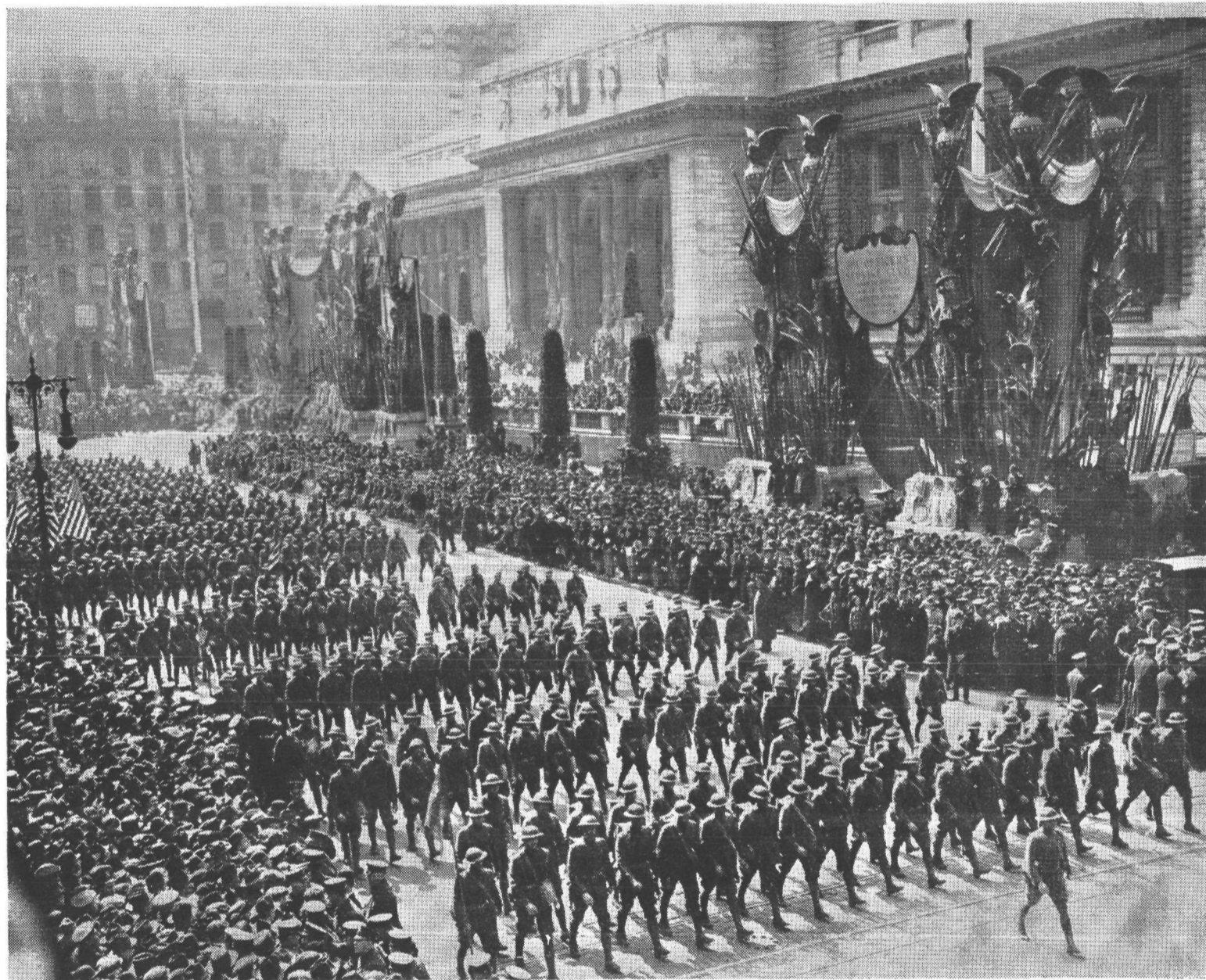


NEW YORK  
NATIONAL  
**Guard**sman



HOME-COMING PARADE — 27th DIVISION — MARCH 25th, 1919

*Wide World Photo*

**APRIL**

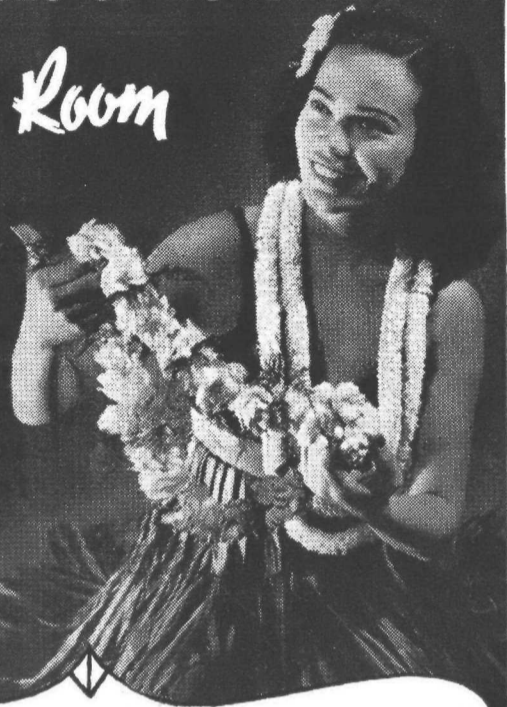
● **MOSAIC MAPPING  
FIELD TRAINING DATES  
A SOLUTION  
STATE MATCHES  
P. O. D.**

**1939**

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*Less Heat!*



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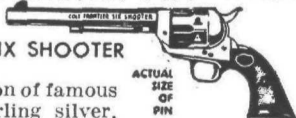
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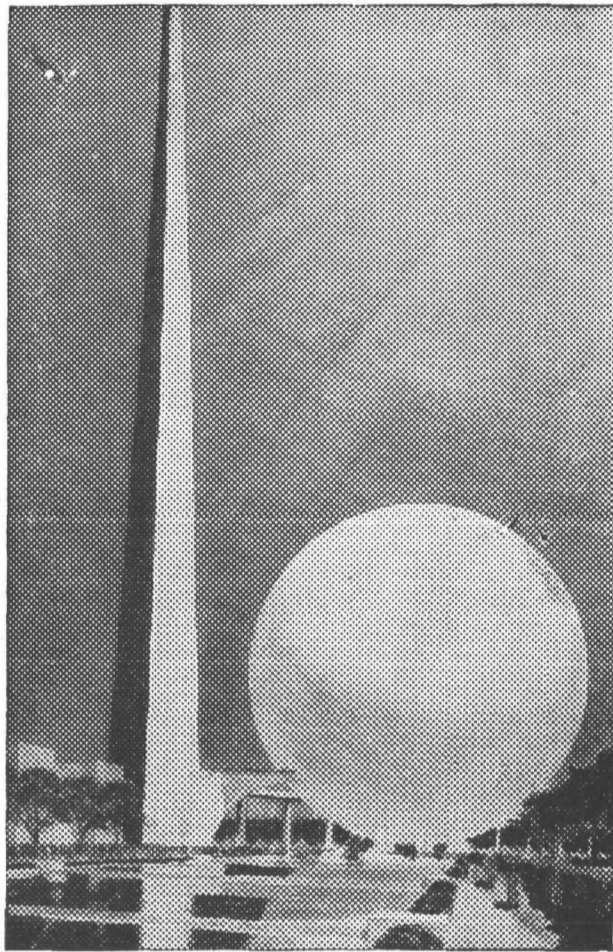


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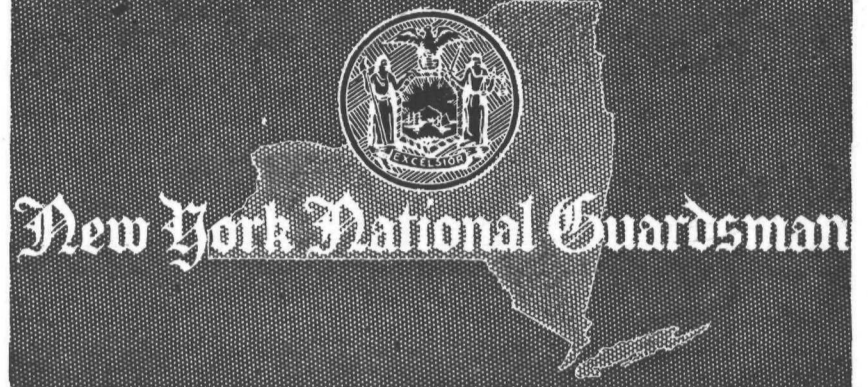
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## CONTENTS

APRIL

1939

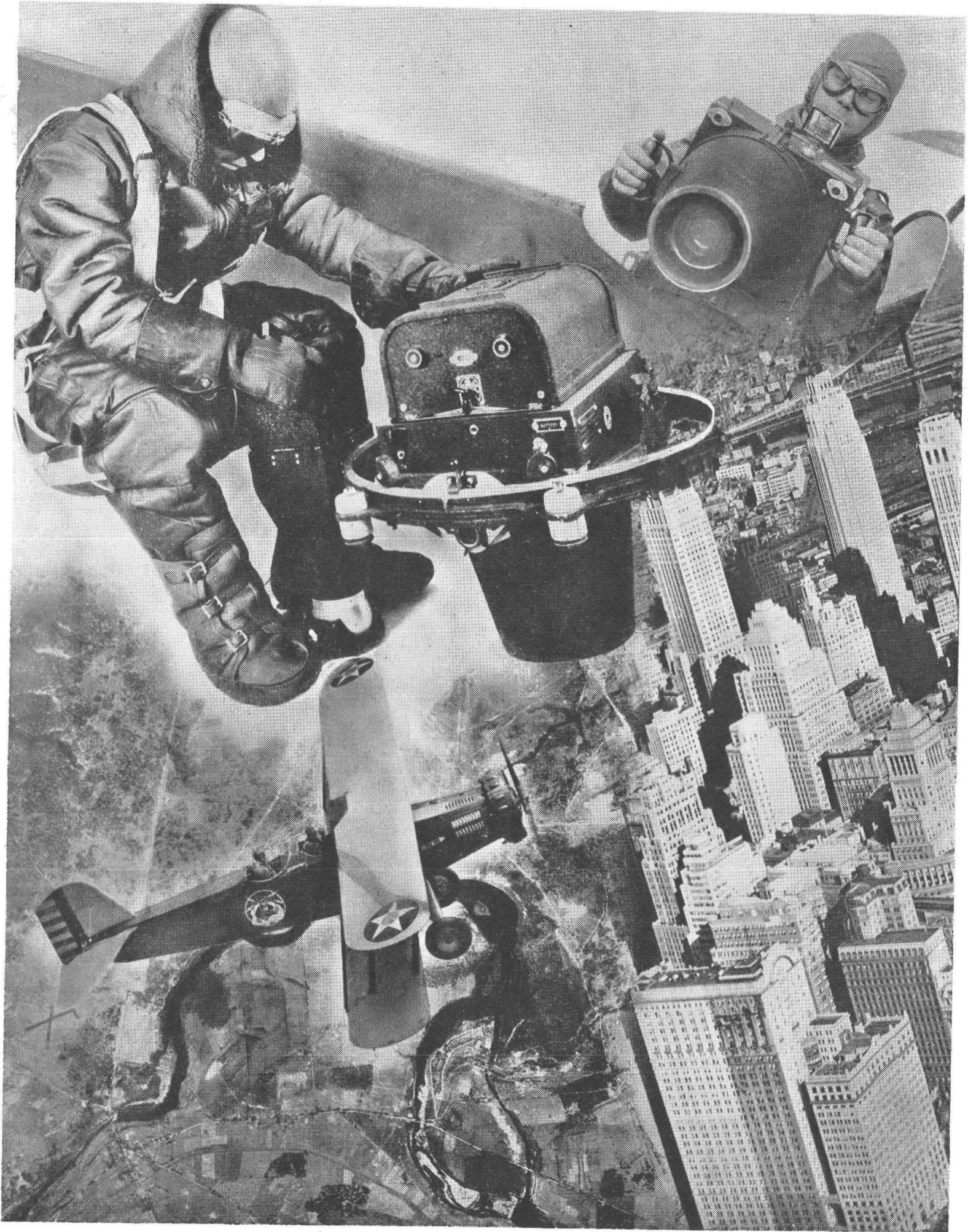
Mosaic Mapping by Lt. C. W. Rach and M. Sgt. J. W. Tabasco.....	2
Field Training Dates.....	6
Latest in Aerial Defense.....	8
A Solution by Capt. G. H. Schell.....	9
Leadership .....	10
Colonel Herbst Bids Us Farewell.....	11
Editorials .....	12
The State Matches by Lt. Col. H. E. Suavet.....	13
Sons of Orion by H. E. Smith.....	14
P. O. D. by Capt. J. J. Fogarty.....	15-21
Twenty Years Ago.....	16
Capt. John P. Fennell Retires.....	18
Sgt. Grant Honored.....	22
Interest in Btry. A, 104th Field Artillery...	23
High School Grads at West Point.....	24-27-31
Our Society .....	25
The Adjutant General's Page.....	26
To Arm or Not to Arm Hon. Louis Johnson .....	28
General Haskell Scholarship .....	30
Attendance .....	32

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

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*Photomontage of the 102nd Photographic Section, N. Y. N. G., showing positions of camera for vertical and oblique photography with resultant photographs.*

# Mosaic Mapping

by First Lt. Carl W. Rach and Master Sgt. John W. Tabasco

All photos by 102nd Photo Section,  
27th Division Aviation, N. Y. N. G

102nd OBS Squadron



Lt. Carl W. Rach



Major Lawrence G. Brower  
Commanding 27th Division Aviation



Master Sgt. John W. Tabasco

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** In his resume of G-2 functions, published last month, Colonel Reynolds refers to airplane photographs as among the means of collecting information. We have all seen these photographs and appreciate their value but very few of us are familiar with the method used by the Air Corps in photographing the particular area desired and in preparing the resultant pictures for presentation in the form of a mosaic map. The 27th Division Aviation has a splendid record of accomplishment in this type of work and we are privileged to present this timely article which is of particular interest to all of our readers with the approach of the field training period when such maps will, as in the past, again be extensively used.

**A**N INTERESTING and important phase of Air Corps work which has been developed since the World War is the art of mosaic mapping. The following article is a fairly detailed description of the manner in which these types of maps are secured by tactical units, using the accompanying mosaic of Pine Camp as an example.

An order is issued by the Division Commander to the 27th Division Aviation to accomplish a mosaic of the area included by coordinates 761-2433, 761-2440, 772-2433, 772-

2440 (Pine Camp area), at a scale of between 1:10,000 and 1:15,000.

The 102nd Photo Section procures a large scale map of the area and plots in the flight lines which it will be necessary for the airplane to fly at a certain altitude to obtain the desired scale. The scale chosen is 1:12,500. Using a camera with an 8.25 inch focal length it is necessary to fly at 8,693 feet in order to obtain this scale. It being impracticable to fly at this altitude for a long period it was decided to fly at 9,000 feet.

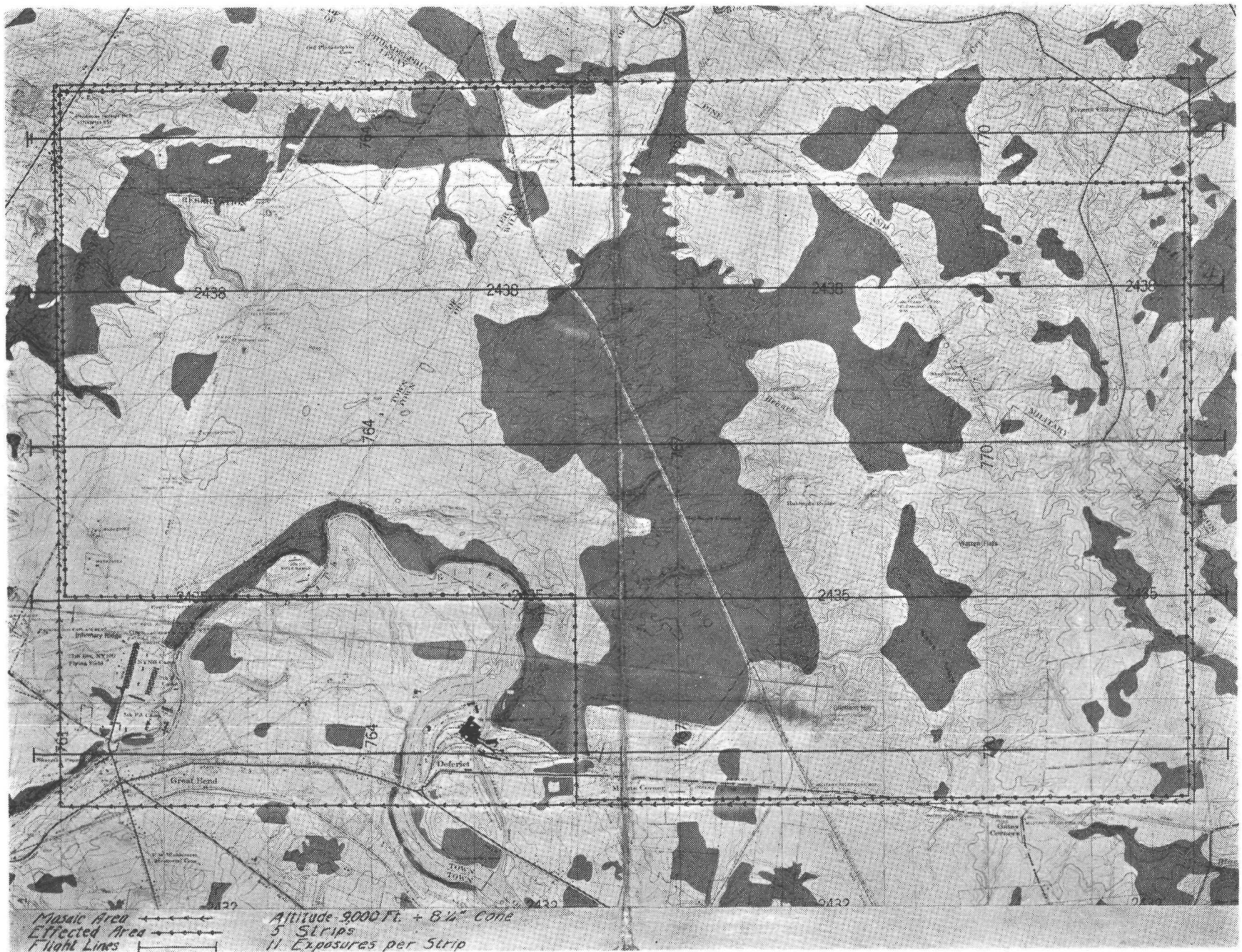
The next step is to locate bench marks or U. S. Geodetic Survey triangulation points in the area and

mark with panels those which cannot be easily seen from the air. This is necessary in order to obtain control in the assembly of the mosaic. Other man made terrain features such as chimneys, towers, water tanks, etc., may also be used for this purpose. After fifteen or twenty of these points have been marked the photographic team is ready to fly the mosaic on the first clear day.

The number of photo-



O-46A Airplane — 27th Division Aviation



Operations Map Showing Mosaic Area, Effected Area and Flight Lines

graphs per strip and the number of strips to be flown is determined by mathematical formula. This data is then placed on the flight maps. The interval between exposures and strips is so computed as to allow an overlap of 60 per cent for each successive exposure and 50 per cent for each strip. This overlap is necessary in order that correction may be made for any off-course drift of the airplane, and tilt of the camera while the exposure is being made, and so that it will not be necessary to use the outside portion of any print, where objects are shown at an oblique angle. This overlap causes all portions of the area to be shown on at least six photographs.

While the pilot-observer team is photographing the area the men of the Photo Section plot the board or mountant on which assembly of the mosaic will be made. This is done by plotting a grid system at the desired scale, placing the bench marks which have been previously marked on the ground and other available control points in their proper place. Then prominent cross-roads and railroads in the area are plotted for orientation purposes during the assembly. This work entails considerable labor because the dimensions on the map and the control data sheet must

be converted to the desired scale.

The polyconic projection method of print assembly which has been briefly described is used throughout the Photo Sections of the Army Air Corps.

When the photo team has completed their mission, which resulted in taking 86 individual 7" x 9" pictures of the area, the roll of film is removed from the camera and developed. A rough set of prints are made from these negatives and are checked for tilt and accuracy in pilotage and coverage of the area. If this is found to be correct the negatives are then reprinted, three of each, paying particular attention to tone and detail value. The prints are dried very carefully as the paper shrinks when dried too fast or exposed to heat and will expand in spots if handled too much while wet. The prints when dry are then ready for assembly on the mountant.

The first print is trimmed with a razor blade along fence lines, roads, etc., or any other straight line of hedge or woods seen on the print. The print is then backed with a solution of gum arabic and glycerine and placed on the mountant over the control point shown on the photo and oriented on the road or railroad or other terrain feature in that particular area.

First Strip from Great Bend, N. Y., East to Deferiet, N. Y.

Print No. 15, Second Strip



Print No. 1

Print No. 2

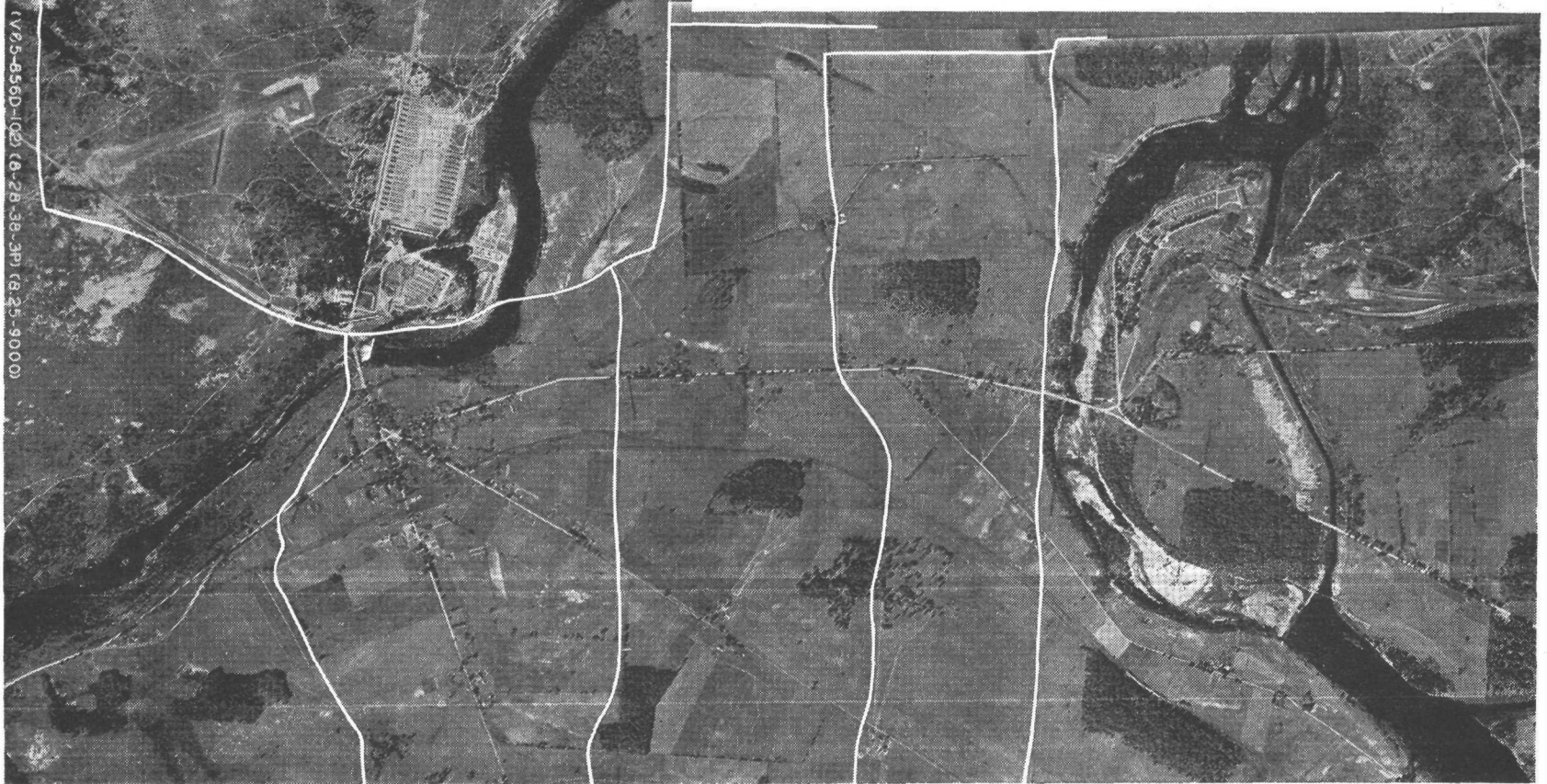
Print No. 3

Print No. 4

Print No. 5

### Method of Print Assembly

1. *Trimming away ineffective area.*
2. *Cutting and matching detail along roads, fence lines, etc.*
3. *Using center portion or true vertical portion of each print.*
4. *Scale of original prints: 1:12550—Altitude, 9,000 feet.*
5. *Section of Pine Camp Mosaic, 1938.*



The second print is cut the same way, trimming off the edges and leaving only the center or effective area. Objects in this area are then shown in their proper perspective. It is then placed in its proper position on the board overlapping Number 1 and matching the ground detail thereon and also matching the ruled in features which have been plotted on the mounting board. The excess gum arabic is then squeezed from under the print and swabbed off with wet cotton so that when the prints dry they lie perfectly flat. This work requires careful, conscientious, trimming, matching and checking to assure that the control points on the prints are placed on the same control points on the board. Due to the various ground elevations it is sometimes necessary to enlarge or reduce some prints to conform to the mean scale of the mosaic. When the assembly is completed the grid system is laid out with a ruling pen using fine India ink and the title, date, time taken, representative fraction, scale, north line, and coordinates are printed on the borders.

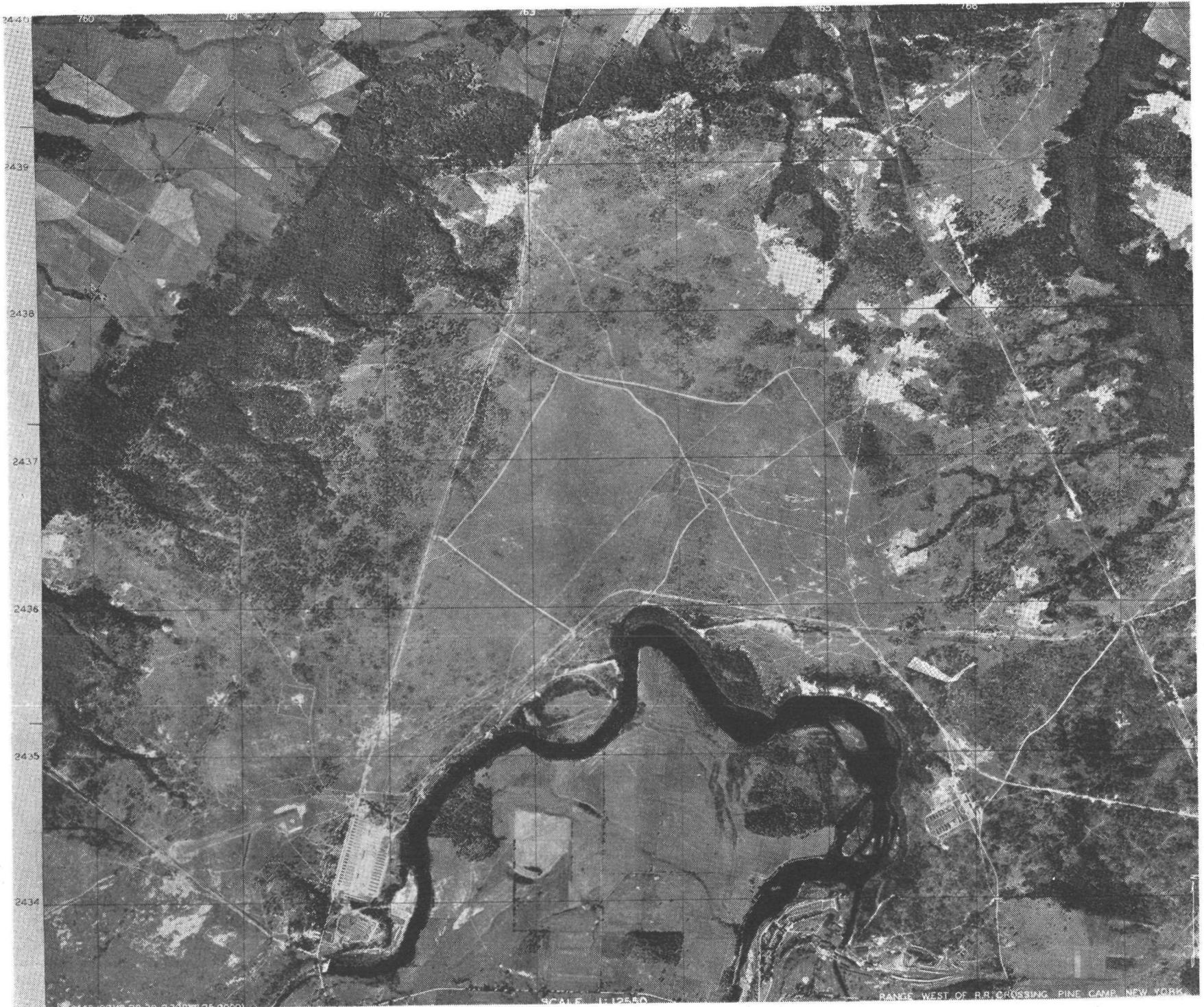
The entire mosaic is then placed on the copy board

of the Robertson or precision camera and recopied on films or 20" by 24" size and as many copies as required are made. This camera, a new item of equipment, is capable of reproducing mosaics or sketches to any given scale.



"I Bet Nobody Ever Flew This Low Before!"

Bo Brown



Part of the finished product — original on scale 1:12550

## FIELD TRAINING DATES, N.Y.N.G.—1939

### Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.

10th Infantry  
June 11 — June 25

106th Infantry  
June 25 — July 9

Hq. & Hq. Co., 54th Inf. Brig.

108th Infantry  
July 9 — July 23

258th Field Artillery  
July 23 — August 6

244th Coast Artillery  
August 6 — August 20

Brigade Hq. & Hq. Det., C.A.C.  
August 13 — August 27

245th Coast Artillery  
August 20 — September 3

369th Infantry  
September 3 — September 17

### Plattsburg, N. Y.

121st Cavalry  
July 30 — August 13

Hq. & Hq. Det., 27th Division  
Special Troops, 27th Division  
Hq. & Hq. Co., 53rd Inf. Brig.

105th Infantry

107th Infantry

Hq. & Hq. Co., 93d Inf. Brig.

14th Infantry

165th Infantry

Hq. & Hq. Btry., 52nd F. A. Brig.

104th Field Artillery

105th Field Artillery

106th Field Artillery

102nd Engineers

102nd Medical Regiment

102nd Quartermaster Regiment

27th Division Aviation

Hq. & Hq. Co., 87th Inf. Brig.

71st Infantry

174th Infantry

156th Field Artillery

101st Signal Battalion

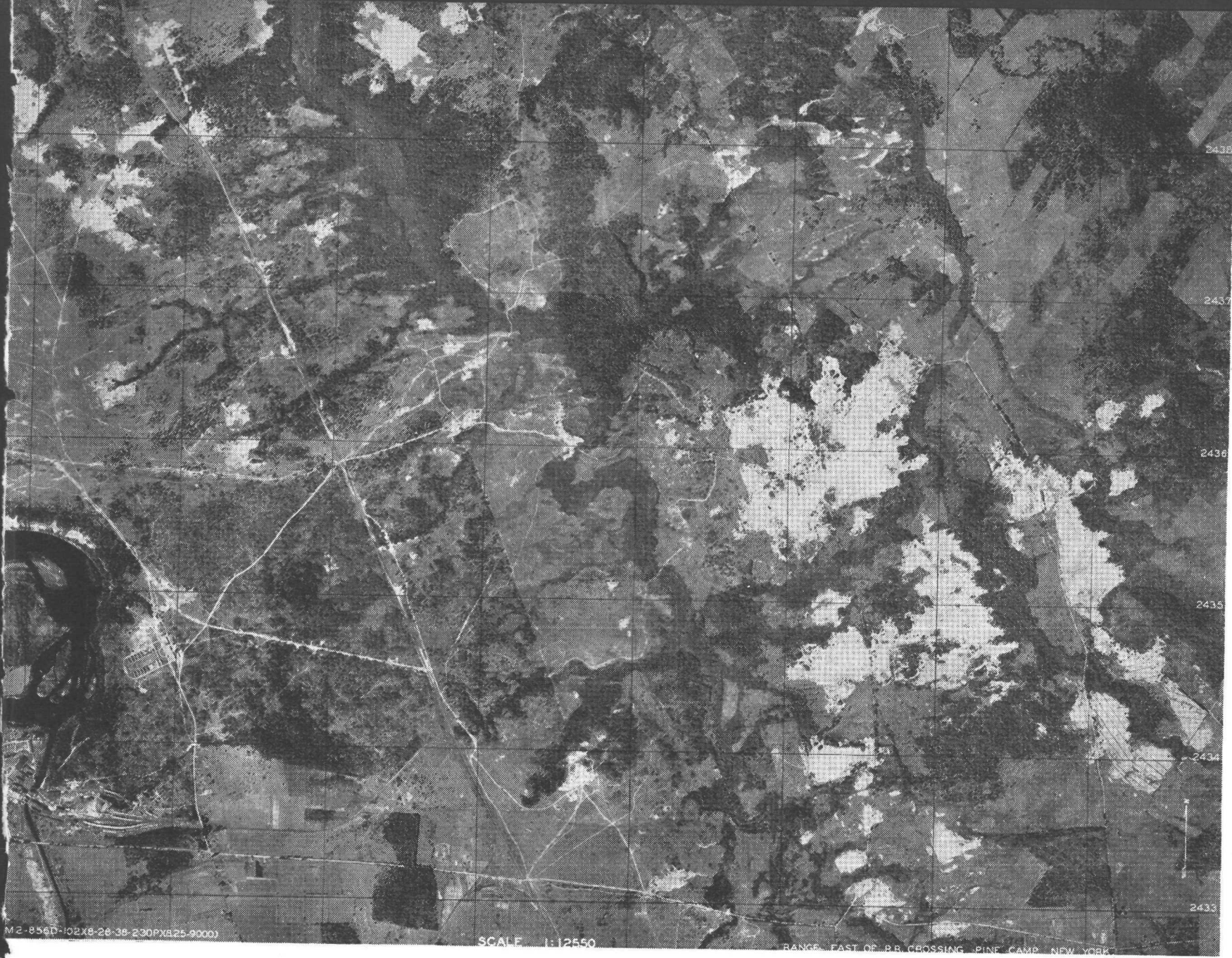
212th Coast Artillery (A.A.)

101st Cavalry

Hq. & Hq. Troop, 51st Cav. Brig.  
August 13 — August 27



ANOTHER  
SECTION:  
ORIGINAL  
ON SCALE  
1:12550



COMBINATION:  
ORIGINAL  
ON SCALE  
1:23530



# Latest in Aerial Defense

**A**NOTHER new development in modern aerial defense equipment—a Flying Fortress type bomber with special engine superchargers for operation in the substratosphere—was recently announced by the U.S. Army Air Corps and the Boeing Aircraft Company.

The first of the advanced Flying Fortresses left Seattle today for Hamilton Field, California, en route to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, where further tests will be made. The new airplane, designated as the Boeing YB-17A, is identical in size and similar in general design to the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortresses now in the Army's service—the planes used on such long range flights as the Good Will Flight from Miami to Buenos Aires, Argentina, and the later similar flight to Bogota, Colombia. These B-17's have a top speed in excess of 250 miles an hour and a cruising range of more than 3,000 miles.

The design and installation of the engine supercharging system incorporated in the new YB-17A is the product of months of research and experimentation. By means of exhaust driven blowers (or superchargers), turning at high speeds, air is fed to the engines at approximately constant sea level density, although the airplane may be at an altitude of 20,000 feet. This rarefied air is first compressed to sea-level

density, then cooled by radiators, both operations being performed before it enters the carburetors.

By means of these superchargers the approximate maximum power output of the engines may be maintained in spite of a decreased density of the air at high altitudes.

The new YB-17A is powered with four Wright G Cyclone engines. Like the B-17's, it is a 22-ton, all-metal, low-wing monoplane with a wing span of some 105 feet, a length of 70 feet, and an over-all height of 15 feet. These bombers carry five machine guns and a crew of seven to nine men, including a commanding officer, pilot, co-pilot, navigator, engineer, bomber, radio operator, and gunners. All members of the crew can freely change stations, and for long flights sufficient additional personnel can be carried so that the operators of the airplane may be relieved from time to time.

This airplane, with a load, can fly and maintain its altitude when using only two of its four engines, a safety factor which practically eliminates the possibility of forced landings due to engine failure. This factor, coupled with the airplane's long range and its complete facilities for radio communication, makes it possible to find a safe landing field somewhere, even when fog covers large areas.



*Flying Fortress for Substratosphere: First photograph of the new Boeing YB-17A Flying Fortress, which has special engine superchargers for operation in the substratosphere. Built by the Boeing Aircraft Company for the United States Army Air Corps, this advanced Flying Fortress is now undergoing tests. It is a 22-ton four-engine bomber similar in general design and identical in size to the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortresses now in Army service.*

*U.S.A.A.C. Photo*

# A Solution

By Captain George H. Schell

165th Infantry

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following letter was written by Capt. Schell in response to a request by the Editor of the GUARDSMAN.*

REPLYING to your inquiry of February 6th relative to C.M.T.C. recruiting methods followed by this unit, this work is under the direction of 1st Lt. Walter J. McCarroll. While not yet fully developed, the system has yielded very satisfactory results.

Immediately on our return from field training we purchase and have printed 4,000 government post cards. With the permission of Corps Area, we have these cards addressed on the C.M.T.C. addressograph at Governor's Island, an effort being made to address cards only to candidates residing in the Metropolitan Area, including all New Jersey towns within commuting distance of Manhattan.

On the back of these cards is printed the following:

"This Regiment will accept for enlistment men with previous military service who desire to advance themselves in the military profession.

"Qualified applicants will receive every assistance to enable them to get the most out of National Guard membership. As a disciplined, well attending Command we can be of invaluable aid to the young Officer Candidate.

"Candidates desiring to take advantage of existing vacancies should apply to the undersigned officer at 8:00 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday evenings. Descriptive circular furnished on request."

Cards are then brought back to the armory for inspection. About 500 are eliminated for various causes and returned to the post office for rebate. The information on the addressograph plate is considerable and we are enabled to establish a mailing order on the basis of degree and arm of previous training, age, residence and other factors. By mailing the cards in weekly batches of about a thousand we try to reach the best men first and also reduce the number of applicants to report at one time.

Each applicant's card is collected and numbered as he appears. He is given a printed information folder (which contains information on the regiment; the company; who may apply; rules for attendance; opportunities for advancement; activities outside of training; pay and allowances; dues, dress uniforms; awards, etc.) and a mimeographed application blank (requesting such general information of the candidate as name, address, place of birth, physical condition, military training, etc.) which is numbered correspondingly with his card to provide a cross reference for file. He is told to read the folder thoroughly before filling out the enlistment application, after which he will present himself to the recruiting officer.

If applicant is unsatisfactory to the recruiting officer on interview, cause of rejection is noted on application and later transcribed to C.M.T.C. personnel cards. If applicant is adjudged satisfactory on the basis of statements, appearance and such data as may appear on

his personnel card, he is directed to report at a definite time with C.M.T.C. certificate and, where necessary, proof of age, inoculations or citizenship.

Lukewarm applicants, or those in excess of current needs, are told they will be notified when vacancies occur. The applications of such men are placed in an active binder for possible future call.

Personnel card index covering candidates who applied for C.M.T.C. at any time during the past five years is still incomplete. It is being prepared from information contained in mimeographed lists supplied each year by the C.M.T.C. Officer. As noted above, it is in some cases supplemented with information given by candidates themselves on enlistment applications or by recruiting officer's observations.

It is probably worthy of note that there are but seven men in the unit who are residents of Manhattan, the rest being scattered over Brooklyn, Bronx, Long Island, Richmond and seven New Jersey localities. All but twelve old timers were recruited directly or indirectly from the C.M.T.C.

I hope I have given you a fair picture of our recruiting methods but shall be happy to give you any additional or more detailed information you may desire. We would, of course, welcome State co-operation and are prepared, if so invited, to make definite recommendations for development of this activity as a State function.

## Leadership Stressed at Fort Benning

**T**HAT all true leadership must be based upon service was the theme stressed by Brigadier General Asa L. Singleton, Commandant of the Infantry School, in his address at Fort Benning, Monday, February 27, at the opening session of the 1939 class of National Guard and Reserve Officers. One hundred and eighty-six officers, youthful to middle-aged commissioned leaders in their components of the National Defense forces, who were brought to Fort Benning by the War Department from all parts of the United States for the 3-months course of instruction, were present.

"The man who is self seeking," said General Singleton, "never becomes a real leader. The time inevitably comes when the self-seeking leader fails to inspire confidence, and the moment a leader fails to inspire confidence he ceases to be a leader.

"If I should attempt to include in one word the most valuable quality of the Army officer," continued General Singleton, "I would select dependability as that word. A man may be ever so bright, he may have excellent judgment, and good common sense, but if he is not thoroughly dependable, he is dangerous. And the more brilliant, the more dangerous he is."

General Singleton declared that the ideal Army officer must possess the power of visualization, the power to analyze, the power of decision, and the determination of execution.

The Infantry School realizes fully, he said, the importance of its training of the officers of the National Guard and Organized Reserves, since it is from these components that the nation must draw most of its military leaders in a major emergency. Cognizant of this fact, it has prepared for the 1939 class a course of instruction that obtains its values out of 19 years of experience in the teaching of similar classes and the work of an academic staff of officers selected as the best suited the infantry has for the assignment.

"In the subject matter of this course," he stated, "we do not stress quantity so much as quality. We try to teach well the principles which we hold to be fundamental.

"We shall acquaint you with not only the weapons of the infantry, but also with those of all arms. The infantry does not fight with all, but it must fight against all. We feel, therefore, that it is necessary that you know the characteristics of all.

"We believe in motorization. We believe in mech-

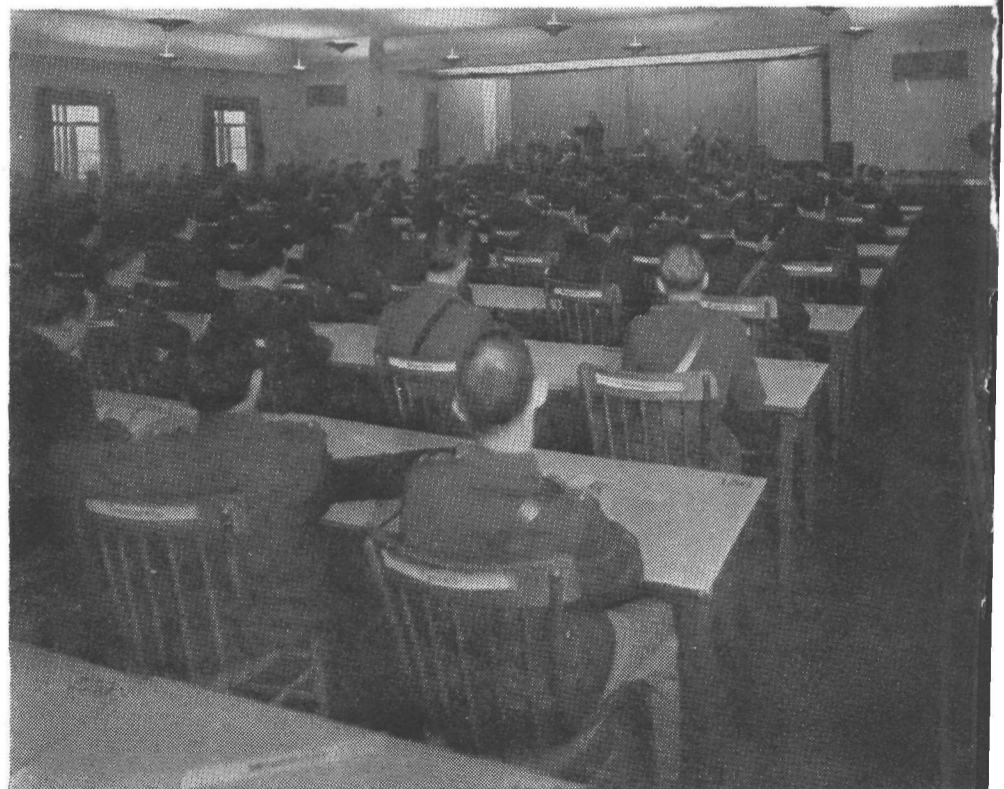
anization. We believe in emphasizing new methods as fast as they are approved. But I would invite attention to the fact that all weapons and machines depend on the trained hand and mind of the person who wields them. No machine can go further than the abilities of the person who directs it.

"We have here a large school and a military reservation of 97,000 acres. We have many troops for our demonstrations. We possess modern equipment. Present are all the installations that should go to make up the largest military training center in the army of the United States. Military attaches of foreign powers who have visited us have declared we have at Fort Benning the most comprehensive Infantry Training School in the world.

"All this assistance is here for your information and improvement. We are here to help you and encourage you to take advantage of it. The use you make of it is important to you, to us, to the Army, and to the Republic.

"I emphasize that we are glad to have you here. I speak for myself, for my staff and in fact for every member of the garrison in stating that we stand ready to assist you in every way in your school endeavors. We hope you will find your tour here not only profitable but also pleasant—that at the end you will look back upon many experiences that will make you want to come back to Fort Benning and Columbus again."

Colonel Courtney H. Hodges, Assistant Commandant, and the chiefs of the four sections of the Academic Department, also addressed the class. They spoke regarding the organization and details of instruction.



● National Guard and Reserve Officers are here shown at the opening exercises of the 1939 National Guard and Reserve Officers' Class of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. All sections of the United States are represented in the class. At the exercises, Brigadier General Asa L. Singleton, commandant of the Infantry School, was the principal speaker.

# Colonel Herbst

## Bids us

## Farewell



**I**N THE beautiful Appleton Hall of the 7th Regiment Mess, on March 12th, 1939, Colonel George A. Herbst bade farewell to his comrades of the New York National Guard at a dinner tendered him by the senior officers of the Guard. Colonel Herbst goes on leave shortly and on May 3rd, he will retire after forty-one years of active and distinguished service.

Since 1936, Colonel Herbst has been the Senior Instructor with the New York National Guard and as such he won the esteem and affection of those with whom he came in contact. His faculty for quickly analyzing a problem and reducing it to simple terms is familiar to all who participated in the field exercises or attended the Corps Area Command and General Staff School of which he was the Commandant.

Colonel Herbst is holder of the Distinguished Service Medal, conferred, according to the official citation, "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 2nd Division, from December 28, 1917, to August 3, 1918, and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 2nd Division, August 4 to September 4, 1918, G-2 Section, General Headquarters, September 20 to October 2, 1918, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 7th Army Corps, October 3, 1918, to November 16, 1918, he displayed untiring energy,

sound professional judgment and devotion to duty. He rendered valuable services to the Government in positions of responsibility and contributed materially to the successful operations of the American Forces in France in actions against the enemy."

Born at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 3, 1875, he enlisted in the 14th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, later serving in the Sixth U. S. Artillery until June 19, 1898, when he was commissioned in the 23rd Infantry as a second lieutenant. He saw service against the insurgents in the Philippines from 1900 to 1902 and again from May, 1903, to June, 1906.

He is a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, 1915, and a graduate of the Army Staff College, 1916, and the Army War College, 1920. He is a member of the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List. From August 25, 1920, to July 1, 1924, he served as a member of the General Staff Corps, being first placed in charge of the Troop Movement and Mobilization Section of the War Department General Staff and then assigned to the Operations Branch.

His decorations include the Ordre de l'Etoile Noire, grade of Officer, presented by the French Government for his World War services.



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

VOL. XVI, No. 1      NEW YORK CITY      APRIL, 1939

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET  
*Editor*

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

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

## VOLUME XVI

IN APRIL, 1924, a waiting world was thrilled by the first issue of "THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN," and every month since then, through boom and depression, it has continued to work "For the propagation of one policy and only one: 'Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!'" That it has been of benefit to the Guard we believe is unquestionable—the fact that so many States now have their own "Guardsman" would indicate that this opinion is shared by others who are in a position to judge. As an example, let us take the matter of attendance—in March, 1924, the first published figures indicate that we had an average attendance of 75%. Approximately fifteen years later in December, 1938, our attendance is 90.33% and this figure is by no means the high for the year, and we feel that much of the improvement is due to the publicity given the figures. Were this our only accomplishment, it would make the magazine worth while but we feel that we have accomplished much in other directions and especially in the welding of the many widely separated organizations of the New York National Guard into an entity.

## RECRUITING

ONE of the difficult problems that confronts every company or regimental commander is the obtaining of suitable recruits for the organization. It is believed that one of the best reservoirs of good material has not been tapped by many organizations throughout the State. This reservoir is the mass of men who, for one or more periods, have attended the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

Company E, 165th Infantry has developed a method of recruiting from the C.M.T.C. men which has

proved eminently successful, and a letter from the company commander, Captain George H. Schell, is reproduced on page 9 of this issue in the hope that this may offer to regimental and company commanders ideas for a new source of recruits.

## PROVISIONAL ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

Plans for the 1939 Provisional Ordnance Detachment are being prepared and this message is a preliminary to the circular on the subject which will be sent shortly to all organizations.

The detachment will perform duty from June 2nd to September 17th—such duty to consist of the usual range details and participation in the various field exercises.

Base pay of grade, transportation and subsistence are provided and from the number of alumni who return each year, it is evident that the members of the detachment enjoy their associations and the operations of the unit.

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

APRIL, 1924

First issue of the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

\* \* \*

The new New York State Arsenal.

\* \* \*

APRIL, 1929

Regimental Historical Sketch—121st Cavalry.

\* \* \*

General Daniel Appleton dies.

\* \* \*

MAY, 1924

212th Veterans Reunion.

\* \* \*

New York Riflemen best in United States.

\* \* \*

MAY, 1929

Brig. General John J. Byrne commands Coast Artillery Brigade.

\* \* \*

Regimental Historical Sketches — 27th Division Special Troops.

\* \* \*

Belgian Ambassador reviews 71st Infantry.

\* \* \*

Colonel J. Weston Myers dies.



# The State Matches, 1939

By *Lieut. Colonel Henry E. Suavet,*  
*Executive Officer*

WITH the first robin of spring in sight and the first rifleman of the season on the range, our thoughts turn to the opening of the outdoor match season which for the New York National Guard and Naval Militia is marked by the State Matches.

The 1939 program of State Matches will present some interesting changes from the programs of previous years—changes insofar as the matches to be fired are concerned.

The matches of the New York State Rifle Association, which have been held for some years in conjunction with the State Matches, will be fired at some other time and the entire week will be devoted to State Matches.

The old familiar State Matches—the General Richardson, Colonel MacNab, Sayre Trophy Pistol Matches and the State Individual Pistol Match as well as the Thurston, Adjutant General's, Governor's Cup, Brigade and Headquarters, Second Battalion Naval Militia Veterans Trophy, Naval Militia and Naval Reserve Interstate and the State Match will be held as in the past and in addition there has been added a series of new State Matches, generally based on certain of the National Matches, which we believe will add greatly to the interest of the tournament. Speaking of interest, it might be well to note here a most important change in the course of fire for the Brigade and Headquarters Match—the new course being: 200 yards rapid fire, 10 shots, 1 minute, sitting or kneeling from standing; 300 yards rapid fire, 10 shots, 1 minute, ten seconds, prone from standing, both target A; 600 yards, slow fire, 10 shots, prone, target B.

Now as to the new matches. There will be a State Pistol Team Match for regimental teams of five, firing the National Match course. For riflemen,

there will be Two-Man Team Matches at 200 yards slow and rapid fire; 300 yards rapid fire and 600 yards slow fire.

Individual Matches at 200 yards, slow fire; 300 yards, rapid fire; 600 yards, slow fire; 1,000 yards, slow fire.

The General Robinson Match—10 shots, slow fire, 200 yards; 10 shots, rapid fire, 200 yards; 10 shots, 300 yards, rapid fire; for teams of six.

The Camp Smith Match, which is a modification of the Infantry Match fired at Camp Perry.

The General Haskell Match is for teams of six over the National Match Course.

The program has been arranged with a view to providing everyone with a maximum of firing during the week and the types of firing will prove of great benefit to those who may later compete in the National Matches.

With these few words on what you may expect on the firing line, we leave you while we complete arrangements with the weather man as to the type of weather to be provided.

## PROGRAM OF MATCHES

### June 3rd

The General Richardson Pistol or Revolver Match .....	2:00 P.M.
The Colonel A. J. MacNab Pistol or Revolver Match .....	2:00 P.M.
The Sayre Trophy Pistol Match.....	3:30 P.M.

### June 4th

The State Individual Pistol Match.....	8:30 A.M.
The State Pistol Team Match.....	2:00 P.M.
Two-Man Team Matches, 200—300—600..	2:00 P.M.

(Continued on next page)

# Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

SENT out as a scout just before the first assault wave of the 105th Infantry advanced against the enemy line near St. Souplet, on October 17, 1918, Private 1st Class Walter Klinge of Company M encountered two German scouts. He immediately fired upon them, killing one and fatally wounding the other. Noticing that the wounded man had instinctively turned to cover up something, Private Klinge rushed to that spot and found a cleverly concealed machine-gun nest. He dismantled the gun, preventing its use against the advancing New Yorkers, and returned to report his find.

\* \* \* \* \*

A native of Saratoga and a member of Company L of the same 105th Infantry was Sergeant Everett D. Lee, who proved up in combat on September 27, 1918, during the Division's drive against the Hindenburg Line. Lee advanced alone against a strongly-held German machine-gun nest and, tossing hand grenades, put the enemy gun out of action so that the advance of the regiment could continue.

\* \* \* \* \*

An Olean man, Private Henry M. Norton, serving in the Medical Detachment of the 108th Infantry, twice rushed forward, voluntarily, under heavy shell fire, and carried wounded comrades back to the safety of the 108th's lines during the fighting near Ronssoy on September 29, 1918.

\* \* \* \* \*

Both the Distinguished Service Cross and the Oak Leaf Cluster were won "over there" by a New Yorker, Private Charles C. Page of "D" Company of the 107th Infantry. Page's first outstanding feat of valor was performed on September 29, 1918, during the attack on the Hindenburg Line when, in the face of a heavy fire, he rescued a wounded comrade and carried him to safety. Again, on October 15, 1918, he exhibited unusual heroism when, seriously wounded, he encouraged the other members of his scout patrol to go forward and capture a strong enemy position near St. Souplet.

\* \* \* \* \*

Another native son serving with the old "Dandy Seventh" New York was Private Ira S. Parke of the Machine Gun Company, 107th Infantry. On the night of September 29-30, 1918, while advancing with his gun crew against the enemy lines near Bony, France, he was badly wounded. He refused to drop out of action, however, and continued forward until wounded a second time. After being treated for his

wounds, on the spot, the plucky gunner hobbled forward, regained his comrades, and fought forward with them until struck a third time. Even then he refused to leave the battle line but remained in action until just before daybreak of the 30th when he and his crew succeeded in taking the final objective set for his machine-gun team.

\* \* \* \* \*

Private Edwin Paul, from White Plains in Westchester County, New York, and serving in Company L of the 107th Infantry, was advancing with a group of "moppers-up" during the action near Ronssoy, on the afternoon of September 29, 1918, when he saw a badly wounded officer lying unconscious in the path of a rapidly advancing tank. Paul rushed to the spot just in time to drag the helpless man from the path of the heavy vehicle. A few minutes later he dashed forward, alone, under heavy enemy fire and rescued a wounded corporal lying helpless in No Man's Land.

## THE 1939 STATE MATCHES

(Continued from previous page)

### June 5th

- 200 yds., S. F. Match ..... 7:30 A.M.
- 300 yds., R. F. Match ..... 8:00 A.M.
- 600 yds., S. F. Match ..... 8:30 A.M.
- 1,000 yds., S. F. Match ..... 10:00 A.M.
- Two-Man Team Match—600 yds..... 2:00 P.M.

### June 6th

- The Thurston Match ..... 7:30 A.M.
- The Adjutant General's Match ..... 11:00 A.M.
- The Governor's Cup ..... 4:00 P.M.

### June 7th

- The General Robinson Match ..... 7:30 A.M.
- The Brigade and Headquarters Matches.... 1:00 P.M.
- The Camp Smith Match ..... 4:00 P.M.

### June 8th

- The General Haskell Match ..... 7:30 A.M.
- Two-Man Team Match—600 yds. .... 2:30 P.M.

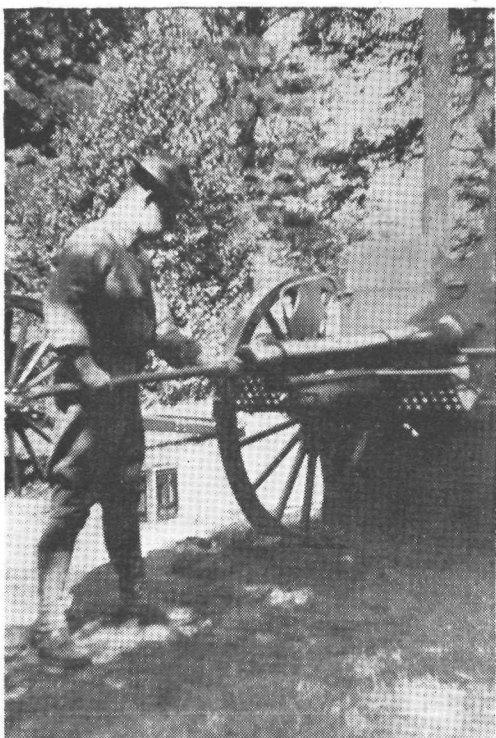
### June 9th

- The New York State Match..... 7:30 A.M.

### June 10th

- Naval Militia and Naval Reserve Interstate ..... 7:30 A.M.

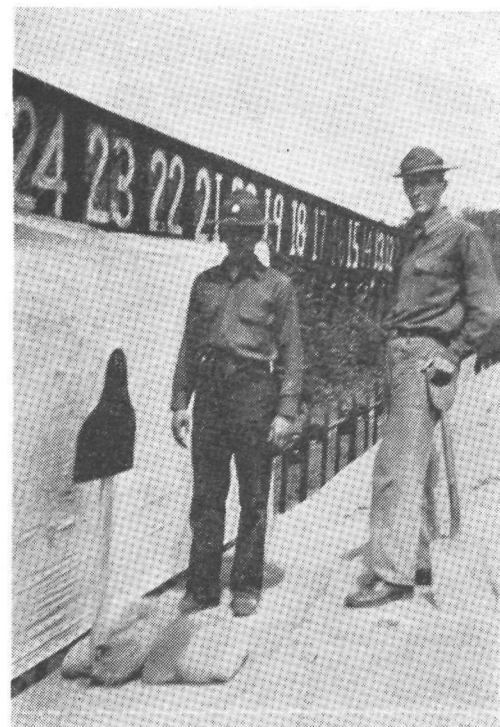




# P. O. D.

By Capt. James J. Fogarty

*"For there isn't a job on the top of  
the earth  
the beggar don't know or do  
You can leave 'im at night on a  
bald man's  
'ead to paddle his own canoe!"*  
—Kipling.



THE above quotation might very easily be applied to the Provisional Ordnance Detachment, the famous cosmopolitan organization of Camp Smith, commanded by Captain Fred W. Ellis, 174th Inf., for the past eight years. Certainly, no one familiar with the scope of their work will deny their versatility.

A regular army instructor stated on one occasion that "Camp Smith could not run without the P. O. D.'s!" At first thought it might seem that he was just being kind; but on reflection it would be noted that there is scarcely an activity in Camp Smith with which the P.O.D.'s are not directly concerned.

The first P.O.D.'s to appear each year are like the robins—harbingers of spring. The advance group reports early in April to Sgt. Kuhl to prepare the ranges for the spring practice of the regiments, and to prepare for the arrival of the main force, 120 strong, that arrives for the State Matches in June.

In the State Matches they act as markers, scorers, telephone men and officials, and although they receive only two days schooling, they handle this job with a skill that has won the approval of all the competitors.

Following the State Matches they begin their biggest and most important job; the operation,

maintenance and supervision of all the ranges, and above all, the maintenance of Col. Suavet's proudest boast—"The safest operated ranges in the world!"

The first two weeks following the State matches are, to put it mildly terrific! Because in addition to the range duties there is a great deal of construction work all done by P.O.D.'s in connection with the musketry problems. This can only be done while there is no firing on the ranges.

The companies that fire the musketry problems do so without a thought to the work, the planning, the timing and training of the crews whose faultless handling of these problems make it possible for them to run these problems on a competitive basis.

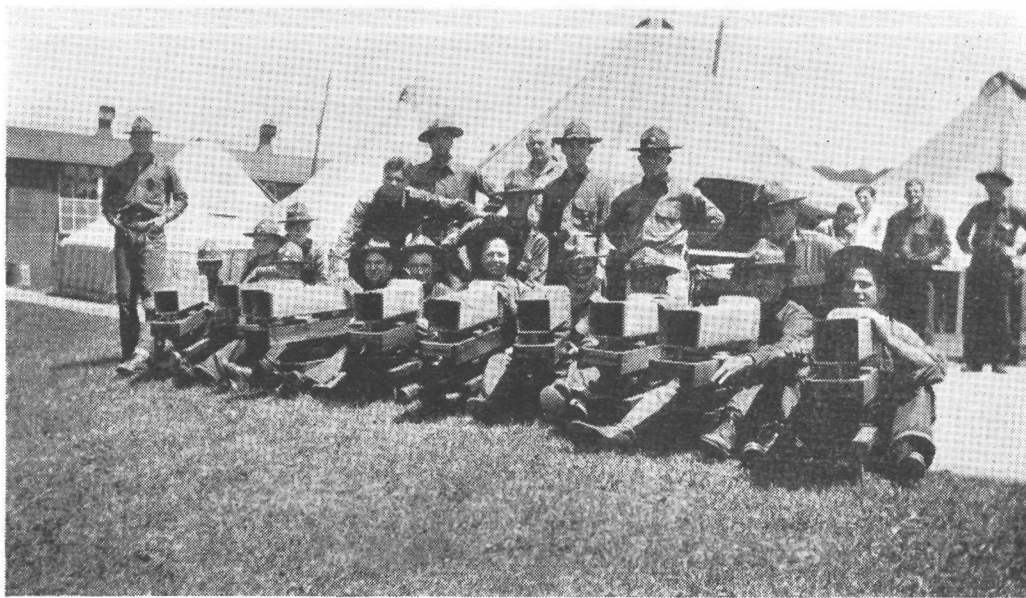
Every officer would find it time well spent to visit the pit during the firing of the Fire Superiority

problem. There he would see a picture of team work that is unforgettable; he would see a crew under Lt. Still working with a skill and precision that for timing and teamwork could sustain favorably a comparison with a man o' war gun crew or big time football team.

Concurrently with this work the P.O.D.'s are trained for their tactical duties. In this the emphasis is on the mental side rather than on the physical. These duties include; orderlies for umpires, guides for troops; representing the enemy; manning the synthetic machine guns; station men on the compass course (and weren't you glad to see them); assistants to regular army instructors, and staging demonstrations such as the Motor Patrol and the Musketry Demonstrations.

In mentioning musketry it might

(Continued on page 21)



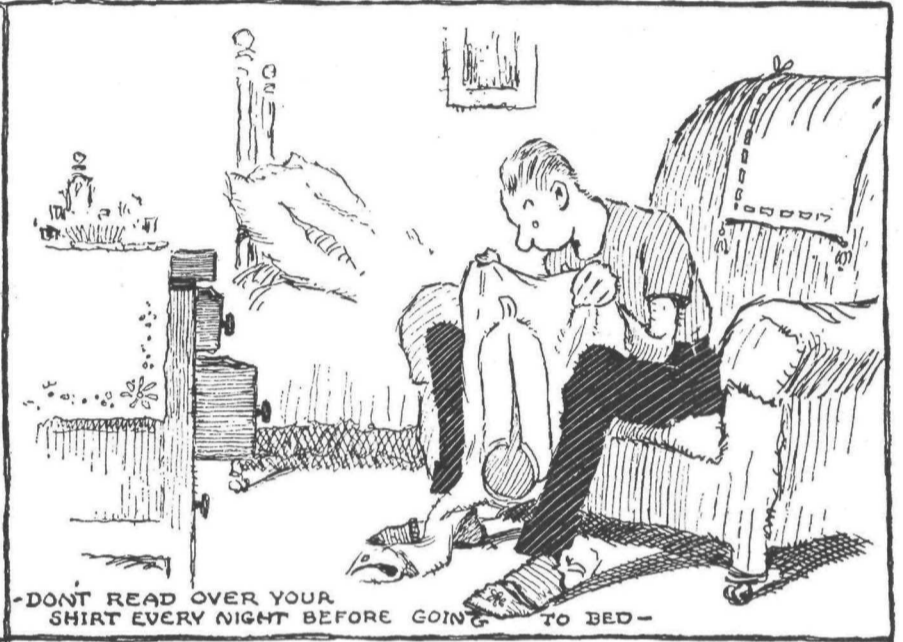
# Twenty Years Ago This Month —

*Excerpts from the*

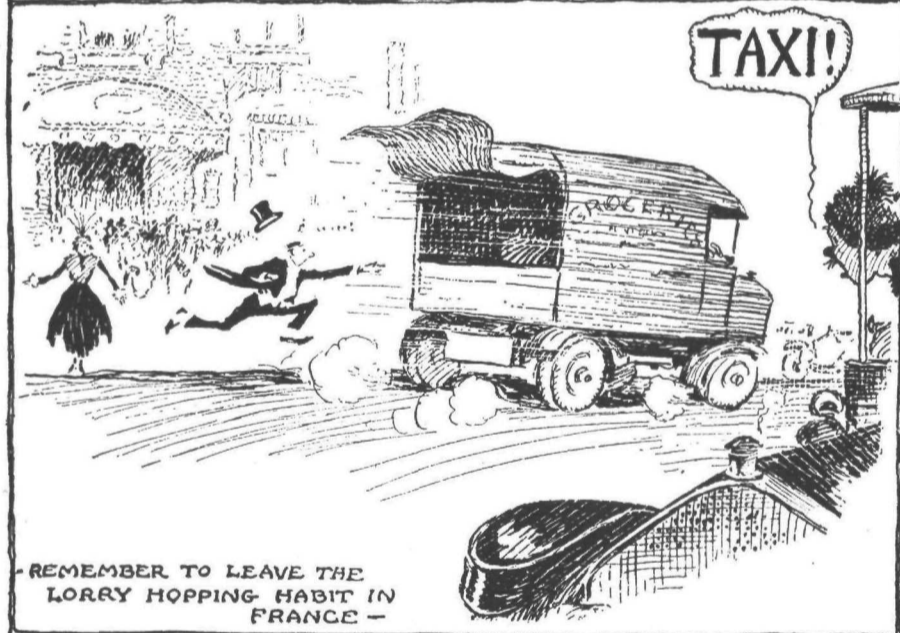
## ARMY HABITS WE MUST FORGET



- STOP FLIRTING WITH EVERYTHING THAT WEARS SKIRTS -



- DONT READ OVER YOUR SHIRT EVERY NIGHT BEFORE GOING TO BED -



- REMEMBER TO LEAVE THE LORRY HOPPING HABIT IN FRANCE -



REMOVE YOUR CLOTHES BEFORE DENTING THE FLOP



P. H. SHREVE  
FRANCE  
FEB 3 1919

- DONT WASH YOUR DISHES WITH YOUR COFFE -



- REMEMBER YOU NO LONGER HAVE TO TRAVEL FULL PACK -

# "Home Again Number" of the "Gas Attack"

## THE BUCKS

Get me right—no Joans of Arc  
Slipped me visions in the dark,  
An' no "high emotions swep' me off me feet";  
Nope—it simply come to happen  
That they needed blokes fer scrappin'  
So I says to Uncle Sam: "Unk, I'm yer meat!"  
Well, they hung no Sam Browne belt  
On me young and foolish pelt,  
Silver Eagles or that fancy sort of truck—  
They just heaved me out a suit,  
An' a pack, an' gun ter shoot,  
An' they says, "Now, Cull, snap to it—yed a Buck!"  
Then they slipped us all the dope,  
That they had to learn a mope  
For to fit him fer this complicated fight;  
And they showed us in the rumpus,  
Tellin' us to sorta hump us,  
And we humped us wit a vengeance—they was  
right!"  
An' it ain't so much to tell,  
Just a bellyful o' Hell,  
An' the stuff them Fritzie pulled was sorta rum;  
But I'll tell yer, pal, out loud,  
That we done our Uncle proud,  
An' we had 'em neck ter neck with Kingdom Come.  
Well, the mess was kinda tough,  
An' we had to use 'em rough,  
An' I wouldn't label modern warfare "Fun";  
But you tell it to yer Popper  
That we slipped it to 'em proper,  
An' the job we started out to do—we done.  
When some future crowd of ginks  
Get ter swappin' yarns and drinks  
An' they ask me just what Gen'ral's job I struck,  
Then I'll lift me head up high  
An' I'll look 'em in the eye,  
An' I'll be damn proud ter say—"A Private—Buck!"  
G. J. G.

## WHEN THE LINE BROKE

A dusky doughboy, burdened under tons of medals and miles and miles of ribbons, service and wound chevrons, stars, et al, encountered a 27th Division scrapper in Le Mans a few days prior to the division's departure for the States.

"Whar yo' all ben scrappin' in dis yar war, boss?" meekly inquired the colored soldier.

"Why, we've been fighting up in Belgium and Flanders with the British," replied the New Yorker proudly.



Maid in Flanders—By R. Van Buren

"Well, we ben down in dem woods—whatcha call 'em woods 'way down south."

"The Argonne?" suggested young Knickerbocker.

"Yas, yas, dem's de woods—d'Argonne."

"You know our division was the first to break the Hindenburg line, colored boy," explained the 27th man.

"Was it you wot did dat trick? Y'know, boss, we felt dat ol' line sag 'way down in d'Argonne."



OH! BOY!

THOMAS J. HENRY

## *Forty-Six Years' Service*

*Captain John P. Fennell Retires*



ON Monday evening, February 27, 1939, the 212th Coast Artillery commemorated the retirement of Master Sergeant John P. Fennell of Service Battery after 46 years of continuous service by giving a review in his honor.

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of a commission as Captain Coast Artillery Corps, State Reserve List, to Sergeant Fennell, who was promoted to this grade by the Governor under Section 77 of the Military Law of the State. Sergeant Fennell served as a 1st Lieutenant in the 12th New York Volunteers in the War with Spain. Prior to the review the Non-commissioned Officers' Association of the regiment gave a dinner in Sergeant Fennell's honor at the Hotel Empire. The Supply Sergeants of the regiment, with whom Sergeant Fennell had been associated for many years also gave a dinner in his honor. At the review Sergeant Fennell was also presented with a gold watch from the enlisted personnel of the regiment and a cash purse from the regiment at large, as tokens of the great esteem in which he is held by the entire organization. Captain Fennell's military record is as follows:

Enlisted Co. G, 12th Infantry, May 8, 1893, promoted Corporal September 7, 1894; appointed Quartermaster Sergeant February 27, 1896; appointed 1st Sergeant April 21, 1899; appointed Commissary Sergeant April 9, 1900; appointed Ordnance Sergeant April 1, 1903; appointed Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant January 15, 1904; Ordnance Sergeant September 11, 1905; Post Ordnance Sergeant and attached

to 12th Infantry March 11, 1908; appointed Post Ordnance Sergeant Division and attached to 12th Infantry May 31, 1909; honorably discharged March 24, 1915; re-enlisted Ordnance Dept. March 25, 1915, attached to Supply Company 12th Infantry, honorably discharged September 1917; re-enlisted Supply Company 12th Infantry N.Y.G., November 26, 1917; appointed Regimental Supply Sergeant March 18, 1918. Honorably discharged E.T.S. November 25, 1921. Re-enlisted Service Battery 212th C.A. (by redesignation) January 29, 1921. Federally recognized July 22, 1921; appointed Master Sergeant (Supply) August 29, 1921. Warrant continued in force until his retirement, Feb. 27, 1939.

*United States Service:* Enlisted Co. G, 12th Infantry May 2, 1898, mustered in U.S. service as 1st Sergeant May 13, 1898; promoted 2nd Lieutenant May 31, 1898; promoted 1st Lieutenant January 11, 1899; mustered out April 20, 1899.

Mustered in U.S. service as Ordnance Sergeant June 19, 1916; served at McCallen, Texas; mustered out January 17, 1917.

His many friends both in and out of the service will be glad to know that though his active connection with the regiment will be severed by operation of law he will continue as Superintendent of the 212th Coast Artillery Armory which post he has filled with distinction for many years.

# OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

NEW YORK CITY  
OLD AND NEW

WELL, WELL, THE 6TH AVE. 'L' IS NO MORE. MY WIFE AND I RODE IT ON OUR HONEYMOON

YOU KNOW, ROB... I FIRST SMOKED PRINCE ALBERT IN AN OPEN 'L' CAR AND...

OH, DADDY— LOOK AT THAT CHILD CAUGHT IN THE TRAFFIC



OH...THANK YOU SO MUCH!

YOU OFFICERS ARE CERTAINLY RIGHT ON THE JOB



MY GOODNESS! WHAT STATION IS THAT?

THAT'S POLICE HEADQUARTERS, MISS. THEY'RE SIGNALLING A CAR'WAY UPTOWN



ORDERS BROADCAST HERE...

TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT

'TROUBLE' CALLS COME IN HERE

WHEN A "TROUBLE" CALL IS PHONED IN, THE NEAREST CAR IS ORDERED BY RADIO TO INVESTIGATE AND TELEPHONE HEADQUARTERS. REPORTS ARE OFTEN COMPLETED WITHIN THREE MINUTES...

EACH DISC SHOWS THE LOCATION OF A RADIO CAR

MANHATTAN



THAT'S US! LET'S GO!

GEORGE, YOU STARTED TO TELL ABOUT FIRST SMOKING P.A. ON AN OPEN 'L' CAR...



YES...THE FUNNY PART WAS THAT IN RUNNING FOR THE TRAIN I GRABBED PRINCE ALBERT INSTEAD OF MY REGULAR BRAND AT THE STAND. I'VE BEEN ENJOYING P.A. EVER SINCE

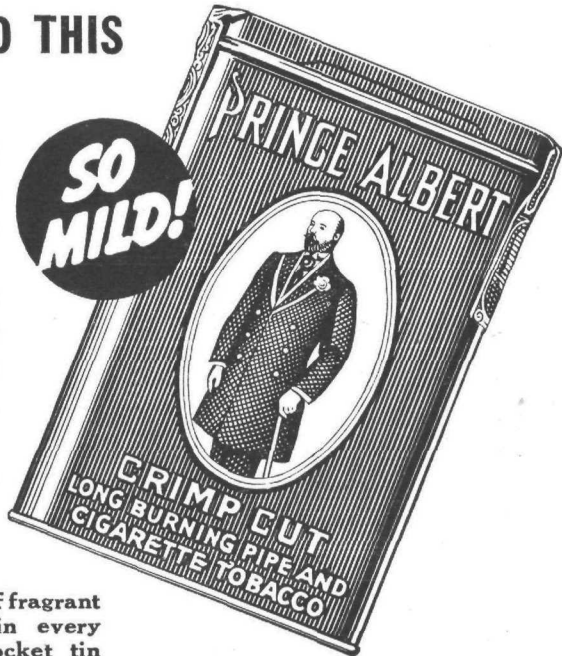
YES, P.A. IS GRAND SMOKING... THERE'S NO OTHER TOBACCO LIKE IT!



'MAKIN'S' CIGARETTES, TOO, ARE TASTIER, Milder WITH PRINCE ALBERT. IT ROLLS FASTER WITHOUT SPILLING ON ACCOUNT OF THAT SPECIAL CUT

## 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.



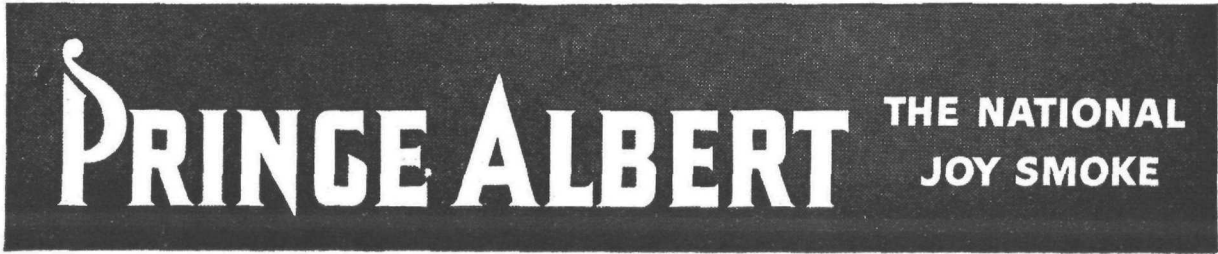
## NO-RISK OFFER GOES FOR "MAKIN'S" SMOKERS TOO!

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 handy pocket tin of Prince Albert

**50** pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every handy pocket tin of Prince Albert

Copyright, 1939 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company



## 1ST BATT. HQTRS. CO., 108TH INFANTRY, HOLDS ANNUAL DINNER

WELL equipped with sharp appetites, Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 108th Inf., started moving into position at the Club Irving soon after six o'clock. By seven everyone was in position with their napkins tucked under their chins. After a few short skirmishes with cocktails and soup they soon reached the main line of resistance—Roast Chicken. However this didn't offer much resistance against the keen appetites of the men. It was soon over except for the "mopping up details" of beer and cigars.

In case you haven't already guessed, the above was our annual banquet. After a swell meal we were very well entertained by the regular floor show of the Club Irving, who put on a special performance for us.

After the show Pfc. Fred Bishop was presented with the Prouty Recruit Medal by Sgt. Prouty, Sgt. Prouty presents this medal each year to the outstanding recruit for the year. Another close runner-up for the medal was Pvt. L. J. Smith who lost out by a slight margin in his attendance record.

Corp. Donald Van Slyke and Pfc. Harvy having recently ventured forth on the sea of matrimony were each presented with a Silex Coffee Maker by the company.

Then to climax a perfect evening the members of the company showed their esteem for their former commanding officer, Capt. Alfred R. Marcy who was recently promoted and transferred to command of Regt. Hq. Co., 108th Inf. On behalf of the company, Lieut. Chas. E. Ames, the present C.O., presented Capt. Marcy with a beautifully engraved sabre. The

## Medico-Military Exhibit

On Monday, April 10, 1939, at 7:30 p.m., there will be held at the 71st Regiment Armory, in New York City, the second exhibit on Medico-Military Preparedness. This exhibit is being prepared under the auspices of the medical officers of the organized reserve of the metropolitan area, with the assistance and cooperation of Lt. Col. Walter P. Davenport, Medical Executive, 2nd Military Area. The committee in charge consists of Lt. Col. Edgar M. White, Col. Harry C. Saunders, Secretary, and Col. John L. Kantor, Chairman.

Among the exhibits shown by the regular army last year was the experimental four wheel drive ambulance which can climb a forty-five degree grade with ease in rainy weather; the new ambulance body devised by the Research Laboratory at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle, Pa., convertible so as to carry easily four litter cases or five ambulatory cases; an airplane crash outfit; and the arctic rescue unit. These contributions were demonstrated by regular army officers detailed from the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. There will be a similar display this year.


The original exhibits made by reserve officers included training plans of typical units and installations, administrative charts, tables, diagrams, models, sanitary installations, and war problems with their solutions. An interesting group of demonstrations illustrated the progress of a wounded soldier from the front line to the General Hospital, in the Communication Zone. These items were prepared by medical, dental, and medical administrative officers of the Reserve Corps.

This year the exhibits by this group of officers promise to be still more numerous, interesting, and instructive. It is planned to have entirely novel presentations by veterinary and chemical warfare officers. The coming exhibit will be publicized so that not only all reserve officers but all National Guard officers and officers of the regular army stationed in the metropolitan area will be invited to attend. In addition, the exhibit will be open as last year to the entire medical, dental, and veterinary professions, to medical students and nurses, and to the general public. No tickets of admission will be required.

Captain was quite overcome with emotion for several moments and when he recovered sufficiently to speak he thanked the company and told us that even though he was no longer a member of the company he would always have a soft spot in his heart for old "Bn. Hqs. Co.," his first command. He

commended the company on the fine showing it made at the Federal Inspection and urged us to keep up the good work.

A few words were spoken by Lieut. Col. Barthoff, our regular army instructor, and by Maj. Elliott, our Battalion commander, and the party broke up.



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**What a Good Cleaning Oil is to Your Rifle  
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Try it before your next match  
Use Murine Daily to Promote a Clean, Clear, Healthful Condition of Your Eyes

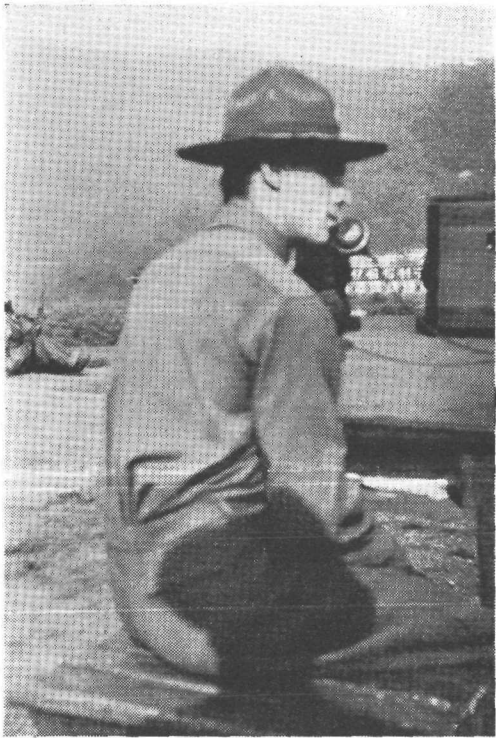
**Pearl Taxi**— Call boxes located for your convenience at all sections of the city.  
Just call **Albany 4-2163**

**P. O. D.**

(Continued from page 15)

be well at this time to answer the question that has been asked of the writer scores of times: "Who was the auto rifleman in the musketry demonstration?" The auto rifleman whose amazing accuracy with tracer bullets at battle ranges and under all conditions is Corporal Frank Morrison of Co. E, 174th Inf. Those who saw his uncanny accuracy will never forget it.

In addition to those tasks they fire the saluting guns; feed and quarter the advance detachments; handle the ammunition and collect and sort the brass. They have



been painters, carpenters, telephone line men; they have done electrical work, sign painting, mended roads, dug ditches, cleared brush, cut down trees, cut grass, clipped hedges, moved furniture, fought brush fires and even acted as M.P.'s.

They have furnished at different times a Pistol Team, Baseball Team, and even a Donkey baseball team, all to represent the camp. They have supplied Instructors, Officials for track meets, umpires for baseball games, range officials for Police Pistol Meets, clerks, chauffeurs, bartenders, waiters, soda jerks, stablemen, switchboard operators, mounted orderlies, cooks, statisticians, auto mechanics and men for many other

jobs that do not fall under these classifications. The above will give a rough idea of the demands made on the P.O.D.'s to meet all kinds of situations and to their everlasting glory it can truthfully be said they have always been equal to the occasion.

To quote another regular army instructor—"Whenever we get in a jam we run to the P.O.D.'s; they never fail—they always get us out!"

Who could ask for a finer tribute?

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK  
NATIONAL GUARD  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING  
GENERAL  
State Office Building  
80 Centre Street  
New York City

February 28, 1939

Subject: General Haskell Scholarship.  
To: Commanding Officers, All  
Organizations, New York City.

1. The Commanding General has been notified that the men who received the highest standing in the recent competitive examination for the General Haskell Scholarship, established at the Brooklyn Academy this year, were:

Pvt. John J. Kelly, Jr., Btry. C, 156th Field Artillery, whose standing was 95%.

Pvt. John R. Schatz, Btry. B, 212th Coast Artillery, whose standing was 92%.

Pvt. Henry Augustus Grace, Co. A, 14th Infantry, whose standing was 91%.

Pvt. William Greenhalgh, Jr., Btry. E, 156th Field Artillery, whose standing was 87%.

Pvt. Armond Di Silvio, Btry. E, 258th Field Artillery, whose standing was 82%.

2. The 44th Division Scholarship for the coming year is therefore awarded to Pvt. John J. Kelly, Jr., Btry. C, 156th Field Artillery. The 27th Division Scholarship for the coming year is therefore awarded to Pvt. John R. Schatz, Btry. B, 212th Coast Artillery.

3. Certificates to this effect will be forwarded to the individuals concerned and to their Company Commanders at an early date.

By command of Brigadier General Egleston:

JOSEPH A. S. MUNDY,  
Colonel, Infantry, N.Y.N.G.,  
Chief of Staff.

**Luxenberg**

**CIVILIAN & MILITARY TAILORS**  
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

featuring the new Blue Uniforms  
tailored by hand

The finest CAP in the Army



**STOP . . .**

*at this sign for*

**Mobilgas,  
Mobiloil  
and  
Friendly  
Service**

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

# Sergeant Grant Honored



Schultze Photo

106th Infantry Formed for Review by Sgt. Grant

ON Saturday evening, February 25, 1939, the 106th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., tendered a Review to Master Sergeant Herman Grant, D.E.M.L.-N.G., on the occasion of his retirement from active service in the United States Army.

On this occasion the regiment was commanded entirely by Non-Commissioned Officers, the acting Regimental Commander being Master Sergeant Michael W. Keller. Acting Battalion Commanders were: 1st Battalion, Staff Sgt. R. L. Coster; 2nd Battalion, Staff Sgt. E. A. Boss; 3rd Battalion, 1st Sgt. H. Albitz; Headquarters Battalion, 1st Sgt. W. Lambert; Acting Regimental Adjutant, Master Sergeant Joseph C. Newton.

The ceremony consisted of Review, Evening Parade and Presentations. In addition to the 106th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Long Service Decoration for 10 years, and the 106th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 100% Duty Decoration for 12 years, Sgt. Grant was presented with a 1939 Chevrolet Master DeLuxe Town Sedan, completely equipped with DeLuxe Automatic Tuning Radio and DeLuxe Heater. The car carries an inscription plate on the dashboard, as follows: "Presented to Master Sergeant Herman Grant, D.E.M.L.-N.G., on the occasion of his retirement, January 31,

1939, by the officers and enlisted men of the 106th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., in recognition of his faithful service." The presentations were made by Colonel Frank C. Vincent, Regimental Commander, who presented Sgt. Grant with a sterling silver key chain bearing the keys for the car. Both the tag on the key chain and the presentation plate in the car bore miniature regimental insignias. The presentations were made before an audience of approximately 5,000 guests.

Sgt. Grant enlisted in the United States Army on January 24, 1911, serving in Company B, 7th Infantry; Company L, 13th Infantry; Company D, 34th Infantry; Company D, 64th Infantry; Company L, 16th Infantry, and Company G, 16th Infantry. He was detailed as Sergeant Instructor with the 106th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., on February 21, 1927. During his military career he held all non-commissioned grades, Corporal, 1914; Sergeant, 1915; 1st Sergeant, 1917; Staff Sergeant, 1930; Technical Sergeant, 1936; Master Sergeant, 1938. He served in the Philippine Islands. Also with the Expeditionary Forces under Major General Funston at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and with the American Expeditionary Forces under General Pershing in France.



## Interest —

*How Battery A, 104th Field Artillery goes about creating and maintaining it.*

Captain George P. Van Nostrand, commanding Battery "A," 104th Field Artillery at Syracuse, has evolved a plan for creating and maintaining interest which is working splendidly in his unit and which we feel is bound to be of interest to all our readers.

First let us quote from a memorandum prepared by Captain Van Nostrand:

"1. Section competition is conducted annually during the drill year within this organization.

"2. Marks are based on a merit and demerit system with prizes given to the winning section, the most efficient NCO., most efficient Pvt., best soldier in neatness and appearance, and the best soldier in military courtesy and discipline.

<p>"Merit points include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruits obtained</li> <li>Correspondence courses</li> <li>Participation in athletics</li> <li>Attendance at gunner schools</li> <li>Drill competition</li> </ul>	<p>"Demerit points include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence from drills</li> <li>Absence from pistol practice</li> <li>Manual of the Pistol</li> <li>Nomenclature of the Pistol</li> <li>Personal Appearance</li> <li>Neatness</li> <li>Military Courtesy</li> <li>Military Discipline</li> </ul>
--	--

"3. The interest shown by the members of this organization since these contests were inaugurated is evidenced by the fact that the drill attendance for the past drill year averaged 95 per cent. At the present time thirty-six (36) men are actively engaged in the FA School Correspondence courses. Participation in athletics and gunner schools average about 50 per cent of the organization."

In order to make the plan effective and keep up the spirit of competition, it is necessary that the members of the several sections be constantly aware of their standing and to this end, Battery "A" publishes a weekly paper "The Shrapnel" which gives the place attained by the section in the weekly drill, the number of points gained or lost and the total points for the year to date. There are also pertinent remarks indicating how the figures were arrived at, and any other notes which may be of general or particular interest; as, the subjects for next drill, etc.

All this requires work but we feel that paragraph 3 of Captain Von Nostrand's memorandum indicates that it is time and effort well spent.

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# High School Grads Can Make West Point

*43 Percent of Present Corps of Cadets Never Attended College*

THE *Review* is in receipt of the following friendly comment relative to an article on West Point which appeared in its last issue:

"Your last issue of the 'Review' commented on the fact that there was only one candidate to take the examination conducted by the Bureau of Personnel for entrance to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

"Because of this article, I think you will be interested in the observations that I have made and comments that I have heard with respect to this particular examination. There is no question about the examination of the Bureau of Personnel being conducted in a fair and impartial manner, but there is a question as to whether or not a high school graduate can successfully pass this examination. I have heard comments to the effect that it requires one or two years of college work to pass this exam. This city has had three graduates of the Military Academy and all of them are now on duty as officers in the Regular Army. Two of these gentlemen, while still cadets, told the writer that they could not have hoped to pass the examination if they had had to rely on their high school education. It is my personal opinion that if the point is cleared up that high school graduates can pass this examination, there will be many more candidates at future examinations.

"With kindest personal regards and wishing you a Happy and Prosperous 1939, I remain,"

Following the receipt of this communication we wrote the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy on the subject, stating we desired to create a greater interest among members of the Wisconsin National Guard in participating in competitive examination for West Point, and asked

United States Military Academy  
West Point, New York

January 18th, 1939.

Lt. Col. Byron Beveridge,  
Wisconsin National Guard Review,  
The Adjutant General's Office,  
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Col. Beveridge: Yours of January 13th, addressed to Brigadier General Jay L. Benedict, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, asking for a rough estimate as to the number of cadets now in the Corps who have never had anything but a high school education has been referred to this office for answer.

Check of our enrollment figures at the present time indicates that out of a total strength of 1,726 cadets, 738 are listed as having had nothing beyond high school education before entering. In other words, 57% of the present strength of the U. S. Military Academy have had some college education and only 43% have come here without that additional advantage.

It might be well to note for your purposes that men who have completed a full four year college course are in the minority here, for obvious reasons. Many of the men who are listed as having some college education have completed only a freshman year during the time that they were either waiting for an appointment or endeavoring to obtain appointment. I thought this might possibly be of interest to you in your efforts to stir up competition among the members of the Wisconsin National Guard. In other words, the opinion that the men must have a college education to make the grade is erroneous; that some college education is an advantage here is fact. Against this must be weighed the fact that many honor graduates come from those cadets who have not had higher preliminary education than four years high school.

Trusting that this gives you the picture that you desire, I am,

Sincerely yours,

R. ERNEST DUPUY, Major, F.A.

for a rough estimate on the number of cadets now in the corps who had never attended college.

A candidate appointed by a senator or congressman may waive the examination if he is a graduate of an accredited high school. Can-

didates from the National Guard must take the competitive examination, first state and then army, as they are appointed to vacancies in order of merit.

For the benefit of any high school Guardsman who wonders whether he might pass this examination, we give the subjects for the entrance examination as published in "Information Relative to the Appointment and Admission of Cadets to the U. S. Military Academy," issued by the War Department. (It is suggested any having thought of participating in this examination next November obtain a copy of this publication from either the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., or his congressman. It gives the physical requirements, a list of questions used in former examinations and the course at the academy.)

The subjects are:

*Algebra.*—Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in that portion of algebra which includes the following range of subjects: Definitions and notations; the fundamental laws; the fundamental operations, viz: Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; factoring; highest common factor; lowest common multiple; fractions, simple and complex; simple or linear equations with one unknown quantity; simultaneous simple or linear equations with two or more unknown quantities; graphical representation and solution of linear equations with two unknowns; involution, including the formation of the squares and cubes of polynomials; binomial theorem with positive integral exponents; evolution, including the extraction of the square and cube roots of polynomials and of numbers; theory of

(Continued on page 27)

## OUR SOCIETY

The last day of this month—April 30th—is as important to us as it is to Mr. Grover Whalen. On April 30th, Mr. Whalen's New York World's Fair 1939 opens; on the same day the 1938-39 fiscal year of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York comes to a close.

Branch Treasurers who have not yet sent in their organizations' total of membership contributions to the Society would place the Society's Treasurer greatly under their obligation by forwarding such contributions as much before the end of the month as possible.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held next month, and the Annual Report will be issued as soon after April 30th as possible.

Branches of the Relief Society will also shortly be holding *their* Annual Meeting, and the logical time for such meetings is of course *after* the close of the fiscal year.

\* \* \* \* \*

Members of the Society will be interested in the most recent case of need which the Society has handled.

Corporal Joseph Briggs (a fictitious name) was drowned while fishing in Long Island Sound, his survivors being his young widow and a bright little three-year-old daughter. Her dead husband's comrades helped her to get on Home Relief, but, as anyone knows who has been on relief, it is sometimes next impossible to keep body and soul together on food vouchers, rent vouchers, coal vouchers, etc., with not a penny of cash to spend for the extra expenses which inevitably crop up.

Mrs. Briggs stood the gaff as long as she could, but then her case was brought to the attention of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society. Our investigator on two occasions trudged up hill and down dale out into the country suburb where she lives, and he also got in touch with the Home Relief investigator, for it is always the Society's policy to work in closest harmony with municipal relief authorities. The result was that, without jeopardy to the assistance she is getting from the local authorities, our Society has made two lump-sum grants to Mrs. Briggs, and she will be on our rolls to receive a monthly check for the next several months, at which time the case will be re-investigated.

The emphasis of our Relief Society is put on temporary assistance, the aim being to help its beneficiaries until they can help themselves, or until its assistance is no longer needed.

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CAPTAINS	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>	2ND LIEUTENANTS	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
Merrill, Edgerton	Feb. 9'39..	101st Cav.	Mullen, Eugene T.	Feb. 2'39..	244th C.A.
Connell, Fairman	Feb. 14'39..	107th Inf.	Baker, Raymond V.	Feb. 2'39..	369th Inf.
Beatty, Robert L.	Feb. 15'39..	174th Inf.	Hickey, Francis X.	Feb. 9'39..	258th F.A.
<b>1ST LIEUTENANTS</b>			Miller, Oscar E.	Feb. 10'39..	107th Inf.
Clack, Bernard A.	Feb. 1'39..	106th F.A.	Reinberg, Eimar	Feb. 14'39..	71st Inf.
Persell, Robert A.	Feb. 4'39..	165th Inf.	Andermann, Henry W.	Feb. 17'39..	244th C.A.
Batstone, John K.	Feb. 10'39..	107th Inf.	Sinclair-Smith, Harold	Feb. 17'39..	244th C.A.
Wainwright, Leslie E.	Feb. 17'39..	369th Inf.	Zober, John J.	Feb. 17'39..	244th C.A.
Nichols, John M.	Feb. 18'39..	10th Inf.	Wood, Lauren P.	Feb. 27'39..	106th F.A.
Carey, Albert J.	Feb. 18'39..	27th Div. Avi.	List, James A.	Feb. 28'39..	106th F.A.
Ennis, William E.	Feb. 20'39..	258th F.A.			
Langan, David D.	Feb. 27'39..	165th Inf.			
Gorman, Fred E.	Feb. 27'39..	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.			

**Resigned, Resignation Accepted and Honorably Discharged,  
February, 1939**

<b>MAJOR</b>		<b>1ST LIEUTENANTS</b>			
Ziegler, Edwin G.	Feb. 21'39..	54th Brig.	Loewy, Henry M.	Feb. 8'39..	52nd F.A. Brig.
<b>CAPTAINS</b>		<b>2ND LIEUTENANT</b>			
Paganelli, Hugo R.	Feb. 1'39..	M.C., 244th C.A.	Hillery, James T.	Feb. 8'39..	258th F.A.
Floyd, William R., Jr.	Feb. 21'39..	174th Inf.			
Krooks, Jacob L.	Feb. 27'39..	D.C., 102nd Med. Regt.			

**WEST POINT***(Continued from page 24)*

exponents; radicals, including reduction and fundamental operations, rationalization, equations involving radicals; quadratic equations; equations of quadratic form; simultaneous quadratic equations; ratio and proportion; arithmetical and geometrical progressions. Candidates will be required to solve problems involving any of the principles or methods contained in the foregoing subjects.

*Plane geometry.*—Candidates will be required to give accurate definitions of the terms used in *plane geometry*, to demonstrate any proposition of plane geometry as given in the ordinary textbooks, and to solve simple geometrical problems, either by a construction or by an application of algebra.

*English grammar.*—Candidates must have a good knowledge of *English grammar*; they must be able to define the terms used therein; to define the parts of speech; to give inflections, including declension, conjugation, and comparison; to give the corresponding masculine and feminine gender nouns; to give and apply the ordinary rules of syntax.

They must be able to parse correctly any ordinary sentence, giving the subject of each verb, the governing word of each objective case, the word for which each pronoun stands or to which it refers, the words between which each preposition shows the relation, precisely what each conjunction and each relative pronoun connect, what each adjective and adverb qualify or limit, the construction of each infinitive, and generally to show a good knowledge of the function of each word in the sentence.

They must be able to correct in sentences or extracts any ordinary errors of grammar.

It is not required that any particular textbook shall be followed; but the definitions, parsing, and corrections must be in accordance with good usage and common sense.

*English composition and English literature.*—Candidates will be required:

1. By the writing of short themes on subjects chosen by themselves with the limits set by the examination paper, to prove (a) their ability to spell, capitalize, and punctuate, and (b) their mastery of the elementary principles of composition, including paragraphing and sentence structure.

2. To give evidence of intelligent acquaintance with the plays of Shakespeare which are most commonly used in preparatory and high schools.

3. To exhibit a fair knowledge of the history of English and American literature and of the names and lives of most prominent authors and of the names of their principal works.

*(Continued on page 31)*

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# To Arm or Not to Arm

*Address by the Honorable Louis Johnson, The Assistant Secretary of War, Radio Forum, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C., February 1, 1939.*

**I** WELCOME this opportunity to talk to the women of America.

In the world of today "to arm or not to arm" has become a "Hobson's choice." With one nation after another going down before a deadly onslaught of arms or submitting in the face of a threat of force, those who would survive have no choice other than to prepare to protect themselves against those who are determined to dominate world affairs by military power.

To postpone needed increases in our Army and especially in our Air Corps until those bent on aggression perfect their long-range engines of battle to assail our shores is to invite disaster. To some people, the invasion of America may appear a mad dream but even they will have to admit that the wild fantasies of yesterday have become the realities of today. Who would have believed several years ago that the Europe, the Asia and the Africa that we behold today were possible? What, therefore, at this time may appear unduly alarming, tomorrow may become grim reality.

To guard against such contingency, we must be well armed. We must impress upon those who would trespass against us that their attack will find us organized and ready to resist force with force. Those who live by the sword usually have a wholesome respect for strength. A nation with adequate military defense, they are less likely to attack.

Our problem of defense is relatively simple. We enjoy an enviable geographical position with oceans on our flanks and with friendly nations as our neighbors. We do not have to call for the sacrifices for national defense that the European peoples feel compelled to make.

We can adopt a national defense program consistent with democratic principles and American institutions. We need no large standing army. We seek no form of conscription.

Because of our tremendous coastline on two oceans and because of our far flung possessions in distant seas, we need a navy second to none. Because of our responsibilities to the Western Hemisphere under the Monroe Doctrine, we need a powerful Air Corps.

As to our land forces, we are quite content to rank low among the armies of the world. Today, we stand no better than seventeenth. If Congress will grant the army all its present needs we would still remain approximately in the same relative position. We will

be contented with a small compact land force capable of expansion in an emergency and equipped with the most modern of arms and accoutrements.

The President's armament program of today places its emphasis first on increased air power and second on modern equipment.

Note well, I avoided the term rearmament. "Rearmament" presumes that there once had been an armament. America has never been armed. It has never had an adequate Army and Navy. When, in 1918, it appeared that we were about to become the strongest force on land, we broke up the American Expeditionary Forces, demobilized our Army and brought our soldiers home. When, in 1922, there were indications that we were about to become mistress of the seas, we scrapped our Navy.

Nor is it an armament program. It does not satisfy the full needs even of our small initial protective force of four hundred thousand. Least of all is it in any sense an attempt to set up an armament race with other nations in the world. It is merely a significant step for the defense of America.

The emphasis of the program on air power is both logical and necessary. The airplane has become a psychological factor that no nation can afford to ignore. Whether the fear for its prowess is justifiable or not is beside the point. Today it plays a dominant role in international affairs. Nations that have neglected its development become jittery in their dread of its use against them. They comb the worlds markets, eager to purchase planes at almost any price. An adequate air force, ready at all times to resist invasion from the skies, will minimize hysteria in the face of danger. It will give America confidence to resist attack.

An air force must always be kept in a state of readiness. In the wars of today it is the first to become engaged. But planes can not be built over night, nor can pilots and mechanics be trained in a hurry.

The President, therefore, proposes to begin at once to strengthen our Air Corps. The adoption of his program will provide us with planes designed to meet the defensive needs of America, with skilled operators to fly them, trained combat crews to man them, experienced mechanics to maintain them, efficient equipment to protect them, ample bases to support them and experimental facilities to improve them. It will provide the aviation industry with valuable

lessons in manufacture. It will stimulate national interest in aviation.

The second great defensive need of today is a reserve of munitions of war for the minute-men of America who may be called out on M-day. There are approximately 400,000 of them, members of the Regular Army and the National Guard. If called out today, they would have to fight with Springfield rifles of 1903 design, although we possess a new semi-automatic model that is a decidedly superior weapon; and with French 75's mounted on carriages more than forty years old although we have devised a more modern artillery carriage of greater efficiency. They would have a little or no modern heavy artillery. They would be short of gas masks and telescopes.

Nor could industry furnish these shortages in a hurry. Some of these items could not be produced in quantity in six months, some in nine, and some even in a year. For a few vital munitions of war, it would take eighteen months or perhaps two years before the Army's needs could be filled. In the meantime, what of the enemy? Will he wait for our convenience? And what of our allies? Will they fight our battles until we get ready? In the World War, fourteen valuable months rolled by before we had a single division in the front lines ready for combat. Will we ever have such good fortune again? Is it safe to predicate preparedness in the likelihood of our having allies? Suppose we have no allies next time, what of our defenses then?

The least we can do is to build up reserve munitions for our first 400,000 and to educate industry today in making the military weapons that we may need in an emergency. The President's program will go a long way toward meeting both of these desires.

We are potentially the strongest nation in the world. When those who live by the sword learn that our defensive machinery is geared, they will think seriously before falling into temptation and all of us will be delivered from evil.

I am confident that the President's program for preparedness for our country as the only road to peace for this hemisphere will have the support of all loyal Americans, men and women, everywhere. There is not other road of safety for America.

*Reprinted from U. S. Army Speedometer*

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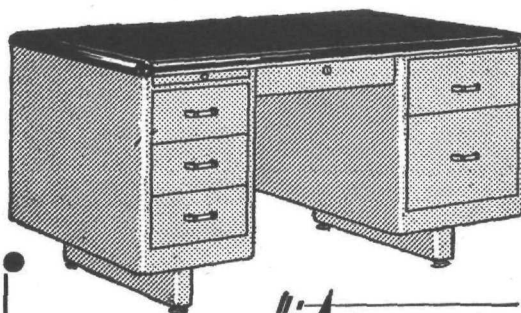
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## RESULTS OF GENERAL HASKELL SCHOLARSHIP TESTS ANNOUNCED

The annual examinations for the General Haskell scholarships were held at Brooklyn Academy, January 28, 1939. As stated in the November issue of the GUARDSMAN, two scholarships were to be awarded this year; one for the 44th division which includes some units in New York State, in addition to the New Jersey National Guard, under the command of General Winfield S. Price; the other for the 27th division which includes nearly all of the National Guard of New York State, under the command of Major General Haskell.

Nearly fifty applications were filed, and a new feature this year made it necessary for the applicant to file his photograph in Guard uniform. Captain John P. Read of the 113th Inf. was the official representative for General Price, and Captain Charles G. Stevenson of the 14th Inf. represented General Haskell.

As in former years, one hour was allowed for each of the four papers, Algebra, Geometry, English, and Aptitude Tests. Captain Ricker, Dr. Hogan, and Mr. Rich, members of the Brooklyn Academy faculty, acted as proctors, assisted by James R. Darden, the present holder of the Haskell scholarship. Following the fifteen minute intermission, Capt. Stevenson spoke to the applicants, and among his remarks emphasized the fact that special preparatory work is quite necessary to pass successfully the West Point examinations and obtain an appointment through the National Guard. Captain Read stated that the members of the N.J.N.G. considered themselves very fortunate in being able to participate in these examinations.

The official announcement sent out by Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy, Chief of Staff, N.Y.N.G., on February 28 is reprinted on page 21 of this issue and lists the final standing as follows:

1st, Pvt. John J. Kelly, Jr., Btry. C, 156th Field Artillery, whose standing was 95%.

2nd, Pvt. John R. Schatz, Btry. B, 212th Coast Artillery, whose standing was 92%.

3rd, Pvt. Henry Augustus Grace, Co. A, 14th Infantry, whose standing was 91%.

4th, Pvt. William Greenhalgh, Jr., Btry. E, 156th Field Artillery, whose standing was 87%.

5th, Pvt. Armond Di Silvio, Btry. E, 258th Field Artillery, whose standing was 82%.

The Scholarship for the 44th Division was therefore won by Pvt. John J. Kelly and for the 27th Division by Pvt. John R. Schatz.

Among the members of the 44th Division from New Jersey were:

- Michael W. Antal, 113th Infantry, Co. H., Passaic;
- Carl J. Arnheiter, 119th Medical, Co. G., Trenton;
- Frank J. Catanzarite, 113th Infantry, Co. K., Jersey City;
- Anthony R. Ellmer, 113th Infantry, Regt'l Hq. Co., East Orange;
- John J. Gibbons, Special Troops, Medical Dept. Det., East Orange.



Wide World Photos  
U. S. Trains "Polar Bear" Soldiers at Sault Ste. Marie.





**WEST POINT**

(Continued from page 27)

*History.*—Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in (a) United States history and (b) ancient history.

The examination in United States history will cover: Early discovery and settlements; the forms of government in the Colonies; the birth and development of a constitutional form of government; the causes, leading events, and results of wars; important events in the political and economic history of the Nation from its foundation to and including the na-

**WEST POINT PAY**

Before admission each candidate must deposit with the academy treasurer \$300 to cover cost of uniforms, etc. The pay of a cadet is \$780 a year and commutation of rations 75 cents a day, the total being \$1,053.75. Travel allowance to West Point is 5 cents a mile. This may be applied as part of the \$300 deposit.

tional election of 1928; the location of places, areas, boundaries, and routes of outstanding historical significance.

The examination in ancient history will cover the period 750 B. C. to 814 A. D., emphasizing the rise, development, and decline of Greek and Roman civilization. It will also include the history of Mediterranean states in the period specified, and the development of western Europe after the break-up of the Roman Empire. The location of places, areas, boundaries, and routes of outstanding historical importance will be required.

If this article prompts just one Guardsman to become a graduate of West Point he will bless the Review when he puts on the insignia of a 2nd lieutenant.

—*Wisconsin National Guard Review.*

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# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

## MONTH OF JANUARY, 1939

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (January 1-31 Incl.).....90.94%

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.....1386 Off.	20 W. O.	19010 E. M.	Total 20416

NOTE

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

<b>121st Cavalry</b>	<b>94.94%</b>	<b>(2)<sup>1</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....571 <i>Actual</i> .....615
<b>71st Infantry</b>	<b>93.52%</b>	<b>(3)<sup>12</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038 <i>Actual</i> .....1100
<b>106th Field Art.</b>	<b>93.29%</b>	<b>(4)<sup>3</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....647 <i>Actual</i> .....681
<b>174th Infantry</b>	<b>93.29%</b>	<b>(5)<sup>5</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038 <i>Actual</i> .....1195
<b>245th Coast Art.</b>	<b>93.25%</b>	<b>(6)<sup>18</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....739 <i>Actual</i> .....787
<b>105th Field Art.</b>	<b>92.17%</b>	<b>(7)<sup>13</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....599 <i>Actual</i> .....653
<b>108th Infantry</b>	<b>92.02%</b>	<b>(8)<sup>21</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038 <i>Actual</i> .....1109
<b>165th Infantry</b>	<b>91.67%</b>	<b>(9)<sup>6</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038 <i>Actual</i> .....1123
<b>27th Div. Avia.</b>	<b>91.60%</b>	<b>(10)<sup>22</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....118 <i>Actual</i> .....131
<b>105th Infantry</b>	<b>91.51%</b>	<b>(11)<sup>20</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038 <i>Actual</i> .....1091
<b>102nd Eng.</b>	<b>91.45%</b>	<b>(12)<sup>17</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....475 <i>Actual</i> .....503
<b>156th Field Art.</b>	<b>91.35%</b>	<b>(13)<sup>9</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....602 <i>Actual</i> .....641
<b>369th Infantry</b>	<b>90.97%</b>	<b>(14)<sup>4</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038 <i>Actual</i> .....1110
<b>102nd Med. Reg.</b>	<b>90.81%</b>	<b>(15)<sup>19</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....568 <i>Actual</i> .....672
<b>212th Coast Art.</b>	<b>90.78%</b>	<b>(16)<sup>11</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....703 <i>Actual</i> .....746
<b>244th Coast Art.</b>	<b>90.65%</b>	<b>(17)<sup>7</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....648 <i>Actual</i> .....689
<b>104th Field Art.</b>	<b>90.36%</b>	<b>(18)<sup>15</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....599 <i>Actual</i> .....637
<b>Spec. Trps. 27th Div.</b>	<b>90.02%</b>	<b>(19)<sup>10</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....318 <i>Actual</i> .....368

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>102nd Qm. Reg.</b>			<b>95.35%</b>	<b>(1)<sup>2</sup></b>
<i>Maintenance</i> .....235			<i>Actual</i> .....326	
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO. ....	4	39	37	95
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	4	2	2	100
COMPANY A .....	4	48	44	92
COMPANY B .....	4	49	48	98
HDQRS. 2nd BAT....	4	2	2	100
COMPANY C .....	4	44	42	95
COMPANY D .....	4	48	46	96
HDQRS. 3rd BAT....	4	8	8	100
COMPANY E .....	4	36	35	97
COMPANY F.....	4	30	28	93
MED. DEP. DET....	4	12	11	92
		323	308	95.35

<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>95.34%</b>	<b>(5)<sup>4</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27 <i>Actual</i> .....43
<b>52nd F.A. Brig.</b>	<b>93.87%</b>	<b>(6)<sup>6</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....36 <i>Actual</i> .....49
<b>Hq. 27th Div.</b>	<b>91.91%</b>	<b>(7)<sup>2</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....65 <i>Actual</i> .....66
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>90.00%</b>	<b>(8)<sup>8</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27 <i>Actual</i> .....42
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>84.21%</b>	<b>(9)<sup>9</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27 <i>Actual</i> .....38

### BRIGADE STANDING

<b>14th Infantry</b>	<b>89.99%</b>	<b>(20)<sup>8</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038 <i>Actual</i> .....1088
<b>101st Cavalry</b>	<b>89.29%</b>	<b>(21)<sup>16</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....571 <i>Actual</i> .....661
<b>10th Infantry</b>	<b>89.04%</b>	<b>(22)<sup>14</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038 <i>Actual</i> .....1098
<b>106th Infantry</b>	<b>87.67%</b>	<b>(23)<sup>26</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038 <i>Actual</i> .....1063
<b>101st Sig. Bn.</b>	<b>87.13%</b>	<b>(24)<sup>23</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....163 <i>Actual</i> .....169
<b>107th Infantry</b>	<b>86.29%</b>	<b>(25)<sup>24</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....1038 <i>Actual</i> .....1054
<b>258th Field Art.</b>	<b>84.64%</b>	<b>(26)<sup>25</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....647 <i>Actual</i> .....653
<b>Brig. Hq. C.A.C.</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>(1)<sup>1</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....11 <i>Actual</i> .....10
<b>State Staff</b>	<b>98.64%</b>	<b>(2)<sup>3</sup></b>	<i>Maximum</i> .....78 <i>Actual</i> .....74
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>97.46%</b>	<b>(3)<sup>5</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....69 <i>Actual</i> .....79
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>95.45%</b>	<b>(4)<sup>7</sup></b>	<i>Maintenance</i> .....27 <i>Actual</i> .....43
<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>92.65%</b>	<b>(1)<sup>2</sup></b>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>92.32%</b>	<b>(2)<sup>1</sup></b>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry
<b>Brig. Hq. C.A.C.</b>	<b>91.65%</b>	<b>(3)<sup>4</sup></b>	Hdqrs. Hdqrs. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>90.73%</b>	<b>(4)<sup>5</sup></b>	14th Infantry 165th Infantry
<b>52nd F.A. Brig.</b>	<b>90.43%</b>	<b>(5)<sup>5</sup></b>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>89.42%</b>	<b>(6)<sup>6</sup></b>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 10th Infantry 105th Infantry 106th Infantry
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>89.34%</b>	<b>(7)<sup>7</sup></b>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry



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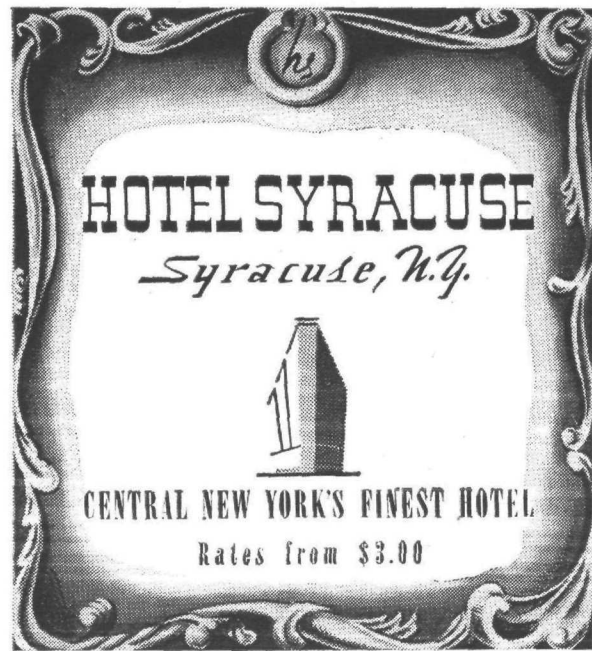
THE BOTTLED BEER WITH  
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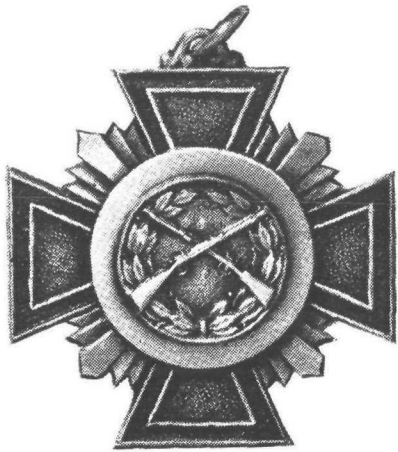
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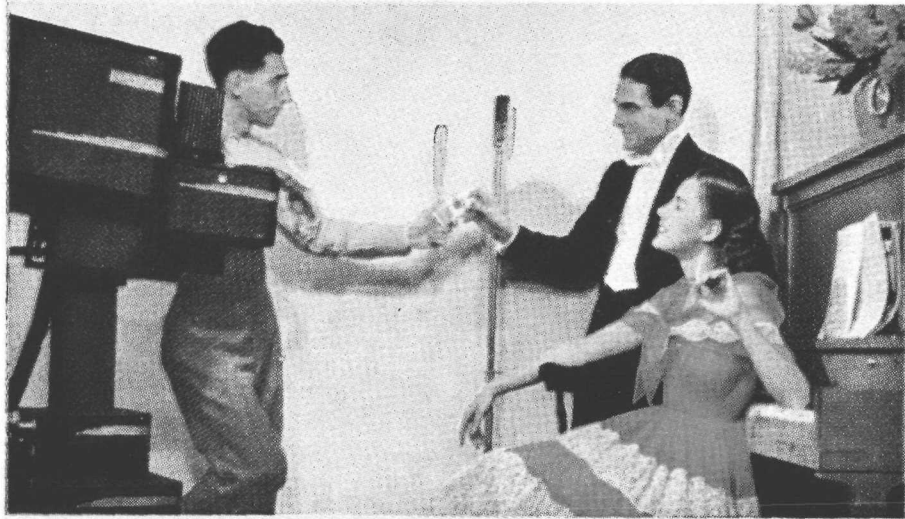
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The day of Richard E. Waggener, leading television engineer, is full of complicated technical problems. You can be sure he welcomes pleasant leisure moments spent with mild, rich-flavored Camels. He says: "It's a comfort to

## LET UP—LIGHT UP A CAMEL!"



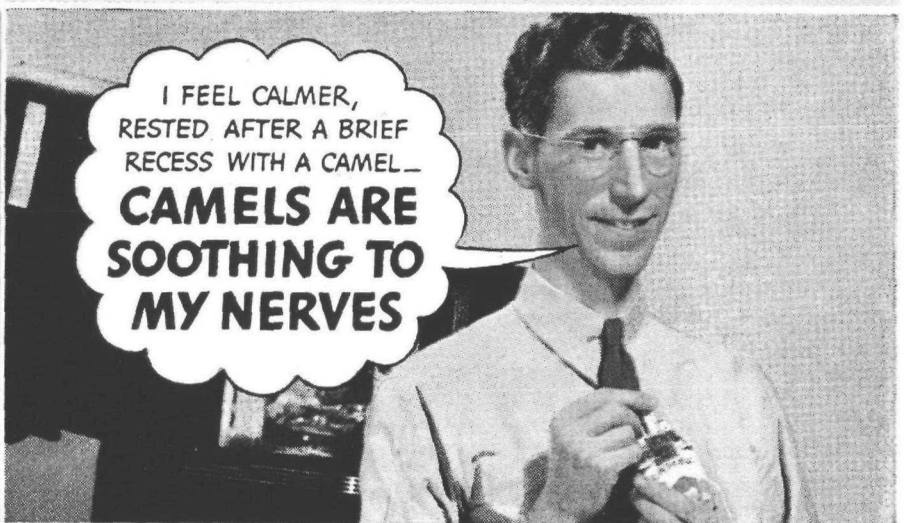
**1** A TELEVISION BROADCAST is all set to start—time to be cool, steady. Engineer Richard E. Waggener of Philco (left) passes his Camels to Katharine Aldridge and Shane Kelly. All three welcome the pleasure of a mild, good-tasting Camel. "Easing off to let up—light up a Camel is a grand way to lessen nerve strain," says Dick Waggener.



**2** ON THE AIR! Eye of television is an amazing scanning beam that zigzags over a scene 13,000 times per second. Reception is remarkably clear, thanks to engineers who solve television's knotty problems. Many of these hard-working experts are Camel smokers. They find a pause and a Camel a delightful way to smooth out the rough spots of busy days.



**3** AT A HOME RECEIVING SET: Mrs. Dorothy Temple is taking in the televised show while she enjoys a Camel. Mrs. Temple finds that Camels are an important contribution to the pleasure she gets out of living. She says: "Camels always taste so good. They have a wonderful *mildness*. Besides, I find a pause and a Camel so soothing to my nerves."

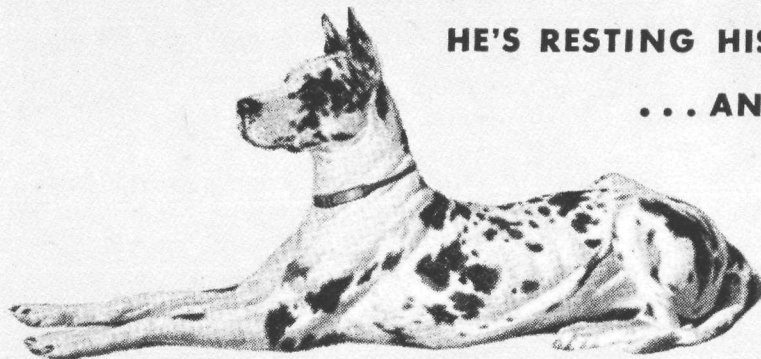


I FEEL CALMER,  
RESTED AFTER A BRIEF  
RECESS WITH A CAMEL—  
**CAMELS ARE  
SOOTHING TO  
MY NERVES**

**4** "MY JOB CALLS FOR intense concentration," says television engineer Waggener, "and that might mean a lot of nerve strain if I didn't take it easy now and then to let up—light up a Camel!" For *real* enjoyment, for all the *pleasure* there is in smoking, let up—light up a Camel—the cigarette America's smokers treasure most for *mildness*—for *rich flavor!*



**COSTLIER TOBACCOS**  
Smoke 6 packs of Camels  
and find out why they are the  
**LARGEST-SELLING**  
**CIGARETTE IN AMERICA**



**HE'S RESTING HIS NERVES**

**... AND SO IS HE!**

Above—the Harlequin Great Dane relaxing after a hard run. Although the dog's nerve system is high-keyed, sensitive like our own, when he tires, he halts *instinctively!* We are apt to keep going long past the capacity of our nerves. Yet you owe it to yourself to *rest* your nerves. Do it pleasantly, easily. Pause now and then—LET UP—LIGHT UP A CAMEL! Try Camels—*today!* There's a world of comfort, pleasure in the *milder, richer-tasting tobaccos* of this finer cigarette. And remember, smokers find Camel's costlier tobaccos are soothing to the nerves.

