery counter-barrage was thrown upon the advancing New York doughboys, and the spot became a shell-swept shambles. Corporal Aloizy Nagowski, Company H, 108th Infantry from Buffalo, hearing the cries of the wounded man, alone and unaided, left the shelter of the shell-hole in which he had taken cover and, dashing through the hail of German shells, succeeded in reaching the officer and dragging him to another crater and safety.

* * * * *

On the morning of September 29, 1918, the first assault wave of the Brooklyn 106th Infantry, jumped off and moved out against the stubbornly resisting enemy.

In the forefront of the first combat wave was a New York officer, First Lieutenant Willard M. Webster, who was gallantly and efficiently leading his platoon when he fell painfully wounded in the face. Another junior officer took his place and the attack went forward as medical corpsmen hastily dressed the Lieutenant's wound. The dressing completed, he was advised by the medical men to drop out of the fighting and return to the rear for better medical treatment.

But his men were up forward, and his place was with them as they came to grips with the enemy. Scorning to take the easy way out, this gallant young officer hurried forward, under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, caught up with his platoon and again led them forward until he fell wounded, this time fatally.

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

SEES A NEW YORK
NEWSPAPER PUT A
SPECIAL EDITION
"TO BED"

IMAGINE! THAT ACCIDENT WE SAW
THIS MORNING IS IN THE HEAD-LINES
ALREADY! HOW DO THEY GET NEWS-
PAPERS OUT SO FAST, DAD?

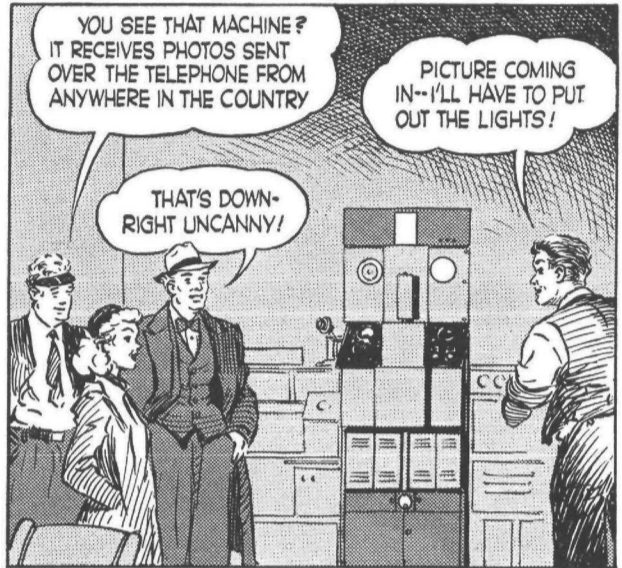


WELL, WE'VE GOT SOME SPARE
TIME TODAY. LET'S GO SEE AN
EDITOR I KNOW. HE'LL TAKE US
BEHIND THE SCENES



IS THIS WHERE
ALL YOUR FOR-
EIGN NEWS
COMES IN?

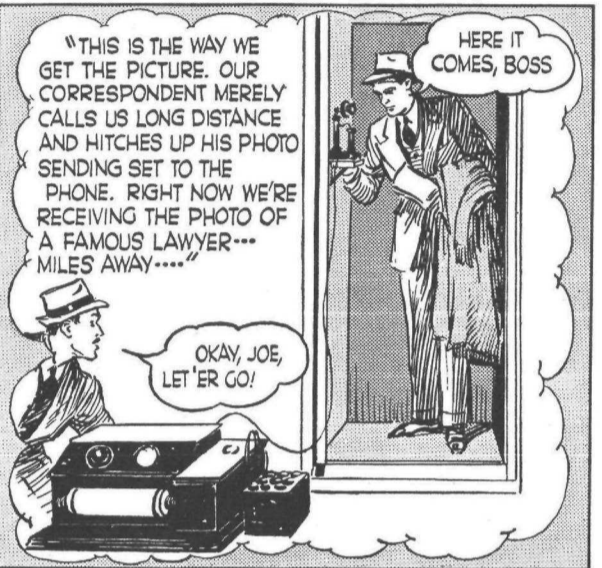
YES-- HERE'S
A DISPATCH FROM
CHINA-- YOU'LL SEE
IT IN THE HEAD-LINES
WHEN WE GET TO
THE PRESSROOM



YOU SEE THAT MACHINE?
IT RECEIVES PHOTOS SENT
OVER THE TELEPHONE FROM
ANYWHERE IN THE COUNTRY

PICTURE COMING
IN-- I'LL HAVE TO PUT
OUT THE LIGHTS!

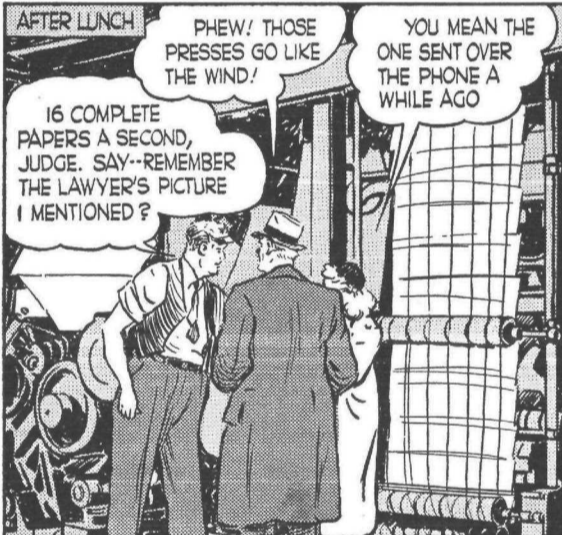
THAT'S DOWN-
RIGHT UNCANNY!



"THIS IS THE WAY WE
GET THE PICTURE. OUR
CORRESPONDENT MERELY
CALLS US LONG DISTANCE
AND HITCHES UP HIS PHOTO
SENDING SET TO THE
PHONE. RIGHT NOW WE'RE
RECEIVING THE PHOTO OF
A FAMOUS LAWYER---
MILES AWAY...."

HERE IT
COMES, BOSS

OKAY, JOE,
LET 'ER GO!



AFTER LUNCH

PHEW! THOSE
PRESSES GO LIKE
THE WIND!

YOU MEAN THE
ONE SENT OVER
THE PHONE A
WHILE AGO

16 COMPLETE
PAPERS A SECOND,
JUDGE. SAY--REMEMBER
THE LAWYER'S PICTURE
I MENTIONED?



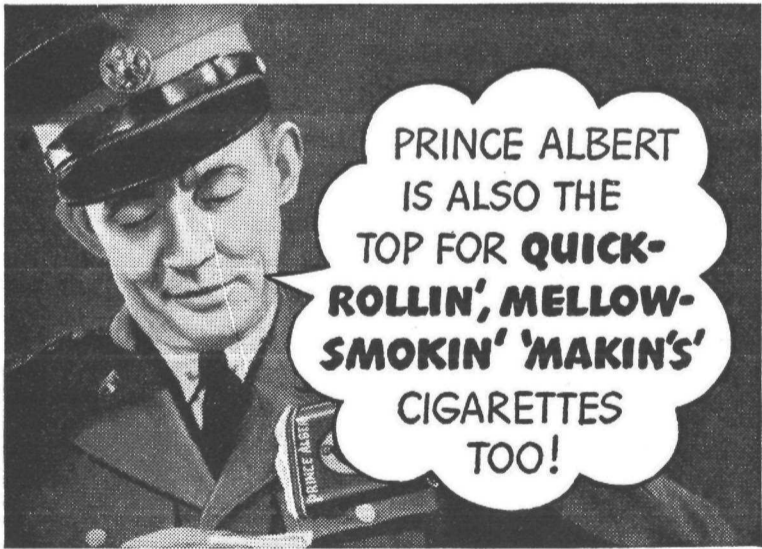
YES-- HERE IT IS ON THE
FRONT PAGE-- AND A FINE
LIKENESS TOO

YOU CAUGHT HIM
IN A GOOD MOOD.
I'D SAY HE MUST BE
SMOKING PRINCE ALBERT
IN THAT PIPE



RIGHT YOU ARE,
JUDGE-- FROM MY RE-
PORTING DAYS I KNOW
HE DOES SMOKE P.A.
AS A MATTER OF
FACT, HE'S THE MAN WHO
INTRODUCED ME TO
PRINCE ALBERT!

WELL, YOU OUGHT
TO FEEL MIGHTY GRATE-
FUL TO HIM. THERE'S
NO OTHER TOBACCO
LIKE P.A.



PRINCE ALBERT
IS ALSO THE
TOP FOR **QUICK-
ROLLIN', MELLOW-
SMOKIN' 'MAKIN'S'**
CIGARETTES
TOO!

PIPE-SMOKERS! READ THIS NO-RISK OFFER

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



SO MILD!

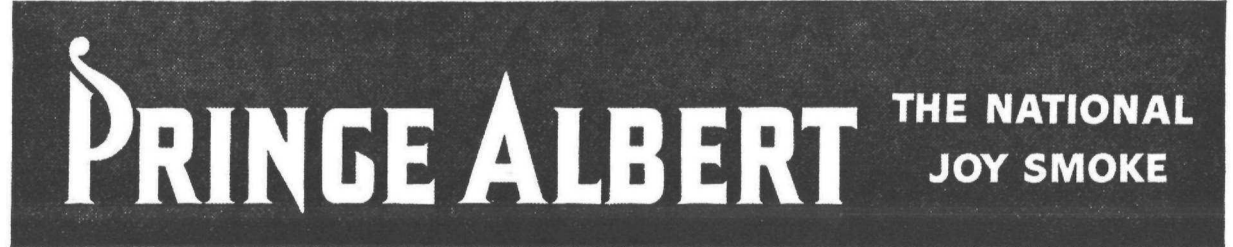
THE BIG
2
OUNCE
RED TIN

NO-RISK OFFER GOES FOR "MAKIN'S" SMOKERS TOO!

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

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

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



Copyright, 1939
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

THE SLAT WAGON

(Continued from page 7)

The drivers mounted hastily, and a gang of men at the wheels rolled the wagon into position. Then they put on the ropes and it was slowly lowered down the ramp to the foot boards of the pontoon bridge.

"Good enough. Wait on the other side for the two teams from the other wagon."

The wagon rolled easily across the bridge. On the other side the helping teams hitched to the traces of those that were already attached to it. The goldbricks got to the wheels once more and prepared for the pull up the ramp. All save Goose, in whose heart was a fierce joy. The teams started scrambling up the bank.

"Hey!" yelled a driver. "The pole chains are undone!" *Snap!* "Look out!"

Several of the horses fell to their knees. The goldbricks leaped clear. With a glorious thunder the slat wagon ran backward down the ramp, struck the bridge with a resounding *bang*, and toppled into the water with a delicious splash. Confusion. Turmoil. The teams had been thrown off their balance by the sudden releasing of the load, and they showed their disgust with the proceedings as any respectable horses would. Language flew about freely. Every one rushed on to the bridge and gazed earnestly at the bubbles rising from the Marne, but nothing rose from that wagon. Excited officers ran about in a frenzy.

"How did it happen?"

"Who did that wagon belong to?"

"I hope it wasn't the one my bedding roll was on."

Shriek and shout and battle cry were of no avail, however. The slat wagon was gone from the ken of man with all its load.

The goldbricks looked at the muddy waters of the Marne, with the feeling of a man who has been thrown from a horse, rather scared, but glad it is all over, anyway. There was nothing they could do.

"You men had better rejoin your organization," said an officer. "You won't make anything any better by hanging around here."

The four went on up the road with a strange feeling of content, following the three liberated teams.

"It wasn't our fault, anyway," said Sployd. "The traces broke, and away it went."

"Traces broke, my eye," said Goose. "Did you hear that fat-head yell that the pole chains were undone? I cut the traces almost through and undid the pole chains before we started over. There was no strain on the chains with all that gang holding her back with the rope, and no strain on the traces till they started up the bank. I made up my mind that I'd never unload that thing again."

An admiring silence fell on the other three.

The battery were at Champillon Farm, as Onorio had said it would be. The drivers had unharnessed

and gone off somewhere to water the horses. The gunners were digging holes for the trail spades, and the instrument sergeant and a lieutenant were peering into a goniometer and howling strange words at each other. Smoke ascended cheerfully from the rolling kitchen. The four goldbricks entered unobtrusively and approached the kitchen.

"Where's the slat wagon?" called the mess sergeant.

"It fell in the brook," said Dish Face.

"Fell in the brook!"

The battery stopped its labors at the cry.

"Yes, fell in the brook, an' everything in it."

"My stars," said the mess sergeant. "Supreme undiluted gangrenous grief. All the chow this battery owns was in that wagon. We put it in when the ration cart broke, while we were waiting to cross. And no one has had a bite to eat since two this morning."

There was a wild howl, and the battery bore down upon the four, but they fled headlong into the woods.

There is a white straight road that runs through the forest of Barbillon northward to Fere en Tardenois. At dusk a man came trotting down its center. It was Goose Mott. A voice called to him from the ditch.

"Lie down, guy, lie down. Those are the German lines down there."

"It's the only place I'm safe," called the runner over his shoulder, and he continued on his way.



A NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

(Continued from page 10)

Both the Regular Army and the National Guard need additional equipment, particularly in the matter of gas masks, anti-tank guns, semi-automatic rifles and an adequate reserve of ammunition. Coastal fortifications should be strengthened and the defense at Panama should be increased.

For the Air Forces

Instead of attempting to rush wildly into a program of new construction far beyond our present production rate, and certain, incidentally, to disrupt our whole commercial aviation industry, it would be better to plan for a gradual expansion which would increase the navy's strength in planes to the minimum figure of 3,000 already authorized and to increase the army's strength to the same number. More adequate research in such matters as aerodynamics and aviation engineering is needed. Ways ought to be found to avoid delays in procurement and to economize on the time now spent in the testing of new models. Control of their own aviation forces should be retained by the army and the navy, but a better corodination between the two services has become imperative. The proposed air bases in the New England States, in Puerto Rico and in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands should be provided promptly.

For the Organization of Supply

By means of "educational orders," by means of mass orders, in some few cases by means of government subsidy, the industries of the country can be placed in a better position than they are today to supply the army and the navy with the essential materials and implements of national defense in case of an emergency. There are certain problems of organization in Washington which need to be ironed out. Friction between (and within) the War and Navy Departments is an ex-

pensive luxury as matters stand today. Both departments are in need of overhauling.

* * *

These are the immediate requirements of a sound policy of national defense under the control of a civilian governor. They can be put into effect as soon as Congress meets, if public opinion is ready to support them. At the same time it is important not to lose sight of longer needs and of larger objectives. Without in any way postponing the fulfillment of the immediate and well-demonstrated needs of the army and the navy, the President could well appoint an expert advisory commission to consider within the next six months the whole question of our probable future needs in the matter of national defense. The goal of this commission should be to recommend for the first time a correlated program for all our defensive forces, adequate to our own national needs and to our obligation under the Monroe Doctrine to help defend the integrity of the two Americas.

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 The finest GAP in the Army

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ALBANY, N. Y.



STOP . . .

at this sign for

**Mobilgas,
 Mobiloil
 and
 Friendly
 Service**

Standard Oil Of New York
 DIVISION OF
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. Inc.

Failure

TO FUNCTION

by
★ A.C. SANUCCI ★

Title by George Gray

FROM over the hill in the warm evening breeze came the soft sound of taps mingled with the occasional bursts from distant guns.

Lieutenant Wenger stood in the doorway of the C.O.'s shack and listened. The sun had just gone under and the horizon was splashed with dabs of brilliant red. He kicked up a soft clump of dirt with his shiny boot. This ceremony might have been for him.

On this particular occasion taps were being sounded for Lieutenant Molter, who, earlier in the afternoon had lost his life in an effort to save Wenger from certain death when his guns jammed in a hot sky battle.

The incident was still burning in his mind and by leaps and bounds it tore at his nerves and pulled at his over-worked imagination. Every foot step in the dark, the snap of a twig, every slam of the door sounded like the roar of zooming Liberty engines and hot bursts from Lewis machine guns. As he looked with moist eyes at the dying glow of the sun on the horizon he could still hear the screaming of wires, still smell the charred smoke from burning planes.

If he hadn't ducked away from the battle—if he had remained—perhaps right now Lt. Molter would be enjoying champagne and singing and laughing with the rest of the boys of the 29th Pursuit Squadron.

Wenger had two Huns on his tail when his guns went blooey. Molter moved his fast Spad in to help and signaled Wenger to drop out. He did, and hot-tailed it back to his home port.

Molter's body was found later in the afternoon several feet from his Spad which had crashed into a barn. Wenger had seen him fall. He would never forget it.

Returning from the ceremony on the hill with the 29th fliers the C.O. stopped for a moment to speak with Wenger. "Tough, Lieutenant. But don't let it get on your nerves. See me in my office in fifteen minutes."

Wenger knew what that meant. Don't let it get on his nerves! He would be grounded tomorrow. For days maybe. He would be grounded because his guns jammed. Because his guns were mechanically defective and had a bad habit of jamming on unaccountable occasions. A jam always meant to beat it while you can. Only fliers with a yellow streak beat it. And jamming guns made it look bad.

But Wenger wasn't yellow. He really wasn't. Could he help it if his guns over-heated and jammed? Could he help it if it was his luck to have a Spad equipped with guns that weren't properly adjusted?

But the C.O. made it understood among his men that gun jams were no excuse. Have them checked and see that they operate at all times was his standing order. Your own neck depended on it. One or two jams could be overlooked, but a string of them—never. Wenger had been given an individual lecture on the matter. In plain words Wenger believed the C.O. could see some of that dreaded yellow in him.

He had accidentally overheard the C.O. say that "Wenger had left his guts in the States—if he ever had any!"

He went into the C.O.'s office.

"Wenger," the major said, "I'm grounding your plane tomorrow for machine gun repairs. I want absolutely no more gun failures. Lieutenants Dorrان and Egert and myself are moving out at 7:50 A.M. for East Sector patrol. Two replacements are due at 8 A.M. Take charge. Show them their quarters. That's all."

Wenger walked out into the darkness. In charge of replacements! They were sure to be green and need additional training. Their flying would require polishing before they would be allowed to go on patrols. Wenger would be nailed for that job. That was a job for men who couldn't fight. He'd seen it before.

Wenger had a bad night. He tossed and woke with

starts. He dreamed of the C.O. who shouted at him from the clouds and from all corners and angles and called him a gun jammer. The words rolled like thunder and his head swam and tossed on the waves of a heavy wind.

The East Sector patrol had been gone ten minutes when the replacements arrived. They came in the supply trucks. Wenger received them, showed them their quarters and ordered them back on the field for the purpose of preliminary questioning. He wanted to know just what they knew about flying. How much training had they received? They'd had about three hours solo each. Very raw. And one admitted he was awfully bad on landings. The other claimed he wasn't quick with the controls. He was always afraid of the wind catching the wing in a take-off or a landing.

Wenger was glad they were frank about their ability. It would be easier polishing off their training. They were young and he liked them right from the start. They liked him too.

He took them over to his Spad. The mechanics hadn't touched it yet. He explained several little things which they hadn't been told about before. They grasped the idea quickly and said that he explained things so simply and thoroughly that in no time at all they would have new confidence in themselves and be ready for the patrols.

A resounding propeller clatter high in the clouds attracted their attention. Other engines blended in and instantly Wenger understood that a dog-fight had drifted over the lines.

Wenger and the replacements viewed the spectacle with binoculars.

"It's the C.O.!" said Wenger. "I see the C.O.'s plane. And Egert's. And—no . . . no, I don't see Dorran. I don't see him—he must be down!"

Wenger could find no more than three planes. Two Spads and one Fokker.

He could hear the sputter of guns above the roar of the three engines. But each time it seemed to come from one plane—the Fokker.

"Egert isn't firing! And the C.O.—he isn't either! Their guns must be jammed. And the Hun is going after them. They can't fight back!"

Suddenly Egert's Spad zoomed slowly and then burst into flames. It veered to one side and circled lazily to earth leaving a black column of smoke and fire in its death path.

Now the C.O. was alone at the mercy of the spurring steel from the red-hot Boche guns. His sloppy flying was a sure indication of telling stabs inflicted by the steady Hun. He couldn't last. The Hun could out-fly him and it was only a matter of seconds.

The C.O. had grounded Wenger. Wenger felt he had been grounded more because of suspected cowardice rather than actual machine gun failure. Here was an opportunity glaring in his pathway to prove to the C.O. that his guts were with him and not back in the States. Jammed guns—now the C.O. was hav-

ing a taste of it.

He jumped into his Spad. One of the new men spun the prop. Wenger opened the throttle wide and roared across the field.

The Hun had succeeded in getting attached to the C.O.'s tail. Pellets were splashing close to the cockpit.

Terror suddenly gripped Wenger as he realized his guns had not been touched and that he was flying straight into a death trap should they fail to function. He was afraid to touch his trips for fear there would be no response. What ever made him take the plane off the ground in the first place? Why should he want to try to save the C.O. anyway? Didn't the C.O. think he was yellow? Just because his guns had jammed? Why did he have to save the C.O. now from a situation that had branded him as a coward? He could turn back—but no, the replacements were watching. They were new men. They had looked up to him. He made things simpler for them. He was their silent hero. All recruits worshipped great fliers.

He dove straight for the Boche. His lips were set tight. His fingers slid over the gun trips. He felt warm sweat trickle over his eyelashes as he drew a bead on the Boche's tail. For a moment the Boche was unaware of Wenger's sudden appearance and continued his drive on the C.O.

Wenger gunned his Spad to within a few feet of the Boche. He was lined perfectly in Wenger's ring sights. Wenger pressed the trips. The Hisso engine continued its roar uninterrupted by machine gun thunder. Again he pressed the trips. Still no response. Jammed! His guns were jammed! They failed to function. Suddenly he was scared.

In the face of a horrible much dreamed-of death he back-sticked his Spad and looped around, whipping out with a wing-over headed in the opposite direction. The C.O. could fight his own battles.

But then he thought of Molter. What had Molter done? Hadn't he lost his life?

He reached over and slapped the guns. Not knowing exactly what he was doing he struck the gun mounts sound blows with the palm of his hand and then tried the trips again. A hot burst of lead leaped into the sky amid a roar of miniature thunder. The jam was loose!

Left stick and rudder brought him around sharply. He climbed for altitude. The Hun continued his attack on the Spad while Wenger gained a position well to the rear of the scene of combat. He threw his Spad into a dive and with screaming wires and vibrating struts he brought the Fokker into his ring sights once more.

His sweating fingers were on the gun trips again. He opened the throttle wide, kept his head over the side of the cockpit and watched the distance between the Hun and his Spad grow smaller.

The Spad had gained terrific speed and Wenger's timing and aim were perfect. He squeezed with a

(Continued on page 25)



Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of January, 1939

MAJORS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	1ST LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Pierce, Lee R.	Jan. 3'39..	M.C., 102nd Med. Reg.	Cooper, William H.....	Jan. 11'39..	369th Inf.
Waite, Raymond I., Jr....	Jan. 11'39..	174th Inf.	Gibbons, Leo W.	Jan. 11'39..	369th Inf.
			Henderson, St. Elmo P...	Jan. 11'39..	369th Inf.
			Judson, William L., Jr....	Jan. 20'39..	174th Inf.
CAPTAINS			2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Meyers, Paul D.	Jan. 10'39..	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.	Dickson, John L.	Jan. 3'39..	174th Inf.
O'Donovan, William L...	Jan. 11'39..	107th Inf.	Jenkins, Farish A.....	Jan. 3'39..	52nd F.A. Brig.
Hadermann, Frederick E..	Jan. 24'39..	M.C., 102nd Med. Reg.	Eckert, Arthur G.....	Jan. 13'39..	106th F.A.
			Townsend, Chester A., Jr.	Jan. 16'39..	245th C.A.
			Stolz, Alfred A.....	Jan. 20'39..	105th F.A.

Resigned, Resignation Accepted and Honorably Discharged, January, 1939

CAPTAINS	2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Brundage, Arthur E.....	Jan. 5'39..156th F.A.	Doll, Clarence E., Jr.....	Jan. 9'39..244th C.A.
Bessette, Louis J.....	Jan. 26'39..105th Inf.	Wilson, Francis E.....	Jan. 19'39..258th F.A.
1ST LIEUTENANT			
Byard, Warrington F.....	Jan. 5'39..107th Inf.		

Transferred to Inactive National Guard, Own Application, January, 1939

1ST LIEUTENANT	
Moore, Thomas A.	Jan. 19'39..107th Inf.

FAILURE TO FUNCTION

(Continued from page 23)

steady firm grip on the trips till a flaming streak of spurting lead splashed into the tail unit of the Fokker.

It did damage because the Hun turned around suddenly with an expression of surprise and fright written on every inch of his face and was met squarely with another well-aimed charge from Wenger's guns. The Hun jumped up in agony, grappled for support, missed, and plunged over the side of the cockpit.

The Fokker, minus control, dropped into a spin and circled steadily to earth.

The sound of taps came over the hill again. This time for Egert and Dorran. The C.O. was standing by the shack with Wenger. They stood there with an air of understanding.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 12)

and comforting to have this great organization whose only "ism" is Americanism.

The Legion numbers in its membership many men who now hold important positions in the government and in the world of business—this number will continue to grow for some years to come and their presence in the high councils of the nation is a good omen, for they are primarily Americans.

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

MARCH 1929

Regimental Historical Sketch—174th Infantry

* * *

Reorganization of New York Naval Militia

* * *

Hudson Armory wrecked by fire

* * *

History of State Decorations

* * *

Kleeberg Trophy presented to 105th Field Artillery

**CO. F, 71ST INFANTRY
HOLDS DINNER DANCE**

AMID the brilliant formal setting of the First Annual Dinner Dance of Company F, 71st Infantry, held at the Hotel Shelton in New York on the night of December 10th, Captain Joseph L. Macsalka, company commander, was presented with a beautifully engraved sabre in recognition of his ten years' service with the company.

First Sergeant James V. Caggiano, in making the presentation on behalf of the enlisted men of Company F, related the notable progress made by the organization since Captain Macsalka, then a First Lieutenant, became connected with it and the high degree of efficiency to which it has risen under his command during the past five years. The enlisted men, Sgt. Caggiano told the guests, have learned to regard their captain as an excellent gentleman, soldier and leader, and an understanding friend to each of them.

Controlling with some difficulty his feelings of surprise and gratitude, Captain Macsalka arose and expressed his heartfelt appreciation for the gift. He assured the men of his command and their guests that he was extremely proud of his company and that its present position could not have reached without its full cooperation.

Mess Call was sounded by the cornetist at nine o'clock and the officers and men and their ladies marched into the dining room in pairs while Hy Herman's orchestra played the "Stars and Stripes Forever." Following the rendition of the national anthem, the assemblage drank a toast to the success of Company F. Lieut. Colonel Joseph Utter and Miss E. McNeil and 1st Lieut. and Mrs. M. C. Galiano sat on either side of Captain and Mrs. Macsalka and all joined in the festivities which continued throughout the memorable evening.

"The Police Department Softball Team is desirous of booking games with teams associated with the National Guard. Organizations interested may schedule games by communicating with Tom Meade at Police Headquarters, 240 Centre Street, Manhattan, phone number CAnal 6-2000, Extension No. 34."

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OUR SOCIETY

IF the notes and news items which appear in this space monthly seem slightly repetitious, it must be remembered that thousands upon thousands of new men enter the Guard every year. To them the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York is only a name, and it is for their benefit that the following summary of facts concerning the organization is given:

The National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society was incorporated in November, 1936, and its aim and object was made known throughout the Guard and the Naval Militia beginning in January, 1937.

The purposes for which it was formed are: "To collect funds and extend relief, in case of emergency, to dependent widows and fatherless children of officers and enlisted men who shall have served five years or more in the National Guard or Naval Militia of the State of New York; and generally to promote the welfare of such widows and fatherless children."

The Society's corporate operations are of course conducted without profit, and its address is Room 756, State Office Building, New York City.

The Relief Society's officers are:

Honorary President.....Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
 PresidentMajor General William N. Haskell
 Vice-PresidentRear Admiral Frank R. Lackey
 Vice-PresidentBrig. General Walter G. Robinson
 SecretaryLieutenant Colonel John Reynolds
 TreasurerMajor George P. Brett, Jr.

To identify these officers to newly-enlisted men in the Guard and the Naval Militia, let it be said that Admiral Lackey commands the New York Naval Militia; General Robinson is the Adjutant General of the State of New York; Colonel Reynolds is the Intelligence Officer (G-2) of the New York National Guard, and Major Brett is, among other things, President of the Macmillan Company, Publishers, and Treasurer of the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War. It was this Society which sponsored our Relief Society, and they have generously supported it from the first.

The Relief Society naturally expects that its chief support should come from active members of the Guard; though any man, woman, or child may become a member for one year by contributing \$1 or more. In exchange for such contribution a membership card is issued.

Membership contributions to the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society are purely voluntary, as they would be, for instance to your local chapter of

the Red Cross, or to the Community Chest in your vicinity. What the Society asks and suggests as annual membership contributions from active members of the Guard and the Naval Militia is \$1 from enlisted men, and \$2 (or more, of course) from officers.

The Relief Society is divided into Branches and Sections. Each regiment, or similar unit, is constituted a Branch; each company, troop, or battery (or similar unit) in a regiment is constituted a Section. The commanding officer of your company, for instance, is probably the President of the Section which you would join, if you were to become an annual member of the Society. Your \$1 contribution, handed to your Section President in exchange for a membership card, would be sent by him to the Branch Treasurer, who would forward it to the Treasurer of the Society.

Again let it be emphasized that membership contributions to the Society are on a purely voluntary basis.

An Annual Report is issued, and a copy of the last Annual Report may be had upon application to the Treasurer of the Society, at the address given above.

The Society will gladly enter into correspondence with anyone interested in its work.

The present fiscal year of the Society (1938-1939) ends on April 30th 1939, and membership contributions designed for credit in that year should be forwarded at once.

Will Branch officers please note the last paragraph?

The Society extends its thanks to those laggard Branches which are no longer laggard, for the contributions which the Treasurer of the parent Society has received since the last issue of the "Guardian" appeared has taken some of them out of that category.



"I had a date for tonight and couldn't very well break it!"
 —Bo Brown.

102nd ENGINEERS TO HOLD TRACK MEET

A SPECIAL Open Track and Field Meet sponsored by the 102nd Engineers (Combat) Regiment Athletic Association will be held at the Engineers Armory, 168th Street and Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, March 7th, 1939. All entries are being received through the offices of the A.A.U. Many of the country's stars are expected to compete in these games, which will prove to be one of the largest indoor meets of the season.

A Games Committee composed of officers of the regiment and members of the Defendarm Association (veterans) has been named to conduct these games, the first of a series of annual meets to be held at this armory each year.

The following events will feature the games: 70 yd. handicap; 300 yd. handicap; 1,000 yd. run handicap; 600 yd. novice from scratch; 2 mile run handicap; running high jump handicap; 1 mile relay for colleges, clubs and schools (handicap); 1 mile relay handicap for Military Athletic League members; 1/4 mile relay for women (handicap). The two special invitation events will be the 600 yd. run from scratch and the 1 mile run with limited handicap.

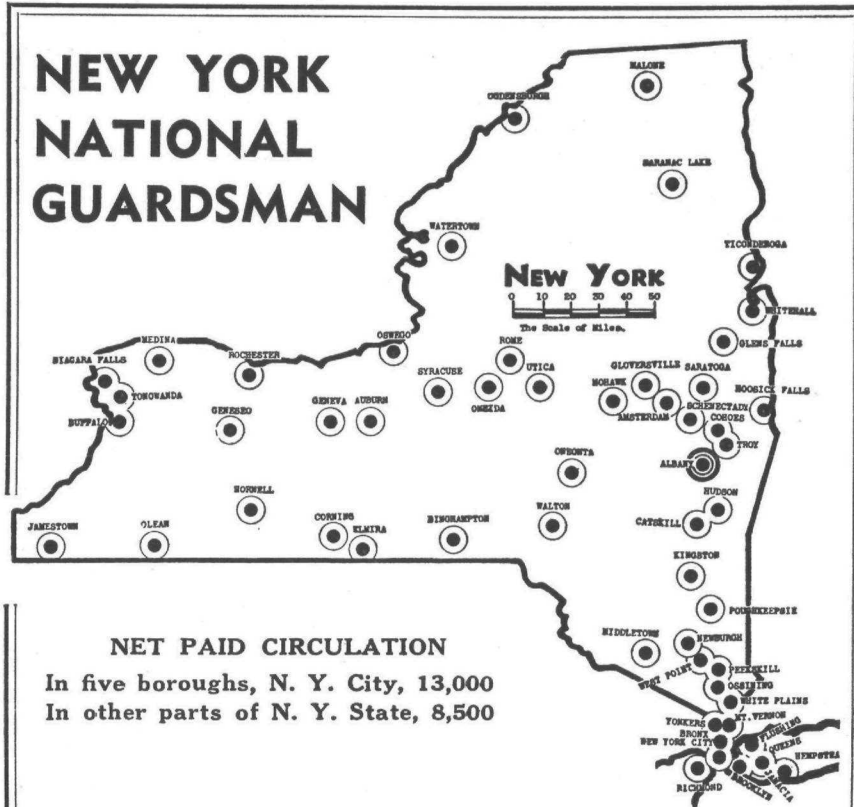
CO. C, 10TH INFANTRY DINNER

THE Civic Association of Company C, 10th Inf., N.Y.N.G., celebrated its first birthday with a commemorative dinner recently at the Regimental Mess Hall in the State Armory. Captain Raymond D. Baird, Company Commander and president of the Civic Association, conducted the business meeting, immediately following the dinner. The election of officers was held for the coming year and Captain Baird was unanimously re-elected to fill his office. First Sergeant Tony Soffey was re-elected as treasurer by a large majority and in a close ballot Sergeant William Heminway was elected as Secretary, replacing Sergeant Mario Muzio, whose duties as mess sergeant were infringing on his secretarial office.

During the course of the dinner Colonel Willard H. Donner gave a short talk and expressed his pleasure at the great advance Company C has made in the last few years. He complimented the company and especially the Mess Section on the conduct of the dinner. Lt. Col. Gibson, Instructor of the Regiment, in his speech expressed surprise that an organization in the National Guard could conduct such an affair without outside aid. It was the first time he has come in contact with an affair of this sort, that has been handled from start to finish by a National Guard Company.

At the close of the meeting a rising vote of thanks and appreciation was given by the assemblage to the Civic Association Officers of last year and to the Mess Section for the splendid repast.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



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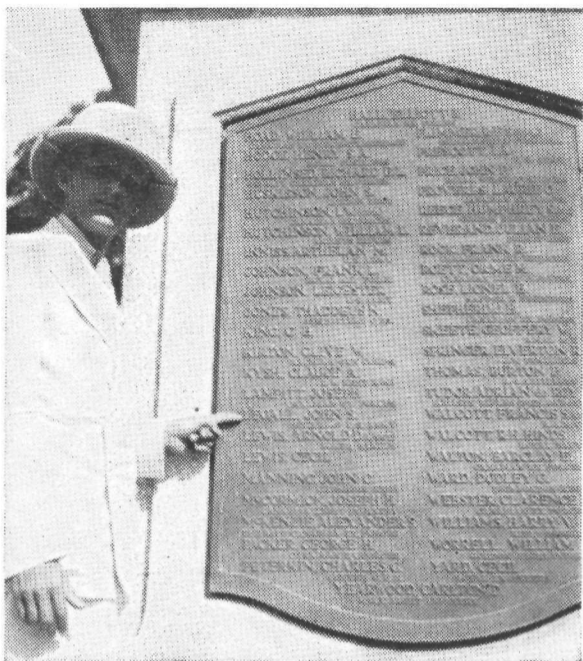
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Who Knows?

by Lt. Col. A. D. Reutershan

SET sail from the harbor of New York in a south easterly direction and after covering 1,820 nautical miles you will arrive at the Island of Barbados. It is a British possession, located in the Windward Island group of the West Indies, several hundred miles from the northeastern coast of South America.

Barbados has often been called "Little England," for here in this outpost of the British Empire the natives are often found to be more intensely British than the actual inhabitants of the mother country.

It is natural then that the traveler, finds in Bridgetown, the capital city of Barbados, a main public area called Trafalgar Square.

To a wandering and inquisitive New York National Guardsman, what would act as a more natural magnet, than the battle monument in Trafalgar Square? A simple obelisk of stone, in a small enclosure on one side of the square. Its four sides are adorned with bronze plaques on which in raised letters are inscribed the names of the sons of this British colony who gave their lives during the World War and the organizations with which they served.

The organizations listed here sounds much like turning the pages of English history. Famous regi-

ments that have helped make Britain great. The Royal Fusiliers, Royal Air Force, Cheshire Regiment, Royal West Kent Regiment, Canadian Light Infantry, Royal Engineers, Royal Navy, Royal Welch Fusiliers, North Staffs, The Dorset Regiment and last but not least the Gordon Highlanders.

And on one of these bronze plaques, surrounded by the names of departed British colonial heroes, and famed British organizations is inscribed the name: John S. Le Gall, 165th Regt., U. S. Army.

That this intrigued me you can readily understand. But how did it happen that this young man from the sun kissed shores of this tropical island, died in France while serving with a New York National Guard Regiment? I spent some time in investigating. I asked many different people the same question. But all clues ended in failure. No one could answer my question.

As it neared time for me to depart for home I had my picture taken at the monument and bid my unknown friend farewell, with the familiar salute, that once he had known so well.

After arriving home I decided to try and unravel this strange story. I sent a copy of the picture at the monument and my same questions

to General A. E. Anderson, then Colonel Anderson, commander of the 165th Infantry. With his answer much of the mystery disappeared, but let General Anderson tell that part of the story himself:

"It is a coincidence that John Le Gall was a member of Company E, which I commanded when going over seas. Le Gall was killed, with twenty-one others, on March 7th, 1918, when the front line dug-out they were in was heavily shelled by minnewerfers and was caved in, burying alive all but two. You may be familiar with Sergeant Joyce Kilmer's poem, "Rouge Bouquet". It was the incident leading to Le Gall's death that inspired the poem."

I had now traced the history of this New York National Guardsman to France, up to the time that he made the supreme sacrifice. But my original question how he a citizen of Barbados happened to go to France with a New York regiment is still unanswered. Recently some additional information has come to hand but attempts to trace it down have been unsuccessful.

Possibly someone reading this article will be able to tell how it happened that a British subject served so well and honorably in a New York Regiment. Possibly my query will remain a question mark.

NATIONAL GUARD RADIO NET

THE efficiency of the New York National Guard Radio Net was demonstrated in admirable fashion at the annual convention of the New York National Guard Association at Syracuse, January 20 and 21.

A convention radio net was established, linking the convention headquarters with leading cities throughout the state and with the Regular Army station on Governors Island and scores of messages were handled by the net during the two-day period.

The radio men transmitted a message from Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Division Commander, to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman at Albany and transmitted Governor Lehman's reply to General Haskell. Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, The Adjutant General, also sent and received messages over the net.

The convention net consisted of the following stations: 245th Coast Artillery, Brooklyn; 101st Signal Battalion, Brooklyn; 87th Brigade, New York; 71st Infantry, New York; 369th Infantry, New York; 27th Signal Company, Yonkers; 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry, Albany; 108th Infantry, Syracuse; 121st Cavalry, Rochester; 106th Field Artillery, Buffalo, and 3rd Battalion, 174th Infantry, Niagara Falls.

These stations operated on certain schedules set up with the Net Control Station which was the station of the 108th Infantry at Syracuse. Capt. Alfred R. Marcy was in charge of operations at Syracuse. Any officer at the gathering desiring to send a message to any of the above listed stations could give the message to a messenger provided by Captain Marcy to be delivered to the radio station whence it was sent to a station in the city concerned, and telephoned to the address. Return messages were handled in the same manner.

In this way, the Guard's net, an organization seldom publicized but which stands ever ready to render great service to the civilian population in time of emergency when other communication systems fail, was effectively called to the attention of all those present. In the past the net has played an important part in conveying messages to and from flood stricken areas of the state and adjoining states when other communication facilities have been silenced by flood and storm.

The net is under the supervision of Lt. Col. Lawrence J. Gorman, control officer of the New York National Guard Short Wave Radio Net.

LEXICON OF AN ARTILLERY BUCK PRIVATE

(With apologies to Dan Parker)

By Charles E. Sweeney, Jr., Pvt., 244th C. A.

- Adjutant—To stir up trouble.
- Colonel—What comes in a nut.
- Infantry—What he was in a long time ago.
- Tanks—What he says when he receives something.
- Cavalry—Where dead people are buried.
- Flank—The kind of steak his mother buys.
- Division—What he learned in school.
- Squads—What you do when you sit down.
- Side Arms—What everyone has.
- Deflection—What he sees in the mirror.
- Two-tone—A new kind of radio.
- Crests—What's on top of waves.
- Maneuvers—What's in back of the barn.
- Bore—What his brother-in-law is.
- Contour line—A new railroad.
- Oblique—To do someone a favor.
- Formation—What he couldn't get from the phone operator.
- Brigadier—A kind of elk.
- Mess—What his locker looks like.
- Lieutenant—The family that just moved in.
- Taps—What beer is drawn from.
- Attention—What he doesn't get from his girl.
- Drill—What his dentist did to him.
- Azimuth—What the doctor claims his father has.

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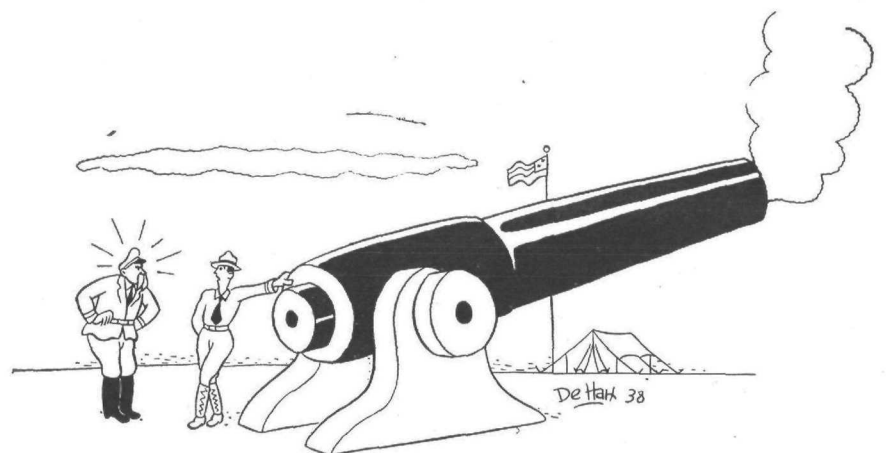
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"OH I JUST WANTED TO HEAR IT GO BOOM!"

ENEMY'S PLAN

(Continued from page 15)

Technical Regulations

TR 1190-35, Topography and Surveying, Care and Adjustment of Instruments.

Theoretical instruction in the form of lectures and problems in the classroom should be supplemented by practical application in the field. These should embrace scouting, giving and delivering oral messages, taking advantage of ground and cover, following compass courses, sketching, map reading, the selection and operation of observation posts, the questioning of prisoners and the search for documents. And of course the office routine of keeping the Situation Map, Journal, Files, and the preparation of Reports should be thoroughly mastered.

II. ALLOCATION OF DUTIES WITHIN SECTION

To accomplish the large amount of important work with which we are charged it is obvious that our office must be run under the best system we can devise. At the present time we do not have the full personnel that will be available to us on active service. From my observations I believe that our present division of the work is about as good as can be devised for our peace footing.

It should be emphasized that we are a team, all working to the same end. If any member of the Section at any time has a suggestion looking to the increased efficiency of our work, it is his duty to make it. If any member does not understand why a certain procedure is being followed, or what action should be taken, I want him to ask about it. Every suggestion or question will receive consideration and be welcomed.

On this question of system, we should formulate the best rules for running the office, and stick to them. But a system is merely a means to an end, and situations will arise which call for the breaking of rules. Last summer at the C.P.X. a message was received from

the cavalry that passes, through which our encircling force was routed, were under enemy artillery registration. We knew that G-3 was at the moment dictating his pursuit order. Delay in transmitting this information to him might have held up the order for correction and been exceedingly costly. The situation called for showing G-3 this message at once, though it broke our rule that every incoming message should receive a file number and be entered before any action on it should be taken.

Furthermore, in my absence from the office, I want the senior officer or non-commissioned officer, or private to take such immediate action with regard to a piece of intelligence as it calls for. I hope our training will be so thorough that the action will be correct. But right or wrong, let each man do his best in an emergency and I will back him up and take any blame there may be.

The war strength composition of a Division Intelligence Section as shown by the Tables of Organization is as follows:

- 1 Lieutenant Colonel or Major, A.C. of S. G-2.
- 1 Captain.
- 1 Warrant Officer.
- 3 Sergeants (chief observer, draftsman and topographer interpreter).
- 3 Corporals (observers).
- 15 Privates (1 clerk, 3 draftsmen, 11 observers).

The *suggested*, but not *required* allocation of duties in the Section is as follows:

- (1) G-2, assisted by interpreter, clerk, 1 draftsman:
 - (a) Battle order.
 - (b) Works and establishments.
 - (c) Activity and movements.
 - (d) Artillery.
 - (e) Aerial reconnaissance.
 - (f) Distribution, estimates, reports intelligence maps, studies and annexes.
 - (g) Direction of examination of prisoners and documents by interpreter.

(2) *Captain*, assisted by one draftsman:

- (a) In charge of observers, visibility charts, panoramic sketches and photographs.
- (b) Coordination of observers throughout Division.

(3) *Warrant Officer*, assisted by one draftsman:

- (a) Office management, supplies, files, records.
- (b) Supervision of movement of Section by echelons.

(4) *Staff Sergeant*, topographical draftsman:

- (a) Supervision and execution of drafting.
- (b) Details of arrangements for overprints by engineers.

III. RELATIONS WITH OTHER STAFF SECTIONS

Our value is directly proportional to the extent we help the rest of the team. We must cultivate the reputation for approachability and cooperation. If we are successful in establishing that reputation we shall have the rest of the agencies in the Division eager to help us and taking pride in our efficiency.

With the G-3 Section we are necessarily in the closest contact as has already been pointed out. Our arrangements for the location of stations for the sorting and examination of prisoners have to be worked out in consultation with G-1 and G-4. This is also true of the disposition and examination of captured documents and material.

Aerial reconnaissance must be arranged with the Air Officer and our relations with him are very close. This is equally true of the Signal Officer and the Division Engineer. The former we rely on for our telephones and distribution of our information and the latter helps us with our maps, and all questions we may have relating to enemy works and topography.

The efficiency of the artillery communications and intelligence has been noted. We shall have constant occasion to utilize these facilities as well as to give them

prompt information as to possible enemy targets.

As to our infantry, it is of paramount importance to win their confidence and enthusiastic cooperation and to convince them that their success and safety depends on keeping us constantly informed of every detail they learn about the enemy.

IV. G-2 DOCUMENTS AND OFFICE RECORDS

(1) *Annex.*

This has been referred to.

(2) *G-2 Report (routine).*

(3) *G-2 Situation Map.*

The terrain covered should include that in possession of our own troops as well as that held by the enemy. On it is placed (using conventional signs or symbols as far as practicable) information of the enemy relative to:

- (a) Front line.
- (b) Organization in rear.
- (c) Wire and other obstacles.
- (d) Order of battle.
- (e) Infantry, cavalry, and patrol activity.
- (f) Aerial activity, direction of flights.
- (g) Location of machine guns and auxiliary weapons.
- (h) Location of artillery.
- (i) Location of radio sending stations.
- (j) Explosions, fires and other unusual events.
- (k) Any other information of enemy.

Enough of our own dispositions should be shown on this map to make the enemy situation more readily understood.

The map must be kept posted to the last minute, new sheets being used when necessary. Overlays of this map will be in constant demand.

(4) *G-2 Journal.*

This is our day book. It contains digests of all messages sent or received, notations of periodic and special reports or studies, giving file number of all written matter



Conforming with a new amendment to the State Constitution, Brigadier General Walter G. Robinson renews his oath of office as Adjutant General. Secretary of State Michael F. Walsh administers the oath while Doris I. Byrne, Executive Deputy Secretary of State, holds the new commission.

and a very brief description of contents. This Journal is closed and signed daily or at the end of a phase, as prescribed by higher authority. One copy is kept and the other is turned over to G-3 for consolidation with other section journals.

(5) *Work Sheets.*

Separate sheets, each entitled with a main topic of the Report (i.e. "Enemy's Strength, Disposition and Movements," "Enemy's Operations During the Period," etc.) are kept upon the appropriate sheet of which is noted the data which will be used under that topic in the Report. This facilitates the preparation of the Report.

(6) *Message File.*

Each message received or sent in writing is given a consecutive number and kept in a file, as supporting documents for entries in the Journal, Map, Work Sheet and Report.

(7) *Order File.*

In this are kept (all consecu-

tively numbered) the orders, annexes, reports and plans received by the Section.

(8) *Miscellaneous File.*

A card index of information of the enemy not directly pertinent at the moment, but which may eventually be of use is a valuable thing to keep. It should be carefully indexed, corrected as changes occur, so as to be available when needed.

"Kentucky Colonels" Eclipsed

A news report from Madison, Wisconsin, indicates that Governor Julius P. Heil of that State has named 57 honorary colonels since he took office in January. This has prompted the introduction of a resolution in the State Legislature limiting the number of appointments to the grade of colonel to 5,000.

This looks like a very serious challenge to the State of Kentucky.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1938

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (December 1-31 Incl.).....90.33%

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.	19063 E. M.	Total 20481

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.

102nd Q.M. Reg.	94.72%	(2)²	<i>Maintenance</i>235	<i>Actual</i>321
106th Field Art.	93.59%	(3)¹⁰	<i>Maintenance</i>647	<i>Actual</i>690
369th Infantry	93.52%	(4)⁶	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1105
174th Infantry	93.11%	(5)⁴	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1181
165th Infantry	92.97%	(6)³	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1127
244th Coast Art.	92.18%	(7)¹⁴	<i>Maintenance</i>648	<i>Actual</i>694
14th Infantry	91.49%	(8)¹¹	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1110
156th Field Art.	91.48%	(9)⁹	<i>Maintenance</i>602	<i>Actual</i>637
Spec. Trps., 27th Div.	91.05%	(10)¹⁷	<i>Maintenance</i>318	<i>Actual</i>366
212th Coast Art.	91.00%	(11)⁵	<i>Maintenance</i>703	<i>Actual</i>758
71st Infantry	90.17%	(12)¹⁵	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1116
105th Field Art.	90.15%	(13)¹⁶	<i>Maintenance</i>599	<i>Actual</i>654
10th Infantry	90.09%	(14)²⁰	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1091
104th Field Art.	89.85%	(15)²¹	<i>Maintenance</i>599	<i>Actual</i>630
101st Cavalry	89.68%	(16)⁸	<i>Maintenance</i>571	<i>Actual</i>655
102nd Engineers	89.28%	(17)¹²	<i>Maintenance</i>475	<i>Actual</i>507
245th Coast Art.	89.22%	(18)⁷	<i>Maintenance</i>739	<i>Actual</i>792
102nd Med. Reg.	89.07%	(19)¹⁹	<i>Maintenance</i>568	<i>Actual</i>679

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
121st Cavalry				95.61% (1)¹
<i>Maintenance</i>571				<i>Actual</i>615
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP	5	68	63	93
BAND	3	26	24	92
MACH. GUN TROOP	4	70	67	96
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP A.....	4	66	62	94
TROOP B.....	3	68	65	95
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP E.....	3	66	65	98
TROOP F.....	4	68	65	95
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP I.....	4	68	65	95
TROOP K.....	4	68	65	95
MED. DEP. DET....	3	34	34	100
		615	588	95.61

105th Infantry	88.92%	(20)²⁵	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1105
108th Infantry	88.39%	(21)²⁴	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1099
27th Div. Avia.	87.78%	(22)¹³	<i>Maintenance</i>118	<i>Actual</i>131
101st Signal Bn.	86.21%	(23)¹⁸	<i>Maintenance</i>163	<i>Actual</i>176
107th Infantry	86.07%	(24)²²	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1055
258th Field Art.	85.25%	(25)²³	<i>Maintenance</i>647	<i>Actual</i>663
106th Infantry	84.43%	(26)²⁶	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1083
Brig. Hq. C.A.C.	100.00%	(1)²	<i>Maintenance</i>11	<i>Actual</i>10
Hq. 27th Div.	100.00%	(2)⁵	<i>Maintenance</i>65	<i>Actual</i>65
State Staff	98.64%	(3)¹	<i>Maximum</i>78	<i>Actual</i>74
87th Inf. Brig.	97.61%	(4)³	<i>Maintenance</i>27	<i>Actual</i>43

51st Cav. Brig.	94.93%	(5)⁶	<i>Maintenance</i>69	<i>Actual</i>79
52nd F.A. Brig.	93.47%	(6)⁸	<i>Maintenance</i>36	<i>Actual</i>47
54th Inf. Brig.	93.02%	(7)⁴	<i>Maintenance</i>27	<i>Actual</i>43
53rd Inf. Brig.	85.00%	(8)⁷	<i>Maintenance</i>27	<i>Actual</i>40
93rd Inf. Brig.	83.33%	(9)⁹	<i>Maintenance</i>27	<i>Actual</i>36

BRIGADE STANDING

51st Cav. Brig.	92.68%	(1)¹	<i>Hdqs. & Hdqs. Troop</i> 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry
87th Inf. Brig.	92.35%	(2)³	<i>Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company</i> 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry
93rd Inf. Brig.	92.09%	(3)²	<i>Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company</i> 14th Infantry 165th Infantry
Brig. Hq., C.A.C.	90.76%	(4)⁴	<i>Hdqs. & Hdqs. Detachment</i> 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery
52nd F.A. Brig.	90.13%	(5)⁵	<i>Hdqs. & Hdqs. Battery</i> 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery
53rd Inf. Brig.	87.81%	(6)⁷	<i>Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company</i> 10th Infantry 105th Infantry 106th Infantry
54th Inf. Brig.	87.37%	(7)⁶	<i>Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company</i> 107th Infantry 108th Infantry



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