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NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

80 CENTRE STREET, Room 780 NEW YORK CITY

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

LT. COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, *Editor*

LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE, *Associate Editor and Business Manager*

Editorial and Business office

Hdqrs. N. Y. N. G., Room 782 State Building, 80 Centre Street, New York City

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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

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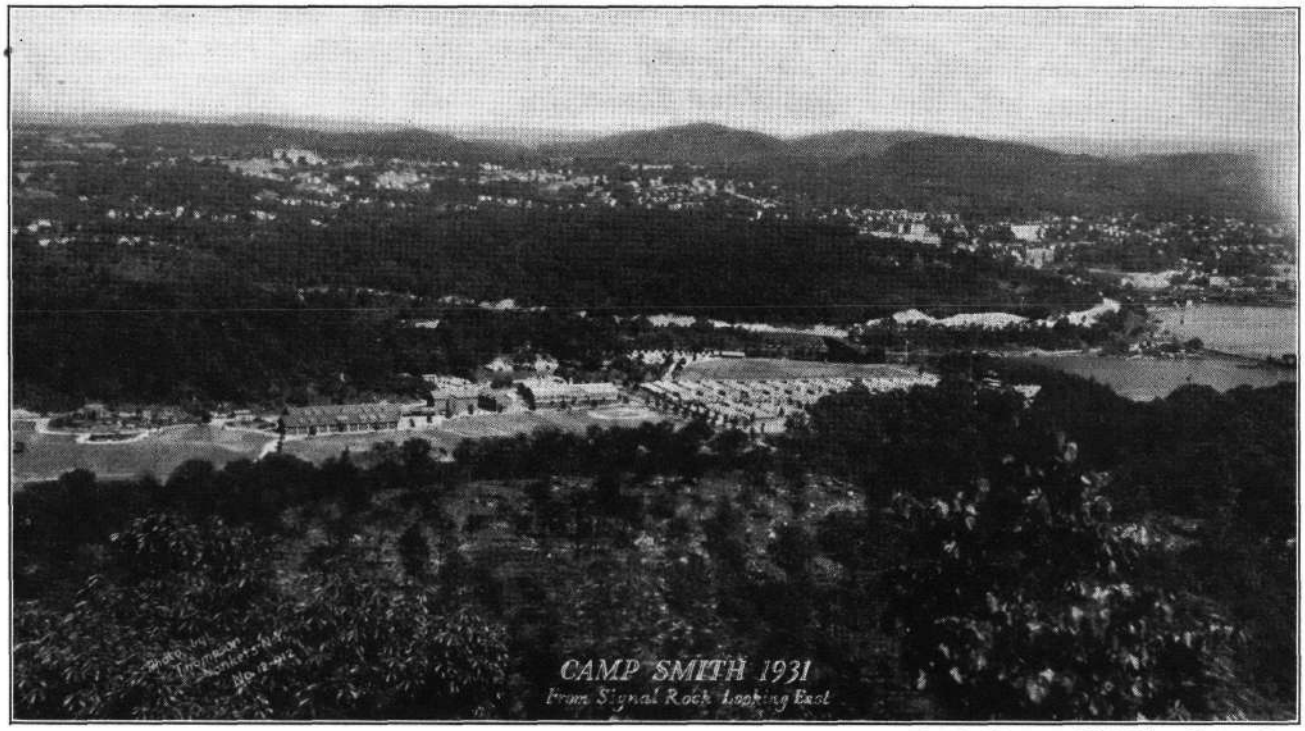

Photo by Thompson, Official Camp Photographer

A splendid bird's-eye view of Camp Smith taken from the summit of Signal Rock.

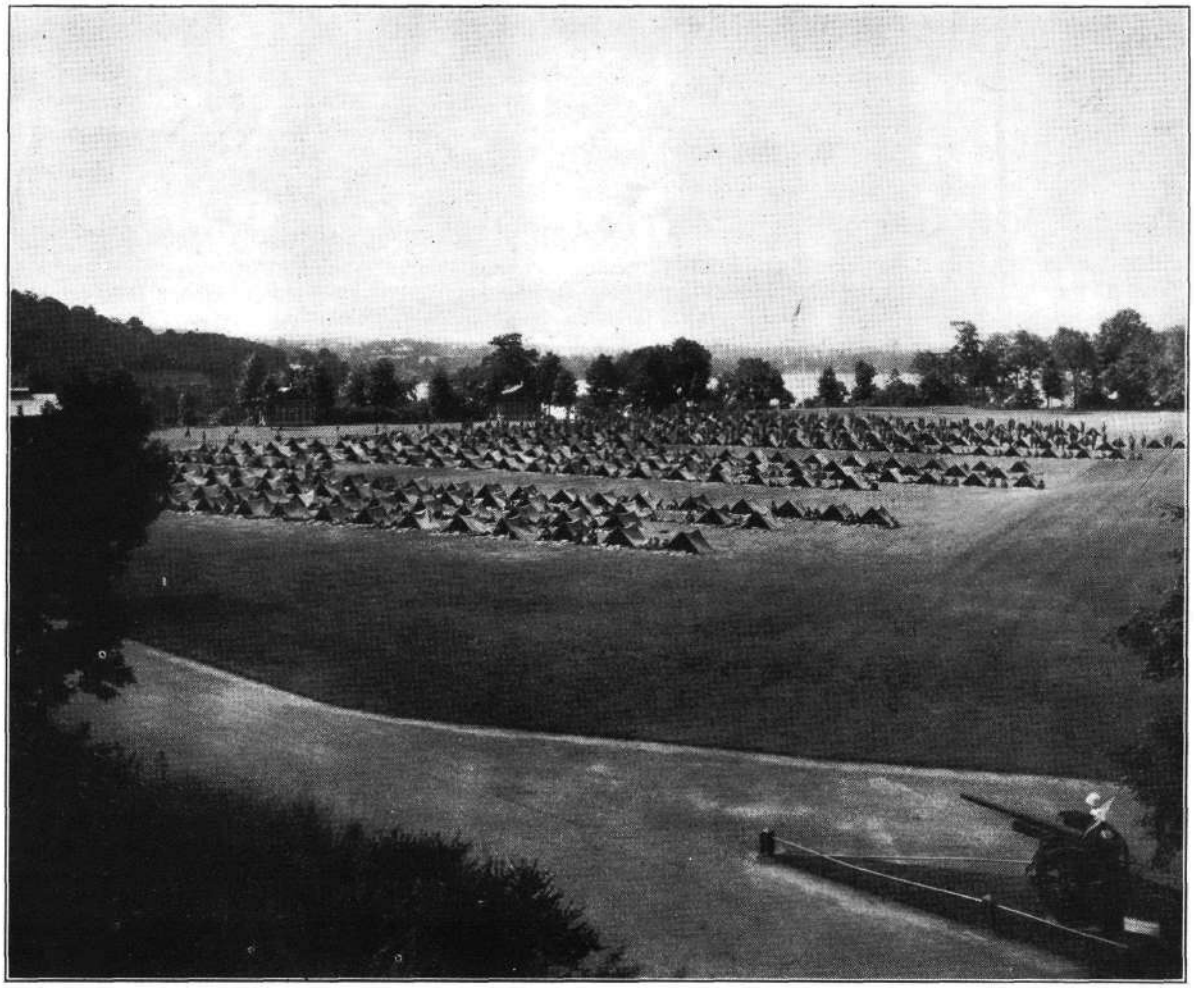

Photo by Thompson, Official Camp Photographer

Field Inspection of the 106th Infantry on the East Parade Ground, Camp Smith.

THE

NEW YORK

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VOL. VIII SEPTEMBER 1931 No. 6

The Value of Military Training to the Business Man

By COLONEL RAYMOND S. MCLAIN, Oklahoma National Guard

(Re-printed from THE INFANTRY JOURNAL)

THE greatest demand today in the employment situation in any city is to procure employees who have a sense of responsibility. The scarcity of people with this training, the scarcity of people with executive ability, is extremely noticeable, in fact, there are so few that to procure one is more accidental than otherwise. The reason is obvious: there is no civilian school or experience for the average young man and young woman that permits them to exercise the responsibility of directing others. The NATIONAL GUARD affords the opportunity for this kind of training.

The young man who enlists in the National Guard is immediately placed in the organization and becomes a fixed unit of it all. As a private he learns courtesy and discipline, he learns deference to his seniors in authority, and learns to respond without question to their directions. Some of these directions may be unreasonable, or at least appear so. The value of this training in either case is apparent. The young man who learns to respond fully and wholeheartedly to what appears to be unreasonable direction after proper authority has made final decision has learned a valuable lesson because he has learned not to question the responsibility of others; and, that wholehearted cooperation with a doubtful plan will often succeed where poor cooperation and execution of a good plan will fail.

If the young man shows interest and capacity he will, in time, be promoted to the rank of corporal. As a corporal he has the full responsibility for himself and seven or more men. He has the responsibility for their equipment, for their conduct, and for their training. In camp he is responsible that they keep their quarters clean, that they keep themselves clean and that they understand orders; he also commands them in the exercises in the field. Is there any place in the business world where the average young man can go into an office, or factory, or store, and take his responsibility of having seven men under him and being responsible for them and their actions? The psychological effect of this training is apparent.

If the young man is consistent, has the characteristics of a leader, shows that he can develop, and has the tendency for continued endeavor, he will continue to be promoted. As a sergeant he will have under him sixteen or more men. As a lieutenant he may have 100 or more men. As a captain he commands a company, and in addition to the responsibility that he has had in the junior grades, he takes on administrative responsibilities, such as feeding, clothing, quartering, and equipping all of these men; he has the responsibility of commanding them in the field, of training them or directing their training or studying the status of their training, and of making a complete analysis of his unit as a fighting machine. He must keep accounts of his equipment; he must keep accounts of his subsistence, organizing it in such a way that his men are well fed on the allowance given him for that purpose. He commands, not ten men direct, but an organization through the different subordinate leaders. His acts are felt and responded to by his entire organization; his men may be cold and hungry, or they may be warm and well fed, according to the way in which he conducts his job. They may be a well organized, orderly, efficient group of men, or they may be disorganized, undisciplined band. This depends on the degree of leadership exhibited by the captain. The value of this kind of training to civilian life is quite often apparent; it develops leadership, initiative, ingenuity, and a sense of responsibility.

From the captain on to the higher grades, the responsibility of training and administration becomes more intricate. Decisions become of more consequence and questions become weightier. Analysis of these questions must be more accurate, and the consequence of these final decisions become greater and more apparent. The mental capacity to grasp and handle these questions must be greater and must develop. The mind that broadens in this manner also

broadens for every other purpose, because it requires the habit of considering things from a logical standpoint and of picturing the consequences of decisions.

From the captain up, one enters the field of organization, of tactics, of training, and many ramifications of these questions. Throughout all of this training one absorbs many military principles, which are simply principles of ordinary life. The axioms of the military texts are simply elements of general principles which apply in every phase of life. An axiom of personal conduct prescribed by army regulations in that "courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline and good order"—it is simply indicative of attitude and character. It is equally important in the office of a factory or in any other industry where men are employed. The axiom that "sanitation is the short cut to discipline" also applies. The employee who keeps his home, his portion of the factory or office in good order, and his tools, equipment, or effects well assembled, discloses well organized character.

Seniors are taught in the army not to stifle the attitude of juniors by attempting to give detailed instructions as to how to do a thing, but to tell them what to do and permit them certain freedom of action. This gives the juniors room to use their heads—rather than to develop into figure-heads.

Nowhere has an individual a greater opportunity to visualize the subject of team-play and to weigh the importance of his part in fitting into a machine. The consequences of the failure of a single messenger to deliver a message may become of great consequence to the whole command.

In the realm of tactics there are many principles which apply to ordinary life, even to technical organizations of the greatest magnitude. Some of these principles are:

"Objective," that is, keeping in mind at all times the purpose to be accomplished;

"Offensive," or an aggressive attitude in the purpose at hand;

"Simplicity," which is especially important in procedure;

"Economy of Force," in organization;

"Movement," in business development and production;

"Surprise";

"Security," which is exemplified in the use of insurance to cover risks and reverses;

"Cooperation," in developing business among contributing lines to whom support can be given, or to the cooperation of one department of business with another department.

The sequence of an ordinary analysis of a particular problem teaches an orderly process of analyzing any problem. As we know, the military commander considers, in making a decision:

1. The mission that he is directed to accomplish.
2. The enemy's forces opposing him, their combat strength, disposition, training, organization, and morale; his own forces from the same standpoints; a comparison of the two.
3. The plans open to the enemy and his probable course.
4. The courses open to himself to accomplish his mission; weighing one against the other.
5. The decision as to the course that will best accomplish his mission.

He has learned to follow his decision through, and not to change his plans after they are once launched. In giving his decision to his subordinates, he gives it in a sequence well known to all. He gives them:

1. Such information of the enemy's forces as they will require, and information of supporting troops upon which they may depend.
2. His decision, with the greatest brevity.
3. To each element of his command a definite task, all co-ordinated among the different branches and arms of his command.
4. His plan of administration.
5. Information as to where he may be reached, and the route by which they may communicate with him.

The mind which year after year considered problems in this manner, which has been trained to consider and analyze so thoroughly, and which realizes the value of an orderly sequence in analysis, is bound to approach all problems with greater confidence and greater understanding. Even to the trained executive this experience is valuable. It refreshes his mental processes each year as he reviews his work at the annual military encampment; it revives his mental activity and brings him back into orderly consideration of things, from which he is likely to have strayed during the year. It is a post graduate course, or a short "refresher course such as business institutions have found valuable and many large business organizations conduct yearly."

From a mathematical standpoint, the military study provides an abundant field. There is every sort of mathematical problem from figuring time and space for use or movement of troops to figuring the ballistic qualities that affect the propulsion trajectory and strike of a shell—affected by initial propulsion force, air, wind, temperature, weight of projectile, time of flight, bore of piece, muzzle elevation, relation of altitude of gun and target, and possible intervening masks.

Few people see more than a minute part of what appears before their sight. Military training develops observation. A trained soldier sees at once the absence of a small piece of insignia, a missing piece of equipment. He learns to distinguish distant objects, to interpret movements. He studies maps and learns to apply proportions, to recognize and interpret symbols; he studies aerial photography and finds the significance of changes disclosed by spots or streaks smaller than a pin point. The discriminating judgment that he must use in weighing accurately the significance of the enemy's movements should give him more alert comprehension of facts that affect any civil problem.

The various means and methods of acquiring, evaluating and acting on military questions become problems of absorbing interest to the student. The study of composition, though influenced by brevity of military usages and standard expressions, gives the importance of clarity and brevity. The study of various regulations develops an appreciation of the meaning of discriminating language. Some of the regulations are full of sentences in which every word and the entire construction carry some effect on the exact meaning. One learns to study the minute detail of every word. The man who has read and understood the definition of "Position of a Soldier at Attention," must develop a high sense of observation. Many can visualize a soldier with heels together, standing erect, but few grasp or observe the little detail of "eyes straight to the front."

From all of this we may fairly come to the conclusion—The principles of tactics apply to every day life; National Guard and other military service trains young men for life's problems.

Telephone Company's Coveted Vail Medal Awarded to National Guard Corporal

SELECTED from a list of 127 persons, Corporal Joseph N. Nilsen of the 51st Brigade (Cavalry) Headquarters Troop and an employee of the New York Telephone Company, was recently one of the two men to receive the 1931 Vail Medal. These two medals are awarded annually, in memory of Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, to employees of the Bell system who perform acts conspicuously illustrating ideals of public service.

Nilsen's name was chosen unanimously by a committee consisting of twenty employees and three officials of the company, for having saved lives and also for having performed other praiseworthy acts during the year.

Mr. Frank T. Woolverton, General Plant Manager of the New York Telephone Company, has furnished us with full particulars of the various acts of merit performed by Corporal Nilsen and we publish them below in full as a high example to every Guardsman of the value of military training, not only in the performance of his Guard duties, but also in the execution of his private business. This training develops a man's initiative, promptness, physical fitness and his capacity to handle emergencies. Opportunities to demonstrate these qualities are frequently occurring to each one of us in our everyday life. Corporal Nilsen is to be sincerely congratulated upon his many acts of mercy, coolheadedness and courage which have rightly earned him the highly-coveted Vail award.

Corporal Joseph J. Nilsen, 51st Brigade (Cavalry) and employee of the New York Telephone Co., who has been honored by award of Vail Medal for several courageous acts.

Corporal Nilsen's Meritorious Act Resulting in Vail Medal Award

On the morning of July 12, 1930, Splicer Patrick J. Devany and Splicer's Helper Joseph N. Nilsen were taking pressure test readings on an underground cable along Clove Road, Staten Island. Devany, after working in several manholes while Nilsen remained outside diverting traffic, complained of a severe headache but declined Nilsen's offer that they should change places. A few minutes later, Nilsen, glancing down the manhole, saw Devany pitch forward to the floor, his face submerged in six inches of water.

Shouting to a bystander to protect the manhole, Nilsen went down. There was a heavy odor of gas and he realized the necessity of getting Devany out in a hurry. No one had responded to Nilsen's cry for help. Devany weighed 185 pounds and the conventional one-man carry could not be used because of the small diameter of the street opening.

Nilsen propped him up against the side wall so as to prevent drowning, climbed out of the hole and returned immediately when his further shouting attracted two men. Then Nilsen carried the unconscious man up the ladder and with assistance at the top, took him to a lawn at the side of the road. Devany was placed in a prone position and Nilsen lost no time in applying the Schaefer method of resuscitation because of suspended breathing.

The location was far from a hospital and twenty-five minutes passed before an ambulance arrived. The ambulance surgeon urged Nilsen to continue his efforts and in a few minutes more Devany gave first indication of restored respiration. They took Devany to the hospital and Nilsen remained with him until danger had passed. The next day Devany was able to go home.

Renders First Aid Treatment to Ten Victims of Automobile Accident

On Sunday, April 6, 1930, at about 11:30 p.m., Splicer's Helper Joseph N. Nilsen, Staten Island District, was driving his car along Hylan Boulevard, Staten Island. Nilsen was accompanied by two friends, and they were driving toward the south shore of the Island in order to see a bungalow which had previously been reported to be on fire. Arriving at the intersection of Hylan and Slater Boulevards, they noticed that a large crowd had collected at the north side of the highway. Nilsen stopped his car on the opposite side of the road and ran toward the crowd to investigate. He learned that a Chrysler sedan had collided with a Ford car and that two persons, James and Sarah Burke of Freehold, New Jersey, had been injured.

At the time of Nilsen's arrival, the girl had been removed to a hospital, but the brother remained at the scene of the accident. In the meantime, Mr. Burke had fainted because of shock, and Nilsen, upon going to his assistance, found that he had sustained several minor cuts and bruises. Nilsen immediately proceeded to render First Aid treatment to the injured man by causing his head to be lowered

and thus restoring him to consciousness. At this time, an ambulance arrived from Richmond Memorial Hospital, and the attending surgeon thought it advisable to remove Mr. Burke to the hospital for further treatment.

Nilsen then returned to his car and stood by the running board discussing the accident with his companions. Meanwhile, Patrolman George Matthews arrived at the scene and was engaged in questioning Henry Graham, the driver of the wrecked Ford car. About thirty persons, who were gathered around the wreckage, failed to notice the approach of a sedan which was traveling along the Boulevard at a high rate of speed. Nilsen, however, saw the car and shouted a warning to the crowd but failed to attract anyone's attention. The next moment the sedan hurtled into the crowd and, although the driver applied his brakes, and the speeding car was further checked by the impact, by this time, several persons had been run over, and their bodies were being dragged along the road. Nilsen shouted this information to the driver, but the latter apparently was dazed and did not bring the car to a full stop, before he again stepped on the accelerator and left the scene at the same high rate of speed. Two persons were dragged along the road for almost 20 feet, before they were freed by the increased speed of the car, and eight others were scattered along the road as a result of the accident.

All of the injured persons were unconscious and a number of them had sustained fractures, along with other serious injuries. After directing a bystander to summon an ambulance, Nilsen proceeded to render First Aid treatment to the injured persons, directing his attention to the most seriously injured first. He found that several of the victims had sustained compound fractures, attended by severe arterial bleeding. Because of the lack of First Aid material, Nilsen improvised tourniquets from strips of cloth torn from the victims' clothing, in order to stop the flow of blood from the severed arteries. After these cases had been treated, he proceeded to care for the fractures by the use of splints composed of tree branches and pieces of wood which he picked up from the road side. Nilsen was still working over the injured persons when the ambulances began to arrive. Dr. G. J. Stewart of St. Vincent's Hospital, one of the attending surgeons, made a hurried examination of all the victims and praised Nilsen very highly for his splendid work.

The other surgeons, both those who arrived on the scene of the accident, and those who later worked over the patients in the hospitals, evinced surprise at the expert work done by Nilsen. In addition to the praise of the surgeons connected with the case, Patrolman Matthews, who was also injured, as well as many of the bystanders, commented on the cool manner in which Nilsen performed his work while surrounded by the broken bodies of the victims.

Newspaper accounts taken from the Staten Island Avenue Advance on April 8, 9, and 12, commented very favorably on the excellent work done by Nilsen and on the training which made it possible for him to render such exceptional service.

The driver of the car that plowed through the crowd standing about the original accident was later sentenced to six months' imprisonment following his conviction of manslaughter in the second degree.

Complimented on Knowledge of First Aid Treatment

On Wednesday, July 29, 1930, at about 1:00 a.m., Splicer William R. Nicholls and Splicer's Helper Joseph N. Nilsen of the Staten Island Construction Force were splicing an underground cable at the intersection of Forest Avenue and Manner Road, Staten Island, New York. Nicholls was working in the manhole and Nilsen was standing near the manhole opening on the street surface when he noticed a Ford car approaching the street intersection at an excessive rate of speed. As the Ford was about to pass a signal light located on the street corner, the driver apparently did not see a Studebaker car which was parked in the roadway and struck it, with the result that the Studebaker was shoved for a distance of approximately 140 feet. The Ford careened off to one side and, continuing for a distance of 40 feet, crashed into a concrete light pole. The sudden impact caused a man, who was a passenger in the Ford, to fall out of the car to the pavement.

Nilsen secured a First Aid Kit, which was part of the splicing equipment, and calling to Nicholls, ran to the man. Nicholls quickly followed and together they made a hurried examination of the man to determine the extent of his injuries. They found that he was unconscious, had sustained severe cuts and lacerations on the head, and was bleeding profusely from severed arteries. There was a large piece of glass that had apparently been broken from the windshield, protruding from his forehead over his left eye.

At this time, several persons, who had been aroused by the noise of the impact, arrived on the scene and one of them volunteered to summon an ambulance. Nicholls and Nilsen proceeded to administer First Aid treatment to the wounds by packing them with compresses and applying pressure to the severed arteries. They soon succeeded in checking the flow of blood and, after applying iodine, placed additional compresses, binding them in place with bandages. Nicholls then applied ammonia inhalants while Nilsen dipped his scissors, which is part of a splicer's helper's equipment, in the iodine and using them as forceps, gently dislodged the piece of glass from the victim's forehead. The two telephone employees applied iodine and a compress to the open wound. In the meantime, the injured man had partially regained consciousness, but seemed to be in a dazed condition.

A short time after the conclusion of the First Aid treatment, an ambulance arrived from the Staten Island Hospital. The attending surgeon, Dr. T. West, complimented Nicholls and Nilsen on their knowledge of First Aid treatment. The victim was then taken to the hospital in the ambulance without any further First Aid treatment being administered at the scene of the accident.

The injured man was later identified as Mr. Samuel Mitchell of 145 Hendrick Street, New Brighton, Staten Island, New York. He was placed on the danger list at the hospital, but subsequent reports have revealed that he successfully recovered from the effects of his injuries. The driver of the Ford was slightly injured and received First Aid treatment at a nearby drug store at the time of the accident.

In addition to these three cases, Mr. Frank T. Woolverton adds, Corporal Nilsen was connected with a fourth act which showed keen judgment. He entered a burning house in Richmond Hill, Long Island, awoke the sleeping residents and succeeded in bringing them to the street in safety.

Old Trench Foes Meet as Buddies at Camp Smith

(Reprinted from the New York Sun)

AGAINST the wooded sides of the foothills beyond Peekskill in which Camp Smith is hidden, the rattle of machine guns and patter of rifle fire roll and thunder. Hundreds of khaki-clad figures, the men of the 71st Regiment, move through the trenches, rise and fall into cover, and fire steadily as the orders come from their commanders.

Continental Photo Service.

Troops of the 71st Infantry advancing through a stiff gas attack

Eastward the gas bombs bang and clouds of black and white gas rise swiftly against the young men in gas masks. They plunge forward to the attack with sunlight glinting on their long bayonets. Their officers, pistols in hand, bawl out orders and beckon the men on. The attacking force, its impetus spent in the dash over the pitted ground, is rolled up and back and then surrenders.

Thus the stage was set for the drama that thrilled the hearts of the New York men out there and made even the tough old veterans of the World War shake their heads and smile. The stage was set, with modern warfare blazing over the woodland.

A little way off on another stage—a Company street overlooking the Hudson—another drama far more thrilling was being enacted. And the property for the scene was just a pail of onions.

The actors: Sgt. Gottlieb Haas and Pvt. James Morris. They are old soldiers, these two, and the clatter of a thousand rifles is nothing to them. They have heard a hundred thousand speaking at once. Their scars tell the story. White marks on bronzed skins, some only splashes, where shrapnel, in battles long ago, slipped in and out. Longer marks where bayonets had their play. Haas, especially. He has been terribly wounded, and the marks were plain as he stood in his undershirt and watched Morris at his K. P. job.

Morris points with his knife. His eyes are streaming with tears—the onions are strong—and he says, "That's a bad one. Where did you get it?" Haas tells the story, and as he speaks the lesson in warfare down below becomes child's play. The big guns roar again, wave after wave of men in German gray-green sweep down as the British machine gunners get the range.

"I was not in that battle," says Morris, a veteran of the campaigns in which the 45th British Artillery Brigade took part. "And how did you become a prisoner, Sergeant?"

"It was on the Somme, Morris, the very battle you spoke of last night. A seven-day barrage that you fellows laid down on us." Morris remembers the seven days at the hot guns. "There wasn't anything we could do against you fellows," said Haas, with a dash of the back of his hand against the onion tears, "but just lie there. On the seventh day, orders came to retire. But for me it was too late. I went up—it was just before dawn and an attack was coming—and the shrapnel took me. Six wounds at once. The blood jumped out of me. I staggered back into the dugout and lay there."

Morris had dropped his onion back into the pail and was looking at Haas. He felt very odd, he said afterwards, when they told the story to their officers. "And then what?" he said to Haas.

"Well," said Haas, "I heard the attack go over me, and somebody yelled down into my dugout, but I was too weak to answer. So he flung a bomb down and it mangled the dead and killed the wounded. Except me. And I lay there a whole day. I couldn't find a drop of water in the bottles on the dead men. The second day began and I knew that I was dying. And then a Britisher came, and took me out and put me on a stretcher. And that's why I am here today." He looked around at the pleasant camp, the rows of tents, the river shining under the peaceful sun, and the smell of cooking from the kitchens. And then he added that he was glad to be alive—an expression that is very often on his lips.

"Well," said Morris simply, "I was the man that found you."

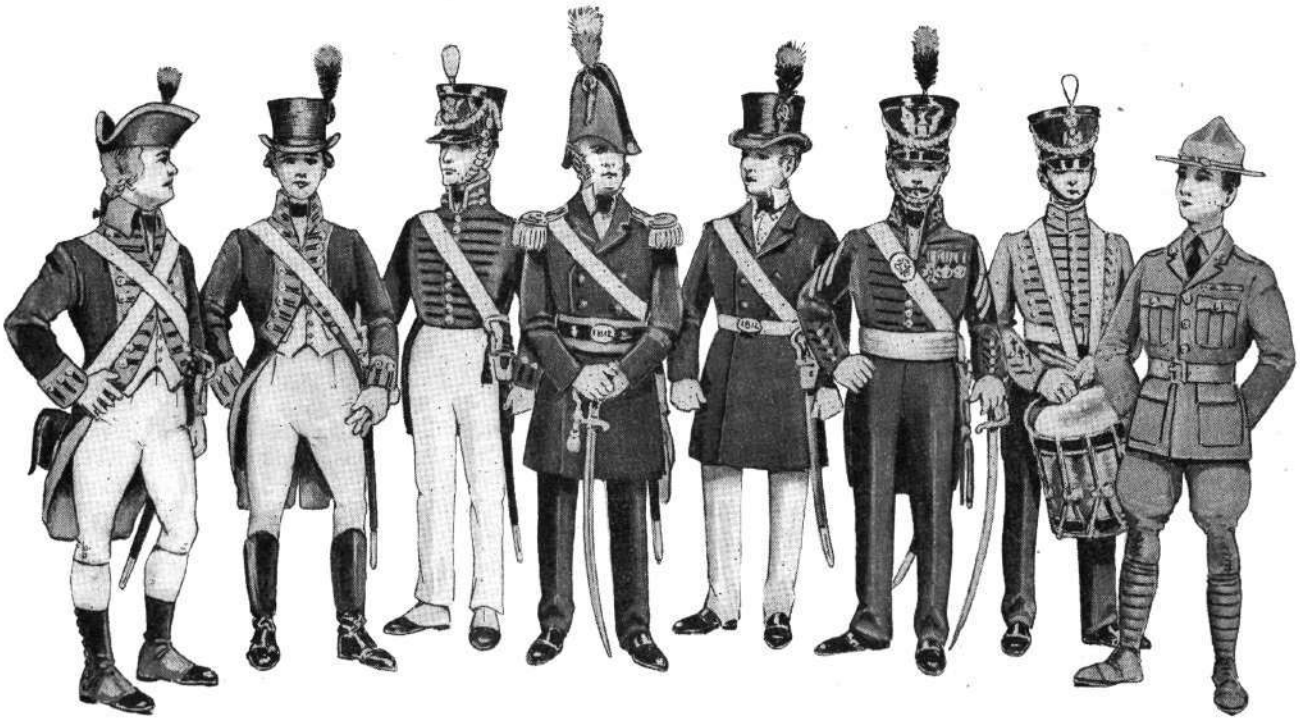
That's the story that they told in mess in Camp Smith, and a good many of the men who heard it said the only thing that could be said, with or without army embellishments, and that was, "It's a small world, after all."

Continental Photo Service.

Musing over bunches of onions, Sgt. Gottlieb Haas (left) and Pvt. James Morris, both of the 71st, talked over old times at Camp Smith. During the war, Haas was wounded and rescued by Morris, a Scotchman.

As for Sgt. Haas, he simply shakes his head and smiles. It was too wonderful for him—this meeting with the artilleryman who saved him from that monotonous, terrible death.

And Morris says, "Well, it evens me up, because if it was my hand that sent the shrapnel over him, it was my hand that pulled him out of a bloody mess in the end."



Regimental Historical Sketches

By Brigadier General DeWitt Clinton Falls

THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY

At the close of the War of the Revolution the regular Army was so reduced in numbers that it was impossible to maintain garrisons in the protective fortifications of the Port of New York. The local militia was organized as infantry and cavalry only, and there was no existing artillery unit, that in an emergency could man the defences of the harbor. The continuation of British aggressions and direct violations of the treaty of peace after the Revolution was the cause of much apprehension on the part of the citizens of the city. A number of Veterans of the Continental Corps of Artillery of the Revolutionary Army determined to organize an artillery unit which would be trained for this service, and ready to properly take up the garrisoning of the defences should the emergency arise.

At a meeting at the City Arms Tavern on Evacuation Day November 25th, 1791, they formed themselves into such an organization which by an act of His Excellency George Clinton, Governor of New York, dated March 8th, 1791, was established in the active militia of the State, under the title of The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York. Since that date the corps has been in continuous existence and was one of the nine organizations in the country that on account of their historic, patriotic and military service, were allowed to continue as state organizations when the National Defence Act placed the National Guard under Federal control. Originally the membership was restricted to those who had served in the Army of the Revolution. As time passed the original members began to pass away or became too old for active military duty, so, to recruit its ranks, descendants of original members, and later, descendants of soldiers who had Revolutionary service, were admitted to membership.

At the time of the War of 1812, the corps was recruited up for active service and at the conclusion of hostilities, the requirements for membership were changed so as to allow those who had seen service in the War of 1812 to remain in the organization, and their descendants eligible for hereditary membership.

The Corps has always been maintained entirely at the expense of its members, though quarters have been provided in various state armories. Their present headquarters are in the Armory of the 244th Coast Artillery, N. Y. N. G. where rooms for meetings and lockers are provided and the drills of the corps take place. A regular schedule of instruction and pistol practice similar to the work of the National Guard is carried out during the winter months. In summer there is a week's field service in camp, also maintained at the expense of the organization, which is designated a Reserve Officers' Training Camp and which is conducted under the supervision of an army officer detailed by the War Department.

The Corps also proceeds to the State Rifle Range at Peekskill at designated dates for pistol practice, for which those members making the necessary qualifications, receive the Army decorations. The first active duty the corps was called upon to perform was during the war of 1812, when they were in service as garrison for the defenses of New York and other military duties. During the Mexican, Civil and Spanish American Wars, though the Corps was not in active service as an organization, they did much to further the recruiting of volunteer regiments and many members left the ranks to take commissions in the Army and Navy.

At the outbreak of the World War the corps temporarily

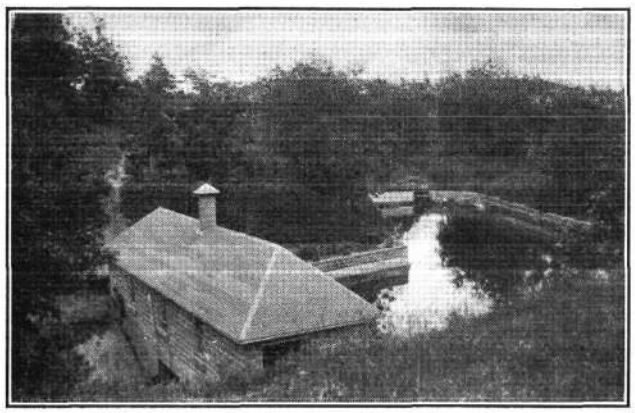
rescinded the hereditary requirements for membership and raised, enrolled and equipped at the expense of its members, assisted by private subscriptions, a regiment of over 1400 officers and men recruited from those who for various reasons were not eligible for more active military service. The regiment served the State during this absence of the National Guard in Federal Service. It also contributed a battalion of over 650 officers and men to the 1st Provisional Regiment, New York Guard, who responded to the call of the Governor in August 1917 when grave danger was apprehended as to the safety of public property and utilities, particularly in regard to the water supply system of the city. 161 members left the regiment during the war to accept commissions in the Federal Service, and over 200 were commissioned in the regiment and various other guard organizations in this and other states.

At the close of the War and the reorganization of the National Guard, the Corps returned to its pre-war status of hereditary membership under which it functions today. On its organization in 1790 the Corps adopted the uniform worn by the Continental Corps of Artillery as shown by the first figure on the left. The coat was dark blue, trimmings red; plume, black and red; waistcoat and breeches, white. In 1802 some changes were made in the details, styles of hats, etc. (second figure), but the basic cut and colors remained the same. In 1810 the uniform was completely changed to conform to the new Army regulations. (third figure). The coat was dark blue, the collar and shako trimmings yellow. Owing to the difficulty of procuring blue cloth, black was substituted in 1816.

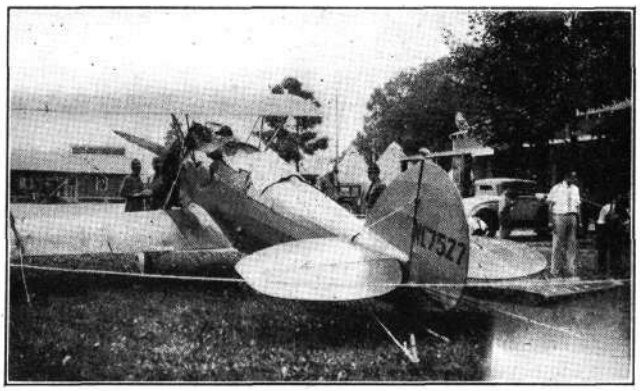
This uniform was worn until 1865 when changes were made as shown by the fourth figure (an officer) and fifth figure (an enlisted man.) The uniform was black with white trousers in summer and the officers' plumes red and white. Those of the men returned to red and black.

In 1898 the uniform was remodeled as shown by the sixth figure. The basic color of black was retained, but in cut, shako and other details, a return was made to the uniform of 1810. White trousers are worn in summer. The seventh figure shows the present uniform of the field music adopted in 1898. Red coat, blue trousers, to conform in color to the uniforms of the first field music organized with the corps in 1790.

The above uniforms are only used for dress purposes, the corps wearing for drills, camp and field work the regulation service uniform and equipment of the National Guard as shown by the Eighth figure.



The Pumping Station at Pine Camp.



By Thompson, Official Photographer, Camp Smith

Planes continue to flutter in at Camp Smith. The most recent visitor was a commercial flyer whose engine stalled and he made a quick landing on our west camp drill field, taking off a wing on hitting one of the small trees. No other casualties.

WE'RE IN THE ARMY NOW

By Joseph D. Cascone

The summer's back, it's time for Camp,
And, Oh boy! it'll be tramp, tramp, tramp;
—For we're in the Army now.

We're off the train and march until
We climb, climb, climb, one great big hill;
—For we're in the Army now.

All the boys carry full pack,
But no soldier has any jack;
—For we're in the Army now.

Then each squad is given its tent,
Not one soldier seems to be content;
—For we're in the Army now.

We tramp and march thru field and bogs,
And all night long we sleep like logs;
—For we're in the Army now.

The fields are the place to pick up dirt,
We have to scrub and wash our shirts;
—For we're in the Army now.

The rain in squalls comes down to see
That each soldier gets his share of T.B.
—For we're in the Army now.

The corporals bold, the privates meek,
The non-coms are always sound asleep;
—For they're in the Army now.

The squads go left and the squads go right,
And they only drill when the "Ole Man's" in sight;
—For we're in the Army now.

The last few days, its fun galore,
That's all there is, there is no more;
—For we're in the Army now.

Wandering Around the Guard with the Editor

MAJOR PERE RAMEE, D.O.L., U. S. A., the successor to Major John W. Foos as senior instructor of the 105th Infantry, has "joined up" and is kept busy with the musketry training of troops at Camp Smith. Major Ramee was captain of the U. S. Infantry Team in the National Matches for a couple of years and can still put them in the black with the pistol, running up scores of 97 to 99 in the regular dismounted course. He is the high pistol on the camp team which is shooting weekly matches with the squad of young officers from West Point, who are training for the 1932 Olympic.

* * *

The Division of Military Affairs of the State has instructed the Steuben County Board of Supervisors to acquire a site at Corning for an armory for the medical unit of the 102nd Medical Regiment, the 105th Collecting Company, located in that city.

* * *

The Athletic Center at Camp Smith has an addition—a double handball court of the most modern and perfect construction.

* * *

Team activities have been squeezed in the busy program at Camp Smith in July and August. The final try-outs for the State Pistol Team were held on July 11, 18 and 25, while the rifle team has been trying out a squad at 1000 yards in the mountains on a double target frame, installed in the pit built near St. Anthony's Nose. The civilians held their try-outs for membership on the Civilian Team, to represent the State of New York in the National Matches, at Camp Smith on Saturday afternoon, August 8th. The teams leave for Camp Perry, Ohio, August 22nd.

N. Y. N. G. NAT. MATCH RIFLE TEAM

These men of the New York National Guard are representing the State of New York in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, as we go to press, every state in the country being represented.

Team Captain

Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Ord. Off., 27th Div.

Team Coach

Captain William A. Swan, 102nd Eng.

Range Officer

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

Other Members

1st Lt. George C. Knight, 174th Inf.
2nd Lt. Floyd A. Davison, 174th Inf.
Mas. Sgt. Frank C. Cargill, 102nd Eng.
1st Sgt. Thomas Fennell, 102nd Eng.
Sgt. Harry A. James, 174th Inf.
Sgt. Milton Skelly, 107th Inf.
Sgt. James R. Herron, 105th Inf.
Sgt. Michael A. Rivisto, 71st Inf.
Corp. Arthur McLinden, 102nd Eng.
Pfc. Lynn L. Bentley, 174th Inf.
Pfc. Charles Buechner, 102nd Eng.
Priv. George Sautter, 107th Inf.

The above men won their places by competition plus their value as team shots.

N. Y. N. G. National Pistol Match Team is announced on Page 34

During the training of the 212th Anti-Aircraft Coast Artillery Regiment at Fort Ontario, the 27th Division Aviation cooperated in towing the targets for the anti-aircraft gunners and some excellent scores were made. In speaking of the aviation work, the Syracuse-American correspondent notes:

"How would you like to be sitting in the cockpit of an airplane with batteries of anti-aircraft guns firing at a target you have in tow 6,000 feet up in the air?"

"Sounds dangerous, doesn't it? Well, it is, but that is what two flying officers of the 27th Division, Major Larry Brower, commanding officer, and Lieut. William Hooker and Lieut. B. M. Gates, Army Air Corps and instructor for the 27th, have been doing for ten days in Oswego."

"Flying to Fulton, where they are based, from Miller Field, Staten Island, the trio of pilots are on a mission in connection with the summer training of the 212th Anti-Aircraft unit from New York City."

"The duty of the flyers is to tow targets 30 feet long and 5 feet in diameter 1200 feet behind their planes for the 3-inch anti-aircraft guns to shoot at."

"In talking about the present mission with the 212th, Lieut. Gates said that he has never seen better shooting by anti-aircraft organizations."

* * *

Some of the members of the National Guard at Camp Smith are planning to enjoy the second annual clam bake of the County Board of Spanish War Veterans to be held at the Bergstrom Grove on Maple Avenue, September 13th.

* * *

In proof that marksmanship is only limited by the time and enthusiasm spent in armory training, the Tank Company, 27th Division Special Troops, Capt. Oliver L. Bell, commanding, fired sixty-four men through the dismounted pistol course, while at field training at Camp Meade last month. The results were thirty experts, fifteen sharpshooters and fifteen marksmen, with four unqualified. Looks like a top record!

* * *

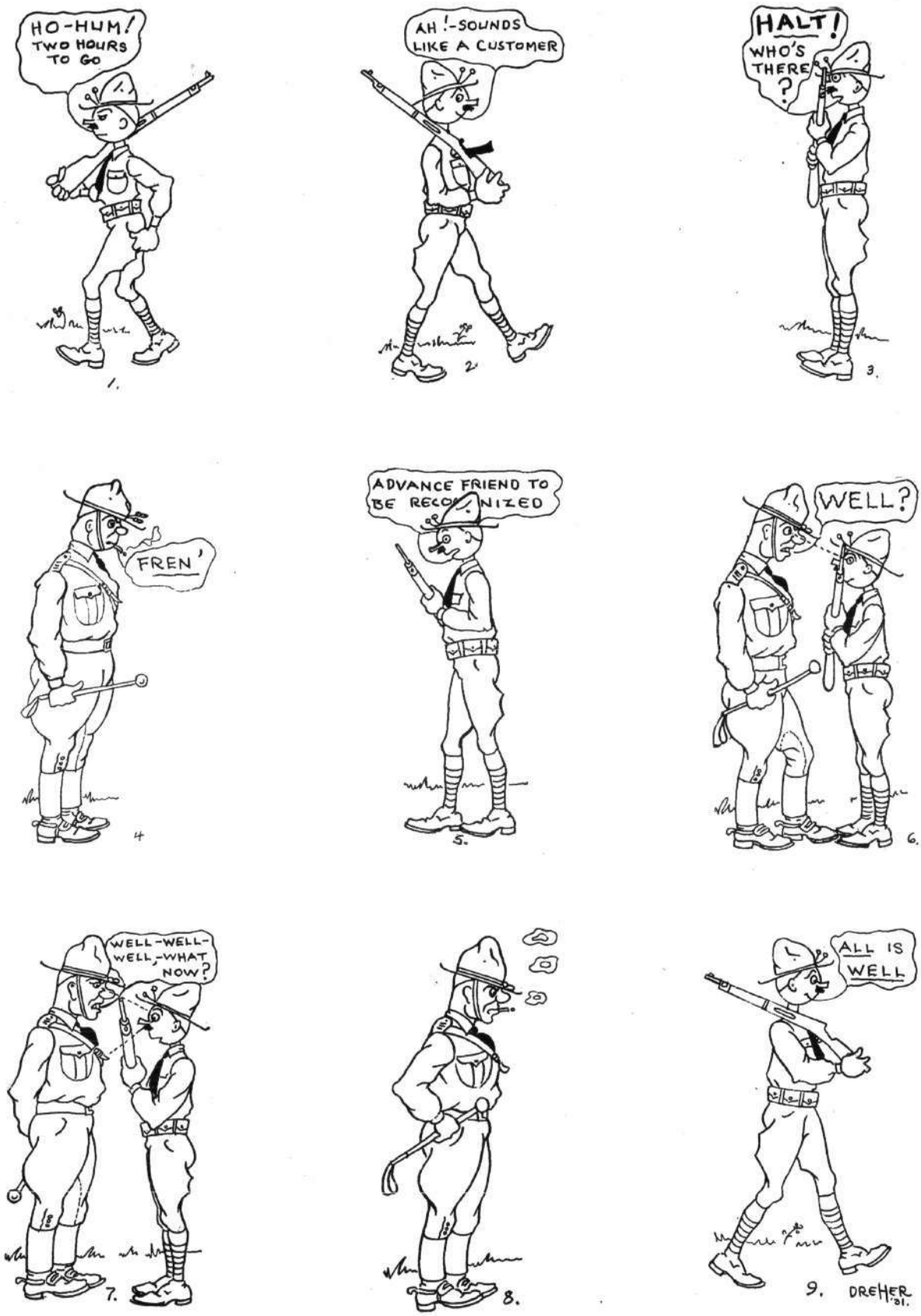
While the 174th Infantry of Buffalo and vicinity was having its field training at Camp Smith, Colonel Pooley had as his guest the Mayor of Buffalo, the Hon. Charles E. Roesch. The Mayor enjoyed a week of real soldier outing, strenuous but restful, and he marked it one of the best vacations he ever enjoyed.

* * *

Among the twenty enlisted men of the National Guard who were admitted to West Point Military Academy on July 1st, with the Class of 1935, were the following from the State of New York:

Corp. Keith Fraser, Company F, 108th Infantry, R.F.D. No. 3, Lyndonville; Pvt. Walter J. Bryds, Headquarters Battery, 156th Field Artillery, 6 Farrington Street, Newburg; Pvt. Seneca W. Foote, Troop F. 121st Cavalry, 166 West Church Street, Fairport; Pvt. Harry R. Hale, Battery E, 156th Field Artillery, P. O. Box 82, Cornwall; Pvt. Albert A. Matyas, Battery E, 245th Coast Artillery, Brooklyn; and Pvt. Frederick B. Hall, Jr., Troop B, 121st Cavalry, R.F.D. No. 2, Nassau, Rensselaer County. New York had a larger representation than any other state.

THAT BIG MOMENT



THE NEW YORK

National Guardsman

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LT. COL. FRED M. WATERBURY
Editor
LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE
Associate Editor and Business Manager

Editorial and Business Offices
Headquarters New York National Guard
Room 782, State Office Building
80 Centre St., New York City

BRIEF EDITORIALS

WHAT THE GUARDSMAN SAVES THE BUSINESS MAN

WHEN a young man asks his employer for a two-weeks' vacation in August in order to participate in the National Guard encampment at the state rifle range at Virginia Beach, the request may be granted gladly or grudgingly, or curtly refused, according to the inconvenience or loss to which the establishment would be put on account of the absence of the worker. Yet this arrangement means money in the pocket of every business man who pays a federal tax.

The heaviest tax that business men pay today is for the support of the federal government. By far the largest item in this tax is for army and navy, and the heaviest expense of the military establishment is for the pay, equipment and subsistence of the enlisted men. As burdensome as this tax is, it would be practically doubled if it were not for the citizen soldiers who constitute the National Guard reserves. For the existence of this "second line of defense" renders unnecessary the maintenance of a large standing army. And since each citizen soldier costs the government $125 a month less than does an enlisted man in the army, EVERY volunteer saves the business men of the country $1,500 a year. That is to say, Company L alone saves them nearly a million dollars per annum!

Hence every local guardsman, who is now undergoing regular field training with the National Guard units at Virginia Beach, is substantially reducing his employer's federal income-tax bill. Easy money for the employer! While at camp, the guardsman will receive the instruction and field practice necessary to supplement his armory drills and instruction and to maintain the National Guard in efficiency. When he returns, he will be a better man mentally and physically, for the discipline and recreation that have been his during his absence. If his employer has the vision and the patriotism to appreciate the service the guardsman is rendering his country and himself personally as a taxpayer, he will welcome his return, and have his old job waiting for him. No other course could be reconciled with the demands of the situation.

—*Staunton (Va.) News Leader.*

IDLENESS, NOT MILITARY TRAINING

WHY be apprehensive respecting the influences of military training so long as it is wisely administered, insists upon rigid and impartial discipline, clean living and cultivation of general intelligence? Isn't there a woeful lack of discipline in the training of youth today? Isn't there need of a setting up drill and daily duties to be performed, especially among the youth of the land?

A subscriber asks us why the youth, especially the boys on their way to school, shuffle along rarely walking erect, round-shouldered and apparently indifferent to their personal appearance. This, notwithstanding the effort and money lavished on athletics. The schoolboy of half a century ago may have scuffed along to school, probably did, but most of them were compelled at times to work at something outside the school hours. Idleness was not so prevalent.

Those, who have had the military training, appreciate it and know from experience something of its value. The ranks of our increasing numbers of youthful gangsters are not recruited from those who have had military training; they are recruited from the idle, trained in getting a living by means of anything except that which they regard as work. Idleness, the possibilities afforded youth to live without definite aims, without having to work in order to eat; idleness, not military training, is something to fear in this country.—*Kennebec Journal (Maine).*

ADVICE ON SHOOTING BULLS

MAJ. GEYER, American naval attaché," says an Associated Press dispatch, "whipped a pistol out of his pocket, fired a bullet into a mad bull and saved the life of a Mexican bullfighter here today." Well, this merely goes to show what American originality can do once it puts its mind on something. Here these Spaniards, Mexicans, Hondurans, Peruvians, Chileans and a great many others have been trying for years now to kill the bull. And you can't say they haven't used a lot of ingenuity about it. They have attacked him with horses, pikes, barbs and swords, and while they have enjoyed some success they have by no means had a walkover. Often they have got the bull, but sometimes the bull has got them, and when he has got them they haven't as a rule come back. But here an American, quick as a flash, solves the whole problem with one pull of his finger. He shows them that the quickest way to kill a bull is to shoot him. Why didn't somebody think of that sooner?—*N. Y. World.*

We agree with most of the above, and when it comes to pistol shots, we also admit the N. Y. National Guard has taken the lead in America in the past two years—not only in quality but quantity. However, we don't like the word "pull" in third line from the bottom; using a Macnab it is a "bull" for a man to handle a gun in that way. We've arrived at our good shooting records by "squeezing" our triggers. If the Major hit this bull and "pulled" the trigger, he'd have probably missed the next two and if still alive, his average would not be so good! But probably it's a typographical error, as we believe the good marksmanship was the result of "squeezing" the trigger.

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

GUARD DUTY

THE modern National Guard has so many things to learn in the short time available to it for instruction that certain essentials have been neglected. Since the Guard became a part of the first line of defense of the United States, training for organized warfare against a common enemy has been emphasized, and some of the duties which it might be called upon to perform in time of riot or insurrection have been slighted. This fact has impressed itself upon my mind during the three months of field exercises now drawing to a close.

It is true that interior guard duty finds a place on the training schedule of the various organizations, but it has not been given the attention and importance which it deserves, and is probably that phase of National Guard instruction which at present shows the most neglect. In every encampment during the past summer I have been amazed at the ignorance displayed not only by sentinels on post, but by the corporals, sergeants and even officers of the guard. There is no doubt but that interior guard duty was better done twenty years ago in the National Guard than it is being done today. Of course, twenty years ago there were many phases of training that were not touched at all and in which today we are quite proficient, but this is no reason for the neglect of the all-important training in this branch of duty.

In the next field training program special emphasis is going to be placed on interior guard duty, and it is going to be given substantial weight in estimating the proficiency of organizations. I expect this class of instruction to be given early priority in every training program and schedule being prepared for the coming armory training period, and it should be the first matter considered as that period opens.

From my observations during the summer I would say that more attention seems to have been paid to the proper execution of the ceremony of guard mounting than to the performance of the duty of which that is only the beginning. I have seen companies practising guard mount after supper so that it would be well done on the following day, but I have not seen any attention paid to teaching the organizations the duties of a sentinal on post, the meaning and significance of general and special orders, or the duties of corporals, sergeants and officers of the guard, and I have yet to observe a commanding officer stop and spend any considerable length of time questioning a sentinal on post as to a knowledge of his duties as such. I have noticed corporals of the guard sitting around the guard houses instead of instructing sentinels while the latter were on their posts, and, generally speaking, there seems to have been a decided lack of inspection and instruction during the night by all of those concerned with the guard, from the commanding officer to the corporal.

Such a state of affairs results in a neglect and a disregard of an important military function. Every regimental, battalion and company organization commander should see to it at once that interior guard duty finds an important place in the new training schedule, and that machinery is immediately set up to teach every man in the organization his general orders, what special orders are, how to salute on post, the rights and prerogatives of a sentinel on post, how and when to challenge, the formalities of the order of advancement and, in general, all the points about guard duty which would result in giving the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers confidence and experience in performing guard duty. The duties of the sentinels on Post No. 1 in every camp have been performed in a manner particularly unsatisfactory, and it is my conclusion that no New York National Guard organization (regardless of branch of the service) can hereafter be rated as satisfactory which is not prepared to march out of its armory, without advance notice, and to take up the duties of protecting property and maintaining order.

The first period of armory training should include the correction of weaknesses which developed during the preceding field training. With that in mind, every organization should take steps, immediately upon the resumption of the drill schedule this fall, to include intensive instruction in interior guard duty.

Various methods of doing this will suggest themselves to enterprising commanding officers, and practical experience should be stressed. Sentries should be posted, corporals and sergeants and commanders of the guard required to familiarize themselves with the regulations, and the resultant knowledge should be clearly imparted to the enlisted men.

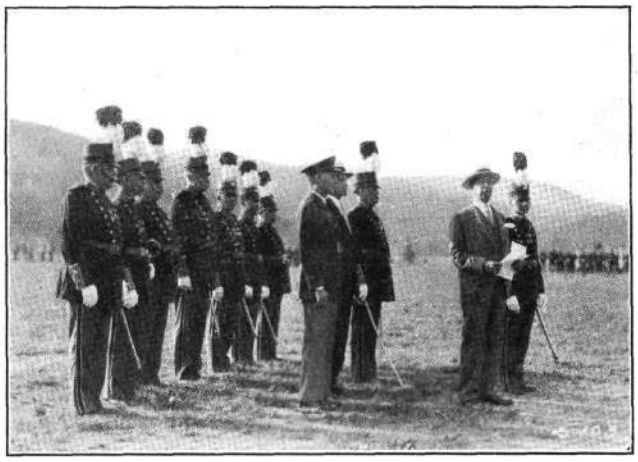
More advanced instruction in riot duty should also be given, for it is important that the Guard should be able to function, without previous notice, and make itself of real value as an aid to the civil authorities in maintaining order and protecting life and property. This is a quite different character of service from that which would usually be required of us in time of war, but in carrying out the State function of the Guard nothing could be more important. We should be prepared for that class of service.

W. H. Haskell

Major-General

PRESENTATION OF THE HINES TROPHY

WHILE the 102nd Medical Regiment was in camp at Peekskill, the Hon. Marcus Marks, former President of the Borough of Manhattan, presented the Colonel Frank H. Hines Trophy to Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, the commanding officer, while the Regiment stood at attention on parade.



The Hon. Marcus Marks delivering his Presentation Speech to the assembled officers and men of the 102nd Medical Regiment. Beside him is Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, commanding officer.

The speech of presentation made by Mr. Marks was one to be remembered. He extolled the fine qualities of the late Colonel Hines, and spoke also of his very keen interest in the National Guard. The Medical Regiment was the first organization to win the trophy, having registered the highest percentage of average attendance for the year, not, however, without keen competition.

After the presentation, Colonel Salisbury and the officers of the Regiment were hosts to about one hundred invited guests at a buffet supper which was served in front of the Colonel's tent. General and Mrs. Haskell joined the party for supper. During this very enjoyable al fresco gathering, the Regimental Band played the latest musical numbers.

Among the guests were Mrs. Frank H. Hines, Major General and Mrs. William N. Haskell, the Honorable and Mrs. Marcus Marks, Brigadier General and Mrs. F. W. Baldwin, Mrs. L. A. Salisbury, Colonel William R. Wright, Colonel Clarence H. Higginson (who succeeded Colonel Hines in command of the 105th Field Artillery), Major Robert H. Platz, commanding the 27th Division Trains, Major Fred W. Baldwin, 14th Infantry, Major Walter Davenport, M. C. Regular Army Instructor for the Medical Regiment, and Major De Lemos, aide to Mr. Marks.

The idea of the trophy originated in the office of the Borough President of Manhattan. The fellow workers of Colonel Hines in that office knew of nothing that would be more appropriate to perpetuate his memory than the presentation of a trophy to the New York National Guard Regiment which best carried out the objects in which Colonel Hines was most interested: in other words, highest percentage at Armory Drill, highest percentage at Annual Inspection, and highest percentage at Field Training.

The trophy now reposes in the 102nd Medical Regimental Headquarters Armory in New York City.

U. S. SHOOTERS LAUD BRITISH TREATMENT

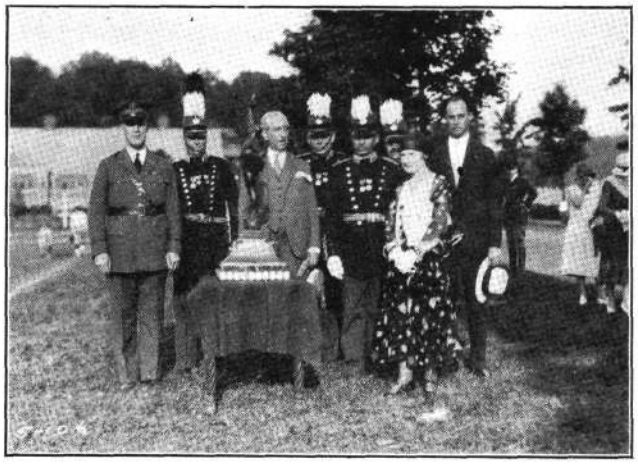
WITH the international small bore rifle match now a matter of history and Great Britain the victor, American and British shooting authorities have definitely determined to make the match an annual event open to all countries, the National Rifle Association has announced. The 1932 match will be fired at Bisley, England, during the matches of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain, as was done this year.

From Julian S. Hatcher, captain of the American team, has come the highest praise for the sportsmanship and hospitality of the British while the Americans were abroad. The Bisley match has, all members of the team agree, established much closer friendly relations between the rifle shooters of both countries.

The American team was defeated but the defeat can't be laid to any "treachery" on the part of the famed "whittling stick," the good luck piece of past American teams. The return of the team to this country has developed the fact that the stick was not whittled on at the firing line due to its being mislaid and left at a hotel during the progress of the match. This is the stick that, when whittled on, has brought victory to American teams in international competition and, when not whittled on, defeat.

The American team lost by the small margin of two points after having trailed by twelve points in the firing over the 50-yard range. The team picked up ten points on the 100-yard range but couldn't get the needed three extra points to win.

Some consolation is derived from the success of members of the team shooting individually in other matches. The outstanding accomplishment was the breaking of the previous record of 1386 in the British grand aggregate event by two Americans. Dr. Emmett Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn., shot 1392 and Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill., shot 1387. Johansen was the high American scorer in the international match with 397 out of a possible 400.



At the Presentation of the Hines Trophy: (left to right) Col. Clarence H. Higginson, C. O., 105th Infantry; Capt. Herbert J. Lucas, Adjutant, 102nd Medical Regiment; the Hon. Marcus Marks, Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, commanding the 102nd Medical Regiment; Lt. Col. Robert P. Wadhams, M. C., Major Lambert Order, D. C., Mrs. Frank H. Hines, and Major De Lemos.

TWENTY YEARS BEDRIDDEN, PATIENT VISITS CAMP SMITH

TOM SHINNERS, the "Sunshine Man" of St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J. has been a patient of that hospital for twenty years. He was an ironworker and was injured by a falling derrick which struck him on the back and broke his spine. Despite the fact that he is completely paralyzed except for one arm and a brain that is alert and working all the time, he is of a most cheerful disposition and specializes in sending cheerful messages to long distance patients whenever and wherever they may be. With his one good arm he works the typewriter and broadcasts his messages of encouragement on paper headed "Sunshine Department, St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., Tom Shinners, President."

Seated on Tom Shinner's bed are Colonel Wm. J. Costigan, commanding the 165th Infantry, and Former Governor Alfred E. Smith. Behind, are Major Felix J. McSherry (left) and Major Cunningham.

Tom is a brother-in-law of Lieut. Walter Kiley, Service Co., 165th Infantry. Four years ago, when Colonel Costigan heard the story of Tom, he inquired if it would be possible to bring him up to Camp, and when informed that it would be, he extended an invitation which was accepted and Tom has been a regular visitor to camp every year since. This year it happened on Wednesday, August 5th, the day that Governor Smith reviewed the 93rd Brigade, consisting of the 165th Infantry (69th) and the 14th Infantry, under command of General Phelan.

After the review Governor Smith visited Colonel Costigan's quarters and later strolled down the line to the tent where Tom was quartered. His cot was moved out in the sunlight and with the Governor seated on one side and Colonel Costigan on the other, with Major McSherry as a background, they were properly photographed like all distinguished visitors. The Governor and Tom had quite a chat and Tom told him how he prized the autographed photo which he sent him several years ago which he has framed and hanging on the wall at his bedside, and he considers it one of his greatest treasures.

Other visitors to Colonel Costigan's quarters during the tour were Major General Hugh A. Drum, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Colonel William A. Taylor, Colonel John G. Grimley, Colonel Joseph B. Healey, Colonel Timothy Moynahan, Colonel Herman A. Metz, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Colonel James Fitzmaurice (trans-Atlantic flier), Colonel William Scott of Elmsford, Boris Kublanov, Major Leo Fruhauf, Colonel Lucien A. Salisbury, and Colonel Charles Walsh.

BACK-CHAT FROM CAMP SMITH

MADEMOISELLE from Armentieres," "The Old Gray Mare," "Sweet Adeline"—these and other songs have contested for popularity among the regiments which have been in encampment during the summer. There is one song, however, that has topped them all for the enthusiasm with which it has been sung. It goes to the tune of "Where did Robinson Crusoe Go With Friday on Saturday Night?" and is entitled "How Do the M. P.'s Manage to Live the Other Nine Months of the Year?"

"Jumping Jehosaphat," as Colonel William R. Wright, the Divisional Chief of Staff, calls his ancient Studebaker, must surely be due shortly for retirement under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act.

The day in June that the Standard Oil Company's autogyro landed on the West parade ground, Colonel Wright drove up to it in old JayJay, as he affectionately calls the old bus, and critically examined the queer, windmill-like visitor from the sky.

"That's about the latest thing in transportation, isn't it?" he remarked pleasantly to the pilot.

"It is," replied the aviator. Then, looking at JayJay, he added, "And I guess that's about the first."

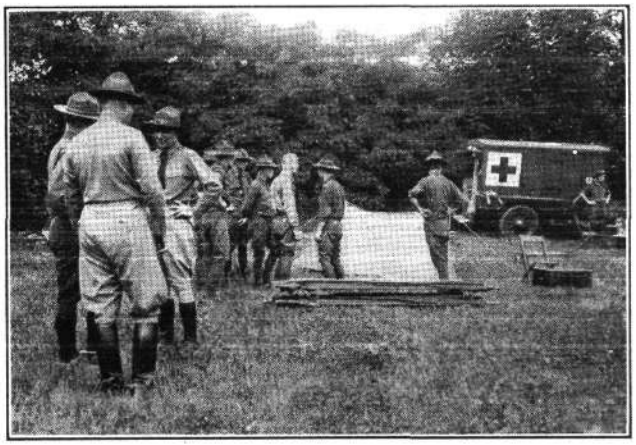
This was taking it on the chin, but the Colonel is one of the gamest officers in the Cavalry, and he came up for more.

"If you had to choose between the two branches of the service—aviation and cavalry—which would you take?"

"Aviation," responded the pilot promptly. "Because, while an airplane may throw you, the same as a horse, at least it doesn't follow you up and bite you."

Colonel Wright thereupon gave JayJay a kick in the slats and coughed his way off the field.

The Colonel is never slow to tell a good story against himself, and this one also concerns JayJay, his peregrinating mechanical steed. It happened one evening when he was making his tour of the trails through the reservation about the camp. JayJay was nobly struggling up a steep hillside in bottom gear, wheezing considerably yet with utmost confidence. From the center of a hedge by the side of the road, there suddenly appeared the face of a negro. The negro looked at JayJay; his eyes bulged out and the whites rolled; his jaw dropped open in terror. "Lawd 'a mussy!" he cried. The face disappeared from the hedge and Colonel Wright heard the crashing of undergrowth as the negro fled terror-stricken down the mountainside.



The Medical Detachment of the 105th Infantry "on active service."

A Million Women Hear Over Radio How Camp Smith Is Fed

BUT HOW MANY GUARDSMEN KNOW?

Photos by Thompson, Official Camp Photographer

"DRAW it from the Quartermaster!" It doesn't matter what it is—a pair of shoes or a gallon of gas; a lawn mower or a bushel of potatoes — the Quartermaster's the man to see: he'll fix you up. He's the sort of Fairy Djinn who seems to produce anything you want out of thin air. At any rate, that's how the average enlisted man regards him. And if the magic wand goes wrong and the required article is not forthcoming, the Djinn is accused at once of every evil under the sun. But does the same man ever stop to thank him for the things he *does* get—his food and clothes, his bedding, tents, fuel and equipment? Ask Major Mangine!

RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR CHOW

Major Wm. J. Mangine, Post Quartermaster at Camp Smith, and his veteran Irish helpmate, Sgt. Davitt.

Major Mangine is too busy, however, to care very much about praise or thanks. It's a full-time job, he'll tell you, just seeing that the twenty-five hundred men in Camp on any given day, are well-fed, well-clothed, and supplied with all things necessary to their comfort. The mere feeding of these men is a job in itself and it was on that particular subject that a most interesting broadcast was given one morning, towards the end of July, by Colonel Goodbody of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

It is estimated that at least a million housewives listened in to this talk and some of the things they learned about the feeding of this multitude must have surprised them a lot. Perhaps if the whole of the National Guard could have listened in too, they would have understood better and have been more ready to sympathize with their Post Quartermaster and the immense amount of work entailed in catering to their manifold needs.

Colonel Goodbody's talk (broadcasted over more than half the entire United States) is given below. It doesn't begin to tell you the whole story, but it will give you a fairly good idea of where your meals come from and of the care that is taken to ensure your getting the best fresh food, attractively served, and in liberal quantities. You may (and probably will) complain of this and that, but where the devil would you be without the Quartermaster?

THE A. & P. BROADCAST

STATION ANNOUNCER:

"The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company presents Col. Goodbody in a talk on 'Our Daily Food.' The Colonel went up to Camp Smith the other day, and had dinner with some of his soldier friends . . . Colonel Goodbody."

COLONEL GOODBODY:

"Thank you, Mr. Jewett. Good morning!

Yes—I had a meal at Camp Smith, and a good one. I ran into my old friend Lieutenant Colonel Hampton Anderson. He is now G3, or officer in charge of plans and operations at the New York National Guard camps. We greeted each other with hurrahs and hosannas and nothing would do but that I stay for lunch at the officer's mess. There I found that peculiar camaraderie you get only in a group of men leading a vigorous outdoor life together—a camaraderie that adds a fine zest to meals. Before leaving, I shook hands with General Haskell, and thanked him for the hospitality the camp had shown me.

But this is beginning at the end of the story.

This is Camp Smith, the training camp for infantry divisions of the New York National Guard, located on the picturesque Hudson River just north of Peekskill.

Naturally, one of the first things I did when I dropped in for a visit at Camp Smith, was to call on the Post Quartermaster, Major William J. Mangine, who has charge of feeding the 2,500 or so men—not to mention 3,000 or more guests who may drop in for a meal on Sunday.

Two regiments at a time attend the camp, along with some auxiliary troops, and brigade headquarters. Every two weeks 2,500 men go out, 2,500 new ones come in. Each regiment will immediately draw three or four thousand dollars' worth of food from the Quartermaster's stores and keep on drawing more throughout its stay.

DRAWING THE EATS AT CAMP SMITH

An advance detachment of the 107th Infantry collecting a small part of a 5-day "draw" of "non-perishable goods" from the Quartermaster Stores.

Major Mangine's job is to see to the purchase and distribution of all this food, to keep a supervisory eye on Company menus, to see that they are properly balanced,

Here is just a part of a five-day issue of perishable food being loaded onto trucks for delivery to the 107th Infantry. Immense quantities of fruit, vegetables and meat are consumed by each regiment during its two weeks in camp.

to take all kicks and complaints (there never was an army without 'em), and also compliments (of which he seems to get a pretty good share), and in addition manage all the other supplies used in the camp, from mops for the floor to flypaper for the ceiling.

He is kept from a premature grave by an old army Sergeant, an Irishman named Davitt, who has as keen a nose for detail as a bee has for honey.

Now how do these National Guardsmen, who come straight from civilian life, offices, shops, and factories, into a military training camp—how do these National Guardsmen eat out at Camp Smith? Well, if an army, as the old saying goes, does march on its stomach, then the boys at Camp Smith ought to do some pretty good marching.

At that, they do it on a daily ration allowance of 45 cents a man, which includes all three meals. That's pretty low, isn't it—45 cents for three hearty meals. But our meals might cost no more if there were 2,500 in the family instead of four or five.

For example, here is a typical breakfast, from the records of Company I, 71st Infantry, at Camp Smith: Corn flakes, milk, scrambled eggs, fried potatoes, bread and butter, sliced peaches, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef with brown gravy, mashed potatoes, creamed corn, chocolate cake, ice cream, bread and butter, and iced tea. Supper: Cold sliced ham and sliced beef, potato salad, cole slaw, sliced pineapple, bread and butter, and lemonade. Total cost for three meals for 75 men, $33.45, or a bit under 45 cents each.

All the food, you can be sure, is of the best. I visited the warehouse and the cold storage rooms and saw canned goods and staples of the highest grade, exceptionally good fresh vegetables and fruits, meats and fish and eggs of fine quality. And the enlisted men, I might add, get food today that would have been served only at the officers' mess in the old days—including sirloin steaks, loin lamb chops, pork tenderloins, fish fillets, cantaloupes, honeydews, and so on.

I walked down one street of tents, past 16 permanent kitchens, each with a mess hall attached. There are 33 of these kitchens altogether. I dropped in to see two or three of them, and I must say they are models of simplicity and cleanliness. There's a concrete floor, with a drain in the center for easy cleaning; a big cooking range burning hard wood; neat shelves for dry foods and staples; and a large refrigerator. Fresh supplies are fresh, bought and distributed to last for only a few days at a time. Through a large opening in the wall you see the mess room, with white porcelain dishes on the long tables. Outside the mess hall there is a long metal sink where the men wash their dishes after eating.

And how those lads do eat after a couple of days of outdoor life! Just to give you an idea, here are a few of the items—only a few—stowed away by the soldiers during a two-weeks' stay:

18,000 pounds of fresh beef and 4,000 dozen eggs, and 16,000 pounds of bread, 3,000 pounds of onions, 30,000 lemons. And so on and so on, through a huge long list of fresh fruits and vegetables and milk and coffee and mayonnaise. Seventy-two gallons of mayonnaise.

Well, there is a lot more to tell if I had time for it—about the Mess Sergeants and chefs, who are almost as important to any Company as the Captain himself; and the training school conducted for these men; and the way money is being saved hand over fist by the new system of centralized buying at the camp; and the vast amount of detail and paper-work connected with buying and issuing all this food; and so on. But I'm afraid we'll have to say good-bye to Camp Smith—for today anyway! Good-bye!"

Master Mechanic THOMAS JULIAN, *quartermaster (transportation section) department and part of the large fleet of trucks constantly in service at Camp Smith. In the background can be seen quartermaster warehouses and stables which go to make up the great activities of the service and supply at this post.*

There is one question which was probably on the tips of the tongues of all the million women who listened in to this very interesting broadcast: where does this vast quantity of food come from?

The answer to that question will be found elsewhere in the pages of this issue. The bulk of it is supplied by the local Peekskill merchants, who, in evidence of their appreciation of the National Guard and all that it stands for, have grouped together and submitted the pages of advertising that follow.

The NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, on behalf of its 23,000 readers, takes this opportunity of thanking these merchants not only for the many services rendered to those at Camp Smith during the past summer, but also for their loyal support of this magazine.

N. R. A. Outdoor Matches Show Unusual Gain

THE Spring-Summer program of rifle and pistol matches annually conducted by the National Rifle Association enjoyed an increase of approximately 50 per cent over any previously conducted outdoor program. Exclusive of qualification events, 2,323 individual and team entries were received during the outdoor season just closed. More than 3,000 shooters representing practically every state in the Union participated in one or more of the matches.

It is interesting to note that this generous increase of entries was evenly distributed over the three classes of competitions — Small Bore, High Power, and Pistol-Revolver. The Pistol Section with a 55 per cent increase led the list, while the High Power Schedule (51%) and Small Bore Program (47%) were close behind.

Comparative summary of the 1930-31 Outdoor Matches follows:

COMPARATIVE REPORT

1930 AND 1931 N.R.A. OUTDOOR MATCHES

SMALL BORE

Match	Entries 1930	Entries 1931
Tyro 50 yards	182	233
Tyro 100 yards	148	173
50-yard Championship	109	201
100-yard Championship	110	180
Small Bore Championship (Aggregate)	57	73
50-yard Off-Hand	24	54
S. B. Free Rifle	22	38
American Ind. Dewar	114	161
200-yard S. B. Championship	61	98
Legion Ind. Small Bore	32	61
Railwaymen's Ind. Championship	27	26
Dewar Course, 2-man	39	66
Any Sight, 2-man	24	42
Long Range, 2-man	20	26
Tyro Team	9	6
Dewar Course Team	9	11
Small Bore Team Championship	10	17
Legion S. B. Team Championship	2	7
Long Range Team Championship	5	4
TOTALS	1004	1477

Increase 473—47.2%

HIGH POWER

Match	Entries 1930	Entries 1931
200-yard Prone	60	100
200-yard Standing	40	59
600-yard Prone	40	53
1000-yard Prone	16	21
Legion Individual Championship	34	33
Krag Russian	39	97
Free Rifle Championship	14	19
Schuetzen	17	17
High Power, 2-man	13	14
.30-06 Interclub	6	6
Obsolete Rifle	4	11
Legion Team Championship	5	4
TOTALS	288	434

Increase 146—.51%

PISTOL-REVOLVER

Match	Entries 1930	Entries 1931
Tyro Slow Fire	64	102
Slow Fire Pistol	34	55
Timed Fire	35	47
Rapid Fire	22	39
.22 Pistol Championship	35	38
Revolver Championship	21	36
Service Pistol Championship	20	28
Free Pistol	19	17
Police Championship	22	42
Interclub Pistol Team	2	5
Police Team Championship	0	3
TOTALS	264	412

Increase 148—55.1%

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Program	1930 Total Entries	1931 Total Entries	Ratio of Increase	% of Increase
Small Bore Matches	1004	1477	473	47.2%
High Power Matches	288	434	146	51.0%
Pistol-Revolver Matches	264	412	148	55.1%
TOTALS	1556	2323	767	49.3%

(Continued on page 22)

· KEEP SMILING ·

Airy Nothings

"What's that?"

"I was just blowing you a little kiss."

"Don't be lazy."

London Passing Show.

Good Old Hoss

"Hello, where have you been?"

"To the station to see my wife off for a month's visit to her mother."

"But your hands are all black!"

"I know—I patted the engine."

Wisconsin N. G. Review.

Stripped for Action

A very meek young man went into a doctor's office and asked to see the doctor. A very authoritative (weaned-on-vinegar type) nurse met him in the outer office and told him to go into the next room and remove his clothing. He objected but was quelled with a frigid stare, so waited in his nativity. Finally the doctor was ready to see him.

"And what's your trouble," he asked gruffly.

"I—I came to see if your wife wanted to renew her subscription to College Humor," was the quavering reply.

Fifth Corps News (Indiana).

An Easy Question

Lawyer: "Now, sir, did you, or did you not, on the date in question, or at any other time, previously or subsequently, say or even intimate to the defendant or anyone else, whether friend or mere acquaintance, or, in fact, a stranger, that the statement imputed to you, whether just or unjust, and denied by the plaintiff was a matter of no moment or otherwise? Answer me, yes or no."

Witness: "Yes or no what?"

Pathfinder.

Beware of Substitutes

He never was dated, he never was wed,
He hardly would speak to a femme.
But he followed the hosiery-lingerie ads,
And he learned about women from them.

The "Fifth" Doughboy (Maryland).

It Worked

Clear-voiced girl (in crowded subway to her friend)—"I wish that good-looking man would give me his seat."

Five men got up.

We Hope Not

Straggler (bent up, hobbling, dirty awful face): "Seen a battalion pass this way?"

"A wot?"

"A Battalion—a thousand men that look just like me."

Self Service

"Rastus," snorted old Colonel Tantrum angrily, "I told you to get me a tame turkey. Now you've brought a wild one. I just found some shot in it."

"Nossuh, nossuh," remonstrated the faithful servitor. "Dat's a tame tukey, all right. Dem shots was meant fer me, suh."

Wisconsin N. G. Review.

No "Noble Experiments"

Medlen—"Do you like bathing girls?"

McGinty—"Well, I don't know. I've never bathed one."

The Blade (Alabama).

No Brakes at All

"What do you call your old car?"

"Well, I generally call her most any name that comes to mind, but generally I stick to 'Passion'."

"How come?"

"Well, just because she's so hard to control."

Army and Navy Journal.

And There's Many a Slip

"Even on icy days," says the fashion designer, "the modern girl is more comfortable than was the old-fashioned six-petticoated girl."—Not if she slips, she isn't.

No Business of His

A nifty flapper with a short dress climbed into a barber chair and crossed her legs.

As the barber cranked up the chair his gaze was in the mirror opposite.

"Pretty short?" he asked.

"Well, maybe it is," she answered, "but I came in here for a haircut!"

California Guardsman.

A Counter-Attack

"Oh, I say, my dear fellow, do you serve nuts on sundaes?"

"We serve anybody, Sundays or weekdays. What'll yours be?"

A MATCHLESS COMPANY

IN the 71st there is keen competition during its tour at Peekskill for the award of the blue and white "Company Area" flag, awarded each day to the Company whose area is nearest to "spotless town."

Continental Photo Service.

Bomb-throwing practice by the 71st Infantry.

This flag is carried, by the Company winning it for twenty-four hours, at evening parade and other ceremonies, but for a *Service* Company to aspire to its possession was beyond the imagination of the other units, and the time was ripe for a coup d'etat as well as a reconnaisance de nuit.

Captain Sherman instructed his men not to show the slightest evidences of new-born aspirations or of unusual pretense. Details went about their tasks with normal grousing, but it was all part of a deeply laid and well engineered plan to get that prize-area bunting.

Something happened that night long after the last notes of Taps had died away. Barefooted figures might have been seen silhouetted against the darkness and as busy as bees. Every inch of the area was gone over. Not a detail escaped meticulous attention. A fly-killing squad, armed with four different patented insecticides saw to it that not a fly lived to see the day in the mess-shack; the ice was shaved; the eyes of the potatoes washed with boric acid; each individual piece of spaghetti was warmed so that it lay straight in its box; and the grass and ground combed until even the egg of an ant could not have survived in that polished precinct.

Came the inspecting officers. Company K had won the area prize three days running, breaking all regimental records (it was believed that some of its men had stayed up all night to accomplish it) and were strutting about, confident in their ability to repeat. Nobody gave a thought to the *SERVICE* Company; Poo! Poo! Mere baggage smashers!

But the plot had been well planned and, wonder of wonders, after much deliberation and weighing of microscopic points, it was decided that the pluggers had won.

But what is this on the ground at the very front of the Company street? Horrors! A match stick! The inspector sent for the Captain and demanded an explanation and the Top Sergeant was hurriedly called. He testified that the ground had been minutely examined just before the inspector came and no match stick had dared to show itself.

Then came the explanation, a civilian testified that he had thrown the match stick just before the inspector arrived; and the day was saved.

The Service Company won by a match-stick.

DEATH OF GENERAL BIRD W. SPENCER

ONE of the best known characters in National Guard circles and the rifle marksmanship game in the United States passed to his reward July 28th, when Brigadier General Bird W. Spencer died from a sudden heart attack in his 83rd year.

General Spencer began his military life in the 7th Regiment, New York City, but, going to Passaic, N. J., in the early '70s, he transferred to the New Jersey National Guard and was made, half a century ago, Inspector General of Small Arms of the State of New Jersey. He was instrumental in getting the famous Sea Girt rifle range built and was in control of its shooting activities until the time of his death. He captained the N.J.N.G. rifle team in the National Matches many years and helped in developing some famous riflemen. He also captained the Palma rifle team in the international matches in 1901 and 1902.

With the late General George A. Wingate, Sr., of New York, he founded the National Rifle Association of America over fifty years ago and was one of its early presidents and, at the time of his death, one of its three Honorary Presidents.

Next to rifle marksmanship he specialized in banking, at the time of his death being honorary chairman of the board of the People's Bank and Trust Company of Passaic, which he founded in 1889 and was president until a few years ago. He also formed the Carlstad and National Bank, the Rutherford Trust Company, the Bank of Nutley and the American National Bank of Passaic. He was one of the vice-presidents of the New York State Rifle Association, of which he was a charter member.

Continental Photo Service.

The 71st Infantry on the firing line at Camp Smith.

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(Continued from page 18)

The N.R.A. year 'round program of postal matches was instituted ten years ago in response to a request from shooters unable to attend the National Matches, but who wished to match their skill with that of fellow marksmen all over the United States. During the intervening ten years many basic changes in conditions have been made, and many new events have been added until today the N.R.A. outdoor home range program includes more than a hundred individual and team events. Even the highly specialized rifleman or pistol shooter will find a generous schedule of events exactly suited to his liking. Beginners are likewise well provided for in the shape of numerous tyro events.

This unusual increase of entries in the current outdoor program may be largely attributed to the recent move of N.R.A. officials in taking drastic action against would-be offenders unwilling to play the game on the level. An article along this line by Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, Executive Vice-President of the Association, appeared in the June 1930 issue of *The American Rifleman.* General Reckord stated that a new rule has been adopted relatively to investigation of abnormally high scores reported in postal matches, and assured postal match shooters that the competitions would be on a fair and honest basis. The new rule referred to which is self-explanatory is quoted below.

"Official supervision: For the protection of individuals and clubs and for the purpose of maintaining the highest possible standard in all National Rifle Association matches, this Association reserves the right at any time to send a representative to witness the actual firing by a competitor, or competitors, and further to require any competitor, or competitors, making abnormally high score, or scores, to shoot substantiating scores. Should the substantiating score, or scores, in the opinion of the National Rifle Association fail to approximate the original score, or scores, reported, or should the competitor, or competitors, refuse or fail to refire when requested, the National Rifle Association reserves the right to disregard the score, or scores, reported, and to take whatever additional action is deemed necessary to safeguard the proper conduct of the matches."

With a most successful outdoor season now past history, the N.R.A. Competitions Division is laying plans for promotion of the coming Fall and Winter program of indoor events. An even better increase in interest is anticipated in the gallery matches, particularly in view of the fact that the N.R.A. will conduct for the first time National Interclub Gallery Rifle Leagues. Leagues of six to eight teams of ten men to the team will be organized throughout the country according to geographic location. Each team will be scheduled to fire one match with every team in its league. Upon completion of the weekly matches, the winners of all leagues will fire a postal match to determine the National League Champion. Detailed conditions of these matches will appear in a future issue of this magazine.

LIMITATION ON ARMORY DRILLS

Adjutant Generals of the several states have been notified by the Militia Bureau, that the Secretary of War has directed the following limitations on the number of National Guard armory drills during the fiscal year 1932:

During the 1st and 2nd quarters (July 1st to December 31, 1931, inclusive) not to exceed 24 federal pay drills.

During the 3rd quarter (January 1st to March 31, 1932, inclusive) not to exceed 12 federal pay drills in addition to any part of the 24 drills not held in the 1st and 2nd quarters.

During the 4th quarter (April 1st to June 30, 1932, inclusive) not to exceed 12 federal pay drills in addition to any part of the 36 drills not held during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters.

In no event will the number of drills for which payment is made from federal funds exceed eight in any one month or forty-eight during the fiscal year for any organization of the National Guard.

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Thoughts on First Sergeants

OR

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR "TOP KICKS?"

(Reprinted from THE SOLDIER, Illinois.)

EVER since that long gone day when man became intelligent enough to know what had happened in the past, scientists and archaeologists have studied the records of the ages in order that the origin of the genus First Sergeant might be discovered and made known to an anxious world. Many a good soldier has gone completely nutty trying to figure out who first invented the first First Sergeant and pacifically inclined insane individuals react violently when asked why First Sergeants were placed on earth. Einstein, who proved conclusively that a straight line is not a straight line, is hazy on the subject, and Darwin, who traced the evolution of the mule from the dinosaur, is completely baffled.

Intensive study, backed up by expeditions to Asiatic wilds and Mayan jungles, has revealed the fact that while that king of all the kings of hot music, the Emperor Nero, fiddled so much that the Romans burned up, his First Sergeant stayed faithfully at home in the imperial dugout, clad only in a laurel wreath and a pair of gladiator's knuckle dusters, and put the legions of Rome on stable police and prison guard.

Thereby for all time showing an outstanding example of devotion to duty to all other First Sergeants. To properly appreciate this forgotten hero it should be remembered that right around the corner from the legion barracks there was a speakeasy where pure bottled-in-bond dago red could be had for six bits a pint. In addition there was a crap game in the Coliseum.

Egyptologists tell us that when Caesar fell for Cleopatra and spent all his time watching that dame feed slaves to the crocodiles in the balmy Nile, his top kick, old man Mark Anthony, stuck manfully to his guns and took care of the morning report and duty roster. Later, when Mark had been promoted and was made an organization commander in his own right he did not have the same luck. A marble slab, found under the floor of the third room in the left hand corridor of the temple of Whoosis, the Sun Goddess, and without doubt a part of the personnel records of Mark's outfit, shows that Mark's First Sergeant, after attending a party in Alexandria, went over the hill with the mess sergeant's chariot. He later turned in to a recruiting officer somewhere in the north of England, was tried and spent six months in the hoosegow at Stonehenge. Upon completion of his sentence he took a three-day pass and went to visit his mother-in-law who ran a flourishing wholesale business as a shamrock grower in Ireland. While there he was drowned in a vat of giggle soup in a brewery in Dublin. It seems that he dropped his toga into the vat, and rather than go back and be charged with losing Government property, he took a chance in the vat with the aforementioned sad result. This is the nearest approach a First Sergeant has ever come to dying a natural death. It is common knowledge that they always dry up and blow away with the wind after living for ninety or so years.

One could go on forever and tell anecdotes without number about First Sergeants and in the end there would be just as little known about them as at the beginning. They are a pecuniary tribe, but until something better comes along, the buck private will have to tolerate them. Some day modern science may be able to discover who the first First Sergeant was and then it will not be long before the world knows who is responsible for the "Top Kick."

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BATTERY C

WHEN Battery C returned from its two weeks of encampment at Pine Camp, it brought with it the highly coveted "Efficiency Banner." This banner is awarded for best all-round work during the two weeks at camp and is greatly sought after by the various units.

Not only was the "Efficiency Banner" won, but practically every prize awarded went to this Company as well. The "Area Banner," indicative of the best kept streets, and the "Stable Banner" for the cleanest picket lines, were also won by Company C. In the athletic line, the Poughkeepsie "swatball" team won the championship of the Regiment, defeating Mt. Vernon in the final game 26 to 4.

The members of Battery C pistol team, 1st Sgt. Edward McCoppin, Sgt. J. A. Sampere, Corp. Sam Rock and Corp. Daniel Gonia, were given individual medals for winning the regimental shoot at Camp Smith. A plaque was also presented to the team.

The excellence of Battery C's guard mount earned the personal commendation of Brigadier General Barnard. The Battery also qualified the largest number of gunners in the Regiment.

Captain R. M. Rosen was highly pleased with the showing of his men, particularly because of their winning the "Efficiency Banner." "I want to say that the men have never conducted themselves in better fashion at the camp," he said. "Their feat in winning the most highly sought prizes in the face of the competition they were up against surely speaks well for them. I am well pleased with the results. Battery C has surely done itself proud."

In addition to Captain Rosen, the other officers of the Battery are 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Whalen, 2nd Lieut. Henry A. Felton, and 2nd Lieut. William Ollivett.

106TH INFANTRY

COMPANY I

THE officers and non-commissioned officers wish to congratulate the following enlisted men of this Company upon their recent promotions and to welcome them most heartily to the inner sanctums of Company I: Corps. Fred Hofer and Tom Gilligan, to be Sergeants, and Pvt. Al Mann to be Corporal. Lots of luck, fellows!

Our Captain, E. M. Cunningham, is well pleased with the work of the Company in camp, and declares that it is the best outfit he has taken to camp in some years. While rather more than half of the men are new, their willingness to please made the task of the officers and non-coms much easier.

During the camping period, the officers and non-coms of Company I, 106th Infantry, invited their comrades of Company I, 105th Infantry, over to their establishment in order to create a spirit of friendliness between the regiments composing the 53rd Brigade.

Everyone had a wonderful time. The arrangements were made by Lieut. C. Hilbert, who gathered together some of the inherent talent that lies dormant in this Company. In the latter part of the evening, Colonel Fairservis and his adjutant, Capt. E. S. Massel, arrived at the party and immediately plunged into the fun. Colonel Fairservis was well pleased with the feeling of familiarity and friendship already existing between the two companies housed for the evening under one roof, and said it was the finest thing he could think of to make the stay of the troops in camp more enjoyable.

The following Wednesday, the entire Company had a similar get-together at which the same men entertained again.

In closing, the officers and men of this unit wish to thank the kitchen force for their generous adherence to duty. The force was made up of Jack Murphy, Mess Sergeant, Pvt. Barney Berentzen, our own Company cook; Tommy Marlowe, our second cook, who although in the outfit only a few weeks, has got the old spirit of Company I, while Charlie Wyckoff and John (St. Paul) Paulgraf always saw to it that there were enough potatoes and onions peeled and ready for us to eat when we returned from work.

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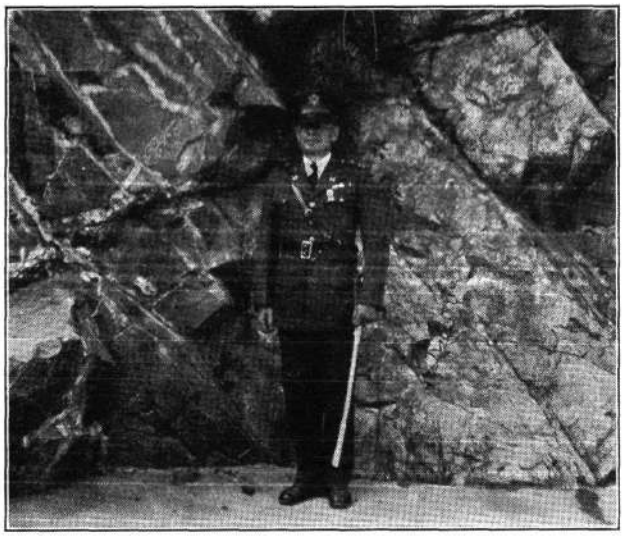
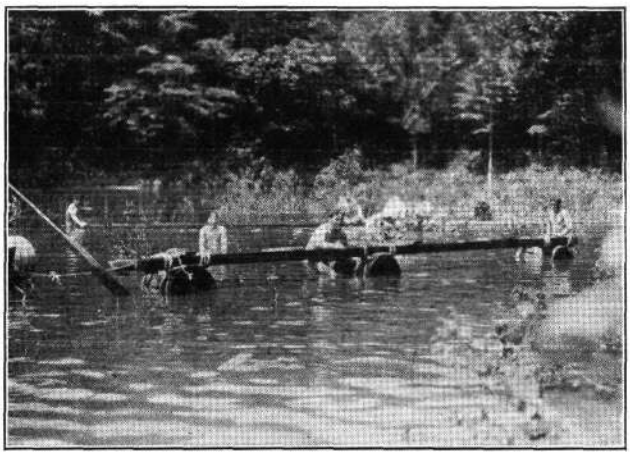
102ND COMBAT ENGINEERS
COMPANY D

NOW that we have returned from a very successful camp tour, we think we should publish a few things we want the rest of the Guard to know. To begin with, our Company consists of a 1st, 2nd, Platoon and Company Headquarters, commanded respectively by Sgts. Pucek, Terrell, and Beech.



Major Carl Schmidt, formerly Captain Headquarters Company, with the handsome sabre presented to him by members of his old Company, upon the occasion of his promotion to Major, 104th Regiment Engineers, National Guard, New Jersey.

Our Platoon leaders proved their efficiency in handling their platoons to such an extent that they had full control of their units in all the military and administrative work. The Company, knowing the capability of its officers and non-commissioned officers, chose to carry out its share in the Field Problems without the aid of the Regular Army Instructors, who were to have replaced our own officers and non-coms in the maneuvers. Then under the instructive leadership of our own Captain Ferris, we went ahead to prove that the men constituting Company D are always ready to do their best in upholding the reputation belonging to the Company—"Ready for Anything."



The 102nd Engineers, lashing stringers to anchored kegs, during the construction of a footbridge across a stream.

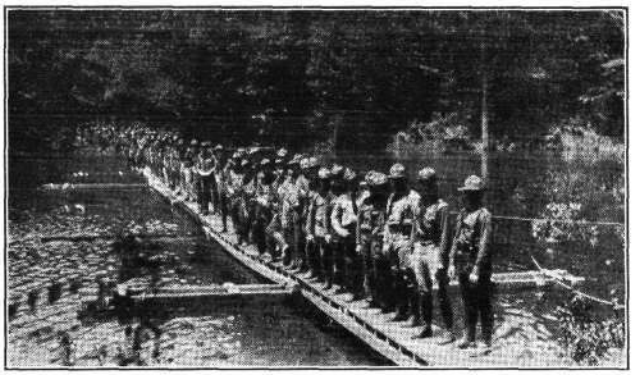
A barrel-raft bridge, about 175 feet long, was built by the 1st Platoon. The bridge was constructed of old barrels, balks and other material, which our bridge reconnaissance detail, under Sgts. Kelly and Terrell, found in the immediate vicinity and despatched to the site of the bridge. There, under the supervision of Captain Ferris and Sgt. Pucek, the rafts were assembled and the bridge constructed. The time required for this work was a little less than two hours. The bridge completed, we stood by to gloat over our good work. Later, we were honored by the presence of our Regimental Commanding Officers, our own Battalion Commander, by Major Burns and Major Gessler.

Then two other companies were brought down to view our work. Major Burns, knowing that he could rely on any work executed by Company D, had the two companies march out on the bridge to have their pictures taken by the regimental photographer, at the same time to prove the buoyancy of the bridge.

There were no casualties, except when Sgt. Pucek, directing the floating of a raft in midstream, mysteriously found himself inundated, uniform, pistol and all. He has, however, a slight suspicion that the men floating the raft could, if pressed, provide an explanation of the occurrence.

It is surprising how quickly a company, consisting of almost 50 per cent recruits, can be put into shape to make a good showing at evening parade. Lieut. Morrell, who was our "top-kick" last year, informs us that to watch the Company, the largest in the Regiment, "Pass in Review" was indeed a sight for sore eyes.

With these pleasant records to back us up, we expect to keep on doing things that will help Company D maintain



The bridge, built by the 102nd Engineers, loaded to capacity and showing practically no settlement.

its good name and we know that every man in the Company will do his utmost to show that he is indeed proud to have his name entered upon the Company roster.

Should any of our "buddies" in the National Guard care to see the 102nd Engineers at one of their Reviews and particularly to attend one of Company D dances, which we hold after each Review, they will be furnished with tickets if they will write to one of the non-coms of the Company for them.

27TH TANK COMPANY

THE astounding record of 93.7% in pistol and revolver record firing was made by the 27th Tank Company at Fort Geo. G. Meade, Md., during their period in camp. Of the three officers and sixty-one men that fired the course, thirty qualified as experts, fifteen as sharpshooters and

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fifteen as marksman. Only four men failed to qualify. It was a perfect day for shooting; no wind, perfect sun and no haze. Lieut. T. A. Northam, commanding the 2nd Platoon, 4th Tank Company, U. S. Army, who was range officer, stated that this is one of the best record firings with pistol that he has ever witnessed.

The individual record for pistol and revolver firing was made by Pvt. 1st Cl. Edward W. Chavanne, who made a score of 97.3. The two runners-up were Pvt. Norman Baker with a score of 96.8 and Pvt. Louis Schepp with 96.5.

Capt. C. H. St. Germaine (D.O.L.) attributes the making of these records to the armory range practice under the able direction of 1st Lt. John G. Priore, a member of the New York Police Department, just prior to our camp period. Lieut. Priore was "bugs" on range practice. So much so, that every drill period found him with a range chart under his arm. Those that didn't do well at range practice were given special instruction, particularly trigger squeeze. If going "bugs" about range practice brings a record like the above—let's hope the National Guard drafts its range officers from the insane asylum!

The Company did exceptionally well in every other phase of its camp tour. Every man qualified in tank driving and maintenance, machine gun and 37 mm. firing and nomenclature, etc.

All in all, it has been a very successful camp tour and Captain Bell and his staff of officers are to be congratulated. Incidentally, of the five officers and sixty-five men in the Company—only one man did not attend camp, as his enlistment expired six days after the tour started.

Some record, eh what!

108TH INFANTRY

COMPANY B

ONE of the oldest National Guardsman in the State retired on July 30th after 39 years 5 months and 17 days of almost continuous service. He is Sergeant Joseph Hutchinson of Company B, 108th Infantry, stationed at Geneva, N. Y. He enlisted in the Folger Corps in 1892 and it was ten years or so before he found it necessary to re-enlist. He has seen service in the Spanish-American War and on the Mexican border in 1916, as well as during the Strikes in Buffalo in 1893 and 1907, and the riot at Auburn prison in 1929.

At the time of Sergeant Hutchinson's retirement he was Supply Sergeant, and a good one he was too. Sergeant Hutchinson has been an Armory Employee for thirty years and still retains that position where he can keep a watchful eye on his old outfit.

The affection and esteem in which Sergeant Hutchinson is held was demonstrated to him on the night of August 2nd when the officers and non-commissioned officers of Co. B tendered him a surprise party at his cottage on the shore of Seneca Lake. Colonel S. H. Merrill, commanding officer of the 108th Regiment, was also a guest. Congratulations on his length of service and regret on his retirement were offered by Captain M. S. Gaylord, Lieuts. Campbell and O'Brien and 1st Sgt. Saeger. Corp. Harry Swart, president of the N.C.O. Club, presided as toastmaster. After the speeches, Sgt. Amos Debott, now the oldest veteran in the Company, presented Sgt. Hutchinson with an electric clock, the gift of the officers and non-coms. The guests then adjourned to the upstairs where they enjoyed themselves far, far into the night. Even the K. P.s enjoyed themselves!

The success of the affair was due to the efforts of President Swart, Sgt. J. Damico, and Corps. Hitch and DeWitt. Cook Leo Schweickhard put on the excellent dinner.

At the next meeting of the N.C.O. Club Sgt. Hutchinson was made an honorary lifetime member. Incidentally, Sgt. Hutchinson was one of the founders of the club.

244TH COAST ARTILLERY

BATTERY C

INFANTRY D Companies sure prove to be a nemesis for Battery C of the 244th Coast Artillery. During the summer months two pistol matches were shot, one with Company D, 108th Infantry, and the other with Company D, 107th Infantry, and both were lost by small margins. However, we're out to get them both next year.

While at camp at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., Captain Ziel, commanding Company D, 108th Infantry, desired to shoot a pistol match with a unit of the 244th. Due to the fact that Battery C had made an excellent record on the pistol range, having qualified 50% of the Battery, and that we already had a team organized to shoot for the General Byrne Trophy, we were elected.

The teams were five men each, and the dismounted course was shot. The match was ably conducted by Major Clarence Martin, a good friend of both contestants. Sorry to say, but the local boys took us over.

This match brought on a close friendship between the two outfits, and it is indeed lamentable that it took us seven years to become acquainted with the Oswego Guardsmen. We are looking forward to returning the visit when the 108th is in Peekskill.

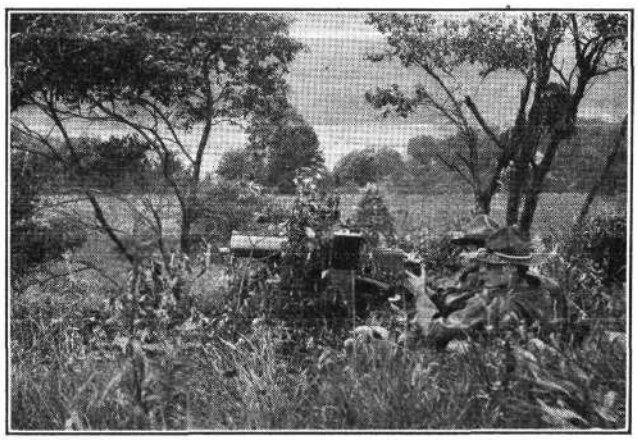
Unchagrined by the defeat at the hands of one Company D, we met another, Company D of the 107th Infantry, on Wednesday, July 29th, after our return from camp. This match was a very close one, and despite the fact that the Battery C team shot well over their previous mark, the Company D team did much better.

Many thanks are due to General Byrne for fostering this match, which is shot for by a unit team, chosen from each regiment by an inter-company elimination shoot.

The scores for this match were as follows:

COMPANY D, 107TH INF.		BATTERY C, 244TH C. A.	
Capt. Johnston	95.16	Sgt. L. Bendl	92.33
Lt. Aspden	94.18	Sgt. J. Bendl	90.00
Pvt. Blenkle	92.83	Lt. Mazzei	89.00
Lt. Carples	90.83	Sgt. Taylor	85.10
Pvt. Noriega	77.66	Sgt. Hall	78.83
Team average	90.13	Team average	87.05

We are looking forward to both these matches next year, and trying to get over that Company D jinx.



A well-camouflaged machine gun of Co. M, 105th Infantry, during field maneuvers.

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174TH INFANTRY

RESIGNATION last month of Capt. Alonzo M. Harp, for ten years adjutant of the 174th Infantry, deprives the Buffalo regiment of one of its most enthusiastic and conscientious members. Capt. Harp resigned to become armorer of the regiment's headquarters building.

Thirty-two years of military service and participation in two wars is Cap. Harp's record. He was born in Buffalo 52 years ago, was graduated from old Buffalo Central high school and the Bryant & Stratton business college. He was employed four years in the city engineer's office and then entered the U. S. Post Office service, where he had been employed until this year. His resignation from the postal employ was simultaneous with that from the National Guard. He will retain his commission in the National Guard reserve.

Photo by F. Pohle
Capt. Alonzo M. Harp has just retired after serving ten years as Adjutant of the 174th Infantry.

Enlisting in the 202nd Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Harp saw action in Cuba during the Spanish American War. He was discharged in Cuba and then returned to Buffalo, enlisting in the old 74th Infantry in 1899. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1915, served on the Mexican border, and went to France as a first lieutenant and battalion adjutant with 108th Infantry.

During the World War he was at various times adjutant of the Fifth Corps school and of the 99th Aerial squadron; executive officer of the headquarters troop, Seventh Army Corps, and went into Germany as billeting officer of the same organization with the Army of Occupation. He returned from France a captain in 1919, and then joined the present 174th Infantry.

The regiment is now taking an eight-week's lay-off granted by the commanding officer, with drills scheduled for resumption September 21. Thirty-six promotions were announced just before the outfit disbanded for the summer. The list includes 11 sergeants and 25 corporals.

Here they are: First Sergeant, Eugene B. Michael, Company F; Sergeants, William J. Mazurczyk, Regimental Headquarters Company; Stephen M. Halsdorfer, Company C; David Kunz, Richard Spraker, William Holmes, Irving Somers, Company F; Russell Hall, Company H; Elmer B. Koener, Norman F. Wood, Company M; Eugene Kelling, Third Battalion Headquarters Company.

Corporals, Edward Zielski, Paul Whitacre, Alfred M. Judd, Regimental Headquarters Company; Michael Young, Company B; Irving Lawrence, Albert Brautigan, Jr., William B. Kaiser, Edward F. Orechwa, Company C; Donald Tauriello, Company D; Rosell Raynder, Bennett Lynch, Walter Piotrowski, Cortland Benzel, Nicholas Nowaski, Austin Landis, Company F.

Edward J. Moran, Company G; Thomas O. Baxter, Charles Neubarth, Company H; Keith W. Weigartz, Company I; Albert L. Horan, Company K; Clifford E. Schnell, Louis J. Heinz, Company M; William B. Farrell, First Battalion Headquarters Company; Frank L. Langdon, Victor Horvath, Service Company.

MORE PERSONALITIES

Co. B, 71st Infantry

SGT. WALTER GOLDSTEIN

These "Personalities" appeared in an amusing publication, The "B" Chronicle, put out by Co. B of the 71st Infantry. Its editor, Corporal De Smitt, is to be warmly congratulated upon an excellent piece of work and one which, we feel sure, is much appreciated by his company. More of these flattering personalities will appear in later issues of the Guardsman.

His favorite expression is, "Sez yu".

* * *

A born soldier.

* * *

Scratches when you call him a "little marine."

* * *

Would like a nice 1st class war — provided he could be the General's orderly.

* * *

Can endure hardships of any kind, kicked like hell when he had to ride ten miles in the rain in a rumble seat, still groans when he thinks about it.

* * *

Goes around with an anxious look in his eyes pleading, "I'm taller than he is, ain't I?"

* * *

That spot on his sleeve is a "hash mark."

* * *

Is a terrible guy to sleep with, ask ex-Corporal Regan.

* * *

Can be an awful pain in the neck when he wants to.

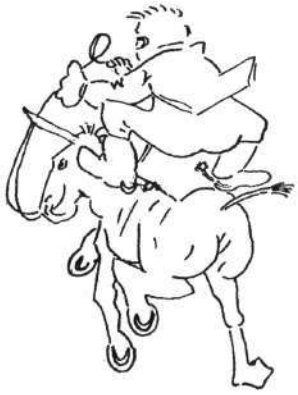
* * *

The kind of a guy that would play a phonograph at 2 A.M. at Camp Smith.

* * *

Was a riot on the bayonet run—he hit everything but the targets.

* * *



Is a failure as far as women are concerned—doesn't know what it's all about.

* * *

Writes poetry — the less said about it the better.

* * *

Maintains that the Army is the finest place in the world to grumble, and practices what he preaches.

* * *

Has been to more different High and Prep schools than any other man in the Regiment, still lacks a diploma but received many graduation gifts.

* * *

Goes horse-back riding, the nag makes all the decisions.

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SINCERE COMPLIMENTS
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They Say That "Generals Die in Bed"— Here's One Writes Poetry Instead!

WE have long since passed the age when we looked forward with anticipatory pleasure to our morning's mail. In fact, our average run of mail has grown so monotonous that we could sit down right now and answer the letters we shall get tomorrow morning.

But once in a blue moon we receive a letter which rekindles in a single flash the embers of our faith in Man—and when such a letter *does* arrive, by gum, it's worth sharing with our readers!

So here's the latest work-gladdener that dropped into our office not so long ago. It deserves publishing anyway so that it may go on record that there's at least one General in our National Guard who is not content to remain "a mute, inglorious Milton."

"A few days ago," our correspondent writes, "while going through some old numbers of an extinct (I think) magazine known as 'The Guardsman and Reservist,' I ran across the following jingle":

'SOLDIERING BY MAIL'

I'm a rootin', tootin' trooper from the Correspondence School,
And the language that I've wasted would shock an army mule.
I pound the old typewriter from early morn till night—
I'm not so good at strategy—but, boy, how I can write!

I'm strong for discipline and such; the company turned pale
When I busted the first sergeant for shootin' craps by mail.
They all salute my letters like good military men,
For I sent them each a copy of Lesson Number Ten.

I'll get me a diploma and I'll face the enemy,
A'waving of my sabre as I learned in Lesson Three;
The foe will cower before me as they hear my battle-shout—
I'm the darndest best soldier Sears-Roebuck has turned out.

I'll order me an army to come by parcel post,
And the sound of martial music will resound from coast to coast—
"Stamp, Stamp, Stamp, The Boys are Marching." Oh, its never safe to fool
With the rough and tough old soldiers from the Correspondence School.

I had a copy of the above run off and knowing that our esteemed mutual friend, Brig. General Ransom H. Gillett, would undoubtedly concur in the above sentiments, I gave him a copy. Judge my surprise the next morning when I received through the mail the following in the General's own handwriting:

'AN ELEGY IN A NATIONAL GUARD GRAVEYARD'

I'm a rootin', tootin', trooper from a correspondence school,
I'm educated to the point I'm savvy as a mule;
All strategy and tactics are just duck soup to me,
I graduated from them all, both A, B, C and D.

I take my trusty pencil, a protractor and some maps,
And the Turks and Chinks and Russians, Bulgarians and Japs
Don't last as long as it would take to move an Army Corps
From Gettysburg to Hagerstown or out the kitchen door.

And when it comes to Q. M. stuff
Or filling up a dump,
It's just as easy as can be,
Whilst sitting on my rump.

It's great to be a student in a correspondence school
And read approved solutions and other kinds of drool;
But when you start to pack your hump along the dusty road
It's little that you learn from books 'bout carrying the load.

All along we have known that Gill was a doughty warrior but I'm frank to admit that this is the first time I ever knew that he sought the muse."

(Editor: Let's have some more, General!)

WE LIKE THE P. S., TOO!

Here's a letter from an Old-Timer who gets to feeling lonely occasionally, way out there in the Middle-West. He's still in the National Guard (Wisconsin) and wonders if any of his old buddies remember him when he was serving with the 105th Infantry in the "good old days." He'd like to get in touch with them again, so drop him a line. Wisconsin's all right, but doggone it, there's nothing like New York.

The New York National Guardsman,
New York City, N. Y.

HELLO:

The writer served with the 105th Infantry as a Second-Loot — having joined in the early part of October, 1917, and sticking through everything until the parade was all over in New York. And then, of course, home, discharge, etc.

At the present time the writer is again in the Guard only in the capacity of Warrant Officer of the 121st Field Artillery Band, Wisconsin N. G. Chaplain Eilers is Chaplain of the Regiment and it was through the Guard Magazine that I noticed he was going to attend Camp with the 27th Division again. Chaplain Eilers and I had attended Camp here together for four years before I found out he was an old 27th Division man during the War.

I had a great many good times with the 27th and made a lot of real friends, but did you know we forget addresses, etc? If you have a chance, tell some of the old gang that remember me, to write. Surely some of them get out here in the Middle West? I have written to some of them and Christmas always brings a large flow of cards to and from New York. Although I enlisted in M Company, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division, I always had a deep feeling for the New York Division and many times have I bragged about the Orion and the good old 27th.

Personal regards to all:
(Signed) Ervin J. Sartell,
Formerly 2nd Lt., 105th Infantry.

10 So. Franklin Street,
Janesville, Wisconsin.

P. S.—You have a mighty fine spirit and a great magazine. It is papers of this kind that inspire and put initiative into us and make men of the calibre that we had in the good old 27th.

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1931 PISTOL TEAM

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IN THE NATIONAL PISTOL MATCHES

LT. COL. FRED. M. WATERBURY
Ord. Offi., 27th Div.—*Captain*

CAPT. ALFRED HUDDELSON, JR.
156th Field Artillery

1ST LT. JOHN E. J. CLARE, JR.
258th Field Artillery

SGT. RALPH L. ADRIANCE
104th Field Artillery

SGT. ELBERT NORLING
107th Infantry

CORP. RICHARD A. DEVEREUX
107th Infantry

PFC. PEDRO H. AGRAMONTE
107th Infantry

Ready on the Firing Line

By JOSEPH D. CASCONE

Illustrations by Sgt. Joseph Passalacqua.

Your nerves are set,
Your gun's held firm,
Your eyes are peering fine;
"*Ready on the right,*
Ready on the left,
Ready on the firing line."

The target's up
And down you go,
Down in the mud or sand;
With "Hold and squeeze"
You let 'er go,
As you hear the range command.

A white disc now,
A red disc then,
Or even a cross or a black;
All set once more
As you mark the score,
And the gun comes kickin' back.

It's down and up;
Across the field
You hear the barking whine,
For it's "*Ready on the right,*
Ready on the left,
Ready on the firing line."

Never Surpassed

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Remember This

If at first you cannot get into the bull's eye—do not give up in disgust. Remember—

When Abraham Lincoln was a young man he ran for the legislature in Illinois and was badly swamped.

He next entered business, failed, and spent 17 years of his life paying up the debts of a worthless partner.

He was in love with a beautiful young woman, to whom he became engaged—then she died.

Later he married a woman who was a constant burden to him.

Entering politics again, he ran for congress and was badly defeated. He then tried to get appointment to the United States Land Office, but failed.

He became a candidate for the United States Senate and was badly defeated.

In 1856 he became a candidate for the vice presidency and was again defeated.

In 1858 he was defeated by Douglas.

One failure after another—bad failures—great setbacks. In the face of all this, he eventually became one of the country's greatest men, if not the greatest.

When you think of a series of setbacks like this, doesn't it make you feel kind of small to become discouraged just because you think you are having a hard time in life?

Unit Journal, 142nd Inf. Texas

PERSEVERANCE

Genius is only the power of making continuous efforts. The line between failure and success is so fine that we scarcely know when we pass it. So fine that we are often on the line and do not know it.

How many a man has thrown up his hands at a time when a little more effort, a little more patience would have achieved success.

As the tide goes clear out, so it comes clear in. In business sometimes prospects may seem darkest when really they are on the turn. A little more patience, a little more effort and what seemed hopeless failure may turn to glorious success.

There is no failure except in no longer trying. There is no defect except from within, no really unsurmountable barrier save our own inherent weakness of purpose.

Elbert Hubbard's Note Book.

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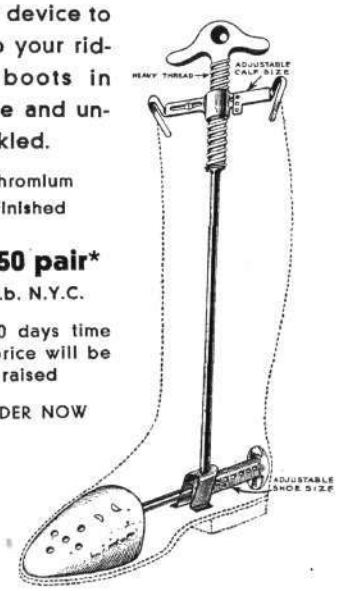


Lieut. Matthew A. Alberts

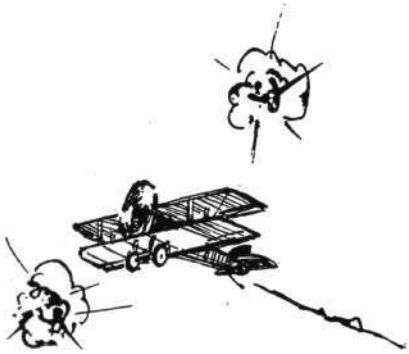
1085 Walton Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Agents Write for Particulars

"The Voice of the Slaves"

By GILBERT FRANKAU

Illustrated by EDWARD LOCKE



We are the slaves of the guns,
Serfs to the dominant things;
Ours are the eyes and the ears,
And the brains of their messagings.

Ours are the hands that unleash
The blind gods that raven by night,
The lords of the terror at dawn,
When the landmarks are blotted from sight
By the lit curdled churnings of smoke;
When the lost trenches crumble and spout
Into loud roaring fountains of flame;
Till, their prison walls down, with a shout
And a cheer, ordered line after line,
Black specks on the barrage of grey
That we lift—as they leap—to the clock,
Our infantry storm to the fray.

These are our masters, the slim
Grim muzzles that irk in the pit;
That chafe for the rushing of wheels,
For the teams plunging madly to bit
As the gunners swing down to unkey,
For the trails sweeping half-circle-right,
For the six breech-blocks clashing as one
To a target viewed clear on the sight—
Dun masses, the shells search and tear
Into fragments that bunch as they run—
For the hour of the red battle-harvest,
The dream of the slaves of the gun.

We have bartered our souls to the guns;
Every fibre of body and brain
Have we trained to them, chained to them. Serfs?
Aye! but proud of the weight of our chain—
Of our backs that are bowed to their workings,
To hide them and guard and disguise—
Of our ears that are deafened with service,
Of hands that are scarred, and of eyes
Grown hawklike with marking their prey—
Of wings that are ripped as with swords
When we hover, the turn of a blade
From the death that is sweet to our lords.

By the ears and the eyes and the brain,
By the limbs and the hands and the wings,
We are slaves to our masters the guns . . .
But their slaves are the masters of kings!

HOW WE STAND

JULY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD 87.95%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard	21,176

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	73

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	78

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	47

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

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

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	357

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	120

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	174

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat)	507

DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Quartermaster Train	260

STATE STAFF

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

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery	11

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1152
14th Infantry	1118
71st Infantry	1185
105th Infantry	1174
106th Infantry	1117
107th Infantry	1103
108th Infantry	1141
165th Infantry	1124
174th Infantry	1182
369th Infantry	1052

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	746
121st Cavalry	640

ARTILLERY, 155 How.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	726

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	746

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	896

ARTILLERY 75's

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	652
105th Field Artillery	659
104th Field Artillery	665

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	686

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	771

ARTILLERY, A.A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	766

HEADQUARTERS 44th DIVISION

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

Average Attendance for Entire Guard 86.83

SOMETHING NEW

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

71st Infantry 96.04% (2)$_4$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	2	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	1	71	67	94
Service Company	1	111	104	94
Howittzer Company	1	67	64	95
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	1	31	30	97
Company A	1	64	62	97
Company B	1	65	63	97
Company C	1	71	69	97
Company D	1	70	68	97
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	2	33	33	100
Company E	2	75	75	100
Company F	2	65	62	95
Company G	2	65	59	91
Company H	2	69	62	90
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	2	31	30	97
Company I	2	73	71	97
Company K	2	72	72	100
Company L	2	71	67	94
Company M	2	69	68	98
Medical Dept. Det.	1	34	33	97
		1214	1166	96.04

27th Div. Aviation 93.30% (3)$_1$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observation Squad.	5	89	85	95
102nd Photo Section	5	25	21	84
Medical Dept. Detachment	5	6	6	100
		120	112	93.30

174th Infantry 92.93% (4)$_{25}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	68	64	91
Service Co.	3	86	79	92
Howitzer Co.	4	64	55	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	33	33	100
Company A	3	67	62	93
Company B	4	66	63	95
Company C	4	63	56	89
Company D	4	68	63	90
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	32	32	100
Company E	4	74	70	95
Company F	4	60	50	83
Company G	3	68	67	98
Company H	4	70	64	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	39	36	92
Company I	3	80	76	95
Company K	3	62	59	95
Company L	3	68	63	93
Company M	4	80	75	94
Med. Dept. Det.	3	34	31	91
		1189	1105	92.93

369th Infantry 91.40% (5)$_9$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	63	53	84
Service Co.	4	64	53	83
Howitzer Co.	5	64	48	75
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	21	16	76
Company A	4	64	56	88
Company B	4	62	49	79
Company C	4	61	56	93
Company D	4	64	62	97
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	22	19	86
Company E	4	66	54	82
Company F	4	65	61	94
Company G	4	65	64	98
Company H	4	63	53	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	21	17	81
Company I	5	65	58	89
Company K	5	64	52	81
Company L	5	63	56	89
Company M	5	63	54	86
Med. Dept. Det.	5	30	26	87
		1057	914	91.40

The Honor Space

121st Cavalry 96.95% (1)$_2$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Troop	3	79	76	96
Band	3	31	31	100
Machine Gun Tr.		Drills suspended		
Hdqrs. 1st Sq.	3	2	2	100
Troop A		Drills suspended		
Troop B	1	70	68	97
Hdqrs. 2nd Sq.		Drills suspended		
Troop E		Drills suspended		
Troop F	1	76	71	93
Hdqrs. 3rd Sq.	3	1	1	100
Troop I		Drills suspended		
Troop K	1	67	66	98
Medical Det.	1	28	28	100
		361	350	96.95

258 Field Artillery 91.26% (6)$_5$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	6	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	6	64	59	92
Service Battery	6	74	68	92
1st Battalion Headquarters	6	4	4	100
1st Battalion Combat Train	6	53	50	96
Battery A	6	68	64	94
Battery B	6	63	58	92
2nd Battalion Headquarters	6	4	4	100
2nd Battalion Combat Tn.	6	51	49	96
Battery C	6	74	69	93
Battery D	6	78	75	96
3rd Battalion Headquarters	6	4	3	75
3rd Bn. Combat Train	5	65	50	78
Battery E	6	71	60	85
Battery F	5	87	81	93
Medical Dept. Detachment	6	24	21	87
		790	721	91.26

14th Infantry 90.86% (7)$_{16}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	3	6	6	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	66	58	88
Service Co.	4	93	84	90
Howitzer Co.	4	63	59	94
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	21	20	96
Company A	3	67	63	94
Company B	3	64	59	93
Company C	3	65	58	89
Company D	4	63	50	79
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	24	24	100
Company E	3	63	61	97
Company F	3	63	49	78
Company G	3	62	56	90
Company H	4	67	66	98
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	13	12	92
Company I	3	68	63	93
Company K	4	68	61	90
Company L	4	69	63	91
Company M	4	72	67	93
Med. Dept. Det.	3	39	35	90
		1116	1014	90.86

244th Coast Art. 90.55% (8)$_{10}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery	3	86	80	93
Service Battery	4	84	76	91
1st Bn. Headquarters	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T.	4	58	56	97
Battery A	4	100	86	86
Battery B	4	85	69	81
2nd Bn. Headquarters	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T.	4	68	58	85
Battery C	5	65	61	92
Battery D	4	84	80	95
3rd Bn. Headquarters	4	4	4	100
3rd Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T.	4	42	39	93
Battery E	4	80	75	94
Battery F	4	86	76	88
Medical Dept. Detach.	3	34	32	94
		889	805	90.55

102nd Med. Regt. 90.32% (9)$_3$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	15	15	100
Service Company	1	67	64	96
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	4	4	4	100
104th Collecting Company	4	62	56	90
105th Collecting Company	5	65	57	88
106th Collecting Company		Drills suspended		
Hdqrs. Ambulance Bn.	5	4	4	100
104th Ambulance Co.	4	50	46	92
105th Ambulance Co.		Drills suspended		
106th Ambulance Co.	5	51	46	90
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	5	5	5	100
104th Hospital Company	4	67	55	82
105th Hospital Company		Drills suspended		
106th Hospital Company	3	65	59	91
102nd Veterinary Co.	5	41	37	90
		496	448	90.32

104th Field Art. 90.31% (10)$_{11}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	6	5	83
Headquarters Battery	5	54	49	91
Service Battery	4	69	63	91
Headquarters 1st Bn.	5	4	4	100
Hq. Battery C. T., 1st Bn.	6	33	31	94
Battery A	5	72	64	89
Battery B	4	69	57	83
Battery C	5	71	62	87
Headquarters 2nd Bn.	4	4	4	100
Hq. Btry. & C.T., 2nd Bn.	5	35	34	97
Battery D	4	69	59	86
Battery E	5	72	67	93
Battery F	4	67	64	95
Medical Dept. Detach.	5	36	34	96
		661	597	90.31

156th Field Art. 87.61% (11)$_{10}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	4	4	100
Headquarters Battery	4	53	50	94
Service Battery	3	71	60	85
1st Battalion Headquarters	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T.	5	34	30	88
Battery A	3	72	59	83
Battery B	4	67	60	89
Battery C	3	70	62	89
2nd Bn. Headquarters	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T	3	35	33	95
Battery D	3	67	60	89
Battery E	3	72	65	90
Battery F	3	65	51	78
Med. Dept. Detachment.	4	36	31	86
		654	573	87.61

105th Infantry 86.20% (12)$_{17}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	2	67	58	87
Service Co.	3	108	96	89
Howitzer Co.		Drills suspended		

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	2	30	27	90
Company A	3	64	63	98
Company B	3	70	64	91
Company C	3	66	44	67
Company D	3	71	58	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	85	70	82
Cmopany E	3	65	61	94
Company F	3	70	61	87
Company G	1	67	61	91
Company H	2	64	53	83
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	25	23	92
Company I		Drills suspended		
Company K	1	67	61	91
Company L	1	66	59	89
Company M	3	72	63	88
Med. Dept. Det.	2	38	21	55
		1102	950	86.20

Special Troops, 27th Division 85.46% (13)$_{18}$

Headquarters	5	10	10	100
27th Headquarters Co.	5	62	47	76
102nd Ordnance Company	4	34	31	91
27th Tank Company	6	71	60	84
27th Signal Company	5	78	63	81
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	35	31	89
27th Military Police Co.	4	57	48	84
Medical Dept. Det.	2	52	51	98
		399	341	85.46

106th Field Art. 85.26% (14)$_{14}$

Headquarters	4	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	4	64	54	84
Service Battery	4	71	66	93
Headquarters 1st Bn.	4	4	3	75
Hq. Btry. & C. T., 1st Bn.	4	35	29	83
Battery A	4	73	57	78
Battery B	4	78	66	85
Headquarters 2nd Bn.	4	4	3	75
Hq. Btry. & C. T., 2nd Bn.	4	30	25	83
Battery C	4	72	59	82
Battery D	4	75	66	88
Headquarters 3rd Bn.	4	16	15	94
Hq. Btry. & C. T., 3rd Bn.	4	31	28	90
Battery E	4	70	57	81
Battery F	4	74	67	91
Medical Dept. Det.	4	30	24	80
		733	625	85.26

27th Div. Qm. Tr. 84.67% (15)$_{13}$

Headquarters	4	15	13	87
Motor Transport Co. 105	4	50	41	82
Motor Transport Co. 106	4	55	54	98
Motor Transport Co. 107	4	48	38	79
Motor Transport Co. 108	4	50	39	78
Motor Repair Section 103	4	26	21	81
Medical Dept. Det.	4	17	15	88
		261	221	84.67

10th Infantry 83.64% (16)$_{23}$

Regtl. Hq.	4	7	6	86
Regtl. Hq. Co.	6	66	54	82
Service Co.	5	69	49	71
Howitzer Co.	6	64	51	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	26	22	85
Company A	5	61	57	93
Company B	4	58	43	74
Company C	6	65	47	72
Company D	4	75	57	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	29	24	83
Company E	5	69	57	83
Company F	4	68	60	88
Company G	4	68	61	89
Company H	5	71	63	89
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	35	30	86
Company I	4	69	63	91
Company K	4	65	56	86
Company L	4	64	52	81
Company M	4	74	66	89
Med. Dept. Det.	4	34	33	97
		1137	951	83.64

107th Infantry 82.25% (17)$_{24}$

Regtl. Hq.	5	6	6	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.		Drills suspended		
Service Co.		Drills suspended		
Howitzer Co.		Drills suspended		
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.		Drills suspended		
Company A	3	65	44	68
Company B	4	63	50	79
Company C		Drills suspended		
Company D	2	69	61	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.		Drills suspended		
Company E	4	67	62	92
Company F		Drills suspended		
Company G	2	64	58	91
Company H	3	66	48	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.		Drills suspended		
Company I		Drills suspended		
Company K		Drills suspended		
Company L		Drills suspended		
Company M		Drills suspended		
Med. Dept. Det.		Drills suspended		
		400	329	82.25

105th Field Art. 81.27% (18)$_{26}$

Headquarters	4	24	23	96
Headquarters Battery	5	49	40	82
Service Battery	4	65	63	95
1st Battalion Hq.	4	4	4	100
1st Battalion Hq. Battery	5	39	31	80
Battery A	4	70	55	79
Battery B	5	74	58	78
Battery C	4	70	57	81
2nd Battalion Hq.	4	16	14	88
2nd Battalion Hq. Battery	5	42	33	79
Battery D	5	68	55	81
Battery E	4	71	53	75
Battery F	5	62	42	68
Medical Dept. Det.	4	35	32	91
		689	560	81.27

165th Infantry 81.18% (19)$_{22}$

Regtl. Hq.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	68	49	72
Service Co.	4	80	68	85
Howitzer Co.	4	64	43	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	22	21	95
Company A	4	67	50	74
Company B	4	63	56	89
Company C	4	68	45	66
Company D	4	76	70	92
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	25	21	84
Company E	4	62	58	94
Company F	4	68	59	87
Company G	4	67	54	81
Company H	4	68	54	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	27	22	81
Company I	4	67	53	79
Company K	4	63	47	75
Company L	4	64	50	78
Company M	4	69	58	89
Med. Dept. Det.	4	37	34	92
		1132	919	81.18

101st Signal Bn. 80.89% (20)$_{21}$

Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Co.	4	23	20	87
Company A	5	74	56	76
Company B	4	68	55	81
Medical Dept. Det.	5	13	13	100
		178	144	80.89

102nd Engineers (Combat) 77.72% (21)$_{12}$

Headquarters	4	8	8	100
Hq. & Service Co.		Drills suspended		
Company A	1	62	52	84
Company B	1	62	60	97
Company C	1	63	37	59
Company D	1	70	52	74
Company E	1	63	49	78
Company F	1	62	40	65
Medical Dept. Det.	1	23	23	100
		413	321	77.72

106th Infantry (22)$_{7}$

Regtl. Hq.	3	6	5	83
Regtl. Hq. Co.	2	66	61	92
Service Co.	2	95	94	99
Howitzer Co.	2	64	59	93
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	2	23	23	100
Company A	2	69	67	97
Company B	Form No. 100 not received			
Company C	2	63	63	100
Company D	2	64	63	98
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	2	27	27	100
Company E	Form No. 100 not received			
Company F	2	63	62	98
Company G	2	63	63	100
Company H	Form No. 100 not received			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	2	23	21	91
Company I	Form No. 100 not received			
Company K	2	63	53	84
Company L	2	66	66	100
Company M	2	76	67	86
Med. Dept. Det.	2	35	32	91

108th Infantry (23)$_{20}$

Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	65	56	86
Service Co.	Form No. 100 not received			
Howitzer Co.	Form No. 100 not received			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	34	26	76
Company A	4	66	60	91
Company B	6	63	51	81
Company C	4	61	47	77
Company D	4	65	54	83
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	29	26	90
Company E	5	67	58	87
Company F	4	73	63	86
Company G	5	66	57	86
Company H	4	68	62	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	32	26	82
Company I	4	66	59	89
Company K	5	71	61	86
Company L	4	74	53	72
Company M	4	64	53	83
Med. Dept. Det.	4	34	32	94

101st Cavalry (24)$_{6}$

Headquarters	4	7	6	86
Headquarters Troop	2	80	62	78
Band		Drill suspended		
Machine Gun Troop	1	66	50	76
Headquarters 1st Squadron	4	2	2	100
Troop A	4	78	67	86
Troop B		Drills suspended		
Headquarters 2nd Squad.	Form No. 100 not received			
Troop E	Form No. 100 not received			
Troop F	Form No. 100 not received			
Headquarters 3rd Squad.	Form No. 100 not received			
Troop I	2	77	61	79
Troop K	Form No. 100 not received			
Medical Detachment	1	22	17	77

212th Coast Artillery (25)$_{8}$

Headquarters	4	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	3	66	55	84
Service Battery	3	69	66	96
1st Battalion Hq.	3	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Btry.	3	46	36	78
Battery A	3	71	56	79
Battery B	3	64	58	91
Battery C	3	63	57	91
Battery D	3	72	59	84
2nd Battalion Hq.	3	1	1	100
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Btry.	3	21	17	81
Battery E	Form No. 100 not received			
Battery F	3	65	58	89
Battery G	3	61	47	77
Battery H	3	67	59	88
Medical Dept. Det.	3	22	21	95

245th Coast Artillery (26)$_{16}$

Drills suspended

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. Coast Art.		**100%**		**(1)$_1$**
Headquarters	4	4	4	100
Headquarters Detachment	4	7	7	100
		11	11	100
State Staff		**98.52%**		**(2)$_2$**
A. G. D. Section	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. Section	4	4	4	100
Ordnance Section	4	28	27	96
Medical Section	4	2	2	100
Q. M. Section	4	29	29	100
		68	67	98.52
Hdqrs. 27th Div.		**95.83%**		**(3)$_3$**
Headquarters	4	26	26	100
Headquarters Detachment	4	46	43	93
		72	69	95.83
87th Inf. Brig.		**95.45%**		**(4)$_9$**
Headquarters	2	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	2	39	37	95
		44	42	95.45
93rd Inf. Brig.		**93.18%**		**(5)$_6$**
Headquarters	3	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	3	39	36	93
		44	41	93.18
54th Inf. Brig.		**90.69%**		**(6)$_4$**
Headquarters	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	4	38	34	89
		43	39	90.69
52nd Fd. Art. Brig.		**89.36%**		**(7)$_5$**
Headquarters	5	8	7	88
Headquarters Battery	5	39	35	90
		47	42	89.36
51st Cav. Brig.		**84.61%**		**(8)$_7$**
Headquarters	3	7	6	86
Headquarters Troop	1	71	60	85
		78	66	84.61
53rd Inf. Brig.		**87.80%**		**(9)$_8$**
Headquarters	3	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	1	36	31	86
		41	36	87.80

A Record for All Time

The machine gunners totaled thirty-nine qualifications, Capt. Lloyd E. Pike with Co. M leading. Captain Pike himself acquired the first expert qualifications for the season, scoring a 320 out of a possible 00.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Wh-00-pee!

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An Ingenious Boot Tree

We received a visit recently from Lt. Matthew A. Alberts, a member of the "Old Fightin' Sixty Ninth, who, in his spare time of late, has been working on a problem which is of interest to all his brother officers—the problem, that is, of inventing a boot tree which is at once efficient, light, durable, and inexpensive.

The model we saw certainly seemed to possess the many virtues claimed by its inventors. What particularly struck us at first sight, was its compactness and simplicity. A steel rod runs the height of the boot attached to which is an adjustable "foot."

At the top of the rod there is a ⅝-inch diameter screw thread which carries a cross-arm on which two adjustable hooks may be attached to the straps. This allows both for the width of the calves and for the independent lowering of each hook. The device takes care of the inner strap which, on some boots, is lower than the outer. Incidentally a hole in the handle provides for convenient hanging.

The whole attachment is heavily copper plated, then comes two coats of nickel and above that the final plating of chromium. A long life is thus insured the boot tree, since it is adequately protected against the penetration of perspiration acids.

Lt. Matthews will be glad to demonstrate his invention to any member of the National Guard who may be interested. His address (and incidentally, a sketch of his novel boot tree) will be found on page 35 of this issue.

New Chaplain for 14th Regiment

The Rev. George Steininger, pastor of the South Reformed Church, Fourth ave. and 55th St., recently elected president of the Classis of South L. I., embracing 35 Reformed Churches in Brooklyn and Long Island, has been commissioned chaplain of the 14th Regiment, New York National Guard. He will bear the rank of first lieutenant. He has already begun his work among the boys of the 14th, having been a frequent visitor at the Eighth Ave. armory prior to the receiving of his commission from Governor Roosevelt.

During the World War, while a student at Rutgers Theological Seminary, the Rev. Mr. Steininger served as assistant chaplain at Camp Merritt, N. J. He has been pastor of the South Reformed Church for the past three years.

Shows a Keen Spirit

The number of orders we have received for volumes listed under our "New Book Department" in the recent July issue, is evidence of a keenness and a striving for efficiency which obtains amongst all ranks of the New York National Guard.

Since our advertisement appeared, we have received letters and calls in person from members of different organizations, ranking from private to major, desirous of obtaining this or that volume. One private who came in to order the 1931 Infantry Drill Regulations said he had enlisted six months ago and was still a private. "And that's too long!" he added. We glanced at his pocket for evidence of a secretly-coveted Field Marshal's Baton and believed we noticed a suspicious bulge.

There is no doubt whatever that the possession of these volumes (chosen with regard to a man's particular branch), the true absorbtion of their contents, plus the ambition of the private we have quoted, will accelerate promotion.

Now that the evenings are drawing in, there is perhaps more incentive to study than during the summer months and a man will do well to place his order now so that he may gain the benefit of his newly acquired knowledge before the next period of field training arrives.

102nd Medical Earns Praise

The Field Inspection Report of the 102nd Medical Regt. bears out the belief of the Regiment itself that its two weeks in Camp were the most successful it has ever had and fittingly celebrate the Regiment's 10th Anniversary of Organization and its 11th year in Camp.

The Field Inspection Report for 1931 is as follows:

"The 102nd Medical Regiment particularly excels in evacuation methods for the division and the command and staff work incident thereto; this was evidenced in spite of very imperfect motor transportation in the ability of all units to establish station and function satisfactorily in a four-day field problem including three overnight bivouacs, the problem taking the regiment for varying distances to a maximum of 32 miles from camp. The efficiency of this unit is greatly due to the completeness of its organization, and the fact that infantry methods of training including the rifle for drills, ceremonies and guard duty have been successfully adapted to the necessities of the regiment."

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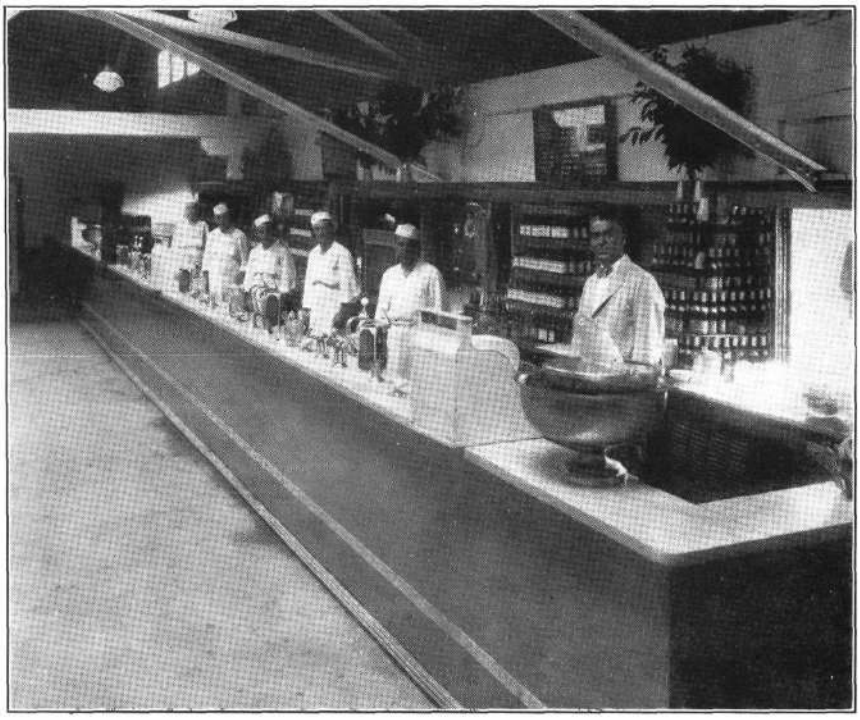

Starting at Times Square with his 71st Regiment Marathon Squad he crossed the tape in the 13th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, carrying 7 rifles and 2 packs, to help his weary teammates and thus win from scores of N. G. teams from all over the U. S. This in 1914.

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