THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

December, 1931

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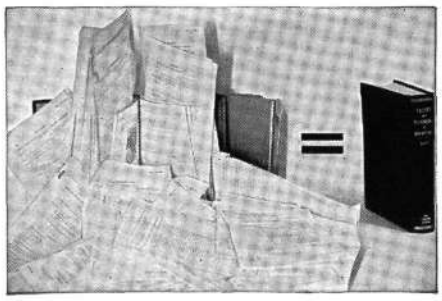

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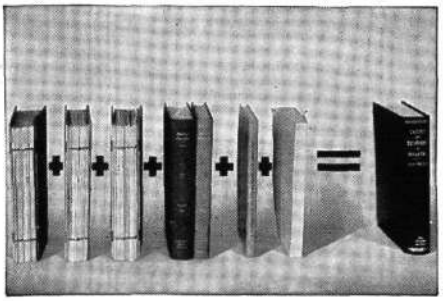

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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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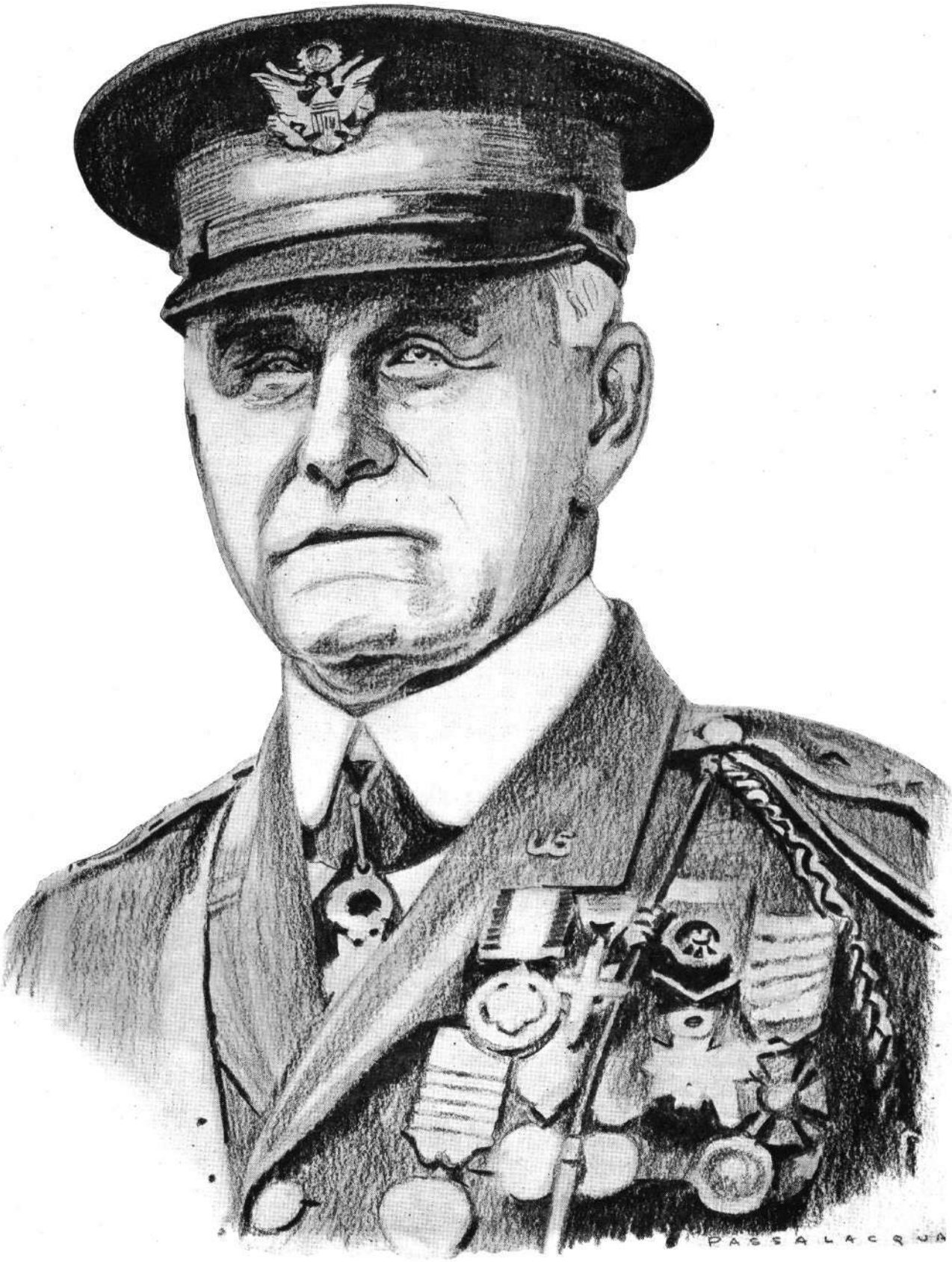

MAJOR-GENERAL HANSON E. ELY
RETIRED, NOVEMBER 30, 1931

THE

NEW YORK

National Guardsman

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VOL. VIII DECEMBER 1931 No. 9

General Ely Retires From Command of Second Corps Area

MAJOR-GENERAL Hanson E. Ely, one of the few general officers ever to win the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action, has just handed over the command of the 2nd Corps Area to his successor, Major-General Dennis E. Nolan, veteran of the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

General Ely has been one of the most forceful figures in the United States Army. A noted rifle shot, seven times decorated for personal bravery, he entered the World War a major on instruction duty with the Indiana National Guard and came out a major-general commanding the famous Fifth (Red Diamond) Division, A.E.F.

Born in Independence, Iowa, November 23, 1867, General Ely entered West Point at 19 and upon graduation in 1891 was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry. His first duty was as an officer of the 22nd Infantry, stationed at Fort Keough, Montana. For six years he campaigned on the Western frontier. As a first lieutenant, he was teaching Military Science and Tactics at the University of Iowa when the Spanish-American War broke out.

He was immediately recalled to the line. For a time he assisted in whipping the volunteer regiments into shape and, in March, 1899, sailed for the Philippine Islands. Soon after his arrival, bravery under fire won him a brevet captaincy, and when General Funston formed his celebrated mounted scout unit, Ely was picked as its commander.

Returning to the United States in 1904, General Ely was elected team captain of the Southwestern Division Rifle team and also won a place as a shooting member. The team scored high in the All-Army rifle matches held that year at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Meanwhile he had graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School. Then, completing the course at the Army Staff School, he served on the staff of General Frederick Dent Grant and later went abroad as American military observer at maneuvers of the German and other European armies.

For the second time General Ely was detailed to the Philippines, sailing July 5, 1907. He spent the next five years between Manila and outlying posts of the Islands. He was selected for the difficult task of making the first complete map of that little known and wild country. Later, he became a major in the Philippine Scouts, commanding the 11th Battalion, and played an important part in organizing the Scout force.

He was ordered back to the United States in 1912, promoted to the permanent grade of major the year following, then sailed with the Vera Cruz expedition in 1915 as a battalion commander of the Seventh Infantry. In 1916 he completed the course at the Army War College, the institution he was later to head.

After the United States entered the World War, General Ely was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and in May, 1917, was among the first American officers sent abroad to study the Allied trench methods.

Given command of the Twenty-Eighth Infantry, a regiment of the First Division, with rank of colonel, he enacted an heroic rôle at the Battle of Cantigny, one of the early and most famous of American assaults. This regiment drew the eyes of the world to Cantigny and gave convincing proof that the Yankee troops were a match for the flower of the German army. For his brilliant leadership, General

Ely received the Croix de Guerre with palms. Soon afterwards came his appointment as Brigadier-General.

While commanding the Third Brigade, Second Division, General Ely was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism under fire. This episode occurred during the capture of Vierzey, near Soissons. In the fighting, the 3rd Brigade took over 3,000 prisoners here. General Ely led the 3rd Brigade in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont, and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

General Ely, on October 1, 1918, was appointed Major-General and placed in command of the Fifth Division. As Division commander he won high praise from General Pershing for the remarkable morale of his troops, who for 27 days out of the 30 preceding the Armistice had been under machine gun, rifle and shell fire. Under his leadership, the Fifth Division achieved what is hailed as one of the outstanding exploits of the whole war, when at the Meuse-Argonne, November 2, 3 and 5, the Division succeeded in crossing the Meuse at Dun-sur-Meuse.

Besides the Distinguished Service Cross, General Ely was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for meritorious services while commanding the Fifth. From the French Government he received the decorations of Officer and of Commander of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with five palms. He wears on his World War campaign ribbon two silver stars for cited gallantry and five bronze battle stars.

After the Armistice, General Ely reverted to his permanent grade of Colonel, but Congress, on March 5, 1921, appointed him a Brigadier-General and, on February 2, 1923, a Major-General. Before assuming command of the Army War College at Washington, General Ely was commandant of the General Service School of the Army at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

On November 23, 1931, the anniversary of General Ely's birthday, a splendid banquet was given in his honor in the new Waldorf-Astoria. More than five hundred persons were present on this memorable occasion, and men of the highest rank in naval, military, and civil circles paid tribute to the magnificent record of the guest of honor.

Lt.-General Robert Lee Bullard, U. S. Army, Ret., laid stress upon the fact that throughout his service, from the time when he passed out of West Point (he graduated 63rd out of 65) until the present day, General Ely had never stopped learning—and teaching. It was this continuous thirst for knowledge that had brought him always to the notice of his superior officers and to the high rank which he now held. General Bullard spoke, too, of the many exploits of personal bravery for which Ely had been rewarded not only by his own but by other countries.

Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. Navy, Ret., Rear Admiral William Woody Phelps, U. S. Navy, and Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, U. S. Navy, all spoke of the deep respect in which General Ely was held by members of the sister Service, and referred to him as a true example of that honor, loyalty, and tradition which are so essentially associated with both Services.

General Ely's reply to these eulogies was modest, soldier-like, and, when he touched upon the subject close to his heart—Preparedness, sternly outspoken. His speech, nevertheless, was interspersed with gleams of genuine humor that belied the strong chin and firmly set mouth which jutted out aggressively when he vehemently attacked the "super-pacifists" of this country. Speaking of *esprit de corps*, he told the story of the Englishman and German on a trans-Atlantic voyage. They were standing by the rail, discussing military affairs. The German spoke scornfully of the British Army. The Englishman, a man of few words, said nothing and the German spat into the ocean. The English Navy then came under the German's fire and was written off as inefficient, out-of-date, etc. The Englishman still said nothing, and the German again spat into the ocean. Finally, the German said, "Well, have you nothing to say?" To which the dour Briton replied, "It's all right what you say about the British Army and Navy, but I wish you'd be more careful into whose ocean you spit."

At the Ball which followed the banquet, nearly one thousand persons were present.

General Ely plans to live in Washington where, for a short time, he will rest. Then, "if anything should offer itself in business," he will probably find it a great relief. He likes to hunt, fish, and ride, and has won "a few cups and one or two tournaments" at golf. Of his six children, two are now in the Army, a third was in the Navy, and his youngest son, aged ten, is "inclined that way, too."

MORALE

MAJOR-GENERAL W. G. EVERSON, late Chief of the Militia Bureau, in closing his report for the year 1930, stated: "In closing this report, it seems proper to summarize the progress made by the National Guard during the past year. There has been a marked improvement in morale and *esprit de corps* throughout the National Guard. This is largely due to the high type of personnel and to the keen interest that officers and enlisted men have taken in their work."

That *morale*—what is it? Morale has been defined as a state of being of a command inspired with enthusiasm, spirit, loyalty, will to overcome all obstacles in spite of physical handicaps, determination, and, above all, a willing and ready automatic response to the will of the commander—as though it were a pleasure and not a sense of duty.

Morale is the mental state of the group and springs from confidence, pride, contentment, loyalty, character, enthusiasm and respect for one's superiors. It is commonly confused with *esprit de corps*, which is only a manifestation of morale. Physical exhaustion can be repaired by a few hours' sleep and nourishing food; morale exhaustion requires a far longer time and a totally different cure.

Morale produces a steadier, more persistent type of conduct than discipline. Discipline may break down when punishment is relaxed, or when a leader is killed, wounded, or defeated. Morale depends on none of these things and so may continue when all external sources of command have broken down.

—*Gas and Hay Burner.*

New Chief of Militia Bureau

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE E. LEACH

THE Secretary of War has announced that Brigadier General George E. Leach, Minnesota National Guard (and Brigadier General, Reserve), of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been selected to be Chief of the Militia Bureau, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Major-General William G. Everson. General Everson's resignation was effective November 30, 1931, and was announced in last month's issue of the New York National Guardsman.

General Leach was born July 14th, 1876, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He entered the military service as a second lieutenant, Field Artillery, Minnesota National Guard, on April 15, 1905, and, at the time of the entry of the United States in the World War, was a major in that service. He was in the Federal Service on the Mexican Border as major and colonel, 1st Field Artillery, Minnesota National Guard, from June 19, 1916, to February 28, 1917; and reentered the Federal Service with his regiment as colonel, Field Artillery, Minnesota National Guard, on August 5, 1917. He was honorably discharged from the Federal Service as colonel on July 14, 1919.

After the World War, General Leach reentered the state service, being commissioned colonel, Minnesota National Guard, November 15, 1919, and promoted to Brigadier General, M.N.G., 1924.

Concurrently with his post-war service as a National Guard officer, General Leach has held commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He was commissioned colonel, Field Artillery Reserve, on April 27, 1921, and Brigadier General, O.R.C., on February 13, 1925.

At the time of his selection to be Chief of the Militia Bureau, General Leach was in command of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, M.N.G.; he had served over 26 years in the National Guard, three years of which were in the federal service.

Upon the entry of the United States in the World War, General Leach's regiment, the 1st Minnesota F.A., was called for service and was assigned to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division. He commanded the regiment, which was then designated as the 151st F.A., during all of its World War service, during which he participated in the following campaigns: Champagne-Marne, July 15-18, 1918; Aisne-Marne, July 25-August 6, 1918; St. Mihiel, September 12-16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, October 6-November 10, 1918; and in the following sector engagements: Lunneville, February 25-March 22, 1918; Baccarat, March 29-June 15, 1918; Esperance-Souain, July 5-14, 1918; Vesle, August 7-11, 1918; and Essey-Pannes, September 17-October 1, 1918. He was wounded in action, March 17, 1918, at Pexonne, France.

General Leach is recognized as an accomplished artillerist. He graduated from the School of Fire in 1914.

Numerous comments upon his record by his brigade, division, and corps commanders during the campaign in France attest his ability, character, devotion and gallantry. Following the conspicuous and exceptionally efficient service of his regiment, under his command throughout the campaign, he was, on November 14, 1918, recommended by the Commanding General, 42nd Division, to be promoted to Brigadier General and to command a Field Artillery Brigade.

He was awarded the French Croix de Guerre under order, October 25, 1918, by the 13th Infantry Division, French Army, with the citation:

"A very valuable field officer, commander of a regiment whose spirits, composure and bravery won unanimous admiration. In July, 1918, in the Souain sector, in spite of the violence of the bombardment and the losses suffered, he constantly kept his battalions in action, in intimate liaison with the infantry, and greatly contributed to the definite checking of a powerful enemy offensive made by picked troops."

By decree of the French Government, he was awarded the French Legion of Honor, May 5, 1919.

His own state, Minnesota, awarded him the highest military honor in the state, on June 27, 1928, when he was presented with a medal for "exceptional meritorious and distinguished service."

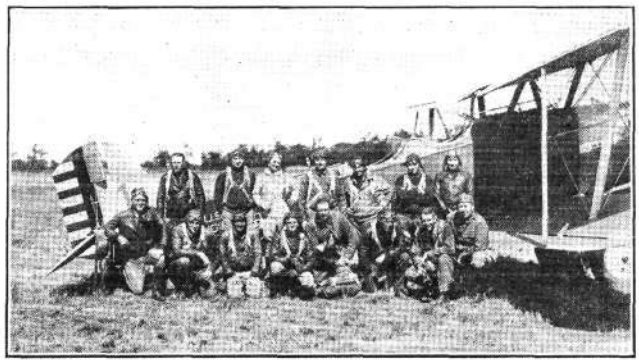
He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the citation for which is as follows:

"Near Pexonne, France, on March 5, 1918, he entered the quarry of Battery C, 151st Field Artillery, then subjected to a particularly accurate artillery bombardment, for the purpose of directing and encouraging the officers and men of that battery, when he might with propriety have sent his directions by messenger."

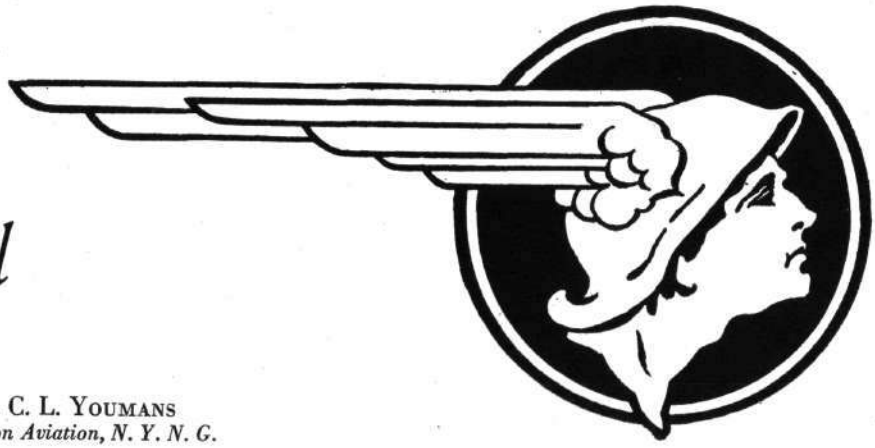
He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation for which is as follows:

"As commanding officer of the 151st Field Artillery, 42nd Division, he displayed marked qualities of leadership. Maintaining a high standard of efficiency and morale, he constantly kept his regiment in close proximity to the attacking infantry, where he was able to furnish it accurate and timely assistance, which contributed materially to the successes gained."

In addition to his distinguished military record, General Leach has a long record of civic ability and accomplishment in the State of Minnesota.



General School and Staff with 27th Division Aviation Pilots before the "War" opened at Pine Camp last September



I Fight a Duel

By Lt. C. L. Youmans
27th Division Aviation, N. Y. N. G.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, *27th Division Aviation*
Pine Camp, N. Y. Sept. 5, 1931

Confidential—Lt. Youmans (Pilot) and Lt. MacLean (Observer) will report at the airdrome at dawn today, Sept. 5. An advancement of friendly artillery (106th F.A.) is expected at XX hours at OIX-2Y coordinates. Lt. Youmans will patrol the vicinity until the friendly troops are located ,and will then establish radio communication with them. Either by Very Pistol or radio, the ground troops will be warned of imminent ground-straffing attack by strong hostile air forces. When this mission is performed, Lt. Youmans will return forthwith to this airdrome.

"Return forthwith to the airdrome!" Heh heh. But let's start with that gray morning at dawn. For ten days preceding, our squadron had clicked off mission after mission with precision — bombing, photography, message pick-up, blind flying, artillery fire adjustment, machine gun firing with tracers, altitude flying, long distance reconnaissance, etc., etc., and we were weary, though getting a great kick out of it all.

And then war was declared! On that very day I was awakened in my bunk and handed the above confidential command. Unbeknown to all but Major Brower, Commanding—and four other pilots, our squadron had been split into a Blue and a Red army. The Blue Army was to protect the two regiments of artillery with whom we had been working, and the Red Army was to destroy communication between the Blue air and ground forces.

Came the dawn. Mac and I trooped out to our ship—warmed her up—and took off. I nosed her up to 3000 ft.—levelled out, and went streaking for the spot on my map marked OIX-2Y. Mac looked snug in his rear cockpit. I would see him unreeling his 800 ft. of aerial. We both wore head phones—and suddenly I caught the dot-dashes of our ground force. Good! Tell them, Mac, it looks as though our Red Air Force forgot to wake up . . . There, Mac, see the caissons over there in that patch of woods . . . I'll dive down over them, so you can shoot off your Very Signal Pistol . . . What's that . . . You finished your message . . . You're winding up your aerial . . . Swell! Let's head back home . . . That was a cinch . . . But *sacré nom d'une pipe*, out of nowhere airplanes started dropping on me like rain . . . Well, it looks like a little duelling . . . There are three of them . . . and they've got the drop on me, for Mac is still reeling in the aerial, dammit! Mac yells, "Okay—give 'em hell!" . . . Now we're maneuvering for position . . . I dive straight down, turn the ship half way round in the dive and then pull up sharp . . . I note that two of the three Red planes have withdrawn, hovering nearby . . . The third engaged me in the duel . . . He's smart, I can sense that instantly . . . Ye Gods, but he's sticking perilously close to my tail . . . Round and round in sickening circles we go . . . I tighten my turns . . . I kick my rudder sharp, nose her sharply, and then pull up . . . And there's my antagonist . . . Still almost with a bead on my tail . . . not quite, but too damned near . . . and I'm losing too much altitude . . . got to do something or he'll run me into those trees that I see below out of the corner of my eye . . .

"Give 'em hell!" Mac keeps yelling . . . And then, bless his heart, Mac starts shooting his Very Pistol straight at my antagonist . . . a pistol, mind you, used only to signal to friendly ground forces . . . Couldn't hit a barn at 25 paces . . . But it did the trick . . . It broke the pace of the ship on my tail . . . not long . . . a second, only . . . but enough to permit me to dive hard, bank sharply, and pull up, up, up until, for the first time, my gun is on his tail . . . Then I hover, pumping my imaginary machine gun until I begin to flutter, and finally fall off on a wing . . . What a thrill, to ride somebody's tail, if for a flash only . . . But now I'm badly out of position . . . and the other two Red planes swoop down for the kill . . . Can't work that Very Pistol trick on them again.

And then, at last, I spot in the distance four Blue Army planes . . . Into the scrap they roared . . . And what a swell little dog fight that became . . . no place, I figured, for me . . . I was pooped . . . goggles were steamed up so that I could hardly see through them . . . I eased out of the middle of the scrap . . . Looked back and saw Mac thumbing his nose in the general direction of the dog fight with one hand, and pointing home with the other . . . That's a great idea, I thought, and besides didn't my orders read "Return forthwith to the airdrome"? Heh heh!

Come To Buffalo —

It will be a great Convention !

BUFFALO BIDS YOU WELCOME—Officers of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia and *distinguished guests* during the Annual Convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, which is to be held in the Hotel Statler, January 15 and 16, 1932, thereby lending success at the very beginning of its Centennial.

Buffalo's Centennial in 1932 commemorates and celebrates its 100th Anniversary as an incorporated city, the date being April 20, 1832. A dignified program to consist of civic celebrations making exposition of its civic, cultural and industrial gains and its sources of economic and social strength are only part of a long list of major events outlined and engraved upon its *century milestone* for the year.

Buffalo's citizenry is proud and justly so of their rapid progress in transforming the hunting ground of the Iroquois and the open plains of the Niagara frontier into one of the world's greatest industrial communities, whose products and commodities are utilized everywhere; a great metropolitan cosmopolitan center, with beautiful parks and homes, churches and schools, magnificent public buildings; the hub of a wheel of transportation and communication lines whose spokes traverse all points of the compass.

Herberger's Studio, Rochester

Captain William J. Graham, 3rd Battalion, Naval Militia, President of the National Guard Association of the State of New York

Buffalo's Centennial Committee feels that "one of the outstanding important events in the forepart of the year will be the National Guard and Naval Militia Convention, at which time prominent and eminent military officials of both the State and Nation will visit our City and thus focus the eyes of the country upon our Centennial." The Centennial Committee assures the Association that "we shall do all within our power toward making the Convention one which will be cherished and remembered long and fondly by the officers and guests who, by their presence on this occasion, pay us great honor during our Centennial."

Brigadier General Wm. F. Schohl, 52nd F. A. Brigade, Chairman, Committee on Arrangements, is most enthusiastically coordinating the local pre-convention activities, and is ably assisted by the other officers of this Committee consisting of Brigadier General John S. Thompson, 54th Brigade, Colonel Wm. R. Pooley, 174th Infantry, Colonel Douglas P. Walker, 106th Field Artillery, Major Clifford J. Matthews, Instructor, 54th Brigade and 174th Infantry, Major Chester McCormick, Instructor, 106th Field Artillery, Major George M. Denny, 121st Cavalry and Lt. Comdr. Frank J. Bailey, 3d Battalion, Naval Militia.

A Citizens' Committee headed by the Mayor of Buffalo, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Buffalo Centennial Committee has also been designated. The names of this Committee will be published as soon as completed.

His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Commander - in - Chief, State's Military Forces, heads the list of prominent and eminent military and civilian guests of the Association which also includes officers of the Army, Navy, National Guard and Organized Reserves, as well as many officials in civil life whose functions have brought them in close personal touch with the National Guard and Naval Militia. The names of the guests will be published in the next issue of The Guardsman.

A Special Committee on the promotion of attendance to the Convention has also been designated and consists of all Brigade, Regimental and separate Battalion and Company commanders and similar Commanding Officers of the Naval Militia.

The Annual Banquet is always the outstanding feature of these Conventions. Martially decorated and dressed, the banquet hall presents a phenomenal spectacle so picturesque in its every detail and so beautifully displayed and blended by the colorful array of the various distinctive uniforms, that the final picture which greets the eye of the onlooker is almost indescribable—*don't miss it.*

All this is followed by a chorus of 500 voices, singing in perfect tone and harmony the different *arms of the service* and other military songs, arousing and recalling to memory remembrances of the *good old days;* and then in the midst of all this revelry comes the *signal,* followed by a request *to rise* and tense moments of *gripping silence,* whereupon the notes from a bugler's trumpet sound the call of "*taps,*" which is in tribute and memory to those

of our departed comrades in arms who, *"gone but not forgotten,"* have answered the final roll call. As soon as this impressive ritual is finished, the band again strikes up a popular tune and the voices ring out as the banquet continues.

Following the banquet, next comes the informal parade which forms and prepares to march on the already established different headquarters, paying respect and compliment to Generals, Colonels and wartime or peacetime brother officers for a real old time talk on this, that or the other thing which soldiers have hashed and rehashed since time immemorial.

During all of the above, the business end of the Convention is being carried on in quieter quarters by the several named committees, all of whom are busily engaged in pondering and discussing resolutions, nominations, etc., which are to be presented, debated and acted upon on the floor of the Convention at subsequent sessions. The importance of such resolutions cannot be overlooked as they form the basis upon which our military laws and regulations are founded. Discussion of these resolutions and important matters re the problems confronting the National Guard and Naval Militia, by the master minds of the military game, is an education in itself worthy of the time and expense involved in attending the Convention.

In conclusion it might be rightfully stated that these Conventions give us both sides of the work and play idea of the citizen soldier game, which, in the opinion of the majority, makes for a better understanding between organizations and officers pointing constantly toward a bigger and better National Guard and Naval Militia.

A few of the countless details incidental to a convention of this size and importance already in progress, are as follows:

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

HOTEL STATLER. Rates at this hotel are reasonable, being in line with hotel rates of all first class hotels, and are as follows: single rooms with shower bath or shower and tub, $3 to $7 per person per day; double rooms with shower bath or shower and tub, $4.50 to $8, one or two persons per day; twin-bedded rooms with shower bath or shower and tub, $5.50 to $9.50, one or two persons per day, sample rooms with shower bath or shower and tub, $4.50 to $10, one or two persons per day, and living rooms, $7.

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE

All sessions of the Convention will be held in the Ball Room of the hotel.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

In course of preparation.

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM

In course of preparation.

BROADCAST PROGRAM

In course of preparation.

REDUCED RAILROAD FARE

Reduced railroad fare has been granted contingent upon the fact that one hundred reduced-fare certificates are turned in at Buffalo to the Secretary. These certificates are obtained from local ticket agent when officers and guests buy their tickets from home station to Buffalo.

Mr. W. S. Randolph (Buffalo), Mr. Ira G. Rasp (Albany) and Mr. Wm. M. Blake (New York City), have been designated by the President as railroad (N.Y.C.R.R.) representatives who will coordinate all train movements.

The above railroad representatives will contact all organizations within their respective areas outlining railroad and pullman rates and making all necessary arrangements; in localities outside their jurisdiction a N. Y. C. representative will do likewise.

TAXI RATES

The Van Dyke Taxi and Transfer, Inc., operate between New York Central Terminal and Hotel Statler. Their rates being: 30 cents the first mile and 15 cents each additional mile, averaging about 65 cents between the terminal and hotel, for from one to six fares.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

All hotel reservations will receive prompt attention by addressing Mr. E. C. Green, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., or through the Secretary.

CONVENTION SLOGAN

"IT WAS A GREAT CONVENTION" has been adopted by the Committee on Arrangements as the Convention Slogan. It being the aim and purpose of the Committee that all delegates and guests will upon leaving Buffalo respond in exactly this manner when commenting to their friends re the Convention.

PUBLICITY

It is the expressed desire of the President and the Committee on Arrangements that the coming Buffalo Convention be given as much publicity as is possible through the local press. It is requested that a copy of this magazine be furnished the various newspapers locally, and that similar action be taken on such other data as will be distributed from time to time.

SIGHTSEEING TRIPS

A sightseeing trip over The Peace Bridge, connecting the heart of Buffalo with Canada, at Fort Erie, Ontario, and also another one to Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, Ontario, as well as visits to other points of special interest, will be arranged during the Convention by the Committee on Arrangements. Through the courtesy of the Buffalo Convention and Tourist Bureau, Inc., there will be distributed an illustrative pamphlet entitled "Buffalo Bids You Welcome." Through the courtesy of the National Development Bureau, Ottawa, Canada, there will be distributed a series of road maps, recreational folders, etc., which, when received, will be found most interesting and helpful to the delegates and guests contemplating motor-trips while in this vicinity.

INSPECTIONS

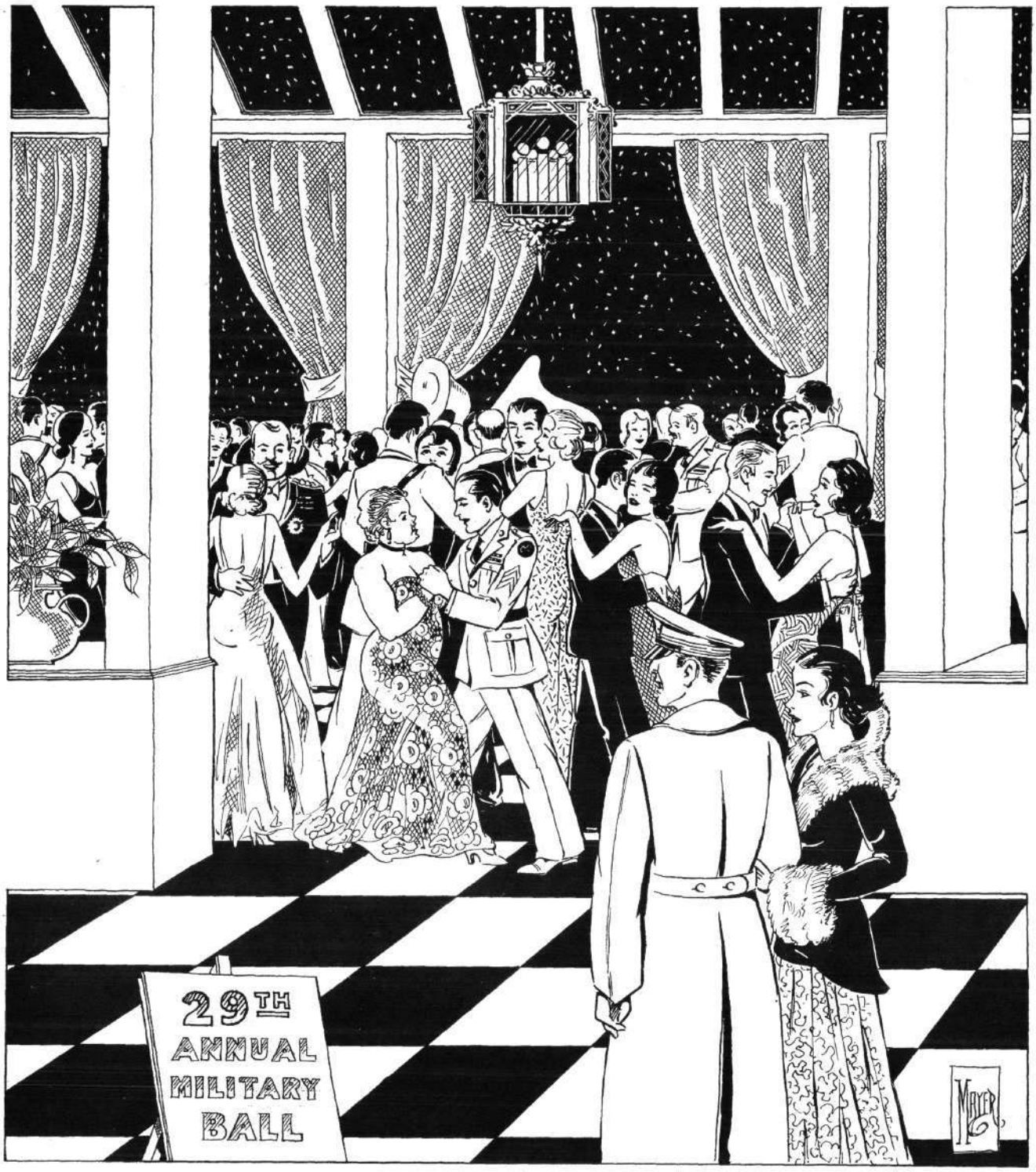
Division Headquarters has set aside all inspection during the week of January 11 to 16, 1932, in order to enable officers to attend who otherwise would be unable to do so as a result of these inspections.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions should be prepared in typewritten form and submitted to the Secretary at the opening session of the Convention.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Call or write Major William J. Mangine, State Capitol, Albany, New York, or Brigadier General Wm. F. Schohl, Chairman, Committee on Arrangements, 1006 Stock Exchange Bldg., Buffalo, New York.



THE MILITARY BALL AT BUFFALO

Company G, 174th Infantry, takes great pride in being permitted each year to hold its Military Ball—a famous highlight in Buffalo's winter season. Nearly eight hundred couples were present in the spacious Ballroom of the Hotel Statler on November 28th, a record attendance compared with the first G Company Ball which was held in old St. James' Hall in 1860.

Captain Blythe P. L. Carden, commanding Company G, undertakes each year the truly Herculean task of organizing this famous social event, assisted by Lieuts. Earl R. Chappell and Arthur D. VanValkenburg. During the supper, which was served at midnight, a five-act floor entertainment of exceptional professional talent was provided, both the music for the ball and the entertainment itself being furnished by Seelbach's Century Orchestra—the finest in Buffalo.

A GREAT RECORD

And How it was Achieved

By 1st LT. JOHN G. PRIORE,

27th TANK COMPANY.

(In the last issue of THE GUARDSMAN, *it was announced that the 27th Tank Company had qualified 60 out of 64 firing, at Fort Geo. G. Meade this past summer. 30 experts, 15 sharpshooters and 15 marksmen—a percentage of 93.7. Thinking that other units would be interested in, and might benefit by, an account of how this record was achieved, we are publishing the following article.)*

HOW did you do it? That question has been asked so many times since we got back from camp, that I decided to try and answer it. Some time ago, the Company Commander, Captain Bell, decided that the Tank Company ought to make an outstanding record with the pistol and revolver. The job was wished on me. How I was to go about filling this order was a problem that had me on the verge of saying, "If there is a Santa Claus, send him to me on the double!"

I remembered that an old sergeant once told me that when you're in a tough spot, just light up a smoke and think it over. After finishing a couple of tins of tobacco and being threatened with divorce for smelling up the house, I finally hit upon the idea of a range chart.

This range chart was to hold the individual record of each soldier in the company as he progressed, step by step, in his range work as to instruction and actual firing. This naturally entailed a considerable amount of time and effort, but the results paid us many times over for our labor.

The Company was then divided into groups. Non-commissioned officers who were most proficient in this particular work were given special instruction and used as a nucleus on which to hinge various groups. This gave each group a specialist and individual instructor. The Training Regulations, plus extracts gathered from the Infantry School pamphlets and other recognized organizations who were authorities on this subject, were used in the instruction. When our armory training schedule indicated that we were due for range work on a particular night, a special sheet of instruction was given to each non-com and a conference was held before the drill period.

Aladdin's lamp had nothing on us once our work started. We realized that the tables of organization had given us certain keynotes for non-commissioned officers in the Company and each was made to function as he should, thereby giving us real organization without lost energy or repetition of the work. The scores on the range were marked on the progress chart and posted in the Company quarters. Small posters were also made from time to time and placed in the quarters, advertising the various essential points showing how to become a good shot. This stimulated interest and kept the idea of shooting uppermost at all times in the minds of all men.

To be a good shot has always been the ambition of every American boy. From the time he leaves the cradle, it is his desire to possess a gun of some kind, whether it be an air or other rifle. This, no doubt, is an hereditary trait which has come to us from our forefathers of colonial times, when the only guarantee of survival was the ability to shoot quick and straight. This inheritance is a great asset to an instructor when teaching green men to shoot.

Shooting is quickly learned by our men. It is a good clean sport, teaches wonderful control of the nerves, trains the eyes and helps to train the body. It is the most essential asset in actual combat, as was displayed by the 28th and 26th Infantry at Cantigny. Leading authorities state that the accuracy of the small arms fire was solely responsible for the repulsion of seven strong attacks by crack enemy shock troops.

We were greatly handicapped by the lack of ammunition. While dry firing is good training, the constant falling of the hammer on an empty chamber becomes monotonous. The men lag and do not concentrate on the business in hand. While it is a well-known fact that shooting is a mechanical operation, it is most essential that the individual soldier apply himself mentally as well as physically.

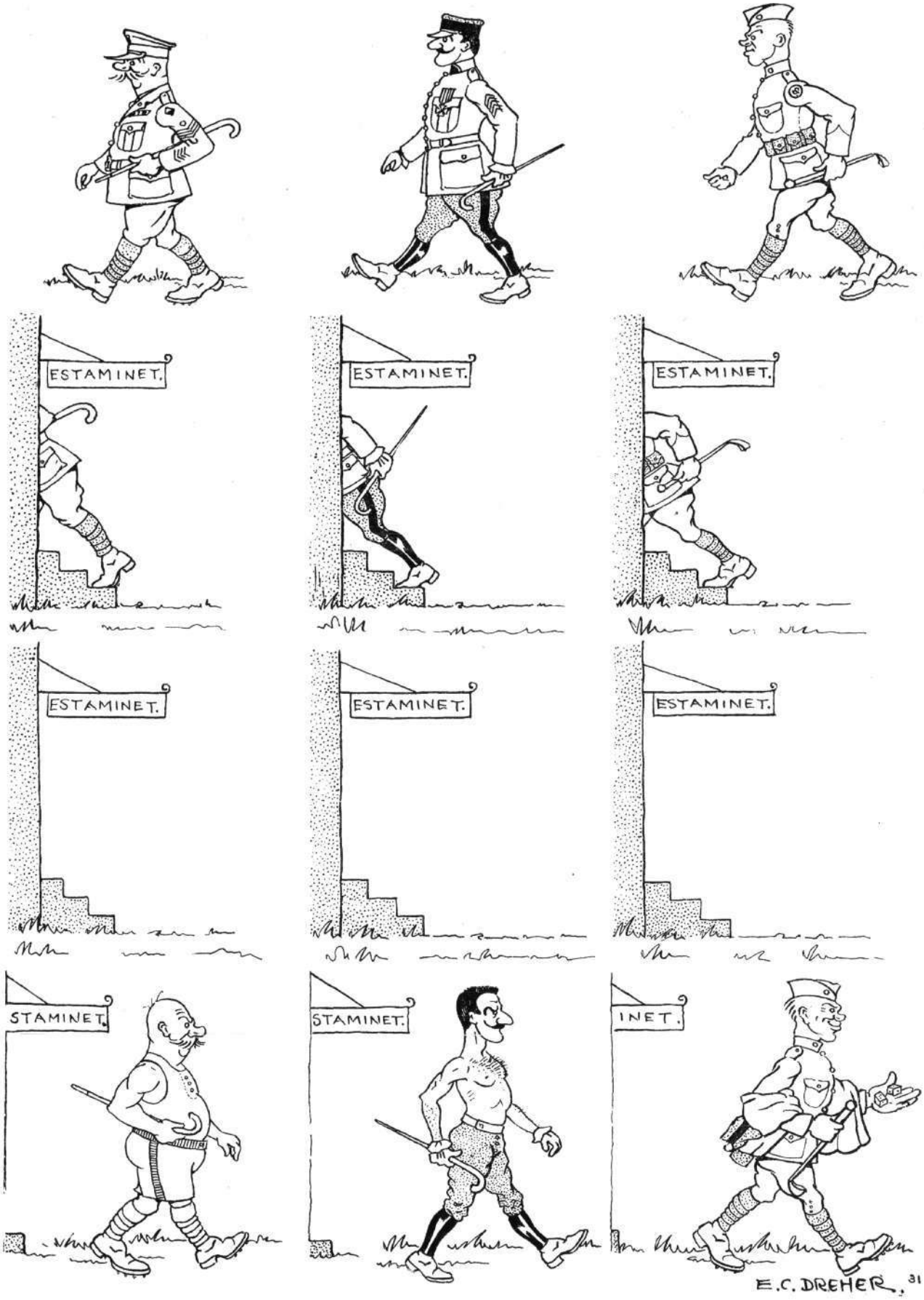
The words *concentration* and *nonchalance* both played an important part in our work. A soldier who thinks and masters his arm is perfectly at ease when called upon to shoot for record. He has confidence in himself and his bearing is that of "*At Ease*" when on the firing line. Another reason why the firing of .45 cal. ball ammunition is important is that the individual thereby becomes accustomed to the explosion and does not flinch or anticipate the explosion since his nerves have become acclimated to the sound of firing.

In camp, the men were instructed to take advantage of their spare moments and exercise their arms properly so as to build up the muscles and develop a so-called pistol arm. Targets were placed about the barracks to be used by the men to sight on during these exercises.

Our record is now an old story. 93.7% in qualification for the Company was our official score, and if we do blow our own horn a little, it is because we are mighty proud of our record!

LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT

DOES anybody know anything of the whereabouts of Sgt. John Smith? Sgt. William A. Smedley, of the Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division, is anxious to get into touch with Sgt. Smith but has lost all trace of him. Sgt. Smith used to be in the 2nd Field Artillery which was later changed to the 105th Field Artillery, and in that regiment, served in Battery E. In 1916 he was stationed at McAllen, Texas. Sgt. Smedley has an idea that Smith is at present in one of the New York National Guard Organizations.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THE NEW YORK

National Guardsman

(Official State Publication)

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

Editorial and Business Offices
Headquarters New York National Guard
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Merry Christmas

HERE'S the very best to you all! There isn't really anything new that can be said about Christmas, so we don't plan to write very much about it. But it's still the same season of Good Cheer, and whether you who read this are a private, a "top-kick," or a "modern Major-General," makes no difference. You are all feeling Christmassy even though the shopping crowds are worse than ever and it's impossible to get near the parcel-counter of the Post Office.

Just forget the depression for a while; it will get on all right without you for a few days.

And Happy New Year

THIS, too, is something about which we scarcely feel qualified to speak in view of all the verbiage that has been spilled on the subject since the year dot.

Different nations celebrate New Year's Day in different ways. In China, it is the day set aside for collecting overdue debts, and is not, therefore, a celebration in the true sense of the word since the whoopee is somewhat one-sided. In Scotland, the people indulge in Hogmenay and finish up, very inebriated, by breaking empty bottles over each others heads. We doubt, too, whether this can truly be classed as a celebration.

In more "civilized" countries, the popular theory is that New Year's Eve is set aside for the purpose of making good resolutions, but since these same "civilized" countries believe at the same time that "The road to Hell is paved with good intentions," nothing much in the resolution-making line is really effected.

So we will close this editorial without drawing any moral, but with the sincere wish that 1932, for each one of you, will be a darn' sight happier than 1931.

HONORABLE MENTION

THE following letter has just been received from Charles J. Tobin, Chairman of the N. Y. State Commission for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

Capitol, Albany, N. Y. November 20, 1931.

Dear Colonel Waterbury:

Let me express to you my personal thanks and appreciation for the excellent story carried in the November issue of the "New York National Guardsman" on New York at Yorktown. The pictures likewise are fine throughout this issue and the New York Commission appreciates very much the cooperation that you and your fellow Guardsmen gave at Yorktown. I wish to thank you again for the very fine story told in the official publication of November.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. TOBIN, *Chairman.*

It is letters like these that make editing worth-while.

NOT A PRECEDENT FOR THE GUARD

THE H. A. C., or Honorable Artillery Company, of which the following story is related, was the first "Volunteer" company to be formed in England under a charter received from Henry VIII in 1537. Its existence has been continuous since that date, and the Company is now incorporated in the Territorial Force. It takes precedence, in this Force, of all other branches of the service, militarily and—in the opinion of its own members—socially. The truth of this latter remark is borne out by the following story, culled from a certain London Weekly:

"The other day I passed in the street a detachment of the Honorable Artillery Company. The incident served to remind me that it is a long time since the Honorable Artillery Company was mentioned in these columns and it is a maxim on Fleet Street that no paper can really flourish which permits itself to go for a very long time without mentioning the Honorable Artillery Company. Fortunately my friend 'Pluty' Bassington, who is, of course, their well-known Honorable Sergeant Cook, ran into me a few minutes later and gave me an interesting item of news regarding the Honorable Company.

"It has been recognised of recent years, as he explained to me, that an Honorable Member of the Honorable Company cannot be expected to turn up in person at camp. For one thing, the garage accommodation at most of their camps is so limited that if a fellow has more than two or three cars, his chauffeurs have the utmost difficulty in garaging them. And, then again, it means a fellow being waited on at table by strange waiters, who don't know his ways, and there is nothing that gets under a fellow's skin like that, is there?

"Anyhow, as I say, it has been recognised for some time that a fellow should send his own personal man (or 'valet' as they call them), to represent him at camp. It appears that one fellow instructed his man to deputize for him in the usual way at the last musketry week-end, and this man (this fellow's man, that is) instead of going himself, appointed *his* man to deputize for *him.*

"Now, of course, all the gentlemen's gentlemen are raising a rare riot about having to mix with a gentleman's gentleman's gentleman, and things look pretty black."

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

LEARNING AND TEACHING

SPEAKING of Major-General Hanson E. Ely, at the banquet recently given in his honor just before his retirement from the command of the 2nd Corps Area, Lieut.-General Robert Lee Bullard said that one of the outstanding factors contributing to General Ely's successful military career was that he *"never stopped learning—and teaching."* At first glance, this seems to be a slight foundation stone upon which to build a great career. But ask yourselves how many persons of your own acquaintance this can honestly be said.

We all know the type of man who has "never stopped teaching." He is ready at all times to lay down the law, to suggest, criticise and advise about anything and everything under the sun. We can also call to mind others (though they are more rarely to be met with) who "never stop learning." Bookwormish, reclusive, they seem to shrink from imparting to others the fruits of their researches. Both these attributes, taken independently, are likely to become vices. When both, however, are compounded in the one crucible, the product becomes a virtue and one which is almost as rare and precious as the legendary Fountain of Youth.

Such a combination was to be found clearly manifested in the character of our recently retired Corps Commander, just as it must be an essential property of all who wish to raise themselves by their own endeavors above the rank and file.

The reason, perhaps, why so many men desist from "learning" as soon as they leave school and embark upon the wide sea of life, is that they suffer from that common embarrassment of Youth—the fear of being thought ignorant. This fear forbids them to ask questions or to seek advice, and thus they lose the important habit of "learning." Unless deliberately combated, such an inhibition will remain with a man to thwart him in his career and keep him down to the level of those who, either from laziness, apathy, or ineptitude, are unable or unwilling to accept the burden of responsibility.

Young men, too often, are afraid of asking "Why?" or "How?" They choose, rather, to throw a bluff in the presence of their elders with the object of being thought more experienced, more "men of the world" than they really are. The more the bluff succeeds, the more hopelessly will that young man fail in life. It is far better that he should frankly expose his ignorance and thereby *learn*, than that he should attempt to conceal it and so remain an ignoramus.

And what to do with this knowledge when once we have acquired it? I once heard wisdom defined as the *application of knowledge*—a shrewd definition by a man who had practiced its precept and who had fought his way to the top of his profession. Obviously, the acquisition of knowledge must be the first step; then, the application of what we have learned must follow in order that our efforts may prove profitable. And then?

Then, surely, it is our duty to instruct others concerning the lessons we have learned in the severe School of Life. Just as a parent tries to teach his child how to avoid the pitfalls into which he himself has fallen, so we owe it to those in our employ and to those who rely upon us for guidance, instruction, and so forth, to teach them in order that they may benefit by what we have learned.

To every member of the New York National Guard I would say, "Do not be afraid of asking questions." When you have mastered your own particular job, find out all you can about the job next above you. There is always something to learn, and the faster you learn, the sooner will you be in a position to teach. Then, when a vacancy suddenly occurs, (and vacancies are apt to present themselves at the least expected moment) you will be ready to step into the shoes of the man above you.

Do not hoard your knowledge up as a miser hoards his money. Knowledge, like money, must be put into circulation. A man who is indispensable to his employer is a menace to his organization. In the event of a suddent emergency arising in the absence of this man, chaos prevails since there is none to take his place. Every man, therefore, no matter how humble or how important his rank, should see to it that his immediate subordinate is so instructed as to be able to carry on in his chief's absence. This is where the value of "teaching" comes in.

It is only by a man's incessant thirst for information, by his continuous study, and by his daily application of the facts he has leaned, that he may fit himself to *teach* and thereby lift himself from the rut of mediocrity to the pinnacle of his profession.

This course is open to each one of us.

Wm. H. Haskell

Major-General

FIRST SERGEANT NELSON A. MOSS

COMPANY K, 105th INFANTRY

SERGEANT Nelson A. Moss, who had served for nearly forty-three years in the National Guard and in the U. S. Army, died in Glens Falls hospital on Armistice Day after being struck by an automobile as he crossed the street. Improvement had been noted in his condition, and he had been receiving visitors during the past few days. Death was very sudden.

Sergeant Moss entered the service as a member of the 18th Separate Co. on February 21, 1889. Promotion to the rank of corporal came in 1893; he was honorably discharged in 1897 and re-enlisted the following day. On November 9, 1898, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, the promotion coming shortly after he had been discharged from the U. S. service in the Spanish-American War. In 1900 he was made a first sergeant.

Sergeant Moss was again honorably discharged in 1907, and again re-enlisted the next day. In 1913, he was detailed to a provisional company at Peekskill. Reporting at Glens Falls in March, 1917, Sgt. Moss was mustered into service a few days later and after a period at Camp Wadsworth until May, 1918, he was sent to Camp Stuart. From the middle of May, 1918, until March, 1919, he served overseas with Co. K, 105th Infantry.

In a letter to Col. Ransom H. Gillett, 105th Infantry, J. Leslie Kincaid, Adjutant General in 1922, spoke of Sgt. Moss as follows: "My attention has been called to the remarkably fine record of service of First Sergeant Nelson A. Moss. The files of this office show that except for a period of about four months in 1919, he has been in the National Guard of this state or of the army of the United States continuously since February 21, 1889.

"He served in the army of the United States during the Spanish-American war in 1898, on the Mexican Border in 1916, and in the war with Germany, 1917-19.

"For more than 36 years he has been a member of the same organization, and during the whole of that time, he has never failed to live up to the best traditions of the service. His service to the state and nation, both in war and peace, should prove an inspiration to all the enlisted men in your regiment. Sgt. Moss deserves the commendation of all good Americans.'

Sgt. Moss held the position of armorer of Company K, his work being in the state armory in Warren Street. His company commander, Capt. Ralph W. Hamilton, said of Sgt. Moss: "The father of his company, he had come to be known as the father of the 105th Regiment, and this title had spread to other outfits which had come to look up to him for advice and courage. A good soldier in war, a good soldier in peace, he was one of the best of citizens. He will be missed by his company—and his place will be hard to fill."

A military funeral was held in Glens Falls on November 14th, attended by many of Sergeant Moss' old friends in the Regiment and Brigade.

DISCIPLINE

DISCIPLINE—To train to obedience; put through systematic exercise or practice. . . . Drill, . . .—*Webster.*

DISCIPLINE, as applied to our Army, is defined as the "instant and willing obedience to orders and, in the absence of an order, to do what you believe the order to have been." It has well been called the "soul" of armies—which means that it is the responsive animating spirit which leads men to splendid deeds of heroism, gives them heart for cheerful endurance and untold hardships, makes them freely surrender individual wills to the will of the leader, and binds them into a loyal fellowship, aspiring, sacrificing, working together for a common cause.

Discipline is no concrete thing which may be supplied to troops on requisition. It is the outgrowth of good leadership and not the main object sought, but rather the sure means which a leader employs towards the attainment of his real object—fitting his command to meet successfully the tests of campaign and battle.

Discipline must work like hypnotic suggestion. The soldier must regard it as an almighty power which governs him like an iron law. Automatic obedience and unshakable confidence in one's superiors form the basis of discipline. In a crisis, the efficiency of the troops depends upon the brotherly loyalty of the men to each other and their trustful devotion to their leader, especially where they have received a proper military training.

The soldier must also possess the judgment which will enable him to act on his own responsibility when his leaders have fallen and he is left to his own resources. Otherwise, he will not be equal to the task which the moment may require.

—*Gas and Hay Burner.*

LT. COL. F. C. ENDICOTT TO RUN NATIONAL MATCHES 1932

WAR Department orders have been issued designating Lt. Col. Francis C. Endicott, Inf., U. S. A., as the Executive Officer of the National Matches for 1932. During the summers of 1930-1931, Colonel Endicott served as assistant to the executive at Camp Perry, Ohio, and he becomes the "head man" of the "shooter's paradise" after a varied experience as a small arms expert.

From the standpoint of the National Guard in the various states, the choice of Colonel Endicott is welcomed as it brings the Militia Bureau in closer touch with the National Matches. Colonel Endicott is now on his third year of duty at the Militia Bureau and is thoroughly familiar with National Guard problems throughout the country. He is particularly interested in having the best possible shots firing on National Guard teams.

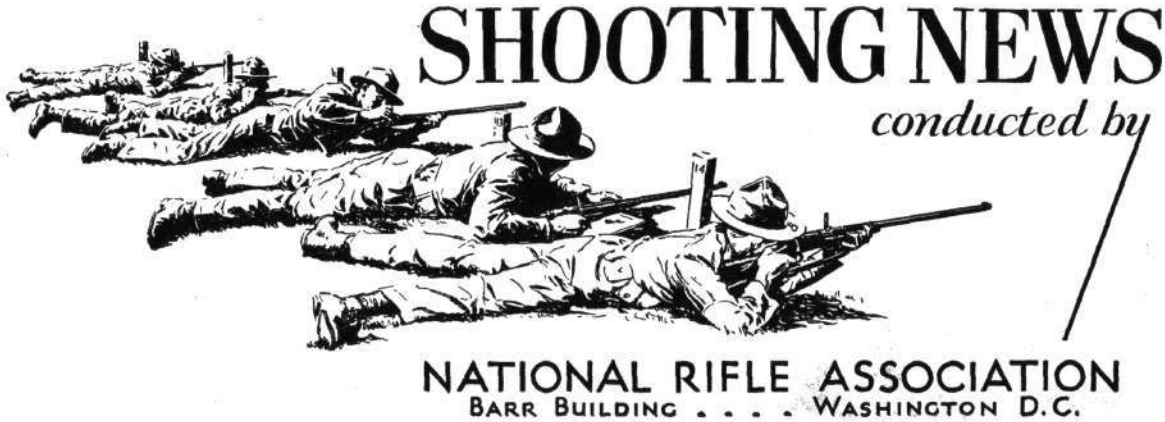
In announcing the appointment of Colonel Endicott, the Army and Navy Register editorially commented:

"Colonel Endicott is exceptionally well qualified to perform the executive officer duties of the 1932 matches, having served in the assistant executive capacity at Camp Perry for the past two years, and his selection as the directing head of next year's national shooting classic will be a most popular one not only among the services but by those civilians throughout the country interested in rifle and pistol shooting.

"Colonel Endicott was born in Indiana, April 5, 1879, and enlisted for the Spanish-American War in the 4th U. S. Infantry, with which regiment he served through the Philippine Insurrection. He was appointed Second Lieutenant February 2, 1901. He served in various posts and regiments in the United States until the World War, being assigned to the 91st Division with which division he served throughout its existence in this country and France.

"Colonel Endicott organized the 346th Machine Gun Battalion, 91st Division, and trained all the machine gun elements of that division. A short time after his assignment to this division, he was promoted to division machine gun officer, and during the Argonne action was assistant division inspector and commanded the division reserve. After the Armistice, Colonel Endicott was placed in command of division training and military police of the 91st Division, and returned shortly thereafter to the United States.

"Colonel Endicott is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, of the Army War College, and he is on the general staff eligible list. He wears the campaign badges of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Mexican Border, and World War with two silver and four bronze stars. Colonel Endicott has two silver star citations and was decorated with the French Croix de Guerre and as an Officer de Legion d'Honneur of France."



INDOOR INTERCLUB LEAGUES TO FEATURE N. R. A. GALLERY PROGRAM

A PROGRAM of weekly League competitions which will give affiliated rifle clubs six to eight consecutive weeks of record shooting, followed by National Interclub Team Matches to determine the civilian club Gallery Championship of the United States, will be a feature of the 1931-32 N. R. A. Gallery Matches scheduled to get under way early next month.

As in past years, the coming Indoor Season will be formally ushered in on December 1, which is the closing date for entries in the first series of eighteen individual rifle and pistol events, all to be fired during the month of December. Thirty-four additional individual matches (rifle and pistol), comprising the second series, are booked for January, entries closing January 1st.

Immediately following conclusion of the individual matches in January, the weekly Interclub League shooting will begin. Leagues will consist of six to eight teams of as many as ten men to the team, and each club will be scheduled to fire one match with every other team in its League. Both geographical location and shooting ability will be given consideration in scheduling of the clubs. Number of matches won and lost and not the aggregate points scored will determine standing of teams within the various Leagues.

The Interclub League Competitions will be conducted in four classes, as follows: (1) Metallic Sights, 50 feet; (2) Metallic Sights, 75 feet; (3) Any Sights, 50 feet; (4) Any Sights, 75 feet. American Legion Post Clubs will be scheduled in separate Leagues, which will be conducted under similar conditions, except that Legionnaires will fire a three-position course (prone, sitting and standing) conforming to conditions of the McNutt Legion Championship Match.

Course of the Interclub Leagues will be prone and standing, hip rest and sling permitted, ten shots each stage per man. Teams may consist of as many as ten, but only the five high total scores each week will count for record. Courses of the four N. R. A. Interclub Gallery Team Matches (Metallic and Any Sights at 50 feet, and the same matches at 75 feet) have likewise been changed, as also have conditions which limit entry to clubs who have won their respective League Championships. In the case of a tie in any League, two or more clubs having won and lost the same number of matches, all tied teams will be eligible to participate in the National Championship.

It is expected that this set-up, which is similar to the plan used so successfully in promoting Indoor shooting among college rifle clubs, will meet with the instant approval of the aproximately two thousand civilian clubs holding N. R. A. charters. As a matter of fact, the decision to program a series of Interclub League Matches for affiliated civilian clubs is in response to returns of a questionnaire mailed to club secretaries early this year, which indicated that more than five hundred secretaries heartily approved the plan.

The usual program of Military Matches, consisting of both individual and team rifle and pistol events, will be conducted during the months of January and February. The Military indoor .22 rifle schedule consists of a National Individual Military Championship Match, a National Company 6-man Team Championship and a Regimental 6-man Team event. Each match determines the various Corps Area champions as well as the National Champion.

The Military pistol program includes the National .22 Pistol Military Championship and .22 Pistol Team Championship. All Military rifle and pistol matches are fired at 50 feet, and metallic sights only are permitted. The Military individual events are open to National Guardsmen, Reserve Officers, and officers or enlisted men of the Regular Services. Membership in the N. R. A. is not required.

The Annual Program of Postal Matches and Shooting Rules, which is reprinted and brought up to date at this time each year, contains a few changes in conditions of certain matches, notably the Interclub Gallery Events, as well as amendments to and clarification of the Shooting Rules. Anyone desiring the latest program may receive a copy upon request.

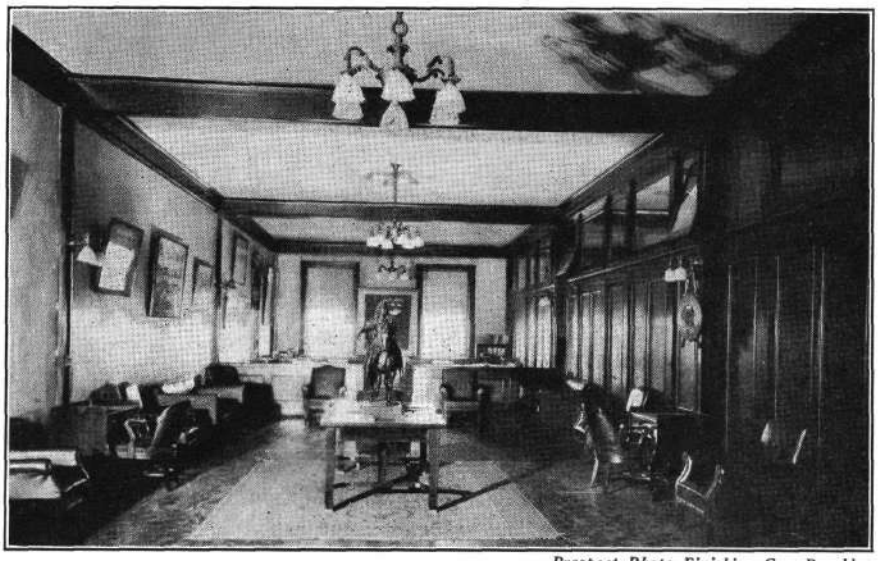
Having recently closed the books of the Association's most successful Outdoor season, which incidentally showed an increase in entries of nearly 50 per cent over last year, the N. R. A. competitions division is now speedily laying plans for another record-breaking Indoor Program. The amendment last year of the tyro definition, which now limits entries in Tyro Matches to shooters who have never won any kind of shooting medal or qualification badge, coupled with the Association's policy of personally investigating abnormally high scores made in Postal Competitions, should go a long way towards interesting new shooters in firing of the mail matches. Moreover, success of the Interclub League Matches is practically assured, which means that the enthusiasm of hundreds of additional club members will be kept at high pitch during the coming winter months.

It Happened in the Guard . . .

SGT. M. J. GLICKMAN
27th Tank Company

New Officers' Quarters, 106th Infantry

THE 106th Infantry has recently solved in a way that should be interesting to other organizations, the problem of the best use to make of the quarters vacated by the 27th Division Headquarters Detachment in their armory, formerly the brigade headquarters of the old 2nd Brigade, by turning them into splendid quarters for the officers of the regiment.



—Prospect Photo Finishing Co., Brooklyn.
The comfortable officers' quarters of the 106th Infantry.

These quarters are, as will be seen from the picture published herewith, a very handsome suite of rooms, panelled in mahogany and fully equal to the public rooms in this fine armory.

From the main hall on the second floor of the armory the visitor enters a large room which might be called an officers' lounge—did not the present commander of the 106th object to the use of the word "lounge" in connection with his officers and hold that they have no time for such a pastime. However, easy chairs, writing desks, magazines and pamphlets guarantee comfort and recreation should they at any time become possible. On the large table in the center of the room is a large equestrian bronze which was the State Match trophy for the year 1871 and which was carried off by the 23rd regiment team of that year.

The back of this room is partitioned off by a low railing and contains five desks where Majors Davies, Conefrey, Hogle, Moore and Green conduct their official business. They also have a spacious locker room to the right of the entrance door and an equally large conference room adjoining.

Back of the conference room and adjoining the Major's office is the former brigade commander's room which has been turned over to the Lieutenant Colonel. Here he can gaze at the star emblazoned over the fire place and dream of future glories, although Lieutenant Colonel Vincent, the present Executive Officer of the regiment, states that just now he has time to consider only the present.

The large mahogany saddle case which was formerly located in the present officers' quarters has been moved into the hall facing the Council Room and now contains the regimental horse equipment. The former saddle case at the end of the main hall has been refinished as a regimental trophy case and all who visit the armory can view the splendid collection of prizes which have been won by the 106th and its predecessor, the 23rd, during a long and successful career.

On our recent visit to the armory to prepare this article, we were impressed by the fact that many other changes are in progress in this fine building. The old Lieutenant Colonel's room has been turned over to the personnel committee of the regiment. One of the former major's rooms will become the physical examination room while the other will house the Medical Department officers other than the regimental surgeon. New quarters have been prepared for the regimental summary court on the third floor of the armory. New quarters for the battalion headquarters companies and the remodelled Squad room will be opened this month, a new floor is being put on the drill hall gallery and enlisted men's canteen has been established and a recruiting room is projected. The armorer, Lieutenant Colonel Ireland, very evidently has his force operating at high speed and efficiency to judge from the activities in evidence throughout the building.

PULLING RABBITS FROM A HAT

SOMETIMES we wonder whether there is really a dearth of news in National Guard circles, or whether it is that readers of this magazine expect the editor to pull news out of the air like a conjuror pulling rabbits from a hat.

Perhaps they are right—perhaps a perfect editor with a perfect nose for news, really does create something from nothing. It must be so, if twenty thousand Guardsmen think so, for surely twenty thousand Guardsmen can't be wrong.

On the other hand, we quite understand that twenty thousand Guardsmen can't be writers. But if we could unearth a modest ten or twelve who would help us out occasionally, we would be happy. Our hat would assume a jauntier angle, our step a lighter tread, our heart an accelerated beat as we entered our office each morning and approached, with high expectancy, our morning mail.

Send in news of your outfit (with photographs, if possible)—short stories of soldier-interest—articles of a semi-technical nature—and jokes (of the printable kind). We are not, as a rule, in a "regretful" frame of mind and can promise you that your contribution will be seriously considered.

Try us, anyway, and see.

· KEEP SMILING ·

Permanently Idle?

Speaking of unemployment, the average man has 12,000,000,000 brain cells.

Pleased to Meet 'er

"I'm burning with love for you," he said.

"All right," she replied, "burn away. You're not registering on my meter." —*West Virginia Guardsman.*

O Sweet Revenge!

An official of the telephone company was rudely aroused from his slumbers by the ringing of the telephone. After bruising his knee on a chair, he reached the telephone.

"Hello," he growled.

"Are you an official of the telephone company?" asked a voice.

"Yes, what can I do for you?"

"Tell me," said a voice, "how it feels to get out of bed at 2 o'clock in the morning to answer the wrong number?" —*Army & Navy Journal.*

Toujours La Politesse

Sam: "Why did you tip that girl so much when she gave you your coat?"

Tom: "Well, look at the coat she gave me."

A Free Translation

Doctor: "I would advise you, madam, to take frequent baths, get plenty of fresh air, and dress in cool gowns."

Patient's Husband (an hour later): "What did the doctor say?"

Wife: "He said I ought to go to Palm Beach, and then to the mountains. Also that I must get some new light gowns at once."

—*Fifth Corps News (Ind.)*

Erin Go Bragh!

When the British King was so ill last year, he went into a coma. A blood transfusion was needed at once. Doctors looked all over England for a man whose blood was rich, but finally had to go to Ireland to find the right fellow.

British newspapers fussed and argued that England's King shouldn't have any Irish blood in him. However, the King's condition was so serious, the doctors wasted no time and gave him the Irishman's blood.

At the first transfusion, His Highness opened his eyes. At the second, he sat up. At the third, he jumped off the operating table and roared, "To hell with the King!"

Not This Baby

"We are now passing the most famous brewery in London," explained the guide.

"We are not," replied the American tourist, as he hopped off the motorbus. —*The Command Post.*

Business Before Pleasure

"My wife says if I don't chuck golf, she'll leave me."

"Hard luck, old chap."

"Yes, I'll miss her."

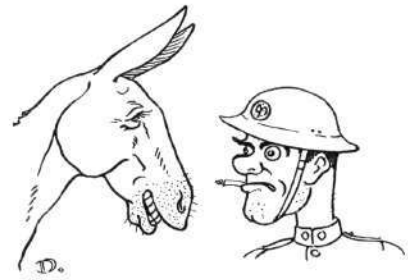
It Kept Missable

Hubby: "I sure miss the old cuspidor since it's gone."

Wife: "You missed it before, that's why it's gone." —*Gas & Hay Burner.*

In the Subway

"May I offer you my seat, madam? I think it must be very uncomfortable for you to stand on my feet."



Cause and Effect

Mule in the barnyard, lazy and sick,
Boy with a pin on the end of a stick.
Kid jabbed the mule; mule made a lurch,—
Services Saturday in First Baptist Church.

Here's a Fast One

Stranger to man fishing: "Caught many fish today?"

Fisherman: "About twenty-four bass."

Stranger: "Do you know who I am? I'm the Game and Fish Warden."

Fisherman: "Do you know who I am? I'm the biggest liar in this County."

One Hundred Per Cent Service

A father, nervously waiting for a telegram, received the following message: "Mary gave birth to a baby girl this morning—stop—baby and mother both well and happy."

On the corner of the envelope containing the message was this label: "When you want a boy, ring Western Union." —*The Unloading Rack.*

Another Bull's Eye

A young man proved himself wise the other day, when a certain widow asked him how old he thought she was. He answered, "I am just doubtful whether to make you ten years younger on account of your looks, or ten years older on account of your intelligence."

LIEUT. GEO. A. PUTNAM FINISHES 41 YEARS IN N.Y.N.G.

WITH an enviable record of 41 years and four months of service as an enlisted man in the National Guard of the State of New York, all of which was with the Saratoga Springs unit, Supply Sergeant George A. Putnam was honorably discharged from Co. L, 105th Infantry, on October 25, 1931, by reason of his having reached the age limit. He is 64 and, although army regulations will not permit him to stay, he can still load a truck, draw rations or handle a rifle with the best of them and have something in reserve.

As a special tribute to his unusual service, Sgt. Putnam, as he will always be remembered, was discharged as a second lieutenant. This mark of distinction was arranged by his regimental commander, Colonel Walter G. Robinson, who recommended him for and obtained the commission from Governor Roosevelt, there being a vacancy in the regiment which permitted this to be done.

The commission was presented to him before his retirement at a dinner, at Saratoga Lake, attended by Colonel Robinson, Lieut. Col. B. W. Kearney, Major John P. Butler, Capt. E. D. Starbuck, N.G.Res., officers of his company and employees at the armory, Putnam being engineer at the Saratoga Springs Armory.

At his last drill with Co. L, Sgt. Putnam was presented with a gold watch, suitably engraved with the words: "Presented to Sergeant George A. Putnam by the members of Co. L, 105th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., for long and faithful service, 41 years, 4 months."

George A. Putnam was not yet 19 years of age when he enlisted in what was then the 22nd Separate Company, and his service has been continuous with the exception of two brief interruptions. He lost some time during the latter part of the World War when he was discharged and sent home on account of his age, as his company was about to go overseas. Although deeply disappointed at this, he continued the soldier and re-enlisted at the first opportunity. For many years he was recognized as one of the best rifle shots in the 105th Infantry and shot on several regimental teams in state matches.

A BASKET BALL CHALLENGE

The Regimental Headquarters Company, 107th Infantry Basket Ball Team, wishes to book games with Teams within a radius of 100 miles. Kindly communicate with Sgt. Ame, Regimental Headquarters Co., 107th Infantry, 643 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Ever Been Lost With A Good Map In Your Hand?

RIDICULOUS??

YOU'D BE SURPRISED!

"More attacks fail from loss of direction than from any other cause." *Infantry Drill Regulations (1918) of the A. E. F., Part 1, par. 395.*

MAP RECONNAISSANCE

gives all the information you need to make or read a military map or to interpret an air photograph.

Its exposition of the subject is clear cut and easily understandable.

Supply plenty of the practice and you can be assured of

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

80 CENTRE STREET, Room 780

NEW YORK CITY

APE COUCHANT, FIELD AZURE, AND AIR CORPS IS RAMPANT

Reprinted from the *New York World-Telegram*

THERE'S monkey business in the flying branch of the New York National Guard. But it has to do with squadron insignia rather than any activities of this élite organization.

For the 102nd Observation Squadron, 27th Division Aviation, based at Miller Field, New Dorp, S. I., has a new emblem on its planes and on the leather flying jackets of its twenty pilots. It is an original design by a member of the organization, Pvt. Henry C. Schwerdt, and the outfit is just that much prouder of its insignia.

This consists of a circular sky blue field surrounding a fluffy white cloud, atop which is perched a dumb looking brown and black monkey with a radio head-set clamped on his ears. Zigzag orange stripes, suggestive either of lightning or extraordinarily potent static, emanate from either receiver.

New Emblem of 102nd Obs. Squadron

"We don't know ourselves just what the design is supposed to represent," Lieut. B. E. Gates, regular army instructor assigned to the squadron, says, "but it's a darned good insignia."

"I guess the basic idea behind it is the mistaken notion of regular army pilots, who have had no contact with the militia, that National Guard flyers are 'just a bunch of monkeys, anyway.' The puzzled look on the monk's face and his general attitude of stupidity presumably indicate that radio military missions generally are pretty much of an enigma to our pilots and observers."

"If anybody can offer a better explanation, we'd like to have it. Also, we could use some good, snappy Latin motto to go with our monkey—not having figured out a suitable one yet for ourselves."

* * *

(Editor's Note: From the plethora of apt Latin quotations suggested by the many classical scholars we have among us at Division Headquarters, the best, we think, is that turned in by Lt. Col. Hampton Anderson, Ass't Chief of Staff—"Vox et praeterea nihil"—*A voice, and nothing more.* The puzzled expression on the monkey's face would seem to indicate his complete ignorance of what it was all about.

Other suggestions we received, included: "Interdum stultus bene loquitur"—*A fool at times speaks to the purpose;* "Ejus nulla culpa est, cui parere necesse sit"—*It is no fault of his, if compelled to obey;* "Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum?"—*Whom have flowing bumpers not made eloquent?;* "Flavit Jehovah et dissipati sunt" —*Jehovah sent forth his breath and they were scattered;* and, lastly, the more dignified suggestion, "Amoto quaeramus seria ludo"—*Joking apart, let us make our aims serious.*

We present these suggestions in all good faith to the 102nd Observation Squadron. Should they fail to please, we hope that the members will remember that the Division Staff is equally capable of submitting bigger and even better quotations from the Greek, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hausa, Zulu, Tamil or Pali tongues, in addition, of course, to appropriate tags in quantity from the fifteen or twenty better known languages in common use at Headquarters. Colonel I. Bystander, although not strictly speaking a member of the Division Staff, can always be reached at any moment, and would be most willing, we know, to lend the Squadron his profound scholarly assistance. And Colonel Ames T. Brown, 71st Infantry, has promised to search his early Waupachugan manuscript and palimpsests for suitable matter "of which," he states, "there must be hyperbolic abundance.")

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT SUGGESTION

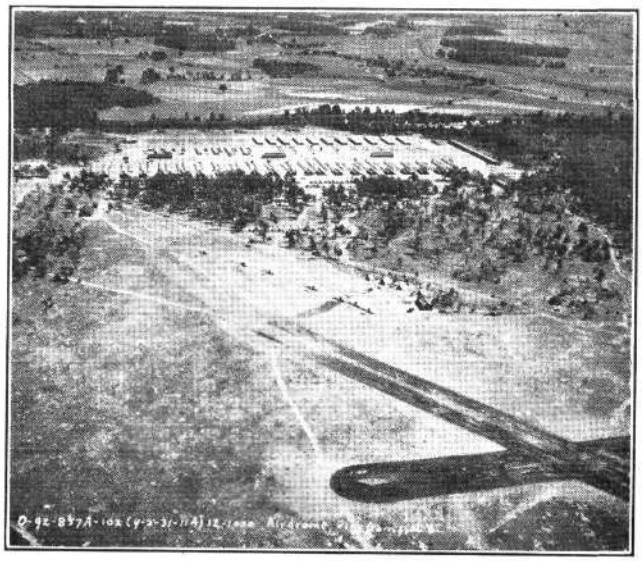
MEN are notoriously difficult persons to choose presents for. The average wife or friend usually finishes up by selecting a tie, a pair of gloves, handkerchiefs, or maybe a doubtful pipe. May we offer a suggestion?

General Haskell, in his Editorial on Page 13, speaks of the need for every man, no matter what his rank, to evidence a thirst for knowledge. This, in the first place, will help him to master his own job, and, in the second, will prepare him to take over the job above him when a vacancy or an emergency occurs.

There are a great number of ambitious men in the New York National Guard. For the past three months, they have been writing in to this office for copies of the various training manuals advertised in these pages. In many instances, a Company Commander has ordered ten or twelve copies of the volume required in order that every N. C. O. in his company may be furnished with an individual copy.

Each of these books, advertised in The Guardsman, is an authoritative publication and in many cases contain the official text of the War Department, published by special authority. They are, therefore, downright essential for the commissioned and non-commissioned personnel of the National Guard.

The gift of one of these books for Christmas would be appreciated, there is no doubt, by many who are eager to "get on" in their outfit. Order a copy *now* for your buddy, brother, or friend.



"Return forthwith to the airdrome!"—the best order of all, provided you can carry it out

245TH COAST ARTILLERY

'EL RAIZERS OF "L"

IT'S been quite some time since the battery has had an article in the "Guardsman," but the old adage still holds good. Better late than never! So back we are and with a vengeance. We believe a few words regarding our accomplishments during our A.W.O.L. will not be amiss, so here goes.

Our camp tour was an immense success, the high spots being the winning of the General Efficiency trophies and the 100% attendance at Field Muster. The artillery work was up to standard, rating high in the regimental standing.

After arriving from camp, the battery swung right into its regular drill night routine with every indication of a real honest-to-goodness outfit for the near future. Constant improvements are still being made in the battery room and this fact is appreciated by many of the men who are down on evenings other than drill nights.

A credit to the battery is the fact that it was selected to represent the regiment in the parade on Sunday, November 8, and we must say the boys sure did themselves proud. Throughout the parade the line was as steady and straight as a ruler with all the rifles at the proper cant. Despite the fact that Meltons were worn, the battery stood out exceeding well in comparison to the outfits wearing their dress uniforms.

Athletics are swinging to the fore and the battery is preparing to get its share of glory in all the sports to be held by the regiment. Unfortunately, the bowling team started out on the wrong foot. They met the boys of Battery "A" and were kicked all over the alleys for three games and then along came the Legion and duplicated the trick. Six straight losses constitute a battery record for us, unless we are greatly mistaken. Oh, well! We will have our ups and downs.

The battery has decided to run a dance on or about December 19 and expectations are running high. The committee, under the guidance of 1st Sgt. Walenta, consists of Pvts. 1cl Gerrie, Goldbach, Holman, Misso and Pvt. Coggins, so here's success to them.

The New Pomme de Terres — The non-commissioned officers have revived the old club and are making a great success of it. Recently the election for officers was held with the following results. Sergeant Yates was elected President, Sergeant Genelay, treasurer, Sergeant Newell, secretary and 1st Sgt. Walenta, sergeant-at-arms and assistant secretary.

The club ran several dances and all were huge successes judging from the attendance and the satisfactory remarks from those attending. The purpose of the club is to promote a better understanding militarily and socially, and improvement athletically.

108TH INFANTRY

COMPANY C

THE officers and men of C Company, Syracuse, enjoyed a venison dinner on the evening of November 9th. Captain Maxwell knows how to bring in venison from the Adirondacks, and knows what to do with it when he has brought it in.

COMPANY K

CAPTAIN Arlie B. Conover, in command of Company K at Hornell, has again proved himself to be a genial, generous host. On October 24 and 25, Company K entertained the officers of the Regiment, their wives and lady friends, at an old-fashioned Hallowe'en Party. The officers and ladies reached Hornell in time for dinner at 6:30 Saturday evening, and Captain Conover had arranged a delightful program of stunts and entertainment for his guests. The dinner was followed by dancing.

The morning after the party, the officers of the Regiment assembled for a conference. Colonel Merrill and Major Rowe, the Senior Instructor, outlined the program of work for the winter, and Captain Hutchinson, Regular Army Instructor, took up with the Company Commanders the problems of training schedules.

105TH INFANTRY

COMPANY I

RECENTLY the non-commissioned officers of Co. I, of Malone, enjoyed an outing at Frazer's Point on the St. Lawrence a short distance across the Canadian border from their home station. This was the annual meeting of the Association and the following officers were elected: *President*, Sgt. F. M. Talhurst; *Secretary* and *Treasurer*, Sgt. R. C. Bessette.

A splendid dinner, consisting of roast pork, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce and all the "fixins", was served by the Mess Sgt. C. E. Brooks, assisted by a committee of non-coms.

During the dinner, Sgt. Boissey endeavored to live up to his jealously guarded reputation of being able to eat more than anyone else and although those who have seen him in action were willing to bet on him, he was badly beaten by a dark horse in the person of Sgt. Johnson.

Just before dinner, the principal guest of the evening, Al. E. Molson, arrived accompanied by Corp. McDonald. Mr. Molson was personally acquainted with every member of the party and added a touch to the gathering which would have been impossible without his presence. Afterwards, the old army game was enjoyed for several hours, all present extending a vote of thanks to Bugler Jas. E. Kelly for the use of his Camp. The Captain and his two Lieutenants were present as guests of the Association.

174TH INFANTRY

THE 174th Infantry, at Buffalo, last month greeted Capt. Raymond D. Willis, D.O.L., new Regular Army Instructor, who starts a four-year assignment here as successor to the late Capt. Herbert W. Garrison.

Captain Willis is 39. He was born in Richmond, Va., and was educated in the military schools of the Southland. He enlisted in the 16th Regular Infantry in 1912 at San Francisco, went to the Mexican border in 1913, and to Panama in 1915.

In 1917, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and went to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. While there he aided in the organization of the 6th Division, and then went overseas.

Captain Willis is credited with a part in three major engagements of the World War. He regards as his most interesting service his duties as military observer with the 35th French Army, during which he saw the siege of Verdun.

Following his service in the Vosges Mountains, Captain Willis was returned to the 6th Division and remained in the Meuse-Argonne sector until the end of the war.

Since his return to this country he has been assigned to various regular and special duties at Camp Grant, Ill.; Chicago, Wyoming, New York and Washington, D. C. Since 1929, he has been on duty in Panama. At the time of his new assignment, he was in charge of the aerial machine gun defense of the Atlantic side of the Panama Canal Zone, at Fort Davis.

Company E—Nosing out its closest rival by only three-quarters of a point, Company E, Jamestown unit of the 174th, for the third consecutive year, has won the Grenadiers' Cup for military efficiency. This cup was presented several years ago, following a visit to Buffalo by a group of officers of the Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, to the 174th Infantry as a gesture of good-will. Since then it has been put up annually as an efficiency trophy.

The scores, based on all phases of military training during the last year, were prepared by a board of officers consisting of Lieut. Col. Ralph K. Robertson, Major Clifford J. Mathews, D.O.L., and Capt. Alonzo M. Harp.

MUTT AND JEFF
The Long and Short of it at Yorktown, Va., with the N. Y. N. G. The Long of it (6 ft. 5½") is 2nd Cl. Seaman J. W. Leopard of the N. Y. N. M., Brooklyn, and the Short of it (5 ft. 4") is Sgt. Bernard Reals of the 102nd Medical Rgt., N. Y. N. G.

Ratings of the first five units on the list follows:

Company E, Capt. Samuel A. Brown, Jr.	88.93
Howitzer Company, Capt. George F. Collins	88.18
Company I, Capt. Van Antwerp Simmons	85.51
Company G, Capt. Blythe P. L. Carden	84.06
3rd Bn. Hdqrs. Co., Lt. Wm. Crandall	80.05

The cup will be presented to the company at a special review in the Jamestown Armory.

Company E's efficiency record dates back many years. Outstanding in the memories of older members is the time during the Mexican border campaign, when Major General John F. O'Ryan, then commanding the 6th New York National Guard Division, singled out Company E as the most efficient unit in his command.

Company F—Capt. Lynn D. Wallace has displayed his marksmanship again by winning the Kemp officers' pistol medal. His score was 172. The Company also won the regimental rifle championship, laying claim to the veterans' trophy.

Company G—One of Buffalo's oldest military units, Company G held its 29th Military Ball on November 28th in Hotel Statler. The affair has become traditional since the first ball was held in 1861. Capt. Blythe P. L. Carden was general chairman.

Regimental Headquarters Company—Telephone orderlies, radio operators and map-men mingled informally at the company's annual Fall Dance, held on November 20th in the company rooms. The order of the evening was cider and doughnuts, with some unexpected entertainment provided by Jack and Loretta Clemens, radio headliners at Station WBEN.

Howitzer Company—Steady nerves, alert eyes and a penchant for hugging the bullseye made Howitzer Company's pistol team the regimental championship outfit for 1931-1932, in the recent Fox trophy matches. The total score was 1611, highest ever attained in the history of the match.

10TH INFANTRY

ON Sunday, October 19, 1931, the National Guard and the Reserve officers of central New York cooperated in staging an all-day Command Post problem. The problem was located on terrain south of the city of Utica. The Reds were supposed to be marching from Syracuse to seize and destroy the Remington Ammunition plants in Ilion. The Blues were sent out to stop the Red advance just south of Utica.

The 1st and 3rd Bn. Hdqrs. Companies furnished the men for the five separate CP's and were required to string out over six miles of wire, which was no small task for two small companies. Three Battalion staffs, one Regimental, and one Brigade staff were furnished by the Reserve and National Guard, with the members of the two Headquarter Companies furnishing all communications and intelligence sections. Officers and men of Troop A, 121st Cavalry, N. Y. N. G., formed reconnaisance patrols, and sent in much enemy information. Radio sections were established at Regimental and Brigade CP's and messages were sent and received with surprising speed and accuracy.

The problem started at 9:00 a.m. and lasted until 4:00 p.m. Mess Sgt. Andrew Dembrowski prepared a real army meal in one of the rolling kitchens, and it was transported to the various Command Posts where the hot meals were dished out and served in mess kits.

Capt. Wm. J. H. Ryan, instructor with the 10th Infantry, and Capt. Selim S. Meyers, instructor with the 390th Infantry, Reserves, acted as umpires.

Major Thomas C. Dedell later received a letter from Colonel Weston Jenkins, Commanding, 390th Infantry, thanking him for his regiment's "efficient assistance and willing cooperation with the officers of the 309th Infantry and others in making the problem successful."

The 1st and 3rd Bn. Hdqrs. Co.s, Co.s L and M of the 10th Infantry, acted as escort to the Veterans' Organizations on the Armistice Day Parade. The parade was held in the early evening. The military units, which included Troop A, 121st Cavalry, were commanded by Major Thomas C. Dedell, marching in the first division, wore light packs, steel helmets and carried fixed bayonets; the officers, wearing field belts and pistols, all made a very impressive sight, and much applause was received from the thousands lining the streets.

A very unexpected appearance of the U.S.S. Akron, which came from the direction of Syracuse, with its lights blinking in the darkness, furnished a thrilling and fitting climax to the day spent in memory of the Armistice.

Immediately after the parade, the Second Annual Formal Ball, given by Company L, 10th Infantry, was held in the Utica Armory. The Armory was beautifully decorated and transformed into a gorgeous ballroom. Lt. Felix Fernandez and his New York City orchestra furnished the music. Capt. Guy J. Morelle was chairman of the dance committee.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

ON Saturday night, November 7th, at the Hotel Broadmore, the Regimental Headquarters Battery held their semi-annual Dinner and Dance. Capt. F. O. Heller, in command of this organization, was very much pleased with the attendance and commended the committee very highly for their good work. It was the largest turnout in recent years and a good time was had by all.

During the course of the dinner, Lieut. Arthur Altritt, former Staff Sergeant in Headquarters Battery, now assigned to Battery F, was presented with a Sam Browne belt by the members of the Battery as a token of the high esteem in which he was held while a member of Headquarters Battery.

BATTERY D

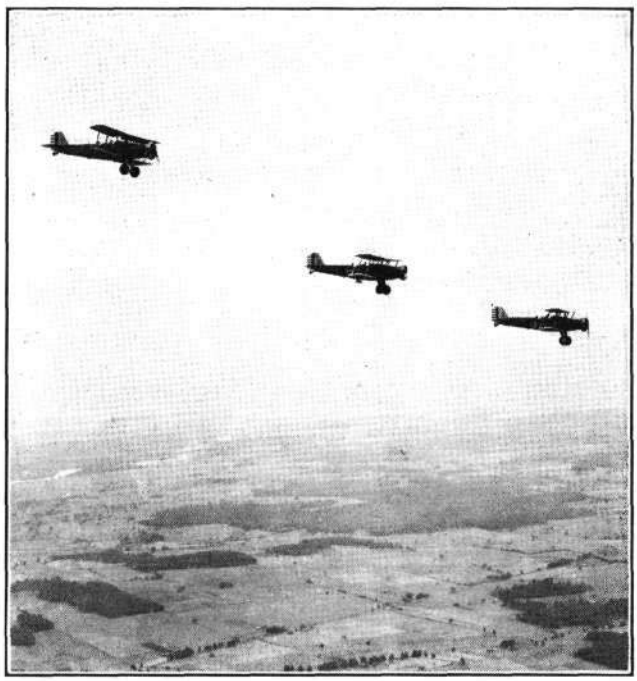
THE Mounted Basketball Team of Battery D played its first game of the season with the Headquarters Battery of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade at the Rodeo in Madison Square Garden on October 23rd.

In the first few minutes of play, Headquarters Battery, doing some fine passing, scored two points. The advantage was short-lived, however, for Battery D, displaying splendid horsemanship and clever passing, scored three points in rapid succession.

The most outstanding play of the evening was made by Sgt. Tomaso of Battery D. Sgt. Tomaso, receiving the ball, started towards his basket but soon found his advance blocked. With unerring aim, he tossed the ball from midfield, about 35 feet, for an additional point. During the remainder of the game, the play was fast and furious and before the final whistle had blown, Headquarters Battery scored two more points to tie the score.

2nd BN. HDQRS. DET.

THE 2nd Battalion Headquarters Detachment and Combat Train played its first football game of the season against the Maroon F. C., of the Bronx, at the 105th Field Artillery Armory. The Maroons were our victorious opponents and, placing credit where it is due, the youngsters gave a remarkably good account of themselves.



"There are three of them, and they've got the drop on me, dammit!" (See Lt. Youmans' great little story, "I Fight a Duel," on Page 6).

Despite the fact that we wound up on the sad end of a 25-0 score, the Detachment has much to boast of in the way of a football team. It can exhibit the only left tackle in the world who, when on the offensive, can plunge through a line, throw a pass and receive it, all at the same time. Believe it or not, Pvt. Jimmy Brando, the "Galloping Guardsman," is the marvel referred to.

BATTERY F

BATTERY F experienced a mingling of the emotions on October 30th when it was announced that Lieut. Hagon, who had, over a period of a year, endeared himself to the Battery, was transferred to 2nd Battalion Combat Train. Although the Battery regretted very much its loss, the effect of his transfer was somewhat softened by the simultaneous announcement that Lieut. J. Hirt was to fill the vacancy. Battery F wants to express its regrets and best wishes to Lieut. Hagon and at the same time to take this opportunity of welcoming Lieut. Hirt most sincerely.

Our Battery is rightly proud of the fact that, through the efficiency and diligence of its officers and men, it returned from its annual camp tour the possessor of the Kleeberg Trophy. This trophy is presented to the most efficient firing battery during the field training period.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY I

THE rifle team of McKee Post, American Legion, of Whitestone, came over to the Flushing Armory recently and shot a match with the team of Company I, 14th Infantry. The match was five shots in each of the following positions: Prone, sitting, kneeling, and standing—the five highest scores to count.

McKee Post proved to be the winners by four points.

High score for the winners was made by Capt. Chesledon, U. S. A., who shot a perfect score of 100. Sgt. Kessler and Corp. Hartung were high for the losers with 98.

McKEE POST—	Prone	Sitting	Kneeling	Standing	Total
Capt. Chesledon	25	25	25	25	100
C. Abitz	25	24	25	24	98
K. Stanley	25	25	25	24	99
J. Gifford	25	25	25	21	96
H. Abitz	25	23	24	23	95
					488
COMPANY I—					
Sergt. Kessler	25	25	25	23	98
Corp. Hartung	25	25	25	23	98
Sergt. Hogan	24	24	24	24	96
Sergt. Backora	25	25	23	23	96
Pvt. Brooks	25	23	25	23	96
					484

27TH DIVISION Q. M. TRAIN HDQRS.

THE 27th Div'n Quartermaster Train of Brooklyn, N. Y., under the command of Major Robert H. Platz, held its first review of the winter season in honor of General Gustaw Orlicz-Dreszer, Inspector General of the Polish Army. The affair was held before an assembled throng of almost ten thousand.

General Orlicz-Dreszer, with a staff of high-ranking Polish officers, has been touring America, and the review was given on the eve of his departure for Poland.

The review itself, like former affairs, was a huge success. The finesse and precision with which both officers and men went through intricate military formations well bespoke the high standard of efficiency possessed by this unit. Infantry officers present were lavish in their praise of Major Platz and his men, for despite the fact that this outfit is composed solely of mechanics and technicians, the excellence of their drill work and maneuvers ranks them with the best infantry regiments.

Prior to the review, General Orlicz-Dreszer was guest of honor at a dinner at the Elks Club in Brooklyn, N. Y. Through the medium of an interpreter, the General spoke lengthily on Poland's fight for independence long after some of her sons had helped win independence for America. He concluded by promising to send to America a sword "for the defense of liberty and freedom."

The review also marked the 10th anniversary of the organization of the Trains. For eight years of the period Major Walter E. Corwin, now Collector of Internal Revenue of Brooklyn, was in command. He presented to the 108th Motor Transport Company, under the command of Lieut. William M. Molloy, a marksmanship trophy for the most qualifications during the tour of field training.

November also holds a personal significance for Major Platz, as it marks the beginning of his twenty-sixth year in the National Guard. Congratulations, Major.

When General Orlicz-Dreszer first came to America late this summer, he brought with him a decoration for Major Platz from the Polish Republic. The bestowal of this decoration marks a precedent since it is the first ever to be presented to an American. The presentation was made for "services rendered to Polish officials and citizens in America." The medal itself is a white cross with a silver wreath in the center surrounding a death's head with a crossed sword and firebrand.

Among the honored guests at the review were Brig. Gen.

(Continued on page 28)

Attention——!

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The ANNUAL CONVENTION of the NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD will be held in Buffalo, at Hotel Statler, on

January 15-16, 1932.

Every comfort and convenience has been provided for your visit. Special arrangements will insure you having the BEST time. Prepare to attend. Make your reservations now, by writing

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Come in and See A Real Program

Passing the Buck

The Colonel calls the Major,
When he wants something done;
The Major calls the Captain
And starts him on the run.
The Captain then gets busy
And strives to make it suit
By shifting all the baggage
On a shavetail Second Lieut.
The said Lieutenant ponders
And strokes his beardless jaw,
Then calls a trusty Sergeant
And to him lays down the law.
The Sergeant calls a Corporal
And explains how it must be;
Then the Corporal calls a Private,
And that poor Private's me!

By *"The Midwest," 89th Division.*

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ANOTHER ARTIST FOR THE GUARDSMAN

THE remarkably life-like study of Major General Hanson E. Ely, which appears on page 2 of this issue, was submitted by Sergeant Joseph Passalacqua who, for the past four years, has been a member of the 245th Coast Artillery.

Apart from his artistic talents, he takes a great interest in boxing—in fact, he is the present welterweight champion of his regiment. We hope he's careful of that right hand of his—we would like to see more of his work in THE GUARDSMAN.

JUST ANOTHER SECOND LIEUTENANT

THERE was a period of low visibility, of distinct fogginess at the Militia Bureau recently. The necessary papers of the proceedings of an Examining Board had shown that Colonel Millard Adams, a Sergeant of Company K, 147th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, was up for examination to determine his qualifications for a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Ohio Guard. The papers were passed from office to office, and the mooted question was: How can a Colonel be a Sergeant and now be an applicant for the commission of Second Lieutenant?

Then came the dawn!

With the calculative reasoning of Sherlock Holmes, it was finally deduced that "Colonel" is the given name of Mr. Adams, and that unquestionably he is a Sergeant, and undoubtedly will make a very good "leftenant," for he got — the commission.

THE CELESTIAL SURGEON

If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved among my race
And shown no glorious morning face;
If beams from happy human eyes
Have moved me not; if morning skies,
Books, and my food, and summer rain
Knocked on my sullen heart in vain;—
Lord, thy most pointed pleasure take
And stab my spirit broad awake;
Or, Lord, if too obdurate I,
Choose thou, before that spirit die,
A piercing pain, a killing sin,
And to my dead heart run them in!

Robert Louis Stevenson.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

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For Eighty Years

NATIONAL GUARD TRAINS PRISON GUARDS

THROUGH the courtesy of Major F. S. Johnston, officer in charge and control of the Auburn Armory, the big drill hall has been turned over one night each week to the officers and guards of Auburn Prison for the purpose of military instruction.

Capt. C. H. Spicer, commanding Company I, 108th Infantry, has been placed in charge of the instruction by Principal Keeper V. A. Morhous who took charge of the prison force after the death, while on duty, of E. B. Beckwith, also a Staff sergeant in the 108th Infantry.

The prison force has been organized into four companies and a Hdqrs. Company, each with its own officers and N.C.O.'s picked from the ex-service men who are now in the State service and who are to be instructed in the School of the Soldier, Squad, and Company.

The officers will also attend a course in arms, gas, use of masks, etc., and will be required, before the completion of the instruction, to qualify on the rifle range with the Thompson Sub-Machine Gun, which is now in general use throughout the State's prisons.

(Continued from page 25)

Lucius R. Holbrook, commanding 1st Div'n, U .S. A.; Dr. M. Marchelewski, Consul General of Poland; Col. George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens; Dr. R. M. Siudzinski, Surgeon General of the Polish Legion; Lt. Col. Foster G. Hetzel, Div'n Quartermaster; Commander Bainbridge, U.S.N., retired; Col. William R. Wright, Chief of Staff, 27th Div'n, N.Y.N.G.; Lt. Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy, Adjutant General, 27th Div'n, N.Y.N.G.; Reverend John F. Finnity, formerly Chaplain, 52nd Pioneer Infantry, U.S.A., A.E.F.; Major John Ilinski, of the Polish Embassy, Washington, D. C., and Major George W. Herringshaw, Q.M.G., U.S.A., D.O.L.

DID YOU KNOW THIS?

From his early manhood the present Secretary of State, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, has hobnobbed with statesmen and presidents, but perhaps it is not so generally known that he was at one time a member of the Guard. The New York *Evening Sun* tells of Mr. Stimson's connection with our organization, and relates an amusing anecdote in which President Roosevelt and Elihu Root figure.

"With impeccable antecedents — blue-stocking, New England, Yale, Skull and Bones, etc.—Mr. Stimson, then a young man, became a Sergeant in the pigeon-chested Squadron A of the New York National Guard," says the *Sun*. "He was riding a horse in Rock Creek Park (Washington, D. C.) when he heard voices across a roaring creek. Roosevelt and Root were there. There was a shrill command from Roosevelt: 'Sergeant Stimson, the President of the United States, through his Secretary of War, directs you to report at once!'

"Sergeant Stimson saluted, plunged his horse into the stream and made the goal, after a dangerous scramble.

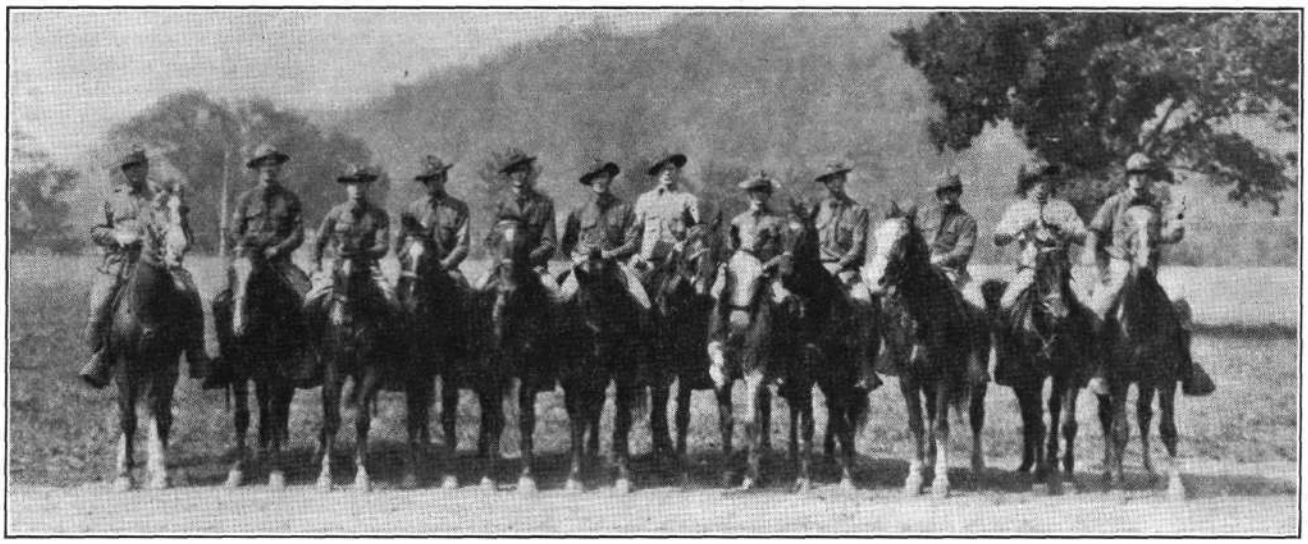
" 'I didn't think you'd be such a fool,' said Roosevelt. But he liked Stimson as a good soldier, and made him United States Attorney for Southern New York."

Moral: Promotion cometh after a plunge.

A BRAIN EXERCISER

Mr. A. Puzzler deposited fifty dollars in his bank. He drew it out in various sums. When he had his original fifty dollars drawn out, he still had a dollar on deposit in the bank. How come?

Withdrawal	$20.00	Balance	$30.00
Withdrawal	$15.00	Balance	$15.00
Withdrawal	$ 9.00	Balance	$ 6.00
Withdrawal	$ 6.00	Balance	$ .00
	$50.00		$51.00



ROUGH RIDING TEAM OF THE 104th F. A.

THE National Guard rough riding team, which was started through the efforts of Lieutenant Franklyn E. Livernoche, 104th F. A., less than seven months ago, already has become an accepted part of the military organization of Binghamton.

The team was originated for the promotion of horsemanship rather than for exhibition purposes. It is composed of picked horsemen from the batteries of the First Battalion, 104th Field Artillery.

A practice session is held every Sunday morning on the fair grounds and it is surprising how great an interest is shown in the team by the people of the community. Trick riding plays a large part in the weekly workouts, each of the fourteen members being required to master two stunts that demonstrate his individual daring and ability. Collectively, the team has a repertory of 12 stunts demanding rigid team work and efficient organization.

The Battalion Commander, Major Arthur E. Kaeppel, is an enthusiastic sponsor of this team and to him much credit is due for its success.

HOW WE STAND

OCTOBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD 81.56%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard	21,115

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	72

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	77

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	50

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUATERS

Maintenance Strength	28
53rd Brigade	42
54th Brigade	42
87th Brigade	45
93rd Brigade	39

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	349

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	118

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	177

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat)	515

DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Quartermaster Train	261

STATE STAFF

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

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery	10

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1175
14th Infantry	1113
71st Infantry	1183
105th Infantry	1153
106th Infantry	1108
107th Infantry	1085
108th Infantry	1146
165th Infantry	1141
174th Infantry	1167
369th Infantry	1065

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	721
121st Cavalry	652

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	729

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	748

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	895

ARTILLERY 75's

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	634
105th Field Artillery	674
104th Field Artillery	669

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	659

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	747

ARTILLERY, A.A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	775

HEADQUARTERS 44th DIVISION

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

Average Attendance for Entire Guard 81.56%

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 89.44% (2)$_5$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	5	67	56	84
Service Co.	8	99	96	97
Howitzer Co.	5	66	56	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	31	27	87
Company A	4	69	60	87
Company B	4	61	52	85
Company C	4	72	65	90
Company D	4	64	51	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	38	35	92
Company E	4	77	74	96
Company F	4	66	52	79
Company G	4	64	53	83
Company H	4	59	52	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	33	31	94
Company I	5	69	63	91
Company K	5	70	70	100
Company L	5	71	65	91
Company M	5	67	65	97
Med. Dept. Det.	5	34	29	85
		1184	1059	89.44

121st Cavalry 89.36% (3)$_3$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Headquarters Troop	4	77	71	92
Band	5	34	26	76
Machine Gun Troop	6	73	64	88
Hdqrs. 1st Squadron	4	2	2	100
Troop A	4	69	59	86
Troop B	6	72	69	91
Hdqrs. 2nd Squadron	4	2	2	100
Troop E	6	70	61	87
Troop F	4	75	68	91
Hdqrs. 3rd Squadron	4	1	1	100
Troop I	5	76	67	88
Troop K	4	72	66	92
Medical Detachment	4	28	25	89
		658	588	89.36

369th Infantry 87.92% (4)$_1$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	64	58	90
Service Co.	4	66	55	83
Howitzer Co.	4	64	56	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	21	20	95
Company A	4	64	57	89
Company B	4	62	54	87
Company C	4	64	60	94
Company D	4	64	60	94
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	22	20	91
Company E	4	65	53	82
Company F	4	64	60	94
Company G	4	66	57	86
Company H	4	62	48	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	22	19	86
Company I	4	65	58	89
Company K	4	63	57	90
Company L	4	64	61	95
Company M	4	64	52	81
Med. Dept. Det.	4	35	27	77
		1068	939	87.92

258th Field Art. 87.03% (5)$_{11}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	4	65	52	80
Service Battery	4	72	68	94
1st Battalion Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
1st Battalion Combat Tr.	4	47	42	89
Battery A	4	68	58	85
Battery B	4	70	61	87
2nd Battalion Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
2nd Battalion Combat Tr.	4	49	41	84
Battery C	4	67	58	87
Battery D	4	72	63	88
3rd Battalion Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
3rd Battalion Combat Tr.	4	53	43	81
Battery E	4	66	57	86
Battery F	4	68	62	91
Medical Dept. Det.	4	33	28	85
		748	651	87.03

The Honor Space

27th Div. Aviation 98.30% (1)$_{26}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Obser. Sq.	5	91	89	98
102nd Photo Sec.	5	21	21	100
Med. Dept. Det.	5	6	6	100
		118	116	98.30

14th Infantry 86.06% (6)$_{20}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	90	75	83
Service Co.	5	97	86	89
Howitzer Co.	6	63	52	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	6	19	17	89
Company A	5	68	59	87
Company B	5	65	55	85
Company C	5	65	64	98
Company D	6	63	46	73
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	6	24	24	100
Company E	6	64	57	89
Company F	6	63	47	75
Company G	6	66	49	74
Company H	6	59	54	92
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	6	20	19	95
Company I	4	66	61	92
Company K	5	67	53	79
Company L	5	67	60	89
Company M	6	77	74	96
Medical Dept. Det.	5	38	29	76
		1148	988	86.06

102nd Med. Reg. 85.51% (7)$_{12}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	14	13	93
Service Company	6	64	58	92
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	4	4	4	100
104th Collecting Co.	4	57	50	88
105th Collecting Co.	5	60	50	83
106th Collecting Co.	6	58	46	79
Hdqrs. Ambulance Bn.	4	4	4	100
104th Ambulance Co.	4	48	41	85
105th Ambulance Co.	4	50	46	92
106th Ambulance Co.	5	51	42	82
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	4	4	4	100
104th Hospital Company	3	63	51	81
105th Hospital Company	4	68	56	82
106th Hospital Company	5	67	56	84
102nd Veterinary Co.	3	37	35	95
		649	556	85.51

101st Cavalry 85.31% (8)$_{18}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Headquarters Troop	4	76	64	84
Band	4	25	21	84
Machine Gun Troop	5	65	55	85
Headquarters 1st Squadron	4	2	2	100
Troop A	5	75	63	84
Troop B	5	71	61	86
Headquarters 2nd Sq.	4	3	3	100
Troop E	4	99	85	85
Troop F	5	99	84	85
Hdqrs. 3rd Squadron	4	2	2	100
Troop I	4	70	57	82
Troop K	4	99	84	85
Medical Detachment	6	21	20	95
Medical Dept. Det.	4	8	8	100
		722	616	85.31

Special Troops, 27th Division 84.57% (9)$_{15}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	12	10	83
27th Headquarters Co.	4	52	47	90
102nd Ordnance Co.	4	34	31	91
27th Tank Company	5	67	55	82
27th Signal Company	5	78	65	83
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	35	30	86
27th Military Police Co.	4	52	40	77
Medical Dept. Det.	4	20	18	90
		350	296	84.57

10th Infantry 84.42% (10)$_8$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	6	94
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	67	59	88
Service Co. (Less Band)	5	46	35	76
Service Co. (Band Section)	3	36	30	83
Howitzer Co.	4	66	50	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	27	20	74
Company A	5	66	61	92
Company B	5	61	40	66
Company C	5	64	62	97
Company D	4	74	59	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	30	24	80
Company E	5	70	62	88
Company F	4	70	55	79
Company G	4	73	68	93
Company H	3	72	62	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	34	31	91
Company I	4	70	60	86
Company K	5	67	59	88
Company L	4	66	59	89
Company M	4	75	58	77
Medical Dept. Det.	4	34	32	94
		1175	992	84.42

104th Field Art. 84.28% (11)$_{13}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	7	6	86
Headquarters Battery	4	51	43	84
Service Battery	3	69	61	90
Headquarters 1st Battalion	5	4	4	100
Hq. Battery C. T., 1st Bn.	5	36	31	86
Battery A	5	72	65	90
Battery B	4	70	59	84
Battery C	4	71	56	79
Headquarters 2nd Bn.	4	4	3	75
Hq. Btry & C. T., 2nd Bn.	4	36	34	95
Battery D	4	71	59	83
Battery E	6	73	51	70
Battery F	5	69	60	87
Medical Dept. Det.	4	35	31	88
		668	563	84.28

174th Infantry 84.23% (12)$_{17}$

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	5	66	57	86
Service Co.	5	86	70	81
Howitzer Co.	5	61	51	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	34	30	88
Company A	3	66	48	73
Company B	5	64	57	88
Company C	5	61	48	79
Company D	5	68	54	79

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	6	32	32	100
Company E	4	76	69	91
Company F	5	55	40	73
Company G	5	67	65	97
Company H	5	67	56	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	42	32	76
Company I	4	76	62	82
Company K	4	62	56	90
Company L	4	68	60	88
Company M	5	73	59	81
Medical Dept. Det.	5	37	31	84
		1167	983	84.23

106th Field Art. 84.20% (13)$_7$

Headquarters	5	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery	3	64	51	80
Service Battery	3	78	71	90
Headquarters 1st Bn.	4	4	4	100
Hq. Btry. & C. T., 1st Bn.	3	31	27	87
Battery A	3	76	62	82
Battery B	3	76	65	86
Headquarters 2nd Bat.	5	2	2	100
Hq. Btry & C.T., 2nd Bn.	3	32	26	81
Battery C	3	73	61	84
Battery D	3	75	66	88
Headquarters 3rd Bn.	5	4	3	75
Hq. Btry & C.T., 3rd Bn.	3	31	27	87
Battery E	3	68	61	90
Battery F	3	75	60	80
Medical Dept. Det.	3	34	22	59
		728	613	84.20

244th Coast Art. 84.04% (14)$_7$

Headquarters	4	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	4	67	58	87
Service Battery	4	85	75	88
1st Battalion Headquarters	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Btry & C.T.	5	48	43	90
Battery A	5	68	53	78
Battery B	5	67	55	82
2nd Bat. Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Btry & C.T.	4	55	44	80
Battery C	4	64	57	89
Battery D	4	66	56	85
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
3rd Bn. Hq. Btry & C.T.	5	39	34	87
Battery E	5	72	59	82
Battery F	5	69	53	77
Medical Dept. Det.	4	34	27	79
		752	632	84.04

212th Coast Art. 83.20% (15)$_9$

Headquarters	4	4	4	100
Headquarters Battery	4	64	55	86
Service Battery	4	70	65	93
1st Bn. Hdqrs.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Btry.	4	48	38	79
Battery A	4	74	60	81
Battery B	4	60	42	70
Battery C	5	65	51	79
Battery D	4	69	62	90
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	4	1	1	100
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Btry.	4	19	12	63
Battery E	5	66	55	85
Battery F	5	63	53	84
Battery G	4	65	56	86
Battery H	5	81	67	83
Medical Dept. Det.	5	22	20	91
		774	644	83.20

105th Field Art. 82.61% (16)$_{14}$

Headquarters	4	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	4	50	45	90
Service Battery	4	65	63	97
1st Bn. Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hdqrs. Battery	4	40	31	77
Battery A	4	71	50	70
Battery B	4	74	55	74
Battery C	4	74	61	82
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
2nd Battalion Hq. Battery	4	44	35	80
Battery D	4	70	59	84
Battery E	4	67	54	81
Battery F	4	70	57	81
Medical Dept. Det.	3	34	32	94
		673	556	82.61

245th Coast Art. 82.57% (17)$_{10}$

Headquarters	5	7	7	100
Headquarters Battery	5	76	62	82
Hdqrs. 1st Bn.	4	2	2	100
Battery A	4	63	52	83
Battery B	4	61	55	90
Battery C	4	60	47	78
Battery D	4	70	53	76
Hdqrs. 2nd Battalion	4	3	3	100
Battery E	4	62	54	87
Battery F	4	72	60	83
Battery G	4	65	49	75
Battery H	4	59	48	81
Hdqrs. 3rd Battalion	4	3	3	100
Battery I	5	63	60	95
Battery K	5	57	44	77
Battery L	5	71	58	82
Battery M	5	56	45	80
Medical Dept. Det.	5	28	23	82
		878	725	82.57

156th Field Art. 82.54% (18)$_6$

Headquarters	4	4	4	100
Headquarters Battery	4	54	41	76
Service Battery	3	70	63	90
1st Battalion Hdqrs.	4	4	3	75
1st Bn. Hq. Btry & C.T.	4	34	27	79
Battery A	4	66	54	82
Battery B	5	64	48	75
Battery C	4	69	61	88
2nd Battalion Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Btry. & C.T.	4	36	31	86
Battery D	5	65	48	74
Battery E	3	68	60	88
Battery F	4	66	54	82
Medical Dept. Det.	5	32	27	84
		636	525	82.54

27th Div. Qm. Tr. 80.89% (19)$_{16}$

Headquarters	4	15	13	87
Motor Transport Co. 105	4	48	36	75
Motor Transport Co. 106	4	53	50	94
Motor Transport Co. 107	4	49	38	78
Motor Transport Co. 108	4	38	26	68
Motor Repair Section 103	4	25	20	80
Medical Dept. Det.	4	18	16	89
		246	199	80.89

101st Sig. Bat. 79.88% (20)$_{21}$

Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Co.	4	23	21	91
Company A	5	73	54	74
Company B	4	70	56	80
Medical Dept. Det.	5	13	12	92
		179	143	79.88

105th Infantry 79.75% (21)$_{22}$

Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	66	52	79
Service Co.	4	105	80	95
Howitzer Co.	5	70	44	63
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	29	27	93
Company A	4	63	49	78
Company B	5	68	55	81
Company C	4	62	47	76
Company D	5	70	48	68
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	24	20	83
Company E	4	66	55	83
Company F	4	70	63	90
Company G	4	68	65	96
Company H	4	62	50	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	25	21	84
Company I	4	62	52	84
Company K	4	68	55	81
Company L	4	65	45	69
Company M	5	73	63	85
Medical Department Det.	8	33	24	73
		1156	922	79.75

102nd Engineers (Combat) 79.16% (22)$_{23}$

Headquarters	5	8	8	100
Hdqrs. & Service Co.	5	86	76	88
Company A	5	53	36	68
Company B	5	57	52	91
Company C	5	58	34	59
Company D	5	70	56	80
Company E	5	64	59	92
Company F	5	61	45	74
Medical Dept. Det.	5	23	14	62
		480	380	79.16

108th Infantry 78.54% (23)$_4$

Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	5	65	48	74
Service Co. (Band Section)	5	30	24	80
Service Co. (Less Band)	4	50	44	88
Howitzer Co.	4	63	47	75
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	33	25	76
Company A	4	66	55	83
Company B	4	66	52	79
Company C	4	63	48	76
Company D	4	67	58	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	29	22	76
Company E	4	66	58	88
Company F	4	72	65	90
Company G	5	63	56	89
Company H	4	66	57	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	30	25	83
Company I	4	65	57	88
Company K	4	78	54	69
Company L	4	75	70	93
Company M	4	64	49	77
Medical Dept. Det.	2	33	30	91
		1151	904	78.54

107th Infantry 78.17% (24)$_{19}$

Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	3	61	38	62
Service Co.	5	84	72	86
Howitzer Co.	3	65	40	62
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	25	24	96
Company A	5	52	44	85
Company B	5	57	41	72
Company C	5	61	48	79
Company D	3	64	60	94
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	20	15	75
Company E	4	65	55	85
Company F	5	65	52	80
Company G	4	63	51	81
Company H	3	63	47	75
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	23	21	91
Company I	4	61	41	67
Company K	5	87	66	76
Company L	4	64	57	89
Company M	3	64	42	66
Medical Dept. Det.	5	35	28	80
		1086	849	78.17

106th Infantry 77.36% (25)$_{24}$

Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	63	48	76
Service Co.	4	85	63	74
Howitzer Co.	5	63	44	70
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	23	21	91
Company A	5	69	49	71
Company B	5	68	58	85
Company C	5	62	52	84
Company D	4	80	47	69
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	26	19	73
Company E	4	60	43	72
Company F	4	64	55	86
Company G	4	63	52	83
Company H	4	67	44	66
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	20	16	80
Company I	4	66	59	89
Company K	4	62	45	73
Company L	4	65	58	89
Company M	4	74	59	80
Medical Dept. Det.	4	37	31	84
		1122	868	77.36

165th Infantry 69.49% (26)$_{25}$

Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	62	42	68
Service Co.	5	86	59	69
Howitzer Co.	3	65	40	61
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	28	23	82
Company A	5	65	44	68
Company B	5	73	56	77
Company C	5	63	43	68
Company D	5	78	60	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	23	18	78
Company E	4	69	53	77
Company F	4	69	47	68
Company G	5	64	39	61
Company H	4	63	37	59
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	27	21	78
Company I	5	65	42	65
Company K	5	62	34	55
Company L	5	62	39	63
Company M	5	63	50	79
Medical Dept. Det.	4	37	32	86
		1131	786	69.49

State Staff 100% (1)1

A. G. D. Section	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. Section	4	4	4	100
Ordnance Section	4	28	28	100
Medical Section	4	3	3	100
Q. M. Section	4	29	29	100
		69	69	100

87th Inf. Brig. 95.45% (2)9

Headquarters	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	4	39	37	95
		44	42	95.45

Headq. 27th Div. 94.36% (3)6

Headquarters	4	26	26	100
Headquarters Detachment	4	45	41	91
		71	67	94.36

52d Field Art. Brig. 93.61% (4)3

Headquarters	4	8	7	88
Headquarters Battery	4	39	37	95
		47	44	93.61

93d Infantry Brig. 92.50% (5)5

Headquarters	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	4	35	32	91
		40	37	92.50

Headq. Coast Art. 90.90% (6)2

Headquarters	4	4	4	100
Headquarters Detachment	4	7	6	86
		11	10	90.90

53d Infantry Brig. 90.69% (7)8

Headquarters	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	4	38	34	89
		43	39	90.69

54th Infantry Brig. 90.69% (8)4

Headquarters	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	4	38	34	89
		43	39	90.69

51st Cavalry Brig. 83.54% (9)7

Headquarters	3	7	6	86
Headquarters Troop	6	72	60	83
		79	66	83.54

Came the Dawn

In the parlor there were three,
He, the little lamp, and she;
Two is company, there's no doubt,
So the little lamp went out.

—*California "Tech."*

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"Are you positive," demanded counsel, "that the prisoner is the man who stole your car?"

"Well," answered the witness, "I was until you cross-examined me. Now I'm not sure whether I ever had a car at all."

"Your heart—if any—is O. K."

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