The New York National Guardsman

April, 1932

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TRAINING SCHEDULE—INFANTRY REGIMENT—CAMP SMITH 1932

Day	Group	RIFLE CO. EAST	RIFLE CO. WEST	MACHINE GUN CO. EAST	MACHINE GUN CO. WEST	HOWITZER CO. EAST	HOWITZER CO. WEST	HEADQUARTERS CO. EAST	HEADQUARTERS CO. WEST	SERVICE CO. EAST	SERVICE CO. WEST	MEDICAL DEPT. DET. EAST	MEDICAL DEPT. DET. WEST	STAFF Regt. and Bn. EAST	STAFF Regt. and Bn. WEST
		A R R I V A L													
MON.	ADV.	RIFLE INST. AUTO-RIFLE PREP.		PISTOL	M. G. INST.	GUNNERS' TEST 37 MM. GUN	GUNNERS' TEST 3″ T.M.	RIFLE INST.		RIFLE INST.		RANGE DETAILS SPECIALIST TRAINING		A.M.—SUPERVISION P.M.—EQUITATION	
	BASIC	RIFLE PREP.			M. G. PREP.			RIFLE PREP.		RIFLE PREP.					
TUES.	ADV.	Range Service | RIFLE REC. AUTO-RIFLE INST.		M. G. INST.	M. G. REC.	GUNNERS' TEST 3″ T.M.	GUNNERS' TEST 37 MM. GUN	SPECIALIST TRAINING	RIFLE REC.	RANGE SERVICE	RIFLE REC.	RANGE DETAILS SPECIALIST TRAINING		A.M.—SUPERVISION P.M.—EQUITATION	
	BASIC	RIFLE PREP.		M. G. PREP				RIFLE PREP.		RIFLE PREP.					
WED.	ADV.	RIFLE REC. | Range Service AUTO-RIFLE REC.		M. G. REC.	COACHES	TECHNIQUE OF FIRE 37 mm. Gun and 3″ T.M.		RIFLE REC.	SPECIALIST TRAINING	RIFLE REC.	RANGE SERVICE	RANGE DETAILS SPECIALIST TRAINING		TACTICAL RIDE REGT. STAFFS	
	BASIC	RIFLE PREP.		M. G. PREP.	M. G. INST.	PISTOL INST.		RIFLE PREP.		RIFLE PREP.					
THURS.	ADV.	SCOUTING—PATROLLING		COACHES	RANGE SERVICE	PISTOL INST. AND REC.		SPECIALIST TRAINING		SPECIALIST TRAINING		RANGE DETAILS SPECIALIST TRAINING		TACTICAL RIDE—BN. STAFFS	OBSERVE RIFLE CO. TRAINING
	BASIC	RIFLE INST.		M. G. INST.	M. G. REC.			RIFLE INST.		RIFLE INST.					
FRI.	ADV.	MUSKETRY		RANGE SERVICE	PISTOL	EXPERT TEST 37 MM. GUN		COMBAT PRINCIPLES		SPECIALIST TRAINING		RANGE DETAILS SPECIALIST TRAINING		OBSERVE RIFLE CO. TRAINING	TACTICAL RIDE—BN. STAFFS
	BASIC	RIFLE INST.		M. G. REC.		TECHNIQUE OF FIRE 37 MM. GUN		RIFLE INST.		RIFLE INST.					
SAT.	ADV.	RANGE SERVICE		ADV. GUN DRILL		EXPERT TEST 3″ T.M.		COMBAT PRINCIPLES		RANGE SERVICE		RANGE DETAILS SPECIALIST TRAINING		PREPARATION FOR CPX AND FIELD EXERCISE	
	BASIC	RIFLE REC.		ELEM. GUN DRILL		TECHNIQUE OF FIRE 3″ T.M.		RIFLE REC.		RIFLE REC.					
		H O L I D A Y													
MON.	ADV.	EXTENDED ORDER AND COMBAT PRINCIPLES		ADV. GUN DRILL		COMBAT PRINCIPLES		COMBAT PRINCIPLES	REGT. CPX	SPECIALIST TRAINING		SPECIALIST TRAINING	REGT. CPX.	OBSERVE RIFLE CO. TRAINING	REGT. CPX.
	BASIC														
TUES.	ADV.	FIELD FIRING	COMBAT PRINCIPLES	COMBAT PRINCIPLES		FIELD FIRING		REGT. CPX	COMBAT PRINCIPLES	SPECIALIST TRAINING		RANGE DETAILS REGT. CPX.	SPECIALIST TRAINING	REGT. CPX.	OBSERVE HOWITZER FIELD FIRING
	BASIC	Scouting—Patrolling													
WED.	ADV.	FIELD FIRING	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	FIELD FIRING	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	COMBAT PRINCIPLES	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	COMBAT PRINCIPLES	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	SPECIALIST TRAINING	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	RANGE DETAILS SPECIALIST TRAINING	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	OBSERVE M. G. FIELD FIRING	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE
	BASIC	MUSKETRY		OBSERVE											
THURS.	ADV.	COMBAT PRINCIPLES	FIELD FIRING	COMBAT PRINCIPLES		FIELD FIRING		COMBAT PRINCIPLES		SPECIALIST TRAINING		RANGE DETAILS SPECIALIST TRAINING		OBSERVE HOWITZER FIELD FIRING	OBSERVE RIFLE CO. TRAINING
	BASIC		Scouting—Patrolling												
FRI.	ADV.	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	FIELD FIRING	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	FIELD FIRING	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	COMBAT PRINCIPLES	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	COMBAT PRINCIPLES	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	SPECIALIST TRAINING	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	RANGE DETAILS SPECIALIST TRAINING	REGT. FIELD EXERCISE	OBSERVE M. G. FIELD FIRING
	BASIC		MUSKETRY		OBSERVE										
SAT.	ADV.	F I E L D I N S P E C T I O N													
	BASIC														
SUN.		D E P A R T U R E													

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from '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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Army Day this year commemorated the fifteenth anniversay of our entry into the World War. Here are some of the posters which "helped to win the war" and to "make the world safe for Democracy." See the article "Looking Backwards" on page 16 of this issue.

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VOL. IX APRIL 1932 No. 1

Modern Tank Tactics

By **CAPT. B. H. LIDDELL HART,** ***British Army***

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Illustrated by SGT. C. H. HOWELL, 27th Tank Co., N. Y. N. G.

Capt. Liddell Hart here discusses and describes the development of modern tank tactics, as practised at the British Army exercises of 1931. These maneuvers are of interest to all branches of the service, for they give an indication of what may be expected in the "next war" when whole armored divisions are thrown into the field of operations.

THE formation and first trial of a complete brigade of tanks under Brigadier C. Broad provided the brightest spot of the military year. One can only hope that it is a first instalment of that progress forecast by the C. I. G. S. in 1927 when he spoke of creating "armored divisions," and declared them to be the only means of making mobility possible on the battlefield, and "to revive the possibility of the art of generalship." With all the weight of his authority, he then declared that the human race would not again stand such losses as accrued in the last war, and that civilization itself would go to pieces if a war was fought on similar lines.

Those who have long urged the formation of an all-armored force, freed of old-style impedimenta and given scope to practise mobile or, better still, "Mongol" tactics, had their long-awaited justification last September. The exercises proved the most significant experiment since the war; indeed, in all tactical experiment since Sir John Moore created the Light Brigade for the struggle against Napoleon. The Imber Area may take its place with Shorncliffe Camp as a landmark in the history of the British Army. Indeed, with all sobriety, one can go further in suggestion. For just as the Imber plateau stretches wider and higher than the Shorncliffe plateau, so may the tactics tried there—in affecting the future of armies and of land warfare.

Armored mobility was at last applied in a true way—fitted to its nature. In previous years there has been a tendency to rely on armor to cover any frontal bludgeon stroke, as a guarantee against having to pay the price of one's folly. This year armor was simply utilized as an additional security to the value of speed—to the power, which a tank force possesses, of swiftly circling round any strongly held position and piercing its weakest spots. Nor was that all. For the key idea of the new tank tactics became that of "indirect approach." And this was not simple, but cunningly compound. The light tanks—small, nimble, and hard to hit—always sought to "draw" the enemy by approaching from an unexpected direction. And when their stings had drawn the enemy's muzzles in one direction, the medium tank punch would crash home from another direction.

These mixed tactics are helped by a mixed composition of tank units down to the company. The new tank brigade comprised one light tank battalion and three "mixed" battalions, each made up of three mixed companies and a section of close support tanks. For an innovation this year, which one has long advocated, was that the company should combine both medium and light tanks—a section of five medium, and one of seven light tanks.

If such a mixture has a naval aspect, suggesting a squadron of battleships with its attendant destroyers, it has a "Mongol" ancestry. The combination makes possible the distracting and paralyzing tactics by which Genghis Khan's incomparably mobile horsemen triumphed over the solid battle-arrays of medieval Asia and Europe.

Yet less imagination is needed to see a modern parallel than to conjure up the rest. Even though there were marked

differences, there was a fundamental similarity between the maneuvers of this brigade of "landships" and those of a battle fleet at sea. At Imber we truly saw the first "fleet exercises" of the Royal Tank Corps.

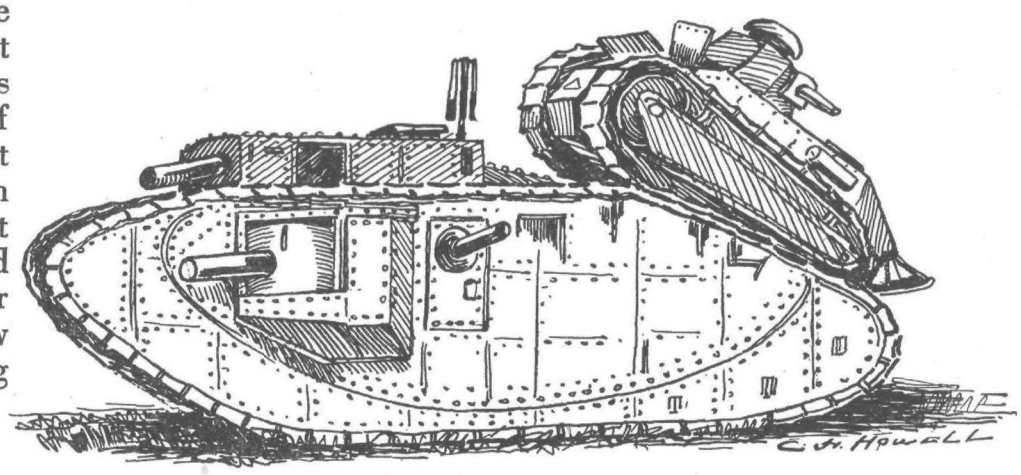
The parallel became vivid not only in some of the formations which the tanks adopted, but also in the way they were controlled and maneuvered as a unity by wireless and flag signals. A new and simple two-letter code had been devised, and orders for maneuver were given by it either through the display of combinations of two flags, one above the other, or by wirelessing the two letters in Morse. These signals covered a remarkably comprehensive range of orders. And they were supplemented by the radio telephone with which the tanks were fitted.

The tanks maneuvered either in close or open order. In close order there was 25 yards interval between the tanks. In open, or fighting, order, the intervals between medium tanks were doubled, and one saw the light tanks of each company move out to "protection stations."

. . . The brigadier had as assistants, besides a brigade major and an orderly officer, three "field officers," who acted in a way similar to Napoleon's expert aides-de-camp —and were mounted in light tanks. During the immediate advance to the battlefield, the brigadier went ahead accompanied by two of these field officers and by the battalion commanders—all in tanks. Behind came a second party of tanks containing two company commanders from each battalion. Third came the brigade mass, which was temporarily commanded by the remaining field officer.

When the brigadier had made his reconnaissance and issued his orders, indicating the "brigade center line of attack," the battalion commanders would track away in their tanks to reconnoiter and choose their own center lines. Meantime, one of the field officers who accompanied the brigadier would drive back to take over the brigade mass and lead it forward, bringing it up at right angles to the chosen brigade center line. As the mass of tanks came up, one saw the company commanders drive into position at the head of their companies and lead these along their respective lines.

The whole process went with a swing, and the tanks avoided any halt under fire. It was an extraordinary vision of the new warfare, if it also recalled the remote past, when knights in armor pranced and caracoled at the head of their mailed "battles." The likeness was increased by the parti-colored signal flags which fluttered from the lance-like masts of the commanders' tanks. But it was far less obvious than the marshalling of medieval chivalry must have been. These modern mail-clad knights not only move faster and waste less time than their ancestors, but are now growing skilled in using ground as cover. . . .



In the actual exercise witnessed, the enemy artillery area was covered by a five-mile semi-circle of anti-tank guns west of Imber. The light battalion of the tank brigade was assumed already to have cleared the north-west fringe of this anti-tank screen. The leading mixed battalion had moved up, and was lying in wait behind the shelter of the ridge. Its commander, according to the new system, was ahead in his tank, accompanying the brigadier.

He now received orders to attack and clear the south-western sector of the enemy's anti-tank screen, with the help of an additional light company. The way would then be open for the mass of the brigade to be launched into the enemy's artillery area from the rear.

At 2.07 P. M. the brigadier's tank had roared up. At 2.10 P. M. his orders had been issued, and a field officer was dashing back in a tank to fetch the leading battalion. Meantime the battalion commander surveyed the ground and decided on his plan.

The co-operating light company was to circle out to the south-west across the low spurs, draw the enemy's fire, and pelt him in return. The leading mixed company was to strike in from W. N. W. behind the ridge and sweep astride the back of the chain of guns. The second would follow it, but turn south down the first spur. The third company would in turn sweep down the next spur, while the second company was rallying ready to descend a farther spur.

At 2.15 P. M. these orders had been given. A few seconds later the battalion appeared in sight, deploying for action. At 2.26 P. M. the leading company had launched the attack. The close-support tanks followed on the heels of the mediums, and fired smoke-shell to "blanket" the more distant guns while the nearer ones were being dealt with. A fresh mixed company was then launched through at a fresh angle to smash the rear links in the anti-tank chain.

On such combinations of tank-types and an instinctive co-operation between sub-units success would depend in war. That co-operation will be the fruit partly of trained initiative and partly of a battle-drill that revives the Mongol method.

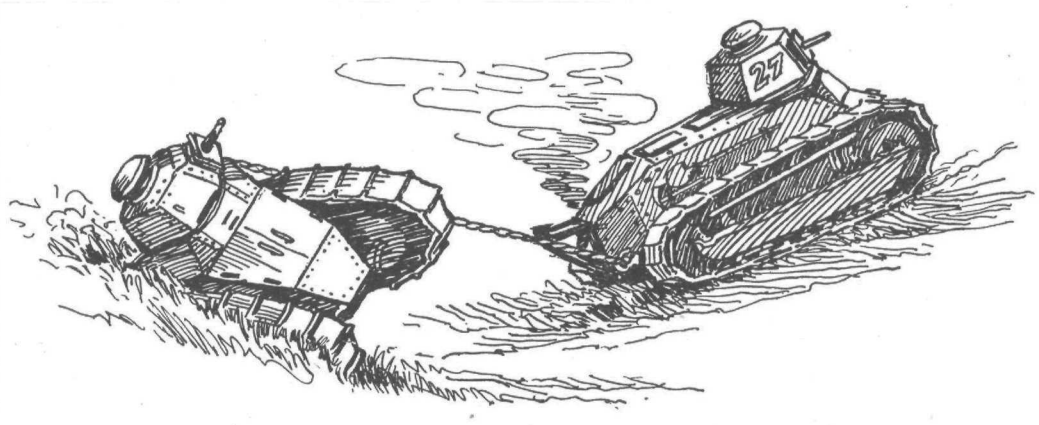
In the fifth exercise the tanks were given the task of attacking a marching enemy column. As the last of the series, this was presumably regarded as the most advanced and difficult test of maneuver. It may have been the most difficult maneuver, but it was certainly not the hardest practical problem to solve—and would not be in war. One had to recall the recent march of the mobilized 1st Division near Aldershot, slowly coiling its immense length and swollen bulk along the road, to realize what a target is offered by a war-strength infantry division.

To-day the supposed infantry column was a comparatively small one, generously endowed for its size with anti-tank guns. It was marching south across the Plain from Brattan to Heytesbury. The tank brigade was coming from the east, and its advanced guard was checked by a screen of anti-tank guns, only 200 yards apart, while the marching column had put out along a ridge to cover its flank.

While the tank brigade mass halted behind the next ridge, the brigadier drove forward in his tank to join the light battalion and reconnoiter the situation. In a few minutes he sent back the order, "Right encircle" to the field officer in charge of the brigade mass. He then turned northward himself with his tank party and headed for a patch of woodland known as Tinkers Firs. The brigade mass also changed direction and moved to the

same hiding place, covered by a company detached from the light battalion. The original advance guard, staying where it was, now became a flank guard, and laid a smoke screen—"an artificial hill"—to cover the encircling maneuver.

Arrived at Tinkers Firs, the brigadier found he was on a line with the tail of the marching column at Bowls Barrow. Detaching one of his three mixed battalions to attack the screen of anti-tank guns, he promptly led the brigade mass in a swift circuit to the north round the enemy's tail, aiming to reach the high ground due west of it.



On reaching the high ground, the brigadier turned his tank's bows to the east, to indicate the new direction, and gave the signal "Open order; attack" to his leading battalion. Thereby he launched it against what had been the far flank, and was still the unguarded flank, of the enemy, whose anti-tank weapons would be more than fully occupied in meeting their immediate assailants.

The enemy's aircraft may have given warning of the original approach in time to put out an anti-tank screen, and this had been assumed as able to hold up the tank advance guard. But having put out the anti-tank guns, the enemy could not easily shift them, and the separate attack launched against them was calculated to fix them beyond any possibility of such a shift.

First smothered with smoke and then flailed with bullets, it is unlikely that they would either be aware, or have a care, of the remote maneuver being carried out by the rest of the tank brigade. For it is one of the oldest experiences of war that men who are being fired at from close range have eyes only for their immediate assailants, and do not give a "tinker's damn" about what may be happening elsewhere.

Tank mobility can exploit this battle-psychology. And in any case infantry cannot change their dispositions as quickly as tanks can change their direction. The master-key with which the tankman can open any barred door is his 360 degree range of maneuver.

A blue and white flag above a forked red flag fluttered from the mast of the brigadier's tank—"Open order." The signal was repeated—"Attack." The leading tank battalion forthwith bore down on the enemy's defenseless western flank. Two companies ran along the edge of the marching column, firing into the mass of men, horses and wagons. It was easy to imagine the confusion, the panic, the stampede that would have occurred in real war.

The medium tanks may sometimes crash through the middle of the column, "pulping" it as did the whippets to the three German battalions they caught at Cachy in April, 1918. But one doubts whether such shock action could increase the chaos that would be caused by a driving storm of bullets at close range.

The light tanks in any case keep clear of the mêlée, "holding the ring," and being ready to deal with any anti-tank weapons which may emerge. But it is hardly conceivable that even if any were at hand, they could be handled amid the confusion.

The speed with which this wide maneuver was carried out was most impressive. In the case of that executed by the 2nd Bn. R.T.C., the brigadier gave the order "Right encircle" at 11.10 A. M. At 12.30 P. M. he gave the signal to close. Within one hour and twenty minutes, the battalion had covered seven miles in its two bounds, delivered, and completed its attack. A case of "quick disposal," if not of "unhappy dispatch"—for the enemy infantry.

After completing this series of exercises, three days were spent in exercise as a brigade. They began with brigade drill—one is tempted to call it drill by a brigade of machine-made Guards. If not always so symmetrical as on the Horse Guards Parade, it was far swifter—and hence more practical. We had the spectacle of one hundred and eighty tanks marching and counter-marching, wheeling and deploying, as a single body—controlled by a single voice. The brigadier gave his successive order by radio telephony from a tank that was sometimes, in the more open maneuvers, a mile or more distant from the recipients. Their execution, in alacrity and precision, certainly excelled the performance of infantry in open battle drill.

The next brigade exercise comprised a six-mile advance across country in contact formation, with two battalions "up." After the first bound had been completed, and a light tank screen put out beyond, the reserve battalion was launched through at a different angle against a fresh objective.

In the third exercise the brigade "made rings round" an infantry column in a literal sense, pinning it from the north while they circled round and clove it from the south. Increase of tentacles obviously increases the chance of successful pinning, and the enemy's difficulty of parrying the eventual thrust. And the prevailing mist, wherein the tanks were often indistinguishable from bushes, would have put the infantry in an even more precarious situation. As the tanks emerged from the mist and swept forward, the glint of the sun on the tracks made an impression for which one observer found apt words by quoting what was written of a charge of Numidian horse—"the sparkle of the spear-points coming out of the dust."

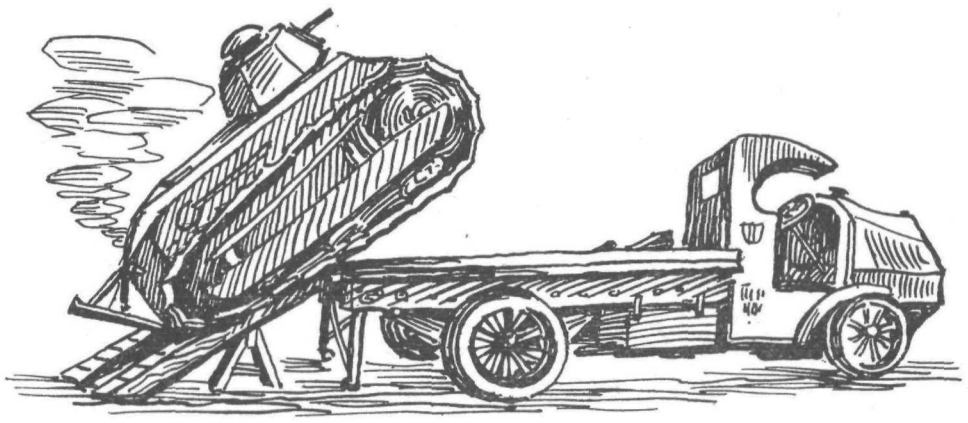
The speed of the onsweep would have been still more impressive if armored machine-gun carriers were not still compelled to do duty as light tanks. Suited for working with infantry, it was a strain on them not only to keep up but to keep ahead of this fast moving tank force in its rapid bounds across steep spurs and rain-sodden ground. Only a bare dozen of the modern Mark II light tanks were available this year, and they were used mainly as "mounts" for commanders and liaison officers. With their squat toad-like chassis surmounted by a high, narrow turret they seem excellently designed for stealing up behind a bush or crest, and "peeping" their turret machine-guns over it. To watch them sweep forward is to perceive the menace of their speed, agility and unobstrusiveness combined, to infantry and artillery. They are, in truth, an ominously looming cloud on the horizon of all old style forces.

But for that menace to be fulfilled, these new and comparatively cheap machines must be provided in sufficient quantity to form a tactical cloud. In driblets they may be

merely useful, whereas in a deluge they would be decisive. To provide the deluge we must, however, face the necessity of finding the money by substitution. A light tank with its crew of two men has more fire-power, and far more effective striking power, than an infantry section. Its annual cost would be less than half.

In quantity of such machines lies one means to discount the inevitable toll taken by anti-tank guns. The other means lies in the reborn Mongol tactics which were so well brought out in the exercises. It may be said that these exercises were set and selected by the Tank Corps. The answer is that they were set to test the tank units, and, as designed, were a harder test than these would be likely to meet on any battlefield of the present or near future. . . .

Now in the test attack on a marching column practised by the Tank Brigade, the enemy's screen was composed of anti-tank guns spaced at two hundred yards' interval. On this basis, no less than 270 anti-tank guns would be required, as a minimum, to be "in action" at any time, with at least as many "on wheels" to maintain the screen as it advanced and to provide for contingencies. Such figures give some idea of the almost insuperable difficulty of protecting a division on the march against tank attack. Horeover, even on such a basis, the screen would be but a fragile single line, that would stand little chance against a concentrated tank punch at any point. Tank mobility provides the means of striking within a few hours at any point on the circumference. It provides a 360 degree choice of the point of the attack.



With the development of independent tank forces the old linear warfare is replaced by circular warfare. Thus, to sum up, the Tank Brigade, this year, proved capable of creating a new system of tactics suited to its mobility and promising an effective antidote to any immobile anti-tank agents. I have seen the realization of a dream and have few criticisms to offer. The tactics truly fulfilled the Mongol ideal. Perhaps in movement also, now that order has been obtained, it might be possible to go further and develop "ordered disorder." Officers who flew over the brigade significantly said that from the air it made a very visible if fast-moving target so long as it kept in drill formations. But when the formation broke up as the attack progressed, the tanks "simply disappeared" from observation. The moral would seem to be the cultivation of controlled irregularity in the approach as well as in the successive wasp-like attacks.

While "variability"—the power to vary the direction of attack—was the dominant feature of the exercises carried out by the tanks, their invisibility was scarcely less noteworthy. To think of Salisbury Plain is to conjure up a picture of country where tanks can move fast but can scarcely hide. The picture was contradicted by the reality. Even though one knew the exact, and small, area in which they were working, and was following them in a car, it was difficult to locate them. Time after time, companies of tanks were swallowed up in some fold of the ground, to emerge suddenly close to their prey. While the noise of their tracks gave some warning of their stealthy approach, it is a deceptive noise to locate, and the presence of so large a number of tanks confuses the listener.

As for controllability, the progress achieved was remarkable when one considers that the new creation was only a few weeks old. And further training will, obviously, increase it. But the fact of supreme significance comes through comparison. For a tank brigade is the only formation that can, in the strict sense, be controlled and maneuvered on the battlefield. With an infantry formation, even a local tactical maneuver can scarcely be accomplished in the day. With a tank brigade, a wide maneuver is a matter of hours only; and a local maneuver, of minutes.

To appreciate what this may mean, let us for once lift our thought onto a higher plane than the question of tank attack *versus* anti-tank defense. Let us, instead, consider the tank as essentially a means of moving fire-power quickly to any spot, if also of bringing it closer to the target than can be risked by weapons which are handled by unprotected crews. For this is its fundamental value, and would remain, even if an omnipotent armor-piercing weapon were invented. An old-style unit cannot, as a rule, be expected to make more than one attack in a day's battle, and, once committed, cannot be shifted to a different sector. Thus it is practically limited to what one may call "one-point" use of its fire-power. In contrast, a tank unit is capable of a "several-point" use of its fire-power, without special strain or risk. The utility of a tank formation, such as a brigade, has a similar proportion in comparison with an old-style formation. And this sense of proportion ought, therefore, to govern any estimate of their respective economic values for military purposes.

The tank as a "fire-mover" gives a fresh meaning to Napoleon's dictum that force is mass multiplied by velocity. This is the true way to calculate force.

We must also remember that material effect is multiplied by moral effect. The fact that a tank can bring its fire so quickly to a spot, and from an unexpected direction, morally multiplies the value of its fire—even apart from any panic which its ugly appearance may cause. Hence the real force innate in tanks is the product of mass, velocity, and surprise. They give a commander a chance of fulfilling in a way hitherto unconceived Forrest's famous yet simple recipe for success, that of "gittin' thar fustest with the mostest"—fire and fear.

OUR FRONT COVERS

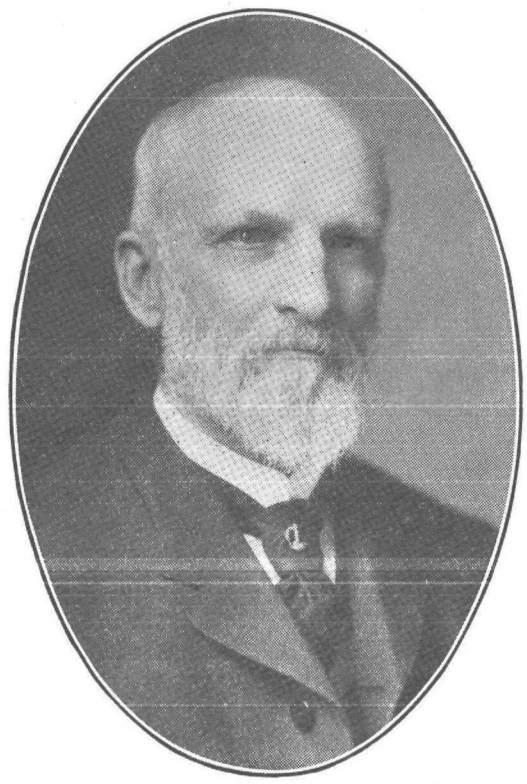
LAST month's front cover, by Capt. "Eddie" Dunne, has received a big hand on all sides—as it well deserved, for it certainly was a "corker."

Our cover this month—the first 4-color cover ever published by The Guardsman—is from an original in oils by Sgt. C. H. Howell of the 27th Tank Company. The expensive reproduction has been made possible by Capt. Oliver L. Bell, commanding the 27th Tank Co., who has generously contributed the cover in the interests of his own organization and of the N. Y. National Guard. We thank these gentlemen most sincerely, on behalf of all our readers, for their generous co-operation.

The Treasured Reference Books of the "Father of Rifle Marksmanship"

By LIEUT. COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, STATE ORDNANCE OFFICER

GENERAL GEORGE ALBERT WINGATE, who commanded the 27th Division Artillery Brigade in the World War, has turned over to the library at Division Headquarters all the military reference books, mostly pertaining to rifle marksmanship, of his father, the late General George W. Wingate, who, in his early days, was a member of the old 22nd Infantry, N. Y. N. G., now the 102nd Engineers, and later, Inspector General of Rifle Practice of the State of New York. General Wingate was very active in both marksmanship and National Guard affairs and was then spoken of as the "Father of Rifle Marksmanship" in this country, for he not only introduced intensive primary training with the rifle in the National Guard but, from the results attained, interested the Regular Army to take up systematic training along this line, which had never before been taken too seriously, as in those early days most citizens were supposed to know how to shoot.



General George Albert Wingate, "Father of Rifle Marksmanship."

It should be borne in mind that about 1871, Gen. Wingate helped to organize the National Rifle Association, at first a New York institution, having its matches at Creedmore and later expanding to the great national institution it is today with over 100,000 senior members and 2,500 rifle clubs. Gen. Wingate was one of its early presidents, the writer having been the only other New Yorker thus honored in 1926 and 1927. General Wingate also helped to form the National Guard of the United States away back in 1878 and was its first president, holding office for several years.

Among the collection of rifle reference manuals it is amusing to read of some of the old time positions, especially the popular one of lying down, feet to target, and firing with the rifle resting on the knee or between the feet, the butt going over the right shoulder, with the butt plate supported by the right forearm raised on elbow, hand on back of neck, or by the left hand crossing in front of neck. This practice was in vogue in 1883. Almost all early authorities on rifle instruction are to be found in this collection, including the text book by Captain Henry Heth, 10th Regiment, U.S.A., in 1862, entitled "System of Target Practice for Use of Troops," and adopted by the then Secretary of War, Hon. John B. Floyd. In another book a sighting lesson is pictured. In the early days they had not yet resorted to intensive preliminary drills as prescribed in T. R. 150-5 and had no such stabilized paraphenalia to work with. The soldier was stooping over some distance from the rifle, which was lying across a cushion, placed on a chair, which was erected on a table.

Among these books, which we are delighted to add to our Division library, is General Wingate's own "Manual for Rifle Practice" published in 1872. This was adopted by the State of New York, General Franklin Townsend, The Adjutant General, after the passage of the following resolution by the Board of Directors of The National Guard Association:

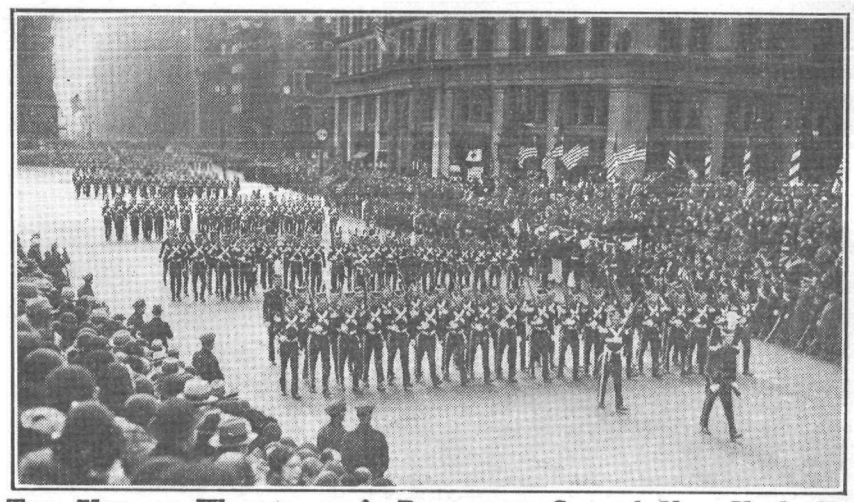
"RESOLVED, That the Manual of Rifle Practice, prepared by Captain George W. Wingate, and which has been examined and approved by the Major Generals commanding the First and Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y., be approved and adopted by this Association, and that the Commander-in-Chief be requested, if the same meets his approval, to adopt the same officially for the use of the National Guard."

This book was very complete and was adopted generally throughout the country. A few years later Gen. Wingate issued a pamphlet of alterations, bringing the volume up to date and from the very personal copy we received with this book collection, the General was evidently contemplating issuing a new edition, bringing it up to the present time, as there are many marginal notes of changes, although most of the sound basic principles still apply.

There are quite a few English books on Musketry, for England, of course, in those days, was far in advance of us on target or match shooting.

Any real "dope" shooting ace will get a great "kick" in looking over some of these early training manuals.

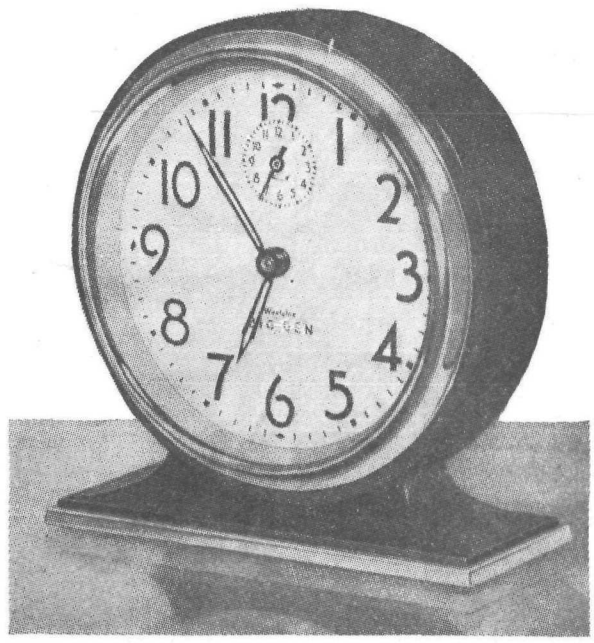
We are indeed happy to add these books to our library cases and take this opportunity to thank Judge Wingate for his thoughtfulness in turning them over to us.



THE 71ST ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: *Several New York City units of the N. Y. N. G. took part in the parade on Washington's Birthday, and the above photograph shows the Seventy-first Infantry passing the Reviewing Stand at Fifth Avenue and Madison Square.*

At the Front With Lloyd Gribbins

By CAPTAIN GEORGE L. CLARKE, 165th Infantry.



Type of wrist watch worn by Chinese 19th Riot Army, presented to each and every man by the Helluva Watch Co. When the gong strikes, it will be exactly six and one-half minutes of seven. Are you listenin'?

HELLO, EVERYBODY! Well, I am on my way to Shanghai to give you folks the real low down on the Chinese situation. From newspaper reports, things are Nippon tuck around the International Settlement. The gas alarm aboard has just sounded and the passengers are making an assortment of noises like a bunch of soup-swillers at a convention. What we thought was gas turned out to be a transport full of Mussolini's followers who had crossed our bow on their way to Shanghai to reinforce the Italian troops—garlic was mistaken for gas.

When my employer, William Randolph Nertz, told me to pack and sail on fifteen minutes' notice, little did he realize the adventures that would befall me. After a few drinks with three Irish aviators, Hart, Shaffner, and Marx, who were offering their services to China, I retired to my stateroom to snatch a few winks of much needed sleep. . .

I was awakened suddenly by the dawn coming up like thunder out of China 'cross the Bay, and, seizing my portable typewriter, I hurried up on deck. There a motley array of passengers lined the rail, while cries of grief and rage arose as they scanned the smoking ruins of Chapei. Seizing a rotund person who was selling army field glasses and, in the confusion, failing to note it was Joe Flannery, I swept the waterfront eagerly. (They have no D. S. C. in Shanghai.) A scene of utter desolation met my gaze—tottering walls, blackened ruins, houses looking seaward with empty sightless eyes, chimneys sitting awry like hats perched on the heads of drunken men.

Lloyd Gribbins, headline hunter, war correspondent and what have you, points to where Japanese shell hit top of automobile he was driving. Shell bounced high in air and richoted back to boat from whence it came, killing several of crew.

Overhead an enemy plane droned, advertising Wrigley's Spearmint; still another was sky-writing, rolling and daring, as he slowly spelled out the words, "Scram, Chinks!" My reverie was interrupted by the harsh voice of the ship's officer as he cried, "All ashore that's going ashore!" We jumped in one of Gar Wood's speed boats and it made two trips before I could jump ashore—it was that fast!

The first sight to greet my big brown eyes was a Japanese sentry, fast asleep on a sandbag. A crowd of Chinese sharpshooters had joined hands and were singing lustily, "Just a Japanese Sandman, sneaking in with the dew." The banging of flashlights finally awakened him. Wriggling his fingers to his nose, he sauntered away on the toe of a big Marine sergeant. A few minutes later I was drinking breakfast at the American Bar and rubbing noses with several comrades of the Boxer Rebellion (an old Chinese custom).

A rousing slap on the back, and I gazed into the soft-boiled egg eyes of Moe Ginsberg, a reporter from the "Irish Echo," covering the story for his paper. He offered to show me the sights and I accepted with alacrity. After downing a hasty meal of Sampans covered with delicious Maple Syrup, we set out along the Bund in search of adventure (aren't we all?). Crowds of colored people were streaming towards the International Settlement (I found out later they were all white Russians), with all their worldly goods packed in Mack trucks. Little children lined the curb, raising the age-old cry, "Have you a cigarette for my papa?"

We arrived at a Japanese outpost and were halted abruptly by a burst of machine gun fire. We were riding bicycles at the time and mine was shot from under me. A smooth-shaven Japanese officer bawled out the man operating the gun and tendered his profuse apologies for the bad shooting. He in turn offered to conduct us on a tour of the battle front, but before doing so, gave out a quantity of rifles to all stretcher-bearers within sight. When asked the reason for this, he flashed a typical Nipponese smile, shrugged his shoulders, and said, "C'est la guerre!" Later we found out he had volunteered with the 77th Division during the World War and knew all the answers.

Riding easily at anchor in the Whangpoo River, the sleek grey destroyers of Japan were firing broadsides at the Woosung Forts. The Chinese defenders in turn were replying with a hail of steel helmets, bean shooters, slung shots, and other ghastly modern equipment. The air was blue with oaths of the fighting men and this made visibility poor.

With screeching brakes a huge official car barred the roadway directly in front of us; several men carrying coils

of wire and microphones descended hastily. One busy individual tacked signs on several ruined buildings which read, "Silence, please." A Japanese battery of 155's obligingly ceased firing, a "mike" was thrust in my hand and the announcer shrilled in my ear, "Say something to the folks back home, Lloyd. This is the first broadcast from Manchuria and a palpitating public is listening eagerly for your alcoholic tenor." Clearly and with great care I began my historical speech. "Hello, Everybody! This is Lloyd Gribbins broadcasting from Manchuria. It was a great fight! He's a good boy and I wanna box him a return bout. I'll be right home, Ma, so have supper ready!" I received a crack on the schnozzle and a voice hissed in my good ear, "That's the Saturday night broadcast — where do you think you are, — Geneva?" Imagine my embarrassment. I had put over the wrong speech. Recovering my poise, my rich vibrant voice carried through the ether. "Pardon me, folks! Your Globetrotter is out here in Manchuria where men are Chinamen. I am going to call on the Japanese Admiral Suikiyaki and then dash over to the Chinese sector and interview Who Flung What, Commander of the 19th Riot Army. Tell my boss, Brisbane, to prepare for a heavy expense account. Are you listenin'?"

Sir Percy Hipswitch refusing to be interviewed by Lloyd Gribbins.

As I spoke the last line, a group of Chinese pushed forward a bashful member of their party who began to croon, "Caroline Moon, Keep Shinin'." His song was interrupted by a quick-thinking announcer who shot him down. The Japanese officer sprang forward with extended hand, crying as he did so, "Landsman!" The announcer blushed furiously and replied, "A-aw, I done it for the wife and kiddies."

A new bicycle was dug up for me and clambering aboard we made our way warily through Chapei, Honkew Gardens, Kiangwan, Miaoshin and up to the Woosung Forts, clinging precariously to the banks of the Wabash (pardon, the Whangpoo River). Once inside the Fort itself, we were impressed by the marksmanship of the Jap gunners anchored four hundred yards away. Groups of Chinese soldiers were lolling about, playing Fan Tan and leap frog unconcernedly. Not a stone had been hit. Once more the Japs had proven to a breathless world that as gunners they made splendid bombers and aviators.

A hesitant cough made me whirl around and there the boyish figure of the gallant commander, Fu Manchu. stood regarding me intently. He spoke faultless English and several times during the ensuing interview begged me with a slight frown of annoyance not to use the word "youse" during our conversation. Later, in the General's quarters, we sipped jasmine-scented tea while geisha girls did the Lindy Hop for our edification. The General watched them through half-closed eyes, strumming on a guitar and softly singing, "Chinatown, my Chinatown!" After eight hours of this sort of thing, we arose and, making hasty excuses for our hasty departure, were escorted down to the water's edge by a battalion of the 88th Division.

A launch put out from the Japanese Admiral's flagship and we stepped gingerly aboard, arriving a few minutes later alongside the grey destroyer "Has Been." Moe Ginsberg arose in the stern and bellowed through cupped hands, "Throw out the Jewish ladder." A moment later he was knocked unconscious by the Jacob's ladder as it hit him on the head. We were swung aboard by means of a steam winch. Japanese marines lined the deck in our honor, and we had an opportunity of observing closely the "Boys who couldn't take it."

We entered the Admiral's cabin, which was furnished tastefully in early Ludwig Baumann style with Murphy beds much in evidence. Sessue Hayakawa avoided my gaze, but I spoke to him sharply and reminded him that he still owed me the two bits I loaned him when we were both working our way through reform school. A bugle shrilled in a high nasal key and Admiral Itchey Koo sprawled over the door sill and lay dormant at our feet.

Four Rear Admirals rushed to his assistance. Each grabbed an arm or leg and, chanting softly "Upsey Daisy," the Japanese cradle song, hurled him upon the mantle over the fire place where he consented to be interviewed.

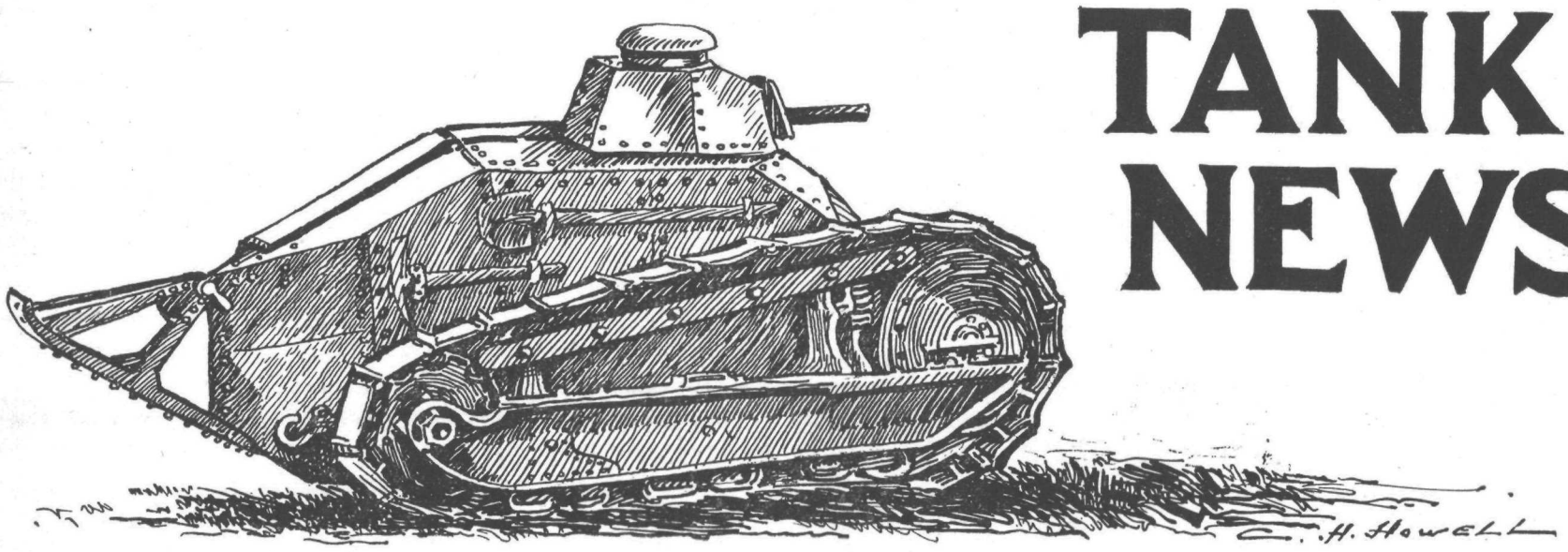
"I am pleased to greet American War Correspondents. Japan has only killed 30,574 Chinese. We do this for sake of Peace. We must have Peace if we cut piece out of every Chink in China." Loud cries of "Banzai!" greeted this sally.

"The Woosung Forts are a mass of ruin; all gun put out of bizeness by Japanese." As he spoke a gun from the Fort hurled a large shell through the porthole, carrying away in its flight the heads of 47 Japanese officers, and continued with a wild shriek out of another porthole. "Japanese only have four men wounded; Chinese lose thousands." Mild applause and apprehensive glances at the porthole was his answer. "Spies inform Japanese that Chinese have trained mongoose that drag Japanese soldier back to their lines. We peaceful here in interest of Peace. This must stop."

The Admiral ordered us thrown out, this indicating the interview was at an end.

War has its compensation (I draw $18.00—how's your claim?) and this was something, Boys and Girls, I shall not forget in a hurry.

General Ping Pong and family. The General is quite American in many ways. He makes fifteen grand a year, plays golf, shoots a mean machine gun, and brews his own bath-tub gin.



TANK NEWS

A Brief Account of Tank Development

By SGTS. T. E. CASEY AND G. P. NAGY, 27th Tank Co., N. Y. N. G.

TITLE DESIGN BY SGT. C. H. HOWELL 27th Tank Co.

THERE is considerable controversy concerning the identity of the originator of the Tank Idea. Due to commercial development of the automobile and tractor and to the widespread knowledge of the uses of defensive armor in warfare, the idea of an armored cross-country vehicle probably occurred to hundreds of soldiers and civilians at the outbreak of the World War. At least three groups experimented independently with designs in England and each group unquestionably contributed to the actual machines which were used with such great success later in the war. The real fact, however, is that the true originator of the tank was the urgent need for economy,—economy of men, economy of shells, and economy of time.

On September 15th, 1916, the British used tanks for the first time in the vicinity of Flers, France. Forty-nine tanks were employed of which thirty-two reached their objective. They were far from satisfactory, but their partial success invited the support necessary for their further development. A year later, at Cambrai, their correct tactical employment was at last appreciated by authority and the 350 tanks that took part won what must be regarded as one of the most astonishing battles in all history.

Upon America's entrance into the war, a group of Staff Officers was sent to Europe to study modern weapons. In June, 1917, Lt. Col. John H. Parker recommended the use of tanks, and in September a Tank Corps was approved with General Rockenback designated as its commander. In October, Majors Alden and Drain were ordered by the Chief of Ordnance to collect all available information regarding tanks, and in less than a month they submitted their comprehensive report. As a result of their findings, an Anglo-American Tank Commission, consisting of Lt. Col. Sir Albert Stern and Major Drain, was formed and proceeded to draw up a treaty with regard to the production of the Mark VIII, which had already been designed, and the operation of a joint factory for the assembly of tanks at Neuvy-Pailloux, France.

Captain Oliver L. Bell, commanding the 27th Tank Company, N. Y. N. G.

The first model of the Mark VIII was completed in July, 1917, but none was sent to France in time to fight.

Plans of the French Renault (light tank) were obtained from the French and a similar tank was manufactured from available American material. Only twenty of these arrived in France before the Armistice, the tanks used in action by American tank units being loaned by the British and French.

The types of tank at present in use in this country are as follows: the Mark VIII, 43½ ton tank, acquired at the close of the World War, and of which this country possesses 101; the lighter, or six-ton, tank, 1917 model, of which there are 952; one Ordnance model, T-2, 15-ton medium tank, and one Liberty-motored, 23-ton medium tank. In addition, there are now in process of delivery seven, 1931 model, Christie tanks which are regarded as being one of the fastest tanks in the world. The Christie is reported to be capable of maintaining a sustained cross-country speed of over forty miles an hour.

There are fifteen National Guard Divisional Tank Companies (light tanks) which have a total of 119 light tanks allotted to them. New York's National Guard representative in the tank field is the 27th Tank Company, Special Troops, 27th Division, and has seven combat tanks and one signal tank assigned. The company, commanded by the veteran Tank officer, Captain Oliver L. Bell, was organized

federally recognized on March 28th, 1921. Since the year 1925, this organization has annually attended field training at the Tank School, Fort George G. Mead, Maryland, where it can keep track of and receive instruction in the latest tank development. Developments, to date, have produced mechanically satisfactory fast tanks that vary in sustained cross-country speed from ten to 42.5 miles per hour.

England's latest development is a small tank capable of maintaining a maximum speed of 30 m.p.h., France has stepped the speed of the Renault tank up to 12.5 m.p.m., and the improved Italian Fiat tank will do slightly better than this. Russia has included a redesigned Renault tank in her Tank Organization and has recently acquired two Christie tanks. The fast tank is no longer a fantastic dream of the visionary enthusiast. It is only necessary to call attention briefly to the recent rapid progress in tank developments in this and other countries to show that the fast tank has arrived.

There is little doubt, however, but that the nation without tanks and cross-country supply vehicles will be in a fair way to losing the next war, and that the tactics of the next war will be largely governed by the changes in tank tactics, which will follow each mechanical improvement in tank design. The radius of action of the modern army is no longer limited by the physical strength of a man, but is increased in direct proportion to the ever-widening radius of modernized mechanical units. Flesh and blood cannot withstand power-driven machines directed by the trained minds of men.

OH, THAT BANQUET!

"THERE was a sound of revelry by night" when the picture below was taken at the N. Y. N. G. Convention at Buffalo last January. That was three months ago—which leaves only nine months before the next Convention. But in the meanwhile there is Camp, and with these warm spring days calling us into the open, Camp doesn't seem so very far off.

MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT
CAMP SMITH, 1932

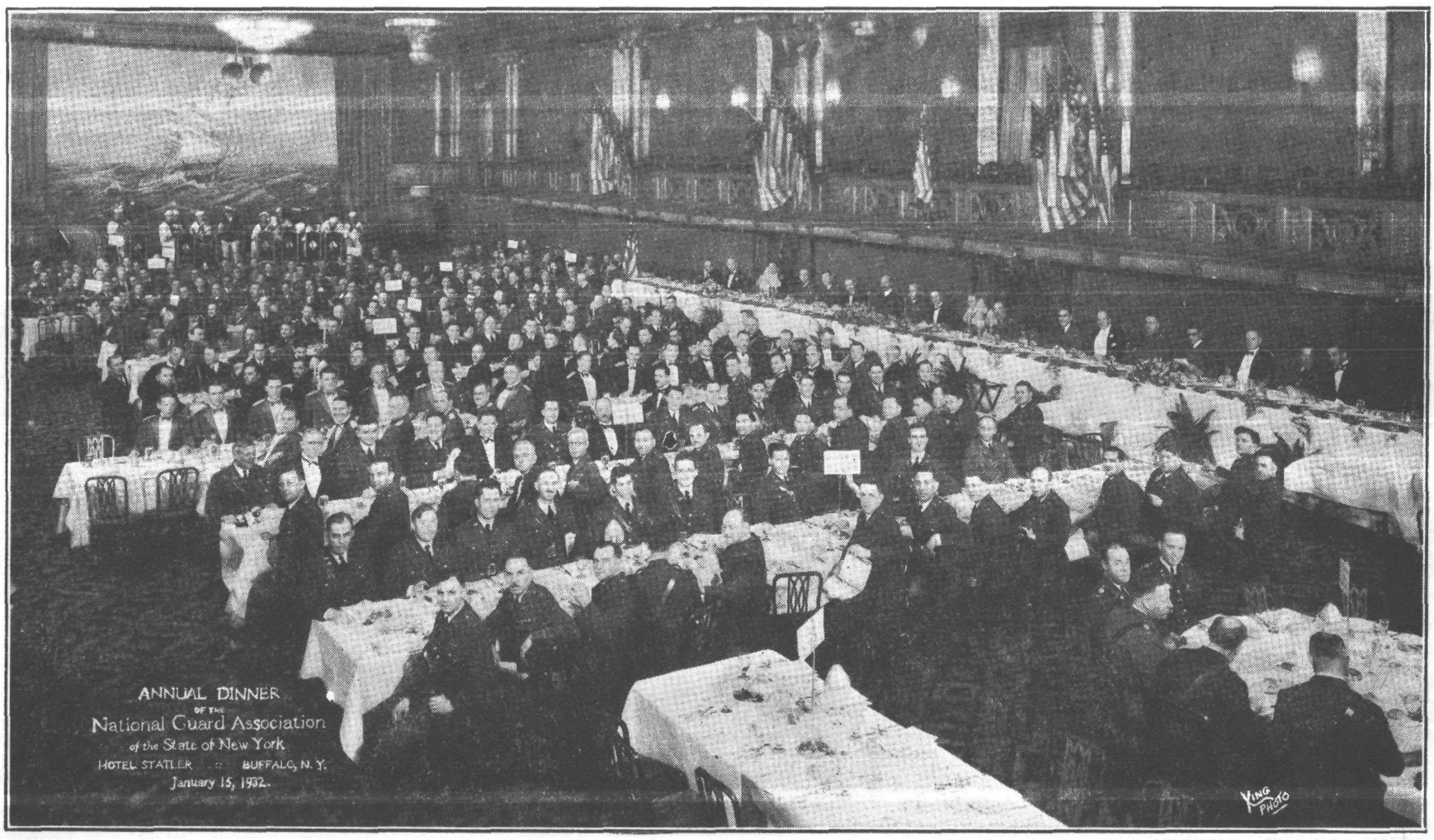
APPLICATIONS are now being received for detail to the Military Police Detachment which will be on duty at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., during the field training period June 11, 1932, until September 18, 1932.

The Military Police at Camp Smith police the camp and the area surrounding, including the village of Peekskill and nearby lake summer resorts. They operate the post fire department and conduct all the chemical warfare instruction.

Applicants should answer the following questions and forward their application to Major Alfred D. Reutershan, Headquarters, New York National Guard, 80 Centre Street, New York City. Send your application *through channels;* do not send it direct.

1. Full name.
2. Organization.
3. Rank.
4. Age.
5. Height.
6. Weight.
7. Prior military service.
8. Previous police experience.
9. Can you swim and act as a lifeguard?
10. Previous fire department experience.
11. Have you a chauffeur or operator's license?
12. Have you ever qualified with rifle, pistol, or revolver?
13. If you are detailed, do you agree to serve for the entire period?

Applicants accepted for this duty will receive transportation from home station to camp and return, and base pay of grade and subsistence at the rate of $1.25 per day.



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EDITORIAL

NATIONAL GUARD AND REGULAR ARMY FORM FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

IN the following extracts from remarks made by the Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, at the Convention of the States' Adjutants General last month, the gradual growth of the National Guard "idea" is traced from the time when George Washington first emphasized the need of a militia force down to the present day. That day when the National Guard was looked upon as the country's second line of defense is gone. In the Secretary of War's own words, "The National Guard has reached maturity. Today, it is ready to take its place beside the regular army in the first line of defense."

"It is with great pleasure and considerable pride that I greet you today and bid you welcome to Washington.

"As a former National Guardsman, I salute you and the sovereign states you represent. As a World War veteran, I reverently bow before the chivalrous and heroic soldiers of the National Guard organizations whose valor has left a brilliant and indelible mark on the record of the armed forces of our nation. As Secretary of War, I recognize the National Guard in its rightful place in the first line of defense of our country.

"The ideal of a strong National Guard in the first line defense of this country is as old as our nation itself. Less than two months after the surrender at Yorktown, George Washington was calling the attention of the states to the significance of a vital and efficient militia force, capable of defending this country in an emergency. To the governors of the states, he wrote:

" 'The militia of this country must be regarded as the palladium of our security and the first effective resort in case of hostility.'

"The governors accepted his recommendation. When the Constitution was adopted, Congress was granted the power 'to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions' and 'for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia.'

"Never has the United States depended for its defense upon a large standing army. It has always relied upon the willingness of its patriotic citizens to answer the call of their country in time of national emergency. For more than 100 years, however, no great effort was made to form a well organized and cohesive national force out of the militia. It was not until after the war with Spain that the National Guard began to realize the ideal that George Washington and the framers of the Constitution had recognized.

"It was the Dick Bill of 1903 that set off the first vital spark in the life of the modern National Guard. It pointed out its purpose and its goal but a long and difficult path beset with many obstacles still remained ahead.

"It took the strenuous life on the Border in 1916 to give the National Guard confidence and experience. There it served beside the veteran professional soldiers of the regular army and learned to appreciate its own latent power. There it established those permanent ties with the regular soldier which created a mutual respect that during the intervening years has grown into comradeship. The National Guardsman and the regular now understand each other and appreciate each other's point of view.

"It took the World War to prove the ability of the National Guard. On the battlefields of France, the National Guard gained its prestige. From the Divisions which carried the advance guard of our state forces overseas down through every National Guard division, a courage, a strength of character and an eagerness to serve loyally and faithfully showed itself conspicuously in every effort.

"Today the National Guard has reached the highest state of efficiency in its history. Its forces have become stabilized. Recurrent turnover in its personnel has been reduced appreciably. In its ranks serve the best elements in the community. Attendance at drills and field training camps has reached a new high level. The disbursing and property officers most commendably are safeguarding the interests of the state and federal governments. The National Guard has mustered complete divisions into the field for training. Its officers and enlisted men have become proficient in the performance of multitudinous tasks and assignments connected with their military services. The Militia Bureau is rendering excellent service as a clearing house of ideas, as an indispensable link with the War Department and as a faithful guide and mentor to all the National Guard organizations in the country.

"Today, in other words, the National Guard of the United States has reached maturity. Today, it is ready to take its place beside the regular army in the first line of defense.

"The National Guard and the regular army both are in that first line of defense. They are a team. Since the World War, they both have consistently pulled together.

"We can have no efficient regular army at the expense of a crippled National Guard. Nor can the safety of this country be entrusted to the National Guard no matter how efficient it may be, if our regular forces are deficient or inefficient. The War Department will do everything in its power to keep both the regular army and the National Guard up to the required standards of National Defense."

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

ORGANIZATION FINANCES

IN the administrative inspection, which is the feature of our new system and about which I wrote recently, it is hard to say whether financial or property records are the more important. In reality they are the same, for property represents money. If our officers would regard property as money and handle it accordingly, I believe we would all get along better. Certainly most of our troubles are financial and in my discussion of the details of our new inspection system, I propose to take up now that branch of our administrative work.

National Guard finance, or at least the proper keeping of the records connected therewith, is not a difficult or intricate matter. In general, the method is clearly set forth in the law and regulations.

We have our Military Fund and our Headquarters Allowance. We derive money from rentals and Summary Court fines; we may have boxing receipts, rentals of organization-owned animals and association dues. In all cases, the question of financial records is simply one of obeying the regulations to the letter and in many cases of doing it within the time set by regulations. The last is very important. Rentals, Summary Court fines or boxing assessments should not be allowed to accumulate. They must be passed on to the proper official within the time specified.

National Guard financial records need not be elaborate but there must be records. They should account for every cent that comes or goes out, and from them the Commanding Officer or the Inspector should be able to determine at any time the exact financial status of the organization. Bills receivable or payable should be recorded and not only actual receipts and payments. A journal should be kept and some kind of general ledger. The journal should show every incoming and outgoing item. In some organizations, the ledger should be in the form of a budget ledger or in the form published for "family accounts."

I strongly favor the budget system for our organizations; it is already used in some of them. I believe that our income and our expenses are well enough established to make an annual budget possible in nearly all, if not in all, organizations.

All financial records should be audited at regular intervals and written record made of such audit. Company records should be audited by a finance committee including enlisted members. Battalion commanders should be held responsible for the finances of their companies and should audit their accounts at least quarterly. Regimental financial records should be audited periodically by a finance or auditing committee and, if elaborate and if funds permit, the audit of a firm of public accountants is very valuable.

I favor the formation of a civil association in all companies and in all larger organizations which have strictly civil funds. Where animals or property are owned there should be associations. Boxing or armory rentals, I consider, are military and properly come under the regular Board of Audit, but where dues are charged or where other strictly civil funds are handled, I believe an association, organized as provided in the Military Law, is advisable. Many regiments, however, will find it perfectly possible to handle all of their finances through their Board of Audit and this is perfectly reasonable and proper.

No funds whatever should be kept in any personal accounts. Where this practice is not illegal in letter, it is illegal in spirit. It invariably leads to trouble both for the officer and the organization concerned. Arrangements can and must be made to avoid it. Where funds are so small as to preclude a bank account, they must be kept in cash.

Another very vital but often ignored feature of our finance is publicity. It is a recognized fact that absence of information or mystery surrounding the financial matters of an organization are big factors in breeding discontent and mistrust, breaking down morale and *esprit*, and originating rumors which are harmful to an organization and to the commanding officer thereof.

On the other hand, the commanding officer is the man who is responsible for the finances as well as for the other activities of the regiment, and the proper operation of his organization requires that he accept that responsibility without endeavoring to delegate it to others.

I believe, however, that these two apparently diametrically opposed facts are perfectly capable of being combined into one logical and proper method of handling financial accounts and that such a combination is the proper method of procedure.

The Military Law recognizes the advisability of others besides the commanding officer being conversant with finances in prescribing the Board of Audit for military funds, and in requiring that the checks of civil associations shall be signed by both the president (the commanding officer) and the treasurer.

There is (or at least there should be) nothing about our National Guard finances which we desire to keep secret. Everything should be open and above board. Of course, our organization finances are our own business just as are our personal finances, but the officers of a regiment should know how the regiment is handled financially and the men of a company should have the same information with regard to their company. Where secrecy exists, there is usually something to conceal.

The Board of Audit or the Finance Committee should be consulted in regard to all expenditures and should in no sense be "rubber-stamps" or directors who do not direct. If differences of opinion arise, it is almost certain proof that they should arise and should be considered.

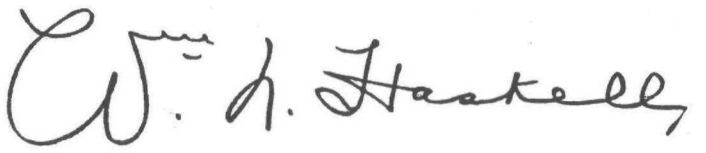
From the training standpoint alone, a commanding officer is neglecting his full duty if he is not training up men to succeed him as the financial as well as the training heads of the organization.

I strongly believe that at least once each year every colonel should read or present in some other way to his officers a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of his regiment for the year past, a statement of its actual financial condition as of the present and a budget as proposed for the coming year, all prepared in consultation with his immediate financial advisers (Board of Audit or Finance Committee). I believe that every captain should do the same with his company, troop, or battery,—in fact, in the latter cases, I would recommend posting such reports on the company bulletin board monthly, or at least quarterly.

If this method of procedure is followed, the leader is trusting and training his assistants. He is recognizing their interest in all branches of the organization's administration. He is improving their morale and treating them as co-workers with him in running the "business" properly. I believe that nothing but good can come from such a program.

And finally, and most important, let us not try to cut corners; to evade the spirit if not the letter of regulations; to get something or to have something to which we are not clearly entitled. Let us live within our income, and if we cannot afford luxuries, give them up with good grace.

I recognize and know the financial problems that our commanding officers have. I know how much thought they give to these problems. And yet you will always find that the expensive project that one organization considers indispensible is being dispensed with by other organizations without complaint or without serious consequences. No State is more liberal with its National Guard than the State of New York. Let us supplement our allowances in every legitimate way permitted, but let us cut no corners in any part of our financial administration. National Guard finances should be above suspicion.



Major-General

CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING

ALL who served with the A. E. F. are familiar with that well known inquiry "Who won the war?" and the reply "The MP's." And in line with those remarks the same gentlemen who made and answered the above query will probably say that the picture that we publish on this page is the best Military Police picture that they have ever seen, for the reason that so little of them is visible.

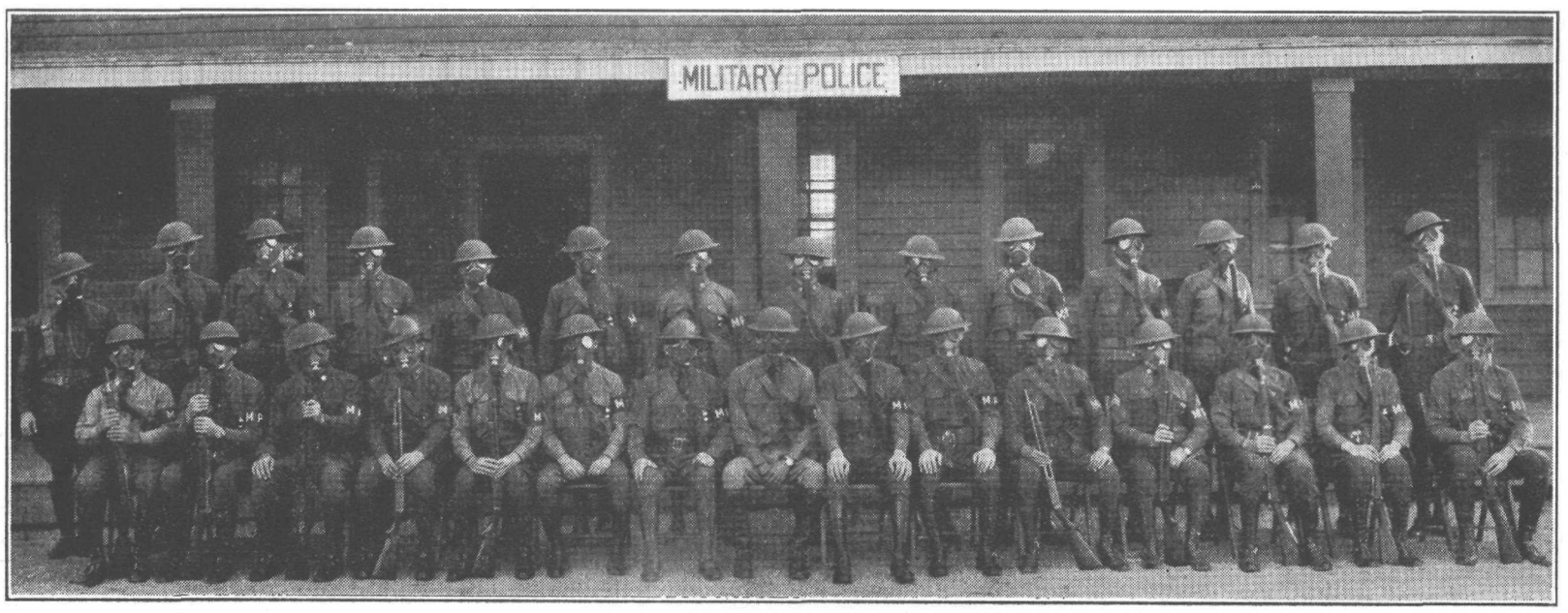
Be that as it may, we publish it not as an entry in a beauty contest, but to show our Chemical Warfare Instructor (Major Reutershan, the handsome officer in the center of the group) and his assistants at Camp Smith last summer.

A comprehensive plan for chemical warfare training has been operated in the New York National Guard for several years past. This instruction will be amplified and continued during the 1932 field training season, not only at Camp Smith but also at Pine Camp and Fort Ontario.

All Chemical Warfare equipment in the hands of troops will be brought to camp, checked up, and, if necessary, replaced. All personnel will receive a refresher course of instruction and will be brought up-to-date in methods and material.

In connection with this instruction at camp and with the schools held annually for officers and selected non-commissioned officers, both the 27th Division Headquarters Detachment and the Military Police Detachment at Camp Smith are organized and equipped as assistant instructors and as special emergency squads for demonstration purposes.

For recommendation as to the thoroughness and efficiency of his demonstration Major Reutershan refers by special permission to Major Jack Byron and his entire battalion of the 14th Infantry, to all firing-lines at Camp Smith during the 1931 season and to Colonel Alexander J. Macnab, "The Big Bayonet-Man," our Senior U. S. A. Instructor.



69th Celebrates Two Promotions And Puts On Unusual Show.

FIVE years ago, Brigadier General John J. Phelan was promoted from Colonel of the 165th Infantry (69th N. Y.) to the command of the 93rd Infantry Brigade, and at the same time Colonel William J. Costigan was promoted from Lieut. Colonel to command the 165th Infantry.

On Wednesday, February 24th, as an honor to General Phelan, and to commemorate the double promotion, the Regiment turned out for a drill and evening parade at which General Phelan was the honored guest. Companies in all parts of the building executed company, battalion, and regimental drill, every unit functioning in a different subject of drill and training.

On the drill floor, Howitzer Company had gun drill; Regt. Hdqrs. Co., maps, communications, aerial and radio, panels and blinker; Co. M, machine guns; Service Co., harness, truck, and handling property; Band Section, music; other companies, bobbers, sighting and aiming, extended order, interior guard duty; Medical Dept. Detachment, litter drill, bandaging and first-aid; Co. G, rifle range and on the balcony the Battalion Hdqrs. companies established command posts and communications.

For an hour and a half, the armory looked like a busy beehive, after which the regiment was formed for evening parade under the command of Col. Costigan, with his staff consisting of Lieut. Col. Martin H. Meaney, Executive Officer; Major W. Arthur Cunningham, Aide; Major Thomas F. Maguire, Medical Officer; Capt. John V. Grombach, Assistant Plans and Training Officer; Capt. William S. Sweeny, Adjutant; Capt. Joseph F. Flannery, Supply Officer, and Lieut. Col. Francis P. Duffy, Chaplain. The Battalions were commanded by Majors Felix J. McSherry, William H. Kelly, Louis Doan and Capt. Fergus P. Mullins.

After the Parade, the usual 69th festivities were carried on through all the company rooms, and the Colonel as usual entertained a brilliant galaxy of youth and beauty, sprinkled with hoary-headed, light-footed military gentry whose decorations and ribbons showed that there was also a serious side to life. Many of those who have known the General a long time knew the unusual story of the reason why the Colonel and the General should have been promoted at the same time. They both enlisted in Co. G, 69th Regiment, under Capt. Michael J. Spellman, on the same day, June 10th, 1895, became fast friends and have remained so during their thirty-seven years' service. It was fitting, therefore, that this fifth anniversary of their promotion should be celebrated by both of them at the same time. It may seem unusual that two men who enlisted on the same day in the same company, who did not know each other at the time, should rise through the ranks and become Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel. But nothing is unusual in the Guard; ask any old-timer about the friendships which have been the result of service.

Col. William J. Costigan, comdg. 165th Infantry, 69th N. Y., and Brig. Gen. John J. Phelan, comdg 93rd Infantry Brigade.

General Phelan was accompanied by his staff, Major Geoffrey J. O'Flynn, Executive Officer; Capt. Joseph A. McDonough, Adjutant; Lieut. William J. Walsh, Capt. Peter A. Depp, Lieut. William J. Fleming, Lieut. Donald P. MacArthur and Second Lieut. Gordon F. Beard.

General DeWitt Clinton Falls, General Fred W. Baldwin, Colonel William A. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Edward J. Conradt, Commander W. A. Simpson, U.S.N., Colonel Gregory Costigan, Med. Dept. Res., Captain L. Hubert Costigan, Res., and the other four Costigans and their wives, Major William Kennelly, President of the New York Athletic Club, Captain William G. Massarene, Captain Charles F. Baker, Captain Harry B. McGovern, Captain Denis J. Quinn, Commander 69th Regt. Vet. Corps, Captain Frank A. McCabe, Captain B. J. Glynn, who was slated to leave for San Francisco on Monday but got a two-day extension to remain for the celebration, Captain William G. Rose, Mrs. Anna Frank, National President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Spanish-American War, Captain John J. Kennedy, Captain Harry G. Content, 44th Division, Captain John A. Delaney, Inspector John J. Noonan, Police Department, Major Leo Fruhauf, Roderick J. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. James Lamond, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Darcy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Liddy, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Desmond, Alfred E. O'Shea, and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Haggerty, were among those who enjoyed the music of Ridgely's 69th Regiment Band and McCann's Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, dancing taking place as usual on every floor and in every room. Captain Joe Flannery, the genial R.S.O., was here, there, and everywhere.

Mrs. William J. Costigan was the hostess for the occasion and was ably assisted by the wives of many of the officers of the regiment.

The gastronomic gesticulators gathered gleefully around the festive board and the early hours found the terpsichoreans, thespians, tee-totallers and taxi-travellers trending toward their tepees or elsewhere, satisfied that the evening was well spent.

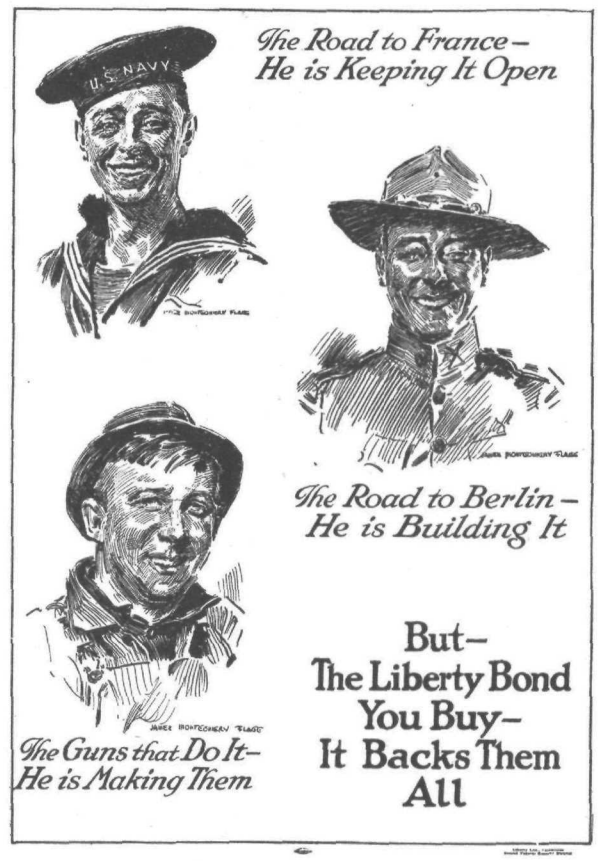
Looking Backwards—

A Few Remarks on an Important Anniversary

By Alvin E. Blomquist

IRVIN S. COBB'S favorite anecdote has to do with a colored youth, as lean and hungry in appearance as Shakespeare's Cassius, who was passing the gates of a large factory in a Southern industrial town just as the noon whistle blew. The last echo of the whistle's blast had scarcely died away when the gates swung open, and out of the factory poured a horde of workers, each of them bearing a bulging dinner pail. These the workingmen proceeded to open, revealing to the envious eyes of the darky boy the victuals vital to the well-being of every dinner pail in use during a Republican administration—fat sandwiches, generous portions of bologna, fruit (including apples), luscious joints of fowl, bread and cake, and bottles of coffee, milk, and other beverages. The colored youth stopped dead in his tracks; his eyes glistened, and his mouth watered. But then his spirit left him, his shoulders sagged dejectedly again, and as he wearily resumed his plodding way he was heard to mumble sadly: "Well, it may be eatin' time fo' some folks, but it's jes' twelve o'clock fo' me!"

April 6th of the present year may have been (as it was) the fifteenth anniversary of this country's entrance into the World War, but to a vast number of people in the United States it was just April 6th. Whether this ease of forgetfulness which characterizes the American people is a failing or a virtue is a matter for argument—though the argument will not be conducted here.



One of the Liberty Loan War Posters.

The poster reproduced on this page and the five shown on Page 2 are a few of the scores which I am happy to possess, and they throw the mind vividly back to our eighteen months in the World War. They were struck off by the thousands and scattered broadcast; they were to be seen everywhere—in shop windows, on billboards, in factories, offices, homes, institutions, and churches—and by their appeal they enormously stimulated the sale of Liberty Bonds.

I believe that the sight of these reproductions will open the floodgates of memory for every bearded patriarch aged 30 and over who lived through the exciting and memorable days of 1917 and 1918. Not all of the memories evoked will be pleasant ones, for the recollection of truth dragooned and distorted, as it was by well-intentioned propagandists then, is not pleasant; and many were the minor assaults upon reason committed by the "hundred per-centers" who allowed themselves to be ruled by their passions and emotions. But there are happier things to recall: the hustle and bustle of the training camps . . . the zest and excitement incident to the trip overseas . . . the camouflaged ships and their bustling convoys . . . the first awesome glimpse of the coast of Europe . . . Brest (and the Rue de Siam) . . . Paris . . . London . . . Coblenz (and 16 per cent. beer) . . . Berlin . . . the homecoming—memories such as these, and a hundred more, crowd in upon one, and cause the heart to beat a bit faster and the inward eye to sparkle.

As for the "battleship" shown resting here on dry land, it would appear to the casual glance to be an all-steel man-o'-war ready to take to the ways. The nearest it ever got to water, though, was about a mile, and those readers of The Guardsman who know their Manhattan Island will identify the land surrounding the ship as Union Square. The vessel was the U.S.S. *Recruit;* she was constructed in 1917, shortly after our declaration of war, to stimulate recruiting for the Navy; and her wooden hull and superstructure, with the stem of the ship pointing out toward the Atlantic, remained a unique landmark until some time in 1919, if my memory serves me. Having served her purpose, she was then dismantled, and Union Square resumed its normally ugly appearance.

Souvenirs such as these posters and the snapshot of the *Recruit* may be necessary to arouse memories of the War and our two War years, but one has only to look around him today to see on every hand the grayer and more dismal reminders of the hideous failure of that War to achieve its objectives.

THE U.S.S. RECRUIT—*Union Square, New York,* 1917-1919. *The "wooden ship" which produced "iron men" for the Navy. Constructed in a few months instead of as many years, the "Recruit" was visited by tens of thousands of people during the years she remained standing.*

107th Infantry Again the M.A.L. Indoor Track Champions

By LT. COL. JOSEPH A. S. MUNDY, STATE ATHLETIC OFFICER

THE "Gray Jackets," as old New York fondly named the Dandy Seventh many years ago, successfully defended their title of indoor track and field champions of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia at the 102nd Engineer Armory, 168th Street near Broadway, on Saturday, March 19th. And by winning this meet, the Seventh now have two legs on the handsome Major General William N. Haskell Championship Trophy. Former winners of this trophy are the 106th Infantry of Brooklyn, with two legs, and the 102nd Engineers with one leg.

The competition in this meet was without doubt the best that our citizen soldier and sailor athletes have had since the World War, and the enthusiasm shown by the more than 3,500 spectators sure did bring back fond memories to quite a number of old timers who, a generation ago, made their debut as soldier athletes and climbed to great heights. Among those present were Colonel Gabriel G. Hollender, who formerly sported the silks of the 14th and 22nd regiments, reminiscing fondly of his races with Tommy Conneff, Charley Kilpatrick, Walter Hipple and others; Major Patrick J. Walsh of the old 22d Regiment and N. Y. A. C., who, if memory serves, won the Canadian sprints championship in days gone by; Howard Valentine and Charley Bacon of the old 23d, now 106th, and Jim Rosenberger of the old 13th—all members of the 1912 Olympic team. And, sending their regrets that on account of the distant travel necessary to come to the big city, were Lawson Robertson and Harry Hillman, both ex-members of the 13th and both Olympic team men. Lawson is track coach at the University of Pennsylvania while Harry is giving his best in the same capacity to the Dartmouth Indians. Maxey Long, of the old 23d, whose 47 seconds quarter-mile, run on the old Guttenberg track October 4, 1900, is still the fastest quarter run by any human, sent his best wishes from Washington, N. J. With traditional heroes of this ilk, is it any wonder that our meets develop the keen competition they do!

Last Saturday night the last event, the mile relay, decided the championship. Previous to the running of this event, the 107th Infantry and the 245th Coast Artillery were tied for second place with 30 points each and the Engineers leading with 32. Came the relay and the old 7th by winning, boosted themselves into first place and a championship with 35 points. The Engineers not placing in this event, stayed at 32 points while the old 13th with 2 points for third place crawled up to tie them at 32 and were awarded second place in the point score by reason of their four first-place winners as compared to three firsts for the Engineers.

It was a glorious finish to a glorious meet. True, no world's records were broken and none were approached but among the 376 youngsters who faced Johnny McHugh's starting gun Saturday night, are some track men you will hear from later.

THE RESULTS

100 yard dash: Won by Irving Rosenberg, 165th Infantry; George Staiger, 107th Infantry, second; J. Abrahams, 106th Infantry, third; J. Bonczkowski, 245th C. A., fourth. *Time* 10 2/5 seconds.

220 yard dash: Won by I. Rosenberg, 165th Infantry; George Staiger, 107th Infantry, second; J. Abrahams, 106th Infantry, third; J. Maloney, 106th Infantry, fourth. *Time* 23 4/5 seconds.

440 yard run: Won by B. Gellick, 245th C. A.; J. La Rose, 107th Infantry, second; J. Nash, 107th Infantry, third; H. Bryon, 107th Infantry, fourth. *Time* 52 3/5 sec.

880 yard run: Won by J. Brennan, 107th Infantry; S. Nurich, 106th Infantry, second; F. Lorz, Jr., 165th Infantry, third; T. Healy, 165th Infantry, fourth. *Time* 2 minutes 01 2/5 seconds.

One mile run: Won by M. Stern, 102nd Engineers; F. McArthur, 245th C. A., second; E. Weille, 107th Infantry, third; H. McArdle, 107th Infantry, fourth. *Time* 4 minutes 28 2/5 seconds.

One mile walk: Won by P. Schwarz, 106th Infantry; H. Stehm, 245th C. A., second; W. Ruckel, 102d Engineers, third; J. Connolly, 102d Engineers, fourth. *Time* 7 minutes 37 2/5 seconds.

100 yard sack race: Won by J. Bohling, 245th C. A.; J. Amtunnicci, 212th C. A., second; O. Battey, 106th Infantry, third; J. Maroney, 106th Infantry, fourth. *Time* 16 3/5 sec.

100 yard wall scaling (teams of 2) : Won by H. Appel and L. Levy, 245th C. A., *time* 25 4/5 seconds; E. McGarry and H. Beister, 102nd Engineers, second, *time* 26 seconds; O. Gormsen and R. Patwell, 102nd Engineers, third, *time* 26 4/5 seconds; R. L. Deverall and C. T. Cappalen, 107th Infantry, fourth, *time* 27 4/5 seconds.

220 yard hurdles: Won by E. Makowski, 106th Infantry; A. R. Entwistle, 107th Infantry, second; J. A. Maroney, 106th Infantry, third, and J. Krwyda, 245th C. A., fourth. *Time* 28 3/5 seconds.

220 yard obstacle race: Won by L. Levy, 245th C. A.; O. Gormsen, 102d Engineers, second; H. Beister, 102d Engineers, third, and R. L. Deverall, 107th Infantry, fourth. *Time* 1:04 3/5.

12 lb. shot put: Won by O. Gormsen, 102d Engineers, with 46 feet 8½ inches; A. T. Clarke, 212th C. A., second, 45 feet 8¾ inches; E. McGarry, 102d Engineers, third, 45 feet 4½ inches; H. Beister, 102d Engineers, fourth, 42 feet 1 inch.

Running High Jump: Won by R. Retter, 107th Infantry, 5 feet 9 inches; W. McCarroll, 165th Infantry, second, 5 feet 8 inches; A. Schaub, 212th C. A., third, 5 feet 6 inches; O. Gormsen, 102d Engineers, fourth, 5 feet 4 inches.

Squad Hike (Teams of 8 men in heavy marching order; distance 2½ miles) : Won by 102nd Engineers; 165th Infantry, second; 245th C. A., third; 106th Infantry, fourth. *Time* 20:13 2/5.

One Mile Relay: Won by 107th Infantry; 165th Infantry, second; 245th C. A., third; 106th Infantry, fourth. *Time* 3:34.

POINT SCORE

107th Infantry, 35 points; 245th C. A., 32 points; 102d Engineers, 32 points; 106th Infantry, 26 points; 165th Infantry, 21 points; 212th C. A., 8 points.

Our National Defense

Address of Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland at George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, Baltimore, Md.

ON MAY 1, 1783, approximately one year and a half after Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Washington forwarded to Congress his recommendations for our national military establishment in time of peace. It is amazing to see how closely this conforms to the establishment which, as a result of our experience in the World War, was provided in our present National Defense Act.

Both call for a small regular or standing army. Washington recommends an organized militia which was along the lines of our present National Guard and our Organized Reserves. Both plans provide means of training our citizen reserves. For this purpose, Washington proposed Academies which would afford the opportunity for the young men of the nation to receive instruction in the military art. We have substituted instead the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Citizens' Military Training Camp and our marksmanship organizations.

Washington recognized, as we do, two distinct types of military organization. One is the aggressive type, the war-provocative type, the militaristic type—like that of Germany before the World War. The other is the defensive type, the peace-conservative type, the non-militaristic type—like our own.

Washington proposed a limited number of professional soldiers, to perform necessary continuing duties in time of peace. Behind them he proposed a citizen army—non-militaristic but suitably trained.

President Wilson expressed the same idea in one of his messages to Congress in 1918 when he referred to a regular army "no larger than is actually and continually needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us," and behind them "a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the government which they have set up to serve them."

This is what the National Defense Act of 1920 provides, and that act placed our national defense for the first time on a scientific, a well-considered, and a sufficient basis.

We have already lowered the personnel provided by that Act. Let us not impair it or weaken it further. Our force is not for aggression. We are not equipped for aggression. All we have is what is essential for our security and for our peace.

Washington wrote his friend David Humphreys that his first wish was "to see this plague of mankind (war) banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of the world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind." He even called his plan, "a *Peace* Establishment for the United States."

We, too, in this 20th Century America want our military establishment to be one for Peace, but to assure that we must realize, as Washington did, that if history teaches us anything it is that war is a fact, and that we must steer our course away from autocratic militarism on the one side, and away from national impotence on the other.

There is no room for a force of aggression in any modern Republic, least of all in ours. A military organization equipped for offensive action and for invasion is not wanted here and would not be tolerated here. It was that sort of thing in other countries which made the World War practicable.

A military system adequate for our national defense, however, threatens nobody. It does not encourage counter armaments anywhere. But it does assure safety to our people and our possessions, protection to our commercial rights, due regard for our national self-respect and neutrality, and our effectiveness as a factor for world peace.

Washington considered the Navy as the agency for defending our over-seas commerce and communications. He did not regard it as essential to the defense of the country. But let us remember that Washington and Lafayette could not have forced Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown, and thus win American independence, without the aid rendered by De Grasse's fleet. If anyone doubts the need of an adequate Navy today, let him remember that the World War could never have been won without the support of the British and American fleets. And let him look to the Far East, and wonder if tomorrow or the day after the lives and the safety of Americans there may not rest solely upon bluejackets able to protect them.

Surely our army is at an irreducible minimum. A country of 120,000,000 people is protected by a regular army of only 12,000 officers and 117,500 enlisted men, many of whom are outside Continental United States; and by a National Guard of only 190,000 officers and enlisted men, instead of 210,500 which are necessary to complete the units allocated throughout the several States—which is little enough and should in due course be provided. Behind these are only 90,000 officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and hardly any enlisted Reserve Corps at all.

Is not this little enough in this human world, marked not alone in both men and nations by human virtues, but by human faults and weaknesses as well, and in which governments are only mortal men in power, often impelled by over-vaulting ambitions for themselves or for their countries?

But let us not forget that as long as national ambitions and aspirations in other countries are what, on the surface at least, they seem to be, we in these United States should assure ourselves that any plan of general disarmament in which we participate is in fact general, is carried out contemporaneously by the other nations involved, and is predicated upon their will and determination for peace as well as upon our own.

One of the very reasons for founding the Republic was the necessity of defending the States which make up this Union. The need was to provide a unified plan of national defense for the separate States. The duty of the individual citizen to take up arms in defense of the Republic was

Continued on page 20

· KEEP SMILING ·

Ask Mr. Foster

"If only I knew what to do with baby to stop him crying!"

"Mummy, didn't you have directions for use with him?"

Lights Out!

"The folks across the street must be away; there are no lights."

"No. The young lady of the house is giving a party."

Looking for Leaks

He (twice nicked by the razor): "Hey, barber, gimme a glass of water."

Barber: "Whassa matter, hair in your mouth?"

He: "No, I wanna see if my neck leaks."

—139*th F. A. (Ind.)*

Ain't It the Truth?

A depression is a period when people do without things their parents never had.

—*The B-C-Scope, 156th F. A.*

Not the Turkey's Fault

Wife: "Dear, tomorrow is our tenth anniversary. Shall I kill the turkey?"

Hubby: "No, let him live; he didn't have anything to do with it."

—*The B-C-Scope, 156th F. A.*

Outside its Province

Voice on the 'phone: "Who is this speaking?"

Recruit Clerk: "How the hell do I know? This is a telephone, not a periscope."

Checking Up On Ma

Mother: "Why are you reading that book on the education of children?"

Son: "To see if you are bringing me up properly."

Another Absent-Minded Professor

Nurse entered the professor's study and said softly: "It's a boy, sir!"

The Professor looked up from his desk.

"Well," he said, "what does he want?"

—*Army & Navy Jrnl.*

Answer to Brain Exerciser No. 457

We'll have to think up a harder one. Even the Chief Clerk at Hdqrs. handed in the right solution to our fish story. The head was nine inches long, the tail was 27 inches, and the body, 36 inches. But the total length of the fish itself was only 20 inches. This is arrived at by dividing the claimed length by three and taking away four (a useful formula for all fish stories).

In a Country Road

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
A line of cars winds slowly o'er the lea,
A pedestrian plods his absent-minded way,
And leaves the world quite unexpectedly.

—*Auxvasse (Mo.) Review.*

It Comes Quite Naturally

They laughed when I drew a revolver. But their laughter changed to gasps of surprise when I shot the Colonel in the neck and took his watch and pocketbook.

"Why, sergeant!" gasped Major Headache. "I didn't know you were a bandit!"

"I'm not," I laughed easily. "Anybody can learn to play this way after a furlough spent in Chicago."

—*Command Post (Col.)*

It Peels Easily

Mme. DeFoe: "Yes, all our gowns have names. I call this model the 'Banana Peel.' "

Patron: "Does it fit closely?"

Mme. DeFoe: "Oh, yes, and easy to slip on."

More Than She Bargained For

Lady (with black eye): "Look at what I got in your lingerie department."

Unobservant Shopwalker (languidly): "Beautiful, isn't it? Pay at the desk, please."

Tom Had a Running Start

"Mummy, Tom has taken the largest piece of cake, and it is unfair, because he was eating cake three years before I was born."

Both Standard Products

"Those girls are exactly alike. They must be twins."

"No relation. They patronize the same beauty parlor."

They Don't Wear Them Now

The teacher was examining the class in physiology.

"Tell us, Mary," she asked, "what is the function of the stomach?"

"The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."

Something for Nothing

A parking space is where you leave the car to have those little dents made in the fenders.

—*Brooklyn Times.*

The Crooners Know Them All

A scientist states that there are billions of millions of moons. Not once in a blue one are we allowed to forget it by the song publishers.

—*London Opinion.*

The Eternal Battlefield

Instructor: "Private Levinsky, what do you know about the Battle of Lexington?"

Pvt. Levinsky: "They have one every night at six o'clock in the subway at Lexington and Forty-Second Street."

Ready for Everything Once

Serious Young Man: "Do you enjoy Kipling?"

Flippant Flapper: "Well, I don't know. I can't say I've ever tried. How *does* one kipple?"

No Necessity

"Did you visit the art galleries when you were in Florence?"

"We didn't need to. Our daughter paints."

Continued from Page 18

accepted as it should be without question, and the duty of the Federal Government to furnish these citizens with the necessary armament and the proper training in the use of such arms was also accepted.

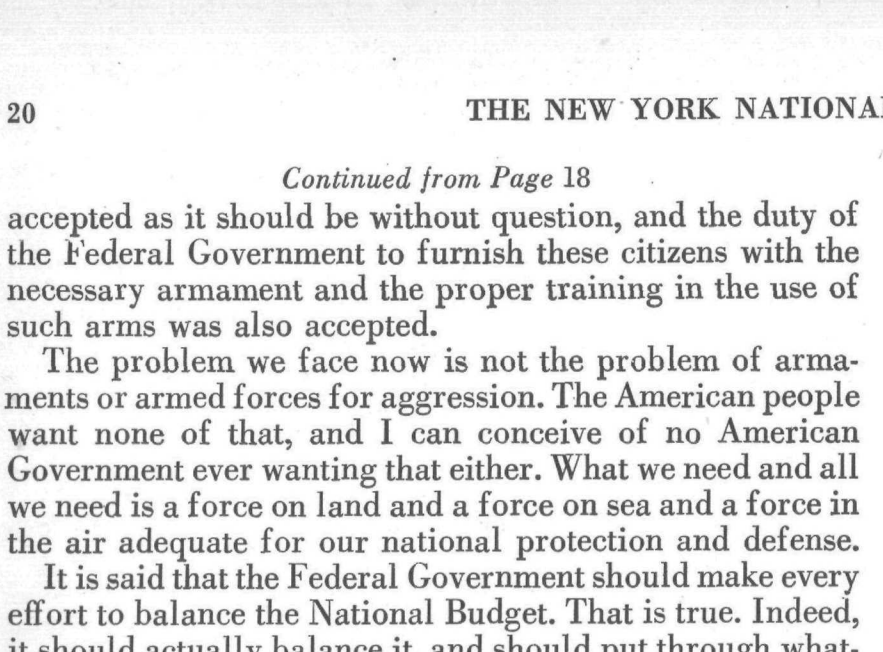
The problem we face now is not the problem of armaments or armed forces for aggression. The American people want none of that, and I can conceive of no American Government ever wanting that either. What we need and all we need is a force on land and a force on sea and a force in the air adequate for our national protection and defense.

It is said that the Federal Government should make every effort to balance the National Budget. That is true. Indeed, it should actually balance it, and should put through whatever sound economy program may be helpful to that end. But there should be no place for economy at the expense of the maintenance of a thoroughly adequate national defense policy.

Millions and millions of dollars are expended by the Federal Government every year on governmental excursions into fields of private business and State responsibility and personal liberty, where Government does not belong and has no place. Let the Government get out of those fields and save those millions, but let it remember that the national defense is public business, and must have what the adequate protection of our people and our rights requires.

As I have said, there is nothing militaristic about all this. Nor is there anything excessive about it. An adequate national defense, adequate on land and sea and in the air, simply fulfills the intent of the Constitution, and assures the safety of our land, our possessions, our institutions, our people, and our people's rights. Government can do no less than that.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE AUTOMATIC RIFLE



COMPANY F, 105th Infantry, Schenectady, which recently introduced amongst themselves the use of a chart for the purpose of furthering instruction in the nomenclature of the rifle (an illustration of this chart appeared in the February issue of The Guardsman), have now brought out a similar chart for use with the automatic rifle. The chart, which is reproduced herewith, is given out to each man with the instructions to fill in the blank circles with the proper number indicating the part to which the arrow points. This system is having a noticeable effect in improving the knowledge of the men in the weapons they are called upon to handle.

258TH F. A. REVIEWED BY MAJOR GENERAL LEACH

ON the eve of the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth, the 258th F. A. was reviewed by Major General George E. Leach, D. S. C., D. S. M., Chief of the Militia Bureau.

Previous to the review, a dinner was held in the newly-decorated dining room by the officers. As has been the custom for many years past, the officers' ladies were at the dinner.

Those at the speakers' table, in addition to General Leach and Colonel Paul Loeser, were: Major General Elmore F. Austin, Ret.; Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, commanding 102nd Medical Regiment; Col. Walter A. DeLamater, comdg. 71st Infantry; Col. William A. Taylor, comdg. 369th Infantry; Col. Bryer H. Pendry, comdg. 245th Coast Artillery, and Col. Clarence H. Higginson, comdg. 105th Field Artillery.

On this occasion the regiment wore its distinctive full-dress uniform from which the present West Point dress uniform was designed.

The 258th Field Artillery is also known as the "Washington Greys," deriving this name from the fact that they were the guard of honor for George Washington on the occasion of his inauguration as the first president of the United States. The regiment, in addition to having the name of the "Washington Greys," uses the coat of arms of the Washington family as the regimental coat of arms. This privilege was given by the descendants of George Washington.

We wish it had been possible at this time to quote General Leach's speech in its entirety. After briefly sketching the history of the regiment through its many vicissitudes, the General gave many quotations, from the speeches, letters, and writings of our First President, which together form an unmistakably clear policy of national defense as deemed necessary by Washington himself.

"The militia of the country," Washington insisted, "must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility. . . . The only means of preventing insult or hostility for any length of time, and of being exempted from the consequent calamities of War, is to put the National Militia in such a condition that they may appear truly respectable in the eyes of our friends and formidable to those who would otherwise become our enemies."

A century and a quarter later, in 1920, General Leach continued, this ambition was realized when the American Congress finally put Washington's recommendation into effect. Since that year when the National Defense Act was adopted, the National Guard has become the first line of defense contemplated by our First President and is now so recognized by the whole nation.

SEVENTY-FIRST PAYS TRIBUTE TO SOUSA

AS a tribute to the late John Philip Sousa, the 71st Infantry Band voluntarily assembled on the drill room floor of the armory at Park Avenue and 34th Street, New York, at noon, March 11th, under the leadership of Lieutenant Lambert L. Eben, and played "Nearer My God to Thee," "The Stars and Stripes Forever," "The Thunderer," and Sousa's latest march, "George Washington Bi-Centennial."

Representatives of the Regiment and of the 87th Infantry Brigade were present.

Bi-Centennial Pageantry at Brilliant 71st Infantry Review

THE review which was tendered by the 71st Infantry on March 28th to Major General Dennis E. Nolan, commanding the 2nd Corps Area, was an affair whose brilliance will remain long in the minds of all those who were fortunate enough to be present.

New York City is already well acquainted with the spectacle of the Seventy-First in its smart distinctive uniform and has come, by this time, to expect somewhat of a West Point perfection in its public appearances. At this last review, the spectators were certainly not disappointed.

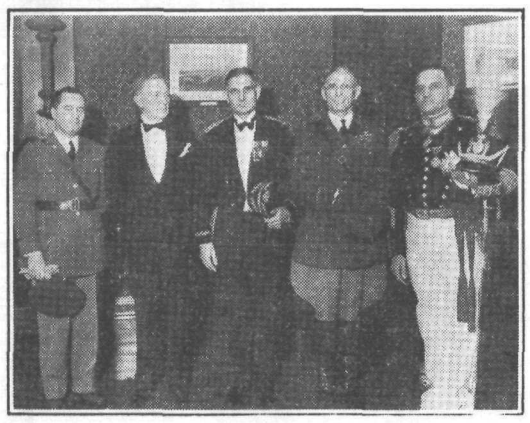


Photo by William Fox.
AT THE 71ST REVIEW—*Left to right: Col. Richard C. Patterson, Commissioner of Correction; Hon. Edward P. Mulrooney, Commissioner of Police; Brig. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, comdg. 1st Division; Major General Dennis E. Nolan, comdg. 2nd Corps Area, and Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, comdg. 71st Infantry.*

The review was preceded by a dinner, given by Col. Walter A DeLamater, commanding the 71st Infantry, in honor of General Nolan, in the splendid Blue and Green Room at the Hotel McAlpin. As usual (these dinners are always informal in this respect) there was no post-prandial speechmaking, and the guests were escorted immediately afterwards by motorcycle police to the 71st Armory.

Here the General was greeted by a salute of 13 guns, fired in the basement of the armory, and shortly after their mighty reverberations had died away, the regiment was drawn up in formation on the vast drill floor and the review began sharp at 8:30. As a tribute to the late John Philip Sousa, three marches of the great composer were played by the regimental band, under the leadership of Drum-Major Mode, during the review and, later, during the Evening Parade. The rendering of these was particularly fine.

A novel departure from the ordinary routine of reviews was introduced when the General and his accompanying staff had returned to their box after their meticulous review. In honor of the Washington Bi-Centennial, a series of tableaux was presented showing the dramatic incident of General Lord Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown to George Washington. The soldiers taking part, dressed in the costume of the period, were drawn from the 3rd Battalion, and commanded by 1st Lieut. S. V. Meighan, while the rôle of George Washington was taken by that well-known and favorite leading actor, Edwin Mordant, who very generously volunteered his services for the part. Others playing leading rôles in the caste were 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Grant, as General Lord Cornwallis; 1st Lieut. H. A. Steiger, as General O'Hara, and 1st Lieut. William Gleason, as General Lincoln.

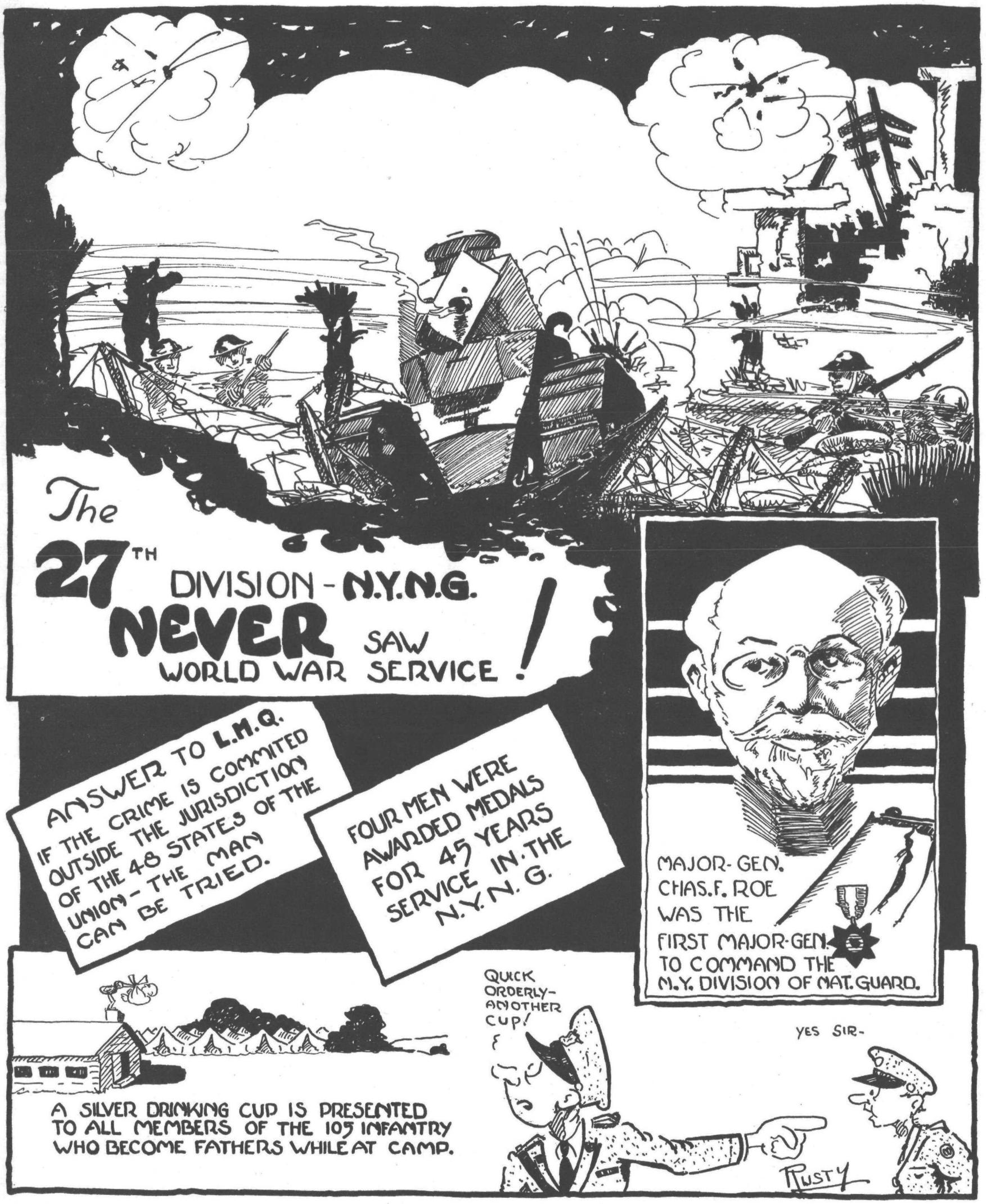
An amusing touch of "local color" was provided by the band which, during the "surrender scene," played an old air entitled, "The World Turned Upside Down." This selection was actually played by the British soldiers at the formal surrender of General Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, in evidence of their chagrin at the surrender. Other airs of that period rendered by the colonial fifer included "The British Grenadiers" and "Yankee Doodle."

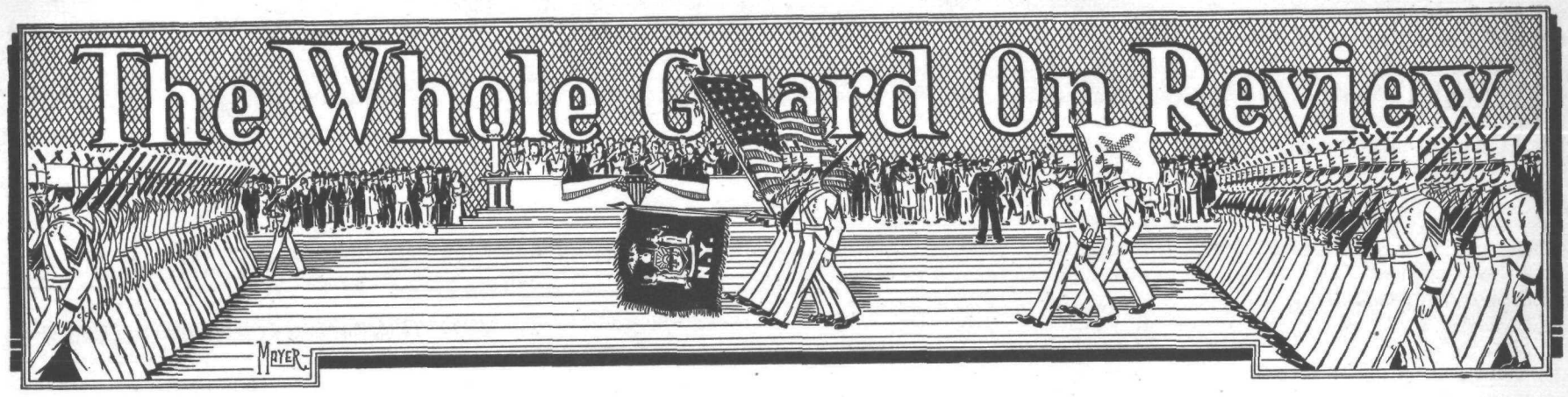
The "colonial troops" had studied their rôle with strict attention to accuracy and the armory rang with strange commands such as "Left Wheel," "Right Wheel," "Form Fours,"—commands unknown to the American forces but still in use in the British Army. The photographs reproduced on this page do little justice to the splendid and dramatic appearance of these troops as they maneuvered in the brilliant shafts of searchlights directed upon them from various points of the densely thronged armory. All who contributed to the preparation and presentation of this most interesting pageant are to be sincerely congratulated.

Photos by William Fox.
THE YORKTOWN SURRENDER IN THE 71ST ARMORY—*Right hand picture, left to right: General Lincoln (1st Lt. William Gleason); George Washington (Edwin Mordant); General O'Hara (1st Lt. H. A. Steiger); General Lord Cornwallis (1st Lt. Arthur B. Grant).*

It Happened in the Guard . . .

SGT. M. J. GLICKMAN
27th Tank Company

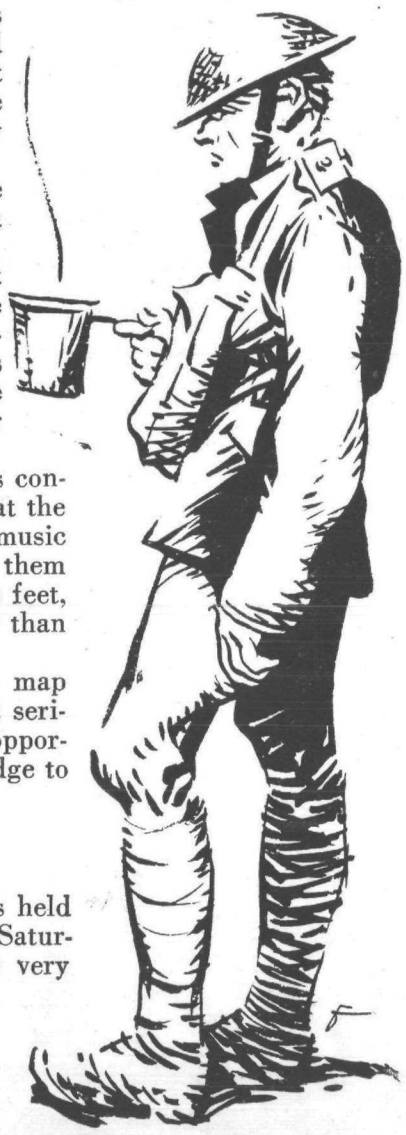




104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

THE officers and men at the Jamaica armory extend their heartfelt sympathy to Lieut. Mooney whose mother just recently passed away.

The very junior Lieut. Mather has had a most exciting month. He is now the proud possessor of a brand new pair of gold bars, a splendid sabre given to him by the members of E Battery, his old outfit, and also the State decoration for ten years long and faithful service. The sabre was presented to him at a formation of the battery on a recent drill night. His battery and the officers of the Battalion wish him the best of luck and we know that he will just love guard duty.



Lieut. Fisher gave us the annual report of the New York Guard for the year of 1826. He is a little behind, don't you think?

The men of Hdqrs. Battery are making great progress in their radio work. These men will be able to give the division the sort of radio specialists they really want. Sgt. Bruce and one of his medics made a fine job of the lockers in the Medical Department's quarters during their preparation for the annual inspection.

The regimental band, Warrant Officer Abrams conducting, gave a splendid account of themselves at the annual inspection. While it was their concert music that brought them glory, we want to remind them that a mounted regiment usually marches on its feet, and we love the rhythm of a good march better than anything else.

The officers of the Battalion are taking the map problems given them by Major Burr with great seriousness and hopefulness. There might be an opportunity one of these days to use our map knowledge to advantage.

14TH INFANTRY

COMPANY I

THE third of a series of monthly dances was held in the Mess Hall of the Armory on a recent Saturday evening. These dances are proving to be very popular, and it is the intention of the entertainment committee to run them until the warmer weather sets in. When the music played "Home, Sweet Home," at a later hour, there were no absentees from the evening's attendance. In fact, everybody wanted to continue, but rules in armories mean something.

The following members of the company competed in the National Individual Military Championship, conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, in a field of about ninety contestants: Sgt. Edward Backora, 23rd, with 649 (possible, 700); Corporal Charles Edmunds, 36th, with 625; Corporal Lawrence Hartung, 50th, with a score of 595.

In the recent examination held to fill vacancies for Corporal, Privates Nicholas Vessa and Alfred Ciascia were the two highest, and will soon be sporting their chevrons.

In what was to be a three match series for a trophy, Company I defeated the team of Leonard Post, American Legion, in the first two matches by five points in each match. The Leonard Post team is the championship team of Queens County, having defeated all other posts in a recently completed tournament. The Basketball team has broken even winning from the Flushing All Stars, 41-34, and losing to N. Y. & Queens Gasco, 37-41.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

1ST BATTALION

FOLLOWING the most discouraging period of athletic activities in the Brooklyn Armory during 1931, the 1st Battalion, 105th F. A., has blossomed forth since the first of the year with a most imposing array of athletically inclined talent. The Battalion floor basketball team, composed of men from the four batteries, under the guidance of Lieut. Bob McLaughlin and playing together but two months, has already proven itself capable of meeting any Class "A" competition. This team, the first in the annals of the Battalion, should develop into a consistent winner.

An influx of new horses is accounting for the revived interest in the mounted basketball league, in which Battery B is leading the field with five victories, one tie, and no defeats. Having defeated C Battery, last year's champs, and other topflight teams, B Battery, under the tutelage of Sgt. "Mickey" Commerford, is well on the way to an undefeated season.

The many phases of a National Guardsman's activities, military and social, offering many types of diversion to the enlisted men together with the priceless value of cementing lifelong friendships, are what inspires in a man the incentive to put forth his greatest efforts to bring his own unit to the top and keep it there. Carrying his enthusiasm into civilian life, providing a man with a splendid background and character, is, in the final analysis, the main objective in the training of a guardsman, and it is the athletic endeavors that help greatly in maintaining the splendid morale so prevalent throughout the Guard.

BATTERY C

IN keeping with the *esprit de corps* of Battery C, recent suggestions to form a civil association within the battery for the encouragement of athletics and social activities were unanimously rejected in favor of just plain Battery C, as it is and stands. That's the spirit that won the Efficiency Guidon and is going to keep it in the Battery!

The entire unit acts as its own Entertainment Committee, and one of its first official acts was to vote itself "eats" and refreshments after drills.

In view of what is said above, a word of warning may be appropriate. If you plan to attend any of the battery's coming social events, get your tickets *now*, or at least have them reserved. If you don't, don't blame us! And don't say that we didn't give you fair warning!

A Handball Tournament is being held under the direction of Lieut. O'Dea and Pvt. Peppard, whose long legs make him well fitted to be on the go, getting participants, forming committees, and drafting programs. We take this occasion to challenge any *double* teams in the N. Y. N. G. Also, the seven-man baseball team is getting ready for action and will play at home or travel. They play indoor, with outdoor rules.

The Battery salutes and welcomes Lieut. J. Mitchell, recently transferred from Battery A.

174TH INFANTRY

TO the strains of "General's March," Major General William N. Haskell strode into the 174th Armory drill hall at Buffalo, February 19, for a special review and parade in his honor. More than

2,500 spectators filled the hall to see the commanding general of the New York National Guard.

With General Haskell in the reviewing stand were Brig. Gen. William F. Schohl, commanding the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, and Colonel Frank C. McCordick, commanding the 19th Lincoln Regiment, St. Catherines, Ont.

Two special features marked the evening's program. General Haskell presented a 35-year service medal to Master Sgt. William A. M. Keup, Service Company, and ten-year medals to Sgts. Russell Hall and Edward A. Reeb, Company H. A picturesque affair was the presentation of a bronze memorial plaque of George Washington to Colonel Wm. R. Pooley, regimental commander, by members of Semper Fidelis post of the American Legion. Col. Pooley was the organizer and first commander of the post.

Preceding the ceremonies, General Haskell was guest of honor at a dinner given by the command and staff in the Buffalo club. Following the review, a reception was held in the headquarters room.

The 174th played host for two weeks to Major Lathe B. Row, senior instructor with the 108th Infantry, who conducted the Federal muster and inspection this year. Inspections were held Feb. 23 to March 1.

52ND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

HDQRS. BATTERY

CONGRATULATIONS to our amiable Cpl. J. C. McMahon, who became the proud pappa to a fine eight-pound boy four months ago! All reel-cart drivers were astounded one drill night a few weeks ago when, instead of the customary curt commands, Cpl. McMahon burst into a tender lullaby.

Our hard-ridin', straight-shootin' Sgt. John J. Devlin, not to be outdone in parental honors, is also expecting a blessed event some time before the next camp tour. We are all hoping it will be a boy.

It appears noteworthy that the members of the Brigade who, it seemed, had lost some of their usual enthusiasm and spirit, are back once more in their old stride. The reasons for this sudden change, which everybody welcomed, may be summarized first, by the fact that Inspection has now passed, dissipating the usual apprehensions; second, by the return of Top Kick James A. MacAvoy, the former Lieutenant, to the Brigade with his vim, vigor, and vitality which he is ably spreading throughout the battery, and third, the fact that camp is not far off, together with its good times, the three D's*, and a possible bivouac.

On February 17th, the Brigade Mounted Basketball team showed up excellently, but after some very hard fighting and tough riding, they were unable to beat the clever passing and blocking of their opponents, Battery B of the 105th F. A. Though Brigade's team seemed to be in a slump this season, great things are predicted for them in the latter part of this season.

While on the subject of sports, Brigade wishes to announce that much faith is being placed in their one and only Pvt. Chas. W. Keeler, who is a golden glove aspirant.

There is no news like good news, and here is good news. Brigade is happy to announce that they are running another of their fine dances in their home at 171 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on April 16th. A large gathering is expected, comprising all their old friends and undoubtedly many new friends as well. Here they will all be assured of a good time.

106TH INFANTRY

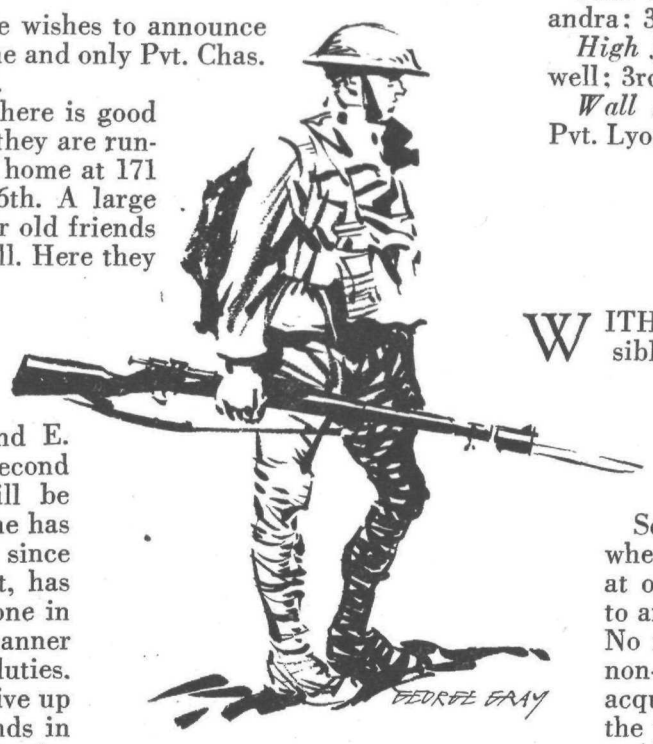
COMPANY I

ON February 16th, 1932, Sgt. Raymond E. Stone received his commission as second lieutenant in the N. Y. N. G. and will be attached to the 106th Infantry, of which he has been a member since 1928. Lieut. Stone, since the time of his enlisting in the regiment, has won the esteem and well-wishes of everyone in the outfit by his devotion to duty and the manner in which he has always performed his duties. We are quite sure that Lieut. Stone will live up to and excel the expectations of his friends in the regiment and especially "The Vampire Association." Best of luck to you, Ray!

On Saturday, March 5th, 1932, Company I held its 48th annual Reunion and Dinner at Louis' Restaurant on Schermerhorn Street, in Brooklyn. The affair was a huge success. Besides the Veterans and active members, there was quite a gathering of friends of Company I from the military and civil who attended. Capt. E. M. Cunningham, present company commander, was the Guest of Honor. Capt. E. S. Massel, Regimental Adjutant and lifelong friend of the skipper, presented, on behalf of the Veterans and the active Company, a diamond ring in appreciation of his long and faithful duty in the military and in Company I. Capt. Massel recalled a lot of things about Genes' early career that brought forth much laughter and many jokes. Col. Frank C. Vincent, Regimental Commander, and Major S. E. Davies, former officer of Company I, both spoke very highly of Capt. Cunningham and the active company. Col. Bill Taylor was unable to attend owing to a previous engagement. Other speakers were: Carl A. Kuhnle, President of Co. I's Veterans' Association; Royal A. Curtis, President of the 23-106th Infantry Veterans' Association, and John J. Donnelly, Commander of the 106th Infantry Post American Legion.

Our old friend and former captain, Jerry Langer, acted as toastmaster. Lieut. Randall delivered a stirring eulogy to Capt. Cunningham on behalf of the active company. The Captain thanked everyone and said he was most proud to be associated with both the old and the new Companies.

We wish at this time to welcome to our midst Pvts. Howard H. Lemieux and George T. Johnson, on the recent occasion of their joining Company I, and we earnestly hope that they will use the skipper as a shining example, as so many of the Company are doing at the present time.



*Dames, Dances, and Drinks.

102ND ENGINEERS

COMPANY F

BY an exhibition of exceptional all-round athletic ability, Pvt. Robert Pattwell, for the second year in succession, carried off the point trophy in the annual Company track meet. His total of 26 points, made by scoring in every event, was sufficient to spreadeagle the field.

The most exciting event of the meet was the 220-yard dash. With a field of nine starters, Cpl. Calandra broke in front, followed closely by Pvts. Fisher and D'Addario. When the home stretch was reached, they all made their bid at the same time, finishing so close together that the judges had difficulty in determining the winner.

In addition to the beautiful silver plaque awarded to the highest scorer, silver track shoes were given to the winners in the various events.

100-*yard dash;* won bv Pvt. Fisher; 2nd, Cpl. Calandra; 3rd, Pvt. Pattwell; 4th, Pvt. Donovan.

220-*yard dash;* won by Pvt. D'Addario; 2nd, Pvt. Pattwell; 3rd, Cpl. Calandra; 4th, Pvt. Donovan.

440-*yard run;* won by Pvt. Pattwell; 2nd, Pvt. D'Addario; 3rd, Pvt. Donovan.

Shot Put; won by Pvt. Pattwell; 2nd, Cpl. Calandra: 3rd. Cpl. Gotzen: 4th. Pvt. Donovan.

High Jump; won by Pvt. Donovan: 2nd, Pvt. Pattwell; 3rd. Pvt. Lvons: 4th. Pvt. D'Addario.

Wall Scale, 100-vd: won by Pvt. Pattwell; 2nd, Pvt. Lyons; 3rd, Cpl. Gotzen.

105TH INFANTRY

COMPANY F

WITH the object of qualifying as many men as possible at this year's tour of duty at Camp Smith, Company F, for the last few weeks, has been vigorously attacking the intricacies of correct shooting under the able tutelage of Lieuts. Jensen and Bradt, and the N.C.O.'s.

Separate schools have been established and when the men have learned a position thoroughly at one school group, they are then "graduated" to another where they begin on the next position. No man is allowed to leave one school until the non-com in charge is satisfied that he is perfectly acquainted with the correct methods of taking the position.

As soon as the weather permits, the company will go out to the Karner Rifle Range in order to zero the rifles and perfect themselves in actual firing practice. In the meantime, the newly overhauled and renovated armory indoor range and the Springfield .22's will be utilized.

Already a great spirit of competition has been noted among the men, indicating that their chance of qualification this year is much improved.

105TH INFANTRY

COMPANY G

LATE in February, the officers and N.C.O.'s of Company G held an outdoor N.C.O. school. Through the courtesy of Capt. Rowe, of Co. L, and Sgt. Chase, of Co. G, who own a camp at Lake Desolation, all the men assembled early one Sunday morning. Several members had gone to the camp on Saturday morning and had everything in readiness for the main body. Incidentally, they had staged a rabbit hunt on Saturday and, as a result, several rabbits were added to the menu for Sunday.

At 10 o'clock on Sunday, Lieut. Rogers, assisted by Lieut. Wallin, divided the party into three groups. Each group was equipped with marching compasses and given a compass bearing to march on. At the pre-arranged signal of one shot, all groups moved out and marched upon their objective. At times the undergrowth was so thick that compass bearings were taken every fifteen or twenty feet. But the men plugged along, keeping on the straight line, until their rendezvous was reached. All parties arrived at the top of the mountain where the Instructors awaited them. The return to Camp was again made on a compass bearing under the leadership of 1st Sgt. Landsberg.

Sgt. Nethaway picked several corporals to stage a reconnaissance patrol demonstration and the boys sure put it over. Upon arrival at Camp, all hands policed up and sat down to a red-hot dinner which had been prepared by Sgt. Chase, assisted by "Chubby" Willoughby, a former Mess Sergeant of Co. G. The menu was Irish stew, fried rabbit, bread, butter, and coffee. After the tables were cleared, cards and story-telling held forth until late in the afternoon when all departed for home, having had a wonderful time. Except, perhaps, Sgt. "Moon" Nethaway who, owing to his weight of 200 and some pounds, broke through the ice in one place and returned to Camp somewhat damper and wiser about thin ice.

COMPANY L

TAKING an important part in the civic activities in connection with the celebration of the 200th birthday of George Washington in Saratoga Springs, Co. L, 105th Infantry, fired a daybreak salute of 17 volleys in honor of the first President as a great general, on the morning of February 22nd. The salute was fired by a section of riflemen with blank cartridges from the topmast turret of the armory and the volleys could be heard in all parts of the city.

Firing began at 6.37, the official hour of sunrise, and, as it was still dark, the flashes of fire from the muzzles of the rifles, extended over the circular parapet, was a most impressive sight. 1st Sgt. Clarence W. Watson gave the firing orders.

Following the salute, by arrangement of Capt. Winfield S. Hill, the company commander, Mess Sgt. Anthony Natale served breakfast for the men in the mess hall.

On the preceding afternoon, Sunday, Company L, in full uniform, attended a union Washington's Birthday vesper service at the Presbyterian Church, occupying a reserved section in the front of the church. Nearly the entire membership of the company attended the service, which was arranged by Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

121ST CAVALRY

RADIO SECTION—HDQRS. TROOP

THE equipment of the Radio Section of Hdqrs. Troop, 121st Cavalry, one of the most interesting of the specialists' divisions, has recently been augmented by the purchase of a Radio Truck.

The truck has a seating capacity of ten men, and carries four chairs and two collapsible desks, which are attached to the side of the truck and which can be sheltered in the event of inclement weather, for Message Center work. The radio set, built in a panel directly behind the driver's seat, occupies a space no larger than an ordinary table model receiver, and consists of a transmitter using a UX 201 A oscillator with an output of about 3.5 watts, and a direct current two-stage receiver. Power is supplied to both the transmitter and receiver by B batteries and the storage battery in the truck. Antenna masts are of the telescope type and are carried on the side of the truck. When raised, there is an antenna span of 65 feet. The counterpoise is the same length and between the same masts. The antenna is 35 feet high and the counterpoise three feet from the ground.

The practical value of this truck was effectively demonstrated during the regimental over-night maneuvers at Pine Camp, 1931, when in spite of obstacles encountered, such as sandy stretches and unleveled fields, the truck was forced at no time to relinquish its position in the column during the march, and, within two minutes after the halt for the night, the accurate relaying of messages, by code, between the truck and the net station at Pine Camp was in progress.

The personnel of this section has devoted a considerable portion of its time to experimental work and the construction of new sets, and has earned the consistent commendation of Inspecting Officers, both at annual armory inspections and during field training periods. It is in no small way responsible for the exceptionally fine yearly Regimental ratings accorded Hdqrs. Troop since its inception.

245TH COAST ARTILLERY

THE 245th Coast Artillery Regimental Basketball Team have thus far enjoyed a very successful season, having won six games and lost but one in the inter-regimental basketball tournament being conducted in the New York National Guard.

They opened their season on January 20th, on their home court, with a victory over the 106th Infantry team. The following Wednesday, they traveled to the Bronx where they were forced to accept defeat at the hands of the 258th Artillery. February 3rd found them again at home with the 93rd Brigade team as their opponents, the artillerymen emerging the victors. A week later they entered foreign territory (Staten Island) and defeated the 27th Division Aviation team in a well played game. On February 17th, they won from the 71st Infantry team. February 24th, at home, they defeated the 27th Division Train team in a hard fought game, and on March 2nd, the team of the 69th Infantry was forced to accept defeat at the hands of the artillerymen.

106TH INFANTRY

COMPANY B

SINCE its return from Camp, last July, Company B points with pride to its record of achievement. Leading the regiment in weekly drill attendance, the enviable figure of 94% is offered for other units to shoot at. 100% attendance on drill nights is no novelty to "Battling B," even though the last man limps in on crutches five minutes before the count!

The successful basketball team of the 245th C. A.

And recruiting for these punctual attenders goes on years before the recruits sign on the dotted line. 1st Sgt. Stuart led the parade by announcing the birth of a fine baby boy. Then Lieut. Smith proclaimed himself the bouncing father of a proud baby boy, and Sgt. Falch, not to be outdone, offered for inspection eight pounds and two ounces of Falch Junior. Recruiting will be no problem to the C. O. of Company B in 1950 if this keeps on.

In the M. A. L. meet on March 19, the company, under the leadership of Pvt. Max Klopfer, was favorably represented in the track events. Lieut. Smith, as regimental athletic officer, has been piling up basketball victories and according to latest reports has pulled the team through with four victories out of six games played.

But athletics and military efficiency are not the only things accounted for. Witness the annual dinner held at Louis' Restaurant on March 15th. What a night! The committee, under Mess Sgt. L. S. Desmond's capable supervision, did themselves proud. Recruiting prizes, in the shape of miniature regimental insignia, for the lapel, were awarded to the successful salesmen. And the menu—well, nobody expects to eat as well again until he gets to camp.

A mighty good record for the armory training period, says "B," but if you think that's good, wait till you get the camp results for 1932.

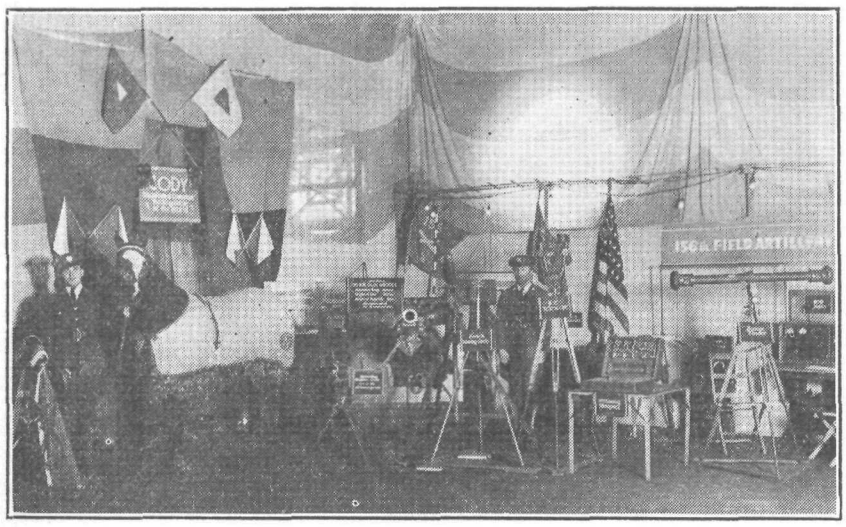
105TH INFANTRY
COMPANY L

THE annual entertainment and banquet tendered by the National Defense Committee of Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to Company L was held on the evening of March 14th. The drill was witnessed by a number of citizens and members of the Chapter. Following the drill, the members of the company were entertained by a most elaborate pageant, staged under the direction of Mrs. Lillian Ford Andrews, Chairman of the National Defense Committee and relative of the late Colonel Andrews, wartime commander of the 105th.

The pageant took the form of the Indian's prophecy concerning George Washington, and depicted the Indian Sachem, ably portrayed by Chief Crazy Bull, a full-blooded Indian, telling of the future greatness of Washington, then a Major in the Colonial troops of the French and Indian war. Several incidents of Washington's life were shown, ending with his triumphal return to Mt. Vernon, after the independence of the United States had been won, thereby carrying out the prediction made by the Indian many years before. About fifty persons participated in the pageant.

Following the pageant, the officers and men of the company were entertained at a banquet served in the company quarters in the armory. Major F. A. Thiessen, commanding the Third Battalion, was the guest of honor.

This recognition of Company L by the Daughters of the American Revolution occurs yearly and is a much looked-for event in the life of the company. Mrs. Andrews has interested herself greatly in the affairs of the company and is always ready to give freely of her time and means for the good of Company L. Some years ago, it will be remembered, through the influence of Mrs. Andrews, Company L was "adopted" by the Daughters of the American Revolution. This action by the local Chapter occasioned much comment over the entire state and elsewhere.



When the Kingston merchants and manufacturers held an Exposition in the armory of the 156th Field Artillery at Kingston to attract attention to their wares and articles of manufacture, the N. G. units located at Kingston thought it would be a good idea to exhibit some of their own "wares" alongside. The smart appearance of their booth is shown above and was the center of much interest.

ECHOES FROM THE 7TH REGT. GAZETTE

THE League of Nations is now facing its first great test. Has it, by a single effective act, justified that great faith which its promise has aroused in the hearts of those millions of people who espoused its cause? Or has it become just a mid-wife for the birth of a Red Napoleon?

. . . It has lifted the eyes of men to the stars, and encouraged in them a great awakening of faith in the kindliness and justice of their kind. Now it must prove, not only the soundness of the principles upon which it is predicated, and through which it has aroused this faith, but it must defend them, and so prove the sincerity of its own belief.

It must do this or stand convicted before the world either of a vast and inexcusable misunderstanding of human nature, or of a political crime of expediency and callousness reaching traitorous proportions and one which in time will bring the world to a shambles through the creation of a Fool's Paradise, wherein has been taught the doctrine that a civilization and a culture wrought through the centuries by the sword, can be maintained by a Pact.

TENNIS

THE National Indoor Tennis championships were held in the Armory during the week of March 12th to 19th. Several members of the Seventh were competitors, including Wm. Aydelotte and P. G. Rockafellow, who as a doubles team defeated the French team of Jean Borotra, the "Bounding Basque," and Boussus; John Pitman, who was defeated by Berkeley Bell, and several other active and veteran members of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, served to make the matches of more than usual interest to the members of the Regiment on whose courts they were held.

FIELD MUSIC BALL

THE Seventh Regiment Spring Military Ball, sponsored by the Field Music Association, will be held at the Armory on the Evening of Friday, April 15th. Two well-known dance orchestras have been engaged, and a colorful entertainment has been planned for midnight. In addition to the military features, there will be an exhibition of fencing by members of the Regimental Fencing Team, and a fashion show; Miss Elsie Janis, the "sweetheart of the A. E. F.," has been invited to add to the gaiety in her characteristic way. Several dinners to precede the ball have been planned by commissioned and enlisted members of the Regiment. Admittance to the ball is by subscription only.

105TH INFANTRY STAGES SHAM BATTLE

MORE than 5,000 persons filled the State Armory at Troy recently to watch eight companies of the 105th Infantry, from Troy, Cohoes, and Hoosick Falls, pass in review before Mayor Cornelius F. Burns and then, under the command of Major Ogden J. Ross, commanding the 1st Battalion, wage mimic warfare in which more than 10,000 rounds of blank ammunition were fired.

Another feature of the program was the presentation of medals for long and faithful service to twelve members of the participating companies. The medals were presented by Colonel Walter G. Robinson, Regimental Commander, while the entire battalion was in formation just after the sunset parade.

With the flashlight of Major Ross, who directed the firing, as the only light in the vast drill shed, the sham battle, in which infantry and machine gun units participated, was by far the most vivid event of the evening. Company D of Troy was the defending unit, its members being armed with rifles and four machine guns. Two machine guns on the attacking side also were manned by Company D members. Companies B and C made up the assaulting force, with the two Headquarters Companies handling the signal and communications work.

At the conclusion of the "battle," lights were turned on and several "wounded" were discovered lying on the drill shed floor. So realistic was this that many anxious relatives craned their necks to get a look at the "victims." One woman in the balcony, pointing to a soldier lying close by, shouted excitedly, "Is that my Herbert?" She was quickly assured that nobody had been actually injured and that it was part of the program to enable the Medical Detachment to demonstrate how proficiently they had been trained to care for the wounded in battle.

The Medical Detachment dressed the men on the floor and quickly brought them on stretchers to the completely equipped relief station. The Medical Detachment was commanded by Captain Earl Tymeson.

At the conclusion of the military program, dancing was enjoyed with music by A. Olin Niles and his 105th Infantry Orchestra. Spectators and guests also inspected with much interest a display of infantry weapons and military transport equipment along the east wall of the drill shed.

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102nd

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New Homes for the 156th Field Artillery

These three photographs, all taken on the same day (March 1st, 1932), show the respective stages of construction of the three new armories for the 156th Field Artillery at Newburgh (top left), Kingston (top right), and at Peekskill, N. Y. Ground was broken on the Peekskill site on January 7th and it is hoped that the building may be ready for occupancy by November, 1932.

INITIAL MUSTER OF BATTERY B, 156TH FIELD ARTILLERY

ALTHOUGH only fifty-eight had been expected, sixty-four men were actually accounted for in the initial muster of Battery B, 156th F. A., in Poughkeepsie, on February 15. Captain Huddelson officiated as the State mustering officer.

At 8:45 P. M., the new members were marched to the center of the Armory floor, in a body, prepared for the muster, which took place immediately afterwards.

Philip A. Mylod, former commander of Lafayette Post, No. 37, American Legion, acting as master of ceremonies in the absence of Colonel William L. Burnett, who could not attend owing to sickness, extolled the virtues of patriotism particularly at the present time with the world in a state of unrest so evidently portrayed in the Far East situation.

Speakers during the evening included Colonel J. Townsend Cassedy, commanding 156th F. A.; Alderman Emmet G. Lavery, Major W. A. Raborg, Major O. Hiltebrant, Captain Rosen and Captain Young. Colonel Cassedy, in his address welcoming the members of the incoming Battery to fellowship in the regiment, stated that "Not only was it a privilege to become a member of the 156th Field Artillery, but it was an honor in every sense of the word." After the ceremonies, dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Visiting officers were loud in their praise of the particularly fine type of personnel evident in the ranks of the Regiment's youngest Battery.

A STALWART ONE-YEAR-OLD

A YEAR ago last month, the 156th Field Artillery gave birth to a handsome baby which later was given the name "The B-C-Scope." The actual father of this bonny child, we believe, was 1st Lieut. R. Jamieson, the present editor, and he is assisted in the child's upbringing by eleven lusty nurses selected from the enlisted men of the Regiment.

Twelve months later, we are very pleased to report, the baby is doing marvelously well. Both the father and the nurses are to be congratulated sincerely upon their very fine efforts.

The B-C-Scope, to quote from its own pages and from our own observation, "acts as a medium for the dissemination of news pertinent to Our Regiment, having the interest of the organization as the theme of its existence and with the desire to foster anything of a nature designed to further the aims and objectives of the Regiment." We heartily wish the B-C-Scope a prosperous second year of its existence.

BATTERY C, 156TH F.A., SINKS NAVY

IN a tug-o'-war contest between Battery C and the American Legion Navy team, held during the Legion sport carnival at the armory, the artillerymen of brawn sank the mighty armada of the Legion. In their attempt to stave off defeat, the Navy's anchor man tied the loose of the rope to one of the wheels of a 75 mm. gun but quickly unfastened it when he saw the gun start moving with him. It took exactly forty seconds to send the gobs to Davy Jones' Locker.

HOW WE STAND

FEBRUARY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....88.69%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard	21,048

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

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

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	77

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	50

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	28
53rd Brigade	41
54th Brigade	40
87th Brigade	45
93rd Brigade	38

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	347

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	122

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	171

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat)	505

DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Quartermaster Train	261

STATE STAFF

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

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery	11

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1161
14th Infantry	1120
71st Infantry	1181
105th Infantry	1170
106th Infantry	1094
107th Infantry	1072
108th Infantry	1144
165th Infantry	1104
174th Infantry	1224
369th Infantry	1070

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	709
121st Cavalry	644

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	738

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	721

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	872

ARTILLERY 75's

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	669
105th Field Artillery	671
104th Field Artillery	656

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	688

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	725

ARTILLERY, A.A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	760

HEADQUARTERS 44th DIVISION

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

FEBRUARY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....88.69%

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 94.14% (2)$_{2}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	6	86
HDQRS. TROOP	4	76	74	97
BAND	3	101	86	85
MACHINE GUN TR..	4	65	60	92
HDQ. 1st SQUAD....	5	2	2	100
TROOP A	5	61	57	93
TROOP B	5	74	72	97
HDQ. 2nd SQUAD....	4	2	2	100
TROOP E	5	74	72	97
TROOP F	5	74	71	96
HDQ. 3rd SQUAD....	5	2	2	100
TROOP I	6	77	71	92
TROOP K	4	76	75	99
MEDICAL DET.....	5	26	25	96
		717	675	94.14

212th Coast Art. 93.28% (3)$_{20}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQ. BATTERY.....	4	68	66	97
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	72	69	96
1st BN. HDQRS.....	4	3	3	100
1st BN. HQ. & HQ. BY.	4	43	40	93
BATTERY A	4	67	60	89
BATTERY B	4	59	54	91
BATTERY C	4	68	66	90
BATTERY D	4	73	68	93
2nd BN. HDQRS.....	4	1	1	100
2d BN. HD. & HD. BY.	4	15	12	80
BATTERY E	4	65	58	89
BATTERY F	4	62	59	95
BATTERY G	4	67	62	92
BATTERY H	4	71	66	93
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	20	19	95
		760	709	93.28

71st Infantry 92.30% (4)$_{3}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.	5	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	65	58	89
SERVICE CO.	5	105	97	92
HOWITZER CO.	4	62	55	89
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	4	35	32	91
COMPANY A	4	68	60	88
COMPANY B	4	68	57	84
COMPANY C	4	69	65	94
COMPANY D	4	66	64	97
HD. & HD. CO. 2d BN.	5	33	32	97
COMPANY E	5	69	69	100
COMPANY F	5	65	61	94
COMPANY G	5	66	63	95
COMPANY H	5	66	60	91
HD. & HD. CO. 3d BN.	5	33	32	97
COMPANY I	5	67	61	91
COMPANY K	5	70	70	100
COMPANY L	5	69	57	83
COMPANY M	5	66	64	97
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	34	28	82
		1183	1092	92.30

174th Infantry 92.18% (5)$_{10}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.	6	5	5	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	6	69	66	96
SERVICE CO.	5	94	81	86
HOWITZER CO.	5	65	61	94
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	7	31	29	93
COMPANY A	7	69	59	86
COMPANY B	6	62	60	97
COMPANY C	6	72	68	94
COMPANY D	6	70	66	94
HD. & HD. CO. 2d BN.	6	33	32	97
COMPANY E	5	77	73	95
Company F	5	67	53	79
COMPANY G	5	70	70	100
COMPANY H	6	69	64	93
HD. & HD. CO. 3d BN.	6	38	35	92
COMPANY I	6	80	72	90
COMPANY K	5	71	67	94

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. SQUAD...	4	95	93	98
102nd PHOTO SEC...	4	19	18	95
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	5	5	100
		119	116	97.47

COMPANY L	6	72	67	93
COMPANY M	5	66	59	89
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	35	33	94
		1215	1120	92.18

106th Field Art. 91.10% (6)$_{19}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	69	60	87
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	73	69	95
HDQRS. 1st BN.....	4	4	4	100
HQ. BY. & C.T. 1st BN.	4	32	29	91
BATTERY A	4	76	73	96
BATTERY B	4	75	67	89
HDQRS. 2nd BN.....	4	3	3	100
HQ. BY. & C.T. 2d BN.	4	32	28	87
BATTERY C	4	69	57	83
BATTERY D	4	76	75	99
HDQRS. 3rd BN.....	4	3	3	100
HQ. BY. & C.T. 3d BN.	4	31	28	90
BATTERY E	4	75	68	91
BATTERY F	4	75	68	91
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	32	28	88
		731	666	91.10

102nd Med. Rgt. 90.65% (7)$_{5}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	7	87
SERVICE COMPANY	4	70	68	97
HDQRS. COL. BN....	4	4	4	100
104th COLL. CO.....	5	66	61	92
105th COLL. CO.....	4	63	59	94
106th COLL. CO.....	4	66	57	86
HDQ. AMB. BN.....	5	5	5	100
104th AMB. CO.....	4	50	42	84
105th AMB. CO.....	4	52	44	85
106th AMB. CO.....	4	49	45	92
HDQRS. HOSP. BN..	4	5	5	100
104th HOSPITAL CO.	4	70	63	90
105th HOSPITAL CO.	4	70	65	93
106th HOSPITAL CO.	4	66	58	88
102nd VETER. CO....	5	41	38	93
		685	621	90.65

102 Eng. (Cbt.) 90.29% (8)$_{13}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQ. & SERVICE CO.	5	82	80	92
Company A	5	65	51	78
COMPANY B	5	62	60	97
COMPANY C	5	62	51	82
COMPANY D	5	71	63	89
COMPANY E	5	63	60	95
COMPANY F	5	66	60	91
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	26	23	88
		505	456	90.29

14th Infantry 89.50% (9)$_{14}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.	5	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	63	55	87
SERVICE CO.....	5	93	85	91
HOWITZER CO......	4	64	53	83
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	4	20	18	90
COMPANY A	4	62	59	95
COMPANY B	4	64	57	89
COMPANY C	4	63	53	84
COMPANY D	4	59	50	85
HD. & HD. CO. 2d BN.	4	24	23	96
COMPANY E	4	65	58	89
COMPANY F	4	65	58	89
Company G	4	63	50	79
COMPANY H	4	62	59	95
HD. & HD. CO. 3d BN.	4	25	24	96
COMPANY I	4	68	61	90
COMPANY K	4	65	58	89
COMPANY L	4	70	65	93
COMPANY M	4	78	74	95
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	35	31	89
		1115	998	89.50

10th Infantry 89.31% (10)$_{18}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	6	86
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	64	59	92
SERVICE CO.	4	56	47	84
BAND SECTION	3	34	30	88
HOWITZER CO.....	4	64	52	81
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	4	27	25	92
COMPANY A	4	65	64	98
Company B	6	66	49	74
COMPANY C	4	59	51	86
COMPANY D	5	73	64	88
HD. & HD. CO. 2d BN.	4	29	27	93
COMPANY E	4	69	59	86
COMPANY F	6	65	56	86
COMPANY G	6	73	70	96
COMPANY H	4	75	67	89
HD. & HD. CO. 3d BN.	4	35	32	91
COMPANY I	7	70	67	89
COMPANY K	5	66	62	94
COMPANY L	5	63	56	89
COMPANY M	6	76	69	91
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	34	33	97
		1170	1045	89.31

156th Field Art. 89.30% (11)$_{16}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	52	45	86
SERVICE BATTERY.	5	71	68	96
1st BN. HDQRS.....	4	3	3	100
1st BN. HQ. BY & C.T.	4	33	31	94
BATTERY A	4	69	55	80
BATTERY B	3	65	59	91
BATTERY C	4	74	71	96
2nd BN. HDQRS.....	4	4	4	100
2d BN. HQ. BY. & C.T.	4	36	34	94
BATTERY D	4	69	55	80
BATTERY E	5	72	64	89
BATTERY F	5	72	63	88
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	38	35	92
		664	593	89.30

105th Field Art. 89.03% (12)$_{11}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS ..	6	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	5	49	47	96
SERVICE BATTERY	6	64	62	97
1st BN. HDQRS.....	7	4	4	100
1st BN. HDQ. BTRY..	6	40	33	83
BATTERY A	5	72	58	81
BATTERY B	4	72	59	82
BATTERY C	6	73	63	86
2nd BN. HDQRS.....	6	4	4	100

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
2nd BN. HDQ. BTRY.	5	42	39	93
BATTERY D	5	73	65	89
BATTERY E	5	68	56	82
BATTERY F	4	65	58	89
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	34	29	85
		666	583	89.03

244th Coast Art. 88.96% (13)$_{21}$

HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY	6	62	58	94
SERVICE BATTERY.	6	85	78	92
1st BN. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
1st BN. HQ. BY. & C.T.	5	48	46	96
BATTERY A	5	64	54	84
BATTERY B	5	61	52	85
2nd BN. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
2d BN. HQ. BY. & C.T.	5	54	46	85
BATTERY C	5	62	56	90
BATTERY D	5	64	57	89
3rd BN. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
3d BN. HQ. BY. & C.T.	5	41	34	83
BATTERY E	5	69	62	90
BATTERY F	5	63	54	86
MED. DEPT. DET.	6	34	30	88
		725	645	88.96

108th Infantry 88.63% (14)$_{7}$

REGTL. HDQRS.	6	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	67	56	84
SERVICE CO.	5	52	46	89
BAND SECTION	5	31	25	81
Howitzer Co.	5	64	50	78
HD. & HD. CO. 1st BN.	5	33	29	88
COMPANY A	4	65	59	91
COMPANY B	5	67	55	82
COMPANY C	5	61	53	87
COMPANY D	5	66	59	89
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	30	28	93
COMPANY E	4	64	56	87
COMPANY F	5	74	71	96
COMPANY G	4	67	58	86
COMPANY H	5	65	59	91
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	5	26	22	85
COMPANY I	4	63	58	92
COMPANY K	4	72	63	88
COMPANY L	4	72	66	92
COMPANY M	4	65	62	95
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	33	32	97
		1144	1014	88.63

104th Field Art. 88.50% (15)$_{4}$

HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY	4	53	49	92
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	69	62	90
HDQRS. 1st BN.	4	3	3	100
HQ. BY. C.T., 1st BN.	4	34	30	88
BATTERY A	4	74	68	92
BATTERY B	4	74	59	80
BATTERY C	5	68	60	88
HDQRS. 2nd BN.	4	3	3	100
HQ. BY. & C.T. 2d BN.	4	36	34	94
BATTERY D	4	63	53	84
BATTERY E	4	65	52	80
BATTERY F	3	67	63	94
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	29	28	97
		644	570	88.50

101st Sig. Bn. 88.30% (16)$_{9}$

HDQ. & HDQ. CO.	4	22	21	95
COMPANY A	5	66	55	83
COMPANY B	5	70	63	90
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	13	12	92
		171	151	88.30

369th Infantry 88.29% (17)$_{12}$

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	6	86
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	63	57	91
SERVICE CO.	4	64	55	86
HOWITZER CO.	4	65	52	80
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	21	18	86
COMPANY A	4	64	58	91
COMPANY B	4	63	55	87
COMPANY C	4	63	58	92
COMPANY D	4	64	59	92
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	20	19	95
COMPANY E	4	65	57	88
COMPANY F	4	66	60	91
COMPANY G	4	63	59	94
COMPANY H	4	65	56	86
Hdq. & Hdq. Co. 3d Bn.	4	22	16	73
COMPANY I	4	66	57	86
COMPANY K	4	65	60	92
COMPANY L	4	65	58	89
COMPANY M	4	62	54	88
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	35	29	83
		1068	943	88.29

101st Cavalry 87.87% (18)$_{6}$

HEADQUARTERS	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP	6	67	58	87
BAND	4	24	20	83
MACHINE GUN TR.	3	62	57	92
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD.	5	2	2	100
TROOP A	4	71	64	90
TROOP B	4	71	58	82
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	5	2	2	100
TROOP E	5	100	85	85
TROOP F	4	100	92	92
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP I	4	69	58	84
TROOP K	5	100	90	90
MED. DETACH.	3	23	20	87
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	9	8	89
		709	623	87.87

Sp. Tr., 27th Di. 87.42% (19)$_{22}$

Headquarters	4	12	9	75
27th HDQRS. CO.	4	52	46	88
102nd ORD. CO.	4	33	32	97
27th TANK CO.	4	64	57	89
27th SIGNAL CO.	4	75	65	87
102nd MOTORCY. CO.	5	38	34	83
27th MILI. POL. CO.	4	55	47	85
Medical Dept. Det.	4	21	16	76
		350	306	87.42

258th Field Art. 86.75% (20)$_{17}$

HEADQUARTERS	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. BATTERY	5	61	50	82
SERVICE BATTERY.	5	69	62	90
1st BN. HDQRS.	5	4	4	100
1st BN. COMBAT TR.	5	47	40	85
Battery A	4	83	65	78
BATTERY B	5	63	54	86
2nd BN. HDQRS.	5	3	3	100
2nd BN. COMBAT TR.	5	49	42	86
BATTERY C	5	70	65	93
BATTERY D	5	69	62	90
3rd BN. HDQRS.	5	4	4	100
3rd BN. COMBAT TR.	5	47	39	83
BATTERY E	5	69	56	81
BATTERY F	5	62	58	94
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	35	33	94
		740	642	86.75

245th Coast Art. 86.52% (21)$_{8}$

HEADQUARTERS	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. BATTERY	4	74	65	88
HDQRS. 1st BN.	4	2	2	100
BATTERY A	5	63	51	81
BATTERY B	4	61	60	98
BATTERY C	5	59	49	83
BATTERY D	4	61	55	90
HDQRS. 2nd BN.	4	2	2	100
BATTERY E	5	61	54	89
BATTERY F	5	75	62	83
BATTERY G	4	64	53	83
BATTERY H	4	58	49	85
HDQRS. 3rd BN.	3	3	3	100
BATTERY I	4	59	52	88
BATTERY K	4	56	50	89
BATTERY L	4	76	69	91
Battery M	4	59	44	75
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	28	24	86
		868	751	86.52

105th Infantry 86.35% (22)$_{15}$

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	5	68	54	79
SERVICE CO.	4	109	95	87
HOWITZER CO.	4	60	53	83
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	6	31	30	97
COMPANY A	4	67	59	88
COMPANY B	6	70	61	87
Company C	4	63	46	73
Company D	4	70	53	76
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	27	23	85
COMPANY E	4	68	60	88
COMPANY F	5	68	60	88
COMPANY G	5	67	67	100
COMPANY H	4	67	57	85
HQ. & HQ. CO. cd BN.	4	27	23	85
COMPANY I	5	66	59	89
Company K	5	67	53	79
COMPANY L	5	65	54	83
COMPANY M	4	69	62	90
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	36	35	97
		1173	1013	86.35

106th Infantry 85.93% (23)$_{25}$

REGTL. HDQRS.	5	5	5	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	61	56	92
SERVICE CO.	4	81	65	80
Howitzer Co.	4	58	42	72
HQ. & HQ CO. 1st BN.	4	22	21	95
Company A	4	67	52	78
COMPANY B	4	65	63	97
COMPANY C	4	67	58	87
COMPANY D	4	64	53	83
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	28	26	93
COMPANY E	4	64	54	84
COMPANY F	4	63	58	92
COMPANY G	4	62	57	92
Company H	4	63	49	78
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	4	21	18	86
COMPANY I	4	58	52	90
Company K	4	64	50	78
COMPANY L	4	68	64	94
COMPANY M	4	71	60	85
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	36	32	89
		1088	935	85.93

165th Infantry 84.35% (24)$_{23}$

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	6	86
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	68	58	85
SERVICE CO.	4	86	70	81
Howitzer Co.	4	61	48	79
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	5	25	25	100
Company A	4	65	51	78
COMPANY B	4	61	56	92
Company C	4	64	48	75
COMPANY D	4	74	59	80
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	22	19	86
COMPANY E	5	63	58	92
COMPANY F	4	64	55	86
COMPANY G	5	60	53	88
Company H	4	62	49	79
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	4	28	25	89
COMPANY I	4	67	54	81
COMPANY K	4	71	62	87
Company L	4	63	50	79
COMPANY M	4	62	57	92
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	33	30	91
		1106	933	84.35

107th Infantry 83% (25)$_{24}$

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	6	63	39	62
SERVICE CO.	6	79	70	89
HOWITZER CO.	6	50	40	80
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	6	24	23	96
COMPANY A	6	53	50	94
Company B	6	53	41	77
COMPANY C	6	56	46	82
COMPANY D	6	65	61	94
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	6	20	17	85
COMPANY E	6	64	59	92
Company F	5	65	51	78
Company G	5	64	49	76
Company H	6	61	43	70
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	6	24	24	100
COMPANY I	6	60	49	81
COMPANY K	5	82	72	88
COMPANY L	6	75	69	92
Company M	6	68	45	66
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	32	29	91
		1065	884	83

27 Div. Qm. Tr. 81.22% (26)$_{26}$

HEADQUARTERS	5	15	14	93
MTR. TRANS. CO. 105	5	49	39	80
MTR. TRANS. CO. 106	5	52	44	85
Motor Trans. Co. 107	5	51	40	78
Motor Trans. Co. 108	5	49	36	73
MTR. REP. SEC. 103.	5	27	24	89
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	18	15	83
		261	212	81.22

State Staff	**100%**			**(1)$_{1}$**
A. G. D. SECTION...	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION.	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SEC. ...	4	28	28	100
MEDICAL SECTION.	4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION.....	4	29	29	100
		69	69	100
Hdq. 27th Div.	**98.57%**			**(2)$_{3}$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	26	100
HDQRS. DETACH....	4	44	43	98
		70	69	98.57
93rd Inf. Brig.	**94.73%**			**(3)$_{4}$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	5	33	31	94
		38	36	94.73
51st Cav. Brig.	**93.33%**			**(4)$_{7}$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	7	6	86
HDQRS. TROOP.....	4	68	64	94
		75	70	93.33
Hdq. Coast Art.	**90.90%**			**(5)$_{2}$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.	5	7	6	86
		11	10	90.90
52nd F. Art. Br.	**90%**			**(6)$_{9}$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	7	87
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	42	38	90
		50	45	90
87th Inf. Brig.	**88.88%**			**(7)$_{8}$**
Headquarters	3	5	2	40
HDQRS. COMPANY.	5	40	38	95
		45	40	88.88
54th Inf. Brig.	**87.50%**			**(8)$_{6}$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	4	35	30	86
		40	35	87.50
53rd Inf. Brig.	**85.36%**			**(9)$_{5}$**
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. CO.	3	37	31	84
		41	35	85.36

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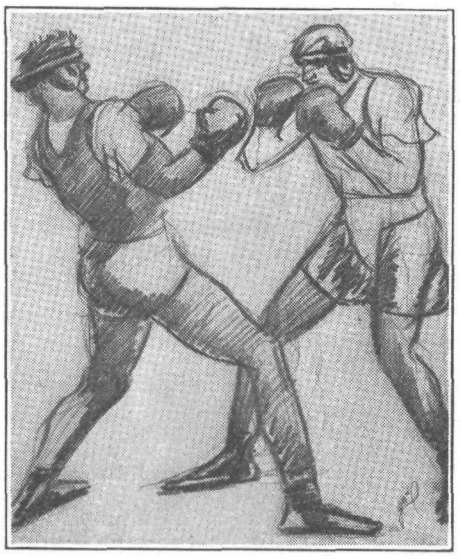

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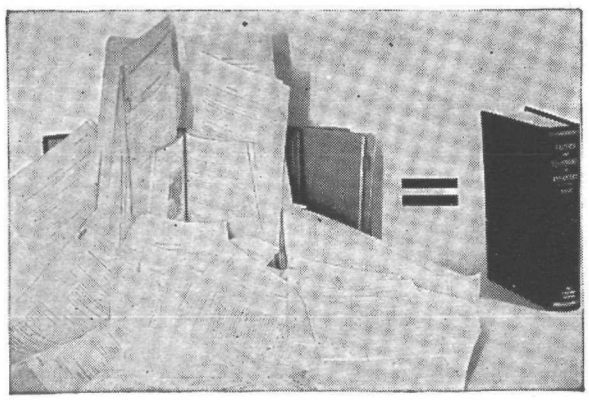

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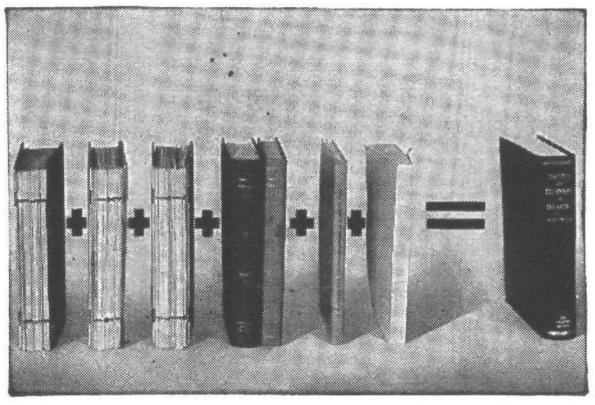

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