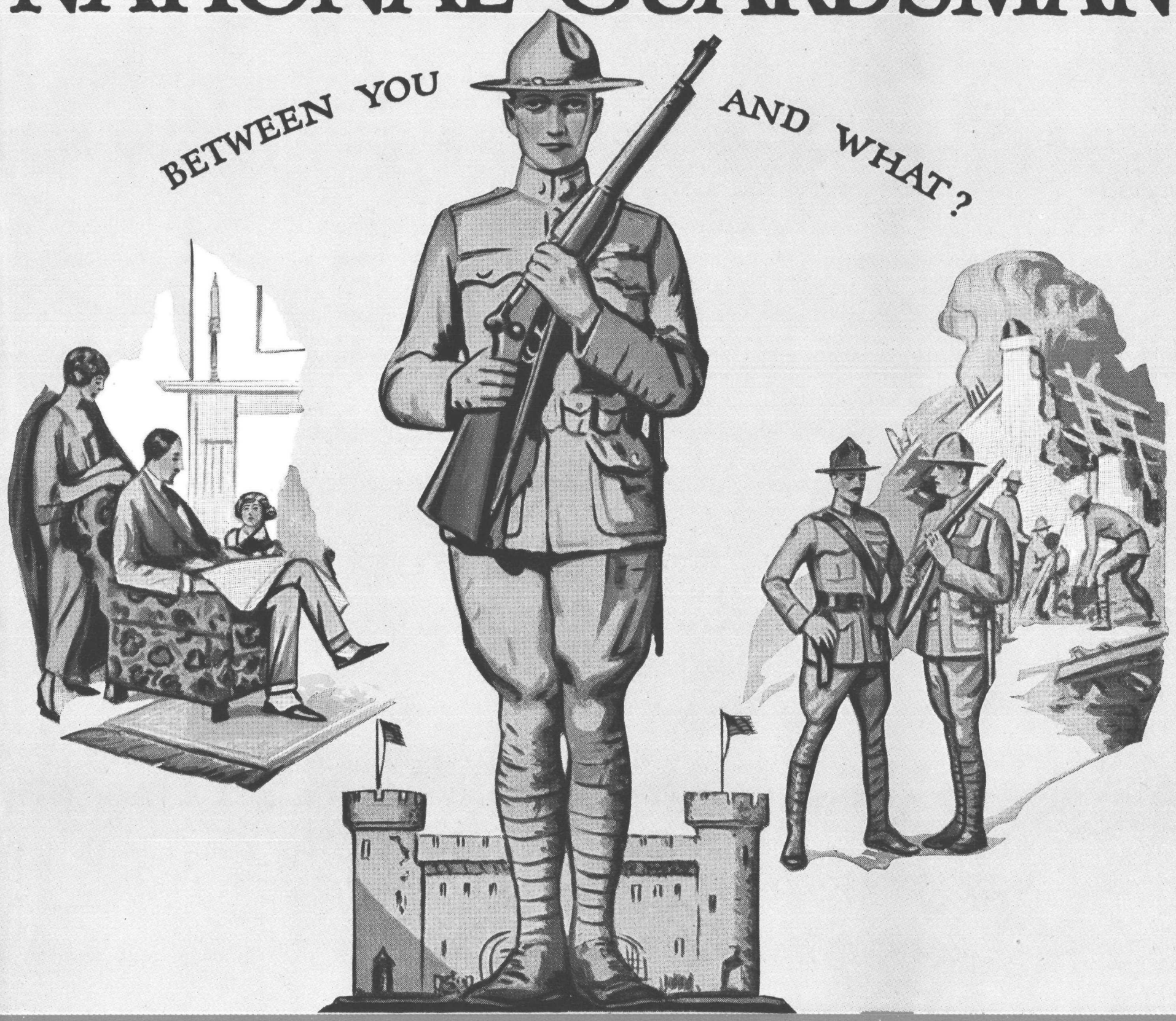
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



AUGUST, 1930

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THE RIGHT MAN

A Good Recruit is worth working for!

Interest a few Good Men each month.

- **— The Right Man will help the Unit's Efficiency.**
- **— The Right Man will stay and become a well-trained soldier.**
- **— The Right Man will make a non-com.**
- **— The Right Man will attract other good members.**
- **— The Right Man will keep the company in the right place.**

START YOUR FALL RECRUITING RIGHT AFTER YOUR FIELD TRAINING—GET ALL RIGHT MEN—PASS BY THE LEFT MEN—CHOOSE ONLY . . . . .

THE RIGHT MAN!

The NEW YORK National Guardsman

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME SEVEN NUMBER FIVE

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

Room 1006, Court Square Building, 2 Lafayette Street, 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*

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY E. SUAVET,

Business Manager, Headquarters New York National Guard

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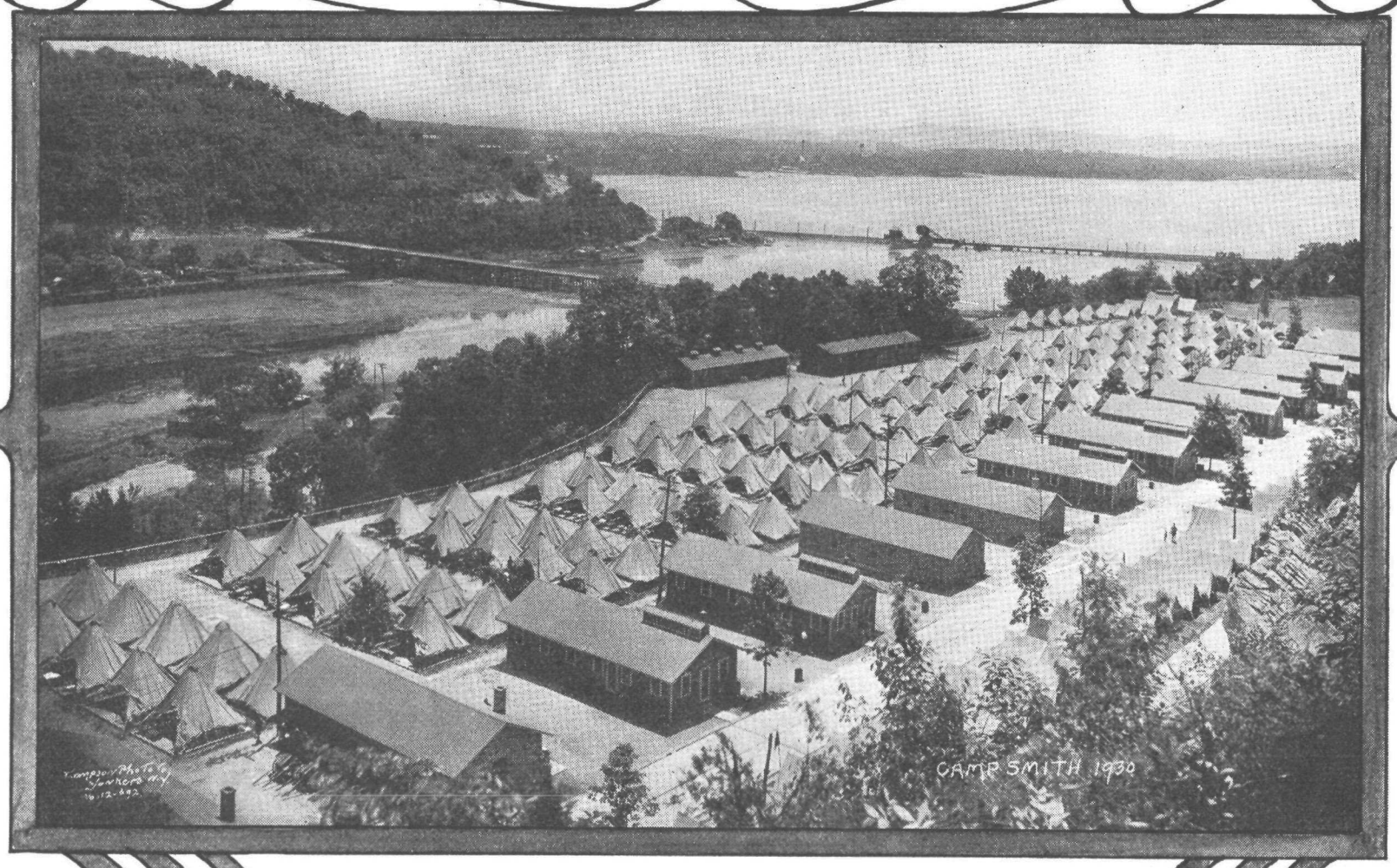
CAMP SMITH - 1930



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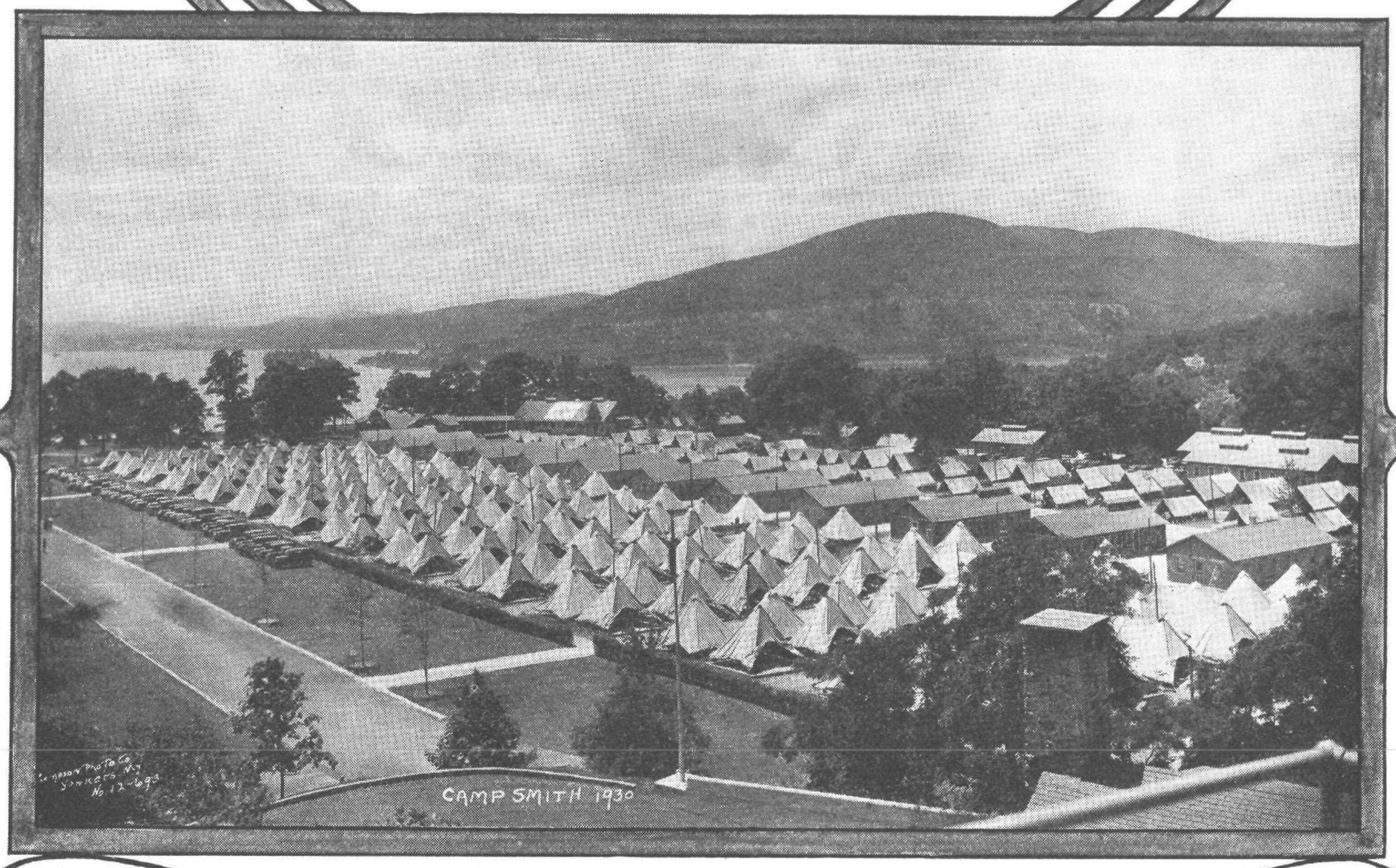


WEST CAMP

Our Armed Forces and the Government

By GENERAL CHARLES P. SUMMERALL,

Chief of Staff, U. S. A.

IT may be appropriate to clarify the relationship of the armed forces to the Government. The men who framed the Constitution had fought a long and tragic war for the liberty of the people. They knew the cost of all they had gained. The States were independent sovereignties and were jealous of their rights. Eight years passed before they could agree upon a compromise Constitution and a Union. Up to the last, three of them refused to concur. A careful study of the reason set forth in the preamble warrants the conclusion that the dominant influence which brought them together was the necessity for a common defense and a safeguarding of the liberty that had been won at such a cost. The development of this object was among the earliest amendments to the Constitution. One of the prime purposes of Federal revenues, therefore, is to support the armed forces provided by Congress as contemplated in the Constitution.

The cost of national defense should not be confused with the cost of past wars. To do so is manifestly unfair to the establishment in being. The cost of past wars is the price paid for acquiring and retaining our Government and territory. The present contribution toward the payment for past wars is the interest upon the investment of each generation in our liberty, our homes, our resources and our national existence. In addition to the public debt, the cost of past wars include pensions, the care of veterans, their dependents, and their hospitalization. It has no bearing on the upkeep of the small establishment necessary to guarantee a constitutional form of government to the Union and the States, to suppress insurrection or rebellion, and to repel invasion. Provision for the future must also be separated from the expenditures for this establishment.

The funds spent for fortifications, armament, munitions, etc., represent an insurance premium for future security. One has only to read of the defiance by the belligerents of President Jefferson's Proclamation and Non-Intercourse Acts of Congress when our harbors were undefended to realize the significance of the silent guardians of our ports and their value far beyond cost.

Again, there is mistakenly counted against the Army the large sums appropriated for civil authorities administered by the Secretary of War in the interests of efficiency and economy. These include the Panama Canal, the Inland Waterways, Rivers and Harbors, Flood and Control, the Insular Possessions, the Alaska Cable, and Telegraph, the National Parks and Cemeteries and numerous other public services, that have no military character. These amount to more than 122 million dollars for this year. Finally, appropriations for the military establishment include activities created or vastly expanded since the War, such as the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Reserve Officers Training Corps, the Citizens Military Training Camps, and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, amounting to forty-seven millions of dollars in the expending appropriations.

It must be borne in mind that war is an act of the people and of the Government, and not of the Army. The Army is the instrument of the Government to preserve peace by giving it strength, and it wins back peace by victory in battle when peace has been lost. The Army is in no way responsible for its maintenance in peace or for the advent or the cost of war. It is a part of the machinery of the Government, and as such, is entitled to recognition and support by the people for its services.

The strength of the Regular Army is 12,000 officers and 118,750 enlisted men, and 6,500 Philippine Scouts. These troops are distributed among the garrisons of continental United States, Hawaii, Panama, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Alaska. The National Guard has a strength of 190,000; the Organized Reserves, 100,000 officers, the Reserve Officers Training Corps 125,000 students, and the Citizens Military Training Camps, 35,000 trainees each year.

The distribution of the funds among the different components; the principal items being pay, food, clothing, housing, transportation, maintenance of garrisons and camps, hospitalization, arms and ammunition, communications and schools. A number of manufacturing and repair plants and the administration agencies employ thousands of civilians at a cost of several millions of dollars annually.

No comparison of the cost of our military establishment with that of other countries would be fair if it did not take into account the purchasing price of a dollar, the cost of labor, the standards of living, and the military systems of the nations considered. A proper evaluation of these factors will show that our Army is a most economical institution.

Naturally, the primary peace time mission of the Army is to train officers and men, to develop leaders, and to provide effective weapons and munitions for war. The conduct of war has always been one of man's most baffling problems and greatest responsibilities. Today with all of the inventions of progress and science it is immeasurably more complicated than ever. It involves the lives of multitudes and the existence of peoples. It cannot be entrusted to novices without disastrous results. Our history alone discloses the consequences of neglect of adequate provision for these needs. War comes suddenly and from obscure causes. It is too late when the blow is struck to prepare to meet it. Arms and ammunition cannot be improvised, and leaders do not become such except by years of study, practice and development of character. The discipline, morale, and training and organization that give men the will and the power to suffer, to sacrifice,

and to win do not spring up over night. They must come from habitually living in accordance with the military code. With the small number of our man-power incorporated in the military establishment, it is the more important that they should be highly trained so as to impart rapidly the requisite knowledge and standards to the masses who must be absorbed in a national emergency. It was no accident that four millions of men became soldiers and two millions successfully engaged in campaign and battle in 1917-1918. Rather it is a tribute to the organizing ability, knowledge and leadership of the small nucleus of officers and men who composed the Regular Army and the National Guard forces before the war.

Today, therefore, our officers and men are intensively trained in their profession in service schools and in the field. Large numbers are on duty with the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Reserve Officers Training Corps, and the Citizens Military Training Camps, teaching the theory and technique of the different arms and services within the limitations of time and facilities. The Supply Services are studying and developing improved designs of the many items of weapons, ammunition, and equipment with a view to being ready for quantity production in an emergency. The War Department and the Corps Area and Department Headquarters are constantly revising, testing, proving and improving their plans for mobilization, training, supply and employment of large forces in any possible theater of operations.

The peculiar status of the Army as a national agency and the character of the personnel have made it useful in many ways that are not military. Thus its engineers have been charged throughout our national existence with numerous public works, and much of our early industrial engineering was performed by men who had been trained in the Army. The Nicaragua Canal route is being surveyed by the Army and the construction of our embassies and legations in foreign countries is to be supervised by Army officers. In addition to the activities already named, the Inland Waterways is administered by an Army officer, and until recently the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Chief Coordinator were Army officers with military assistants. The Director of the Veterans Bureau is a former Army officer. The Insular Bureau has been successful only under the War Department.

The Weather Bureau and Light House Service were developed by the Army and the Alaska Communications System is entirely military. The contribution of the Medical Corps by the discovery of the causes, the prevention and the treatment of some of the most dreaded diseases, has immeasurably benefitted humanity. Each generation has found Army men called upon to execute delicate diplomatic missions. Annually the need for relief in storms and floods in our own and foreign countries is met by the Army from its personnel, supplies and funds without reimbursement. Its facilities and equipment are constantly demanded by the other departments of the Government and by National organizations. In Aviation, it has contributed the standards for expansion and test of materials and for construction, and its laboratories have produced many engineering and mechanical devices for the improvement of airplanes and air navigation. The radio and the telegraph owe valuable commercial products to the Officers of the Signal Corps: and the Chemical Warfare branch has done much for the good of the public in the employment of chemicals. Even motor transportation has received marked assistance in design and construction from military automotive engineers and mechanics. The breeding of better horses by the Army has been felt throughout the country.

There is scarcely a branch of science or industry that the Army does not employ and in turn, it reacts for the betterment of each category. Thus, while it is not conspicuous in peace it blends and ramifies into the national life no less than it does in war. There could be no finer recognition of this relationship than the Act of Congress in entrusting the pilgrimage of the War Mothers to the Army.

The officers and men who compose the Regular establishment are as worthy of the confidence and appreciation of the people as those of any other period, whether of peace or war. The National Guard has drawn to its ranks ambitious and patriotic citizens. The Reserve Officers Training Corps embodies the best element in our colleges and schools where it exists, and the Citizens Miltary Training Camps are composed of the most representative youth in the land. All are animated by the spirit of patriotic service and they carry to the homes of our people standards of citizenship and of living that cannot fail to influence for good our national prosperity and happiness.

AT LEAST ONE SOLDIER REWARDED FOR LOYAL SERVICE

TWENTY years ago a West Pointer, quiet spoken and stern faced, completed a thorough job of "cleaning up" his newly acquired command of Regulars by summoning a slim, erect young soldier to the orderly room.

"Sgt. Boyle, you're the new first sergeant of this company," he announced tersely. "You know the kind of an outfit I want. Carry on. I'll back you up."

Then followed years of the strict army routine that "soldiering" to the hilt entails, first at Fort Porter, N. Y., and finally in Panama. When the World War came, higher posts called to each.

Shaking hands with mutual respect, Captain Charles H. Paine, commanding Company C, 29th U. S. Infantry, and 1st Sgt. Peter E. Boyle parted with the same unbending military formality that had invariably marked their relations as officer and enlisted man.

But yesterday Boyle, now a master sergeant at Second Corps Area Headquarters on Governor's Island, had a visitor.

"Sergeant," the elderly gentleman informed him, "Colonel Paine, your old company commander, recently died. In his will he mentioned your faithful and loyal service. You have been left six thousand dollars."

The caller was Mr. Paul Paine, a brother of Colonel Paine. From him Sergeant Boyle learned that his former commander died at his home at No. 12 Oakmonte Street, Brentwood Heights, Calif., where he had lived since retiring from the army in 1921. He was a bachelor and is survived only by his brother.

Sergeant Boyle, who is married and lives on Governor's Island, became a captain in the 354th Infantry, 89th Division, during the World War. He will retire from the army on a life pension next year, after 30 years' service.

Militia Bureau Chiefs Aid Service

THE recent appointment as Chief of Coast Artillery, with the rank of major general, of Colonel John W. Gulick, who served as Executive Officer of the Militia Bureau from March 17, 1926 to March 15, 1930, recalls the fact that a number of officers of the Regular Army formerly connected with the Militia Bureau have since their relief attained positions of importance and honor, one having received one of the highest ranks attainable in the Regular Army.

It is very gratifying to those responsible for the administration and training of the National Guard to recall this fact, but since the Bureau is a comparatively new branch of the War Department, it may be well to outline briefly its origin and reasons for its existence before mentioning any of these officers.

Prior to 1908 matters pertaining to the Organized Militia in the War Department, and questions affecting the interests thereof, were considered separately throughout the War Department. Having in mind the increasing volume of general business relating to the militia, and in view of the developing interests arising from the tendency of the militia to depend more and more on the Regular Establishment for information, instruction, and guidance in questions of equipment, drill and training, the War Department was led to the conclusion that it would be advisable and in the interests of greater expedition of business if all the different classes of work pertaining to the militia which were heretofore scattered about the department were segregated and placed under the immediate supervision of a single head. The Militia Bureau was, therefore, created when the Division of Militia Affairs, which was established February 12, 1908, by order of the Acting Secretary of War, was designated by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as the Militia Bureau of the War Department.

Officers selected for duty in the Militia Bureau were chosen because of their special qualifications and experience in dealing with militia matters. The progressive growth and marked increase in efficiency of the National Guard attained largely through their efforts is evidence that such selections were made with great care. The Militia Bureau, therefore, points with particular pride to those mentioned below who at some time played so important a part in the organization and development of the National Guard.

Brigadier General Erasmus M. Weaver, the first Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, served from February 14, 1908, until the spring of 1911, when he was promoted to Brigadier General and appointed Chief of Coast Artillery. General Weaver was at this time a colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

Major General Robert K. Evans, succeeded General Weaver in 1911. He was, after his retirement, recalled to active duty in 1917, and placed in command of the Philippine Department. General Evans was a Brigadier General when in charge of the Division of Militia Affairs.

Major General Albert L. Mills succeeded General Evans in 1912 as the third Chief of the Bureau, serving until his death, Sept. 18, 1916.

Major General William A. Mann was appointed the fourth Chief of the Militia Bureau in 1916. After leaving the Bureau in November, 1917, General Mann was given command of the 42d or Rainbow Division, a National Guard Division composed of National Guard organizations from 27 states.

Major General Jesse McI. Carter, the last officer of the Regular Army to head the Militia Bureau, was a Colonel of Cavalry and served as chief with the rank of major general, from November, 1917, until August 15, 1918, on which date he departed for Camp Meade, Md., to assume command of the 11th Division. He returned to the Bureau February 6, 1919, and continued as Chief until the date of his relief June 30, 1921.

Major General George C. Rickards, the first National Guard officer appointed under the Act of June 4, 1920, which provided for the appointment of a National Guard officer as Chief of the Militia Bureau, served as the sixth Chief. He was an officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard and assumed office July 2, 1921.

Major General Creed C. Hammond who succeeded General Rickards, completed his tour of duty as Chief of the Militia Bureau June 28, 1929. General Hammond was appointed from Oregon and was at the time of his appointment an officer of the Oregon National Guard.

Major General William G. Everson was appointed Chief of the Militia Bureau October 25, 1929. General Everson was appointed from Indiana. He was Brigadier General in command of the 76th Infantry Brigade and Adjutant General of the State of Indiana when appointed to head the Militia Bureau.

General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, served as an Assistant to the Chief, Militia Bureau, for approximately three years, his tour of duty terminating in September, 1917. This service was in the grade of major and lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery.

Major General William J. Snow, twice the Chief of Field Artillery, was an Assistant to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, from September 15, 1910, to August 31, 1914. When first detailed General Snow was a captain, Field Artillery.

Major General Harry C. Hale, retired, served as an Assistant to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, from Sept. 30, 1912 to Aug. 31, 1914. General Hale's detail with the Division was in the grade of lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Major General Harry L. Gilchrist, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, was on duty as an Assistant to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, from Sept. 27, 1912 to Sept. 1, 1915. At the time of his detail General Gilchrist was a major, Medical Corps.

Major General John L. DeWitt, recently appointed the

(*Turn to page* 10)

A Quartet of Long Service Buffaloians

IN THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN for March, 1930, there appeared an article which mentioned the combined service of four sergeants now affiliated with National Guard contingents at the State Armory, Troy, N. Y. More than 108 years' service is the record of this quartet. This is a very commendable mark and is deserving of much credit and all the publicity given for the performance.

However, there are four men residing in Buffalo who claim a world's record in the matter of National Guard enlistments. They are John Maxwell, Civil and Spanish-American War Veteran; Walter C. Mason, Henry J. Schick and Oscar J. Haffa, Spanish-American War veterans. All were members of the old 65th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., now the 106th Field Artillery.

Their service, National Guard and War, reached an amazing length—well *over 144 years.*

It was intended to take in a fifth member of the old regiment, but the death of Private Samuel Schoffner leaves just 40 years off the Buffalo record.

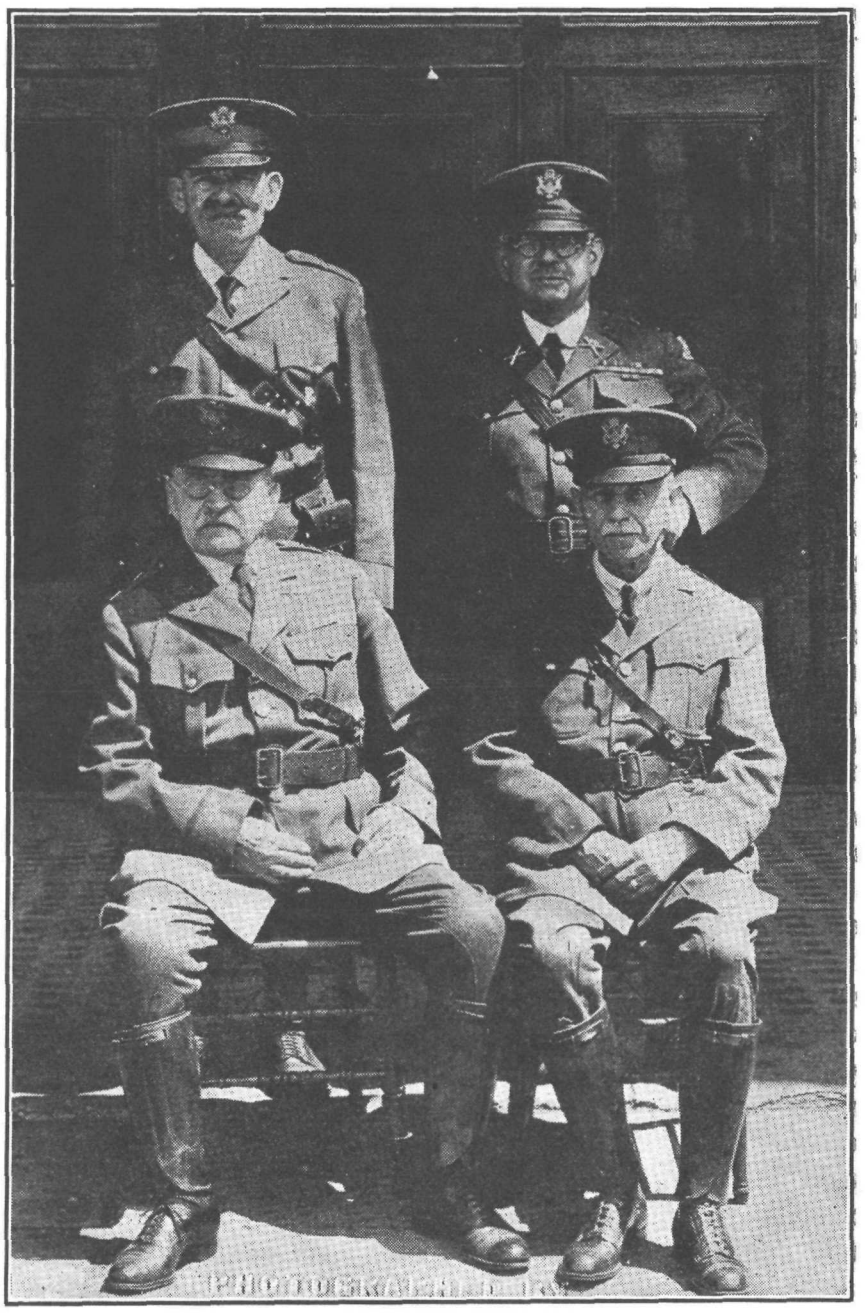
The outstanding figure of this soldier service is John Maxwell. Today he is 87 years old, and until two years ago he followed the profession of steeplejack, erecting and painting many of the flagpoles on city and other buildings, often going to the top of the Liberty Pole, a city staff that is 178 feet high.

JOHN MAXWELL is one of the youngest of the 85 Civil War veterans still alive in Buffalo. For the past six years he has been Grand Marshal of the annual G. A. R. parade. Maxwell is a Civil and Spanish-American War veteran. There are few of this very rare combination. His life's one regret is that he was unable to enter the World War. He tried hard enough—even going to Toronto in his efforts to enlist.

Maxwell's military career started about 68 years ago. He enlisted on Oct. 30, 1862, as a private in the 27th New York Light Artillery, being mustered out June 22, 1865, as a sergeant. His National Guard service started on Dec. 5, 1868, as private in G company, 74th Infantry, and lasted for eight years. He re-enlisted Aug. 5, 1882, in I company, 65th Infantry, where he remained as First Sergeant of his company and Battalion Sergeant Major until placed on the retired list March 15th, 1915, S. O. No. 42, A.G.O.

WALTER C. MASON. To him can be given the credit for the upward stride taken in military interest and life throughout the western part of New York State in the early 80's. He started his military apprenticeship in the former Buffalo City Guard Cadets, an independent organization, under one of the State's most exacting drill masters, Col. William H. Chapin. In 1884 Mason was First Lieutenant of B Company, 74th Infantry. In that same year he was in command of the Young Voters' Club (young men casting their first presidential vote).

At that time the two local regiments were six-company outfits. From this political club of 1,500 members, Mason



In Chairs—Left to right: John Maxwell, Walter C. Mason
Standing—Left to right: Henry J. Schick, Oscar J. Haffa.

drilled and organized a company of 90 young men and they were mustered into the Guard as B Company, 65th Infantry, on March 5, 1885. Mason was captain; Judge John R. Hazel, Federal Court, First Lieutenant; and Allison K. Hume (deceased), Second Lieutenant.

From this start companies were swiftly organized and it was not long before the 65th and 74th Regiments were up to the limit of twelve companies, each taking in a nearby separate company to make up the full quota.

Mason enlisted in B Company, 74th, on February 15, 1882, and filled every grade from corporal to captain with the exception of first sergeant. Returning to Buffalo after he had spent two years away from his home he re-enlisted. He was Regimental Sergeant Major for several years, an office he would not have exchanged with the colonel. Mason enlisted for the Spanish-American War

and was assigned to the toughest of all soldier jobs—Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.

Mason was for 25 years the baseball writer of the Buffalo Express—now merged with the Courier. Mason's service as a National Guardsman reached 30 years, 11 months and 11 days.

HENRY J. SCHICK served the 65th Infantry long and faithfully. He was one of those steady soldiers—never missed a drill—never late for duty. His heart was in his work. The high standing of his company was due to the unceasing and untiring efforts of its orderly sergeant. Often pressed to accept a pair of shoulder straps he just as often declined, preferring the rank of top sergeant, whose duties he knew thoroughly and carried them out with complete thoroughness. Schick was one of the best-liked men in the old outfit.

Schick enlisted in H Company, 65th Infantry, on April 5, 1886. Two years later, or on June 11, 1888, he was warranted a corporal. He became sergeant on June 17, 1890. His ambition along the soldier line was reached on June 14, 1892, when he was made first sergeant of his company.

Schick served with this same rank during the Spanish-American War. To have held this same title for so many years shows him to have been an efficient and painstaking soldier. One who well upheld the regiment's motto—"Deeds, not Words."

Schick's service in the guard was just 40 years, being placed on the retired list December 5, 1926.

OSCAR J. HAFFA is one of the youngest Spanish-American War veterans residing in Buffalo. He is well-known to all active and retired National Guardsmen in the State for his ability to play the calls, his bugle having sounded taps over the graves of hundreds of soldiers of the Civil, Spanish-American and World wars. He was always the Colonel's orderly—none other could satisfy the C. O. Haffa, from the time of his enlistment to the day of his discharge, was the regimental tailor. He took great pride in outfitting the men, using as much care in clothing the rookie as he did in dealing out khaki to the older members. He was exact in everything—in his duties as chief bugler of the drum corps and in his tailor shop—a very valuable man to his organization, aiding the old 65th to attain a high rating among the State's troops, more than 93 per cent of which answered the call for volunteers in 1898.

Haffa enlisted in I Company on March 2, 1886, and served 29 years, one month and 15 days with the former 65th Regiment, and 10 months and 15 days with the Third New York Field Artillery. He also served one year with the 106th Field Artillery.

This gives Haffa just 31 years' service.

The combined service of the four Buffalonians is as follows:

Name	*Years*	*Months*	*Days*
John Maxwell	43	10	1
Henry J. Schick	40	..	..
Walter C. Mason	30	11	11
Oscar J. Haffa	31	..	..
Grand Total	144	21	12

ASSEMBLYMAN CUVILLIER ON PENSIONS FOR VETERANS

The New York Times in a recent edition carried the following letter from Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the lower branch of the State Legislature:

"To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A recent editorial in THE TIMES suggested that pension expenses might become a campaign issue in the Congressional election this Fall. You are correct in your assertion. The disabled veterans bill passed on the last day of Congress, at the request of President Hoover, is an insult to the disabled veteran who gave his all that this republican form of government may continue as a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

"Yet Congress says to the disabled veteran: 'You must be a pauper before the government you fought for will give you any aid. If you pay an income tax you do not require any support from the government.' When did Congress say a pension for a soldier is compensation or contract between the government and the soldier; that in the event he is killed or injured in battle his wife or next of kin will receive compensation in the nature of a pension if they or he be dependent and a pauper?

"Pension is a gratuity of emolument on the part of a grateful government because the soldier has offered his life in defense of his country. It is not based on the financial rating or standing of the soldier. If a veteran must be a pauper before he can receive aid from the government he fought to preserve, I am afraid it will affect the future of our Army, Navy, National Guard and Officers Reserve Corps; in case of war, I am sure the government will not be able to recruit a volunteer corporal's guard, because his government will not honor the donor of his life in defense of his country, and if injured in battle his government says to its defenders, 'You must be a pauper before you can receive a pension.'

"Yet the great Empire State says to its old and good citizens who have reached the age of 70 years—and these citizens did not have to bear arms in the defense of the State of New York—'You are entitled to $50 a month for the balance of your natural life.' It is estimated that 50,000 citizens of the State of New York will be affected by this beneficent law, and at the cost of $12,000,000 a year for the Old Age Pension Fund. Yet Congress says to the disabled veteran, 'We are unable to give you more, because it will increase the tax burden of the people.' If Congress is to measure the patriotism of the defenders of our country according to the tax yardstick, some day we will have no country to levy a tax to pension its pauper soldiers."

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.

Albany, N. Y., July 11, 1930.

GUARD INCREASING STRENGTH

The National Guard of the United States now contains 170,318 officers and men, an increase of 2,330 since last June.

Our War Heritages

***By* Gen. John T. Thompson**

THE following interesting address was delivered by Gen. Thompson in his home town, New Canaan, Connecticut, on Memorial Day. Gen. Thompson, formerly in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is the inventor of the Thompson Machine Gun for 45 Cal. Ammunition, several of which are owned by the State of New York as they are considered one of the best riot guns on the market.

"What hath this date deserved? What has it done that it in golden letters should be set among the high tides of the calendar?"—*Shakespeare.*

The Revolutionary War gave birth to a tiny Christian republic. That republic was destined to be mightier than even the huge republic of Pagan Rome. The soldiers of 1775—some of whom were buried in this Village Green—fought with the war-cry of Patrick Henry, "Give me Liberty or give me Death!"

These Revolutionary soldiers left us a noble heritage, the "Spirit of '76." The essence of this still dominant spirit is: Individual initiative and equal opportunity for all.

May the Spirit of '76 beat forever in the hearts of all true Americans.

You Veterans of 1861-1865, broke the shackles of slavery from a downtrodden race and gave freedom to all who labor. Your war-cry was the words of Daniel Webster, "Liberty and Union—now and forever—one and inseparable."

At the beginning of the Civil War, the Federal Government at Washington could hardly execute even a constable's writ south of the Mason and Dixon line, but by force of arms the Grand Army of the Republic solved the vexing problem of slavery and disunion and re-established the Constitution as the supreme law of all the land.

A new and more complete interpretation of liberty resulted from this war, whereby the great American Conscience will never surrender to any opposing force.

Again Peace and Prosperity hovered over our re-United States. Were not the mighty sacrifices of our people in the great war between the States justified by these wonderful results?

Today would anyone, South or North, change the fortunate results of the War of 1861-1865?

Comrade Veterans of 1898-1899—the Spanish-American War—you gave freedom and a republic to the Cubans, our next-door neighbors. They were inhumanely treated by their Spanish rulers.

Your war-cry was "On to Havana." Notwithstanding that Cuba was one of the World's garden spots and that all the World expected we would annex Cuba, we took practically no territory, but guaranteed protection to the Republic of Cuba in case of menace from within or without.

This war completely united the North and South, heart and hand, through their men in the service.

Thus the War of 1898-1899 ended the Spanish Empire in the Americas—which Empire had existed four hundred years.

You Veterans of the First World War went in at the critical moment of the War, saved the day, and established government by the masses in Europe instead of rule by military autocracy.

Your war-cry was "Make the World Safe for Democracy."

Considerable progress has been made towards the peace and financial adjustment of the World since the Armistice, but much remains to be done. All veterans remember their departure for the front. They see now how their heroic mothers and brave wives held back their welling tears. We know their fears and anxieties until we returned safely to their arms.

Especially were they worried for days when a big battle or offensive was announced in the papers as occurring near their boys at the front. After all is said, women have the hardest part to bear in time of war!

So we Veterans of three wars can pass the Ark of the Covenant of Liberty to our children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, confident that they, too, will always do their full duty to their Community, State and Country and to the World.

To living veterans we wish all honor, glory and God's best blessings on earth and to the dead we do homage and feel that they are enjoying that "Peace which passeth all understanding."

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Rationing at Camp Smith

"SHOW me a poorly fed company and I'll show you a poorly trained outfit," an expression which is credited to a field officer of the old school.

The old system of rationing used at this camp since the reorganization of the New York National Guard was one which is prescribed in time of peace to troops at maneuver camps and is called the garrison ration which in its entirety is comprised of twenty-eight (28) components. A chart showing the percentage of each of these components was followed and the issue made accordingly. Major William J. Mangine, Post Quartermaster, says a few of the reasons why this method proved most unsatisfactory are: issues were made in bulk and there was no way whereby a regiment or company mess could ascertain the value thereof; the various messes were compelled to take certain supplies which they could not possibly use during their encampment; the limited number of the ration components forced company messes throughout the season to go into the "open market" and spend unbelievably large sums of monies either out of private or military funds in order to make up a well balanced "daily menu"—one which would satisfy the troops.

The new system of rationing which was put into effect at this camp last year eliminates entirely the old system (garrison ration), and places the ration on a strict monetary value basis of the "50c allowance" per man, per day, as intended by the regulations. The outstanding features of the present method are: unit messes are allowed to draw whatever they require up to the full value of the ration; price list covering the ration articles are distributed during May; daily balances may be obtained from the commissary department showing just how the "regiment stands;" charge sales or cash sales slips are given out at all times; the number of ration components so increased that "open market" purchases are almost unnecessary in well regulated messes.

In this connection it is interesting to note that questionnaires distributed by the Post Quartermaster during the first year of the new system revealed the astounding data that a savings of private and military funds approximating $15,000.00 was realized over the previous year (1928) without impairing the quality or quantity of the "menu." Such a revelation is brought about through two sources: No. 1, the complete change in the ration issue; No. 2, the barring of the huckster—fabulous sums being extorted through this source due to excessive charging and furnishing of poor quality and quantity, to say nothing of the methods employed by such hucksters to obtain business which was oft times reflected in the meals served the troops.

Under the new system the number of components in the ration at this camp has been increased by adding thereto over 100 new items, without eliminating any of the garrison ration components. This list will vary from time to time according to the actual requirements of the troops.

As an additional accommodation to the troops the commissary department renders the unusual service of carrying out "individual unit shopping," thereby doing away with the necessity of mess sergeants making daily trips to Peekskill. Also by grouping all such orders into one large order a wholesale rate is obtained which could not be possible otherwise. These purchases also furnish an idea of just what is being required along these lines, and it is hoped to include such items in ration eventually.

The idea of prepared menus in advance of arrival of companies in camp as advocated by the Post Quartermaster is meeting with great success, and in all of the messes adopting same it has proven to be feasible and practicable. It is hoped that the idea will be adopted by all messes next year.

The Post Quartermaster has also secured especially low prices on all choice cuts of meats and exceptional meats which indicates the progress being made to further serve the troops economically and efficiently. There is considerable demand for this extra service, as a great number of companies stage "special parties," and by using this service save considerable money as the commissary department charges no overhead for this extra accommodation.

The Post Quartermaster, ably assisted by Hugh Davitt, Master Sergeant, U.S.A., retired, is engaged in still another experiment this year, the classification of professional cooks, and at the end of the season all such cooks will be registered into two classes: desirable and undesirable. It will be suggested that the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN print the list of desirable cooks in an early spring issue. All this is being done for the benefit of companies who find it difficult to hire reliable and dependable cooks.

The really good work of the commissary department in handling, managing and issuing the ration is due in no small measure to the cooperation of the Commanding General and Staff; Supply Officers and Staff; Commanding Officers; Mess Sergeants, and Cooks. It is believed that by buying exclusively through the commissary department that the actual requirements (except rare delicacies) will eventually be found in the ration at this camp.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

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Militia Bureau Chiefs Aid Service

(*Continued from page* 5)

Quartermaster General, served as an Assistant to the Chief, Militia Bureau, for more than two years ending his tour of duty December 4, 1916. General DeWitt's service with the Bureau was in the grade of captain, Quartermaster Corps.

Major General Ralph H. Van Deman, retired, joined the Militia Bureau staff in June, 1923, and served as an Assistant to the Chief until June, 1925. General Van Deman's service with the Bureau was in the grade of colonel, Infantry.

Colonel Ezekiel J. Williams, deceased, served as Executive Officer of the Militia Bureau, from July 25, 1922 to April 5, 1926. He was appointed a major general, South Carolina National Guard, and commanded the 30th National Guard Division, composed of troops from the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, from August 24, 1926 to Sept. 30, 1928. Colonel Williams died March 7, 1929.

Brigadier General George Van H. Moseley, an assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War, served in the Division of Militia Affairs from June 27, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1912. General Moseley's service with the Division was in the grade of captain, Cavalry.

Brigadier General Benjamin D. Foulois, an Assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps, now Chief of the Material Division at Dayton, Ohio, was on duty in the Division of Militia Affairs from July 11, 1911 to Sept. 1, 1912. His service was in the grade of first lieutenant, Signal Corps.

Colonel P. D. Lochridge, retired, a brigadier general in the National Army, served in the Division of Militia Affairs from January 3, 1911 to June 24, 1911.

Colonel William M. Fassett, retired, a brigadier general during the World War, served in the Division of Militia Affairs from April 11, 1913 to August 15, 1915. Colonel Fassett's service was in the grade of captain, Signal Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Marlborough Churchill, retired, a brigadier general during the World War, served in the Division of Militia Affairs in 1914.

Colonel Charles A. Hedekin, retired, a brigadier general in the National Army, was on duty in the Division of Militia Affairs July 8, 1913 to November 17, 1915.

Colonel George W. McIver, retired, a brigadier general in the National Army, was on duty in the Division of Militia Affairs in 1915-1916.

Colonel John W. Heavy (Coordinator Third Area) served approximately four years in the Militia Bureau, and was Acting Chief of the Bureau with the rank of brigadier general from August 15, 1918 to February 8, 1919.

Colonel Marcellus G. Spinks, Coast Artillery Corps, a brigadier general in the National Army during the World War, was on duty in the Division of Militia Affairs from Sept. 26, 1912 to April 29, 1915. His service in the Bureau was in the grade of major, Coast Artillery Corps.

Colonel Alexander E. William, Quartermaster Corps, a brigadier general from March 24, 1920 to March 4, 1921, served as an Assistant to the Chief, Militia Bureau, for about one year, 1916-17. Colonel Williams served in the grade of major, Quartermaster Corps.

Colonel Charles Gerhardt, retired, a brigadier general in the National Army, was on duty in the Militia Bureau from February 10, 1916 to October 3, 1917. Colonel Gerhardt served as a lieutenant colonel and colonel, Infantry.

Captain Rene E. Fraile, Adjutant General's Department, was chief clerk, Militia Bureau, and Reserve Officer when war was declared. Called into active duty in the grade of major, he reached the grade of lieutenant colonel during the World War and was appointed a captain, United States Army, July 1, 1920.

Other officers who were brigadier generals during the World War and who joined the Militia Bureau staff subsequent to that conflict are: Colonel Charles B. Drake, retired; Colonel Daniel W. Hand, Field Artillery; Colonel Frederick B. Shaw, Infantry, and Colonel William E. Welsh, Infantry.

CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL IN GUARD

By Lt. Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy

COMPETITION for the Wadsworth Trophy, emblematic of the baseball championship in the New York National Guard, started at Peekskill on Saturday, June 21, when the 212th Coast Artillery defeated the 27th Division Trains by a score 10 to 1. This was the first appearance of our Anti-Aircraft brethren in National Guard baseball competition, and we welcome them and congratulate them for the splendid team selected to represent their organization. On June 22, the 102nd Combat Engineers, presenting what looks like the best team that has represented this organization since the competition has started, defeated the splendid team from the 102nd Medical Regiment by the close score of 4 to 2. This was a well played game and both teams deserved credit for the splendid performance. On June 28, the 369th Infantry was scheduled to meet the 27th Division Aviation team, also a newcomer in the competition, but due to unforseen accidents, the air birds were unable to send their team to Peekskill and consequently, the 369th Infantry won by the default nine to nothing. July 5th saw the 105th Infantry defeat the 106th Infantry by a score of 13 to nothing and Captain Geiser, the Regimental Athletic Officer, is certainly to be congratulated for the splendid team which he has produced in the face of many difficulties, the greatest of which is the wide scattered units of the regiment from which he must draw his players. The following Saturday, July 12th, witnessed the 105th Infantry defeat the 369th Infantry by a score of 9 to 5.

The game scheduled for July 19th was postponed to Thursday, July 24th, in order to permit the 174th Infantry to send their members to New York City on a visit over the week-end holidays. All preparations for the Thursday game had been made, but Jupiter Pluvius decreed otherwise and it was necessary to make a further postponement until Friday, July 24th, when the 174th Infantry team, the present Wadsworth Trophy champions, defeated the 71st Infantry by a score of 10 to 7.

The following day, the 174th Infantry were required by the schedule to meet the 102nd Combat Engineers and much to the surprise of the "wise ones" the 1929 champions went down to defeat to the tune of 8 to 4.

It is the opinion of the writer that all of the teams this year are stronger than in 1929 and with the 245th Coast Artillery, 108th Infantry and 10th Infantry teams still to be heard from, it looks as though we will have, from a playing standpoint, the stiffest competition in some years.

27th Division Holds Annual Reunion "Overthere."

By MASTER SGT. WILLIAM TRACY
102nd Medical Regiment

THE 27h Division Veterans and the Gold Star Mothers sailed from New York City on May 13th on the S. S. Republic for the visit to the old battle fronts and to inspect the cemeteries wherein our Buddies are buried. The trip over on the boat was very enjoyable, all the veterans joining in the sports and activities of the ship.

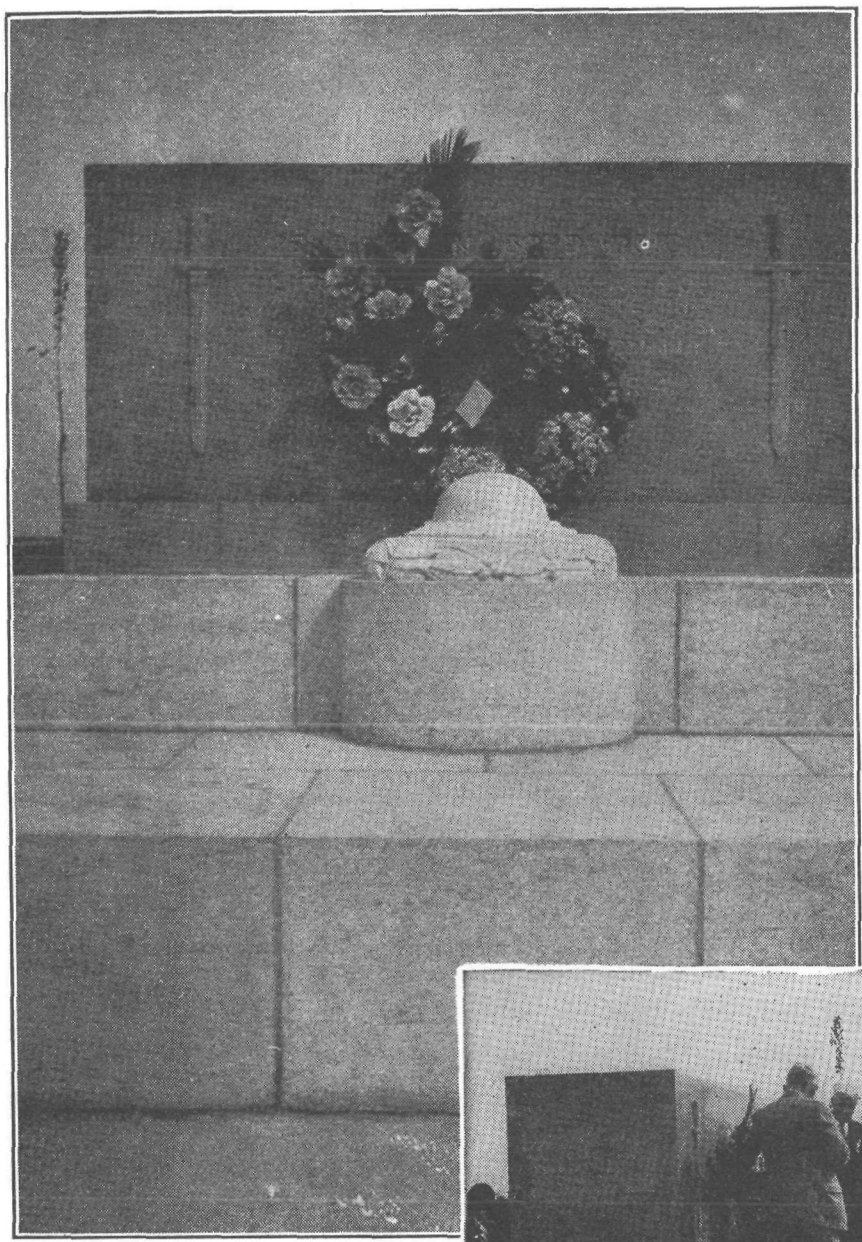
On our arrival at Southampton we all attended a guard mount of the King's Horse Guards, after which we attended the Bazaar in King Albert Hall. Prince George of England was present and welcomed the delegation to England. On Sunday, May 25th, we were entertained at Westminster Hall. We were received by Lord and Lady Weesley, General Plumber who commanded the 2nd British Army Corps, Lord Jellico, all of whom addressed us and welcomed the delegation to England. A wreath was laid upon the grave of the Unknown Soldier who is buried inside Westminster Hall. Ambassador Dawes presided at this ceremony. The remaining days in England were spent sightseeing and on May 29th we left Brussells to visit the battle front around Ypres and Mt. Kemmell and our own front. We approached the monument erected by our own Government in honor of the 27th and 30th Divisions with a feeling of awe and admiration that is hard to explain. Services were held at the monument and Liuetenant Colonel Charles J. Dieges and Liuetenant Colonel George H. Johnson with Major Ramsey, president of the 27th Division Association, placed wreaths upon this monument and addressed the gathering in behalf of the 27th Division.

May 30th, Decoration Day, is a day that will be long remembered by everyone present. Services were held at Bony, the cemetery wherein our soldier dead are buried.

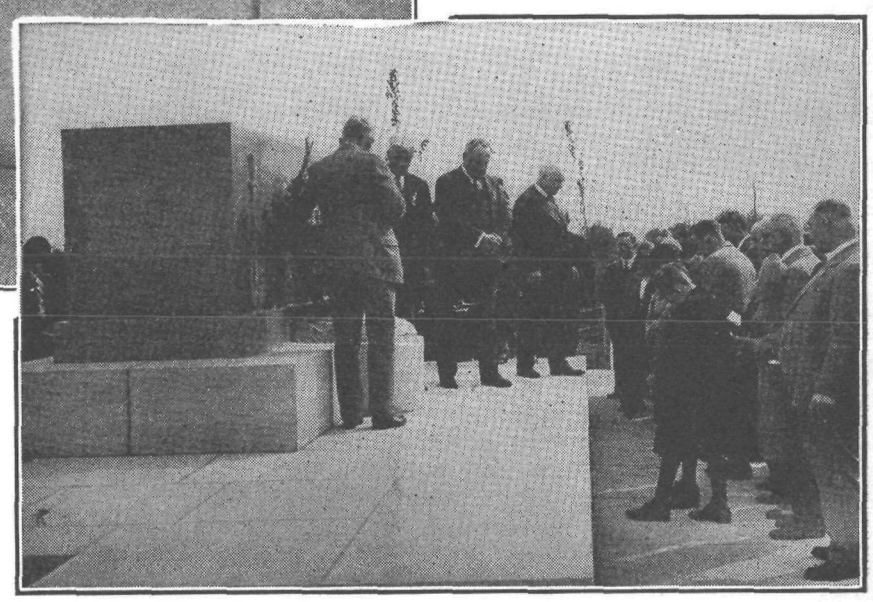
All of the Gold Star Mothers and the veterans were present. The French officials representing the French Government addressed us. After which our own General John J. Pershing gave a stirring address which will long be remembered. General Pershing in his address said that the 27th Division lost more men in one day than any other American division did during the whole war. Major Ramsey read a telegram from Major General John F. O'Ryan expressing his condolence. This ceremony was the most impressive one that was ever witnessed.

The balance of our stay on the other side was taken up with sightseeing; we visited Paris, of course, where everyone had a good time.

The trip was well planned and we were greeted by all with the utmost respect and courtesy. Every detail was taken care of.



Left: Photo of the Monument erected by our Government in Memory of the 27th and 30th Divisions.



Above: Lieut. Colonel George Johnson with Lieut. Colonel Charles J. Dieges and Major Ramsey placing a wreath on the Monument of the 27th and 30th Divisions.

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AUGUST, 1930

BLUE ARMY UNIFORMS

THE question of distinctive uniforms in the National Guard is very well answered in the New York World by an editorial on "Blue Army Uniforms." We quote:

"It goes without saying, we trust, that we are in favor of blue dress uniforms for our soldiers, advocated at the moment on the ground that they will help the boot and shoe industry. The idea is that blue uniforms require black shoes, and would thus compel the government to purchase an extra pair for every soldier. And while we are, of course, nothing if not solicitous for the boot and shoe industry, we are more concerned in this instance with the blue uniform as an omen of peace. As we have frequently pointed out in the past, the state of the national peace can always be roughly determined by the gaudiness of the national soldiers. With war actually going on, they are sombre indeed: they go about in olive-drab uniforms, collar ornaments covered with dull, colorless varnish, plain cloth hats and the roughest of shoes. But at the first news of an armistice all this begins to change. First, division insignias begin to appear on all shoulders, and if it happens that a division doesn't have an insignia it speedily gets one. Then the rough shoes disappear, being replaced by smart ones of smooth leather, neatly shined. Then gold wound stripes and service stripes appear. Then ribbons are pinned on the left side of the blouse, one ribbon for each medal. Then chevrons are piped in black. Then a barracks cap replaces the old cloth hat. Then olive-drab gives way to whipcord khaki. Then puttees go, and trousers become straight."

MORE AUTOMATIC ARMS FOR INFANTRY

THE war department has approved a provisional reorganization of the infantry of the war strength infantry division which contemplates increased use of automatic arms and infantry cannon. This infantry reorganization will be used as a basis for further tests of the reorganization of the infantry division as a whole. Other arms and services represented in the infantry division will study the reorganization with a view to proposing a new provisional organization of their own to conform to that of the infantry.

The immediate reorganization of the 29th Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia, in accordance with the new scheme and within the limit of its present personnel is included in the approval. Study and test of the reorganization of the infantry of the war strength division to obtain increased fire power with the infantry weapons now standard and available have been in progress at the Infantry school, Fort Benning, Georgia, since July, 1929. The recommendations recently submitted by the chief of infantry based on these studies and the plan approved by the war department contemplate the following important changes:

Increasing automatic rifles in the squad from one to two with a corresponding reduction in magazine rifles; increasing the number of machine guns in the battalion from twelve to sixteen; adding a machine gun company of sixteen guns to the infantry regiment; increasing the number of 75-mm. mortars and 37-mm. guns in the infantry regiment from three to eight each.

The reorganization of the infantry of the division under the new plan contemplates one tank company of twenty-four tanks, a division headquarters company, a military police company and two infantry brigades composed of a headquarters and headquarters company and two infantry regiments each. This regiment comprises a headquarters and headquarters company, a service company, a cannon company of eight 37-mm. guns and eight 75-mm. mortars, a caliber thirty machine gun company of sixteen guns, and three combat battalions which includes a headquarters and headquarters company, three rifle companies, each armed with 144 rifles and thirty-six automatic rifles, and one machine gun company of sixteen guns.

The newly-approved war strength infantry brigade, with 128 machine guns, shows a decided increase in these powerful weapons over the world war brigade, which had 96 machine guns, and over the present war strength brigade with 72 machine guns. Likewise the number of automatic rifles in the new brigade—648—is about double that of the world war organization of 384 and the present brigade of 324. This increase speaks for greatly increased fire power.

General Haskell's Editorial

ECONOMY

ALMOST every activity of the National Guard whether it be building armories and keeping them up, preparation of camps, construction, maintenance, equipment, training or any other of its manifold functions is dependent upon and in general a compromise with economy.

With a great many things it depends on economy of funds, with others an economy of time. Both must be carefully conserved.

I often hear officers or men ask why the Army and National Guard are armed with the magazine rifle when it is conceded that every man in the ranks will probably carry a semi-automatic rifle in the next great war. Also, why do we not have the latest anti-aircraft material, and why do we retain the 75 mm. gun for field artillery?

The answer to all is economy. The United States has on hand millions of Springfield 30 cal. rifles, thousands of seventy-fives, hundreds of the old type anti-aircraft guns. They are serviceable and efficient. England has a similar stock of equipment, and so has Japan and France. Surely none of the big nations could afford to replace those valuable left-over war stocks. Every big war is begun with about the same equipment that was used to finish the last war.

In 1914 France started with equipment left over from the Franco-Prussian War.

In the smaller items such as radio and gas as well as in some larger items which change rapidly or wear out rapidly such as aircraft, all nations will always be more up to date.

Some new nations without large war stocks on hand such as Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, etc., will no doubt have a more modern armament than the older and bigger nations.

But I don't desire to pursue the problems of national armaments. I want to explain where you and I come in.

I wonder if you ever considered what the bill for ordinary repairs to military buildings in the United States amounts to. A patched roof, a broken door, a shelf, a hinge, a screen, a tent floor, plumbing, drainage and a thousand other items. Multiply these little items by the thousands and Uncle Sam's total is astonishing.

You can help keep this overhead down by caring for what you use, whether it be a cartridge or a flannel shirt—make everything efficient—let the cartridge be carefully fired and let the shirt give its service in fair wear.

So many American citizens lack the same economy with Government property that they display with their own.

Time saved is the greatest economy. If great sums in the aggregate are being expended to prepare means for training, and you have only a limited time for access to those means, why not utilize them efficiently and intensively. The overhead will go on equally whether you are alert or lazy.

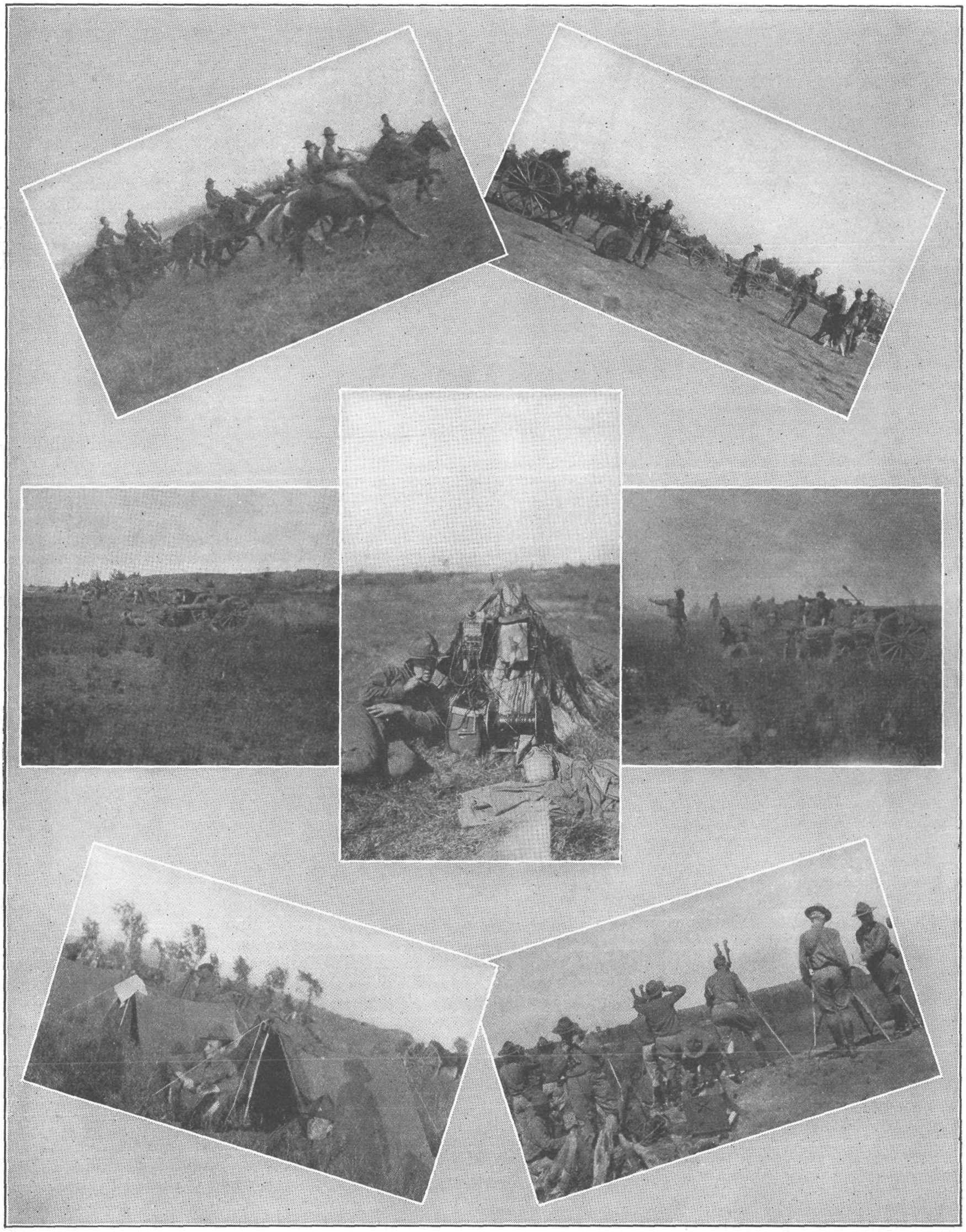
In order to obtain the full force of economy in the military establishment it must be practiced all along the line. Every soldier should bring this matter home to himself as well as imparting it to the men under his command. Economy spells ultimate success in any undertaking.

For a non-com to permit an error to go by uncorrected before his very eyes is not only unpardonable from a training and disciplinary point of view, but it means a waste of government money because that error will have to be corrected later by some one else, and so two men are doing the first non-com's work. Nothing wrong is too small to need correction. We want precision from the start. There is a good reason for every detail of our military work. The distances in column and intervals in line are not prescribed at random—each is worked out and has a reason. Try for precision—make corrections freely and quickly—conserve property and equipment. Economize material and also economize time.

Wm. H. Haskell

Major General.

104th Field Artillery in Training at Pine Camp



108th INFANTRY

After two Sundays on the outdoor machine gun and pistol range and a Saturday afternoon scheduled, it looks like a bigger year than ever for Company H.

The recruits have excelled our highest hopes in their work with both weapons and make us feel sure that we are going to qualify more men than ever.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Richard Ashby has returned from his leave of absence, during which he attended R. O. T. C., and is back in the ranks. "Hello Dick!"

After this Saturday on the range, the Company will be marking time until the order comes to "Forward March!" with Camp Smith as the destination.

Earl Miller has been appointed Pvt. 1st Cl. with the Specialist rating of (First Cook) 4th Class.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Clarence R. Huff has been rated Specialist (Artificer) 6th Class.

212th COAST ARTILLERY

On Friday, June 6th, an inter-battalion rifle match was held between Batteries B and C for a handsome cup trophy. Battery B won the match, the scores being: Battery B, 596; Battery C, 562; a difference of 34 points. Individual scores were as follows:

Battery B—Lieutenant Reilly, 122; Sgt. Kador, 122; Sgt. Rieger, 120; Corp. Giaccapino, 117; Pvt. 1st Cl. Nadler, 115.

Battery C—Sgt. Balaka, 119; Sgt. Poetsch, 117; Captain Marcheselli, 111; Sgt. Renna, 108; Sgt. Gruhlke, 107.

Match conditions originally called for teams of eight men, five high scores to count. Battery C was only able to bring the requisite five men into the field and all scores on their team counted. On Battery B's team, Corp. Katz, Privates Vida and Warner also shot.

On Friday, June 20th, the 212th C. A. rifle team journeyed to Flushing, L. I., to compete in a third and final match against Company I, 14th Infantry. Each team had one victory to its credit and this was to be the deciding match of a series of three shoots. It was a tight match and the results were in doubt until the last man had fired. Match conditions called for teams of ten men, the five high scores to count. Company I, 14th Infantry, won the match and the series by a score of 599 against 594, or by a margin of 5 points. The high scores were as follows:

Company I, 14th Infantry—Lieutenant Bell, 124; Sgt. Dabour, 121; Corp. Kessler, 119; Pvt. Hubner, 118; Pvt. Colvin, 117.

212th Coast Artillery—Captain Weston, 120; Lieutenant Reilly, 120; Sgt. Poetsch, 119; Pvt. Koszta, 118; Sgt. Kador, 117.

The low five men on Company I team were Sgt. Kennedy, Corp. Backora, Corp. Hogan, Pvt. Galligano and Pvt. Parant. The low five men on the 212th C. A. team were Sgt. Rieger, Pvt. Greagor, Sgt. Renna, Corp. Giaccapino and Sgt. Balaka. This was a most interesting match, full of excitement and tenseness, and a most sportsmanlike one. Too much cannot be said for the treatment accorded the 212th C. A. team by Company I, 14th Infantry. Nothing better could be had or wished for. It is always a pleasure to meet Company I's team, even though we had to lose the match. We hope to do better in our next meeting, which, we trust, will be soon after the close of the field training period.

Battery B scored another important victory on Thurs-

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day evening, June 19, when they won the regimental championship in indoor baseball in a playoff with Headquarters Battery, the battalion champions of the Machine Gun Battalion. By their performance, the members of Battery B showed that the Gun Battalion never gives up, even when faced with defeat. The final score was 12—11 but this gives only a little idea of the game itself, which was a most exciting one and the result was in doubt until the very last man had struck out. The trophy for this championship, a silver plaque, was presented to the battery by Colonel Ottman on Monday evening, June 23d, and the players received individual awards from Lieutenant Durchschnitt, officer in charge of baseball.

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

Now that the field training is over for the regiment and a vacation has been enjoyed by all, the entire regiment is preparing to start off for the winter season with a bang. Colonel Salisbury has called a meeting of his staff and the company officers to plan a series of lectures and a Staff and Command Course. He also has made up a schedule for the companies so that all the weak spots may be built up and when we go to camp next year the regiment will perform better. For a regiment that is scattered so, we get wonderful results when we do get together for the field training. It is remarkable to notice how well the officers and men work together. It is also planned to hold the annual meeting for all the officers of the regiment some time in December in New York City. Last year we had it at the same time as the State Convention, but it did not work out so well. This year in camp it was decided to hold it in New York City. This is one time when everyone gets together and talks over everything pertaining to the regiment, and Colonel Salisbury has found it a big help in planning the training schedule also. Major David Hennen, commanding the Collecting Battalion has been ordered to Carlisle, Pa., to take the field officers course of the Medical Department. We know that the Major will carry out the traditions of the regiment and pass well up among the top when it comes to graduation.

Colonel Salisbury leaves shortly to visit Pine Camp and Oswego to inspect the medical detachments of the units doing field training there. Each year the Colonel spends part of the month of August inspecting units in Pine Camp and Oswego. During July the Colonel along with Lieutenant Colonel Wadhams make weekly visits to Camp Smith to inspect the medical detachments of the various units doing their field training.

Service Company

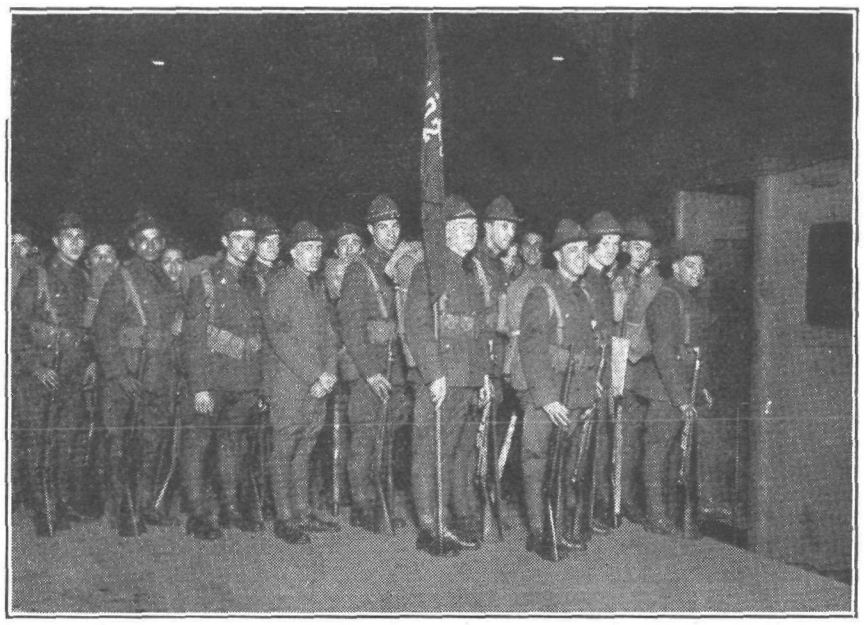
At last the Service Company won a cup. Due to the hard work on the part of all concerned, we walked away with the Best Company Street Trophy. The men strived at all times to make things go right, one in the know will understand what it means for a Service Company to win anything, to begin with they are the largest company in camp, 80 men, divided into six different sections, which are spread all over the lot. The band, of course, does nothing but practice and play at concerts so that takes 29 men right out of all the hard work. However, the men are not kicking, they had a good time, walked home with the bacon, and now are setting their goal for next year. It is planned for the coming year to hold a series of dances and stag parties for the men and their friends. Funds are picking up so get ready for the big times to come.

106th Collecting Company

While on the subject of cups, we walked away with the one for the Best Cared Rifles. If we keep on, we will have one of each kind distributed in camp. Last year it was the best kitchen, and 100% trophy; this year best rifles and 100% trophy. This shows that the men are behind the company to get everything that is going. It is a remarkable record. We feel very proud of it. When one stops to think we are the baby company of the regiment and then come right along and win one thing after another, it is a record to be proud of. We have a loyal set of officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. Great things are being planned for the coming season, indoor baseball games, basketball games, and we got an idea that there may be a wee golf course for us to play around on. We think that would go over big, inasmuch as there is such a craze for them around this town at the present time. We also understand that the non-commissioned officers association will be very active. It is planned to hold a dinner once a month to go over the affairs of the units in the armory. Last year we had some real good times. So let's get busy soon. The armory employees are sure busy these days, what with painting the basement of the armory, and boarding up the side walls, they are working to make the armory an attractive place to come to. We also understand that they are going to paint the drill shed walls. They want to fix things up so that the indoor diamonds and running track will be the best in the county. It is remarkable to see the interest that the officials of the city of White Plains and the county are taking in the two companies in the armory. They presented a cup each to the companies to show that they appreciated the hard work they were doing in keeping the companies up to the full strength and also for the way the men are conducting themselves in the city.

105th Collecting Company

Sergeant John Lilla comes forward and says that he has made arrangements to train our basketball teams in New York City. A good hall has been secured, all we need now is for the men to turn out and practice. Last year a great deal of interest was shown by the various companies in the basketball series, and our good Athletic



Officer Captain (Chaplain) John F.White believes that this year we can get started early and perhaps win the State Cup. He has enlisted the services of Sergt. Lilla, who has shown a great deal of interest in this sport to help him out. A notice has been sent out to the companies in New York City to get out the men and from the tryouts we will be in a better position to select a good representative team.

The 105th Collecting Company has shown a great spirit in all of the athletic activities. Captain Oberwagger has spent considerable time and effort with his men so that they will have the proper team work. In camp the company did very good work both in drilling and on the problem. The non-commissioned officers worked well with the men and a proper feeling was maintained at all times. Some of the men showed wonderful training when they put on a good vaudeville show for the benefit of the officers and men of the regiment. The writer understands that considerable time was spent in getting this show together, however, it sure did go over big. Arrangements are being made to enlarge the quarters of the company so that they may have more room. It is possible that a card room and a non-commissioned officers room can be secured. Another thing the company is doing is training some men now that they can compete when the next Military Athletic League show comes along. Each year a few entries have meen made and the men seem to take more interest in this event.

104th Ambulance Company

Who won the Regimental Baseball Cup? We did. A real snappy team was put in the field against all comers. The men played real baseball, good playing, and fair sportsmanship abounded. Lieut. Snyder and Sgt. Stio deserve a great deal of credit for the way this company was handled during the camp period. With men and ambulances spread all over the countryside during the "Battle" it was a hard outfit to keep going. When one considers that the motor equipment is over 13 years old, and that the men keep them going the way they do with so few accidents and breakdowns it is remarkable. This company has a number of star athletes in its ranks who are star swimmers, baseball players and also basketball players, not to mention the soldier boxers.

The hard working outfit. From morning till night, working down at the stables, cleaning horses and learning to ride proper under the leadership of Captain G. Goubard. During the "Battle" they had a number of horses out on the front. Each man had to ride out the 20 miles or so to Somers and evacuate horses in the same manner and system as the listed men are taken care of. A great deal of favorable comment was made by the inspecting officers as to the working of this company. They had the proper spirit. No matter how hard they worked during the day with the horses they were always on tap when Evening Parade came around to sport the new dress uniforms. And how they can march. Captain G. Little the Division Meat Inspector who is also the assistant to Captain Goubard helped considerable with the training of the men and animals.

INFANTRY-ARTILLERY RIFLE MATCH

The Co. I Rifle Club of Flushing defeated the 212th C. A. Rifle Team for the trophy presented to the team which won two out of three of the series of annual matches.

The match was a very close one and was not decided until the last man had left the firing line, when it was found that the Co. I team was the winner by five points. The total scores for the five highest men were 599 to 594 points.

Lt. Bell of Co. I made high score for the evening, making 124 out of a possible 125 points.

The course fired was at 50 yards, 5 shots each prone, kneeling and standing, slow fire, and 5 shots each prone, and sitting, rapid fire.

The scores:—

Co. I Rifle Club—Lt. Bell 124, Sgt. Dabour 121, Sgt. Kennedy 115, Cpl. Backora 115, Pvt. C. Colvin 117, Pvt. Hubner 118, Cpl. Hogan 114, Pvt. Galligano 109, Pvt. Paront 107, Cpl. Kessler 119.

212*th C. A.*—Capt. Weston 120, Lt. Reilly 120, Cpl. Poetsch 119, Sgt. Kosta, 118, Kador 117, Cpl. Rieger 115, Pvt. Greagor 114, Sgt. Renna 112, Pvt. Giacopino 110, Sgt. Balaka 97.

THE INTER-STATE PISTOL COMPETITION

Major General H. E. Ely, commanding the Second Corps Area, in his report on the above match says: "The Inter-State Pistol Competition having been won by the State of New York for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930, the Philip Rhinelander Cup will, in conformity with the rules of this competition, become the property of the State of New York.

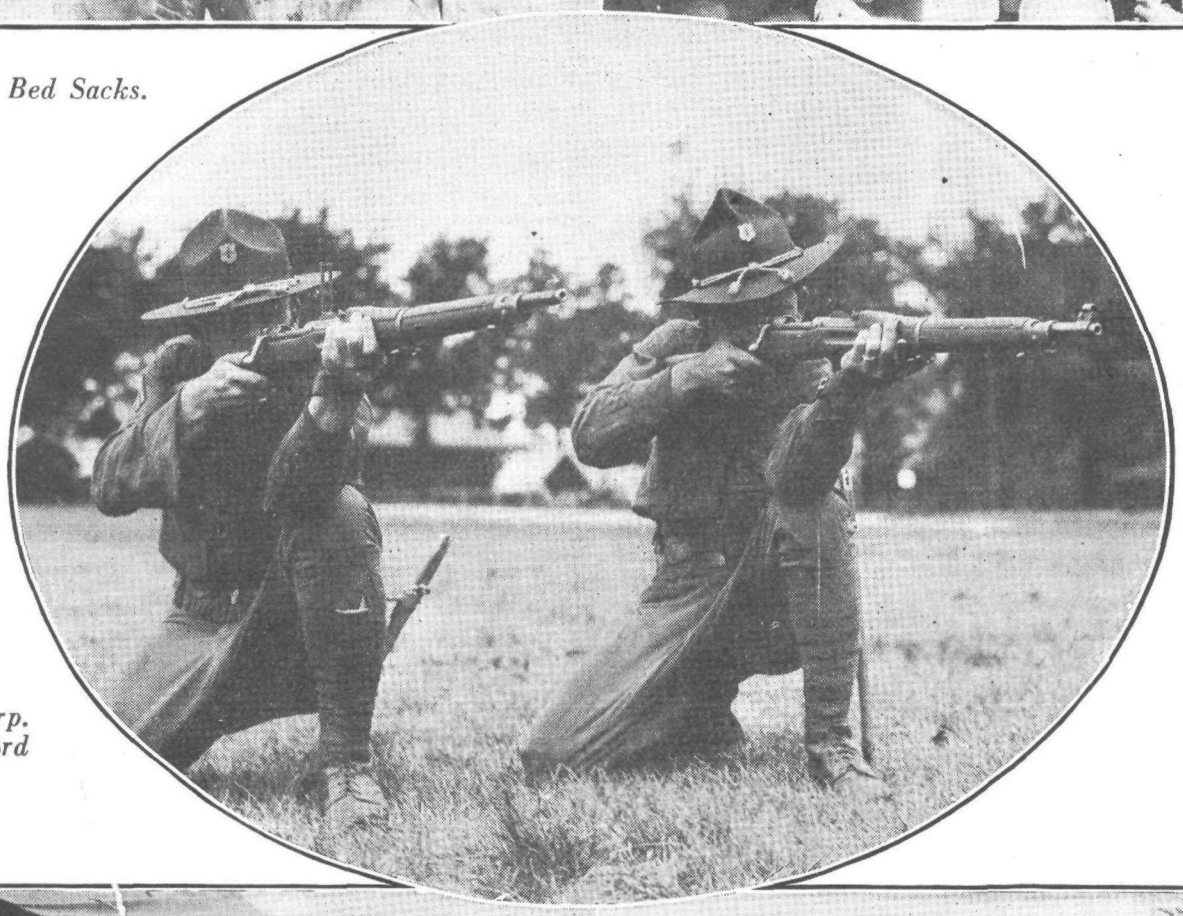
"The Corps Area Commander congratulates the teams and individual officers participating in this competition. The team scores and scores of individual officers were high and reflect great credit upon the individuals participating therein. The sportsmanship displayed on the part of all officers participating in this competition was of that high order which tends to maintain the friendly relations existing between the States in the Corps Area."

A. Jones—"Whats the red red flag—a 'Bull' "?
B. Jones—"Yes--a bad one."

71st Infantry at Field Training

Filling the Bed Sacks.

Mess Kit Hour.



Rifle Instruction — Corp. Bender and Pvt. Stern, 3rd Bn. Hq. Co.

"Making up the Pay Roll"—1st Sgt. Diffl v and Company Clerk Blum, Co. C.

Establishing Communications in the Field.

Military Commander: "Forward, march! Company, halt! Forward, march! Squads, left! Squads, right! On left into line! By the right flank, march! Halt! Rest! Attention!"

Irish Recruit: "Begad, if I'll work for a man who changes his mind so often."—*Ft. Sheridan Soldier.*

Three country mothers were talking about their sons who had joined the Navy.

"Though Jack joined the Navy," said one, "he still loves dumb animals. He wrote and told me he came ashore the other day and picked up a chicken on Broadway."

"Just like my boy, Tom," said another. "When he was home on furlough last Christmas he was talking in his sleep, and he kept saying, 'Come on, feed the kitty, feed the kitty'."

"My boy, Jack, has a kind heart, too," said the third. "He wrote home the other day and said he had put his shirt on a horse that was scratched."

—*Our Navy.*

Officer: "Fit Bayonets!"
Private: "Mine's all right."
—*Hawaii Guardsman.*

The Doughboy's Sweetheart: "You know, Phillip, I think it's wonderful how popular you are! Why, you're on saluting terms with every one of the officers."

—*Wisconsin Nat. Guard Review.*

Exasperated Sergeant: "Did you ever hear of a fine sight before?"

Recruit: "Sure, a boat load of sergeants being sunk."

—*157th Infty. Command Post.*

Echoes from the Camp

Scientists claim a mosquito can fly ten miles. We wish they would do more flying and less alighting.

Teacher: "What did Juliet say when she met Romeo in the balcony?"

Flip Pupil: "Couldn't you get seats in the orchestra?"

Three Scotchmen, sitting at the window of their club, regarding the street. An automobile passes. A quarter of an hour of silence and then:

First: "Cadillac."
Same silence.
Second: "No, Rolls Royce."
Same silence.
Third: "Well, as long as you fellows are going to argue, I'm leaving."

—*Fidac Review.*

Howard: "Hello, I'd like to know where I can get hold of Miss Blank."

Gum-chewing Operator: "I don't know; she's awfully ticklish."

—*The Dugout, Warren, Ohio.*

When the donkey saw the zebra
He began to switch his tail.
"Well, I never!" was his comment,
There's a mule that's been in jail."

—*The Star Shell,* Post 68, Pittsfield, Mass.

He: "Every kiss intoxicates me, darling. Would you like me to be a drunkard?"

She: "Well, yes, on condition that you don't mix your drinks!"

The weary doughboy, fresh from the trenches, moved slowly up the aisle of the "Y" Theater.

"Oh, I say, soldier, you can't sit there," said the secretary. "The front is reserved for officers."

"Well, the one I just came from wasn't!" the soldier snapped back in reply.—*Leatherneck.*

Ship's cook (to new helper): "Ever been on a ship before?"

Helper: "Sure. I was a gunner in the navy."

Cook: "Well start right in and shell the peas."—*Penn Guardsman.*

"Hello, old man! How are you getting on in your garden?"

"Oh, I grew my first tomato last year. It was a peach."

We Don't Believe the Chaplain Said It!

A drunk boarded a street car and sat down next to the chaplain. "I ain't going to Heaven, I ain't going to Heaven," bawled the drunk. Chaplain McMillin continued to read his paper.

"Shay," continued the drunk, "I ain't going to Heaven cause there ain't no Heaven."

"Then go to Hell," retorted the Chaplain, "but be quiet about it."

—*147th Inf. Bulletin.*

Staff Officer (To Corp. Sexton, scout): "Say there rookie, don't you know you are exposing yourself to an imaginary enemy over there 500 yards away?"

Corp. Sexton: "Yes, sir, but I am standing behind an imaginary rock 20 feet high."—*Muzzle Burst.*

Question: "What is the difference between a man and a worm?"

Answer: "There is no difference. A chicken gets them both."

—*Pennsylvania Guardsman.*

C. M. T. C. Captain: "Jones, why are you looking at your watch so much?"

Cadet Jones: "Er-aw-I was afraid you might not have time to finish your interesting lecture, sir."

5th Corps Area News.

Corp.: "Pardon me, dear, but your stockings seem rather wrinkled!"

She: "You brute! I have no stockings on."—*Pennsylvania Guardsman.*

Major: "My man, can you drive a car?"

Idler: "Not me, boss. Sorry."

Major: "Good. Will you watch mine for a few minutes."—*A. & N. J.*

Captain: "What's this man charged with?"

Sgt.: "From th' smill, captain, I wad say it 'twas gin."

—*Pennsylvania Guardsman.*

HOW WE STAND

June Average Attendance for Entire Guard 84.69%
Maximum Strength New York National Guard 21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard 18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard 21,215

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division 68

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 69
51st Cavalry Brigade 75

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength 32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade 44

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 28
87th Brigade 34
93rd Brigade 40
53rd Brigade 40
54th Brigade 36

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength 318
27th Special Troops 355

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength 118
27th Aviation 117

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength 163
101st Signal Battalion 161

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength 473
102nd Engineers 529

DIVISION TRAINS, QMC

Maintenance Strength 247
27th Division Trains, QMC 242

STATE STAFF

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

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 11
Hdqrs. Coast Artillery 10

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength 1038
1. 174th Infantry 1167
2. 71st Infantry 1166
3. 105th Infantry 1159
4. 108th Infantry 1156
5. 10th Infantry 1153
6. 14th Infantry 1135
7. 165th Infantry 1122
8. 106th Infantry 1141
9. 107th Infantry 1077
10. 369th Infantry 1062

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength 587
101st Cavalry 761
121st Cavalry 630

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength 647
106th Field Artillery 727

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength 646
244th Coast Artillery 742

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength 739
245th Coast Artillery 899

ARTILLERY, 75's

Maintenance Strength 602
156th Field Artillery 650
105th Field Artillery 684
104th Field Artillery 689

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength 632
102nd Medical Regiment 670

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength 647
258th Field Artillery 825

ARTILLERY, A.A.

Maintenance Strength 705
212th Coast Artillery 760

HEADQUARTERS 44th DIVISION

New York Allottment 10
Headquarters 44th Division 8

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

June Average Attendance for Entire Guard 84.69%

The Honor Space

27th Div. Avia. (1) 93.75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observation Squadron	5	93	87	93
102nd Photo Section	5	23	22	95
Medical Detachment	5	6	5	93
		122	114	93.75

Yours for the Effort

101st Cavalry (2) 92.24%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	7	7	100
Band	3	24	24	99
Hdqrs. Trp.	4	83	78	91
M. G. Trp.	4	77	58	75
Hq. 1st Sq.	3	3	3	100
Troop A	3	69	67	97
Troop B	4	79	78	98
Hdqrs. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Troop E	4	102	95	83
Troop F	4	87	82	94
Hdqrs. 3rd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Troop I	2	76	68	89
Troop K	4	103	98	95
Med. Det.	3	35	32	94
		749	694	92.24

258th Field Art. (3) 90.13%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	84	77	91
Service	5	81	65	81
1st Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
1st Bn. C. T.	5	51	49	96
Battery A	5	73	62	84
Battery B	5	76	63	83
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. C.T.	5	45	53	95
Battery C	5	82	69	84
Battery D	5	81	73	90
3rd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
3rd Bn. C. T.	5	50	49	94
Battery E	5	72	60	84
Battery F	5	73	71	97
Med. Det.	5	35	31	94
		821	740	90.13

102nd Med. Reg. (4) 89.57%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	12	12	100
Service Co.	3	80	76	95
Hq. Co. 1 Bn.	4	21	21	100
104th Col. Co.	4	58	49	84
105th Col. Co.	4	67	59	89
106th Col. Co.	4	65	59	90
Hq. Amb. Co.	4	1	1	100
104th Amb. Co.	3	53	46	86
105th Amb. Co.	2	44	35	79
106th Amb. Co.	2	45	38	84
Hq. Hosp. Bn.	4	2	2	100
104th Hosp. Co.	3	73	69	94
105th Hosp. Co.	2	69	59	86
106th Hosp. Co.	4	67	63	94
102nd Vet. Co.	4	43	38	89
		700	627	89.57

71st Infantry (5) 87.55%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	68	55	80
Service Co.	4	99	85	85
Howitzer Co.	4	66	54	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	33	27	83
Company A	5	57	64	81
Company B	5	62	48	78
Company C	4	67	52	78
Company D	4	63	61	97
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	31	28	92
Company E	3	72	68	95
Company F	3	68	61	89
Company G	4	65	57	87
Company H	4	63	51	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	32	30	94
Company I	4	64	63	99
Company K	4	70	55	79
Company L	4	70	56	80
Company M	4	68	65	95
Med. Det. Att.	5	32	26	81
		1157	1013	87.55

244th Coast Art. (6) 86.12%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	7	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	74	66	89
Service	5	62	55	88
1st Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. C. T.	5	30	27	89
Battery A	5	64	51	80
Battery B	5	72	57	79
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	95
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. C. T.	5	54	51	93
Battery C	5	68	61	88
Battery D	5	65	62	95
3rd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
3rd Bn. Hq. Bty. C. T.	5	40	36	88
Battery E	5	62	50	80
Battery F	5	64	49	77
Med. Det.	5	30	25	83
		703	608	86.12

104th Field Art. (7) 85.90%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	55	49	89
Service	3	72	67	93
Hdqrs. 1st Bn.	4	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.	2	37	35	94
Battery A	4	75	62	83
Battery B	2	73	59	81
Battery C	4	69	55	80
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2d Bn.	3	36	35	97
Battery D	5	73	62	85
Battery E	5	74	57	77
Battery F	4	69	58	84
Med. Det.	4	34	33	97
		681	585	85.90

174th Infantry (8) 83.31%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	60	45	75
Service Co.	4	77	61	79
Howitzer Co.	4	61	43	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	31	26	85
Company A	4	78	56	72
Company B	4	63	60	94
Company C	4	62	48	77
Company D	5	62	48	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	37	34	92
Company E	6	77	71	92
Company F	4	67	52	78
Company G	4	69	65	93
Company H	4	65	64	98
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	33	26	80
Company I	5	79	66	86
Company K	4	62	52	83
Company L	4	77	64	82
Company M	4	55	49	89
Med. Det. Att.	4	35	27	78
		1157	964	83.31

106th Infantry (9) 83.30%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	62	49	79
Service Co.	5	90	75	83
Howitzer Co.	5	68	51	75
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	21	16	79
Company A	5	76	65	85
Company B	5	63	51	81
Company C	5	66	60	91
Company D	5	60	46	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	33	26	78
Company E	5	58	45	78
Company F	5	66	53	81
Company G	5	66	58	87
Company H	5	64	52	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	22	18	88
Company I	5	60	52	86
Company K	5	66	57	87
Company L	5	68	62	91
Company M	5	75	65	86
Med. Det. Att.	5	35	30	91
		1126	938	83.30

369th Infantry (10) 83.18%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	60	55	92
Service Co.	4	68	58	84
Howitzer Co.	4	64	49	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	22	18	80
Company A	5	65	53	82
Company B	5	62	53	86
Company C	5	61	57	89
Company D	5	62	61	97
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	80	18	92
Company E	4	64	54	84
Company F	4	63	52	83
Company G	4	61	55	89
Company H	4	66	52	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	22	18	83
Company I	4	66	57	86
Company K	4	53	52	98
Company L	4	63	60	96
Company M	4	55	53	95
Med. Det. Att.	4	30	28	77
		1094	910	83.18

27th Div. Tr. (11) 83.18%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	20	20	100
M.T. Co. 105	5	45	39	87
M.T. Co. 106	5	49	38	77
M.T. Co. 107	5	50	46	93
M.T. Co. 108	5	48	36	75
M.R.S. 103	5	24	16	78
Med. Det.	5	15	11	75
		251	206	83.18

245th Coast Art. (12) 80.90%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	82	68	83
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery A	5	62	52	83
Battery B	6	77	65	84
Battery C	5	77	71	91
Battery D	5	65	50	78
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery E	5	68	57	83
Battery F	5	76	69	91
Battery G	5	75	63	83
Battery H	5	79	55	90
Hq. 3rd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery I	5	71	48	68
Battery K	5	73	50	68
Battery L	5	72	63	87
Battery M	5	59	48	81
Med. Det.		39	33	85
		991	808	80.90

27th Spec. Trps. (13) 80.72%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	15	14	93
27th Hq. Co.	4	56	42	75
102nd Ord. Co.	3	30	26	88
27th Tank Co.	4	75	64	85
27th Sig. Co.	3	68	50	75
102nd M.T. Co.	5	37	35	97
27th M.P. Co.	5	58	47	81
Med. Det.	5	19	11	60
		358	289	80.72

102nd Engrs. (14) 80.50%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	8	8	100
Hq. & Serv Co.	3	102	85	84
Company A	3	66	52	78
Company B	3	55	50	85
Company C	3	65	44	68
Company D	3	73	56	76
Company E	3	63	56	88
Company F	3	60	41	68
Med. Det.	3	26	25	97
		518	417	80.50

14th Infantry (15) 80.05%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	8	8	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	67	51	76
Service Co.	4	83	63	75
Howitzer Co.	4	64	49	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	22	16	75
Company A	4	69	54	79
Company B	4	61	52	85
Company C	4	63	45	71
Company D	4	69	59	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	23	19	85
Company E	4	67	50	75
Company F	4	65	51	78
Company G	4	67	53	78
Company H	5	70	68	96
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	26	18	71
Company I	3	67	48	72
Company K	4	68	55	81
Company L	4	63	53	84
Company M	4	74	64	87
Med. Det. Att.	4	37	31	85
		1133	907	80.05

156th Field Art. (16) 72.32%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	3	3	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	53	42	79
Service	4	71	65	91
1st Bn. Hq.	4	2	2	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	3	30	21	70
Battery A	4	56	32	57
Battery B	4	70	46	66
Battery C	3	73	52	71
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	36	31	86
Battery D	3	65	47	72
Battery E	4	71	44	62
Battery F	3	75	56	75
Med. Det.	5	45	28	62
		654	473	72.32

101st Signal Bn. (17) 59.37%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	3	21	14	67
Company A	5	63	34	54
Company B	4	65	41	63
Med. Det.	7	11	6	55
		160	95	59.37

The following reports received too late for publication:

105th Infantry (18)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	.	..	..	...
Regtl. Hq. Co.	.	..	..	...
Service Co.	.	..	..	...
Howitzer Co.	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company A	.	..	..	...
Company B	.	..	..	...
Company C	.	..	..	...
Company D	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company E	.	..	..	...
Company F	.	..	..	...
Company G	.	..	..	...
Company H	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company I	.	..	..	...
Company K	.	..	..	...
Company L	.	..	..	...
Company M	.	..	..	...
Med. Det. Att.	.	..	..	...

10th Infantry (19)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	.	..	..	...
Regtl. Hq. Co.	.	..	..	...
Service Co.	.	..	..	...
Howitzer Co.	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company A	.	..	..	...
Company B	.	..	..	...
Company C	.	..	..	...
Company D	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company E	.	..	..	...
Company F	.	..	..	...
Company G	.	..	..	...
Company H	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company I	.	..	..	...
Company K	.	..	..	...
Company L	.	..	..	...
Company M	.	..	..	...
Med. Det. Att.	.	..	..	...

165th Infantry (20)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	.	..	..	...
Regtl. Hq. Co.	.	..	..	...
Service Co.	.	..	..	...
Howitzer Co.	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company A	.	..	..	...
Company B	.	..	..	...
Company C	.	..	..	...
Company D	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company E	.	..	..	...
Company F	.	..	..	...
Company G	.	..	..	...
Company H	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company I	.	..	..	...
Company K	.	..	..	...
Company L	.	..	..	...
Company M	.	..	..	...
Med. Det. Att.	.	..	..	...

105th Field Art. (21)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	.	..	..	...
Hdqrs. Bty.	.	..	..	...
Service Bty.	.	..	..	...
1st Bn. Hq.	.	..	..	...
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	.	..	..	...
Battery A	.	..	..	...
Battery B	.	..	..	...
Battery C	.	..	..	...
2nd Bn. Hq.	.	..	..	...
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	.	..	..	...
Battery D	.	..	..	...
Battery E	.	..	..	...
Battery F	.	..	..	...
Med. Det.	.	..	..	...

106th Field Art. (22)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	.	..	..	...
Hdqrs. Bty.	.	..	..	...
Service	.	..	..	...
Hq. 1st Bn.	.	..	..	...
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.	.	..	..	...
Battery A	.	..	..	...
Battery B	.	..	..	...
Hq. 2nd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2nd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Battery C	.	..	..	...
Battery D	.	..	..	...
Hq. 3rd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 3rd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Battery E	.	..	..	...
Battery F	.	..	..	...
Med. Det.	.	..	..	...

121st Cavalry (23)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	.	..	..	...
Hdqrs. Trp.	.	..	..	...
Band	.	..	..	...
M. G. Trp.	.	..	..	...
Hdqrs. 1st Sq.	.	..	..	...
Troop A	.	..	..	...
Troop B	.	..	..	...
Hq. 2nd Sq.	.	..	..	...
Troop E	.	..	..	...
Troop F	.	..	..	...
Hq. 3rd Sq.	.	..	..	...
Troop I	.	..	..	...
Troop K	.	..	..	...
Med. Det.	.	..	..	...

212th Coast Art. (24)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	.	..	..	...
Hdqrs. Bty.	.	..	..	...
Service	.	..	..	...
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	.	..	..	...
Battery A	.	..	..	...
Battery B	.	..	..	...
Battery C	.	..	..	...
Battery D	.	..	..	...
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	.	..	..	...
Battery E	.	..	..	...
Battery F	.	..	..	...
Battery G	.	..	..	...
Battery H	.	..	..	...

107th Infantry (25)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	.	..	..	...
Regtl. Hq. Co.	.	..	..	...
Service Co.	.	..	..	...
Howitzer Co.	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company A	.	..	..	...
Company B	.	..	..	...
Company C	.	..	..	...
Company D	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company E	.	..	..	...
Company F	.	..	..	...
Company G	.	..	..	...
Company H	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company I	.	..	..	...
Company K	.	..	..	...
Company L	.	..	..	...
Company M	.	..	..	...
Med. Det. Att.	.	..	..	...

108th Infantry (26)	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	.	..	..	...
Regtl. Hq. Co.	.	..	..	...
Service Co.	.	..	..	...
Howitzer Co.	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company A	.	..	..	...
Company B	.	..	..	...
Company C	.	..	..	...
Company D	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company E	.	..	..	...
Company F	.	..	..	...
Company G	.	..	..	...
Company H	.	..	..	...
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	.	..	..	...
Company I	.	..	..	...
Company K	.	..	..	...
Company L	.	..	..	...
Company M	.	..	..	...
Med. Det. Att.	.	..	..	...

Hq. 27th Div. (1) 96.47%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	25	25	100
Hdqrs. Det.	3	42	40	94
		67	65	96.47

State Staff (2) 95.58%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
A.G.D. Sec.	4	6	6	100
J.A.G.D. Sec.	4	4	4	100
Ord. Sec.	4	26	23	88
Med. Sec.	4	4	4	100
Q.M. Sec.	4	28	28	100
		68	65	95.58

Hq. Coast Art. (3) 95.00%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.,	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	3	3	100
Hdqrs. Det.	4	7	6	93
		10	9	95.00

54th Inf. Brig. (4) 94.28%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	31	29	92
		35	33	94.28

51st Cav. Brig. (5) 91.94%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brig. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Troop	4	68	61	91
		75	68	91.94

52nd F. A. Brig. (6) 89.62%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	6	86
Hdqrs. Co.	5	37	33	90
		44	39	89.62

87th Inf. Brig. (7) 88.39%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	95
Hdqrs. Co.	5	32	28	87
		37	33	88.39

The following reports received too late for publication:

53rd Inf. Brig. (8)	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	.	..	..	...
Headquarters Co.	.	..	..	...

93rd Inf. Brig. (9)	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	.	..	..	...
Headquarters Co.	.	..	..	...

10TH INFANTRY

Among the members of this regiment who put the success of the regiment and particularly its Albany Battalion ahead of the success of any special unit, we may engross the names of George Schubert, Alfred A. Grube and Frank Hoeflich, all of whom are members of Company A.

Company B of the regiment were a little low in numbers and it happened that none of its members qualified to go on recruiting service were available at the particular time to so act. Recruiting Sergeants Schubert, Grube and Hoeflich immediately volunteered to do the job and do it they did.

The Commander-in-Chief of Military and Naval Forces, His Excellency, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, gave the company commander permission to pitch a tent for recruiting headquarters in Capitol Park at the head of State St., an ideal spot. The efficiency of the recruiting sergeants and the attractiveness of the location was instantly apparent in results. Within one week loyal workers assisted by Pvt. Hedgman enlisted 18 members.

The new members are as follows: Donald Ingraham, formerly United States Army; Cluett J. Champagne, formerly U. S. Navy; Harold C. Marr, formerly N. Y. N. G., and Fred Swahlan, Howard Frykberg, John M. Prior, William Telfian, Conrad Faulkenheimer, Joseph A. Moscheo, Charles T. Dralle, Harold V. Devlin, Jesse L. Brooking, Winfield Russell, John Rose, Harold Dachtler, Allen Preska, Edwin Taylor.

The recruiting campaign opened with an address by Capt. Conners to 150 Kiwanians of Albany at their regular weekly luncheon and the support of the merchants of the city and particularly its younger members was quickly observed.

Too much praise cannot be given to Sgts. Schubert, Grube and Hoeflich. Their loyalty should be traditional. The cooperation of His Excellency, The Governor, makes us all realize that he has the Guard and its problems constantly in mind and is ever ready to assist in fostering that which is emblematic of what is finest in our State and Nation—service with the colors.

NEWS FROM PINE CAMP

Lieut. John F. Ward, Q. M. at Pine Camp and Mrs. Ward have a little daughter, born the latter part of July.

"CHECK and DOUBLE-CHECK"

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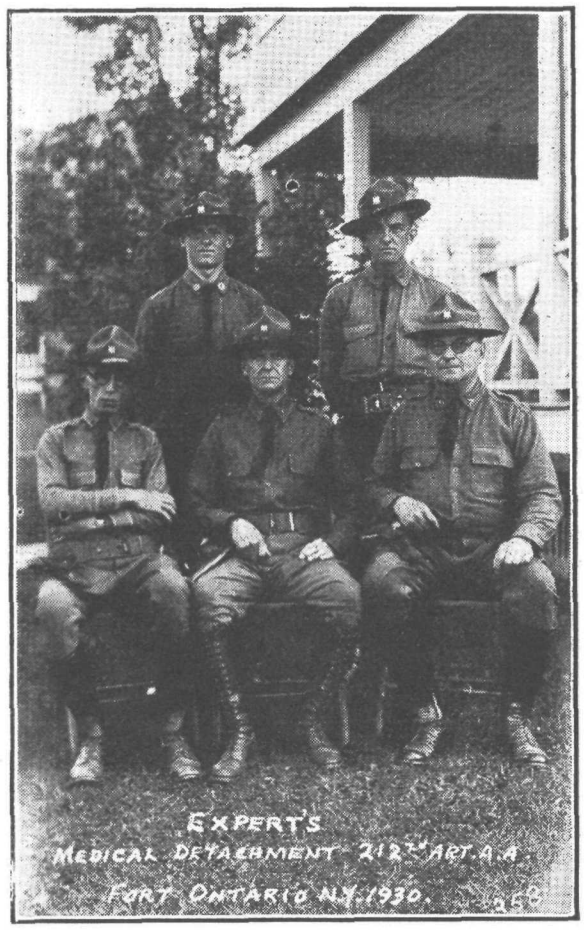
MEDICAL PISTOL EXPERTS IN 212th

The 212th Coast Artillery (A.A.) is armed with the pistol; and the Medical Detachment, although not armed with the pistol or required to practice, have a quintette of pistol experts that would make any match team "squeeze 'em" a little more carefully. It's all on account of the commanding officer of the unit, Major D. E. S. Coleman, who believes his officers and men should know a little about defense although busy with the health of the regiment.



This year at Ft. Ontario they scored five experts with the pistol (shown in group).

Capt. A. S. Riggin 97.30%
1st Cl. Pvt. Philip Walch 94.50%
Major D. E. S. Coleman.92.10%
Capt. H. B. Camerden..89.50%
Pvt. B. Mollenhauer....85.10%

This makes a team average of 91.70%. Whip your pistols into shape as we hear rumors that all regimental medical detachments are going to be challenged for a team match. They can shoot six men as Sgt. Louis White qualified as a pistol expert in 1929 but was called home from camp early on account of death in the family.

The small medical detachment also qualified one sharpshooter, 1st Sgt. Arthur Junquet, which, with marksmen, rolled up fourteen qualifications. The unit is stimulating pistol marksmanship in the 212th.

SPANISH WAR VETS MEET IN PEEKSKILL

The Peekskill Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans held a get-together session in the Fire Truck House, Peekskill, last month presided over by Commander John Bergstrom.

Among the distinguished guests present were Deputy Commander State of New York, William S. Fredenrich; Junior Vice Commander Louis Guyer; Colonel Fred M. Waterbury, of the State Ordnance office; Hon. Louis A. Cuviller, of the Military Affairs Committee, New York Assembly; Major Bliss, chief surgeon at Camp Smith; Major Mangine, Quartermaster at Camp Smith; American Legion County Commander Jesse Colyer; Mrs. Mary Clark, president of Auxiliary, New Syminara, Camp 15, Dept. of Florida; Hon. Samuel S. Pines; Major Raymond T. Moniz, commander of the American Legion; Commander James Grisco and delegation from the Mt. Vernon Camp, and also a delegation from the New Rochelle Camp.

Commander Bergstrom induced many to address the meeting; and in his cordial reception of guests made everybody feel at home. After a short entertainment refreshments were served.

The much admired new standard of colors displayed was the gift of Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill.

TANK TRAPS

"Did you ever hear of the cute little contrivances the Germans put over on us at Cambrai?" asked staff-sergeant Gibbons, former acting-major in the British army, but now doing duty with the Seventy-first Regiment at Camp Smith. "You see," said the sergeant, "during the first two years of the war the Germans had it all over us in the air; they were able to carry on over our lines, while our air forces were always on the defensive over our own lines.

"Then the tanks came out and their successful raids made it necessary for the Germans to devise something to curb this new engine of destruction which had offset much of their air advantage. Now Hans is nothing if not ingenious, so his best strategists were put to work; hence the tank trap.

"These traps were designed after the large game traps for many years used in Africa, only instead of being designed to catch elephants and lions, they were designed to snare the tank, more dangerous than a whole herd of elephants or a pack of ferocious lions. First holes were dug in the ground at likely points, twenty to thirty feet square, ten to twelve feet deep and with perpendicular sides. The tops were then covered with chicken netting and this with vegetation, leaving an attractive piece of green, not distinguishable from the surrounding terrain, even to the airmen. Men armed with large tank guns were stationed between the traps and it was woe to the outfit that went crashing down."

"Did many tanks get caught?" asked the reporter. "Yes," said the sergeant, "a lot of them. You see, the only way they could get out was to cut one of the sides of the pit into an incline and this took a long time and left the workers at the mercy of the tank assaulting gunners, with their steel piercing ammunition; also the bombs of the airmen. They certainly played hell with the British troops around Cambrai."

"Well," said the reporter, "it is over ten years since the war and I have read many volumes about it, and this is the first time I have ever heard of tank traps." "Well, they were real all right," said the Sergeant, and he resumed his work of putting on paper the details of a theoretical battle in the mountains surrounding Camp Smith.

THE MECHANICAL MILITARY AGE

The Quartermaster General is to procure for a service test one mechanical substitute for an Army band, manufactured by the Radio Corporation of America. This device will be issued to Fort Washington, Maryland, for a service test by the 3rd Battalion of the 12th Infantry.

It is contemplated, if this apparatus is finally adopted for use by the Army, to utilize it at stations which have no bands. There are at the present time sixteen such stations garrisoned by line troops. In addition to these there are no bands at some service schools, some flying fields and recruit depots. At all of these such a mechanism would provide the necessary music for ceremonies, marching, disciplinary drills and recreation purposes.

The apparatus is a well-appearing and neat unit, ruggedly and strongly built into a three-fourths ton truck. The volume of music developed is equivalent to two large bands and may be diminished or increased as desired. The quality of the music is approximately as good as that of the average service band. It is capable of playing while in motion to the same degree as is a dismounted band. Its mobility while not playing is about that of the standard three-fourths ton truck.

This apparatus can be used as a complete substitute for the instrumental music of the band and to a limited degree for field music. It is impossible to utilize it in conjunction with a band, therefore, there will be no reduction in the strength of bands.

CAPTAIN MURPHY OF MOHAWK RESIGNS

Guardsmen throughout the State regret the loss of Captain Harold Murphy of Company I, 10th Infantry, Mohawk, who has just resigned his commission. Captain Murphy has for several years been one of the outstanding unit commanders in the New York National Guard. Always maintaining a full strength company in a small community, his discipline and training have been a source of admiration each year to Inspectors, which coupled coupled with a model armory for care and upkeep, always brought forth a "Very Satisfactory" rating. Such "replacements" are hard to find.

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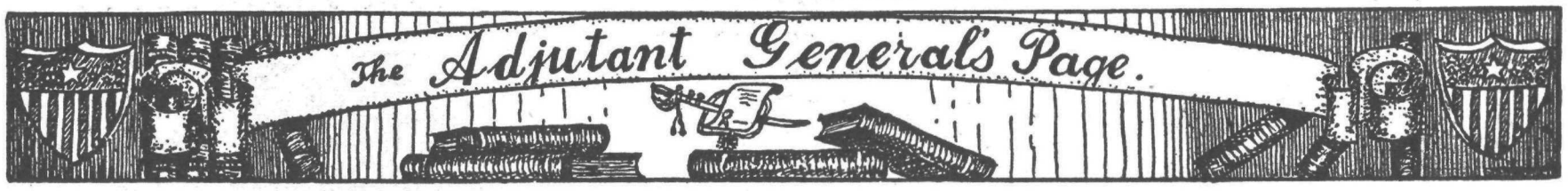

Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of June, 1930, With Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

	Date of Rank	Branch & Organization
COLONEL		
Higginson, Clarence H.	June 14, 1930	105th F. A.
MAJOR		
Watkins, Charles R.	June 10, 1930	107th Inf.
CAPTAINS		
Ziel, Max G.	June 6, 1930	108th Inf.
Maxwell, Charles O.	June 6, 1930	108th Inf.
Stockhammer, Stanley F.	June 9, 1930	M. C., 165th Inf.
Angel, Nicholas M.	June 9, 1930	D. C., 165th Inf.
Gibb, Harold C.	June 10, 1930	107th Inf.
Emond, Daniel L.	June 12, 1930	258th F. A.
Wilkinson, George J.	June 16, 1930	10th Inf.
Blinzler, Carl F.	June 16, 1930	106th F. A.
Byrne, Thomas F.	June 17, 1930	244th C. A.
Murnane, Ignatius J.	June 20, 1930	M. C., 102d Med. Regt.
Wood, Reginald H.	June 24, 1930	121st Cav.
Strong, William O.	June 25, 1930	107th Inf.
Lynch, James V.	June 28, 1930	212th C. A. (A. A.)
Young, William H.	June 28, 1930	156th F. A.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Marcy, Alfred R.	June 6, 1930	108th Inf.
Butt, Clifford W.	June 9, 1930	106th Inf.
Cassidy, Frank J.	June 9, 1930	106th Inf.
Dunn, Joseph L.	June 9, 1930	106th Inf.
McDonald, John R.	June 9, 1930	108th Inf.
Allison, John C.	June 9, 1930	106th Inf.
Brandon, David R.	June 10, 1930	107th Inf.
Lawlor, Jerome N.	June 10, 1930	107th Inf.
Corcoran, Francis P.	June 11, 1930	D. C., 108th Inf.
Ward, Thomas P.	June 14, 1930	105th F. A.
Schultz, Oscar E.	June 16, 1930	10th Inf.
Conlin, Alvin B.	June 16, 1930	10th Inf.
Hitchcock, Clarence J.	June 16, 1930	10th Inf.
Stoll, Charles T.	June 25, 1930	107th Inf.
Clarke, Andrew F.	June 28, 1930	212th C. A. (A. A.)
Blakeslee, Burroughs R.	June 28, 1930	156th F. A.

	Date of Rank	Branch & Organization
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Zeckhausen, Paul W.	June 4, 1930	107th Inf.
Corbett, Merlyne B.	June 5, 1930	108th Inf.
Garson, Frederic C.	June 5, 1930	10th Inf.
Jewell, John H.	June 6, 1930	108th Inf.
Ames, Charles E., Jr.	June 6, 1930	108th Inf.
Baillie, Milton C.	June 9, 1930	106th Inf.
Toms, Raymond W.	June 9, 1930	106th Inf.
Nimmo, William J.	June 9, 1930	106th Inf.
Campbell, William J.	June 9, 1930	106th Inf.
Shoucair, Edmund E.	June 9, 1930	106th Inf.
Warner, John W.	June 9, 1930	106th Inf.
Comstock, George C., Jr.	June 10, 1930	101st Cav.
Martin, Herbert	June 10, 1930	101st Cav.
Cummings, Lawrence E.	June 10, 1930	107th Inf.
Van Marter, John E.	June 13, 1930	121st Cav.
Tucker, Charles S.	June 14, 1930	105th F. A.
Hahn, Louis H. J.	June 16, 1930	212th C. A. (A. A.)
Reynolds, James T.	June 16, 1930	106th Inf.
Doebler, Charles F.	June 16, 1930	10th Inf.
Nichols, John M.	June 16, 1930	10th Inf.
Galvin, James J.	June 16, 1930	212th C. A. (A. A.)
Brockie, John M., Jr.	June 16, 1930	165th Inf.
Crowley, Joseph P.	June 16, 1930	165th Inf.
O'Connell, John J., Jr.	June 17, 1930	10th Inf.
Ehaney, Hollis J.	June 18, 1930	121st Cav.
Gilman, Sheldon M.	June 19, 1930	174th Inf.
Elder, Harold R.	June 20, 1930	108th Inf.
Wadsworth, James J.	June 20, 1930	121st Cav.
Hutchinson, Edwin A.	June 22, 1930	245th C. A.
Thompson, Charles I.	June 25, 1930	107th Inf.
Bastine, Wilfrid S.	June 27, 1930	105th F. A.
Crook, Evan J.	June 27, 1930	105th F. A.
Connery, Richard F.	June 27, 1930	107th Inf.
Willis, Percy J.	June 27, 1930	104th F. A.
Hooker, William H.	June 28, 1930	A. C., 27th Div. Avi.

Separations from Active Service, June, 1930, Resigned, Honorably Discharged

CAPTAINS		
McNeile, Hector J.	June 25, 1930	M. C., 101st Cav.
Murphy, Harold R.	June 4, 1930	10th Inf.
Purington, Elmer E.	June 9, 1930	D. C., 108th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Manning, Joseph S.	June 25, 1930	M. C., 107th Inf.
Meyers, Paul D.	June 9, 1930	A. C, 27th Div. Avi.
Swart, Joseph	June 14, 1930	174th Inf.
Williams, Chauncey P., Jr.	June 27, 1930	Cav., N. G. Res.
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Elliott, Harold W.	June 25, 1930	107th Inf.
Long, Leonard F.	June 27, 1930	A. C., 37th Div. Avi.
Salisbury, William S.	June 19, 1930	156th F. A.
Smith, Eben B.	June 9, 1930	A. C., 27th Div. Avi.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve at Own Request.

CAPTAIN		
Roeser, Frederick V.	June 4, 1930	107th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Johnson, Chester E.	June 14, 1930	O. D., Spec. Troops, 27th Div.
Lindewall, Arthur F.	June 9, 1930	106th Inf.
Timmermann, William F.	June 19, 1930	245th C. A.
Williams, Chauncey P., Jr.	June 9, 1930	121st Cav.
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Luttge, William G.	June 25, 1930	105th F. A.
St. John, Earl S.	June 19, 1930	10th Inf.
Varley, George J.	June 4, 1930	107th Inf.
Warrender, Lee D.	June 27, 1930	A. C., 27th Div. Avi.

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A New State Match Recruit.

A keen-eyed mountaineer led his tall son to the recruiting station. "This yere boy's arter larnin," he said. "What yer bill o' fare?"

"He can learn a trade or go to a school to learn geography, arithmetic, trigonometry," began the recruiting sergeant.

"That'll do," interrupted the farmer. "Load 'im up well with triggernometry. He's the only poor shot in the family."—*Army and Navy Journal.*

NATIONAL MATCH NOTES

Lieut. Col. Fred. M. Waterbury, State Ordnance Officer, has been appointed by the Governor to captain New York State's National Guard Rifle and Pistol Teams in the 1930 National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Large squads of riflemen and pistolmen, who made the preliminary teams through competition, are trying out weekly for the coveted places on the final teams to go to Camp Perry to represent the State in the National Matches.

Captain Fred. M. Dardingkiller, years ago a crack shot on the N. Y. State's national rifle team, has been selected by the Adjutant General to captain this year's civilian rifle team to represent the State of New York in the National Matches.

1st Lieut. John H. Travers, Jr., Ord. Dept., State Staff, will go to Camp Perry as a range officer for the National Matches.

First Sergt. Joseph J. Ryan, Ord. Sec. State Staff, will accompany the teams to Camp Perry as Ord. Sergt.

"THE GREAT CRUSADE"

A chronicle of the late war, by Lt. Col. J. C. Wise, U.S.A., A.E.F. Published by Lincoln Mac Veagh—The Dial Press, 152 West 13th Street, New York City. 320 pages. $2.00.

Here is "another" book about the World War, but one that will hold the interest of every soldier right through to the end. The author commanded an infantry battalion of the Blue Ridge Division and tells his story as one soldier would speak to another, frankly, strongly, and without fear of expressing his opinions and sentiments. There may be passages in his narrative with which you will not agree but such parts only serve to increase your interest and the desire to read what follows. His description of the British Front will prove most interesting to the war-time members of New York's 27th Division. — *Reviewed by Captain Walter S. Mullins.*

SPORTING A NEW SABRE

When the 108th Infantry marched into camp, Sunday, July 27th, Captain George W. Daley, the popular C. O. of the Service Company, was wearing a brand new sabre, the gift of his non-commissioned officers upon his completion of twenty-five years in the service. The presentation was made by Sergt. James E. Oserhout at a banquet tendered this popular and efficient officer in Auburn.

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TOURING EUROPE

Brigadier General and Mrs. John J. Byrne left the middle of last month for an extended tour of Europe. After a stop at North Cape, visiting "the land of the midnight sun," they will spend a month as the guest of Major T. J. Oakley Rhinelander at his castle on the Rhine in Germany. General Byrne, who commands the state's three regiments of Coast Artillery, has just finished a tour of duty with the 212th A. A. and the 244th at Ft. Ontario. Before sailing General and Mrs. Byrne were given a bon voyage dinner in New York City by Colonel William Ottman.

"Henry," said his employer sternly, "you didn't expect me back this morning?"

"No, sir," said Henry.

"I suppose you are aware that when I came in I caught you kissing the stenographer?" and his employer glared at him angrily.

"Yes, sir," replied Henry, without blushing, "but if you remember, sir, you told me to be sure and do all your work while you were away."

—*The Message Centre.*

"Say, that guy Oscar was so lubricated last night that he sold the post canteen."

"Well, why so down in the mouth about it."

"Because I bought it."

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DIFFERENT BUGLES

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

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

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

"LET'S GO!"

What a wealth of meaning there is in that popular little catch phrase, "Let's Go!" During the World War it practically replaced the time-honored "Forward, march!", in many of our organizations. It has survived and becomes almost universal.

It is used so many time in the Army because it just seems to fit the purpose. But few, however, have paused to analyze it and to appreciate the fact that it possesses so many appeals to good leadership.

It is a challenge to action. That collective action with a sentiment of comradeship which arouses the idea of movement and promotes that restless migratory instinct inherent in every red-blooded man. Every soldier must be such if he is to be a success at soldiering.

It breathes decision and confidence. It creates that never-say-die spirit of combat to overcome obstacles which may be encountered on the way.

It embodies an invitation, which is stronger than compulsion. It does it without in the least weakening that disciplinary authority which must prevail in every military activity.

It expresses unity of purpose.

It is devoid of that more or less implied inferiority complex which is so patent when the leader commands, "Follow me."

Over all there is a provoking of the instinct of curiosity in men and the sentiment of adventure as to what may be encountered on the way and at the end of the journey.

It will succeed where other measures fail, because it is an appeal which is direct, strong, simple, and clothed with a little of the milk of human kindness.

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STATE TEAM FOR NATIONAL MATCHES

THE tryouts for the team to represent the National Guard of the State of New York at the National Matches to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 24 to September 14 finished at Camp Smith on August 2nd and the successful candidates are all set.

N. G. Rifle Team, State of New York

Team Captain

Lt. Col. FRED M. WATERBURY, Div. Ord. Off., 27th Division, New York City.

Team Coach or Member

Capt. H. C. GIBB, Company L, 107th Infantry, New York City.

Range Officer

First Lieut. JOHN H. TRAVERS, Jr., Ord. Dept., State Staff, New York City.

Members

Capt. William A. Swan, Company F, 102nd Engineers, New York City.
1st Lt. Fred W. Ellis, Company E, 174th Infantry, Jamestown, N. Y.
Master Sergeant Frank C. Cargill, Hq. and Ser. Co., 102nd Eng., New York City.
1st Sgt. Willis J. Breitsman, Company F, 108th Infantry, Medina, N. Y.
Sgt. Harry A. James, Company E, 174th Infantry, Jamestown, N. Y.
Sgt. Michael Rivisto, Company G, 71st Infantry, New York City.
Sgt. Gregory T. Kelly, Company I, 107th Infantry, New York City.
Corporal William G. Fisher, Jr., Company L, 107th Infantry, New York City.
Corporal Filmore C. Clark, Company E, 174th Infantry, Jamestown, N. Y.
Private Paul Smith, Company F, 108th Infantry, Medina, N. Y.
Private Norman Davids, Company A, 107th Infantry, New York City.
Private George Sauter, Jr., Company C, 107th Infantry, New York City.

The team will leave the Grand Central Station on the Lake Shore Limited, Saturday, August 23rd, at 5:30 p.m., daylight saving time.

In selecting the team but a limited number of old men could be taken, as at least forty per cent of the personnel must be new men, those who have never previously qualified. This barrier just nipped out Sergt. T. A. Moore of the 107th and Sergts. Hollenbeck and Neal of the 108th. Three of the strongest riflemen in the Guard were unavailable. Two—Lt. A. N. Gormsen of the 102nd Engineers and Corporal James H. Fitzgerald of the 107th were ineligible on account of having been on the team three years in five, and Private 1st Cl. Richard A. Devereaux of the 107th was unable to give up the time required, although he may again make the pistol team for the National Match which takes but one-third the attendance time at the matches.

On Saturday, August 9th, the Civilian Rifle Team to represent the State of New York in these National Matches will have its tryout. This year the State was fortunate enough to obtain the services of Captain Fred M. Dardingkiller, a former National Match shooting member on many New York teams, for its captain, and the Adjutant General is assured of a good representative civilian as well as National Guard team.

The National Match Pistol Team

On Saturday, August 9th and 16th, the final tryouts will be held with the twelve pistol men of the preliminary team, all working hard to obtain the six coveted places on the team to be sent to Camp Perry by the State of New York.

The runners-up are:
Pvt. 1st Cl. R. A. Devereaux, 107th Inf.
Pvt. 1st Cl. F. B. Monell, Jr., 101st Cav.
1st Sgt. Ward E. Brown, 104th F. A.
Sgt. Ralph L. Aliance, 104th F. A.
Sgt. Jules A. Guedalia, 101st Cav.
Pvt. P. H. Agramonte, 107th Inf.
1st Lt. Leonard Ross, 71st Inf.
1st Sgt. Floyd Cornell, 104th F. A.
1st Lt. J. E. J. Clare, Jr., 258th F. A.
2nd Lt. R. H. Bunting, 101st Cav.
2nd Lt. A. N. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.
Sgt. Albert T. Hess, 104th F. A.

WORLD WAR STATE MEMORIAL

The last Legislature provided for a commission to select a site and prepare plans for a state memorial to the World War dead. The act named Major General Franklin W. Ward as head of the commission and empowered said commission with purchasing a site and designing the memorial, the total cost of which, exclusive of site, not to exceed $1,000,000. The other members of the commission as appointed by the Governor are:

Major General John F. O'Ryan, the 27th Division, New York City.

John J. Bennett, 77th Division, New York City.

Francis S. Heuber, 78th Division, Syracuse.

Richard S. Byrnes, Babylon, veteran of the United States Navy.

Major Benjamin H. Mann, Brooklyn.

William M. Leffingwell, president of the Finger Lakes Association.

SOLDIERS BEING NOMINATED

Many National Guard officers are being sought for political office this fall in various localities of the state. Ability to properly administer a military command points to a successful, fearless, honest public office candidate. Among the latest reports are Colonel John S. Thompson of the 108th Infantry, residing at Medina, who will probably be nominated by the Republicans for Member of Assembly from his county. Captain Samuel A. Brown, Jr., commanding Co. E, 174th Infantry, Jamestown, will be the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Chautauqua County. Earl Hilts of Mohawk, a former member of Company M, 10th Infantry, is also a candidate on the Democratic slate for the office of County Commissioner of Welfare for Herkimer County.

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GRADUATING FROM FORT BENNING

Special to THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN: Commencement exercises for the National Guard Enlisted Specialist's Class, which yesterday completed a four months' course of instruction at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, were held in Kriz Hall, June 5. Forty-five non-commissioned officers from National Guard organizations in thirty-six states and Porto Rico were awarded diplomas.

The course of instruction pursued by the class was a six hundred hour course in Infantry Signal Communications. All the instructional facilities of the large plant at Fort Benning were placed at the disposal of the students. Graduates attained proficiency in telephone work, radio operation, visual signalling, and message center operation. At the conclusion of the course members of the class filled key positions in the extensive maneuvers, which are an annual event at the Infantry School.

Master Sgt. Edward M. MaGuire, Headquarters Company, 105th Infantry, of Troy, was a member of the Enlisted Specialist's Class. In the commencement exercises he received one of the coveted diplomas. Sgt. McGuire acted as a battalion communication chief during the final school maneuvers.

TO AN OLD "BUDDY" AND TANKER

On Sunday, May 25th, 1930, a detail of the 27th Tank Co., under Lieut. John G. Priore, participated in a memorial service and the unveiling of a tablet in memory of an old "Buddy" and tanker, Sgt. Julian Stahlschmidt, who gave his life in an attempt to stop a runaway tank headed for a crowd of spectators watching a memorial parade on Riverside Drive in 1922. In doing this he showed the real spirit and training of a National Guardsman. He proved himself a real hero in the everyday walk of life in times of peace and on the streets of a crowded city. Sgt. Fred Franks who was a member of the 27th Tank Co., and still with the unit, unveiled the tablet.

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HOW ABOUT TRAINED RECRUITS?

Just Finished Two Years in R.O.T.C.

The following report of members of the R.O.T.C. Unit who have severed their connection without being inducted into some branch of the Army, is submitted by the New York University.

Name	Age	Training Yrs.	Grade Recommended	Future Address
Abel, Bernard J.	20	2	Cpl.	Mt. Kisco
Abbadess, Nicholas J.	19	2	Cpl.	555 So. Boulevard, New York
Abraham, Leonard	19	2	Cpl.	37 So. Washington St., Tarrytown
Appel, Albert W.	18	2	Cpl.	99 Java St., Brooklyn
Arnold, Sidney J.	19	2	Sgt.	455 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn
Austin, Sidney	19	2	Cpl.	2317 Tiebout Ave., New York
Balek, Charles W.	20	2	Pvt.	520—12th Ave., Long Island City
Barbey, John N.	20	2	Cpl.	99 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers
Beatty, LeRoy J.	23	2	Cpl.	31—9th St., Whitestone
Beck, Leonard N.	18	2	Cpl.	140 Trenton Ave., White Plains
Binder, Nathan	18	2	Cpl.	573 W. 192nd St., New York
Bobrow, Herbert N.	18	2	Sgt.	299 Riverside Drive, New York
Bolton, Donald C.	24	2	Sgt.	96 Wadsworth Terrace, New York
Bottalico, Michael	19	2	Cpl.	524 Morris Ave., New York
Bowman, Richard G.	22	2	Sgt.	641 Bryant Ave., New York
Brander, Rudolph	20	2	Cpl.	328 Madison St., Brooklyn
Brown, Kenneth G.	20	2	Sgt.	30 Hudson Terrace, No. Tarrytown
Brown, Thomas G.	22	2	Cpl.	2470 Frisby Ave., New York
Bruckmann, John C.	19	2	Cpl.	255 E. 174th St., New York
Bruskin, Sidney	18	2	Pvt.	301 Steinway St., Long Island City
Burns, Harry R.	18	2	Cpl.	334 E. 240th St., New York
Burrough, Robert J.	19	2	1st Sgt.	1803 Riverside Drive, New York
Burstein, Adolph	19	2	Cpl.	120 W. 123rd St., New York
Cannold, Harold A.	18	2	Sgt.	179 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn
Carrozzo, Nunzio J.	20	2	Cpl.	1975 W. 6th St., Brooklyn
Chemkalis, Leon G.	20	2	Pvt.	244 Bleecker St., Brooklyn
Ciringione, Joseph L.	20	2	Pvt.	411 W. 48th St., New York
Cohen, David H.	19	2	Pvt.	751 Crotona Park No., New York
Cohen, Harold B.	19	2	Sgt.	2116—79th St., Brooklyn
Cohen, Jerome S.	18	2	Sgt.	610 W. 141st St., New York
Cohn, Peter B.	19	2	Pvt.	315 West End Ave., New York
Croake, Dennis J.	25	2	Sgt. Maj.	77 N. Catherine St., Plattsburg
Cunningham, Vincent S.	20	2	Sgt.	351 Beach 69th St., Arverne, L. I.
Currie, Herbert P.	20	2	Sgt.	10 Bell Place, Yonkers
Cusick, Albert M.	21	2	Cpl.	110-14—204th St., Hollis
Dallob, Samuel	19	2	Sgt.	1167—Stratford Ave., Bronx
Dean, William	19	2	Cpl.	25 East Union St., E. Kingston
Delmonte, Jack	17	2	Sgt.	330 Wadsworth Ave., New York
Dent, Irwin H.	20	2	Sgt.	Stamford
Dinnar, Leo	19	2	Cpl.	305 W. 58th St., New York
Dittleman, Harold J.	20	2	Cpl.	68 James St., Ossining
Dodson, Frederick J.	19	2	Pvt.	2115 New York Ave., Brooklyn
Dominguez, Carlos E.	21	2	Pvt.	49 St. Nicholas Ave., New York
Douglas, Leon L.	20	2	Pvt.	2185—85th St., Brooklyn
Dorian, Charles P.	20	2	Cpl.	78 Glenwood Ave., Yonkers
Dresden, Arnold	19	2	Pvt.	2825 Grand Concourse, New York
Duffy, Thomas J.	25	2	Pvt.	4345 Gunther Ave., New York
Duncan, Robert M.	19	2	Cpl.	175-11—89th St., Jamaica
Dworkin, Solo	20	2	Pvt.	551 Clifford Ave., Rochester
Eckersley, Joseph O., Jr.	19	2	Sgt.	4269 White Plains Ave., New York
Elkin, Nathan E.	21	2	Pvt.	3973—64th St., Woodside
Fairnington, William J.	20	2	Sgt.	103 Chase Ave., Yonkers
Farfel, Bernard	19	2	Sgt.	54 W. 116th St., New York
Fauerbach, Marvin B.	19	2	Sgt.	80 Bruce Ave., Yonkers
Ferris, Robert W.	20	2	Pvt.	176 Darwin Ave., Syracuse
Feuerstein, Morris A.	18	2	Cpl.	1113 Grant Ave., New York
Finkelstein, Philip	20	2	Pvt.	1295 Morris Ave., New York
Finnerty, John J.	20	2	Cpl.	163 E. 70th St., New York
Fleishman, Arthur H.	18	2	Pvt.	Liberty
Fleischner, Alois L.	17	2	Pvt.	164 E. 107th St., New York
Francis, Gerard S.	20	2	Cpl.	Oneonta
Frank, Louis D.	22	2	Pvt.	763 Home St., New York
Gebhard, Edward P.	20	2	Cpl.	21 Lawrence St., Yonkers
Gerofsky, David G.	20	2	Pvt.	73 Ridgewood Ave., Brooklyn
Gillen, Joseph S.	22	2	Sgt. Maj.	509 W. 170th St., New York
Gitt, Edward	19	2	Pvt.	1569 Horne Ave., New York
Goldberg, Harold	19	2	Cpl.	586 Union Ave., New York
Goldman, Morris	18	2	Cpl.	645 West End Ave., New York
Goldschmidt, Jules W.	18	2	Sgt.	809 E. 16th St., New York
Gran, Mortimer	18	2	Cpl.	252 Wadsworth Ave., New York
Greenman, Sidney	19	2	Cpl.	800 Riverside Drive, New York
Greisman, Jacob	20	2	Cpl.	3777—10th Ave., New York
Greller, Nelson P.	18	2	Pvt.	336 Fort Washington Ave., New York
Grob, Raymond	20	2	Cpl.	189 Mosholu Parkway W., New York
Grosjean, Raymond E.	19	2	Sgt.	3206 Schley Ave., New York
Gullo, Nazareno J.	18	2	Pvt.	209 E. 110th St., New York
Gipson, Allen H.	21	2	Pvt.	P. O. Box 698, Hewlitt
Hallihan, Joseph O.	22	2	Sgt.	736 W. 181st St., New York
Halpern, Leonard M.	18	2	Sgt.	2039 Washington Ave., New York

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220 FOURTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

To Members of the New York National Guard Training at Camp Smith during 1930 Season

We are pleased to announce that we have been awarded the concession for the operation of the general store during the 1930 training season at Camp Smith. Kindly be advised that the operation of the store this year is under entirely new management, and we can assure you of the utmost in service and courtesy.

We will carry in stock and on display a most complete line of Military insignia, equipment, general merchandise and novelties; a few of the items are listed below:

Albums, Photo, Leatherette Covers
Belts, Cowhide Garrison
Belts, Web Trouser
Blanco, Pickerings, Web (Green)
Boxes, Soap, Celluloid Telescopic
Brushes, Shaving No. 7-11
Brushes, Shoe Kits
Brushes, Tooth, Prophylactic
Buttons, Sets, for Army Blouse
Button Boards, Brass
Canvas Leggings, Leather Faced
Cords, Hat, Silk or Cotton
Chevrons, Army Service
Folders, Discharge
Garters, Paris
Handkerchiefs, Handi-Pac, White
Handkerchiefs, Khaki, Ind. Packed
Holders, Celluloid Tooth Brush
Holders, Handkerchief, Hand Painted
Holders, Handkerchief, Silk Embroidered
Hosiery, Silk Fibre, Solid Colors
Hosiery, Army, Cashmerette
Insignia, Army Officers
Insignia, Army Enlisted Men's
Knives, Pocket, Various Types
Lavaliers, Sterling Silver
Laces, Shoe, Army Regulation
Leggings, Wrap, Wool Melton
Miniature Emblems, Sterling
Neckties, Regulation Enlisted Men's
Neckties, Silk Knitted Enlisted Men's
Neckties, Officers GrosGrain
Polish, Button, Blazes Cloth
Rings, Sterling Silver, Lightweight
Rings, Sterling Silver, Heavyweight
Rings, Sterling and Onyx
Rifles, Miniature
Sabres, Miniature
Shoes, Enlisted Men's Garrison
Shoes, Officers Oxfords
Shoes, Officers Full Shoe
Suits, Bathing, Popular Styles
Straps, Chin, Linked
Shirts, Burton's Irish Poplin
Shirts, Tropical Worsted
Shirts, Gabardine
Shirts, Serge, 12-ounce Cloth
Shirts, O. D. Broadcloth, Enlisted Men
Shirts, White Broadcloth, for Dress Wear

Your inquiries are solicited for any items not appearing on this list.