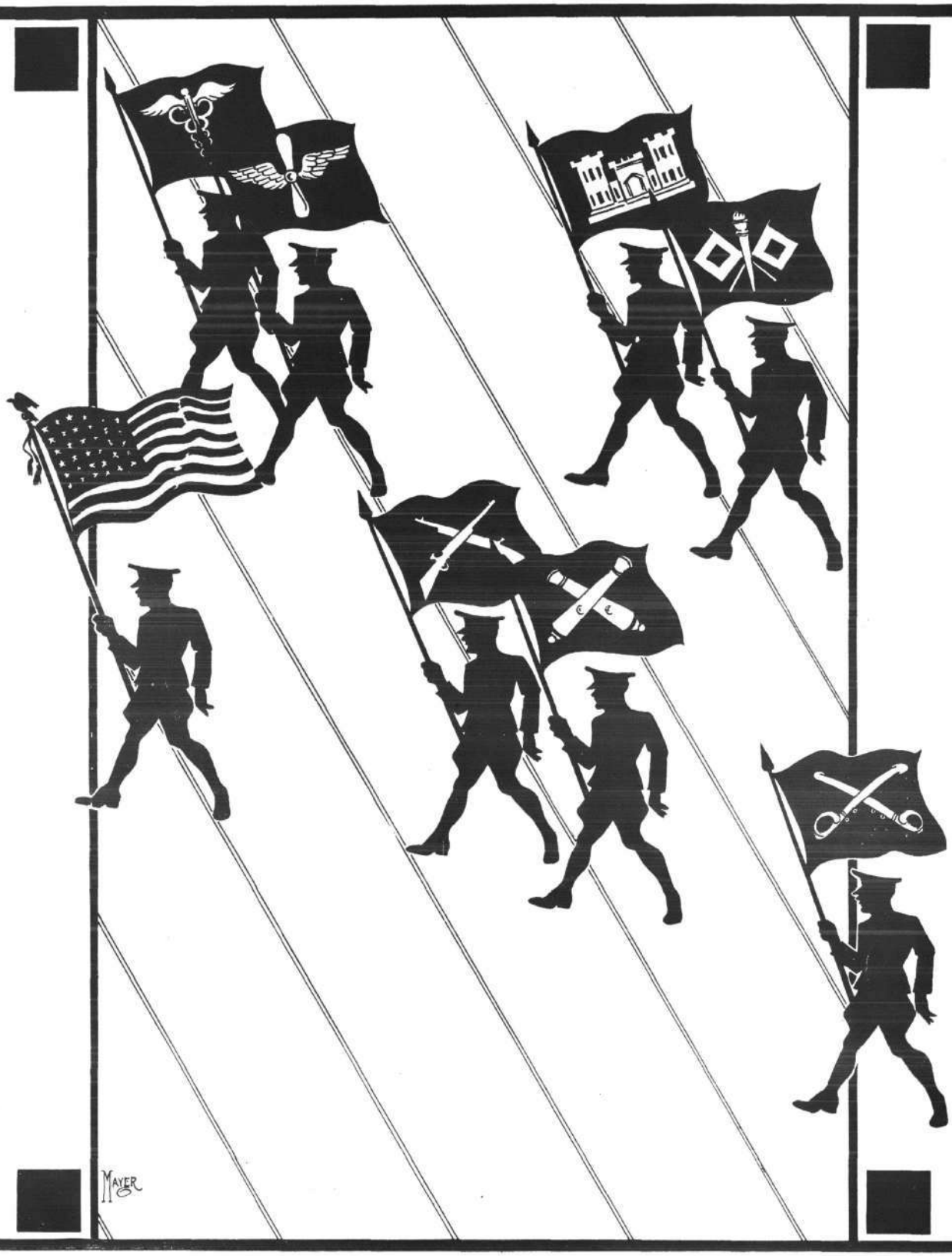
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



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NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'underwriting' the ambitions or activities of any individual, public or private, it will be severely independent, making its appeal to the interests of the readers rather than to the vanity of those in charge; it will encourage that training which no successful business man can ignore if he desires his employees to be better disciplined and trained to give 100 per cent of duty to all work entrusted to them—it will be a vehicle for the propagation of one policy and only one: Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"

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AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH BY 102ND PHOTO. SECTION.

This oblique aerial photograph shows the new State Office Building in which the New York National Guard Headquarters are located. To the right is the County Court, and on the left, in the foreground, can be seen a turret of The Tombs. In front of the State Office Building the foundations of the new Sanitation and Health Department Building are being laid.

THE

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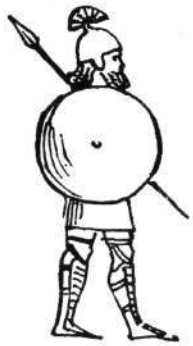


The Effect of Weapons on War

By MAJOR GEORGE S. PATTON, Jr., Cavalry

Reprinted by courtesy of THE COAST ARTILLERY JOURNAL

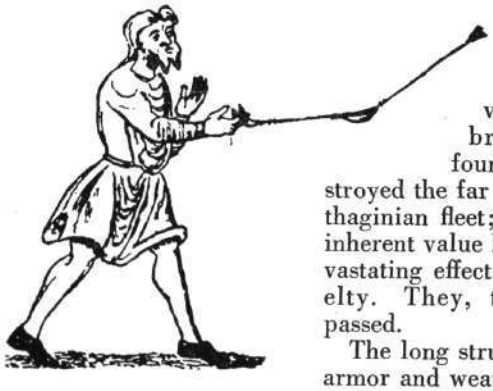
WHEN Samson took the fresh jawbone of an ass and slew a thousand men therewith he probably started such a vogue for the weapon, particularly among the Philistines, that for years no prudent donkey dared to bray. Yet despite its initial popularity it was discarded and now appears only as a barrage instrument in acrimonious debate.

Turning from sacred to profane history, we find it replete with similar instances of military instruments each in its day heralded as the *dernier cri*—the key to victory. Yet each in its turn retiring to its proper place of useful though not spectacular importance.

Of yore, the chariot, the elephant, armor of various sorts, Greek fire, the longbow and gunpowder, to mention only a few, were each acclaimed. Within our memory, the dynamite gun and the submarine were similarly lauded. Today the tank, gas and airplane are aspirants for a place on the list.

In investigating the question, let us begin by picturing, if we may, the cataclysmic effect produced on primordial society by the first savage who chanced to use a splintered rib as a means of giving point to his demands for a larger share of meat and women. How they gibbered round the half-gnawed bison as with signs and gutturals they described the fight. How their hairy bellies palpitated as into the twilight of their minds the idea flickered that they too might be so stuck. "Romance is dead," they growled; "The day of tooth and fingernail is done."

Eons perchance rolled by before some timorous soul (?), fleeing in vain the questing menace of a prodding point, seized, in his agony of terror, a jagged stone and, squealing as he hurled it, saw the pikeman fall—and trembling, knew artillery was born. Continuing, it is easy to imagine the appearance of a wattled shield to fend the stone and, after the inevitable lag-phase, ages long when men thought dimly, such shields, in turn, made useless by the sling and throwing stick. Another lag and then the bull-hide shield restored the balance and robbed the sling and javelin of their lead. Consider how the scythe chariots were rendered innocuous by the simple means of opening the ranks to let them rattle through. Later, at Zama, similar tactics permitted Scipio to render futile the tankish charge of Hannibal's elephants; no longer a novelty nor so dreaded as when Phyrrus used them.



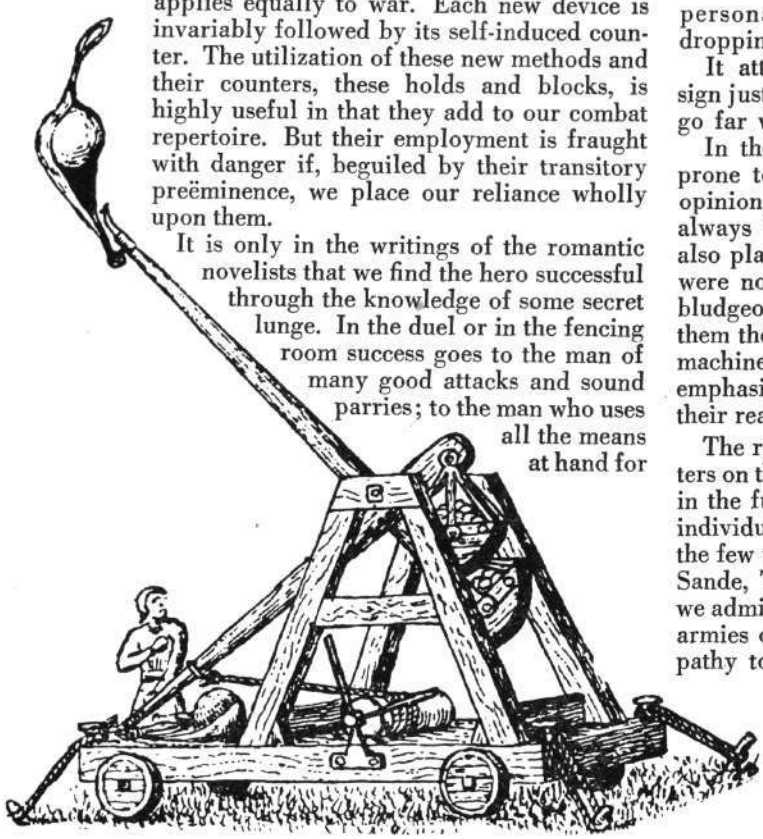
Again consider how, off Sicily, the Roman Ravens (boarding bridges) confounded and destroyed the far superior Carthaginian fleet; not by their inherent value but by the devastating effect of their novelty. They, too, quickly passed.

The long struggle between armor and weapons abounds in like examples of alternating successes. When Cortez defeated an army by a charge of fourteen horses, it was not the valor of his *caballeros*, but the fear induced by the novelty of their mounts, which routed the Indians. In this case, however, the results attained are not traceable wholly to surprise. The rush of horsemen, and similarly of tanks, reawakens a submerged race memory of ancient flights before the devastating rush of long extinct carnivora. We might continue almost without limit eliciting further examples, but repetition is wearisome and enough has been said to justify us in formulating an axiom. It is: *The initial appearance of each new weapon or military device has ever marked the zenith of its tactical effect, though usually the nadir of its technical efficiency.*

Surprise is the most ancient and most potent of military methods. Novelty is a form of surprise, and it is surprise —the fear of the unknown—not power, which appals us.

The wrestling adage that there is a block for every hold applies equally to war. Each new device is invariably followed by its self-induced counter. The utilization of these new methods and their counters, these holds and blocks, is highly useful in that they add to our combat repertoire. But their employment is fraught with danger if, beguiled by their transitory preëminence, we place our reliance wholly upon them.

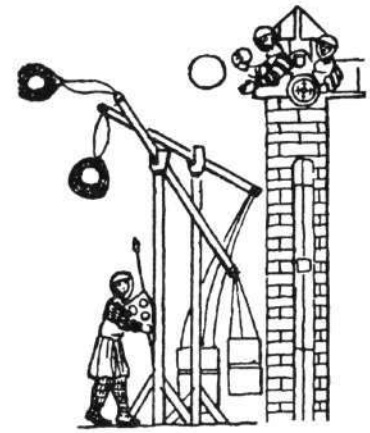
It is only in the writings of the romantic novelists that we find the hero successful through the knowledge of some secret lunge. In the duel or in the fencing room success goes to the man of many good attacks and sound parries; to the man who uses all the means at hand for the accomplishment of the end sought — victory.



Here it is well to pause a moment and examine certain characteristics which have definitely marked the march of military evolution. From the very beginning our gifted species has expended vast amounts of time and ingenuity in a strenuous though futile effort to devise safe methods of war; means of killing without being killed. Ardant du Picq sums it very aptly when he says: "Man engages in battle for the purpose of gaining victory, not for the purpose of fighting."

Defensive devices are an outgrowth of the same desire; the stone and shield, the lance and armor, gas and the mask. Obviously the emotion back of these manifestations is love of life—an emotion which from age to age has grown stronger as the chances for its enjoyment have increased.

The hero is of truth a rarity. The most striking proof of this is found in the fact that throughout myth, legend, song and story he has invariably shared with that other rarity, beauty, the place preëminent. Much heroism exists, but few heroes. It is rather disheartening to observe that man, in his efforts to reduce danger, has enhanced the requisites for courage necessary to withstand it. The sweat, noise, excitement and bodily contact of the close encounter act as a sedative on the brain, the seat of fear. After the rush has started, it takes less hardihood to charge than to sit stolidly in a ditch awaiting dissolution via the impersonal belch of a dropping shell.



It attempting to assign just valuations to the latest lethal devices, we shall not go far wrong if we keep in mind the lessons of history.

In the first place, living in a mechanical age we are prone to exaggerate the value of machines. Again, lay opinion is chiefly formed by the press, where novelty is always "front page stuff." Erroneous habits of thought also play a part. During the World War, correspondents were not allowed at the extreme front where the actual bludgeoning of war took place. Necessity imposed on them the task of making copy of what they saw; guns and machines mostly; hence it happened that they put undue emphasis on these elements and so formed in the minds of their readers a habit of reverence for machines.

The romantic literature of the war, now as always, centers on the exploits of heroes. The unthinking imagine that in the future all machines will be operated by these rare individuals and that the phenomenal results obtained by the few will be duplicated by the many. In sport, we have Sande, Tilden and Jones, whose exceptional capabilities we admit and admire. Yet in war we fondly imagine whole armies of Sergeant Yorks and Guynemers. Popular antipathy to unhappy endings induces writers to have their heroes "Live happily ever after," whereas in fact only too many citations for valor end: "For this act he was awarded a Medal of Honor, posthumous."

The use of gas as a weapon is abhored by most civilized nations. Those who in future first resort

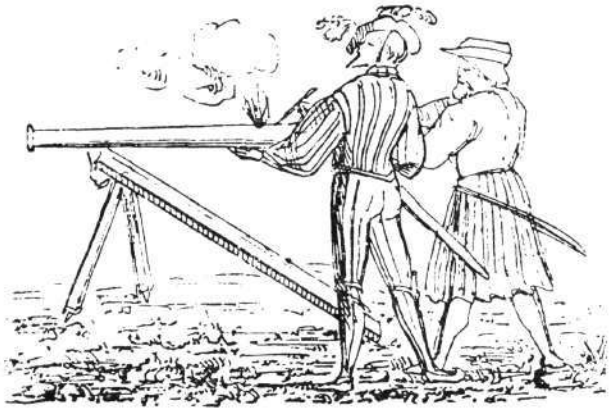
to it may well find themselves condemned by public opinion. In short, it is against the rules. But will such rules, such scraps of paper, deter belligerents? We fear not. When two highly paid athletes contend for honors in the squared circle, they too are bound by rules; so much so in fact that of late rules have proved more potent than blows. War is not a contest with gloves. It is resorted to only when laws, that are rules, have failed. If some adversary gasses us, we can, under the rules, gas him. Hence it is not brutal, not merely intelligent, to investigate the probable future military effects of gas.

What are we to expect? Casualties, certainly—destruction, no.

Gas is no more devastating to the prepared soldier than were stones to the shield-guarded barbarian. It is a powerful and effective weapon, but the day of its omnipotence and the day of its birth were one.

The gruesome pictures of whole populations writhing in their last agonies midst the fumes of an all-destroying vapor, are "bunk."

Setting aside the chemical difficulties and mechanical complications inherent to such an act, we have a much stronger and simpler reason for this conclusion. For centuries, all wounded and such unwounded prisoners as were valueless as slaves had their throats cut. No one was shocked; it was the custom. Finally it occurred to some altruistic and thoughtful soldier that while the practice was excellent so long as he was the victor, it had its drawbacks in the not unlikely event of his being the vanquished. The notion of human treatment for the foe was born. Years



of use sanctified the idea; it became the custom. Yet the horrid thought pops up that help for the helpless sprang from love of ourselves, not of others; from fear of retaliation. The same situation affects the noisome idea of gassing non-combatants. It is contrary to our developed sensibilities, it will produce retaliations; it is not a safe method of war.

Shortly after the Spanish War, Col. T. R. Roosevelt wrote a book called "The War in Cuba." Mr. Dooley, in discoursing on it, said: "I have but one suggestion to offer the Colonel. He should have called his book, 'Alone in Cuba'."

The same remark might justly be applied to those who now proclaim the airplane as the sole means of waging future wars. They think that they will be alone in the air. So far as a major contest is concerned, this notion is absurd. The enemy will be there too, and it will be a case of dog eat dog. When planes attacked us in France we hid and prayed, but now we shoot back with an ever-

increasing effect. There is an old saying in the army that no pursuit is so hot as that of an unresisting foe. When the foe fights back ardor slackens. Have you ever noticed the fervent manner in which a terrier chases a cat until she turns, and then how often he remembers that he has an immediate engagement elsewhere?

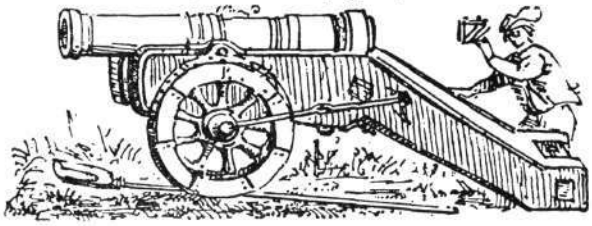
Air attacks will be numerous and bloody; such is the nature of combat. They will be no more conclusive than are the independent attacks of any of the other arms. As for bombing raids against cities, London still stands, and the inevitability of reprisals will tend to reduce still more this messy business. The airplane is here to stay. It is a great arm, but it has no more replaced all others than did gunpowder.

That fecund mother, Necessity, who at Troy produced the wooden horse, begot of the machine gun that horse's modern prototype, the tank—an identical twin to all her preceding military offspring; the counter to the latest form of defense.

At first the tank, despite the innumerable ills of childhood, enhanced in this case by premature birth, was a success. It was a surprise. As it waxed stronger it still prevailed, to a degree, due to its inherent worth. It has been likened to an armored knight. The first emblem of our tank corps was such a warrior. The similarity is too apt. So long as the knight combined movement with invulnerability, he prospered. When he sacrificed mobility to protection, he passed on.

In the World War, infantry with their machine guns were impotent against tanks. Only direct hits by artillery, bad going, and above all, engine trouble, stopped the tanks. Now every arm has its quota of anti-tank weapons which are quite effective. The terror of surprise is gone. In a

(Continued on page 25)



The Great War of Fishkill Plains

By COLONEL I. BYSTANDER, V. G., S. O. S., P. D. Q., N. B. G., Etc.

Illustrated by our War Artist, MAJOR E. C. DREHER.

IN 1930 it was my great pleasure, through a very fortunate but unexpected chain of events, to attend the 27th Division Headquarters field training in the vicinity of Camp Smith at Peekskill, N. Y., and to meet again my friend General Haskell, with whom I had previously been associated during his efficient relief work in the Near East following the World War. I thoroughly enjoyed my visit, and often look back with pleasure upon my many interesting and novel experiences. Consequently, when, in July of 1931, I was spending a few days in a little shooting-box which I maintain in the Balkan mountains and received a letter which apparently came from General Haskell, I opened it with interest and considerable speculation as to what it might contain. It proved to be a very cordial invitation that I again attend and comment upon the field training of his Headquarters from August 8th to 23rd, 1931. Cabling my acceptance at once, I was able to report at Camp Smith by the date set, and found the entire Staff and Instructors assembled and ready for operations.

General Haskell asked me upon arrival if I would, at the conclusion of the exercises, give him my impressions and comments upon the work, saying very kindly that the views of so distinguished an officer as myself would be of material assistance in the training of the Staff.

This article is the answer to his request, and I hope that my kind hosts will realize that it is written with the friendliest of feelings, with a deep appreciation of their hospitality, and with the hope that the words of a soldier who has sailed the seven seas and fought upon every continent of this mundane sphere may be helpful to them in their efforts to attain military perfection.

In the first place, let me say that for one steeped in Continental tradition it is like an invigorating cold shower to associate with this Staff and to hear its views upon things military. The Staff displays such a magnificent contempt for tradition. It approaches each problem as something entirely new and novel, something which the military brains of the ages have not already wearied over for centuries, something, may I say, which (in the opinion of the Staff) now at last stands a chance of being solved and being solved correctly. Their decisions are unconventional and often unexpected. Under conditions where I have felt that a retirement was clearly called for, they are very liable to counter attack. In the face of their magnificent assurance, their élan, their unconventionality, even I am somewhat shaken. Sometimes I wonder if the great soldiers of the world, from Alexander and Caesar to Napoleon and myself, are wrong and the officers of the 27th Division Staff are right; if we are all out of step but them.

But enough of generalities. Let us get down to the incidents of the campaign.

The exercises this year were held under the title of the "Annual Summer Outing of the John W. Foos Association." It was explained to me that the credit for this title should be given to Sato, the Japanese steward of the Headquarters mess. When he was informed that many of the regular members of the mess would be absent from noon meals during the Command Post Exercise and was directed to govern himself accordingly, he went around asking each officer if that officer was "going on the picnic." When sternly admonished that this was no picnic, but was instead "war" in its most offensive form, he modified his method of approach and asked if they were going on the "outing," and nothing could shake his adherence to this latter term.

The Staff at first relucantly accepted this name and finally embraced it with enthusiasm as the true and descriptive title that they had long sought.

I was told that there had been many "outings" of the John W. Foos Association, but that the final one was the best; and from my own personal observation I can assert that the patron of the Association departs for the War College with the certain knowledge that he has set a high mark for successors to shoot at.

The training program was drawn to give G-1 and G-4 and their attendant sprites of the Special Staff as much work as possible, and the tactical basis of the problem was varied to cover situations which had not before been experienced.

Members for several years past of an ever-victorious army which swept all before it, the 27th Division were required now to pluck glory from disaster. They relieved exhausted front-line units, they retired, they conducted a defense in successive positions, they contested every foot of the ground; but never, in the face of the hordes of "Reds" which were hurled against them, did the thought of surrender or the fear of ultimate failure enter their minds.

It is true that General Metz with his sadly depleted 53rd Brigade was discovered, after a frantic search on the last day, resting quietly some ten miles back of where he was expected to be, but he easily and quickly explained that this was due to a slight error in coördinates on the part of his executive, Lieut. Colonel Hiram W. Taylor, who had been living a life of luxury and ease in the Militia Bureau for the past two years and whose sensitive soul was appalled at the slaughter that was going on in the front line. Therefore, he sought quiet and ease in some secluded spot, and naturally took the brigade with him for company.

With this slight exception, the Division revelled in difficulty and disaster and welcomed the most trying situations, as will be evidenced by the following message received from the front on one occasion:

"From C.G. 54 Brig.
"At DIDELL
"Date 19 Aug Hour 6:30 PM How sent—Motor Cycle
"To: C.G. 27th Division.

"Left strong point and center of resistance of 108th Infantry captured by Reds. One company brigade reserve will counter attack at 6:15. 107th Infantry weakening all along front. Am sending two companies brigade reserve to position of readiness. Enormous casualties, morale low, ammunition running out, practically all line officers killed or wounded and I am not feeling very well myself.

"McDermott, Lt. Col."

But to turn to the schedule of instruction. The first week was devoted to conferences and terrain exercises in preparation for the sterner work of the Command Post Exercise and to a full discussion of orders and operations in what was called a "Rest Area," although frankly this seemed to me to be a misnomer. Actually, so far as I could observe, the week was spent in a search for a certain Hill 590, conducted by G-2, G-3, the Division Adjutant and certain assistants, regular and volunteer. At first I failed to understand why this hill was so much sought for, until I was told that it was really Hill 490 and had been marked down from 590 for that week only. It was never found by the searchers mentioned, although easily located by others with less technical training.

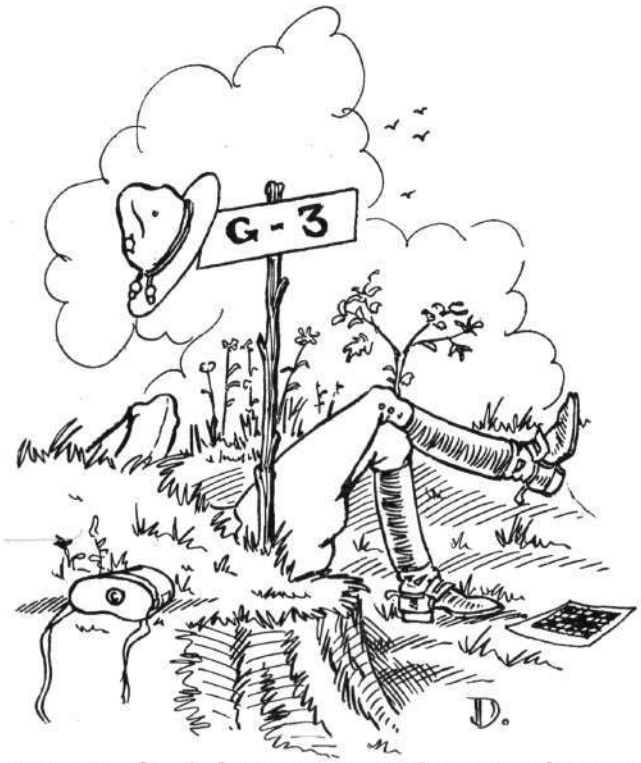
For the second week, the problem was organized with a II Corps Headquarters, the 27th Division Headquarters, and with the 53rd and 54th Infantry Brigades and the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade.

Corps was commanded by Brigadier General DeWitt Clinton Falls (Retired), a very pleasant and talented gentleman and soldier, whom I had often met at European maneuvers prior to the Great War. For some reason he was referred to by his associates as "Three-Star Hennessey," a title which I was never able to fathom. True, he carried upon the Rolls Royce which bore him to and from the scene of battle a red flag with three stars emblazoned upon it, but why the "Hennessey?"

The 27th Division was ably commanded by my friend, General Haskell, assisted by his regular Staff. The organization of the brigades gives evidence of the extreme versatility which characterizes this really remarkable staff.

"General" Metz of the 53rd Brigade, I was informed, was in ordinary life Colonel Metz, the State Quartermaster. He was assisted by one "Hi" Taylor, a Finance Officer, and at present (as I was told) one of the most brilliant minds in the Militia Bureau at Washington. The 54th Brigade was allotted to the Judge Advocate's Department; "General" McDermott and Assistant Beamish. But it was in the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade that imagination was given full play. Its General and Staff, combined in one, was a Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds, who last year had been a G-2, prior to that the Division Machine Gun officer and at present was really the Chemical (or was it Comical?) Warfare officer. As one of the Staff said, "What could be sweeter?" The answer to that question I am unable to give, and yet the above circumstances are characteristic of this remarkable Staff. All are entirely interchangeable. I was told that the Intelligence Officer admitted that he was fully capable of filling any position on the Staff, and was at all times ready and anxious to give assistance and advice to the incumbent of any other position.

The exercise opened on Monday in the Rest Area near



Camp Smith. Orders were received to move by motor transport and marching to the vicinity of Fishkill Plains in support of the II Corps. At this point Lieut. Col. Anderson, G-3, voiced the first of many protests that this was theoretically a G-1—G-4 problem and only union hours were to be expected of G-3. A very bored Chief of Staff quieted him with the ease which characterizes long practice in similar situations, and the exercise proceeded. G-4, Loree, became immersed in what he said was a march table, but which to me (still unaccustomed to American methods) looked exactly like a copy of a Delaware & Hudson train schedule. G-1, Lovell, and Assistant G-1, Lenart, went off together on a stated reconnaissance and bothered no one for twenty-four hours. Adjutants, Quartermasters, Ordnance Officers and others buzzed frantically and gave every appearance of industry.

In spite of all the efforts of these Staff officers, the gallant Division opened the next morning with its duty performed. The 53rd Brigade had been thrown into the line east of Poughkeepsie, the artillery and horse-drawn trains were in their staging area, the balance of the Division assembled around Fishkill Plains.

The Division was then directed to retire in two stages to a reserve battle position under the protection of covering forces. Orders were written (with a minority report registered by G-3 and ordered to be laid under the table), and were carried out under the gallant protection and sacrifices of the glorious 53rd Brigade, "Stonewall" Metz standing like the Rock of Chicamaugua, ably seconded by that dashing beausabreur, his executive officer.

Back of this bulwark the Division found perfect safety on the intermediate position, and only when the performance of this duty had been fully assured was the 53rd withdrawn and the brunt of the attack taken over by its sister bridage, the 54th, commanded, as I have mentioned, by those scholarly Napoleons of the courts and the battlefields, the well-known firm of McDermott, McDermott, McDermott, Beamish, Beamish & Beamish.

At length, when the supply of cross-word puzzles had run perilously low, darkness came to our aid and the retirement to the final position was ordered. Outposts were relieved under fire in a way which I have never seen approached or even imitated in any other army; (to me it seemed that G-3 had been keeping the Chief of Staff so much on the jump that the latter was visibly weakening), trains were removed from back areas by G-4 with a full three minutes to spare, and the final position was ready and waiting.

True it is that the Division Surgeon had been mislaid somewhere, still another proof of the impossibilities which this Staff accomplished in these two weeks, but it was reported that a Postal officer and a Motor Transport officer were on hand to perform his duties, so all was normal.

The Instructors in charge of the exercise, at this time, looked over the situation, decided that the Division had got themselves into such a position that no mortal man could rightly estimate the results under a year's work, and accordingly declared an armistice until 1932, by which time they announced that the final score might be figured out. To the impartial eye, it appeared that the Division Staff, though slightly battered and showing signs of effort, was still strong and able to continue, but that the corps of instructors could hardly expect to last out another round. The decision to call it a draw was, however, well received by the spectators, who apparently had lively expectations of a return match.

In justice to the Instructors I feel that their batting-order should be published as follows:

General Director and assigned to Chief of Staff, Major Foos; G-1 Section, Major Matthews; G-2 Section, Major Donnelly; G-3 Section, Major Heard; G-4 Section, Major Gesler; II Corps, Major Geer; 53rd Brigade, Major Mendenhall; 54th Brigade, Major Ramée; 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, Major Raborg; Signal Section, Major Watts; Surgeon's Section, Major Daveport; Quartermaster and Ordnance Sections, Major Herringshaw. The problem was prepared during the winter by Lieut. Colonel Franklin and Major Foos with the assistance of the officers listed above, but Colonel Franklin being obliged to be with his regiment, the 10th, during the field training week, Major Foos directed the actual operation thereof. Colonel Macnab, our Senior Instructor, kept everyone on the job and attended in person when more pressing (or was it slicing) duties permitted.

I should not forget mention of the other organizations which participated in the exercises: The Special Troops under Major Mansfield and the Signal Battalion under Major Gorman. Signal, Military Police, Motorcycle, and Headquarters companies all did splendid work, with no regard to union hours, and that the problem was so successful was very largely due to their efforts.

I also feel that I should express my appreciation to my hosts

(Continued on page 11)

The Sergeant-Instructors' Conference

Success In The National Guard

By COLONEL W. H. WALDRON
EXECUTIVE OFFICER MILITIA BUREAU

"YEAH," replied the sergeant-instructor, "your job in the National Guard is just the same as the one you have in civil life. You can make a grand success or you can make a dismal failure of it. It's all up to you. You get out of it just what you put into it; no more and no less."

This was the answer to a question that had been put up to the sergeant-instructor by one of the men at the armory conference. They were discussing service in the National Guard.

"Our boss has been tellin' us about this success stuff. He said something about climbing a ladder the other day. Do we have that same ladder of success in the National Guard, Sergeant?" asked one of the men.

"You bet we do," said the sergeant-instructor. "You know when a fellow is successful he is happy. That's just human nature. When a man has gotten something he has worked for, he gets a big kick out of it. There is nothing that will give you so much satisfaction as to stand back and look at the work of your own head and your own hands.

"Now, the success that you attain in anything is just that—the work of your own head and your own hands and you climb that ladder of success your boss told you about with them. But no matter how many steps there may be on the ladder, you will always find three. These are the A, B, C's of a man's success in the National Guard."

The sergeant-instructor paused and relit his pipe. It was a signal for everybody to light up and cigarettes came forth from the deep pockets of the new roll collar coats. The sergeant-instructor was more deliberate than usual. He was trying to find a way to put this "success stuff" over to his wards so they would understand and remember.

"Alright, sergeant, I'll bite, what is this alphabet stuff?" asked Private Watkins.

"The A part of it—the first step on the ladder—is this," explained the sergeant-instructor:

"Do your job, whatever it may be, just a little better than your officers and non-commissioned officers expect you to do it."

He paused a moment to let that sink in and then continued. "A man's whole life depends on his attitude toward his job. The fellow who looks on it as a bore is riding to a fall—and that right fast. If he says, 'I'm a cog in a wheel' —a cog he will be, and remain.

"If he regards his job as a fight he will become hard, relentless and friendless. He will be a grouch, and the chances are, a growler along with it. And so it is with the National Guard. If he strikes the guard, the guard will strike back and he will get the drubbing he deserves.

"The National Guardsman must have faith in the National Guard. He must have faith in himself and the things he is doing. He must believe that the National Guard is one of the great components of the National Defense and an activity well worthy of his best efforts and he must be ready to go to the mat for it."

"I guess what you say is alright for the officers and you non-coms, but how's a buck private like me going to do much with this A step, as you call it?" argued Private Watkins.

"You can do exactly what I said. You can do your job, whatever it may be, just a little better than your officers and non-coms expect you to do it. Every man can do that," replied the old sergeant. "Now, let's get down to cases. Let's lay the cards on the table. Let's be frank. Here's what you can do better than your officers and non-coms expect you to do it.

"You can show up at armory drill a hundred percent of the time—and that means every armory drill. You can get to the armory in time to get into your uniform and be in your place in ranks when assembly goes, so there will be no delay in getting started off with the evening's training. You can try just a little harder at your drill—pay attention to what the instructors are trying to teach you and *'put out'* in everything you do.

"You can practice your manual at odd times and get handy with your rifle. You know there's so much for a National Guardsman to learn that we do not have much time to devote to the niceties of the manual. A man must get that for himself. You can bone up the training regulations and find out for yourself what it's all about.

"You can stand a little straighter. You can learn to salute a little better—hold up your head and look the officer you are saluting square in the eye. You can keep your uniform a little cleaner and practice wearing it a little neater. You can keep your uniform shoes shined a little brighter and you can keep your brasses shined up.

"You can take a little more interest in all the things your unit is doing. Join in them with spirit and enthusiasm. You can be a soldier of the country at all times by carrying your soldierly qualities with you wherever you go, and not laying them aside when you doff your uniform after the drill period is over.

"You can enter into the tactical training of your unit with interest. You can learn the commands and signals. Some night when the corporal of your squad is absent you will be given an opportunity to drill the squad and you will be prepared to step out and do it. This will serve to mark you in the eyes of the captain. After the evening's

training is over you can put your uniform and equipment away in your locker in such a way that they will be properly cared for and ready for use at the next drill period or in case of an emergency.

"When preliminary training for target practice comes around you can put just a little more work and energy into it. Then when the range firing comes along you will be knocking out bull's-eyes and fours, instead of wide threes and the red flag. You will be making better scores than the captain expects you to make.

"You can do your share of the unit armory housekeeping in such a way as to win the respect of your officers and non-commissioned officers. Remember an armory is just as clean and attractive as a unit makes it. To be known as the best wielder of the broom or scrubbing brush in the company is no mean distinction. It may easily lead you to be the boss of the sweepers and scrubbers.

"Thus in your rôle as a National Guardsman, in every task that falls to you as such, you have an opportunity to put into practice the A of the A, B, C's of success in the citizen soldier game. Then when the captain is looking for a man to fill a vacancy in the non-commissioned grade, you will get the job and find yourself perched upon the first step of the ladder of military success, with the door of opportunity open to you.

"And here's another big point that you've got to consider as a citizen soldier. The non-commissioned officer in the National Guard has a certain definite prestige with respect to the job he holds in civil life. He has been recognized as a leader in his National Guard unit and his employer recognizes the fact when he is looking around for a man for the job ahead."

"Well, sergeant, you've sure given us a target to shoot at," remarked one of the men. "Every National Guardsman does not live up to the mark you've been talking about."

"Exactly so," broke in the sergeant-instructor, "and that's just the point. The fellow who comes into the National Guard and is prepared to do these things and does them, is the one who gets ahead. You can't keep him down. He's out doing things while the rest sit around and grumble over their own fate, and envy his good luck."

"Good luck," repeated Private Watkins. "Do you believe in luck, sergeant?" he asked.

"Do I believe in luck?" retorted the sergeant-instructor. Then he answered his own question. "I should say I do. Luck is a wonderful thing. I've watched the careers of a lot of lucky men both in the National Guard and on the outside. They run just about true to form every time. You see, the lucky fellow reaches out and grabs an opportunity, while the others stand around and don't even know it's there. He hangs on to his opportunity with a grip that makes the hold of a bull-dog's jaws seem like a fairy touch.

"He thinks a little keener. He works a little harder and a little longer. He does things better than he's expected to do them. He gives his boss in his civil life job, or the National Guard in his military job the best that's in him. He keeps his head cool, his feet dry and his mind busy. He plans his work ahead and sticks to his plans. He talks and acts like a winner. And then—luck steps in and does all the rest."

The crowd caught the point.

"That first step on the ladder was a pretty high one," remarked one of the men. "Now, what is the next step?" he continued.

"The next step," said the sergeant-instructor, "on this magic ladder we are talking about is this:

"Do something extra, something you are not told to do, something you are not paid to do."

"This is what we call initiative in the Army, and initiative has its basis in common sense. It's all in the Book of books. The trouble is that most men do not understand it. 'Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.' To do only that which you are told to do gets you nowhere. Up to that point you are working for the other fellow. When you step out and do something extra—something you are not told to do, you're then working for yourself, and such work leads to the seats of the mighty."

"Again, I must say, that we privates in the National Guard do not have much of a chance to show this initiative you're talking about," argued Private Watkins.

"To be sure you do," replied the sergeant-instructor. "Initiative begins with little things—never with big ones. Initiative says to you, 'I want to be the best non-com or the best private in this company. Not the second best, but the best.' When you have heard this call to service you will find ways and means to the end. You will find a way to be first in ranks, you will find a way to have the cleanest rifle. You will find a way to perfect your manual. You will find a way to get the best score at target practice. You will find a way to have your locker the best in the locker room, you will find ways to do little things for your company. If you will do all of these and a hundred other little things on your own you will have the initiative I've been talking about. If you wait to be told to do them, you may know you are lacking in that initiative. That's why I say second step on the ladder of success is to 'Do something extra, something you are not told to do, something you are not paid to do.'

"And you can carry what I have said here right back with you to your civil life job. Look for the hundred little things that you can do to make yourself the best worker on the job. When you mass them all together, they will make a number of big things just as a number of little dimes make a big dollar.

"Then as we wind our way up the ladder of success, we reach the third—the C step. It is expressed in four one-syllable words:

"Put your work first."

"Do this and your work will put you first. All the great creators have found it so. You are no exception to the rule. It is the secret of advancement in the National Guard just as it is in all walks of life. It is the honest to God reason back of what some people call good luck—of which there is no such thing.

"Every man is master of his own destiny. Put your heart, and body, and soul into your work here at the armory drills and cash in on the results.

"I appreciate that your work in the National Guard is secondary to your job of making a living in civil life, but the things you are doing here at the armory on drill nights will help you a lot with your regular job. Here you are learning leadership. You are getting self-confidence, you are learning to coordinate your brain with your muscles, you are getting some good physical exercise, and you are employing your leisure time to do something useful. Tonight you have learned the A, B, C's of success. If you will carry the things you learn here back with you to your civil life occupation you will find that they will do you a mighty lot of good with the man who hires you.

"These then are the three steps—the A, B, C's of success both in the National Guard and in civil life. They lead to happiness all along the pathway of life. Climb them suc-

cessfully. The rest is easy."

"What you have said, sergeant, is all right for the fellow with a few years on his shoulders," said one of the party. "But you know we young fellows do not think that far ahead."

"Yeah, that's just the point. You youngsters do not think that far. If you did there would be fewer men warming the benches in the poor-houses of the country.

"One of the big insurance companies recently made a survey of men—their own policy holders. They took groups of a hundred young men at 25 years of age and followed them through the years to 65. What did they find? The results are astounding and they give us a lot of food for serious thought. Here is what they found. Out of a number of groups of healthy young men which they averaged up, they found that 34 had passed on to their reward during the intervening years. A single man—only one out of the entire hundred was wealthy. Four of the hundred were what we would call well-to-do. Five out of the hundred were able to get along under their own steam—able to support themselves and their families without help from others. And mind these figures: Fifty-six were dependent upon someone else for a living.

"Now, all of these hundred were every one healthy, normal young men to start with—good insurance risks. They were just about the same as you average up now. They all had the average chances for success in life that you have. The difference in the end lay in the way they took the opportunities that came their way or chose their pathways of life. Those who climb the three steps of the ladder I have talked about here tonight are the ones at the top of the heap. Those dependent 56 are those who fell off. So, I say you've got to think of where you will be at 65. Will you be dependent or independent? Will you be struggling for a living, accepting charity, or sitting on top of the world?

"American industry and business are looking for men who can and will climb the ladder of success. Service in the National Guard gives you an opportunity to learn how to. Not long ago, I saw a list of what was called 'The Ten Demandments.' It is said that a successful manufacturer keeps them around where his men can see them. They form the policy and principles under which he operates. They are good for any man to know:

The Ten Demandments

1. Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end, and that is the wrong end.

2. Watch your work and not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short; and a short day's work makes my face long.

3. Give me more than I expect, and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you will increase my profits.

4. You owe so much to yourself that you cannot afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt, or keep out of my shop.

5. Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women. never see temptation when they meet it.

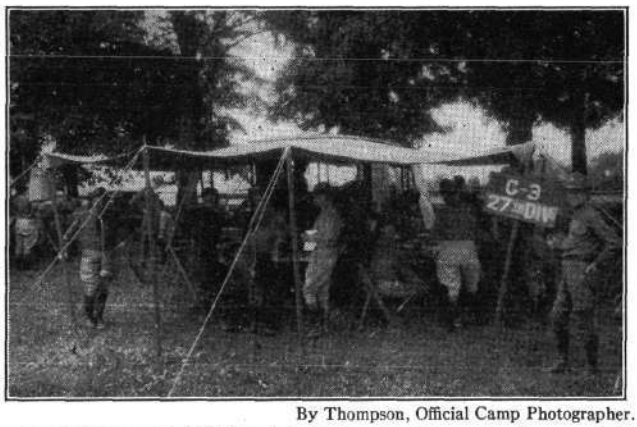
6. Mind your own business, and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.

7. Don't do anything here that hurts your self-respect. An employee who is willing to steal for me is willing to steal from me.

8. It is none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects you the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last only half as long as you hoped.

9. Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but one for my money.

10. Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth while correcting you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples."



By Thompson, Official Camp Photographer.

From the report of Colonel I. Bystander (see page 6) one might suppose that the officers shown in this picture, taken during the Divisional C.P.X., are all busily engaged in the solution of cross-word puzzles. Another eye-witness assures us, however, that other problems, even more difficult, were undertaken and solved during these maneuvers.

THE GREAT WAR OF FISHKILL PLAINS

(Concluded from page 8)

for the many courtesies I received at the mess-dinners, conducted with almost regal splendor under the direction of the New York Central Railroad Company. At these dinners many quaint old Spanish customs are perpetuated, and often folk-songs were rendered under the leadership of Colonel Reynolds, who, I was given to understand, received his musical education at that great institution of learning at New Haven, Connecticut, which gave Rudy Vallée to a waiting world. While these folk songs, as rendered by Maestro Reynolds and his able assistants, strike the European ear as unusual, still it seemed to me that I could detect in them the vague soul-longings of a primitive and yet virile race.

At one of these mess dinners also I had the great pleasure of meeting again my old friend Captain Ole Olesen, the celebrated Norwegian officer and present Consul General, with whom I have served in many desperate affrays and explored the most distant parts of the earth. It was also my pleasure to be present at two very pleasing little ceremonies when gifts were presented to Lieut. Colonel Taylor, Major Foos and Captains Haskell and Saltzman. I was informed that these gifts were indicative of distinguished service and of intrepid daring above and beyond the call of duty.

So endeth my report of a very pleasant tour of duty. I hope that I have given no offense by my frank criticism. As I said before, I have served in many lands, but the 27th Division Staff always shows me new ideas and new methods. Unconventional perhaps, and, it may seem at times, in conflict with accepted military traditions, but fresh, new and untrammelled by historic precedent. Who are we old peoples that we should say that we are right and they are wrong?

General Haskell, gentlemen of the 27th Division Staff, and United States Army Instructors, I salute you and wish you well. May we meet again!

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BRIEF EDITORIALS

PREPAREDNESS PLUS COURAGE

WALLED towns, stored arsenals and armories, goodly races of horse, chariots of war, elephants, ordnance, artillery, and the like; all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the breed and disposition of the people be stout and warlike. Nay, number itself in armies importeth not much, where the people is of weak courage; for, as Virgil saith, 'It never troubles a wolf how many the sheep be.' When Tigranes, the Armenian, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thousand, marching towards him, he made himself merry with it, and said, 'Yonder men are too many for an ambassage, and too few for a fight;' but before the sun set, he found them enow to give him the chase with infinite slaughter.

Many are the examples of the great odds between number and courage: so that a man may truly make a judgment, that the principle point of greatness in any state is to have a state of military men. Neither is money the sinews of war (as it is trivially said), where the sinews of men's arms in base and effeminate people are failing: for Solon said well to Croesus (when in ostentation he showed him his gold), 'Sir, if any other come that hath better iron than you, he will be master of all this gold.'

Therefore, let any prince, or state, think soberly of his forces, except his militia of natives be of good and valiant soldiers; and let princes, on the other side, that have subjects of martial disposition, know their own strength, unless they be otherwise wanting unto themselves . . .

—*Lord Bacon*—1612.

FINGERPRINTING ALL PISTOL OWNERS?

THE National Rifle Association has made known that it has thrown its support behind the Esmond bill that has been introduced in the New York Legislature seeking the amendment of the Sullivan anti-pistol law.

The proposed bill closely follows the provisions of the Uniform Pistol Act which for a long time has had the approval of the American Bar Association, the National Rifle Association and the U. S. Revolver Association.

In discussing the bill, C. B. Lister, secretary-treasurer of the Rifle Association, expressed some apprehension as to the advisability of retaining in the proposed legislation requirements for the registering of all pistols now owned and the fingerprinting of those legally purchasing pistols. These requirements, he pointed out, would not be conducive to enlisting the whole-hearted support of gun owners of the honest and law-abiding class because fingerprinting is too closely associated with criminals in the minds of most citizens.

"We believe that the enforcement of the law would be aided by the elimination of the registration and fingerprint provisions, but, theoretically, we can easily understand Mr. Esmond's reasons for inserting these provisions in the law," Mr. Lister was quoted.

As to the gunmen's side of the matter, Mr. Lister stated, "Everyone, of course, admits that the criminals will not register the guns they have and that they will in most cases acquire their guns by bootlegging methods so that the police will not have their fingerprints at the time of the purchase of the guns."

The National Rifle Association, he emphasized, is not and never has been opposed to that type of firearms legislation which would discourage the promiscuous purchase and carrying of firearms, and which would give the police a reasonably accurate check on the purchasers of firearms, and would at the same time not discourage the promotion of small arms practice on the part of those able-bodied citizens of good repute upon whom the nation must depend for its defense in time of national emergency.

OPPORTUNITY

By Walter Malone

They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in,
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances passed away;
Weep not for golden ages on the wane.
Each night I burn the records of the day:
At sunrise every soul is born again.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb.
My judgments seal the dead past with the dead,
But never bind a moment yet to come.

Though deep in mire wring not your hands and weep;
I lend my arm to all who say, "I can!"
No shamefaced outcast ever sank so deep
But yet might rise and be again a man.

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?
Dost reel from righteous Retribution's blow?
Then turn from blotted archives of the past,
And find the future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell!
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven.
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,
Each night a star to guide thy feet to heav'n.

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

OPPORTUNITY

I WONDER how many officers and men of the National Guard are familiar with the poem on the opposite page? It is, I believe, the one poem by which its Southern author, Walter Malone, is remembered; it is engraved on his tombstone, and is at once a memorial to the dead and a source of inspiration to the living. The poem belongs frankly to the class of writing known as "inspirational," but it seems to me to have an honesty and a depth to it which is often lacking in writing of this character. My own acquaintance with "Opportunity" dates from 1926, when I came across it while thumbing through the pages of a magazine devoted to reprints of the enduring works of literature. I have remembered it through the years which have passed since then, and upon rereading the poem recently I was struck by its appropriateness to the present time, and especially by its applicability to the members of my command.

The ghosts of many neglected opportunities stalk through the now-deserted and silent camps of the New York National Guard. They move restlessly and remorselessly through the East and West Camps at Camp Smith; they roam about the sandy and more rugged stretches of Pine Camp—nor are they strangers to the other three Camps of the National Guard of the State. Last summer these opportunities, of which now only the shadows remain, held vitality and promise, but the officers and men whom they confronted were unaware of their presence. Last summer, in all five Camps, there was a profusion of these "precious chances"—chances for officers of every rank to win the esteem and respect of those under them by reason of their thorough practical knowledge of the duties with which they were charged, for enlisted men to make the most of their field instruction on the ranges and on the drill fields. Some of these opportunities were seized; many more were not—and it is the latter with which I am most concerned.

But we can forget the past—on condition that a lesson has been taken from its record of omissions and mistakes; we can cease to mourn for the might-have-been, and can "seal the dead past with the dead"—if we resolve to make the page of the record which lies unblemished before us a page worthy of the type of man and soldier that we want in the New York National Guard.

What is true of the citizen as a soldier is also true of the citizen as a member of the community trying to earn a living for himself and his dependents. I know that many members of the Guard are looking with anxious eyes upon the winter which lies before us. The prospect, as the economist and the business man see it, is not a particularly cheering one. But with so many new and difficult problems awaiting solution by the individual and the nation, it is obviously a folly to live too long in the past, and to lament the "golden age" which waned in 1929. Rather, let us as a nation engage in economic battle, using those advantages which we possess in larger measure than any other nation in a tired old world—our youth and vitality, our aggressiveness and ingenuity, and the courage and determination which enabled our pioneers to wrest a victory from a wilderness. Let us, as individuals, if we are fortunate in having positions, make the most of the unparalleled opportunities which lie all around us in such a buyer's market as the world has never seen. But let not such individuals forget the obligation—the almost sacred duty—which is theirs to utilize to the utmost their financial stability in support of the economic structure in which we live, and to employ their intelligent and constructive efforts toward the alleviation of the distress in evidence around them, be the victims of such distress friends or strangers.

And to those men of the Guard who are numbered among the unemployed the more sober opportunity is presented—indeed, it is a challenge—to search themselves for the special abilities which they possess and which the world can use, to draw upon their reserves of imagination and resourcefulness in creating employment for themselves and others, and to lift their share of the dead weight which presses so heavily upon the national body.

Wm. N. Haskell

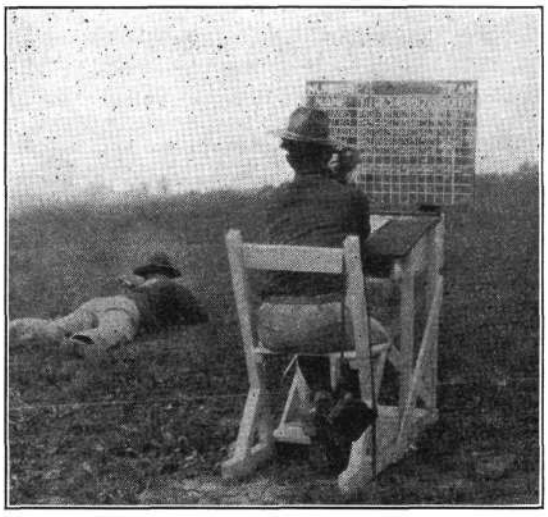
Major-General

New Yorkers at Camp Perry

By **COLONEL F. M. WATERBURY,** STATE ORDNANCE OFFICER.

LIKE the famous advertisement "Going, Going, Gone!" the New York National Guard Rifle Team has been slipping behind for the past two years and was nearly nosed out of the medal class this year, being tenth National Guard Team. The answer was given last year—appropriations and training of other states are not matched by New York. The majority of the states are spending many thousands of dollars from moneys appropriated by state legislators for rifle teams. Many other states are detailing the men to camp as a team for three straight weeks of practice before departure for Camp Perry, thus sending to the match a team that has arrived at its best and needs only the Camp Perry practice to keep it in shape.

New York formerly had $3,500.00 for team expenses up to 1916, when, being on the Border, the Adjutant General would not allow any of it to be used and next year the appropriations committee struck it out—it's been out since! There is no provision for team practice before leaving for Camp Perry, as Camp Smith being closed for team work, there is no suitable range nearer than Rensselaerwyck at Albany and lack of appropriation marks this out for expenses.



We hope this last shot fired by Sgt. James at the 600-yard stage of the National Individual Match was a bull.

This year was a hard one to get the best men on duty for three extra weeks on account of business conditions, but while the team was not as fast as in former years, with a few weeks training it could have been prepared for Class A and have been a contender for the first guard honors, for the men were just beginning to work together when the matches were on. A lot of team work is most essential to a team victory and at Camp Perry the men have to get most of their practice in individual matches, which gives little time for captain and coach to work with the men.

The team this year consisted of:

Team Captain

Lt. Col. Frederick M. Waterbury, Div. Ord. Officer, 27th Division.

Team Coach and Member

Captain William A. Swan, Co. F, 102nd Enigneers.

Range Officer

Captain John H. Travers, Jr., Ord. Dept., S.S.

Other Principals and Alternates

1st Lieutenant George C. Knight, Co. F, 174th Infantry.
2nd Lieutenant Floyd A. Davison, Co. E, 174th Infantry.
Mr. Sgt. Frank C. Cargill, Hq. & Service Co., 102nd Engineers.
1st Sgt. Thomas Fennell, Co. B, 102nd Engineers.
Sgt. Harry A. James, Co. E, 174th Infantry.
Sgt. Milton Skelly, Co. C, 107th Infantry.
Sgt. James Herron, Co. F, 105th Infantry.
Sgt. Michael A. Rivisto, Co. G, 71st Infantry.
Cpl. Arthur McLinden, Co. B, 102nd Engineers.
Pvt. 1-cl. Lynn L. Bentley, Co. E, 174th Infantry.
Pvt. 1-cl. Charles Beuchner, Co. B, 102nd Engineers.
Pvt. George Sautter, Jr., Co. C, 107th Infantry.

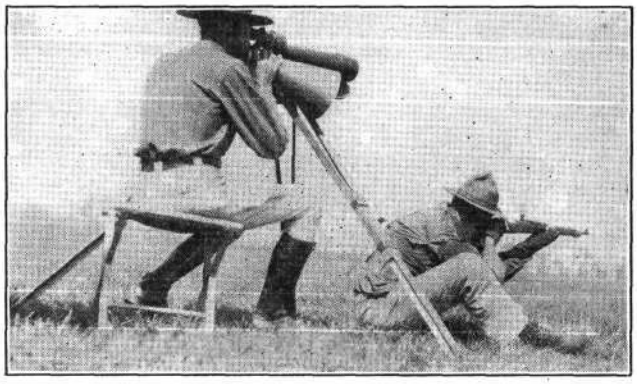
Captain Fred M. Dardingkiller, N. Y. G. Reserve, was also detailed as Assistant Coach and did some splendid work with the team. Staff Sergeant Joseph J. Ryan, Ord-

nance Section, State Staff, again served as Ordnance Sergeant with the team.

The scores made by the team were:

Captain Swan (final total)	279
Pvt. 1st c. Beuchner (final total)	262
Sgt. Rivisto (final total)	260
Sgt. Herron (final total)	266
Pvt. 1st c. Sautter (final total)	263
Sgt. Skelly (final total)	268
Lieut. Knight (final total)	261
Pvt. 1st c. Bentley (final total)	253
Mas. Sgt. Cargill (final total)	266
Sgt. James (final total)	257
Total	2635

This team total was 31 points less than last year.



Master Sgt. Frank C. Cargill, 102nd Engineers, firing in the 200-yard stage of the Rapid Fire National Team Match.—Capt. F. M. Dardingkiller, coaching.

In the Individual Rifle Match, 1744 entries, New York captured two medal places with Captain Swan and Sgt. Skelly. This gave Captain Swan his third "leg" on the Distinguished Marksman's medal, which will now be awarded to him by the War Department.

In the Member Match at 600 yards in a field of some fourteen hundred, Corp. A. J. McLinden, 102nd Engineers, tied for first with a perfect score, receiving the third medal on the inverse value of shots in his string of ten.

Many more money places were captured in the various N. R. A. Matches and in the A. E. F. Roumanian Team Match. New York won fifth place in the National Guard group, the score being 13 points down from the winners. They were beaten 11 points by D. C. N. G.; 8 points by Mass. N. G.; 4 points by Oregon N. G. and 3 points by N. J. N. G. The scores follow:

	200 Yds.	*600 Yds.*	*Total*
Capt. Swan	46	49	95
Priv. Buechner	43	48	91
Sgt. Rivisto	48	44	92
Sgt. James	46	47	93
M. Sgt. Cargill	44	46	90
Priv. Sautter	43	44	47
Totals	270	278	548

The New Yorkers sent out for reenforcements and finally succeeded in putting three teams of six in the Championship Regimental Team Match. The Engineers having five men on the team obtained their sixth when Lt. Gormsen joined up with the Pistol Team. The 174th Infantry had four men on the Camp Perry Squad and sent to Buffalo for Capt. Lynn D. Wallace and to Jamestown for Corp. F. C. Clark. As the 107th had two men on the rifle squad plus three on the pistol team at Perry they sent to Camp Smith and got Priv. Perry P. Bruce of C Company to make up their quota.

None of the teams finished "in the money," the winning team score being 563. The N. Y. N. G. teams stood:

174th Infantry	537
107th Infantry	531
102nd Engineers	525

In the Chemical Warfare Match, shot at two hundred yards, ten shots standing slow fire and ten shots sitting rapid fire, with gas masks, Sgt. Skelly of the 107th was ambitious to enter and in the frolic succeeded in winning 17th place and prize among the National Guardsmen.

All the rifle men graduated from the Small Arms School and received the highest marks rating them as qualified instructors with the rifle. Captain Swan attended the riflemen's class of the Anti-Aircraft school and put up the highest shooting record ever attained at Camp Perry.

The Pistol Team also seemed to have been stricken with "Slowitis" for if the members had kept up the average of Camp Smith preliminary training New York could have landed in fourth place, right behind the Infantry and have defeated three service teams instead of twelfth place—just being nosed out for first National Guard team by Illinois. They just got in the medal class. At the last minute the third high man, Lt. J. E. J. Clare, Jr., 258th F. A., could not go to Perry nor the first substitute, Corp. F. B. Monell, Jr., 101st Cavalry. The second substitute, therefore, Lt. A. N. Gormsen, 102nd Engineers, filled in. This year pistol teams were limited to at least 40 percent. new men. The members of the team were:

Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Hq. 27th Div., Team Captain.

Capt. Alfred Huddelson, Jr., 156th F. A., Coach.

Principals

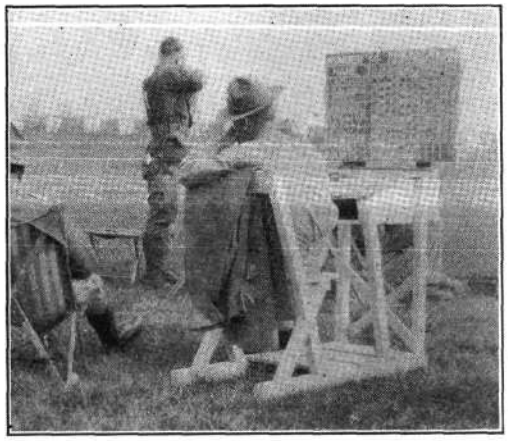
Lt. A. N. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.
Lt. G. C. Knight, 174th Inf.
Sgt. E. S. Norling, 107th Inf.
Sgt. R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.
P. f. c. Pedro H. Agramonte, 107th Inf.

Alternate

Sgt. Ralph Adriance, 104th F. A.

In the National Individual Pistol Match, 637 entries, P. f. c. Pedro H. Agramonte won a silver medal in 28th place and Sgt. Devereux a bronze medal in 57th place.

(Continued on page 25)



Sgt. James' seventh shot at the 200-yard stage, Slow Fire, National Team Match.

Guardsmen Clean Up at National Matches

IF RESULTS of the National Rifle Association Camp Perry Matches of 1931 can be taken as a criterion, marksmanship in the National Guard is forging ahead by leaps and bounds. The 42 Guard teams which put in an attendance at Camp Perry this year gave a very creditable account of themselves in the team events, while in the case of each of the various individual competitions, at least one of the nearly 700 Guardsmen placed among the high ten. In a few matches as many as five of the ten high shooters wore National Guard colors.

As most readers of this magazine know, the 1931 National Matches were held at Camp Perry, Ohio, over the three-week period August 23-September 13. The first week was devoted to the Small Arms Firing School, which is conducted by experienced instructors of the Army, and in which 1702 citizens completed the course. The next nine days of the three-week period were given over to firing of the annual championship events of the National Rifle Association, including the time-honored Leech, Wimbledon and President's matches. The remaining five days were reserved for practice incident to and firing of the important National Matches, in progress as this is written.

The famous Leech Cup Match, the trophy for which was the first to come into possession of the NRA by donation, was the first important event of the 1931 Camp Perry program. Course of fire for the Leech calls for 7 shots at each of the long ranges—800, 900 and 1000 yards—with any military rifle. Last year a score of 103x105 was good for first place, but it took a 104 this time to bring home the bacon. As a matter of fact, Sergeant Walter R. Walsh, N. J. National Guard, as well as the winner, Corporal William A. Easterling, U. S. M. C., turned in totals of 104, the former being outranked as per the Creedmore count (highest score at the longest range).

Two other major events, in addition to the Leech, were finished on Monday, August 31. They were the new 200-Yard Rapid Fire Match, for the Camp Perry Instructors' Trophy and the Chemical Warfare event in which competitors are required to wear gas masks. As was expected there were numerous "possible" scores in the 200 rapid match (10 shots rapid fire), but all ties were soon broken by the shoot-offs that followed, and when the smoke had cleared an Infantryman, Sergeant A. F. Sarman, was out in front. Private E. C. Hood, of Missouri, was the only Guardsman to land a place among the first ten, although three of his fellow shooters, by turning in scores of 50, earned a chance to fire in the shoot-off. Sergeant Lloyd J. Brice, 186th Infantry, Oregon, who placed 9th in the Chemical Warfare Match, made it a perfect day for the National Guard class, which furnished one or more medal winners in each of the three events fired Monday.

On Tuesday, September 1, three more popular matches took place. They were the Coast Guard Rapid Fire, course for which is 10 shots rapid at 200 and at 300 yards; the Members Match, at 600 yards (10 shots); and the Crowell, which this year was changed from 15 shots at 1000 yards to 10 at 600. These three trophies, while not as intrinsic in value as the older Leech and Wimbledon, are nevertheless highly prized and competition for their custody is always keen. The Coast Guard Trophy, which is a replica of the statue of Alexander Hamilton at Washington, was presented in 1930 by the U. S. Coast Guard; the Members Trophy, a sterling silver cup, was presented in 1901 by the National Rifle Association to be competed for annually by members of the Association; and the Crowell statue depicting a frontiersman's love of his horse, was placed in competition in 1925 by Honorable Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, formerly the Assistant Secretary of War.

First Sergeant W. W. Burnham, Washington National Guard, took fifth place in the Coast Guard Match with a total of 98. The event was won by Corporal R. R. Wilson, Infantry team, with a score of 99. In the Members Match, Guardsmen grabbed five of the first eight places, with Sergeant G. L. Eden, Massachusetts, topping the list. Eden was outranked by Sergeant H. P. Crowe of the Marines for winning honors. Other National Guard winners in the Members event were: Corporal A. J. McLinden, New York, third place; Captain H. P. Whittemore, Massachusetts, fifth; Sergeant F. Templeton, Jr., New Mexico, sixth; and Lieutenant W. S. Behrens, Texas, eighth. All had possible scores of 50. An Ohion, Sergeant E. Freeman, who placed fourth in the Crowell, made it another perfect day for the NG class. J. Tiefenbrunn, 6th Corps Area, CMTC, was the "dark horse" in this match as well as in the shoot-off that followed, and, much to the surprise of the 1200 entrants, copped the trophy and gold medal.

It should be mentioned here that weather conditions during the greater part of the first week were anything but favorable. Thunder showers followed by hours of light rain repeatedly interrupted firing, until on Wednesday it became necessary to eliminate all but 500 of the 1600 competitors waiting to complete the 1000 yard stage of the

Marine Corps Cup Match. However, this untimely elimination did not upset the marksmanship of Guardsmen, four of whom landed berths among the high ten. Captain Paul Roberts, Washington National Guard, winner of the Wimbledon last year, copped second place in the Marine Corps Match, with Sergeant T. L. Harrell, D. C.; Lt. D. R. Maxwell, Ohio; and Sergeant E. E. Rentz, Louisiana, finishing third, seventh and tenth, respectively.

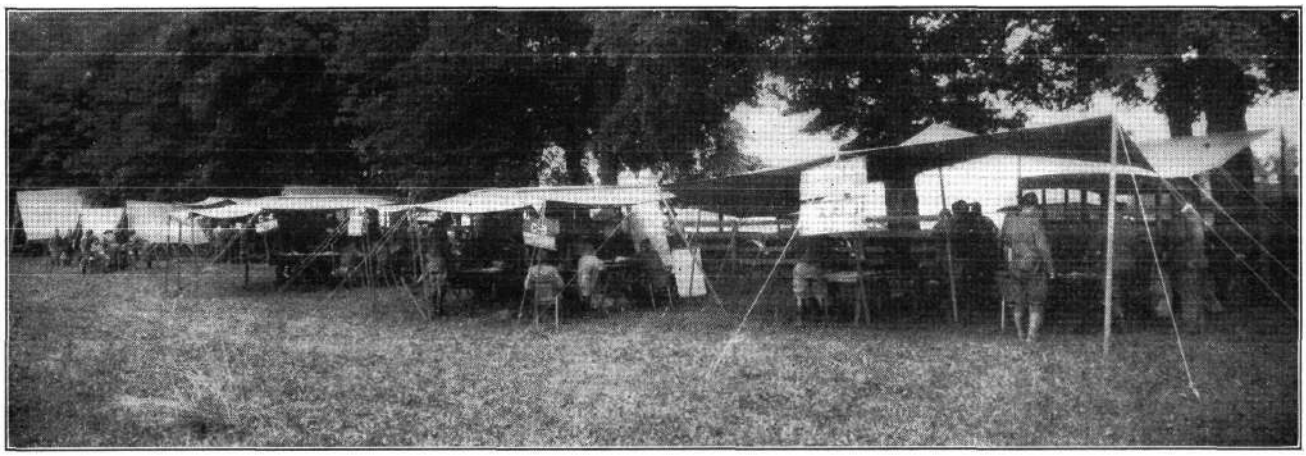
The Wimbledon and Navy events which were fired Thursday resulted in more honors for Guardsmen, Lt. W. R. Mitchell of Indiana being returned the runner-up in the popular Wimbledon with a score of 99x100 (20 shots at 1000 yards); and Corporal Stemen of Ohio capturing the Navy cup with his good total of 96x100 (20 shots standing at 200 yards). Five of the high ten shooters in the Wimbledon were from the National Guard class, as were three out of the high ten in the Navy.

Then came Friday—and the big President's Match with 1736 entries, the first event in history to "break" the 1700 entry list, the "biggest" individual match ever fired. And again a National Guardsman was victorious. Sergeant R. A. Herin, Mississippi, led the field with a total of 145, to win the personal letter from President Hoover, a gold medal, and numerous other prizes. Another Guardsman, Sergeant W. W. Burnham of Washington placed fourth with a 144.

The Washington National Guard team was in the money in each of the team matches fired on Saturday and Monday of the following week. This team outshot all entrants in the Infantry Combat Match to win the $2300.00 trophy presented by the U. S. Infantry Association, came out on top in the Championship Regimental, a 6-man team event open to Regimental teams of the regular services and National Guard, and landed third place in the Herrick Trophy Match, which might be considered the long range team championship of the United States. Other National Guard team match winners were: Nebraska, third place in the Infantry Match; 121st Engineers, D. C. National Guard, second place in the Regimental Championship, and fourth in the AEF Roumanian.

It has been many a year since a National Guard team copped the famous National Trophy, which goes to the winner of the National Rifle Team Match, conducted by the War Department, and scheduled to be fired later this week (September 11 and 12). 115 teams of ten shooters representing all branches of the regular services, the National Guard and civilians of more than forty states, and CMTC-ROTC teams from each corps area are entered in this annual classic. Naturally the Service teams are favored to win and place highest, but the consistently good brand of marksmanship demonstrated by the various Militia outfits on the Perry ranges the past week lends assurance to whispers that the "Big Match" this year may possibly be won by a National Guard Team. Only time and bull's-eyes will tell.

THREE MARKSMAN BROTHERS IN THE 27TH DIV., Q. M. T.
The Laine family was well represented on the Rifle Range this year and three brothers, who are all enlisted in the 27th Division, Quartermaster Train, scored for medals. Sergeant Charles Laine of the 106th M. T. C. scored Expert Rifleman with a score of 229. He is recognized as best rifle shot among the enlisted men.
Corporal Henry Laine of the 108th and Private Frederick Laine of the 108th M. T. C. were hot on the trail of their brother and both qualified with marksman's medals. Needless to say, the Laine family was wreathed in smiles on Visitors' Day when all were called front and center to receive their well-earned honors.

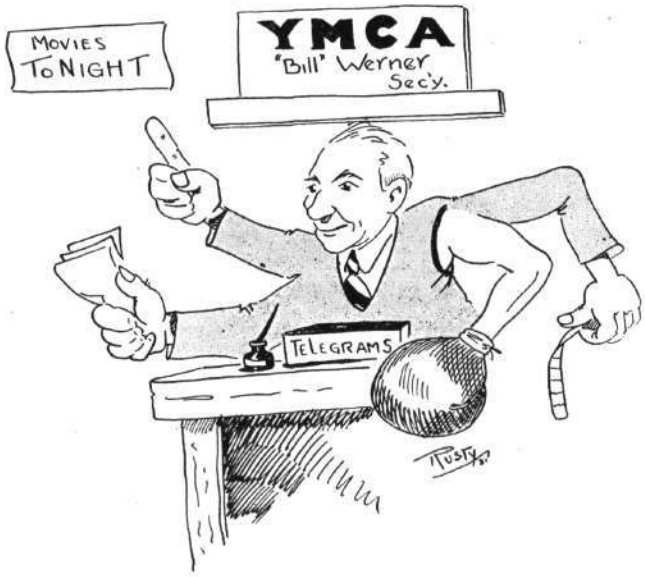


The stupendous mental activity, obviously in progress when this picture of the 27th Division Headquarters' tents was taken, was centered about the efforts of the Staff to discover the location of Hill 590. This hill defied the most technical experts in their search for it, probably owing to the fact, as pointed out by Colonel I. Bystander, that it had been "marked down" to 490.

Echoes From Camp Smith

By A. E. BLOMQUIST
Illustrated by CPL. M. J. GLICKMAN,
27th Tank Company.

CAMP would not have been the enjoyable place it was this past summer had it not been for Mr. William ("Bill"-to-you) Werner, the Y. M. C. A. secretary charged with direction of recreation at Camp Smith. For the past ten years or so Bill has been on the job, and it is safe to say that he knows and is known to more soldiers and citizen-soldiers than any other secretary in the "Y."



As in previous years, Mr. Werner ran the shows and the boxing bouts which filled in five nights of every week. He functioned also as local agent for Western Union (receiving and dispatching more than nine hundred telegrams), as sub-agent for the United States Post Office (he accommodated the men by selling stamps when the regular post office was closed, and can take credit for the major portion of the $2,700 worth of stamps sold during the 1931 season), as stationery dispenser (giving out 105,000 sheets of paper and 75,000 envelopes), and as anything else you can think of.

Here's looking at you, Bill!

* * *

The sight of more than a hundred red-painted wooden ships swinging idly at their anchors at Jones Point, just across the Hudson from Camp, must have been a familiar one to those Guardsmen for whom 1931 was not the first camping season. This year, though, the ships were not in evidence, for the last of them pulled up anchor and was hauled away just about a day or so before Camp officially opened.

* * *

Commanding officers were not the only form of wild life in evidence in and around Peekskill this year. Within a radius of a mile of Camp we saw numerous chipmunks, a pair of rabbits, and a young deer. The deer was feeding but allowed us to approach within thirty-five feet of her before she flipped her tail in contempt of our Sergeant's stripes and bounded off into the underbrush.

Nor must we forget to mention the wood-pussy that wandered into the "movie" hall while a picture was being shown. According to a version of the incident we heard,

one member of the 369th, then in encampment, suddenly pointed his nose skywards and turned to his neighbor. "Big boy," he said, "has you taken off yo' shoes or is dat a wood-pussy Ah smells?" Believe it or not, but it developed that a skunk *had* wandered into the place.

An excited scrambling and shuffling in the rear of the hall indicated that there were a lot of customers who wished suddenly to be where they weren't; and, before anyone could stop them, two members of the 369th had closed in, with upraised hats, on the smelly little visitor. The skunk managed to bring his artillery into play before he was captured, but fortunately with no very damaging effect upon his captors. He was later released upon his promise not to return until a "talkie" worthy of his presence was shown.

The honor of having been the best piano player in captivity in Camp this year must go to Cpl. J. L. Kearns, of Company B of the 101st Signal Battalion. And speaking of pianos, we have heard a rumor that there are more men in the 165th Infantry Regiment who *can't* play the piano (as will be testified by the instrument in the Recreation Hall) than in any other outfit in the N. Y. N. G. But we don't believe everything we hear, and anyway, the Old 69th confess that piano-playing is not in their line. It was the *Harp* that once through Tara's halls, etc.

· KEEP SMILING ·

Visibility Was Poor

Lady: "Here's the money for cleaning my windows."

Window Cleaner: "It's already paid for, madam."

Lady: "You mean my husband took care of it?"

Window Cleaner: "No, ma'am. It was the young man in the apartment across the court."

Time to Wake Up

"You certainly are a nice girl."

"Yes—but I'm so tired of it."

A Good Mosquito Lotion

"Sakes alive! How in the world does the colonel ever sleep in that screenless room?" asked an overnight guest of the Kentucky manor at breakfast, as he showed his punctured hands.

"Very simple, sah," explained Sambo. "Yuh see, de massah's so full de fust half de night he neveh notices de skeetoes, and de skeetoes so full de las' half de night dey neveh notices de massah."

Cut Out the Danger Signal

"We're coming to a tunnel—are you afraid?"

"Not if you take that cigar out of your mouth."

Another Scotch One

Angus had been engaded to his lass for a few years. They then decided that they were not suited for one another, and would break off the engagement. Jennie had grown, though, and she could not remove the ring from her finger to return it to him. When she told him of this he said to her: "Ah, well, Jennie lass, we'd better get married the noo."

And That's That

The fresh young traveling salesman put on his most seductive smile as the pretty waitress glided up to his table in the hotel dining room.

"Nice day, little one," he remarked.

"Yes, it is," she replied. "And so was yesterday, and my name is Ella, and I know I'm a pretty girl and have lovely blue eyes, and I've been here quite a while, and I like the place, and I don't think I'm too nice a girl to be working here. My wages are satisfactory and I don't think there's a show or a dance in town tonight, and if there was I wouldn't go with you. I'm from the country and I'm a respectable girl, and my brother is the cook in this hotel, and he was a college football player and weighs three hundred pounds and last week he pretty nearly ruined a $25.00 a week traveling man who tried to make a date with me; now what'll you have — roast beef, roast pork, Irish stew, hamburger or fried liver?'

West Virginia Guardsman

When Greek Meets Greek

They laughed at me when the waiter spoke to me in Greek, but imagine their chagrin when I replied in his own language: "Bin zoop, rosbif sembich, hots cops copy, stromberry pie, comming opp."

Mrs. Chaste, Virgin Islands

A new professor who said he had found a new Greek version was besieged by students the next morning. They asked for her address.

Sharp Practice

Deaf Man: "How much do I owe you, Doctor?"

"Five dollars."

"Nine dollars?"

"No, ten dollars."

No Reduction

"How do you like me in my new gown? I got it for a ridiculous price."

"You mean you got it for an absurd figure."

Just Curiosity

"Why do you keep going out with Janice?"

"Because I like to."

"Like to what?"

Sign on Garage

CARS WASHED $1.50
AUSTINS DUNKED 50c

Because the Higher the Fewer

"Have there been many women in your life?'

"No, but there's been a lot of life in my women."

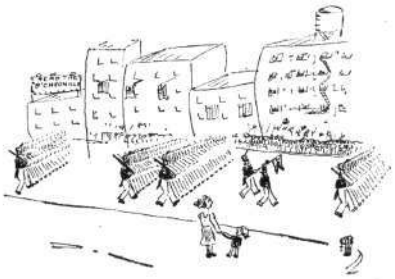
Playing Strip Poker?

Now that the summer flights to Paris are over for the summer, we think someone should say a word for Helen of Troy. After all, she was one of the first to "take off" for Paris.

On the Wrong Scent

Clerk: "You won't go wrong if you use this perfume."

Girl: "Well, maybe I'd better try some other kind."



?!?!?!?!

"Hey, Ma! How long has Pop been the National God?"

Making Sure

Old Practitioner: "Well, how did you succeed with your first diagnosis. Did you profit by my advice?"

Young Medico: "I think I did. I told the patient that he was suffering from a combination of kidney, liver, stomach, heart, lung and brain trouble."

Old Practitioner: "Good! No chance of a mistake there!"

NEW YORK TROOPS AT FORT GEORGE G. MEADE

ON July 12, 1931, the 27th Tank Company and the 102nd Ordnance Company Special Troops, 27th Division, entrained via the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. The troops arrived in the late afternoon. The Regular Army furnished motor transportation from the station to barracks where the enlisted personnel were quartered.

The Tank Company ran their own mess, and, as is customary in that Company, it was an excellent one. The Ordnance Company being quartered about one mile away, messed with the Service Company, 2nd Tank Regiment. This mess served over 200 men and was also most satisfactory.

The both companies immediately embarked upon rigid training programs. The Tank Company drew, serviced and drilled their light tanks during the first week. The second week was devoted to firing their various weapons including the machine gun, one pounders and small arms. The Ordnance Company joined forces with the 30th Ordnance Company (Regulars) and under the latter's instruction went through the routine duties of this branch of the regular forces. For three days of the second week, they were on the range and the remainder was devoted to instruction in technical duties.

Both Companies worked very hard and were commended by their respective Regular Army Boards. Particularly the 27th Tank Company which qualified on the Pistol Range over 93% of its members.

An interesting feature of the tour was the tests made by each Company, in the field, of a Motorized Rolling Kitchen, designed and developed by Capt. S. J. Raymond, Infantry, U. S. A. Commanding Officer of the Service Company and Motor Transport Officer of the Post. This kitchen is a regular service rolling kitchen mounted on a Class B truck, together with refrigerator, steel food containers and table for preparation. The fuel is gasoline, tapped from the same tank that feeds the motor. The greatest advantage of this vehicle is that a meal can be prepared on the road as the truck is moving. Accompanying pictures are shown of the truck taken in the field.

Both Companies took the kitchen in the field, prepared, cooked and served meals on different occasions. Judging from the "seconds" served, it proved most satisfactory.

Corporal Glickman of the Tank Company rendered valuable service by taking moving pictures of the activities of both Companies. In these films both units have a graphic record of the hard work and the good times they had on their 1931 field training.

Both organizations would like to express in this article their appreciation to Capt. S. J. Raymond and his officers; to Capt. L. A. Miller, Ordnance, and Capt. D. G. McGregor, Ordnance, for their unselfish efforts to help us. The personnel of the Post and the above officers in particular spared nothing to make our stay instructive, interesting and pleasant.

MILITARY TRAINING MAKES HEROES IN POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

A CHECK up of members of the Police and Fire Departments who have been in the news for bravery will show that many of them have had instilled into them immediate response to duty where danger lurks and courage developed to a point that has placed them among the heroes.

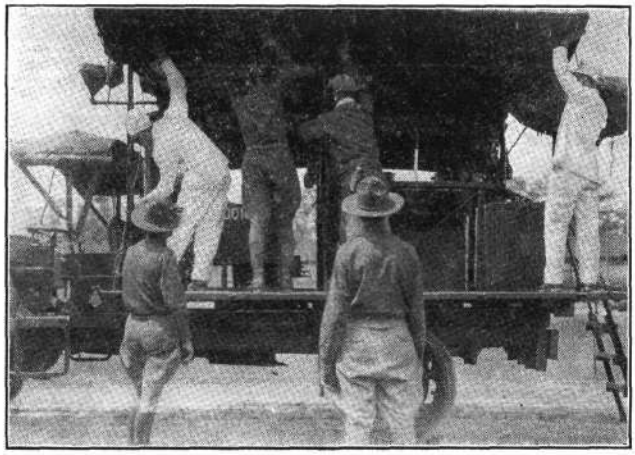
One notable example of this is the case of Motorcycle Policeman Edwin V. Churchill, whose heroic pursuit of the Bronx and Washington Heights bandits resulted in his death. Churchill enlisted in the 71st Infantry, N. Y. N. G., April 21, 1917. He served overseas from June 6th, 1918, to March 13, 1919. He was a member of the 71st Infantry Legion Post.

In May, 1930, Charles Heyler, a former member of the 71st, was driving a mail truck in the Bronx when three bandits ran past his truck. Although himself unarmed Heyler speeded up his truck and when he came abreast of an armed thief, jumped from his truck, disarmed the man and turned him over to the police.

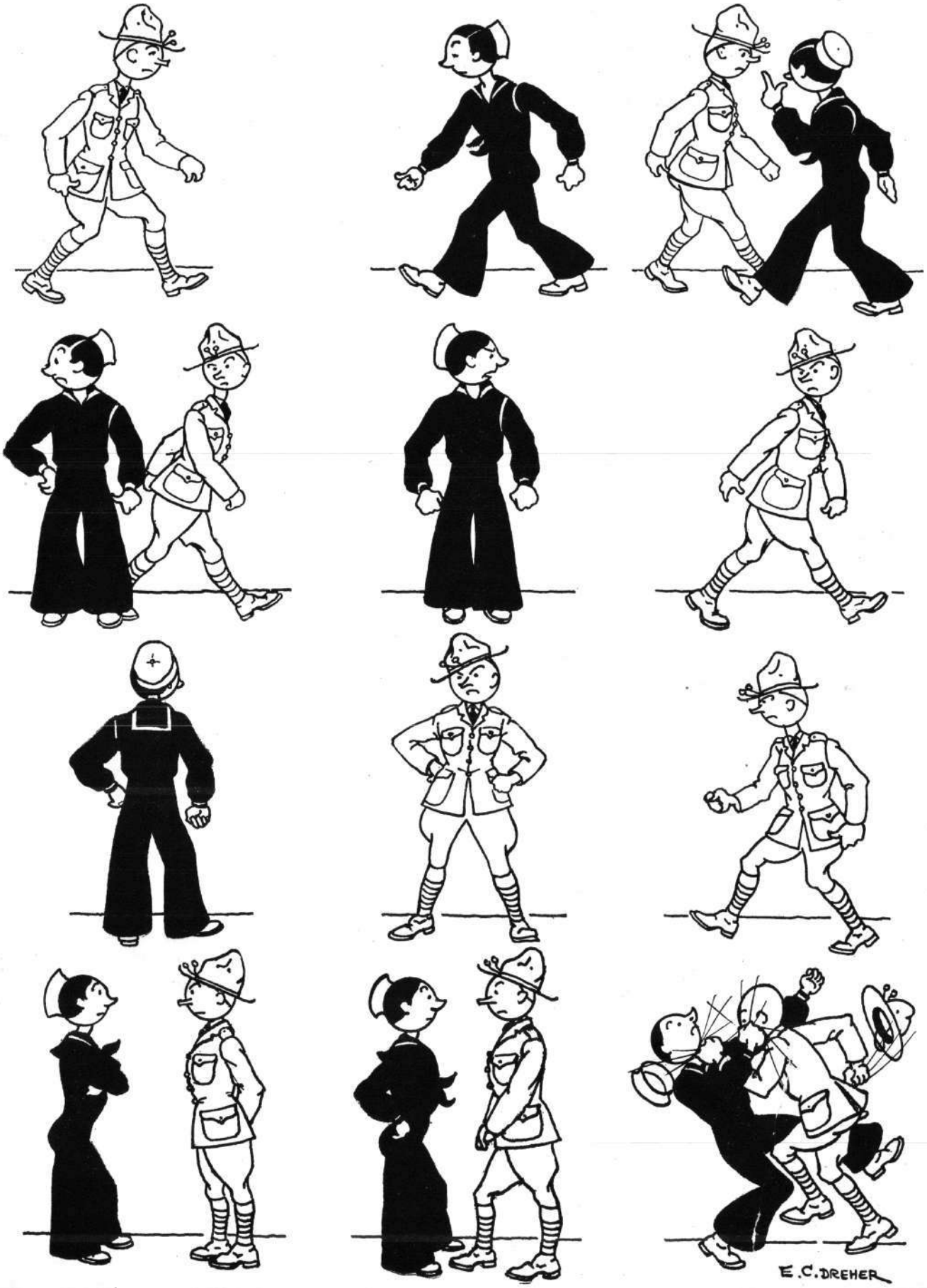
John J. Lopez, a member of the Fire Department, whose automobile containing his wife, child and himself, was caught in the cross-fire between the bandits and the police in the tragedy in the Bronx on August 21st, is an old member of Company C, 71st Infantry. Lopez enlisted in 1904, served in the regiment one year, and was then discharged to enter the navy, where he served four years. He reenlisted in 1917, served on the Mexican border, went overseas with the 71st contingent of the 105th Infantry, was sent to Officers' School, and finally returned to the 105th as a Second Lieutenant. Later, he was transferred to the 322nd Infantry with which he participated in the Meuse-Argonne fight and was seriously wounded.

Gloria Lopez, his daughter, died from a wound received from the gun of one of the bandits, while Lopez and his wife were showered with broken glass and badly shocked. It was at first feared that Lieut. Lopez would be totally blind, but when the writer visited him at the hospital on August 25th, his condition was so much improved that the doctor stated that both eyes would be saved.

—71st Veteran Ass'n Bulletin.



Our Army and Navy—Forever!



174TH INFANTRY

CULMINATING thirty-seven years of service in the military game, Sgt. Herbert E. Goss, 58 years old, has achieved the triumph of his career by being made a Master Sergeant of the 174th Infantry. He will take up his new duties in Service Company.

Sergeant Goss succeeds the late Master Sergeant Herbert Deviney, who died several months ago.

Enlisting in Company A of the old 74th Infantry, January 8, 1894, Goss has been engaged in military endeavors ever since. He volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War in 1898, became Supply Sergeant of Company G in 1907, saw service on the Mexican border and during the World War.

In 1918 he became First Sergeant of Company H, which place he filled until his latest promotion.

Sergeant Goss comes of a long line of military people. Both his father and grandfather served in the British Army, his father having seen service during the Boer and Zulu Wars. He also has a son, Sgt. Klement G. Goss, in Company H of the 174th Regiment.

He is a member of Semper Fidelis Post, American Legion, Buffalo American Legion Drum Corps, Stanley Garrison of the Army and Navy Union, and is Treasurer of the 74th Veterans' Association.

He holds the longest service record of any present members of the regiment's enlisted personnel.

102ND MOTORCYCLE COMPANY

NOW that the annual period of Field Training is over, there are two vital questions paramount in the minds of the members of the Motorcycle Company. First, where was the First Sergeant on numerous nights at camp, and second, why was the aforesaid First Sergeant the recipient of daily special delivery letters? It must be tough on newlyweds.

Cpl. George Peters and Pvt. Pete Muro must be commended on 100 per cent efficiency in the field. They certainly demonstrated their knowledge of tactics on the night of the Firemen's Carnival in Fishkill.

Lieut. Colin R. Kidd, ably abetted and supported by Lieut. C. B. Howell, reconnoitered as far as Poughkeepsie, and were not even reported as casualties, although they are strong supporters of the local Apple Growers' Association.

It is rumored that Sgt. T. Fennessey missed one can of pineapple during the camp tour and, in consequence, is planning an investigation. Sgt. Paul Garnjost, in his capacity as Mess Sergeant, heartily approves of the new Daily Stock Record returns. He was heard to remark, after the fashion of Sherman, that "war is surely hell."

Well, all in all, everybody enjoyed themselves, including a certain ex-sergeant who spent a night in the hoosegow.

NEWS FROM A FAR-FLUNG OUTPOST

Copyright throughout the world, 1931, by the New York National Guardsman.

We fell to wondering why it was that the only Camp news we received all summer emanated from Camp Smith. Were the regiments at Peekskill more "publicity-minded"? Did they have so little work to do that their members found time heavy on their hand, and perforce took to writing? We decided to find out and after much inquiry have succeeded in obtaining the following "scoop", describing the activities of the 258th Field Artillery at Fort Ontario.

I AM writing to tell you my impressions of a military camp. I have just returned from a lovely outing with the 258th Field Artillery, at Lake Ontario. The camp was beautifully situated on the bank, overlooking the lake. All the men had to do to go swimming was, slide down the bank in their bathing suits, climb over a high barbed-wire fence and walk across the railroad in their bare feet.

As soon as we got there on Sunday, the men began playing with the various amusement devices in the park. A number of them ran down and secured tractors for themselves and began to drag the cannon up the road. By eleven o'clock all the tractors were out and the others had to play with other toys. Some of them strung wires two or three miles along the road and tied telephones to them and talked to each other through them. Some had spy glasses and measuring lines and some just rode around in trucks. Everybody seemed to be having a a nice time, but they were always in a hurry. A good many things seemed to have been mislaid, and I understand that some of the men are still looking for the left-handed monkey wrench and the key to the parade ground.

On Tuesday, the men with the cannon in the field began to shoot at boats (or something) out in the lake and all of the officers sat on the bank and guessed where the shot struck. They all seemed to enjoy it except the one who told them where to aim. He always seemed to be worried about something and no one ever agreed with him.

Everybody got up at six o'clock in the morning and stood outside of their tents and listened to the band play. At seven they had a light breakfast and at eight o'clock they all went out in the fields to play, except a few officers who sorted the mail and visited around the mess shacks, gossiping with the cooks or exchanging pleasantries with the First Sergeants. In the afternoon no one ever had anything to do and sometimes the band would play and everybody dressed up and walked around on the parade ground.

On the first three days of the second week, the Colonel gave a big picnic to which the entire regiment was invited. Everyone went except the Chaplain, and a few men with sore feet, who stayed in camp. At eight o'clock Monday morning the men all went to the park and got in their automobiles and rode out twenty miles to camp in the fields. There were only a hundred automobiles and some of the men were crowded because they took all of their toys with them. The tractors dragged the guns and it took them six hours to make the trip. They said it was hot, but they had a nice cold thunder shower on the way. During the thunderstorm, the Instructor Sergeant and some of the Master Sergeants sat in a truck on coils of wire with an antenna strung above them. They were struck by lightning and the truck was slightly damaged. Lightning doesn't seem to have any effect on an Army Sergeant.

On the second day out, the officers played a game with the Instructors. It was called CPX but nobody seemed to know very much about it. It consisted mainly in making problem time fit sun time and trying to telephone a message faster than a messenger boy could carry it two miles. The four radios were the only things that worked perfectly.

General W. I. Taylor spent an afternoon with us one day, and General Schohl spent the evening. General Haskell paid us a visit and General Ward came to call. The Governor dropped in for lunch.

Seriously, it was a most successful tour of field training.

Yours very truly,

X.

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27TH SIGNAL COMPANY

IF war is hell, then the 27th Signal Company is a glutton for punishment, judging from the go-get-'em spirit that the boys displayed when they went over the top in search of the enemy during the Division CPX at Hopeless Junction.

Speaking of that go-get-'em spirit, Cpl. John Zimmer, of the telephone construction section, is to be awarded the Company Medal for bravery in action. During a terrific shelling, Cpl. Zimmer, though known by all of the company to have been in a bag the night before and still trying to brush the cobwebs from his eyes, voluntarily staggered out into No Man's Land and saved the day by repairing a break in the telephone lines of the 53rd Brigade. What a man!

Luke McLuke Says: "Tex Guinan's New Show is so small It can be put on in a Patrol Wagon/."

Another hero of the Division CPX was Master Sergeant Joe Muller. As acting Mess Sergeant of the 27th Signal Company, Joe displayed all the resourcefulness of a Napoleon, for we had the best chow in camp. We earnestly believe that the watch that Sgt. Muller won as the result of having qualified as pistol expert with the highest score of the company but further attests his ability as a soldier.

Last but not least, we of the 27th Signal Co., wish to thank Capt. N. P. Linehan, Comdg., for the enjoyable camp tour which was made possible only by the hard work and long hours that he devoted to the training of this newly organized company, prior to and during the camp tour.

SOME PERRY FIGURES

Camp Perry, Ohio, September

THE Nation's greatest shooting match has ended. The National Matches conducted at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 23rd to September 13th, inclusive, under the direction of the War Department were bigger and better than ever. 19,726 competitors took part in the various matches —junior, small bore, .30 caliber rifle, .45 pistol, .38 revolver, anti-aircraft and other events. The average daily population of the camp was 5,500, which is a gain of 200 average daily population over that of 1930. There were 3,384 competitors registered, which is 384 greater than the registry of 1930. Since 1929, the camp has shown an increase in National popularity. The camp population, which includes men, women and children, competitors and non-competitors, gained 30% in 1929 over the previous year, gained 7% in 1930 over 1929, and gained 5% this year over 1930. New highs for the number of entries in the individual rifle matches were made this year when 1,728 fired in the National Individual Rifle competition. A new high was also reached in the National Team Match this year when 113 teams entered; the previous high was 110 teams.

U. S. Army Information Bureau

106TH INFANTRY DECLARES FOR HUNDRED PER CENT ATTENDANCE

THE 106th Infantry is, so far as we can learn, the first of our organizations to follow the lead given by Headquarters, New York National Guard, some two years ago when Headquarters ordered that at the annual muster and inspection every man counted present must be actually in ranks in uniform at the hour set for assembly and even if actually in the armory cannot be counted if he is not in formation.

The 106th has applied this ruling to every drill and hereafter will count as present only those men who are actually in ranks in uniform at 8:30 P. M. and will not credit those who report earlier or later but who are not in ranks at the time set.

These are rigid requirements but we believe that the 106th has taken a wise step and one that will save them much trouble in the future. It will undoubtedly work a hardship in some individual cases, but the majority of the men who are late or who claim that their duties prevent their presence at the stated time are old offenders who will soon find that they can attend promptly when they have to. Certainly, no one can quarrel with the 106th's declaration that when a man is present at a set time he is "Present," when he is not there at that time he is "Absent," especially when the organization, as the 106th does, makes a second check at the conclusion of the drill to be sure that none have gone "over the hill" during the interim.

THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN congratulates the 106th Infantry on this forward step. Maybe for a time their percentages of attendance as published monthly in our paper will suffer, but we will wager that in the long run they will not only not suffer but will show an actual improvement. There were dire prophecies of disaster when Headquarters adopted their rigid requirements for inspection. Old timers argued that for untold ages men had been allowed to report and had been counted if they showed up at any time that the Mustering Officer was on duty. But Headquarters stood firm and not only did our figures not show a decrease but they actually increased and more men were on hand at the one stated hour than had ever before been present when allowed to pick their own time.

Men like to belong to an organization that draws the line and requires every member to live up to the letter and the spirit of the law, that sets the standard high and lives up to the standard. We prophesy that many men will want to belong to the 106th and that their monthly figures which may show a drop for a time will soon start climbing again.

Feeling also that a man who attends regularly under these new requirements is entitled to some extra reward the 106th will also revive the award of the regimental Hundred Per Cent Attendance decorations which have not been given out for some years. The design previously used by the regiment will be brought up to date and the decoration will be awarded at the close of the present training year to all of those who have attended every formation during the year at the definite hour set for that formation and in the uniform required. No one can question a man's title to a decoration awarded under such conditions. He will have earned it.

Best wishes to the 106th for the success of a courageous step in the direction of hundred per cent efficiency.

EFFECT OF WEAPONS ON WAR

(Continued from page 5)

major war tanks will fight tanks. A land Trafalgar will be brief, bloody and pyrrhic in its results.

By land and sea it is the same old story of guns and armor. We shall always have battleships, and we shall always have tanks and land destroyers, too, in the form of armored cars. Also we shall still have losses. Utopia is not yet. The tank is vastly potent and rigorously limited; it is not and never has been a life insurance policy for tank gunners and drivers. It has no more power to replace the other arms than had the long bow.

General Forrest said: "War means fighting and fighting means killing." When that grim time comes again, remember that all arms are potent, none is paramount.

We are well aware that our efforts to prove the fallibility of weapons as a key to victory are wasted on students of history. Unfortunately the lure of the bizarre tends to make mankind as a whole disregard its teachings. Nor is this a phenomenon confined only to things military. When sages point to the sublime inevitability of the cycles of history in morals, politics, dress, and so on, they are told: "True for you, but things have changed. We have the radio now and women vote." Similarly in matters military when we point to the endless cycle of holds and blocks we are told "That was all true in the days of Napoleon, but now we have gas, tanks, airplanes or what will you."

So far as we know few, if any, victories are traceable to weapons.

Caesar destroyed the poorly armed Gauls and he did the same to the well-armed legions of Pompeii.

In 1866 Prussia defeated the less well-armed Austrians —in 1870 she destroyed the better armed French.

Advertisements to the contrary notwithstanding, Big Business does not owe its business to a filing system (a business weapon).

Already in this article we have made use in part of Napoleon's magnificent definition of genius. Here it is in full. He says: "Genius is the ability to utilize all the means at hand for the accomplishment of the end sought."

The thought applies equally to weapons; we must use them all.

To us it seems that those persons who would scrap the old and rely only on the new are on a mental parity with the poor man who, seeing an overcoat, pawns his shirt and trousers to buy it, only to find that it is burdensome in summer and not only satisfying even in January.

Wars are fought with men, not weapons. It is the spirit of the men who fight, and of the men who lead which gains the victory. In Biblical times this spirit was ascribed, probably rightly, to the Lord. It was the spirit of the Lord —courage—which came mightily upon Sampson at Lehi that gained the victory. Not the jawbone of an ass.

NEW YORK AT CAMP PERRY

(Continued from page 15)

Among the prizes won in pistol matches by N. Y. team members was a Buffalo "clean-up" in the U. S. Revolvers Association single shot, 50 yards, 22 cal. match on a standard American target. Lt. George C. Knight captured first place and the gold medal with 456 out of a possible 500. His Captain, Lynn D. Wallace, Co. F, 174th Infantry, got the silver medal for second place and Mr. Sheppard of Buffalo, a former Guardsman, walked away with the bronze medal for third.

PEEKSKILL DAY AT CAMP SMITH

OUR second annual "Peekskill Day" at Camp Smith was held on Wednesday, September 2nd, and, from the kind words of our guests upon leaving, it was evidently as great a success as the first.

The official party arrived at 5:30 P.M., carefully guarded by our old friend "Ray" Moniz and his spick and span motorcycle "cops." They were met by our own Provost Marshal, Major Reutershan, backed by an equally strong force of M. P.'s, and escorted to General Haskell's house, where they were welcomed by General and Mrs. Haskell and fortified with light refreshments for the ordeal to come.

For the military part of the ceremony, however, an innovation was introduced this year and instead of going down on the parade ground and standing up while a brigade passed in review, the visitors were escorted at the proper time to the plaza in front of the Officers' Club (known to its habitués as the "Knocker's Heaven"). There, esconced in comfortable chairs, they watched the ceremony of evening parade by the 107th Infantry. No complaints whatever were voiced on this change of program.

Threatening weather held off long enough to permit a very fine spectacle, the 107th parading in honor of the occasion in their grey dress uniforms with white trousers and presenting an appearance which was appreciated by all.

It is always a very great pleasure to have the civil officials of our "home town" visit us officially once a year in addition to the many unofficial visits that they make, and we hope that the custom established last year of making this an annual event will long continue.

The following constituted the official party for 1931:

Allen Barger, Jr., Acting President; Harold H. Lent, Trustee; Louis Beale, Trustee; Albert E. Cruger, Commissioner of Finance; William F. Gallagher, Village Clerk; Raymond T. Moniz, Commissioner of Public Safety; Samuel S. Pines, Police Justice; S. Allen Mead, Town Clerk; Thomas C. Gardner, Supervisor; Thomas C. Macpherson, Justice of Peace; John Alexander, Superintendent of Highways; D. Wiley Travis, Justice of Peace; Alfred Posey, Town Assessor; James Barger, Town Assessor; William E. King, Justice of Peace, and Ellsworth Johnson, Justice of Peace.

OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT

The thirst for knowledge evidenced by members of the New York National Guard is clearly shown by the steady flow of orders we have received from the various training manuals advertised in our pages. The great demand has been for Infantry Drill Regulations, but we should like to point out that we can supply training manuals for *all* branches of the service. Just write in to THE GUARDSMAN, Room 780, 80 Centre Street, New York City.

Sgt. Harry A. James, 174th Infantry, at the 600-yard stage of the National Individual Match.

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Making Merry At Camp Perry

A certain hoary Major of Infantry is still fuming at an episode which occurred at the National Rifle and Pistol Matches. He had been assigned to the task of taking care ofthe trap-shooters, and he had aspired to be in charge of the international champions. He called his numerous assistants together and roared:

"Any of you birds know anything of trap-shooting?"

"Yeh, Major, I'm your boy—" a voice from the rear rank.

A shave-tail advanced with uncertain mien and faced the Major.

"What do you know of trap-shooting?" he was asked.

"Trap - shooting! Good gracious, Major, I thought you said crap-shooting."

Cooperation with the National Guard

The fine spirit of cooperation between business houses of Kingston, N. Y., employing members of the National Guard, and the National Guard is manifest in the following letter from Lake Mohonk Mountain House, expressing its pleasure to release an employe to attend summer training camp:

Lake Mohonk Mountain House.,
June 26, 1931.
Lieutenant B. B. Blakeslee,
Battery A, 156th F. A.
Kingston, N. Y.
Dear Lieutenant Blakeslee:

Thanks for your kind letter of June 24, regarding Private Karl Burton who is in our employ. It is a pleasure to advise you we have arranged for some one to cover his work while at camp, and that we will hold his position for him.

Assuring you it is a great pleasure to cooperate with you in the above matter, I am,

Yours very truly,
A. J. RUTHERFORD,
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SHOOTING HONORS GO TO ALBANY REGIMENT

Col. Charles E. Walsh, commander of the 10th Infantry, National Guard, has received official notification that the regiment again topped the National Guard regiments of the state in competitive shooting at Peekskill. The 108th Regiment, representing the Rochester-Syracuse territory, was second and the 107th, New York City, was third. Eleven regiments competed.

For eight out of nine years the Albany regiment has won first honors in shooting.

258th F. A. Sergeant Struck by Lightning

Lightning played the part of an enemy Monday morning when the 258th field artillery, N. Y. N. G., began its three-day field maneuver and bivouac a mile southwest of Mexico, nearly taking the life of Master Sergeant Edward C. Pennell during the storm that morning. The regiment returned to Fort Ontario this morning with full equipment and guns, but the sergeant was brought to the post hospital here Monday morning, to be released at 11 o'clock today.

The trucks, tractors and six-inch guns were arriving at the location near Mexico Monday morning when the storm set in. Sergeant Pennell, together with Master Sergeants Harry Moulder and George Haynes were sitting in the radio truck, the former in the front seat and the other two seated on coils of wire in the back, when the bolt struck the aerial wires overhead, knocking all three over.

Sergeant Pennell was struck unconscious while the others were stunned and lost their hearing for some three hours. They rushed the victim to another car and brought him immediately to the post hospital at Fort Ontario where he regained consciousness later, feeling none the worse for his accident save a paralyzed condition of his right arm, which could not be moved until that evening.

The master sergeant said today, "You can't tell me electrocution is a painful death. We all sat talking about oranges when all of a sudden I woke up in the hospital. I never knew what hit me nor have I felt an ache or a pain since then. It's certainly an easy way to go."

Oswego Daily Times.

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A CORRECTION

Corp. F. B. Ferrandiz, Co. M, 14th Infantry, has written to point out that on Page 17 of the June issue of the National Guardsman, the paragraph from T. R. 135-15, concerning the saluting of all officers and all colors and standards not cased, should have been given as No. 11 and *not* No. 10. We are not surprised that an occasional error of this sort gets by us, but it is surprising that only one member out of more than twenty thousand in the National Guard should have detected the mistake!

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Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of July and August, 1931, With Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority

	Date of Rank	Branch & Organization
MAJOR		
Brazill, George K.	July 20, 1931	107th Inf.
CAPTAINS		
Barcus, William D.	July 8, 1931	107th Inf.
Porr, Edward J.	July 17, 1931	165th Inf.
Odrovonz, Casimir J.	July 21, 1931	107th Inf.
Dittmer, Herbert G.	Aug. 7, 1931	M.C., 106th Inf.
Steedman, Charles O.	Aug. 17, 1931	369th Inf.
Saltzman, Charles E.	Aug. 26, 1931	C.E., 27th Div.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Yates, Vincent A.	July 6, 1931	245th C. A.
Burns, Irving S.	July 13, 1931	165th Inf.
Brousseau, Gregory	July 13, 1931	165th Inf.
Brennan, James W.	July 18, 1931	165th Inf.
Connell, Fairman	July 22, 1931	107th Inf.
Fisher, Rudolph	Aug. 7, 1931	M.C., 369th Inf.
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
L'Homme, Jacques M.	July 1, 1931	108th Inf.
Krueger, Henry E.	July 2, 1931	106th F.A.
Cowan, James J.	July 3, 1931	174th Inf.
Fisk, John L.	July 6, 1931	165th Inf.
Schaefer, Charles A.	July 8, 1931	105th F.A.
Petzel, Charles L.	July 10, 1931	156th F.A.
Oldfield, William G.	July 13, 1931	14th Inf.
Eighmey, Douglas J.	July 14, 1931	105th Inf.
McCarthy, Joseph W.	July 14, 1931	165th Inf.
Battle, Blanchard B.	July 14, 1931	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
Drake, Charles L.	July 17, 1931	10th Inf.
Donohue, Harold C.	July 18, 1931	121st Cav.
Prout, John T. Jr.	July 20, 1931	165th Inf.
O'Brien, Daniel E.	July 21, 1931	165th Inf.
Charles, Earle H.	Aug. 14, 1931	369th Inf.
Neville, Walter L.	Aug. 14, 1931	369th Inf.
Schuff, Eugene J.	Aug. 24, 1931	244th C.A.
WARRANT OFFICER		
Cyran, Stanley J. (Band Leader)	July 11, 1931	174th Inf.

Separations From Active Service, May, June, July and August, 1931, Resigned, Honorably Discharged

	Date of Rank	Branch & Organization
MAJOR		
Davis, David D.	June 6, 1931	M.C., 101st Cav.
CAPTAINS		
Burke, Thomas F., Jr.	May 18, 1931	102nd Engrs.
de Roza, Joseph G.	May 6, 1931	245th C. A.
Gardner, Walter F.	May 18, 1931	10th Inf.
Norton, Matthew F.	May 1, 1931	101st Signal Bn.
Tannenbaum, Julius	May 20, 1931	258th F. A.
Macfarlane, Arthur L.	June 12, 1931	71st Inf.
Schmidt, Carl	June 13, 1931	102nd Engrs.
Crandall, Charles D.	July 1, 1931	M. C., 245th C. A.
Handler, Daniel	July 22, 1931	258th F. A.
Walsh, Clarence R.	July 16, 1931	165th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Buchanan, George A.	May 15, 1931	107th Inf.
Lemon, Andrew M.	May 6, 1931	245th C. A.
Wandres, Charles T.	May 18, 1931	107th Inf.
Chinn, Chester W.	June 22, 1931	M. C., 369th Inf.
Findlay, William J.	June 12, 1931	Inf., Sp. Tr., 27th Div.
Pisa, Joseph J.	June 25, 1931	M. C., 174th Inf.
Summerhayes, John W.	June 6, 1931	102nd Engrs.
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Mandeville, Edward P.	May 15, 1931	Q.M.C.,27thDiv.Qm.Tn.
Sullivan, Edward D.	May 2, 1931	10th Inf.
Cotter, William H.	July 11, 1931	14th Inf.
Robinson, Clark	Aug. 24, 1931	A. C., 27th Div. Avi.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve, at Own Request

LT. COLONEL		
Mangan, John J.	Aug. 12, 1931	104th F. A.
MAJOR		
Hull, Alson J.	May 18, 1931	M. C., 105th Inf.
King, Alfred F.	July 1, 1931	107th Inf.
CAPTAINS		
Crennan, Raymond A.	May 15, 1931	165th Inf.
Doody, Richard P.	May 15, 1931	M. C., 105th Inf.
Wynne, James A.	May 1, 1931	165th Inf.
Hagerty, Leo J.	June 2, 1931	54th Brig.
Mayhoff, Monroe	June 23, 1931	212th C. A. (A. A.)
Johnson, Theodore T.	July 7, 1931	107th Inf.
Harp, Alonzo M.	Aug. 13, 1931	174th Inf.
Speidel, William	Aug. 13, 1931	106th F. A.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Carter, Edward A.	May 27, 1931	71st Inf.
Scimeca, Frank S.	May 20, 1931	245th C. A.
Hatch, Merton C.	June 22, 1931	M. C., 108th Inf.
Read, Oley A.	June 8, 1931	10th Inf.
Chisholm, Leo V.	July 1, 1931	165th Inf.
Lawlor, Jerome N.	Aug. 31, 1931	107th Inf.
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Hutchinson, Edwin A.	May 26, 1931	245th C. A.
Cary, Everett C.	June 8, 1931	51st Cav. Brig.
Nagle, John W.	June 8, 1931	165th Inf.

HOW WE STAND

AUGUST AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD 87.27%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard	21,111

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	70

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	78

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	48

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	28
53rd Brigade	41
54th Brigade	41
87th Brigade	40
93rd Brigade	44

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	353

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	119

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	173

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat)	483

DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Div. Quartermaster Train	255

STATE STAFF

Authorized Strength	137
A. G. D. Section	6
J. A. G. D. Section	3
Ordnance Section	28
Medical Section	2
Quartermaster Section	31

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery	11

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1175
14th Infantry	1110
71st Infantry	1175
105th Infantry	1168
106th Infantry	1116
107th Infantry	1108
108th Infantry	1154
165th Infantry	1104
174th Infantry	1178
369th Infantry	1048

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	752
121st Cavalry	636

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	744

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	747

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	867

ARTILLERY 75's

Mainetnance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	640
105th Field Artillery	676
104th Field Artillery	674

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	682

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	770

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	753

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Uris Sales Corporation ..... Outside Back Cover

Average Percentage of Attendance, N.Y.N.G.

Average Attendance for Entire Guard 82.27%

SOMETHING NEW

Beside each Unit's name is a bold figure in brackets. This indicates its position in the list for the current month. Against that figure but in smaller type, is the figure showing its position in last month's list. Comparison can thus readily be made. Always try to make this month's figure less than its predecessor.

104th Field Art. 93.49% (2)$_{10}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	3	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery	1	54	54	100
Service Battery	1	70	60	86
Headquarters 1st Bat.	3	4	4	100
Hq. Battery C. T., 1st Bn.	2	36	35	97
Battery A	2	74	72	97
Battery B	2	71	67	94
Battery C	2	70	68	97
Headquarters 2nd Bat.	4	4	4	100
Hq. Btry & C. T., 2nd Bn.	2	36	34	94
Battery D	2	69	59	85
Battery E	3	74	70	94
Battery F	2	70	66	94
Medical Dept. Detachment	3	39	34	87
		676	632	93.49

106th Field Art. 91.63% (3)$_{14}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	4	65	55	85
Service Battery	4	75	74	99
Headquarters 1st Bat.	4	4	3	75
Hq. Btry & C. T., 1st Bn.	4	34	32	94
Battery A	4	74	67	90
Battery B	4	78	72	92
Headquarters 2nd Bat.	4	3	2	67
Hq. Btry & C. T., 2nd Bn.	4	31	30	97
Battery C	4	75	66	88
Battery D	4	73	70	96
Headquarters 3rd Bat.	4	4	4	100
Hq. Btry & C. T., 3rd Bn.	4	31	28	90
Battery E	4	70	63	90
Battery F	4	74	68	92
Medical Dept. Det.	4	32	28	87
		729	668	91.63

121st Cavalry 91.60% (4)$_{1}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Headquarters Troop		Drills suspended		
Band	2	30	28	93
Machine Gun Troop		Drills suspended		
Hdqrs. 1st Squadron	3	2	2	100
Troop A	2	69	62	90
Troop B		Drills suspended		
Hdqrs. 2nd Squadron	4	2	2	100
Troop E		Drills suspended		
Troop F		Drills suspended		
Hdqrs. 3rd Squadron	4	1	1	100
Troop I	5	72	64	89
Troop K	2	67	63	94
Medical Detachment		Drills suspended		
		250	229	91.60

71st Infantry 90.41% (5)$_{2}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	2	67	44	66
Service Co.	2	105	99	94
Howitzer Co.	2	65	56	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	2	29	28	96
Company A	2	64	56	87
Company B	2	63	56	87
Company C	2	69	61	74
Company D	2	62	55	89
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	2	33	33	100
Company E	2	76	74	98
Company F	2	64	56	87
Company G	2	62	55	89
Company H	2	61	59	97
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	2	29	28	96
Company I	2	71	65	91
Company K	2	69	67	97
Company L	2	71	66	93
Company M	2	69	66	96
Medical Dept. Det.	2	32	25	78
		1168	1056	90.41

The Honor Space

27th Div. Aviation 98.37% (1)$_{3}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Obser. Sq.	4	96	94	98
102nd Photo Sec.	4	21	21	100
Med. Dept. Det.	4	6	6	100
		123	121	98.37

369th Infantry 90.38% (6)$_{5}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	62	55	89
Service Co.	4	66	55	83
Howitzer Co.	4	60	49	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	20	18	90
Company A	5	63	59	94
Company B	5	59	56	95
Company C	5	63	59	94
Company D	5	64	62	97
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	22	21	95
Company E	4	65	53	81
Company F	4	64	62	97
Company G	4	65	61	94
Company H	4	63	54	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	20	16	80
Company I	4	65	59	91
Company K	4	63	56	89
Company L	4	62	58	93
Company M	5	63	58	92
Medical Dept. Det.	4	34	31	91
		1050	949	90.38

14th Infantry 89.51% (7)$_{7}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	28	24	86
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	1	62	52	84
Service Co.	1	92	82	89
Howitzer Co.	1	65	62	95
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	1	21	16	76
Company A	1	68	68	100
Company B	1	63	56	89
Company C	1	65	55	85
Company D	1	66	46	69
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	1	24	23	96
Company E	1	63	62	98
Company F	1	61	49	80
Company G	1	62	56	90
Company H	1	66	66	100
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	1	20	16	80
Company I	1	67	65	97
Company K	1	66	57	86
Company L	1	69	64	93
Company M	1	71	64	90
Medical Dept. Det.	1	36	33	91
		1135	1016	89.51

105th Field Art. 88.13% (8)$_{18}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	4	48	44	92
Service Battery	4	65	61	94
1st Bn. Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hdqrs. Battery	4	38	35	92
Battery A	4	70	57	81
Battery B	4	74	61	82
Battery C	4	72	64	89
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Battery	4	43	37	86
Battery D	4	73	63	86
Battery E	4	70	60	86
Battery F	4	64	57	89
Medical Dept. Det.	4	35	34	97
		666	587	88.13

258th Field Art. 88.06% (9)$_{6}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	2	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	2	64	49	76
Service Battery	2	73	66	90
1st Bn. Hdqrs.	2	4	3	75
1st Bn. Combat Train	2	52	46	88
Battery A	2	68	60	88
Battery B	2	75	68	91
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	2	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Combat Train	4	25	22	88
Battery C	2	72	67	93
Battery D	2	77	70	91
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.	2	3	2	67
3rd Bn. Combat Train	2	54	45	83
Battery E	2	68	62	91
Battery F	2	71	64	90
Medical Dept. Det.	2	30	23	77
		746	657	88.06

102nd Med. Reg. 86.61% (10)$_{9}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	15	15	100
Service Company	4	68	62	91
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	4	4	4	100
104th Collecting Company		Drills suspended		
105th Collecting Company	4	62	54	87
106th Collecting Company	5	58	50	86
Hdqrs. Ambulance Bn.	5	4	4	100
104th Ambulance Co.	4	50	44	88
105th Ambulance Co.	4	49	45	92
106th Ambulance Co.	4	51	46	90
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	5	4	4	100
104th Hospital Company	5	67	51	76
105th Hospital Company	4	68	49	72
106th Hospital Company	3	64	58	91
102nd Veterinary Co.	2	41	38	93
		605	524	86.61

156th Field Art. 85.80% (11)$_{11}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery		Drills suspended		
Service Battery	5	71	64	90
1st Bn. Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.		Drills suspended		
Battery A		Drills suspended		
Battery B		Drills suspended		

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Battery C		Drills suspended		
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.		Drills suspended		
Battery D		Drills suspended		
Battery E	1	71	56	79
Battery F		Drills suspended		
Medical Dept. Det.		Drills suspended		
		155	133	85.80

Special Troops, 27th Division 85.11% (12)13

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	3	8	7	87
27th Hdqrs. Co.	3	59	48	81
102nd Ordnance Co.		Drills suspended		
27th Tank Co.		Drills suspended		
27th Signal Co.	2	76	72	95
102nd Motorcycle Co.	3	35	30	85
27th Military Police Co.	2	53	45	85
Medical Dept. Det.	3	31	21	68
		262	223	85.11

105th Infantry 82.43% (13)12

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	70	53	76
Service Co.	3	107	83	77
Howitzer Co.	4	59	48	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	1	28	25	89
Company A		Drills suspended		
Company B		Drills suspended		
Company C		Drills suspended		
Company D	1	59	55	93
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.		Drills suspended		
Company E	3	64	52	82
Company F		Drills suspended		
Company G	1	63	60	95
Company H		Drills suspended		
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	25	23	92
Company I	4	67	50	75
Company K		Drills suspended		
Company L		Drills suspended		
Company M	4	72	56	78
Medical Dept. Det.		Drills suspended		
		621	512	82.43

101st Sig. Bat. 80.43% (14)20

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Co.	3	33	20	61
Company A	2	72	56	78
Company B	2	66	60	91
Medical Dept. Det.	2	13	12	92
		184	148	80.43

165th Infantry 79.27% (15)19

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	63	48	76
Service Co.	4	77	64	83
Howitzer Co.	4	64	43	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	22	19	86
Company A	4	64	52	81
Company B	4	68	52	76
Company C	4	66	50	76
Company D	4	79	63	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	25	22	88
Company E	4	62	57	92
Company F	4	67	57	85
Company G	4	64	53	83
Company H	4	68	54	79
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	26	18	69
Company I	4	65	51	78
Company K	4	63	49	78
Company L	4	63	39	62
Company M	4	62	53	85
Medical Dept. Det.	4	35	29	83
		1110	880	79.27

27th Div. Qm. Tr. 76.77% (16)15

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	2	15	15	100
Motor Transport Co. 105	2	47	42	89
Motor Transport Co. 106	2	55	55	100
Motor Transport Co. 107	2	47	43	91
Motor Transport Co. 108	2	47	45	96
Motor Repair Section 103	2	26	23	88
Medical Dept. Det.	2	17	17	100
		254	195	76.77

102nd Engineers (Combat) 76.73% (17)21

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	8	8	100
Hdqrs. & Service Co.	5	85	76	89
Company A	4	58	38	65
Company B	4	60	55	92
Company C	4	62	33	5
Company D	4	71	52	73
Company E	4	65	51	94
Company F	4	59	49	83
Medical Dept. Det.	4	22	14	64
		490	376	76.73

106th Infantry (18)22

DRILLS SUSPENDED

101st Cavalry (19)24

DRILLS SUSPENDED

212th Coast Artillery (20)25

DRILLS SUSPENDED

244th Coast Artillery (21)8

DRILLS SUSPENDED

10[illegible]th Infantry (22)16

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	2	7	6	85
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	31	26	84
Service Co.	3	76	63	83
Howitzer Co.	3	65	56	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	2	28	22	78
Company A	2	64	60	94
Company B	2	60	55	92
Company C	3	65	57	87
Company D	3	75	66	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	29	28	96
Company E	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company F	5	70	68	97
Company G	2	72	69	96
Company H	5	42	41	98
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	2	34	28	82
Company I	1	67	63	94
Company K	2	65	61	94
Company L	3	65	59	91
Company M	3	75	71	95
Medical Dept. Det.	2	35	32	91

107th Infantry (23)17

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	6	62	50	81
Service Co.	3	72	64	89
Howitzer Co.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	2	25	25	100
Company A	3	66	43	65
Company B	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company C	3	65	56	86
Company D	3	68	62	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	20	18	90
Company E	4	64	60	94
Company F	3	62	59	95
Company G	3	64	58	91
Company H	4	63	51	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	24	20	83
Company I	3	61	52	85
Company K	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company L	2	66	62	9
Company M	4	62	44	71
Medical Dept. Det.	3	37	36	97

108th Infantry (24)23

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	65	60	92
Service Co.	3	78	71	91
Howitzer Co.	4	63	55	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company A	4	66	60	91
Company B	5	65	58	89
Company C	4	65	57	88
Company D	4	64	57	89
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	30	27	90
Company E	4	66	62	94
Company F	4	72	67	93
Company G	4	66	59	89
Company H	5	68	63	93
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company I	3	66	59	89
Company K	5	77	72	93
Company L	4	70	67	96
Company M	6	65	57	88
Medical Dept. Det.	4	33	33	10[illegible]

174th Infantry (25)4

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Service Co.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Howitzer Co.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company A	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company B	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company C	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company D	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company E	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company F	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company G	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company H	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company I	Drills suspended			
Company K	Drills suspended			
Company L	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company M	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Medical Dept. Det.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			

245th Coast Artillery (26)26

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Hdqrs. Battery	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Hdqrs. 1st Bn.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Battery A	2	60	50	83
Battery B	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Battery C	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Battery D	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Battery E	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Battery F	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Battery G	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Battery H	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Hdqrs. 3rd Bn.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Battery I	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Battery K	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Battery L	4	68	65	95
Battery M	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Medical Dept. Det.	2	57	53	93

Hdqrs. Coast Art. 100% (1)$_1$

Headquarters	2	4	4	100
Headquarters Det.	2	7	7	100
		11	11	100

State Staff 98.52% (2)$_2$

A. G. D. Section	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. Section	4	4	4	100
Ordnance Section	4	28	27	96
Medical Section	4	2	2	100
Q. M. Section	4	29	29	100
		68	67	98.52

Hdqrs. 27th Div. 95.83% (3)$_3$

Headquarters	4	26	26	100
Headquarters Det.	4	46	43	93
		72	69	95.83

52nd Fd. Art. Brig. 93.61% (4)$_7$

Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Headquarters Battery	4	40	37	92
		47	44	93.61

54th Inf. Brig. 92.68% (5)$_6$

Headquarters	3	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	5	36	33	92
		41	38	92.68

87th Inf. Brig. 78.57% (6)$_4$

Headquarters	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	3	37	28	76
		42	33	78.57

53rd Infantry Brigade (7)$_9$

Headquarters	Drills suspended
Headquarters Company	Drills suspended

93rd Infantry Brigade (8)$_5$

Headquarters	Form No. 100 not rec'd
Headquarters Company	Form No. 100 not rec'd

51st Cavalry Brigade (9)$_8$

Hadquarters	Drills suspended
Headquarters Troop	Drills suspended

A CHALLENGE

The 93rd Brigade Headquarters Company would like to hear from strong indoor baseball teams in the Guard. We are a uniform team and will travel. All teams wishing games, write Cpl. Harry J. McKeough, 68 Lexington Ave., New York City.

A Regimental Custom

It would be interesting to make an "anthology" of the many and various customs peculiar to the different regiments in the New York National Guard. The origin of most of them would be obscure, of course: for a custom, like a habit, is seldom noticeable until it has taken a hold, and who can then say how or when it first began?

The 105th Infantry had occasion to observe one of their regimental customs while they were up at Peekskill this summer. When it was learned that Lieut. Leo Dufort, of Company I, had become the father of a child during his tour of duty at Camp Smith, he was presented by the Regiment with a silver drinking cup for the baby.

Later, during the 105th's second week in camp, Colonel Robinson duplicated this presentation with a similar gift to his orderly, William Fennick, who also had announced an heir.

Lieut. Col. Arthur McDermott, Judge Advocate of the Division, presided over an interesting ceremony when, following another long established custom, Capt. John H. F. Haskell, the Commanding Officer's son, and Charles Saltzman were the recipients of salad bowls from the Staff because of their newly acquired status as benedicts. We believe an additional bowl was presented to Lieut. Col. Hiram Taylor, whose recent plunge into that state makes him an eligible.

We would be very glad to learn of other regimental customs with instances of their observance and their origin, if known. We feel sure that members of other regiments would read of these with great interest.

Short and Sweet

On the staff of a paper in a small city was a reporter who was all right in most respects, but he would use up a lot of unnecessary words. His typewriter ribbon was generally in shreds before he had finished the simplest yarn. After long suffering the city editor finally summoned him to his desk.

"Listen," he said. "Here's a story I want you to go out on, and for the love of Pete when you come back tell the thing as simply as you possibly can."

This was the story that was turned in:

"Donald Greene, 5 Park Street, lit a match to see if there was any gas in his tank. Yes. Age 41."—*American Legion.*

GEN. ELY COMMENDS THE 105TH INFANTRY

The following letter of commendation was received by Col. W. G. Robinson of the 105th Infantry from Major General H. E. Ely, Commanding General, Second Corps Area, Governor's Island:

"It has been brought to my attention that the officers and enlisted men of the 105th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., have during the last Extension School Course completed 111 subcourses representing 3,352 hours of instruction. In addition to the subcourses completed, a large number of students who have failed to complete entire course have done many hours of work. This work was performed in addition to the duties of carrying on their normal functions of administration and training of the units of this regiment with an approximate strength of 1,090 scattered among 11 different stations.

"I desire to extend my congratulations, through you, to the officers and men of the 105th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., for this meritorious performance. The industry shown by the personnel in successfully completing such a large number of subcourses is indicative of the high state of morale in the regiment."

The Making of Eve

When God decided to create Eve, he considered from what part of Adam's body he should fashion her.

He said: "I will not fashion her from his head lest she be too vain. I will not fashion her from his eyes lest she be eager to see all things. I will not fashion her from his ears lest she be an eavesdropper. I will not fashion her from his mouth lest she be a gossip. I will not fashion her from his heart lest she be envious. I will not fashion her from his hands lest she grasp things that do not belong to her. I will not fashion her from his feet lest she be a gadabout.

I will fashion her from a hidden part of his body, a part which will be covered even though he stand naked." And as each nerve and tissue he created, God said, "Be thou a modest wife, an exemplary woman."

Nevertheless, God's plans were thwarted. Woman is proud; she is eager to see all and know all; she has nine measures of talk; she is jealous; she craves for things that are not hers; and she is a gadabout.

The Talmud. (Gross)

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