

NEW YORK
NATIONAL
Guardsman



FIRE SUPERIORITY EXERCISE
CAMP SMITH

Photo Trautmann.

OCTOBER

**New Service Rifle
Medals
National Matches
Breech Loading Arms**

1938

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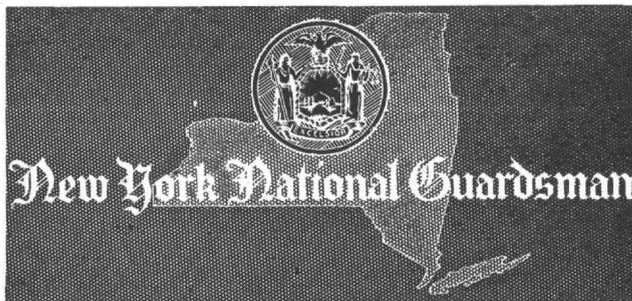
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The names of all characters that are used in short stories, serials and semi-fiction articles that deal with types are fictitious. Use of a name which is the same as that of any living person is accidental.

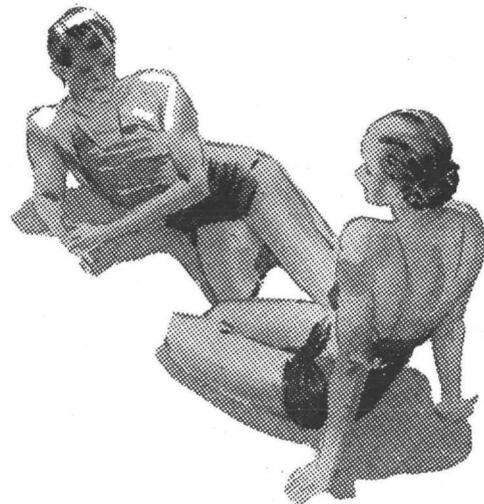
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Our New Service Rifle

by Maj. G. H. Drewry, Ord. Dept.*

(Reprinted by courtesy of *The American Rifleman*)

FOR more than thirty years the Ordnance Department endeavored to obtain a satisfactory semi-automatic or self-loading rifle to replace the bolt action Springfield. These efforts were not confined to development within the Department. Invitations were extended periodically to gun designers in this country and abroad to submit weapons for test, and tests were made of those received which showed any promise of meeting the specifications prescribed.

During this period of thirty odd years many rifles were received and tested. Mechanisms embodying every known principle of operation were represented in the many types submitted.

Until 1924 efforts had been mainly directed toward developing a rifle to fire the caliber .30 service cartridge. It may be of interest to state here the principal characteristics of the weapon which designers and inventors had been asked to provide:

First: It must be of the self-loading type, adapted to function with the service cartridge.

Second: The weight must not exceed nine pounds.

Third: It must be well balanced and be adapted to shoulder firing.

Fourth: It must be simple, strong and compact, and adapted to ease of manufacture.

Fifth: It must be so designed that the magazine can be fed from clips or chargers.

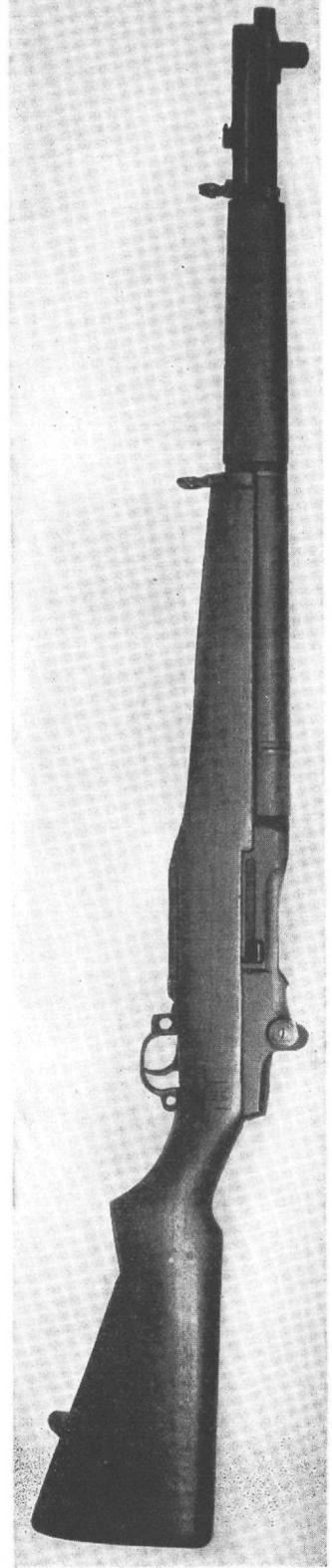
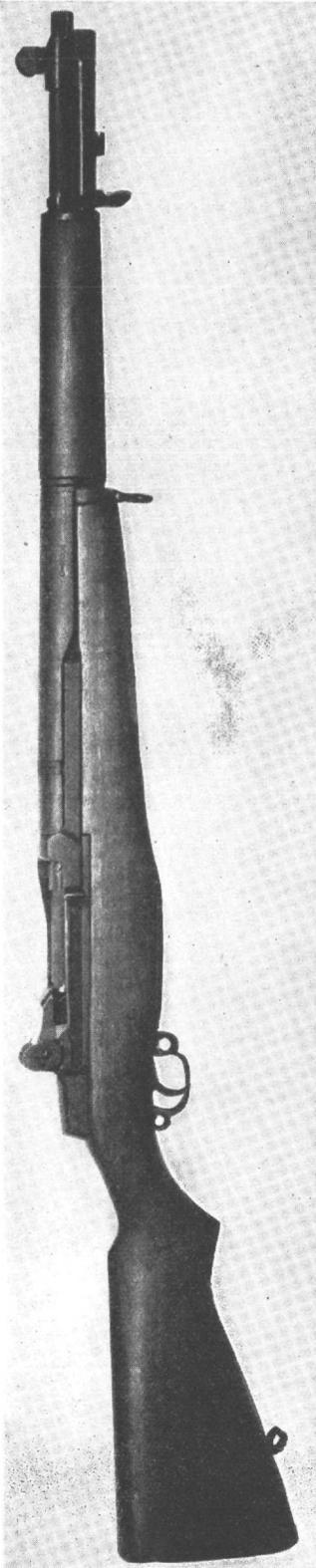
Sixth: It must be entirely semi-automatic; i.e., so designed that it is impossible to fire more than one shot with each squeeze of the trigger.

Seventh: The mechanism must be so designed as to preclude the possibility of premature unlocking. Preferably the bolt should be positively locked at the instant of firing.

Eighth: The use of special oil or grease or other material applied to the cartridge should not be necessary to the proper functioning of the weapon.

Every model tested to that date (1924) was rejected for failing to meet these specifications in one or more respects, which is eloquent testimony as to the difficulties encountered by designers.

* Released for publication by the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army. Statements and opinions are to be understood as individual expressions of their author, and not those of the Ordnance Department.



So much effort having been fruitless in providing a satisfactory weapon, it was decided to investigate a caliber smaller than that of the service round. After many tests of various calibers, it was decided that the caliber .276 cartridge developed sufficient power for a shoulder weapon and that the use of this smaller cartridge would facilitate the design of a reliable and durable self-loading rifle within the prescribed weight limit and would also reduce the load of the individual soldier due to the lighter weight of the cartridge. Of the several rifles in this caliber submitted for test, two were outstanding: the Pedersen, designed and developed by Mr. John D. Pedersen; and the Garand, designed and developed by Mr. John C. Garand. Both Mr. Pedersen and Mr. Garand carried on their development work at the Springfield Armory.

A number of each of these types were manufactured and submitted to the services for test. Both rifles performed very well. However, to adopt a weapon of this caliber involved further complication of the supply problem by the introduction of another type of ammunition.

In the meantime, Mr. Garand, who has been in the employ of the Ordnance Department at the Springfield Armory for the past eighteen years as a designer of automatic weapons, completed a test model of a semi-automatic rifle designed to function with either the Caliber .30, Model 1906, or the caliber .30, M1, service cartridge. This rifle appeared so promising in its preliminary tests that decision to adopt the caliber .276 was held in abeyance. The results of continued tests of the caliber .30 weapon were so excellent that the caliber .276 project was abandoned altogether and the caliber .30 weapon as developed by Mr. Garand was adopted as the standard shoulder weapon of our Army. This action was taken in January, 1936.

Before such an important step was taken the rifle was required to meet satisfactorily the most rigid tests, not only at the Springfield Armory and the Aberdeen Proving Ground, but in the hands of troops under all conditions likely to be encountered in the service. These tests, of course, consumed considerable time, but since, as was recently stated by the Chief of Infantry in an article in the *Infantry Journal*, "the whole structure of the military organization still rests on the Atlas shoulder of the doughboy in the mud," it was most important that the rifle to supersede the foremost military rifle be proven beyond question to be its equal as to reliability and accuracy under all conditions.

Many advantages result from the use of a semi-automatic shoulder weapon, the principal ones being: greater accuracy in rapid fire due to the elimination of the distraction of having to operate the bolt by hand; a greater volume of fire per minute per man; more effective fire against low-flying aircraft; and a decrease in time required to instruct new men in marksmanship.

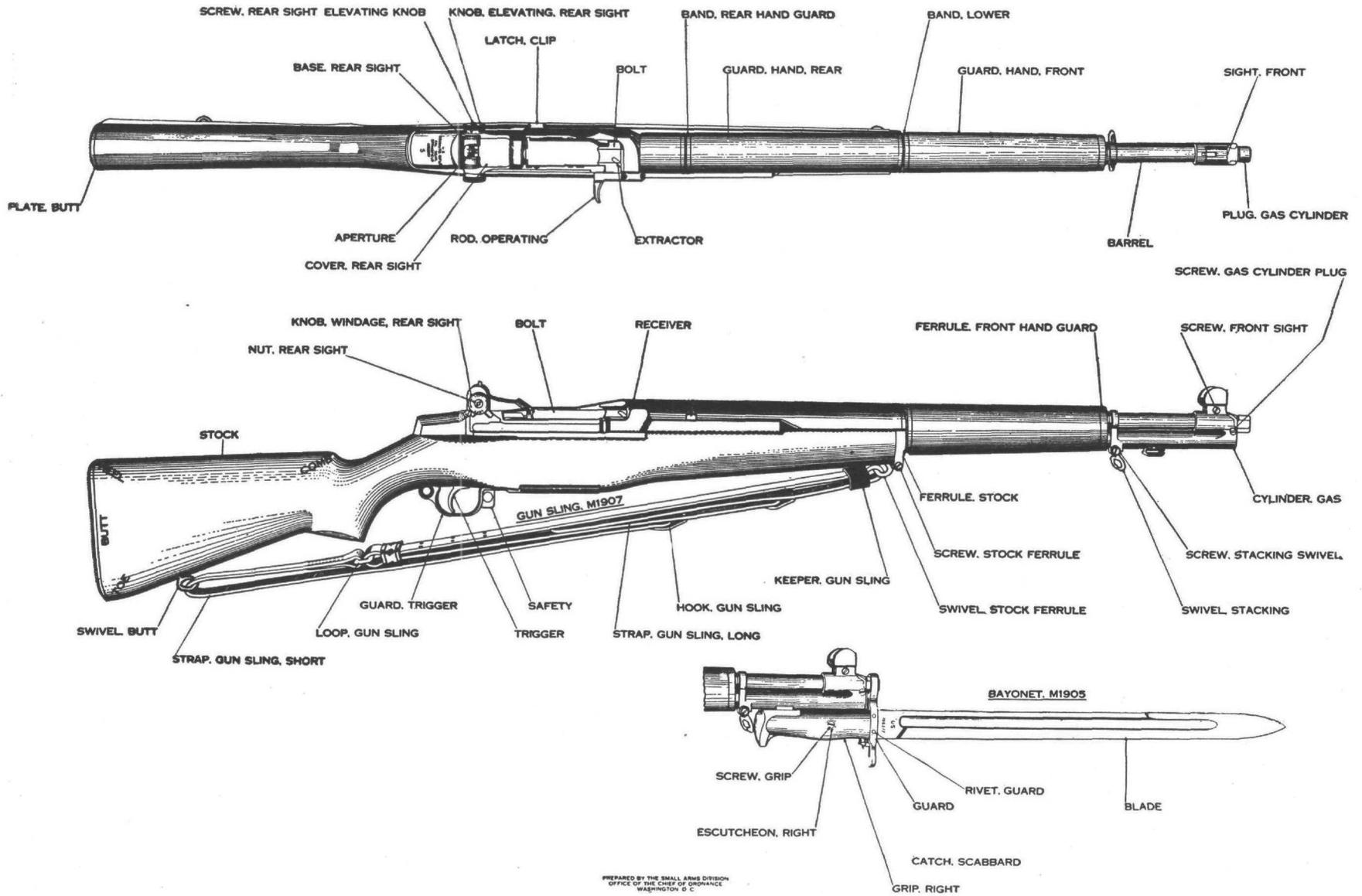
The new rifle, with which our troops are to be

equipped, is officially known as the "U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1," and popularly as the "Garand Semi-Automatic Rifle." It is of the gas-operated type and employs an en-bloc type of clip holding eight rounds. It varies somewhat from the conventional type of gas-operated weapon in that there is no hole drilled in the barrel for taking off gas to operate the mechanism. Instead, the muzzle of the barrel is provided with a sleeve, and while the bullet is passing through this sleeve and just as the base clears the muzzle, a small amount of gas is diverted through a port at the muzzle into a cylinder where it impinges upon the piston of the operating rod, driving it to the rear. The location of the port at the muzzle rather than at some point nearer the breech permits the use of gas at a lower pressure, thereby decreasing the stresses on the operating parts of the rifle.

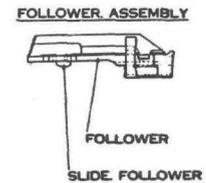
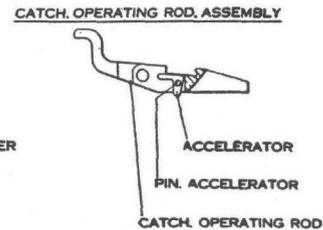
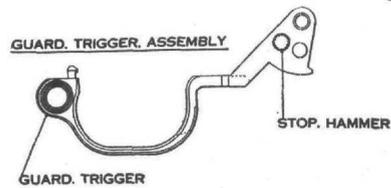
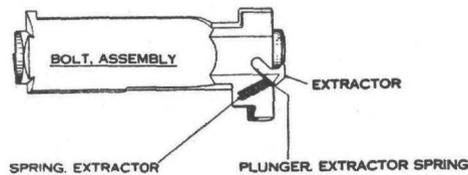
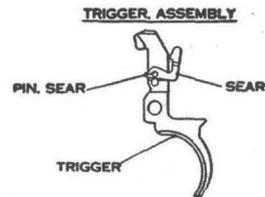
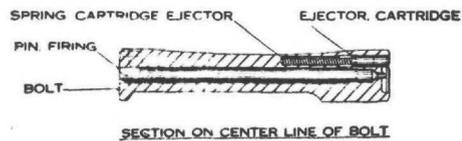
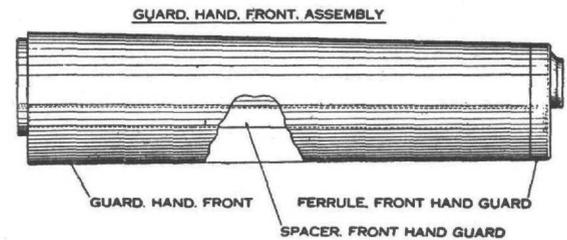
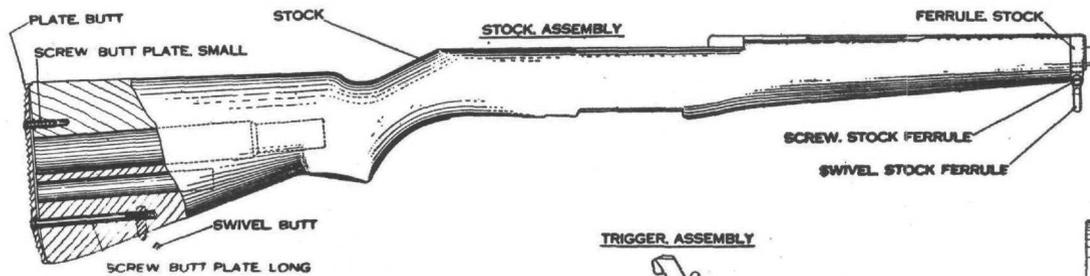
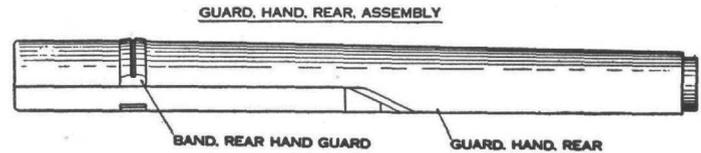
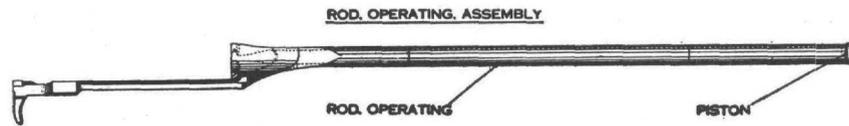
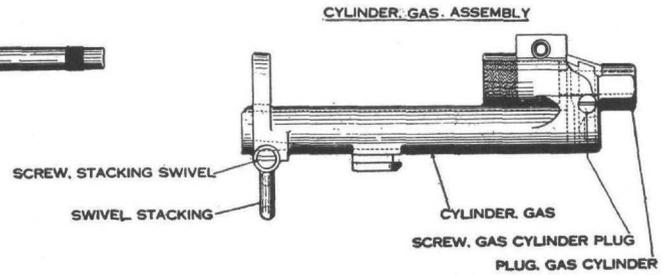
The operating rod extends underneath the barrel from the muzzle to the bolt. A recess is provided in the rod which engages a lug on the bolt just to the rear of the front end of the bolt. This recess and the lug on the bolt have cam surfaces so arranged that as the operating rod moves to the rear, the bolt is first rotated in the same manner as the bolt in the Springfield rifle, until the locking lugs clear the locking recesses in the receiver. After this rotation movement is completed the bolt is carried to the rear by the operating rod. During this movement the operating-rod springs are compressed, the fired case extracted and ejected, and the firing mechanism cocked. When the bolt has reached its rearward position it is immediately carried forward to the firing position by the operating rod acting under the impulse of the operating-rod springs. During this forward movement of the bolt the top cartridge in the clip is carried forward into the chamber. This completes the cycle. When the last cartridge in the clip has been fired the clip is automatically ejected and the bolt remains in the open position. As another clip is inserted in the magazine, the bolt moves forward, feeding the topmost round from the clip into the chamber. The firing pin is arranged in the bolt so that it cannot protrude through the firing pin hole until the bolt is fully forward and rotated into its locked position. A manually operated safety is built into the front of the trigger guard which disengages the hammer from the sear when in the "safe" position.

The rifle functions equally satisfactorily with the Caliber .30, M1 Ammunition, and the Caliber .30, M1906 Ammunition. Ammunition may be loaded into the clips either at the factory or in the field, using a special loading machine, or in an emergency may be loaded into the clip by hand. There are two staggered rows of four rounds in each clip, and it is immaterial whether the topmost round in the clip is on the right or left. The clip can be inserted into the rifle either side up.

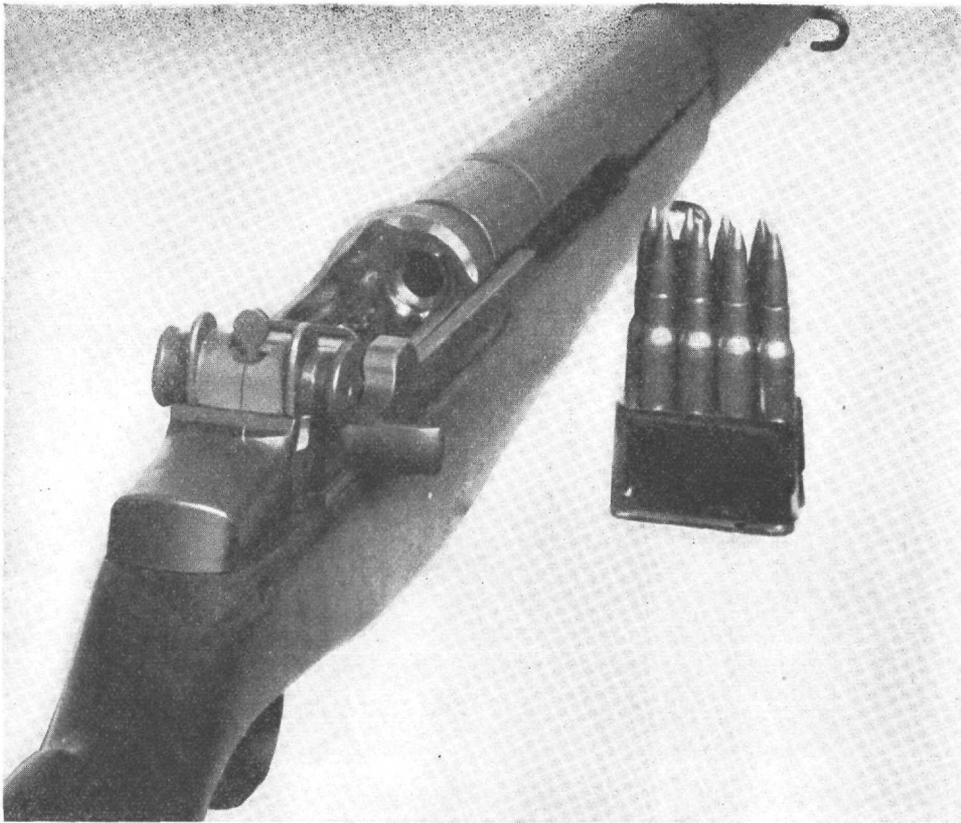
The rifle has seventy-two component parts, which include springs, pins and screws; weighs about nine pounds; is forty-three inches overall in length; has



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In this view of the Garand rifle, note particularly the simple, rugged, well-placed rear sight.

a pistol-grip type stock; and provision is made for attaching a bayonet.

The rear sight is mounted on the receiver as close to the eye as possible and is of the aperture type, the diameter of the aperture being seven-hundredths of an inch. The front sight is of the blade type protected by guards similar to those on the U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1917.

The rear sight is operated in elevation by means of a knob on the left side of the receiver. Range graduations are engraved on the periphery of the knob in one hundred yard increments up to 1200 yards. Between each hundred yard graduation mark adjustment can be made in 25 yard steps, one click being equal to 25 yards. Windage adjustments are made by means of a knob on the right side of the receiver directly opposite the range knob.

The amount of care required to be given this weapon by the individual soldier is no greater than in the case of the Springfield. Disassembly for cleaning is simplicity itself, as is the replacement of any parts which may fail. No tools of any kind are required for such disassembly as is normally required in the field for cleaning and replacement of parts. After approximately every one thousand rounds, the gas cylinder plug should be removed and the carbon scraped from the plug. No tools are required for this operation other than a small screwdriver which is provided as a part of the combination tool issued.

In all of the comparative tests which have been made by the services between the Garand and the Springfield, the Garand has come out on top. These

have included accuracy, combat and anti-aircraft firings with expert, partially trained, and untrained men. These tests have shown that the fire power of one semi-automatic rifle for short periods is equal to about five single shot rifles.

Each rifle manufactured is tested at the manufacturing establishment for functioning and for accuracy, the accuracy tests being made at a range of one hundred yards, using a machine rest. The average size of the groups of all rifles so far produced has been one and three-quarter inches extreme spread. This is better than the accuracy of the average service rifle and compares favorably with the National Match Rifle.

Rifles are selected from production from time to time and subjected to extensive endurance tests. There have been remarkably few malfunctions or failures of parts in these tests. From the records kept during these tests it has been determined that the serviceable life of some of the major components, such as the bolt and receiver, is well in excess of one hundred thousand rounds. The life of the barrel for average firing is from 8,000 to 10,000 rounds.

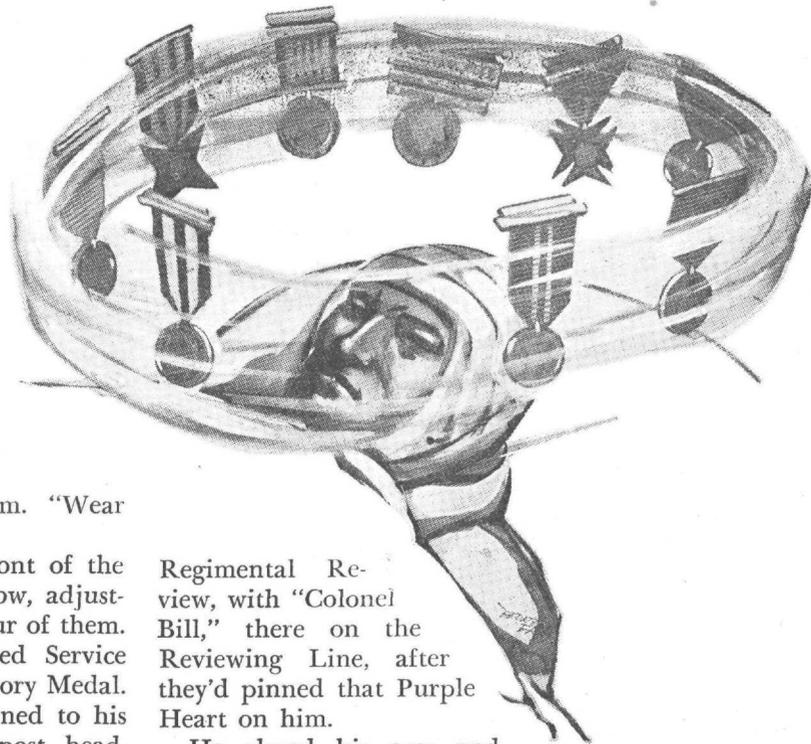
The rate of fire which can be attained is, of course, dependent to some extent upon the dexterity of the firer. The number of aimed shots at 200 yards for the average rifleman is approximately fifty per minute. The maximum for highly trained riflemen is approximately eighty per minute at this range, and at very close ranges, around fifty yards, a total of one hundred aimed shots are known to have been fired by an

(Continued on page 23)

Medals

by Herbert E. Smith

Title and Illustration by GEORGE GRAY



WEAR your medals, they had told him. "Wear your medals, sergeant. All of them."

So Sergeant Wilbur Chance stood in front of the mirror in J Company's big squad room now, adjusting his service decorations. There were four of them. The *Croix de Guerre*. The Distinguished Service Cross. Rifle Sharpshooter. World War Victory Medal.

And he was about to have another pinned to his chest. The flimsy second sheet of the post headquarters special order lay on the bunk before him. He glanced down at it now, catching a familiar phrase here and there.

Sergeant Wilbur Chance . . . Company J, 99th U. S. Infantry . . . wounded in action at Ronssoy, France, September 25, 1918 . . . then corporal, Company R, 'Steenth Infantry, 27th Division, A.E.F. . . . and by virtue of that wound in combat action to be decorated with the Purple Heart . . . by command of Colonel Burton S. Wilson, post commander. . . .

Yes, he knew the wording of that special order, all right. Knew it by heart, letter perfect. He'd read it over often enough.

The Purple Heart. That was that new issue decoration. Revival of that handsome purple medal, heart-shaped, which Washington had had struck off, back in Revolutionary times, to award soldier heroes of his ragged Continental Army back there in 1777.

He looked at himself, long and hard, in the mirror. And laughed—a mirthless, cynical laugh. He was alone in the squad room—the outfit was out on the drill field, doing squads east and west—and he laughed again.

He fingered his four medals. So they wanted him to be sure and wear 'em all, did they? Hell! What would they say, then, if they only knew his secret? That, with the sole exception of that World War Victory Medal—which the veriest drafted John who had served but a week at Camp Dix in '18 could wear—he rated not one of them?

The sergeant sat down on his bunk in the corner of the squad room. He closed his eyes, relaxing. He had plenty of time, yet. An hour before he'd have to be over there on the parade ground, to stand

Regimental Review, with "Colonel Bill," there on the Reviewing Line, after they'd pinned that Purple Heart on him.

He closed his eyes and harked back in memory, fingering his first medal. *Croix de Guerre*.

Cross of War! What a laugh!

He was just a youngster then, back in '18. Fresh from the sidewalks of New York. He'd kept his nose clean, though; had obeyed the orders given him, had taken to drill and trench warfare. Played it safe and cautious, out along the fire-bays at the Front; but, on the whole, rated a good soldier by his platoon and company leaders. So, coming up to the hot action along the Hindenburg Line, he'd been made a two-striper. Corporal Wilbur Chance of Supply Company, 'Steenth Infantry, of the old New York guard.

He remembered that morning outside of Ronssoy just like it was yesterday. He and old Red Farley—that crap-shooting fool from South Brooklyn—were taking ammo up to the Front, in the old GMC.

It was plenty tough going. He and Red were taking turns at the wheel of the lumbering, lurching truck. The Jerry H.E.'s were ripping over, too.

Red had said, once: "Jeez, Chance, what if one of them shells hit? We're loaded for bear, with these shells. B-o-y—! Wisht I was back at Ulmer Park!"

He had answered: "You 'n' me both, Red! One direct hit on this crate of ammo we're haulin' and we'll both be sayin' 'Hi, Saint Pete! And where do we go to draw our harps 'n' wings?' An' the worst is yet to come—'X-Marks-The-Spot'!"

The two had shuddered. "X-Marks-The-Spot" was a cross-roads, dead ahead. Plenty hot, plenty tough. The square-heads artillery had the range on that important intersection, had been peppering it aplenty with the 155's for two days and nights straight. Only every few minutes or so was there but a momentary

lull in that incessant cannonade on that spot. Red and Chance had pushed their ammo truck through that hot spot the day before, during one of those blessed respites; but *this* morning it was different. There didn't seem to be any lulls in the firing. The Jerries were shooting the works, incessantly, on that cross-roads.

Red had offered, slowing down the GMC: "It's right ahead, Chance. Waddya say we unload and take a quick sneak up ahead, to see just how bad it really is?"

It was all right with Corporal Chance. They'd pulled up the truck, and had unloaded, had stolen forward cautiously.

The din had been terrific, ear-splitting. No doubt about it, the enemy artillery was laying down the hardware on that spot. Chance had shaken his head. "We'll never be able to get through there, Red!"

Yet he had known he must. They were waiting for that ammunition up forward. Needed it. Desperately.

He and Red had turned back—they'd gone a bit too far forward, anyhow. Then it had happened. The 155 shell had struck directly behind them. Red had been thrown flat upon his face. He was groaning now, and the tomato ketchup was pouring out of his side.

Chance wasn't feeling so hot, either. He'd been clipped by a fragment of the same H.E. shell that had wounded Red. In his shoulder.

The Brooklynite was gasping like a fish. "Chance—f'r Christ's sake—"

Corporal Chance's right shoulder was aching to beat hell. He had put his left hand up there; slowly, experimentally. It had come away red. He had begun to feel awfully sick at his stomach. Then he happened to think he couldn't be badly wounded, after all; or he wouldn't be up on his pins, still.

Red had fainted dead away. Chance had snapped out of it then. He'd broken out his first aid packet, and had ripped Red's O.D. shirt down the side, so he could administer the dressing. Then he had dragged the unconscious man back to the truck and had, with much effort, loaded him into the body of the GMC.

He had mounted the driver's seat. He was beginning to feel groggy. Dizzy as hell. But he knew what he was going to do, all right. He was going to haul tail the hell and gone out of that spot. Too hot for him!

There was a spot of brandy left over in his canteen, from the night before from Mamma Froggy's *estaminet*. That was a break. He'd taken a breathless swig, downing every bit of the hot, revivant stuff. He'd felt a mite sight better, after that and had tooled the GMC about.

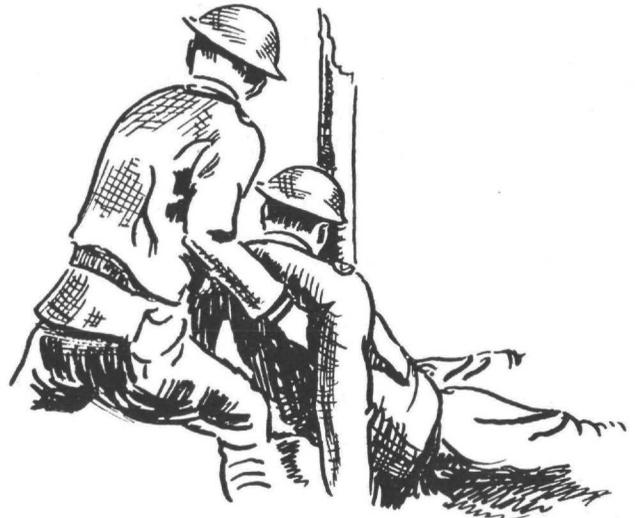
He knew where he was going. There was a side road, 'bout a half a kilometer back along that dirt road. That side road led off at a tangent to the

'Steenth's right flank. The outfit had a dressing station there; he'd turn Red over to the medics there and send word in, from here, to the P.C. that the cross-roads was impassible. They couldn't do more than hang him!

He tooled the lurching vehicle into the side road, shifting into second gear. And all of a sudden there was a motley, disorganized mob of soldiers swarming about his stalled truck. Where they'd come from, Chance had no way of telling. He noted that there were Frogs among them, lots of bearded, leathery-faced Frenchmen in horizon blue uniforms. For a fact, there seemed to be more French than American soldiers.

A tall, lean French officer had dived at him. Had all but embraced him, there on the driver's seat.

"But ammunition! *Le bon Dieu!* An act of Providence, *certainment!* Your name, soldat! I will see that you have ze reward for these good work! I, Gen'ral Monpierre!"



Chance had had to fight down the impulse to sock him one on the button. "Lay off!" he had stormed. "This ain't for you Frogs—this ammunition is for my outfit—the 'Steenth Infantry. And I've got a wounded man back there in the truck—I gotta get him to the aid station—"

The Frog brass hat had protested: "But your 'Steenth Infantree, she is here, *mon brav!* Here—with us—"

And Chance had heard a well remembered voice: "Yeh. It's O.K., corporal. You can let us all have that ammo. God knows we need it—"

It had been the Skipper. Nobody else but old Colonel Adams, hard-boiled, two-fisted "Hell-for-Leather" Adams who wasn't above going right up there in the front lines with his fighting doughboys and going up and over with them.

They'd piled into his load, then—the 'Steenth and the scattered French outfits. A sarge out of C Company had told him meagre details—that the Jerries

(Continued on page 26)

Colonel Davis Commands 369th



THE Adjutant General of the State announced the appointment of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis as an officer in the New York National Guard and his assignment to command the 369th (old 15th) Infantry, New York National Guard.

The new Regimental Commander is a Colonel of Cavalry in the Regular Army and was recently assigned as the Instructor of the 369th Infantry. Colonel Davis succeeds Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy, who in addition to his duties as Chief of Staff of the New York National Guard, was temporarily assigned to command the regiment upon the separation from the service of Colonel John G. Grimley on February 23, 1938.

Colonel Davis was born in Washington, D. C., and attended the public schools of that city. He entered the Army during the Spanish American War. The Army Register, January 1, 1938, shows his service in the Army as follows:

1st Lieutenant, 8th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, 13 July 98. Mustered out, 6 March 99. Private, Corporal Troop "I" and Squadron Sergeant Major 9th Cavalry 14 June 99 to 18 May 01. 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry 2 February 01. Accepted 19 May 01. 1st Lieutenant 30 March 05, Captain 24 Dec. 15. Major (Temporary) 5 Aug. 17. Lieutenant Colonel National Army 11 May 18. Honorably discharged as Lieutenant Colonel National Army 14 Oct. 19. Lieu-

tenant Colonel Cavalry Regular Army 1 July 20. Colonel 18 February 30. During the Spanish American War Colonel Davis served as a company officer at Ft. Thomas, Ky. and Camp George H. Thomas, Ga. Upon muster out he enlisted in the 9th Cavalry as a private. A year and a half later he qualified for a commission as 2nd Lieutenant Regular Army by examination at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

He served with the 2nd Squadron 10th Cavalry in Samar and Panay, Philippine Islands during the Insurrection 1901-02. On his return to the U.S. he was stationed at Old Fort Washaki, Wyoming. He has served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, and The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama; as Military Attache to the American Legation, Monrovia, Liberia; and with the Mexican Border Patrol 1912-15. He was present at the capture of Naco, Sonora, by Mexican forces under General Obregon who later became President of the Republic of Mexico.

During the World War he was with the 9th Cavalry at Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, where he served as a Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel. He returned to the U. S. in 1920. He also served a five year tour as an Instructor, Ohio National Guard. During the period 1930-33, he accompanied six parties of Gold Star Mothers on their pilgrimages to the cemeteries of Europe.

OUR SOCIETY

THE easily-understood questions-and-answers text which is printed below was issued in the form of a memorandum to the Presidents of all Sections of all Branches of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society, with the request that it be posted where all members of the Society—past, present, and potential—might see it. It is in the nature of things, though, that many members of the Guard and the Naval Militia did not see it, so it is here re-presented for their benefit.

* * *

If I could sit down with every member of the National Guard and Naval Militia for a talk about our Relief Society, I judge that these are some of the questions that would be asked concerning it:

Q. "Just whom does our Society help?"

A. The needy widows and fatherless children of those who have served for 5 years or more in the New York National Guard or the New York Naval Militia.

Q. "I've been in the Guard 'for 5 years or more,' but I'm not married. If I were to die, I'd leave neither a widow nor children. Why should I contribute?"

A. Why shouldn't you? When you contribute to the Red Cross, or to a Community Chest, or to a hospital fund, it never enters your mind that you may some day have their help. Besides, it is entirely probable that you will marry. If you do, and *if* your widow or children should be in need, they would be eligible for the help of the Society, even after you had left the Guard.

Q. "Why does the Society limit its assistance to 'widows and dependent children?' Why can't it help Guardsmen who are living, and who may be out of work and generally 'hard up'?"

A. Because our Society has to put a limit somewhere on its activities, especially in these days of its early growth. (It is only about 18 months old.) To throw open its benefits to the 22,000 men who are in New York's Guard and Naval Militia would bankrupt the Society in a week. A man who is physically fit can somehow always fend for himself, but there is scarcely anything that a woman can do (especially if she has small children) when she loses her husband.

Q. "How is the Society set up?"

A. Into Branches and Sections. Each regiment (or similar unit) is a Branch, and each company, troop, or battery, is a Section. There are 26 Branches of the Society in the Guard, and the whole of the Naval Militia is the 27th Branch.

Q. "Just who may become a member of the Relief Society?"

A. Any man, woman, or child may become a member by making a contribution of \$1 or more annually, just as in the case of the Red Cross. For your \$1 (or more) a membership card is issued by the President of the Section to which you make your contribution. The Society especially welcomes contributions from ex-members' association, veterans' groups, ladies' auxiliaries, etc.

Q. "But from whom does the Society receive its chief support?"

A. From those men like yourself who are in the active National Guard or Naval Militia. What the Society asks in contributions—all of which are voluntary—is \$1 (or more) from enlisted men, and \$2 (or more) from officers. When you make your annual contribution to your Section President, he sends the contribution to the Branch Treasurer, who forwards it to the Society's Treasurer

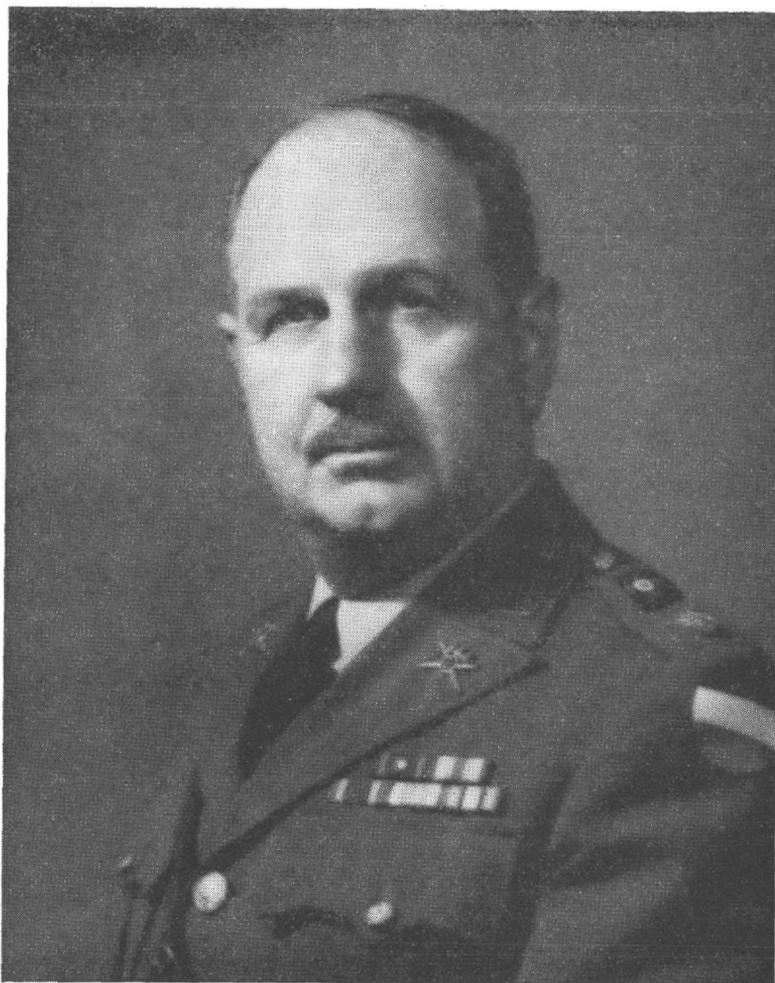
W. N. Haskell
WILLIAM N. HASKELL,
Major General.

* * *



"If you guys want me to go to the movies with you—you'll have to help with the dishes!"

Colonel Ellard Commands 244th



LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES H. ELLARD was appointed Colonel in command of the 244th Coast Artillery, N. Y. N. G., following the promotion and retirement of Brigadier General Mills Miller at Fort Ontario on July 7th.

Colonel Ellard enlisted and served with the 1st Provisional Regiment on the Aqueduct in 1917. Following his enlistment with the 4th Company, 9th Coast Defense Command, N. Y. G., he rose successively through the ranks. Upon promotion to 1st Lieutenant he organized the 9th Company, 9th Coast Defense Command, recruiting from the students, faculty and alumni of Columbia University, and the faculty of the New York Department of Education. As captain of the redesignated 21st Company in 1919, Colonel Ellard enlisted a great number of Stuyvesant High School students and graduates.

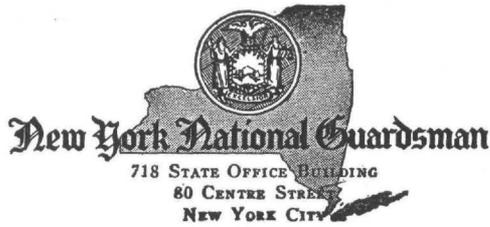
In February 1924, the 9th Coast Artillery was redesignated the 244th Coast Artillery and the armament reassigned from 12 inch fixed defenses to the 155 mm GPF's. As a result of Colonel Ellard's concentrated efforts during a brief period of time on the new armament, his battery received a commendation from General Cruikshank, the Coast Artillery District Commander, following the excellent 4 gun battery service practice at Fort Ontario.

Captain Ellard was promoted to Major on January 15, 1927, and to Lieutenant Colonel on February 9, 1935.

It is of interest to note that Colonel Ellard's ancestors, migrating from England in 1837, were shipwrecked off Fire Island and settled on Long Island, the birthplace of succeeding generations. Colonel Ellard was born at Kings Point, Great Neck, Long Island. He received his A.B. degree in 1897 and his A.M. in 1900 from Columbia University. He has been a professor of Chemistry at Stuyvesant High School for more than 25 years.

In addition to his membership in the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers, Colonel Ellard is a member of several Chemical Engineering Societies, the Columbia University Club and the Life Underwriters Association.

Colonel Ellard greatly appreciates the responsibilities and opportunities afforded him by his new assignment, and has expressed a keen desire to continue to promote esprit-de-corps and morale within the regiment; to impress upon each member of the command his individual responsibility and importance in the coordination of the integral organization; and to develop confidence, leadership, mutual understanding and the ability to impart knowledge concisely.



"For the propagation of one policy and only one:
'Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!'"

VOL. XV, No. 7 NEW YORK CITY OCTOBER, 1938

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH Associate Editor
LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE General Advertising Manager

MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
N.Y.C. Advertising Manager

FIELD AND ARMORY TRAINING

WITH the month of October, we enter the 1938-1939 Armory Training Period.

The 1938 Field Training Period is now a matter of history, and, we hope, one of pleasant memories. Reports from the various organizations indicate that the program of instruction was found most interesting and, in the case of the Infantry training at Camp Smith, the new bivouac area was certainly an improvement on anything we have had to date.

The addition of anti-aircraft practice was well received and it is to be hoped that the interest created by the instruction during the field training period will be developed during the coming armory period to the end that next summer the number of participants may be increased. Incidentally, the use of the cal. 22 rifles in this practice indicated that not all the men were as thoroughly familiar with this weapon as they might be—this can be remedied during the armory period.

For the 1939 record rifle practice, it is contemplated that new Course "C" will be fired. The preparatory exercises remain practically unchanged. Rapid fire will start with the firer in the prone position 25 yards from the firing line. When target appears he will rush to the firing line and fire. The sitting position is eliminated from record firing, but is included in instruction firing.

In the present armory training period certain units which are armed with the pistol will fire that weapon for instruction and record. This is the first time in some years that ammunition has been made available and from all reports, the opportunity to use their pistols has aroused great enthusiasm among the men concerned. We all realize how extremely difficult it is to maintain interest in a weapon without giving the individual an opportunity to fire it and satisfy

himself that the instruction given, if followed, will produce results. In line with this, it is hoped that next summer the Field Artillery will be given an opportunity to fire the automatic rifles recently issued them.

27TH DIVISION REUNION

As this issue goes to press the 27th Division is celebrating the 20th anniversary of the breaking of The Hindenburg Line. We hope next month to give our readers a full account of this celebration which is taking place in Albany on October 1st.

OUR SEPTEMBER ISSUE

The splendid picture of the musketry exercise at Camp Smith which decorated our September cover and also that on this issue are the work of Mr. Otto E. Trautmann who generously contributed these together with other pictures taken during visits to Camp Smith and Camp Perry. Some of the Camp Perry pictures appear in this issue and we hope to reproduce other examples of Mr. Trautmann's skill from time to time.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS

On page 31 of this issue we publish extracts from G. O. 12, A. G. O., which gives details of the examinations to be conducted for candidates from the New York National Guard who desire to take the entrance examinations for the United States Military Academy.

This is a great opportunity for our members and we trust that all who are qualified to take the examinations will do so.

The New York National Guard is very proud of the records attained by the men we have sent to the Academy for, to our knowledge, none has ever failed to complete the course and graduate.

A quotation from a letter from The Adjutant General of The Army states "... There is no limitation to the number who may compete in the preliminary examinations and it is suggested that this matter be widely advertised ... so that every enlisted man who is eligible ... may be afforded this great opportunity. ..."

TEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

OCTOBER, 1928

1928 Field Training attendance breaks all records.

* * *

Historical sketch—156th Field Artillery.

* * *

Report of National Matches at Camp Perry.

General Haskell's Message

THE NATIONAL MATCHES



THAT the American tradition as regards "a nation of riflemen" is still alive, and not only alive but healthy and growing, was demonstrated again this year at the National Matches held at Camp Perry last month.

These matches are a truly American institution. I say "truly American" advisedly, for they are in the tradition which made the America of today possible—in the tradition of those sturdy pioneers who conquered the wilderness which was America—truly American, because they are a cross-section of our country. Every conceivable variety of rifle and pistol shooter is to be found competing: professional soldiers, sailors and marines; civilian soldiers of the National Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps; C. M. T. C.; civilian shooters from the cities, from the farms and ranches and plantations—youngsters from the high schools firing small-bore. They come from every state in the Union, and from far-away Hawaii and Alaska.

Not only do the National Matches provide unequalled competitive possibilities, but they include what, in my opinion, is of equal importance in the Small Arms Firing Schools, Rifle and Pistol, and the Police School. At the Small Arms Schools the students are given the proper methods of rifle and pistol instruction, and the instruction is imparted with a view not only to having the students themselves benefit, but of enabling them to instruct others. Herein lies their value. The Police Schools afford an opportunity to members of police departments to learn the newest developments in the use of the weapons with which they are equipped.

I was impressed, during my visit with our National Guard Team, with the earnestness of the men, and with the type of men I saw on the firing line. It is a

serious business, and one which requires as perfect physical condition as any sport there is. Consider a score 100 with 16 V's at 1000 yards, which gave Sgt. Mason eighth place (the winner having 19 V's), and Lieut. Herron with a score of 100 and 15 V's not even among the medal winners!

The places which were won in both the rifle and pistol matches by individual team members and the final standing of both the rifle and pistol teams are gratifying to me, as I know they are to the men themselves and to our organization.

Turning from the shooting of the matches to the administration which makes their smooth functioning possible, I found an organization which left nothing to be desired—every detail functioning in the manner of a permanent establishment, and yet the whole organization is assembled only for the three weeks of the matches. The splendid competitors' mess, which on opening feeds several thousands, and ends as suddenly; the statistical office which assigns the thousands of competitors to their targets, gives them their time of firing in several matches on the same day, and publishes the results of the matches almost as the last shot is fired; the Camp Director's office; the Quartermaster and Ordnance, who issue equipment, assign quarters, and have everyone ready to function within fifteen minutes of arrival; the Finance Office, which computes and pays travel from every corner of the country—and all the other details, too numerous to mention, which go to make an efficient organization begin to function at maximum capacity on the opening day and cease to function on the closing day. These activities are directed and performed by Regular Army personnel, and the Army certainly has every reason to pride itself on this performance.

108TH INFANTRY RIFLE MATCH

The annual rifle match of the 1st Battalion, 108th Infantry, was won again by the Bn. Hq. Co. team with a score of 415 out of a possible 450. Co. C took second place with a score of 407 while the Bn. Hq. Co. second team placed third with a score of 399. The match consisted of 10 shots sitting at 200 yds. target A, 10 shots prone at 300 yds. target A, and 10 shots prone at 600 yds. target B, using the U. S. Rifle Cal. 30 Model 1903.

This makes the third time in four years that "Batling Headquarters" has come through to beat out the rifle companies of the 1st Bn. for the trophy. The trophy becomes the permanent property of the team that wins it the most times over a period of ten years.

To date it has been won by the following Companies:

- 1933 Co. A, 108th Infantry with a score of 399.
- 1934 Co. B, 108th Infantry with a score of 413.
- 1935 Hq. Co. 1st Bn., 108th Inf. with a score of 408.
- 1936 Hq. Co. 1st Bn., 108th Inf. with a score of 408.
- 1937 Co. C, 108th Infantry with a score of 417.
- 1938 Hq. Co. 1st Bn., 108th Inf. with a score of 415.

It begins to look as if the trophy has found its "final resting place."

The match was held at Troop K, 121 Cavalry farm at Manlius, New York, on August 21, 1938. Co. C, 108th Infantry last year's winner, was host to the visiting teams and served them with a hot noon day meal during the course of the match.

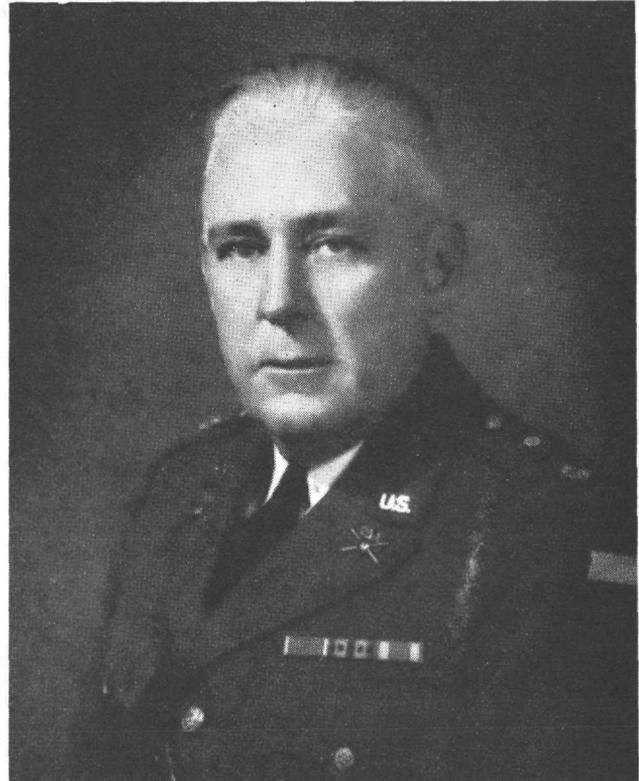
Communications between the firing line and the pits was maintained by the Bn. Hq. Co. with the new five meter SCR 195 "walk and talk" radios recently received. The radios functioned perfectly and even better than the field Telephones, type EE-4 usually used for such occasions.

To top off a perfect shooting day the teams together with the range personnel were entertained at a steak dinner at Turn Hall, Syracuse, New York at which time Major George A. Elliott Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, 108th Infantry presented the trophy to 1st Lieutenant Charles E. Ames Commanding Officer of the Hq. Co. 1st Bn., 108th Infantry and Coach of the winning team.



THE
WINNERS

NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICER 244th C. A.



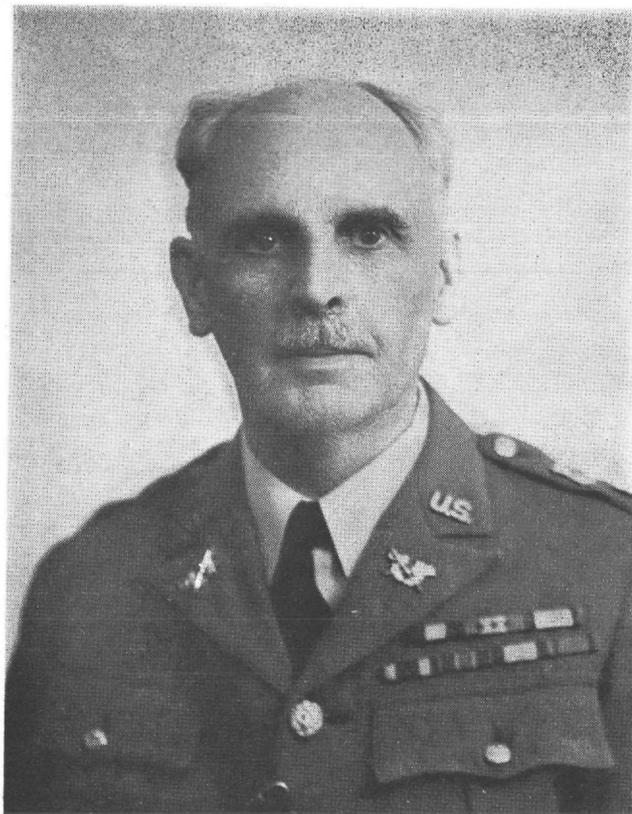
LIEUTENANT COLONEL MALCOLM W. FORCE

"TAKE care of the men and animals first!" With this characteristic doctrine, Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm W. Force continues his military service as Executive Officer of the 244th Coast Artillery.

Colonel Force has had a varied and interesting military career, beginning with his enlistment in the Essex Troop. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 9th C.D.C., January 12, 1916, 1st Lieutenant July 15, 1916, he was mustered into Federal Service on July 15, 1917. On October 26, 1917, he joined the 1st Trench Mortar Battalion and served with it at Belleau Wood and Bourches. Commissioned Captain in May, 1918, he commanded Battery A in the Aisne-Marne, Champagne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and at Thiaucourt.

Although severely wounded and ordered to hospital, Captain Force refused to leave his command and commanded it throughout its service, receiving the Purple Heart decoration. The service of Battery A added five silver rings to the Regimental Standard.

On his return to the United States, Colonel Force rejoined his old regiment and formed the 19th Company, redesignated Battery D. He remained in command until his promotion to Major in June, 1929.



Colonel Cadotte Retires

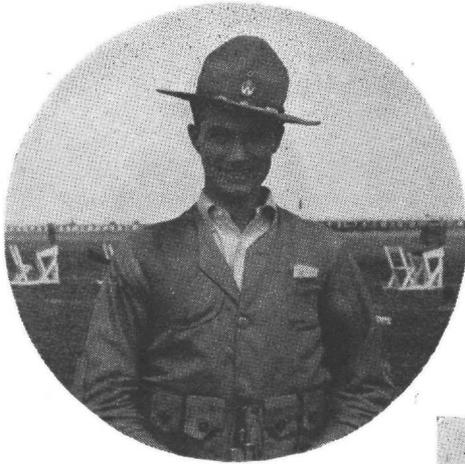
AFTER forty years service with the New York National Guard, Colonel Damasse J. Cadotte retired for age on August 9th. Born in Canada in 1874, he went to school and college there, serving for three years in the Canadian Militia, before settling in Buffalo where he has resided ever since and has attained a high rank in the legal fraternity of that city.

Shortly after entering this country he enlisted, on March 28, 1898, in Company "F" of the 74th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., rising through all the grades until he received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant in September, 1905, and 1st Lieutenant four years later. On account of his interest in rifle shooting and military sports, he soon became prominent in the regiment and was secretary of the regimental athletic association for some years during which period events of national importance were held in the new regimental armory, at that time, the largest in the world. From 1905 he served on the regimental rifle team and from 1907 to 1916 he was a member of the New York State Team, participating in the National Matches at Sea Girt, Camp Perry, Fort Riley and Jacksonville, winning many valuable medals, and with the late Colonel Kemp opening all the matches as the leading pair. Promoted Captain in 1912, he was the regimental ordnance officer as well as Captain of the rifle team which several years won the State and the 4th Brigade Matches and placed three or four of its members on the State team each year. In May, 1914, he was appointed inspector of small arms practice for the regiment.

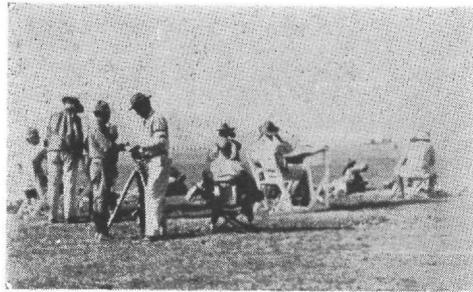
When the 74th Regiment went to the Mexican Border in 1916, he was mustered into the Federal service as a 1st Lieutenant, became Captain on October 6th and was assigned to the command of Company "B." With his company, he was mustered out of the Federal service in February and returned to the service on March 31, 1917. With his regiment, he went to Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C., and was transferred to the 108th Infantry in October, 1917 in command of Company "I." In April, 1918, he was assigned Regimental Personnel Officer, went overseas with the regiment and served with it until March 6, 1919.

During his military service advantage had been taken of his high legal talents and he had served as Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial at Pharr, Texas in 1916 and at Spartanburg, S. C., in 1917. Promoted Major December 12, 1919, he was assigned to the 4th Brigade New York Guard as Judge Advocate and was promoted Lt. Colonel, N.Y. N.G. on November 17, 1924, in the Judge Advocate General's Department. He retired on August 9, 1938, as Colonel. His keen interest in rifle shooting and other military athletics was marked to the last days of his service. He is an outdoor man and has an exceptional knowledge of hunting and fishing and of the wild life of the State. A kindly and considerate friend, a gentleman of learning and fine judgment, Colonel Cadotte's place will be a hard one to fill, and he will be missed by his many friends in the 174th Regiment and the staff.

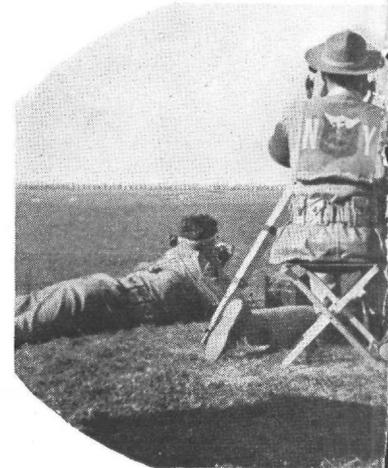
National 19



SGT. C. MASON



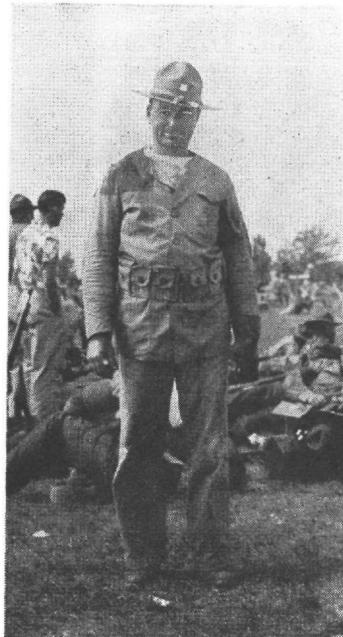
MAJOR BAXTER COLLECTS A CHALLENGE



SGT. EVAN



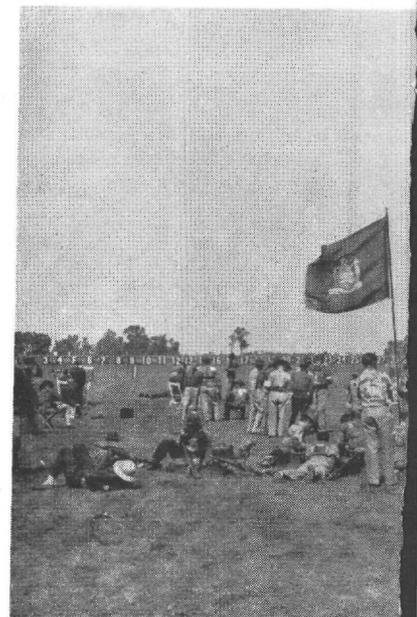
ROSS-MASON-MANIN-LUTZ



LT. HERRON



PVT.
LUTZ



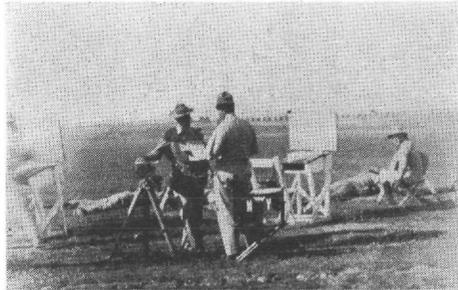
THE NAT

Matches

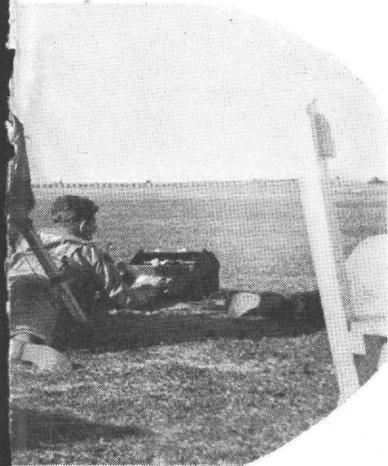
38



SGT. D. C. BRADT



COACH AND CAPTAIN CONFER



COACHING



WAITING TO GO IN



SGT. MORRISSEY

Photos by
Lt. Manin
and
Mr. O. Trautmann



AL MATCH

Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

A BUFFALO man, Edward A. Duncan, was serving as the first sergeant of Company A of the 108th Infantry when, on September 29th, 1918, in action east of Ronsoy, France, he proved up under most exacting battle stress.

Under a withering fire from the enemy artillery and machine-guns, First Sergeant Duncan went forward, time after time, to render hasty but efficient first-aid to wounded men of his company. On one of the last of these errands of mercy he found that his company, raked and demoralized by the terrific fire from the German lines, was without leadership and was wavering. Unhesitatingly, First Sergeant Duncan rallied the men, organized them into fresh combat elements and, placing himself at head of the remnants, led the unit forward in a brilliant attack which swept to and beyond the enemy's line.

* * * *

On the same date and in the same action against the Hindenburg Line another Upstater, Private Sylvester J. Howland, hailing from Waterford and serving in Company B, 105th Infantry, also displayed high courage.

His company, an element of the first assault waves, was met by a frontal fire of such intensity that it was obliged to take to cover as best it could. Private Howland was in a crater with some comrades under fair protection from the enemy fire, when he learned that another B company man was lying helplessly wounded some yards forward.

Private Howland immediately crawled from his safe cover and gained the side of the wounded New Yorker. He then assisted this man back to another shell-hole, receiving a painful wound while in the execution of this heroic act of rescue.

Corporal Frank J. Irwin of Company C, 107th Infantry, was a member of an American working party between the British front and support lines in the Mount Kemmel Sector, Belgium, on August 17, 1918 when a German H.E. shell exploded nearby, wounding several members of a British ration party which was going forward at that time. Corporal Irwin, a native New Yorker, voluntarily crossed an open, shell-swept area, twice, and rescued several of the wounded Britishers.

* * * *

Another member of Company C who gave an exhibition of heroism not once, but twice, was a Cohoes man, Private Wasyl Kolonoczyk. In action near St. Souplet, France, on October 18, Private Kolonoczyk went forward, alone, under a heavy smoke screen and made a single-handed capture of thirty-five Germans.

Later the same day, the Cohoes man, with three other men who had volunteered to go with him, again went forward and stalked a strongly-held enemy "pill-box" in an abandoned farmhouse. The daring New Yorkers covered all points of escape from the farmhouse and Kolonoczyk called upon the enemy force to surrender. When the Germans failed to come out at once, Kolonoczyk fired into the building, killing two of the German force who had been scurrying to the cellar of the farmhouse. The remainder of the enemy then piled out of the building. In all, these Germans numbered thirty-eight, of whom two were high-ranking officers.

* * * *

Among the replacement troops who joined the New York 27th Division in France was Private John W. Rawlinson of Kingsville, Texas, who was assigned to Company K of the 106th Infantry. On September

28, 1918, near Quinmemont, France, this Texan showed that he had already become imbued with the New Yorkers' fighting tradition.

After assisting in repulsing a strong German counter-attack, Private Rawlinson and a companion were temporarily lost in the thick smoke and fog. Stumbling forward to catch up with their mates, they walked directly into a large enemy patrol. Rawlinson immediately fired point-blank into the patrol and the Germans, startled, threw down their guns and surrendered en masse. Rawlinson and his companion gathered up the enemy's weapons and marched their prisoners—more than twenty men—back to our lines, finally making a contact with flankers of the 106th Infantry and turning the prisoners over to them.

* * * *

Ralph B. Sullivan left his native New York City to go overseas as a private in Battery B of the 104th Field Artillery when Uncle Sam sounded the call for red-blooded young Americans to rally to the Colors in 1917.

Near Montzeville, France, on September 14, 1938, Private Sullivan was working his gun with his crew of B. Battery when a German shell burst near the spot and set fire to the camouflage net over the battery's ammunition dump of live shells. Three of these shells exploded, and the spreading fire threatened to set off the entire dump.

Despite the fact that six more shells exploded in quick succession, Sullivan raced to the blazing dump. The other men of the gun crew dashed to his aid as he worked frantically putting out the spreading flames in the fiber net.

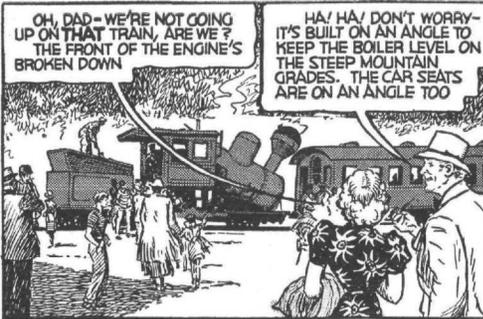
His prompt and courageous act arrested the spread of the fire, saved the balance of the live ammunition and, undoubtedly, several lives.

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS



GOSH, THAT MOUNTAIN LOOKS HIGH - I'M GLAD WE'RE GOING TO RIDE UP ON THE COG RAILWAY

YES, IT'S NEW ENGLAND'S HIGHEST VIEW UP THERE!



OH, DAD - WE'RE NOT GOING UP ON THAT TRAIN, ARE WE? THE FRONT OF THE ENGINE'S BROKEN DOWN

HA! HA! DON'T WORRY - IT'S BUILT ON AN ANGLE TO KEEP THE BOILER LEVEL ON THE STEEP MOUNTAIN GRADES. THE CAR SEATS ARE ON AN ANGLE TOO



NOW, WE'RE PASSING OVER THE TRESTLE CALLED JACOB'S LADDER! - WE'LL SOON BE ABOVE THE TIMBER-LINE. HOW DO YOU LIKE IT, CHUBBINS?

MY, IT'S THRILLING! SEEMS LIKE WE'RE GOING TO THE TOP OF THE WORLD. B-R-R IT'S GETTING CHILLY AS NOVEMBER



WHAT A GRAND VIEW! WE CAN SEE EVERYTHING FROM CANADA TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN SPREAD OUT LIKE ONE BIG MAP

YES, WE'RE FORTUNATE TO HAVE SUCH FINE, CLEAR WEATHER



ISN'T IT AMAZING, THE VIEW YOU GET FROM WAY UP HERE?

YES. DO YOU NOTICE ANY DIFFERENCE IN THE WAY YOUR PIPE SMOKES AT THIS HEIGHT?



WHY NO, I DON'T. THE TOBACCO I USE GIVES THE SAME COOL, FULL-BODIED SMOKE ANYWHERE!

OH, PRINCE ALBERT, EH? A LOT OF MY FRIENDS SMOKE P.A. I'VE BEEN MEANING TO TRY IT. MIND IF I BORROW SOME?

M-MM-SA-A-Y- PRINCE ALBERT SMOKES GRAND, ALL RIGHT! BY GOLLY, IMAGINE A TOBACCO BEING SO TASTY, YET SO COOL AND FREE FROM BITE. THANKS!

DON'T THANK ME. THANK THE P.A. FOLKS FOR TAKING OUT THE BITE, EVEN THOUGH THEY USE BETTER TOBACCO TO BEGIN WITH



I'M SAYIN' PRINCE ALBERT IS ALSO THE SMOOTHEST-ROLLIN', MELLOWEST-TASTIN' 'MAKIN'S' TOBACCO ON THE POST!

MONEY-BACK OFFER FOR PIPE-SMOKERS

Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



OFFER GOOD ON "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES TOO

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Copyright, 1938 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

It Was a Great Fight!

Being a Blow by Blow Description of the 1938 National Matches

by *Lieut. Colonel Henry E. Suavet*

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are indebted to Captain Leo W. Hesselman, Team Captain, N. Y. Naval Militia Team for the use of his notes which were most valuable in the preparation of this article.

FOR several years General Haskell had planned a visit to the New York National Guard Team at the National Matches only to have other matters arise which prevented his making the trip. This year the General came out and despite the fact that within a couple of hours of his arrival he received a telegram which caused him to shorten his visit, he was able to see the final stage of the National Individual Rifle Match and visit the various installations at Camp Perry.

Having covered the various phases of the activities which make up the administrative establishment from the Competitors' Mess (including the kitchens), the Statistical office, etc., the General visited with the members of the rifle and pistol teams and attended the team dinner at Fremont. This evidence of his interest in the team was reflected in the performance of the men in the National Rifle Team Match, which placed the New York National Guard in Class A for the first time in years.

Three weeks of matches with no rain save for a slight thunderstorm on the final day seems almost too good to be true and yet it's a fact! The 1938 National Matches were favored with excellent weather throughout and lucky it was too for the record attendance of 1937 was exceeded by from fifteen to twenty per cent this year—an indication of how the country's interest in marksmanship continues to grow.

In this great gathering of shooters New York was represented by teams from the New York National Guard and Naval Militia, a civilian team, and numerous enthusiasts who came out at their own expense.

Before going out to Camp Perry, our team, together with our friends of the Naval Militia, spent several days at the Karners range and went through a final course of sprouts.

On arrival at Perry we found an innovation in the Small Arms Firing School. The course of instruction has now been divided into the Basic (which is the original) and the Advanced (which is for individuals who have been through the Basic) groups. This is a logical development of the School's course of instruction and those of our members who attended

the Advanced course were most enthusiastic in their comments—we hope that this feature will be made permanent.

With the opening of the ranges for practice firing there appeared as Assistant Chief Range Officer none other than our good friend Major John H. Baxter—formerly Instructor to our Howitzer companies. Major Baxter, who has ever maintained his keen interest in our organization, did much to make our tour at Perry pleasant.

On Saturday, the 27th of August, the Matches got under way with the firing of the Members Trophy, Navy Cup and Crowell Trophy Matches—all N.R.A. Individual Matches.

The Members Match—10 shots at 600 yards, prone—was won with a score of 50 (9 V's) by Corp. Huntington of the Infantry Team in a field of 1,944 entries—the high competitor from New York State being Seaman W. A. Greenfield, N. Y. Naval Militia with a score of 48 which won him the State Bronze Medal. Seaman Greenfield's feat in topping all N. Y. State competitors caused great rejoicing in the Naval Militia ranks and spread consternation in the ranks of the National Guard and Civilian teams to say noth-



The Board of Strategy Meets



ing of the unattached civilians. To commemorate the event, our team members were directed to wear a black ribbon one inch wide and two inches long on the right sleeve of the shooting coat, one inch below the shoulder seam. Bearing in mind that we were close to the site of Commodore Perry's victory, to have a Seaman do this to us in the very first match confirmed our opinion that we were now truly in enemy territory—so with that dogged determination which has characterized the New York National Guard in all our country's wars, we snapped right back and took the State medals in the next two matches which gave us a 66.6 average for the day.

The Navy Cup Match, 20 shots at 200 yards, slow fire standing with 1,991 entries was won by Corp. Willard L. Baker also of the Infantry Team with a score of 98. Our high man, Lt. Harry A. Manin, won the State Medal with a 93 and was closely pressed by Sgt. Morrissey also 93, and Evans, Herron and Batstone with 92, 92, 91 respectively.

The Crowell Trophy Match, 10 shots at 600 yards, 1,670 entries, was taken by Sgt. H. H. Wagner—another Infantry Team member with a score of 50 (13 V's)—thus the opening day was certainly Infantry all the way. Herman Lutz took the State Medal with a 49 with Morgan right on his heels with another 49.

Monday, August 29th saw the firing of the Marine Corps Cup and Coast Guard Trophy Matches. The Marine Corps Cup, with 1,895 entries, 10 shots each at 600 and 1,000 yards again found the Infantry out front. Sgt. L. P. Jenkins scoring 100 (12 V's). The State Medal went to Charles Mason with 95 followed by Manin with a 94. In the Coast Guard, 1,847 entries, 10 shots rapid fire at 200 and at 300 yards, the Marine Corps stepped forward in the person of Gy. Sgt. J. R. Tucker with a 99 for high while the State Medal went to Evans with a 97 closely followed by Seidel, Mason, Lutz and Dooley with 96, 96, 95, and 94 respectively.

The Leech Cup, 1,738 entries, 7 shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards went to Corp. W. Giacobbe of the Infantry with 105 (14 V's)—the Naval Militia in the person of S.l.c.l. William J. Pfau, Jr., took the State Medal with a 102 just ranking Manin with 102 and Lutz and Mason with 101 and 100.

(Continued on page 27)



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Announcement of Changes in Officer Personnel Commissioned

COLONELS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Ellard, Charles H.	Jul. 21'38..	244th C.A.
Davis, Benjamin O.	Jul. 27'38..	369th Inf.

LT. COLONELS

Mangan, John J.	Jun. 4'38..	F.D., 44th Div.
Force, Malcolm W.	Jul. 21'38..	244th C.A.

MAJORS

Boughton, William H. ...	Jun. 16'38..	A.G.D., S.S.
Odrovonz, Casimir J.	Jul. 10'38..	107th Inf.

CAPTAINS

Sheldon, Frederic H.	Jun. 2'38..	10th Inf.
Fitzgerald, John J.	Jun. 3'38..	104th F.A.
Hanssen, Eilif C.	Jun. 4'38..	101st Cav.
Thompson, William L., Jr.	Jun. 4'38..	53rd Brig.
MacKrell, William H.	Jun. 6'38..	107th Inf.
Steininger, George (Chap.)	Jun. 7'38..	14th Inf.
Crum, William P.	Jun. 8'38..	105th F.A.
Marcy, Alfred R.	Jun. 13'38..	108th Inf.
Snow, Herman B.	Jun. 15'38..	M.C., 10th Inf.
Stewart, Leslie M.	Jun. 17'38..	107th Inf.
Thomson, John D.	Jun. 22'38..	108th Inf.
Niles, Charles E.	Jul. 1'38..	M.C., 156th F.A.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

Gurzny, Joseph L.	Jun. 1'38..	104th F.A.
Paul, Thurston T., Jr. ...	Jun. 2'38..	10th Inf.
Sweeney, Robert J.	Jun. 3'38..	101st Cav.
Helmer, Alf S. H.	Jun. 3'38..	165th Inf.
Hauck, Richard F.	Jun. 4'38..	M.C., 71st Inf.
Clark, Alfred R.	Jun. 6'38..	107th Inf.
Hand, Clifford A.	Jun. 7'38..	106th Inf.
Horton, John A., Jr.	Jun. 8'38..	102nd Engrs.

CAPTAINS

Luedeke, William P.	Jun. 29'38..	106th F.A.
Bullock, Robert L.	Jul. 20'38..	108th Inf.
Watson, Wayne B.	Jul. 20'38..	107th Inf.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

Burke, Edward B.	Jun. 9'38..	258th F.A.
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CAPTAINS

Little, George W.	Jun. 10'38..	V.C., 102nd Med. Rgt.
MacDonald, Milton W. ...	Jun. 2'38..	104th F.A.
Mullins, Thomas J.	Jul. 16'38..	165th Inf.
Werner, Edward R.	Jul. 12'38..	174th Inf.

Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
--------------	-------------------------

Merrill, Edgerton	Jun. 8'38..	101st Cav.
Hirt, James B.	Jun. 8'38..	105th F.A.
Tappert, Wilfried C. H.	Jun. 10'38..	121st Cav.
Ames, Charles E.	Jun. 13'38..	108th Inf.
Kelly, Joseph J.	Jun. 18'38..	165th Inf.
Reed, John J.	Jun. 20'38..	156th F.A.
Hogan, John D.	Jun. 21'38..	10th Inf.
Dooley, James A.	Jul. 9'38..	165th Inf.
Buckley, Gerard A.	Jul. 9'38..	165th Inf.
Stenson, Sydney S.	Jul. 16'38..	165th Inf.
Hughes, Ransom	Jul. 20'38..	156th F.A.

2ND LIEUTENANTS

Brown, Marcus C.	Jun. 1'38..	104th F.A.
Toft, Bernard A.	Jun. 1'38..	104th F.A.
Backora, Edward J.	Jun. 2'38..	14th Inf.
Allen, Judson W.	Jun. 2'38..	14th Inf.
Holman, Harold S.	Jun. 3'38..	108th Inf.
Herzog, Jacob H.	Jun. 6'38..	53rd Brig.
Reed, William C.	Jun. 8'38..	101st Cav.
Read, Robert E.	Jun. 9'38..	71st Inf.
Duffner, Cletus L.	Jun. 9'38..	71st Inf.
Cornell, John J.	Jun. 10'38..	121st Cav.
Van Valkenburg, Kenneth	Jun. 16'38..	105th Inf.
De Betta, Anthony G. ...	Jun. 17'38..	212th C.A.(A.A.)
McMillan, Thomas R. ...	Jun. 17'38..	107th Inf.
Frisbee, Charles V.	Jun. 20'38..	156th F.A.
Foery, Martin H.	Jun. 21'38..	165th Inf.
Fancher, Fred D.	Jun. 24'38..	104th F.A.
Amann, Richard F.	Jun. 24'38..	108th Inf.
O'Neill, Eugene J.	Jul. 12'38..	105th F.A.
Schroeder, Andrew J.	Jul. 20'38..	156th F.A.
Donaghy, Peter	Jul. 25'38..	165th Inf.

Resigned, Honorably Discharged

Dunn, Joseph L.	Jun. 29'38..	106th Inf.
Vincent, Roy F.	Jul. 12'38..	54th Brig.

2ND LIEUTENANTS

Schaefer, Charles A.	Jul. 12'38..	105th F.A.
Tauss, Edward	Jul. 6'38..	258th F.A.

Transferred to Inactive National Guard

1ST LIEUTENANTS

Imre, Raymond P.	Jun. 29'38..	102nd Engrs.
Holmes, Preston M.	Jul. 26'38..	174th Inf.

OUR NEW SERVICE RIFLE

(Continued from page 6)

expert. Of course, such high rates of fire are not contemplated except in emergencies and they cannot be maintained over any considerable period of time, due to the overheating. An average rate of fire of around thirty shots per minute can, however, be maintained almost continuously without difficulty.

The question naturally arises among those familiar with the "kick" of the Springfield, as to the fatiguing effect of firing the new rifle. Although comparative tests between the Springfield and the Garand only show from ten to fifteen per cent less energy of free recoil, there is a noticeable difference in "kick" felt by the individual, which is due to the difference in time of application of the force of recoil. The result is a marked decrease in fatigue from firing. In some of the Armory tests individuals have fired from the shoulder as many as six hundred rounds continuously at a rate of about thirty shots per minute without becoming unduly fatigued. Such an amount of firing in the same period with the Springfield would be next to impossible.

Production of this new rifle is now in progress at Springfield Armory and the difficulties encountered in adapting it to mass production have been no greater than could be expected with any new automatic weapon. None have been encountered that have not been successfully overcome. Production facilities have been provided to the extent of funds which have been made available for that purpose.

The first production models were completed and delivered to troops in August, 1937. Since that time a small but constant monthly production, limited by the equipment available, has been maintained.

The total number of rifles for which funds have been provided to June 30, 1938, is approximately 7,500, and it is expected to complete the delivery of these during the current calendar year. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1938, funds have been provided for the manufacture of an additional quantity of rifles, and funds have also been provided to greatly increase the equipment, such as new and more modern machines, tools, jigs, fixtures and gages, required in the production of this weapon. These additional facilities will permit a much greater daily production rate than is now available.

In the meantime, the rifles which have been delivered to troops continue to give excellent service. Every organization so far equipped has submitted enthusiastic reports of their performance under all conditions which have been encountered. Demands for this rifle to replace the Springfield are increasing tremendously as its superiority is realized from actual experience with it. This undoubtedly will result in greatly increased yearly appropriations for the production of larger quantities. Even so, it will take several years to complete the rearming of the Regular Army and the National Guard, and as priority will un-

doubtedly be given to equipping these organizations, it will probably be many years before any of these rifles will become available for other purposes.

NOTE: The present Springfield rifle will probably not be declared obsolete and sold at a reduced price for some years to come.—Ed.



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Adoption of Breech Loading Arms in the N. Y. N. G.

by Lieut. J. W. Naylor, 121st Cav.

WITH the adoption of the Garand semi-automatic rifle as the standard arm for the military forces of the United States, supplanting the U. S. Rifle, Model of 1903, it is interesting to note some of the problems which arose soon after the Civil War when the New York National Guard was concerned with the adoption of a breech-loading rifle to take the place of the .58 calibre Springfield muzzle-loader which was so extensively used during the rebellion.

By virtue of Special Order No. 332 issued by the Adjutant General's Office on October 10, 1866, a commission was appointed "to make examination and trial of the recent inventions and improvements in breech-loading military small arms, and especially of such inventions and improvements as have been made for alterations of muzzle-loading military arms now in use." The tests to which the arms submitted were to be subjected were set forth as follows:

1st Test. Strength of breech mechanism, or resistance to recoil and continued service—to be tested by firing rapidly one hundred rounds—with at least sixty grains of Government powder (standard strength) and four hundred and fifty grains of lead for muskets and rifles, and forty-five grains of powder and three hundred and fifty grains of lead for carbines—ninety-nine rounds with one ball and the one hundredth round with two balls; the arm to be fired from a fixed rest. The time expended in firing the ninety-nine rounds will be recorded.

2d Test. Penetration—to be tested by firing one cartridge of sixty grains of powder (standard government strength) and four hundred and fifty grains of lead, into a target of pine boards, one inch in thickness and placed one inch apart; at a range of one hundred feet. When there is used a larger charge or different quality of powder, or greater weight of ball, or hardened by alloy of other metals than lead, these matters will be taken into consideration.

3d Test. Rapidity of fire from the shoulder at a target, with range of one hundred feet. Each arm to be fired by some person designated by the Board. The accuracy of fire will be considered in this test. In addition, each exhibitor will be allowed to select a person to fire his arm for rapidity.

4th Test. Simplicity of mechanism and liabilities to derangement in ordinary service.

5th Test. Liabilities to derangement by accidents common to the service, or by defects in the ammunition.

6th Test. Security against premature discharge or loss of cartridge from the loaded arm in service.

7th Test. Least obstruction to execution of the manual of arms, arising from peculiar mechanism of the breech-piece and appendages.

8th Test. Effects of moisture upon the action of the breech-piece. The arms will be subjected to the alternate action of moisture and exposure to the air, under the exclusive direction of the Board, and for such time as they may consider satisfactory.

9th Test. Effects of the introduction of extraneous matter (sand, etc.) into the open breech.

10th Test. The different arms shall be exhibited by a distribution of the several parts and re-assembling them, the time of each operation being noted, at the same time the functions of the several parts will be explained by the exhibitor."

For reasons of economy it was desired to alter the Springfield muzzle-loader to a breech-loader using metallic cartridges and no less than twenty-nine different models were submitted for the exhaustive tests given by the board at the State Arsenal at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue in New York City. Ten single shot breech-loading rifles were tested which were not suitable for alteration and three repeating rifles were given a cursory examination. At the conclusion of the tests, the board recommended the so-called Roberts system by which 40,000 muzzle-loaders were to be altered at a unit cost of \$5.50.

Apparently unimpressed by the showing made by the repeating rifles, the board's report states, "In regard to magazine or repeating arms, the Board is convinced, that for the present, their use should be confined to the cavalry service, as an examination of the record shows that the single breech-loaders are capable of being fired at least as many times per minute as the repeating arm, and are much more simple in construction and less liable to derangement. In cavalry service, the proper management of the horse in action may render the

arm desirable, as relieving the soldier from the embarrassment of loading in critical periods. . . ."

The concluding sentences of the report are particularly pertinent, as much so in 1938 as in 1866, when they state, "The Board begs leave, before closing this report, to offer a suggestion as to the expediency of a thorough system of target practice for the National Guard. This exercise which has gradually fallen into disuse in this country, has been revived abroad, and in England especially has served not only for the direct purpose of educating the young men of the nation in the accurate use of arms, but has stimulated martial ardor, and given to the volunteer corps, character, *esprit de corps*, and a world-wide reputation. The laborious winter drills of our National Guard serve an excellent end, but the ultimate purpose of the soldier is the effective use of his weapons, and while we discipline and drill him in all the manoeuvres that contemplate him solely as a fraction of the tactical whole, we should not neglect the individual instruction as a marksman, to which all other drill is merely auxiliary, and which alone renders him formidable when detached and also acting in hostile consort with his fellows. Accuracy of fire is especially desirable in the use of breech-loading arms, as combined with the rapidity of fire and long range, it gives the improved weapon the full measure of its extraordinary destructive power. . . ."



U.S.S.C. Photo

Long Range Gun Captured by 27th Division Near Ronsoy, October 1, 1918.

DO PEOPLE READ THE GUARDSMAN?

Editor,

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

To me it seems quite appropriate that I should write you at this time, for it was just a year ago this month that I sent you a letter, with the request that you give insignia collectors a break. For your courtesy in publishing that plea, approximately 85 collectors owe you a sincere vote of thanks. It might be of interest to you to know what has taken place since the letter appeared in the last October's GUARDSMAN.

Shortly after the magazine was in the hands of its readers, I received about six replies from collectors, one of them from California. Letters, insignia, and histories were exchanged and a spirit of comradeship built up. Someone suggested we form a club, so the "Trading Post USA" was born. Our aims were to be: 1. To promote the exchange of insignia, shoulder patches, histories, pic-

tures, medals, and other items connected with the service. 2. To build up a spirit of friendship and comradeship between the men in the different outfits, and states, and to acquaint members with the functions, histories, and traditions of different organizations. 3. To unite Service men, active and ex, in a congenial, informal club.

The few members went to work with a will, contacting military periodicals of the states, and magazines which a soldier might read. New members were secured, told of the club's aims, and in turn brought in their friends. At present we have about 85 members, and are receiving names of new members at the rate of 15 a month. We publish a paper full of items of general interest and distribute it to all members.

All branches of the army are represented from Chemical Warfare Service to Infantry. About 23 states, the District of Columbia, Panama, Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines are represented. Members range in rank from Lieutenant-Colonel to Buck Private, and Regular Army to Reserve. We even boast of one Naval Militia man.

So you can see that the letter you published in the October, 1937, GUARDSMAN was really the beginning of a worthwhile organization, an organization that not only furthers a hobby, but promotes good fellowship, and acquaints members with the histories of sister outfits as well.

KENNETH F. POPP,

(Cpl. C Co., 174th Inf., N.Y.N.G.)

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MEDALS

(Continued from page 8)

had launched one hell of a push under cover of that hub-to-hub German artillery barrage; had shoved the combined Franco-American line back plenty, and had it on the run at the moment. Ammunition was the need, then; lots and lots of ammo, to fight back that savage German attack.

Well, he'd been Johnny-on-the-spot, all right. Lucky for him, too, he had reflected. Suppose he hadn't taken that run-out powder, back there at the cross-roads? S'pose he'd undertaken the sappy Frank Merriwell hero rôle and had tried to push through with the GMC? Even if he had managed to get through that rain of shellfire at "X—" he'd undoubtedly have run hell-bent into the open arms of the advancing Jerry assault waves. And that would have been just too, too bad! For him—and for that precious ammunition.

So they had stripped his truck, there in that shell-ripped wood, of its cargo of ball cartridges and machine-gun clips and bandoliers. Then old Colonel "Hell-for-Leather" had ordered him to push on to the dressing station with Red, and to get word into the P.C., pronto, from there, of the situation. Had sent him off with a bang on the shoulder and a look that said, plain as words: "And I'll be remembering you, soldier, if and when I get back!"

Well, that had been that. He'd helped lift Red tenderly down to the ground, there as the advanced dressing station, and had buzzed the Skipper's message through to P.C. over the hand-crank field Signal Corps set just outside the Op Tent there.

Then had come the pay off. Two weeks later, back in Borbie when the outfit—what was left of it—was laying up for rest and rehabilitation, licking its wounds.

He'd been sent for. He, Corporal Wilbur Chance, no less, was to report to the Skipper at regimental headquarters, in that keen chateau on the hill back of town.

And no one else but old "Hell-for-Leather" himself, in person, had nodded as he had knocked, entered, saluted and reported. "Yeh. That's the man, all right." He had grasped Chance by the hand, warmly. Had banded him on the shoulder, again—and make believe that hadn't caused that flesh wound, light as it had been, to hurt like a thousand toothaches again!

Then he had turned to the Adjutant, standing across the big room. "Mr. Bonner, will you please get this man's full name, rank, serial number and organization? The French Government desires to award him its Croix de Guerre. And by God, we'll see that bet an' raise 'em one better! Me, I'm personally going to see that this soldier gets the DSC!"

And so it had been. And now, more than eighteen years after that hectic September morning—when he, Wilbur Chance, had turned tail and ran before a shelled cross-roads test—he, Sergeant Wilbur Chance,

was to get another decoration. The Purple Heart. Another decoration as a result of that same action from which he had fled, panicky and yellow!

The sergeant's long, bony fingers came to rest upon the sharp corners of his marksmanship badge; the shining silver Maltese Cross which proclaimed him to be a rifle sharpshooter.

Well, and what about *that*? A soldier has to shoot—and shoot well—on the target range to earn that sharpshooter badge. Not quite so good as an Expert Rifleman, perhaps, but straight shooting none the less!

Sergeant Chance closed his eyes reminiscently again. He'd won that shooting medal only that summer—after fifteen years' straight service in the Regular Army in which he had reenlisted after being demobilized with that N.Y.N.G. outfit at Camp Mills back in '19.

He reckoned he never would forget that night in camp. That night following the afternoon he had qualified as Sharpshooter. He'd been lying on his bunk in the squad tent, alone, grinning happily; at long last, after all those years he had striven so hard for it, he'd shot better than just an ordinary Marksman aggregate score.

And then, in the gathering dusk just outside he had heard the voices of two men:

"Yeh . . . yeh . . . it was hot as hell, down there in th' pits . . . me 'n' Skeets, we certainly got tired, long 'bout four o'clock . . . markin' targets, pullin' 'em, 'n' all . . . so this last target—Number Six in th' last firin' order, it was, on Target Number Four—we says, aw, t' hell with it!"

"Ya mean ya sluffed it altogether, Pete? Marked him up as a bolo on that range?"

"Hell, no! Think we'd pull anything like that on one o' your own men? Not by a damsite! No, sir, we worked it t'other way 'round, me 'n' Skeets did! Gave that dog-face—whoever he was—a joy-ride. They was no range officer 'r non-com 'round t' check up on us. So we marked him up a possible—ten straight bulls—though his rapid-fire shots was plastered all over th' two-ring!"

"Nice work, Pete—" the voices had trailed off. Chance's heart had turned to lead. *He* had been that last man firing on Target Four, in the Number Six slot on the 500-yard rapid-fire line! And that possible had barely got his score into the charmed Sharpshooter circle!

He got up, now heavily, and gave a final adjusting twist to his O.D. tunic. He set his garrison hat at a rakish angle over his left eye and descended the back stairs, meaning to take the short cut across in back of B Company's area to the parade ground.

He wanted the decoration ceremony over and done with. Damn that Purple Heart award, anyhow! Another string in his line of unearned medals, that's all it was!

Head down on his chest, almost, he was passing

(Continued on page 29)

NATIONAL MATCHES

(Continued from page 21)

Next came the "Mad Minute" as the Camp Perry Instructor's Trophy Match is popularly known—10 shots surprise fire at 200 yards—1,118 entries won by a Georgia Civilian, Mr. John A. Norman with 50 (7 V's)—Manin's 48 took the State Medal and Morrissey followed with 47.

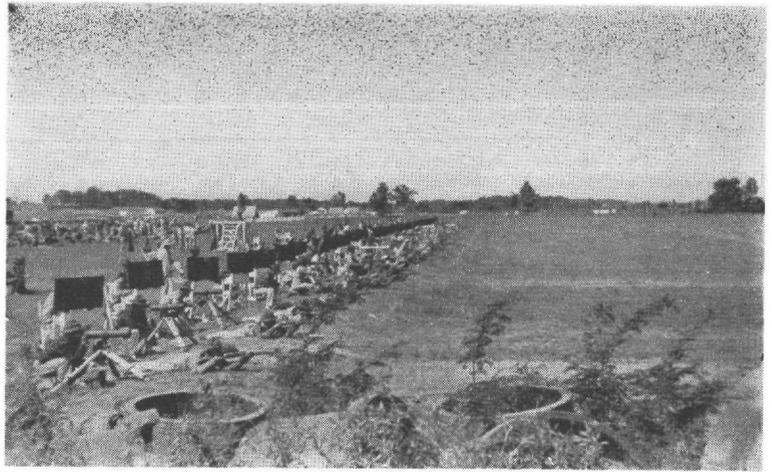
The famous President's Match brought out 1,971 entries to fire the 10 shots at each 200, 600, 1,000 yards and Plt. Sgt. E. V. Seeser of the Marines took high place with 146. The State Medal went to Evans with 140—Morrissey and Ross 137 and 136 respectively. The President's Hundred, the 100 high competitors in the "President's Match" included Sgt. Burr A. Evans, who was the only New Yorker to win this coveted honor.

The 1,888 contestants in the Wimbledon Cup Match, 2 sighting shots and 20 shots at 1,000 yards were headed by Sgt. V. J. Kravitz, U.S.M.C. with 100 (19 V's) while our Charlie Mason took 8th place with 100 (16 V's) with Herron 100 (15 V's) Ross, 97 and Lutz 96 close behind.

The Scott Trophy Match, 1,727 entries, 10 shots Rapid Fire at 300 yards provided a thrill when seven competitors including Sgt. Bradt tied for first place with possible scores. The team turned out *en masse* to witness the shoot off which placed Bradt 5th. Mason took the State Medal with 49 followed by Evans and Driscoll with 47 each.

The Enlisted Men's Trophy and the A.E.F. Roumanian were our first team matches. The Enlisted Men's Trophy being won by the U. S. Marine Corps with a score of 853; our score 801.

The U. S. Marine Corps Reserve took the A.E.F.



"D" Range—Major Baxter's Domain

Roumanian with a score of 576 our team scoring 546 and the Naval Militia 507.

In the Dupont Trophy All-Around Match, which is the aggregate of the score in the Coast guard, Navy Cup, Wimbledon Cup, Marine Corps Cup, Preliminary Dewar (Small bore) and the Clarke Memorial Trophy Match we fared very well—the winner, G.M.I.C. M. O. Wilson, U.S.C.G. scoring 1,054, Sgt. Evans with 1,046 being second and receiving a silver medal while Lt. Herron received a bronze for 6th place with a score 1,041. Lutz and Morrissey with 1,018 and 1,017 were close competitors.

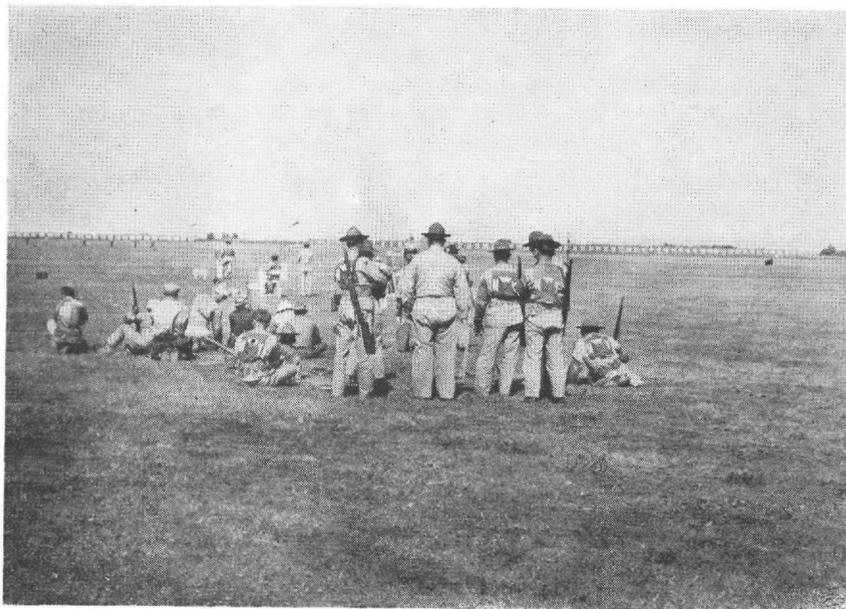
While the riflemen were busy, the members of the Pistol Team were quietly garnering a few medals for themselves.

In the Center-Fire Rapid-Fire Pistol Match, 20 shots rapid fire at 25 yards, Lieut. Herron won the 3rd place Bronze Medal with a score of 193; then Herron went to the .45 cal. Rapid-Fire Pistol Match and annexed the 6th place Bronze Medal with a score of 188.

The N.R.A. Revolver Team Trophy Match brought silver medals for high National Guard Team with a score of 1,007. The team consisted of Sgt. E. J. Walsh, Lt. J. R. Herron, Sgt. John B. Morrissey and Sgt. B. A. Evans.

The score of 1,020 won silver medals for the team in the Interstate and Interservice .45 automatic Pistol Team Match. The team: Agramonte, Herron, Walsh and Morrissey.

The .45 Caliber Pistol Medalist's Match netted Lieut. Herron the 3rd place Bronze plaque with a score of 278 over the National Match Course.



● Team Conference ●



(A) Firing Line (B) Ready Line (C) Preparatory Line

We almost forgot to mention Evans winning the State Medal in the Wright Memorial Grand Aggregate Match which is the total of the scores in the Navy Cup, Leech Cup, Coast Guard Trophy, Marine Corps Cup, Wimbledon Cup and the President's Match with a score of 612.

The Small Bore field was not neglected, Pvt. George Seidel of the 107th winning the bronze 9th place medal in the Pope Match—20 shots at 50 meters.

With the close of the second week the National Rifle Association Matches were terminated and on Monday, September 5th, the National Matches started.

The Infantry Match opened the final week—this is a musketry problem and the fine team of the California National Guard, headed by Lt. Colonel Hardy, won over a field of 72 teams from the Services, the National Guard R.O.T.C., C.M.T.C., Reserves and civilian. The score of the California team was 551.

The National Individual Pistol Match found several of our team members well up in the running: Walsh and Ball winning medals and "legs" on their distinguished medals and Agramonte, Herron and Evans, being already Distinguished, were awarded silver bars.

In the National Pistol Team Match, our team consisting of Lt. Billings, Sgt. Walsh, Sgt. Morrissey, Sgt. Bradt and Pvt. Ball scored a total of 1,203. We have not the official bulletin on this match so do not know, as yet, just where this put us.

In the National Individual Rifle Match Mason, Bradt, Driscoll and Herron won medals and "legs" on their Distinguished badges. With the team finishing in Class "A" this gives Herron and Bradt their Distinguished Badge. Lt. Manin, being a Distinguished

Marksman, receives a bar and by reason of his score in this Match, he received a Silver Medal in the "Citizen's Military Championship Match."

The U. S. Infantry Team won the National Match with a score of 2,792. The Infantry also holds the record for this Match with a score of 2,838, with which they won in 1927. The U. S. Marine Corps Team finished second in the 1938 Match with a score of 2,788, the score which won them the Match last year.

It is interesting to recall in connection with these scores that in a preliminary firing of the National Match Course in the Hayden Match at Wakefield, Mass., 5 August 1938, in which "any ammunition" was permitted, by teams from the squads representing the several services, that records were made as follows:

TEAM						Total
	200	200	300	600	1000	
	Slow	Rapid	Rapid	Slow	Slow	
U. S. Marines "T"	469	486	476	494	972	2897
U. S. Marines "C"	458	483	480	485	977	2887
U. S. Marines "M"	472	488	482	485	957	2884
U. S. Infantry	463	483	457	492	970	2865
U. S. Cavalry	465	480	471	485	960	2861
U. S. Coast Guard	454	480	464	483	971	2852
Mar. Corps Res.	447	456	452	473	928	2756
Mass. Nat. Guard....	443	467	460	465	891	2726

It is understood that some of these teams probably used handloaded ammunition at Wakefield whereas in the National Match at Camp Perry the ammunition used was machine loaded, as issued by the Ordnance Department.

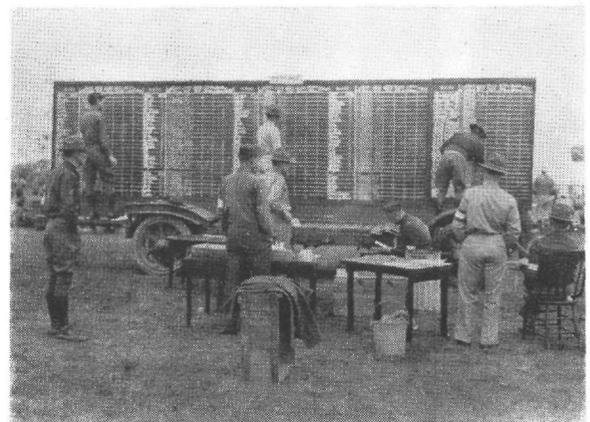
Upon conclusion of the firing of the 600 yard stage in the National Match at Camp Perry on Friday afternoon, 9 September, New York with a score of 1,825, was leading all of the National Guard teams and was 4 points up on the U. S. Engineer Team.

The ranking of the four National Guard teams immediately following New York was as follows:

Texas 1818, Connecticut 1813, Illinois 1804, California 1803.

Some of the old timers present in discussing this

(Continued on page 30)



The Scoreboard—Sometimes It's Good News

MEDALS

(Continued from page 26)

B Company's back porch when he heard it. The thundering tattoo of hoof-beats drumming madly along that back road. He looked up and saw it coming—a wild, driverless team of heavy bays, pounding down the road and dragging a crazily swinging forage wagon behind in its runaway flight.

And, just ahead, in the center of that road, rigid and frozen fast in childish fright, the little three-year-old Betsy Budderton. Mascot of B Company, adored little youngster of that outfit's Top Soldier, 1st Sergeant Budderton.

Chance froze too, in momentary horror. The child was directly in the path of the runaway team. In a matter of seconds she would be trampled under those cruel, steel-shod hoofs.

Then he leaped.

The tot whimpered as he smacked her out of the way; she fell, huddling and bawling, off to the side of the roadway.

But Chance was off balance. The near horse of the runaway team piled into him like a ton of brick.

There was a rein hanging loose. Chance grabbed it in a desperate frenzy, just as he slewed down under the half-ton impact. He clung to the leather strap, holding it in a death-grip as he was dragged along in the dust and muck. The near horse swerved, throwing his racing mate off stride too. The wagon careened dizzily and then toppled over, effectively braking the mad runaway flight of the animals. The two horses went down in a tangle of lathered harness; they lashed out with quick, pistoning kicks. And somewhere in the midst of it all was Sergeant Chance.



The hospital orderly grinned down at Chance, half an hour later. "Old soldiers never die, eh?" he quoted. Chance grinned back up at the pill-roller, through a mask of white gauze bandages.

"How long'll I be gold-brickin' here, medic?"

The corpsman said, chuckling: "Hell, you're a tough egg. You'll be out in a coupla weeks—ten days, mebbe." He reached down and patted the infantryman on the shoulder. "You gotta get up on y'r pins by then, sarge. Gotta stand a decoration formation."

Chance groaned softly. "Yeah. I know. The Purple Heart."

The corpsman grinned knowingly. "And another hunk o' tin, sarge! The Soldier's Medal! The whole garrison's singin' y'r praises, old timer! B Company's C. O. saw you pull that great stunt, this morning, and has recommended you for the S. M." The corpsman laughed, not unkindly. "Say, you're a regular bear for medals, aint yuh, sarge?"

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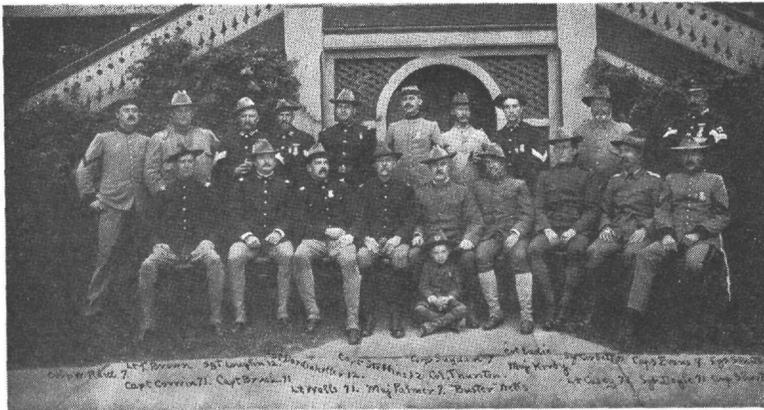
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The New York National Guard Team 35 Years Ago. Taken at Sea Girt, Sept., 1903.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES

(Continued from page 28)

situation, felt that the New York team would have a good chance to maintain the lead in the National Guard group if the wind did not blow up too strong for the 1000 yard stage on Saturday. Informed opinion appeared to be that if the firing at 1000 yards was involved in frequent wind changes, fish-tailing winds and heavy mirage, the Connecticut National Guard or California National Guard, might finish up at the head of the National Guard class. Therefore, when the Maryland team finished highest among National Guard competitors with a score of 2,693, it seemed to some observers that the National Guard honors had been won by a dark horse. However, such a conjecture was hardly justified in view of the high reputation of the Maryland team and the well known fact that under strong encouragement from the high command in their State, this team had entered the National Matches thoroughly prepared and equipped.

Our compatriots on the New York Naval Militia Team finished with a score of 2,544, which compares with 2,462 made by them in the 1937 Match and 2,524 in the 1936 Match. The score of the U. S. Naval Reserve team, which included mainly firers from the Connecticut Naval Militia, was 2,432.

The New York civilian team made a total of 2,593.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE TEAM MATCH
125 Entries—Class "A"

No.	Name	Score
1.	U. S. Infantry	2792
2.	U. S. Marine Corps	2788
3.	U. S. Coast Guard	2742
4.	California Civilian	2741
5.	U. S. Cavalry	2733
6.	U. S. Marine Corps Reserve No. 1.....	2731
7.	Organized Reserves	2724
8.	U. S. Engineers	2715
9.	Maryland National Guard	2693
10.	Washington National Guard	2687
11.	Washington State Civilian	2686
12.	New York National Guard	2680
13.	Texas National Guard	2679
14.	Massachusetts Civilian	2674
15.	Kansas Civilian	2672

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

Suavet, Henry E., Lt. Col. (Captain)

Evans, Burr A., Sgt. (Coach)

	200		300		600		1000		Total
	S	R	R	S	S	S			
Ross, Henry F., 1st Lt.	44	47	44	41	84	260			
Herron, James R., 2d Lt.	47	46	48	41	83	265			
Lutz, Herman M., Pvt.	42	47	46	48	95	278			

1938 TEAM

Standing: L. to R. Chiplock, Dooley, David, Ross, Lutz, Batstone, Mason, Herron, Canavan, Bradt, Morrissey, Ball. Seated: Manin, Suavet, Evans. Front: Driscoll, Morgan.





Bradt, David C., Sgt.	44	49	48	46	79	266
Chiplock, John G., Sgt.....	47	45	44	42	80	258
Driscoll, John J., Sgt.....	47	47	48	47	90	279
Mason, Charles, Sgt.	46	48	46	48	87	275
David, Frederick, Corp. ..	41	47	46	48	80	262
Morgan, Charles F., Corp.	42	47	43	44	83	259
Morrissey, John B., Sgt.	44	48	45	47	94	278

Alternates

Ball, William A., Pvt.
 Batstone, John K., 2nd Lt.

_____ — — — — —
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The first qualification of a soldier is fortitude under fatigue and privation. Courage is only the second . . .
 —Napoleon.

The nation which goes to war unprepared educates its statesmen at greater expense than it trains its soldiers.—Upton.



"We Traded Two Corporals and a Shavetail for Him!"

WEST POINT EXAMS

Following are extracts from G.O. 12 A.G.O., S.N.Y. Aug. 21, 1938.

1. Under the Act of Congress authorizing the appointment of enlisted men of the National Guard as cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., the Governor of the State will select, as hereinafter indicated, eight or more candidates from the New York National Guard to take the regular entrance examination to that Academy.

2. The candidates will be selected by the Governor, from successful competitors in a preliminary examination to be held November 4 and 5, 1938, at various points throughout the State to be announced later. The preliminary examination will be of a scope and nature similar to the regular examination for entrance to the Military Academy. The examination will include the following subjects, viz.: algebra to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, English composition, English literature, and ancient and United States history. The examination in algebra and history will be held on November 4, in geometry, grammar, composition and literature on November 5.

3. An enlisted man who desires to take the preliminary examination will forward *through his company and regimental commander*, who will forward same direct to this office (not through channels), an application in the form of a letter so that same will reach The Adjutant General of the State, Albany, N. Y., on or before November 1, 1938. An application must show the following:

- a. Date of birth.
- b. Married or single.
- c. Date of present enlistment.
- d. Present grade and organization.
- e. Previous service (if any), with dates of enlistment and discharge.
- f. Permanent postoffice address.

Applicants will be required to successfully pass a physical examination similar to that required for entrance to the Military Academy before taking the preliminary examination. This physical examination will be conducted by a medical officer or a reputable civilian physician and the result will be forwarded to this office on M. B. Form No. 21, with the answers of the candidates to the questions asked in the preliminary examination.

4. The candidates selected by the Governor as a result of the preliminary examination will be authorized by the War Department to report for the regular entrance examination to West Point, which is scheduled to be held beginning on March 1, 1939, and the appointments available on July 1, 1939, will be awarded to qualified candidates in the order of merit established at that examination, which is competitive among all National Guard candidates.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF JULY, 1938

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (July 1-31, Inclusive) 91.98%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard 1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19500 E. M.	Total 21021
Minimum Strength New York National Guard 1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength, New York National Guard 1431 Off.	21 W. O.	19109 E. M.	Total 20561

NOTE

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the organization's standing on last month's list as compared with its present rating.
 (2) The "How We Stand" page has been condensed into the "Average Percentage of Attendance" page by showing, beneath each organization's percentage, its maintenance and actual strength.

212th Coast Art. 96.00% (2) ⁸	Maintenance 703	Actual 751
14th Infantry 95.34% (3) ¹⁵	Maintenance 1038	Actual 1119
369th Infantry 94.74% (4) ³	Maintenance 1038	Actual 1120
27th Div. Avia. 94.53% (5) ²¹	Maintenance 118	Actual 130
106th Field Art. 94.51% (6) ⁴	Maintenance 647	Actual 692
105th Field Art. 94.41% (7) ¹⁴	Maintenance 559	Actual 640
108th Infantry 94.31% (8) ²²	Maintenance 1038	Actual 1104
165th Infantry 94.03% (9) ¹⁸	Maintenance 1038	Actual 1101
156th Field Art. 93.86% (10) ¹⁷	Maintenance 602	Actual 634
102nd Med. Reg. 93.73% (11) ⁹	Maintenance 588	Actual 666
71st Infantry 93.60% (12) ¹⁶	Maintenance 1038	Actual 1161
121st Cavalry 93.56% (13) ²	Maintenance 571	Actual 607
258th Field Art. 93.50% (14) ⁷	Maintenance 647	Actual 690
104th Field Art. 92.72% (15) ²⁸	Maintenance 599	Actual 640
10th Infantry 91.56% (16) ¹²	Maintenance 1038	Actual 1110
174th Infantry 91.29% (17) ²⁰	Maintenance 1038	Actual 1168
Spec. Troops, 27th Div. 89.60% (18) ¹⁹	Maintenance 318	Actual 367
101st Cavalry 89.32% (19) ¹¹	Maintenance 571	Actual 645

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Q.M. Reg. 97.01% (1) ¹				
Maintenance 235				Actual 335
HEADQUARTERS 4	5	5	100	
HDQRS. CO. 4	40	37	92	
HDQRS. 1st BAT. 4	2	2	100	
COMPANY A. 4	50	49	98	
COMPANY B. 4	50	49	98	
HDQRS. 2nd BAT. 4	2	2	100	
COMPANY C. 4	50	49	98	
COMPANY D. 4	50	48	96	
HQ. & HQ. DET. 3rd BAT. 5	8	8	100	
COMPANY E. 5	36	36	100	
COMPANY F. 5	30	28	93	
MED. DEP. DET. 5	12	12	100	
	335	325	97.01	

54th Brigade 95.55% (5) ⁵	Maintenance 27	Actual 47
HdQRS. 27th Div. 94.11% (6) ⁴	Maintenance 65	Actual 68
53rd Brigade 92.85% (7) ⁷	Maintenance 27	Actual 42
93rd Brigade 90.47% (8) ⁹	Maintenance 27	Actual 43
51st Cav. Brigade No Drills Held (9) ³	Maintenance 69	Actual 77

BRIGADE STANDING

101st Signal Bn. 88.48% (20) ¹³	Maintenance 163	Actual 166
105th Infantry 88.43% (21) ²⁴	Maintenance 1038	Actual 1104
245th Coast Art. 87.46% (22) ¹⁰	Maintenance 739	Actual 773
106th Infantry 87.24% (23) ²⁵	Maintenance 1038	Actual 1142
244th Coast Art. 86.49% (24) ⁵	Maintenance 648	Actual 673
107th Infantry 84.72% (25) ²⁶	Maintenance 1038	Actual 1063
102nd Eng. No Drills Held (26) ⁶	Maintenance 475	Actual 506
Brig. HdQRS. CAC 100.00% (1) ²	Maintenance 11	Actual 10
87th Brigade 97.77% (2) ⁶	Maintenance 27	Actual 44
State Staff 97.56% (3) ¹	Maximum 78	Actual 73
52nd F. A. Brigade 95.65% (4) ⁸	Maintenance 36	Actual 46
93rd Inf. Brig. 94.61% (1) ⁵	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry	
52nd F. A. Brig. 93.80% (2) ⁴	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery	
87th Inf. Brig. 93.25% (3) ³	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry	
51st Cav. Brig. 91.30% (4) ¹	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry	
Brig. HdQRS. C.A.C. 90.13% (5) ²	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery	
54th Inf. Brig. 89.72% (6) ⁷	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry	
53rd Inf. Brig. 89.16% (7) ⁶	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 10th Infantry 105th Infantry 106th Infantry	

WINTER IS NEAR!

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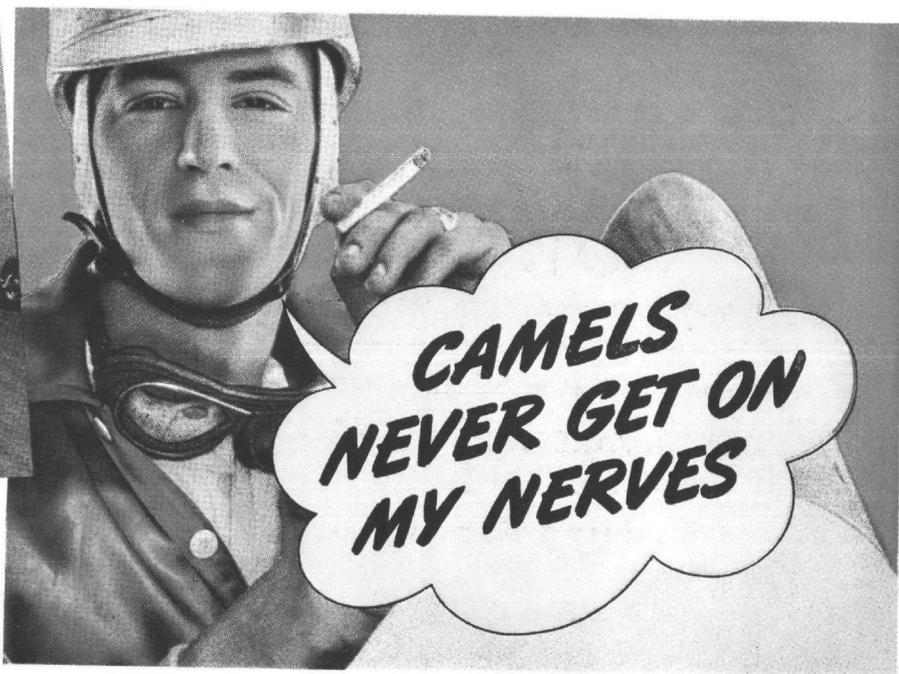
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