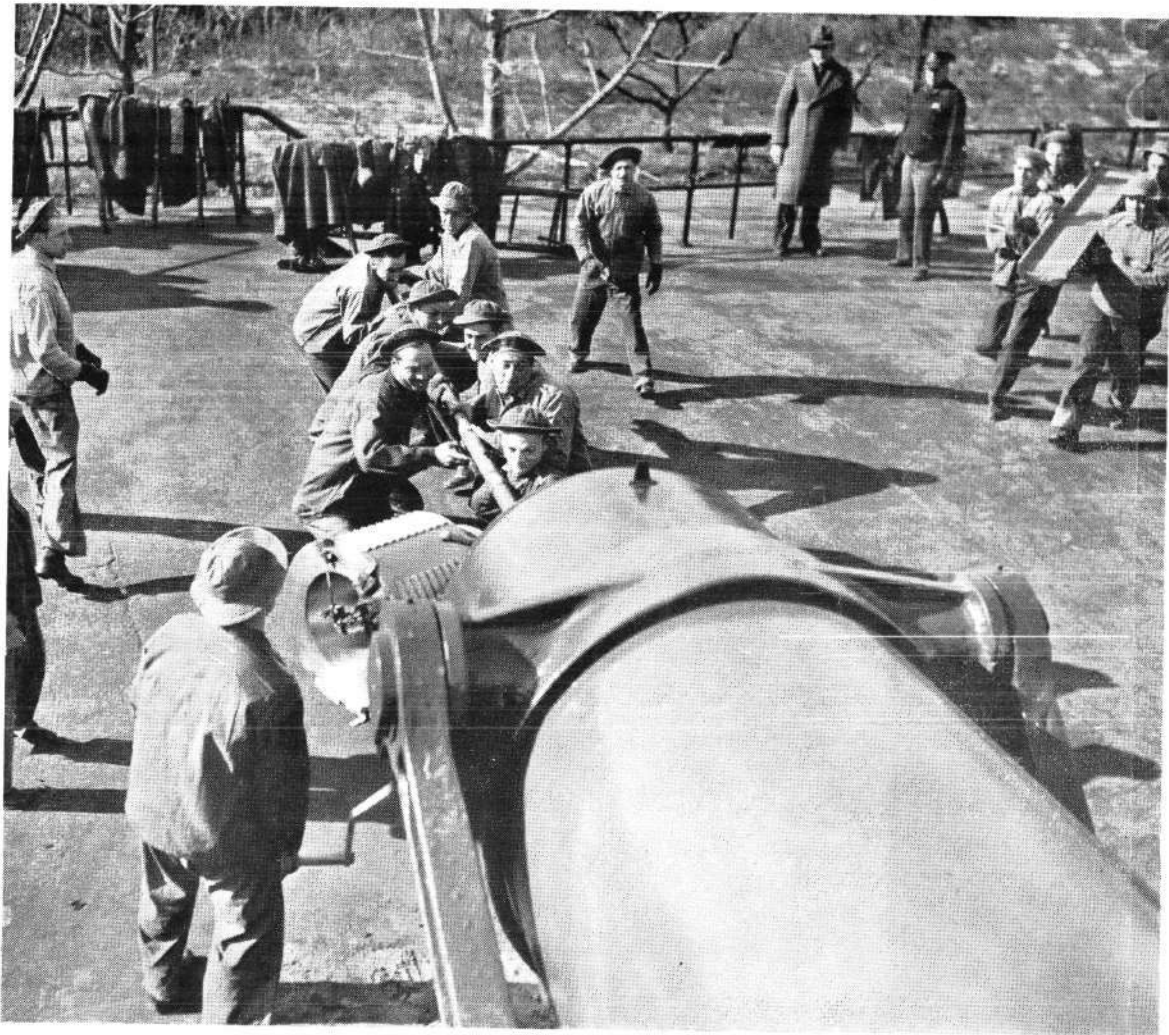


NEW YORK  
NATIONAL  
**Guard**sman



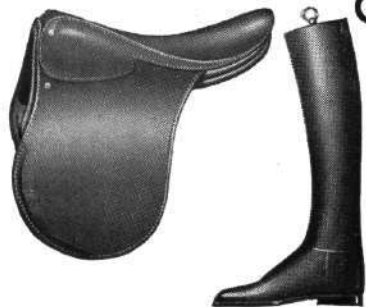
245th IN ACTION

**JANUARY**

**General Loeser Retires  
The Additional Field  
Training Period**

**1940**

**KEEPS YOUR LEATHER in**  
**"FRESH from the TANNERY**  
**CONDITION"**



There's no fuss about using Mel-O-Wax. Simply apply this odorless, greaseless conditioner with sponge or cloth, let it dry a little, rub up the leather with a flannel cloth to polish. Mel-O-Wax nourishes the grain and

fibres of the leather, penetrates deeply, prevents wet leather from hardening, keeps it mellow.

Half-pint. .35c Pint. .60c Quart. .90c Gal. . \$3  
 at Saddlery and Leather Goods stores or direct from us. KOPF MFG. CO., Dept. A, 49 Warren Street, New York.

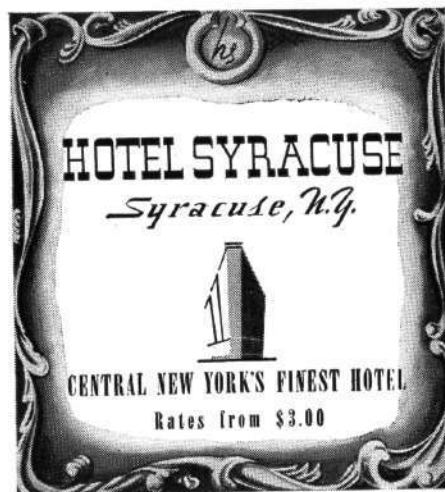


**mel-O-wax**

CLEANS  
 SOFTENS  
 PRESERVES  
 POLISHES

for ALL LEATHERS

*National Guardsmen*  
 stop at . . .



when in  
*Central New York*

TREAT YOURSELF TO  
 A BOTTLE OF "FITZ"

**Fitzgerald's**

★ **ALE** ★

**THE BOTTLED ALE WITH  
 THE TAP-ROOM TANG!**

*Other Favorites with Guardsmen*

**FITZGERALD'S BURGOMASTER BEER**

**FITZGERALD'S GARRYOWEN ALE**

For Sale  
 Everywhere

On Draught  
 and in Bottles



**A 1940 Resolution**



SAVE  
 MORE  
 MONEY

Saving is usually a hardship and entails "doing without." But you can save real money, without any hardship, on your fuel this winter by ordering a trial bin-full of Niagara Hudson Coke.

You will find that you get *more heat for less money* and that, since this coke burns evenly, heats quickly, and leaves fewer ashes, your heating problems are reduced to a minimum. Phone today for a trial order.

NIAGARA  HUDSON  
**COKE**

MANUFACTURED AT TROY, UTICA, SYRACUSE

# All Winter Sports are Convenient in **NEW YORK STATE**



**S**HORT, inexpensive trips enable you to pick your favorite kinds of winter fun from a great variety of handy facilities in "The State That Has Everything" . . . As a result, you can come out oftener, get into action quicker and crowd more gay activity and adventure into every outing.

All over New York State there are well-planned ski runs and trails, ranging from novice to expert—many with towing equipment . . . And opportunities for tobogganing, bob-sledding, skating, ice-boating and kindred pastimes await you on all sides in settings of enchanting winter beauty . . . Throughout the State more than 100 winter sports centers, with complete facilities and overnight accommodations, are ready to welcome you . . . Come once and you'll come often!

## NEW YORK STATE

For free books on ski trails and other winter sports, just send a postcard to Bureau of State Publicity, Conservation Dept., Albany, N. Y., Lithgow Osborne, Commissioner.

THE STATE THAT  HAS EVERYTHING





# ALBANY'S LARGEST AND OLDEST CHRISTMAS CLUB

IS STARTING ITS

## 21<sup>st</sup> YEAR

OF SERVICE

to its community. Since the beginning, our club has been growing steadily with the years until it reached the outstanding figure of

### \$640,000.00

received by 11,300 members for their best Christmas ever, in 1939.

We cordially invite you to join this big club for 1940. See for yourself why its popularity is well deserved.

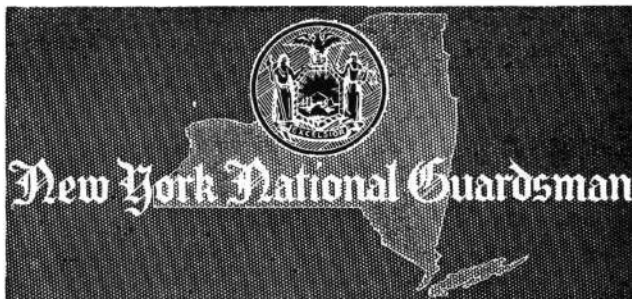


1868

1940

*"A Community Bank"*

*The*  
**NATIONAL SAVINGS  
BANK**  
OF THE CITY OF ALBANY



Circulation 21,000

Established 1924

## CONTENTS

JANUARY 1940

Bivouac	
by Edward Bimberg, Jr.....	3
There's a Man Going 'Round Taking Names!	5
General Loeser Retires.....	6
106th Field Artillery Wins Hines Trophy...	8
Shall We Give the Mohawk Valley Back to the Indian? .....	8
The New York Signal Corps on the Border	
by Lieutenant Nathan F. Salisbury.....	9
Sons of Orion	
by Herbert E. Smith.....	10
Editorials .....	12
General Haskell's Message.....	13
Additional Field Training—	
108th Infantry .....	15
369th Infantry .....	16
105th Infantry .....	17
244th Coast Artillery.....	18
102nd Medical Regiment.....	19
174th Infantry .....	20
101st Signal Battalion.....	22
245th Coast Artillery.....	24
101st Cavalry .....	26
102nd Engineers .....	29
43 Shining New Buzz-Saws.....	30
Attendance .....	32
The Adjutant General's Page.....	Cover 3

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.

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

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

Copyright, 1939, by The New York National Guardsman.



# Bivouac

by Edward Bimberg, Jr.

101st Cavalry, N. Y. N. G.

## REVEILLE.

For the first time in my three days at Plattsburg I am wide awake when the bugle blows. This is to be a big day for me—the start of my first regimental bivouac. I dress hurriedly.

"Out in the street, 'A' Troop!" the sergeants are bawling, and we tumble out, most of us still half asleep. The band is playing "On The Mall" but we can't see the bandsmen; in my two weeks' at camp I never did. I have a mental picture of the musicians sitting around their tents half dressed, ready to go back to bed as soon as their morning concert is over.

We march down to the picket line to water and feed the horses, police the area on our way back to the mess shack.

Breakfast. We gulp it hastily, for we are to move out in twenty minutes.

Down to the picket line we stagger under the weight of the fully equipped saddles. The morning is chilly, but the sweat drips off my brow; I am a small man and the McClellan, with its cantle roll and packed saddle-bags is quite a load for me.

As I saddle up the sergeants are yelling again:

"Two minutes, 'A' Troop, two minutes!"

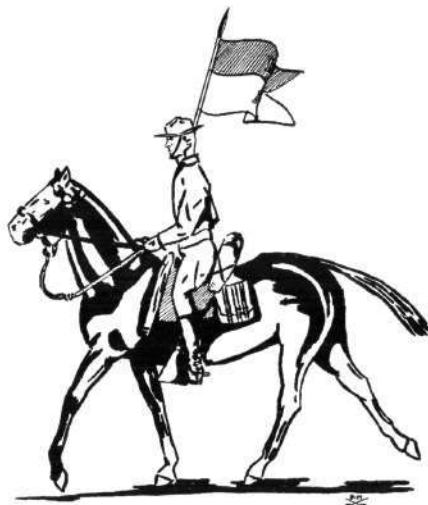
I tighten the girth, arrange the surcingle.

"Off the line, 'A' Troop!"

I fumble with the halter shank, finally get it properly tied. We stand to horse in column of fours, the officers and First Sergeant already mounted. The Captain takes his place at the head of the column.

"Prepare to mount—mount!"

We swing into the saddle, and



wait. The Captain scans the column, then his gloved hand goes up and slowly descends.

"Forward—ho-oo!"

"A" Troop moves out.

Out of the camp and onto the dusty road we ride. My bay gelding, "Gold Lace," steps smartly, no trace of sluggishness in his gate. The sun is shining. At the head of the troop the guidon flaps in the gentle breeze. The rhythmic jingle of the horse equipment is a lullaby. All's right with the world.

A few short days ago the men of my regiment were working in offices, banks, stores. Today they're cavalry troopers, and damn good ones, too. It is, I reflect, something to be proud of.

An hour passes. We walk our horses, trot, walk again. Several times we halt and dismount.

Another hour goes by. We travel over paved and unpaved roads, through fields and woods and towns.

Three hours and I begin to tire. My back aches; I long to slouch in the saddle but dare not. The stirrup leather buckle cuts into my leg. The sweat trickles down my chin strap.

I'm not the only one who's feeling the strain. Now when we dismount to adjust equipment the Captain strides up and down the line:

"Keep working on those horses' legs. Horses get tired, men don't."

That's what the Captain thinks.

Four hours and we're really fatigued. Inadvertantly I slouch.

"Sit up, Bim." This from the top-kick, riding to the rear of the column. I manage to remain erect until we finally arrive at the bivouac area. Then we gratefully slide out of the saddle.

But the day's work is not over yet.

Picket lines must be set up and feed bags filled. They get me for both details.

Then the horses are groomed and fed. The nearest water is quarter of a mile away, a little stream whose banks are covered with slippery rocks. Watering the horses here is no mean feat. The animals slip and slide, the men sweat and swear.

Finally the ordeal is over and the horses are back on the picket line contentedly munching hay. We set up shelter tents and eat our noon mess sprawled on the ground in front of them.

"This is the life, boys," says a corporal. "Nothing to do but eat and sleep."

We rest, then, until four o'clock water call, but by this time someone has found a more accessible watering place, and the task is comparatively easy.

After mess we gather in groups and sing, the fatigue of a few hours ago forgotten as the air reverberates with voices, loud if not good. Darkness falls.



(27th Division Aviation Photos.)

## 101ST CAVALRY AT PLATTSBURG

The ground is covered with rocks, but this doesn't seem to interfere with my slumbers. There is a rock sticking in the small of my back, another in the nape of my neck, but I don't mind. I go right to sleep.

At two o'clock I am awakened by a hand on my shoulder, and I must go on stable guard. I yawn and shiver, for the night is cold—damned cold I take a swallow of rum secured from its place of concealment in my saddle bag. The fiery liquor courses down my throat, creates a warm glow in my stomach. It's just what I need to wake me and warm me. I pass the bottle to the man I am to relieve, the fellow who awakened me. He gulps it gratefully.

The horses, tired after their long day's work, are quiet. I squat on the ground, shivering in my overcoat, shake my head violently at intervals to keep from dozing off. Once a horse gets loose and wanders away from the line. Thankful for this trifling incident to break the monotony I tie him on again.

At four o'clock I awaken the cook. He grunts, rolls over, is immediately asleep again. I shake him violently and stand by until I'm sure he's really awake.

At five I wake the Captain and the First Sergeant. As dawn breaks the bivouac area is stirring, men yawning and stretching, stamping their feet and flapping their arms to keep warm. The officers, in their

short coats, are consulting with the sergeants.

We stand around in groups talking, our spirits chilled by the cold greyness of the early morning. We feel better after a warm breakfast, much better by the time we move out.

On our way back to camp we split into small groups for a reconnaissance mission, leave the roads and ride cross country. This is interesting. We move through dense pine forests, across open fields. We cut wire fences, disassemble wooden ones, jump stone walls. Often the going is rough.

Finally the regiment reassembles and we march the last, long weary miles toward home. We are tired;

so are our mounts. Their step is no longer springy, their heads hang, but as we come in sight of camp they perk up. The hay already spread along the picket line intrigues them. They pull against the bit.

The band is playing when we ride in. We water and feed the horses, work hard on the grooming, then carry our equipment back to the racks outside our tents. I long to throw myself down on the cot and sleep for about three days without waking. But the sergeants are howling again:

"Retreat inspection tonight, 'A' Troop. Get to work on your rifles and pistols!"

There's no rest for the cavalry.



"I wouldn't try to save those—they only cost a few bucks apiece!"

## THERE'S A MAN GOING 'ROUND TAKING NAMES!

### Bureau of the Census to Conduct Sixteenth Decennial Census

**T**HE U. S. Census Bureau each year conducts a series of minor censuses measuring the vital activities of the nation.

During the coming year, 1940, however, the Bureau will conduct the greatest census-taking enterprise in the history of the world. This undertaking is known as the sixteenth Decennial Census and will assemble facts on the commercial and industrial activities and the resources and population of the United States and its possessions.

Not only will the population of the entire nation, estimated to be in excess of 130 million, be counted, but businesses of all kinds, all factories, mines, quarries, houses and farms will be enumerated and all facts considered of general interest collected.

The Census of Manufactures will enumerate more than 170,000 establishments. More than three million business places will be tabulated by the Census of Business and some 12,000 mines and quarries by the Census of Mines and Quarries. These censuses will get under way on January 2, 1940.

On April 1, 1940, census workers will begin collecting information on the population. At the same time information will be obtained regarding 33 million dwellings and some seven million farms.

While enumerating the people, the workers will also gather data on occupation and unemployment.

More than 12,000 enumerators, after having pursued a special course of instruction, will do the field work on the censuses of Busi-

ness, Manufactures and Mines and Quarries. They will visit every business man, manufacturer, and mines and quarries operator in the nation.

Special schedules, eleven for the Business Census and 147 for the Manufactures Census, will be distributed personally by census enumerators. The enumerators will be ready to help officials of business houses and factories fill out the schedules. The schedules, upon being completed, are mailed immediately to the Census Bureau in Washington. When all the schedules are in hand of the Bureau, the agency will begin the arduous task of compiling statistical summaries.

The same law which authorizes the taking of periodic censuses of the population, natural resources and commercial and industrial activities of the nation, forbids the Bureau from revealing private information reported on the schedules. The statistical data is published only in broad, general form. When there is danger that information of confidential nature may be revealed, the Bureau will not publish the statistics, remarking in a footnote at the bottom of the table: "Information withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations."

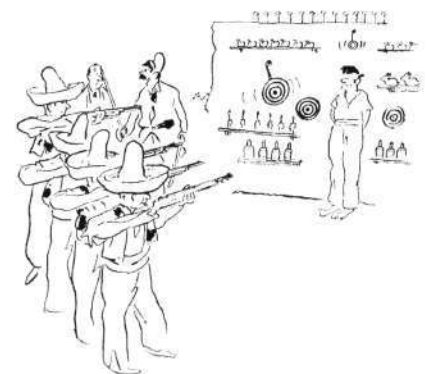
No other agency, be it part of the government or outside of the government, is allowed to examine individual schedules for purpose of investigation, taxation or regulation. Only Census employees, sworn to keep confidential infor-

mation that they handle, are permitted to see the completed reports.

The Bureau expects to complete the Censuses of Manufactures, Business and Mines and Quarries within five months of 1940 and to be able to publish some of the figures by late summer. The Census of Population, Occupations, Incomes and Unemployment will require a month in taking. The other censuses will be completed in the shortest possible time.

Data will be made public for the entire nation and by states. Information on population, and for certain phases of Business and Manufactures will be published not only by states but by counties and cities and towns of more than 2,500 inhabitants.

The first Manufacturers Census was held in 1810, and it enumerated the activities of the year 1809. The Business Census started in 1929. The first Population Census was conducted in 1790, a century and a half ago.



"They get a much bigger kick out of it!"





BRIGADIER GENERAL PAUL LOESER



## Brigadier General Loeser Retires

ON November 18, 1939, the 258th Field Artillery lost by retirement, an outstanding officer, Brigadier General Paul Loeser.

His record of service covers a continuous period of over 40 years in the National Guard of the State of New York. Five years were served in the 7th Regiment N.Y.N.G. and thirty-five years in the 8th CAC, later designated as the 258th F.A.

He was commissioned Lieutenant May 24, 1905, Captain, December 19, 1907, Major, October 11, 1909, Lieutenant Colonel, May 11, 1917, Colonel, March 25, 1927, and Brigadier General of the Line, November 15, 1939.

During his service he was considered the outstanding rifleman of the regiment and the most consistent pistol expert; as year after year he qualified as expert without having had any practice between qualifications.

His organizing ability was first prominently displayed while Captain of the 32nd Company CAC in that he raised its efficiency to its high state in percentage of attendance, strength and technical training.

After his promotion to Major, he was assigned the duty of Recruiting Officer and organized the 34th, 35th and 36th Companies, CAC and acted as what was then known as "Tactical Officer" and now would be called "Executive" for the Regiment.

Shortly after the United States entered the World War, Major Loeser was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel and as such reopened and commanded the post at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. This was a man sized task as this post had been abandoned with only a caretaker's detachment for many years; buildings had to be renovated, barracks made livable, lighting poles and lines put up and run into Westchester Village, additional buildings and storehouses constructed, a sanitary and sewer system reinstalled and other work necessary to make the post habitable.

He was later transferred to Ft. Totten, N. Y., as Coast Defense Commander of Totten, Schuyler and Slocum. In this capacity he organized, equipped and supervised the initial training of a number of Coast Artillery Regiments which were sent to France and served there until the Armistice. He also, after graduating from the School of Fort Monroe served as the Director of the local School for Heavy Artillery Officers and served on efficiency boards at Fort Monroe on a number of occasions. Finally after the Armistice, he was made demobilization officer at Ft. Schuyler, which had been organized as the demobilization post for a large number of Coast Artillery Regiments.

After discharge from the Federal Service he rejoined

the 8th CAC New York and helped reorganize this command. It was Federally recognized as the 193rd Artillery CAC and redesignated 258th Field Artillery. This designation was adopted as the organization was the old 8th New York and had served in the World War as the 58th Artillery CAC. "258" was the nearest available number to combine and remind of this record.

His tireless energy and dogged determination were the contributing factors which made for the up-building of the regiment until it has reached a recognized high state of efficiency.

He obtained permission for and supervised the first extended road march taking a convoy of heavy trucks and 155 mm. guns for hundreds of miles as from New York City to Ft. Ontario, Oswego or to Pine Camp, N. Y., and inaugurated the system of overnight bivouacs in connection with 2 and 3 day tactical problems which has since been adopted for all motorized and most other units.

He has been continuously working for better and additional equipment and training.

The practice of having a banquet before each review at which all officers of the regiment participate was originated by him.

He organized and carried to a successful completion the reequipment of the regiment with the Distinctive Full Dress Uniforms, a copy of that formerly worn by the regiment from 1800 to 1882 when they were lost by fire, and installed a system of financing and accounting which made it possible to carry through the purchase by each individual member of the regiment without the slightest hitch or difficulty.

Under his supervision a Mobilization Test was carried out in 1938 which brought universal approval from higher authority for its speed and efficiency.

General Loeser was outstanding in the efficient manner of handling troops both at drill and in the field. His executive ability is recognized by all who have been in contact with him.

He was President of the National Guard Association of the State of New York for the years 1934 and 1935.

General Loeser has received the thirty-five year long service medal from both the 258th Field Artillery Regiment and the State of New York. His place will be a hard one to fill and he will be greatly missed by his many friends in the Regiment and in the National Guard of the State of New York and of the United States. He was a member of the Governor's Staff from 1928 until his retirement.

## 106TH FIELD ARTILLERY WINS HINES TROPHY

HEADQUARTERS New York National Guard announced on December 5, 1939, that the Colonel Frank H. Hines Attendance Trophy for annual award to the organization of the New York National Guard attaining the highest percentage of attendance during the training year, now held by the 212th Coast Artillery (A.A.) has been won by the 106th Field Artillery for the period October 1, 1938-September 30, 1939.

The following is the standing of all organizations of the New York National Guard during the 1938-1939 training year:

	Armory Drill	Field Training	Inspection	Per centage	*
1. 106th Field Artillery	94.68	99.28	99.27	97.74	(2)
2. 212th Coast Artillery (A.A.)	93.34	99.73	98.53	97.20	(1)
3. 102nd Quartermaster Regiment	95.68	99.70	96.06	97.15	(3)
4. 121st Cavalry	95.21	96.41	98.86	96.83	(4)
5. 156th Field Artillery	92.68	98.60	98.74	96.67	(8)
6. 245th Coast Artillery	91.78	97.47	98.34	95.86	(7)
7. 369th Infantry	94.12	99.37	93.24	95.58	(6)
8. 104th Field Artillery	90.73	97.97	97.95	95.55	(19)
9. 174th Infantry	93.51	96.28	96.57	95.45	(11)
10. 102nd Medical Regiment	91.12	97.90	96.80	95.27	(12)
11. 14th Infantry	91.64	97.49	96.42	95.18	(15)
12. 10th Infantry	89.66	96.75	97.24	94.55	(14)
13. 108th Infantry	90.33	97.64	95.66	94.54	(18)
14. 71st Infantry	90.77	94.54	98.08	94.46	(5)
15. 105th Field Artillery	91.26	95.07	96.15	94.16	(20)
16. 165th Infantry	91.66	93.99	96.77	94.14	(9)
17. 102nd Engineers (C)	89.68	93.28	99.00	93.99	(13)
18. 105th Infantry	89.65	94.10	97.44	93.73	(23)
19. 27th Division Aviation	90.21	94.65	95.34	93.40	(17)
20. 244th Coast Artillery	91.71	95.61	92.66	93.33	(21)
21. 101st Cavalry	89.91	93.14	96.00	93.02	(16)
22. Special Troops, 27th Division	90.53	94.05	92.72	92.43	(25)
23. 106th Infantry	87.36	92.76	95.59	91.90	(24)
24. 258th Field Artillery	87.15	94.00	94.29	91.81	(10)
25. 101st Signal Battalion	88.71	95.60	88.75	91.02	(22)
26. 107th Infantry	85.69	83.83	92.29	87.27	(26)

	Armory Drill	Field Training	Inspection	Per centage	*
1. Brigade Headquarters, C.A.C.	99.04	100.00	100.00	99.68	(1)
2. State Staff	99.51	100.00	94.66	98.06	(2)
3. 87th Infantry Brigade	95.75	97.82	97.43	97.00	(4)
4. 54th Infantry Brigade	96.23	95.12	97.72	96.36	(8)
5. 51st Cavalry Brigade	93.81	96.20	98.70	96.24	(3)
6. 93rd Infantry Brigade	90.59	100.00	97.22	95.94	(5)
7. 53rd Infantry Brigade	90.46	100.00	94.87	95.11	(9)
8. 52nd Field Artillery Brigade	93.93	94.33	93.87	94.04	(7)
9. Hq. and Hq. Det. 27th Division	93.56	93.75	89.39	92.23	(6)

\* Figures in parentheses indicate the relative positions of organizations 1938.

The record of previous winners of this trophy is as follows:

Year	Organization	Percentage
1930	102nd Medical Regiment	94.11
1931	27th Division Aviation	97.49
1932	27th Division Aviation	99.03
1933	27th Division Aviation	96.93
1934	212th Coast Artillery (A.A.)	96.07
1935	106th Field Artillery	96.79
1936	212th Coast Artillery (A.A.)	97.27
1937	212th Coast Artillery (A.A.)	97.22
1938	212th Coast Artillery (A.A.)	97.56

## SHALL WE GIVE THE MOHAWK VALLEY BACK TO THE INDIAN?

(Under this rather startling heading, Arch D. Anderson presents the following interesting item in "The Villager" on the Indian claims.)

TO THE great majority of the people of the Mohawk Valley, the demand of the St. Regis Indians that the lands of their ancestors be returned to them, seems to be a matter not to be taken seriously but those who

attended the Grand Council held on Prospect Hill, at Fort Plain in October, must realize that with the Indians, at least, it is really a serious matter.

They at least have one argument that should stop our criticism of the unkept promises of Hitler and Chamberlain, for in a treaty made at Fort Stanwix (Rome) in 1784 the white men made promises to the Indians which were never kept.

Later several of the leading Indians of the Iroquois led by Cornplanter, the Seneca Chieftain, visited President Washington at Philadelphia, who told them, "The General Government will protect you in all the lands secured to you in the General Treaty of Fort Schuyler, October 22, 1784, except such parts as you have lawfully sold". This referred to the Onondagas and Tuscororas, who had sold land to the State for \$50 per acre, while the State immediately re-sold the same land for \$5.00 or more per acre. But the Mohawks or branches of that tribe did not receive their land nor did they sell what they considered theirs.

The St. Regis Indian claim that they are the Mohawk Nation, in itself, may be open to serious question where one realizes that they left the Mohawk Valley to take up their residence in Canada from 1670 to 1674, while the greater portion of the Mohawks, as were here during Sir William Johnson's period, remained in the valley until one hundred years later and are now located at Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

The removal of the St. Regis (Caughnawaga) Indians was due to the influence of Jesuit Missionaries more political than religious.

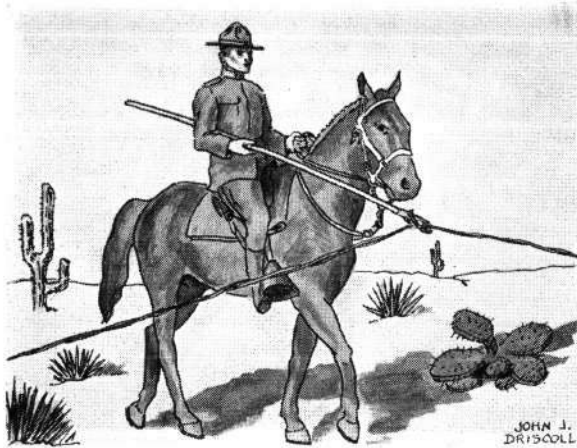
Only a few years after the death of Father Jogues, at Auriesville in 1646, after many attempts to locate missions in the valley, one was finally established by Father Boniface, called St. Peter, at the Caughnawaga Indian village located just west of the present village of Fonda in the vicinity of the Tekawitha Friary which was dedicated last year.

It was here that Kateri Tekawitha was baptized by Father de Lamberville in 1676, and the following year she escaped to Canada, where many of the converts had preceded her. In 1784, all the Jesuit Missions in the Mohawk Valley were abandoned.

The village of Caughnawaga established on the St. Lawrence River became too small to accommodate all of the Christian Indians from the Mohawk Valley, so many of them settled at St. Francis de Xavier, and were incidentally the St. Francis Indians that were punished by the Roger Rangers as set forth in the "Northwest Passage".

It was the St. Regis (Caughnawaga) Indians who burned Schenectady and massacred the inhabitants in 1690. Again in 1693 they accompanied an invasion of the French in the Mohawk Valley and helped destroy the Mohawk Villages. Again in 1755 they served under Baron Diskau, the Commander of the French Army, which was defeated by Sir William Johnson at Lake George.





## THE NEW YORK SIGNAL CORPS ON THE BORDER

By **NATHAN F. SALISBURY**

*Late 1st Lieut., S.C., U. S. A.*

**I**N 1916 "on the border" the New York Division had its own particular sector of the Rio Grande Valley, extending from Pharr at the east to Mission at the west, a country of great distances, poor roads and a commercial system of wire communication that, while big enough to care for the business of the normal population of this sparsely settled district, was unable to cope with the demands made upon it by its suddenly increased soldier population. This was the situation that the Signal Corps faced when it commenced its task of building a military telephone and telegraph system—a job never before attempted on so large a scale—a job that when completed, made possible a more closely knit and more flexible military organization, provided a surer and easier means of protecting the territory under the New York Division's care, and facilitated the work of carrying on the important business of the many regimental supply and commissary needs.

The New York Signal Battalion immediately commenced the construction of these vital wire lines. As a preliminary to the work of building a permanent system, "buzzer" lines were run from McAllen to the camps at Pharr and Mission, and details of signalmen were stationed at both points for the purpose of receiving and delivering messages. These lines were laid on the ground across country, almost as straight as the crow flies, and since the United States Army Service Buzzer is both a telephone and telegraph instrument, the cross country lines afforded direct voice to voice communication whenever it was absolutely necessary.

With the completion of the temporary buzzer system the signalmen of the division commenced the construction of the permanent camp telephone system at McAllen, headquarters of the division

A wooden telephone central officer building was constructed at the entrance to the Signal Corps camp. A pole line composed of "six by six" and "four by four" timbers was laid out and run as nearly as possible through the center of the camp, and the regulation military camp telephone was installed in every organization at that point. These organizations in-

cluded Division, or General O'Ryan's, Headquarters, 2nd Brigade, Hq., the Camp Hospital, the Depot Quartermaster, the 7th, 12th, 69th and 71st Regiments of N. Y. Infantry, the 1st Regiment of New York Cavalry, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regiments of New York Field Artillery, and the 22nd New York Engineers, the Division Supply Train and all the other units encamped at that point. In addition, lines were run to the central office of the Rankin Telephone Company, the commercial system operating in that section of the Rio Grande Valley, thus making every station in the camp a part of the Bell Telephone System.

At Pharr, where the 3rd New York Infantry Brigade was stationed, and at Mission, where the 1st New York Infantry Brigade was encamped, this work was duplicated. Shacks were constructed, 40-line military camp switchboards were installed and a telephone was placed in the camp of every organization at both places. It was a job accomplished under weather conditions that were described by regular army officers as the worst they had experienced in years of service on the border, and through country that escaped the name of "desert" only by virtue of the irrigation canals that have partially reclaimed it

That the Signal Corps' task was completed in spite of these conditions is due to the spirit of willingness, energy and zeal that permeates that organization then, now and forever—a spirit that prompted Major General O'Ryan to remark on one occasion, "The New York Signal Battalion has performed the disagreeable as well as the interesting work with a zeal and spirit that have excited favorable criticism from many sources."

### *Addenda*

The following notes pertaining to the New York Signal Corps published in the "Rio Grande Rattler," in the field by the New York Division, issue of August 30, 1916 may amuse some of the old-timers.

"Storm warnings of the recent hurricane were received by the Signal Corps, and notice delivered to

*(Continued on page 28)*

# Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

**D**URING the 27th Division's operations against the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, First Sergeant Edward T. Ruane of Company B, 105th Infantry, occupied an advanced outpost with an officer and two other sergeants of his company. The exposed position had hardly been occupied by the New Yorkers before an enemy raiding party of about twenty Germans attacked the spot.

First Sergeant Ruane, a native of Cohoes, led the inspired defense of the important outpost position, the New Yorkers beating off the fierce attack with minor casualties as they succeeded in killing ten of the enemy party and capturing five of the storm troopers.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the same action, a New York City man serving in the same regiment also distinguished himself by outstanding heroism. He was Private Anthony Sclafoni of Company A of the 105th, and was with the first assault wave of his outfit as they moved out against the Hindenburg Line.

Machine gun fire from enemy pill-boxes raked the advancing Americans, and they had to dive for the nearest cover. Just as Sclafoni made the shelter of a shell hole he saw a comrade of the Lewis gun squad drop out on No Man's Land. The New Yorker immediately dashed to the rescue of his buddy but before he could reach him he was himself wounded by rifle fire.

Disregarding his own plight, the New Yorker pluckily crawled on, reached his man, and shielded the Lewis gunner with his own body until he had succeeded in helping him to reach a nearby crater and safety.

\* \* \* \* \*

Another New York City man, First Lieutenant Arthur Talbot of the 107th Infantry, was in command of a 37-millimeter gun section in action against the enemy on October 18 near La Roux Farm. Seeking a suitable target for his gun crew, he armed his men with enemy rifles and led them forward against the German line in a daring daylight raid.

Lieutenant Talbot personally reconnoitered the farm, which was held by enemy machine gunners, and drew their fire. He then dashed back to his men, under heavy machine gun fire, and directed them in volleying fire to such good effect that the Germans

were forced to withdraw from the farm building and grounds, whereupon the heroic officer advanced his 37-millimeter gun and section to that important stronghold and held it against a subsequent strong enemy counter-attack.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the action near Bony, on the afternoon of September 29, Private Frederick A. Tieman, a New York man serving in Company H of the 107th Infantry, was operating as a Lewis gunner when he became separated from his comrades of the advancing assault wave.

Suddenly, out of the fog and smoke, he walked right into an enemy patrol of half a dozen men. Tieman at once opened fire, at point-blank range, inflicting heavy losses on the German patrol.

Then, making contact with another element of the 107th which was temporarily leaderless and bewildered, Private Tieman rallied the group and led it forward in a brilliant attack upon the enemy line.

\* \* \* \* \*

Frank J. Vida of New York City, first sergeant of Company G of the 108th Infantry, jumped into the leadership of his company when, during the assault of September 29 near Ronssoy, it lost all its officers as casualties.

Heading the first wave, the first sergeant was making fine progress when he fell wounded. Instead of dropping out of action, however, he had his wounds dressed on the field, then ran forward and caught up with his command, continuing to lead it forward in brilliant action through the remainder of that day and all through the day and night of September 30.

\* \* \* \* \*

A Rochester man, Private Michael Vigilette, also of Company G, 108th Infantry, voluntarily left shelter during the height of the same action in order to dash forward across the shell-swept terrain to aid in the rescue of wounded men lying in the open. After making three such trips and bringing in wounded men, Private Vigilette was himself badly hit.

After having his wounds dressed at an advanced aid station the heroic upstater hurried back to the firing line and again voluntarily went forward, under terrific fire, and aided other wounded men to return in safety to our lines.



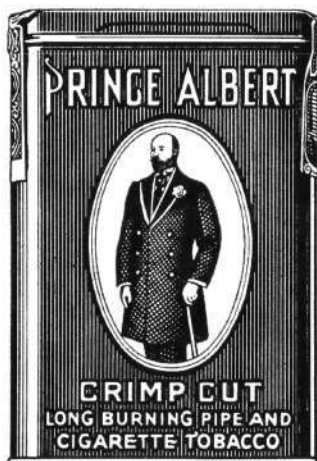
You'll salute these  
milder, tastier  
pipe-smokes

IN RECENT LABORATORY "SMOKING  
BOWL" TESTS, PRINCE ALBERT BURNED

**86 DEGREES COOLER**

than the average of the 30 other of the  
largest-selling brands tested... coolest of all!

YES, indeed, you fellows with a pipe, enlist with that big red tin of Prince Albert and you're off to real smoking joy. Cooler-smoking P.A. considers your tongue ... burns free of parching excess smoking heat. All the more rich, full body for you from those choice P.A. tobaccos, "crimp cut." Harshness? Not in this man's tobacco! Prince Albert is "no-bite" treated for extra-mild smoking that makes friends for keeps. P.A. tamps down right, draws evenly, gives a drier pipe. March down to your post exchange for Prince Albert today. There's no other tobacco like it.



Copyright, 1939  
R. J. Reynolds  
Tobacco Company  
Winston-Salem  
North Carolina

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

**70** fine roll-your-own cig-  
arettes in every handy  
tin of Prince Albert

AND, SOLDIER,  
PRINCE ALBERT'S  
RIGHT THERE, TOO,  
FOR **SMOOTH,  
RICH-TASTING  
'MAKIN'S'**  
CIGARETTES.  
ROLLS UP  
**FAST, NEAT  
AND SMOKES  
PLENTY COOL**



*Prince Albert*

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE







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

VOL. XVI. No. 10      NEW YORK CITY      JANUARY, 1940

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

### 1939 ADDITIONAL FIELD TRAINING

**I**N this issue we present pictures of some of our organizations taken during the period of the 1939 additional field training together with short resumes of their activities and accomplishments as viewed by the organization commanders.

The photographs published were furnished by the organizations concerned and were selected by Ye Editor to illustrate the activities, other than eating, in which our organizations participated—we mention eating particularly because fully fifty per cent of the pictures submitted had this important subject as their topic—kitchens, kitchen flies, mess lines and men eating—if an army travels on its stomach, as Napoleon is reported to have said, then we would say that the New York National Guard is prepared to go anywhere.

Seriously, though, the period of additional field training accomplished a great deal for us—it proved to our own satisfaction that we could take care of ourselves in the field and the high percentage of attendance certainly indicates a high morale on the part of our personnel and a splendid spirit of co-operation on the part of employers who responded so well in granting additional time off for military duty.

Let us consider some of the results obtained in this additional week's work:

- 1st—Excellent attendance.
- 2nd—Valuable experience in care of men in the field.
- 3rd—An opportunity better than is offered by limited armory drills to correct such deficiencies as were revealed during the regular field training.
- 4th—Additional time for instruction in subjects which cannot be covered satisfactorily indoors.

The reports of the several commanding officers indicate their satisfaction with the results obtained and it is interesting to note that the health of the troops was excellent throughout.

We have quite a few interesting photographs and items on the additional field training of the other organizations of the New York National Guard which lack of space compels us to hold over until the February issue.

### SOCIETY NOTES

The *Army and Navy Journal* states that special winter clothing has been provided for the Regular Army troops stationed at Fort Ontario, New York, for the winter training period now in progress. This clothing includes fur caps, fleece lined leather mittens, woolen mufflers and blanket-lined overcoats. Sleeping bags with air mattresses for outdoor sleeping comfort have also been ordered.

\* \* \*

The War Department has authorized the issue of not to exceed one suit of heavy woolen underwear for each enlisted man of the New York National Guard engaged in winter training, with the understanding that there will be no reimbursement or increase in clothing allotments on this account. This issue supercedes the previous disapproval by the War Department for the issue of winter underwear to the New York National Guard.

\* \* \*

The Regular Army units stationed at Fort Slocum and Fort Jay have loaned 850 winter caps to the 14th Infantry, New York National Guard, which trains at Camp Upton, Long Island, from December 26 to 31,

(Continued on page 14)

### THE GUARDSMAN

JANUARY  
1925

Harbor defense ideas of 1810.

Staff Sgt. Murphy reviews 165th Infantry.

Major General Charles P. Summerall commands 2nd Corps Area.

1930

Study of rifle accidents.

National Guard service at Auburn.

1935

Brig. General Walter G. Robinson, new Adjutant General.

Major General Ward retires.

Colonel Lewis M. Thiery dies.

The Coates Flash hider.

104th Field Artillery new wire truck.

# General Haskell's Message

## USE OF ARMORIES

FOR a long period of years it has been the policy of the National Guard to cooperate with the civil authorities and with civic enterprises of a varied nature in permitting the use of our armories for non-military activities.

The use of our armories for non-military purposes has gradually fallen into several distinct categories. The first category might be called a governmental one, and might include the training of firemen and policemen and other municipal (as well as State and Federal) groups. It would also include the registry of relief applicants and, in New York City, the counting of Proportional Representation votes. There are many varied activities of the Federal Government which we have assisted, such as pistol practice of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other similar activities.

The second category might include those public charitable activities and benefits for well-known and approved humanitarian activities.

The use of armories for the first category has usually been granted free of charge, except for the necessary heat, light, and janitor service. The second category has been for humanitarian purposes, and has been similarly treated. There is no disposition on my part to curtail in any way the use of armories for these purposes, providing they do not interfere with the training of the troops in their armories, nor take away from the enlisted men and officers the use of their armories as their own homes.

However, there is a third category, which might be termed (for want of a better name) commercial activities. The leases covering such activities usually prescribe, in addition to the cost of heat, light, and janitor service, a fee for the rental of the building,

and that varies with the size of the armory, location, and the customary rental fees in a particular neighborhood.

It is this third category, including commercial activities, with which I am inclined to be critical. My thought is that the armories belong to the soldiers. They were built for them, and the armory floor, its bowling alleys, its rooms and swimming pool and other facilities were built in order to create an attractive home for the enlisted men. This fact seems to have been lost sight of by a number of Commanding Officers and Officers in Charge and Control of armories. Some of these officers seem more interested in leasing armories for outside activities than in making an attractive home for the enlisted men of the organizations. Many armory floors have been leased out for long periods of time—in some cases practically the whole winter season—to tennis clubs, which monopolize the building from ten o'clock in the morning until six at night, day in and day out, and, on Saturday evenings, as late as ten p.m. No provision is made for the enlisted men of the organization to play tennis, whether they would want to or not. These lessees for tennis seem to feel that they have a vested right in the building, and practically make it a sports arena, or an adjunct to some educational institution, and the person who runs it generally pays a nominal rent, and makes a large profit. The people who come to play tennis have no interest in the regiment or in the National Guard, and in some cases the money received by the regiment or other organization will hardly pay for heat and light for the building.

This is unfair to the soldiers, and it is unfair to the City of New York, and it is unfair to the State of New York, and should be discontinued. In one or two cases in the City I have found Officers in Charge and Control who seem to be more interested in being a renting agency for commercial activities than they are in the welfare of their men, or in the training of their regiments. The employees, paid by

the City, spend half their time dismantling all the paraphernalia that is required for the activity, as well as cleaning up daily after it is over.

I am speaking of one particular activity—tennis—but the same thing applies to many other activities, such as basketball, track, bazaars, badminton, and every other conceivable thing. There are dog shows and chicken shows and automobile shows and what-not.

There is no objection to renting an armory. It is permitted by law, but I call it to the attention of the various Officers in Charge and Control of armories that the privilege has been abused, and that, after all, their job in this National Guard is not to make money but to train troops, and not to give facilities built by the City and the State to civilians and clubs and other groups for their amusement, but to make them attractive and available for the enlisted men themselves. If the National Guard is going to get recruits, it should make the armories as attractive and available as humanly possible for the men who are willing to come there and enlist, and not for those who will not enlist. What is the use of joining the National Guard and having nice company rooms, locker rooms, baths, bowling alleys, pool rooms, and tracks, provided by the State to attract the men, and then have them taken away by the Officer in Charge and Control while he builds up some fund by the rental of these installations?

There is no harm in an occasional rental. There is no harm in making a little extra money, that can be used for the benefit of the enlisted men, but if the privilege is abused and the rentals are continuous, the benefit to the enlisted men is lost sight of entirely.

I am hopeful that before leasing armories in the future, the Officers in Charge and Control will scrutinize them to determine how much this is going to interfere with the happiness of the enlisted men and the attractiveness of the armories to them. And, most of all, will it interfere by juggling around training schedules, to the detriment of the military service by the loss of continuity of training?

### SOCIETY NOTES

(Continued from page 12)

1939. It is required that the loaned caps be renovated without expense to the War Department and returned to the Army Post from which obtained. Reimbursement will be made for the full value of any caps which are lost or not returned for any reason. According to Army Regulations 30-3000, "Price List of Clothing and Equipage," the unit price of the cap, winter—which resembles the headgear affected by Hawkshaw, the Detective—is forty-eight cents.

### GOVERNOR LEHMAN DESIGNATES WEST POINT CANDIDATES

ON DECEMBER 5th, Governor Herbert H. Lehman designated eight (8) enlisted men of the New York National Guard to take the entrance examination to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York. The entrance examination will begin on March 5, 1940. The guardsmen attained the highest averages in Preliminary Examinations of a scope and nature similar to the entrance examination to the U. S. Military Academy, conducted by The Adjutant General of the State at New York City, Albany, and Buffalo, November 10 and 11, 1939. Those who successfully pass the entrance examination in March will enter West Point, July 1, 1940.

The eight candidates are:

Pvt. John J. Kelly, Btry. C, 156th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., 82-A Worrall Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Pvt. John P. Schatz, Btry. B, 212th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., 420 East 169th St., Bronx, N. Y.

Pvt. Arnold R. Tucker, Jr., Btry. C, 104th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., 138 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Pvt. Charles W. Dickinson, Btry. B, 156th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., 47 Meyer Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Pvt. Henry A. Grace, Co. A, 14th Inf., N.Y.N.G., 1320—85th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Richard G. Klock, Btry. A., 104th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., The Stanton Preparatory Academy, Cornwall, N. Y.

Pvt. Van E. Pruitt, Co. I, 107th Inf., N.Y.N.G., Murray Hill Hotel, Park Ave. at 40th St., New York, N. Y.

Pvt. James V. Christy, Co. C, 165th Inf., N.Y.N.G., 217-07 114th Road, St. Albans, N. Y.

It is interesting to note that four of the eight successful candidates were graduates of the Brooklyn Academy, namely, Kelly (No. 1), Schatz (No. 2), Dickinson (No. 4), and Grace (No. 5).

### BOOKS

WORLD IN ARMS, by Major R. Ernest Dupuy, Field Artillery, U.S.A. \$2.00. Military Service Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

In his *World in Arms*, Major Dupuy has put in graphic form the results of his many trips to Europe and Northern Africa and of his study and research in the military field. The strength of armies and navies, pertinent military geography, primary and secondary routes of invasion, and air distances from bases to probable targets are shown in such a fashion that the reader immediately grasps the situation and can form his own deductions from presented facts. In this book there are neither prophecies nor comments by the author, but merely summaries from which the offensive and defensive measures of all nations may be studied.





*For the well being of the soldier—Upper Left—Preparation; Upper Right—Distribution; Lower Left—Consumption; Lower Right—Rest and Recreation.*

## 108th INFANTRY

THE State Fair Ground at Syracuse awoke from its winter slumbers on the morning of November 12 to find itself a military camp—the 108th Infantry, under command of Colonel Samuel H. Merrill, having arrived for its period of additional field training.

The entire regiment (less Company K, of Hornell, where local business conditions made a period of seven consecutive days inadvisable) was assembled for the period November 12-18 and through co-operation of Mr. Paul Smith, Director, Division of the State Fair of the Department of Agriculture and Markets and of the New York Central Railroad, the State Fair Grounds, together with a large

tract of ground adjoining, was made available for training. This resulted in a tract about three miles long by one-half to one mile wide with plenty of natural cover, a stream, woods, etc.

For quarters, the entire regiment was housed in one building the Pyrke Building. A gas operated kitchen, showers, toilets, a dining room and partial steam heating made it an ideal barracks.

The kitchen was supplemented by field ranges set up outside the building and careful planning made it possible to feed the entire regiment at one time, in an average of an hour and a quarter.

A comprehensive training program was carried out under excel-

lent weather conditions and the Service Company functioned in its normal capacity by drawing and transporting the rations from Fort Ontario daily.

Colonel Woods, Commanding Fort Ontario, assisted in the training by furnishing a demonstration squad armed with the M1 rifle; a calibre 50 machine gun and a 60 mm. trench mortar.

Nor was the publicity angle neglected—the two local radio stations at Syracuse, WFBL and WSYR, both broadcasting the activities from the grounds.

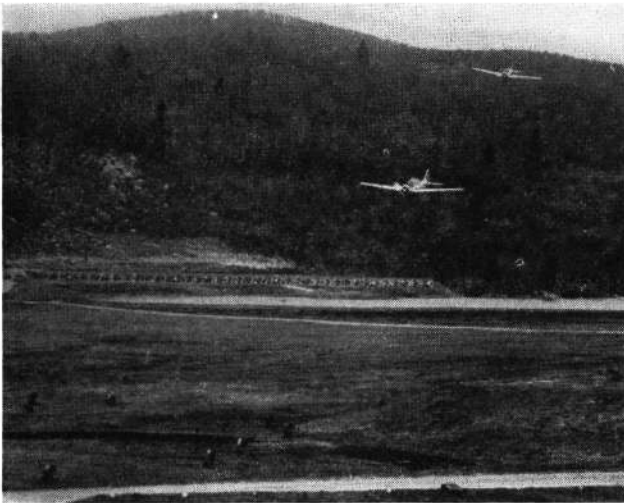
All in all, it was a most satisfactory training period and all participating derived much from it.





Upper Left—The Long, Long Trail Awinding (into Camp Smith).

Upper Right and Lower Left—Defense against aircraft.



## 369th INFANTRY

**T**HE Field Inspection Report—National Guard—Report on training of the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., completed at Camp Smith, September 3-17, 1939, showed under Class "A" Deficiencies—Field sanitation of this regiment in

the bivouac area was unsatisfactory.

Upon receipt of the instructions authorizing the additional field training the Regimental Commander pointed out the advantages of completing the training in one tour of seven days rather than three week-ends. Each member of the regiment was asked to take up with his employer the matter of securing leave of absence. The employers responded very generously. As a result, the regiment reported at Camp Smith, November 19, 1939, with 93.15 per cent of its actual strength.

The Training Objectives were:

*Radio section communicating with aircraft.*

To correct training errors and deficiencies and develop proficiency of subordinate commanders and non-commissioned officers in combat functions.

The Method and Scope of training included: Scouting and Patrolling, March and March Discipline, Concealment in Bivouac and Position, Messing and Sanitation in the Field, Use of Compass, Security and Reconnaissance, Musketry, Defensive and Offensive Combat for Small Units, Combat Practice Firing, Night March by Regiment in Full Field Equipment, Occupation of Assembly Areas in Defensive Position, Basic Training for Recruits, Tactical Walks, CPX, Interior Guard Duty, Motor Patrols of Outside Areas. Thirty-six hours of actual training not includ-

(Continued on page 27)





Upper Left—Head of Second Battalion—Saratoga.

Upper Right—Company M machine gun supporting attack—Saratoga.

Lower Right—Company L mess line—Saratoga.



## 105th INFANTRY

THE climate in the North Country being what it is, Colonel Ross decided to get the additional field training period over with before Old Man Winter got into action, and worked out a schedule which was completed before the end of November.

"If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."

The first day of training was performed at home stations; the second week-end the battalions assembled at Troy, Schenectady and Saratoga where the battalion commanders supervised the training; on the third week-end a regimental exercise was held and for the final week-end the companies trained at home stations while the regimental and battalion staffs engaged in a command post exer-

cise with the 53rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters and the 10th Infantry.

A combination of rain, snow, sleet and slush greeted the regiment on its first day of training, but this failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the troops and the following days they were rewarded with excellent weather.

The Saratoga battlefield of Revolutionary War fame was the scene of the training of the regiment and for the home station week-ends, the units were fortunately able to find suitable terrain available close by.

The attendance was most satisfactory throughout the period as was the health of the troops, while the serious manner in which the problems were worked out resulted in real accomplishment and much valuable training.

Headquarters Company Kitchen.

(All photos by Pet. Way, Hqtrs. Co.)







Waiting for the fog to lift.

## 244th PROTECTS NEW YORK HARBOR

**A**CCORDING to some news reports the Old Ninth successfully defended New York Harbor against enemy submarines. This was news indeed, not having an enemy and secondly if we did have, he would have had to come up on the beach to get at us! When the tour of duty finished the only winner was old man fog. After firing sub-calibre successfully a thick haze and fog enveloped the fire areas and the entire bay, preventing any fire for record. Visibility was zero but through the fog banks we could occasionally see Scotland Lightship and theoretically the old ship was sunk time and again.

The Advance Detail left New York with four guns and about forty trucks on Saturday morning, November 25, and arrived at Fort Hancock about 11:30 a.m. The Regiment, under command of Colonel Force, followed on Sunday morning, leaving the Armory at 8:30 and arriving at Fort Hancock at 11:00 on the Mine Planter *Ord* and Steamer *Ordnance*.

A short march to the barracks and a hot dinner. All men were quartered in barracks with the exception of the (Lost) First Battalion which was assigned to a CCC Camp about one mile from the parade ground. As per orders this and the other Battalions were decentralized and functioned under their own Commanders. Guns were dug in, Plotting Rooms set up, and were ready to fire by 9 a.m.

on Monday. Plotting cars were used by this regiment for the first time. These and many other innovations were supplied by the 52nd Coast Artillery (Railway) Regular Army. We likewise had our first ride on a Regular Army Train supplied by the 52nd. This train was used to transport units to and from various firing positions.

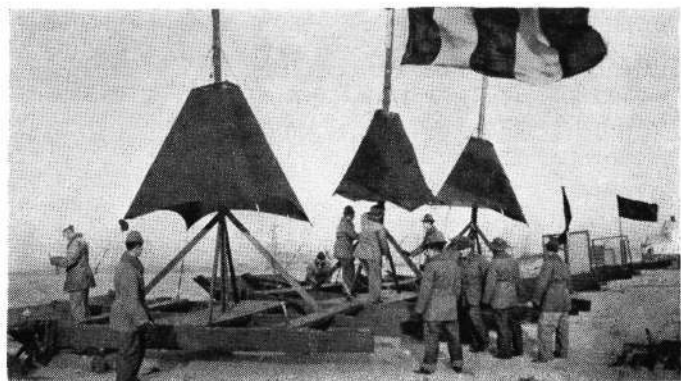
Fog, haze, and rain persisted until the Regiment left the Post on Saturday morning.

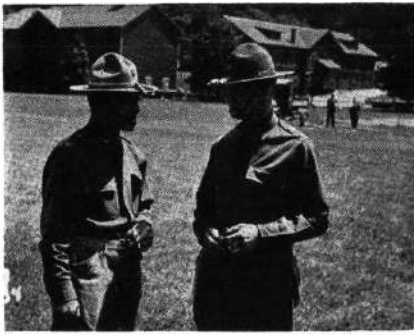
There was keen disappointment throughout the entire regiment in not being able to fire a Service Practice. However, all felt that the time spent at Fort Hancock was very profitable. Anti-aircraft machine-gun sections were able to function effectively and succeeded in fully accomplishing this mission. The Range and Communications sections as well as gun and ammunition sections acquired such knowledge as could not have been gained

in the Armory. Illness among the rank and file was no more than normal. No man was confined to the Post Hospital during the tour. It is felt that the morale was of the highest and the fact that a Regular Coast Artillery Post was the scene of training added to the general set-up. The men took active part in the Post routine with ample opportunity to observe the workings of the Regular Army. Recreation facilities were of the best. The Post boasts a Y.M.C.A., gymnasium, and Movie Theatre with new shows each night. On Thursday evening a vaudeville show featuring acts from each unit in the regiment.

It is of interest to note that Fort Hancock was the mobilization point of this regiment in 1917. Many men of the present command left this Post for France. Among the foremost in this group was Colonel Force who now commands the Regiment.

*These are  
the targets  
that weren't  
there.*





Left—Major Purdy. Right—Colonel Salisbury, Regimental Commander.

## 102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

**W**INTER field training for the 102nd Medical Regiment! It began with a groan—fear of the unknown—and ended with a smile. On the first week-end, November 11-12, 92 per cent were curious; and enjoyed the experience.

As "service troops" the Regiment gets its best training with a Division during maneuvers; but as an excellent substitute, our five companies at Camp Smith worked with the 106th Infantry.

What did we learn? Plenty! For instance:

How to dress warmly, and so comfortably that five hours' work in the open was not a hardship.

The value of hot food and especially plenty of hot coffee and chocolate.

*Ambulance loading.*



How warm a tent can be when heated by a Sibley Stove—well stoked.

How to establish stations, dress wounds and evacuate patients in the dark.

How to really heat a "shock litter" in the open air, with lanterns, hot water bottles, hot canteens.

No one gets sick during such training.

The up-State companies used their Armories as a base. The Corning company established a Hospital Station in Twilight Park, better known as the "Flats." The Rochester company trekked to Monroe Park and the Syracuse company to the State Fair grounds. The Ticonderoga company established an evacuation line in the deer country, but not a hunter was shot and needed treatment! The Albany units worked with General Kearney and the valiant local units of his Brigade.

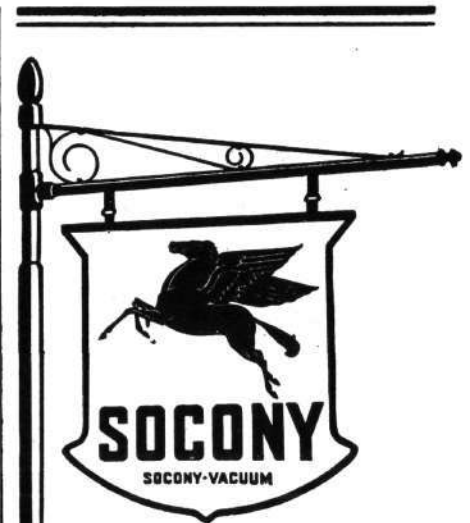


*Litter drill.*

General Charles P. Summerall once said "Housekeeping is 75 per cent of a soldier's training"; we surely did learn something about winter housekeeping.

Before winter training the slogan was—"What the hell"; after, the comment is—"wish we could do it on one week-end a month instead of two drills."

*Editor's Note—The 102nd Medical Regiment did not conduct its additional field training in Florida as the photos might indicate. We were unable to obtain photographs during this period and so used some taken last summer.*



**STOP . . .**

*at the sign of*

**The  
Flying  
Red Horse**

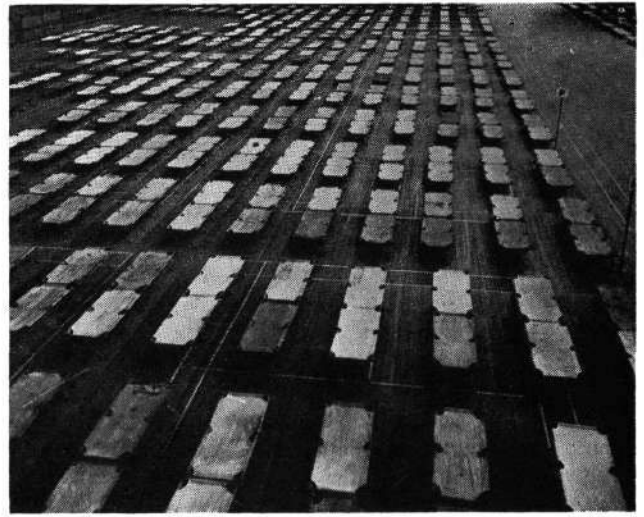
You Can Be Assured of  
Courteous Service, Prompt  
Attention and Dependable  
Products

**Your Socony Dealer is  
a Friendly Dealer**

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



Buffalo Park Scene—Fall 1939



Not a plane carrier's deck, but cots in the 174th Armory

## 174th INFANTRY

THE orders directing the performance of seven days additional field training for the New York National Guard presented to the 174th Infantry problems which undoubtedly were identical to other units throughout the State. The many angles present having been analyzed, the Regimental Commander decided that the best results could be obtained by having the regiment perform this extra duty on seven consecutive days. The regimental plan as submitted and subsequently followed called for the quartering of the entire regiment in the Buffalo armory for the week of November 5th to 11th. This meant that the units stationed in Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Jamestown and Olean were subject to travel but that the majority of the troops were not required to lose any time in travel. A suitable training area was found at Como Lake Park, a distance of about thirteen miles from the Buffalo Armory. Through the cooperation of the 106th Field Artillery, a sufficient number of trucks and reconnaissance cars were made available to permit the transportation of the

regiment to and from the training areas each day. Because the armory's cooking facilities were removed many years ago in anticipation of a modernizing program, it was necessary to provide cooking facilities outside of the armory. Mess tents were erected in a small park adjacent to the armory and during the tour of duty all meals were served to the troops in the armory. Noonday meals were prepared in the company kitchens and transported to the men in the field. These mess facilities worked admirably and throughout the tour the quality and quantity of the mess was considered superior. Full use was made of the Quartermaster stores of the 28th Infantry at Fort Niagara, and as a result the ration allowance was found to be entirely adequate.

Colonel Joseph W. Becker directed a progressive program of training. It began with fundamentals of scouting and patrolling and minor combat principles and establishing machine gun and 37 mm. gun emplacements. One day was devoted to an outpost problem, and another to establishing a biv-

ouac. The final day of training was given over to the defense of the Buffalo industrial area against a mythical enemy pushing in from the east. Anti-aircraft and anti-tank defense were stressed during that day's training.

Throughout the week the health of the command was excellent. The Medical Detachment had established an infirmary in the armory equipped with eight beds. However, practically no use was made of the infirmary.

There was considerable question in advance as to the possibility of attaining a good attendance for this additional tour of duty. However, any fears entertained in this respect proved groundless and the regiment mustered 92.5% of its strength present for duty. The morale of the organization improved as a result of this emergency duty despite the unexpectedness of the call and the fact that many men experienced conflicts with their civilian pursuits. It is felt that considerable was accomplished during the week.





**COLONEL STERLING RETIRES**

COMPLETING two days less than three years as the Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs for the Second Corps Area on the Staff of Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Colonel E. Kearsley Sterling, Cavalry, retired from the Army on the last day of November, 1939.

Arriving at Governors Island, N. Y., from command of the 26th Cavalry at Fort Stotsenberg, P. I., Colonel Sterling relieved Colonel John R. Kelly, Infantry, as Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs for the Second Corps Area, comprising New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, on December 1, 1936.

Born in Ohio on September 28, 1875, and appointed to the U. S. M. A., West Point, from Michigan in 1897, he graduated and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry on the 18th of February, 1901, his rank as Second Lieutenant effective as of February 2, 1901. Passing through all the grades of commissioned rank to that of Colonel which appointment was made on December 1, 1931.

During the World War he served as Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel with the National Army, being awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Colonel Sterling was a member of the General Staff Corps from 1926 to 1930. He graduated from the Army War College in 1925; the General Staff School in 1922; a distinguished graduate of the School of the Line in 1921, and graduated from the Naval War College in 1926.

The degree of Bachelor of Science from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, was awarded to Colonel Sterling in 1901.

During his service with us, Colonel Sterling made many friends in the New York National Guard and it is with real regret that we bid him farewell.

YOU'LL ENJOY  
LETTING THIS BELLMAN  
"FRONT"  
FOR YOU  
IN NEW YORK!



● When you check in at The Lexington, you'll immediately sense that the service here is truly *personalized!* No matter how long you stay — or how often you return — you'll always receive the same courteous attention by



every member of the staff. Discover for yourself how much more enjoyable it is to stop at "New York's friendly hotel"!

*Hotel Lexington*

CHARLES E. ROCHESTER, Vice-Pres. & Mng. Dir.  
LEXINGTON AVE. at 48th ST., NEW YORK

**RIDABOCK & CO.**

*UNIFORMS and EQUIPMENTS*

1847 Our 92nd Year 1939

**KNOW YOUR TAILOR**

IT IS NOT SO MUCH WHAT WE PAY,  
AS WHAT WE GET FOR OUR MONEY

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

Phones—LExington 2-3992-3993



**What a Good Cleaning Oil is to Your Rifle**

**Murine is to Your Eyes**

Try it before your next match

Use Murine Daily to Promote a Clean, Clear, Healthful Condition of Your Eyes

He: "Let's get married?"

She: "All right."

(A long awkward silence.)

She: "Why don't you say something?"

He: "I've said to much already."

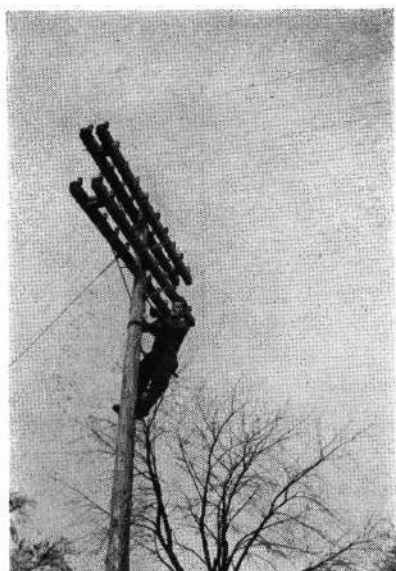


Photo by Sgt. V. Brady

Telephone pole work by the Construction Company, 101st Signal Battalion at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

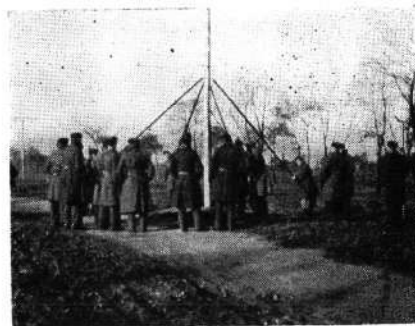
## 101st SIGNAL BATTALION AT FORT MONMOUTH



Special gasoline power driven earth boring equipment.



Telephone pole construction.



Photos by Sgt. C. Gistedt  
Placing a telephone pole in position.

Special technical vehicle of the 101st Signal Battalion being used to erect a telephone pole at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

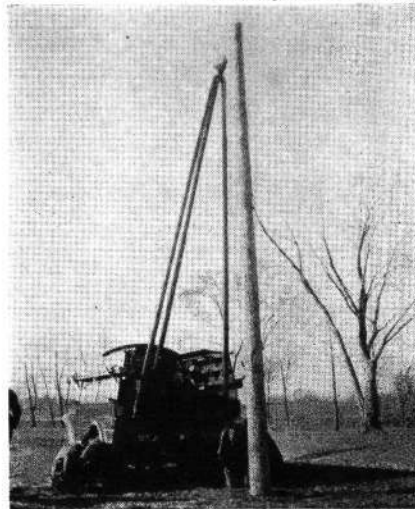
Photo by Sgt. C. Gistedt

**T**HE 101st Signal Battalion's special field training was conducted in three week-end trips to Fort Monmouth at Little Silver, N. J. This post, the location of the Signal Corps School, afforded particularly good facilities for these brief periods of technical training.

The Construction Company (Co. A) had valuable experience in the details of pole line construction, paying special attention to the time element involved. The Operation Company (Co. B) conducted telephone and telegraph communication between message centers which it had established, and car-

ried out an air-ground radio exercise with a plane of the 102nd Observation Squadron.

In addition to providing training which could not be given in the armories, these trips gave the officers and non-commissioned officers, particularly those of the Battalion Headquarters and the Headquarters Company invaluable experience in planning and carrying out the many details regarding supply, transportation and overnight "housekeeping" which must be mastered before troop movements can be successful.



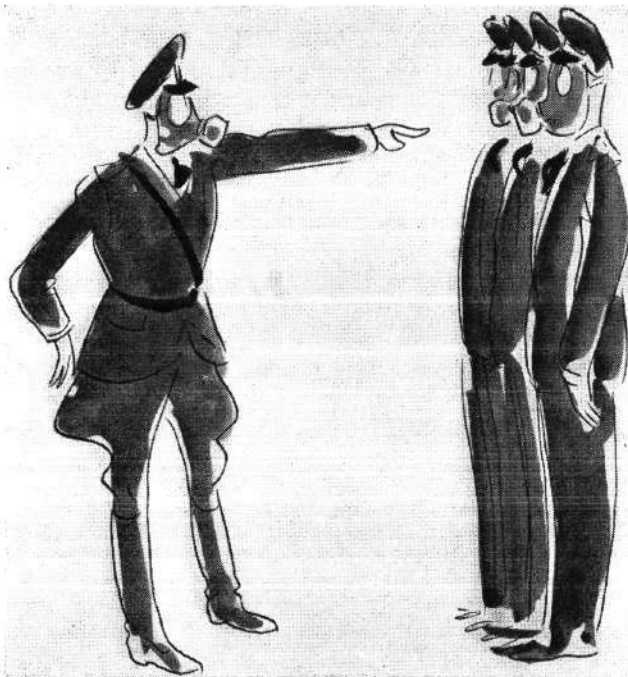
**MANHATTAN TO STATEN ISLAND**

The controversy over a bridge to be erected from the Battery to Brooklyn, which recently was silenced by the War Department's rejection of the plan, brings to mind another idea of combining Manhattan with Long Island and extending it to Staten Island. It was given wide publicity in 1911 and continued to be a lively argument in leading publications until 1926.

The proposal at that time was a feasible engineering plan devised by T. Kennard Thomson consulting engineer and authority on caisson construction and had Thomas A. Edison as one of its enthusiastic endorsers.

Research workers for the New York City WPA Writers' Project report that the extension was to have been made possible by building two sea walls from Battery Park to within a mile and a half of Staten Island. These walls four miles in length would join the mainland, run to Governor's Island, and be connected near Staten Island with a wall two miles in breadth. After erection of the walls, water would be pumped out by thirty-inch pumps. The result would be a stretch of hard rock bottom covering an area of 800 blocks. It was estimated that this would add \$2,000,000,000 to taxable values, one hundred miles of additional docks, a subway from Manhattan to Staten Island, and an airport that would be only ten minutes by train from Times Square.

A similar method was to have been employed to fill in the East River. Mr. Thomson also planned overlying or multiple avenues for pedestrians, vehicular and rapid transit facilities.



"Wilson—take that smile off your face!"

**CIVIL SERVICE COURSES**

**PATROLMAN** | **FIREMAN**  
**RAILWAY** | **POST OFFICE**  
**POSTAL CLERK** | **CLERK-CARRIER**  
**SANITATION MAN**

**VOCATIONAL COURSES**

*New Classes Forming for*  
 AIR CONDITIONING  
 DIESEL MECHANICS  
 FINGERPRINTING  
 COMPTOMETRY  
 BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE  
 MONROE CALCULATOR  
 RECEPTIONIST  
 SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

**SECRETARIAL COURSES**

Business Courses for High School and College Graduates. Day and Evening Sessions  
 MANHATTAN BRANCH  
 120 West 42nd St.  
 JAMAICA BRANCH  
 90-14 Sutphin Blvd.  
 NEWARK BRANCH  
 24 Branford Place

**CORRESPONDENCE COURSES**

Many men find it impracticable to attend school because of hours of employment, tour of duty, etc.

We offer through correspondence courses, which consist of a series of lessons, test questions, and written trial examinations. The students' papers are graded, comments made and the papers returned with correct answers.

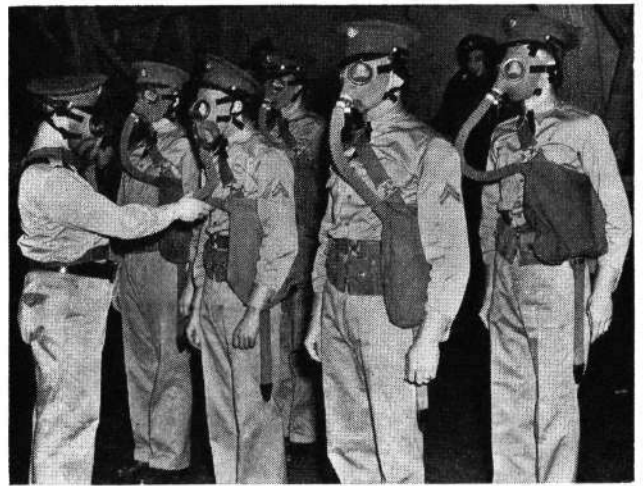
These courses are not to be confused with booklets that contain obsolete questions of past examinations, which may be purchased elsewhere for a small sum. They are thorough courses, complete in detail, covering every phase of each examination, including written tests.

**The Delehanty Institute**

115 East 15th St., N. Y. C. STuy 9-6900



# 245th COAST ARTILLERY (H. D.)



*Gas Mask Instruction.*

**M**ARKED by cold and windy weather, members of Brooklyn's 245th Coast Artillery went through light practice drills with coast guns to familiarize themselves with their operations during the first days of their seven days of winter field training at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, portal to New York Harbor.

In the milder and clearer days that followed the men manned most of the batteries available to them in sub-calibre fire. Among the guns fired during the week were the heavy 6, 10, and 12 inch and the lighter 3 inch anti-aircraft guns. Other equipment operated by the Brooklyn guardsmen included telephone, radio, observation, meteorological and powerful harbor searchlights.

Apparently the stiff cold winds that sweep over Sandy Hook put a

keen edge on the appetite of the Brooklyn soldiers which can best be measured by food statistics furnished by Captain Herbert S. Jones, Regimental Supply Officer.

The Regiment consisting of 750 men and 55 officers consumed during the week: beef, 1.5 tons; bacon, 1,000 lbs.; ham, 1.5 tons; potatoes, 3 tons; bread, 3 tons; eggs, approximately 16,000 and 7,000 individual bottles of milk.

Major James R. Boyd of the Medical Detachment observed that far fewer sick cases were reported then during the Summer camp training.

Following an inspection of the campsite, Brigadier General William Ottman, commanding the Coast Artillery Brigade, N.Y.N.G., commended the Regiment for the setting up and maintenance of an

excellent camp despite adverse weather conditions.

Colonel Forrest E. Willeford, regular army post commander in reviewing a parade of the entire Regiment marching behind a mixed band, expressed "amazement at the fine performance of the guardsmen" in new army formations. Colonel Robert P. Orr, retired and formerly of the 245th was also in the reviewing stand.

On the eve of their return to New York, Colonel Willeford speaking at the Officers' Club further said, "These are times of war. Fortunately we aren't shooting at anybody and nobody is shooting at us. But were such a situation ever to come about I am glad to say that from what I have seen of the members of the 245th at work, I feel

*(Continued on page 27)*



## 244th COAST ARTILLERY RECEIVES NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICER

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EUGENE T. H. COLVIN was promoted to his new office under AGO SO 244, which may prove a good omen in that the Regiment bears the same number. Lt. Colonel Colvin is a world War Veteran and first entered the Service in April, 1918, enlisting in the Tank Corps, with which he served overseas and from which he was discharged in March, 1919. His service with the Old Ninth dates back to April, 1919. He was active in recruiting and

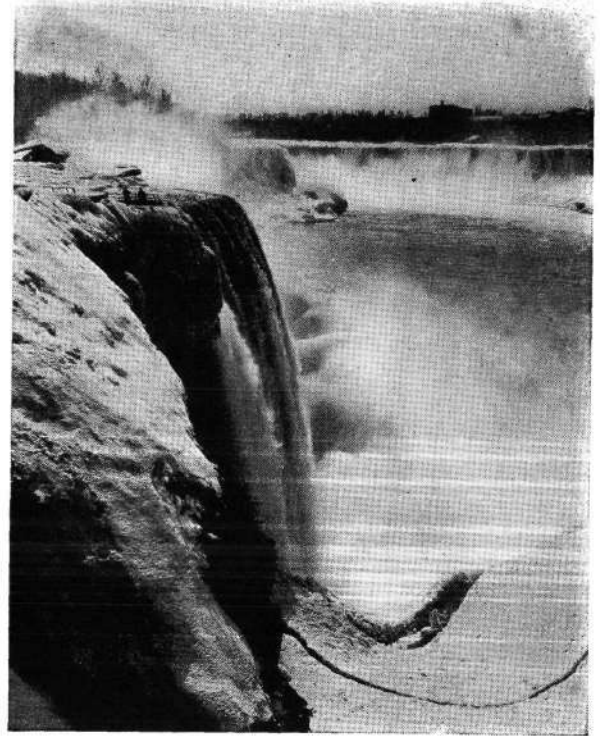


Photo by Austin

was instrumental in bringing the regiment up to the necessary strength for Federal recognition. In March, 1920, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and was made First Lieutenant in July of the same year. In July, 1921, he was promoted to Captain and commanded various units and also served as a staff officer. On October 19, 1938, Colonel Colvin received his majority and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on November 15, 1939.

Colonel Colvin's soldierly qualities have been an outstanding example to those who have served with him. The morale of any unit he commanded was of the highest. He has never issued an order that he would not have executed himself. His code has been: Firmness—Kindness—Justice. His thoroughness and detail in performing each duty has earned him his promotion.

The officers and men of the Regiment wish him every success in his new capacity.



*Niagara Falls—America's most diversified resort the year around. An ideal convention city with a population of 85,000.*

### THOROUGH PREPARATION

FOR

**West Point, Randolph Field,  
Annapolis**

and Similar Entrance Examinations

**DAY and EVENING CLASSES**

Ask for Academy Catalog

**DWIGHT SCHOOL**

72 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Between 38th and 39th Streets

Founded 1880

Phone CAledonia 5-5541

### MILBOUER — TAILORS

384 STATE STREET (Near Hoyt St.)

Brooklyn, New York

**BUSINESS**

**SPORT CLOTHES**

**DRESS**

CUSTOM TAILORED UNIFORMS

*Our complete price list on Army Officers' Dress and Service Uniforms will be mailed to you upon request.*

Telephones



Established 1885

TRiangle 5-0164 CUMberland 6-5446



*Rifle Squad in Action.*

## 101st

**T**HE Brooklyn and Manhattan Units of the 101st Cavalry completed their additional field training at their respective farms at Huntington, Long Island, and New City, New York. Wood stoves in the mess hall and small bungalows at Huntington, and Sibley stoves in the tents at New City, kept the troops quite comfortable in spite of the rather cold nights. The issue clothing was found to be adequate for daytime use.

Dismounted training at both camps emphasized defense against chemical warfare, the use of cover and concealment, scouting and patrolling including practical exercises with the compass, the approach march and the mechanics of the fire fight. Mounted exercises



*Mounting Light Machine Gun.*

*Light Machine Gun in Action.*



## CAVALRY

at Huntington included cross country riding, scouting and patrolling, Cavalry marches during daylight hours and after dark, the advance guard, and mounted and combined attack exercises. Evening instruction periods were devoted to training films obtained from the Signal Corps. Mess management and camp sanitation were particularly stressed at each of the week-end camps.

In addition to the actual training in the field, all units and the regimental and squadron staffs received much valuable experience both in camp administration and in moving units and necessary equipment from and to home stations.

*Commence Grooming.*





### 369th INFANTRY

(Continued from page 16)

ing travel to camp and return to home station.

The daily procedure was as follows: Areas were assigned to each Battalion, Machine Gun Companies and Special Units. Each morning, the units in heavy marching order marched to their areas, pitched shelter tents, concealing them with leaves, brush, etc. The kitchens were set up and concealed. Straddle trenches were constructed. The troops then proceeded with the day's scheduled training during which time the midday meal was prepared and served. In the afternoon camp was broken, packs rolled and units marched back to Camp Smith. Each day's march back to camp was followed by a detailed inspection, paying particular attention to condition of men and equipment. Each day's march covered approximately seven and one half (7½) miles.

The afternoons were devoted to CPX's and tactical walks by the Field and Staffs under the direction of the Instructors.

Saturday morning November 25, a demonstration — Protection Against Aircraft and Mechanized Threats—was staged. This demonstration included a flight of three planes from the 27th Division Squadron, Miller Field, a war strength rifle company, a Machine Gun Platoon, Battalion Headquarters Company, Anti Tank Platoon and a part of the Medical Department Detachment.

A high degree of proficiency in marching, concealment and sanitation in bivouac was developed. The regiment arrived at its Armory at 4:21 p.m., November 25, after a most successful camp tour, with a high morale, anxious and willing to respond to any call made upon it.

### 245th C. A.

(Continued from page 24)

that we could depend on them to keep the harbor free from the enemy."

Colonel Charles S. Gleim, com-



Why buy "just another pipe." Get the one that makes all others obsolete. Here's real pipe satisfaction—it's making pipe smokers of thousands who "couldn't smoke a pipe." Saves 30% to 50% of your tobacco—burns it all. Smokes cool, dry and velvety. Genuine imported Briar—unsurpassed at twice the price. Stoker pushes tobacco UP and KEEPS IT LIT. Send for FULL SIZE PIPE CATALOG. It's FREE. Give Briar Hills for gifts—get one for yourself. You'll like it.

**YOUR OWN PIPE** can be fitted with a **BRIAR HILL STOKER**. Put a **ONE DOLLAR BILL** with your pipe **BOWL** and mail to us. (Pack it well—do not mail the stem.)

See our complete line ad in December *Popular Science* and *Esquire*.

**BRIAR HILL CORP., MILLERSBURG, OHIO**

			<b>BE SURE TO CHECK YOUR CHOICE</b>	<b>BRIAR HILL CORP.</b> Millersburg, Ohio <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is \$..... Send Briar Hill "Pioneer" Stoker pipes checked at left. <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is \$1.00 and my favorite pipe. Please "fix it so it will stay lit." <input type="checkbox"/> Send Briar Hill Chart of full size illustrations.
BILLIARD— <input type="checkbox"/> SLIM 9 28 <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM 9 27 <input type="checkbox"/> LARGE 9 09 DUBLIN— <input type="checkbox"/> SLIM 9 04 <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM 9 08 <input type="checkbox"/> LARGE 9 13 APPLE— <input type="checkbox"/> SLIM 9 06 <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM 9 42 <input type="checkbox"/> LARGE 9 33 BULLDOG— <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM ONLY 9 50 <input type="checkbox"/> POT— <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM ONLY 9 24 <input type="checkbox"/> PEAR— <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM ONLY 9 06	NAME ..... ADDRESS ..... CITY AND STATE..... I-40 N. G.			

manding officer of the Regiment in commenting on the week's results declared, "that the continuous field training period had proven that the 245th could effectively defend New York Harbor, if the need should arise."

### BELIEVE IT OR NOT

The wall along what is now Wall Street was designed in 1653 as a protection against invasion, according to the WPA Federal Writers' Project of New York City. There was, however, one invasion against which it was not proof. A severe smallpox epidemic was raging in the City. After using up all the therapeutic ideas of the day, the City Fathers finally decided to build another wall at Rector Street, in the hope that smallpox would not be able in the future to climb over it.

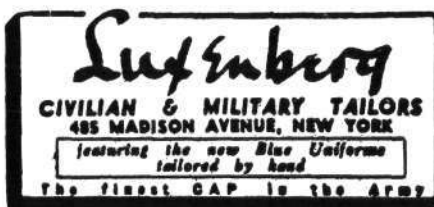
## OUR SOCIETY

Relief for Finland . . . assistance for Jewish refugees . . . help for the Poles and for the Czechs, and for the peoples of a dozen nationalities that are wandering the face of Europe—never have the people of the United States been more "relief conscious" than they are today.

On its own limited front, the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York, is, we believe, carrying on no less effectively than are the huge million-dollar national and international organizations, and our Relief Society is waging its war among our people with the same weapon as is used by the Finnish Relief Fund, the Red Cross, and other organizations—namely, dollars.

Your contribution of a dollar or more, now, made to the President of your Section, will in turn be sent to the Branch Treasurer, and he will pass it on to the Treasurer of the parent Society.

We need your help to help our own unfortunates. Will you give it?



## SIGNAL CORPS ON THE BORDER

(Continued from page 9)

the other troops at McAllen. The camps at Pharr and Mission, and the troops away on the "big hike," were advised by wire and radio of the approaching storm."

"When the Signal Battalion first arrived, its camp became known as the 'Thousand Islands' on account of the marked similarity after a rain. Now the 'big ditches' that surround the Signal Corps camp drain completely the hardest rains—though the sticky, thick mud still visits the camp—and the name has been changed to 'Radio Island'."

"In addition to their other duties the Signalmen have been exercised in trenching, holding down tents, building mess, bath and other shacks, and are now almost qualified as excavators, masons, carpenters and plumbers."

"The Signal Corps holds the pistol record at the Division Range. Corporal Naylor, Company 'B,' made 182, with Sergeant Fay, Company 'A,' a close second with 178."

"Company 'B,' the wire company from Brooklyn, worked out its first field problem with outline troops, south of the camp, but the small arms practice of the artillery in the late hours of the night caused a shift in the scene, and the Battalion Commander, Major William L. Hallihan, is making the problems to be solved north of McAllen. Company 'B' has just spent several days solving one in the vicinity of Edinburgh, the county seat of the 'Free State of Hidalgo.' This company also maintains a wire line between the New York Division camps and connects with the border wire line of the Regular Signal Corps."

"Company 'A,' the Radio company from New York City, keeps its wireless mast erect through most of the storms, and maintains radio communications between the division camps and the outside world through relays by the Regular Signal Corps radio stations. It also keeps the camp at McAllen in touch with the troops out on practice marches."

"The signalmen are satisfied with their lot—some even hope for a prolonged stay, that their lip adornments may grow to visibility before they march back through 34th Street. One officer has been noticed training his 'down' to the trot and gallop."

"Captain Robert B. Kennedy, the Battalion Surgeon, wanted to be a dashing caballero. One Sunday he went for a ride on one of the 'picket line hounds' to Edinburgh. Within a week the Surgeon was able to sit down, and is now satisfied to be a humble pill dispenser."

"The Surgeon notices that each radio detail, as it is relieved from generator work, desires to be marked 'sick in quarters—lumbago.' Senders of messages should take a tip from 'off again, on again, Finnegan.'"



## COMPANY "H" 102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

REAL gasses are used by Company H, 102nd Medical Regiment in teaching gas defense. It is believed that the applicatory method teaches more men in less time than any other. Each year a class of about twenty is taken to the country for instruction. The gasses used are CN (tear gas) and HC (smoke). They are used in candles and in grenades. The men enjoy setting them off as well as protecting themselves from their effects. This being a hospital company, "patients" are loaded on litters and transported through gas clouds. So far, we have not simulated the treatment of mustard casualties nor have we applied bandages and tourniquets while wearing gas masks. These things will come later.

As a means of publicity, our gas classes rank high. Civilians are always on hand—at a safe distance—to see the show. This year the Elmira "Star Gazette" sent its staff photographer. The pictures were published in "Grit" also.

Material has been furnished each year by Lt. Colonel Alfred D. Reutershan, Gas Officer 27th Division. His cooperation and that of the men of Company H and the "Star Gazette" is gratefully acknowledged.



General View of Camp  
"Essayons."



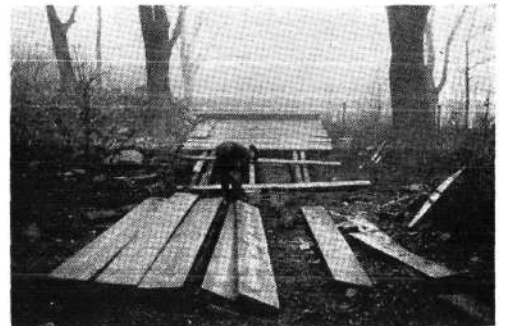
Bottom of page—Progressive  
Views of Cabin Built by  
—102d Engineers.

## 102nd ENGINEERS



Right—Bridge to High-  
way in Course of Con-  
struction.

Left—Less Work for the  
Hardy Engineers—Cut-  
ting Trees by Use of  
Compressor.



THE additional field training of this regiment, less C and D Companies, was conducted at Peekskill on three week-end periods. The training included road construction, light bridge constructoin, demolition and road blocks, operation of engineer dump, concealed camp layout, compass courses (day and night), and selection and operation of ferrying points, using the new assault boats (day and night).

C and D Companies conducted

their field training at Camp Essayons, Mount Kisco. Ground was cleared and tents pitched. Sketching detail made a map of the camp. Pipe fitting detail increased plumbing system. Road leading into camp was improved, regraded and resurfaced. A trestle bridge was constructed from the main highway to this road.

The training was very beneficial to the regiment as all phases of engineer training can be carried out much better in the field than

in the armory. Field service in cold weather was a new experience for practically the entire regiment and all those that attended were quite keen about it. The health of the command could not be improved as not one man was on sick report. The morale of the regiment was excellent throughout, helped no doubt by the fine meals served, topped off on December 3 by a turkey dinner with all the fixings.







Sitting (left to right): Capt. G. B. Barth, F.A.; Major Porter P. Wiggins, Inf.; Major Marion L. Young, F.A.; Colonel John J. Mangan, 165th Inf., N.Y.N.G.; Colonel George E. Jemison, 114th Inf., N.J.N.G.; Colonel John W. Foos, Inf.; Lt. Col. Michael F. Rockel, Jr., 1234 C.A.S.U.; Lt. Col. Edgar W. White, 302nd Med. Regt.; Major Andrew C. Tychsen, Inf.; Major K. S. Anderson, Inf.; Lt. Col. Frank A. Mathews, Jr., J.A.G.D., N.J.N.G.

Middle Row (left to right): Capt. Justin D. Hillyer, 89th F.A.; Capt. Clarence W. Wahle, 212th C.A., N.Y.N.G.; Major Reginald H. Wood, 121st Cav., N.Y.N.G.; Lt. Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, 369th Inf., N.Y.N.G.; Lt. Col. Silas B. I. Duncan, 198th C.A., Del. N.G.; Lt. Col. Alfred Huddelson, Jr., 156th F.A., N.Y.N.G.; Lt. Col. Alfred D. Reutersham, C.W.S., 27th Div., N.Y.N.G.; Lt. Col. Theodore F. Voelter, 113th Inf., N.J.N.G.; Lt. Col. Martin H. Meaney, 165th Inf., N.Y.N.G.; Major Hugo J. Endres, 424th Inf. (Lt. Tks.); Major Norman W. Elton, 392nd Inf.; Major William E. Smith, 513th C.A. (A.A.); Major Edward A. Luedke, 309th Inf.; Major Lyman L. Parks, 311th Inf.; Major Carl A. Anderson, 432nd F.A.; Major William A. Sexton, 352nd F.A.; Capt. Edward J. Leary, 112th F.A., N.J.N.G.; Major Howard P. Paddock, 10th Inf., N.Y.N.G.; Major Horace A. Franklin, 303rd Cav.

Rear Row (left to right): Capt. Wilfrid S. Bastine, 105th F.A., N.Y.N.G.; Capt. Werner C. Streckler, 432nd Engr. Bn.; Capt. Joseph D. Carton, 106th Inf., N.Y.N.G.; Capt. Paul J. Latzer, 306th Inf.; Major Glenn S. Reeves, 438th Engr. Bn. (Sep.); Capt. James N. Purcell, 101st Sig. Bn., N.Y.N.G.; Capt. Sheldon M. Gilman, 174th Inf., N.Y.N.G.; Major John deB. Greene, 389th Inf.; Capt. Elmer Brenton, 308th Inf.; Major Hugo E. Mayer, 308th F.A.; Capt. Hugh P. Dunn, 308th Inf.; Capt. John J. Williams, 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G.; Capt. Henry G. Nulton, 311th Inf.; Capt. Charles P. Olender, 424th Inf. (Lt. Tks.); Capt. John C. Mazzei, 244th C.A., N.Y.N.G.; Major Richard H. Hobbs, 391st F.A.; Maj. F. Russel Lyons, C.E.; Major George Beavers; Capt. Donald B. Wilson, 607th C.A. (T.D.); 1st Lt. Robert I. Powell, 51st Cav. Brig., N.Y.N.G.

## FORTY-THREE SHINING NEW BUZZ-SAWS

DECEMBER 9th marked the completion of the first subcourse of the second group of officers to attend the 2nd Corps Area Command and Staff School, at Fort Dix, N. J. Thus a tradition is carried on that originated in 1936 when it was decided by the War Department to broaden the range of the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth by conducting short concentrated courses in the various corps areas, thus bringing Leavenworth training to many excellent officers whose civil occupations prevented their taking three months' time to pursue the Special Course at the Command and General Staff School. The Second and Sixth Corps Areas were selected as the "guinea pigs" and six of the graduates of the 1936 class remained at Ft. Leavenworth after graduation to prepare the first subcourse. Two members of the faculty, Majors Stanley Ott and Manton Eddy supervised the work and later Major T. D. Davis,

Inf., and Capt. G. B. Barth, F. A., came to New York with Major Eddy for the initial subcourse at Fort Dix, N. J., in November, 1936.

Col. George Herbst, Inf., was designated as director and returned each year until his retirement in 1939. Lt. Col. J. N. Caperton, Cav., completed the original slate. Over the three-year period, the instructing group changed considerably and included Majors M. L. Young, F. A., F. Russell Lyons, C. E., Leslie Toole, Inf., Dwight Hughes, Cav., John O. Lawrence, Cav. Capt. G. B. Barth, F. A., remained secretary and junior instructor for the entire three years.

The first group of students consisted of twenty National Guard officers; 15 from New York; 4 from New Jersey, and 1 from Delaware. The spirit and industry shown by this group of pioneers was most remarkable and to them must go the chief credit for the success of the plan. The first subcourses at Fort

Dix and Chicago were so well received that it was decided to widen the scope of the endeavor to include all nine corps areas. This year found the idea spreading so that the Organized Reserve Corps also furnished twenty students, while the teaching faculty was increased from four to seven. Two Reserve officers and one former officer also attended at their own expense bringing the total enrollment up to forty-three.

Col. John Foos, Inf., stepped into the shoes left vacant by Col. Herbst. The enlarged faculty included Maj. M. L. Young, F. A., Porter Wiggins, Inf., Andrew Tyghsen, Inf., K. S. Anderson, Inf., F. Russel Lyons, C. E., and Capt. G. B. Barth, F. A. (Secretary). Master Sgt. Perez and Staff Sgt. Erb performed excellent service in connection with administration. Master Sergeant Harry Kettick, a fine soldier of the old school, handled the administrative duties for the first three years and was responsible for the adoption by the class of the emblem that has since become inseparably identified with the school. He was directed to find a gong to use as an assembly signal. No such thing could be found but being a good soldier, he would not return empty handed and came bringing a large rusty buzz saw and a bolt to be used for striking it. The buzz saw and bolt immediately became the accepted school emblem. The next year found it chromium plated and very elegant in appearance. The class organized as the Knights of the Buzz Saw and elected as their first president Lt. Col. David Hill of New Jersey and as secretary, Major James MacDonough of New York. The second class continued the tradition this year, naming Col. George Jemison of New Jersey, president and Lt. Robert Powell of New York, secretary.

At the closing exercises, on December 9, 1939, Col. Joseph Baer, Cav., presented the certificates and spoke as the representative of Lt. Gen. Hugh Drum, who was unable to attend. Col. Baer stressed the necessity for thorough staff training, telling the class that they were particularly fortunate to obtain such training at a time when our national defense forces were being expanded and our future needs were so uncertain.

Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Chief of Staff of the 27th Division, represented General Haskell, commander of the New York National Guard. He particularly commented on the fact that the enlargement of the movement to include the Organized Reserve would tend to bring into closer cooperation the two great components of our citizen army.

Col. George Jemison, 113th Inf., New Jersey National Guard, as class president read a letter of appreciation to Col. Foos for the work done and spirit of cooperation shown by Col. Foos and his staff of instructors. Col. Foos spoke in acknowledgment and the class disbanded to meet next year for the continuation of their course.

## WHERE STATE LEADERS MEET



## HOTEL TEN EYCK

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



FILON J. RYAN  
Manager

ALBANY

*Specializing*

IN U. S. ARMY OFFICERS'

**UNIFORMS**

**CHRISTENSON**

*Military Tailors*

286 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

**PREMIER**

**PURE FOOD PRODUCTS**

**FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.**

NEW YORK CITY

**Pearl  
Taxi**

Call boxes located for your convenience at all sections of the city.

Just call

**Albany 4-2163**

# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

## MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1939

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (October 1-31 Inclusive).....88.89%

Maximum Authorized Strength, New York National Guard..1502 Off.	22 W.O.	24100 E.M.	Total 25624
Present Strength, New York National Guard.....1406 Off.	21 W.O.	20483 E.M.	Total 21910

**NOTE**

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

**369th Infantry 93.56% (2)<sup>20</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 1342

**102nd Med. Regt. 93.28% (3)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 685

**121st Cavalry 92.79% (4)<sup>3</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 607

**106th Field Art. 92.69% (5)<sup>1</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 787

**212th Coast Art. 91.94% (6)<sup>24</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 881

**156th Field Art. 91.86% (7)<sup>6</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 719

**245th Coast Art. 91.85% (8)<sup>4</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 828

**104th Field Art. 91.67% (9)<sup>12</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 714

**71st Infantry 90.91% (10)<sup>7</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 1163

**105th Field Art. 90.75% (11)<sup>21</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 674

**244th Coast Art. 90.46% (12)<sup>25</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 706

**101st Signal Bn. 89.06% (13)<sup>15</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 201

**108th Infantry 88.97% (14)<sup>8</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 1273

**10th Infantry 88.31% (15)<sup>10</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 1262

**105th Infantry 88.08% (16)<sup>9</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 1227

**Spec. Trps. 27th Div. 87.50% (17)<sup>13</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 415

**165th Infantry 86.64% (18)<sup>11</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 1099

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>102nd Qm. Regt. 93.90% (1)<sup>2</sup></b>				
Actual Strength 327				
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100.00
HDQRS. COMPANY.	5	40	36	90.00
HDQRS. 1st BN.....	5	2	2	100.00
COMPANY A .....	5	49	46	93.87
COMPANY B .....	5	49	49	100.00
HDQRS. 2nd BN.....	5	2	2	100.00
COMPANY C.....	5	50	46	92.00
COMPANY D.....	5	45	42	93.33
HQ. & HQ. DET. 3rd BATTALION .....	5	8	8	100.00
COMPANY E .....	5	35	34	97.14
COMPANY F .....	5	31	27	87.09
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	12	11	91.66
	328	308		93.90

**54th Inf. Brig. 97.67% (4)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 45

**87th Inf. Brig. 95.83% (5)<sup>2</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 48

**Hq. 27th Div. 93.65% (6)<sup>3</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 63

**51st Cav. Brig. 91.02% (7)<sup>9</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 78

**53rd Inf. Brig. 87.23% (8)<sup>4</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 48

**93rd Inf. Brig. 82.92% (9)<sup>6</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 42

### BRIGADE STANDING

**87th Inf. Brig. 91.46% (1)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 71st Infantry  
 174th Infantry  
 369th Infantry

**Brig. Hqrs., C.A.C. 91.45% (2)<sup>2</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment  
 212th Coast Artillery  
 244th Coast Artillery  
 245th Coast Artillery

**52nd F.A. Brig. 89.78% (3)<sup>4</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery  
 104th Field Artillery  
 105th Field Artillery  
 106th Field Artillery  
 156th Field Artillery  
 258th Field Artillery

**51st Cav. Brig. 89.00% (4)<sup>1</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop  
 101st Cavalry  
 121st Cavalry

**54th Inf. Brig. 86.74% (5)<sup>6</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 107th Infantry  
 108th Infantry

**93rd Inf. Brig. 86.11% (6)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 14th Infantry  
 165th Infantry

**53rd Inf. Brig. 85.93% (7)<sup>7</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 10th Infantry  
 105th Infantry  
 106th Infantry

**14th Infantry 85.71% (19)<sup>22</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 1111

**27th Div. Avia. 85.27% (20)<sup>19</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 128

**102nd Engrs. 85.24% (21)<sup>14</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 507

**101st Cavalry 85.23% (22)<sup>26</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 669

**174th Infantry 84.49% (23)<sup>23</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 1203

**107th Infantry 83.75% (24)<sup>16</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 1050

**106th Infantry 81.28% (25)<sup>13</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 1148

**258th Field Art. 81.24% (26)<sup>17</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 713

**Brig. Hqs. C.A.C. 100.00% (1)<sup>7</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 9

**State Staff 98.71% (2)<sup>1</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 79

**52nd F.A. Brig. 98.18% (3)<sup>8</sup>**  
 Actual Strength 55





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

COLONEL	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	1ST LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Johnston, Frederick S.	Nov. 15'39.	108th Inf.	Segrist, Charles C.	Nov. 2'39.	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
<b>LT. COLONELS</b>			Perlett, John P.	Nov. 2'39.	54th Brig.
Colvin, Eugene T. H.	Nov. 15'39.	244th C.A.	Howe, Douglas K.	Nov. 8'39.	108th Inf.
Beamish, Edgar T.	Nov. 27'39.	J.A.G.D., Hq. 27th Div.	Hawkins, Herbert H.	Nov. 13'39.	71st Inf.
<b>MAJORS</b>			Dreyer, Albert	Nov. 15'39.	104th F.A.
Rafter, Edwin J.	Nov. 20'39.	71st Inf.	Jones, Ceirianog	Nov. 20'39.	M.C., 244th C.A.
Barrett, Archibald B.	Nov. 21'39.	107th Inf.	Shaw, Houston W.	Nov. 28'39.	M.C., 71st Inf.
Gebhardt, Harrison W.	Nov. 28'39.	J.A.G.D. (S.S.)	<b>2ND LIEUTENANTS</b>		
<b>CAPTAINS</b>			Coughlin, Robert L.	Nov. 2'39.	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Leonard, Hubert C.	Nov. 22'39.	101st Cav.	Alexander, Lawrence H.	Nov. 15'39.	244th C.A.
Marcus, David	Nov. 28'39.	J.A.G.D. (S.S.)	O'Reilly, Charles A., Jr.	Nov. 15'39.	244th C.A.
			Anderson, James B.	Nov. 17'39.	258th F.A.
			Mullens, John J.	Nov. 27'39.	Inf., Hq. 27th Div.

## Resigned, Resignation Accepted and Honorably Discharged, November, 1939

CAPTAINS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	1ST LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Carleton, Charles D.	Nov. 28'39.	104th F.A.	Beach, Philip A.	Nov. 1'39.	M.C., 369th Inf.
Loeser, Paul, Jr.	Nov. 3'39.	258th F.A.	Drysdale, Walter S., Jr.	Nov. 1'39.	174th Inf.
Riggin, Howard S.	Nov. 6'39.	M.C., 212th C.A. (A.A.)	Gillen, Dennis R.	Nov. 16'39.	M.C., 245th C.A.
Simmons, Van Antwerp	Nov. 13'39.	174th Inf.	Hughes, Ransom	Nov. 6'39.	156th F.A.
Voorhees, John S.	Nov. 16'39.	245th C.A.	Martire, Leonard	Nov. 16'39.	258th F.A.
			Throm, Urban L. II.	Nov. 6'39.	106th F.A.

## Transferred Inactive National Guard, Own Application, November, 1939

MAJOR	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2ND LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Russell, Robert L.	Nov. 1'39.	104th F.A.	Batthey, Orlando	Nov. 1'39.	106th Inf.
<b>CAPTAINS</b>			Costello, Thomas F.	Nov. 8'39.	87th Brig.
Ainsworth, Thomas H.	Nov. 1'39.	M.C., 14th Inf.			
Komancsek, Alexander J.	Nov. 16'39.	71st Inf.			

Watch the change to Chesterfield  
says **DONNA DAE**  
**CHESTERFIELD'S JANUARY GIRL**  
starring with  
**FRED WARING'S PENNSYLVANIANS**

**FORECASTING MORE SMOKING PLEASURE FOR 1940**

*Chesterfield*

**Change to Chesterfields and you'll get  
what you want...*real mildness and better taste.*  
You can't buy a better cigarette.**