The New York National Guardsman

March, 1932

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'undertaking' 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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THE NEW YORK National Guardsman

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VOL. VIII MARCH 1932 No. 12

An Attack on the Pacifist Position

By COLONEL WILLIAM K. NAYLOR

GENERAL STAFF CORPS, CHIEF OF STAFF, 2ND CORPS AREA

In our report of the recent New York National Guard Convention, held at Buffalo, we spoke of the stirring speech delivered by Colonel William K. Naylor, Chief of Staff, 2nd Corps Area. Colonel Naylor has been good enough, at our request, to furnish us with a copy of his speech and we publish it below since we believe that the facts given therein present a conclusive reply to the recommendation of the National Bureau of the Budget to cut the Federal appropriations for the National Guard.

Colonel Naylor believes not in an aggressive military policy, but in a policy of adequate preparedness which would enable our country to "maintain and force respect to our institutions" and to pursue our peaceful purposes having "no fear of aggression from without or of danger from within."

I FEEL very highly honored that you have asked me to come up here this evening and address you. The Corps Area Commander, General Nolan, keenly regrets his inability to be present and wishes me to extend to you his good wishes for a successful New Year and his congratulations over your achievements of past years.

I am somewhat at a loss to know of a suitable topic on which to speak, but our present condition of economic depression, coupled with the commanding position we occupy in the eyes of the world, suggest to me that we might be careful to see that we are not knocked off this pedestal. While we join with everyone in every means that eliminates waste and unnecessary expenditures in our Army and Navy, we must bear in mind that with Europe and other countries spending in the neighborhood of $1,700,000,000 annually for their military establishments, we must not effect economies at the expense of efficiency.

The United States, by its example, for some time has set the pace for disarmament and we may safely say that at the present time we are at the bottom of the bag; that is, if we are to believe what our Secretary of State said when he asked, on January 6. 1932, for the appropriation for expenses of the delegation to the Geneva Conference.

He said, "It is also true that we have reduced our Army to such figures that I think no foreign statesman could, with a straight face, say that it could be regarded as a menace to anybody."

Moreover, President Coolidge, in his message to Congress on December 8, 1926, said, "The question of disarming upon land is so peculiarly European, etc."

Since the World War, our Army has been reduced from approximately 4,000,000 men to 118,500. Germany, by the Foch Committee, was allowed 100,000 men with twelve-year enlistment periods to preserve order at home and protect its frontiers. This was the largest number apparently that could be maintained by Germany, not to be a menace. Now, if an army of 100,000 men is sufficient for a country of about 65,000,000 population and with a territorial expanse about equal to the State of Texas, by that same formula, what should we have? With 3,700,000 square miles of territory and with thousands of miles of frontier and a population of 122,000,000, we should have at least three times as many men.

Mr Hoover, in his Armistice Day speech of 1929, after picturing the situation, sums up his position as follows:

"I have no faith in the reduction of armaments by ex-

ample alone. Until such time as nations can build the agencies of pacific settlement on stronger foundations; until fear, the most dangerous of all national emotions, has been proved groundless by long proof of international honesty; until the power of world public opinion as a restraint of aggression has had many years of test, there will not have been established that confidence which warrants the abandonment of preparedness for defense among nations. To do so many invite war."

A short time ago, I attended a dinner in New York and one of the speakers delivered himself of the following expression:

"Now that all causes of racial and political differences are eliminated throughout the world, we may look for future trouble among nations in their strife for raw materials, and for commerce."

This speaker apparently thought he was telling us something new, and doubtless it was new to some of his listeners, but anyone, who has made any pretenses of studying the causes of wars, knows that all war is the product of cupidity and avariciousness, and that search for new trade routes and commercial rivalry have in the past and will be in the future the causes for war.

As one writer has expressed it, "All war is caused by the hope of financial gain or by the fear of financial loss."

In our studies of ancient history, we recall the Trojan War and the abduction of the fair Helen. I don't know how deserving that dame may or may not have been, but it is a cold question of fact that the Trojan War was caused by a desire, on the part of the Greeks, for tariff reform.

The Greeks in those days were a maritime people, with many trade routes, one of which led them up the Dardanelles and into the Sea of Marmora, and thence on to the Black Sea. The current of the Dardanelles is very swift and these Greeks found it difficult to pole their laden vessels against this current. So they unloaded them on the Anatolia side and packed the cargoes by mule-back up beyond the narrows where the boats, with less difficulty, had been poled empty up the current and were waiting to be reloaded. King Priam, seeing an opportunity to get a little "squeeze," established a duty post and held up these Grecian convoys. Hence the Trojan War.

We like to think that our American Civil War was brought about by that altruistic desire of ours to emancipate an enslaved race. While I agree that was a contributing cause, we find the germ of secession —first in the nullification by Charleston, South Carolina, of the tariff duties imposed, so they claimed, on import goods to support Northern industries.

When this question arose, we had an Andrew Jackson to wield the big stick. When the question arose again previous to the Civil War, we had a Buchanan without a big stick.

We have in no sense, of recent years, removed the causes of war, nor will we remove them necessarily by eliminating the agencies of war.

When this gentleman referred to the fact that racial and political differences had been ironed out, I wonder if he had in mind the Polish Corridor and the fact that Danzig, a Teutonic city, has an annual day of mourning over the fact that it is no longer a part of Germany?

I wonder if he had in mind the three and one-half million Germans occupying the industrial districts surrounding Bromberg in the Silesian lost provinces?

Colonel William K. Naylor, Chief of Staff, 2nd Corps Area

I wonder if he had in mind the twenty millions of the temporary Ukranian republic that are now distributed among and are under the political control of Russia, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia?

I wonder if he had in mind the Magyar Irredenta and the fact that members of this race in solid blocks are subject to the political control of Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia?

I wonder if he knew that in Budapest the monument to the lost Transylvanian provinces is perpetually decorated in mourning and with *immortelles*, the same as the statue to Strassberg on the *Place de la Concorde* in Paris?

I wonder if he had in mind the Southern Slavs in Istria that are now under the political control of Italy, or the Teutons of the Tyrol who are under the control of that same Italy?

I wonder if he had in mind the fifty-seven varieties of hate that exist in the Balkans, and the Bulgar Irredenta, or the mental attitude of Lawrence's Arabs who believe they were double-crossed by Great Britain?

I wonder if he thought of Syria, or the many castes and tribes of India, or of the perennial warfare that has been going on in China and now centers in Manchuria, and the ineffective attempts of the League of Nations to bring about peace?

No, he doubtless did not consider these things, but these are facts and we can look for no millennium for some time.

We entered the World War to make the world secure for democracy and to end wars, and yet, since the Treaty of Versailles, we have had more dictators and more wars

over a given period than at any other time during the history of the world.

With the world full of uncertainties and wars and rebellions, it behooves us to look to our own defenses. While we may spend a larger sum on our Army and Navy than any other country, we must bear in mind that our standard of feeding and caring for our defenders is somewhat higher than other countries. The fair way to reckon expenditures is from the National Wealth viewpoint. And so we will take the seven largest countries. Russia comes first with 1.33 per cent; Italy next with .72 per cent; France next with .67 per cent; Japan comes next with .55 per cent; British Empire .40 per cent; Germany .30 per cent and the United States .14 per cent.

The Knickerbocker Press of Albany, N. Y., on August 1st, 1923, expressed it more vividly: "Annual per capita expenditures are $7 for police, $8 for fire department, and $2.50 for the Army. A dollar more per capita for the Army would give us a real one. Possibly we cannot afford it, although we are spending ten dollars per capita per annum for soda water, chewing gum, and candy."

Pacifists and antipreparedness agitators will assert that from 72% to 85% of the country's revenues go for military purposes, either for future or past wars. I can't see why these agitators don't say one hundred per cent, for if they are going to include pensions for past wars, debts incurred in prosecuting past wars made large by our unpreparedness, and so on, why not say that the whole government is the product of war (for it is unquestionably the product of the six and one-half years of the Revolution), and charge it accordingly. A careful checking of figures shows that 11.4% of Federal taxes go to the maintenance of the United States Army.

Today, we are living in an era of rabid pacifism where certain citizens of our country, we hope honestly as they see it, are crying disarmament as a means of securing peace. We must not forget that armies and navies are the agencies of war, not the causes of war. Remove the causes of war and the agencies automatically reduce.

As I look out over this audience and see so many men who have been in action, I see the truest pacifists, for you know what war means and do not care to repeat the dose if it can be avoided honorably, but you do not let your desire for peace run you into rabid pacifism.

One of the forms this pacifistic activity takes is attacking military training in particular in our schools and colleges.

There are certain agencies that have launched manifestos against military training in American Colleges and Schools. Recently the opponents of military training have secured a decision, by the Attorney General, to the effect that military training is not obligatory in land grant colleges, in the following terms: "An agricultural college, which offers a substantial course in military tactics, complies sufficiently with the requirements as to military tactics in the Act of July 2, 1862, and the other acts, even though the students of that institution are not compelled to take that course." I assume that these enthusiasts, antagonistic to military training in schools and colleges, are patriots, sincerely believing in American institutions. However, there are other activities in our country, not so patriotic, that are avowedly not in sympathy with our institutions or our plan of military training. I refer to the bolshevist activity in this country as reported by our press*.

*See article "What is this Communist Propaganda?" *elsewhere in this issue.*

These radicals would change the existing order of things. They refer repeatedly to Soviet Russia as the model upon which to base the change. Perhaps unwittingly, taking the first step with them, are those visitors returning from Europe and those writers and speakers advocating recognition of Soviet Russia. Some of the more moderates, however, have been fair enough to show the great threat to peace of Soviet Russia's strong Army.

As a background, it is well to remember that military training in our schools was first strongly recommended by Thomas Jefferson, who, after eight years of sincere efforts to avoid war with Great Britain and France, by reducing our Navy and Army almost to the vanishing point, saw the National Capitol burned by a few hundred British regulars, whose advance the enormously greater force of untrained American Militia was helpless to oppose.

Thereafter Thomas Jefferson strongly *advocated military training in American colleges.*

Military training finally took form under the Morrell Act in 1862, and bore the signature of Abraham Lincoln, who for two years had tried to defend the National Capitol with untrained officers and men. The law was further expanded under the National Defense Act of 1920, and, as at present written, is the expression of the deliberate opinion and active experience of Woodrow Wilson who was reelected on the slogan that he kept us out of war, and then found himself facing the desperate problem of defending the rights, not only of America, but of the whole democratic world, with untrained officers.

Military training thus bears the imprint of three of our greatest Presidents and Statesmen against none of whom can a taint of militaristic ambition be alleged.

In support of an allegation that compulsory training is archaic, we find the action taken by Australia and New Zealand set forth by some of these pacifists. In justification they quote the following: "Australia and New Zealand, according to an announcement in 'Pacific Forces,' have suspended their respective systems of compulsory training," and this extract is quoted as a "splendid example for the United States." A careful scrutiny of this quotation shows that the word "suspended" is used, not the word "abolished." Nor is there any explanation as to why the training was suspended—whether or not it is a gesture to discountenance war, or whether it is in the interest of economy, or whether they have a better scheme of imparting military instruction, or not, is not at all clear. Since there was some uncertainty as to the efficacy of the proceedings, the training is only suspended, not abolished.

Now I happen to have served with the Australian Corps in France and happen to have talked to many of them on their problems of defense, and I feel sure, from what they told me, that they have no illusions about the necessity for military training. The attitude of Australia toward National Defense is illustrated by the fact that in the World War, notwithstanding there was no draft or compulsory service, they turned out as many men voluntarily as any draft law could have produced.

We have recently had a most important decision handed down by our Supreme Court. As you will recall, the question before the Court was whether or not an alien could become a citizen on his own terms in regard to serving this country in event of war. In other words, whether, upon taking the oath of allegiance, he could reserve to himself the right to decline to fight if he thought the war unholy.

I congratulate the Supreme Court on its decision.

Suppose the decision had been otherwise, where would

have been your powers of Congress to raise and support Armies? We would have had the pretty spectacle of a Congress declaring war and the people refusing to enlist.

Of course certain people will say, "Do you expect a man to fight when his conscience and religion are against it?" No, but we reserve the right for Congress to determine that and not the individual, and Congress in the past has been, if anything, too generous in that regard.

I wonder how many people know that under the laws of 1792, they are subject to military service of the country whether they wish to be or not. For that law, known as the Militia Act, provides that the militia of the country shall consist of all able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 45 years. It imposes upon the Government certain obligations in regard to supplying and training these citizens. The Regular Army, National Guard, Organized Reserves, ROTC, and CMTC, are but forms of that obligation.

We must keep continually before us the fact that we have a sacred legacy, passed to us by our forefathers, to which we must be true.

Our ability to maintain and force respect to our institutions is the measure of our influence in the World.

Our forefathers came to this country from Europe in search of liberty, of freedom of thought, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. They brought with them from Europe many customs, some good, but many more bad. But after 150 years of Colonial Rule, they began to realize that that which they so fondly desired could not be realized so long as they remained subject to a foreign yoke. So the cabinet of George the Third having created the situation, our forefathers took up arms, and after six and one-half long years of bloody war through varying vicissitudes they finally emerged victorious and had their independence recognized.

But these Continentals were to learn that it was quite one thing to win independence by force of arms, and quite another to force recognition of it by the foreign powers. So it required another war, the War of 1812, before these United States were recognized as the equal of other nations on land and sea.

Now, having settled our position abroad, it fell to the lot of our forefathers to look to their own fences as the country was gradually breaking into factions which finally culminated in that great internecine strife known as the American Civil War. For four long years brother fought brother and fought it out to the bitter end, determining for once and for all that a country of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the earth.

The next call for service came in 1898, when our sovereignty was challenged by the sinking of the battleship "Maine." Then the scions of the sires who had fought in the Blue and Grey, shoulder to shoulder, scaled San Juan Hill and waded through the swamps in the attack upon Manila.

And when the supreme test came in 1917, these sons of the men in khaki and the grandsons of the men in the Blue and Grey crossed the seas to France and, taking with them those principles of liberty the Continentals had wrested from that mad German Prince who sat on the British Throne under the title of George the Third, they carried them to the battlefield and by a singular coincidence forced them down the throat of another mad German Prince, Kaiser William the Second. They did a pretty good job of it in my opinion.

We hear on many sides how much better we would have done had we only been properly trained, and some of our Allies are not nearly as generous as our enemy in awarding praise. While we did suffer losses that might have been avoided, yet it is a cold fact that in the Meuse-Argonne the Germans on the defensive lost almost as many men as we did on the offensive, which upsets the teaching that the offensive is three times as expensive as the defensive.

We find the German reports now thrown open to us filled with encomiums to the prowess of the Americans, and even the generous Australians, than whom no better fighters ever existed, have said with pride "Yanks, you are all right, but hell, you are rough!"

When we got back to the U. S., we took stock of our shortcomings and wrought out a National Defense plan with which you are all familiar. We now know for the first time in our history what we will do in the event of a mobilization, and we have a definite system of organization.

No longer will it be said, as is said in Emory S. Upton's book, "The Military Policy of the United States," "When other Nations begin to concentrate, the United States begins to legislate."

There have been two occasions in our peacetime history when we have been at the point of greatest efficiency in a military sense, and they are at the close of the American Civil War and in this era when the soldiers of the World War are still young.

You will recall how quickly Napoleon the Third acceded to our demands when we insisted that the French be withdrawn from Mexico at the conclusion of the Civil War.

With our Army massed along the Rio Grande, and with these soldiers who had been trained in the best of schools, that of experience, we were in a position to back up our demands, and Napoleon knew it.

Today we have millions of men who fought in battle and who have been trained in that best of schools, experience, but time rolls on and these men will not always be available. We must build up and educate the younger generation to take their place.

The question to be answered is, *are we doing it?*

Ruskin, the historian, has said that all the pure and noble arts of peace are founded on war. No great art ever yet arose on this earth but among a nation of soldiers.

Let us paraphrase that, apply it to our own country and say a Nation of Fighters,—a nation that is ready and willing to fight when all the honorable means of obtaining peace and maintaining it have been tried and found wanting, and then ready and willing to do it in the best and not the worst way. And we owe it to our young men to give them this military training, and if we do, we need have no fear of aggression from without or danger from within.

His Holiness at Rome has recently said that the United States is the only country that has not forgotten God. That may be true, but let us not forget that "The Lord helps those who help themselves." And so with adequate preparedness, let us fear God and keep our powder dry.

The Third New York Regiment, 1775

"The Worst Stuff Imaginable for Soldiers."

THE sketch alongside, drawn by the artist, George Gray, who designed the front cover of George Washington for the February issue, shows a private of the Third New York Regiment. This regiment was also known as the Ulster Regiment or Third Yorkers, and was one of the four regiments raised by the Province of New York in the early summer of 1775 for the Continental service.

REPRODUCED BY ANNA FRANCES LEVINS

GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY
OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY. BORN IN COUNTY DONEGAL, IRELAND

These four New York regiments were brigaded under Brigadier General Richard Montgomery and were with him in all his movements, ending in the assault on Quebec. Lecky, in his "History of the American Revolution," in referring to the soldiers engaged in Montgomery's operations in Canada in 1775, speaks of these troops with contempt: "They were turbulent, insubordinate, and half trained, and they had enlisted for so short a period and were so unwilling to renew their contract, that it was necessary to press on operations as quickly as possible." This outspoken, unflattering opinion was shared by General Montgomery himself who, writing to General Washington on October 5th, 1775, described the personnel of his command as being "the worst stuff imaginable for soldiers. They are homesick. Their regiments are melted away, and yet not a man dead of any distemper. There is such an equality among them, that the officers have no authority, and there are very few among them in whose spirit I have any confidence. The privates are all generals, but not soldiers, and so jealous that it is impossible, though a man risque his person, to escape the imputation of treachery. I don't see amongst them that zealous attachment to the cause I flattered myself with, but indeed they are homesick."

The loss of no officer who fell in battle was so much regretted by Washington as that of General Montgomery, who headed the attack on the Cape Diamond bastion at the assault on Quebec, December 31st, 1775, and fell dead at the first and only discharge of the British artillery. "Being a sincere lover of liberty, he had engaged in the American cause from principle, and quitted the enjoyment of an easy fortune and the highest domestic felicity to take an active share in the fatigues and dangers of a war instituted for the defense of a community of which he was an adopted member. His well-known character was almost equally esteemed by the friends and foes of the side which he had espoused. In America, he was celebrated as a martyr to the liberties of mankind, in Great Britain as a misguided man, sacrificing to what he supposed to be the rights of his country." So wrote the historian, Ramsay, who knew him well.

The uniform worn by the Third New York Regiment privates is shown in the sketch, at least, that is the uniform

Sketch by George Gray

with which the troops were supposed to be equipped. But at times, a shortage of clothing changed the uniform somewhat, and it was not unusual for the men to substitute or add their own individual dress and effects. The standard uniform consisted of a coarse cloth regimental coat, white linen cravat or stock, waistcoat and breeches of Russia drilling, and woolen home-knit stockings. The men wore low shoes (with fancy buckles!), and a felt hat with a low crown and a wide brim cocked up. The knapsack and haversack were of painted canvas and their canteen was a wooden, barrel-shaped affair. At a slightly later date, the New York troops were provided with buckskin waistcoats and breeches, or overalls of wool, and woolen mittens and caps were issued. Many also wore the rifle frock for service.

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RIDING CAUSES MANY ACCIDENTS

THE large number of injuries resulting to mounted personnel in the course of their armory training is noticeable in the various cases reported to the Adjutant General's Department from time to time. Fully 40% of the cases acted upon by the Ohio National Guard Medical Board at its last meeting had their inception in the riding of horses.

Accidents will, of course, happen to anyone, but a person astride one of the genus equine is more likely to receive a bump or bruise than those individuals whose training or inclination does not require them to defy gravitation atop a four-footed animal which is ofttimes as temperamental as an opera singer. Horses often develop fits of temper which defy even the most expert riders.

It is therefore not the purpose herein to complain of the large number of fractures, sprains, and bruises because they raise the amount of medical bills, but rather to enjoin the maximum caution on those concerned for the sake of their own anatomy. Many expert horsemen in the Ohio National Guard have been asked concerning the causes of "spills," and all have assigned the fitting of bits and saddles as one of the most prominent ones. It is generally recognized that nothing is more likely to give a horse a fit of temper than ill-fitting, ill-adjusted, and therefore uncomfortable bitting and saddlery. These matters should receive systematic and continuous attention.

Ohio National Guard Bulletin.

BRITISH ASK 27TH DIVISION VETERANS TO FORM YPRES LEAGUE BRANCH HERE

MOST of the American Expeditionary Force served in French sectors during the World War, but there were two American divisions which went with the British in the north of France immediately after disbarking and fought through the remainder of the war beside the Tommies and Anzacs.

These divisions were the Twenty-seventh and the Thirtieth, (the latter made up principally of Tennessee National Guardsmen).

Now their British comrades of fourteen years ago are seeking to revive the ties of war. Major General John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the Twenty-seventh in the War, has been asked by Field Marshal Viscount Plumer (under whom the Twenty-seventh and the Thirtieth served in the Second British Army) to organize a branch of the Ypres League in the United States.

There were certain sectors on the Western front where the fighting never let up. The town of Ypres, which the Tommies called "Wipers," lay within a salient which was exposed day and night for four years to continuous shellfire, and the terrible hardships imposed by this tense existence cemented many a friendship between the British and American forces.

The objects of the Ypres League are to obtain commemoration and good comradeship amongst those who shared the brunt of the fighting in that never-to-be-forgotten sector; to arrange facilities for travel and transport of its members; to furnish information about the Salient and its battles, and eventually to erect a memorial to its defense. Memembership is open to all who served in the Salient and to all those whose relatives died there.

TEN-MILE FIRE ALARM INSTALLED IN 174TH INFANTRY ARMORY

TEN miles of fire alarm system, designed to prevent such a conflagration as destroyed the 106th Field Artillery armory in Buffalo last spring, was recently put into use in the armory of the 174th Infantry.

A test fire that turned in an alarm to headquarters in 29 seconds marked the first use of the protective device. In the inspection party were Colonel William R. Pooley, commanding the 174th Infantry, and chiefs of the local fire battalion. Representatives of the National District Telegraph Company, which installed the system, were also present.

A sudden rise in temperature is all that is needed to set off the alarm by reacting on any portion of the nearly ten miles of metal tubing which is placed at strategic points throughout the vast building. The "rate of increase" principle is used.

Indicator boxes placed on the outside of the armory tell firemen at once in what section of the building they will find the blaze after the alarm has been automatically sent to headquarters.

What *Is* This Communist Propaganda?

THE National Guard Association of Pennsylvania has just made an exhaustive study of the report submitted to Congress by the Special Committee on "Investigation of Communist Propaganda." This report is conservatively written and is based on sober facts or direct testimony, obtained at hearings in more than twenty states. Copies of the full report, known officially as "House Report No. 2290, 71st Congress, 3rd Session," may be obtained by writing to your Congressman.

For the convenience of our readers, we here publish a few important extracts, made by the N. G. Association of Pennsylvania, the purpose of which is to provide a composite picture of communism and of what it portends and intends.

These extracts are well worth reading. While it is true that the National Guard, because of the very nature of its organization, is likely to prove "stony ground" for the seeds of propaganda scattered by the communist sowers in our midst, yet it is meet that every member in the Guard should be acquainted with and warned against the subversive efforts that are being insidiously made to introduce red ruin into this country.

The paragraphs which follow are sufficient to give an insight into the strategical and tactical problems which would be faced by the National Guard in the event of civil disorders having a communist background, and they demonstrate, furthermore, that such disorders are far from impossible.

"The following is a definition of communism, a world-wide political organization advocating: (1) Hatred of God and all forms of religion; (2) destruction of private property, and inheritance; (3) absolute social and racial equality; promotion of class hatred; (4) revolutionary propaganda through the Communist International, stirring up communist activities in foreign countries in order to cause strikes, riots, sabotage, bloodshed, and civil war; (5) destruction of all forms of representative or democratic governments, including civil liberties, such as freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and trial by jury; (6) the ultimate and final objective is by means of world revolution to establish the dictatorship of the so-called proletariat into one world union of soviet socialist republics with the capital at Moscow."

* * *

"Modern communism begins with the 'Manifesto of the Communist Party' by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, two apostate Jews, which appeared in January, 1848. . . . The concluding paragraph reads: 'Communists scorn to hide their views and aims. They openly declare that their purpose can only be achieved by the forcible overthrow of the whole extant social order. Let the ruling classes tremble at the prospect of a communist revolution. Proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have the world to win. Proletarians of all lands, unite.' "

* * *

"At a meeting of the American Commission of the Comintern, at Moscow, in the month of May, 1929, Stalin stated:

'I consider that that Communist Party of the United States is one of the few Communist Parties to which history has given decisive tasks from the point of view of the world revolutionary movement. The revolutionary crisis has not yet reached the United States, but we already have knowledge of numerous facts which suggest that it is approaching.

'It is necessary that the American Communist Party should be capable of meeting the moment of crisis fully equipped to take the direction of future class wars in the United States. You must prepare for that, comrades, with all your strength and by every means; you must constantly improve and bolshevize the American Communist Party. You must forge real revolutionary cadres and leaders of the proletariat who will be capable of leading the millions of American workers toward the revolutionary class wars.' "

* * *

"When W. Z. Foster, communist candidate for President of the United States, made his acceptance speech on May 25, 1928, he said in part:

Sketch by George Gray

'Our party, different from the Socialist Party, creates no illusion amongst the workers that they can vote their way to emancipation, that they can capture the ready-made machinery of the State and utilize it for the emancipation of the working class. On the contrary, we must utilize this campaign to carry on widespread and energetic propaganda to teach the workers that the capitalist class would never allow the working class peacefully to take control of the state. That is their strong right arm and they will fight violently to the end to retain it. The working class must shatter the capitalist state. . . . When a communist heads a government in the United States, and that day will come just as surely as the sun rises, that government will not be a capitalistic government, but a soviet government, and behind this government will stand the red army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat.' "

* * *

"William Z. Foster, in speaking of the Communist Party movement, on page 28 of his book entitled, 'The Russian Revolution,' makes this statement: 'It is not a mass organization; mere numbers mean nothing to it. The masses would only clog up the organization machinery and prevent a smooth working together of these militants. The Communist Party is the distilled essence of working-class energy and revolutionary spirit. It is the little leaven that leavens the whole lump. Its influence and power is enormously greater than its small numbers would indicate.' "

* * *

"The testimony of Lous Bebrits, editor in chief of the Uj Elore, a revolutionary communist daily printed in Hungarian in the city of New York, is interesting and illuminating. Mr. Bebrits is an alien, who came to the United States in 1923 from Roumania, and testified before the committee, by affirmation, that he was a communist. Part of his testimony is as follows:

Mr. Eslick. 'If your idea of the new state would come into being at once, a change from our form of government to the soviet form of government, would you pay the landowner and the merchant and the other property owner anything for his holdings?'

Mr. Bebrits. 'The landowner, the property owner, will not get anything. I hold it that property owning, in my opinion, is the result of robbing generations of the people.'

Mr. Eslick. 'You would take away lands, merchandise, banking?'

Mr. Bebrits. 'Yes.'

Mr. Eslick. 'All of these forms of industry?'

Mr. Bebrits. 'Yes.'

Mr. Eslick. 'You would make no compensation whatever to the owners?'

Mr. Bebrits. 'No.'

Mr. Eslick. 'But suppose the capitalist class and individual corporations refused to give it up, then how would you take it away from them except by force?'

Mr. Bebrits. 'All revolutions are working with force.'

Mr. Eslick. 'And you would go to the extent of killing him in order to take his property, would you not, if it became necessary?'

Mr. Bebrits. 'I guess he will be wiser than to say he will stand and get killed.' "

* * *

"Not all reds carry a membership card in the Communist Party. Long ago it was said in Soviet Russia that communism would be builded with non-communist hands. In addition to the party itself, communists have created a great number of subsidiary and auxiliary organizations, through which they endeavor to penetrate into almost every field of human endeavor. The principal organizations of communism, operating in most instances under non-communist names, but organized, controlled, and officered by communists, are the following: Workers International Relief, All-American Anti-imperialist League, International Labor Defense, National Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers, American Negro Labor Congress, Anti-Fascisti League of North America, Anti-Horthy League, United Farmers' Educational League, American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, Friends of the Soviet Union, Labor Research Association, Labor Sports Union, John Reed Club, United Council of Working Class Housewives, United Council of Working Class Women, Workers' Library Publishers, International Publishers, Young Communist League of America, Young Pioneers of America, Russian Cooperative Association, Jewish Freiheit, Bezbosnik (Russian Godless Society), United Workers Cooperative Association (Camps Nitgeaiget), Russian Mutual Aid Society, Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Society, International Workers' Order, I. C. O. R. (Society for Colonizing Russia), Russian Reconstruction Farms, Proletarian Dramatic Association of America, Amtorg Trading Corporation, Soviet Union Information Bureau, Ukarian Women Toilers' Association, American Lithuanian Workers' Labor Society, Slovak Workers' Society, Ukarian Workers' Club, and Red Poets."

* * *

"The Young Communist League is the American section of the Young Communist International at Moscow, the central organization of the Revolutionary Youth of the World. In the United States, the Young Communist League is bitterly hostile to and does everything it can to oppose and undermine military training in schools and colleges, civilian military training camps, The National Guard, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, including such non-military organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association."

* * *

It is scarcely necessary to make any comment on the foregoing paragraphs. They speak very well for themselves. The best answer the National Guard can make to these revolutionary doctrines is the maintenance of its full strength and of a one hundred per cent efficiency.

CAN NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS EMBARK UPON THE SEA OF MATRIMONY?

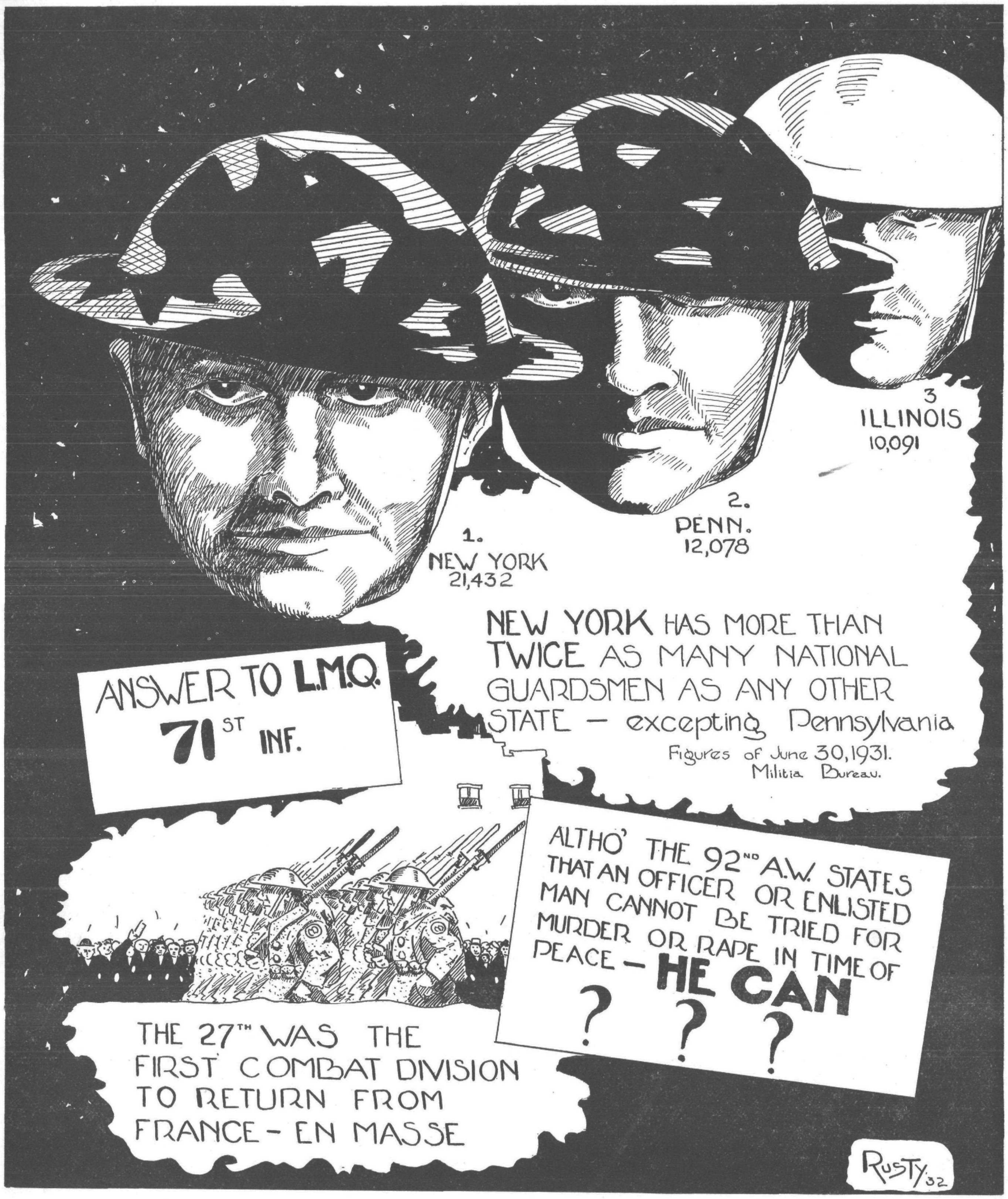
A YOUNG woman wants to know whether lieutenants in the Aeronautical Division of the National Guard are permitted to get married while still in the Guard.

The Militia Bureau receiving the above query went into a huddle and then, with the wisdom of Solomon, decided it could best be answered by the Adjutant General of the state, wherein the question is important at this particular time.

Unofficially, the opinion was expressed that while there are no regulations that can be quoted to show that the National Guard officer in question should not marry, there is neither any sound basis in the regulations why he should. However, it is Leap Year, and in all probability the regulations will not have much to do with the matter.

It Happened in the Guard . . .

SGT. M. J. GLICKMAN
27th Tank Company



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Headquarters New York National Guard
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EDITORIAL

FROM all over the country comes a swelling chorus of protests against the recommendation of the National Bureau of the Budget to cut the Federal appropriations for the National Guard by 25%. The reason for this is obvious. The people themselves are aware of the country's need to maintain an efficient second line of defense. They have watched the regular army being whittled away until its field strength is only about twice that of the New York police force and they believe that, if this policy is to be persisted in, the strength of the National Guard ought if anything to be increased, rather than reduced.

China affords at this very moment an excellent example of the folly of unpreparedness. This example alone should afford sufficient argument against tampering with the provisions, relating to the National Guard, in the National Defense Act of 1920. But the pacifist extremists, who are now clamoring for the reduction of National Guard strength by two complete divisions, seem totally blind to the lessons afforded us by our own history and by that of other nations.

One editorial which lies before us, in speaking of the proposed slash in National Guard expenditures, says: "To us this seems an utter breach of faith to the thousands of Americans who have accepted their Government's defense plan, supported it, gone along with it and worked in it. Such an act would be the breaking of a moral obligation to the country!"

Governor Roosevelt is lending his support to the resolution passed by the N. Y. National Guard Association, protesting the proposed reduction in strength and drills, and has asked the support of the New York Democratic members of Congress. Representatives O'Connor and Black have responded by promising to fight against the reduction of Federal appropriations. In his letter to them, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Through the medium of a resolution, passed at the annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York, I have been asked to communicate with the members of our delegation in Congress with a view to procuring their favorable consideration of the endeavor of the National Guard to prevent a reduction of the Federal appropriations for army drills and field service.

"My information is that the recommendation of the Federal Bureau of the Budget anticipates the reduction from forty-eight to forty-two drills per annum, and a reduction of 25 per cent. of the troops that ordinarily attend summer field training.

"It seems to me this recommendation comprises a repudiation of the mandates of Section 92 of the act of June 4, 1920, known as the National Defense Act, which created the first military policy our country ever had, and became a law after mature study by the War Department and military committees of Congress, with particular respect to sufficiency of organization and training of the citizen soldier land defense of the country.

"May I request your careful consideration of the mandatory features of the above section of the act, and ask your support in preventing a reduction of appropriations that will threaten the necessary training of these troops?

"I believe a close inspection of supply and construction items in the appropriation bill will indicate where reductions can be made that will overcome the necessity for cutting the training sections."

Speaking at an American Legion dinner, the Governor explained why he so strongly opposed these suggested budget cuts. "I entered this protest," he said, "because I consider it just as important to train reserve officers for the future need and to maintain unimpaired efficiency of the National Guard as it is to maintain the efficiency of the army and navy.

"This is one lesson we should have learned during the World War. It is one that we cannot afford to forget."

CAN N. Y. N. G. MACHINE GUNNERS BETTER THIS WISCONSIN RECORD?

AGAIN inviting comparison from the National Guard in other states, Lt. Col. Byron Beveridge, of the Wisconsin National Guard, cites some interesting shooting marks recently brought to his attention in his own state. Colonel Beveridge wrote:

"A race which broke the machine gun qualifications record of the Wisconsin National Guard was held the past season between Co. D, 127th Infantry, Appleton, and the Machine Gun Troop, 105th Cavalry, Eau Claire, holder of last year's honors.

"The Infantry company qualified 8 experts, 33 1st class, 24 2nd class gunners, and 5 unqualified (four of whom were recruits), with an average qualification of .928, while the machine gun troop qualified 8 experts, 24 1st class, 34 2nd class with 9 unqualified (two of whom were recruits) with an average of .88 qualified. The average scores were: Co. D, 282.7—Machine Gun troop, 271. Last year the machine gun troop had 62 qualify, four less than this year. Again we invite comparisons."

Several weeks ago, Colonel Beveridge discovered a National Guard company in Wisconsin that has a large number of brothers on its rolls. The Militia Bureau is still getting reports of interesting statistics on the numbers of brothers, cousins, uncles, and other relatives within one organization.

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY

I BELIEVE that the average National Guard officer will say that property accountability is the greatest "bugbear" of our service, the "bogeyman" who dogs our working and sleeping hours, and who is sure to get us "if we don't watch out."

There are some officers who will not agree with that statement.

The latter are the rare exceptions who have convinced themselves that the easiest way to keep their property and property records straight is to obey existing regulations and to do the work required by those regulations, instead of spending extra time endeavoring to evade the extra work or sitting down and bemoaning the terrible amount of work that is required. These gentlemen are "sitting pretty." Their records are straight and when shortages occur, as they will occur, they are straightened out at once by the methods prescribed. Property responsibility and accountability have no terrors for these officers for they have solved the problem in the only way that it can be solved. We have such men in the National Guard, but not enough of them.

The system of property accountability is not elaborate or abstruse. It is clearly set forth in National Guard Regulations 75-4. It is now based upon "Memorandum Receipts."

Two of the most important paragraphs are 8-d and 12 (sub-sections *a* and *b*).

The former prescribes that the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer will prepare an up-to-date memorandum receipt on March 31st of each year and send it to the individual or organization commander for verification, signature, and the return of one copy. When this memorandum receipt is verified and signed, it becomes the basic property record and all prior papers are obsolete and interesting only as mementoes. On September 30th, the U. S. P. & D. Officer will notify all officers holding memorandum receipts of changes since March 31st.

Paragraph 12-a prescribes an actual physical inventory of all property to be made on March 31st of each year, such inventory to be checked against memorandum receipts, and discrepancies adjusted at once as prescribed in para. 12-b.

A similar procedure will take place between the regimental supply officer and company officers in the case of regiments all under one roof.

Now there is nothing about this system which is not clear. It calls for some work, but for no work that is not necessary. It will be followed to the letter in future, commencing on March 31st, 1932, without fail. It is already being carried out in some organizations, but it will be carried out by all.

National Guard Headquarters, to insure this being carried out, will shortly issue an order to the effect that no pay rolls will be approved after March 31st, 1932, calling for administrative pay unless the officer approving them is satisfied that the officers concerned have carried out these instructions and have adjusted their property differences with the Regimental Supply Officer or with the U. S. P. & D. Officer, as the case may be. This is merely a requirement that administrative pay shall be earned before it is paid.

I am convinced that all who have "ducked" the requirements of 75-4 will be surprised to find how easy it is to carry them out if a determined effort is once made.

Now, of course, some shortages will be found. In companies, periodic check up should be made and if the individual to whom the property was issued cannot produce it and cannot give a valid reason for its loss he must pay for it, on M. B. Form 18, commonly known as "Statement of Charges," to accompany his next pay roll. I want to save our men all possible expense but if they are forced to exercise reasonable care over their equipment, losses will soon almost entirely disappear. When the regiment is straight with its companies, it should set its own house in order with the U. S. P. & D. Officer, as prescribed in 12-b of 75-4.

Surveys must be reasonable. One recently put in, where one detachment of seventeen men claimed to have lost thirty-six waist belts through fair wear and tear in one fifteen-day tour of field duty, was regarded with suspicion.

Remember also that the sum of thirty cents per man is allowed every year as of July 1st for loss, and seventy cents per man each year for repairs. The U. S. P. & D. Officer stands ready to apply these funds to our needs, but will require a good reason for losses, and will not approve losses incurred simply through negligence or carelessness.

If shortages cannot be adjusted through the regular means, they should be paid for at once. It is no real benefit to put off the evil day. Better get it over with and start fresh.

I want all officers to get these facts clearly in their minds.

First, that our property accountability is going to be kept exactly and strictly as prescribed in National Guard Regulations 75-4.

Second, that all accounts will be straightened out as of March 31st, 1932.

Third, that officers who have not earned their administrative pay by performing the administration for which that pay is given will not receive it in future until they have earned it.

W. H. Haskell

Major-General

THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET UPHOLDS VALUE OF NATIONAL GUARD

AT a time when the short-sighted pacifists in this country are trying their utmost to force a 25% cut in National Guard appropriations, it is very interesting to study the views of the "man in the street" which were recently obtained by the Inquiring Photographer of the *New York Daily News*. Every one of the six men questioned was emphatic in his belief that the National Guard is not only necessary but should be maintained at full strength.

THE QUESTION

Do you think it is as important to train and maintain National Guardsmen, as it is to maintain the efficiency of the Army?

THE ANSWERS

Samuel H. Klein, electrician: "Under the National Defense Act, the importance of the National Guard was clearly defined. In the case of municipal, State, and national crisis, they have been and are a very essential organization to restore peace and order."

Herbert Kallem, plumber: "The value of the militia to the nation has been conclusively proven. It must be fully maintained to the efficiency of the regular army. During the last war they stepped from civilian life, a thoroughly equipped legion, to school the untrained."

Henry Jewell, painting contractor: "Reduce all arms of the military establishment to a minimum, but keep the militia up to or above the regular army. This would be more economical, and still provide a trained body to use in case of emergencies out of police control."

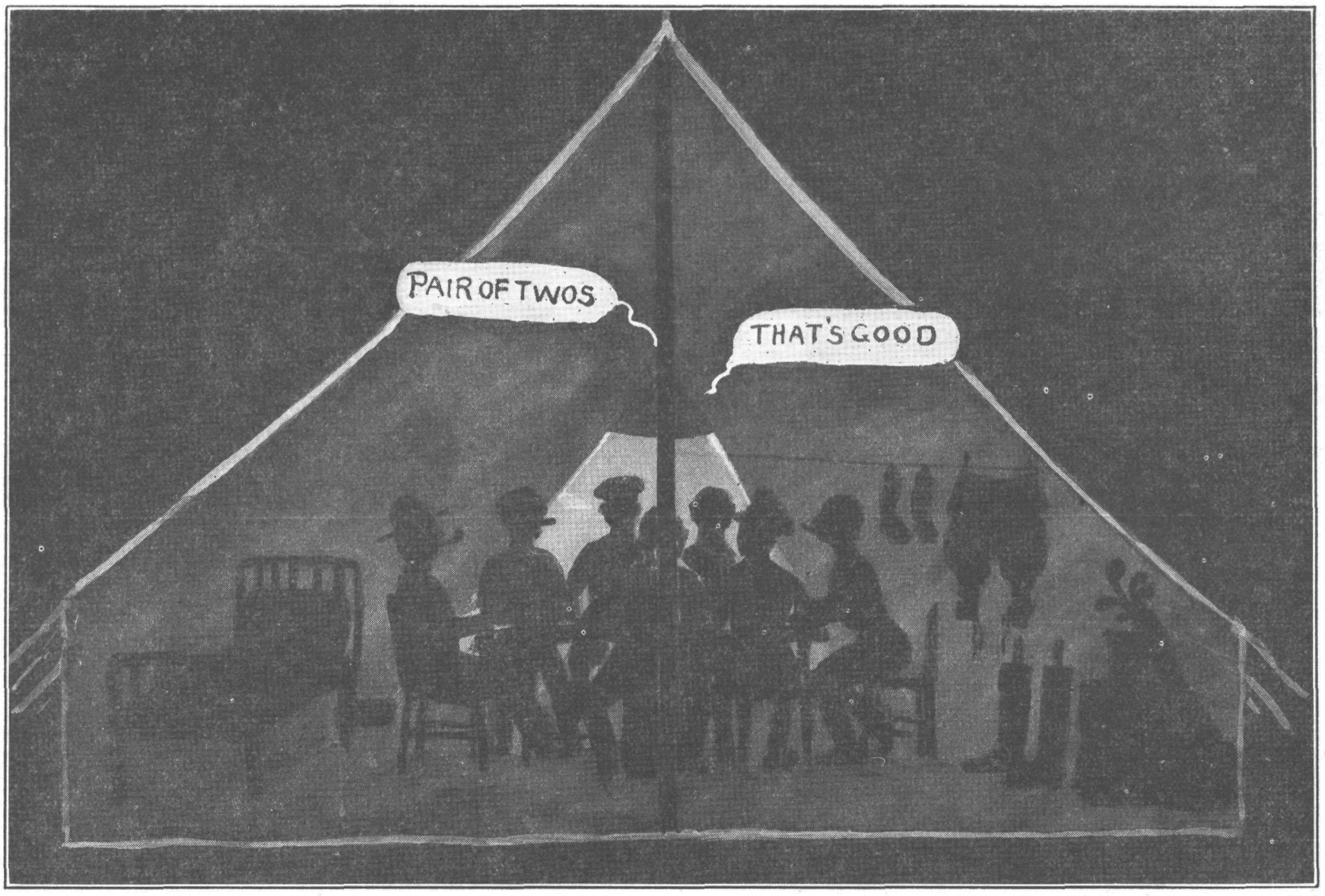
Abe Citron, real estate operator: "The National Guard forms a part of our national defense equal to that of the regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. To realize that they have answered on a minute's notice is to sanction their proper maintenance."

William Fabri, chauffeur: "I am a World War veteran, and feel competent to say that the National Guard is a highly essential part of our military organization. I have witnessed their great value in time of war. It should be kept at a high standard."

Martin Wolfe, laundry manager: "Aside from the great value of the National Guard in the time of emergency, it serves as a fine school to the youth of the country and teaches him discipline. By all means, maintain the Guard to one hundred per cent. efficiency."

Our country prides itself upon its genuinely pacifistic spirit, but if the above opinions, invited at random from the population of New York City, count for anything, it is obvious that the general public does *not* subscribe to the extreme pacifist's cry of "Peace at *any* price!" The man in the street desires peace with all his heart, but he believes at the same time in Preparedness.

THOSE DAYS WILL SOON BE HERE AGAIN



Drawn by Brig. Gen. DeWitt Clinton Falls

In the evenings the Inspector-Instructors gather together to discuss the problems for the morrow

CAPTAIN WILLIAM McVICAR
27TH MILITARY POLICE CO.

IT is with the deepest regret that we announce the death, on Sunday, January 24th, 1932, of Captain William McVicar, commanding officer of the 27th Military Police Company, Special Troops. He had been ill for nearly seven weeks; in fact, he had been unwell ever since he underwent an operation for appendicitis after returning for the period of field training at Peekskill last summer.

Captain McVicar was fifty-four years of age and had served with the New York National Guard for more than thirty years. He was a veteran of both the Spanish-American and the late World War, being in command of the Depot Battalion during the latter struggle.

By all who knew him, he was respected as a good soldier and a prominent citizen. In so high esteem was Captain McVicar held throughout the city of Yonkers that City Court was adjourned between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of his funeral, to enable all who wished to do so, to attend. A company, composed of detachments from each of the three local Guard units, under the command of Capt. Nicholas Linehan, served as military escort and more than five hundred persons, including the mayor, delegations from the police and fire departments, and many prominent residents of Yonkers, were present at the service. Led by Sgt. Charles Bell, eight sergeants of Capt. McVicar's own Company acted as pallbearers.

The Rev. Mr. Reith, in his praise of Capt. McVicar's unselfishness and generosity, found words that expressed the thoughts of all his many friends both within and outside National Guard circles.

"In the passing of Capt. William McVicar," said the Rev. Mr. Reith, "the City of Yonkers has lost one of its most upright characters. Men of his type are all too few. He was known what he was known to be—a man of upright character.

"In these days of loose thinking and lurid idealism, a community can ill afford to lose men who wage the battle of life cleanly. There is no question but that the measure of a man is accurately tested by his contact with his fellow men.

"Henry Van Dyke tells us that there are more things a man must learn to do, if he would make his record true. 'To think without confusion, clearly to live from honest motives purely, to love his fellow man sincerely, to trust in God and Heaven securely.' If this be true, we have before us a record that is worth any man's emulation.

"For, above all things, honesty, sincerity, and straight thinking were daily practices of this man.

"Those who knew him knew that he bore the hallmark of squareness, fairness and justice. In his home, in his community, in the memories of his friends, so many of whom have gathered to offer at his death unfeigned tribute, the recollections of this man's uprightness of character will linger on as a challenge to follow, as he ever thought to follow, whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of proven worth.

"These are virtues of life, and no man who seeks them need fear what lies beyond the grave. He can stand before the tribunal of God, declaring, 'I have fought a good fight!' This, William McVicar could claim."

COLONEL ROBERT McLEAN, VETERAN OF SEVENTH REGIMENT, PASSES ON

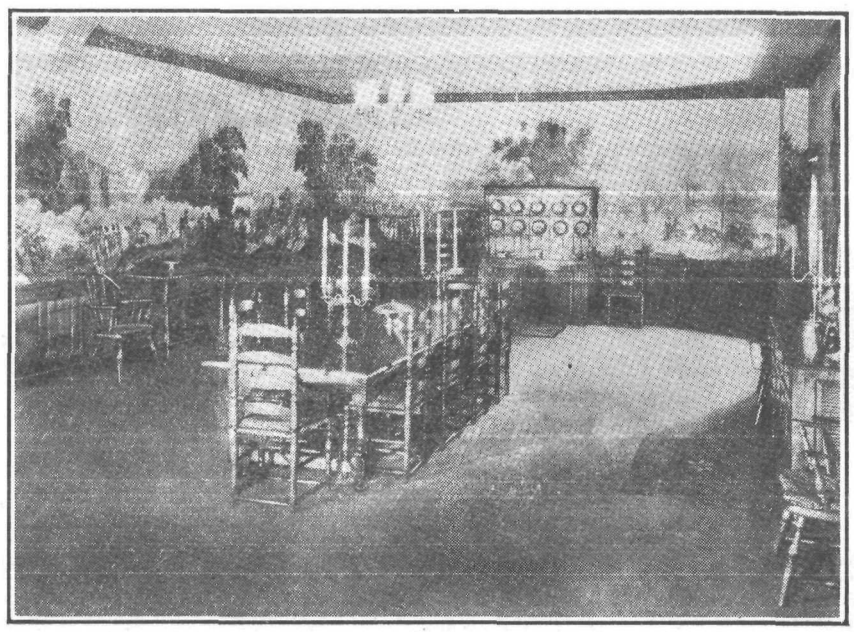
COLONEL ROBERT McLEAN, former president of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, died on February 11th at the home of his sister, in New York City, where he had lived for many years. He was seventy years of age.

Colonel McLean was born in London, while his parents, the late James and Helen Cochran McLean, were on a visit to England. For more than fifty years the Colonel was active in military affairs, being retired for physical disability in 1918. He was Brigade Provost Marshal during the Regiment's tour of service on the Mexican Border in 1916, and on his retirement became active in the Red Cross. He became a camp director and in that capacity served at Camp Merritt during the World War.

Colonel McLean enlisted on December 13, 1880, in Company K of the old Seventh Regiment. Distinguishing himself on the rifle range, he rose through the non-commissioned grades until he was commissioned second lieutenant in 1888. He became a first lieutenant three years later, a captain in 1895 and major in 1907. In 1915 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. From 1925 until last year he was president of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association.

The funeral services were held at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and members of the Veterans' Association and of the Regiment, under Captain Kenneth Gibson, served as a military escort to the church from his residence. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Peter E. Hoey, chaplain of the Regiment; Dr. Harry Sanford Crossett, chaplain of the Veterans' Association, and Dr. Minot C. Margan, of the Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church.

Among the officers who attended were General Louis W. Stotesbury, president of the 7th Regiment Veterans' Association; Brigadier General De Witt Clinton Falls, Brigadier General John Daniell, Colonel Edward Olmstead, Colonel Ralph B. Tobin, commander of the 7th Regiment; Captain Otto Toussaint, Colonel Arthur Poillon, General Mortimer D. Bryant and Major Frederick C. Kuehnle.



THE COLONIAL ROOM
Seventh Regiment Mess

The above picture is a view of the Private Dining Room maintained in relation to the Seventh Regiment Mess. This room is available to all members of the Regiment for private parties and company dinners.

Center illustration reproduced from original painting by
SIR WILLIAM ORPEN.

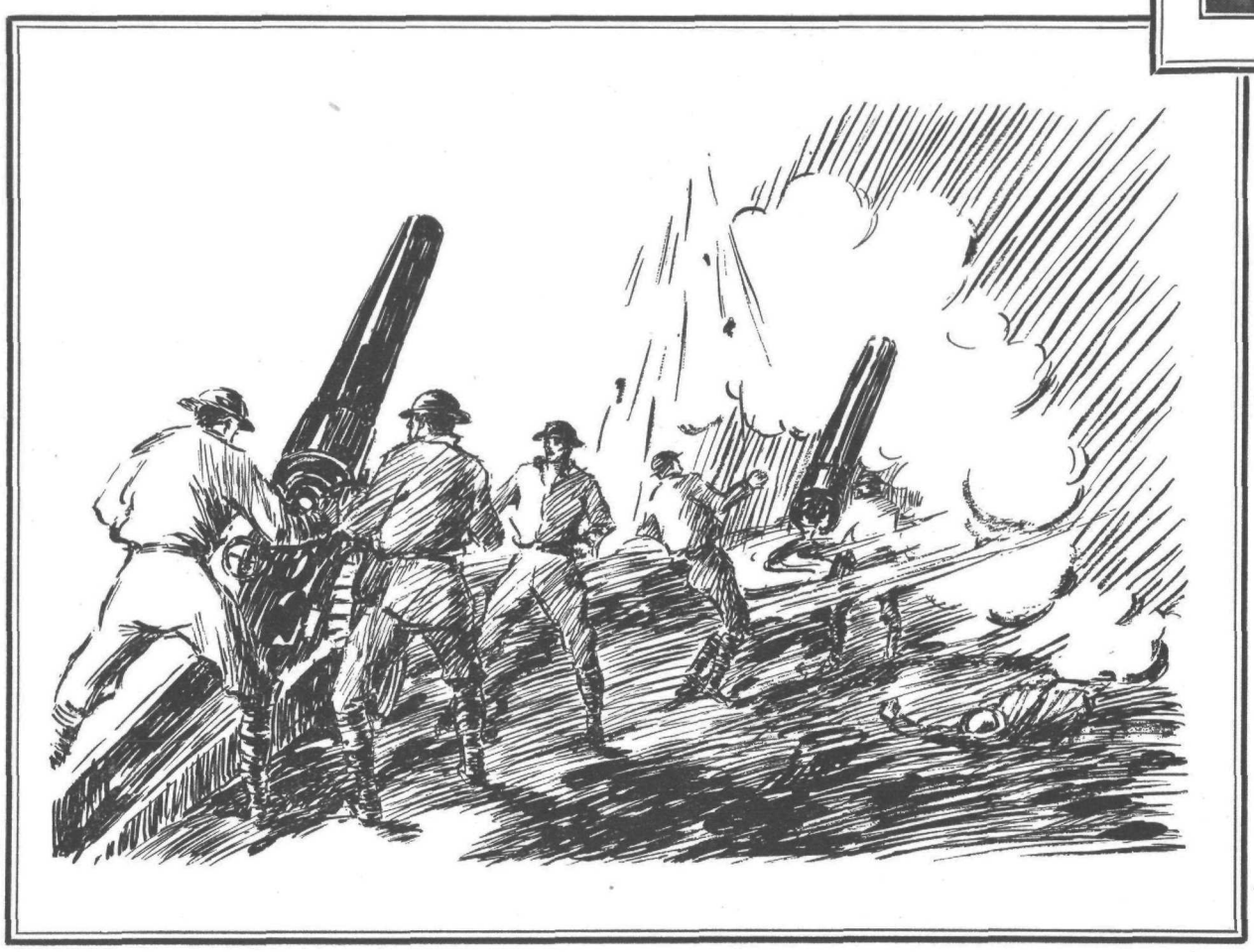
"The Voice

By GILBE

WE are the guns, and your masters! Saw ye our flashes?
Heard ye the scream of our shells in the night, and the shuddering crashes?
Saw ye our work by the roadside, the shrouded things lying,
Moaning to God that He made them—the maimed and the dying?
Husbands or sons,
Fathers or lovers, we break them. We are the guns!

We are the guns and ye serve us! Dare ye grow weary,
Steadfast at night-time, at noon-time; or waking, when dawn winds blow dreary
Over the fields and the flats and the reeds of the barrier-water,
To wait on the hour of our choosing, the minute decided for slaughter?
Swift the clock runs;
Yea, to the ultimate second. *Stand to your guns!*

We are the guns, and we need you; here, in the timbered
Pits that are screened by the crest, and the copse where at dusk ye unlimbered;
Pits that one found us—and, finding, gave life (Did he flinch from the giving?);
Labored by moonlight when wraith of the dead brooded yet o'er the living;
Ere, with the sun's
Rising, the sorrowful spirit abandoned its guns.



Who but the guns shall av
Load us and lay to the ce
refraction;
Set your quick hands to
soul's assoiling;
Brace your taught limbs
the barrel recoiling
Deafens an
Vengeance is ours for our

Least of our bond-slaves or
Hard, is this service of our
guerdon:
Grow the limbs lax, and u
time we trusted?
Flawed, the clear crystal
hardihood rusted?
Dominant o
Are we not tried serfs and

of the Guns"

RT FRANKAU

Sketches at foot of page by BRYAN BURROUGHS.

Ye are the guns! Are we worthy? Shall not these speak for us,
Out of the woods where the tree-trunks are slashed with the vain bolts that seek for us,
Thunder of batteries firing in unison, swish of shell flighting,
Hissing that rushes to silence and breaks to the thud of alighting;
Death that outruns
Horseman and foot? Are we justified? Answer, O guns!

Yea, by your works are ye justified—toil unrelievéd;
Manifold labors, co-ordinate each to the sending achievéd;
Discipline, not of the feet but the soul, unremitting, unfeignéd;
Tortures unholy by flame and by maiming, known, faced, and disdainéd;
Courage that shuns
Only foolhardiness; even by these, are ye worthy your guns.

Wherefore,—and unto ye only—power hath been given;
Yea! beyond man, over men, over desolate cities are riven;
Yea! beyond space, over earth and the seas and the sky's high dominions;
Yea! beyond time, over Hell and the fiends and the Death-angel's pinions.
Vigilant ones,
Loose them, and shatter, and spare not. We are the guns!

ge him? *Battery—Action!*
rmost hair of the dial-sight's

lever to compass the sped

he shock when the thrust of

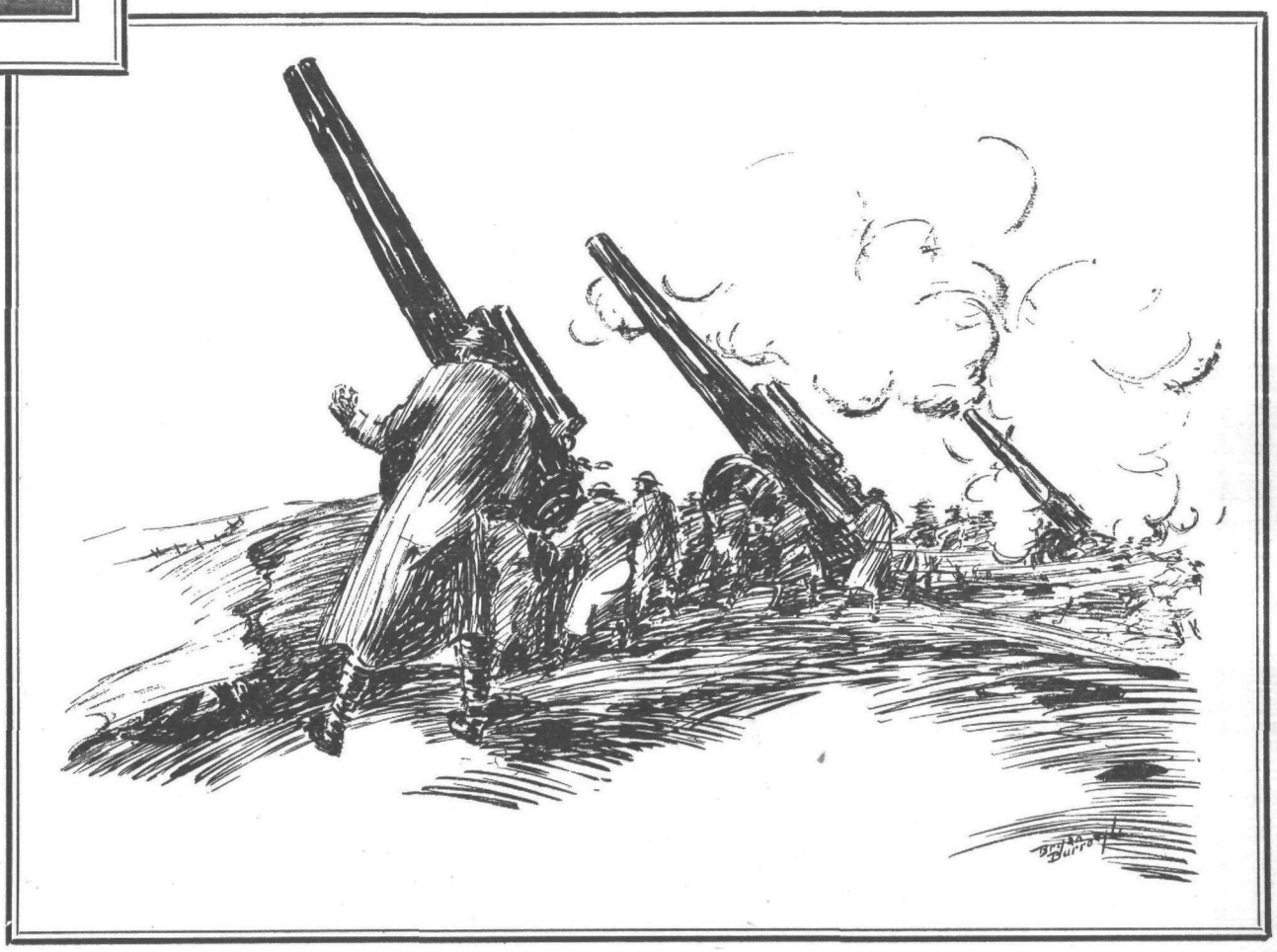
uns!
vants: trust ye the guns!

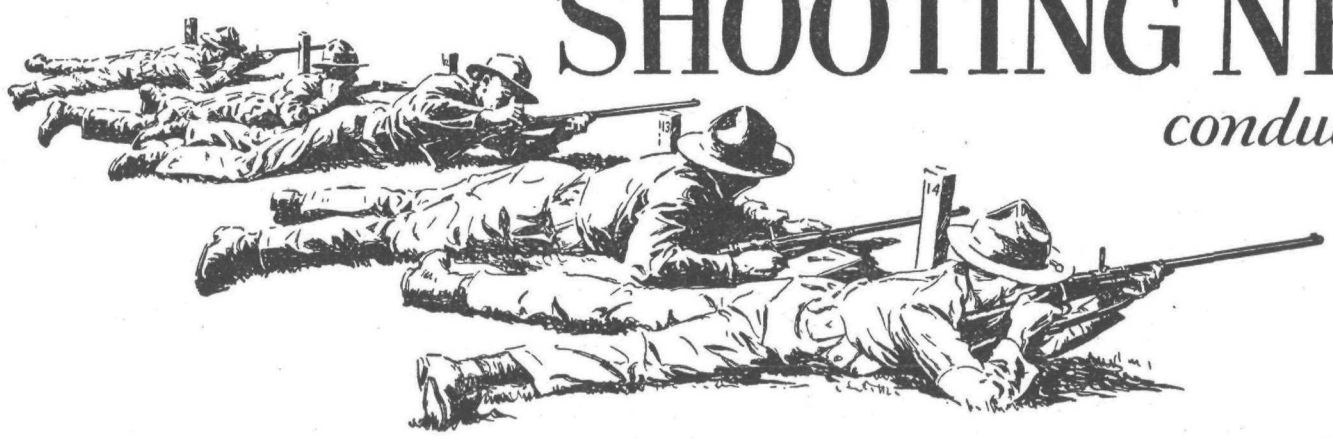
eatest, grudge ye the burden?
which has only our service for

eady the hands, which afore-

sight; and the clean steel of

s,
roven—true to our guns?





SHOOTING NEWS

conducted by

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
BARR BUILDING . . . . WASHINGTON D.C.

The N.R.A. Weekly League Shoots

TWO hundred ten-men civilian club gallery rifle teams from every section of the country and representative of practically every State in the Union last week lined up on their respective indoor ranges to shoot the first of a series of weekly Interclub Matches arranged by the N. R. A. The occasion marked the first time in history that such an impressive list of teams had entered and participated in a single team event.

Inauguration this winter of the new series of Interclub League Competitions served to satisfy a long felt need for such a program. The Association has for years recognized the possibilities of the League idea, particularly as regards the training value and resultant enthusiasm of the plan; but due to both limited personnel and office space it was not until this year deemed feasible to undertake the job of conducting Interclub League Matches. When the program was finally worked out and passed along to club secretaries, the favorable response was almost spontaneous.

Under the League system of shooting, each team has a definite opponent every week and the final standings are based on the number of matches won and lost and not on the aggregate score fired over a period of several weeks. A club may, therefore, receive bad breaks one week and lose its match, but inasmuch as the aggregate scores have no bearing on the final outcome, that team may still win its League Championship. Wherever possible, clubs are grouped into Leagues where natural rivalry exists between the towns represented, and in many cases the teams are scheduled so that shoulder-to-shoulder competition is possible.

The Leagues are composed of groups of not more than eight clubs and each team is scheduled to fire one match with every other team in its League. This provides a schedule of seven continuous weeks of shooting for each organization. In the formation of Leagues, both shooting ability and geographic location of the teams are given consideration.

Conditions provide for teams of ten shooting members, five high total scores to count, and the course of fire is ten shots prone and ten shots standing (hip rest and sling permitted). The Leagues are open to one or more teams from any club in good standing in the N. R. A., but no competitor may participate on more than one team during any week.

Each League functions under the immediate supervision of a League Manager who is appointed by the N. R. A. from among responsible club officers nominated by the competing teams at the time entry is made. Grouping of the clubs is handled by the N. R. A., and the Association furnishes registered match targets and a schedule of firing to all teams. Club secretaries forward fired targets and a certified report of scores to the League Manager so as to reach him not later than Monday of the week following that in which the team is scheduled to fire. The League Manager then promptly notifies all teams in his League as to the outcome of their match for the previous week. In the case of dissatisfaction on the part of any competing team as to scoring, the League Manager sends the questionable targets to the N. R. A. for official scoring.

Immediately following conclusion of the weekly program early in March, each League winner will fire a single Postal Match, which will determine the National Interclub Team Championship of the United States. The National Team Championship will be conducted under exactly the same conditions as the Interclub Leagues, except that the National Championship will consist of the firing of one match only and will be handled in all of its details direct from National Headquarters.

The Interclub League Competitions and the corresponding National Championships are conducted in four classes, as follows: First Class, Metallic Sights, 50 feet; second, Metallic Sights, 75 feet; third, Any Sights, 50 feet; fourth, Any Sights, 75 feet. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Class 1, Metallic Sights, 50 feet, is definitely the most popular section. More than one hundred teams elected to fire at 50 feet with iron sights, while the total entries of the remaining three sections were slightly under the hundred mark. A comparison of entries in the four Interclub Gallery Team Matches of last year, when they were conducted as single postal events, is also of interest. The total 1931 entry list for the same matches numbered only 71 teams. This unusual increase serves to prove conclusively that a series of weekly League shooting is what affiliated clubs want.

While entries are limited to teams representing clubs of the civilian class, National Guardsmen who are members of civilian rifle clubs are eligible to represent their respective

(*Continued on page 32*)

KEEP SMILING

Brain Exerciser No. 457

A fisherman, on being asked the size of his largest fish, replied: "The head is 9 inches long, the tail is as long as the head and half of the body, and the body is as long as the head and tail together."

What is the length of the fish? Answer will be published in the next issue.

An Evil Curse

"Drink," said the Irish preacher, "is the greatest curse of the country. It makes yer quarrel with yer neighbors. It makes yer shoot at yer landlord; and it makes yer miss him."

The Early Bird

Dad: "Look here, my dear. I don't mind your sitting up late with that young man of yours, but I do object to him walking off with my morning papers!"

Couldn't Be Printed

A certain lecturer in Aberdeen told a reporter that he had a few more engagements, and asked him not to publish anything of the lecture, as it might spoil the attendance. Next day he was horrified to read in the paper:

"Mr. ——— delivered an excellent lecure. He gave some very good stories, but unfortunately they cannot be printed."

His Weakness

Private: "When I joined this regiment, I was told I would soon get ahead."

Top Kick: "Well, from the way you execute them commands, I'll say that you still need it."

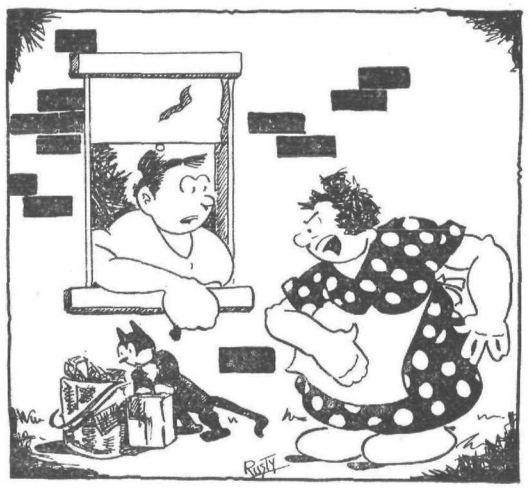
Some Music Hath Charms

Two negro soldiers were discussing the relative merits of their company buglers.

Said one, "Fellah, when dat boy of ouahs plays pay call, it sounds 'zactly like de Boston Symphony playin' de Rosary."

The second colored boy snorted. "Brothah, you ain't got no bugler a-tall. When Snowball Jones wraps his lips aroun' dat bugle of his, an' play mess call, I looks down at mah beans, an' Ah sez: 'Strawberries, behave! You is kickin' de whipped cream out of de plate!' "

Fifth Corps News (Ind.)



Put It Up To the Administration

Mrs. Casey: "My Rosey had a baby last week, an' it only weighed four pounds."

Mrs. Murphy: "Damn them Republicans, anyway!"

A New York Freak

"One man in New York dies every minute."

"Yeah? I'd like to see him."

W. Va. Guardsman.

Line of Least Resistance

Sgt. Wolters: "Did you give your wife that lecture on economy?"

Sgt. Boddie: "Yes."

Sgt. Wolters: "Any results?"

Sgt. Boddie: "I've got to give up smoking."

Bioscope, 156th F. A.

Poor on the Manual

Corporal: "It's the Venus de Milo."

Sergeant: "She must have been up against one of them dis-arm-ament conferences."

No Private Entrance

Corporal: "Did you have a good time at the party last night?"

Private: "No, I pulled a bloomer."

Corporal: "It must have been an old-fashioned party."

Bioscope, 156th F. A.

That's That

Customer: "I want a bottle of medicine."

Chemist: "What for?"

Customer: "To take."

All the More Reason

Lineguard: "Let's turn out the lights and pretend we're in heaven."

Fair Swain: "But, honey, I'm no angel!"

Lineguard: "I know, dear, that's why I turned out the lights."

Bioscope, 156th F. A.

New Neighbors

She: "I can't make them out. They have no car, no pianola, no radio. She has no jewelry, no furs——"

He: "They probably have no money."

NOW COMMANDING THE N. Y. NAVAL MILITIA

ADMIRAL Frank Ross Lackey, who has just been appointed to the command of the New York Naval Militia upon the retirement of Admiral William B. Franklin, enlisted in the 2nd Battalion of the N. Y. N. M. on March 17, 1897. Eleven years later, he received his first commission as ensign in the 2nd Battalion and rose to be the commander of the regiment in 1926.

During the World War, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, he held the post of Executive Officer of the Naval Training Station at Pelham Bay and was awarded the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross in recognition of his services performed in the instruction and administration of that camp.

His promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral came when he took over the command of the Naval Militia on January 27th, 1932.

A BILL NEEDING YOUR SUPPORT

COLONEL Eric Fisher Wood, President of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, has drawn our attention to a piece of legislation recently introduced in Congress. This is a Bill, introduced by Mr. Swick, "to expedite the consideration and award of decorations by the War and Navy Departments for services in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps during the World War."

In his accompanying letter, Colonel Wood points out that "the irregularities and inequalities in the award of decorations for World War service have long been a sore subject, especially with the 'civilian' soldier.

"Recommendations made by combat officers from actual knowledge and observation on the field of battle were pigeon-holed by desk-soldiers of higher headquarters, or were unfavorably acted upon because the mere form of the recommendation did not comply technically with regulations.

"There were, too, many cases where an act of heroism fully deserved recognition, and where a recommendation was made by the responsible combat officer; but the latter, because of lack of knowledge of the red-tape requirements as to form, or because of inability to use high-sounding verbiage, or because of being too busy fighting the enemy, failed to draw up a paper of recommendation to suit the ideas of the 'higher-ups.'

"The legislation in question, among other things, appears to permit the correction of these cases by the submission of rewritten recommendations or amplified evidence bearing upon the original act.

"If you concur in our view, the matter would be helped along if you wrote to your senators and congressmen."

Recruits in Camp

NEW YORK HAD FEWER THAN ANY OTHER STATE LAST YEAR

THE New York National Guard, in spite of its having nearly double the strength of any other state National Guard, had the lowest percentage of recruits in camp last summer, according to information just released by Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the Militia Bureau. The following paragraphs are extracted from his report:

"From a study of the field inspection reports for the year 1931, it is noted that there was an aggregate of 20,820 enlisted men of the National Guard with less than two months' service in the camps. This figure represents 12.69% of the total attendance, 164,059. The above percentage of attendance, 12.69%, is a considerable improvement over the percentage for 1930, which was 15.83% of a total attendance of 160,257.

"The five states or territories having the least number of men at camp with less than two months' service, are as follows:

New York	5.93%
Alabama	6.28%
Georgia	6.50%
Arkansas	6.94%
Kansas	9.10%
Hawaii (Territory)	2.29%

"The Militia Bureau is of the opinion that the ideal recruiting plan is one in which recruits are obtained over a period of nine months, with no men being discharged or enlisted for the period two months previous to field training, and during that period.

"Field training is the culmination of the year's instruction. Armory training has been preparatory thereto, and when an organization goes to camp with a considerable number of men who have not had preliminary instruction, the training of the entire organization is retarded and hindered.

"The Militia Bureau believes that by careful planning on the part of the National Guard, the number of recruits with less than the amount of instruction mentioned, brought to the camps, can be reduced to 10% or less of the total. This was accomplished by several states in 1931, and among those was New York, with the greatest number of National Guard."

Company B, 71st Infantry, Holds 45th Reunion Dinner

"ALL hail the Pollywogs!" And all the Pollywogs certainly hailed all right as they sat down ninety strong to their 45th Annual Dinner on February 18th, at the Park Central Hotel, New York City. The Pollywogs, for the information of the Guard in general, are the members, past and present, of Company B, 71st Infantry. For some of those present, it was the first Pollywog dinner they had attended; others had been turning up to each annual reunion ever since the first dinner was held in 1888.

One of the visitors was curious as to the origin of the appellation "Pollywogs," and sought enlightenment of Capt. Joseph W. Utter, commanding the active company. But neither he, nor any of a dozen other members asked, could give an explanation. The matter was therefore referred to Major General Elmore F. Austin, one time a member of B, and later in the evening he described the circumstances of the nickname's birth and adoption.

The story is given below in order that the origin of the name may go on record. Too often are the origins of such traditions allowed to be lost in the mists of antiquity.

During the camp of 1889 (in the days when men were men and slept but two to a tent), there was one particular rainy day on which it was impossible to hold either the morning or afternoon parade. Now each tent had outside it a couple of buckets for washing purposes and these were filled from a large tub at the end of each street. On this particular afternoon, the company was feeling a little restive owing to its enforced inactivity and was on the look out for something which would give expression to their pent-up feelings.

It happened that a certain Spencer, late in the afternoon, clad only in his B. V. D.'s, sallied forth into the rain with his bucket, to fill it from the tub. "Where are you going?" cried someone from one of the tents. "To get some water," Spencer replied. "You don't have to go that far," shouted the unwitting maker of history, "Take this!" and straightway heaved a bucket of water over the unsuspecting Spencer. The drenched figure shook his tousled hair. "Br-r-r-r!" he shuddered, "You've made a Pollywog of me!"

So Pollywog it was, and ever since that day the initiation of a member has been accompanied by a thorough soaking. General Austin concluded his story with the cryptic remark, "I believe I am right in saying that the year 1889 was the only one in which plain water was used." Perhaps the remark seemed cryptic only to the visitors who were present for the men of "B" appeared to understand quite well what was meant.

The evening's program swung straight from the most enjoyable dinner into the hilarity of the entertainment which had been arranged for by the Dinner Committee. Rubber-faced Gallagher, leader of the troupe, put his wise-cracking over in great style. His six dancing chorus girls received favorable criticisms from many connoisseurs amongst both the old and young Pollywogs present, but the biggest hand—at least, from the younger generation—went to the Hawaiian damsel with the snake-like hips. We were glad to see she had recovered so nicely from her appendicitis operation.

At the 45th Annual Dinner of the Pollywogs (B Company, 71st Infantry). Left to right, at the head table: Mr. J. Halsey, the oldest living member of Company B; Colonel Stanley Bulkley, Capt. Harry Maslin, Major General Elmore Austin, Capt. J. W. Utter, commanding the active company; Lieut. T. F. Woodhouse, associate editor of the N. Y. National Guardsman, and Lieut. C. Schultheis, of the active company.

After the entertainment, reversing the usual order of these affairs, came speeches from the Guests and Speakers of the evening. General Elmore F. Austin, who has missed only one reunion in the past 45 years, was followed by Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, commanding the 71st Regiment, who had come on from another dinner in order to speak to Company B. He urged the Company to make special efforts this year to live up to its old reputation of the best shooting company in the Regiment. Speeches were also made by Colonel Stanley Bulkley, commander of Company B on the Mexican Border; Captain Joseph W. Utter, commanding the active Company B and who also acted as Toastmaster; Captain Harry Maslin, an old member of Company G, but adopted unanimously by the Pollywogs: Major Edward F. Knight, commanding the 1st Battalion, 71st Infantry; Lieut. T. F. Woodhouse, Associate Editor and Business Manager of The New York National Guardsman, and Lieut. Russell Palmer, a member of Company B for many years and one of its most active veterans.

The task of a Dinner Committee is always hard and seemingly a thankless one, but the three members of the committee, Sgt. Jonathan Lipschitz, Sgt. Robert Noe, and Lieut. Deane A. Healy (who were greatly assisted in gathering so many of the veterans together by radio announcements over station WNYC through the courtesy of Mr. Christy Bohnsack), may rest assured that their efforts were appreciated by every person present. The whole program went with a swing in splendid style and the Pollywogs take this opportunity of tendering their very sincere thanks to their committee for a really swell, depressionless evening.

THE RIFLE BALL, THE BASKET BALL, AND THE MILITARY BALL

71st INFANTRY

JUST before the National Guardsman comes out with this issue and unfortunately just too late for us to include an account of the affair, the Seventy-First Infantry Rifle Team is to be helped financially by ladies and gentlemen of the basket-ball sorority and fraternity. There will be two championship match games, played at the 71st Armory, both of which should provide basket-ball fans with great exhilaration and entertainment.

First there will be the match between the ladies (the final for the ladies' championship of New York State) between the famous Yankees of Brooklyn and the Long Island Ducklings, Long Island Champions.

It is hardly necessary to say that the match between these two ladies' teams will attract a large crowd, as each team has a very strong following of admiring fans—particularly of the sterner sex.

Then an exhibition match will be played between the crack team of the 71st Infantry and the champions of R. H. Macy & Co. These teams are well matched and should give an exciting exhibition.

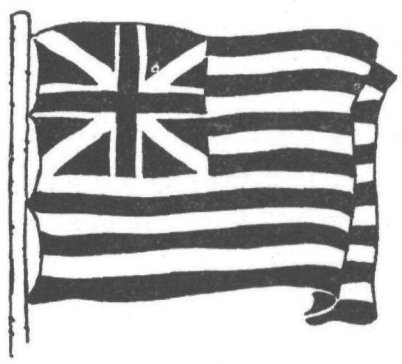
Following the basket-ball will be dancing to the music of Lieut. Lambert L. Eben's orchestra, Lieut. Eben being the band leader of the Seventy-First. Lieut. Eben is a Spanish War veteran, and his band and orchestra are widely known for their excellence.

This attractive entertainment is under the auspices of the 71st Infantry Rifle Team, and is being held for its benefit. Capt. E. J. Rafter commands the team, and Sgt. M. A. Rivisto, who has done good work on the New York State Team, is its Team Secretary.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON COVER

WE have received a number of requests for information concerning the flag which was shown in the picture of George Washington on our February cover. Some went so far as to question the authenticity of the flag's design. As a matter of fact, we did so ourselves, but the artist, George Gray, furnished us with ample proof as to its accuracy. Indeed, the whole picture is a faithful reconstruction from contemporary prints and documents.

On January 3, 1776, a flag waved over General Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, and this was known as the "Grand Union Flag" by reason of the union of the crosses of St. George of England and St. Andrews of Scotland in the canton. This was the ensign of the East India Company and had floated over British ships since 1602.



While it has been called our First Navy Ensign because it was possibly flown by a Continental vessel in 1775, General Washington established its first adoption. The flag was used until October, 1777, and from it originated the thirteen stripes in the American flag.

The flag adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777, did not receive public recognition until 1793, when it had thirteen stars in a circle and two in the center. This flag was never carried in either the Continental army or navy.

The two men to Washington's left, on the cover, wear the uniform of the enlisted men of the First Pennsylvania Battalion (1775-1776), and the stone house in the background is an early American headquarters near Valley Forge.

Another admirable painting from the brush of George Gray will shortly be used for the National Guardsman's cover.

CAPT. NICHOLAS P. LINEHAN RECEIVES NEW APPOINTMENT

CAPT. Nicholas P. Linehan, commander of the 27th Signal Company, has recently been placed in charge and control of the state armory in North Broadway, New York City, as the successor of Captain William McVicar whose death is reported elsewhere in this issue.

This promotion, which places him in supervisory command of the two other units that use the armory, follows more than eighteen years of service with the National Guard. (The other two units are the 102nd Motorcycle Company, in command of Lieut. Colin Kidd, and the 27th Military Police, in command of Lieut. Oswald H. Ward).

Capt. Nichols P. Linehan, commanding the 27th Signal Co., Special Troops

Capt. Linehan enlisted

(*Continued at foot of next column*)

History of The Service Battery, 156th F.A., Peekskill

THE construction of an armory to house the Service Battery, 156th Field Artillery, was actually started on January 7th, 1932, when a steam shovel and several trucks began work. It would seem appropriate, therefore, that a short history of the Service Battery, 156th Field Artillery.

In the early part of the year 1922, National Guard authorities decided to increase the enlisted personnel of the Quartermaster Corps of the State of New York, and planned to enlist a certain number of men from various parts of the state for the purpose. Colonel J. Weston Myers, Assistant Adjutant General and U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer of the State, advanced the suggestion that it would be better to have this addition to the military forces of the state in one group, in one town, rather than spread over the state. This suggestion was adopted, and Peekskill was designated as the town.

Thus Peekskill Unit, Q. M. C., had its inception. Colonel Myers was appointed as the first commanding officer of the unit, and Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury was sent to Peekskill as recruiting officer to obtain enlistments. Colonel Waterbury was successful in obtaining between thirty and forty men as a start.

The commissioned personnel of the Peekskill Unit was scheduled to include William E. Lane, Jr. as Captain, Elbert H. Bagley as 1st Lieutenant, and Clifton H. Forbush and Donald H. Smith as 2nd Lieutenants. All of these men had seen service during the World War; Mr. Lane, a graduate of West Point, returned as Major, Mr. Bagley as a Lieutenant, and Mr. Forbush as a Sergeant, Q. M. C. Before the unit got under way, however, Major Lane and Lieut. Bagley were forced to drop out of the Guard for business reasons. The captaincy was offered to Mr. Forbush, who accepted. The success of the battery so far is due in no small measure to the aggressiveness, energy, and ability of Capt. Forbush.

After about one month, Lieut. Donald Smith was forced to resign his commission, due to change of residence. Second Lieut. William B. Millard, who at that time had seen nearly thirty years' service in the National Guard, was transferred to the unit, as of grade, and his long experience in military affairs was of great value to the organization. E. Whitney Travis transferred from the Seventh Regiment in New York City to the Unit, was made a sergeant, and later took and passed his examination for a second lieutenancy.

(*Continued from Page* 22)

in Company G of the 10th Infantry in 1913 and, after serving with the Regiment for seven months on the Mexican Border, was sent overseas to France with the 51st Pioneers. He participated in the battles of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne, still later doing guard duty at Coblenz on the River Rhine.

In 1921 he was first sergeant of the 102nd Motorcycle Company and three years later received his commission of second lieutenant in that unit. In March last year he was promoted to the rank of captain and was placed in command of the 27th Signal Company which was organized at that time.

The first drill of the organization was held at Camp Smith in June, 1922, and the first field training period was also held there in August, the same year. No other quarters being available, the drills for the summer and fall months were held at Camp Smith, with Walton Hall as headquarters, and in the late fall Jordan Hall, on Main Street, Peekskill, was secured for the use of the organization. The spring of 1923 saw the unit back to Camp Smith and Walton Hall, and in the following fall arrangements were made whereby the Peekskill Unit obtained the use of the Peekskill Military Academy drill hall for the winter.

During these two years, Colonel Myers proved himself a staunch friend of the organization, and endeared himself to all. From the time the Peekskill Unit first started until the time of the Colonel's death on April 29th, 1929, the organization was his favorite, in which he took extreme pride.

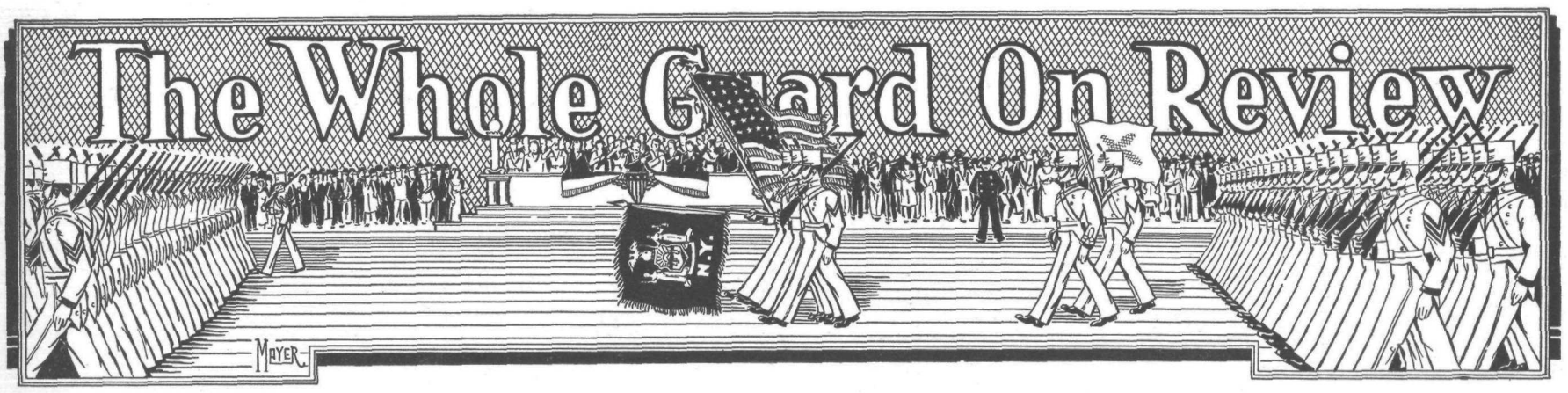
During the winter of 1923, rumors were afloat of the possible formation of a Field Artillery Regiment in the Hudson Valley, and Captain Forbush was approached as to his reaction to his organization becoming the Service Battery of such a regiment. The Regiment was formed in the spring of 1924, and in April, 1924, the Peekskill Unit, Q. M. C., became the Service Battery, 156th Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G. All the members were transferred as of grade, with the exception of Lieut. Millard and Lieut. E. Whitney Travis, who retained their commissions in the Quartermaster Corps. First Lieut. William H. Smith, then a staff sergeant in the unit, also stayed in the Q. M. C.

After becoming the Service Battery, 156th F. A., quarters were rented in the one time Baker Underwear Factory, and diligent efforts were expended by the members to fit the building for occupancy. As in all things in which the Battery has had a hand, much willing labor was contributed, and the building was fitted up as best it might be for the accommodation of the men.

The newly formed regiment had as its first commander, Colonel R. A. Egan. Amongst the members who have stayed with the Battery since its inception to the present time are Captain Forbush, who still commands the Battery; Lieut N. J. O'Prey, who enlisted two days after Master Sgt. Robert H. Wolters (now an armory employee), and Master Sgt. Patrick M. Boddie (also an armory employee), who enlisted, was rejected, but eventually got in and stuck. Lieut. Millard is now Armorer.

The transformation having brought vacancies in the commissioned staff, Nicholas J. O'Prey, 1st Supply Sgt. of the organization and one time First Sergeant, took and passed his examination as second lieutenant, as did also Sgt. Henry T. Swan, Jr. Upon Lieut. O'Prey's promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant, Master Sgt. Harold D. O'Dell, since resigned, took his place. Lieut. O'Dell's place is now filled by 2nd Lieut. Oliver H. Gilbert.

To all appearances, the big need of the Service Battery —proper armory facilities—is about to be satisfied by the erection of the new armory for which the organization has been working hard ever since its inception. A site has been purchased by the County of Westchester, the State Legislature last year appropriated $300,000 for the erection of a suitable building, the contract has been let, and ground has been broken. It is anticipated that the building will be ready for occupancy by November, 1932.



165TH INFANTRY

COMPANY M

WITH war clouds drifting ominously over Shanghai, and with fleet destroyers pushing spray-laden steel snouts eagerly through rolling seas, the world in general gazes anxiously across the Pacific towards the land of the Heathen Chinee.

It is indeed a sight for the Gods, whether they be Buddha or Mars, to gaze upon a flock of Irishmen from the 69th seated in a Chinese Chop Suey joint, and striving seriously to eat with chop sticks!

Their talk is entirely military. Landing operations, under the sleek grey throats of the Navy guns, fire their imaginations; the age-old question concerning Chinese women is discussed pro and con, with the issue left in doubt. Amateur tacticians are busy marking out on tablecloths the possible army transport routes, matches are placed to show where Guam, Hawaii, and the Phillipines look "lazy out to sea," and the man who saw service in France at last holds the spotlight. The recruits listen open-mouthed to tales of France, shell-fire, forced marches, and their spines are subjected to delicious thrills as the "vet" describes waiting in battered trenches at dawn, until the moment when officers' whistles shrill out the signal to "Go over and git 'em!"

Boy, ain't it all a grand and glorious feelin'? Floyd Gibbons is busily engaged broadcasting to a waiting world events that might lead up to active work for the land, sea, and air forces of the nation. And with all this going on, Company commanders are waiting for their inspection reports, which mean as much to them as a couple of battleships would to the Chinee Navy. (What a comparison, Mr. Ginsburg, what a comparison!)

It is common knowledge that the 27th Division is rated A No. 1 in Army plans, and if the dear Public doesn't think the 69th is champing at the bit and rarin' to go, well, they are Crraaazzzeeee!

The Companies are displaying a new zip and pep in their work during drill hours, and many officers can be seen with the old I. D. R.'s tucked in their hip pockets as they snap out their orders. The air is super-charged with Adventure's call, and many a battling wife will have to vent her spleen on the neighbors instead of on friend hubby who will, perforce, have ample opportunity to listen to growls from Battalion commanders instead of from their legal entanglements.

Well, here's to you Fuzzy-Wuzzy, or rather to those yaller men who might be the means of an immense sightseeing tour, personally conducted by Uncle Sam, and *not* by Thomas Cook!

105TH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

THE annual Lincoln's Birthday Banquet of the Wadsworth Corps of the Headquarters Company was one of the largest and most successful of these affairs ever held. One of the features was the awarding of a handsome silver loving cup to Sgt. Louis Shaver, in recognition of having been adjudged "the most valuable member of the company during the past year." Capt. Albert Geiser, company commander and toastmaster at the banquet, in making the presentation, said:

"We have a company of very valuable members, and the selection of the most outstanding among these has been a difficult matter, making it necessary for us to get down to those fundamental, soldiery qualities that reach young brilliance in athletics, proficiency in marksmanship, etc. No organization can progress unless its members have that fundamental sense of loyalty regardless of the fortunes of war—and Sgt. Shaver has experienced the fortunes of war. He has been up and has been down; he has come back and has done it in a manner that should be an ideal to any company. Sgt. Shaver stands as my ideal of faithfulness, loyalty, and the ideal for the young men of the company and many of the older ones to follow."

Another feature of the program was the unveiling of a striking oil painting, "The Glorious 27th," a gift to the Wadsworth Corps from Earl L. Cannon, Troy artist. Major Ross, commander of the 1st Battalion, 105th Infantry, explained the scene in the painting, which depicts the 27th Division in action during the famous attack on the Hindenburgh Line, on September 29th, 1918. The painting will adorn the walls of the Headquarters Company parlor at the Troy armory.

106TH INFANTRY

ON February 27th, Colonel Frank C. Vincent, newly appointed commander of the Regiment, was tendered a dinner by his officers at the Leverich Towers Hotel. The banquet was served in one of the tastefully decorated dining rooms of Brooklyn's finest hostelry to the music of a nicely balanced orchestra. Short addresses were made by Col. Vincent and by Col. Wright, who was present in the capacity of honorary guest. As a fitting climax, a beautiful set of fourteen karat gold regimental insignia was presented to the new leader amid the good wishes of everyone present.

Company A

KEEN interest is being shown in an efficiency competition which has for prize a silver loving cup on which will be engraved the name of each member of the winning squad. At the present time, Corp. Hogle's faithful attenders are showing a pretty clean pair of heels to the rest of the contenders, but the feeling exists that the competition is not yet over and that some tall stepping will have to be done before the Sixth Squad can claim the reputation of having the cleanest ears. Points are based on attendance, appearance, and recruiting.

Sgt. Schmidt's indoor baseballers have shown themselves to be championship material and have so far been undefeated. If Corporals McDermott and Al Wessels can keep the Flatbush bunch in proper trim, it looks like a pennant year. But then you can never get the boys to bed early with so many keen women in this town—or can you?

But the big news is the annual dinner and dance which was held this year at Peter's restaurant on February 20th. Latest reports obtainable indicate a hundred per cent. attendance, and almost as many friends and relatives present as members of the unit. Pvt. Seekamp had been in evidence for many weeks before, collecting the shekels and assuring everyone that the music would be the best in Brooklyn. And so it was. The committee in charge of the event deserves credit for one mighty fine evening. But, when you stop to think it over, Company A always does things in a big way.

174th INFANTRY

IT was a gala night for the 174th Infantry last February 19th, when Major General William N. Haskell arrived for a special parade and review in his honor. Arriving in Buffalo Friday morning, the General was greeted by Colonel William R. Pooley. During the day General Haskell inspected the armory, and studied two mechanical devices now in use by the regiment. One is a self-recording target designed by C. W. Robertson, machinery designer and former officer of the outfit. The other is an improved machine gun belt loading device, designed by Pvt. Henry Passman, a member of Company H.

The General was met at the armory door by a guard of honor when he arrived for the evening's program. The guard consisted of members of Company G, commanded by Capt. Blythe P. L. Carden.

The review and parade were marked by the presentation by General Haskell of the state 35-year medal to Master Sgt. William A. M. Keup. Another feature was the presentation of a George Washington memorial plaque to Colonel Pooley by members of Semper Fidelis post of the American Legion. Colonel Pooley was the organizer and first commander of the post.

Sgt. Norman Horton, of 1st Battn. Headquarters Company, is now at the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga. where he is taking the Infantry Signal Communications course. Sgt. Horton has been with the Regiment thirteen years.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery F

BATTERY F, 156th Field Artillery, now returns to the front in the pages of The Guardsman and with some real hot news. Yes, sir! Here it is. We have horses! Horses! What do you think of that? After nearly two years of being horseless, our fondest dreams have been realized in the shape of thirty real live horses.

Early in December, sixteen horses, draft, were acquired from the 105th F. A. in the Bronx, and on the 24th, coming as a real Christmas present, there arrived fourteen cavalry mounts, transferred from the 101st Cavalry in Brooklyn. Were the men delighted? We lost no time in presenting ourselves at the stables and again inhaling with delight that pleasant aroma of horses.

Second Lieut. George A. Holton, our "horse officer," has long ago started his drivers in learning the ins and outs of harnessing by detail, maneuvers limbered, and hand signalling. With these live mounts to practice on, be careful of "F" when we arrive in Pine Camp this summer. With no horses throughout the past two years, we still knew how to harness up and hitch in during the field training period. Last years we were "also ran," but this year—look out!

Our permanent stable detail consists of Sgt. Webb, Pfc. Gallo and Pvt. Leonetti, better known as "Midnite." Imagine this fellow dubbing one of our horses "Midnite." What a handicap to befall a dumb animal!

Capt. Thiede, 1st Lieut. McDonald, and 2nd Lieuts. Holton and Dettelback attended the convention at Buffalo, and returned safe and sound. Immediately upon their return, Lt. Dettelback left us to attend the spring course in Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The following officers and enlisted men are credited with 100% attendance for 1931: 1st Lieut. McDonald, 2nd Lieut. Dettelback, 1st Sgt. Herring, Sgt. Henvey, Cpl. Essig, Cpl. Helwig, and Pvts. 1/c Mosca and Staff.

Our basketball games are well under way and we look forward to a very successful season. The "Armory Big Five" are once more under the able managership of Sgt. V. Budd.

106th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery D

THE year 1931 will go down in the history of this battery as a year long to be remembered by the present members of Battery D. On March 23, for Federal Muster, we had 100% attendance. Then on May 5th, the splendid armory we drilled in was burned to the ground in the most spectacular fire in the history of the city. Undaunted, however, the battery has maintained its courage and now finds, at the close of the year, that it has established a fine attendance record for the whole year of over 90%.

As the final month of turbulent 1931 was ushered in, we learned that our battery commander, 1st Lieut. F. J. Roberts, was unable to continue in that capacity and relinquished his command to 1st Lieut. Elmer P. Volgenau. Lieut. Roberts was well liked and highly regarded by all and it was with regret we saw him go. As a remembrance of our esteem, Lieut. Roberts was presented with a beautiful desk set. The presentation speech was made by Sgt. Taylor and, in accepting the gift, Lieut. Roberts responded with a few heartfelt remarks calling on the battery to continue its fine record and support the new administration.

Lieut. Volgenau, our new commander, is an officer of considerable experience, and is a graduate of the Battery Officers' Course, Spring, 1930, Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla. He is one of the regimental instructors in gunnery and is a thorough student of field artillery. His record in the Regiment is an enviable one and we are glad to be able to welcome him as our new battery commander.

That's all for now. We sure do enjoy reading the National Guardsman, and hope to contribute regularly from now on.

HEADQUARTERS 107TH INFANTRY
(7th Regiment)
643 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
February 19, 1932.

My dear Colonel:

In looking over the contents of the February issue of the New York National Guardsman, I note an article published therein by the courtesy of the Infantry Journal in regards to our Regimental Mess.

Unfortunately, the article carried in the Infantry Journal is incorrect in so far as it speaks of an Officer's Mess in the Appleton Memorial Hall. The subject Mess is not an Officer's Mess but rather a Regimental Mess used in common by both the commissioned and enlisted personnel. It was this feature which always caused such pride to Colonel Daniel Appleton who, as the article quite correctly states, founded the Grayjackets Mess. It is a tradition of which we, too, are very proud.

On each drill night the several companies have their tables set up in a "T" formation, the three Officers of the company take their place at the head of the table, the rest of the members seating themselves in order of arrival.

I realize that the subject error is perhaps due to my own carelessness in not having sent to the Guardsman an article covering our Mess. I would, however, appreciate it very much if you could include this letter in the Seventh Regiment Column for the coming month.

With kindest regards and best of good wishes for the continued success of the Guardsman, I am, as always

Most sincerely yours,
COLONEL RALPH C. TOBIN.

Lieut. Colonel Fred M. Waterbury, Editor,
New York National Guardsman,
80 Centre Street,
New York, N. Y.

107TH INFANTRY

ECHOES FROM 7TH REGIMENT GAZETTE

THE Seventh Regiment Veteran Association held its annual dinner this year in the Appleton Memorial Mess Hall at the Armory, rather than at a hotel, as has been the custom of late years. Among the distinguished veterans who addressed the assemblage were Major General O'Ryan, Brig. General De Witt Clinton Falls, and Brig. General Louis W. Stottesbury, who presided.

One hundred and eleven members of the Regiment took part in the historical pageant which was the main attraction of this year's Beaux-Arts Ball, the annual festivities of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, which was held this year in the grand ballroom suite of the new Waldorf-Astoria. Designated "A Pageant of Old New York and the First Inaugural Ball of the United States of America," it attracted an attendance of several thousand prominent in society and the fine arts, all present resplendent in the gay finery of our Colonial era. The "greyjackets" took the parts of several groups of soldiery which entered the scene at various times in the course of the pageant. The part of General Horatio Gates was taken by Col. Ralph C. Tobin, our Commanding Officer.

Believing that the headway pacifistic interests have made toward further disarmament has created an emergency, over seven hundred members of the Seventh Regiment, acting as private citizens, recently sent individual telegrams to their respective congressmen. They pointed out that any further cut in this country's military budget, as regards the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, was the most insidious type of false economy, and would weaken the nation out of all proportion to its size and the present volcanic state of international affairs.

ON Friday, February 5th, the Regiment was reviewed by Rear Admiral W. W. Phelps, commanding the Third Naval District, and thus revived an old tradition of friendly association which has always existed between this organization and the Navy. In full dress, shakoes and white trousers, the Regiment put on its usual splendid appearance. The Tenth Company, which has held our efficiency Guidon for all but one of the years it has been awarded, again was ordered "Front and center" to receive the coveted bit of silk awarded by the Regiment to the company having the best all-around record for the preceding year. The 1st Battalion Headquarters Company also received for the fifth time the streamer awarded for the most efficient Headquarters Company. As usual, formal dancing followed in the two large reception rooms on the first floor, while the several companies entertained their own guests in their company rooms, and the Regimental Band gave a concert in the Drill Hall. Among the guests were Major General Haskell, Major General Harbord, and Admiral Lackey, the new Commanding Officer of the New York State Naval Militia. Seventy-five hundred guests attended the Review.

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I LOVE all beauteous things,
I seek and adore them;
God hath no better praise,
And man in his hasty days
Is honored for them.

I TOO will something make
And joy in the making;
Although to-morrow it seem
Like the empty words of a dream
Remembered on waking.

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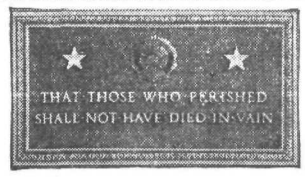

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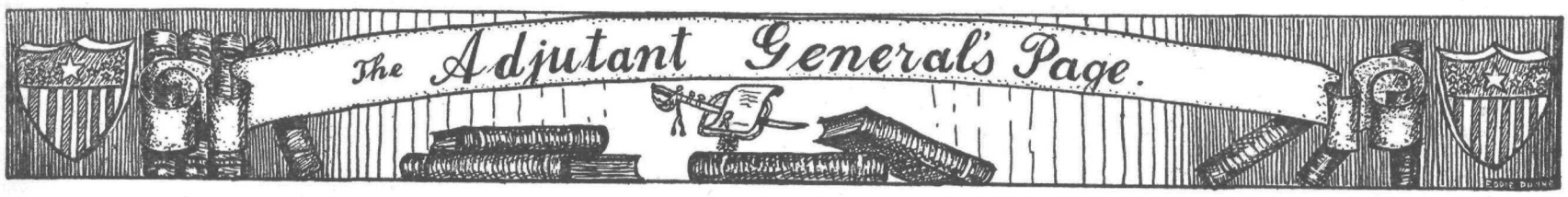

Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of September, October, November and December, 1931, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

	Date of Rank	Branch & Organization
LT. COLONELS		
Kernan, Redmond F.	Nov. 4, 1931	104th F. A.
Gauche, Edward E.	Nov. 10, 1931	212th C. A. (A. A.)
MAJOR		
Green, John O.	Oct. 26, 1931	106th Inf.
CAPTAINS		
Priore, John G.	Nov. 23, 1931	O. D., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Wolf, Henry A.	Dec. 4, 1931	174th Inf.
Stoll, Charles T.	Dec. 11, 1931	107th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Belser, Joseph W.	Sep. 28, 1931	M. C., 102nd Med. Regt.
Blalock, George R.	Sep. 28, 1931	M. C., 102nd Med. Regt.
Jackson, William O.	Sep. 28, 1931	M. C., 102nd Med. Regt.
Walsh, Thomas J.	Oct. 16, 1931	M.A.C., 102 Med. Regt.
Johnson, William W.	Oct. 20, 1931	M. C., 258th F. A.
Craig, Robert L.	Oct. 29, 1931	M. C., 101st Sig. Bn.
Clark, Chester E.	Nov. 2, 1931	M. C., 108th Inf.
Mylod, James A.	Nov. 6, 1931	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Amunds, George R.	Nov. 13, 1931	14th Inf.
Adams, Alvin S.	Nov. 13, 1931	14th Inf.
Gambee, James J.	Nov. 13, 1931	14th Inf.
Johnson, Vansel S.	Nov. 13, 1931	M. C., 71st Inf.
Adams, Demarest	Nov. 27, 1931	107th Inf.
Cumings, Lawrence E.	Nov. 27, 1931	107th Inf.
Baird, Gordon F.	Nov. 27, 1931	93rd Brig.
Foley, Frank M.	Nov. 28, 1931	14th Inf.
Cowan, James J.	Dec. 10, 1931	174th Inf.
Thompson, Charles I.	Dec. 12, 1931	107th Inf.
Comiskey, Frank J.	Dec. 15, 1931	244th C. A.
Caswell, Dwight W.	Dec. 16, 1931	105th F. A.
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Copeland, Royal S.	Sep. 19, 1931	M.A.C., 102 Med. Regt.
Keyes, Carleton C.	Oct. 1, 1931	51st Cav. Brig.
Fitzgerald, John J.	Nov. 4, 1931	104th F. A.
McCarthy, Edward A.	Nov. 19, 1931	105th Inf.
Bilello, Joseph W.	Nov. 25, 1931	106th Inf.
Gibbons, Joseph H.	Nov. 27, 1931	212th C. A. (A. A.)
Ingles, William	Nov. 28, 1931	107th Inf.
Nott, Richard A.	Dec. 11, 1931	107th Inf.
Skelly, Milton	Dec. 14, 1931	107th Inf.
Mattei, James J.	Dec. 15, 1931	104th F. A.
Huff, Jacob R.	Dec. 16, 1931	14th Inf.
Gillen, Harold W.	Dec. 20, 1931	14th Inf.

Separations from Active Service, September, October, November and December, 1931, Resigned, Honorably Discharged.

MAJORS		
McMullen, William H., Jr.	Sep. 22, 1931	106th Inf.
Conradt, Edward J.	Dec. 10, 1931	165th Inf.
CAPTAINS		
Reid, Robert	Sep. 16, 1931	M. C., 156th F. A.
Strong, William O.	Nov. 9, 1931	107th Inf.
Leers, Joseph R.	Nov. 17, 1931	258th F. A.
Warren, Arthur F.	Dec. 19, 1931	M. C., 27th Div. Avi.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Sowdon, Arthur W.	Sep. 11, 1931	27th Div. Avi.
McLanahan, John D.	Oct. 14, 1931	101st Cav.
Winney, Jay E.	Oct. 14, 1931	108th Inf.
Des Islets, John L. M.	Nov. 5, 1931	156th F. A.
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Linscott, John A.	Oct. 24, 1931	105th Inf.
McKay, John A.	Oct. 27, 1931	104th F. A.
Aspden, Donald M.	Dec. 1, 1931	107th Inf.
Paterson, Robert G.	Dec. 15, 1931	244th C. A.
Toms, Raymond W.	Dec. 15, 1931	106th Inf.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve, at Own Request

MAJOR		
Bradner, Frank W.	Oct. 19, 1931	M. C., 245th C. A.
CAPTAINS		
Jolley, George S.	Sep. 11, 1931	M.A.C., 102 Med. Regt.
Hanscom, Frank I. (Chap.)	Sep. 22, 1931	106th Inf.
Abrams, Horace M.	Nov. 10, 1931	53rd Brig.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Claassen, Harry J.	Sep. 5, 1931	369th Inf.
Campbell, LaVerne F.	Sep. 8, 1931	108th Inf.
Barnum, Paul E.	Oct. 22, 1931	156th F. A.
Storcks, Charles G.	Oct. 27, 1931	14th Inf.
Mills, Van Strycker	Nov. 5, 1931	107th Inf.
Fleming, William J.	Nov. 10, 1931	93rd Brig.
Costelloe, Patrick P.	Nov. 13, 1931	104th F. A.
MacEachren, George R.	Nov. 16, 1931	258th F. A.
Hall, Harper M.	Dec. 10, 1931	245th C. A.
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Nimmo, William J.	Sep. 22, 1931	106th Inf.
Crerend, Thomas R.	Oct. 16, 1931	106th Inf.
Wade, Kenneth C.	Oct. 19, 1931	71st Inf.
Gussak, Jack	Oct. 24, 1931	71st Inf.
Kozlow, Leo R.	Nov. 13, 1931	174th Inf.
Weber, Joseph C., Jr.	Nov. 17, 1931	106th F. A.
Osborne, Lester R.	Dec. 10, 1931	105th Inf.

Retired and Placed on Retired List.

BRIG. GEN.	
Metz, Herman A.	Oct. 19, 1931
COLONEL	
Downs, William E.	Sep. 20, 1931
MAJOR	
Douglas, Bernard M.	Sep. 3, 1931

HOW WE STAND

JANUARY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....88.09%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard	20,978

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

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

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	76

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	50

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	28
53rd Brigade	40
54th Brigade	39
87th Brigade	45
93rd Brigade	39

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	354

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	118

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	175

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat)	510

DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Div. Quartermaster Train	257

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	9

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1164
14th Infantry	1119
71st Infantry	1180
105th Infantry	1173
106th Infantry	1095
107th Infantry	1110
108th Infantry	1129
165th Infantry	1065
174th Infantry	1201
369th Infantry	1066

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Calvary	708
121st Cavalry	661

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	721

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength	546
244th Coast Artillery	733

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	865

ARTILLERY 75's

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	656
105th Field Artillery	672
104th Field Artillery	629

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	686

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	721

ARTILLERY, A.A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	765

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

Average Attendance for January..... 88.09%

SOMETHING NEW

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the unit's position on last month's list as compared with its present standing.

(2) "Excellent' units (90-100%) in CAPITAL LETTERS;
"Satisfactory' units (80-90%) in *ITALIC CAPITAL LETTERS*;
"Fair" units (70-80%) in Regular Type; and
"Unsatisfactory" units (below 70%) in *Italics*.

121st Cavalry 94.39% (2)$_{2}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HEAD. TROOP	6	77	74	96
BAND	3	36	32	89
MACH. GUN TROOP.	4	67	62	93
HDQ. 1st SQD.....	4	2	2	100
TROOP A	4	62	54	87
TROOP B	4	73	72	99
HDQ. 2nd SQD.....	5	2	2	100
TROOP E.	4	73	69	94
TROOP F	5	78	75	96
HDQ. 3rd SQD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP I	5	77	71	92
TROOP K	4	77	76	99
MED. DETACH.....	6	27	25	93
		660	623	94.39

71st Infantry 93.12% (3)$_{3}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	65	57	88
SERVICE CO.	5	106	102	96
HOWITZER CO.	4	64	59	92
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	4	29	27	93
COMPANY A	4	69	62	90
COMPANY B	4	68	63	93
COMPANY C	4	69	61	88
COMPANY D	4	65	61	94
HD. & HD. CO. 2d BN.	4	35	33	94
COMPANY E	4	69	68	99
COMPANY F	4	64	57	89
COMPANY G	4	64	58	91
COMPANY H	4	66	61	92
HD. & HD. CO. 3d BN.	4	32	32	100
COMPANY I	5	68	64	94
COMPANY K	5	69	69	100
COMPANY L	4	68	62	91
COMPANY M	5	66	63	95
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	35	31	88
		1178	1097	93.12

104th Field Art. 92.90% (4)$_{11}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	5	53	50	94
SERVICE BATTERY.	5	69	64	93
Headquarters 1st Bn...	4	4	3	75
HQ. BT. C. T., 1st BN.	4	34	33	97
BATTERY A	4	74	71	96
BATTERY B	4	70	59	84
BATTERY C	3	63	60	95
HDQRS. 2nd BN.....	4	3	3	100
HQ. BT. & C.T., 2d BN.	4	35	34	97
BATTERY D	4	61	53	87
BATTERY E	4	65	60	92
BATTERY F	4	65	62	95
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	32	31	97
		634	589	92.90

102nd Med. Reg. 91.75% (5)$_{7}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
SERVICE CO.	3	69	64	93
HDQ. COLL. BN.....	4	4	4	100
104th COLL. CO.....	5	67	63	94
105th COLL. CO.....	4	63	61	97
106th COLL. CO.....	4	64	59	92
HD. AMBUL. BN.....	5	5	5	100
104*th AMB. CO*.....	4	50	42	84
105th AMB. CO.....	4	51	47	92
106*th AMB. CO*.....	4	51	43	84
HD. HOSPITAL BN..	5	5	5	100
104th HOSP. CO.....	4	67	61	91
105th HOSP. CO.....	4	68	64	94
106*th HOSP. CO*.....	5	67	58	87
102nd VET. CO.....	3	40	39	98
		679	623	91.75

101st Cavalry 91.51% (6)$_{8}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP	6	66	58	88
BAND	5	24	20	83

The Honor Space

27th Div. Avia. 97.47% (1)$_{1}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd OBS. SQD.....	4	94	92	98
102nd PHOTO SEC...	4	19	18	95
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	6	6	100
		119	116	97.47

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
MACHINE GUN TR..	6	61	54	88
HDQRS. 1st SQD.....	6	2	2	100
TROOP A	5	71	66	93
TROOP B	8	72	63	88
HDQRS. 2nd SQD....	4	2	2	100
TROOP E	5	102	91	89
TROOP F	5	100	93	93
HDQRS. 3rd SQD.....	4	2	2	100
TROOP I	5	67	62	93
TROOP K	5	102	99	97
MED. DET.	6	21	20	95
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	8	8	100
		707	647	91.51

108th Infantry 90.32% (7)$_{19}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	66	54	82
SERVICE CO.	4	50	45	90
Band Section	5	29	21	72
HOWITZER CO.	5	65	55	84
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	4	32	28	88
COMPANY A	4	63	58	92
COMPANY B	5	62	51	82
Company C.	4	62	48	77
COMPANY D	4	65	58	89
HD. & HD. CO. 2d Bn.	4	29	27	93
COMPANY E	4	65	60	92
COMPANY F	5	74	72	97
COMPANY G	4	66	62	94
COMPANY H	5	63	61	97
HD. & HD. CO. 3d BN.	4	28	25	89
COMPANY I	4	63	59	94
COMPANY K	4	69	67	97
COMPANY L	4	73	68	93
COMPANY M	4	63	62	98
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	33	30	91
		1127	1018	90.32

245th Coast Art. 89.46% (8)$_{20}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	5	72	67	93
HDQ. 1st BATTN.....	4	2	2	100
BATTERY A	5	62	56	90
BATTERY B	5	59	58	98
BATTERY C	5	60	51	85
BATTERY D	5	66	55	83
HDQRS. 2nd BN.....	5	2	2	100
BATTERY E	5	61	56	92
Battery F	5	74	66	79
BATTERY G	5	68	58	85
BATTERY H	5	59	53	90
HDQRS. 3rd BN.....	3	3	3	100
BATTERY I	5	59	51	86
BATTERY K	5	57	53	93
BATTERY L	5	74	69	93
BATTERY M	5	59	49	83
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	29	25	86
		873	781	89.46

101st Signal Bn. 88.88% (9)$_{9}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HDQS. & HDQS. CO..	4	22	20	91
COMPANY A	4	68	55	81
COMPANY B	4	72	67	93
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	63	58	92
		225	200	88.88

174th Infantry 88.70% (10)$_{14}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS. ...	4	6	6	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	65	61	94
SERVICE CO.	4	92	78	85
HOWITZER CO.	4	65	54	83
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	4	32	29	91
COMPANY A	6	65	56	86
COMPANY B	4	64	60	94
COMPANY C	4	71	64	90
COMPANY D	4	73	61	84
HD. & HD. CO. 2d BN.	4	30	30	100
COMPANY E	4	76	70	92
Company F	4	60	45	75
COMPANY G	4	70	67	96
COMPANY H	4	72	63	87
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	4	39	34	87
COMPANY I	4	76	70	92
COMPANY K	4	71	64	90
COMPANY L	6	69	63	91
COMPANY M	4	66	53	80
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	33	32	97
		1195	1060	88.70

105th Field Art. 88.24% (11)$_{23}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY .	4	48	46	96
SERVICE BATTERY.	5	66	62	94
1st BN. HDQRS.	5	4	4	100
1st BN. HDQR. BTRY.	5	41	33	80
BATTERY A	5	73	62	85
BATTERY B	5	73	61	83
BATTERY C	5	73	62	85
2nd Battalion Hdqrs....	4	4	3	75
2nd BN. HD. BTRY...	4	43	38	88
BATTERY D	4	74	66	89
BATTERY E	4	66	59	89
BATTERY F	4	67	60	90
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	34	31	91
		672	593	88.24

369th Infantry 87.83% (12)$_{4}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.	5	7	6	86
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	62	55	89
SERVICE CO.	5	66	56	85
Howitzer Co.	5	63	50	79
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	5	22	20	91
COMPANY A	5	63	59	94
COMPANY B	5	62	55	89
COMPANY C	5	63	57	91
COMPANY D	5	64	62	97
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	5	21	19	91
COMPANY E	5	65	56	86
COMPANY F	5	66	60	91
COMPANY G	5	63	55	87
COMPANY H	5	62	52	84
Hdq. & Hdq. Co. 3d Bn.	5	22	17	77
COMPANY I	5	65	53	81
COMPANY K	5	64	56	87
COMPANY L	5	65	59	91
COMPANY M	5	61	53	87
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	34	31	91
		1060	931	87.83

102 Eng. (Cbt.) 87.64% (13)$_{17}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQ. & SERVICE CO.	5	81	76	94
Company A	5	67	48	71
COMPANY B	5	64	61	90
Company C	5	65	50	77
COMPANY D	5	70	64	91
COMPANY E	5	63	59	93
COMPANY F	5	66	59	89
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	26	22	85
		510	447	87.64

14th Infantry 87.24% (14)$_{15}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	64	53	83
SERVICE CO.	4	93	85	91
HOWITZER CO.	4	62	53	86
HD. & HD. C. 1st BN.	4	19	16	84
COMPANY A	4	62	53	86
COMPANY B	4	64	55	86
COMPANY C	4	65	57	83
Company D	4	62	44	71
HD. & HD. CO. 2d BN.	4	26	25	96
COMPANY E	4	65	55	85
COMPANY F	4	66	57	86
Company G	4	63	46	73
COMPANY H	4	63	61	97
HD. & HD. CO. 3d BN.	4	26	23	88
COMPANY I	4	67	61	91
COMPANY K	4	65	56	86
COMPANY L	4	69	63	91
COMPANY M	4	78	75	96
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	35	33	94
		1121	978	87.24

105th Infantry 87.19% (15)$_{24}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS. ...	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	67	57	85
SERVICE CO.	5	108	88	81
HOWITZER CO.	5	59	53	90
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	4	31	29	94
COMPANY A	5	66	55	83
COMPANY B	4	69	61	88
Company C	4	62	48	77
Company D	4	71	52	73
HD. & HD. CO. 2d BN.	4	35	31	88
COMPANY E	4	70	65	93
COMPANY F	5	69	64	93
COMPANY G	5	67	67	100
COMPANY H	6	66	59	89
HD. & HD. CO. 3d BN.	4	26	24	92
COMPANY I	4	66	60	91
COMPANY K	5	68	58	85
COMPANY L	6	65	52	80
COMPANY M	5	70	64	91
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	37	34	92
		1179	1028	87.19

156th Field Art. 87% (16)$_{5}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	5	53	45	85
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	72	67	93
1st BN. HDQRS.....	4	3	3	100
1st BN. HD. BY. & C.T.	5	34	31	91
BATTERY A	4	64	53	83
Battery B	5	63	49	78
BATTERY C	4	70	67	96
2nd BN. HDQRS.....	4	4	4	100
2d BN. HQ. BY. & C.T.	5	36	33	92
BATTERY D	5	69	56	81
BATTERY E	4	73	64	88
BATTERY F	4	71	59	83
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	37	33	89
		654	569	87

258th Field Art. 86.99% (17)$_{10}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	5	83
Headquarters Battery..	4	63	47	75
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	71	65	92
1st BN. HDQRS.....	4	4	4	100
1st BN. COMBAT TR.	4	46	38	83
BATTERY A	4	66	55	83
BATTERY B	4	69	60	87
2nd BN. HDQRS.....	4	3	3	100
2nd BN. COMBAT TR.	4	49	43	88
BATTERY C	4	72	65	90
BATTERY D	4	68	65	96
3rd BN. HDQORS....	4	4	4	100
3rd Bn. Combat Train..	4	49	38	78
BATTERY E	4	67	55	82
BATTERY F	4	64	61	95
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	37	34	92
		738	642	86.99

10th Infantry 86.58% (18)$_{18}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	6	86
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	66	57	86
SERVICE CO.	4	80	66	82
HOWITZER CO.	4	63	51	81
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	4	27	23	85
COMPANY A	4	64	60	94
Company B	4	57	44	77
COMPANY C	4	56	46	82
Company D	5	73	54	74
HD. & HD. CO. 2d BN.	4	30	25	83
COMPANY E	4	70	57	81
COMPANY F	4	67	55	82
COMPANY G	4	74	71	96
COMPANY H	4	74	66	89
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	4	35	32	91
COMPANY I	4	70	66	95
COMPANY K	4	61	57	93
COMPANY L	4	64	57	89
COMPANY M	4	75	67	89
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	35	34	97
		1148	994	86.58

106th Field Art. 86.11% (19)$_{6}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery..	4	68	52	76
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	71	65	91
HQRS. 1st BN.....	4	4	4	100
HQ. BY. & CT, 1st BN.	4	30	26	87
BATTERY A	4	76	70	92
BATTERY B	4	76	65	85
HQRS. 2nd BN.....	4	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T., 2d Bn.	4	31	24	77
BATTERY C	4	65	53	81
BATTERY D	4	73	66	90
HDQRS. 3rd BN.....	4	3	3	100
HQ. BY. & C.T., 3d BN.	4	32	27	84
BATTERY E	4	73	63	86
BATTERY F	4	75	64	85
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	34	29	85
		720	620	86.11

212th Coast Art. 86.29% (20)$_{16}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HQRS. BATTERY ...	4	69	63	91
Service Battery	4	72	56	78
1st BN. HDQRS.....	4	3	3	100
1st BN. HQ. & HQ. BY.	4	44	39	89
BATTERY A	4	71	58	82
BATTERY B	4	59	50	85
BATTERY C	4	69	62	90
BATTERY D	4	70	60	86
2nd BN. HDQRS.....	4	1	1	100
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	4	14	10	71
BATTERY E	4	67	55	82
BATTERY F	4	61	55	90
BATTERY G	4	65	58	89
BATTERY H	4	75	66	88
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	20	19	95
		766	661	86.29

244th Coast Art. 86.04% (21)$_{12}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	63	57	90
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	84	77	92
1st BN. HDQRS.....	4	4	4	100
1st BN. HQ. BY. & C.T.	4	48	45	94
BATTERY A	4	64	54	84
BATTERY B	4	63	57	90
2nd BN. HDQRS.....	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. By. & C.T.	4	57	43	75
BATTERY C	4	66	56	85
BATTERY D	4	63	52	82
3rd BN. HDQRS.....	4	4	4	100
3d BN. HQ. BY. & C.T.	4	43	35	81
BATTERY E	4	69	56	81
BATTERY F	4	65	56	86
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	35	29	83
		738	635	86.04

Sp. Tr., 27th Di. 85.55% (22)$_{13}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	12	10	83
27th HDQRS. CO.....	4	53	47	89
102nd ORD. CO.....	4	34	32	94
27th TANK CO.....	4	62	53	85
27th Signal Company..	4	76	60	79
102nd M'RCYCLE CO.	5	37	35	95
27th MILI. POL. CO..	4	57	49	86
Medical Dept. Det.....	4	22	16	73
		353	302	85.55

165th Infantry 84.80% (23)$_{26}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.....	4	65	48	74
SERVICE CO.	4	85	75	88
HOWITZER CO.	4	61	49	80
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	4	24	23	96
COMPANY A	4	64	54	84
COMPANY B	4	64	57	89
Company C	4	67	53	79
COMPANY D	4	70	58	83
HD. & HD. CO. 2d BN.	4	21	18	86
COMPANY E	4	64	57	89
COMPANY F	4	65	56	83
Company G	4	62	49	79
Company H	4	64	49	77
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	4	26	24	92
COMPANY I	4	65	54	83
COMPANY K	4	66	58	88
COMPANY L	4	63	54	86
COMPANY M	4	61	58	95
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	35	31	89
		1099	932	84.80

107th Infantry 83.69% (24)$_{25}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.....	5	58	39	67
SERVICE CO.	4	81	73	90
Howitzer Co.	5	51	38	74
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	25	20	80
COMPANY A	5	52	49	94
COMPANY B	5	54	43	80
COMPANY C	5	60	48	80
COMPANY D	5	66	62	94
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	5	20	18	90
COMPANY E	5	63	56	89
COMPANY F	5	64	51	80
COMPANY G	5	63	51	81
Company H	5	62	49	79
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	5	23	22	96
Company I	5	65	48	74
COMPANY K	6	82	75	91
COMPANY L	5	75	69	92
Company M	5	70	48	69
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	32	32	100
		1073	898	83.69

106th Infantry 83.68% (25)$_{21}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	5	5	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	65	56	86
Service Co.	4	82	65	79
Howitzer Co.	4	55	39	71
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	21	19	90
Company A	4	70	52	74
COMPANY B	4	68	67	99
COMPANY C	4	67	58	86
COMPANY D	4	63	55	87
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	3	35	28	80
Company E	4	63	49	78
COMPANY F	4	64	62	97
COMPANY G	4	61	55	90
Company H	4	65	46	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn..	4	21	15	71
COMPANY I	4	59	51	86
Company K	4	63	48	76
COMPANY L	4	69	61	88
COMPANY M	4	71	59	83
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	36	33	92
		1103	923	83.68

27th Di. Qm. Tr. 81.60% (26)$_{22}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	14	12	85
MTR. TRANS. CO. 105	5	49	41	84
MTR. TRANS. CO. 106	5	52	44	85
Motor Trans. Co. 107..	5	53	40	76
Motor Trans. Co. 108..	5	50	37	74
MTR. REP. SEC. 103.	5	25	21	84
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	18	18	100
		261	213	81.60

State Staff	**100%**			**(1)$_3$**
A. G. D. SECTION...	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION.	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SEC. ...	4	28	28	100
MEDICAL SEC.	4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION.....	4	29	29	100
		69	69	100
Hdq. Coast Art.	**100%**			**(2)$_4$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.	4	5	5	100
		9	9	100
Hdq. 27th Div.	**95.65%**			**(3)$_1$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	25	96
HDQRS. DET.	4	43	41	95
		69	66	95.65
93rd Inf. Brig.	**94.87%**			**(4)$_5$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	4	34	32	94
		39	37	94.87
53rd Inf. Brig.	**92.50%**			**(5)$_7$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	4	4	100
HDQRS. CO.	6	36	33	92
		40	37	92.50
54th Inf. Brig.	**92.30%**			**(6)$_9$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	6	34	31	91
		39	36	92.30
51st Cav. Brig.	**92.10%**			**(7)$_6$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP	4	69	63	91
		76	70	92.10
87th Inf. Brig.	**86.60%**			**(8)$_2$**
Headquarters	4	20	14	70
HDQRS. CO.	4	40	38	95
		60	52	86.60
52nd F. A. Brig.	**84%**			**(9)$_8$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	7	87
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	**42**	**35**	**83**
		50	42	84

H. J. LUCAS CO.

INC.

PRINTERS

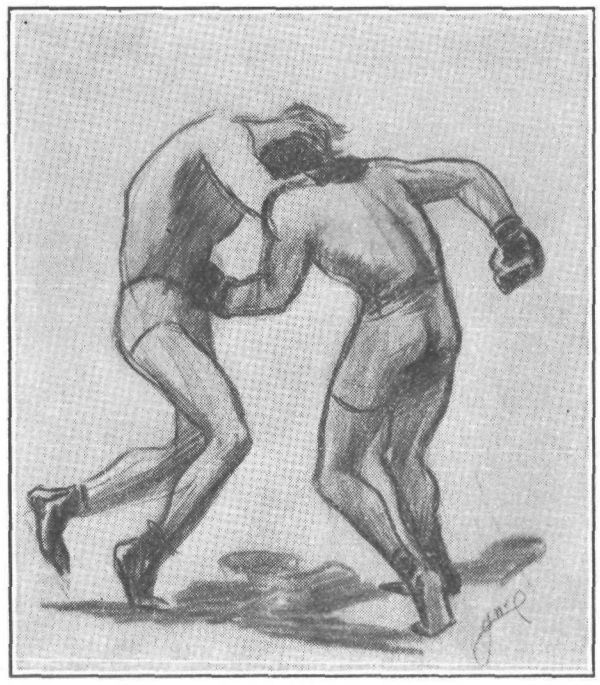
305 EAST 45th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

MUrray Hill 4—3847-3848

(*Continued from page* 18)

club teams. Interested New York Guardsmen within the areas represented by the clubs as listed below, all of which are participating in the N. R. A. Weekly League Shoots, are urged to get in touch with the club nearest them with a view to joining one of these live-wire shooting organizations.



The Weekly Boxing Bouts

of the

102nd MED. REGIMENT
N. Y. N. G.

held

Every Thursday Night

in the

STATE ARMORY, IN WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

at 8:30 o'clock

are helping to put White Plains on the map!

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c/o H. A. Nelson, Secretary
R. D. No. 5, Schenectady, N. Y.

Richmond Hill Rifle Club
c/o Alfred Schaefer, Secretary
8428 123rd St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Stuyvesant Rifle Club
E. W. Mange, Secretary
Oak Ridge Farms, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

Jamestown Rifle Club
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Mohawk Rifle Club
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Twin City Rifle Club
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Taconic Valley Rod & Gun Club
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G. E. Frost, Secretary
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Roslyn Rifle & Revolver Club
G. E. Conklin, Secretary
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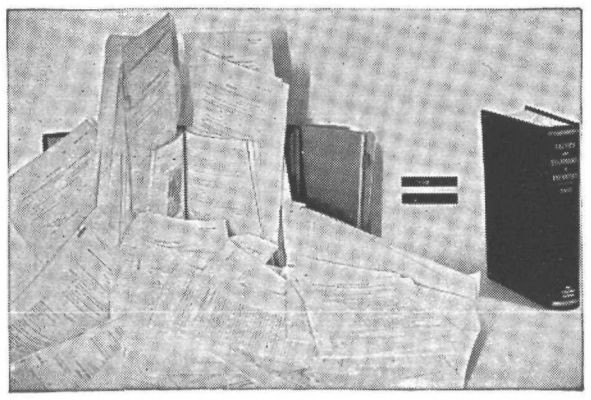

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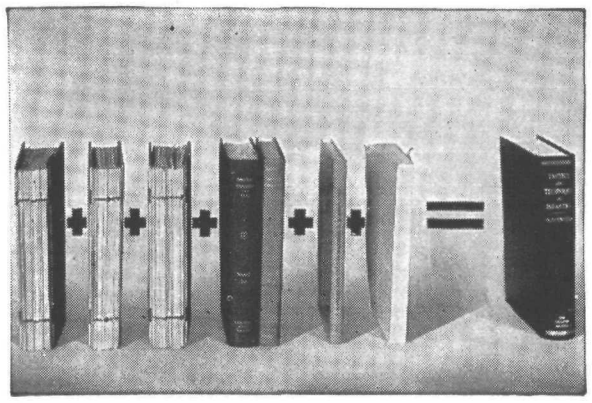

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