

NEW YORK
NATIONAL
Guardsman



MAJOR GENERAL WALTER G. ROBINSON

FEBRUARY

**The Additional
Field Training
Number**

1940



Courtesy Day
EVERY DAY
 AT THIS
NEW YORK HOTEL!

● In this year of grace, "Sir Walter Raleighs" flourish by the score on the staff of The Lexington! And the gentleman famous for his courtesy would be proud, indeed, to acknowledge them as his peers—as do the guests who regularly stop here. You, too, will appreciate the *personalized* service and extra courtesies you receive at "New York's friendly hotel"!

HOME OF THE
Hawaiian Room

Hotel Lexington

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



ASK FOR "FITZ"
 THE WAITER KNOWS

Fitzgerald's
BURGOMASTER BEER

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

Other Favorites with Guardsmen

FITZGERALD'S ALE - FITZGERALD'S GARRYOWEN ALE

For Sale Everywhere—On Draught and In Bottles

RIDABOCK & CO.

Uniforms and Equipments

1847

Our 93rd Year

1940

**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.

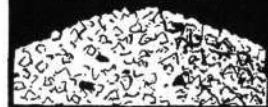
Phones—LExington 2-3992-3993

PROVIDE YOUR ARMORY

LESS ASHES
More Heat!



MORE ASHES
Less Heat!



Niagara Hudson Coke leaves less ashes, finer ashes . . . you get more heat.

Ordinary fuel leaves more ashes, partly-burned lumps . . . you get less heat.

more heat for less money

A well-heated armory goes a long way to insuring the health, comfort, and regular drill attendance of your unit. Niagara Hudson Coke gives you *more heat for less money*. Clean and easy to tend. Money back guarantee.

NIAGARA  **HUDSON**
COKE

MANUFACTURED AT TROY, UTICA, SYRACUSE

Two Free Guides To Winter Fun!

SEND FOR THEM NOW TO HELP YOU PLAN THE
FINEST OUTINGS YOU HAVE EVER KNOWN.



"Ski Trails of New York State," a handy pocket guide to all of the State's trails and runs—novice, intermediate and expert—with maps, detailed descriptions and incidental information of value to every skier.

"Gee, Winter's Great! in New York State," a profusely-illustrated, 8-by-10 book, just off the press, giving complete details on snow and ice sports in "The State That Has Everything" . . . Filled with practical suggestions for convenient outings to suit every taste, budget and time requirement.

**BOTH BOOKS ARE YOURS
FOR THE COUPON—OR A POSTCARD!**

Bureau of State Publicity, Conservation Dept. HF
Lithgow Osborne, Commissioner . . . Albany, N.Y.

Please send me free copies of "Gee, Winter's Great!
in New York State" and "Ski Trails of New York State"

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

NEW YORK STATE

THE STATE THAT  HAS EVERYTHING

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

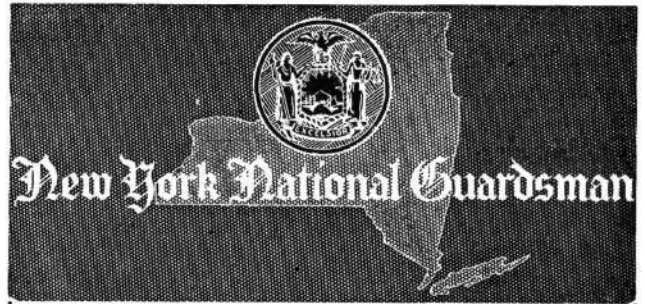
Many men find it impracticable to attend school because of hours of employment, tour of duty, etc.

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



Circulation 21,000

Established 1924

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|---------|
| FEBRUARY | 1940 |
| Major General Walter G. Robinson..... | 3 |
| 53rd Brigade Field Training..... | 6 |
| Colonel Ackerman Commands 101st Cavalry | 7 |
| 212th Field Training | 8 |
| 121st Cavalry | 10 |
| Major General E. B. Gregory..... | 11 |
| Editorials | 12 |
| General Haskell's Message | 13 |
| 27th Division Aviation | 15 |
| 165th Infantry | 18-31 |
| 71st Infantry | 19-31 |
| State Staff | 20 |
| 10th Infantry | 21 |
| The Fighting 69th | 22 |
| Lt. Colonel Haskell..... | 23 |
| 14th Infantry | 24 |
| 104th Field Artillery | 26 |
| 107th Infantry | 27 |
| Lt. Colonel Beamish | 28 |
| 156th Field Artillery | 29 |
| 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.

MAJOR GENERAL WALTER G. ROBINSON

Commander-in-Chief and Commanding General of New York National Guard pay tribute to late Adjutant General.

General Haskell

IN THE sudden and untimely death of Major General Walter G. Robinson, New York State and its National Guard have lost a high-minded and effective public servant.

He was held in respect and affection by the entire personnel of the military service in this State, and was highly regarded throughout the National Guard of the United States.

"Robbie," as he was affectionately referred to by his many friends, will be greatly missed by the officers and men whose interests he always had in mind.

On behalf of the whole Guard, I extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Robinson.

Governor Lehman

IHAVE been terribly shocked and grieved to learn of the sudden death of General Walter G. Robinson whom I held in high regard and affection. General Robinson has been Adjutant General of the State for many years and only a few weeks ago I promoted him to rank of major general in recognition of his fine and devoted service to the National Guard and the people of the state. He was a loyal and devoted public servant and he will be greatly missed. Mrs. Lehman and I sympathize very deeply with Mrs. Robinson in her sorrow.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office,

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 4 }

ALBANY, January 25, 1940.

With a keen sense of sorrow, the Governor announces to the Military and Naval forces of the State the death of Major General Walter G. Robinson, The Adjutant General of New York, at New York City on January 24, 1940.

In his death the Military and Naval forces of the State of New York mourn the loss of an eminent citizen and a distinguished soldier.

Since December 13, 1907, when General Robinson entered the National Guard of the State, his services to both the State and the Nation were marked by his great devotion to duty and a sense of loyalty that has been unexcelled. No man could be richer in his sympathy toward his subordinates nor more genuine in his fidelity to his superiors. Throughout his entire service, he won the respect and admiration of those who were privileged to be his associates.

His military record is as follows: Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Company "E", 2nd Infantry, New York National Guard, December 13, 1907; Captain, Company "E", 2nd Infantry, December 11, 1911; Major, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, March 30, 1915; Regimental Machine Gun Officer, 105th Infantry, June 16, 1921; Transferred to command 3rd Battalion, 105th Infantry, July 8, 1922; Transferred to command 2nd Battalion, 105th Infantry, January 5, 1926; Commissioned Lt. Colonel, 105th Infantry, March 5, 1926; Colonel, 105th Infantry, July 7, 1926; appointed Brigadier General, The Adjutant General, December 11, 1934, and Major General, The Adjutant General, January 10, 1940, which position he held at the time of his death.

He was first mustered into Federal Service for duty on the Mexican Border, June 19, 1916, as Major, commanding 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, and was mustered out of Federal Service November 8, 1916.

He was again mustered into Federal Service for service in the World War, as Major, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, March 25, 1917, which organization was later redesignated as 2nd Battalion, 105th Infantry; Transferred, as Major, to 1st Pioneer Infantry, United States Army, October 11, 1917; Commissioned Lt. Colonel, 1st Pioneer Infantry, December 30, 1918; Served in the American Expeditionary Forces with the latter regiment, participating in the Marne Offensive, the Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne operations; Returning to the United States with his regiment, and mustered out of Federal Service on July 30, 1919.

He attended and was graduated from the Army War College, G1 Course, in 1927.

General Robinson was born in Auburn, New York, April 11, 1879.

In respect to his memory, the National Flag will be displayed at half staff on all Military and Naval stations, armories or buildings of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State until retreat, Saturday, January 27, 1940, the day of his funeral. The prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by all officers for a period of thirty days from the date of this order.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

AMES T. BROWN,

Colonel, A. G. D., N. Y. N. G.,

Assistant Adjutant General.

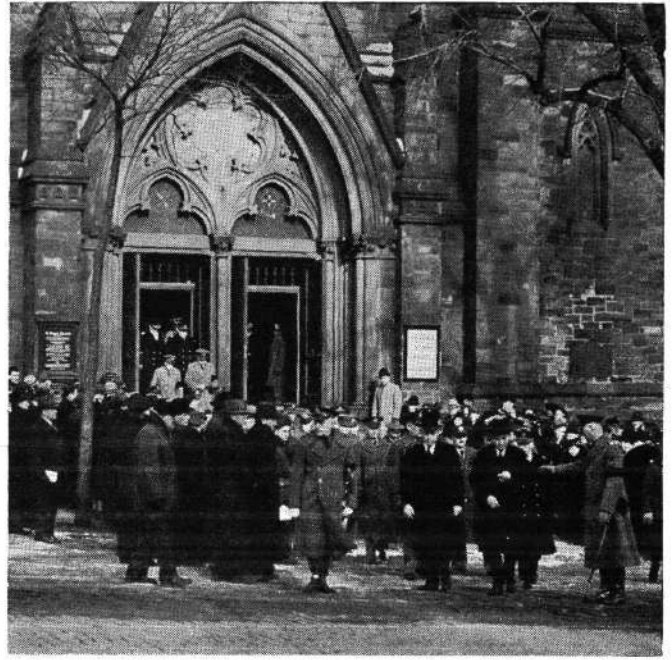
OFFICIAL:

C. PEMBERTON LENART,

Lt. Colonel, A. G. D., N. Y. N. G.,

Director, Personal Bureau.

Final Tribute Paid General Robinson



AT two o'clock on January 27th, the New York National Guard paid its final tribute to Major General Walter G. Robinson at Saint Peter's Church in Albany.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and ranking officers from all parts of the State and from New Jersey attended the impressive service conducted by the Rev. Erville B. Maynard in the flower banked church, while the funeral escort, commanded by Colonel Ogden J. Ross and composed of one battalion of the 10th Infantry, one battalion of the 105th Infantry, Troop B, 121st Cavalry and Company I, 102nd Medical Regiment, lined the street in front of the church, and planes of the 27th Di-

vision Aviation, soared overhead.

The honorary pall bearers included Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti, Major General William N. Haskell, Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, Brigadier Generals William A. Higgins and Stephen H. Barlow (respectively the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of New Jersey), Brigadier Generals Nathaniel H. Egleston, Walter A. DeLamater, William Ottmann, Charles G. Blakeslee, Ralph K. Robertson, Bernard W. Kearney, and Alexander E. Anderson; Colonel Foos, Senior Instructor and Colonel Baird, National Guard Officer, 2nd Corps Area; Colonels Lucius A. Salisbury, Wil-

liam A. Taylor, Douglas P. Walker, Louis H. Gaus, Ralph C. Tobin, Clarence H. Higginson, Samuel H. Merrill, William R. Jackson, Frank C. Vincent, Arthur V. McDermott, Charles N. Morgan, Ames T. Brown, Willard H. Donner, Edward E. Gauche, Otto Thiede, Foster G. Hetzel, Redmond F. Kernan, Joseph A. S. Mundy, Ogden J. Ross, Joseph W. Becker, Charles S. Gleim, John J. Mangan, Malcolm W. Force, James G. Conroy, Gilbert E. Ackerman, Lewis L. Leavell and George H. Johnson; also Captains Leo W. Hesselman, Theodore Nelson and Jasper T. Kane of the New York Naval Militia. Burial was at Auburn, General Robinson's birthplace.



The BATTLE of the "SAND PLAINS"

by Brigadier General B. W. Kearney
53rd Brig., N. Y. N. G.

DURING the forepart of October, 1939, orders were received by Headquarters, 53d Brigade, for seven days of additional field training. Immediately upon receipt of these orders I called a conference of the Brigade Staff, together with Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Gibson, U. S. A., our instructor, to thoroughly digest the requirements and scope of the training as laid down by higher headquarters, in order that a maximum amount of training would be obtained by all ranks during the time specified. The consensus of opinion was, that the additional seven days would provide an ideal opportunity for a series of terrain exercises with two days devoted to a CPX on the actual ground with the Regimental and Battalion Staffs of the 10th and 105th Infantry participating. With this in mind it was decided that so far as possible the same situation in the Terrain Exercises should be presented to all staffs, thereby providing training and team work between Battalions, Regiments, and Brigade, and to prepare a situation which would be a continuous one throughout the entire seven days.

Colonel Gibson made a thorough reconnaissance of the area northwest of Albany, with intensive study of maps, and after hours of problem producing he evolved a situation providing for continuous action following throughout the entire seven days. The training commenced with a Brigade in bivouac in the presence of an enemy, during which orders were issued for the outpostting of the Brigade and for the proper and necessary anti-tank and anti-air requirements for the defense. From the bivouac the exercise became a march with provisions for a motorized reconnaissance detachment. An advance guard action was developed with its necessary decisions and orders. This exercise was followed by an attack.

At this stage a two-day CPX was inaugurated. With the assistance of the 10th Infantry and the 105th Infantry we were able in this exercise to function as a Brigade. During the CPX a pursuit was

inaugurated involving the dispatching of a motorized enveloping force. From the many situations presented during the exercise, a defense became necessary and on the seventh day a withdrawal was the order of the day. I might mention here that the exercises commenced at Voorheesville, west of Albany, and then moved gradually to the northeast until the outskirts of Schenectady were reached, finally withdrawing on Albany.

Prior to each situation instruction on that particular type of exercise was given to the various staffs during their weekly armory drill; thereby to a degree preparing the various sections to issue oral orders after a study of their particular requirements during the actual maneuvers.

There may have been some criticism of the additional days of field training, but in my opinion and in the opinion of the officers and men who participated in the exercises, it is believed that an immeasurable amount of good was realized from the extra days. As Brigade Commander of the 53d Brigade I personally cannot speak too highly of these week-end maneuvers, and I am in hopes that prior to the field training period of 1940 the staffs of the various elements of the 53d Brigade will have an opportunity to engage in some such similar training.

I desire to pay tribute to Colonel Gibson for the many hours spent in the preparation of the various exercises, and for his untiring efforts to give to each individual the maximum amount of instruction.

The troops participating were Headquarters 53d Brigade, and Staff; Commanding Officer, 121st Cavalry; Headquarters 10th Infantry and Headquarters 1st Battalion 10th Infantry; Headquarters 105th Infantry and Headquarters 1st, 2nd and 3d Battalions 105th Infantry; Headquarters 3d Battalion 102d Medical Regiment. Also the following Headquarters Companies—53d Brigade, 10th Infantry, 1st Battalion 10th Infantry, 105th Infantry, and 1st and 2nd Battalions 105th Infantry.



Colonel Ackerman

Commands

101st Cavalry

and sailed for France on May 10, 1918. Upon arrival, he was detailed to the Le Valdahon Artillery School and after graduation joined his regiment as an instructor at the Camp de Souge Artillery School.

As a 2nd Lieutenant he commanded Headquarters Battery at Verdun during the absence of its Captain. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in October of 1918 and participated with his regiment in the St. Mihiel Demonstration and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive (both Banks). In February of 1919 he was promoted to Captain and assigned to command Battery "C" of the 106th Field Artillery.

He returned to the United States in the Spring of 1919 and shortly after being mustered out, enlisted as a private in Troop A, 1st Cavalry, New York Guard, the parent organization of the 101st Cavalry.

His abilities again recognized, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry and assigned to Troop "K," 1st Cavalry, N.Y.N.G., in March of 1921. His service with this Troop was brief for in the following June he was promoted to Captain and placed in command of Troop "C". Under Captain Ackerman's leadership, Troop "C", the designation of which was later changed to Troop "I", became the outstanding troop of the Regiment, and, among the other honors it received were the Brigade Efficiency Guidon and the Brigade Horsemanship Trophy.

In 1933 he was promoted to Major in command of the 3rd Squadron and successfully led that organization until May of 1934, at which time he became Lieutenant Colonel, Executive Officer of the Regiment under the Command of Colonel James R. Howlett. Due to the grave illness of Colonel Howlett, Colonel Ackerman succeeded to the office of regimental commander with rank of Lieutenant Colonel in April of 1939. As attested by the Certificates of Commendation awarded to the new Colonel individually and to the regiment by Major General William N. Haskell, Commanding Officer, New York National Guard, he led his regiment with distinction during the First Army Maneuvers at Plattsburg, N. Y., last summer.

COLONEL GILBERT E. ACKERMAN, the commanding officer of the 101st Cavalry (horse) was sworn in as a full Colonel by Brigadier General Nathaniel H. Eggleston on December 14, 1939. Colonel Ackerman was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and attended the public schools of that Borough, graduating from Manual Training High School. He completed his education at the Philadelphia Textile College and, upon graduation, entered business in New York City in the textile house headed by his father.

His interest in the military was first aroused by his older brother, an officer in the Medical Department Detachment of the 13th Coast Artillery Corps, and, fresh from College, Gilbert Ackerman enlisted in his brother's unit in May of 1914. The Coast Artillery Corps was not called for service on the Mexican border and Private Ackerman's first three years in the National Guard were uneventful.

However, at the outbreak of the World War, Private Ackerman applied for and was appointed to the first Plattsburg Officers Training School and reported for duty on May 15, 1917. Upon completion of the prescribed course, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant of Field Artillery and assigned to the 105th Field Artillery at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. In December of the same year he was transferred to the 106th Field Artillery, a regiment of 155 m.m. Howitzers, and assigned to Headquarters Battery.

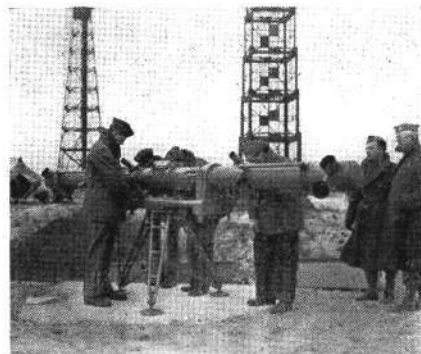
He and other selected officers were assigned to the overseas advance detachment of his Artillery Brigade



Radio set in communication with plane of 102nd Observation Squadron.



Anti-aircraft director manned by Battery B.



Battery B fire control detail using stereoscopic height finder.

All photos courtesy of the N. Y. Daily Mirror

212th AT FORT TILDEN

ON Sunday, November 26th, the 212th Coast Artillery completed the third and final week-end of its supplementary field training at Fort Tilden, Rockaway Point, New York.

Though windy and cold weather prevailed during the greater part of its stay at Tilden during the week-ends of November 11-12, 18-19 and 25-26, the regiment gained excellent training in establishing and maintaining camp under the adverse conditions presented by the sandy terrain.

The machine gun battalion secured considerable valuable training in 1000 inch firing for recruits

Colonel Gauche (right) and Major Linn.



Lower left—3" anti-aircraft gun being prepared for action.

Lower right—3" anti-aircraft gun in action.

and those members who had joined since 1938, its last target practice year.

The gun battalion tested out its new three-inch anti-aircraft guns and fire control equipment with trial shot and calibration firings, the results of which were very gratifying.

The 102nd Ordnance Company, Captain William H. Brown, commanding, also did its supplementary field training at Tilden with the 212th, performing invaluable service.

The regiment averaged 90.6% attendance for the three week-ends.



121st CAVALRY

Light M. G. in Concealment



THE "up state" (121st) Cavalry probably got as much out of the extra field training this Fall as anybody, and more than most.

One reason for this was that little time was lost in travel. Almost all travel was by marching—the use of its own mobility. This alone is a most important part of Cavalry training. The instruction began when the outfits left their Armory doors. Some units marched all told, over 150 miles; a hundred was about the average total for the tour. The time spent in the saddle or in dismounted work on the terrain, including musketry exercises, averaged approximately 50 hours. This is as much as is actually given to field instruction as at Pine Camp in two weeks. This takes no account of time devoted to grooming and other work in camp.

This maximum of remunerative time was possible because the Troops are stationed near enough to suitable terrain and had good roads available for patrolling exercises and for moving in tactical for-

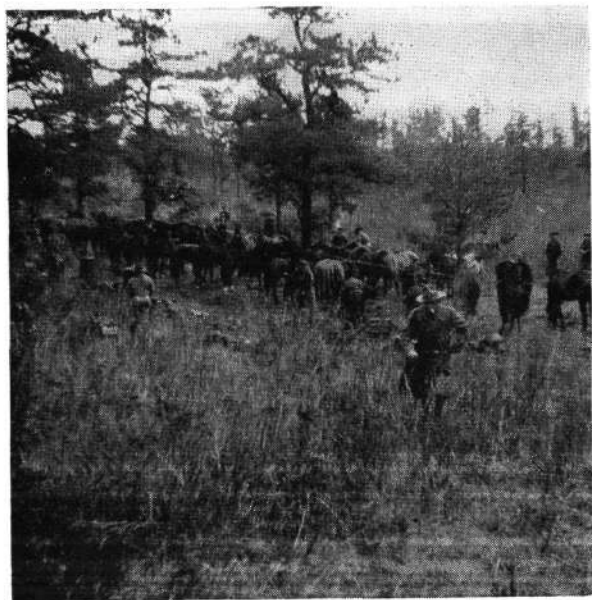
mations. In Syracuse and Buffalo conditions were least favorable as a rather long city march was necessary, but the other units were able to get quickly into open country.

The situation at Geneseo was the best. Troop I stationed there had the beautifully adapted Genesee Valley hunting country at its disposal. Any type of action could be carried on over its thousands of wooded and rolling acres.

This Troop went out for a solid week living in the Armory nights and marching out each morning. The local employers in every case paid the troopers the difference between their regular wages and army pay; a notable example of patriotic cooperation from the people of this horse minded community.

The many handy road nets gave a fine opportunity for a lot of patrol instruction. Non-commissioned officers gained valuable practice over miles of soft going, learning to regulate their gaits and care for their men and animals so as to bring both home in





B Troop Picket Line at Noon Halt

good condition.

Numerous combat exercises for small units were laid out along the way in wood lots and waste areas thus providing tactical instruction for all concerned.

At all the stations hot lunch or dinner was served in the field and as can readily be imagined, there was never any left over. Horses were rested, fed and groomed also, thus giving needed winter experience in this important cavalry function.

On returning again to the Armories at night, sometimes after dark, the men felt that they had spent a splendid day in the open and received much benefit therefrom to boot.



1 Troop Warms Up While Awaiting Mess



Major General Edmond B. Gregory

THE War Department has recently announced the appointment of Colonel Edmond B. Gregory to be Quartermaster General, with the rank of Major General, beginning April 1, 1940.

Many members of the New York National Guard will recall General (then Major) Gregory when he served as instructor to the 27th Division Trains, Q.M.C.



Commissioned in the Infantry following his graduation from West Point in 1904, General Gregory has had a most interesting career. He served in the Philippines several times; as instructor in the Department of English and History at West Point; at the General Supply Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Columbia Reserve Depot, Atlanta General Intermediate Depot; in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War; as War Department representative in China; as a student at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration receiving the degree of M.B.A.; in the Office of the Quartermaster General; Acting Quartermaster and Executive Officer, Office of the Quartermaster, Second Corps Area; attended the Army War College and upon graduation was assigned to duty in the Office of the Quartermaster General.

His many friends in the New York National Guard extend to General Gregory their very best wishes in his new assignment.



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

VOL. XVI. No. 11 NEW YORK CITY FEBRUARY, 1940

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

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

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

IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS

Time and place: Any officers' Mess during the Additional Field Training.

Aide "One": (Helping himself to the last potato) "Well, thank Heaven this winter sport season is about over. Now, we can get back to soldiering again."

Major "X": "That should be quite a change for you, Lieutenant."

Colonel "A": "Well, frankly, I, for one, am sorry its over."

"Of course, if we had to do it again, we wouldn't . . . er . . . plan it that way. However, we've learned plenty. For instance, we know a lot more now about turning out the regiment on short notice, getting it equipped, moving it around by rail or truck, housing and feeding it in the field under new conditions—and so on. These things are all on the plus side. In fact, I'm almost convinced that our Mobilization Plan might really work."

Major "Surgeon": "Yes, and don't overlook the hygiene and sanitation problem. I was certainly surprised at the low sick rate. But we still have something to learn about garbage disposal in zero weather."

Major "X": "I was under the impression that any good snow bank would dispose of that beautifully."

Major "Surgeon": "And so did a couple of mess sergeants,—until it thawed."

Captain "Adjutant": "What surprised me was the attendance. The original orders called for 60%. We have averaged 84% to date."

Colonel "A": "I heard the other day that the average for the entire State was better than 80%. That's good news for the recruiting campaign."

Major "S-3": "Speaking of surprises, I was certainly surprised at the training results. Frankly, when we started, I was very dubious about teaching anything to anybody with frostbites and chill-blains. I simply couldn't visualize a musketry run on ground as hard as concrete. Probably, it would look like a comic strip. Well, it didn't work out that way. I think we learned more about small unit exercises this winter than we did during summer training. The reason was that we had plenty of time and no restrictions on terrain. The same thing applies to the other phases of training."

Colonel "A": "I think the night march and deployment was the most instructive thing we did. Some of the brothers certainly learned what a 'black-out' will do to a direction of attack."

Aide "One": "Do you know I never saw a Sibley stove until a month ago?"

Captain "Quartermaster": "Judging by the amount of wood these outfits burned, I guess they never saw one either."

Colonel "A": "Yes, we certainly need instruction in supply in the field, particularly about messing and mess management. I intend to do something about that when we get back to armory training. I would like to say this, however. Now that its practically over, I think we all have a feeling that the morale has gone up in the regiment. It's the same feeling you get when you lick any job of work, which looks tough at the start. Moreover, I think the men are beginning to get the idea of the squad—their squad—as the basic team unit. Next time we'll see that we don't make the same mistakes twice. Here's how!"

THE GUARDSMAN

FEBRUARY, 1925

The Story of the State Camp

* * *

Major General Hines inspects 71st

* * *

Origin of Army Bugle Calls

* * *

FEBRUARY, 1930

Blue uniforms authorized

* * *

FEBRUARY, 1935

Colonel Mills Miller Commands 244th

* * *

Lt. Col. Ames T. Brown, new Assistant
Adjutant General

General Haskell's Message



ARMY MANEUVERS

I HAVE been quoted in the newspapers recently as being opposed to the holding of large-scale maneuvers for training of divisions, corps, and armies in the field.

It is always difficult to get over to the public exactly how one stands on a subject which is as little understood as the military. First of all, I think that the training of soldiers should be progressive; that they should start their basic training with instruction in the weapons with which they are armed, to give them a reasonable proficiency. The more proficient with the basic arm, the better. For combat training, I believe in starting instruction with the squad, platoon, company, battalion, and so on, up, and concluding the cycle, time permitting, with field maneuvers involving larger bodies of troops.

The above has been the generally accepted scheme of training for many years, and it is sound. There is no difficulty in carrying through such a program insofar as the Regular Army is concerned, providing funds are made available; but there is quite a difference when it comes to the training of the National Guard. The soldier in the National Guard enlists for three years. He has a certain number of armory drills throughout the winter, indoors, where limited training is possible. Certainly there is no opportunity in armories for many of the training features that must be done on the open terrain and on rifle and artillery ranges. In the National Guard the soldiers are taught most of their combat work and a great part of their proficiency with weapons during the two weeks' training made available to them each summer. While there is some talk about increasing the length of summer training, it should be remem-

bered that it is difficult to arrange to have the civilian soldier leave his employment for more than one period during the summer. I am a believer in a longer summer training period, if it is possible, providing the funds are available, and if the men can get away from their employment to take it. Within limits, the more field training for the National Guard, the better. Generally speaking, the target practice with small weapons such as the rifle and pistol can be completed before going to camp, in which case it would make little difference to organizations armed with the rifle, etc., whether they went to ordinary summer training camps or to large field exercises for combat training. Their first week at maneuvers could be devoted to the combat training of the small units.

The main objection to the National Guard participating in field maneuvers every summer is that no way has yet been worked out by which the artillery participating in such maneuvers can obtain training with their weapons. New York has six regiments of artillery that would be included in large-scale maneuvers. Limited range facilities exist in this part of the United States for artillery, and these are used to their utmost throughout the summer to revolve all of our artillery regiments through them. Artillery regiments cannot be combined for firing, because the artillery ranges are too small. They cannot be sent up to these ranges, which are far away from their home stations, and then be sent away again to a maneuver, without doubling the expense for travel. The artillery is the neck of the bottle. If the artillery were taken to three large successive maneuvers and therefore were prevented from firing their guns, the men who enlisted would complete their period of service without ever having seen or heard the basic weapon of their arm of the service fired. To my mind, this would

unbalance training. The problem resolves itself into a case of balancing training, so that whatever time is made available can be distributed to all its phases.

Annual maneuvers are excellent for full-time soldiers, but I do not see how it can be arranged for the National Guard to go to maneuvers oftener than every other year, at the most, and still turn out, at the end of the three-year enlistment period, a soldier with balanced training in his arm of the service. On the other hand, I do think that it would be to great advantage to the National Guard to attend Army maneuvers at least one year during the period of their three-year enlistment.

The 101st Cavalry at Plattsburg

The powers of horse cavalry to delay an Infantry advance were well illustrated in the initial advances of the 18th Brigade. It is mentioned that in the final critique on the maneuver one Black Corps commander warmly praised this regiment of horse Cavalry. I heard just as sincere comments from personnel of the 18th Brigade as to how much of a nuisance the opposing horse cavalry was. So it appears that this lone regiment of horse cavalry was duly appreciated, and respected by both friends and foe. Had the Blue force been able to use any horse cavalry, I am quite sure that similar comments would have been heard as to its value. Where it would have been of particular value would have been on the north flank in feeling out, and definitely knowing, what the mechanized force would have to meet in its first attempt to work on the north flank. As the problem worked out, the mechanized units had to advance into an absolutely unknown situation that was very costly to its advance reconnaissance elements.

MAJOR T. J. HEAVEY, in "The Cavalry Journal."



"I know, but I can see better this way!"

Bo Brown

The Military-Naval Club

The National Guard as a compound part of the United States Army is the logical supporter of the Military-Naval Club which is the recognized rendezvous for Army and Navy Officers in New York City.

As successors to the Army and Navy Club of America, which for fifty years was one of New York's established institutions, this Club has become the rallying point for the Army and Navy's social activities here in the City. Its membership includes many distinguished members, both active and retired, of both Services and in addition outstanding representatives of the Reserves, the National Guard, and the Naval Militia. Initiation fees and dues are most moderate.

As guests of the Columbia University Club, its members enjoy full privileges in the latter's well appointed and attractive Clubhouse in a most convenient location between Grand Central Station and Times Square. Ladies are welcomed on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Ask your Commanding Officer for further particulars or write to the Secretary of the Club at the above address.

U.S.M.A. Cadets From Enlisted Men and National Guard

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring this week transmitted to the Senate Military Affairs Committee the draft of a bill which would add 20 appointments from the enlisted personnel of the Army and 20 appointments from the National Guard to the existing quota of cadets at West Point from these two sources. The bill was introduced by Senator H. H. Schwartz, of Wyoming.

The Secretary's action was taken as a result of a recommendation of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy. The board found that 40 appointments, now authorized to be reserved for the sons of deceased veterans of the World War, can no longer be used. The law providing the appointments specifies that the veteran must have died prior to July 2, 1921, and inasmuch as the statutory age limit for entrance to the Military Academy is 22 years, there can be no further appointments to these vacancies. At present there are 180 appointments to the Military Academy allocated to the enlisted personnel of the Army and the National Guard, divided as equally as possible.

—Army and Navy Journal.

27th DIVISION

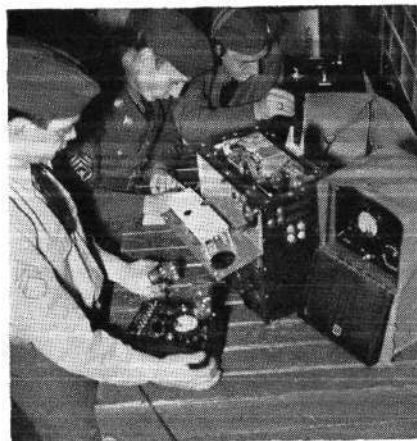
Aviation

OF all the military arms and services, there could hardly be one to which greater benefits could accrue from special field training than the Air Corps. For the Air Corps, unlike most other arms, does most of its work, if not its best work, when the sun is up. Darkness does not ground our ships, but it does deprive our observation planes of many of their most effective capabilities.

With seven days of good weather, the 102nd Observation Group, 27th Division Aviation, was able to compress into one program a series of activities that kept every officer and

man on his toes literally every minute of the tour. Aerial gunnery, mosaics, reconnaissance, and fire adjustment (simulated) constituted the chief activities of the tour, and in each of these more officers and men participated and for more hours than ever could be possible in an equal time of regular evening drills.

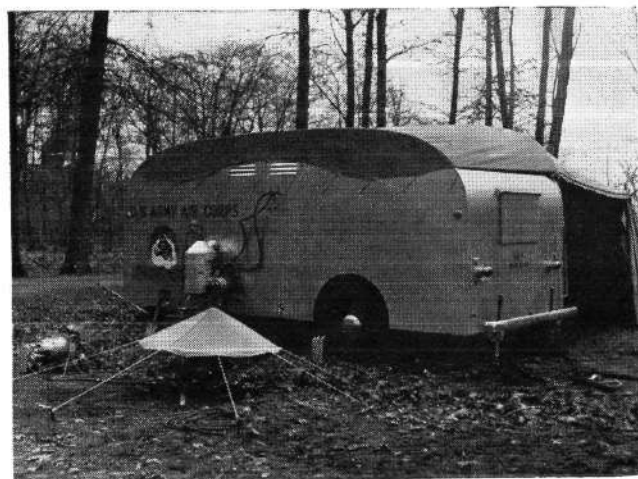
The general effect on the morale of the command of our seven busy days was highly salutary. Attendance exceeded our fondest expectations, and long after recall both officers and men could be found in their various sections working on problems of their own making.



Right — Radio instruction and radio section, Miller Field; Mobile Radio truck for field use.



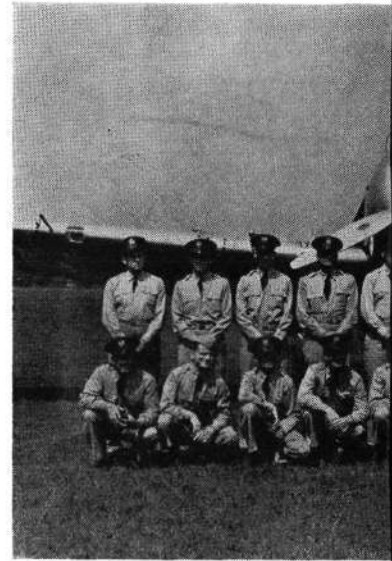
Below—Type A-1 Portable photographic trailer on actual maneuver December 9, 1939. Equipped to generate its own electric current and heat and to pump water from any nearby source.



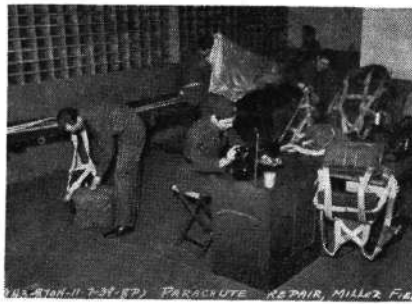
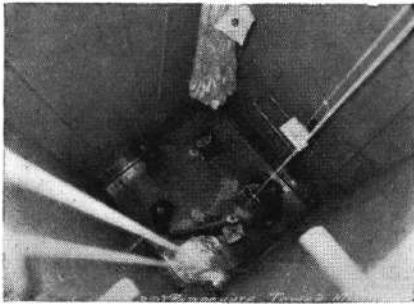
27th DIVISION



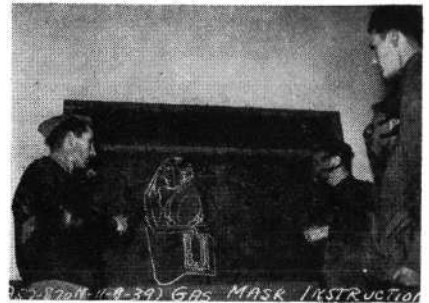
Line up—O46A Airplanes.



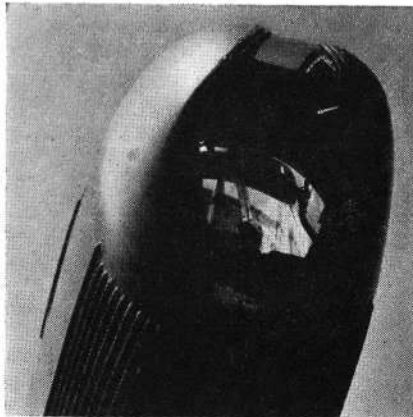
Officers of 27th Division



(Left) Parachute Tower at Miller Field. (Right) Parachute repair.



Gas Mask Instruction.

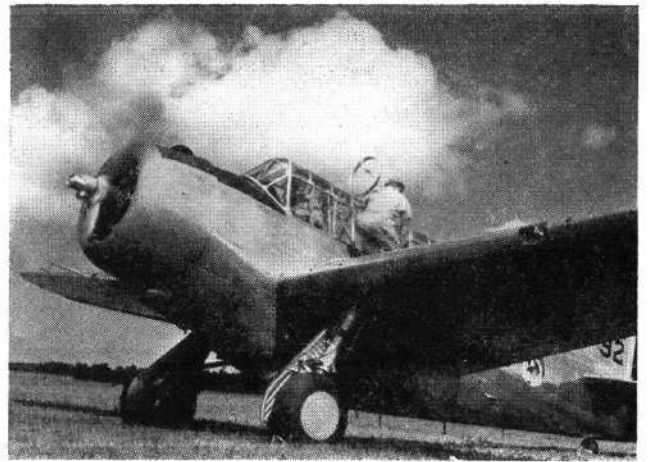


Observer's seat or nose of B10B airplane.

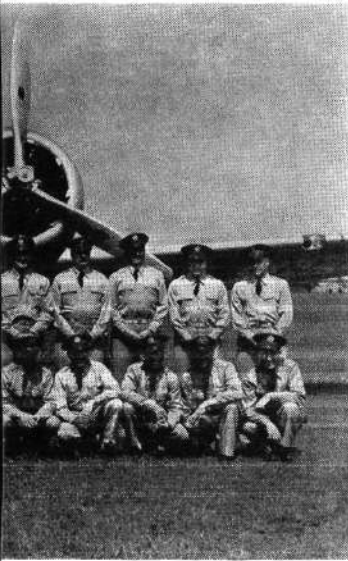


(Below)
(Armament)

N AVIATION



047A Airplane at Miller Field.



Aviation.



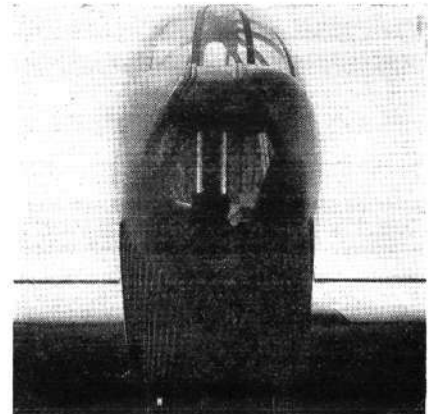
Engine Change, Miller Field.



Gas Mask Instruction.

Gas Mask Instruction.

Section)



Nose of B10B airplane.

165th Infantry



at Fort Dix

by Captain J. T. Bollenbacher, Ass't P. & T.O.

THE 165th Infantry was commended by the Commandant, Fort Dix, N. J., for the fine work completed by its Officers and enlisted personnel, during its special Field Training period, November 12th to November 19th, inclusive.

The Regiment arrived shortly past noon on Sunday, November 12th, and quickly settled down in comfortably heated barracks, equipped with metal cots, mattresses, pillows and bed linen, preparatory to a strenuous week of training.

The messing of the troops was organized by Battalions, under the supervision of a Battalion Mess Officer, enabling the Mess Sergeants, Cooks and kitchen details, all of whom were enlisted men, to experience the problems of handling a group approximating a war strength company—proving most economical and very satisfactory. This was accomplished in battalion mess halls, where sleep-

ing quarters, together with showers and toilet facilities were available to the kitchen personnel, which they so justly deserved after the hectic tour at Plattsburgh.

The schedule of training planned and executed by the Regiment, under the supervision of Colonel John J. Mangan, the Commanding Officer, and his Staff, with the assistance of Lieut. Colonel Joseph J. O'Hare, U. S. A., Regimental Instructor, included Small Unit field problems, Recruit Instruction, Musketry problems for Rifle Companies, Machine Gun Squad firing problems, in which the various members of these companies were permitted to fire individually the .30 calibre machine gun on the 200 yard range. The training also included wire laying against time by the Headquarters Units, command post exercises for the Regimental and Battalion Staffs, a Regimental night march. Formal Guard

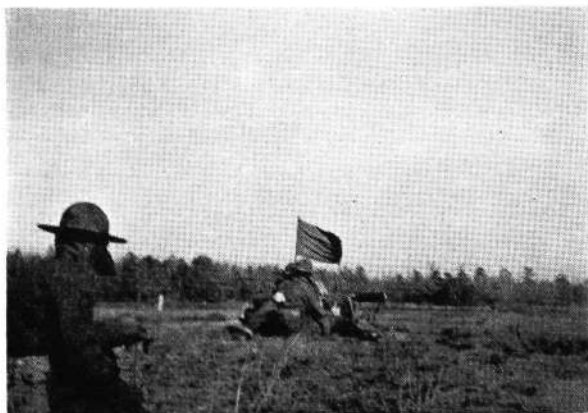
Mounting—also Battalion evening parade.

The policing and sanitation of the area and the entraining of the troops on the day of departure was commended by the Commandant as follows:

"Upon the day of departure the Post Inspector, assisted by other Officers, made a minute and careful inspection of buildings and areas and pronounced them to be superior in cleanliness. The Regiment departed from the area, marched to the entraining point and boarded the train without confusion and loss of time."

The Regiment was honored during its tour of Field Duty by visits from Lieut. General Hugh A. Drum, U. S. A., Commanding 2nd Corps Area, Major General William N. Haskell, Commanding General 27th Division, Brig. General A. E. Anderson, Commanding

(Continued on page 31)



The Battle of Fort Dix

by Major Grant Layng,
Plans and Training Officer

Photographs by Lt. A. Kroeber
Co. D, 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G.



THE War was declared unexpectedly. The enemy, Old Man Winter, was approaching fast. The 71st Regiment on short notice entrained for Fort Dix for a period of three week-ends which everyone felt was going to be pretty much of a waste of time.

designated shacks.

Meanwhile, under Captain Mayer, Asst. P. & T., the kitchen details which had come down in advance were fully organized and a piping hot meal was ready to be served as soon as the men were settled. The mess was organized on

moved to the training areas designated by the Regiment and began on "Combat for Small Units." The Fort Dix terrain is ideal for this type of work. The rolling country and the road nets on the reservation gave the kind of pictures that you see illustrated in the book. The



Left—An enemy plane is sighted. Right—A few seconds later (note that the auto which is moving on the road in the picture on the left is still visible)

The first week-end of November 11th and 12th the train struggled around the horseshoe bend of war time trackage, and crawled into Fort Dix at the terrific speed of five miles per hour. The schedule called for arrival well before dark, but the engineer disagreed, and in the blackness of a South Jersey night the Regiment groped its way to the CCC barracks that were assigned. The night manoeuvres started sooner than expected, and officers taking compass bearings in the blackness finally found their

a battalion basis, and only enlisted cooks were used in all of the preparation and cooking of the meals. All meals were excellent and served on time. The Fort Dix Commissary was extremely helpful, and the 80c ration was adequate.

Reveille at six found the Jersey night still with us. The Bugler had a struggle waking up the Divisional and Regimental chaplains, but church service was held each Sunday before breakfast.

At Drill Call the battalions, less the Machine Gun Companies,

weather was clear but cool, and the men kept on the move every minute. Each Company Commander worked out his own tactical situation, and blanks were issued so that a bit of realism could be introduced in each individual war.

The Machine Gun Companies under Captain Webster entrucked for the range five miles away. In the area to the rear of the range the problem was given to each Machine Gun Company Commander in turn. Starting several thou-

(Continued on page 31)



Left to right, first row: Lt. Col. S. A. Gibson, 10th Inf. Instructor; Capt. W. M. Van Antwerp; Capt. A. E. Smith, Jr.; Major D. A. Ruddy; Major W. H. Boughten; Capt. D. Marcus; second row, Capt. F. J. Smith, Jr.; Col. L. H. Gaus; Lt. Col. C. B. Degenaar; Col. A. V. McDermott; Major T. Downs; Major H. Gebhardt; third-row, Lt. Col. W. J. Mangine; Lt. Col. B. H. Mull; Tech. Sgt. W. L. Swart; Sgt. Burton; Major F. Roddy; Lt. Col. C. P. Lenart; Lt. J. N. Grant; Lt. J. J. Cooke; Maj. J. A. Coffey.

Study Plan of State Selective Service System

WITH Maj. Lewis B. Hershey, G. S., secretary of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, Washington, in the role of instructor, 17 officers and 2 enlisted men of the State Staff and detachment assembled in Albany on December 3 for their additional seven days of field training.

The schedule of training prescribed for the period was divided into two parts, viz.: the State Voluntary Recruiting Plan and the State Selective Service System Plan. The first part of the week was devoted to the former plan which goes into effect on M-day and continues until the latter plan becomes operative.

Maj. Hershey began each phase of the training with a most interesting and instructive lecture, after which the group was divided into sub-committees, and to each chairman of these smaller committees there was given a directive containing several requirements, with a time-limit set for each committee

to make its report and recommendations in general session.

That this method of instruction proved most successful was borne out by the keen personal interest and enthusiasm with which the entire group took to their respective committee directives, and worked without regard to hours throughout the week.

Gen. Robinson and Maj. Hershey frequently expressed themselves as being highly pleased with

General Robinson; Major Hershey and Colonel Brown



not only the fine spirit and enthusiasm which everyone had shown at all times, but also the excellent reports and discussions of the various committees, and the number of recommendations which were adopted.

In fact, the staff members felt that they too, individually and collectively, had learned a great deal about both these plans during the week—more perhaps than at any other one time in the past.

Gen. Robinson in reviewing the accomplishments of the exercises at the closing session, also spoke of again assembling the group for the field training period of 1940, when a further joint study of the two plans would be made.

A dinner was given in honor of Maj. Hershey at the Fort Orange Club in Albany on Friday evening, and for all those attending the exercises during the preceding week, including several guests.

After a brief session on Saturday morning the exercises were concluded.



Combat group position organized by Co. B.

10th INFANTRY

THE WAR OF THE PINE BUSH

THE "War of the Pine Bush" as the additional Field Training for the Albany units of the 10th Infantry was christened, ended in a blaze of glory and a slight downpour.

It required orders from the War Department to awaken many local soldiers to realization that within our very city limits we have one of the finest maneuver areas to be found in this section of the State. A tract of land, approximately one mile square, located in the center of a large desolate area was leased for our local training. There all units assembled on each day of training and to the joy of company commanders they were free to maneuver without restrictions of "off bounds" or costly trees.

A motor park was established, and a large area was designated for kitchen sections. It was there that muster was held daily as no soldier



Sharpshooters at work.

strayed too far but what he returned from the wilderness at chow time. Company B dug in a defensive position complete with fox holes, connecting trenches and

camouflage. It was a surprise to attacking troops when they discovered they were attacking real entrenchments instead of a few umpires flags.

The regimental staff was led by their enthusiastic and hard working instructor over all the back country roads in the county and successfully defended the Mohawk river. They participated in a complete Brigade CPX and welcomed this unique opportunity.

The band came in for their share of work by bolstering the morale with a concert at chow time, as though they needed bolstering!

A sigh arose when the service company detrucked the last load of soldiers completing a series of successful shuttle movements and thereby drawing to a close a most instructive and beneficial tour of field training.

The art of camouflage.



A most important function.





Movies Recreate the War Experiences of the 69th

EXPERTS in the moulding of history into motion picture fare, as evidenced in such screen plays as "Disraeli," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Juarez," and "The Roaring Twenties," Warner Bros. motion picture studio most recently has turned its vast motion

picture into a motion picture aptly titled "The Fighting 69th" and will be shown in the theatres of the country early in February.

"The Fighting 69th" is the first motion picture to immortalize through the medium of the screen the actual day to day participation of any American regi-



Actual photograph of Father Duffy in the trenches of Champagne, 1918.



Father Duffy (Pat O'Brien) in his tent at Camp Mills.

picture resources to the job of recording the thrilling participation of New York's famous 69th Infantry (the 165th during and since the war) with the A.E.F. during the World War. The film, which stars James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent, has been

ment of the A.E.F. This film depicts the mobilizing of a National Guard regiment into the regular army, its training and its final fulfillment of duty on the battlefields of France. The film is truly representative of the efficient manner in which the non-regular



army corps, as exemplified by the Rainbow Division, organized its forces in the last period of national emergency.

Eager to portray faithfully the background and detail of the regiment's war activity, the motion picture studio has utilized every means to gain this end. Norman Reilly Raine, one of the collaborators on the screen play, held lengthy conversations with prominent members of the 165th during the war. From such men as Col. William Donovan, the last regiment commander during the war, Capt. John T. Prout and Col. J. J. Mangan, present ranking officer of the regiment, Mr. Raine learned the story of the participation of the regiment as it was lived by the men of the regiment themselves.

From these recollections the screen writers fashioned a story that brings out the intimate details of the regiment during the war. The story opens with the training of the National Guard for war action at Camp Mills, L. I., carries the regiment to Grand, near the Luneville Lines, in France, and finally shows the regiment under the most suicidal kind of military action at the Ourcq sector in September, 1918.

The studio art department designed the sets for "The Fighting 69th" so as to follow as closely as possible official specifications of Camp Mills and the French battlefields. All uniforms worn in the movie are duplicates of the old army regulation outfits; first, campaign hats and canvas leggings and finally, tin trench hats and spiral puttees. Trench warfare and military maneuvers are accurately depicted. The authenticity of all these details was finally verified by the movie's technical adviser, Capt. John T. Prout, who was with the 165th during the war.

As well as a tribute to the efficiency of the Rainbow Division, "The Fighting 69th" also reveals the character of the gallant leadership of the 165th during the war. Leading characters in the film are portraits of the original regiment leaders. There are Father Duffy, as played by Pat O'Brien; Col. Donovan, played by George Brent; poet Joyce Kilmer, by Jeffrey Lynn; Brig.-General Alexander Anderson, by Harvey Stephens; Col. J. J. Mangan, by John Litel; Capt. Bootz, by Frank Mayo; Lt. Ames, by Dennis Morgan.

Father Duffy's insight into the character of the soldiers and his warm spiritual guidance form the basis of the narrative of the film. It is Father Duffy who understands the nature of the disgruntled private Jerry Plunkett, played by James Cagney. The noble Chaplain's influence finally brings about Plunkett's moral regeneration and makes the latter become worthy of the tradition of the 165th. The experience of Private Plunkett under the influence of Father Duffy, Col. Donovan and other officers of the 165th are typical of the experiences of the soldiery of the Rainbow Division. That is why "The Fighting 69th" brings to the screen a universal picture of the adventures of the A. E. F. during the first World War.

Finance Officer, 27th Division

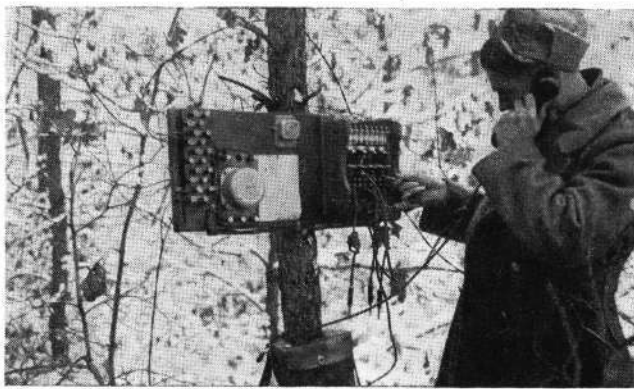


LIUTENANT COLONEL JOHN H. F. HASKELL, who was appointed Finance Officer of the 27th Division on December 14th, brings to his new office a distinguished name and an outstanding career of achievement in several fields, most notably and most appropriately in the field of finance.

Colonel Haskell is truly a "son of the Army," for he was born on the Army reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, thirty-six years ago, the son of the present Commanding General and Mrs. Haskell. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1925, and served for a short time in the Regular Army, but then entered the ranks of private business. For some years, up to the end of 1931, he was a junior executive in the employ of the National City Bank, New York City. Colonel Haskell then joined the executive force of the New York Stock Exchange, first as assistant to the executive of the Stock Listing Committee, and then as Secretary of that Committee. Last year he was elected a Vice President of the Exchange, and placed in charge of the Department of Stock List.

The new Finance Officer's service with the New York National Guard dates from September 15, 1925, when he enlisted in the 101st Cavalry. He was promoted to Captain, Infantry, in June, 1928, and served as one of the aides to the Commanding General until he achieved his majority, in 1936.

He enters upon his new duties with the well wishes of a host of friends in our ranks.



THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

...at Camp Upton

By 1st LIEUT. JOSEPH M. ALEXANDER

AT LONG last arrived December 26th, the day after Christmas, and the Fourteenth Infantry was off for its six days of additional field training. No entrancing vistas here, of gentle zephyrs, of sleeping under summery skies at Camp Smith or Plattsburg, but the uncertainty and doubt of that vast tract on Long Island Camp Upton at Yaphank, with its world war reputation for cold lurking in the back of our minds.

First the march to the Long Island depot with the regiment looking smart and trim in long overcoats, woolen olive drab gloves and despite the appearance of the winter caps which, to understate, did not fit as well as they should. These caps, loaned to the regiment by Regular Army units at Forts Slocum and Jay, and the newly issued heavy woolen underwear subsequently proved effective in adequately protecting the personnel against the elements.

Detraining at a point several miles east of the village of Yaphank the regiment split into two columns, the First and Second Battalions moving off to take over what was known as the East Camp and Regimental Headquarters, the Third Battalion and Headquarters Company taking over the West Camp.

Arriving at the two camps the units were confronted with much the same situation with a slight edge going to the West Camp which had electric lights, better messing facilities and more adequate heating arrangements. In both areas units were quartered in company one-story wooden barracks which had been built for CCC use. Initially some of these barracks were lacking sufficient stoves but a shipment of additional stoves rectified this condition. Messing was in battalion mess-halls equipped with No. 1 Field Ranges. Food was drawn daily by regimental supply service from Mitchell Field. Messing and sanitation arrangements were under battalion control and supervision, thus affording personnel of each battalion the opportunity to gain experience in these important phases of training.

Many problems arose initially, such as the necessity for the advance detachment to thaw out water before any meals could be prepared. Another source of trouble was the absence of tables and stoves in the mess-halls of the East Camp. Eventually these, and similar difficulties were in part overcome.

The weather was cold, with a penetrating wind blowing from the northeast most of the time. On



Wednesday the thermometer dropped to zero and some of the soldiers had the novel experience of finding that water in their canteens had frozen solid. Buglers were surprised several times to find that their bugles had frozen and could not be blown. The winter caps which were tied around the chin did much to keep ears warm and the regiment went out early in the day and stayed out until nearly dark with no ill effects. Rather, the regimental surgeon reported only fifty cases for treatment during the entire week, which was below the average for summer field training.

From Wednesday to Friday inclusive the rifle units under control of the company officers acted independently or jointly at the discretion of the officers in a series of small group problems, ranging from small patrol exercises to the company in offense and defense. Machine gun companies and the anti-tank platoon conducted similar exercises for their respective weapons. This training was found to be beneficial, as the exercises could be halted from time to time to rectify errors and make explanations. Headquarters companies held several command post exercises at reduced distances and worked with their respective staffs in two command post problems.



On Friday afternoon at four-thirty o'clock the regiment left the area on a practice march over a circuitous route of about ten miles through back-roads and fire-breaks. The battalion was the march unit with intervals of one hundred yards between battalions. By five-thirty it was pitch dark, unlike previous nights which had been moon-lit, and the necessity of marching by the clock under strict battalion control became obvious. Due to the nature of the terrain, flat, wooded country, it was impossible to discern units to the front or rear. Discipline was excellent with a minimum of talking and display of lights. At six o'clock a twenty minute halt allowed for a light supper of sandwiches and by nine o'clock the regiment had returned to its areas and hot food.

The march had been made in pitch darkness, but the weather was clear. Upon arising the next morning, however, the whole area was blanketed under several inches of snow and the neighboring woods were a beautiful sight. That day, Saturday, the regiment conducted a tactical exercise—the regiment in the attack

—details of which had been worked out by the staffs in one of the previous command post problems. Snow continued to fall as the regiment marched out to its assembly areas, but subsequently stopped and the sun came out to shine brilliantly. Despite the cold and treacherous footing the exercises went off smoothly with the two assault battalions moving through the snow-laden woods. Pictures snapped of the action can be passed off as snapshots of the Finnish Army in their current fight. To add realism, some of the machine gunners experimented with mattress covers as camouflage for their gun positions.

On Sunday camp was broken and after outdoor church services the regiment marched the two miles back to the railroad and entrained for home station and New Year's parties with their families.

Morale was excellent, of particular note considering the physical discomfort endured a good deal of the time. Attendance was gratifying, especially in view of the fact that Christmas week is a busy week in many lines of business, and employer cooperation was difficult to obtain because of this. The regimental attendance average was around eighty-seven per cent.

Training of small units, and camp administration and sanitation, primary missions of the tour, were in general successful, with much valuable experience gained.

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



Field Mass—Major Yarwood, Chaplain.



A gun being put in position (foreground) and another (background) in position and concealed.

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

THE Jamaica units of the 104th F. A., consisting of Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, Service Battery, 2nd Bn Headquarters, Headquarters Battery and Combat train, Batteries D, E and F, and Medical Detachment performed their required additional field training at Cap Upton, Yaphank, N. Y. The remainder of the regiment generally, utilized the facilities of the C.C.C. Camp at Lisle, N. Y. The first Battalion Headquarters, Headquarters Battery and Combat train and A Battery, located at Syracuse, N. Y., trained two of their seven days at the New York State Fair Ground in Syracuse and the balance was with the rest of the first Battalion at Lisle where they trained as a unit with B and C Batteries from Binghamton.

The weather at all points during the training periods (which were taken in periods of 2 or 5 days at a time) was generally good with each

experiencing one bad day. The Upstate units had a day which started off with a zero temperature



Entrance to Observation Post.

and the Jamaica units encountered a typical one-day cold fall north-easter.

It was agreed by all concerned that the training produced excellent results, particularly so with those units who were able to take one stretch of training on five consecutive days. Stress was placed on tactics, inasmuch as facilities for

artillery fire were extremely limited.

General Haskell visited the units at Camp Upton during daylight topographic operations which preceded a night occupation of position and enjoyed the noon mess which consisted of a piece of ham that any old-time quartermaster would classify as a "size three stout," concealed between two pieces of issue bread, which were decidedly too large for afternoon tea.

In all cases the mess was excellent and adequate, which contributed greatly to the high morale present despite the circumstances which, without any flights of fancy, could be considered hardships for unseasoned troops.

The recognition accorded by the press in general was extremely favorable and generous, which it goes without saying was deeply appreciated.



Field fortifications. Command Post group partially completed.

Entering Message Center and telephone switchboard section.



107th Infantry

DURING the past eight weeks the National Guard of the State of New York has again successfully demonstrated its ability to take in its stride any duty, pleasant or otherwise, which it may be called upon to perform.

Confronted with hastily issued and totally unexpected War Department orders directing an additional seven-day tour of field training the Guard gave away its football tickets, cancelled its Saturday Night "dates" and went to work!

The value of the additional training at least for those Regiments which, because of the business responsibilities of their members, were compelled to resort to week-end encampments, is hard to appraise and is, perhaps, best left for the personal expression of their Regimental and Company Commanders. However, we can at least be sure of one thing and that is that the able and efficient manner in which the Guard performed this unusual duty is definite proof of its inherent efficiency.

Only an efficient military organization can take the field inadequately equipped and, generally speaking, under adverse weather and climatic conditions and come through without serious injury to either the health or morale of its personnel.

This the Guard did, thus proving that its officers are well trained not only in the important duty of caring for their men but also in that sphere of "troop leading" which is so vitally important in the handling of intelligent volunteer forces, and particularly so when these forces were being called upon to perform a duty which was more annoying than arduous.

As far as the enlisted members of the Guard are concerned, the example of patriotism and devotion to duty displayed by them is far more worthy of emulation by the youth of the country than the prattling and inadequate efforts of too many young men busily endeavoring to interpret the Bill of Rights and doing nothing to maintain its principles.

Another conclusion which may safely be drawn from the present training situation in the Guard is that it is now being called upon to perform a bit more than its maximum of peace time duty and we must be careful to permit nothing to occur which will force from its commissioned and enlisted ranks that type of personnel which is vital to its efficiency. Nothing should be done which will destroy the willingness and ability of intelligent young men to serve in its ranks. Regardless of what anyone outside of the Guard may think to the contrary the fact remains that the basic efficiency of the Guard depends upon its enthusiasm and intelligence and not primarily on training hours.



SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ARMY USE — THE WORLD'S FINEST BINOCULAR

Send for special catalog of the famous Bausch & Lomb Army Binoculars, "the world's best by any test." Describes features of superiority of B&L instruments, and special prices and time payment plan for officers. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., 116 Lomb Park, Rochester, New York.

BAUSCH & LOMB - Binoculars THE WORLD'S BEST — BY ANY TEST

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

TRiangle 5-0164 CUMberland 6-5446



Established 1885



**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

Write for Free Eye Care Book, THE MURINE CO., INC., CHICAGO

27th Division Judge Advocate

THE assignment of Lieutenant Colonel Edgar T. Beamish as Division Judge Advocate, 27th Division, was announced on November 29, 1939.

Colonel Beamish will be remembered by the participants in the recent First Army Maneuver as the officer who was checking up on fence repairs, lost chickens and the other problems which a Division in the field creates for the Rentals and Claims to which section Colonel Beamish had been temporarily assigned.

A graduate of St. Lawrence University and Brooklyn Law School with the degree of L.L.B., he enlisted in Squadron C, N.Y.N.G. (later redesignated 1st Cavalry, N.Y.N.G.) in June, 1909, with which organization he served as a sergeant on the Mexican Border in 1916.



In July, 1917, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, N.Y.N.G., and on organization of the 27th Division, in Spartansburg, S. C., was assigned to the 106th Machine Gun Battalion being promoted to 1st Lieutenant in February, 1918.

Colonel Beamish served overseas with his organization and participated in all the battles in which the 27th Division took part. He also attended American and British Machine Gun Schools in France.

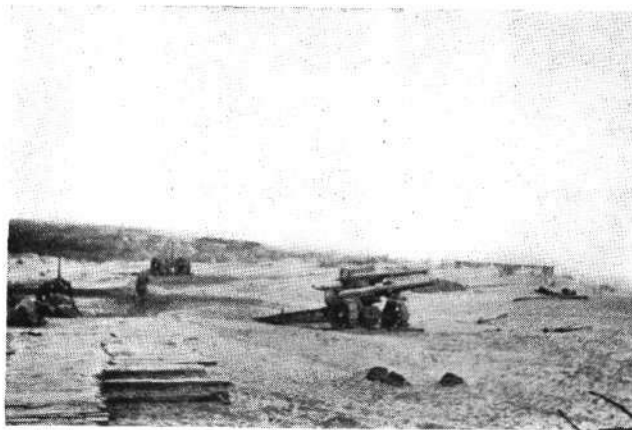
On being discharged from Federal service in 1919, he reentered the Guard as Captain, 1st Cavalry, N.Y.N.G. Transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department, State Staff, in 1921, he was promoted Major in 1933, in which capacity he served until his latest promotion.



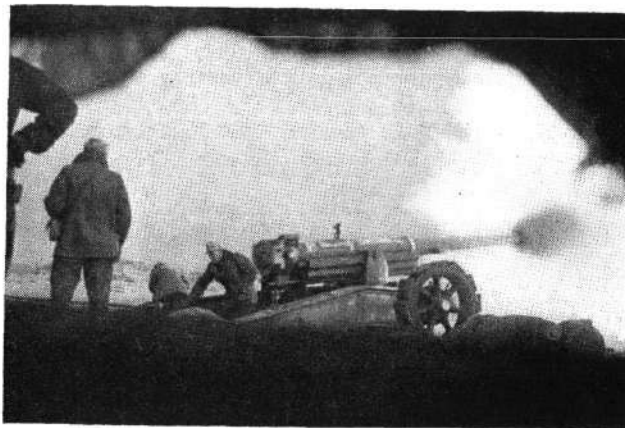
Gun in Traveling Position

Battery B 258th Field Artillery At Fort Hancock

Below: In Firing Position



Below: Number One on the Way!



"The Caissons Go Rolling..."

by Captain R. Jamieson

Publicity Officer, 156th Field Artillery



Upper left—"Checking data"

Upper right—"Ready to go!"

Lower left—"Mess in the field"

Lower right—"In the net"

Sunday, December 3rd, 1939, brought to a close the period of additional field training as prescribed. The required seven days were embraced in subdivisions of three week-ends and the additional and final Sunday. Completion of the required training brings with it a feeling of satisfaction in "a good job done."

The mobilization phase was without incident. Members of the 1st Battalion reported to the Kingston armory and those of the 2nd Battalion to the Newburgh armory. Division of the Service Battery into appropriate service sections assured adequate "groceries" to the mid-Hudson artillerymen. Mess tents were erected adjacent to the armories, and the standard meals were voted wholesome by all concerned.

The training area was in the vicinity of New Paltz. In an extensive acreage shadowed by the Shawangunk Mountains members

of the various batteries dropped trails, strung wires, instituted surveys; and in the midnight hour were found struggling in the rain to establish a position that would have been hard to establish even in daylight hours. As one of the boys said: "Plattsburg made us tough!"

Very little difficulty was encountered in the use of the motor vehicles. No major problems were presented and the minor items uncovered were instantly corrected. Improved functioning of drivers could be attributed to the extensive driving done during the Plattsburg maneuvers.

The communications details unquestionably received the greatest benefit from the limited program. Considerable wire was laid and every opportunity afforded the "message purveyors" to improve themselves in the subject of communications.

Return to the armories at night brought out the festive spirit; and the members of the different units would congregate to unfold the happening and problems of the day. Sometimes this "spirit" would last well into the night; but the officer of the day with his able assistants was always master of the situation.

And so—the day is done; the weary troops wend their way homewards. The limited emergency decree has been met. The status of training in the 156th been furthered. Our value to the service has been enhanced. Our regimental motto becomes a challenge—"Ever Onward!"



Night duty

Upper left—Information for the battery executives

Upper right—Battalion C.O. "Meet me there at H-60"

Lower left—"Cheering them up"

Lower right—"Soldiering"

Brigadier General

WALTER C. MONTGOMERY

Dr. Walter Clark Montgomery, a nose and throat specialist, who was surgeon of the 27th Division, A.E.F., during the World War, died after an illness of three years. He was sixty-one years old. Dr. Montgomery was a colonel while he served with the 27th Division, and on his return to the United States after the war, he was breveted brigadier general by the State of New York.

Dr. Montgomery, who was born in New York City, attended private schools until he was fifteen years old, when he went to Switzerland and Germany to study. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1900.

Dr. Montgomery entered military service in 1908, when, as a captain, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 12th Infantry, New York National Guard. Later he was made a major and from June, 1916, to March, 1917, he served as surgeon with the 74th Infantry, New York National Guard, while the regiment was stationed at the Mexican border.

When the World War broke out, Dr. Montgomery was transferred to the 27th Division at the request of Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, its commander, and he was appointed camp surgeon at Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C., where recruits were being trained. While at the camp, Dr. Montgomery was the medical chief for 41,000 troops, most of whom were boys in their late teens, and he found his major problem was to check a sudden development of child illnesses which occurred among the boys.

When the 27th Division went overseas, Dr. Montgomery became division surgeon, with the rank of colonel of the Medical Corps. He received decorations from Belgium, Poland and Great Britain while abroad, and also the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States.

Dr. Montgomery was assistant professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons when he joined the National Guard, and after returning from France after the war, he became assistant professor of the department of laryngology at Cornell Medical College, where he remained until he became ill in 1937.

Dr. Montgomery was a member of the American Medical Association and the state and county medical societies.

Brigadier General

PALMER E. PIERCE

Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, war-time commander of the 54th Infantry Brigade, died suddenly on January 17th, 1940. He was born at Savanna, Ill., October 23, 1865. He attended Grinnell College in Iowa until his appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1891.

He entered the Army Service School, from which he was graduated with honors the following year, and then took the Army Staff College Course before starting active duty with the Thirteenth Infantry. He progressed through the grades and was made a colonel when the United States entered the World War in 1917. He became a brigadier general in December, 1917.

Returning to West Point in 1895 he served as instructor in chemistry until called to active service in the Spanish-American War, during which he served in Puerto Rico.

He served in the Philippines from 1899 to 1901 and then went back to the Military Academy as an instructor and Assistant Professor of Philosophy until 1907. Meanwhile he had been active in the formation of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and served as president of that organization, except for two years spent in the China service and Philippines, until 1929, when he declined to accept re-election because he thought that the position should go to a younger man.

He was an instructor in the Army Service and Staff School in 1911 and 1912 and was made a member of the General Staff in 1916. When the United States entered the war he was appointed to the War Industries Board to represent the War Department by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and later was made a member of Mr. Baker's War Council.

Later, in 1918, he was director of purchases for the General Staff and head of the Training Camps Athletic Commission. He went to France in May, 1918, as commander of the Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade of the Twenty-seventh Division and participated in the Ypres-Lys defense, the offensive on that front, the Somme offensive, the battles of the Hindenburg Line and La Selle River.

For his war service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and was made a Companion of the Bath by the British.

71ST INFANTRY

(Continued from page 19)

sand yards back of the firing point in a wooded area, each machine gun squad worked out the problem, firing at silhouette targets at 500 yards for the final phase. During the first two week-ends each squad of the Machine Gun Companies completed this course.

The Regimental Staff and Battalion Commanders were taken on a tactical walk which had been prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel James, the Regimental Instructor. It started at one end of Camp Dix and progressed to the other, covering normal distances with the reconnaissance of terrain to the flank of the assumed positions.

The next week-end, November 23rd and 24th, we had a long talk with the engineer, and after promising to make him a Brevet Corporal he entered into the spirit of the war and got us there only thirty minutes late. Our bedding down progressed rapidly, and after the evening meal the night march began. With a headway of five minutes each Company was started on a strange road net, given a simple sketch and verbal description of the route and started along in the darkness. Control points were established at important RJs, and to our surprise the units hit them on schedule, everyone returning on the particular road designated. Hot coffee was ready in the mess shacks on the return.

The Sunday meal was noteworthy for the turkey that was served in view of Thanksgiving. The motto of the Mess Officer of turkey in every mess kit proved a most successful one.

In the final week-end on December 2nd and 3rd, the Saturday night operation consisted of the three Battalions occupying a position during the night. They moved into the areas designated on the map, but before final completion a sudden rain storm eliminated the final phase of the problem, although in each case all three units arrived at their assembly areas as per plan.

The next morning the final war to end all wars started with the Second Battalion acting as the enemy and taking up a defensive position along the high ground of Division Hill. The first and third Battalions marching along the road net several miles to the South of camp took positions in assembly areas in the woods. In an advance guard formation marching out from the assembly area the point was fired on at 9.04, and from then things happened rapidly as the battle developed in all its phases.

Officers and men at the end of this training realized the tremendous benefit they had obtained. The Staff, planning on problems of entraining, detraining, messing of the Regiment, as well as the individual companies with Plattsburg fresh in their minds, had an opportunity to work on those things which they realized were most needed in their individual units. Officers and men were enthusiastic on the benefits accrued, and the fact that the Regimental attendance for the three week-ends averaged well over 80 per cent speaks very well for the entire manoeuvre.

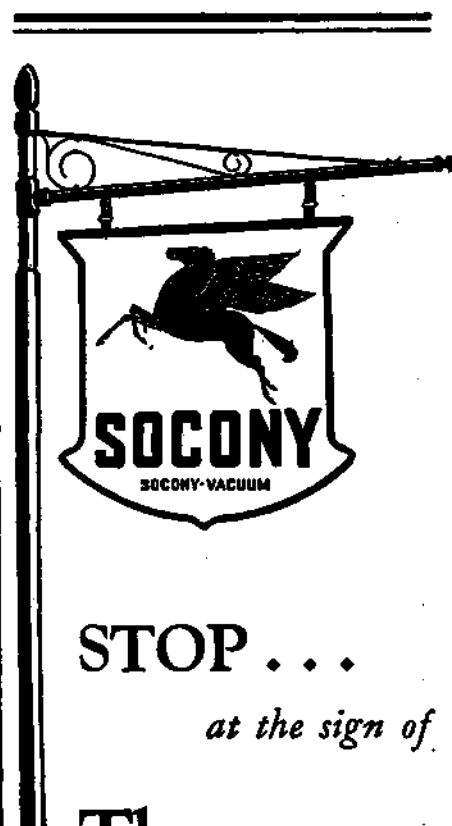
165TH INFANTRY

(Continued from page 18)

General 93rd Brigade of which this Regiment forms a part, who made tours of inspection. Other distinguished visitors were Major General John J. Phelan and Brig. General William J. Costigan, former Commanding Officers of the Regiment.

Although the training completed was quite strenuous, it has been discreetly mentioned by those hardened veterans of the First Army Maneuvers as the "Plattsburgh Compromise."

The Regiment is very thankful and appreciative for the splendid cooperation extended by Colonel A. Poillon, Commandant of Fort Dix and the members of his Staff, and we say "Au Revoir, but we hope not Good-Bye."



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.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1939

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (November 1-30 Inclusive)89.61%

| | | | |
|---|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Maximum Authorized Strength, New York National Guard..1502 Off. | 22 W. O. | 24100 E. M. | Total 25624 |
| Present Strength, New York National Guard.....1388 Off. | 21 W. O. | 21237 E. M. | Total 22646 |

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.

| |
|---|
| 102nd Qm. Regt. 95.34% (2) ¹ Actual Strength...327 |
| 106th Field Art. 93.21% (3) ⁵ Actual Strength...842 |
| 121st Cavalry 92.91% (4) ⁴ Actual Strength...609 |
| 245th Coast Art. 92.74% (5) ⁸ Actual Strength...917 |
| 244th Coast Art. 91.92% (6) ¹² Actual Strength...787 |
| 102nd Med. Regt. 91.59% (7) ³ Actual Strength...677 |
| 212th Coast Art. 91.33% (8) ⁶ Actual Strength...940 |
| 104th Field Art. 90.78% (9) ⁹ Actual Strength...745 |
| 14th Infantry 90.76% (10) ¹⁹ Actual Strength...1169 |
| 108th Infantry 90.74% (11) ¹¹ Actual Strength...1296 |
| 156th Field Art. 90.43% (12) ⁷ Actual Strength...739 |
| 105th Field Art. 90.20% (13) ¹¹ Actual Strength...703 |
| 71st Infantry 89.76% (14) ¹⁰ Actual Strength...1173 |
| 165th Infantry 89.24% (15) ¹⁸ Actual Strength...1124 |
| 101st Cavalry 88.61% (16) ²² Actual Strength...675 |
| 10th Infantry 88.13% (17) ¹⁵ Actual Strength...1276 |
| 105th Infantry 87.66% (18) ¹⁶ Actual Strength...1321 |
| Spec. Trps. 27th Div. 87.56% (19) ¹⁷ Actual Strength...413 |
| 174th Infantry 87.45% (20) ²⁸ Actual Strength...1227 |
| 102nd Engineers 86.77% (21) ²¹ Actual Strength...521 |

| HONOR ORGANIZATION | No. Dr. | Aver. Pres. and Abs. | Aver. Att. | Aver. % Att. |
|------------------------------|---------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| 369th Infantry | | | | 96.13% (1)² |
| Actual Strength...1357 | | | | |
| REGT. HDQRS..... | 8 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| REGT. HDQRS. CO... 8 | 120 | 114 | 95 | 95 |
| SERVICE CO..... 8 | 94 | 84 | 89 | 89 |
| HQ. & HQS. CO., 1st BN. | 6 | 26 | 25 | 96 |
| COMPANY A | 6 | 86 | 83 | 96 |
| COMPANY B | 6 | 86 | 80 | 93 |
| COMPANY C | 6 | 85 | 84 | 98 |
| COMPANY D | 6 | 80 | 78 | 97 |
| HQ. & HQS. CO., 2nd BN. | 6 | 26 | 25 | 96 |
| COMPANY E | 6 | 83 | 79 | 95 |
| COMPANY F | 6 | 86 | 84 | 97 |
| COMPANY G | 6 | 84 | 82 | 97 |
| COMPANY H | 6 | 80 | 79 | 98 |
| HQ. & HQS. CO., 3rd BN. | 8 | 26 | 26 | 100 |
| COMPANY I | 8 | 84 | 80 | 95 |
| COMPANY K | 8 | 85 | 82 | 96 |
| COMPANY L | 8 | 86 | 85 | 98 |
| COMPANY M | 8 | 81 | 78 | 96 |
| MED. DEPT. DET... 8 | 40 | 38 | 95 | 95 |
| | 1345 | 1293 | | |

| |
|--|
| 52nd F.A. Brig. 94.33% (5) ³ Actual Strength...53 |
| 54th Inf. Brig. 93.30% (6) ⁴ Actual Strength...47 |
| 93rd Inf. Brig. 92.85% (7) ⁹ Actual Strength...42 |
| 51st Cav. Brigade 92.31% (8) ⁷ Actual Strength...78 |
| 53rd Inf. Brigade 82.97% (9) ⁵ Actual Strength...47 |

BRIGADE STANDING

| |
|--|
| Brig. Hqrs., C.A.C. 92.02% (1) ² Hdqs. & Hdqs. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery |
| 87th Inf. Brigade 91.34% (2) ¹ Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry |
| 51st Cav. Brigade 90.74% (3) ⁴ Hdqs. & Hdqs. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry |
| 93rd Inf. Brigade 90.06% (4) ⁶ Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry |
| 52nd Field Art. Brig. 89.85% (5) ³ Hdqs. & Hdqs. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery |
| 54th Inf. Brig. 87.20% (6) ⁵ Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry |
| 53rd Inf. Brig. 86.62% (7) ⁷ Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 10th Infantry 105th Infantry 106th Infantry |

| |
|--|
| 101st Signal Bn. 86.48% (22) ¹³ Actual Strength...237 |
| 27th Div. Avia. 85.93% (23) ²⁰ Actual Strength...128 |
| 106th Infantry 83.95% (24) ²⁵ Actual Strength...1168 |
| 258th Field Art. 83.70% (25) ²⁶ Actual Strength...719 |
| 107th Infantry 82.51% (26) ²⁴ Actual Strength...1089 |
| Brig. Hdqs. C.A.C. 100.00% (1) ¹ Actual Strength...10 |
| State Staff 98.71% (2) ² Actual Strength...79 |
| 87th Inf. Brig. 95.91% (3) ⁵ Actual Strength...49 |
| Hq. 27th Division 95.31% (4) ⁶ Actual Strength...64 |



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

| COLONEL | Date of Rank | Branch and Organization | | Date of Rank | Branch and Organization |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ackerman, Gilbert E. | Dec. 12'39. | 101st Cav. | | Feindel, William B., Jr. | Dec. 6'39. S.C.S.T., 21st Cav.Div. |
| LT. COLONELS | | | | Redden, Walter M. | Dec. 12'39. 10th Inf. |
| Haskell, John H. F. | Dec. 14'39. | F.D., Hq. 27th Div. | | Mack, Joseph J. | Dec. 13'39. 102nd Engrs. |
| Smith, Arthur T. | Dec. 20'39. | 108th Inf. | | Cushing, Joseph | Dec. 13'39. 102nd Engrs. |
| MAJORS | | | | Dunn, William J. | Dec. 15'39. 106th Inf. |
| Mandracchi, John L. | Dec. 2'39. | 212th C.A. (A.A.) | | McLaughlin, Frank | Dec. 20'39. 107th Inf. |
| Williams, John J. | Dec. 20'39. | 71st Inf. | | Peterson, Earl L. | Dec. 21'39. 245th C.A. |
| CAPTAINS | | | | Willis, Charles A. | Dec. 22'39. 104th F.A. |
| Sheets, Axtell | Dec. 6'39. | 104th F.A. | | Horton, Thomas R. | Dec. 26'39. 105th Inf. |
| Johnson, Spencer | Dec. 8'39. | M.C., 101st Sig. Bn. | | 2ND LIEUTENANTS | |
| Ackerman, Carston J. | Dec. 9'39. | M.A.C., 102d M.Regt. | | Nelson, William F. | Dec. 6'39. S.C., S.T., 21st Cav.Div. |
| Battle, Leo J. | Dec. 13'39. | 102d Engrs. | | Damner, Herman W. | Dec. 6'39. 51st Cav. Brig. |
| Westgate, Carroll P. | Dec. 18'39. | 10th Inf. | | Haberstroh, Herbert L. | Dec. 8'39. O.D., Spl. Tr. 27th Div. |
| Weed, Jefferson | Dec. 21'39. | M.C., 14th Inf. | | Quinn, James J. | Dec. 9'39. 87th Brig. |
| Hartmann, Sylvester J. | Dec. 26'39. | 71st Inf. | | Schubert, George E. | Dec. 12'39. 10th Inf. |
| 1ST LIEUTENANTS | | | | McLaughlin, Bernard W. | Dec. 15'39. 106th Inf. |
| Russell, Nelson G., Jr. | Dec. 1'39. | 174th Inf. | | Klein, Harold R. | Dec. 20'39. 102nd Engrs. |
| Keyes, Carleton C. | Dec. 6'39. | S.T., 21st Cav. Div. | | Stillman, George T. | Dec. 20'39. 107th Inf. |
| Verbeck, Samuel S. | Dec. 6'39. | 104th F.A. | | Speir, Robert E. | Dec. 22'39. 104th F.A. |
| | | | | Glowacki, Clarence A. | Dec. 22'39. 104th F.A. |
| | | | | McDonnell, John O. | Dec. 23'39. 104th F.A. |
| | | | | Gorman, Norman E. | Dec. 26'39. 102nd Engrs. |

Resigned, Resignation Accepted and Honorably Discharged, December, 1939

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| MAJOR | | | | |
| Atkins, Rufus A. | Dec. 14'39. | 369th Inf. | Roszbach, William A. | Dec. 1'39. 107th Inf. |
| CAPTAINS | | | Zabriskie, John F., Jr. | Dec. 14'39. 71st Inf. |
| Rizzo, Peter C. L. | Dec. 1'39. | M.C., 212th C.A. (A.A.) | 2ND LIEUTENANTS | |
| Smith, Warren S. | Dec. 1'39. | M.C., 174th Inf. | List, James A. | Dec. 1'39. 106th F.A. |
| 1ST LIEUTENANTS | | | Lown, James H. | Dec. 11'39. 10th Inf. |
| Howlett, James R., Jr. | Dec. 7'39. | 101st Cav. | Potter, James A. | Dec. 29'39. 101st Sig. Bn. |
| Quinn, Patrick J. | Dec. 1'39. | 174th Inf. | | |

Transferred Inactive National Guard, Own Application December, 1939

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| MAJOR | | | | |
| Bisenius, Charles F. | Dec. 14'39. | 71st Inf. | 2ND LIEUTENANTS | |
| CAPTAIN | | | Miller, Oscar E. | Dec. 2'39. 107th Inf. |
| Sherman, Donald P. | Dec. 1'39. | 71st Inf. | Reed, William C. | Dec. 29'39. 101st Cav. |
| 1ST LIEUTENANTS | | | Weston, John J. | Dec. 29'39. 71st Inf. |
| Brousseau, Gregory | Dec. 7'39. | 165th Inf. | | |
| Gardner, Walter F. | Dec. 29'39. | 10th Inf. | | |
| Soutter, James T., Jr. | Dec. 1'39. | 107th Inf. | | |

"I GET

EXTRA
MILDNESS

EXTRA
COOLNESS

EXTRA
FLAVOR

in slower-burning
Camels," says Bill Corum,
famed sports writer
and columnist



SURE
I WORK FAST—
BUT I LIKE MY
SMOKING SLOW.
MILDER, COOLER
CAMELS ARE CHAMPS
WITH ME

LIGHTNING-FAST in the press-box. Why, Bill Corum's been known to file 3,000 words of sizzling copy during a single big sports event. But no speed for him in his smoking—slower-burning Camels are Bill Corum's cigarette.

And here's Bill at work in the quiet of his office. Bill...typewriter...books...pictures...and *Camels*—*slow*-burning Camels. "I find them milder and cooler—and thrifter," he says.

Copyright, 1940, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

BILL CORUM'S sports news isn't just printed . . . it's *sprinted* . . . at lightning speed from press-box to press and the Five-Star Final. But when the candid camera catches Bill in his office with a cigarette—well, "No speed for me in my smoking," he says.

His own common sense and experience tell him what scientists have found out in their research laboratories—that "slow-burning cigarettes are extra mild, extra cool, fragrant, and flavorful."

Cigarettes that burn fast just naturally burn hot. And nothing so surely wrecks the delicate elements of flavor and fragrance as excess heat. No wonder you get a hot, flat, unsatisfactory smoke.

The delightful mildness, coolness, fragrance, and flavor of Camels are explained by this important finding—Camels proved to be the *slowest*-burning cigarette of the sixteen largest-selling brands tested! (The panel at the right explains the test.)

In recent laboratory tests, CAMELS burned 25% *slower* than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—*slower* than any of them. That means, on the average, a smoking *plus* equal to



5 EXTRA
SMOKES
PER
PACK!

MORE PLEASURE PER PUFF...MORE PUFFS PER PACK!

Camels — the cigarette of Costlier Tobaccos