

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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September, 1932

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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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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 'undertaking' the ambitions or activities of any individual, public or private, it will be severely independent, making its appeal to the interests of the readers rather than to the vanity of those in charge; it will encourage that training which no successful business man can ignore if he desires his employees to be better disciplined and trained to give 100 per cent of duty to all work entrusted to them—it will be a vehicle for the propagation of one policy and only one: Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"

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THE DOUGHBOY AND HIS WEAPONS. *Reproduced by courtesy of The Infantry Journal.*

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1932

No. 6

The Infantry Muddle and a Solution

By MAJOR GENERAL J. F. C. FULLER, BRITISH ARMY

Reprinted by courtesy of THE INFANTRY JOURNAL

"Neither do men put new wine into old bottles, else the bottles break, and the wine runneth out, and the bottles perish: But they put new wine into new bottles, and both are preserved." MATTHEW ix. 17.

THE BAYONET

EVERY school-boy knows the meaning of the above quotation, yet is it not a fact that for over seventy years we have been pouring new tactical wine into old tactical bottles?

To begin with a slight digression. When railroads first came into use what was the old bottle they were fitted into? The stage coach. Consequently railroad cars were nothing more than a number of stage coach bodies bolted together. Even today, more particularly so in Europe, do we still find railway cars built on this principle, when everybody can see that a Pullman car is far more comfortable and economical. It was much the same with the automobile; it began with wheels like a victoria or a gig, and it still has its engine in front of it, because, amongst other things, horses haul better than they shove. It is much the same with infantry; because at one time in their history they were found useful to prod each other, prod each other they must, and let the heavens fall rather than give up prodding.

The old bottle is the infantry assault, a perfectly sound tactical conception in the days of the pike; yet this is no good reason why all organized armies still consider that the ultimate end of battle is to get home with the bayonet, and that consequently infantry is the arm which in the end wins battles. What battles, which battles? Certainly not those fought some fifteen years ago. So it happens that, though the pike vanished from the battlefield towards the end of the seventeenth century, the pike mind still lives on and is officially nurtured. During the last hundred years I wonder how many scores of thousands of lives have been sacrificed to prodding!

Infantry as an assaulting arm held sway in the days of the Romans. Later the assault was handed over to the cavalry. Later still, when firearms steadily reduced the effect of the cavalry charge, it was handed back to the infantry and remained a profitable operation of war so long as the effective range of the musket was under one hundred paces, and so long as this weapon remained a muzzle-loader. Had the musket been a weapon of precision, the opposing line would have been annihilated; had the musket been a breechloader, volley after volley would have been poured in; and in both cases the bayonet, which is an indifferent pike, would have proved useless.

In the middle of the last century the muzzle-loading rifle was invented and was at once incarcerated in the pike idea. The wine which was spilt was human blood, for in the American Civil War seven out of eight assaults failed, and at terrible cost. Then the breechloading rifle was similarly imprisoned, and in the Franco-Prussian War no single frontal attack made by either side succeeded, and in one of them the Prussians lost 6,000 men in ten minutes! Next came the magazine rifle, and no sooner was it born than it was hustled into the same old bottle. In the South African War, so deadly was this weapon on the defensive that the attacker had frequently to extend to fifty paces between files, and even then he could not clinch; and in the Russo-Japanese War every successful attack was due to an out-flanking movement. Lastly came the machine gun, first on gig wheels, then more suitably mounted; but there was never a thought outside thrusting it into the bottle, and in the bottle it still remains.

In the World War each army sallied forth to prod its enemy, and consequently it spent most of its time prodding Mother Earth. In the American Civil War, seventy years ago, bayonets were rarely crossed, and there were few bayonet wounds "except accidental ones," writes Surgeon-Major Albert G. Hart, a participant. Then he adds: "I think half a dozen would include all the wounds of this nature that I ever dressed." Half a dozen! Yet in 1914 the spirit of the bayonet was the spirit of every army. Half a dozen! And in 1931 it is still the spirit, whether the soldiers who have to prod believe it or not. To put it mildly, is not this pitiful? Would not it be better, should another war break out, to hand the command over to a grocer who, though he may have prodded cheese, will surely never dream that the enemy is made of Stilton or Gorgonzola. Perhaps in his ignorance he will fluke a victory. This the professional soldier cannot do, no fluke can aureole his brow, for prod he must and prod he will until he kills war by being no longer entrusted to wage it. Yet to drink himself to death from this old bottle seems somehow a sorry end.

THE BULLET

I do not say that small parties of infantry cannot at times experience the extreme satisfaction of prodding one another. Of course they can, and about as frequently as they could make use of knuckle dusters, though not quite so often as they could let fly an arrow from an Assyrian bow, or a handful of scrap iron from a blunderbuss. But for large numbers to attempt to wield any of these weapons is surely an unprofitable task. Besides, for infantry is it in any way necessary, seeing that they are as pervious to bullets as a sieve is to water, that they should be asked to assault the enemy and destroy him? For today we have a bullet-proof weapon called a tank.

When the tank was first invented it was literally shot into the old bottle and then poured out into the mud. Such a waste of new tactical wine has seldom been seen before, and I trust will be never seen again. Considering that at the time many of the most noted generals in France were cavalrymen, it is surprising that they did not see in this machine the bullet-proof horseman, the one thing wanted to prevent more new wine being wasted. Had they done so, they might have suddenly, in a fit of abstraction, realized that to win the war, or any other war, the one thing to do was to get back to the old cavalry-infantry idea, and base their tactics upon it. But these cavalry generals were not actually cavalrymen at all, they were mounted bayonets.

This idea is a very simple one, namely *infantry hold, cavalry hit*. In brief, pike held pike in a frontal attack or clinch, and the cavalry maneuvered round the flanks and attacked the infantry in flank or rear, that is at the decisive point.

Today the bullet has replaced the pike, and we know that the bullet in the defence is a far more deadly weapon than the bullet in the attack. We know also that in the attack the rifleman can seldom get even within 800 yards of his enemy. In order to overcome this difficulty, in place of changing our tactical idea, we pile weapons of all kinds onto our infantry battalions, until they become immobile armories. This being found ineffective, we construct behind them elaborate organizations of guns, heavy guns, tanks, etc., with the object of preparing the assault, and then propelling or dragging the infantry forward—normally to their doom. If the attack succeeds, it is found that either the enemy has been destroyed by tanks or gun

fire, or that he has fled, or that he creeps out of holes in the ground without any fight left in him. There is no assault, merely an occupation. Or the attack fails, and hours if not days are spent in "remounting" it.

Should the idea of assaulting be replaced by that of holding, then all that need be done is to clinch with the bullet in place of with the pike, that is, pin the enemy to his position by smothering it with thousands of bullets, and maneuver our bullet-proof cavalry round one or both of his flanks. Should no flanks exist, then again the infantry should hold, and bullet-proof heavy cavalry protected by artillery should assault and penetrate. Today our main idea is to push riflemen forward protected by machine guns and artillery. When this idea is replaced by that of holding, it will be to push machine guns forward protected by riflemen, just as the old infantry of the line, the pikemen, or musketeers, were protected by archers or light infantry. The idea of this forward movement being to occupy a position from which the enemy can be pinned down by fire, and not to assault him except by means of the bullet.

I visualize the attack as follows. Out go the riflemen as the old light infantry used to go. They scout, they skirmish and hunt out positions for the machine gunners, and hold them until they are occupied. This done, they retire or move outwards to protect the flanks of the machine gun position. Once machine gun fire is opened, the riflemen again work forward under cover of this fire, not to attack or assault, but to search for a locality to which a second echelon of machine guns can advance under cover of the first echelon. Thus the clinch grows closer and closer, until a position is reached from which all machine guns can deluge the enemy's position with bullets—a bullet assault in place of a bayonet assault. Meanwhile the bullet-proof cavalry move round.

THE MACHINE GUN

The question now arises, what type of machine gun do we require to fit these tactics? This question can be correctly answered only by referring it to the tank, or bullet-proof cavalry, problem which so strongly influences it.

Here, for a moment, I shall make another small digression. Tactics should control weapon construction, and not weapon construction tactics. It is true that the weight of the original Maxim gun and of its existing descendants made and make it difficult to move these weapons forward as suggested. But had the tactical idea been to hold, in place of to assault, weapon designers would long before now have produced what the holding attack requires. Had our policy been to evolve weapons to fit a tactical idea, in place of evolving tactics out of weapons designed by men who are not tacticians, not only would vast sums of money have been saved, but armies would be out of all question more efficient. The tactical idea is to hit and to hold, and the weapons required must be evolved out of this idea.

In normally open country there can be no doubt that the tank is the superior weapon, just as in former days in such country, cavalry was the superior arm. In the past, in open country, cavalry alone was frequently the decisive arm. This means that infantry will more and more be called upon to operate in broken country, and sometimes in country which is totally unsuited to tank forces and even impassable for them. Therefore, they will require the lightest possible machine gun. No machine gun should be considered suitable unless it can be carried by its team for a stretch of some 20 miles, and normally it should be carried on the line of march for purposes of

anti-aircraft protection. Few targets are so favorable to aircraft attack as a column of troops on a road. If all machine guns in the column can in a few seconds put up a wall of bullets between the column and the attacking aircraft, air attack will certainly lose its sting.

The type of machine gun I have in mind is the Madsen, which weighs 18½ pounds. Though this is some three pounds on the wrong side, we may have to wait a long time before getting a lighter and equally efficient weapon. If this gun does not possess the steady volume power of the Maxim, it may truly be said that it is not so well suited to cover an infantry attack. My answer is that I do not visualize it supporting riflemen, but riflemen supporting it, mainly by scouting. Besides, should supporting fire be required, then it can be obtained far more effectively by light tanks, either moving in front of the infantry, or standing still in rear of them and using overhead fire.

THE RIFLE

The rifle most armies now possess is a good one for infantry of the line, but by no means the best for sharpshooting. It should not be overlooked that a light self-loading rifle possesses a marked advantage over the present hand-operated weapon. As riflemen become fewer so must marksmanship improve, for whilst the machine gunner fires mainly to terrify and smother, the riflemen fire to hit and to kill. The avoidance of bolt action in reloading will result in more accurate rapid fire.

THE HORSE

The question of transport is in my opinion as important as that of weapons. Horse-drawn limbers are unsuited, because they are very vulnerable targets. In broken country they are difficult to move, and in mountainous areas their movement is frequently impossible. The semi-armored machine gun carrier is less vulnerable, but it possesses the great disadvantage of being difficult to keep pace with in a marching column, and this difficulty generally necessitates the separation of these carriers from the troops to which they belong; this is altogether wrong. Further, they are not well suited to mountain warfare.

The most important reason why the horse should be abolished is that a battalion without horses is an exceedingly mobile unit, as it can be moved lock, stock and barrel by bus or truck. Even if riding horses are normally required on the march, without them it will not lose much of its fighting power. Without its machine gun limbers it is scarcely a fighting unit at all. Consequently all the administrative transport of a battalion should be motorized, and its machine guns, when necessary, and all machine gun ammunition and spare parts be carried on petrol-driven tracked barrows. Such a vehicle has recently been invented; it can move from one to five miles an hour, carries five hundredweights, is hand guided, and its production cost should be less than five hundred dollars. Several such barrows could easily be transported in a truck.

Though it would be absurd to equip a battalion with two sets of transports, the possibility of having to use pack in mountainous countries should always be borne in mind, and weapons, spare parts, and ammunition should be made up in loads suitable for both means of carriage.

THE ANTITANK WEAPON

In my own mind there is no question that the true anti-tank weapon is the tank, because to gain full efficiency in field warfare an anti-tank weapon must be mobile, as mobile as, if not more mobile than the weapon it hunts. But to allot this weapon to an infantry battalion is, I think, wrong, and for the following reasons. It upsets the logis-

tical harmony of the unit by introducing two speeds of movement, or rather two motive forces. It is most likely to be misused, because the true defence of infantry against tanks lies in distant defence; that is to say, tank must go out to meet tank, like a destroyer escort at sea, and not normally lie up close to the infantry until a hostile tank stumbles over it. Lastly, maintenance of tanks in the field



General Fuller, in this article, advocates the employment of one light tank battalion with every three infantry battalions, to act as anti-tank and anti-machine gun units.

is one of our most formidable problems, and to all who have had any experience of it, it is obvious that to maintain a complete unit of machines is easier than a number of small sub-units. I do feel, however, that a battalion does require some antitank defence of its own, and that frequently, when at rest or in reserve behind the battle front, it will be uneconomical to detach light tanks to protect it. I consider, therefore, that each battalion should be equipped with a small number of weapons of the type of the 20-mm. automatic Madsen, which will penetrate 25 millimeters of armor plate at a range of 175 meters. This gun can also be used as an anti-aircraft weapon, and has a maximum range of 6,000 meters. On the line of march it and its wheeled mount can be carried either in a truck or on motor barrows, and when required in the field it can be handled by two men.

THE BRIGADE

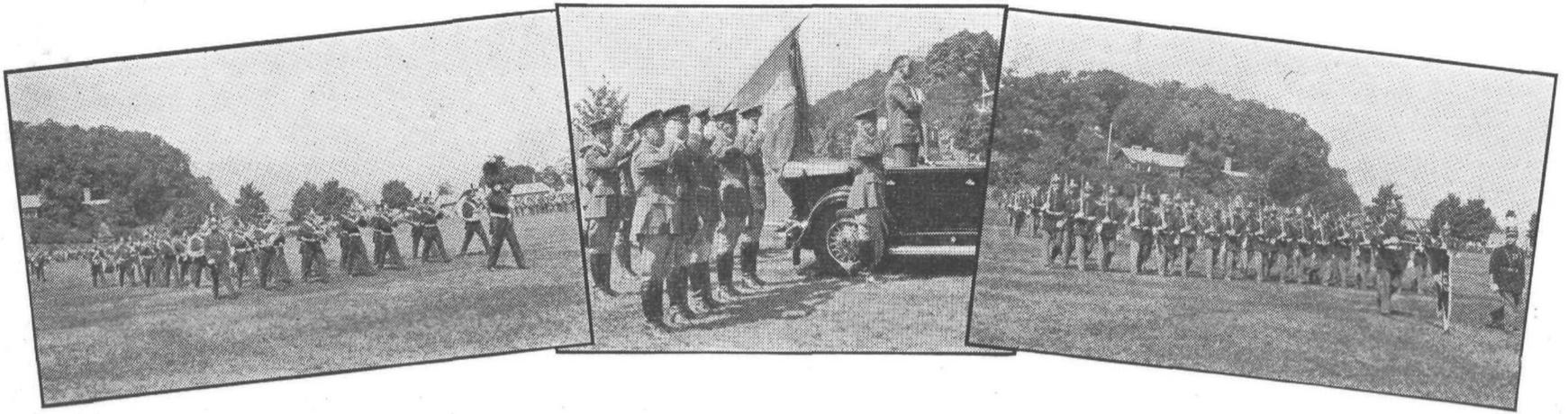
Having decided on the tactical idea, and from this idea having arrived at the types of weapons required, I shall turn to organization. In my opinion the smallest unit which must first be considered is the infantry brigade, and not the infantry battalion. One reason for this is that I have divorced the tank, which is not only the true anti-tank weapon but the true antimachine gun weapon, from this smaller unit.

In the existing (British) infantry brigade of four battalions one should be replaced by a light tank battalion organized in four companies, three fighting and one for ammunition supply. The light tank should be proof against all rifle armor-piercing bullets and should be equipped with one antitank weapon and one machine gun. In peace time, during the training season, and in war time when the tactical situation demands, one fighting company should be attached to each of the three infantry battalions as antitank and antimachine gun units, working in close touch with the infantry but in accordance with the plan of the brigadier. The fourth company, or brigade ammunition company, should consist of a number of fully armored ammunition carriers, which, being bullet-proof, can feed not only the light tanks but the infantry machine guns when in action. This duty I consider an essential one.

THE BATTALION

In evolving a new model battalion to fit the holding tactics suggested, it is well to lay down a few governing

(Continued on page 14)



The Governor Lays Cornerstone For The Peekskill Armory

PEEKSKILL has accustomed itself in the past fifty years to the pomp and circumstance surrounding military parades and functions, but never, in the course of its history, was a more noteworthy military and civic ceremony performed within its boundaries than the laying of the cornerstone of the 156th Field Artillery's new armory on August 14th by His Excellency, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The construction of the new armory was commenced on January 7th, 1932, when ground was first broken. When the cornerstone laying took place, the outer walls of the building were standing and it is hoped that the Service Battery of the 156th F.A. will be able to take possession of its fine new quarters before the end of this year. The Battery has long needed proper armory facilities and its members are happy that their needs are so soon to be so amply satisfied.

Before proceeding to the site of the new armory, Governor Roosevelt first paid a visit to Camp Smith and reviewed the 102nd Engineers, the 102nd Medical Regiment, and the 27th Division Special Troops, then in camp. Better weather prevailed than on the occasion of the Governor's last visit to Peekskill, and the review took place under a scorching summer sun.

The "Medics" paraded in their distinctive uniforms of dark maroon, or "medical red" (see right-hand illustration at the top of this page), while the Engineers flashed by in lines of blazing scarlet and white. His Excellency remained standing in his automobile at the reviewing post while the troops marched by, after having made a brief tour of their lines before the reviewing commenced. Major General Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard, is standing beside the Governor's car in the top center illustration, while he and his staff remain at the

salute during the playing of the National Anthem.

After the review, His Excellency proceeded to the armory site on Washington Street where a crowd, estimated at 3,000, greeted his arrival with a burst of cheering which was continued as the many distinguished visitors were escorted by motorcycle police to the grandstand. Governor Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for President, was joined on the platform by John Nance Garner, lately nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Vice-President, while the cameramen from newspapers and moving picture companies were busy snapping picture after picture of the two in various poses.

A detail of the 102nd Engineers and the 102nd Medical Regt. was brought over in trucks from Camp Smith to the old armory on James and Park Streets, whence they were escorted on foot to the new armory by the Service Battery, 156th F.A., to the strains of the Regimental band. They formed up in line facing the grandstand, with the band immediately below the platform.

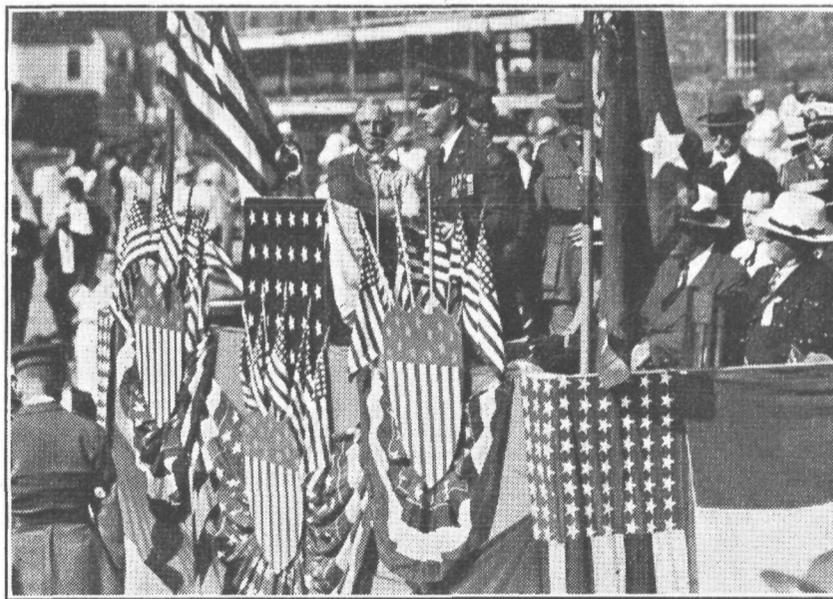


Photo by Thompson.
Captain Forbush, commanding the Service Battery of the 156th F.A. which will occupy the new armory, made a splendid speech to which both the Governor and his new "partner," John Nance Garner, listened with evident interest.

was sincerely applauded by the thousands present. He passed rapidly over the history of the unit from its inception a decade ago down to the present day. Only three men of the original organization besides himself still re-

The opening prayer was offered by Captain John McKeon, Chaplain of the 156th Field Artillery, and then followed speeches by Mr. Clifford Couch, chairman of the armory committee; Mr. James Dempsey, president of the village of Peekskill; and Mr. Thomas C. Gardner, supervisor of the town of Cortlandt. Mr. Couch then introduced Captain Clifton Haskett Forbush, commanding the Service Battery.

Captain Forbush' speech, in contrast to his predecessors', was brief, but its straightforwardness was appreciated by his audience and, upon its termination, he

main with the Battery—1st Lieut. Nicholas V. O'Prey, and Master Sergeants Robert H. Wolters and Patrick M. Boddie—and to these men he gave thanks and praise for the generous way in which they had devoted their time and energies in building up the efficiency of the Battery. He was proud, too, he declared, for the way in which his men had cooperated, and their reward had come, during their recent tour of duty at Pine Camp, when the Service Battery was honored by being awarded the Efficiency Guidon of the Regiment.

Colonel J. Townsend Cassedy, commanding the 156th Field Artillery, was introduced as the next speaker. Colonel Cassedy's deep voice rang out clearly as he spoke of George Washington's plan, 150 years ago, for a national peace-time military establishment: a small standing army and an organized militia. The National Defense Act of 1920 provided specifically for just such an organization, equipped—not for aggressive purposes—but, as its title implies, for our National Defense. Economy is the keynote of today, but the reduction of our military strength would be the falsest kind of economy.

The erection of this great armory, he went on, was in no sense extravagant or indicative of a "militaristic" spirit. The members of the Service Battery would here learn the important lessons of respect for constituted authority, obedience, and loyalty. They would become better citizens for their service. The building itself would be looked upon as a popular center for the holding of athletic events, civic and social affairs.

Finally, Col. Cassedy reminded his hearers of the honor bestowed upon the 156th Field Artillery by the presence there that day of His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, and of his pleasure in reporting that the building was shortly to be occupied by the Service Battery which had just merited the award of the Efficiency Guidon for the 1932 period of Field Training.

His Excellency's speech, which followed, emphasized the necessity for such training facilities as these National Guard armories provided. It was he who had finally sanctioned the appropriation necessary for the construction of this armory, as well as for those at Newburgh and Kingston (all three for the use of the 156th F.A.), because he staunchly believed that they were essential for the maintenance of the N.Y.N.G. efficiency. Such training centers, apart from their obvious military uses, could provide the means by which young men could learn obedience, physical



training, and a rational viewpoint of good citizenship. The construction of an armory gave a lift to a community in the manner of looking at good civic spirit, and he was glad that Peekskill was to have this fine armory and community center, for "they deserved it."

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, an aisle of military officers and distinguished guests was formed through which the Governor and the speakers made their way to the spot where the granite block, inscribed "1932," lay ready to be cemented into place. In the hollow beneath the stone a copper box had been deposited, containing among other things a history, roster, and photograph of the Service Battery, together with a copy of the August issue of the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

With the silver trowel, presented by Captain Forbush, the Governor cemented the granite slab as it was being pushed into place. Then, when that ceremony was finished, Governor Roosevelt, his staff, and all those present on the platform, bared their heads while the Rev. Arthur Requa offered up the closing prayer.

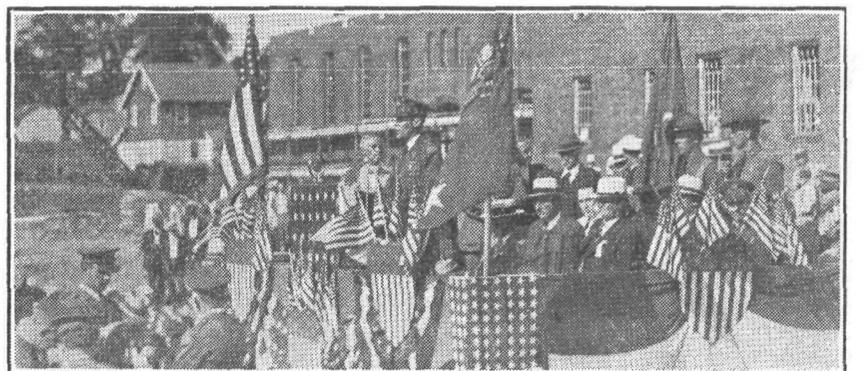
When the Governor and John N. Garner had departed for His Excellency's residence at Hyde Park, the Service Battery of Peekskill and Battery F of Mount Vernon marched back to the old armory, accompanied by the Regimental Band. There, the local Battery acted as hosts to guests and furnished a hearty supper for them. The many officers from the Regiment and from the Division Staff, at present quartered at Camp Smith, were the guests of Captain Forbush at the Forbush Hotel. Captain Forbush was the recipient of many congratulations, both on account of his Battery's excellent showing during their last period of field training, and also for the efforts he has made in procuring adequate training facilities for his Battery.

ILLUSTRATIONS ON THIS PAGE

CENTRE: After the review, Governor Roosevelt congratulates Major General Haskell upon the excellent showing made by the troops just inspected.

LOWER LEFT: When the cornerstone had been laid, heads were bared while the Benediction was pronounced. In the foreground, left, stands Colonel Wm. R. Wright, and, next along to the right, Major General Haskell, Major General Ward, and His Excellency, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

LOWER RIGHT: Colonel J. Townsend Cassedy, commanding the 156th F.A., here seen addressing the spectators at the cornerstone laying, made a brief, forceful speech, stressing the importance of maintaining the strength and efficiency of the N.Y.N.G., as planned for by the National Defense Act.



Crossing The Croton

By FIELD MARSHAL B. HOLDER

IT is my good fortune this year to have witnessed the field training of the 27th Division Staff and to be privileged to write the account of that training for the military observers all over the world, who annually expect to receive that report, and to analyze it for the benefit of their respective nations.

My talented and very dear friend Colonel I. Bystander, who has come to be regarded as the official military reporter for this important duty, had the misfortune recently to pick the wrong side in a revolution which had intrigued his interest, and not only collected a large amount of shrapnel and scrap iron in various parts of his vigorous frame but was obliged to spend the period of the training in jail with excellent chances of being shot when sufficiently recovered to take part in such an impressive ceremony.

He, therefore, asked me if I would take his place, assuring me that I would not only enjoy the experience but would add greatly to my military knowledge. In regard to the latter statement, in view of my long service, I was at first inclined to be skeptical. It was, however, very true.

I reported to General Haskell at Camp Smith on August 7th and was cordially welcomed and assigned to quarters. The General and I had, of course, met before both during the World War and during his excellent relief work following that conflict.

He also presented to me the members of the 27th Division Staff and I at once felt convinced that my friend Colonel Bystander was right when he had told me that there was no staff quite like it in the world.

Before I go further, let me also record my thanks to the Chief of Staff, who during our first conversation warned me that if Colonels Taylor and Reynolds asked me to go walking with them I should decline. Later I viewed the wreck of a fine Cavalry Executive who had accepted their invitation and my gratitude to Colonel Wright for his warning cannot be expressed in words.

I found that this year I was to be specially favored by the presence of the Brigade Commanders of the 53rd and 54th Infantry Brigades and the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade with the Headquarters companies of the first two. This added greatly to the exercise and it was a great privilege (which had not been experienced by my predecessor) to meet these eminent soldiers and the talented gentlemen who attend them as staffs. Of course, as I stand 5 feet 4 inches in my boots and weigh some 125 pounds, and as all Brigade Commanders of the New York National Guard (so far as I saw them) seem to have been constructed from very different specifications, it was overwhelming at first to meet so much General officers at one time; but they were most kind to me and before the exercise closed I had (I venture to say) penetrated even the (at first) somewhat forbidding reserve of Generals Gillett and Schohl and even venture to believe that I had a quieting effect upon the volubility of General Thompson.

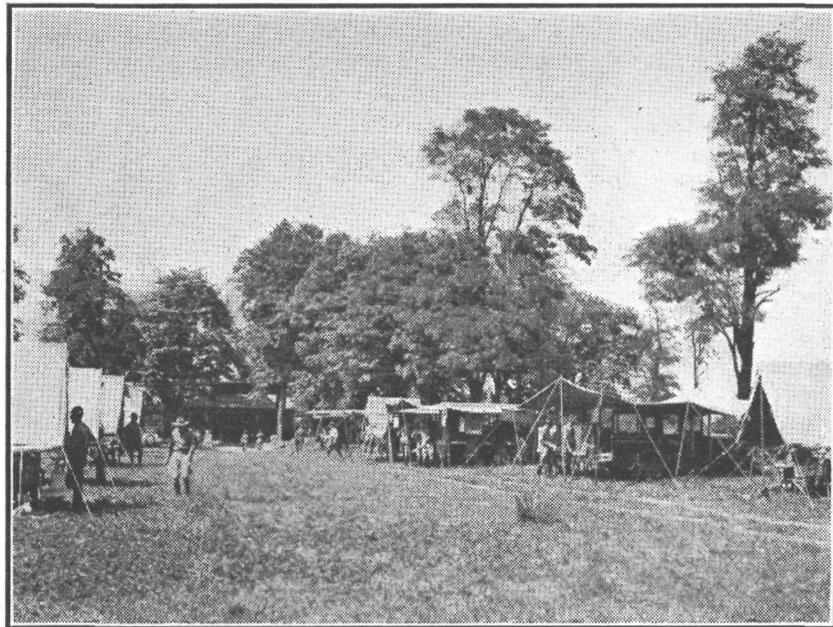


Photo by Thompson.

A general view showing that hive of industry, the 27th Division Headquarters, while the battle of Croton was being fought.

The presence of the Brigade staffs made it necessary to quarter most of the Division Staff on Headquarters Hill instead of on the Brigade line as formerly. A small coterie of officers under the close supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Lyons remained in their former quarters reporting regularly and promptly for meals at the Officers' Club. I could not understand, by the way, why Colonel Lyons had not been made a General officer long ago. He seemed to fill all of the New York National Guard specifications so far as I observed them. Possibly his extreme modesty alone has kept him in his lower rank. Relative to the Officers' Club, I heard many tales from Bystander of the excellence of the cuisine on the "Bluff," but the meals served this year by the well-known Caterers, "Hikido, Macnab, Anderson, Suavet and Mangine" seemed to me excellent and satisfying although not attended by quite the social glamor of which Bystander never tired of speaking.

The first week of the training, as is customary, consisted of conferences followed by terrain exercises. All bore on the subject of a river crossing and all were interesting and instructive. In fact, although I had heard much of the achievements of Major John W. Foos, the former President of the Brain Trust at Camp Smith, I feel confident that he has been ably succeeded by the present instructor staff, Colonels Macnab and Pierson, Lieut. Colonel Franklin, Majors Heard, Burr, Matthews, Gesler, Donnelly, Mendenhall, Watts, Geer, Keen, Ware, Willis and Row, Captains Blakeney, Ryan and Hutchinson and Lieutenant Gates. The slight lack of coordination which was manifest when the Instructor for Aviation announced that all discussion was totally unnecessary since with one airplane he could indefinitely prevent a Field Army from crossing the Atlantic Ocean was set down to the normal eccentricity of his branch and quietly smoothed over. In fact, the pleasure that we derived from the peripatetic music operated by the "Radio Boys, Andy and Hungry" made us all very lenient to the occasional peccadilloes to which both of them are subject.

On Saturday the General Situation was given out to-

gether with the theme song for the coming week,—“One more river to cross.” At the request of Colonel Humphries, the Engineer Officer, a minor theme song was added,—“One more ponton to sink.” Assignments and promotions were also announced and it was learned that Army was to be commanded by General Herman A. Metz, without the aid of either staff or Command Post, and Corps by Lieutenant General DeWitt Clinton Falls, with the assistance of the 107th Infantry as represented by Captain Watson. The eccentricity about which Bystander spoke last year was still in evidence and these two eminent generals were usually referred to as the “Cognac Brothers, 4 Star Martell and 3 Star Hennessy.”

Elsewhere everyone filled their usual positions except that the versatile Chemical Warfare Officer, Lieutenant Colonel John Reynolds, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, found himself a G-2 while Inspector General Bowditch commanded the 105th Infantry, Judge Advocate McDermott the 106th, Finance Officer Taylor the 107th and Judge Advocate Beamish the 108th.

On Monday at 9:00 A. M., the command post exercise opened and the efficiency of the Headquarters Commandant, Major Mansfield, was at once apparent. The Division Staff was located in the “Venetian Gardens” at West Somers. Corps, not so fortunate, had to be satisfied with a dairy. General Thompson and Gillett were well placed at Amawalk and Yorktown but General Schohl drew the grand prize at “Anna Held’s Tavern,” the former habitat of Herman Metz.

The military situation disclosed that the Red Army had retreated across the Croton Reservoir, that a general attack was to be made upon them in the near future and that the Second Corps with the 1st, 27th and 44th Divisions in line was to force a crossing from the Hudson River to Bedford Hills.

A warning order was issued promptly and after a conference with his Brigade Commanders, General Haskell directed that personal reconnaissance of the ground should be made and reports submitted by 3:00 P. M., and all concerned scattered to this important duty.

On Tuesday, at the same command posts, all reports were in, the Corps order for the attack had been received and General Haskell issued his Division order for the operation, the balance of the day being occupied by the preparation of annexes, Brigade orders, etc., and by the



Photo by Thompson.

LOWER LEFT: Lt. Col. H. E. Suavet, Ordnance Officer (right) and Lt. Col. F. G. Hetzel, Quartermaster (left), were busy discussing problems of getting supplies up to the front line.

moving of the Division C. P. to Yorktown and the establishment of Brigade and Regimental C. Ps. between that point and the Croton Reservoir. General Schohl was also ruthlessly torn from Anna Held’s arms and located at Division where a closer watch could be kept on him and his associates.



Photo by Thompson.

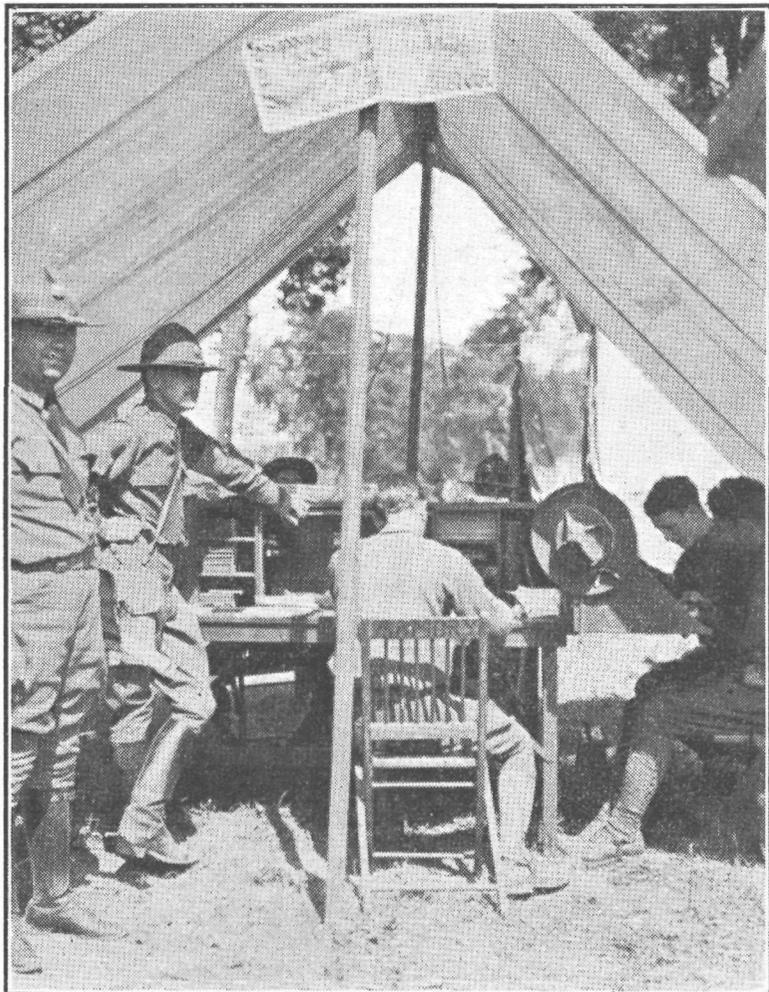
Here’s Lt. Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Adjutant of the 27th Division, going over “battle orders” before the crossing of the Croton took place.

Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to the actual operation of the crossing, at first with little success. Colonel Bowditch and his gallant 105th on our right, regardless of staggering losses and the sinking of their last ponton, struggled gallantly, but Bald Mountain looked down upon their efforts in disdain and they could gain no footing on the south shore. McDermott, with the 106th, secured a hold but Hill 681 was equally malevolent and he maintained his ground with difficulty. General Gillett manufactured reserve after reserve out of nothing and hurled them into the fray but the Reds and the Instructors repelled every effort. On our left, General Thompson, with Colonels Taylor and Beamish personally leading their brave men in assault after assault, was more successful but secured a foothold only. The 1st Division got across below the Dam, but not elsewhere, but the 44th on our right helped us by a material success.

The struggle was resumed on Thursday. Humphries and his Engineers replaced their sunken pontons with rowboats and rafts, carried across the signal wire in a humble skiff instead of a trireme as originally planned. Hill 681, after successfully standing a “coordinated” counter attack, finally capitulated for no apparent reason. Bald Mountain fell with a resounding crash and all regiments joyfully moved forward and pursued the enemy to the day’s objective.

Friday was comparatively peaceful, being occupied only by the preparation of orders for a further intensive drive to the Tarrytown-White Plains line and to the critique of the week’s work in the afternoon, at which time Major Heard and others dealt out kindly criticism and encouragement.

I have not time nor space to speak at length of the work of Colonel Salisbury, the Division Surgeon, operating with the Staff when he could spare the time from his 102nd Medical Regiment, who were also taking their field training, and of the carrying on of his work by Colonel Gaus and Lieut. Colonel Lyons in his absence, of the most im-



Capt. Nicholas P. Linehan was in command of the 27th Division Message Center during the CPX. There was no unemployment in the Signal unit!

portant and efficient work of Signal Officer Maloney, of G-1, Lovell; G-2, Reynolds; G-3, Anderson; G-4, Loree; of Adjutant, Mundy; Quartermaster, Hetzel; Ordnance Officer, Sauvet; Aviation Officer, Vaughn; and their assistants, of the 51st Cavalry Brigade, with Major Cummings commanding and Sergeant McLaughlin driving the mobile C. P. and of many other items of interest.

I do feel, however, that I should speak of the work of the enlisted men who participated in the exercises. The 27th Division Headquarters Detachment, the 101st Signal Battalion, under Major Gorman; the 27th Headquarters Company, Captain Roberts; the 27th Signal Company, Captain Linehan; the 27th Military Police, Captain Susse; the 102nd Motorcycle Company, 1st Lieut. Kidd and the 53rd and 54th Brigade Headquarters Companies under Captains Van Antwerp and Rudolph; all were well dressed, well set up and intelligent soldiers who apparently knew their jobs and enjoyed doing them. To me this fact was

one of the outstanding features of the exercises. I congratulate these officers on the work of their organizations.

As Colonel Bystander told me I would, I feel that I have participated in a well conceived and instructive period of training. I sensed an excellent feeling and cooperation between the 27th Division Staff and the United States Army Instructors who are detailed to assist them. I believe that I have served with men who like their work and who wish to improve in it. I am grateful to General Haskell (and indirectly to my friend, Colonel Bystander) for the chance to witness this training and for the very enjoyable time that I experienced while witnessing it.

MEDAL FOR VALOR WON BY "COWARD"

HOW Dan Edwards, Texas soldier of fortune, got a Congressional medal out of a citation for court martial on charges of cowardice and failure to obey a superior officer, was told recently by General Charles P. Summerall, retired chief of the Army.

It happened at Contiguy, France, in May, 1918, General Summerall recounted in swapping yarns with a group of former Army officials.

"When the General Court, of which I was a member, was organized," General Summerall said, "we found Dan in a hospital. He had four bullet wounds ranging from his face down to his right leg and five bayonet wounds in his stomach.

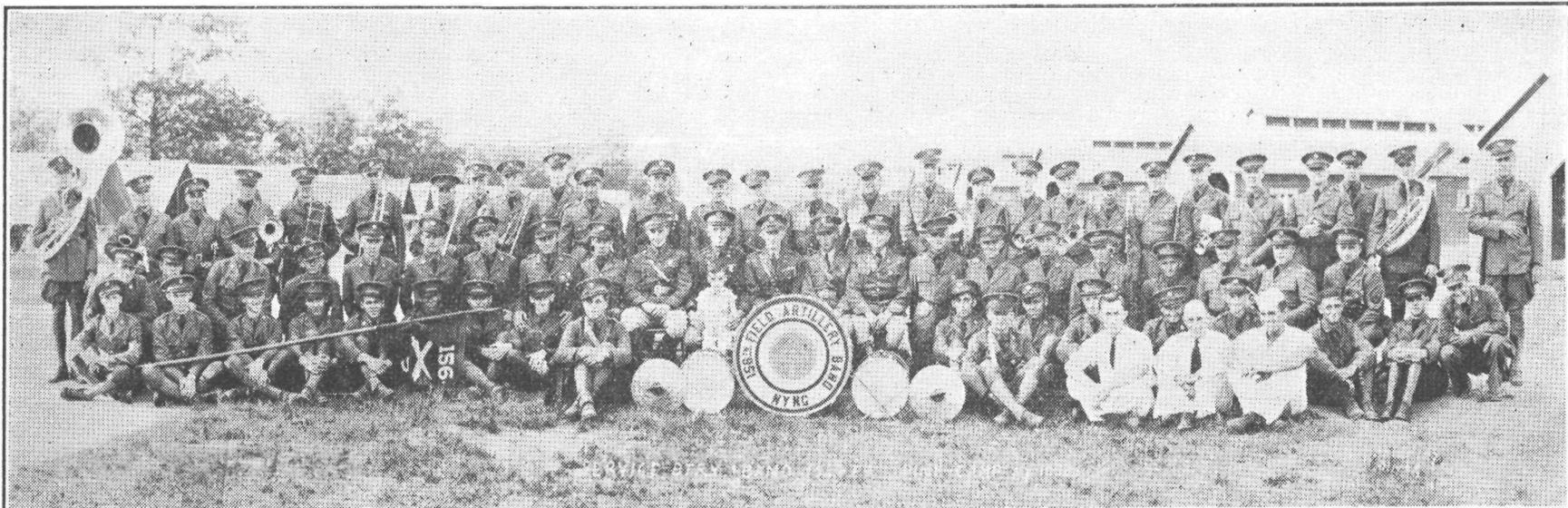
"You are charged with cowardice and refusing to obey an officer," Dan was told. "How about it?"

"Yep," said Dan, "my squad had captured a German machine gun nest but got killed off except me and I just held it myself. When reinforcements arrived, the colonel ordered me back to the second line trenches. The enemy was dropping a barrage over my head into those trenches. I couldn't walk anyway, so I just laid down there in the front line and didn't go back."

General Summerall said he advocated that the court ought to recommend the prisoner for a Congressional Medal instead of a firing squad, and that's exactly what was done.

The gathering also exchanged many other tales of the doughty Edwards. Born in Scotland, his parents moved to Texas in 1887, and he ran away from home when 14 to become a cow-puncher.

In succession he was a Texas ranger, a soldier in the Philippines, in Vera Cruz, a staff officer under Pancho Villa and a private under Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in the World War.



The Service Battery of the 156th F. A. (Peekskill unit) brought home the Efficiency Guidon from Pine Camp this year. They are feeling pleased at the possibility of their occupying their new armory before the beginning of 1933. (See pages 6 and 7.)

It Happened in the Guard . . .

SGT. M. J. GLICKMAN
27th Tank Company



THE 1st N.Y. CAVALRY AND SQUADRON A, WHEN REORGANIZED AS MACHINE GUNNERS, ACTUALLY BURIED THEIR YELLOW HAT CORDS

Rusty

THE
NEW YORK
National Guardsman
(Official State Publication)



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LESE MAJESTE

NO sooner had the August issue of THE GUARDSMAN appeared than our friends, in undisguisable alarm, began to express fears for our personal safety. We were at some pains to discover what transgression we were supposed to be guilty of. Income-tax return? No, we were confident about the accuracy of that, since we didn't submit one. Had our "cordial shop" implicated us in some way? We felt certain that Joe would do nothing of the sort. Were we suspected of knowing the whereabouts of the "missing Sherwood"? That couldn't be, for "we never—that is—well, we—what we mean is—it may be that—well, now, we never even met the gentleman."

We weren't, of course, at all certain that we had not unwittingly trodden upon somebody's toes, but even after much brain-racking, we couldn't imagine whose toes they could have been. The mystery, however, was soon to be solved.

Upon our last visit to Camp Smith, our friends were more explicit. While they admired our nerve, they said, they were certainly amazed at our audacity, our indictable *lèse majesté*, in tying up the photograph of Colonel Wright standing beside his 1919 Studebaker, with the poetical piece of facetiousness from the pen of James J. Montague. They seemed to regard this action in the same category as that of a man who might undertake to make a frontal attack upon the enemy single-handed—a sporting gesture, perhaps, but one inevitably courting death.

Our friends, in so kindly entertaining fears on our behalf, had overlooked one of the most likeable traits of our Chief of Staff—his genuine appreciation of a good joke against himself. It was Colonel Wright himself who clipped the "Song of Loyalty" from the paper and brought it in person into our office. And subsequently, obviously with his consent, we took the photograph of the Colonel and his "mount."

So once more we breathed again!

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION

IN the tribute paid by Colonel William J. Costigan, commanding the 165th Infantry, to Father Duffy, in the August issue of THE GUARDSMAN, mention was omitted of the fact that Major General Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General of the State of New York, attended the funeral as the personal representative of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Colonel Costigan wishes to tender, through these columns, his sincere apologies for this unintentional omission both to His Excellency, the Governor of New York State, and to Major General Franklin W. Ward.

SAVES FELLOW-GUARDSMAN'S LIFE

WHILE the 258th Field Artillery were in Camp at Fort Ontario this summer, two of its members, Pvts. Andrew and Thomas J. McNicholas, both of Battery C, went swimming one afternoon in Lake Ontario, which lies at the foot of the bluff on which the Camp is situated.

Pvt. McNicholas, an inexperienced swimmer, while walking on a large submerged rock some yards out from the shore, inadvertently stepped from it into water beyond his depth. His struggles attracted the attention of Pvt. Conway, who was sitting on the shore, and he immediately went to the assistance of his comrade.

By the time he had reached McNicholas, the latter had gone under three times, but after considerable difficulty Conway succeeded in bringing him to the shore in an unconscious condition. Immediately, he began applying artificial respiration and, after working on him for nearly a quarter of an hour, his comrade's breathing recommenced.

As no one else was in the vicinity at that time, it is doubtful whether McNicholas would have reached the shore alive had it not been for the presence and the prompt action of Pvt. Conway.

"IT HAPPENED IN THE GUARD"

SGT. M. J. GLICKMAN, who for the past year has been contributing the illustrated page each month entitled, "It Happened in the Guard," is naturally pleased with the many "fan letters" received from those who admire his work. This page entails a great deal of research work among regimental histories, World War narratives, and so forth, and occupies a considerable amount of the Sergeant's leisure hours.

In a group of 22,000 men, whose activities cover a range far greater than that of average civilians, there must be things happening which, while they never gain the ephemeral fame of the newspaper columns, would be of great interest to *all* members of the Guard, and therefore worthy of Sgt. Glickman's admirable talent.

His task would be greatly simplified if members of the N.Y.N.G. would submit suggestions for Sgt. Glickman to illustrate. Information concerning any unusual, important, historically interesting, or unique fact, concerning any past or present organization of the N.Y.N.G. would be gladly received. Proof of the statement submitted should be furnished wherever possible, and, if accepted, credit will be given to the contributor on Sgt. Glickman's page. Send in your suggestions to the Editor.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



ARMORIES AS SHELTERS?

CONSTANT Reader," "Pro Bono Publico," "Indignant Old Gentleman," and other members of the tireless tribe who write letters to the newspapers will soon be taking their pens in hand to ask their favorite editors why the armories which house the New York National Guard are not thrown open as shelters and mess halls for the temporarily homeless and unemployed. The question was asked last winter and the winter before; it will be asked many times during the next five or six months; and until the prevailing economic situation is adjusted it is a query that will be in the front of the minds of many people.

These few remarks are intended as an answer to that question. I hope by them to enlighten not only such of the general public as read the "Guardian," but also the members of the Guard itself who are not in full possession of the facts.

In brief, the answer is this—and I cannot state it too emphatically: *the moment the National Guard of the State of New York is called upon to do so by the welfare authorities of Greater New York, or by the proper authority in any town or city in which an armory is located, it will be willing and ready to open its armories for the shelter and feeding of those who are temporarily homeless as a result of the present crisis.*

The National Guard knows, but many members of the general public do not, that the armories in Greater New York are the property of, and are maintained by, the City. In them the various local units of the National Guard train. The buildings are also used by numerous non-military bodies, generally free of charge, and there is scarcely a day when their facilities are not being employed by organizations whose activities are matters of common knowledge and whose purposes meet with public approval. The same is true of armories in other parts of the State, outside of Greater New York, though such armories are owned by the State.

The seventy-four armories within the borders of the Empire State, of which twenty-three are in the Greater City, are full of equipment which runs in value up into the millions of dollars. This equipment belongs to the Federal government; it is used by the Guard in the course of its training; and for the equipment's maintenance and safety the State, through the Guard, is responsible. The material in question is not intended for other than the military uses prescribed for it, but authority has been obtained from the War Department in Washington to divert certain articles of it—notably cots, blankets, and field kitchens—to caring for the homeless. This fact is

known to all welfare authorities in the State, as is also the willingness of the Guard to assist to the maximum in relieving the existent distressing situation. It is well to remember, though, that if the use of our armories is requested and granted (granted, that is, with certain necessary restrictions) the actual administration and operation of the relief will be done by the welfare authorities, since the problem is theirs; and theirs would be the responsibility for the care of the Federal equipment employed in the course of the work, for the policing of the portions of armories used by them, for sanitation, etc.

It is not generally known that a number of armories in Greater New York, as well as in the more remote parts of the State, were used for feeding and sheltering the homeless last winter, and several of the armories in the City are being used daily at the present time for the distribution of relief supplies of one kind or other.

I am frank in saying that I trust there will be no extensive diversion of our structures from the purposes for which they were erected and are being maintained. Their denial to our troops for the full usage prescribed by law would be a severe blow to our training program, and we cannot

lightly dismiss a protracted interruption in the training program of 22,000 officers and men who form what is virtually part of the first line of national defence. Realizing, this, I doubt if the municipal relief authorities will call upon us for our armories except as a last resort, though I reaffirm the ever-present willingness of the Guard to assume its full part of any burden that may be imposed upon the community of which it is a part.

I hope that all of the above is clear to the readers of the "Guardian," and I hope that every member of the New York National Guard will take it upon himself to correct, whenever he can, any false impressions upon this subject that may be abroad.

To summarize briefly, I can say that no request that has as yet been made upon our Guard for the use of its armories for the purpose in question has been denied; no such request—*when made by the proper and responsible authorities*—will be denied; and as often as may be necessary I shall repeat to the public and to the welfare authorities of New York State the assurance they already have of the Guard's ability and readiness to help out in the present situation when it is called upon to do so.

W. H. Haskell

Major-General



THE INFANTRY MUDDLE

Continued from page 5

principles. The first I think is flexibility. The unit must not become overgrown in weapon power. In former days



The idea that the infantry assault is the aim of battle, according to General Fuller, should be scrapped and replaced by the old cavalry-infantry idea, i. e., in modern terms, the tank-machine gun idea.

one man experienced no great difficulty in handling 1,000 men, because in battle they occupied a comparatively small space; but modern frontages of attack and defense are not influenced so much by numbers as by volume fire, and large numbers of machine guns will cover such extensive areas as to be difficult to control. The second is simplicity. Riflemen and machine gunners should not be mixed up in the same companies, because each has a special tactical purpose. The object of the rifleman is to protect the machine gunner, and to protect generally means moving away from and not sitting alongside. Local protection is the duty of the machine gunners themselves, distant protection is the duty of the riflemen. The third is endurance, which depends on numbers to make up wastage, and interchangeability. I consider that ten men is the ideal number for a rifle section, but for reasons given later twelve is the minimum for a machine gun section. Both categories of fighters should be interchangeable; that is to say riflemen should be trained to be moderately good machine gunners, and machine gunners moderately good riflemen.

I consider that the most suitable battalion organization, anyhow for the present, is one of a headquarters, including an antitank unit, and two wings, a machine gun and a rifle wing, each of two companies. Each company to consist of three platoons, and each platoon of three sections. The rifle sections to consist of 10 men each, and the m. g. sections to be divided into two squads of 6 men each.

¹ The nomenclature refers to the British Army.

Taking the Madsen machine gun as an example, each squad could carry the following:

Squad Comdr.	10 magazines
No. 1	Machine gun (18½ lbs.) and 4 magazines
No. 2	Spare parts and 4 magazines
No. 3	Tripod (27 lbs.) and 2 magazines
No. 4	10 magazines
No. 5	10 magazines

Each magazine holds 30 rounds and weighs approximately 3¼ pounds. The total ammunition carried will be 40 magazines, or 1,200 rounds. On the line of march all the above loads can be carried on the motor barrow, though normally the gun and a magazine or so would be carried by the squad for purposes of anti-aircraft protection.

As regards personal arms for the machine gunners I should be inclined to discard the rifle altogether, and replace it by an automatic pistol of the Mauser type, that is, one which can be fired from the shoulder, and has 300 yards effective and 1000 yards maximum range.²

Seven—Guardsman-Sept.

The approximate strength of the battalion on a war footing will be 700 officers and men; its fire power in battle will be developed from 36 machine guns and 180 rifles. Though this will not give a higher fire power than most existing battalions, the whole is organized for a true tactical operation, is simpler and more flexible, has a higher endurance, and will be easier to train and to command.

CONCLUSIONS

To conclude. Surely now that we are half a generation distant from the last war we should cease wasting our new wine by putting it into old bottles, and begin really to prepare against the next war.

To prepare against any form of bullet-war we must scrap our controlling tactical idea, namely, that the infantry assault is the aim of battle, and we must replace it by the very old idea (anyhow as old as Alexander the Great), the cavalry-infantry idea, in its modern form the tank-machine gun idea. This in itself will clear away a tangle of obsolete theories and simplify our whole problem.

Holding fast to this idea, we must review every area of operations from the point of view of the relationships of tanks and ground, and machine guns and ground, and use our tanks and infantry accordingly. Thus only shall we attain economy of tactical force from our military organization.

Finally, when the problem of infantry reorganization is considered, it must not be divorced from the problem of the tank; and the lowest formation which should contain tanks is the infantry brigade, and this brigade should consist of one light tank battalion and three infantry battalions.

² The American Thompson Sub-Machine or similar gun seems to fit these specifications.—EDITOR.

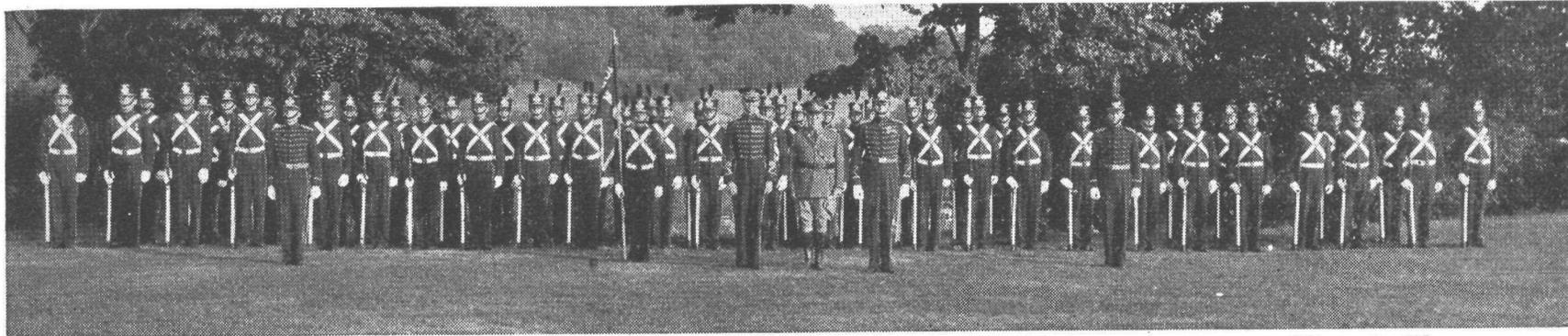
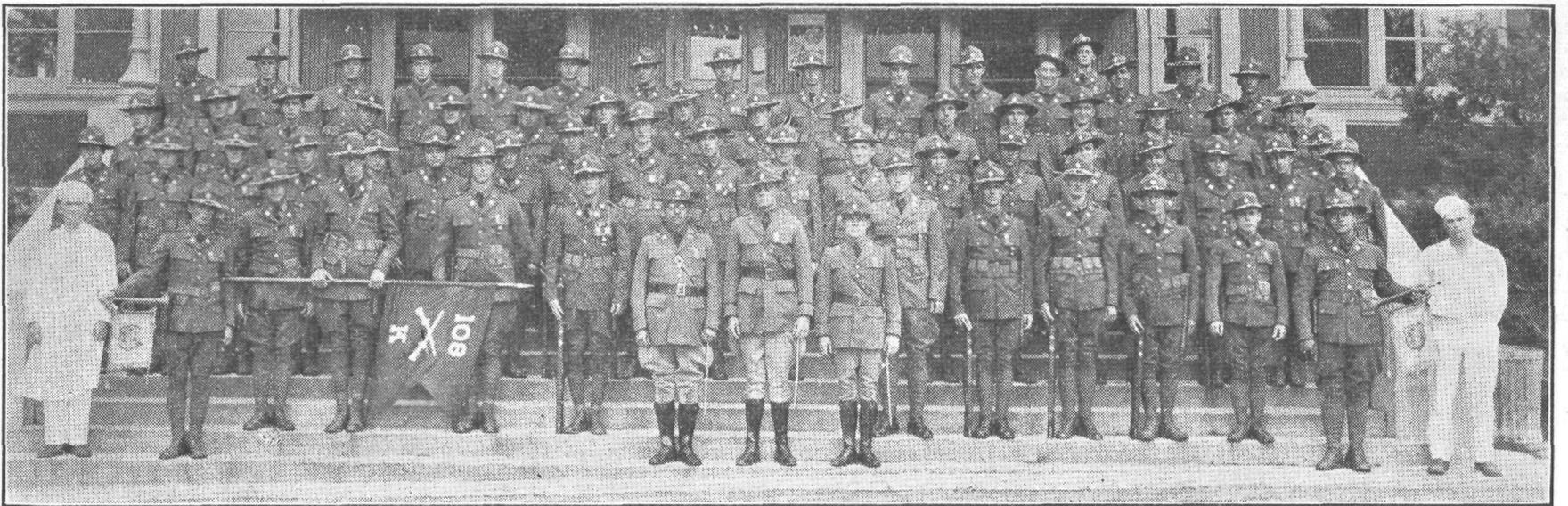


Photo by Thompson.

CO. E, 102ND ENGINEERS placed a 100% order for Major General Ward's great book, "Between the Big Parades."



100% QUALIFICATIONS—A PERFECT RECORD

COMPANY K, 108th Infantry, stationed at Hornell, N. Y., came back this year from Camp Smith with an achievement to their credit upon which they justly pride themselves—100% qualifications on the range.

The strength of this organization, Capt. A. B. Conover commanding, on July 18th, 1932, was three officers and 71 enlisted men—a total of 74. Of these, fifty-four qualified with the rifle, twelve with the automatic rifle, and eight with the pistol.

These qualifications were made up as follows:

ADVANCE GROUP, RIFLE: 15 experts, 14 sharpshooters,

and 4 marksmen—Total 33.

BASIC GROUP, RIFLE: 1 expert, 6 sharpshooters, 14 marksmen—Total 21.

AUTOMATIC RIFLE GROUP: 5 sharpshooters, 7 marksmen—Total 12.

PISTOL GROUP: 8 experts.

This is a record which will give other organizations in the N.Y.N.G. a high mark to aim at, a record which has been made possible only by the enthusiasm, hard work, and cooperation of every single man in the Company.

Congratulations, Company K!

SIMPLE, MY DEAR WATSON!

THAT problem about the 100 cigars, distributed by the Colonel's wife among the members of the Efficiency Company of her husband's Regiment, was apparently more difficult than those we have previously published. At any rate, we were not deluged with replies as we were in response to the one about the division of the 17 horses.

The "Follow Me" branch of the service romped home this time with the first three correct solutions, with the Field Artillery wheeling into position immediately behind them.

Sgt. L. W. Short, Company K, 10th Infantry, was the first across the line with this solution: "(1) In order to spend \$100 in buying 100 cigars at \$5.00, \$1.00, and 5c each, I would buy:

19 at \$5.00.....	\$95.00
1 at 1.00.....	1.00
80 at .05.....	4.00
100	\$100.00

"(2) As to who would smoke the 5c ones, it looks as though the Privates are elected unanimously. However, since they were one cigar short of having enough of the good ones to go around among the officers and non-coms, it was put to a vote as to who would smoke with the Privates. The ever-popular 'top-kick' won out by an overwhelming majority."

Leo L. Heneghan, Company M, 71st Infantry, was again second.

Pvt. Rand Laino, Company A, 14th Infantry, was third.

Cpl. Henry H. Burchard, Battery F, 104th F. A., was fourth. All, curiously enough, were of the opinion that the 5c cigars were allotted to the Buck Privates.

Here's a new one to try your gray matter on. It was contributed by Louis A. Quevedo, Company A, 102nd Engineers, and its title is:

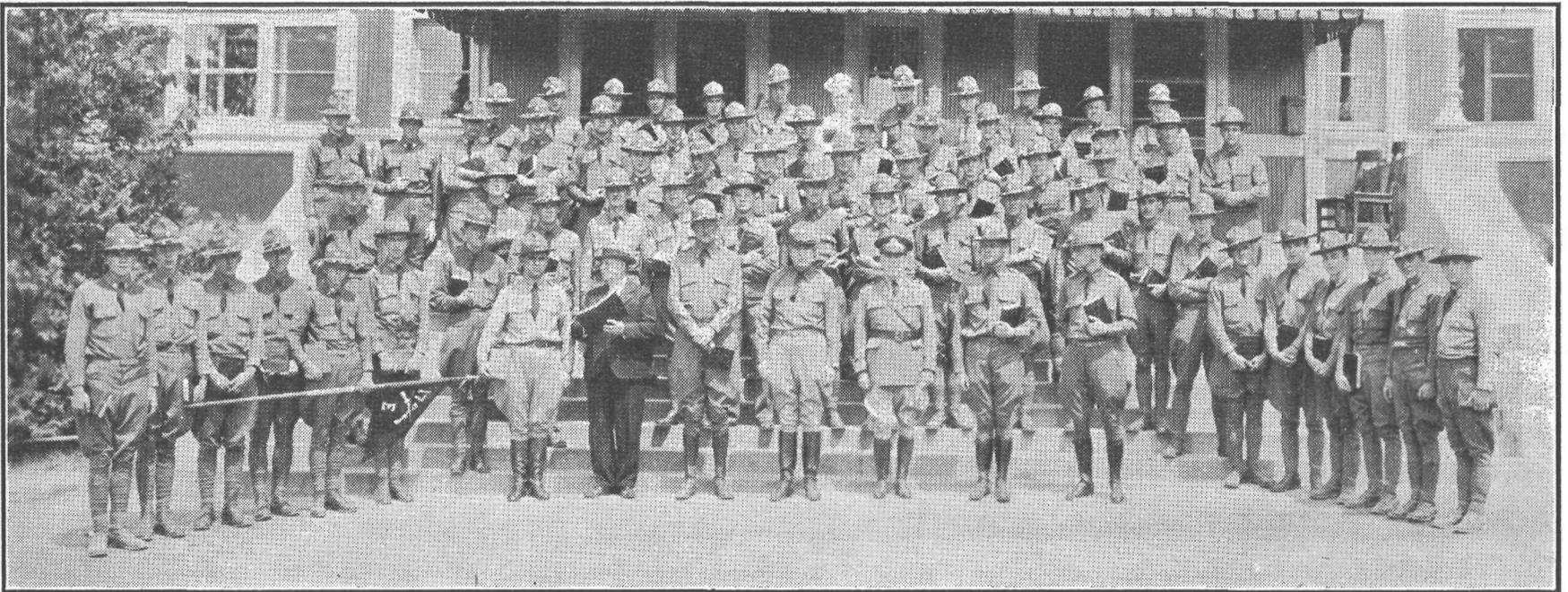
EGGS-ACTLY!

A farmer started to market with a basket of eggs, but before arriving there he had to pass through three toll gates. At the first toll gate, he gave half the total of eggs in the basket and half an egg more in payment of the toll. At the second gate, he again gave half the eggs he had left and half an egg over. Likewise, at the third gate, he gave half the number of eggs remaining in his basket and half an egg more. He reached the market having but one egg left. How many eggs did he originally have when he started out?

Note—None of the eggs was divided nor were any of them hard-boiled.

The names of the first three correct solvers will be published in the October issue of the GUARDSMAN.

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of
ORANGE CRUSH BOTTLING WORKS
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PEEKSKILL, N. Y.



WHO WILL BE THE NEXT? *Co. E, 174th Infantry, equalled the records of Co. C, 108th Infantry and Co. E, 102nd Engineers, when every man in the company purchased a copy of "Between the Big Parades." The second edition of this book is now being printed.*

Photo by Thompson

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED

The following letter was recently received at National Guard Headquarters:

New York, August 17, 1932

To: C. O., 27th Division, N. Y. N. G.

FROM: Members of 52nd Field Artillery Brigade

SUBJECT: Recreation.

The boys would appreciate a piano in the Y. M. C. A. at Pine Camp.

Thanking you,

Sincerely,
"The Boys"

The Commanding General considers this request a reasonable one, and is glad that the matter was brought to his attention.

The expenses of installing the "talkies" at Pine Camp this year, and the closing of the training season at that Camp shortly after the request was received, prevented the requisition being filled in 1932, but, if possible, a piano will be secured and installed for the opening of the 1933 season.

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• KEEP SMILING •

Someone Should Tell Her

Over the radio, the other day, Fannie Hurst described the theatre as Humanity's "greatest emotional outlet." Someone ought to tell Fanny a few of the facts of life.

Down With It!

Street Orator: "We must get rid of radicalism, Socialism, Bolshevism, Communism, and Anarchism."

Voice from the Crowd: "And what are you going to do about rheumatism?"

He Wished He'd Known

Overseer: "Say, you can't fish here."

Angler: "I wish I'd known it before I wasted three hours."

—5th Corps News (Ind.)

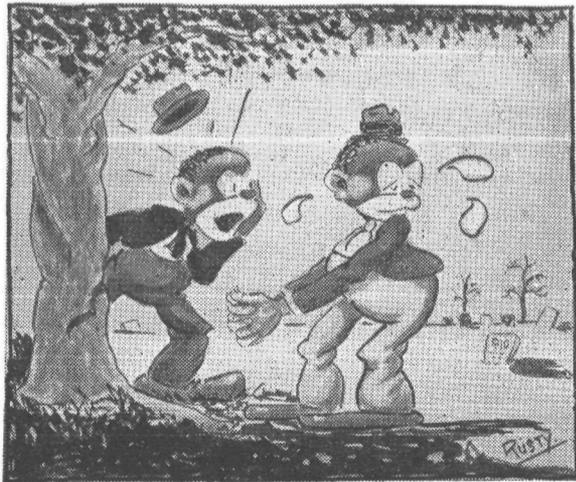
Naturally

"What do you do with your old suit?" asks a woman novelist.

We take it off at night and put it on again in the morning.

Meow-w-w-w!

Mrs. Iggins: "That Mrs. Briggs was boastin' as 'ow she comes from a fine family. 'And you've come a good way,' I says, pleasant-like."



It Seemed Necessary

"Rastus, I am sorry to hear that you have buried your wife."

"Hessuh, boss, ah just had to—she was dead."

—The Bulletin (Ind.).



Raw Recruit

"Your husband has a new suit."

"No, he hasn't."

"Well, something's different."

"It's a new husband."

Unnecessary

Visitor: "Well, Joe, how do you like your new little sister?"

Joe: "Oh, she's all right, I guess, but there are lots of things we needed worse."

Pleasure

"I go to the theatre to be amused. I don't want to go in all optimistically and come out all misty optically."

Unconquerable

Boss: "Rufus, did you go to your lodge meeting last night?"

Rufus: "Nossuh. We dun have to pos'pone it."

Boss: "How was that?"

Rufus: "De Grand All-Powerful Invincible Most Supreme Unconquerable Potentate dun got beat up by his wife."

Average Percentage of Attendance
She was just temperamental—90 per cent temper and 10 per cent mental.

Past the Age Limit

Mary: "The President of the University is going to stop all petting."

Bob: "Well, I hope he does; he's getting too old for such things."

—B-C-Scope, 156th F. A.

Take Cover!

If men can hide behind women's skirts these days, it's more than a lot of the women can do.

—Atlanta Constitution.

In the Same Boat

"Women don't interest me. I prefer the company of my fellow men."

"I'm broke, too, brother."

Slow Service

Waiter: "Your coffee, sir; its special from South America, sir."

Diner: "Oh! So that's where you've been?"



Boils Easily

"How is your car now, Jim?"

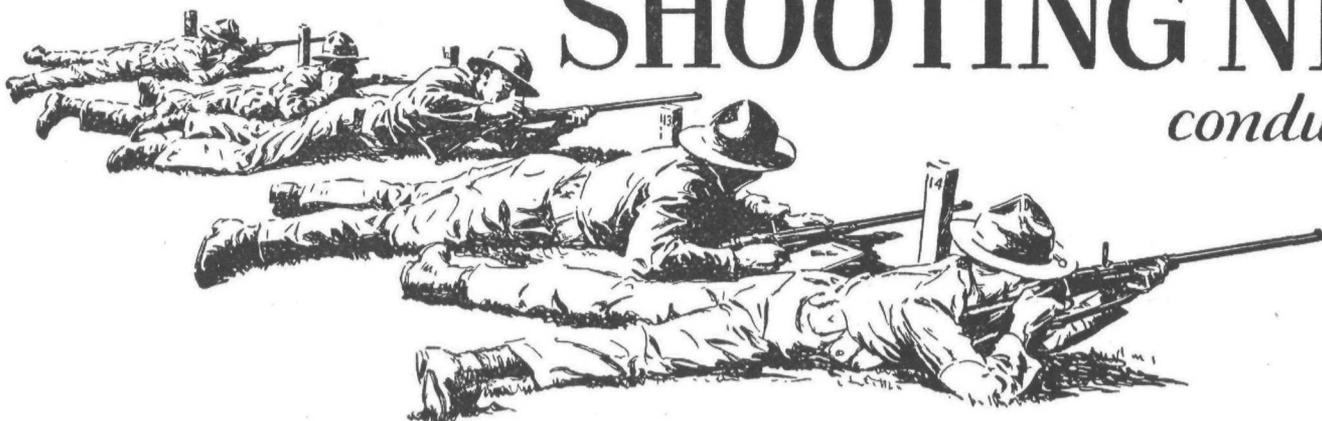
"Oh, it's running a little hot these days so that I have to throttle her down now and then."

"How's your wife?"

"Oh, she's about the same."

SHOOTING NEWS

conducted by



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
BARR BUILDING WASHINGTON D.C.

THE WAR RESERVE ENFIELD RIFLE

THE recent reduction in the price of the "used and repaired" U. S. Model 1917 Enfield rifle from \$15.00 to \$7.50 has resulted in so many inquiries concerning this war reserve "bargain" arm, that a brief description of the Enfield is of general interest.

As most Guardsmen know, the Model 1917 Enfield was used by the American forces in France during the World War. It has a breech mechanism of the bolt type, which locks by a turning movement of the bolt, thus causing lugs on the bolt to engage in recesses just in rear of the chamber. There is a camming action of the locking lugs to seat cartridges firmly, which continues throughout the locking action. A safety stud mounted on the rear rises as the trigger is pulled, and prevents the unlocking of the bolt under powder pressure. It also prevents pulling of the trigger unless the bolt is fully locked.

The magazine is directly beneath the bolt and is loaded from the top from a clip of five cartridges. It contains a spring-actuated follower, above which the cartridges arrange themselves in laterally staggered relation. This follower feeds the top cartridge up into the path of the bolt when the latter is retracted, the cartridge being forced into the chamber by the forward movement of the bolt.

The extractor is of the hook type and engages the groove of the cartridge as it moves upward from the magazine. The ejector is of the spring-actuated type and operates through a slot in one of the locking lugs at the limit of rearward movement of the bolt. The firing pin has no cocking knob and cannot be cocked except by actuation of the bolt. The sear notch of the cocking piece engages the sear nose in the closing movement of the bolt, so that the piece is cocked simultaneously with closing of the bolt. The locking of the bolt moves the half-cocking cam out of the path of the lug on the cocking piece. This arrangement precludes the closing of the bolt upon a cartridge with the point of the striker protruding through the end of the bolt.

The Enfield has no magazine cut-off. The follower rises and locks the bolt open when the magazine is empty. In order to prevent this so that the rifle may be used as a single loader or in simulated fire drill, an accessory, called the follower depressor, is provided. The safety lock of the Model 1917 rifle consists of a locking cam, which engages a notch in the cocking piece lug and lifts the sear notch off the sear nose, and a sliding plunger, which simultaneously enters a hole in the bolt handle and locks the

bolt. These parts are operated by a thumbpiece mounted on the right, just in rear of the bolt handle, in position for convenient actuation by the right thumb. The firing pin and sleeve can be removed from the bolt and completely dismantled without the use of tools.

The front sight is protected by lateral wing guards and may be adjusted laterally during assembly. The rear sight is also protected by lateral wing guards. The latter sight is of the peep type, and rises to position as the leaf is laid. The leaf carries a peep sight on a slide, which moves vertically, and hence makes no correction for drift. There is no windage adjustment on the Enfield. Like the Springfield, the Model 1917 Enfield rifle is chambered for the .30-06 government cartridge. The diameter of the bore is .30 inches; the barrel is 26.05 inches in length; and the total length of the rifle is 46.3 inches. It weighs about 9 pounds and 3 ounces.

Another good feature about the Enfield is this: No government tax is charged to purchasers of the Enfield. There is, however, a packing charge of \$1.35 which makes the total cost of the rifle \$8.85. All orders for the purchase of these rifles should be addressed to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, Room 1633 Temporary Building No. 5, 20th and C Streets N. W., Washington, D. C., and accompanied by the member's National Rifle Association membership card.

SCHOOL TO TEACH CRIME COMBATTING

ABOUT 150 police officers of at least seven states gathered at Harrisburg, Pa., last month to learn, by practical training and from experts, the latest methods of dealing with the criminal and of protecting himself.

The police students were taught marksmanship with revolver and sub-machine gun, hand-to-hand fighting, use of tear gas and smoke bombs, disarming an attacker and defense against attack.

The program included two talks by E. F. Mitchell, manager of the police division of the National Rifle Association, one on the Pennsylvania law relating to sale and possession of firearms, and the other on the rifle association.

Officers attending the school were not the only ones to benefit from the instruction. They were told it was their duty to instruct the officers of their own departments when they returned home. In this way, whole police departments will get the advantages of the school.

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THE ORION MESSENGER

NEWS OF THE 27th DIVISION

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MEMBERSHIP

Any person who served as an officer, enlisted man, or field clerk with any unit of the 27th Division at any time between October 1, 1917, and April 1, 1919, both dates inclusive, or any person who was called into United States service for the World War on or before August 5, 1917, while an officer, enlisted man, or field clerk of the New York National Guard, and who, in either case, received an honorable discharge for such service, is eligible for membership in the 27th Division Association of the World War, Inc.

CALL TO THE CONVENTION October 21-23, 1932

THE seventh biennial reunion of the 27th Division Association of the World War, Inc., will take place at Buffalo, New York, October 21-23 (inclusive), 1932. As this is the first convention to be held in that part of the State, and as a large percentage of veterans of the 27th Division, A. E. F., and of the World War New York National Guard, reside there, it is anticipated that all records for attendance will be broken. A very interesting programme is being arranged by the committee in charge or arrangements, headed by Brig. Gen. William F. Schohl, with Brig. Gen. John S. Thompson and Colonels William R. Pooley and Douglas P. Walker as vice-chairman. The full committee will be announced at a later date. Buffalo holds an enviable reputation as a convention city (the N.Y.N.G. Convention was held there last January), with many attractive side trips available. These include the Niagara Falls and parts of Canada, the Land of the Free, where there is no 18th Amendment. Further particulars of the coming convention are as follows:



Pres. D. C. Strachan

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 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.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

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

TAXI RATES

The Van Dyke Taxi and Transfer, Inc., operate between the 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.

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

Tentatively, the program is as follows:

FRIDAY: Registration and business meeting during afternoon. Banquet in Ball Room at 7:00 P. M.

SATURDAY: Registration and business meeting in morning. Parade and presentation of the Purple Heart in the afternoon, adjourning to a barbecue to be held on the Canadian side.

SUNDAY: Church services, sightseeing trips, and departure.

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. Appropriate data will be distributed to the various newspapers 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Call or write Major C. Pemberton Lenart, Capitol Bldg., Albany, N. Y., or Brig. Gen. Wm. F. Schohl, Chairman, Committee on Arrangements, 1006 Stock Exchange Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

All Veterans are urged to attend.

POST 71 REUNION DINNER

THE 105th Infantry Post No. 71 will hold its annual dinner September 29, 1932, in conjunction with the ceremonies for the formal presentation of the Purple Heart. For particulars, write to Commander Frank J. Cahir, 71st Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

TONAWANDA POST NO. 55 RECOGNIZED

THE latest post to receive official recognition is No. 55 at Tonawanda. Commander H. C. Buick, with the able assistance of Comrade P. R. Phillips, has built up this post to a membership of thirty members within the past few months. The officers elected at the organization meeting are as follows: Harold C. Buick, Commander; Edward F. Hahn, Vice Commander; Mavron J. Grehlinger, Adjutant; George A. Leber, Treasurer; Leo Meyer, Chaplain; and the following to be Directors: Howard Hall, Sgt. at Arms; Norris Gillespie, Inf.; Henry A. Wolf, Inf.; George Dorn, Inf.; Charles Long, F.A., and Fred Russell, Engineers. The post expects to have 100 percent attendance at the reunion at Buffalo. Congratulations, Tonawanda!

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Looking Over Camp Smith

By PVT. ALVIN E. BLOMQUIST

THE Camp sign-painter has his occasional lapses. One of the signs at the bottom of the steep hill that leads into Camp actually reads "Drive Slowly," instead of "Drive Slow" that offends the eye along every highway in the country.

He has also designated one of the trophy cannons in Camp as a "Minnewerfer" instead of a "Minnenwerfer." A "Minnenwerfer," we were told by a German friend, is a mine-thrower, but a "Minnewerfer" is a term that would be applied to a lover, for instance, pelting his girl-friend with flowers or such-like things.

And still speaking of signs, it could be as well have been in the vicinity of Peekskill as elsewhere that the sign was actually seen in a farmer's pasture, reading:

NOTIS!!

Tresspassers are warned that they will be welkummed by two mongril dogs which aint over-soshubble with strangers and one shotgun which aint loaded with no sofy pillers. Damned ef I aint tired of this hell-raisin on my propuppy.

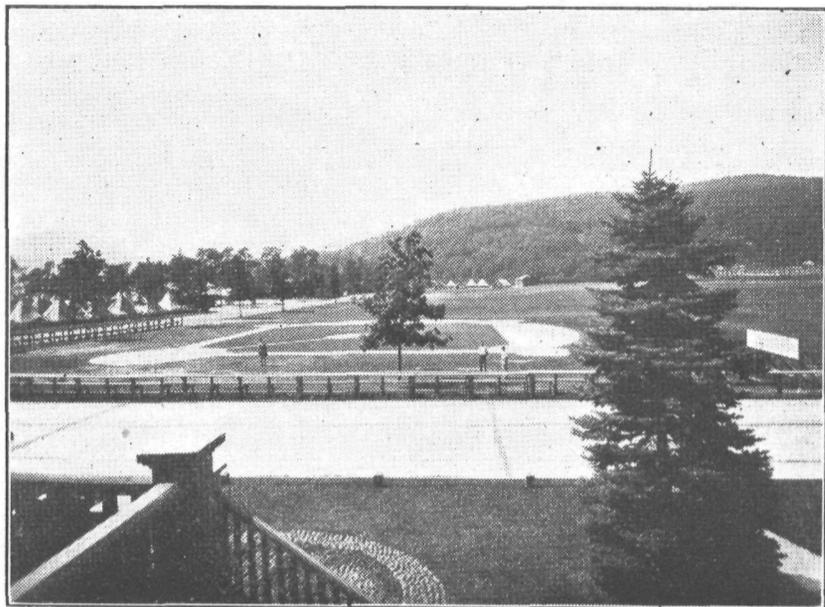
Maybe it was our sign-painter who came home all trembling the other day and told his wife he'd had to turn back because of the wild animals on the road. "Wild animals?" she queried. "Yes, wild animals," he stutered. "I came to a fork in the road and the sign said, 'Bear Left' and 'Bear Right!'"

* * *

Every officer and man in the Guard who saw service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the Great War should beg, buy, borrow, or steal the August number of "The American Legion Monthly." About one-half of that issue is devoted to a resumé of the benefits to which ex-service men are entitled. The compilation lists benefits of all kinds receivable by veterans from the Federal government and the individual states, and it's the first thing of its kind (and the most complete) that we have seen.

Genius blossoms in unexpected places. The last place one would look for it would be on a Quartermaster truck and yet the Camp Quartermaster, Major William J. Mangine, has on his payroll, on the ice detail, a minor genius. His name is Raymond Clark, but he prefers to be called "Pickles." "Pickles" doesn't look exactly like Rudy Vallée, but he is known by sight to thousands of Camp Smith Guardsmen for his exceptional ability as a pianist. The piano in the Recreation Hall and the one in the "talkie" theatre can testify to his skill—a skill that extends to classical music as well as jazz.

"Pickles" tells us that he studied piano for three years—two of them at the Conservatory of Troy—largely for



A view of the West Parade Ground at Camp Smith, taken from the Recreation Hall, looking out towards the rifle range.

his own enjoyment, but he has fortunately been able to put his skill to practical use, and during most of the year he conducts a small orchestra of his own in Albany.

If the 369th has no more piano players among its enlisted personnel this year than they did last, we predict that they'll be calling on "Pickles" for some "hot" music.

* * *

"Pop, the Old Tintype Man" is very indignant.

A couple of issues back we reported that his Lena—Miss Lena Gainster, the young "lady" he used as a background for his tintypes in 1931—had been arrested in New York. According to our account of it, Lena mistakenly approached a prominent bishop in the Board of Other People's Temperance and Morals, and he promptly caused her arrest and imprisonment.

"Tell yur readers it ain't so," says Pop now. "It was the bishop, and not my Lena, who was thrown into the hoosegow. The judge who heard the case convicted the bishop of attempting to impair the morals of a minor. The bishop's lawyer objected that Lena was certainly not a minor—that she was well over 21—but the judge maintained that she was a 'gold-digger,' and therefore a minor."

* * *

We have long wondered why the regimental bands of the National Guard do not play more of the music to be found in the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. "The March of the Peers," from "Iolanthe," for instance, must surely be classed as one of the most stirring marches ever written, and, played by the bands of the 107th, the 10th, or the 71st, we'd lay even money that it would bring old Two-Tank Hamen himself back to life.

About the only Gilbert and Sullivan melody with which our Guard is familiar—and everyone knows it—is "Hail! Hail! the Gang's All Here!" We don't know who set those particular words to the tune, but the music is Sir Arthur Sullivan's, and is to be found in "The Pirates of Penzance."

Yet another old-time stirring march (though it has nothing to do with G. & S.) is the Welsh national anthem, "March of the Men of Harlech." It is a song that knows no geographical boundaries, and, incidentally, its music has been set to the words of a Protestant hymn.

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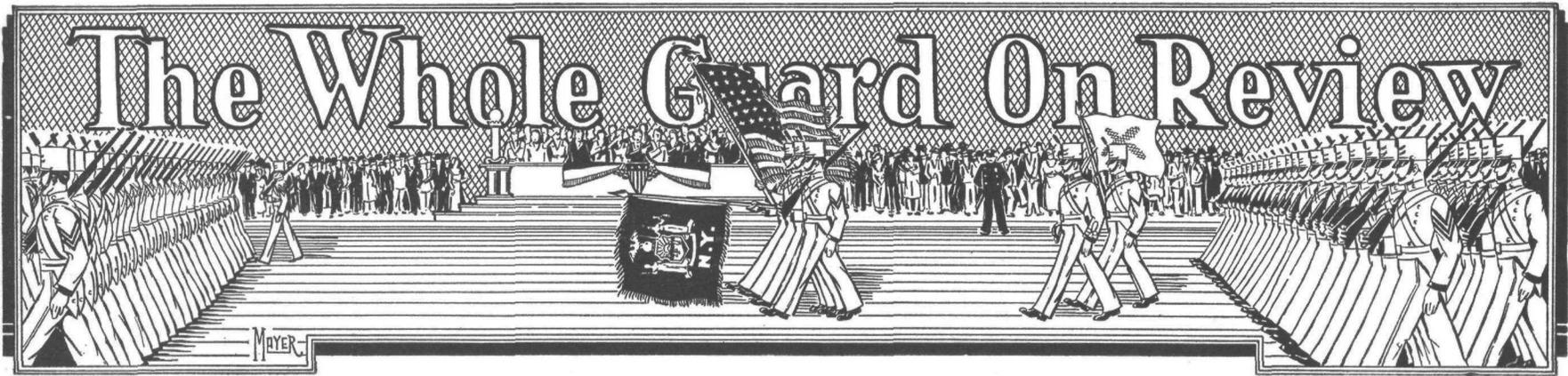
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156TH FIELD ARTILLERY

A STUDY of the correspondence school programme completed during the term 1931-32 would serve to emphasize the relative value of this excellent medium for progressive education.

A total of 116 enrolled for the courses. Of this number 31 officers and 45 enlisted men completed one or more sub-courses. A total of 210 sub-courses were completed in all.

Except for Staff Schools, this work was entirely voluntary. The instructors, Major Raberg and Captain McNaught, are to be commended for the efficient manner in which the many details were managed.

In connection with Regimental Schools for 1932-33, it is proposed to use Army Extension Courses as follows:

N. C. O. Schools.....	Series 10
Btry. Off. Schools.....	Series 20
Staff Schools	Series 30

With the completion of another tour of field duty with its attendant heartaches and happy moments, the Regiment will now settle down to the long, hard winter grind. An intense programme of instruction has been outlined by the Senior Instructor. Much progress is assured.

The Service Battery members are to be complimented on their banner winning efficiency. Under Captain Forbush's command, this Battery has made exceptional strides forward; and with the opening of the new Armory in Peekskill still further progress is anticipated.

Of all the camp activities, the Officers' Dance is, if nothing else, the most successful event. It is proposed to hold a more formal event next year.

102ND ORDNANCE COMPANY

THE 102nd Ordnance Co. got off to a flying start at 9:30 a. m. on their four and one-half hour ride to Fort George G. Meade, Md., and entrained on the equivalent of 40 *Hommes*, 8 *Chevaux*, provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad. When we finally arrived at the railhead, we switched from train to motor lorries and were taken to our rest billets. We messed with the Service Company of the First Tank Regiment (regulars), and boy! their cooks can sure throw a mean pot.

Monday morning started at 6:00 a. m. for the gang. At 7:45 we went for a tour of the shops so that we could get organized and ascertain what was expected of us. In the afternoon, outside of preliminary target practice, there was nothing else for us to do, so the boys got acquainted with our neighbors, the 27th Tank Co., from our own Special Troops, who were also down at Meade for their camp tour.

The next four mornings were spent either in the Ord-

nance Shops or in the field (ranges), repairing all types of small arms. These included pistols, rifles, automatic rifles, machine guns, and 37 MM guns that were being fired by the R.O.T.C., O.R.C., and C.M.T.C., who were also stationed at Fort Meade. This field work, thanks to Mr. Peters, the Ordnance Shop foreman, who designated this work as part of our training, was more beneficial to our men than any type of work we had had so far.

The afternoons were scheduled for athletics, but on the first Thursday afternoon, we went out on a problem. By the time we arrived back at our billets, we were tired, hungry, and dirty, but satisfied that we had routed the enemy.

Sunday—the usual holiday. Sgt. Baumann expected his Storm and Strife down to visit him, but she failed to arrive. More than likely, she didn't start out.

Thursday morning the boys mounted their lorries and started out for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, fifty miles from Meade. There they spent a very interesting day, first visiting the museum where relics of past wars are kept, and then going out to the proving grounds where the big guns are fired for testing purposes.



Members of the 102nd Ordnance Co., at Ft. Meade, Md., grouped about an 18" slab of steel which had been penetrated several times by shells fired from a 16" naval gun.

On Friday, after the last morning spent in the shops, the N. Y. State Paymaster flew down from New York with the organization's pay. Everyone voted him the Man of the Hour. That money sure did come in handy.

Saturday was Federal Inspection and State Muster, for which we were given an excellent rating, and on Sunday, at 7:55 a.m., the organization departed from Fort Geo. G. Meade on their journey back to New York. Back at the armory, Capt. Priore praised the men for their good conduct and record while in camp; the men thanked the Captain and Lieutenant with three rousing cheers, and then every one left for home.

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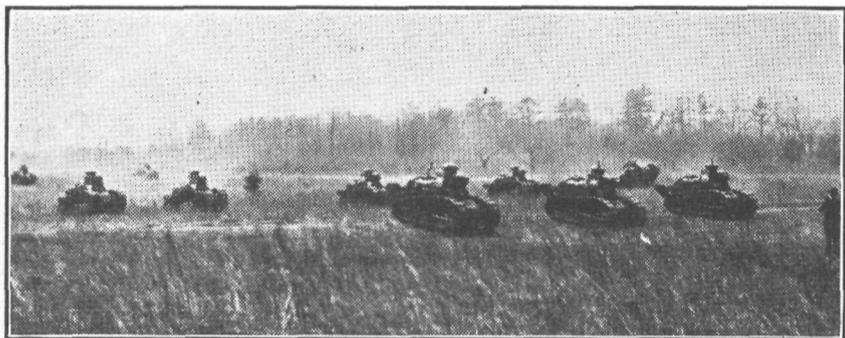
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27TH TANK COMPANY

WELL, sir—another camp tour is over and we're about ready to begin another year of intensive training. We arrived at Fort Geo. G. Meade on July 10th and immediately got to work. They didn't let us forget that we were soldiers. With all those changes in the new Tank Manual there were a lot of new things that we had to learn, and a lot of old things we had to unlearn.



We didn't do so badly on the range. We qualified 75% on the pistol, and every one of us knocked hell out of the machine gun targets. We fired the machine gun course from moving tanks, for the first time. After examining the targets we were thankful that we were on the transmitting instead of the receiving end. What slaughter!

We did plenty of tank driving. The obstacle course this year was no cinch. We used the same course that is used at the U. S. Army Officers' Tank School. Incidentally, Company C, 1st Tank Regiment, U.S.A., who were our instructors, gave us a demonstration of the new radio tanks. They are wonders. They put us in mind of the new Radio Patrols of the N. Y. Police Department. Each tank has a receiving set, and the company and platoon commanders have transmitting sets. In that way they command their companies and platoons.

Our schedule called for a CPX problem, and let me tell you, it was some problem. When the war ended, Sgt. Reilly's tank was on its way to Baltimore via Jollop, and another was reported somewhere "East of Suez". Although they weren't in the battle, we certainly knocked hell out of the 258th F.A., the National Guards of California, Ohio, Missouri and Squeedunk. But all in all, a good time was had by everybody.

And in closing let us bow our heads in prayer and thank Capt. Bell and all the officers of the 27th Tank Company for a pleasant and interesting camp tour; also, Capt. Hilliard and all the officers and men of Company C, 1st Tank Regiment, U.S.A., for their friendship and many things they taught us.

106TH FIELD ARTILLERY

BATTERY D

THE increasingly fine *esprit de corps* of Battery D is manifesting itself in the splendid average attendance record. This has been established by the Battery without any coercion whatsoever. This spirit of accomplishment is expected to achieve great things for the Battery during the next tour of field duty at Pine Camp. The Battery will be well balanced, for although it now has fifty percent new men, we feel that it will not be long before they will become acclimated. We will miss many of the old timers from their accustomed places, especially Corporal Koch, who has passed into that land from which no traveler returns.

The 106th Field Artillery went into bivouac at the Elli-

cott Creek Estates late in June. This is a fine place for an over-night camp, and provided ideal preparation for the camp duties which we shall encounter for the two weeks beginning August 20th.

The Regiment paraded mounted on Memorial Day and on July 1st for the opening of the Buffalo Centennial Celebration. Judging from the comments heard later the Regiment made a fine impression. The crowds were certainly the largest we have seen in many a day.

Now for the promotions. Sgt. L. B. Miller is now First Sergeant; Herman C. Wolfe is Mess Sergeant, and we have reason to believe he will prove to be a good one. Privates First Class Lochocki, Maychoss, and Linss are Corporals now. The following have been made Privates First Class: Montague Allen, Charles Castiglione, Charles Gallagher, Stanley Kaminski, Ernest Walters, and Henry Weller.

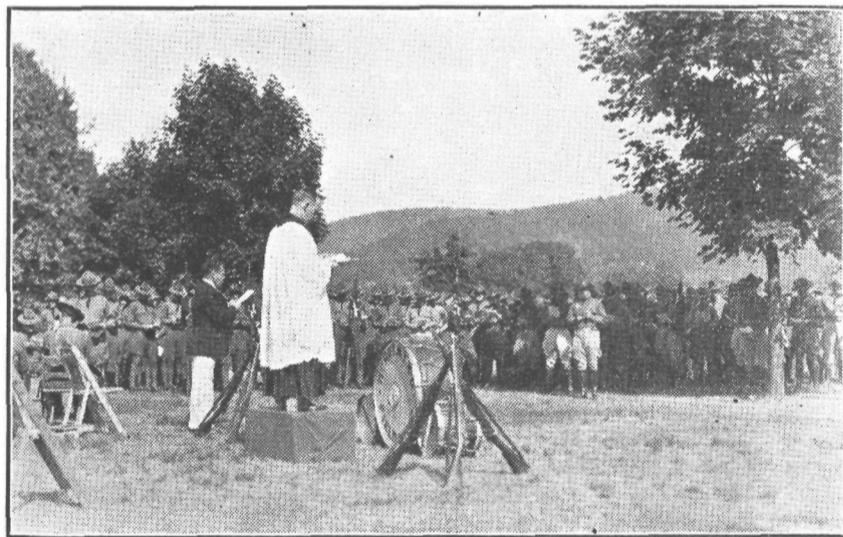
14TH INFANTRY

2ND BN. HDQRS. CO.

ON the afternoon of July 9th the men, non-coms and officers of the 2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Co. met at the Company room and embarked upon one of the jolliest and thorough good times that the Company organization has ever fostered.

First, we visited Steeplechase and, after outfitting with carnival suits, gave the rides, slides, etc., a good workout—that is, except a couple of our pseudo boxers who unaccountably couldn't take it. A few hours later, the somewhat weary but happy group rounded out the late afternoon and early evening with a refreshing couple of hours in the Steeplechase Pool. Then, as a fitting climax, a wonderful dinner was enjoyed by all at the Clam Bar along with a few glasses of ah-er-ah—*cider*.

The men thanked Lt. Brisbane for his superb management of the affair and are looking forward with zest to our next one. By the way—do we like to ride on ferris wheels—Anne Howe!



CHURCH PARADE OF THE 71st INFANTRY

Chaplain Robert F. Brown officiating at the 71st's Church Parade at Camp Smith, while Albert G. Janpolski, noted baritone, leads the singing.

106TH INFANTRY

COMPANY E

THIS is our first note in a long time, but, due to the fact that "E" is up and coming, the boys of the line want to see something about themselves in black and white.

We are justly proud of our camp tour just finished, qualifying fifty percent more men this year than last with

DRESS BLUES

Will be uni-
versally worn
by all Officers
at social func-
tions this sea-
son . . . We
give all that
is desired in
such a uni-
form — Qual-
ity, Fit, Style,
and Correct
Regulation
Pattern, at
reasonable
prices.



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NEW YORK

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SQUADS RIGHT

By PVT. LLOYD A. BERRY
CO. E, 369TH INFANTRY

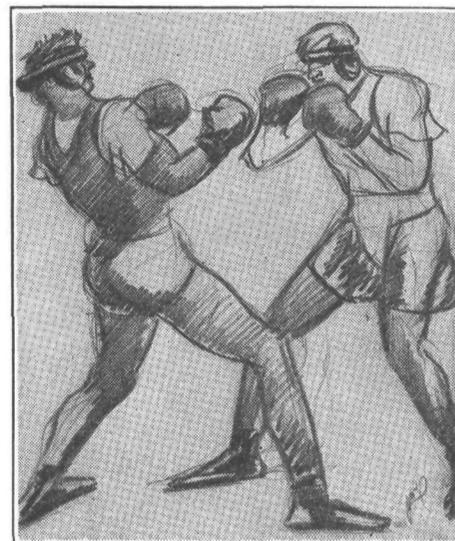
AH'M a New York National
Guardsman,
Three, six, nine, in Comp'ny "E",
An' de yeahs dat Ah bin in dar
Soon will 'mount to 'xactly three.
Now, sumtimes we has it bad,
An' sumtimes we has it good;
But befo' Ah 'tempts to brag
Ah had better touch some wood.
Now de time dat Ah lak mos',
An' mah heart fills with delight,
W'en we're marchin' column - by -
squads,
An' de captin says, "Squads right!"

Ah'm dat numbah one in front,
An' a wicked pivot man.
Y'ought to see me stamp dat pivot—
Boy! Ah stomps it out dis lan'!
Ah ain't crazy 'bout no skirmish,
Ah don't crave no platoon right;
Ah'm no soldier 'cus Ah'm mad
An' jest wants a chance to fight.
Ah kin solid do squads left,
Mattahs not if day or night;
But de time w'en Ah gets off—
W'en de captin says, "Squads right!"

Well, Ah never will forgit it,
On las' Decoration Day;
We was marchin' down on Broadway,
An' was comin' back dis way.
We'd done swung on Seventy-second,
An' was headed fo' de Drive—
Baynut fixed, an' Ah was steppin',
'Cus Ah felt so much alive.
Well, we finally hit de Drive,
Whut a crowd to see de sight!
Bless yo' soul, Ah lak to flew
W'en de captin said, "Squads right!"

Well, we swung to company front,
Boy! you ought to see dat line;
Fo' de people sho' did cheer us,
'Cus de boys dey sho' was tryin'.
You can't beat ouah captin struttin'—
Captain Pollard is his name.
'Course, we boys call him "Black
Satin,"

But he knows de ahmy game.
An' Ah tries to soldier fo' him,
Tries mah best with all mah might;
'Cus he 'lectrifies mah soul
W'en Ah hears him say, "Squads
right!"



The Weekly Boxing Bouts

of the

**102nd MED. REGIMENT
N. Y. N. G.**

held

Every Thursday Night

in the

**STATE ARMORY, IN
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.**

at 8:30 o'clock

*are helping to put White Plains
on the map!*

**CLEAN . WHOLESOME
ENTERTAINING**

Dar are lots of other movements
Dat a soldier has to know.
We has lots of tryin' times
As Ah stated once befo'.
Every day kin not be sunshine,
Every day kin not be blue;
So to be a real good soldier,
Jes' do whut you're tole to do.
Some boys lak de early risin',
Some boys lak de taps at night;
Jew boy's soul is satisfied
When de captin says, "Squads right!"

the rifle. Every man in the Company came back from camp with a great deal more knowledge of what a soldier should be than when he went away.

The non-coms and all the privates give three cheers for our new 1st Sergeant Buckley. Sgt. Buckley was elevated to the rank shortly before camp and whatever misgivings there were prior to camp were speedily removed from the minds of the doubters after watching Sgt. Buckley's consistent execution of what a 1st Sergeant should be.

In the athletic line, Pvt. Thomas Fellows is receiving congrats from the rest of the boys, having won the annual Class B handball tournament of the Brooklyn Edison Co. We have several men in the Company who are keenly interested in handball and would be pleased to hear from other units with the idea of arranging match games.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

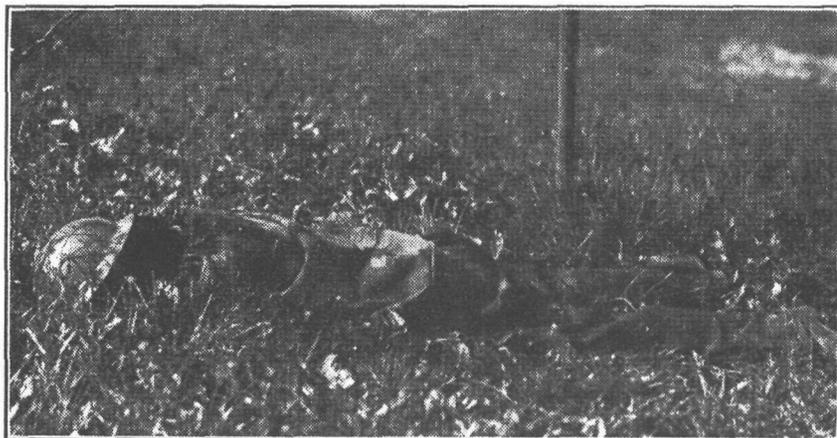
NOW that "F" Battery has in its possession the trophy for regimental efficiency and can recall with pleasure and pride the ceremonies attending its presentation, it is only a matter of course to remind that outfit to watch its laurels. A regimental trophy is something that requires more than ceremonies to keep.



Sketch by George Gray

In anticipation of these busy days ahead, each organization of the regiment is brushing up on its specialty. When maneuvers of this size are held, we begin to realize that we are not like the Field Artillery of twenty years ago. The wagon soldiers of those days, Major Burr tells us, used only to wiggle them a little bit and wobble them a little bit to get their shells home. At the present time, preparation for a Brigade problem is one big headache. Communication is now so essential to effective conduct of fire that the Commanding Officers of the Regimental and Battalion and Battery communication and liaison sections are having nightmares in which they see switchboards with horns and green eyes, quiet and unassuming 77b's, that wouldn't harm a baby, appear in their dreams as something that has acquired four legs and runs around corners to avoid the waves coming toward it.

The following men of this battery have received diplo-



CAMOUFLAGED

A scouting party of the 71st failed to locate this camouflaged man even when they passed 100 yards away.

mas from the Radio School: Corp. Fred Holmberg, P.F.C. Moe Brenner and Ernest S. Waldman. Pvt. Waldman received special commendation from Major General W. N. Haskell, commanding the 27th Division, for making the most progress in his class, and is to be seen any day with a very happy smile on his face.

Private First Class Harold Cooke died of acute appendicitis Monday, July 4th. He was given a military funeral and Sgt. Bugler Lueck sounded taps. His loss is greatly regretted by the members of his battery who always knew him to be a fine companion and a good friend.

A CORRECTION

A CLERICAL error crept into the attendance figures of Company G, 105th Infantry, as published in the July issue of the GUARDSMAN. We are glad to state that the figure should have read 100% and that this perfect record has been maintained by Company G since January 1st.

104TH F. A., JAMAICA, SEES NEW ARMORY COMMENCED

ON Wednesday, August 3rd, a new chapter began in the history of the 104th Field Artillery. That very particular morning, a plain, unassuming but not so quiet steam shovel made its way to a vacant lot in Jamaica and came to rest in that lot. And so without benefit of fanfare or blowing of bugles the construction of our new Armory was under way.

It will only be a short time before we make the walls of this new building ring to our caisson song, and we are just chuckful of anticipation of this blessed event. When this armory is completed it will consist of three sections: administration building, drill hall, and the stables for His Majesty the Horse. We are not prepared to say that this new armory will be the most modern in the world, but we do know that it will be so close to the finest that we will not hold any brief against anyone that tells us that his is more modern or finer.

It will be six hundred feet long and one hundred and seventy feet wide, with a drill hall four hundred by one hundred and fifty; that should be ground enough to train citizen soldiers, for, after all, the minute men who put up the famous stand at Lexington had less training facilities at their command and if the amount of space a man has to train in is any criterion, we have a large order on our hands when and if it becomes necessary for us to prove that we have taken advantage of the experience and thought which a century and a half have given to us.

HOW WE STAND

JULY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....89.42%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard.....	21,475
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard.....	20,714

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength.....	61
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	71
CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength.....	69
51st Cavalry Brigade.....	80
FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.	
Maintenance Strength.....	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade.....	49
INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength.....	28
53rd Brigade.....	43
54th Brigade.....	43
87th Brigade.....	38
93rd Brigade.....	40
COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength.....	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery.....	10
HEADQUARTERS 44th DIVISION	
New York Allotment.....	10
Headquarters 44th Division.....	8
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
SPECIAL TROOPS	
Maintenance Strength.....	318
Special Troops, 27th Division.....	340
DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN	
Maintenance Strength.....	247
27th Division Quartermaster Train.....	258
AVIATION	
Maintenance Strength.....	118
27th Division Aviation.....	126
ENGINEERS	
Maintenance Strength.....	473
102nd Engineers (Combat).....	494

MEDICAL REGIMENT	
Maintenance Strength.....	632
102nd Medical Regiment.....	661
SIGNAL BATTALION	
Maintenance Strength.....	163
101st Signal Battalion.....	167
INFANTRY	
Maintenance Strength.....	1038
10th Infantry	1134
14th Infantry	1122
71st Infantry	1149
105th Infantry	1142
106th Infantry	1083
107th Infantry	1099
108th Infantry	1117
165th Infantry	1140
174th Infantry	1151
369th Infantry	1058
ARTILLERY, 155 How.	
Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery.....	700
ARTILLERY 75's	
Maintenance Strength.....	602
104th Field Artillery.....	655
105th Field Artillery.....	656
156th Field Artillery.....	652
ARTILLERY, 155 Guns	
Maintenance Strength.....	647
258th Field Artillery.....	732
CAVALRY	
Maintenance Strength.....	587
101st Cavalry	715
121st Cavalry	627
ARTILLERY, A.A.	
Maintenance Strength.....	705
212th Coast Artillery.....	729
ARTILLERY, C.A.C.	
Maintenance Strength.....	646
244th Coast Artillery.....	723
ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES	
Maintenance Strength.....	739
245th Coast Artillery.....	834

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

JULY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....89.42%

SOMETHING NEW

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the unit's position on last month's list as compared with its present standing.

(2) "Excellent" units (90-100%) in CAPITAL LETTERS; "Satisfactory" units (80-90%) in *ITALIC CAPITAL LETTERS*; "Fair" units (70-80%) in Regular Type; and "Unsatisfactory" units (below 70%) in *Italics*.

UNIT	No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
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71st Infantry 95.93% (2)₅

REGTL. HDQRS.....	3	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	64	60	94
SERVICE CO.....	4	63	58	92
HOWITZER CO.....	4	104	98	94
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	3	33	32	97
COMPANY A.....	3	63	62	98
COMPANY B.....	3	62	58	94
COMPANY C.....	3	65	61	94
COMPANY D.....	3	67	64	95
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d Bn.	3	30	30	100
COMPANY E.....	3	67	67	100
COMPANY F.....	3	65	61	94
COMPANY G.....	3	65	63	97
COMPANY H.....	3	66	63	95
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	3	31	30	97
COMPANY I.....	3	66	63	95
COMPANY K.....	3	69	69	100
COMPANY L.....	3	67	62	93
COMPANY M.....	3	67	66	99
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	35	35	100
Total	1156	1109	95.93	

The Honor Space

27th Div. Avia. 96.06% (1)₁

102nd OBSERV. SQ...	5	99	96	97
102nd PHOTO SEC...	5	22	20	91
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	6	6	100
Total	127	122	96.06	

2nd BN. HQ. B. & C. T.	5	36	35	97
BATTERY D.....	4	67	59	88
BATTERY E.....	3	68	65	96
BATTERY F.....	3	69	64	93
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	37	35	95
Total	660	616	93.33	

121st Cavalry 94.93% (3)₂

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP.....	1	73	71	97
BAND	3	95	88	93
Machine Gun Troop...	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
HDQRS 1st SQUAD..	4	2	2	100
Troop A.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
TROOP B.....	2	73	73	100
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
Troop E.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
TROOP F.....	1	70	66	94
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
Troop I.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
TROOP K.....	1	71	64	90
MEDICAL DET.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Total	395	375	94.93	

3rd BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4	100
3rd BAT. COM. TR...	4	42	37	88
BATTERY E.....	4	72	65	90
BATTERY F.....	4	74	71	96
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	36	36	100
Total	734	689	93.86	

104th Field Art. 92.79% (9)₁₄

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	49	49	100
SERVICE BATTERY.	3	66	65	99
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	4	3	3	100
HQ. BT. C. T., 1st BN.	5	38	35	92
BATTERY A.....	5	75	65	87
BATTERY B.....	4	67	60	90
BATTERY C.....	4	72	64	89
HDQRS. 2nd BAT....	4	3	3	100
HQ. BT. & C. T. 2d BN.	4	38	37	97
BATTERY D.....	4	72	65	90
BATTERY E.....	4	67	62	92
BATTERY F.....	5	72	67	93
MED. DEPT. DET....	3	25	25	100
Total	653	606	92.79	

108th Infantry 93.97% (4)₁₃

REGTL. HDQRS.....	2	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	3	65	62	95
SERVICE CO.....	3	83	79	95
HOWITZER CO.....	3	65	57	88
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st Bn.	4	33	32	97
COMPANY A.....	2	65	62	95
COMPANY B.....	5	62	54	87
COMPANY C.....	3	65	57	88
COMPANY D.....	2	61	57	93
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	3	28	27	96
COMPANY E.....	3	63	59	94
COMPANY F.....	3	72	71	99
COMPANY G.....	3	59	55	93
COMPANY H.....	3	64	61	95
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	3	27	27	100
COMPANY I.....	3	63	58	92
COMPANY K.....	3	75	74	99
COMPANY L.....	3	67	65	97
COMPANY M.....	1	61	59	97
MED. DEPT. DET....	2	76	68	89
Total	1161	1091	93.97	

174th Infantry 93.43% (6)₈

REGTL. HDQRS.....	5	7	6	86
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	67	60	89
SERVICE CO.....	5	90	79	88
HOWITZER CO.....	5	61	55	90
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st Bn.	5	32	29	91
COMPANY A.....	5	65	62	95
COMPANY B.....	5	63	63	100
COMPANY C.....	5	66	64	97
COMPANY D.....	6	68	60	83
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	6	32	32	100
COMPANY E.....	3	73	69	95
COMPANY F.....	5	64	59	92
COMPANY G.....	5	69	68	98
COMPANY H.....	5	63	60	95
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	5	34	32	94
COMPANY I.....	4	70	66	94
COMPANY K.....	4	61	58	95
COMPANY L.....	5	68	63	93
COMPANY M.....	5	67	62	92
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	37	34	92
Total	1157	1081	93.43	

102nd Med. Rgt. 92.37% (10)₁₀

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
SERVICE COMPANY	4	72	69	96
HDQRS. COLL. BN..	4	5	5	100
104th COLL. CO.....	3	65	61	94
105th COLL. CO.....	4	62	55	89
106th COLL. CO.....	3	59	54	91
HDQRS. AMB. BN...	4	7	7	100
104th AMB. CO.....	4	48	42	87
105th AMB. CO.....	4	47	42	89
106th AMB. CO.....	4	45	42	93
HDQRS. HOSP. BN..	4	6	5	83
104th HOSP. CO.....	3	67	61	91
105th HOSP. CO.....	5	66	65	99
106th HOSP. CO.....	4	59	54	91
102nd VET. CO.....	4	40	36	90
Total	656	606	92.37	

258th Field Art. 93.86% (5)₃

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	64	61	95
SERVICE BAT.....	4	73	70	96
1st BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4	100
1st BAT. COM. TR...	4	44	41	93
BATTERY A.....	4	65	54	83
BATTERY B.....	4	63	60	95
2nd BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4	100
2nd BAT. COM. TR..	4	45	44	98
BATTERY C.....	4	70	68	97
BATTERY D.....	4	69	65	94

102 Eng. (Cbt.) 93.38% (7)₁₇

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQRS. & SER. CO..	4	77	74	96
COMPANY A.....	4	60	50	83
COMPANY B.....	4	65	63	97
COMPANY C.....	4	55	52	94
COMPANY D.....	4	69	64	93
COMPANY E.....	4	63	61	97
COMPANY F.....	4	62	57	92
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	25	23	92
Total	484	452	93.38	

245th Coast Art. 91.46% (11)₁₅

HEADQUARTERS ..	1	7	7	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	1	68	63	93
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	1	3	3	100
BATTERY A.....	1	57	57	100
BATTERY B.....	1	66	64	97
BATTERY C.....	1	59	57	97
BATTERY D.....	1	59	57	97
HDQRS. 2nd BAT....	1	3	3	100
BATTERY E.....	1	55	53	96
BATTERY F.....	1	68	63	93
BATTERY G.....	1	62	53	85
BATTERY H.....	1	53	50	94
HDQRS. 3rd BAT....	1	3	3	100
Battery I.....	1	59	46	78
BATTERY K.....	1	58	52	90
BATTERY L.....	3	70	66	94
BATTERY M.....	1	56	46	82
Medical Dept. Det....	1	26	18	69
Total	832	761	91.46	

156th Field Art. 93.33% (8)₆

HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	5	54	52	96
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	73	72	99
1st BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4	100
1st BN. HQ. B. & C. T.	7	36	32	89
BATTERY A.....	5	66	57	86
BATTERY B.....	5	69	64	93
BATTERY C.....	4	72	68	94
2nd BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4	100

105th Infantry 90.87% (12)₁₂

REGTL. HDQRS.....	5	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	3	62	60	97
SERVICE CO.....	2	108	102	94
HOWITZER CO.....	1	61	55	90
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	2	28	26	93
COMPANY A.....	2	65	63	97
COMPANY B.....	3	68	62	91
COMPANY C.....	3	63	46	73

State Staff 100%				(1) ₁
A. G. D. SECTION...	4	5	5	100
J.A.G.D. SECTION...	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SECT...	4	28	28	100
MEDICAL SECTION...	4	3	3	100
Q.M. SECTION	4	29	29	100
		69	69	100

Hdq. Coast Art. 100%				(2) ₂
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. DETACH....	4	6	6	100
		10	10	100

93rd Inf. Brig. 97.50%				(3) ₄
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	4	35	34	97
		40	39	97.50

54th Inf. Brig. 95.34%				(4) ₆
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	3	38	36	95
		43	41	95.34

51st Cav. Brig. 96.25%				(5) ₅
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP	1	73	70	96
		80	77	96.25

52nd F. Art. Br. 91.83%				(6) ₉
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQRS. BATTERY .	4	41	37	90
		49	45	91.83

Hdq. 27th Div. 91.54%				(7) ₈
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	25	96
HDQRS. DETACH. ..	4	45	40	89
		71	65	91.54

87th Inf. Brig. 88.63%				(8) ₈
Headquarters	3	4	3	75
HDQRS. CO.	3	40	36	90
		44	39	88.63

53rd Inf. Brig. 85.71%				(9) ₇
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. CO.	5	38	32	84
		42	36	85.71

WESTCHESTER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

With Full Trust Company Powers

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

The Oldest Bank in Westchester County and, in point of surplus to capital, one of the strongest Banks in the United States.

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Is Service and Courtesy
to our Customers

Commercial Department

Interest Department paying

4%

Trust Department acting as Ex-

ecutor of Wills, and in other

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Bond Department

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Dated Up

Ned: "How about a picture tonight, Bill?"

Bill: "Can't make it."

Ned: "Jane?"

Bill: "Naw. Have a pressing engagement with the regimental tailor."

Looks Nice, Anyway

Private: "What a purty bird that is!"

Sergeant: "Yeah, it's a gull."

Private: "I don't care if it's a gull or a boy; it's purty."

—Buccaneer.

Long May She Wave

Jim: "So at the side show, the hula-hula dancer wore a skirt made out of the American flag?"

Joe: "Yeah, and how she could wave the Stars and Stripes."

—Our Army.

Massed Production

Doctor: "Pat, your wife's just presented you with quadruplets."

Pat: "Four cryin' out loud!"

An Alert Scholar

"Bennie, can you tell me what an island is?"

"Yes, ma'am. It's a place you can't leave without a boat."

Over the Telephone

"Am dat you, Liza?"

"Yassuh."

"Am yuh gwine t'marry me?"

"Co'se Ah is. Who's dis talkin'?"

A Warning to Platinum Blonds

A preacher once said that any girl who employs artificial coloring to become a platinum blond is among the damned. In other words, she won't go to Heaven if she dyes.

Scramble Two

"I want a hard-boiled egg,
To take out," said he;
She said, "You'll havta wait,
I don't get off till three."

Seeing Is Believing

"I'll see you," said our hero to our heroine as he laid down four aces in a game of strip poker.

—Sabers (Texas)

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