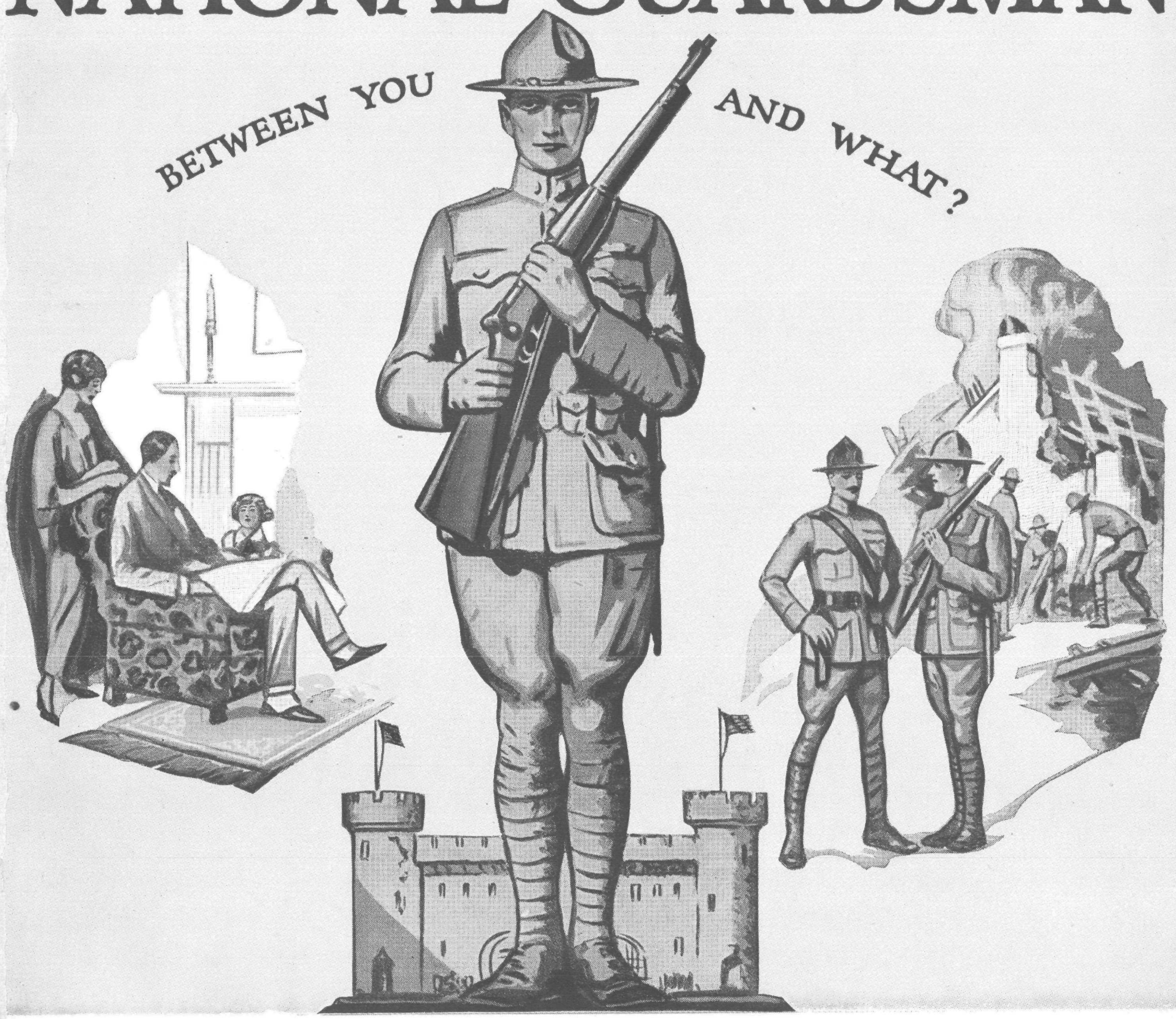
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



DECEMBER, 1928

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DON'T MAKE EXCUSES

GET BUSY

MAKE GOOD

GET RECRUITS

The NEW YORK National Guardsman

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME FIVE NUMBER NINE

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

829 Municipal Building, New York City

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

LIEUT.-COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, *Editor*

MAJOR HENRY E. SUAVET,

Business Manager, Headquarters New York National Guard

829 Municipal Building, New York City

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is published monthly and distributed free to all active Guardsmen. Subscription by mail, for Non-Guardsmen, $1.50 a year; Canada, $2; Foreign, $2.50. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City

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State Convention at Niagara Falls

By STATE SECRETARY WILLIAM J. MANGINE

THE announcement of January 18 and 19, 1929, as the dates of the annual convention of the National Guard and Naval Militia organizations within the State is enlikened somewhat to a mobilization plan. First of all there is the *zero hour,* (dates) immediately followed by the *jump off* from the various *strong points,* (armories) and lastly the objective or mission which calls for the invasion of Niagara Falls by air, rail and water—reorganization at said city and selection of the next rendezvous spot of the military forces in 1930.

Col. L. A. Salisbury, President.

"It won't be long now" before we'll hear the old familiar bugle notes of "first call" and "assembly" when some five hundred officers representing the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State will once again find themselves enroute to another of these now famously known military conventions.

How thrilled we will be when once again we hear and see the salutations of: "Hello, how are you"; "Well, as I live"; "Heh, heh"; the clasp of a hand, the pat or slap of a back and well "what's the use", dear reader, you know better than I the many forms of "greetings" which are exchanged by real Americans on just such a special occasion.

How about the familiar: "Heh, Buddy, meet me in room—; what's your room—; what room will we find the —th infantry, cavalry, artillery, medical corps, naval militia, signal corps, quartermaster corps or what have you? Revel in the thought of again "making the rounds" to the various headquarters, always stopping between visits at the Official Room!!!

The annual banquet is the one outstanding feature of our annual conventions. The spectacle presented, speeches heard, (or unheard), entertainment provided and the singing of special arms of the service songs is a great event, though repetition for many of the older officers, is nevertheless always found enjoyable.

While these pleasures and joys are in full bloom we still have to offer the other side of the convention, which might properly be called the serious side.

During the several sessions which are held throughout the convention many discussions on subjects of vital importance to the State's Military Forces are openly debated by the master minds of our military establishment. To be able to listen to these imminent specialists of the "military game" is an education in itself worthy of the time and expense involved in making the trip. Particularly does this apply to the newer and younger officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia.

Resolutions, resolutions and resolutions are introduced and acted upon by the convention—some passed while others are either rejected or tabled. Many of these resolutions later are presented to the State legislature and incorporated into our military law and regulations, others go to Washington and follow a similar course.

Take it all in all, these conventions give us both sides of the "work and play" idea so important to the betterment of the citizen soldier in times of peace as well as war.

Briefly a few of the details already attended to in connection with the convention are mentioned for the information of all concerned, as follows:

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

Convention Headquarters will be at the Hotel Niagara, First Street and Jefferson Avenue. Rates at this hotel are not excessive and in line with hotel rates of first class hotels.

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE

All sessions of the convention will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Niagara.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

Convention program is now being prepared.

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM

Entertainment program is now being prepared.

BROADCAST PROGRAM

Broadcast program will be over WMAK.

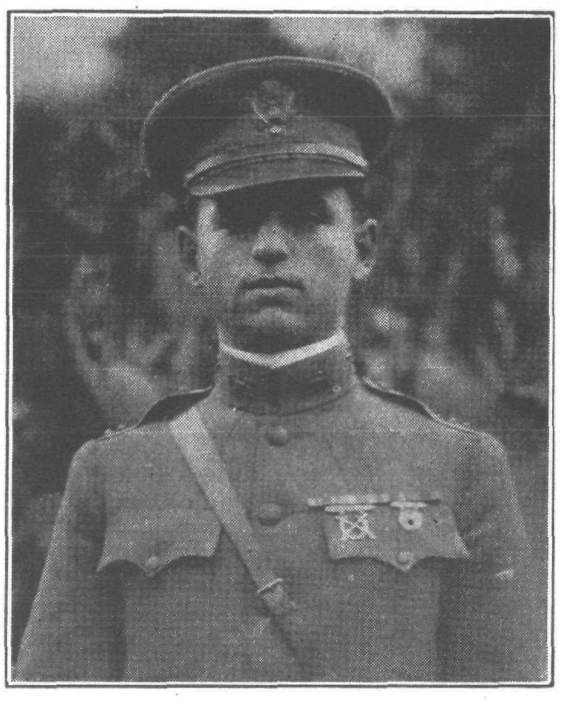
REDUCED RAILROAD FARE

Reduced railroad fare has been granted by the Trunk Line Association, Passenger Department, contingent upon the fact that two hundred and fifty (250) reduced fare certificates are turned over to the Special Railroad Agent at Niagara Falls.

Railroad representatives of the N. Y. C. R. R., throughout the principal cities will assist the delegates toward this end, and in making train and pullman reservations.

SIDE TRIPS

Side trips are now being planned by Maj. Max H. Elbe, 174th Infantry, and Lieut. J. V. Skimin, Naval Militia, both of whom are located in Niagara Falls.



Captain Wm. J. Mangine, Secretary.

INSPECTIONS

Division Headquarters has set aside all federal and state inspections during the entire week of the convention. This is done to permit delegates to attend the convention without the worries of these "inspections".

The Niagara Falls Convention has all the promises of even surpassing the Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester and Albany conventions. It is hoped that a full sized delegation will be in attendance from every organization of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State.

Additional information may be obtained by either calling or writing Capt. William J. Mangine, Secretary, 100 State Street, Albany, New York.

Here's hoping that we shall meet again on the soil of the "honeymooners' paradise"—Niagara Falls, New York, January 18 and 19, 1929.

The National Convention at Hot Springs

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., was a royal good host to the delegates from some thirty-four states to the 1928 convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, November 13, 14 and 15, and although there were frequent showers, the natural beauty of this great health resort nestled in the Ozark mountains, the perfect surroundings and genial hospitality of the comparatively new two million dollar Arlington Hotel and the royal good fellows of the Arkansas National Guard, constantly on hand to serve the wishes of the visiting officers spelled "success" for another great National Guard Conference.

The convention opened Tuesday morning with the President, General G. Angus Fraser of Fargo, North Dakota, the Adjutant General of his state, presiding. The invocation was delivered by Chaplain J. F. White of the 102nd Medical Regiment, New York, and the roll of delegates called by the Secretary, Gen. E. A. Walsh of St. Paul, Minnesota, and turned over to the following committee on credentials, appointed by the President; Brig. Gen. M. R. McLean, Topeka, Kansas, treasurer of the national association; Col. Frank H. Hines, New York, and Brig. Gen. Milton A. Record, Maryland.

The hundreds of officers from every section of the country were welcomed to Arkansas by Dr. Charles Hillman Brough, former governor, who informed the delegates that Governor Parnell had told him he would recommend when the legislature convened in January, a substantial increase in the appropriation for the state National Guard. The former chief executive characterized the Kellogg and other peace treaties as "mere gestures," and told also of the effectiveness of the National Guard in Arkansas. He so beautifully painted the natural resources, the beauties and benefits of his state, opportunities and healthfulness to be found in Arkansas that many officers regretted that they had not brought along their mess kits and bedding rolls for an indefinite stay. His address was both instructive and entertaining.

Adjutant General Joe S. Harris welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Arkansas National Guard and F. Leslie Body, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the delegates to the city. The response was made by Major General William C. Price, Jr., Pennsylvania.

The President appointed the following chairmen of committees:

Resolutions—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Henderson, Ohio.

Nominations—Brig. Gen. George A. White, Oregon.

Time and place.

Introduction of resolutions closed the first morning's session.

President Fraser in his report mentioned the objections that have been heard regarding the McFerrin plan dealing with vital changes in control of the National Guard organization, stated that objections also had been voiced to what is known as the Coburn plan and told the delegates that as a result of the meeting of a special committee and the executive council, there would be submitted the Shaw plan for consideration by the association.

The McFerrin plan was objectionable, Gen. Fraser said, "in that it contemplates a degree of federal control which is not in accord with our traditions and theories of government." The Coburn plan also meets with objection, Gen. Fraser said, "in that it fails to eliminate the 'draft' which is provided in the National Defense Act."

He stated he was opposed to the suggestion that the association maintain a paid representative in Washington. "From a source that cannot be quoted," he said, "it has been intimated that the esteem and confidence in which the National Guard is held will be lost the moment that a paid representative of this association is sent to Washington, and that lawful representatives of this association will always be received and listened to with the utmost courtesy and attention. I therefore recommend as inadvisable the retention of a paid representative or lobbyist in Congress."

Calling attention to the numerous resolutions that are presented at each convention, Gen. Fraser said many of them, while offered in all sincerity, called for an expenditure of funds. He asked that economy be the watchword and that every resolution be carefully considered before presentation. At the last convention 26 resolutions were offered, of which 22 demanded action by the executive council. Gen. Fraser also said that the principal objective of the National Guard is and will continue to be the sponsoring of a program which will insure its development under the 250,000 man-power program. A study of appropriations, he said, clearly indicate a steady increase in amounts required for armory drills, which he considered a "healthy sign." Gen. Fraser also said it was "difficult to secure increase for other projects which are of primary importance."

After the reports splendid addresses were made by the Hon. C. B. Robbins, The Assistant Secretary of War, and Major General Harry A. Smith, Commanding Seventh Corps Area. These reports will

New Officers U. S. National Guard Assn.

President, Brig. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, Minnesota.

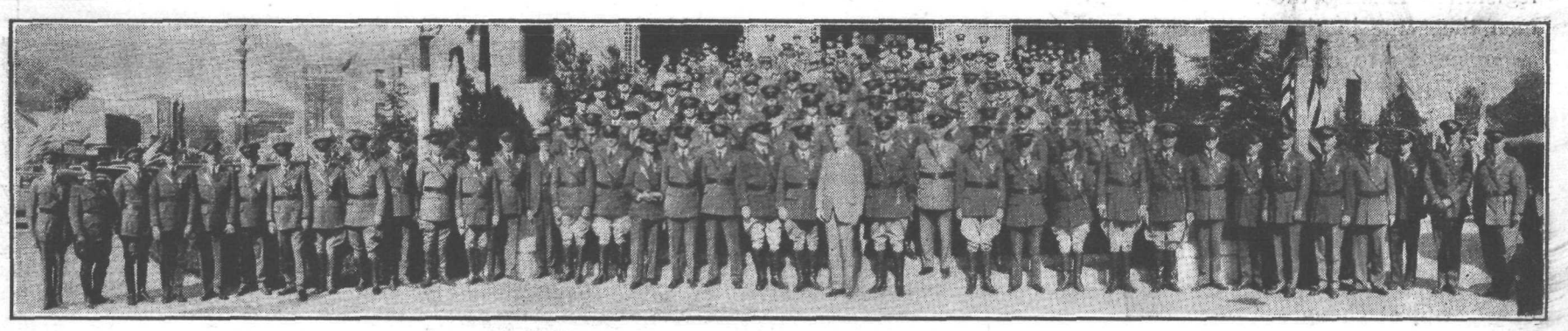
Vice-President, Maj. Gen. Alfred Foote, Massachusetts.

Secretary, Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, New York.

Treasurer, Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, Kansas.

Corps Area Vice-Presidents, constituting the Executive Council:

First C. A., Brig. Gen. Charles W. Howard, New Hampshire.
Second C. A., Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Price, New Jersey.
Third C. A., Col. D. J. Markey, Maryland.
Fourth C. A., Brig. Gen. F. E. Butler, Alabama.
Fifth C. A., Brig. Gen. Frank D. Henderson, Ohio.
Sixth C. A., Col. Paul B. Clemens, Wisconsin.
Seventh C. A., Brig. Gen. Joe S. Harris, Arkansas.
Eighth C. A., Col. W. A. Graves, Oklahoma.
Ninth C. A., Brig. Gen. George A. White, Oregon.



Some of the Delegates At Hot Springs.

MAJOR HOWELL BREWER

Commander Hot Springs, Ark., Unit of National Guard and Chairman of Committee of Arrangements for Convention.

later be printed in full by the New York National Guardsman.

Senator Joe T. Robinson, who was to address the convention at this session, was unable to be present owing to his being called out of the State on account of the flood uprisings.

On Wednesday morning the delegates listened to a splendid address by Major Gen. Creed C. Hammond, The Chief, Militia Bureau, which will at a future date be printed in full in these columns.

Resolution No. 25 of the 1927 Convention was then taken up.

The executive council of the National Guard Association of the United States reported to the organization that it is the unanimous view of the members of the council present that the McPherren plan as submitted at the last convention at St. Paul, including the proposed amendment to the National Defense Act under which the National Guard is operated be disapproved.

The plan, which was prepared by a committee of which Brig. Gen. Charles E. McPherren, of Oklahoma, was chairman, was intended in a general way to seek legislation making the status of guardsmen the same in time of war and after as in peace; to eliminate the "draft" in connection with guardsmen in time of a national emergency; and to provide that the reserve commissions now held by guardsmen are unnecessary. The plan is primarily a report to Secretary of War Dwight Davis, and would, if adopted, be the first step in bringing about legislation to effect these changes.

After the report of the council, Brig. Gen. McPherren took the floor in defense of his plan. He charged that in the report of the executive council disapproving his plan and recommending that a plan for the development of new legislation based upon seven specifications be formed, the specifications almost identically conform with his plan.

Capt. White, Chaplin of Convention.

The body passed a motion extending the gratitude of the convention to General McPherren for his labor on the plan.

Maj. Gen. George Price, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, made a motion that both the McPherren plan report and the report of the executive council be tabled, but Colonel Fraser, presiding, ruled that only the report of the executive council was before the house.

After devoting almost the entire day to spirited debate, the National Guard Association declined to take final action on either the McPherren plan, which suggested changes requested three years ago in the National Defense Act, or the report of the executive council, which recommended the rejection of that plan.

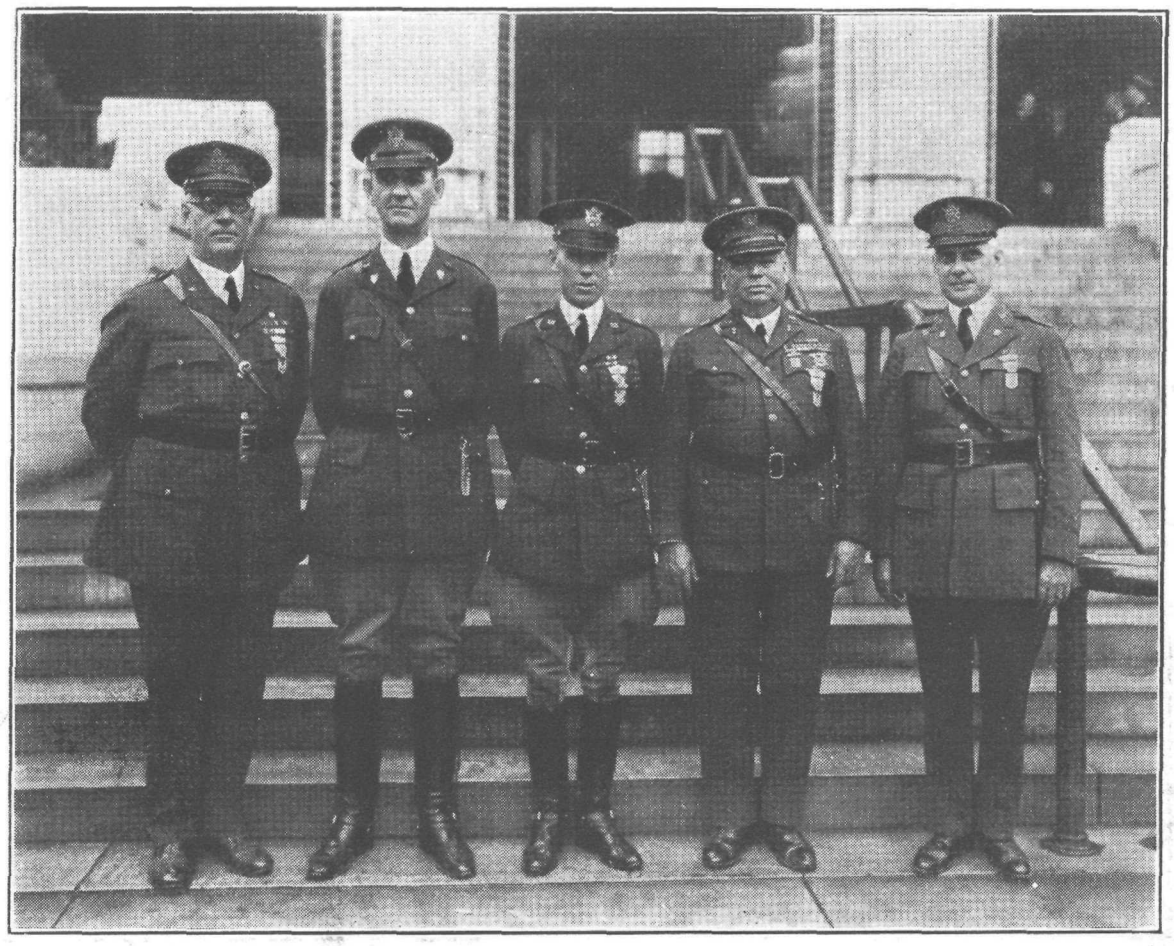
On motion of Brig. Gen. Robert J. Travis, the convention decided to postpone action for another year, and Adj. Gen. Joe S. Harris of Arkansas had the convention go on record that the new administration appoint a special committee from the respective corps areas to study the entire subject and devise a plan for submission at next year's convention.

Adjutant General Joe S. Harris, of Arkansas, had the convention go on record that the new administration appoint a special committee from the respective corps areas, to study the entire subject and, if possible, reach a solution for submission at next year's convention.

At this session, Major General Charles P. Summerall, The Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, delivered a splendid address. He called attention to the lack of preparedness when the Spanish-American and World War broke and declared that steps were being taken to eliminate that defect. He stressed the co-operation that is being given by large manufacturing plants of various kinds to so organize as to become an adjunct of the government in the event of another war. Congress, he said, is gradually getting to understand the importance of the National Guard.

An address by Hon. Thomas C. McRae, former Governor of Arkansas, finished Wednesday's session.

On Thursday morning, the delegates lis-



New Officers National Guard Association of U. S. With Ex-President Fraser.

tened attentively to addresses by Colonel John W. Gulick, Executive Officer, and Colonel L. F. Kilbourne, Chief of the Supply Division of the Militia Bureau.

In the afternoon the final report of the Committee on Resolutions was taken up. The Committee presented an innovation this year in reporting only about a dozen resolutions for action by the Convention, followed up with a supplementary group of resolutions which had some merit but which were repetitions of other annual gathering and recommending that the Executive Council continue to work out such solutions as could be obtained.

Probably most important among the resolutions adopted was one seeking a reversal of a ruling by the finance officer, who, according to the resolution, has refused to pay hospitalization charges for National Guardsmen who, during the 15-day field training period, become ill or injured while temporarily absent from camp on pass, or to pay funeral expenses of men who are killed or who die from injuries received while in camp or temporarily absent from camp, if the Guardsman is not under actual orders or is absent from his particular area.

The resolution orders that the executive council be instructed to use every effort possible to secure a reversal of this ruling in order that national guardsmen may receive hospitalization benefits or burial at the government's expense where illness, accident or death may have occurred or be attributed to conditions existing during the 15-day field training period, whether the illness or accident occurred while the National Guardsman was actually in camp or under orders or temporarily out of camp on pass, while under pay, and not caused as the result of his own misconduct.

Secretary of War Davis, in the final session of the National Guard Association of the United States, was respectfully requested in a resolution that was unanimously adopted, in the event he appoints in the future any special committee to make a study of proposed legislation affecting the National Guard or its component bodies, to equalize such committee by giving all organizations affected equal representation, thereby, the National Guard Association pointed out, complying with Section 5 of the National Defense Act, which provides for such equal representation.

The resolution, which was offered by Brig. Gen. Milton A. Record, adjutant general of Maryland, while politely worded, had back of it the strenuous objection voiced by the convention to alleged activity of the Reserve Officers organization. Particularly did the National Guard object to certain recommendations contained in a report that a special committee of that organization, appointed by the Secretary of War, "for special study," had drafted.

Gen. E. A. Walsh—The New President.

The fact that the National Guard was not included in the membership of that committee, and the charge that the report contained recommendations that were inimical to the best interest of the National Guard, called for and resulted in the immediate passage of the resolution.

Brig. Gen. Record reviewed provisions of what he termed was an Officers Reserve Bill in title, but in reality was a division measure.

A resolution was adopted praising Hot Springs as a convention city, commending the hotel facilities and mentioning the hearty co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce.

Invitations for the next Convention were received from Los Angeles, Kansas City, Detroit and Richmond, Va., and after some discussion the unanimous choice of the Committee on Time and Place was adopted calling for next year's meeting in October at Los Angeles.

The report of the Nominations Committee was unanimously adopted, the new officers elected appearing in the framed caption at head of this article. All the new officers are veteran National Guardsmen, each having served in the National Guard for more than 20 years.

In the line of entertainment the Arkansas National Guard did themselves proud. On Tuesday evening a smoker was enjoyed at the Chicago *Inn*, which was three miles *out*. A splendid variety of "pop" corn was enjoyed during an evening's entertainment. On Wednesday night a delightful dance was held in the ballroom and such a bevy of attractive young girls were introduced to the visiting officers that dancing continued into the wee small hours. On Thursday evening, the closing event of a most delightful convention, was the banquet, a good feast splendidly arranged and perfectly served while the continuous music of all the popular national and state airs were played alternately by an orchestra at one end of the hall and a band at the other. Adjt. Gen. Harris acted as toastmaster and Retiring President Fraser, President Walsh and Gen. Travis were called on.

The Arkansas National Guard was chief host to the convention. Adjt. Gen. Joe S. Harris, of Little Rock, accompanied by his staff, had his headquarters open early and late. Members of his staff included Col. Charles S. Garrett, Major Edward Woodford, Major C. T. Barnham, Capt. Lee V. Casey and Lieut. Elliott A. Stodlard.

The Arkansas National Guardsmen extended a very cordial welcome to Col. W. R. Sample, officer in charge of National Guard affairs of the Second Corps Area at Governor's Island, N. Y. Col. Sample is a former native of Arkansas. He was admitted in 1884 to the national military academy at West Point from Arkansas and served with the state National Guard in 1895.

Although the weather was none too good, preventing the aerial circus planned by the Observation Squadron of the Arkansas N. G., the new local airport at Hot Springs was dedicated. Capt. "Larry" Brower of New York was among those who delivered stirring addresses on aviation.

The New York delegates dwindled down to a small number as the dates arrived for the convention only about fifty per cent of the delegation being able to go. Those present were: Col. L. A. Salisbury, president 102nd Medical, Capt. William J. Mangine, secretary, 10th Infantry, and Maj. E. J. Reilly, treasurer, 245th Coast Artillery of the N. Y. N. G. Ass'n, Col. John J. Bryne, 244th C. A.; Col. Fred W. Baldwin, 14th Infantry; Col. Frank H. Hines, 105th F. A.; Col. Paul Loeser, 258th F. A.; Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, 27th Division; Maj. Fred S. Johnton, 108th Inf.; Col. J. Weston Myers and Maj. John McI. Williams, Q. M. Corps; Lieut. Col. Beattie, 101st Cavalry; Chaplain J. F. White, 102nd Medical; Capt. L. G. Brower, 102nd Air Corps.

Troy Stages a Bayonet Fight

Recently Trojans were given a chance to witness a bayonet fight, the first affair of its kind ever held in the Troy Armory of the 105th Infantry. The demonstration was by Company A and proved very interesting to the large number of visitors at the review. It was staged by Sergeant Lester J. Eustace and Corporal Ambrose L. Nash. Sergeant Eustace was one of three members of the entire regiment to qualify with this arm at Camp Smith, Peekskill, last summer. Both members of Company A had been training for three months for the affair put on a spectacular duel. Both contestants were well protected with shin guards, body protectors, masks and gauntlet gloves.

Veterans of 7th Reg't Are Still Shooting

Colonel Robert McLean, President of the Veterans of the 7th Regiment, writes the Guardsman:

Some time ago I read a little account in The New York National Guardsman which mentioned the fact that some of the veterans of the several regiments of Guard still taking an interest in rifle shooting. The Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.N.Y., which is the official name of the veteran association of the old Seventh Regiment as well as of the 107th Infantry of today, has a good many members who keep up their interest in rifle shooting.

For a number of years past our Association has entered a team in the matches at Sea Girt, N. J., in the competition for the General Bird W. Spencer Trophy. This year that match was shot on September 8th, the conditions being ten shots at 200 yards and ten shots at 500 yards; possible score 500. I give you herewith the names of the men of our Team and their scores:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	
Elbert Norling	49	50	99
John Ingle, Jr.	49	49	98
Philip E. Langworthy	50	48	98
William O. Raymond.	50	46	96
Frederick Roeser	49	46	95
Winning Score Total.....			486
The Old Guard State Fensibles, Philadelphia, Score			481
Second Company, Governor's Foot Guards, New Haven.....			472
First Company, Governor's Foot Guards, Hartford			471
Seventy-first New York Veterans...			468

All of the above teams belong to an association called the Veteran Military Rifle Association. Alfred P. Coburn was the captain of our teams and Captain Frederick T. Alder, an old veteran of the Third Company, was the Executive Officer of the Match. The scores made in the General Spencer Match were also counted in the Marks Match (individual match) and Elbert Norling of our Veteran Association was high man in this match with a score of 99.

In the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club, which have matches every week during the season (November to April 30th) many of our veteran members shoot and keep up their interest in rifle practice.

By the way, in one of your issues I notice you had an article about Mr. Robbins, the Assistant Secretary of War. I think you mentioned that he had served in the National Guard of New York State. You may be interested to know that he served in the Third Company in our Regiment and still has a warm place in his heart for the old organization.

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Armory Training in the Guard

By COLONEL ADOLPHE HUGET, U.S.A., *Senior Instructor, N.Y.N.G.*

THE Training Objective of the New York National Guard as outlined in Training Circular No. 8, Headquarters, N.Y.N.G., dated June 1, 1928, is to accomplish the basic training of troops from the soldier to the company, of higher commanders and staffs for combat exercises, and the training of specialists in their respective duties.

Regimental Programs are submitted and approved to accomplish the above mission. It then becomes the administrative duty of the regimental commander to see that unit training is sound, progressive and uniform, which duty in most instances is very rightfully delegated to his Field and Staff.

It is found however, in many instances that full advantage is not being taken of the Field and Staff, that the regimental commander in many instances is performing duties that well could have, and should be performed by his subordinates. In organizations where all units are not stationed at the same Post it has been found that Field Officers had failed to visit their respective units for periods varying from six months to two years. This is indeed lamentable, as one company units should have the guidance of their superiors along with constructive criticisms on manner of training and interpretation of training circulars.

Last year's Armory Inspections also indicated several other points that might well be kept in mind in future training.

It is evident that in some units, recruit training is not given sufficient weight. In certain companies where this training was commended, recruits were given 12 to 13 drills devoted to recruit instruction before being allowed to drill with their company. Other cases showed that recruits were not segregated, but given some prefunctory instruction in groups as small as two or three, and then permitted to go on with company training before absorbing the rudiments. The evils of this are most apparent. Recruit training is one of the most important phases in the life of a soldier, for he is then in the formative period, and improper instruction or lack of instruction at this phase will create errors difficult to eradicate. Every recruit should be required to undergo a well planned course of instruction under a thoroughly competent instructor before being permitted to join his company. For the most efficient performance of recruit training, recruits should be trained in a permanent regimental or battalion detachment, depending upon the size of the command, and graduated to their companies only upon the satisfactory completion of a thorough course of recruit instruction, preferably the course set forth in "Recruit Instruction National Guard, W. D. Doc. 912."

It was not intended or contemplated that the Elementary Period should only contain such instruction as prescribed in W. D. Document 912 (Recruit Instruction) but that the instruction should be progressive at such time as an enlisted man could satisfactorily pass by examination a given subject he could progress to the next. As a result those units taking full advantage of Progress Charts (or as they are now called "Training Charts") and subunit instruction stood out at the Inspection.

Units that posted Training Charts and Organization Boards showing graphically the progress and duties of the individuals of their unit were found to excel in all instruction. These charts not only showed the work completed but made a competitive spirit within the unit with a result that much outside work was done by individuals to be rated as superior within the company. The pride of the man was hurt to have a chart show he was rated below average by the unit commander.

In striving to accomplish the training objective units can not afford to slight any subject with a view of excelling in another. Where such policy came from organization headquarters it meant that the units in that organization were only instructed in one phase of training. To gain a very satisfactory rating it is not necessary for an organization or unit to make special preparation, but have the organization or unit thoroughly trained at all times during the drill year in subjects covered by Training Schedules and Programs. The number of drills are so limited that a unit cannot afford to sacrifice instruction with a sole view of obtaining a very satisfactory rating. Once a unit has been given a very satisfactory rating the administrative duty then of the commanding officer is to keep that unit progressing at all times ready for an inspection or mobilization. Never allowing the instruction or work to lag after inspection, but raise the standard and strive for the better.

Organization has been developed to a certain extent throughout the Guard, as indicated by the uniform Organization Charts and Rating Sheets. In some regiments, however, it was quite apparent that rating of men in training subjects had been deferred until a short time before the inspection, thereby defeating the purpose of the Training Chart. In certain companies, organization of personnel for the performance of administration and training had been developed to a marked degree and the results attained by such units were correspondingly high. The commanders of these units attained their excellent results by a well thought out plan and allocation of duties to the various officers and noncommissioned officers, causing a rotation of duties among certain individuals from time to time. The systematic organization of these units were in marked contrast to other units in which the commander tried to do everything, leaving little to the development of initiative and leadership of his subordinates as well failing to obtain the proper results in training and administration.

The first problem confronting a unit commander is the full and proper use of his personnel to accomplish the objectives in the limited time allowed for National Guard Training. A commander who goes on the theory that he can do things himself better than he can train others to do them, not only sacrifices the important for the trivial, but he fails to develop in himself and his subordinates the leadership necessary to the performance of the duties of their own and the next higher grade. One of the most important function of National Guard commanders is that of developing qualities of leadership in those under them, and this leadership can only be acquired by giving them experience in the performance of the various duties pertaining to training and administration, under the guidance and supervision of Regimental and Battalion Commanders to insure proper performance.

The Administrative Inspection indicated some instances where the company commander has caused his administrative work to be carefully performed as it accumulated, and other cases where this work was not kept up with but allowed to bank up until just before the inspection. Only a very casual observation is necessary to determine the manner in which the administration was performed, as the condition of the various files of orders, regulations and personnel records indicated the amount of care devoted to them. Too many units fail to keep their files of Training Regulations complete and accessible to the members of the unit.

The inspection of the training indicated that the majority of the units had adhered to the training programs, but in many instances it was evident that departures had been made. The best results attained were in those units where the training had been thoroughly organized and where the schedules based on the training objective for the year had been followed to the letter. Considering the ratings in the vari-

ous subjects, it is quite evident that certain commanders slurred over certain phases of the training program in which other units made high grades. This indicates one of two things. Either certain company commanders neglect some subjects because of their lack of familiarity with them, or they pass them over to take up subjects in which they desire an excellent rating. In either case their course is inexcusable. A company commander not capable of instructing in the training subjects embodied in the training schedule, or of supervising his officers and noncommissioned officers in such instruction, is not fit for his job, and should either be relieved or required to equip himself with the necessary qualifications for his work. A commander who deliberately ignores the training program by trying to specialize in any certain phase of training, sacrificing the well rounded training of his unit as prescribed by higher authority commits just as great an offense. Regimental training orders, approved by National Guard Headquarters, set forth the Militia Bureau requirements and cannot be too strictly adhered to.

Last year's inspections indicated on the whole that certain units had reached a highly creditable state in organization, training and administration, with the general run of units showing progress over last year. However, weaknesses were unearthed, revealing the fact that there is still room for improvement in all the above phases.

I believe to accomplish the ideal, that the training should be progressive, that all units keep posted on the bulletin board the Training Chart showing graphically the result of instruction, training schedules showing the months instruction and organization boards containing the individual duties of the unit personnel. Proper coordination of Field and Staff, Battalion commanders making at least quarterly inspections, and frequent visits to their respective units. And lastly there should be published by the organization headquarters the result of the quarterly tests as shown by the consolidated chart of the R-3, Plans and Training Officer.

Officers Thanksgiving Turkey Shoot

Several perfect scores and many tied scores were the features of the annual turkey shoot held at the 106th Infantry armory November 26th, by officers and enlisted personnel.

The contests were held on the pistol, rifle range and the bowling alleys and an unusually large number of contestants vied with each other for the prizes of turkeys and ducks presented to the winners by Colonel Fairservis.

In the pistol contest for officers Lieut. J. Carton, of First Bn. Hq. Co., and Lieut. Fred M. Dardingkiller, Jr., of the Howitzer Co., were tied with perfect scores. Both of these officers were awarded 12-pound turkeys, while Capt. W. E. G. Graham, D. O. L., was third, with a score of 47 points out of 50.

Other results were:

Pistol, Class B—Sergt. Swenson, Co. H, 48; Sergt. Wenderoth, How. Co., 46; DeGorter, Service Co., 42.

Pistol, Class C—Corp. Derbach, Co. D, 46; Pvt. Pagre, Co. H, 44; Pvt. Dexter, Service Co., 43.

Pistol, Class D—Pvt. Quigley, Co. D, 41; Pvt. Thurston, Co. D, 41; Sergt. Baier, Co. F, 40.

Rifle, Class A—Lieut. L. Erichs, Co. M, 47; Maj. S. D. Davies, First Bn., 47; Lieut. F. Harter, First Bn. Hq. Co., 44; Lieut. E. Mayo, Co. E, 43.

Rifle, Class B—Sergt. Schoucair, Co. F, 47; Sergt. Moran, Co. L, 46; Corp. Schoucair, Co. F. 45; Sergt. Schaub, Co. L, 45.

Rifle, Class C—Pvt. Brown, How. Co., 46; Sergt. Merrifield, Co. H, 44; Pvt. Compton, Co. K, 44; Pvt. O'Connor, Co. K, 44.

Rifle, Class D—Pvt. Jonasen, Co. I, 40; Pvt. Williams, Co. E, 39; Pvt. Adams, Second Bn. Hq. Co., 38; Pvt. Morstman, Second Bn. Hq. Co., 35.

Bowling Class A—Capt. E. K. Johnson, How. Co., 231; Capt. C. Blake-Lobb, 181.

Bowling Class B—Pvt. Zoffer, How. Co., 216; Sergt. Long, Co. E, 198.

Captain Clarence Fagan True

Capt. True was born in Massachusetts in 1860. He enlisted as a private in the 17th Separate Company, New York, in March, 1882; was commissioned Captain-Commissary in the 171st Infantry, New York, in June, 1898; supn. assigned Commissary of Subsistence, 71st Infantry, January, 1897; captain, Commissary of Subsistence, February, 1900; mustered into United States Service June, 1916.

He served with the 71st until the reorganization of the 27th Division at Spartanburg, when he was transferred to an army department in which he continued through the World War.

After the war he resided at Greensboro, S. C., practicing his profession of architect.

He was the Treasurer of the 71st Infantry for many years and designed the New York State memorial to the men of the 71st Regiment in the Spanish-American War in the Regiment's plot in Mount Hope Cemetery, in Westchester County.

Captain True was an architect of prominence in the nineties and the years following and was responsible for much of the early development of Riverside Drive.

He was possessed of a most lovable disposition, was generous to a fault and a fine example of the best of the National Guardsmen of his day. He will always be remembered as a gentleman in the best sense of the word, a warm friend and an enthusiastic worker in the interests of his regiment. He was "True" by name and "true" by nature, the latter defined in the Standard dictionary as "FIRM AND STEADY IN ADHERING TO FRIENDS".

Queens Will Get An Armory

At last the much-talked of National Guard armory for Queens is a reality, or will be in the course of the next two years, when plans have been adopted and the building completed. It will be the home of the 104th Field Artillery, now located in the old 22nd Engineer's Armory, Broadway and 68th Street, which is practically worn-out. These units comprise a full regiment less the first battalion located in Binghamton and Syracuse under command of Colonel Charles G. Blaksley.

The site has been purchased in Jamaica, a plot 600 by 170 feet, bounded by Willow Avenue and Canal Street on two sides, 125 feet from Benton Avenue on another side and the rear of building being next to the Long Island Railroad tracks.

Comptroller Berry has already secured one million dollars from the sinking fund for the erection of the armory which will be commodious enough to house a full regiment of field artillery.

The building will be planned so that everything is on the ground floor, except the administration offices, which will be on the second story at one end of the building, under which will be the gun park where the field pieces will be located. Next to this large room will come the ring, 300 feet by 175 feet. Next to this and between the ring and stables will be the harness rooms and feed room, the latter so built that the feed can be unloaded from the Long Island cars directly into the bins.

Holiday Spirit

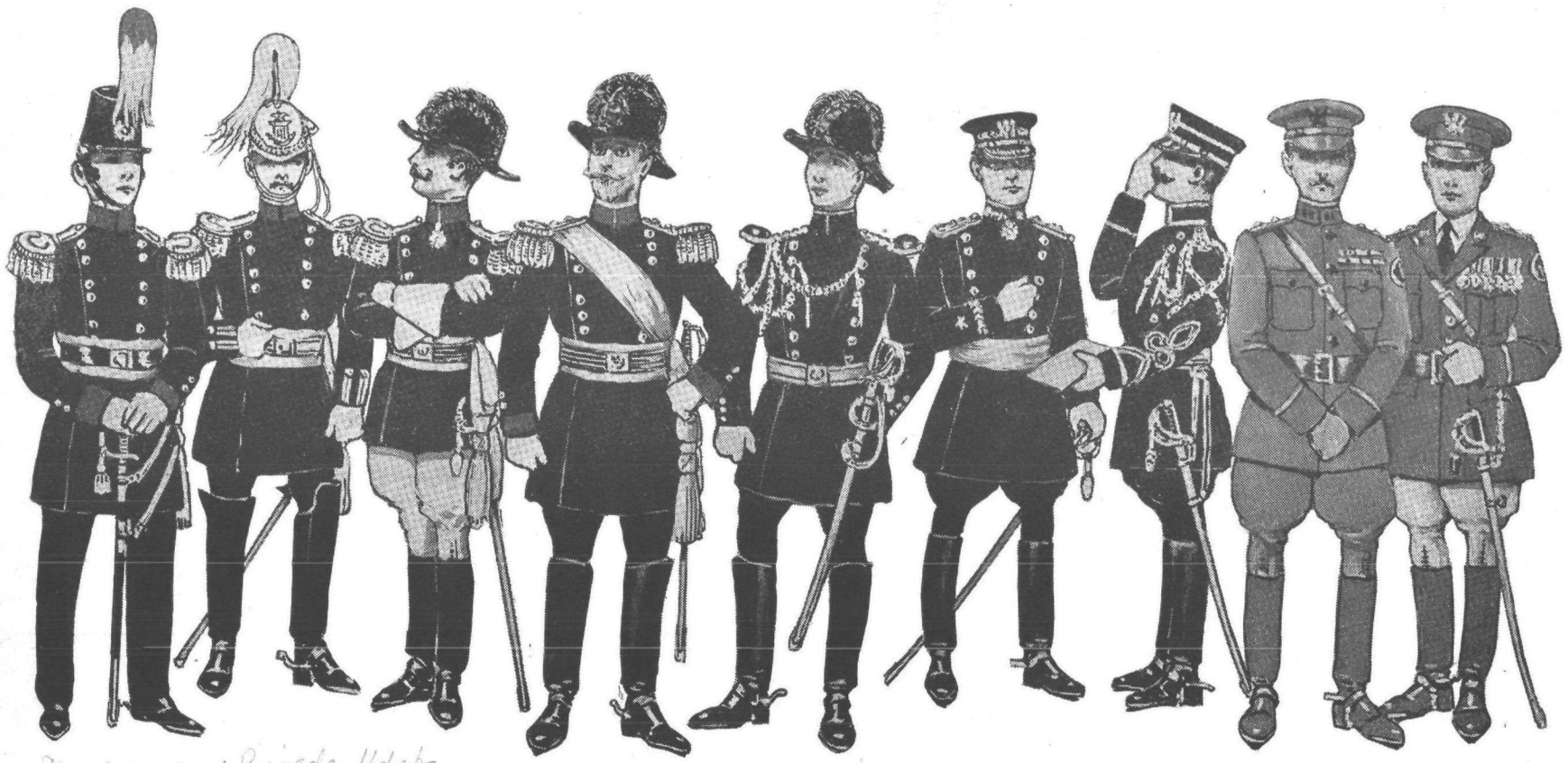
There was a timid knock at the door.

"If you please, kind lady," said the beggar, "I've lost my right leg—"

"Well, it ain't here!" retorted the woman of the house, as she slammed the door.

Regimental Historical Sketches

By GENERAL DeWITT CLINTON FALLS



Headquarters Division and Brigades.

AFTER the War of 1812 the State Militia from which the National Guard is descended was in a chaotic condition. There were many independent companies which were uniformed and equipped in accordance with their own ideas, some of which only a membership of fifteen or twenty officers and men. In accordance with the State law of that period, every able-bodied citizen was a member of the Militia and as such was required to report once a year with such arms as he personally possessed. These annual gatherings were known as Training Days and brought together throughout the State for about twelve hours annually a hetrogenous mass of so called citizen soldiers. What was accomplished in fitting these undisciplined crowds for military service the modern National Guardsman can well imagine. For the purpose of a very crude general organization the various units were giving company and regimental designations but most of them were merely paper organizations, which were never assembled. Further paper organization were made for Brigades and DIVISIONS which consisted generally of Brigadier and Major Generals with large staff wearing elaborate uniforms for social purposes and possibly never seeing the so called troops under their command. This state of affairs continued to grow until in the Adjutant General's Report for 1832 we find the New York State Militia consisting of 3 divisions of Cavalry, 7 Brigades, 24 Regiments, 4 Divisions of Artillery, 8 Brigades, 38 Regiments, 30 Divisions of Infantry, 59 Brigades, 288 Regiments. Of this probably not more than a few thousand were uniformed and equipped. After the Mexican War a much needed military reform began and at the outbreak of the CIVIL War the Militia had been consolidated into 8 Divisions, 26 Brigades, 64 Regiments. The Infantry Cavalry and Artillery being assigned to the same brigades according to territorial districts. The old militia paper organization had been abolished and the entire force was organized, uniformed and equipped through the numerical strength of the various units was very small. After the Civil War there were many organizations raised for war service who wished to continue in the Newly organized National Guard and State force in 1870 was increased to 8 Divisions, 30 Brigades and 110 Regiments. The Brigades were reduced to 14 in 1880 by consolidations but even then for the number of units the organization was very top heavy with General and Staff officers. After much effort on the part of those who for the good of the Guard wished to make it a compact military force in accordance with tactical requirement, on August 5, 1886, under G. O. 21 all existing Divisions and Brigades were disbanded, and the various Generals and Staffs rendered supremacy. Immediately the Guard was reorganized into 4 Brigades with Headquarters so located that the various units could be allocated to them according to their respective stations. There was no Division Organization, each Brigade operating independently, the Brigade Commanders reporting directly to the Commander in Chief through the Adjutant General. This condition prevailed until 1898 when under a Military Law enacted by the legislature on April 2nd, a Major General was authorized as commander of the National Guard. The Spanish war coming so soon after, it was not until its termination that the Major General began to function as the Guard's Commander. In 1908 a further act of the legislature prescribed that the Guard be constituted a division but the assignment of the units in this new organization was more in accordance with territorial location than a tactical formation. The first call for the new organized Division for Federal Service came in June, 1916, when those units for the proper organization for a tactical division in the field, were mobilized in the Brownsville District of Texas for service on the Mexican Border as the 6th Division, National Guard of the United States. As their services could be dispensed with the various units were relieved, the last returning to their home station in March, 1917. After those organizations that had been selected for this service had left for Texas, those remaining, with the depot battalions of the absent regiments, were organized as a 2nd Division for State Service, under the command of a Major General temporarliy assigned to the duty from the reserve

(*Continued on page* 24)

"The skin you love to touch," remarked the cop as he pinched an old time swindler!

* * *

"Horseback riding gives me a headache."

"Quite the contrary with me, old deah."

—*Sniper.*

* * *

"Does your dog chase cows?"

"No, he's a bulldog."

—*Williams Purple Cow.*

* * *

"Circus in town?"

"No, this is a Christmas tie."

* * *

One-half the world may not know how the other half lives, but it has its suspicions. —*Denison Flamingo.*

* * *

It is rumored that yuletide sledding parties are responsible for many girls being sled astray.

—*Texas Ranger.*

* * *

Wrong Instrument

Teacher: "Give me an historical example of inappropriate action."

Willie: "When Rome was burning Nero played the fiddle when he should have been playing the hose!"

* * *

Actress: I can't marry you; I have a clause in my contract.

Stage Door Johnny: That's all right. My father's a surgeon.

* * *

"Do you know how to make a peach cordial?"

"Sure, send her a box of candy."

* * *

"You're so dumb, I'll bet you still believe in Santa Claus."

"No, I don't believe in Santa Claus; but, say, is there a bogy man?"

—*Wash. Cougar's Paw.*

* * *

"It's getting harder to tell the difference all the time," says Johnny Jones, "but if their legs have seams, they're stockings."

* * *

A flapper stood on a burning deck
And with the crew she stopped to flirt.
She was indifferent to the high flames
'Cause they couldn't reach her skirt.

—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

We Just Picked This Up!

"Ah, new car. How's the pick-up?"

"Haven't had much chance to try it yet. My wife rides with me most of the time."

* * *

"Why were you driving so fast this morning?"

"Well, the judge fined me five dollars for speeding yesterday and he couldn't change my ten dollar bill, so he told me to go out and speed it out."

—*Ollapod.*

* * *

Employer: How long did you hold your last job?

Tony: Five months.

Employer: What did you do?

Tony: Five months.

* * *

She: Is it really dangerous to drive with one hand?

He: Slightly. More than one fellow has run into a church doing it.

—*Nebraska Awgwan.*

* * *

She Confided Unquestioningly

The president of a small bank received his appointment more on account of his wealth than his ability, and when dictating was not at all sure of his ground. Turning to his stenographer one day, he said: "Let's see, do you retire a loan?" The dreamy stenographer, with thoughts miles away, answered: "No, sir, I sleep with mother."

* * *

The man chased the train out to the end of the platform but failed to catch it. As he slowly walked back to the station mopping his brow, some helpful soul asked: Miss the train?

Oh, not much. I never got to know it very well.

* * *

Sergeant: Hey! You can't go in there—that's the colonel's tent!

Rookie: Then what have they got "Private" over the entrance for?

—*Boston Beanpot.*

* * *

Probably Thinking of the F. A.

"Sonny," said the family physician, "what shall I bring you, a brother or a sister?"

"If it is all the same to you, Doctor, I'd like a pony."

He was an engineering student, and left blue prints on her neck.

—*Detroit Jabberwock.*

* * *

Sweet Young Thing: Have a cigarette?

Elderly Lady: What! Smoke a cigarette! Why, I'd rather kiss the first man that came along!

Sweet Young Thing: So would I. But have a cigarette while you're waiting.

—*Pitt Panther.*

* * *

"Did you know that a Chinese baby was named Lindberg?"

"No."

"Yes, indeed, 'One Long Hop'."

* * *

Mathilda's a girl that could have married anybody she pleased."

"Then why is she still single?"

"She never pleased anybody."

—*C. C. N. Y. Mercury.*

* * *

A Matter of Form

Mr. Henpeck: "Is my wife going out, Rose?"

Maid: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Henpeck: "Do you know if I'm going with her?"

* * *

Farm Relief!

Gardner: Can I see the Secretary of Agriculture?

Clerk: Well, he's very busy, sir. What was it you wanted to see him about?

Gardner: About a geranium of mine that isn't doing very well.

—*Denison Flamingo.*

* * *

Autoing

Lot's wife had nothing much on Mrs. Dave Kirk. The former looked back and turned into a pillar of salt. Mrs. Kirk looked back and turned into a telegraph pole.

* * *

Aviation Stude: What happens, sir, if the parachute fails to open?

Tough Sarge: You come back, sonny, and I'll give you another one.

—*Sewanee Mountain Goat.*

* * *

An enlisted man was taking his physical exam, when asked by the doctor to read the eye test card, said: "Will you please read it for me, Doc? I can't see very well." He failed.

—*Annapolis Log.*

Reviews Tendered Ambassadors to U. S.

With the fourth of the series of diplomatic reviews a matter of history the regiment is now preparing for the fifth of these spectacular affairs. This will be held on Saturday, December 8th, when Nobile Giacomo de Martino, ambassador from Italy to the United States, will be the guest of the regiment.

The program as arranged by Colonel Fairservis, regimental commander, will as usual be of short duration, thereby affording all an opportunity to enjoy the dancing and meet their friends in the receptions held in the company rooms.

Opening with a concert by the 106th Infantry Band, under Lieut. Houts, the regiment will be inspected by the guest and will parade in review. The regimental medley relay race will again be listed as this events, now a classic, has been a great stimulus to the fostering of athletics among the members of the regiment.

Prior to the review the ambassador and members of his staff will be entertained at a dinner to be held in the squad room in the armory. Prominent guard officers will be among the invited guests.

In the review last month, Sir Esme Howard, ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, furnished the newspapers with much copy in his earnest appeal for the settlement of disputes by arbitration rather than by force of arms. The ambassador, who lost his son in the World War, made an impassioned address in which after speaking of the part played by the 106th Infantry in breaking the Hindenburg Line, said in part, "I am sure that this regiment and its fellows, if the time ever should come, will go out again with the same cheerful courage as its predecessors—but I pray God that never again will that call come.

Automatic Type Rifle For the Army

When the next national emergency arises the American doughboy probably will be armed with a semi-automatic shoulder rifle that will increase his firing power and insure more protection than the present service rifle. The new semi-automatic rifle is being tested, Major General Robert H. Allen, chief of infantry, advised Secretary of War Davis in his annual report.

"These tests indicate the practicability of an eventual replacement of the present magazine rifle with a semi-automatic rifle," General Allen said. "Conditions affected by weight of weapon and by weight of ammunition carried by the rifleman point strongly to a reduction of caliber."

MAJOR WILLIAM H. PALMER

Born in Chelsea, Mass., November 20, 1842; died in New York City November 9, 1928. Major Palmer was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1863. He entered the United States service as acting-assistant paymaster in the Navy, Oct. 15th, 1864, until honorably discharged October 15th, 1865. He joined the Sixth Company, 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., as a private November 9th, 1875, serving as non-commissioned officer, 2nd Lieutenant and 1st Lieutenant until appointed by Col. Emmons Clark, on May 1st, 1883, as Captain and I. S. A. P.

With General Wingate, Major Palmer was one of the founders of the New York State Rifle Association, of which he was the only secretary, acting until his death (a period of over twenty-five years). He was an officer of the New York State Rifle Team during the period 1900 to 1903 and 1905 to 1911, inclusive.

Since his appointment as I. S. A. P. until his retirement January 1st, 1912, he worked assiduously and several seasons succeeded in having every man in the regiment qualified on the range.

He was also captain of the Regimental Rifle Team, which under his guidance won the Brigade and State Matches.

Major Palmer also took a most active interest in the practice on the range in the armory and officiated as executive officer at many of the inter-company matches.

For many years, and until the time of his death, he was vice-president of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club.

He was well known among riflemen in other States for his interest in and knowledge of rifle shooting.

Major Palmer was secretary of the Board of Officers of the Regiment for over forty years, at the time of his death occupying the position in the 107th Infantry (old Seventh Regiment). He was also secretary of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., where his painstaking attention to the details of his office was much appreciated and contributed greatly to its success. He filled this position until he died.

The Major was esteemed and respected by the veterans, who all knew him and among whom he had many warm friends who will sorely miss him.

As a veteran of the Civil War he was a member of the Loyal Legion and the George Washington Post, G. A. R. The funeral services were held on November 12th and were very largely attended by veterans and officers and men of the 107th Infantry and other organizations. He is gone from us but will not be forgotten.

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

Published for the Members of the New York National Guard

By the Members Themselves; All Profits Going Back Into the Magazine

Free to All Active Members of the Guard

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829 Municipal Building
New York City

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DECEMBER, 1928

YOU TELL THEM—COL. WAYNE!

BACKSLIDING? Have you noticed that since we dropped below a State average of 80% back in August and then again in September that we have had little to say about how "good" we were?

Last year we had "slumped" in attendance after the field training period, and the usual number of unsatisfactory units were mustered out. But this year we had believed that we were grown so efficient that better things could be expected.

In the meantime, New York has boosted its attendance average to 83.49% and Washington has boosted its percentage to 85, this with camps behind them.

Permanent personnel for all of the units and an absolute resolve not to enlist men at camp-time whose residence or occupation prevents them from becoming good soldiers during the armory drill period will prevent this so-called autumn attendance slump.

If 80 per cent of the new men recruited during camp months were now appearing for drill each week, the average for the State would still be more than 80%.

Watch for the October and November records!

—California Guardsman.

ENLISTMENT OF BOY SCOUTS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD

THE Secretary of War recently received a letter from James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, in which he stated that reports from some State Scout Executives indicate that some units of the National Guard are enlisting and urging boys as young as thirteen to enlist and to give false date of birth.

In reply, the Secretary of War called attention to the fact that the state authorities are responsible for the enlistment of members of National Guard units of the respective states, but that any violation of National Guard Regulations governing such enlistments might subject the offending state to withdrawal of Federal aid and recognition. He further suggested that the names of the officers alleged to have violated enlistment regulations be secured and submitted, and promised that a thorough investigation would be made of the specific cases reported.

It is not believed in the War Department that any widespread violation of the minimum age limit for recruits exists. Such a practice is unnecessary in view of the fact that no shortage of available personnel exists in any state. In fact, all states are desirous of securing an increase in the authorized allotment of strength, indicating that sufficient personnel is available all the time to care for expansion, without the obvious undesirable resort to enlistment of young men under the age of eighteen.

The Boy Scouts of America is an organization which has a distinct place in the lives of boys, and National Guard officials lend every aid to its development. But the National Guard has a mission entirely different from the Boy Scouts and their activities can never overlap. For that reason alone these should never be a dual relationship of personnel. Without disparagement of the Boy Scouts, no National Guard officer should do anything to warrant having his organization dubbed "Boy Scouts."

"RUNNING a newspaper is just like running a hotel, only different. When a man goes into a hotel and finds something on the table which does not suit him, he does not get up and raise hades with the landlord and tell him to stop his darned old hotel. Well, hardly. He sets that dish on one side and wades into some of the many dishes that do suit him. It is different with some newspaper readers. They find an article that does not suit them exactly, and without stopping to think it may please hundreds of other readers, make a grandstand play of their supreme asininity and hasten to stop their paper." More truth than poetry in that.

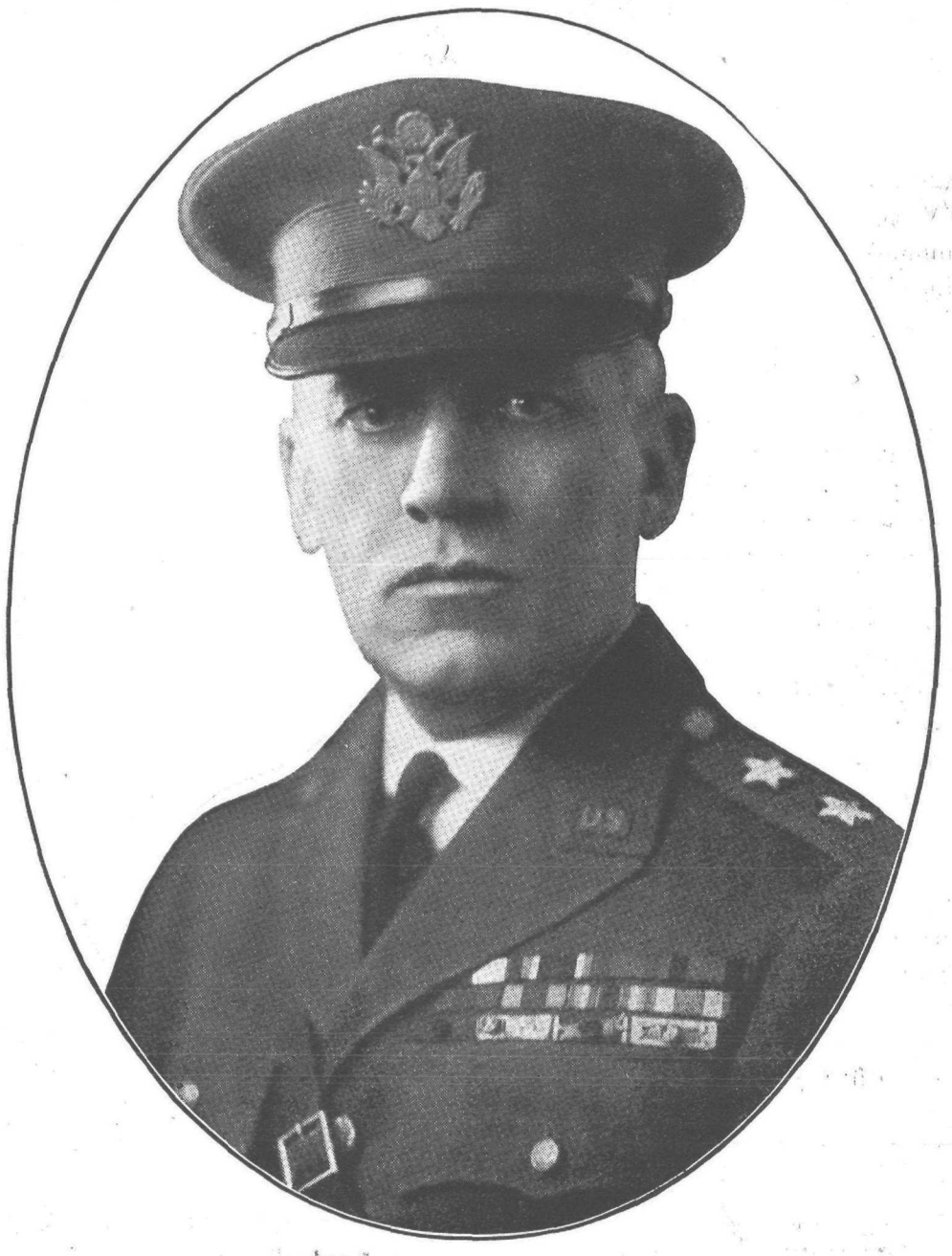
"MERRY CHRISTMAS!"—the kiddies keep this title alive, but since the Volstead Act the "Happy" should be eliminated from the New Year greeting and "Contented" substituted as suggested in the adv. slogan "Milk from contented cows." Therefore, "Contented New Year" to everybody!

"DO your Christmas shopping early"—the full force of policemen come on at 8 A. M.!

SEND The New York National Guardsman to a former military man for Christmas. One dollar and a half to our office keeps your greeting alive for twelve months in 1929. Better than a tie he probably won't fancy.

General Haskell's Editorial

Inspections



AGAIN the Annual Armory Inspection season is just around the corner.

We have made several changes this year in the general plan for this inspection and I wish to be sure that everyone understands just what will be required and prepares beforehand for these requirements so that we may have a creditable and useful inspection.

In general it may be said that the inspection is made to determine whether all of our units are properly organized, whether they are properly administered and equipped and whether they are properly instructed in the basic elementary training on which all of their future progress is to be founded.

In connection with this last statement read over my editorial in the July, 1928, "Guardsman" on "Training 1928-1929," and you will see what I mean.

We will make three radical changes in 1929 in the conditions of the inspection. First packs will not be worn but will be inspected in the lockers. It was felt that the making of packs reflected little of the men's individual instruction but that they were often made up in bulk by well instructed armory employees and that with the packs off it would be easier to determine the actual condition and fit of the uniform and other equipment.

Secondly the attendance will be figured at the time of the original roll call only. This is a question of justice to the units that have made a practice of having their men present at that time, to give them credit for their promptness and training and to penalize those units that often spent an entire week rounding up absentees. It will work some individual hardships, it is fully recognized, but it will be fair for all, and it will in my opinion show just which are our well organized, well disciplined organizations with high morale and which are the ones that for one reason or another are constantly in trouble over absentees and tardiness. Put it up to your men. If you have the right kind of an outfit they will help you out. If you have not, it will be better for all to find it out. The system of counting men as present who drift in after roll call, sometimes two or three nights later is a vicious one. It encourages slackness in other matters. It is characteristic of a poor organization and heretofore there has been no way to tell on the final reports which units were prompt at roll call and which were not. Better that a few individuals who really for good reason were prevented from prompt attendance should suffer than that this system should continue.

In line with this last is our third change, namely, that no man shall be counted present who is not on hand in the prescribed uniform. It seems ridiculous that any other custom should ever have been countenanced. It has not by some inspectors. But others have been less strict and like all other abuses the practice has grown in some organizations until it must be stopped short. Again some worthy individuals will suffer but again all will be judged on the same standard, the efficient and the inefficient will be separated as they have not been of late.

We shall make little change in the subjects on which you will be rated. National Guard Headquarters has forwarded to each regiment one of our new consolidated inspection report sheets and enough company inspection cards so that every regimental, company, troop and battery commander should know just what he is going to be marked on.

Note that we have added a rating on "Neatness of person." This is to give credit to the captains who present for inspection men who have all been shaved, have all had military hair-cuts, have all tried to clean up and present a good personal appearance and to penalize those who take things as they come.

Units will be rated also on whether they have a mobilization plan. This must be more than a mere list of addresses. It must be a plan not only for assembling the unit but for feeding, sleeping, equipping, recruiting and training. Ratings will also be given for training schedules, whether they are well made up and posted in advance.

Finally let me remind you again of the necessity of thoroughness, precision and accuracy and repeat my request of last January that you regard the inspector not as a foe but as a friend, the inspection, not as a disagreeable ordeal but as an opportunity to find out the true condition of your command.

Wm. N. Haskell

Major General.

N. Y. N. G. Signal Co. Develop Truck

By CAPTAIN LAWRENCE J. GORMAN.

WHAT may be adopted by the Army as a great improvement to field communications is the radio truck developed by the personnel of the 27th Signal Company, N.Y.N.G. This truck was tested during the period of Field Training at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., August 26th to September 9th, 1928, and operated successfully during the command post exercises of the 27th Division Staff on September 4th, 5th and 6th.

The object in the design was to provide a light, rugged radio truck, having the greatest mobility, for field use in corps or division radio nets. An essential object, however, was to provide a radio truck which could be assembled at a relatively small cost for use by the National Guard in cases of emergency, such as floods or other disaster, where it becomes necessary to quickly establish communication with an isolated community. An effort was made to supply a plan whereby standard Signal Corps radio equipment could be assembled in standard commercial type of light truck, to form a mobile radio outfit that could be easily assembled, transported, set up and operated by a limited personnel, not to exceed three or four men.

To meet the above requirements, the important features incorporated in the design, are as follows:

(a) The use of a standard commercial type of light truck.

(b) The use of a standard Signal Corps radio set and equipment.

(c) The use of the car battery and generator as the source of power.

(d) Provision for radio communication with the truck in motion.

The essential features in the design, that vary from the standard, are the method of mounting the radio set, so as to reduce to a minimum the chances of damage due to the most severe road shocks, the method of carrying and mounting the antenna mast and the special antenna for receiving and transmitting while the truck is in motion.

A light Dodge commercial truck with delivery body, as shown in Plate 1, was selected because of the 12-volt battery and generator with which this type of truck is equipped. This gives a battery with the required voltage and capacity which can be charged directly from the car generator. A reserve battery is provided consisting of three 4-volt, type BB-28 batteries in series, with switches so arranged that either battery may be connected to the car generator for charging or used to supply the set. Furthermore, the set may be operated with the engine running and the

generator supplying power, thus making the set independent of the battery in case of battery failure. This arrangement insures the greatest reliability in the matter of power supply.

The radio set selected for use with this truck was the type SCR-130, a combined transmitting and receiving set (either the SCR-79, the SCR-109-A, or other equivalent set may be used). The set is mounted directly behind the drivers seat, as shown in Plates 1 and 2. A special spring mounting is used as shown at A in Plate 2. The mounting consists of two springs supporting each corner of the frame carrying the set. The weight of the set is carried on the bottom springs, while four top springs are provided to still further cushion the set against upward movement. The frame is held in position by four bolts set in a fixed mounting on the truck and extending up through the springs. Lock nuts are provided on the top springs by means of which the tension may be varied as desired. This arrangement of springs, together with the precautions taken in the construction of the set itself, reduces to a minimum the danger of damage from road shocks.

The complete equipment for the set is carried on the truck, including the equipment of the personnel. Two folding seats are provided in the truck body, one for the station operator and the other for the log operator. A small cabinet for message pads, stationery, etc., is mounted on the right of the set, the cover forming a desk for the log operator. Two lights are provided in the top of the body for night operation. When packed for transportation, the right seat is folded forward, the log operator riding on the front seat, leaving ample space for the equipment bag.

The arrangement for mounting and carrying the antenna mast is shown in Plates 1 and 2. The mast is held by a piece of 3-inch pipe, 10-inches long, fastened by a clamp and bolt to a support attached to the rear of the body top. The pipe is thus free to swing on a horizontal axis as required in carrying, erecting and supporting the mast. The two top sections of the mast and antenna head are permanently fastened together and carried in the top of the body for transportation.

When it is desired to erect the mast, this top portion is swung out and the desired number of additional sections, including the bottom section, inserted as illustrated in Plate No. 3. The foot of the

(*Continued on page* 19)

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

The 106th Collecting Company of the 102nd Medical Regiment, 27th Division, under the command of Capt. Lee R. Pierce, located at White Plains, N. Y., is rapidly acquiring the title of "The Livest National Guard Company in Westchester" by reason of the splendid program which it is carrying on.

The company has instituted a course of lectures on physiology, anatomy, first aid, and the general care of the body. These lectures are being given the organization during drill periods, alternating with instruction on the school of the soldier and the manual of arms. This basic instruction is of value to the men not only as members of the collecting company but also as a training in general education. Capt. F. H. Dieterich, director of the Bureau of Laboratories in Yonkers, N. Y., is giving the lectures.

Capt. Dieterich is illustrating his lectures with specimens, drawings and x-ray pictures. In this way, the time spent is not only profitable but also enjoyable and interesting to the men of the company.

At the last lecture Capt. Dieterich chose as his topic the anatomy and physiology of the circulatory system. Two human hearts were dissected and x-ray pictures were shown which demonstrated a normal and a diseased heart. First aid treatment for hemorrhage, a valuable asset for any Medical Regiment soldier, was also discussed. The next lecture will treat the respiratory system in the same interesting and instructive manner.

Three more recruits were received into the company at the last meeting bringing the total membership to 64 men.

The company attended a special Armistice Day service in the Hitchcock Memorial Church on Sunday, November 11th. This was in line with the policy of the company which is to assist other organizations to perform patriotic services at all times.

A few of the activities which the company is bringing to a successful culmination are the formation of a basketball team, a rifle team and a pistol team. The company has among its members some of the best of the athletes in the city and more are steadily entering to receive the benefit of military training as well as athletic achievements.

10th INFANTRY

William Beggs Carswell, a former First Lieutenant of Company M machine gun corps of the Tenth Infantry, has been appointed captain of the company in Hudson and Edward Sullivan has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant.

Capt. Carswell entered West Point in 1914. In 1917 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 48th Infantry U. S. A. He served with this outfit until 1919 when he was sent to Panama and promoted to First Lieutenant. He was later transferred to the Signal Corps and stationed at Camp Seveir, South Carolina.

Capt. Carswell came to Hudson to enter the employ of the New York and New England cement and lime company as an engineer. He accepted a commission as Second Lieutenant in Company M in 1925. He later resigned this post but again entered the service in 1928. He is at present employed as a civil engineer with the New York Trap and Rock Company of New York City, and is stationed at Newburgh.

Capt. William J. Mangine, Company D, Albany, Secretary of the National Guard Association of New York State, was a delegate to the U. S. National Guard Convention in Hot Springs, Arkansas, last month.

Members of Company F, Walton, joined the Armistice Parade in Oneonta last month.

OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE

1928

Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, 245 C. A., *Pres.*

Colonel James R. Howlett, 101st Cav., *1st Vice Pres.*

Commander Frank R. Lackey, 2nd Bn. N. M., *2nd Vice Pres.*

Colonel Frank H. Hines, 105 F. A., *3rd Vice Pres.*

Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Med. Regt., *Treas.*

Lieut. H. R. Johnson, 245th Art., *Financial Sec'y.*

Lieut. Col. Chas. J. Dieges, A. G. D., *Cor. Sec'y.*

Major Fred W. Baldwin, Jr., 14th Inf., *Rec. Sec'y.*

258th FIELD ARTILLERY

The fourth annual Halloween Dance of Battery A, 258th Field Artillery, was held on Saturday evening, November 3rd, in the main hall of the Armory, Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue, of which was attended by a record-breaking crowd.

A program of entertainment in which professional performers, as well as members of the unit was featured, was one of the evening's attractions. The hall was decorated with Halloween lanterns, paper streamers, colored lights, palms and autumn leaves. Souvenirs of all kinds were distributed.

Music for the dancing was furnished by a Radio orchestra. Many officers and members of the Regiment attended.

The Battery is under the command of Capt. Carlos G. Webster, Jr., and Lieut. Gilbert Lamb.

The Committees on Arrangements were composed of Joseph Cerveny, Sgts. Andrew Scanlon, Charles Hull, Ernest Krumm, Charles Cerveny, Edward Burke, Stephen Lazar, Joseph D'Angelo (Cpls.) Pvts. John Rose, Harry Beckerman.

93rd INFANTRY BRIGADE

THE FIRST BROADCAST STATION B-A-B-Y

At the head of the list for attendance at summer camp this year was the name of an organization—93rd Brigade Headquarters Co., which most guardsmen hadn't heard of before. Let's introduce ourselves. We were formed on April 2nd, 1928, under the command of Lieut. Depp, formerly of the 14th Inf., enlisted men transferred from the Headquarters Companies of the 14th and 69th (165th) Infantry Regiments, together with a few new men made up the Company.

"The baby of the National Guard," only four months old, went to camp 100 per cent strong. At Peekskill, with the brigade, the "baby" had a very enjoyable and profitable tour.

Eats by Whitey, *Our Famous Cook,* who made pie a la mode (home made at that). These eats were the envy of the

camp, as were the made-to-measure Melton Uniforms, Mounted Leggins, White Shirts and the special made Garrison Hats, which were received at camp.

Most of the boys' spare time when they weren't practicing running, towing the Lieutenant's car to start it, practising baseball, swimming, trying the bayonet run or seeing the white lights of Peekskill, was spent in looking for collar buttons and clean white collars.

On returning from camp, our new quarters on the Fourth Avenue end of the 69th Armory were ready for us. All freshly painted, and newly furnished. We naturally had to have a house warming. October 13th was the big night and with the aid of one of our members, Jazz band, we made whoopee. Gen. Phelan and Col. Costigan dropped in and several of the boys with Charleston and "Black Bottom"-minded feet put on quite an exhibition. We whoopeed until about 1 A. M. and then closed our first social affair a *success.*

The "Baby" is now preparing itself for a strenuous winter and is open for indoor baseball or basketball games. For information regarding games write to the "Athletic Committee", 93rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters Co., 69th Regiment Armory, 26th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Station B-A-B-Y signing off until next time.

106th FIELD ARTILLERY

Spick and span in their new dress uniforms that harked back in their cut and red, blue and gold colors to the army days of 1870, the 16th Regiment of Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., passed in review before Brig. Gen. William F. Schohl in the Masten Street Armory November 16th.

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of the Col. Daniel W. Hand trophy to Battery E by Brig. Gen. Schohl. The trophy is awarded annually to the battery showing the highest efficiency in standing gun drill, service of the piece and condition of the material.

Over 5,000 gathered in the Armory to witness the review and applaud the artillerymen.

The general appearance from sky-blue trousers to truncated hat was reminiscent of the tirailleurs of Napoleonic times. Officers were dressed in sky blue trousers and navy blue coats with red tassels adorning their hats, epaulettes and cords of gold, with red collar signifying field artillery.

The men and non-commissioned officers wore the same general costume save that instead of gold braiding they wore red, and red pompons instead of tassels on their hats. The medical detachment was without cording of any kind, the only special decoration being pompons of a deep red hue on their hats.

It was the first time the regiment wore the new uniforms. They were ordered in keeping with the recommendations of the war department and the state adjutant's office that every regiment adopt a distinctive type of full-dress uniform. The purpose, according to Col. Douglas P. Walker, commander of the 106th, is to foster regimental pride and attract men of the highest caliber. Col. Walker said that the uniforms are the same except for modifications in buttons and belts to carry the regimental insignia as those worn by the U. S. army from 1870 to 1876.

The uniforms were purchased at a cost of $35,000.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

Recently in Peekskill one of the most successful affairs ever held under the auspices of the Service Battery, 156th F. A., took place at Forbush Inn, it being the occasion of the seventh annual dinner of the organization. About seventy men of the Battery and band, together with many invited guests, enjoyed the affair.

Capt. C. H. Forbush, acting as toastmaster, introduced the speakers including Capt. J. Townsend Cassidy, regimental adjutant, Maj. William E. Lane, Jr., formerly of the 102nd Engineers, Capt. William P. McKeon, chaplain of the regiment. At the request of Capt. Forbush, Mr. Franklin Montross then introduced the speaker of the evening, Judge William H. Cunningham of White Plains, who made a splendid address.

Marksmanship medals for those who qualified this year with the pistol were presented.

The guests were: Maj. Gen. W. H. Hay, Judge William H. Cunningham, Maj. William E. Lane, Jr., Capt. Victor D. Oleson, Capt. Leslie E. Babcock, Capt. J. Townsend Cassedy, Capt. William P. McKeon, Lieuts. William B. Millard, William Smith, and E. Whitney Travis, Sgts. Givney, Richard Kuhl and "Mickey" McVeigh, County Register Franklin Montross, Supervisor Herbert D. Tompkins, James McLaughlin, head of the local American Legion Post, C. M. Gardner, Sr., and Donald Eichler.

105th INFANTRY

Company L paraded in Saratoga Springs on Armistice Day.

Work on the new floor of the Glens Falls Armory, Co. K, was completed in time for the fifteenth annual charity ball of the Glens Falls Lodge of Elks. The state has just finished $25,000 repairs on the armory, including a new roof.

Early last month Co. D, Troy, observed "Ladies' Night" with an informal dance and reception in their company parlors which carried Halloween decorations. About forty couples were present. The refreshments were cider (sweet) and doughnuts.

The regiment's Medical Detachment is organizing a basketball team. The Medicoes are planning on Doug Calhoun, Joe Geiger, and Joe Waters, former L. S. I. players, Bill Champine of the Sacred Heart team, and William Cosgrove, former public school star, for the lineup.

Pvt. First Class Frank Nuthill has applied for permission to take the entrance examination for the United States Military Academy at West Point. He is at present attending La Salle Institute and has served with Headquarters Company for two years.

Ten years ago at the little French town of Daours, members of the 105th Infantry, including the First Battalion of Troy, received the news that struck joy into the very heart of the world—news that the greatest war of all history had reached its conclusion.

The Twenty-seventh Division, which included the Troy troops, had been in the battle line practically since July 1, having been in Belgium for some time, then moving down along the Somme. At the time of the Armistice, there had been 234 deaths and a total casualty list of 1,501 in the 105th out of a membership of 3,600.

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

At the time of writing, the Horse Show is on and our ring is all cluttered up with shiny tin hats and the ultra-beautiful men, horses and material of the West Point Battery. The real work of the New York City Battalion has taken on a sub-cellar aspect with everyone shooting for qualifications on the pistol range. There will soon be a gratifying number of tin medals on hand to show for this work.

The schools are well under way and are being carried on seriously and effectively.

The famous Internal Polo Championship of Sixty-eighth Street is approaching the playoff. It is difficult to say when this tournament will finish as the games are played when, as and if teams can be assembled. We hear rumors of a polo coach and lots and lots (2) of new horses.

1ST BATTALION

Saturday evening, November 10th, Battery "B" celebrated its eighth anniversary with one of those famous banquets prepared by their famous French chef, Jeremiah Francois Mahoney.

There was considerable whoopee and the affair was pronounced a howling success by everyone within three blocks of the Armory.

This Battalion has taken up tennis. A court has been laid out on the drill floor of the Armory which resounds with 15 love 30 all, etc. This game evidently does away with vulgar swear-

ing as many a hard-boiled sergeant can be heard saying deuce when he hits a ball in the net when we know that what he really means is not deuce, which is a ½ of 1% swear word but something of about 2.75% vitriolic content.

Capt. Porterfield seems to be the champ and his favorite song is "I can't give you anything but love." After a few months' practice he intends to challenge Master Sgt. Breen for the championship of the Regiment, the match to take place immediately after the Annual Banquet of the Veterans of Battery "C" A. E. F., which will be held about April 1st, 1929.

BATTERY "F"

Non-commissioned officers' school began last month and we can boast of a very encouraging attendance. This shows that the non-coms are enthusiastic in their work and are awakening to the fact that their knowledge of Field Artillery must continue to increase in order to hold the interest of those under them.

There is much speculation where our home is going to be for the next few months if they sell our armory in January and we get our new one in Jamaica in 1930—perhaps we'll play polo the rest of the time. O. K. with us—never mind the extra horses!

Our recent dance was a big success; a good time being had by all. We had as our guests of honor three members of Battery "D", Sgt. Hoff, Cpl. Spengler, and Pvt. 1st Class Shanahan, who took part with our battery in the "Flying Platoon" drill at the recent Military Tournament.

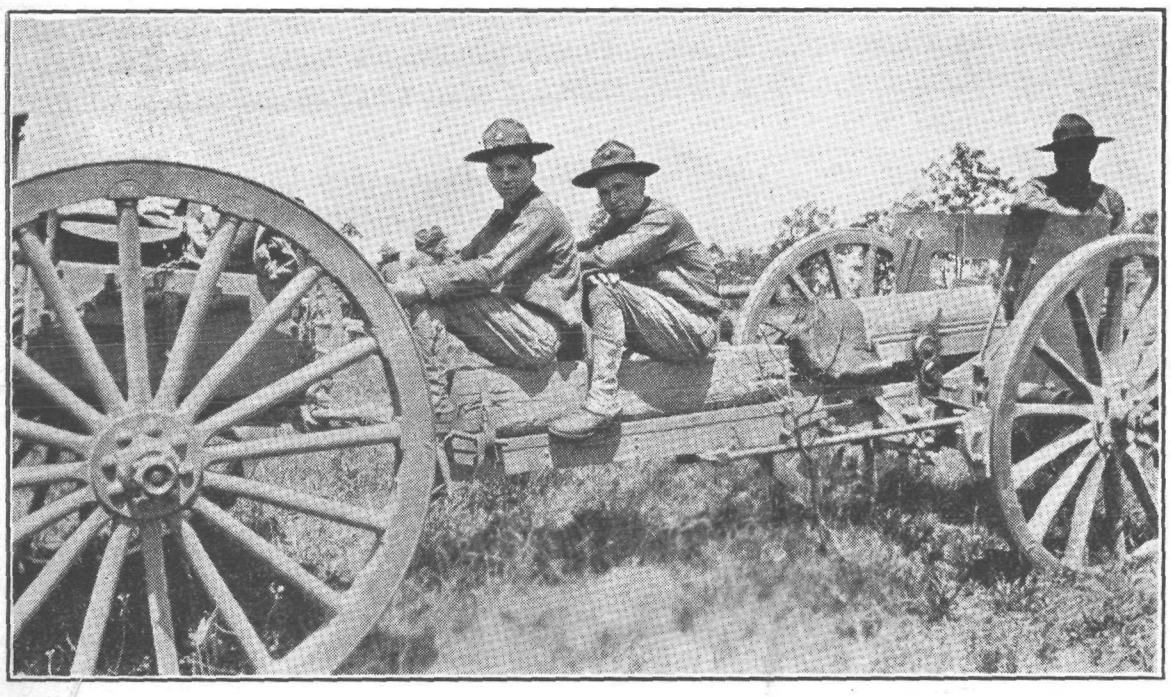
This battery has been noted in the past for its pairs of brothers and cousins. Below we give a picture of Pvts. Hade and Parker, cousins, from County Mayo, Ireland, who are helping to keep this reputation alive.

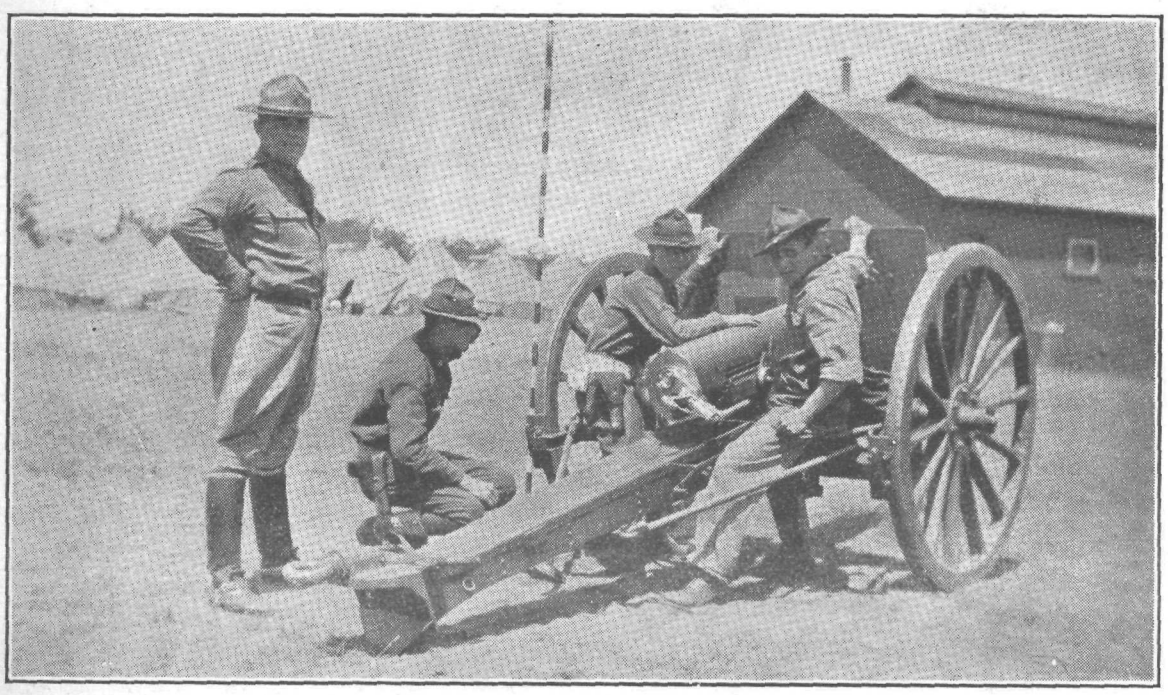
PERSONAL—If the man whose wife I ran away with a week ago will call for her, all will be forgiven.

* * *

Mother: "Why didn't you kiss the maid when she left?"

Small Daughter: "I was afraid she would slap me like she did daddy."





A Crack Section—104th Field Artillery.

The Stars and Stripes

FOUR different names for the flag of the United States, also known as the Stars and Stripes, are in use in the military service, viz: flag, color, standard, and ensign. In general, the term "flag" is applicable regardless of size, relative proportions, or manner of display, but the other three terms have certain well-defined usages of long standing, as follows:

(1) A *Color* is a flag carried by unmounted units.

(2) A *standard* is a flag carried by mounted or motorized units.

(3) An *ensign* is a flag flown on ships and small boats.

The U. S. national flag has 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red and 6 white stripes alternating, and a union of white stars of 5 points on a blue field placed in the upper quarter next the staff and extending to lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The number of stars is the same as the number of States in the Union. The canton or union now contains 48 stars arranged in 6 horizontal and 8 vertical rows, each star with one point upward. On admission of a state into the Union a star will be added to the union of the flag to take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding.

(1) *Symbol.*—The national flag represents the living country and is considered as a living thing, the union being the honor point. The right arm is the sword arm and therefore the point of danger; hence the right is the place of honor.

(2) *When Carried.*—When national flag is carried, as in a procession, with another flag it is on the marching right.

(3) *Crossed Staffs.*—When national flag and another flag are displayed together from crossed staffs, as against a wall, the national flag will be on the right, *i. e.,* the flag's own right, or the left of an observer facing the wall, and its staff will be in front of the staff of the other flag.

(4) *In Group.*—When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs the national flag will be in center, or at highest point, of the group.

(5) *On Wall.*—When the national flag is hung either horizontally or vertically against a wall the union will be uppermost and to the flag's own right, *i. e.,* to the observer's left.

(6) *In Chapel.*—When the national flag is displayed in a chapel, in front of the chancel, it will be on the congregation's right as they face the chaplain. If displayed within the chancel, it will be on the chaplain's right as he faces the congregation.

(7) *General.*—The flag should be hung flat. It should not be festooned over doorways or arches, tied in a bow knot, nor fashioned into a rosette. When used on a rostrum it should be displayed above

and behind the speaker's desk. It should never be used to cover speaker's desk nor draped over front of platform. For such purposes, bunting of the national colors should be used.

(8) No lettering of any kind will be placed on the national flag.

(9) No flag or pennant will be flown above the national flag.

(10) The national flag, when flown at a military post or carried by troops will not be dipped by way of salute or compliment.

(11) *Half Staff.*—(a) When the national flag is displayed at half staff it is first hoisted to top of staff and then lowered to half staff position. At retreat flag is again raised to top of staff.

(b) All military posts in sight of each other display their flags at half staff when one does so.

(c) A flag in any position below top of staff is technically in the half staff position, but, in general, the middle point between top of staff and foot thereof is considered half staff.

(12) *Lowering and Folding.*—When the national flag is lowered from the staff, no portion of it will be allowed to touch the ground, in lowering or folding.

(13) *Funerals.*—The national flag is used to cover the casket at the military funeral of any person in the Regular Army, either active or retired; the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, recognized military organizations and former members of the military service who have been honorably discharged.

The flag will be placed lengthwise of the casket with union at the head and over left shoulder of deceased. The casket will be carried feet first. The flag will not be lowered into grave and will not be allowed to touch ground. The storm flag will be used, and, when furnished at Government expense (AR 35-1420), may be given to nearest of kin at conclusion of interment.

Mourning.—No flag carried by troops will be half staffed nor placed in mourning unless ordered by War Department. When so ordered, mourning will be indicated by two streamers of black crepe attached to spear head of the pike or lance. The length of these streamers will be approximately one and one-half times the hoist of flag, and their width one-sixth their length.

Village Gossip: I just saw old John Bright try to kiss your daughter in the grocery store.

Snappy Mother: Did he kiss her?

Village Gossip: No, she wouldn't let him.

Mother: Then it wasn't my daughter.

How Officers Will Rank In Time of War

ON the report submitted on Form 100 M. B. for each officer, giving a record of his tour of duty in camp, will hinge largely his rank if called into Federal service. Officers who attend a service school will have the advantage over those who do not in the matter of seniority if called into the service of the United States. The Militia Bureau has requested that a careful report be made as to the camp service of each officer, so the proper record may be maintained in Washington.

Section 127a, National Defense Act, reads in part, "All officers in the active service of the United States in any grade shall take rank according to date, * * * an officer of the National Guard called into the service of the United States, shall precede that on which he is placed on active duty to the total length of active Federal service and service under the provisions of Sections 94, 97 and 99 of this Act, which he may have performed in the grade in which called or any higher grade."

Section 94 referred to above relates to encampments, maneuvers, outdoor target practice (not home firing) usual during the summer training periods of fifteen days.

Section 97 relates to assemblages of officers for the purpose of attending schools conducted by officers of the Regular Army, or for participation in small arms competition.

Section 99 relates to officers attending an Army service school.

Hence the rank of an officer of the Wisconsin National Guard called into Federal service will depend on the number of days he has attended camp, a service school, a school within the Guard conducted by an Army officer (this does not include a school at an armory of merely a local group of officers, but includes such schools as have at times been held at Camp Williams), an authorized rifle competition, an Army detail and at the time he was formerly in the Federal service at the same rank he holds when called.

Probably the most concise way to say it is that for any period an officer is carried on a Federal pay roll, except armory drill, he is entitled to credit for service performed under one of the above paragraphs.

Credit for the above, however, is only given for the time the officer was on duty in the grade in which called or any higher grade.

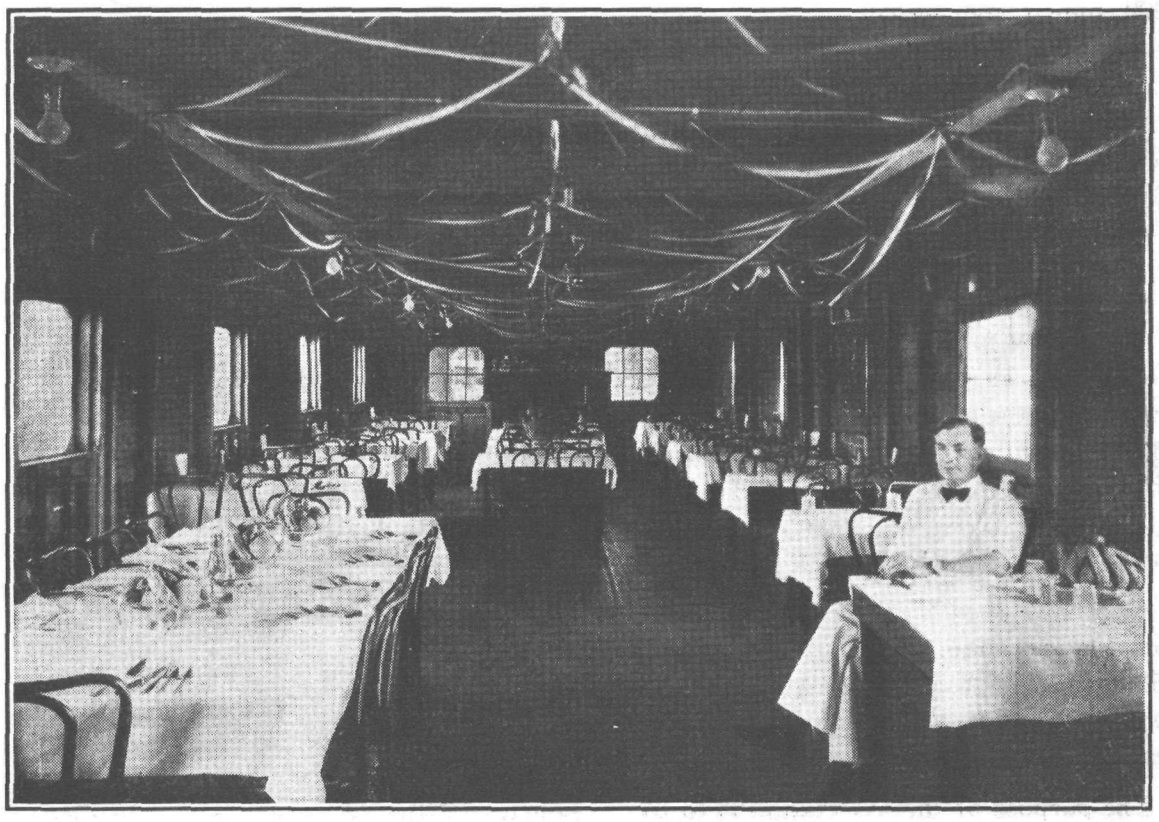
To be more explicit, if the Guard were called into Federal service on July 1 all captains would rank from that date, except that if one captain had been in camp three years, as a captain, he would be credited with 45 days, if he had attended at service school for 60 days as a captain, he would be credited with that. In this case instead of ranking from July 1 he would rank 105 days earlier, or March 18.

If on the other hand he had attended three camps as a 1st lieutenant and also attended service school at that rank and was promoted to captain just before the call he would rank from July 1, because the service in camp and school was not "performed in the grade in which called."

Regardless as to how an officer may

(*Continued on page* 32)

Officers' Mess at Pine Camp



N. Y. N. G. Signal Co. Developes Truck

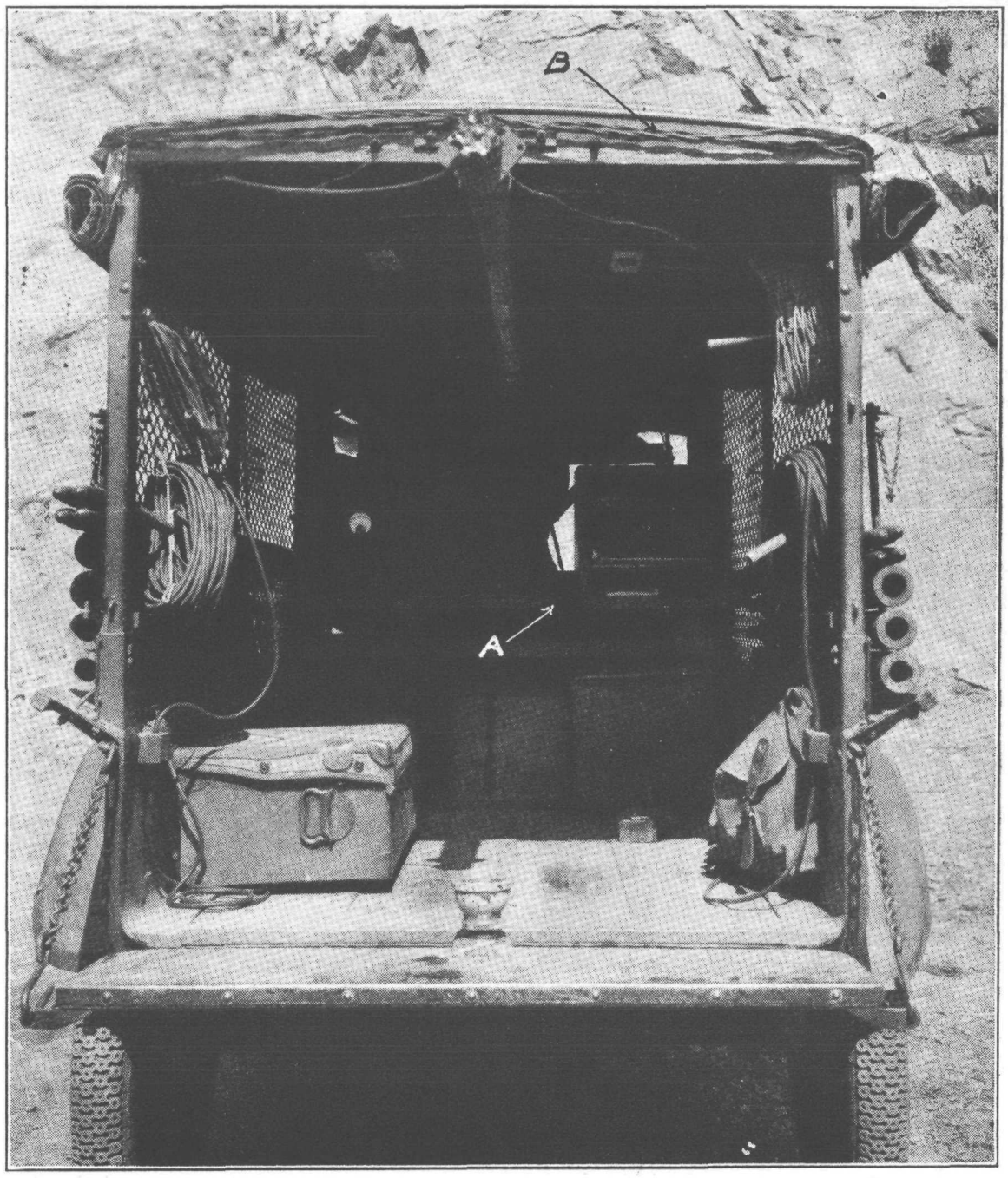
(*Continued from page* 14)

mast is then set in a cup made of pipe fittings attached to the tail board of the truck. Guy ropes attached to the front of the truck top are provided to hold the mast against the strain of the antenna wires. One man can erect a mast consisting of four or five sections and giving a height of approximately 23-feet from the ground. This antenna is intended for use in transmitting over short distances up to fifteen miles and where speed and mobility are required. Tests were made with the antenna in which good transmission was had up to twenty miles over the terrain around Peekskill, N. Y.

When it is desired to transmit over the maximum distance for which the SCR-130 set is designed, fifty or sixty miles, the full antenna, consisting of ten 4-foot sections, six antenna wires and six counterpoise wires must be used. All of this antenna equipment is carried on the truck. Ordinarily six men are required to erect the antenna. However, it is hoped to perfect a plan whereby this work can be accomplished by the three men comprising the truck detail.

The short antenna described above was the one normally used on the truck during the Command Post Problem, and was given all possible tests during the limited

(*Continued on page* 25)



U. S. Property and Disbursing Officers Meet

At a luncheon at the Arlington Hotel at noon today, attended by the United States Property and Disbursing Officers in the several States, in attendance at the 1928 annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, an Association of United States Property and Disbursing Officers was formed, with election of Col. Richings J. Shand, Illinois, as President, and Maj. Edward Woodford, Arkansas, as Secretary. Col. LeRoy Pearson, Michigan, Lt. Col. F. H. Gouaux, Louisiana, and Maj. George W. Morrill, New Hampshire, were appointed a committee to formulate constitution and by-laws for the new association. Its legislative committee, appointed by President Shand, is composed of Lt. Col. J. H. Dunkel, Kansas, Chas. W. Harris, Arizona, and Raymond A. Rossberg, Minnesota.

Addresses were made by Col. John W. Gulick, Executive Officer, and Col. L. F. Kilbourne, Chief of the Supply Division, both of the War Department Militia Bureau.

The purpose of the association is to coordinate the supply of the National Guard of the several States, and to afford a medium of concerted action of the Property and Disbursing Officers, who, with one in each State, are accountable for all Federal property issued to the National Guard, and who disburse the Federal funds appropriated for the support of the National Guard.

The next meeting of the Association of United States Property and Disbursing Officers will be held in Washington at the call of the President.

Brooklyn To Have Military Athletic Meet

Plans for a Brooklyn military athletic meet were laid last night at a meeting of representatives of the Brooklyn military and naval organizations held in the council room at the Fourteenth Regiment. With delegates from practically every organization present, the meeting got under way and Commander Frank R. Lackey, of the Second Naval Battalion, was elected as chairman.

After considerable discussion it was proposed that a meet be held on Friday, January 25th, at the 245th Artillery armory, with all of the military athletic associations, members of the Military Athletic League represented. It is proposed to interest the Brooklyn public in the guard athletics and all efforts are being devoted to the arrangement of an excellent program.

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HOW WE STAND

October Average Attendance for Entire Guard.....78.37%

Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard 21,511
Minimum strength New York National Guard 18,987
Present strength New York National Guard. 20,714

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	62

CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	74

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIG. HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	46

INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	28
87th Brigade	40
53rd Brigade	38
54th Brigade	34
93rd Brigade	37

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
27th Diviison Special Troops	365

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Air Service.....	126

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	161

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	475
102nd Engineers	502

DIVISION TRAINS, QMC

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Trains, QMC	262

STATE STAFF

Authorized Strength	137
A. G. D. Section	6
J. A. G. D. Section	4
Ordnance Section	24
Medical Section	3
Quartermaster Section	34

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1,038
1. 10th Infantry	1,189
2. 105th Infantry	1,167
3. 165th Infantry	1,136
4. 174th Infantry	1,130
5. 108th Infantry	1,122
6. 71st Infantry	1,107
7. 106th Infantry	1,100
8. 14th Infantry	1,085
9. 107th Infantry	1,074
10. 369th Infantry	1,077

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	693
121st Cavalry	642

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	727

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	702

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	821

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	693

ARTILLERY A.A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	769

ARTILLERY, 75s

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	649
105th Field Artillery	659
104th Field Artillery	672

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	638
102nd Medical Regiment	682

Help the Editor make the

New York National Guardsman

more interesting

He wants at least 100 good military articles in the reserve box to publish at times when space permits.

There are many good writers among our Officers.

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

October Average Attendance for Entire Guard.....78.37%

The Honor Space

Yours for the Effort

244th C. Art. (1) 90.88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	58	39	67
Service Bty.	4	82	72	87
1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	42	38	90
Battery A	4	65	40	61
Battery B	4	64	49	76
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	39	32	81
Battery C	4	62	54	87
Battery D	4	62	49	79
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
3rd Bn. Bty. & C. T.	4	46	36	78
Battery E	4	65	48	74
Battery F	4	65	50	76
Medical Detachment	4	35	25	71
		701	547	90.88

101st Cavalry (2) 86.29%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Troop	4	66	53	80
Service Troop	4	84	69	83
Hdqrs. 1st Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hdqrs. Det. 1st Sq.	4	24	20	82
Troop A	4	63	56	90
Troop B	4	65	54	83
Troop C	4	67	60	89
Hq. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 2nd Sq.	4	22	19	87
Troop E	4	85	71	83
Troop F	4	84	76	91
Troop G	4	86	75	87
Medical Detachment	4	37	36	98
		693	598	86.29

245th C. Art. (6) 82.33%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	73	63	86
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	2	2	100
Battery A	4	54	45	83
Battery C	4	60	44	74
Battery E	4	66	53	81
Battery F	4	73	64	81
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery B	4	59	48	82
Battery D	4	57	46	82
Battery G	4	60	51	84
Battery H	4	56	47	85
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery I	4	56	48	84
Battery K	4	57	49	85
Battery L	4	53	41	78
Battery M	4	54	39	73
Medical Detachment	4	29	24	83
		821	676	82.33

105th Field Art. (10) 78.00%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	47	35	75
Service Bty.	4	65	64	99
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	2	93
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.	5	39	29	74
Battery A	4	65	49	75
Battery B	5	66	48	72
Battery C	4	70	59	84
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2nd Bn.	4	45	35	77
Battery D	4	69	47	68
Battery E	4	64	46	73
Battery F	4	67	52	78
Medical Detachment	5	40	31	78
		650	507	78.00

102nd Med. Reg. (3) 85.81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Service Co.	4	84	69	82
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	4	2	2	100
104th Collecting Co.	4	63	54	81
105th Collecting Co.	4	62	54	88
106th Collecting Co.	4	63	56	89
Hdqrs. Ambulance Bn.	4	1	1	100
104th Ambulance Co.	5	50	46	92
105th Ambulance Co.	4	50	38	75
106th Ambulance Co.	3	51	43	84
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	4	2	2	100
104th Hospital Co.	6	66	55	85
105th Hospital Co.	4	65	55	84
106th Hospital Co.	4	65	60	93
102nd Veterinary Co.	3	46	39	84
		677	581	85.81

27th D. Air Serv. (7) 82.25%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observation Sq.	4	96	79	82
102nd Photo Section	4	22	18	82
Medical Detachment	4	6	5	87
		124	102	82.25

107th Inf. (11) 77.99%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	5	71
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	46	37	81
Service Co.	4	86	74	86
Howitzer Co.	4	42	27	65
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	22	15	70
Company A	4	67	42	64
Company B	4	59	41	65
Company C	4	68	54	79
Company D	4	56	46	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	20	11	55
Company E	4	79	71	89
Company F	4	63	49	77
Company G	4	62	45	73
Company H	4	65	53	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	30	24	80
Company I	4	65	51	78
Company K	4	79	68	87
Company L	4	68	57	85
Company M	4	59	39	66
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	32	94
		1077	840	77.99

121st Cavalry (4) 84.53%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troop	4	69	59	86
Service Troop	4	90	70	78
Hq. 1st Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 1st Sq.	4	23	19	83
Troop A	4	68	53	77
Troop B	4	58	52	89
Troop C	4	63	49	78
Hq. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 2nd Sq.	4	22	17	80
Troop E	4	71	61	86
Troop F	4	70	65	92
Troop G	4	69	60	86
Med. Dept. V. C.	4	27	26	96
		640	541	84.53

10th Inf. (8) 79.12%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	6	93
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	62	53	85
Service Co.	4	103	88	85
Howitzer Co.	4	62	50	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	26	19	73
Company A	4	66	50	73
Company B	4	58	42	72
Company C	3	63	46	73
Company D	4	78	65	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	28	25	88
Company E	4	74	53	72
Company F	4	72	55	76
Company G	4	69	48	70
Company H	4	69	53	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	31	27	87
Company I	4	79	72	92
Company K	4	70	48	69
Company L	4	58	43	75
Company M	4	76	65	86
Med. Det. Att.	4	37	32	88
		1188	940	79.12

14th Inf. (12) 77.76%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	9	9	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	62	45	72
Service Co.	4	77	59	77
Howitzer Co.	4	65	42	64
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	24	22	91
Company A	4	64	42	66
Company B	4	60	42	71
Company C	4	64	50	79
Company D	4	67	57	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	23	18	78
Company E	4	60	48	71
Company F	4	63	49	78
Company G	4	63	38	61
Company H	4	66	61	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	25	17	68
Company I	4	67	50	75
Company K	4	64	54	84
Company L	3	65	56	87
Company M	4	67	60	89
Med. Det. Att.	4	38	31	82
		1093	850	77.76

104th Field Art. (5) 82.58%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	49	45	91
Service Bty.	4	69	57	83
1st Bn. Bty.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	33	27	80
Battery A	4	75	63	88
Battery B	4	72	55	76
Battery C	4	79	61	78
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	33	26	79
Battery D	4	74	61	83
Battery E	4	72	60	84
Battery F	4	71	55	78
Medical Det.	4	37	36	97
		678	560	82.58

27th Div. S. Trp. (9) 78.51%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	12	11	91
27th Division Hq. Co.	4	61	45	74
102nd Ordnance Co.	4	37	32	88
27th Tank Co.	4	67	52	77
27th Signal Co.	4	68	56	82
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	34	29	86
27th Military Police Co.	4	62	45	73
Medical Detachment	4	22	15	69
		363	285	78.51

106th Field Art. (13) 77.59%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	3	3	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	62	52	84
Service Bty.	4	69	52	71
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.	4	31	24	78
Battery A	4	88	68	77

Battery B	4	86	66	76
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	4	3	93
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2nd Bn.	4	32	28	87
Battery C	4	68	47	69
Battery D	4	66	50	76
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	2	2	89
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 3rd Bn.	4	32	28	86
Battery E	4	88	71	80
Battery F	4	65	48	74
Medical Detachment	4	34	24	65
		732	568	77.59

106th Inf. (14) 77.25%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	6	89
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	64	38	60
Service Co.	4	87	77	88
Howitzer Co	4	64	44	69
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	21	17	83
Company A	4	66	41	63
Company B	4	62	45	72
Company C	4	64	50	78
Company D	4	65	42	66
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	27	22	81
Company E	4	63	44	70
Company F	4	64	51	80
Company G	4	62	52	83
Company H	4	67	55	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	26	23	87
Company I	4	62	50	81
Company K	4	68	64	94
Company L	4	63	56	90
Company M	4	63	51	80
Med. Det. Att.	4	43	28	67
		1108	856	77.25

71st Inf. (15) 77.11%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	9	9	92
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	60	39	65
Service Co.	4	97	38	80
Howitzer Co.	3	60	44	73
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	30	26	87
Company A	4	66	56	85
Company B	4	66	52	79
Company C	4	60	53	88
Company D	4	62	53	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	28	18	65
Company E	4	61	50	81
Company F	4	60	44	73
Company G	4	63	53	84
Company H	4	61	56	92
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	30	29	97
Company I	4	62	47	76
Company K	4	70	59	85
Company L	4	64	49	78
Company M	4	60	48	81
Med. Det. Att.	4	41	33	82
		1110	856	77.11

105th Inf. (16) 77.00%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	67	42	64
Service Co.	4	116	83	71
Howitzer Co.	4	65	53	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	29	25	89
Company A	4	73	56	77
Company B	4	62	56	90
Company C	4	62	38	61
Company D	4	67	56	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	28	22	80
Company E	4	66	48	72
Company F	4	68	50	74
Company G	4	69	59	86
Company H	4	67	55	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	28	23	82
Company I	4	70	56	80
Company K	5	64	51	79
Company L	4	65	46	71
Company M	4	64	53	83
Med. Det. Att.	4	37	25	67
		1174	904	77.00

102nd Engineers (17) 76.67%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	9	9	100
Hdqrs. & Service Co.	4	89	81	91
Company A	4	69	50	71
Company B	4	63	48	76
Company C	4	60	44	73
Company D	4	64	48	74
Company E	4	60	46	78
Company F	4	67	46	69
Medical Regiment	4	25	16	64
		506	388	76.67

27th D. T., QMC (18) 76.11%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	14	14	97
Wagon Co. 103	4	57	40	69
Wagon Co. 104	4	59	43	73
Motor Transport Co. 105	4	50	38	76
Motor Transport Co. 106	4	49	40	81
Motor Repair Sec. 103	4	22	16	73
Medical Detachment	4	17	13	79
		268	204	76.11

165th Inf. (19) 75.86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	64	47	73
Service Co.	4	85	76	89
Howitzer Co.	4	63	43	68
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	27	21	79
Company A	4	66	39	60
Company B	4	71	47	66
Company C	4	69	50	72
Company D	4	65	50	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	27	21	76
Company E	4	67	46	69
Company F	4	67	44	66
Company G	4	68	53	77
Company H	4	66	42	64
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	28	24	85
Company I	4	69	43	63
Company K	4	67	48	71
Company L	4	65	42	65
Company M	4	62	42	69
Med. Det. Att.	4	35	26	76
		1069	811	75.86

108th Inf. (20) 75.81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	61	45	74
Service Co.	3	84	71	83
Howitzer Co.	4	69	57	83
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	30	23	75
Company A	3	65	46	71
Company B	4	69	49	71
Company C	3	71	48	67
Company D	3	61	51	83
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	28	24	87
Company E	3	68	49	72
Company F	3	70	44	62
Company G	3	57	38	67
Company H	3	65	45	64
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	22	16	73
Company I	3	63	49	77
Company L	3	70	57	82
Company K	3	71	56	78
Company M	3	62	53	85
Med. Det. Att.	3	36	28	79
		1129	856	75.81

369th Inf. (21) 75.69%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	6	5	85
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	65	52	80
Service Co.	4	64	60	93
Howitzer Co.	4	64	39	61
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	23	14	61
Company A	4	66	45	68
Company B	4	64	46	71
Company C	4	67	50	75
Company D	3	66	60	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	21	18	85
Company E	4	64	43	67
Company F	4	64	51	81
Company G	4	66	48	73
Company H	4	66	46	69
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	22	19	88
Company I	4	66	58	88
Company K	4	65	42	64
Company L	4	62	44	71
Company M	4	62	46	74
Med. Det. Att.	4	35	30	86
		1078	816	75.69

258th Field Art. (22) 75.43%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	4	80
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	64	48	74
Service Bty.	4	68	54	79
1st Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. C. T.	4	42	33	78
Battery A	4	67	54	80
Battery B	4	63	44	70
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. C. T.	4	42	29	70
Battery C	4	63	45	71
Battery D	4	64	49	76
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	4	3	75
3rd Bn. C. T.	4	43	36	84
Battery E	4	61	42	69
Battery F	4	62	45	73
Medical Detachment	4	31	25	81
		687	519	75.43

174th Inf. (23) 74.80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	61	42	70
Service Co.	4	86	66	79
Howitzer Co.	4	69	44	63
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	23	16	70
Company A	4	63	46	74
Company B	4	65	45	70
Company C	4	62	46	79
Company D	4	57	42	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	34	32	92
Company E	4	74	60	81
Company F	4	65	49	75
Company G	4	60	38	64
Company H	4	63	43	68
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	31	25	79
Company I	4	83	64	77
Company K	4	57	50	87
Company L	4	61	49	80
Company M	4	75	52	70
Med. Det. Att.	4	35	30	86
		1131	846	74.80

156th Field Art. (24) 70.34%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	52	33	63
Service Bty.	4	77	62	80
1st Bn. Hq.	4	2	2	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	37	22	58
Battery A	4	64	43	67
Battery B	4	73	53	73
Battery C	4	64	46	72
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	3	75
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	42	33	79
Battery D	4	63	44	69
Battery E	4	64	40	62
Battery F	4	61	47	77
Medical Detachment	4	35	19	53
		644	453	70.34

212th Coast Art. (25) 73.40%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	63	43	68
Service Bty.	4	69	61	88
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	4	50	37	74
Battery A	4	63	46	72
Battery B	4	69	54	77
Battery C	4	66	43	64
Battery D	4	66	52	78
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	4	18	12	65
Battery E	4	65	46	71
Battery F	4	69	39	57
Battery G	4	67	44	66
Battery H	4	57	46	80
Medical Detachment	4	25	24	95
		752	552	73.40

101st Sig. Bat. (26) 66.25%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	5	22	18	85
Company A	4	63	43	68
Company B	4	65	37	57
Medical Dept. Det.	4	13	10	77
		163	108	66.25

54th Inf. Brig. (1) 97.05%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	29	28	95
		34	33	97.05

93rd Inf. Brig. (2) 94.59%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	32	30	94
		37	35	94.59

Hq. 27th Div. (3) 93.54%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. 27th Division	4	26	24	95
Hdqrs. Detachment	4	36	34	95
		62	58	93.54

Ord. Dept. Det. (4) 91.66%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Ord. Dept. Det. SC&D	4	24	22	91
		24	22	91.66

53rd Inf. Brig. (5) 90.47%	Rep. No.	Att. and Aver.	Abs. Aver.	Aver. Att. %
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	37	33	89
		42	38	90.47

52nd F. Art. Brig. (6) 89.38%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brig. Hdqrs.	4	8	8	100
Hdqrs. Battery	4	38	33	88
		46	41	89.38

51st Cav. Brig. (7) 89.18%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brig. Hdqrs.	4	5	5	95
Hdqrs. Troop	4	69	61	89
		74	66	89.18

87th Inf. Brig. (8) 85.00%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	35	29	84
		40	34	85.00

Appointment of N. G. Officers in the O. R. C

With reference to that portion of Section 38, National Defense Act, providing for the appointment of National Guard officers as reserve officers for the period during which their Federal recognition shall continue, a recent examination of the records of the Militia Bureau showed that on June 30, 1923, 3,680 National Guard officers, or about 38 per cent of those who were federally recognized, held appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps. This figure has increased at an approximate rate of seven per cent a year and on June 30, 1928, 9,154, or about 75 per cent of a total of 12,244 recognized officers had been so appointed. Further progress has been made since June 30th and nearly one-half of all the States of the United States now have more than 75 per cent of their National Guard officers appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

In addition, the records also show 669 warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard now hold appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps, which is a very marked increase over former years. Nearly all of these officers are in the grade of second lieutenant and the largest number are in the Infantry branch, though there is a representation in nearly every branch. These officers are also quite well distributed throughout the Country as only a very small number of the States do not have some of these officers in the ranks of their National Guard forces. They are appointed under the provisions of par. 8 b, AR 140-10, and it is contemplated that they will be available for assignment to the National Guard in case of an emergency requiring an expansion to war strength.

Cop: Haven't I seen you somewhere?
Student: No, I've never been anywhere.

New York's Annual Massing of the Colors

Detachments from the army, navy, Marine Corps and the National Guard, united with more than a score of war veteran and patriotic societies, to observe the annual ceremony of the massing of the colors at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue, Nov. 4th.

The ceremony at the church was preceded by a parade of the colors up Fifth Avenue from 35th Street, in which more than 200 standards were carried. Nearly every military organization in New York were represented in the columns of marchers, who were led by Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgeman, N. G. Ret., who conceived the idea of the service to the flag five years ago.

The parade was reviewed by Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding the Seventh Corp Area, who made the annual address at the church, and Rear Admiral Louis B. De Stiguer, besides several general officers of the army and the guard.

The 2,000 troops in the line of march were led by a battalion of the 16th Infantry, preceded by the regimental band.

In his address in the church Gen. Ely made the assertion that "there is no such thing as the glory of war."

"The duty of the military profession is to keep the world quiet and in peace," he said. "Our army stands for and always has stood for splendid ideals of honor among men, for truth and honesty at all costs, and above all thing, for loyalty to country."

He warned his audience against the teachings of Communism and pacifism of the type which tended to break down patriotism.

In his address of welcome the Rev. Roelif H. Brooks, rector of the church, declared that "this is a patriotic service devoted to the promotion of peace, despite what has been said to the contrary. Not a soldier or sailor here wants war or anything approaching war."

Equitation in Albany

Through the courtesy of Captain Harry G. Taylor, commanding Troop B, 121st Cavalry, some twenty-five National Guard and Reserve officers are enjoying equtation each Thursday night in Albany. They spend one and a half hours under instruction and later in the season those qualified to jump will be instructed in this phase of horsemanship. Through the courtesy of Captain Taylor a Sunday morning class in riding will form every Sunday when the weather permits, at the Troop B armory at 9:30 a. m. Flat saddles will be used and service uniforms will be worn. The column will ride for about three hours over the rolling terrain in the vicinity of the Helderberg mountains.

High Praise for N. Y. N. G. from M. B.

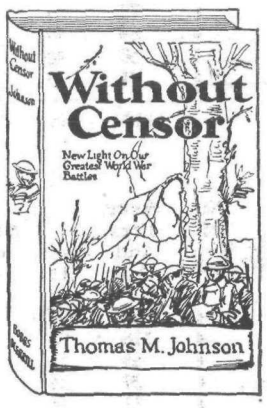
The progress of the N. Y. N. G. was given high praise by Major General Creed C. Hammond, Chief of the Militia Bureau, who said:

"Evidence of the progressive growth of the National Guard and marked increase in efficiency is readily apparent to those in contact with this component of our national defense."

The New York National Guard on June 30, 1928, the close of the fiscal year, mustered 19,345 enlisted men, 1,326 commissioned officers and 19 warrant officers.

During the past year there were 25 officers and 38 men at division headquarters; 32 officers at brigade headquarters; 20 officers and 296 men assigned as special troops; 8 officers and 140 men in the signal corps; 583 officers and 10,859 men in the infantry; 311 officers and 3,203 men in the field artillery; 71 officers and 1,333 men in the cavalry; 26 officers and 452 men in the engineers; 141 officers and 2,151 men in the coast artillery; 16 officers and 107 men in the air corps; 141 officers and 592 men in the medical corps; 13 officers and 247 men in the quartermaster corps; 21 chaplains; 30 officers and 37 men on the state staff.

A Christmas Suggestion



NEW LIGHT ON OUR GREATEST WORLD WAR BATTLES

WITHOUT CENSOR
by
THOMAS M. JOHNSON
Correspondent for New York Sun During the World War
The TRUTH BEHIND the NEWS

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New York City.

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Address .....
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Regt. Historical Sketches

(*Continued from page* 9)

list. On the return of the majority of the organizations from Border Service, the 2nd Division was disbanded and the regular Division reconstituted. The entire division was mobilized for Service in the World War in September, 1917, at Camp Wadsworth, Spartenburg, S. C. In the reorganization of the National Guard it was redesignated the 27th Division United States Army and went overseas on May, 1918. It was, with the 30th Division, organized as the 2nd American Corps and attached successively to the 3rd, 2nd, 3rd & 4th British Armies participating with them in all the major operations as follows:

DICKEBUSH—SCHERPENBERG DEFENSIVE SECTOR IN FLANDERS. THE YPRES—LYS OFFENSIVE IN BELGIUM AND THE SOMME OFFENSIVE IN PICARDY.

527 Decorations (United States, British, French, Belgium, Italian and Montenegeian) were conferred on the gallantry of the Division for conspicuous gallantry in action or other distinguished Services. Nearly 2,500 Divisional Citations for similar service were awarded to the personnel of the Division. Following the armistice the Division returned to the United States and was demobilized at Camp Upton, Long Island, in April, 1919. The process of reconstitution, the National Guard commenced immediately and the New York Division was redesignated the 27th Surplus organization over those required for a tactical division being assigned to the 44th Division, 2nd Army Corps, Army and G.H.Q. Reserves. All state organizations however being attached for supervision and administration to Headquarters Commanding General New York National Guard, which is also the Headquarters Commanding General, 27th Division. Since its organization the New York Division has never been called as a Division into the State Service in aid of the Civil authorities but various units have performed such service (see regimental histories) and the Division commanders and Staff officers have from time to time been called for duty with the organizations in service.

HEADQUARTERS 53rd INFANTRY BRIGADE

Organized as the 3rd Brigade, 1886. Served as Headquarters 1st Brigade 6th Division National Guard of the United States on Mexican Border Service in the Brownsville District of Texas from June 19, 1916, to March 7, 1917.

Was mobilized with the New York National Guard July 16, 1917, for training at Camp Wadsworth, Spartenburg, S. C., and in the reorganization of the National Guard was designated the 53rd Infantry Brigade, 27th Division. Participated in all operations of the Division overseas (See Divisions).

HEADQUARTERS 54th INFANTRY BRIGADE

Organized as the Headquarters 4th Brigade, 1886. Served as Headquarters 3rd Brigade, 6th Division National Guard of the United States on Mexican Border duty in the Brownsville District of Texas from July 5 to October 5, 1916. Mustered into the Federal Service for the World War, July 20, 1917, as Headquarters Provisional Brigade, New York Infantry, guarding public utilities in the Eastern Department. In September it joined the New York National Guard at Camp Wadsworth, Spartenburg, S. C. In the reorganization of the Guard it was designated Headquarters, 2nd Provisional Brigade Depot for Corps and Army Troops. In the reconstituted National Guard it returned to the State Service under its present designation.

HEADQUARTERS 52nd FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Was organized as Headquarters Field Artillery Brigade, 6th Division National Guard of the United States while in the Federal Service on the Mexican Border (Brownsville District) June, 1916, to February, 1917. It was mustered into the Service for the World War on July 27, 1917, being mobilized in September with the New York National Guard at Camp Wadsworth, Spartenburg, S. C. In the reorganization it became the 52nd Artillery Brigade, 27th Division. Went overseas on June, 1918, but was detached from the 27th on reaching France, and served as divisional artillery with the 17th French, and the 33rd and 79th American Divisions participating on all their major operations, ST. MIHIEL MEUSE ARGONNE DEFENSIVE SECTOR. After the Armistice the Brigade rejoined the 27th Division returning to the United States in March, 1919. Organization was commenced at once of an Artillery Brigade in the reconstituted National Guard and on its completion it was assigned its present numerical designation:

HEADQUARTERS 87th INF. BRI.

Organized as Headquarters 1st Brigade, 1886. Served as Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 6th Division National Guard of the United States on the Mexican Border (Brownsville District), from June 28 to service in the World War, July 18, 1917, and mobilized with the National Guard in September at Camp Wadsworth, Spartenburg, S. C. In the reorganization it was designated Headquarters 53rd Infantry Brigade, 27th Division and participated in all the operations of the Division overseas (See Division). In the reconstituted National Guard it was redesignated with its present number.

HEADQUARTERS 93rd INF. BRIG.

The various units above those required for the tactical formation of the 27th Division were assigned to the 87th Brigade as the number were more than required for a tactical organization, the brigade was divided in 1925 and a new brigade unit formed under the above designation. The Brigades during their organization have never been called upon as such for State Service in aid of the civil authorities. These various units however have all performed such service (see Regimental Historical Sketches) and at such time the Brigade Commanders and their Staffs have performed active duty with the organizations of their respective brigades.

During the World War the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Brigades New York Guard were organized for State service in command of the Senior Brigadier General and with the returned personnel of the war units were consolidated into the present Brigade organizations of the Guard. Previous to the organization of the Division the Brigade Commanders and their staff though supposed to dress in accordance with the Army regulations, introduced many destructive features in their uniforms which were permitted by the National Guard Authorities. The first three figures on the left show general officers of that period with certain distinctive touches in their uniforms and equipment. On the organization of the Division individual ideas were discontinued and the Division and Brigade commanders and Staffs were uniformed strictly in accordance with the army regulations as shown by the 4th, and 5th figures. These regulations were changed in 1906 to the uniforms shown by 6th and 7th figures. At the time of the World War all full dress and dress uniforms were abolished and have not as yet been re-authorized by the War Department though such action is anticipated in the near future. During and since the war, generals and the staffs have worn only the regulation service uniforms (8th figure), there being no distinction between these officers except the insignia of rank on the shoulder straps. The uniform regulations were changed in 1926 as shown by the figure in the extreme right.

Locating the Injury

"Just where did the automobile truck hit you?" asked the dealer.

"Well," said the injured young woman, "if I had been wearing a license plate it would have been badly damaged."

* * *

"How can I make anti-freeze?"

"Hide her woolen pajamas."

N. Y. N. G. Signal Co. Developes Truck

(*Continued from page* 19)

time available. It consisted of five 4-foot sections in the mast and two 35-foot wires forming a V antenna extending back of the truck. A two wire counterpoise was laid directly underneath the antenna. The height of the mast, resting on the tail board, was approximately 23 feet, and was easily erected by one man, as illustrated in Plate No. 3. Suitable loading coals were used to secure the proper tuning at a wave length of 850 meters. In the several tests made, transmission was had up to twenty miles. Both favorable and unfavorable locations in the terrain were selected from which to make these tests.

For receiving with the truck in motion and transmitting over short distances, a special antenna is provided. This consists of two turns of insulated wire wound around the top of the body, as shown at B, in Plate No. 2. The body of the truck, including a copper ground mat under the floor, is used as the ground or counterpoise in this antenna system. Although the best antenna for use with the truck in motion is still a question of experiment, the particular type used in this case gave satisfactory results during the command post problem mentioned at the beginning of this report. Reception could be had at all points within the area covered by the problem and in transmission over short distances up to 5 miles. It is felt, however, that this type of antenna can be improved and it will be made the subject of experimentation during the present drill season.

In conclusion, it is desired to point out that a closed type of body, with suitable windows and doors, would be more desirable for this truck. The particular truck used in these initial tests had the body screened with side curtains for use in inclement weather. In the ultimate design of this type of truck, a closed body is recommended. Further, the truck should be equipped with balloon or semi-balloon tires for travel over soft ground. It is expected that a number of improvements and minor changes will be made before the camp season for 1929. The truck, as described above, was completely assembled and fitted by the armory personnel. The total cost of assembling, exclusive of repairs to motor and truck itself, amounted to $26.76.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE J. GORMAN,

October 25, 1928. *Captain.*

The
H. J. LUCAS CO.
INCORPORATED
344 WEST 38TH STREET
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Assistant Secretary of War's Address

Delivered by COLONEL C. B. ROBBINS at U.S.N.G. Convention.

IT gives me great pleasure to be present at a National Convention of the National Guard Association. I feel right at home here.

During the many years that I served in various capacities in the National Guard of three States, I learned to know and appreciate the tremendous problems with which you gentlemen have to deal and to realize the splendid way in which you are meeting them.

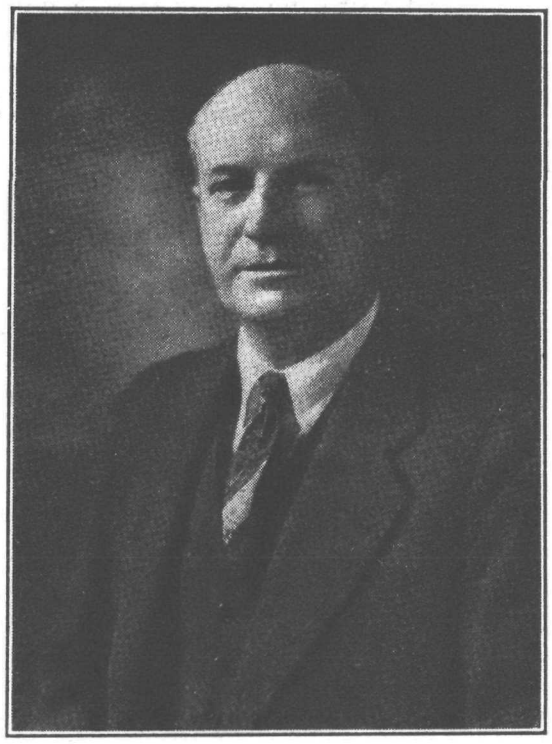
My first experience in the Guard was when I enlisted as a private in the 1st Nebraska Infantry, just prior to the Declaration of War with Spain—over thirty years ago. What a change today! At that time, the National Guard was poorly officered, poorly trained and poorly equipped. We had to start at the bottom with intensive training for the conflict with Spain.

In 1914, when I entered the National Guard of Iowa, considerable progress had been made. The Federal Government had begun to recognize its responsibilities toward the civilian soldier. The act of 1916 gave us our first real military policy and put the National Guard in a position where its years of unselfish and patriotic service were given a measure of recognition in matters of National Defense. While that Act was as yet not understood by even many of our military experts, the National Guard of the entire United States was called into the service of the Federal Government and mobilized on the Mexican Border.

Mobilization was effected under the provisions of that Defense Act and deficiencies in the training and equipment of the National Guard became apparent. Many of the leading military men did not hesitate to say that the dependence of the nation on the National Guard to form a first line defense in the war which was then imminent was a questionable policy.

And yet, after a few months of intensive training in the field, organization developed, men learned their duties, leaders appeared and when the United States entered the World War, the National Guard was called upon to play an important part in the military efforts in which the nation engaged.

The history of the National Guard in the World War was a glorious one. While not all of the divisions were permitted to join in the actual conflict, yet those who were kept behind did a magnificent job of training men to be sent to the front and those who went to the front deserve to take their place among the foremost fighting units of the nation, and it was partly because of that service that the



National Defense Act was thoroughly revised.

The reorganization of the National Guard was provided for, and out of it all in eight short years has come a body of well organized, well trained men which today has reached the peak of its efficiency. The National Guard today is ready to take its place in the military defense of the nation at any time. It is well recognized that the National Guard forms the largest part of what will be our first-line troops in the event of an emergency.

The past four years has seen a marked improvement in the National Guard in all the factors which contribute to efficiency. In spite of the fact that in 1924 the Militia Bureau was forced to curtail the organization of new units which at first seemed to mean that development would stop, the intervening period has been one of great value. It has enabled the Militia Bureau and the States to readjust allotments and to stabilize organizations. This stabilization was further reflected in the question of supply of various types of equipment, it aided materially in the preparation of estimates for the budget and it permitted the development of a definite training policy.

With balanced organizations and with headquarters and staffs organized, it was possible for the Militia Bureau to prescribe training which would be uniform throughout the country and to insist that the efforts of those charged with the supervision of training be directed toward uniform progressive development. I am convinced that the insistence upon basic training for both staffs and organizations has been in a great measure responsible for the high tactical efficiency you now possess. It is also gratifying to know of the great advance which has been made in command and staff training. You know that during the World War our Allies were amazed at the efficiency of our individual soldiers and the bravery and business-like operatoin of our smaller units, but they were never very enthusiastic over our higher staff operations. It has been doubted by some that we should even expect the citizen-soldier who can not give all his time to the study of military problems to study the higher technique of tactics. The progress made by our brigade and division staffs along that line in recent years is proof of the fact that given tools and instruction the part-time soldier can master the details of his avocation.

Last summer I attended the camp of the 30th Division. It was the first time since the war this division had found themselves in one camp. They came from four States and started to work on the first day of camp on a full 15-day training schedule. For the first time the component parts of this division obtained the division viewpoint, and it was of the greatest value in the training of the staff units of the various organization in division maneuvers—something that can not possibly be done unless we have division camps.

I am firmly in favor of the division camp. It not only gives the division the proper viewpoint and trains the staff to function effectively, but it also gives the authorities of the various States an opportunity to check the progress of training in the different groups so it can be coordinated and development made uniform. It developed morale and esprit de corps.

I believe that the plan we now have in mind to assemble six of our divisions in division camps each year is a sound one. I hope it can be carried out. The theory of basic training for troops can be carried out in division camps as well as anywhere, and these camps need not and should not be made the excuse for extended maneuvers which too often occupy troops on work of little value to them, the real value of which can be secured from officers in other ways.

The present status of equipment in the National Guard is, I believe, reasonably satisfactory, both as to amount and condition and maintenance. Again the four-year stabilization period has been valuable in helping to perfect systems for care of property. The need for rigid economy

has also stressed the need of preservation of what we have and all reports indicate excellent progress along that line. We can not say that the National Guard is completely equipped, because there are deficiencies in signal and chemical warfare equipment, air corps property, horses and motor equipment; yet, those deficienvies are what can always be expected to exist to a greater or less degree in time of peace. But in those essentials of training and immediate mobilization you are in better shape than you have ever been.

The outstanding deficiency at the present time is undoubtedly the shortage of horses. Not only is there a shortage in numbers but the training value of many you now have is comparatively small and the potential value for immediate field service is practically nothing. Rest assured that the War Department at least knows this situation. Just what can be done to effect a solution, I can not say. Surveys indicate that there would be no trouble to secure a sufficient number of horses upon mobilization, but the training of drivers and riders and those charged with the operation of the transportation elements after an emergency arose is another matter. This training can not be left to that time. It must be had now and it can not be given satisfactorily without animals. Much study is at present being given to mechanized and motorized units.

I commend to your attention the matter of the horse breeding service of the Army. Scattered all over the United States at the present time, there are stallions owned by the War Department, in the hands of private owners, whose services can be had in the breeding of mares owned by private citizens—resulting in colts which are best fitted for Army needs.

Some progress has been made already in using these stallions in the various States. It will take considerable time to establish a source of supply.

What is true of limitations as to horses is likewise true of your motor equipment. It may be made to function with some degree of certainty for your ordinary training needs, but it can not be counted upon as a mobilization asset. For any extended field service practically complete. replacement would be necessary Again I can not now say what will be done to correct this deficiency. Its relative importance to the list of problems of national defense is being studied.

The relationship between the National Guard and Reserve Corps is one which has presented some interesting problems during the past year. There has seemed to be in the minds of a good many Guardsmen a fear that it is the intention of the War Department to form enlisted reserve units in the Reserve Corps, and this fear was in some measure justified by the formation of one such unit.

The matter was first brought to my attention by members of your Executive Committee and I immediately took it up with the General Staff. It was discovered that the authorization given to form the one unit had been made through mistake, for it has not been and is not now the intention or purpose of the War Department to authorize the formation of enlisted reserve units—primarily, because in a great many instances such units would be in direct competition with the National Guard in the matter of obtaining personnel, so, in behalf of the War Department, I desire to state that the franchise granted to the one enlisted unit I mentioned above has now been revoked and that there is no intention to authorize the formation of any enlisted units in the Reserve Corps.

The matter of dual commissions has also presented a problem. That is receiving the earnest and thoughtful consideration of the War Department. I do not know at the present time what the solution of this problem will be, but I can assure you that those of us in the War Department dealing with the problem have a sympathetic understanding of the desires of the National Guard in regard to it.

There is also the present deficiency of units to complete tactical organizations. The present plans call for increases during the present fiscal year and the next. This year the limiting figure in strength has been set at 188,000 which will permit the organization of 15 new headquarters and 37 units. In 1930 the strength will be increased to 190,000 with three additional headquarters and 41 new units. By this method of slow but steady growth it should be possible in a few years to bring the strength of the National Guard to something over 210,000 which will mean that all the essential elements of your divisions will be organized. After the organization is complete it is hoped that it will be possible to authorize a slight increase in maintenance strength to permit of more efficient training.

The solution of all the problems which now confront you must of course be kept in harmony with the financial program of the Government. All the business of the Government is growing as the country grows. Legitimate increase in expense is always proper to meet legitimate expansion necessary to meet increased demands, but this increase must be justified and must be balanced throughout the various departments of the Government. We are always apt to magnify somewhat our own needs but we must be ready to compromise to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest numbers.

I do not believe there is anyone here who will disagree with me when I say that there has never before been as close cooperation between the various agencies involved in the complex administration of National Guard matters as exists at the present time. This is due to many factors not the least of which has been the willingness of you men in the field to meet the Federal Government more than half way in settlement of your problems. Your cooperation has been a source of great satisfaction to the War Department.

And, in being patient, in taking things as they came, you have given opportunity for a greater number of members of the Regular Army to know you and your problems and to assist the Government in working out solutions for those problems. It has been my experience that the best booster you have is the Regular Army man who has lived with you and worked with you. Each year we are getting more of those officers in position where their assistance is of positive value and I know you are feeling the results. Those men are helping you every day. They want to help you. They have placed you in the van in all plans for National Defense because they believe in you and they are enthusiastic in their praise of your present efficiency.

He has in his Bureau some of the best minds in the military service. The men have been chosen for that service because they know and appreciate the problems of the Guard and have a sympathetic understanding of its necessities. They are working in harmony with the War Department and are obtaining cooperation in a way undreamed of fifteen years ago.

My relations with the Militia Bureau have been most happy. I was fortunate in finding in charge of it a man with whom I served in the 1st Nebraska thirty years ago. We were both first sergeants in that organization and he has had a distinguished military career since that time. In Creed Hammond, the Militia Bureau has a man who thoroughly understands the problems of the Guard and who has been most enthusiastic and capable in dealing with their problems.

The National Guard is now a part of our first-line of defense. On you the citizens depend to turn back the first shock of invasion. I know you will justify their hopes and expectations and I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to you for the part you are taking in National Defense, and to the Chief and Officers of the Militia Bureau for their administration and the splendid success they have achieved.

New Queen of the May.—

"You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear."
That was often said to mothers by the girls of yesteryear;
But the girls now tell their maters, as they start out for a spin,
"You must wake up early, mother, someone's got to let me in."

—*Judge.*

Guard Gossip by the Editor

IT is now Brigadier General De Witt Clinton Falls. Congratulations to our "Regimental Historical Sketch" artist and writer! He has been drawing generals long enough to win the title, which suggests hopes for the Editor who has been writing about generals for years.

* * *

Col. Bryer H. Pendry, commanding the 245th, is arranging for a review to be held Dec. 13. Col. W. I. Taylor, division inspector, will be given a farewell review before his retirement. Col. John J. Byrne, commander of the 244th Artillery, and Col. William Ottman, cammander of the 212th Anti-Aircraft Artillery, will join the 245th with their regiments in the march.

* * *

The Veteran's Association of the 12th Infantry held a reunion and review in the 212th Coast Artillery Armory, November 1st. The regiment of veterans of all wars was reviewed by former commanding officers, among them Colonel William M. Chadbourne, Colonel C. W. Wickersham, Colonel George B. Roosevelt, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward E. Gauchet and Major Frederick A. DePeyster, and by the present commander, Colonel William Ottman. Lieutenant John F. Hylan is president of the Veterans' Association and Captain Joseph V. Falke is vice-president.

* * *

A musical comedy and review was presented November 21st and 22nd in the 174th Infantry armory under the auspices of Company C. The play was a great success and was under the direction of Sergt. T. E. Gehrke.

The Oneida armory has started with work on the excavations. In securing the building permit the cost was given as $90,000.

* * *

Company A, 105th Infantry, held the annual Macdonald Badge Drill in the State Armory, Troy, on November 28th. This year there were twelve members of the company eligible to compete, only those having 100 percent attendance at drills for the year being considered. The competitors were: First Sergt. Coleman J. Lyons, Sergt. William J. Dinan, Sergt. W. Gilbert Dippo, Sergt. Lester J. Eustace, Sergt. John B. Prout, Sergt. Lloyd H. Updike, Corp. Anthony Willetts, Corp. Roy E. Shudt, Corp. Noel Hepp, Pvt. First Class William B. Bell, Pvt. Walter R. Bulson and Pvt. Harry Nazarian.

* * *

Company I, 108th Infantry, Auburn, held its annual recruiting banquet at the Osborne Hotel, November 20th. Major Charles D. Osborne, who is a captain on the staff of the 54th Infantry Brigade, was the principal speaker.

* * *

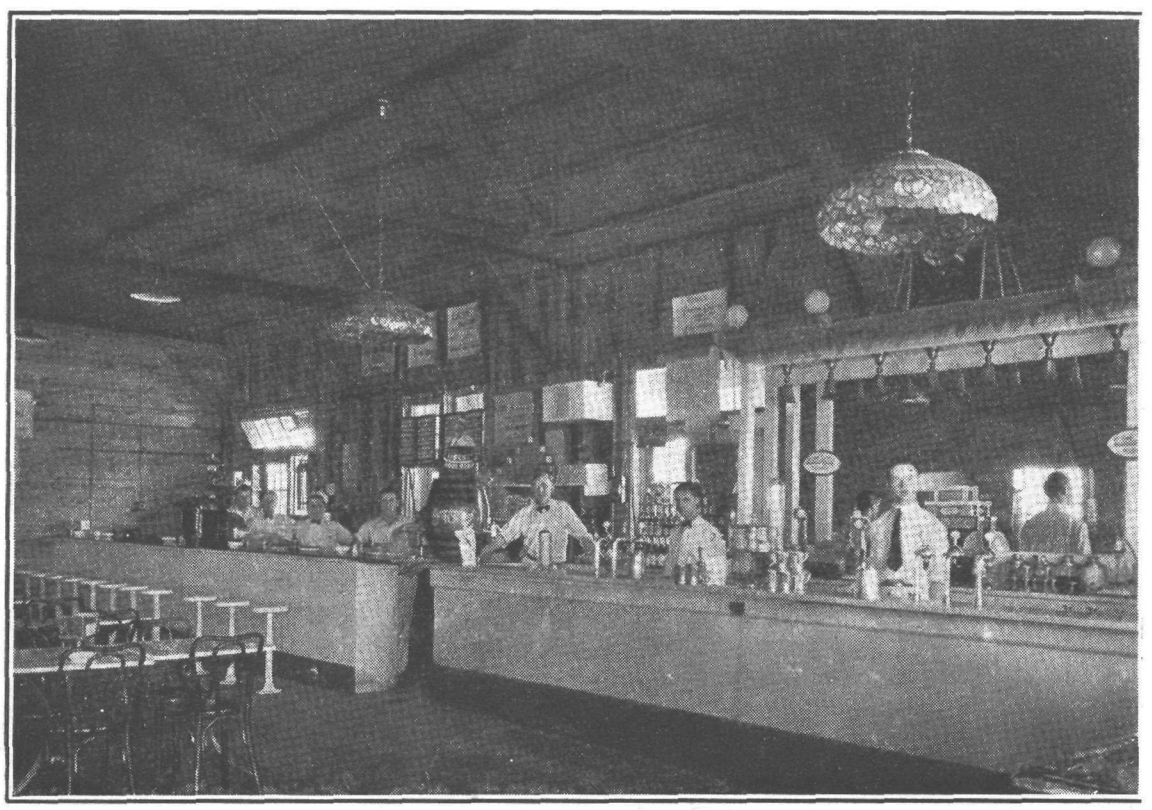
The officers of the Service Company, 156th Field Artillery, Peekskill, have received their new Mark Cross English saddles. Colonel Egan, commanding the regiment, has all his officers equipped with these saddles. Captain Forbush expects to receive twelve additional horses in the near future.

The general was taken rather sick at the banquet last night.

What from?

Oh, things in general, I suppose.

Soda Fountain and Lunch Counter, Pine Camp



And Still We Ask— Who Is the Oldest?

Mechanic James H. Meeker of Company E, Tenth Infantry, N.Y.N.G., beats the records of all who have so far laid claim to the longest service in the National Guard, according to an article written by Captain John B. G. Babcock of the 390th Infantry, and published in The Binghamton Press, Nov. 14. Captain Babcock stated that Meeker entered the service back in 1887 and has a record of 40 years' duty with the Guard. Meeker is now 63 years of age, and has served continuously for the last four decades, except for one year. He has served as armorer for the last 18 years at Binghamton, although he also has held other grades, up to and including sergeant.

Guess we'll soon have to take a vote on it.

The 7th Infantry has a life size oil painting of a former member who served as a private in that regiment fifty years. Figure that one out!

In Appreciation

Through the medium of the New York National Guardsman, we, the sixteen enlisted men composing the provisional personnel of the Ontario-Great Bend to Brooklyn convoy, wish to thank those who so heartily co-operated in the providing of quarters for us during the rest periods of this trip.

We were more than enthused by the reception received in the town of Utica N. Y., where Mayor Roth escorted us to his club and provided refreshments and entertainment. We had the honor of being served by "Utica's Jimmie Walker" himself.

We earnestly hope that we have the pleasure of meeting the Hon. Mayor Roth in the near future. We give three cheers to all, including our convoy commander, Lieut. James McNamara, the dean of all convoy leaders!

New York City Armory for Sale

The armory of the 104th Field Artillery, bounded by Columbus Avenue, Broadway, 67th and 68th Streets, Manhattan, is to be sold at auction by Joseph P. Day early in January as was recently announced by Controller Charles W. Berry. It is in the heart of the uptown automobile and hotel business and should bring in a sum in excess of $3,000,000. The city has just contracted to build a new armory for this regiment in Jamaica, Queens.

Just After Thanksgiving

Bootblack (looking at tan shoes): Light or dark, sir?

Absent minded Prof: A nice piece of the breast would be fine.

The Adjutant General's Page.

THE Adjutant General's "Question" Bureau is open to all members of the Military and Naval Forces of the State of New York. Questions should be mailed direct to "Question" Bureau, The Adjutant General's Office, 100 State Street, Albany, N. Y., be signed, and must be confined to subjects concerning State and Federal Military Laws, Regulations and Administration, and be of general interest to the Guard. Answers will appear on this page at the earliest opportunity. Questions not classified as above will be ignored.

Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of October, 1928, With Dates of Rank and Order of Seniority:

	Date of Rank	*Branch & Org.*
Major		
Toole, William F.	Oct. 29, 1928	53rd Brig.
Captain		
Kelley, Samuel P.	Oct. 9, 1928	M.C., 71st Inf.
Morris, Edward H.	Oct. 16, 1928	244th C.A.
VanRiper, Walter D.	Oct. 16, 1928	44th Div.
Williams, Bruce Y.	Oct. 23, 1928	258th F.A.
Young, William H.	Oct. 23, 1928	156th F.A.
Smith, James F.	Oct. 25, 1928	258th F.A.
Wick, Samuel E.	Oct. 29, 1928	106th F.A.
1st Lieutenants		
Elliott, Albert M.	Oct. 1, 1928	244th C.A.
Fischer, Walter	Oct. 3, 1928	104th F.A.
Lewis, Gibson	Oct. 4, 1928	107th Inf.
2nd Lieutenants		
Carrere, Joseph M., Jr.	Oct. 19, 1928	244th C.A.
Sullivan, Edward D.	Oct. 29, 1928	10th Inf.

Separations From Active Service, October, 1928.

Resigned, Honorably Discharged.

	Date of Rank	*Branch & Org.*
Captains		
Crook, Montgomery P.	Oct. 19, 1928	107th Inf.
Sembach, Frederick C.	Oct. 3, 1928	108th Inf.
Toal, Patrick A.	Oct. 25, 1928	121st Cav.
1st Lieutenants		
Aste, Robert L.	Oct. 9, 1928	245th C.A.
Church, William J.	Oct. 29, 1928	165th Inf.
Derr, James G.	Oct. 4, 1928	M.C., 102nd Med Rg.
Doran, Edmund T.	Oct. 29, 1928	165th Inf.
Klingaman, Murray O.	Oct. 19, 1928	258th F.A.
2nd Lieutenants		
Connell, Leo O.	Oct. 22, 1928	108th Inf.
Griffin, John F.	Oct. 25, 1928	121st Cav.
McDonagh, Martin J. B.	Oct. 4, 1928	105th Inf.
Trask, Roger C.	Oct. 19, 1928	10th Inf.
DECEASED		
Chaplain (Captain)		
Brown, Raymond S.	Oct. 15, 1928	71st Inf.

Honorably Discharged, Having Reached the Age of 64 Years.

Chaplain (Captain)	*Date of Rank*	*Branch & Org.*
Kephart, William H.	Oct. 4, 1928	258th F.A.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve at Own Request.

Major	*Date of Rank*	*Branch & Org.*
Tebbutt, James G.	Oct. 19, 1928	53rd Brig.
2nd Lieutenant		
Mulhearn, James J.	Oct. 22, 1928	71st Inf.

Long Service Medals Awarded for Month of October, 1928.

New State Decoration for 35 Years Long and Faithful Service.

The attention of all concerned is directed to the provisions of Changes No. 10, dated September 7, 1928, and Changes No. 16, dated November 8, 1928, of the State Military Regulations authorizing the award of a new State Decoration for Long and Faithful Service, to be known as "Special Class", for 35 years service in the state militia. The decoration is similar to the other classes except that it is of solid silver with a gold center and is pinned on the uniform instead of being worn suspended from the neck by a ribbon. The decoration was awarded to the following officers during the month of October:

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 87th Brig.
Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Jennings, 54th Brig.
Rear Admiral Louis M. Josephthal, Commanding N. Y. Naval Militia.
Col. John J. Byrne, 244th Coast Art.
Col. Washington I. Taylor, Asst. Chief of Staff, Coast Art. Corps.
Col. William R. Pooley, 174th Inf.
Capt. William J. Graham, 3rd Bat., N. M.
Lieut. Col. William E. Downs, 212th Coast Art.
Major Felix J. McSherry, 165th Inf.

The following decorations of the other classes were awarded:

CLASS I (25 years)

Col. William A. Taylor, 369th Inf.

CLASS III (15 years)

Capt. Albert R. Brown, 101st Sig. Bn.

CLASS IV (10 years)

Lieut. Col. Burton H. Mull, A.G.D., State Staff.
Major John C. Grabau, 106th F. A.
Capt. Rufus A. Atkins, 369th Inf.
Capt. George M. Goodrich, 108th Inf.
Capt. Theodore Johnson, 245th C. A.
Capt. Charles E. Keegan, 105th F. A.
Capt. John C. Orgill, 105th F. A.
Capt. John R. Westervelt, 107th Inf.
1st Lieut. Louis H. Erichs, Jr., 106th Inf.
1st Lieut. William M. Hamilton, 107th Inf.
1st Lieut. Albert F. Martens, 14th Inf.
2nd Lieut. Bertram C. Lutesinger, 108th Inf.
2nd Lieut. Frank W. Reed, 105th F. A.
2nd Lieut. John R. Walsh, 105th Inf.
Technical Sergt. Robert S. Biggart, Hq. Btry. & Ct., 1st Bn., 105th F. A.
Technical Sergt. John A. Lilla, 105th Col. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.
1st Sergt. Fred'k C. Oswick, Co. I, 174th Inf.
1st Sergt. Charles Palladino, Btry. A, 244th C. A.
1st Sergt. Frank E. Wallace, RH, Co., 369th Inf.
Sergt. Wm. T. Cookson, RH Co., 369th Inf.
Sergt. Jonathan J. Lipschitz, Co. B, 71st Inf.
Sergt. Milton E. Stevens, Hq. Co., 2nd Bn., 14th Inf.
1st Cl. Pvt. Alexander M. Ruchel, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.

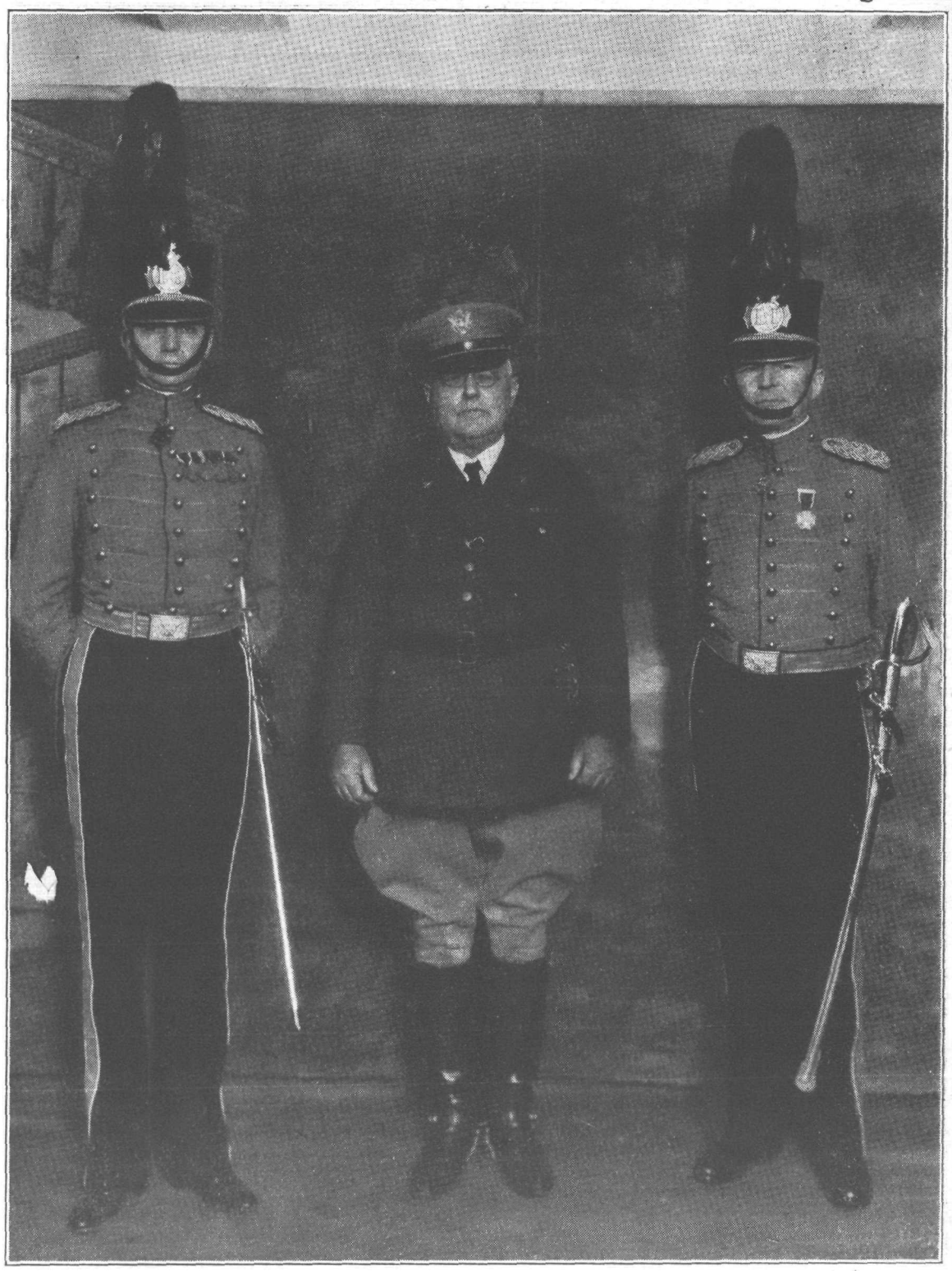
106th Infantry Honors Colonel Reagan

The comradeship of service was exemplified last night at the testimonial dinner tendered to Lieut.-Col. Allan L. Reagan, inspector general of the New York National Guard. The dinner was held in the Officers' Club at the 106th Infantry armory and was attended by all of the officers of the regiment and a number of the colonel's close friends and staff officers. During the height of the evening, Col. Thomas Fairservis, regimental commander, before presenting the guest of honor, spoke of his twenty-eight years of unselfish service and concluded by presenting Col. Reagan with a handsome diamond ring suitably inscribed.

Speeches were limited to the active and former officers of the regiment and the sterling qualities of Col. Reagan as a humane inspector and a gallant soldier were told time and again. Among these speeches, perhaps the one that really showed how much the comrades of Col. Reagan thought of their associate, who by reason of the military law which decrees the retirement of an officer when he arrives at the age of 64 years, was that of Lieut-Col. V. L. Outerbridge, Res., who in a very brief talk, told of the hours spent by the colonel in advising the younger officers and enlisted men.

The flag decorated clubrooms of the officers was hushed as Col. Reagan before commencing his address proposed a toast to the memory of the departed comrades. After thanking the officers for their gift, the colonel launched into a discussion of the most sacred thing that each enlisted man and officer possesses, personal honor. He showed clearly what it meant to the regiment to suffer any let down in its standard of honor and concluding said that in his long period of service in the Guard (from 1901 to 1928) he had seen the members of the 106th Infantry from the time of the Albany Car Strike of 1901 to the present day and they still maintained the excellent traditions of the old regiment.

The dinner which was opened by Major Frank I. Hanscom, regimental chaplain, was brought to a close with his benediction. The speakers were Majors Samuel D. Davies, commander of the 1st Battalion; Frank C. Vincent, commander of the 2nd Battalion; Captain Edward F. Dunne, who represented Major McMullen, commander of the 3rd Battalion; Major Frank A. Conefrey, commander of the Headquarters Battalion; Lieut.-Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Division Staff and former captain of the 23rd Regiment; Lieut-Col. V. L. Outerbridge, Lieut.-Col. Rutherford Ireland, Lieut.-Col. James P. Cooke and Lieut-Col. Lennox C. Brennan.



Col. Reagan At Review Tendered Him By 102nd Engineers.

The guests included Lieut.-Col. William R. Wright, assistant chief of staff; Col. J. Weston Myers, assistant adjutant general; Lieut.-Col. Fred Waterbury, ordnance officer, New York National Guard; Major Henry E. Suavet, division staff; Frank H. Churchwell, Frank H. Reagan and Col. S. B. McClinton.

Staff Dinner to Retiring Colonels

On Thursday evening, December 6th, the members of the staff of the Commanding General tendered a dinner at the Harvard Club to Col. Washington Irving Taylor, Coast Defense Command Officer, and Lieut. Col. Allan L. Reagan, Inspector General, who will retire from the military service for age on December 13th and 11th, respectively. The dinner was in appreciation for their long years of service and devotion to the guard by these officers. There was a large attendance and a real good fellowship evening resulted. The decorations were especially attractive. Lieut. Col. Arthur McDermott presided as Toastmaster and with his effervescent wit kept all in good humor. Among the speakers were Gen. Franklin W. Ward and Col. Edward McLeer, Jr. Gold match boxes, suitably inscribed, were presented the retiring Colonels from the staff.

"School Days"

The following have been authorized to attend the Army War College:

Brig. Gen. George A. White, Oregon.
Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, S. C.
Brig. Gen. Ralph M. Immell, Wisc.
Col. Wiliam H. Sands, Virginia.
Col. Norman L. King, New Mexico.
Lt. Col. William J. Blake, Mass.
Lt. Col. Taylor Nichols, Texas.
Major Lawrence D. Smith, Illinois.

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Medical Regiment Is Highly Rated

In the Annual Inspection Report as submitted by Major Walter P. Davenport, M. C., U. S. A., instructor at Camp Smith, during our Annual Field Training, 1928, shows no deficiencies except lack of proper transportation. It gives the following "List of Commendations:

"The 102nd Medical Regiment is a highly trained National Guard Unit, 95 per cent fit for field services. It is the only complete Medical Regiment in the United States Army. It particularly excels in evacuation methods for a division, regimental and battalion staff and command work, regimental duties, medical tactics, set up and management of unit stations, care of equipment, discipline and courtesy."

Colonel Salisbury, the commanding officer, is particularly commended for his persistent and successful use of infantry methods of training in adopting disciplinary drills and exercises to the Medical Regiment.

N. C. O. Association 258th Field Artillery

The Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the 258th Field Artillery will hold its annual dance and entertainment in the main dance hall of the armory Jerome Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, on Saturday evening, December 15th,

The hall will be decorated for the occasion, and professional performers will be the feature attractions of the evening. Music will be furnished by a well-known radio orchestra. Refreshments will be served. A very large crowd is expected to attend the affair.

The officers of the Association are: Sergeants Andrew Scanlon, Pres.; Edward Cullen, Vice-Pres.; Charles Hull, Vice-Pres.; Joseph Rohan, Secy.; John Leers, Treas; George Vesslan and Charles Wilkenlove, Finance Committee.

Dance Committees: Sergeants Alwin Fewsteine, Patrick Murphy, Ernest Krumm, Charles Cerveny, Edward Greenberger, John Hamilton.

War Risk Insurance

In reference to War Risk Insurance and adjusted Compensation a letter from Mr. H. L. McCoy, Acting Assistant Director, The Veterans Bureau, Washington, D. C., states that War Risk Insurance cannot be converted. It is now necessary to take out new insurance, and in order to do this one need only to make out an application and pass a physical examination. This physical examination may be made at the New York Offices of the Veterans' Bureau free of charge or by one's own physician. Rates for Government Insurance are lower than those of private companies and give the greatest measure of safety since the resources of the government are behind it. The premium is then paid and attached to your application forwarded to Washington and your policy forwarded to you.

Regarding Adjusted Compensation: The last date for filing applications is January 1st, 1930.

How Officers Will Rank

(*Continued from page* 18)

rank in the state the National Defense Act will govern when in the Federal service and the officer who attends service school and all encampments will outrank those who do not and the senior of today may be the junior of tomorrow.

In case of war this ruling will have a big effect on promotions, which, as a rule, are governed by seniority.

There are a few cases where officers of the Guard are now serving in the same grade they held during the war. This will give them a big jump over the others of the same grade. For instance, Capt. F. B. Rhyner, 128th Infantry, served as a captain during the war in the 127th Infantry from July 18, 1918, to June 9, 1919. That would date him back 10 months and 21 days. In addition to that he served during the encampments of 1926 and 1927 as a captain, so if he had been called into Federal service on July 1 he would have ranked from June 9, 1927, which would probably make him the senior captain of the regiment instead of eleventh, where he now is.

Capt. Waldo G. Hansen, 128th Infantry, has attended four camps as a company commander, which gives him 60 days credit. In addition to that he has attended the Infantry school for three months. This total would give him five months, or rank from February 1.

These ruling do not govern promotion in the Guard, but attendance at camp and an Army Service school will have much to do with promotion in time of war.

—*Wisconsin National Guard Review.*

N. G. Aviators Hold Second Annual

The second annual meeting of the National Guard Air Association of the United States was held during the convention of the National Guard Association of the United States and elected the following officers: Maj. Richard F. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind., president; Maj. Ray S. Miller, Minneapolis, Minn., first vice-president; Maj. Sumpter Smith, Birmingham, Ala., second vice-president; Lieut. Casey Lamber, St. Louis, secretary; Maj. C. R. Wassell, St. Louis, treasurer; Maj. Thomas J. Herbert, Cleveland, Ohio, legal council; Maj. William J. Ladd, Hartford, Conn., chairman of the executive committee. The purpose of the association is to develop the aviation service of the National Guard.

New Commander Coming to the 30th Division

Federal recognition of Colonel Ezekiel J. Williams, Infantry, U.S.A., as Major General, commanding the 30th Division, National Guard, was terminated on Oct. 14, 1928, due to the expiration of his tour of duty as Instructor of National Guard.

Colonel Williams has been assigned to the 8th Infantry, with station at Fort Screvens, Georgia. His successor to command of the 30th Division has not yet been appointed.

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MORAL ---

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