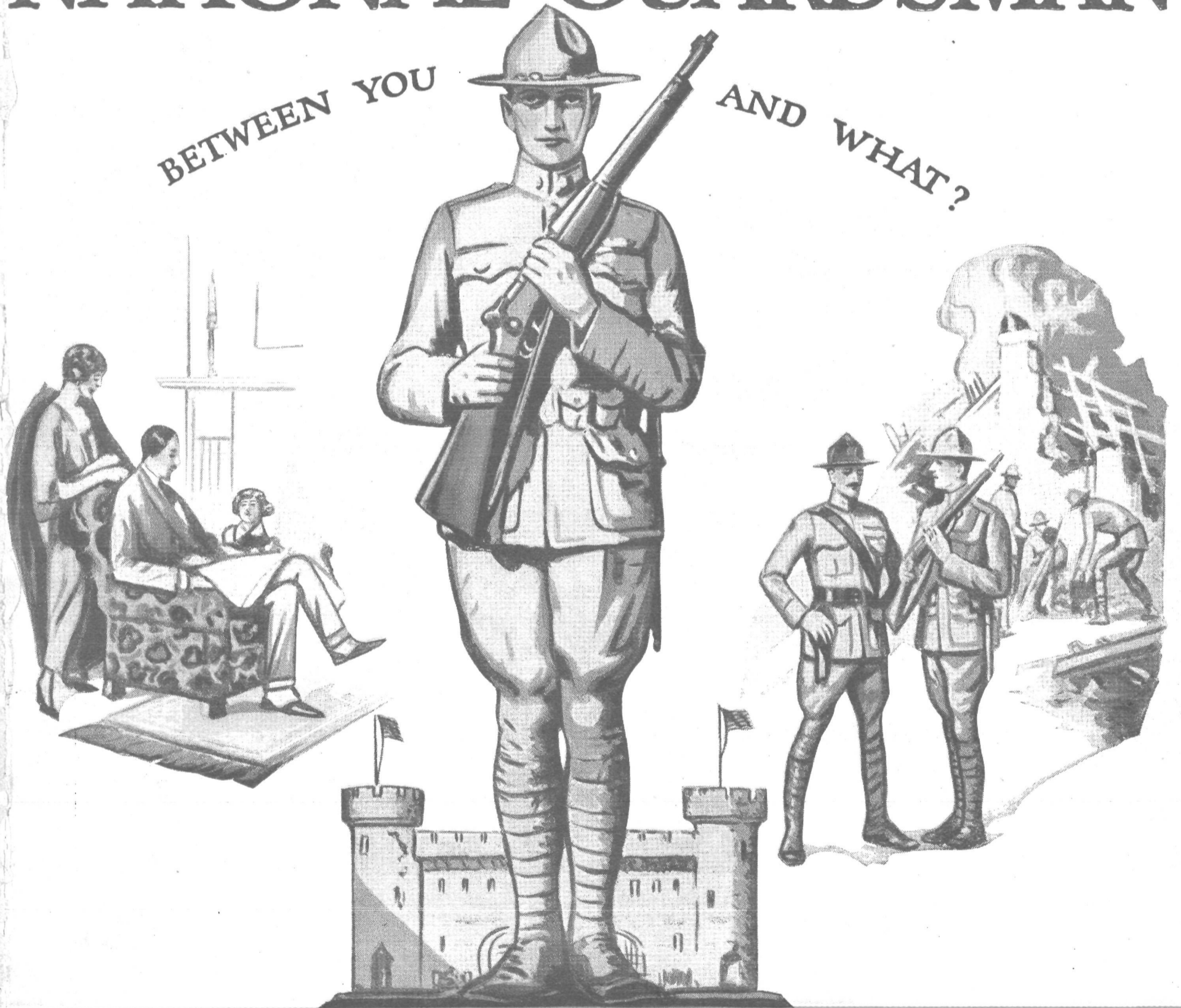


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



FEBRUARY, 1928

15c. THE COPY

Recruiting in Newburgh!

Battery E, 156th Field Artillery, Newburgh, Tells Something About Its Publicity Drive for Popularity in National Guard Service

DEAR EDITOR:

I am very much interested in the January issue of the New York National Guardsman in which it states that the National Guard is backed by the Lions Club of Binghamton. Attached find a copy of a resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the Newburgh Lions Club.

In our campaign for a better grade of recruits, we have had articles published in the local fraternal papers such as the Compass issued by the Knights of Columbus, the Gavel issued by the Masonic Order and the American Legion Monthly. We are mailing a letter to approximately one thousand women in the city of Newburgh, copy of which is attached.

We would like to have your comments on this and any suggestions that you may have to offer.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH P. MONIHAN,
Captain, Battery E, Commanding
156th F. A., N. Y. N. G.

Whereas:—The National Guard of the state of New York, supported as it is at present by the Government of the United States of America, and furnished with complete equipment and material, is a direct factor in various ways to the mutual benefit of the people of this commonwealth.

Whereas:—As a contingent of the National Guard is located in the city of Newburgh, the state of New York has furnished an Armory for Military training, which, owing to the vast expanse of the training room it is used by citizens of Newburgh for many activities.

Whereas:—The service that the National Guard has rendered for many years has proven that all those who are connected with this branch of the service are taught through Military Training to become better and more useful citizens, and are being prepared to be of special service to their country should occasion demand.

Whereas:—The Lions Club of Newburgh is proud that four of its members are devoting part of their time and energy for the advancement and betterment of the National Guard in this city.

Major James C. Donovan, M.D., in command of the Medical Detachment of the 156th Field Artillery.

Major Terrence Newsome, in command of the Second Battalion, 156th Field Artillery.

Captain Joseph P. Monihan, in command of Battery E, 156th Field Artillery.

Lieutenant John R. Morse, of the Medical Detachment, 156th Field Artillery.

Be It Resolved:—That the Lions Club of Newburgh pledge the individual support of each member to assist the National Guard of the State of New York in every manner practical and to deem it their responsibility to assist in making the Units of the National Guard, stationed in the city of Newburgh, the best National Guard Units of the state of New York.

The NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME FOUR

NUMBER ELEVEN

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

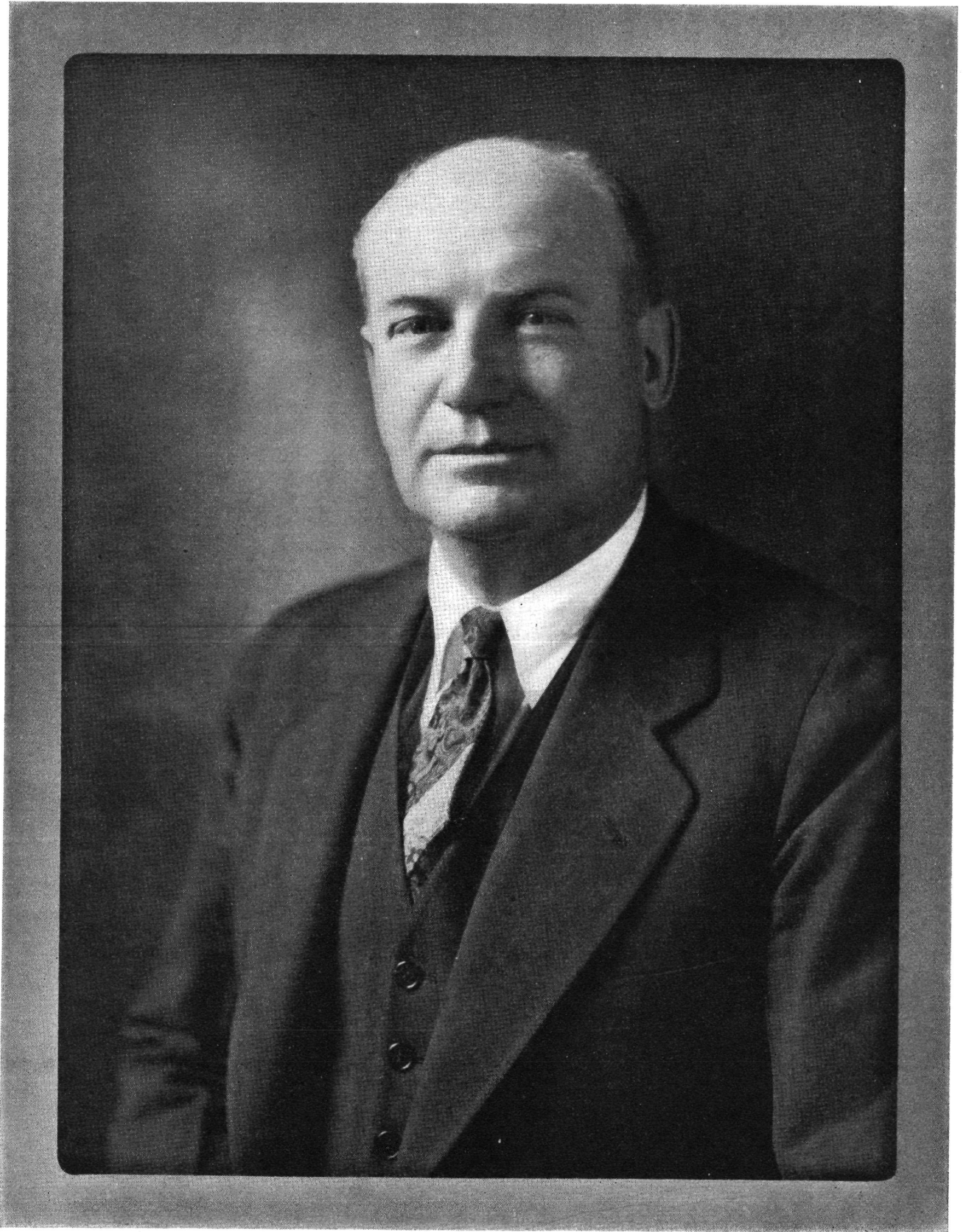
"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory on partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'underwriting' the ambitions or activities of any individual, public or private; it will be severely independent, making its appeal to the interests of the readers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

LIEUT.-COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, *Editor*
829 Municipal Building, New York City

MAJOR HENRY E. SUAVET,
Business Manager, Headquarters New York National Guard
829 Municipal Building, New York City

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NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR — COL. CHARLES ROBBINS

Military Record of Col. Charles Robbins

THE following is the military record of Colonel Charles Burton Robbins, Assistant Secretary of War, successor to Colonel Hanford MacNider.

Charles Burton Robbins was enrolled April 30, 1898, and mustered in May 10, 1898, as sergeant of Company B, 1st Regiment, Nebraska Infantry, for service in the War with Spain. He served with his regiment in the Philippine Islands June 15, 1898, to July 29, 1899, and was wounded in action in March, 1899. He was mustered out at San Francisco, California, on August 23, 1899, as a second lieutenant, Company I, 1st Nebraska Infantry. For his service in the Philippine Islands he was cited in War Department General Orders, the citation reading:

"For gallantry in action against Insurgent forces near Manila, Luzon, Philippine Island, February 5, 1899."

This citation entitles him to wear a silver star on the ribbon of his Philippine Campaign medal.

He was commissioned a captain in the Iowa National Guard April 29, 1914, and assigned to the command of Company D, 1st Iowa Infantry. He appeared at the company rendezvous, Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 20, 1916; was mustered into Fed-

eral service June 26, 1916, and proceeded to Brownsville, Texas, where he took station with his company. He was commissioned a major in the Iowa National Guard December 27, 1916, and assigned to duty on the staff of the Commanding General, 1st Iowa Brigade. He was mustered out of Federal service February 11, 1917, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

He reported under the call of the President July 15, 1917, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as Major 1st Brigade, Iowa National Guard, which became the 67th Infantry Brigade of the 34th Division with station at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico. He was relieved from duty with his brigade in September, 1918, and, in compliance with War Department orders, proceeded to Hoboken, New Jersey, for transportation overseas for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces. He was assigned on November 30, 1918, to the 35th Division and was on duty as adjutant of the 69th Infantry Brigade thereof during the remainder of his service in France. He returned to the United States arriving at Newport News, Virginia, April 27, 1919, on the S.S. "Princess Matoika" and proceeded to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he was honorably discharged by direction of the Presi-

dent May 21, 1919, by reason of the demobilization of the emergency forces.

He was tendered an appointment as major in the Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps September 27, 1921; accepted this appointment September 30, 1921; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in that corps July 27, 1923, and to colonel therein August 5, 1926, which commission he now holds.

Colonel Robbins was on active duty in the Officers' Reserve Corps July 16-30, 1923, and from October 25, to November 8, 1925.

Colonel Robbins was born in Hastings, Iowa, November 6, 1877. He received a B.A. at the University of Nebraska in 1898 and an A.M. at Columbia University in 1903. He was admitted to the Iowa Bar in 1904 and served as Judge of the Superior Court, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, from 1909 to 1919. He is President of the Cedar Rapids Life Insurance Company; a Director of the Cedar Rapids National Bank and of the Cedar Rapids Candy Company. He is a member of the Iowa State Bar Association, the Iowa State Historical Society, and the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. His present home is in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Still Spreading

THAT the New York National Guardsman is appreciated by an ever increasing audience is evidenced by the latest addition to our mailing list.

Captain Enrique A. Prieto, The Military Attache of the Cuban Embassy, has requested that we exchange with the official publication of the Cuban Army, the "Boletin del Ejercito", published at Havana.

The New York National Guardsman now goes each month to every State in the Union, and to subscribers in Canada, the Canal Zone, the Philippines, Hawaii and Russia.

Our publication is certainly telling the world of the doings in the New York National Guard.

A Soft Answer

A contractor who professed to be fond of children became very angry because some little fellow stepped on a new pavement before it was dry.

His wife rebuked him. "I thought you love children," she said.

"I do in the abstract, but not in the concrete," he replied.

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Personnel in Vermont Relief Service

November 6th to 16th, 1927, inclusive:

Captain William G. Rector, 27th Division Air Service; 2nd Lieut. Paul Meyers, 27th Division Air Service; 2nd Lieut. Victor Nelson, 27th Division Air Service.

1st Lieut. Marion L. Elliott, AS., DOL., U. S. Army, also accompanied the air service personnel.

November 8th to 16th, 1927, inclusive:

Captain William J. Mangine, Co. "D", 10th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; Pvt. 1st Class Edward Voorhaar, Co. "D", 10th Inf., N. Y. N. G.

November 10th to 15th, 1927, inclusive:

1st Lieut. Ignatius J. Murnane, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Sgt. Louis Zyck, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Sgt. Lincoln Osborne, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Sgt. Edward Drummond, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Cpl. William Osborne, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Cpl. Leonard Schneider, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Pvt. Arthur Folsom, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Pvt. James Devine, 106th

Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Pvt. Harry Cleary, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Pvt. John Stahl, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Pvt. Charles Young, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Pvt. Donald Dale, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Sgt. George A. Putnam, Co. L, 105th Infantry; Sgt. Thomas Jackson, Service Co., 105th Infantry.

Reviewed by Legion National Commander

ON Wednesday evening, January 25th, the 245th Coast Artillery Regiment ("Old 13th") tendered a review to Edward E. Spafford, National Commander of The American Legion in their palatial Brooklyn Armory on Sumner, Putnam and Jefferson Avenues. The men made a fine showing. Preceding the review a delightful dinner was given in the banquet hall of the armory by Col. Pendry and the officers of the regiment. Besides the guest of honor other guests included Col. William F. Schohl, the State Commander of The American Legion and nearly all the past State commanders.

Big Guns of the 245th Coast Artillery

By LIEUTENANT JOHN W. KERESY

"TARGET" snaps the Battery Commander. He is standing outside the BC Station with a megaphone to his mouth. The BC Telephone Operator is repeating the commands over the wires to B' and B". The Gun Pointer stands by for the next command. The Gun Crew is just "rarin' to go." Not a sound can be heard in the emplacement. Every man is at his post surrounding the big 12-inch disappearing gun. Others are standing at blackboards with telephone headsets on. The men are anxious—they have been waiting expectantly for this command.

"Montauk." The fort is on an island and the water surrounding is divided into "areas" so that the target can easily be located by the Observers and Gun Pointer. The Battery Commander has told the Gun Pointer in which area the target is located. The BC Telephone Operator has repeated the command to the Observers.

"Service Target" being towed by Government tug Pickering, traveling east. The target has been described. The Observers in B' and B" have located the target and have reported over the phone to the BC Telephone Operator. "On Target." The Gun Pointer has also located the target and as he keeps the gun on it as it moves slowly across the horizon shouts "Number One on Target". The Gun Pointer keeps moving a lever cautiously—slowly as the muzzle of the gun follows the target and ever points directly at it.

"Track". The Time Interval Bell on the wall of the emplacement keeps ringing every thirty seconds—bing—bing, bing bing. The Plotting Room, a bomb proof structure built in the ground to the rear of the emplacement has various devices and charts that have an adding machine-look about them. The Plotting Board, a large semi circular table stands in the centre of the room, occupying about one-third of the space. It is fitted with three arms which are graduated and numbered and resemble rulers. Around the edge of the board is the azimuth scale which is also graduated and numbered. This board, on a small scale represents the harbor. Two of the arms, namely Primary and Secondary are operated by Arm Setters who sit at the table with headsets on, setting off the readings on the azimuth scale which come over the telephones to them from the Readers at the B' and B" Observing Stations every thirty

seconds. The intersection of the arms gives the location of the target at that particular time. The third arm is then brought into play. It is called the Gun Arm and extends from the base of the Plotting Board to the intersection of the other two arms. The Gun Arm is graduated off in ranges and from this arm is read the uncorrected range to the target.

"Time One, next Bell." In other words at the next bell the recorders will commence taking down data. As the bell rings the arm setters start moving the arms around the Azimuth scale on the edge of the board. The Observers are sending in the azimuth of the target from their stations. The arms are stopped at the azimuth reading given over the telephone and as the arms are locked the Arm Setters in a low voice, command "Set". The command "Set" is the cue for the man manipulating the Gun Arm to bring his arm up to the intersection and read the range. "Eight Thousand" he calls to no one in particular. Soon the T. I. Bell sounds again and they are ready to set off the new readings. "One-Four-Five-Point-Three? Zero" "Two point Seven Zero." Range "Eight-One-Hundred". The uncorrected range is picked up by the Range Board Operator who after a few turns of the knob on the Range Correcting Board calls "Up One Point" which is applied to the Range Percentage Corrector. "Eight One Five Zero" is the new range and is now being applied to the Prediction Board. After a second the range is sent to the man at the Blackboard in the emplacement who repeats the range back and at the same time writes it on his board so that the Range Setter on the gun can set the new range. While all this fuss is being made for the correct range, the Deflection Board Operator is determining the Deflection which he sends down to the emplacement as the range is being sent down but on different telephone lines. The Gun Pointer is setting off the Deflection on his Sight. The Range Recorder has already set his new Range and has commanded "Range Set"

"With Service Ammunition, fire one round" "Commence Firing". The Battery Commander is speaking again and his command is repeated by the Gun Commander who adds . . . "Number One, Load." One of the Breech Detail twists the handle of the Breech Block and it swings open. Several

other men are rushing a five hundred pound cast iron projectile to the yawning mouth of the Breech. The men on the Rammer Detail get the command "Home Ram" and they "seat" the shell, ramming it well forward in the gun past the powder chamber and up to the beginning of the rifling. The rolls of powder are then pushed in behind the projectile. The breach is closed and locked

"In Battery Trip". The monstrous piece of steel rises lazily from its bed and goes into Battery. Not a word can be heard in the Emplacement but for the new readings that are being repeated over the telephones to the Plotting Room. The Gun Commander has checked the last range setting and commands "Number One Ready" The warning bell sounds and everybody is on his toes. The Range Setter and Gun Pointer are the only ones moving and they are keeping the piece aimed at the target

"F I R E", snaps the Gun Pointer as the last of the T. I. Bells ring. A piercing shriek, a thunderous roar as the ocean eight thousand yards out gushes skyward like a geyser. A tiny speck seen clearly but a moment before, disappears completely. And the men of the 245th Coast Artillery send a projectile down to the sea "in defense of the United States of America".

It takes but a moment to describe the course of the shell and the result of its arrival. But behind that one round are days of preparation, weeks of drill and hours of study in the Plotting Room and Emplacement.

No Army-Navy Game In 1928

The break in the football relations between West Point and Annapolis has been made official, it being announced that there would be no gridiron contest between them in 1928.

The announcement followed a conference between Generals Winans, of the Military Academy and Rear Admiral Nulton of the Naval Academy. The Army took the attitude that Annapolis brought about the break by attempting to include a three-year eligibility rule in the contract for the game next fall, thus breaking their football contract, which has until 1930 to run.

An Indoor Course With .22 Cal. Rifle

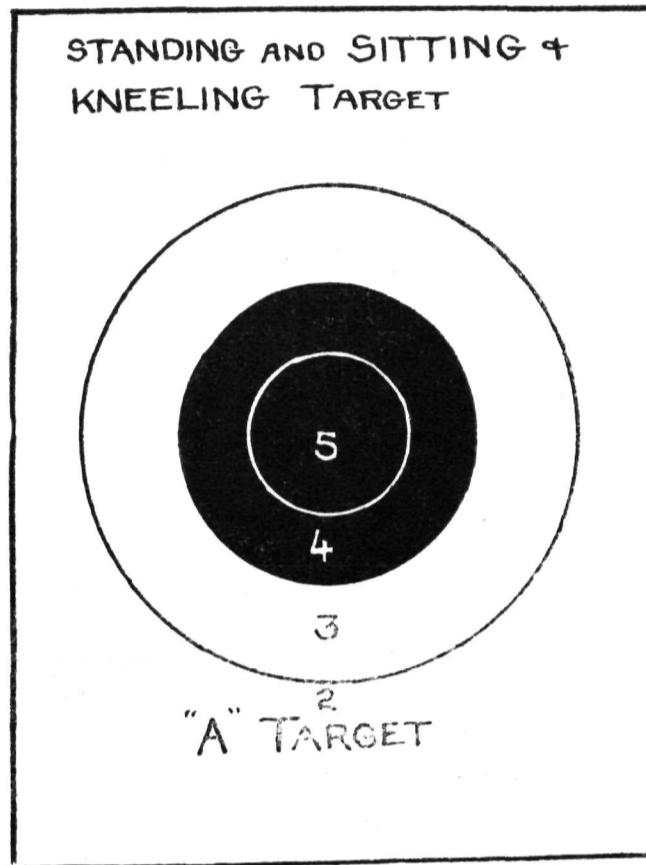
TRAINING CIRCULAR NO. 1 of 1928 being issued by the New York National Guard provides a regular armory course for the .22 cal. rifle which has proved efficient in an extensive tryout by the U. S. Marine Corps and is here printed for the information of all members of the Guard armed with the rifle:

1. As all rifle units are equipped with the .22 calibre Springfield Rifle, model 122, for armory work, the following course, having been thoroughly tried out and proved effective as a training for qualification with the .30 calibre rifle in Rifle Marksmanship, is adopted and will be used by all rifle units on the armor ranges.

2. The "Shaker" aiming device as described in the January "New York National Guardsman," will be used as a preliminary course before recruits are allowed to fire on the armory range. This device is similar to the sighting box described in TR 150-5 but provides two rifles, solidly emplaced and so aligned that the line of aim of both will converge on the same point at a distance of about fifty feet. A standard quartermaster (U. S. Marine Corps) clothing box or similar box is suitable for its construction. Place the box in a convenient location for taking the aiming exercises, weight the box down with rocks or sandbags if outdoors, or nailing it to the floor if indoors. Place two rifles, without slings, in the notches provided, barrels up, muzzles to the front, center of receiver over the rear notch, the line of sight will then converge at a point approximately fifty feet from the box. At this point set up a sheet of paper on which is a black bullseye cut from a fifty-foot small bore target. Final correction and adjustment of the line of sight of both rifles on this bullseye should be made by means of wind gauge and rear sight of both rifles. The rifles should be rigidly held in the notches and the box should be securely held or weighted.

First Aiming Exercise—The coach having correctly aligned the sights of both rifles on the small stationary bullseye at a distance of fifty feet, takes the prone position at one of the rifles and directs the recruit to take a similar position at the other rifle. The recruit is then directed to look through the sights of his rifle to see the correct alignment

COURSE A--50 FT.



of the sights on the bullseye. While doing this the coach explains the correct line of sight.

Second Aiming Exercise—Having assured himself that the recruit has seen and thoroughly understands the correct method of aiming, the coach directs the recruit to look through the sights of the rifle and observe the method by which the coach aligns his sights on a movable bullseye. An assistant with a stationary disk, is stationed at the target prepared to move the sighting disk over the stationary bullseye somewhere out of the line of sight, and directs the assistant to move the disk up and down, or to the right or left, until it is properly aligned, when he calls "Mark," at which command, the assistant holds the disk in that position. The recruit is then asked to explain how the alignment looks to him. If it appears to be correct to the recruit, he is directed to repeat the operation just performed by the coach. This exercise is repeated until the recruit is able to align the sights properly and promptly. If not correct the instructor should check up the alignment of the recruit's rifle and make sure that it has not been moved.

(Continued on page 6)

The
H. J. LUCAS CO.
INCORPORATED

344 WEST 38TH STREET
NEW YORK

Lackawanna 8369 - 8370



PRINTERS
PUBLISHERS

WE are equipped to supply the National Guard Organizations with complete systems for keeping the necessary records.

These systems are designed by an accountant who has been associated with the New York National Guard for a number of years, and they provide the simplest and most complete methods of armory accounting.

Loose leaf binders to fit these or any other records are also supplied.

Programs, showcards, and tickets for armory entertainments are planned and executed by us at reasonable prices.

An Indoor .22 Cal. Rifle Course

(Continued from page 5)

3. COURSE "A"—50 Feet Indoor or Outdoor Range.

SLOW FIRE					
Representing Range	Time	Shots	Target	Position	
50 ft. 200 yds.	No limit	10	A	Standing	
50 ft. 300 yds.	No limit	10	A	5 Sitting	
				5 Kneeling	
50 ft. 500 yds.	No limit	10	B	Prone	
50 ft. 600 yds.	No limit	10	B	Prone with sandbag	
RAPID FIRE					
50 ft. 200 yds.	1 minute	*10	D	Sitting or kneeling from standing	
50 ft. 300 yds.	1 minute	10 seconds *10	D	Prone from standing	
50 ft. 500 yds.	1 minute	20 seconds *10	D	Prone	

*Note: Rapid Fire should be shot in two strings, each string consisting of five fired shots and five snapped shots.

QUALIFICATION

Possible Score	350
Expert Rifleman	306
Sharpshooter	290
Marksman	240

4. It will be noted that the number of shots positions and procedure are practically the same as in the regulation Course "A", the only difference being that everything is fired from a distance of 50 feet. To present the varying difficulties to be encountered while firing the regular qualification course, the scoring spaces on the slow fire targets (A and B) are different, even though the size of the bullseye (black) is the same. While the National Guard during its training period is limited to Course "D" all at 200 yards, this miniature Course "A" will prove more interesting for a small bore course on armory ranges, train a man finer and if conscientiously practiced those qualifying in such armory course will be

able to make better than marksman in the "D" course with the 30 calibre Springfield.

5. The following targets will be used and these cuts are the actual size of Targets "A", "B" and "D" respectively; cuts can be made from the accompanying prints and targets printed cheaply therefrom.

6. These targets are exact size, the bullseye being surrounded by more black for a better aiming sight. Stencils can be made and the targets stenciled on larger sheets of paper giving a man his whole series on one sheet if desirable.



THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
WASHINGTON

December 9, 1927.

Captain Oliver L. Bell,
27th Tank Company, New York National Guard,
c/o Adjutant General of New York,
Albany, New York.

Dear Captain Bell:

The Chief of the Militia Bureau tells us that the report of the 1927 field inspection, 27th Tank Company, New York National Guard, indicates that this organization has reached a very high degree of efficiency in organization and training. The Inspecting Officer has specifically commended you and the following officers -

- 1st Lieutenant John C. Hand,
- 1st Lieutenant Francis J. Schaeffer,
- 1st Lieutenant Winfield S.S. Hartmann,
- 2nd Lieutenant A. P. Stalling.

for the command and leadership demonstrated and for the cooperation, diligence and energy displayed in conducting the training of this company.

We want you to know, and through you the other officers mentioned, that the splendid services rendered are deeply appreciated by those of us here in the War Department charged with handling National Guard affairs.

Sincerely yours,
Harford MacHider
The Assistant Secretary of War.

71st Veteran Association

Secretary Henry L. Bryan writes:

"As our name implies it is an Organization composed of men who have received their honorable discharge and is at all times helping the Active Regiment in various ways, such as recruiting, ushers at reviews, etc. We hold rifle matches on our meeting nights before meetings and this is taking quite a grip on the members. Every one is showing an interest in qualifying and we hope to have a much stronger team for the various veteran rifle matches which are held during the Summer months.

"Our last monthly meeting was held on Monday evening December 19th, and as usual the Standing Room Only sign was hung up early in the evening.

"Contributions from the members in the form of toys, candy and cash were received and turned over to the Association for the Improved Conditions of the Poor, as has been done for the past 5 years.

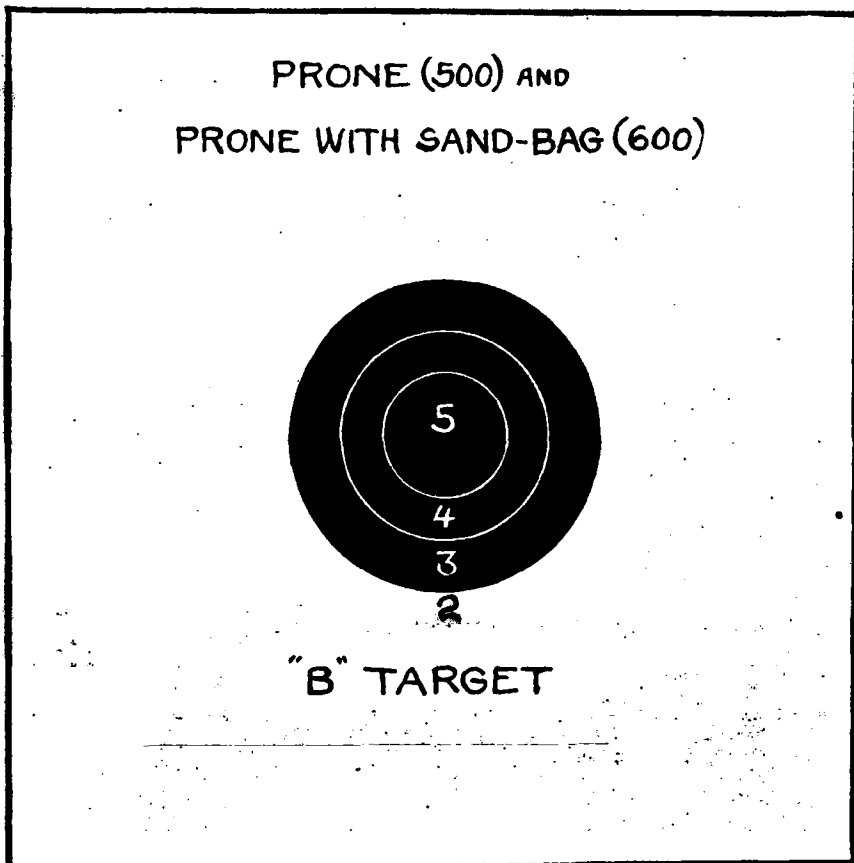
"On Wednesday evening, December 21st, we gave the kiddies of the veterans a Christmas party.

"Each meeting night 15 minutes is devoted to singing of popular airs under the able leadership of Fred Bohlig. Walter Damrosch's Symphony Orchestra has nothing on our Sympathetic Bunch."

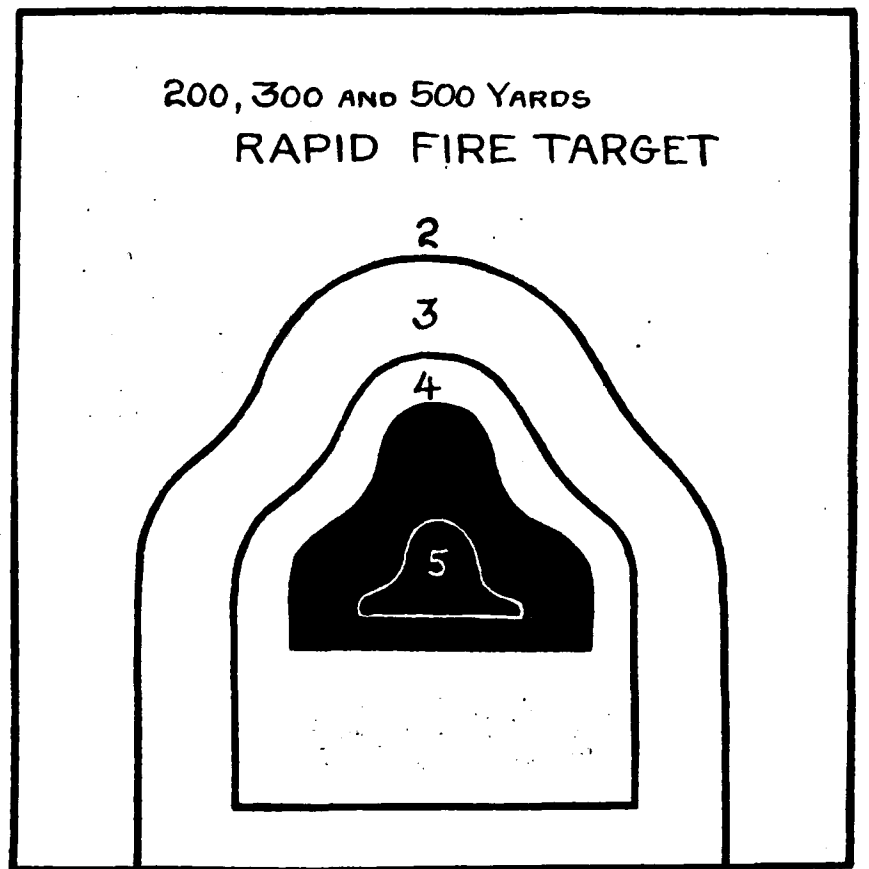
She was only a cabby's daughter, but she'd go pretty far.

—Middlebury Blue Baboon.

COURSE A --50 FT.



COURSE A ---50 FT.



Annual Infantry Inspection, N. G., 1927

THE Militia Bureau has just finished compiling its consolidated report of the annual armory inspections of the National Guard. It will appear later in complete form for the entire National Guard in the Annual Report of the Chief, Militia Bureau, and in the Notes on Training, 1926-1927. In the meantime, the Chief, Militia Bureau, has authorized publication of this advance information so that our readers might have the earliest possible knowledge of the results of the National Guard infantry training.

The report covers the inspections that took place between January 1 and April 30, 1927, and that included every Federally recognized unit that was then in existence.

During the period of the inspections, 4,994 officers, 78 warrant officers and 70,347 enlisted men were actually present with units on the inspection days. In addition, 68 officers and 46 enlisted men were attending Army service schools, while three officers and 781 enlisted men were enrolled in the R. O. T. C. There was, then, a grand total of 5,065 officers, 78 warrant officers and 71,174 enlisted men entitled to be counted as present.

The average strength of all organizations during the period from January 1 to April 30 was 5,065 officers, 79 warrant officers and 89,224 enlisted men. Comparing this with the total number credited to attendance, it is seen that 95 per cent of the officers, 98 per cent of the warrant officers and 79 per cent of the enlisted men were present or accounted for when their units were inspected.

It is interesting to note that the total number of men with less than one year of service at the time of the armory inspections was 30,139, of which 137 were officers, five were warrant officers and 29,997 were enlisted men. In other words, 2.7 per cent of the officers, 6.3 per cent of the warrant officers and 33.6 per cent of the enlisted men had joined within the year. However, most of these men had completed field training with their units and are not classed as recruits.

The average attendance at drill during the twelve months preceding the inspections was 4,894 officers, 74 warrant officers and 68,181 enlisted men. This was attained during an average of 47.7 drills conducted during the year, the officers qualifying for pay at an average of 43. This was a marked improvement over the previous year.

That the present campaign to encourage the members of the Guard to take advantage of the opportunity to be vaccinated and receive the anti-typhoid inoculation is bearing fruit is reflected in the number of men who availed themselves of this service. The reports show that during the twelve months preceding the inspection, 1,728 officers, 19 warrant officers and 24,552 enlisted men were successfully vaccinated, and 1,857 officers, 19 warrant officers and 25,837 enlisted men received the antityphoid inoculation.

Of all the units inspected, only 96 failed to have a unit mobilization plan on hand, which was also a marked improvement over the previous year. In addition, an average of all the reports showed a "satisfactory" condition as to the discipline of organizations, while the state of morale is shown to be "very satisfactory." This is very encouraging when it is considered that 616 armories are privately owned, and that 223 did not have adequate facilities for training the entire command. Although 85 of the armories did not have adequate facilities for the protection of Federal property, the average status as to care and storage of property was shown to be "satisfactory" for all units. It was also found that all records are being kept in a "satisfactory" manner.

Indoor range facilities were available in 821 armories, while 334 were reported as not having these facilities. Suitable and accessible small arms ranges were available to 1,015 units, and 662 did not have such facilities

for training. Of the units that had small arms ranges only 145 were not making proper use of these facilities.

Only 42 units failed to have a specific training objective for the armory period, and 128 did not have such an objective for the complete training year. It was further determined that in 42 units the programs and schedules were such as to not assure the attainment of the objectives set. In 106 units a file of training schedules was not available for conducting the test in training, as required under the existing policy.

The percentage of readiness for offensive combat service, considering only present personnel, was found to be 65.7 per cent as to training, and 82.9 per cent as to material and equipment.

The average degree of proficiency as to the following items was found to be "satisfactory": Training of individuals, both basic and specialists; organization training in the use of the primary and the auxiliary weapon and equipment; training in fire control and communications; and organization training in other general subjects that pertain to infantry.

Ye Wise Knight

Captive Maiden: "I prithee, fair knight, wilt slay ye hideous dragon which holdeth me prisoner?"

Knight: "Yea, right merrily will I slay him. But if perchance this be an publicity gag, then must thou yield me one tithe of ye coming year's gross receipts."

—Life.



Command Post Exercise

By MAJOR JOHN W. FOOS, Instructor 105th Infantry

COMMAND Post Exercises have come to have a regular place in our scheme of instruction, and can now be found on most schedules for both the armory and field training periods.

While the name is comparatively new in our military vocabulary, the methods and means used are not new, but represent a gradual growth and a natural development of the basic principles of training.

The applicatory system of training requires that in every problem, theoretical or practical, an assumed situation characterized by realism and war conditions be stated. This system of instruction is required by the War Department and is one of the methods used in Command Post Exercises.

There has been, during and since the World War, a decided movement in our army to stress the qualities of command, to provide proper organization for the proper exercise of command, and also to provide the proper assistants or staff to a commander, so as to allow him to properly command his organization.

The proper exercise of command produces individual or collective military action on the part of subordinates. A commander of an organization or a unit must make his authority felt and cause his will to be obeyed by each individual member of his organization. He is also responsible to his proper military superior for results, for everything his unit does or fails to do.

Experience has proven beyond question that the number of subordinates which a single individual can personally supervise and control is limited. There must be some means by which the commanders of large numbers of men, dealing directly with only a few subordinates, can make their authority felt down to the last private and to direct and control each individual. Organization of squads, platoons, companies, battalions and etc., each under its own commander, is the means used to accomplish this result.

In grouping units under one commander, a point is eventually reached in the ascending scale where details become so numerous that the commander cannot possibly have the time and physical endurance to attend to all of them in person and at the same time give his attention to the broader phases of his duty. He must therefore be provided with assistants to relieve him of the burden of details. All commanders from a section up have these assistants. From the battalion up these assistants are known as the commander's staff, and their chief duty is to relieve the commander of the

burden of details and assist the commander in his duty.

In addition to his assistants or staff, each commander has under his direct control certain men, or groups of men, whose primary functions are:—first, to transmit and record information, messages, orders etc., from and to higher and subordinate commanders; second, to keep a record in chronological order of all information, from whom received, to whom transmitted, and the action taken on this information. He also has certain men whose primary function is the securing, recording and transmitting information of the enemy. They also evaluate it and make certain that the necessary parts of this information reach the proper persons in time for them to make use of it. These groups are known as the headquarters of the unit.

The commander exercises the functions of command from some place in the area occupied by his command. This place is usually centrally located and is the place to which all communications for the commander are sent. It is the place to which all information is sent, where it is evaluated; the unimportant, the exaggerated and false is eliminated and the remainder is combined in a short, concrete and usable form for the use of the commander and the higher and subordinate units. This place is called the Command Post. It is the nerve center of the entire command, and its proper functioning is vital to the success of the entire command.

The number of men in the headquarters of the battalion and higher units is quite large, and taking into consideration the fact that a commander, regardless of the number of his assistants, still retains full responsibility for the actions of his command, some method must be found to train the members of these headquarters in team work, so that the headquarters can function as a unit. It is a well known fact that no matter how much an individual member of a team knows or how well he can perform, the success of the team depends on the co-ordinated efforts of all members of the team, each doing his part and assisting in the work of the whole. This is exactly what Command Post Exercises attempt to do—train each headquarters to function as a team, so as to further the success of its own organization the success of the next higher echelon, and the success of the army as a whole.

A Command Post Exercise can be conducted by any organization having a headquarters. A company or battalion headquarters can conduct a Command Post Exercise as well as a division headquar-

ters. They can be conducted indoors or outdoors. They can be arranged for a war strength organization or they can be arranged for a peace strength organization. They can be arranged for one unit or they can be arranged for a unit and its subordinate units, i.e., they can be arranged for a battalion alone, the battalion and its companies, or the regiment, with its battalions and their companies. The only persons necessary to be present at a Command Post Exercise are the unit commanders, their assistants or staffs, and the personnel necessary to install and maintain communications.

There are two kinds of Command Post Exercises: Command Post Map Problems and Command Post Terrain Exercises. Command Post Map Problems are usually conducted indoors on large scale maps. All information and action is based on the map used. The installations necessary to carry on the problem are separated only by sufficient distance to prevent interference. These problems are particularly applicable to the Armory Training Period.

Command Post Terrain Exercises are conducted outdoors. A large scale map is convenient but not a necessity. All information and action is based on the terrain as it actually exists. This requires continual personal reconnaissance. The installations necessary to carry on the problem are in their exact position on the ground or as near to it as possible. This requires that all means of communication be used and that the normal telephone and telegraph lines are laid and maintained as they would under actual conditions. The intelligence platoon can and should be required to function. These exercises are particularly applicable to the Field Training Period and provide the best training possible.

All Command Post Exercises are one-sided problems designed to illustrate a certain tactical principle. An experienced officer should be assigned as a director to take charge of the entire exercise. In drawing up the exercise the director should be careful to conceive a simple problem; one that can be made the basis of a succession of tactical decisions by the commanders, and capable of requiring the solution of a certain number of administrative and supply problems. It must be remembered that if a Command Post Exercise is to be a success, every one who takes part should have something to do based logically upon the problem under consideration.

After the problem has been drawn up it should be given, if time permits, to the commander concerned, for study and con-

sideration by himself and his staff. A decision by the commander should be reached and the necessary orders issued for carrying out this decision. Based on these orders, life should be given the problem by a series of messages or information slips from the lower or higher units. If messages are used they should be carefully prepared and should conform to prescribed standards. If this is done, it will be an added educational feature to the Command Post Exercise, for it is a well known fact that good messages; messages that tell all they should, that use the proper terms, that are not too verbose, are very rare in any exercise. Carefully prepared messages, based on a situation that is being given careful consideration, will be looked upon as a model and will be copied by officers in their future work.

These messages or information slips should develop the situation in a logical manner, and bring about situations that will compel the commander to make a reasonable number of tactical decisions, and to issue the necessary orders or messages to transform these decisions to action. The messages or information slips should be so framed that the assistants or members of the staff, by making reasonable deductions, can draw a concrete picture of what is happening along the front of the organization at various times.

This picture should be kept up-to-date by the assistants or staff officers, and when any important change takes place should be presented to the commander and transmitted to higher headquarters in a simple, short and concise form.

There is a tendency on the part of staff officers to transmit all information received without any comment. This makes the staff officer merely an officer for the reception and transmission of information, merely a message center. This is entirely wrong, and if persisted in by all organizations would swamp the higher headquarters with a lot of unnecessary messages. It ties up the message center, retards all information, overworks the higher staffs and their assistants and makes it impossible to secure an up-to-date and complete picture for the higher commander.

The messages or information slips prepared by the director should be so timed as to allow the previous one to be fully understood and the information it contains be recorded and acted upon. This allows the routine messages, such as "Company in position," to be sent at short intervals of time. While long messages that require careful consideration, or that require the issue of orders, the preparation of messages or the plotting of the information on the map, must be sent at a greater interval of time so as to allow

this work to be done. The main thing to consider in this respect is the fact that the headquarters should be kept busy but should have time to consider and think before being called upon to act.

A time table should be prepared showing at what time the prepared messages should be received at each headquarters concerned. By making a reasonable allowance for messages originating from sources other than the director, the amount of work each headquarters has to do at any time can be reasonably foretold and the business can be so arranged as to preserve an even flow of traffic at each headquarters. A time table affords an excellent check on the time required for important information to go through the message center or to reach higher headquarters.

In arranging a Command Post Problem, the amount of control to be exercised by the director and assistant directors must be given careful consideration. The smallest amount of control consistent with the necessity of keeping the action within bounds should be exercised. It is particularly important that the initiative of the commanders should not be curtailed. The better trained and more experienced the organization, the less control is necessary.

There should be a director in general charge of the whole exercise and at least one assistant director at each headquarters taking part in the exercise; and in addition, if they are available, there should be an assistant director with each of the different branches or offices; i.e., an assistant director with communications, one with the medical services, one with supply, etc. These directors can act as umpires or as instructors, as desired.

The director in general charge should arrange a meeting for all the assistants before the Command Post Exercise is to be held. At this meeting the problem should be thoroughly discussed and the tactical lesson to be illustrated explained, so as all information or decisions given by the director or his assistants will be along the same lines and tend to develop the situation to best illustrate the tactical lesson being taught.

A discussion should follow the exercise, and the main points, good and bad, should be emphasized. These discussions should not be allowed to degenerate into mere fault-finding or a mutual admiration society. Minor mistakes should be discussed by the director or assistant directors with the person concerned and corrected at the time they occur. These mistakes should not be brought up again unless they are of general interest. If time is available, all journals, message center registers, delivery lists and message files, etc., should be carefully exam-

ined and corrected. The persons concerned with their preparation should have an opportunity to study the corrected copies, so as to avoid the same mistakes in the future.

Command Post Exercises should be so drawn as to maintain interest from the start to the finish. It is believed that this can be done, and the following suggestions are offered with that end in view.

The officer drawing up the problem should be familiar with the tactical handling of the unit concerned, the next higher unit and the subordinate units.

The messages or information slips should be prepared so that they require thoughtful consideration and when considered with relation to information already on hand they will clearly indicate the situation at that time. The time they should be delivered should be clearly stated on the slip or deduced from the time the message is dated.

Time tables should be prepared and every effort made to prevent overworking the different offices concerned. This is the hardest part to co-ordinate.

As many as possible assistant directors should be secured and they should be used as umpires and except in tests should act as advisers to all concerned.

If possible, all the different assistants or members of the staff that a commander has in a war strength organization should be represented by officers from the line companies when an exercise involving a war strength organization is used. This teaches co-operation between assistants or staffs and also allows the line officers to learn the operation of the headquarters and he is better able to understand what is wanted at headquarters, and why, and also what assistance he can expect from headquarters during combat.

A reasonable amount of time should be allowed to properly develop the situation. Roughly, this takes about one hour for a battalion, two hours for a regiment and three hours for a brigade.

All installations for the exercise should be completed before the problem is to be held, the director should cause a careful check to be made that this work is done and that the necessary paraphernalia is available to carry on this work.

The officers taking part in these exercises should have a good working knowledge of the tactical handling of the organization of which they are a part and also of the tactical handling of the lower units so they can properly interpret messages from these units.

All must have a good sensible imagination, and use it.



A Conundrum

The answer to this problem

My mind completely debars
Why does she walk in her sleep
When they have three motor cars?

* * *

Tired of the Regular One

Switzerland.—Lady, wife of Regular Officer, wishes to travel with another about middle of January, each paying own expenses. Box V-641, Times.

—*London Times*.

* * *

Inebriated Frenchman: "Yesh, France has the biggest navy in the world."

Ditto Englishman: "No, sir, England hash by far the biggest."

Also Irishman: "Shay, our navy is biggest in the whole blamed world."

Frenchman: "Well, if Ireland hash the biggest navy in the world, where the duce ish it?"

Irishman: "I won't tell you. You might be a German spy."

—*6th Cav. Div. Forager*.

* * *

Wasn't Custard

"Will you have pie, sir?"

"Is it customary?"

"No, it's apple."

—*Colorado Dodo*.

* * *

The Tale of a Tail

Willie: "Papa, why did Fido bite you when you were trimming his tail?"

Papa: "He was faithful to the end, my son."

—*Centre Colonel*.

* * *

Done Enough for Her

Thirteen-year-old Army Junior, finding his girl a problem, was puzzled.

"You see," said Junior, "I've walked to school with her three times and carried her books, bought her ice cream once, and an ice cream soda twice. Now, do you think I ought to kiss her?"

His chum, thoughtfully: "Naw," he decided, "you don't need to. You've done enough for that girl."

—*Exchange*.

* * *

From the Target Range

"Where are you from?"

"Chicago."

"Let's see your bullet wounds."

—*Notre Dame Juggler*.

* * *

A Wet Party

Four girls at a sad movie with only one handkerchief.

—*Lehigh Burr*.

Table Manners

When eating corn on the cob, adjust it as you would a mouth organ, but do not run the scale so rapidly.

Place the napkin in your lap. Never display it at half mast.

If you are obliged to yawn, wait until there is a gap in the conversation.

Syrup should be used for nourishment and not as a liniment.

—*Pony Railer*.

* * *

With the "Medicos"

Patient: "Doctor, what are my chances?"

Doctor: "Oh, pretty good, but don't start reading any long continued stories!"

—*N. Y. State Lion*.

* * *

Papa Didn't Belong to the Guard

"So you want a position as stenographer, young lady? What are your qualifications?"

"Well—my father is a bad shot."

—*Virginia Reel*.

* * *

Have You Your 1928 License?

Rah: "What was the cause of that collision down at the corner today?"

Raw: "Two motorists after the same pedestrian."

—*Wisconsin Octopus*.

* * *

Answer to—Why the Rolling Pin

"Why did you strike your husband with the rolling pin?"

"Well, you see, judge, I wanted to make him level-headed."

* * *

"And when are they to be married?"

"Never, I'm afraid."

"Why?"

"Well, she won't marry him until he pays his debts, and he can't pay his debts until she marries him."

—*Scream*.

* * *

Clinch: "The mayor of Loving place sure is a clever son-of-a-gun."

Hiff: "Yeh? How come?"

Clinch: "He was trying to convince me that Custer's Last Stand was a fruit establishment."

—*N. Y. Medley*.

* * *

Constable: "You've lost five parcels and three hat boxes? Anything else, ma'am?"

Lady: "Yes—yes—my husband was with me at the time!"

—*London Passing Show*.

Pro-War Stuff

An old offender, being tried before the Bench, was accused of assaulting his wife.

"Liquor?" asked the magistrate.

"No," answered the prisoner, gloomily, "she licked me!"

—*Humour (Australia)*.

* * *

Caught

"Do you want a hunting license?"

"No, I'm through hunting. I want a marriage license."

—*Pitt Panther*.

* * *

Accounts of lynchings are not given much space in American papers. They appear, I understand, in a column headed "Brief Noose Items."

—*London Passing Show*.

* * *

In 1928, Perhaps

The present fashion is for shorter honeymoons. But more of them.

—*London Opinion*.

* * *

Small Boy: "I won't play with Archie Jones, 'cause he's naughty!"

Mother: "That's my little man! What has Archie done?"

Small Boy: "He laughed when another boy swung our old cat round by the tail."

Mother: "Who was the other boy?"

Small Boy: "Me." —*Iowa Frivol*.

* * *

Beer production in Germany has increased during the first half of the current financial year by over forty million gallons. We hope that the Dawes scheme will not be imperilled by this lavish expenditure on self-reparation.

—*Punch*.

* * *

He: "I had a wonderful time at your party last night."

She: "Why, I had no party last night."

He: "That so? Well, believe me, I was at somebody's party."

—*Vasar Vagabond*.

* * *

They're Wearing Less

"What's that little animal you just killed—a mouse?" asked the city visitor to the farm.

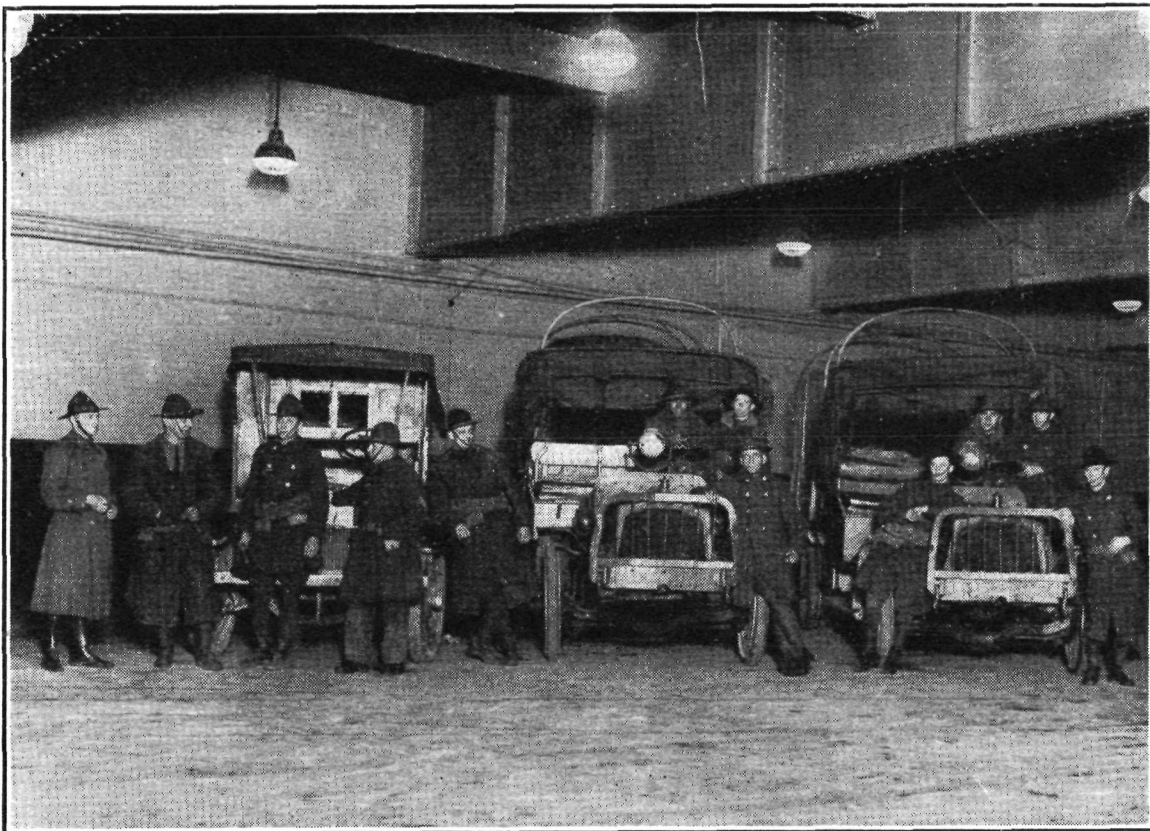
"No, that was a mole," replied the farmer.

"Great Heavens! And my wife wanted a coat made out of one of those things!"

102nd Med. Reg. in Vermont Relief Work

ON NOVEMBER 10th, 1927, orders were received to report with a detail of 11 men, two trucks and an ambulance to the Albany Red Cross Headquarters, take on supplies there and then proceed directly to the Vermont flood area. The material carried consisted of 1,000 blankets, medical supplies, quantities of clothing and spare motor parts. Our destination was Montpelier, Vt., which at the time was practically shut off from all outside communication.

Leaving Albany at 3:30 that afternoon we arrived in Whitehall, N. Y., at 11:30 P. M. Here we took an hour for mess and gassing the trucks and then crossed over into Vermont and headed north for Burlington. Traveling all night through steady rain we arrived at Burlington at 7:30 the morning of the 11th. The roads up to this point were in fair condition as Burlington marked the western boundary of the flooded area. At this point we left one truck with its load and two men at the local Red Cross. The remaining truck and ambulance started immediately for Montpelier. The distance between Burlington and Montpelier by the state road was only about 26 miles, but this route was absolutely closed due to the washing away of the bridge over the Winooski and to the destruction of sections of the road. This forced us to make an extensive detour to the north, over a distance of approximately 50 miles, skirting Mt. Mansfield which has an altitude of 4500 feet, by way of Smuggler's Notch.

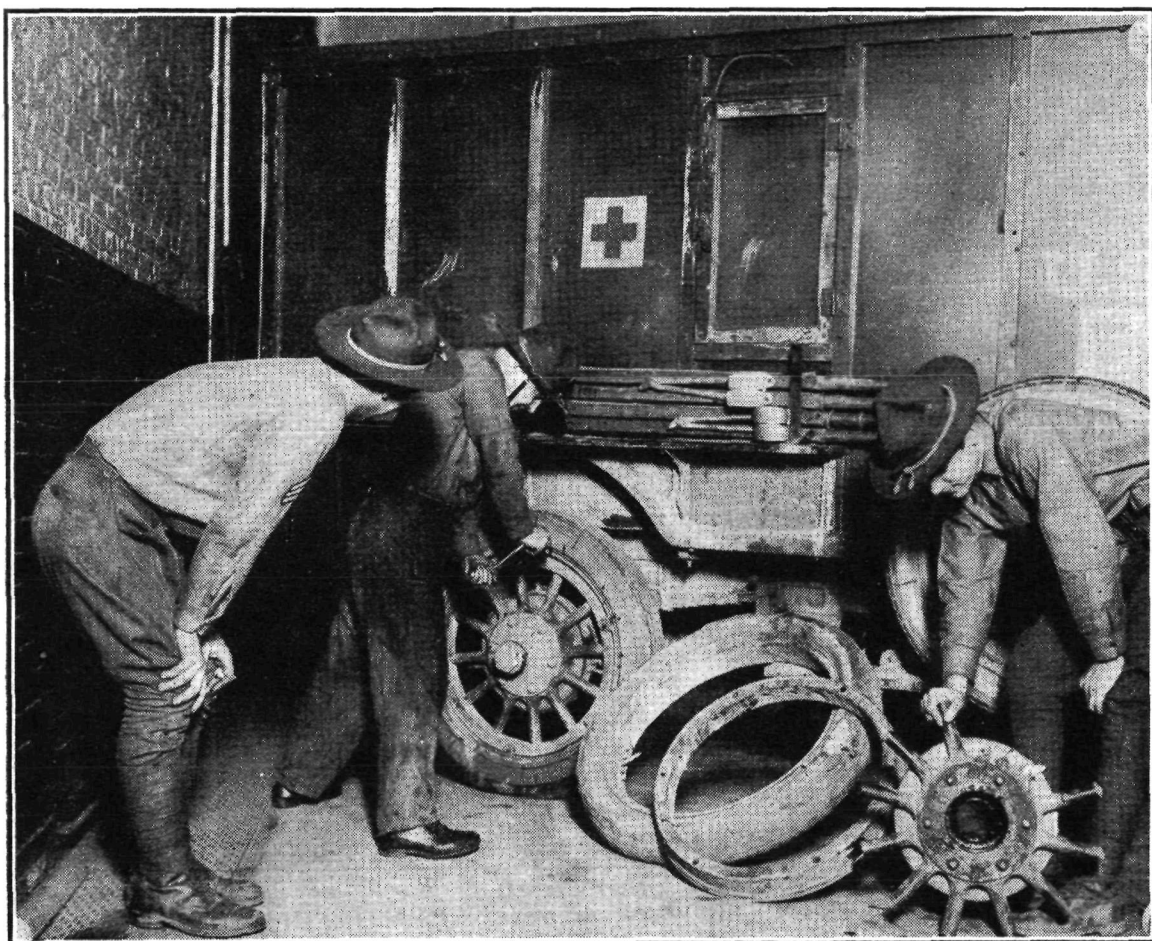


The three mile ascent of Smuggler's Notch was made in four hours, as the road at this altitude was a mass of ice and snow, and despite the use of chains the truck and ambulance were barely able to proceed. Near the top of the grade we nearly lost the truck. To allow a car coming down the grade to pass, the truck moved toward the edge of the road and then we were treated to the spectacle of seeing the rear end slowly swinging off the road to what seemed an inevitable drop of about a thousand feet, and then stop with the right rear wheel overhanging the edge. In its perilous position it

seemed almost impossible to touch it for fear of giving it the little impetus that would dislodge it. To start it under its own power would have been folly as the spinning wheels would only have started on its way down the gorge. We now had to get the ambulance up ahead and this we did by man-power as we feared to run it by the truck under its own power, the clearance between the vehicles being only a few inches and the slightest skid would have bumped the truck off the road. So with the ambulance pulling in front, and every man pulling on a rope attached to the rear of the truck, we succeeded in placing it back on the road, and then continued the ascent.

The descent was made with comparatively little difficulty and as we neared the bottom we left the ice behind us and got back into the mud. Waterbury was reached at 4:30 P. M., and here we left the remaining truck with its load and a detail of three men, while the ambulance and the remainder of the detail set out at once for Montpelier. The effect of the flood was more disastrous in this area than in any other. The roads were washed out everywhere, traffic over them being prohibited to all but official vehicles and were under strict control of troops from Fort Ethan Allen.

To get the ambulance upon the road to Montpelier required a team of horses pulling, and all the men pushing it through 50 yards of mud. This road traversed Middlesex Notch, and was unquestionably the worst stretch of road encountered. Only very few vehicles had gone over it since the onset of flood con-



(Continued on page 23)

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FEBRUARY, 1928

100 PER CENT. GOOD "DOPE"

IN 1926, the Editor, Captain of the New York National Guard team, announced a new method of picking the high men to make up the preliminary State Team for the National Matches. Previously this State had been finishing around second, third and fourth place in these matches, being nosed out of first place by first one State and then another. The men had been picked by the way they had finished in the Thurston Match, the conditions of which were left each year to the judgment of the State Ordnance Officer to contain such different range competition as he wanted to bring out in view of the conditions of the National Match of that year. In 1926 and 1927 this method was changed and the preliminary group was picked from the high percentage men from their high average in all the matches participated in, both State Matches and the matches of the New York State Rifle Association. That this change of method in selecting the team was right "dope" was evident from the way the teams have been finishing, winning the National Guard end of the Sesqui-Centennial Matches at Sea Girt in 1926 (no other National Matches being held) and winning the National Guard Trophy, defeating all teams but those of the services, in 1927 at Camp Perry.

PREPAREDNESS

IN considering all war plans, we must always remember that there are two kinds of preparedness, one offensive, the other defensive. Failure to distinguish between these two classes, which are directly opposite in character, is the cause of much of the confusion of thought in relation to preparedness. Offensive preparation indicates aggression and is provocative of war by the destruction of international confidence. Defensive preparation discourages aggression and so is a factor towards the maintenance of international stabilization. For example, an aggressive nation, encouraged by its leaders to attain its ends by force, which maintained a large professional standing Army, thoroughly equipped and trained for war, would illustrate offensive preparedness, and by forcing other nations to arm for their own security would tend to provoke war.

"On the other hand, the defensive preparation of a peaceful nation looks only to the safeguarding of its own soil by a small permanent force, backed by a citizen soldiery which prepares for active military service only when danger is imminent. Defensive preparedness is unsuited to aggression and hence is not, in any sense, a threat against any other nation, while it is at the same time a warning that the nation is prepared to defend itself against invasion with all the resources at its command. Such a defensive preparedness is preparation against war and is an assurance of peace. American preparedness under the National Defense Act is entirely defensive in character and is our best insurance against war."

—Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis.

AND speaking of the National Matches everyone with sense believes they should be held every year. Congress passed a law to that effect a few years ago; the National Guard Association of the United States passed a resolution calling on Congress to make this possible; the National Convention of the American Legion did likewise; the War Department and Director of the Budget have omitted it in the estimate and without money matches cannot be held. The National Rifle Association is taking up the burden of publicity and a bill is being introduced to make matches in 1928 possible. Write your Senator or Congressman to support it and give all Guardsmen and civilians this yearly marksmanship training.

A HOLIDAY aftermath—When the rum is in the bottle and it's freezing cold outside!

JUST put a dollar in the savings bank every time you write it "1927" and start next year's Christmas fund.

AND Santa Claus failed to make good—Manhattan asked for more subways, Queens for cheaper sewers and the Bronx for purer milk.

THROUGHOUT the guard inspectors are busy making their annual pilgrimage.

THIS is the month of the birthdays of two great patriots—Washington and Lincoln. It is also, this year, the leap year month—make it snappy, girls!

THE new semi-automatic rifle is going to be a "hum-dinger". And the new cartridge for same a revelation as a thing of beauty and a wallop forever. It will be smaller and handled in clips of ten instead of five.

General Haskell's Editorial

REVIEWS

CONSIDERABLE doubt has arisen in my mind concerning the advisability of having so many reviews annually in some of the armories. This is particularly pertinent to organizations located in Greater New York.

I am convinced that a certain number of reviews during the armory training period are advantageous and, in fact, necessary. The regiment is brought into contact with the people of the community in which the armory is situated. The enlisted personnel have an opportunity to bring their friends and relatives to witness the activities of the regiment in which they take a just pride. It also gives a chance to have the whole regiment or other organization assembled together and this makes for an increase in the morale and esprit de corps. It gives an opportunity to demonstrate to the public, proficiency in the various ceremonies and such other special events, either military or athletic, as may be included in the evening's program.

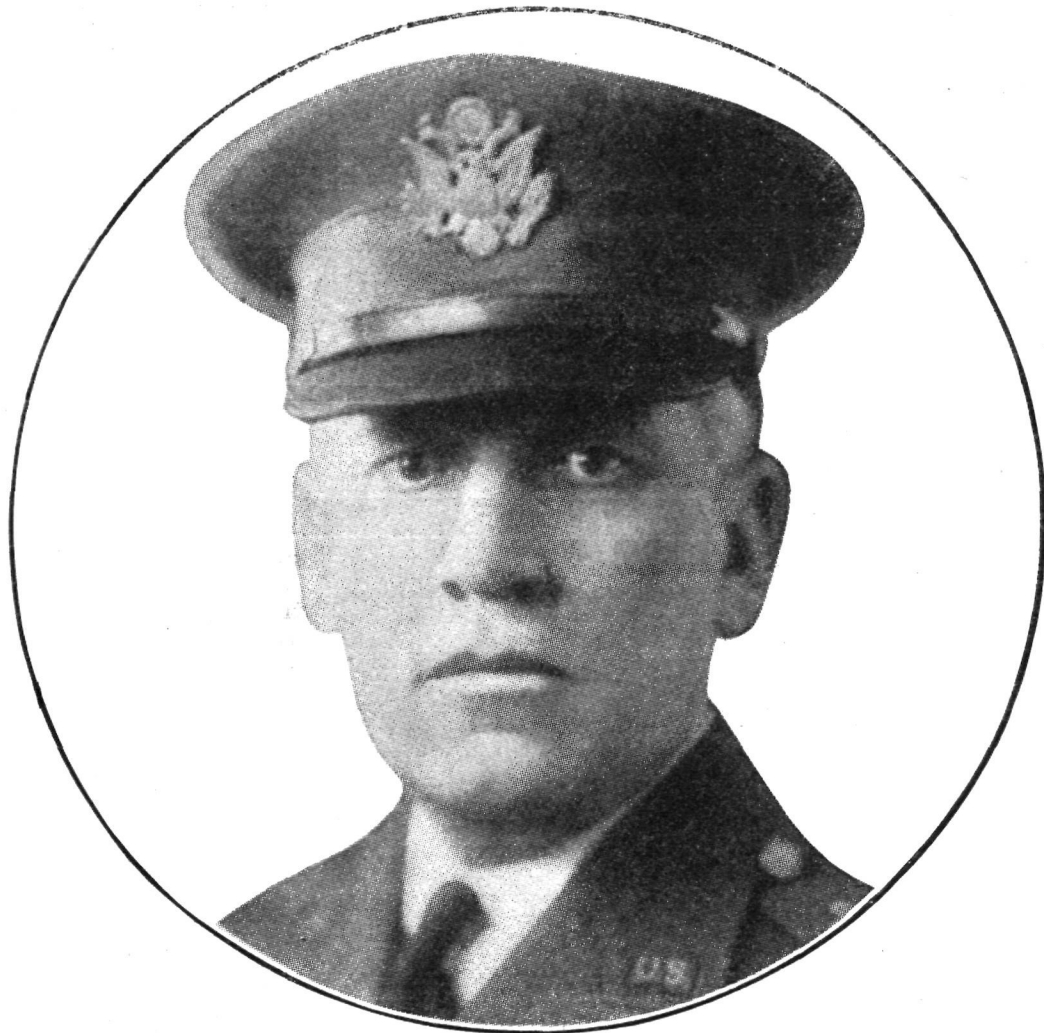
It is a means of paying honor to the prominent and influential individual who is invited to review the organization, which undoubtedly is deeply appreciated and frequently gives him an entirely new understanding of the value and efficiency of our modern National Guard. Other advantages for reviews could be enumerated also.

Let us look for a moment at the other side of the picture.

There is a very limited time available during the armory training period to accomplish the serious work of instruction laid down in the programs and schedules. It is most important that the training should not be interfered with or interrupted too often. Captains and Majors should not be denied the opportunity for bringing their organizations to a high state of efficiency prior to the commencement of the field training period. Every review means that the Captain of a company is denied so much time that might otherwise be spent for much needed instruction. While some benefit may be derived by the individual soldier and the company from their participation in reviews, it is hardly comparable to the benefits to be derived from an hour and a half of concentrated drill.

Forty-eight drills per annum is scarcely enough time to accomplish what must be done during the armory training period. The number of drills cannot be increased due to lack of funds allotted by the War Department. Therefore, it is quite evident that the practice of holding reviews should not be allowed to exceed reasonable bounds.

It is difficult to say exactly how many reviews might be considered as reasonable, between the return from camp and the next camp. There are several months beginning with November and ending with March in which it is most desir-



able to hold such reviews as may be authorized. But on the other hand, these are the very months when instruction is under full headway and should be least interfered with. It has been suggested that a limit be placed on the number of reviews to be held by each organization during the armory training period. The number has been variously estimated, but the consensus of opinion seems to indicate that about three or four reviews should take care of those people whom the regiment desires to honor in any one year. During the field training at camp, several opportunities arise when reviews may be held for distinguished guests of the regiment without interference with the training schedule and this would bring the total number of reviews during the year up to about six.

Naturally, there would be no objection to the holding of as many reviews as were desired were it not for the question of time and instruction. This whole matter is a question that should be given consideration and deep thought in order that the prime object of our activities, that is, military proficiency, should not be prejudiced, notwithstanding any lesser advantages that might accrue to the regiment from the holding of ceremonies.

It must be borne in mind that the War Department Directive of training emphasizes the necessity of basic training and reviews cannot be included in that category. A review being a ceremony, must be carried through without interruption, leaving little or no opportunity for the correction of individual errors.

In view of all the above, I hope that the Colonels of regiments and Commanding Officers of lesser organizations, will weigh carefully the question of interference with training prior to committing themselves to an excessive number of ceremonies.

W. N. Haskell

Major General.

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14th INFANTRY ARMORY

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It's the fellow looking for a reputation who gives you a good show!



245th COAST ARTILLERY

Just before the New Year was ushered in the regiment tendered a review to Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the National Guard of the State. Colonel and Mrs. Pendry were host and hostess to a delightful dinner party at Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn before the review about fifty officers and their wives from the regiment, division and other units being present. Mrs. Haskell received an artillery bouquet—a beautiful bunch of red roses. The review in the spacious armory was splendidly carried out and the program following full of interest. Gen. Haskell presented the Haskell Military Athletic League Point Trophy, won for the first time by the "245" and the championship medals to the following: Frank Aster, Batt. D; Robert Currie, Batt. F; John Finn, Batt. F; William McLaughlin, Batt. G; George Rabidaux, Batt. A; Elmer Sanborn, Batt. E; Arthur Craw, Batt. E; Charles Drake, Batt. D; Robert McLaughlin, Batt. E; Thomas Paprocki, Batt. F; Vincent Yates, Batt. L.

After the review Col. Pendry and officers took the reviewing party over the entire armory which is kept in the "pink of condition" from celler to tower.

Battery "G"—Beecher Company

A farewell dinner tendered Captain Charles R. Munske, our commanding officer, was well attended and enjoyed at Peter's Restaurant, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, on December 19th. Captain Munske leaves for Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, during the first week of January. He leaves the Battery in fine shape and expects to find it the same when he returns. Corporals Green and Donnellon and the committee in charge arranged for a turkey dinner. During the course of the evening Captain Munske was called upon for a few words. Lieutenant John W. Keresey, who will command the Battery during Captain Munske's absence also said a few words.

The speeches over, throats were cleared for a barrage of jokes, songs and riddles. Mess Sergeant "Butch" Schaffer told of his hard times in Kansas as well as several other very amusing tales of the Irish and the Dutch. Corporal Jackie Kane, heavy

weight champ of the Regiment told of the recent victory and struggle he had in the recent fights at the Armory to retain his crown. Smilin' Tamm and Beau Brummel Speciale sang several songs, among them their latest hit, "Take Back Your Heart, I ordered Liver". Francis Patrick McFeeley received a great ovation when he took the floor. He gave a very interesting talk on his experiences as a high diver.

Corporal "Red" Taylor, who is chairman of the Entertainment Committee, as well as several other committees, has arranged to have an intercompany party following the review to General Haskell on December 30th, 1927. Our

OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE 1928

Colonel Bryer H. Pendry,
245 C. A., *Pres.*

Colonel James R. Howlett,
101st Cav., *1st Vice Pres.*

Commander Frank R. Lackey,
2nd Bn. N. M., *2nd Vice Pres.*

Colonel Frank H. Hines, 105
F. A., *3rd Vice Pres.*

Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury,
102nd Med. Regt., *Treas.*

Lieut. H. R. Johnson, 245th
Art., *Financial Sec'y.*

Lieut. Col. Chas. J. Dieges,
A. G. D., *Cor. Sec'y.*

Major Fred W. Baldwin, Jr.,
14th Inf., *Rec. Sec'y.*

Bowling Team is about the best in the Regiment. The victory being staged against Battery "E". The team consists of Schaffer, Turner, Taylor, Heinsohn, Duwe, Fossa and alternates of McLoughlin, Dinnan, Huthwaite and Donnellon.

The old Beecher Company is coming along in fine shape. The old Company Spirit, which makes an outfit is just bubbling over here. This Battery is no place for those who are not men with "G" praise on the tongue at all times.

105th INFANTRY.

Company H—On the night of December 20th the men of H Company, its officers, and a few invited guests, namely, Col. W. G. Robinson, Lt. Col. B. W. Kearney, Major J. P. Butler and Captain C. Degenaar of the 105th; Major H. H. Oaksford, Medical Corps, and Captain J. H. Burns, U.S.A., regular Army instructor assigned to the regiment, enjoyed a Christmas banquet in the armory. Turkey was the piece de resistance, and we challenge anyone to say that their hunger was not satisfied. There was a Christmas tree and many useful, and, in some cases, rather humorous presents were distributed. After the feed was over the men were entertained by speeches from their guests, our company commander, Captain J. B. Judson, acting as toastmaster. Col. Robinson gave a very interesting talk in which he impressed upon us that we should not be satisfied with our present high standing but should strive to work ourselves to the top of the regiment, and then to still higher honors. Lt. Col. Kearney enlarged on the Colonel's remarks, telling us that without the help of every man we could not hope to reach the goal we are trying to attain. The other officers present also gave interesting talks, especially Major Oaksford, who gave us a brief resume of history. The evening was closed with a short talk by First Sergeant Passero, and, as the poet so aptly says, "A good time was had by all."

We have begun preparation in earnest for our Annual Inspection which comes late in March. Every man is working hard and we hope to make the affair a complete success in every detail. If we can continue as well as we have started we have no need to worry, and we want it understood right now that whatever job H company tackles they are always sure to make a success of it.

108th INFANTRY.

Company "H", winners of the Regimental Pistol Trophy in 1926 and 1927, have again entered a team in the Rochester Pistol League. In the 1926-27 League, Company "H" finished

ahead of all military teams, being topped only by the team of the Citizen's Club. In five matches the team made an average score of 88.8%.

Twenty-four teams have entered the 1927-28 League. The list includes the Naval Militia, Bank teams, Sheriffs, 101st Cavalry, Reserve Officers, Citizens Club, "G" Company, 108th Inf., and 302nd Marines.

Although each team consists of only 4 men, the following men have fired on this year's team: 1st Sgt. Jensen, Sgt. Mitchell, Sgt. Slobbe, Sgt. Wackerle, Cpl. Smith, Pvt. Goossens.

In 4 matches this team has made an average of 86.7%.

Incidentally Company "H" made 20 pistol qualifications in the 1927 "D" course, and have set a mark of 30 for 1928.

165th REGIMENT.

Your correspondent after days, possibly weeks, of neglect once again takes the pen—so often said to be "mightier than the sword"—to once more take up our task of reporting the doing of the Companies. The quotation above we object to as being not in fact correct as we have seen many a person spanked with a sword whereas the pen is not quite weighty enough for such effective punishment.

For a good many months we have begged and pleaded and on bended knees implored and beseeched our Company officers throughout the regiment for the sake of anything to submit notes to swell our contribution to the "Guardsman". Most of them had good intentions but apparently these intentions have petered out.

Unquestionably there is something to be gained by reciting promotions and the names of new recruits which help the esprit grande of the company and the regiment because seeing our name in print has for most of us a peculiar fascination and a man unquestionably thinks a little bit more of himself after having performed some feat which makes him eligible to be called to the attention of the entire Guard.

COMPANY "A"

This Company reports progress but their notes have fallen off considerably. It is requested that they do a little better.

We wish to report the following good Irishmen who have enlisted in this Company within the last two weeks. They are Privates Donahue, Thiecl, Taggart, Barbieri, Kelly, Devany, Kenny and Purcel.

We are also preparing now a slightly more elaborate ceremony for the famous Green Light at Camp this year.

For the recruits we will say that

Another Guard Officer Gets Commended

Seal of the
United States
of
America

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
Washington

December 8, 1927.

Captain William G. Rector,
27th Division Air Service,
New York National Guard,
Miller Field,
Staten Island, New York.

Dear Captain Rector:

The Chief of the Militia Bureau has brought to our attention the splendid services performed by you during the recent flood in Vermont.

He tells us that acting under instructions of the Governor of New York, you proceeded to the flood area and offered your services, being among the first to reach the scene of the emergency. During the period November 6 to 15, your hazardous task of delivering supplies, medicines and mail for the flooded area was carried out in a most satisfactory manner. In the performance of these duties the qualities of courage, skill and devotion to duty were displayed in the highest degree.

The action taken by you in this emergency is worthy of the best traditions of the military service, and I want you to know that we are most appreciative of the excellent service rendered.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Hanford MacNider,
The Assistant Secretary of War.

there are possibly dark days ahead of them but we will strive our best to teach them in as short time as possible the difference between the muzzle and the butt and also what a trigger guard guards, if anything.

We assume, always, that a soldier retiring from the game after three years is well off but facts have come forcefully to our notice which leads us to doubt as to the wiseness of "retiring". These doubts exist because it appears that almost at once these men either fall in love or marry and commence another type of patrolling not covered by the regulations.

"A" Company has a young man who sailed recently the several seas in search of adventure but on his return we find that in reality he actually did a lot of bunk fatigue and his hardest job was avoiding the steward in whose department he was. It appears from his conversation that instead of obeying military orders for an hour and a half a week he obeyed nautical orders for ten hours a day. It is glad we are, therefore, to commend the National Guard to those who want to stay away from the foregoing pitfalls of "retiring" soldiers.

COMPANY "B"

Company "B" is very active and is producing large numbers at each formation.

Andy is the same small sweet fellow as he was when last your correspondent received notes from "B" Company several months ago.

"B" Company also has a new lieutenant in the person of Lieutenant Androlics. We congratulate him and wish him success. This young man for many years was the First Sergeant of "B" Company and through his efforts was finally commissioned.

COMPANY "C"

Today your correspondent, while on a tour, reached "Jack's" and there found sitting quietly and apparently at home Sergeant Grant, that unexcelled First Sergeant of the regiment. He informed us that he had been ill since Christmas—and were it not that he looked the way a man does on recovering from certain "styles" of illness—we probably would not believe him. Still, he retains enough pep to show up the younger generation of First Sergeants for neatness, efficiency and work accomplished.

Since last we went to press Lieutenant O'Kane has been shifted to Company "G" and Lieutenant Doran is now an accepted hard-working member of this company.

COMPANY "D"

We are afraid that "D" Company no longer submits its notes because of the fact that they think we fail in turn to pass them on to the editor of the "Guardsman". We want to say that this is not so and we hope that their efforts in this respect will be bettered.

COMPANY "I"

"Bill" O'Keefe is now the Captain of "I" Company. He ought to succeed as

Bill has enough pep for any two men in the organization in addition to having a very likable personality. Bill has a great "line".

MISCELLANEOUS

Major Crowley reports that his battalion is coming along in fine shape but that if we want notes we will have to go to his companies. We hope that they have a lot.

Majors Conrad and McCherry are apparently in the best of health after the holiday season.

Our Colonel, William J. Costigan has gone abroad. His ultimate destination being Rome. He anticipates being gone a month or more. We wish him "bon voyage". Lieutenant-Colonel Martin J. Meaney is now in command of the regiment.

On the 26th of January the regiment is extending a review to its "own" General John J. Phelan, commanding the 93d Infantry Brigade.

Inspection for most of the companies has come and gone and from indications it appears that everything is satisfactory.

Your correspondent has observed that usually the best soldiers in the company who know or who are reputed to know the Book from cover to cover usually get either tongue-tied or are afflicted with stage fright at the approach of an inspector. We are still mopping our brows and endeavoring to reach the solution or obtain an antidote for this type of soldier. Apparently we have little change of success.

On December 29th at the Paulist Fathers Church at 59th Street and 9th Avenue our distinguished Chaplain, Father Duffy, joined in marriage our popular Major "Bill" Kelly and Miss Lylia Kathleen Maye. The best man was Captain John F. Moran. The maid of honor being Miss Evelyn Maye, a sister of the bride. The ushers were Colonel Martin J. Meaney, Majors J. McSherry and Jerome B. Crowley, Captains Fergus P. Mullins and William J. O'Keefe and Lieutenant James A. Wynn. The ceremony was indeed a beautiful one and the nuptial mass which followed perfect in every way. The wedding was followed by a reception in the Park Central Hotel. Being filled with the spirit of the approaching holidays Major Crowley together with kindred members decided to adjourn to the Major's hotel at 86th Street where the party was continued. On the whole, everyone had a "lovely time" and your correspondent feels that we ought to at least marry an officer off every month in order to enjoy a similar celebration.

105th FIELD ARTILLERY

This regiment has just concluded the elementary sub-period of the fiscal year by two splendid reviews, one on November 30th to Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, commanding the 52nd F. A. Brigade, and one on December 21st to Maj. Gen. Wm. N. Haskell, Commanding General, N. Y. N. G. Both officers expressed their satisfaction with the splendid showing made by the Regiment.

The officers and men of the 2nd Battalion are deeply grieved to have lost such an able Commanding Officer as Major McSweeney who was recently assigned to command the 1st Battalion in Brooklyn in lieu of Major Higginson, promoted to Lt. Colonel. Fair exchange is no robbery as Col. Higginson comes to the Bronx, and at least some of the Bronx Officers can now go home right after school on Monday nights without sneaking out of the armory or thinking up a good excuse.

Capt. Bryde just appointed Lt. Elwin assistant first sergeant apparently, as every time we see him he is buried in paper work. It is hoped that his B. C. will give him some tools to work with so we can keep him out of the Adjutant's office. It sure is a shame the way he neglects his family consisting of an 18-year old polo pony, a 7-year old jumper an eight months old colt and a wife, just to make up a payroll.

A number of the officers in the Bronx have been going up to Van Cortlandt Park every Sunday to ride but it is surprising how few ever get further than the open fireplace in the Disbrow mansion.

The Bronx Armory employees gave a splendid show and dance at the Armory last month after which Col. Hines was host at a reception to the officers and several distinguished guests.

We all wish to congratulate Hughie Cox, the popular Executive Officer of "E" Battery, on being the father of a 10½ pound boy. He seems to take it very seriously because at the last review he had all the lights put out during sub-calibre firing, so as to get used to walking around in the dark. Our bet is that Memmer told him that would help.

Lt. Mike Driscoll, President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the 2nd Battalion has been AWOL lately, he must have gone to Watertown for a rest. His running mate Lt. Corbett has been observed taking non-stop flights to Portchester so we have come to conclusion there must be some other point of

interest up there beside the Life Saver factory.

Incidentally our polo teams are looking for some games both at home and outside and will be glad to hear from any other outfit. Arrangements for games in class "C" or "D" may be made through Lt. C. J. Corbett, 1122 Franklin Avenue, Bronx, or by phone over Harlem 4140.

We wish to thank the Officers in the 104th F. A. for their kindness in coming up to play polo at our last review and hope to meet them soon again.

14th INFANTRY

Since the last issue of the Guardsman, seven new faces have appeared in the recruit squad, all of whom are anxious to master the intricacies of the school of a soldier so they can graduate from the rookie class and be full-fledged machine gunners. They are: Edw. S. Murray, Jos. M. Elliott, Edw. J. Hill, Vito Bregas, Charles Metzger, Joseph Schifando and Marko Desapeo.

Our basket ball team is still in the running and after having merged victorious from five games is now tied for first place in the league. If we can only keep it up we have a very good chance of getting that cup yet. The following men are doing their part to uphold M Company's honor on the basket ball court—1st Sgt. Prendergrast, Sgts. Hein, Peters, Chambers, McCullough and McGarry, together with Corporals Lally and Lassell. It looks as if the Non-Coms. have a monopoly in basket ball, but several privates are now giving evidence of running the Non-Coms. off the team.

Considerable rivalry has developed among the two platoons of late as to recruiting and attendance. For the month of December, the Second Platoon commanded by Lieut. Reichert, lead in both recruiting and attendance, having obtained three recruits, while the First Platoon got none. Furthermore, the Second Platoon's percentage for attendance was the highest. Both platoons tied for neatness and military duties. The Skipper got four recruits, two of whom were assigned to each platoon and credit for them goes to company headquarters.

All hands are on their toes getting ready for inspection. For the past four years we have received a rating of "very satisfactory." In two of these years we were told that our showing was second to none and during the four years have only had one absentee. Here's hoping we can keep up the good record.

One of our brilliant soldiers was detailed to put away the ammunition in the magazine and started to go there with a lighted cigarette in his mouth. Lieut.

McVeigh caught him, however, and said, "Don't you know what happened when a fellow smoked in a magazine some time ago; he got some fire in the powder and blew up a dozen men." "That couldn't happen here," said the soldier. "Why not," said Lieut. McVeigh. "Because there is only you and me here," was the reply.

If you didn't come to our Christmas party on December 29th you surely missed a good time. Our tree was all decorated and lit up. We had smokes and presents for all the men and candy for the ladies. After Santa Claus got through distributing the presents, we danced to the wee small hours to the music of our own private orchestra.

121st CAVALRY

Troop B—Christmas having come and gone, leaving the boys of Troop B with depleted pockets and a few Christmas presents, the outfit is settling down for the winter's work. The annual inspection takes place this year on February 10, more than a month earlier than the usual time, and the officers are brushing up the men on drill in preparation for the annual ordeal.

The Mounted Service Club of the troop elected officers December 5, Captain Harry G. Taylor being designated President. Other officers re-elected are: First Vice-President, First Lieutenant Frank L. York; Second Vice-President, Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Goodwin; Secretary-Treasurer, Corporal Louis B. Fischer. The Board of Governors for 1928 is: Corporal Max Freudenthal, Corporal Albert Jenkins, Corporal Vincent J. McCarthy, Private James O'Brien, Private Chester Lloyd and Private Herman P. Greene.

On December 13 the annual stag banquet was held at Kapps' Hotel. There was plenty of chicken, fun and something designated on the menu as "and." Horseshoer Thomas McManus entertained with a heart-rending version of "Sweet Adeline," while several of the officers who were guests taught the troopers some songs they never knew before. After the banquet the troop and its guests adjourned to a large room nearby, where additional songs were sung by the entire company, with solos by Private James Ryan and Private William Dollard. Private Herbert Bowen and Frank Corr, son of Stable Sergeant Frank Corr and a former member of the outfit, entertained with piano selections.

The Wednesday Night Riding Club is functioning well, with riding every Wednesday night in the ring. The riding was continued through the holiday season, although drills were suspended for a time. The club was formed for troop-

(Continued on page 19)

CALIFORNIA GUARDSMAN

December 28, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury,
Editor,
New York National Guardsman,
829 Municipal Building,
New York City.

Dear Colonel Waterbury:

I continue to read and enjoy the New York National Guardsman and appreciate very much your continuing my name on your mailing list. If you are not receiving our little publication, please advise me. As you know, our magazine has been published now for three years and has begun its fourth, having received its birthright through receipt of a copy of your publication in 1924. Since our magazine was founded, our Guard has grown in numbers and in efficiency until some day we hope to at least equal the remarkable record which the regiments of your State have already achieved.

I note with interest, the additions to the ranks of National Guard publications. Would it not be of interest and of mutual benefit for all of the editors of these many guard publications to get together at the next National Guard Convention?

The Adjutant General of California noted an illustration of a 27th Division Train Corral which appeared in one of your recent issues. He states "As there will be no corrals or hay racks in the new San Luis Obispo permanent camp site this year, it might be well to borrow the cut shown in the New York Guardsman if you can and publish it for the information of our various regimental units." If you could favor us with this cut, we would all appreciate it very much.

I hope that some day I may be able to reciprocate.

With best wishes for a successful year for your fine magazine, I am,

Yours very truly,
WAYNE R. ALLEN,
Lt. Col. 159th Inf., Calif. N. G.

First Farmer: "Do any of those motorists stop when they run over a chicken?"

Second Ditto: "Yes, they stop for the chicken."
—Answers.

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Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 18)

ers who wish to give instruction to their girl friends, and is one of the popular social groups of the troop.

The Mounted Service Club will hold its annual ball Friday night, January 27, at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany. A feature of the dance this year will be invitations which are to be issued to cadet officers of Christian Brothers Academy and Albany Boys' Academy cadet battalions. The officers will attend in dress uniforms, which are expected to lend an unusual touch of color to the scene. As usual, all Regular Army and National Guard officers in the vicinity of Albany have been invited, and will add another military touch to the dance. The troopers, as customary, will attend in formal dress. Jack Symonds' Orchestra will furnish the music, and dancing will be from 9:30 to 2 o'clock.

The Entertainment Committee, headed by Sergeant Harry G. Trimble, is in charge of the dance arrangements.

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

There seems to be a shortage of bologna for this column this month. One

of the only events to be chronicled was the preparatory review which was held on January 4. The Armory ring was not considered to be oppressively heated.

The polo team played the Hartford Troop at Hartford and lost by a very small margin. They report being well entertained and after reading the Hartford Times' account of the game we have decided that our gang ought challenge the British Army-in-India team or something. In the National Guard tournament in the city they won their first game with the 107th Infantry.

Headquarters Battery — Considerable turmoil is attendant upon the preparation for the big Review. Personal equipment has a way of hiding itself on or just before these gala occasions. Sergeant McNamara swears that if just one guy more comes into his office at the last moment looking for a lost legging or collar ornament, there will be murder done in Headquarters Battery.

Shakespeare said, "What's in a name?" A lot, we hope—from the monikers sported by this month's batch of recruits. They are Pvt. O. Smart (we hope so), Pvt. Carlucci and Pvt. Bourazanis. We don't know whether these last two boys are acquainted or not. If not, they should

get together right away and open a restaurant. Imagine a sign:

Carlucci & Bourazanis
Coffee Pot

They would be famous overnight.

Sam Lyons, another recruit, does not bring any wise crack to mind at this time, so we will let him go at that.

Last, but not least, is Pvt. John Appleyard. An inspired name like that needs no comment from this ungifted writer.

Sufficient unto the name is the evil thereof.

B Battery—Lieutenant Claude Mains has just returned from Fort Sill, Okla., just chuck full of new stuff and is going to run the battery ragged for the rest of the drill season. He was accompanied west to Sill by Captain Harold Browne, who, upon finding the western atmosphere so pleasing, has decided to prolong his stay.

We should really have quite some battery by the next camp tour if our Captain comes back, as he undoubtedly will, with as much stuff as the lieutenant.

We of B Battery would like to know how our top-kick, who has been aptly nicknamed "Lon Chaney," enjoyed his nice home-made pumpkin pie that one of the barn employees brought him. We are

(Continued on page 26)

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HOW WE TAND

Average attendance for entire Guard (December)78%

Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard 21,511
 Minimum strength New York National Guard 18,844
 Present strength New York National Guard 20,785

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
 Maintenance Strength 61
 Headquarters & Headquarters
 Detachment, 27th Division..... 64

CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.
 Maintenance Strength 69
 51st Cavalry Brigade 78

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIG. HDQRS.
 Maintenance Strength 32
 52nd Field Artillery Brigade..... 43

INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.
 Maintenance Strength 27
 87th Brigade 39
 53rd Brigade 40
 54th Brigade 36
 93rd Brigade 5

SPECIAL TROOPS
 Maintenance Strength 318
 27th Division Special Troops 342

AIR SERVICE
 Maintenance Strength 118
 27th Division Air Service 134

SIGNAL BATTALION
 Maintenance Strength 163
 101st Signal Battalion 157

ENGINEERS
 Maintenance Strength 475
 102nd Engineers 488

MEDICAL REGIMENT
 Maintenance Strength 631
 102nd Medical Regiment 690

DIVISION TRAINS, Q.M.C.
 Maintenance Strength 247
 27th Division Trains, Q.M.C..... 276

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN
 Maintenance Strength 63
 102nd Ammunition Train 55

STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS
 Authorized Strength 137
 Ordnance Department 25

INFANTRY
 Maintenance Strength1,038
 1. 105th Infantry1,198
 2. 108th Infantry1,198
 3. 165th Infantry1,177
 4. 106th Infantry1,171
 5. 14th Infantry1,154
 6. 104th Infantry1,148
 7. 71st Infantry1,133
 8. 107th Infantry1,131
 9. 174th Infantry1,113
 10. 369th Infantry1,047

CAVALRY
 Maintenance Strength 587
 101st Cavalry 598

SEPARATE TROOPS
 Maintenance Strength 83
 121st Cavalry (3 Troops) 191

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON
 Maintenance Strength 241
 51st Machine Gun Squadron..... 294

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.
 Maintenance Strength 647
 106th Field Artillery 673

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.
 Maintenance Strength 646
 244th Coast Artillery 724

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES
 Maintenance Strength 703
 245th Coast Artillery 842

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS
 Maintenance Strength 647
 258th Field Artillery 699

ARTILLERY, A.A.
 Maintenance Strength 706
 212th Coast Artillery 795

ARTILLERY, 75S
 Maintenance Strength 602
 156th Field Artillery 681
 105th Field Artillery 660
 104th Field Artillery 675

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(6) Brig. 81%				
Brigade Hdqrs.	5	7	6	91
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	36	29	80
		43	35	81

Ord. Dept. Det.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(7) 98%				
Ordinance Dept. Det., S. C. & D.	5	20	20	98
		20	20	98

102nd Am. Trn.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(8) 53%				
		76	30	53

102nd Med. Regt. in Vermont Relief Work

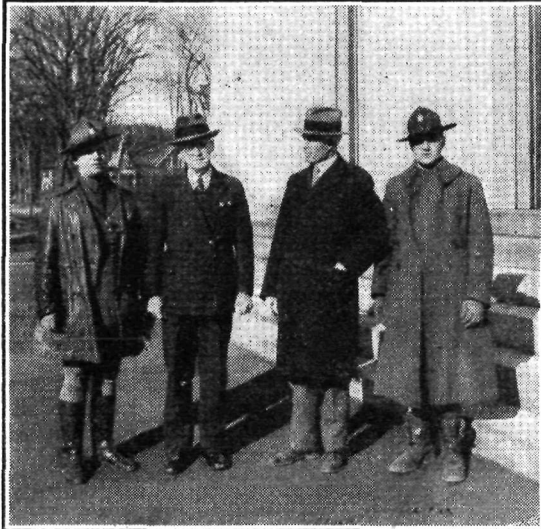
(Continued from page 11)

ditions, and due to the heavy rain of the previous day, we had to use it while it was in its worst possible condition. The six miles of this road was covered in six hours, and the ambulance moved practically the entire distance by man power. The roadbed was washed out entirely and the ruts were so deep that the car rather floated on the mud than rested on its wheels. The strain of the constant side sway on the wheels wore out the two on the rear and when we reached Montpelier at 12:30 A. M., November 12th, after 29 hours of almost continuous driving, three spokes of the right rear wheel were reduced to the thickness of a pencil. Incidentally this was the first military vehicle to enter Montpelier since the onset of the flood, and we arrived only a few hours after the first troops from Fort Ethan Allen who had come into the city on foot, having been unable to get vehicles, either motor or animal drawn, over Smuggler's Notch.

On Sunday, November 13th, we were ordered back to Albany, and as the road by which we had entered Montpelier was now definitely impassible, the trucks were ordered to proceed at once to Castleton Corners, Vt., where we would pick them up. We borrowed two wheels for the ambulance at the Montpelier Arsenal, and acting on the advice of the highway authorities at the Capitol, we took the road to Barre, and from there to Royalton, planning to go directly through Rutland to Castleton Corners where we were to meet the trucks. Upon reaching Royalton we determined that the route from there to Rutland was absolutely closed and that we would have to go to White River Junction before we could find a passible route to Rutland. Our great difficulty was in that we could get no definite information about the condition of

any of the roads as there seemed an utter lack of communications between the various communities through which we passed.

After about 20 miles of route riding on the main road to White River Junction we found ourselves at another bridge washout. This necessitated our retracing our route for a short distance and the striking up into the back mountain roads in an effort to reach White River Junction. As these roads were only rarely posted and the country sparsely populated, we had great difficulty in reaching



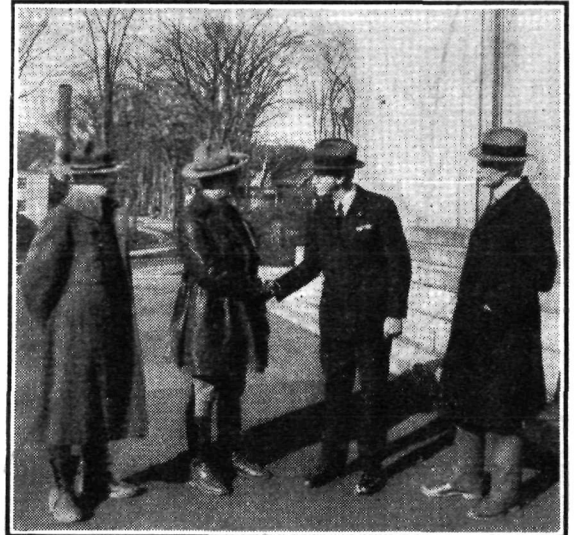
our destination. Upon reaching White River Junction we were informed that the road to Rutland was washed out and that it would be necessary to go down as far as Springfield, Vt., before we could hope to find an open road to Rutland. So after a night's rest we struck down along the New Hampshire border and arrived in Springfield only to find that there was no way of reaching Rutland from that point except by flying.

By phone communication, whenever possible, we obtained from the police officials at the various towns along the truck route information regarding the location of the trucks. From Springfield the only route left for us to take was down to Manchester and then to Whitehall. In spite of discouraging advice volunteered to us along this route we determined to try it and by good fortune found ourselves on New York concrete shortly before 10 P. M. on November 14th. Arriving at the Whitehall Armory, we communicated with the trucks which were awaiting further orders at Castleton Corners, Vt., and they joined us shortly after midnight. After spending the night at the armory we proceeded to Albany arriving at our Armory at 5:30 P. M., November 15th. The total distance covered by the trucks was 400 miles and by the ambulance 475 miles.

The detachment was commanded by Lieut. I. J. Murnane, M. C., and was composed of the following enlisted men who are members of the 106th Hospital Company, 102nd Medical Regiment:

Sergeants—Louis Zyck, Lincoln Osborne, Edward Drummond.

Corporals—William Osborne, Leonard Schneider.



Privates—Arthur Folsom, James Devine, Harry Cleary, John Stahl, Charles Young, Donald Dale.

Sgt. George A. Putnam, Co. L, 105th Infantry, and Sgt. Thomas Jackson, Service Co., 105th Infantry, also accompanied this detail in the capacity of motor mechanics. These men should also be given their share of the credit for this expedition.

Lax Enforcement

The sailor had been showing the old lady visitor over the ship. In thanking him she said: "I see that by the rules of your ship tips are forbidden."

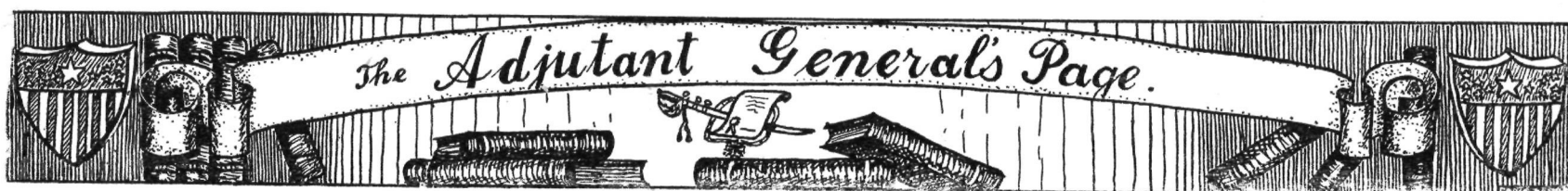
"Lor' bless yer 'eart, ma'am," replied Jack, "so were the apples in the Garden of Eden." —*Weekly Scotsman.*

ENGINEER YOUR DATES SO AS TO BE AT THE

FIGHTS EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT

102nd Regiment Armory BROADWAY AT 168TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Come In and See a Real Program



THE Adjutant General's "Question Bureau" is open to all members of the Military and Naval Forces of the State of New York. Questions should be mailed direct to "Question" Bureau, The Adjutant General's Office, 100 State Street, Albany, N. Y., and must be confined to subjects concerning State and Federal Military Laws, Regulations and Administration, and be of general interest to the Guard. Answers will appear on this page at the earliest opportunity. Questions not classified as above will be ignored.

OFFICERS COMMISSIONED IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1927, WITH DATES OF RANK AND IN ORDER OF SENIORITY

<i>Captains</i>	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
Schmidt, Carl	Dec. 1, 1927	102nd Eng.
Marucchi, Albert J.	Dec. 8, 1927	101st Cavalry
Reif, Charles A.	Dec. 9, 1927	174th Infantry
Krokus, Theodore J.	Dec. 16, 1927	14th Infantry
<i>First Lieutenants</i>		
Summerhayes, John W.	Dec. 1, 1927	102nd Eng.
Johnston, David M.	Dec. 2, 1927	106th Infantry
Beatty, Robert L.	Dec. 7, 1927	174th Infantry
Foster, Eugene J.	Dec. 14, 1927	369th Infantry
Mullahey, Joseph W.	Dec. 15, 1927	Q. M. C., Hq. 27th Div.
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>		
Tumim, Herbert R.	Dec. 2, 1927	174th Inf.
Chappell, Earl R.	Dec. 7, 1927	174th Inf.
Blythe, Harry H.	Dec. 15, 1927	10th Inf.
Pogue, Virgil R.	Dec. 20, 1927	244th C. A.
Ross, Henry	Dec. 21, 1927	108th Inf.

SEPARATIONS FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1927 Resigned, Honorably Discharged

<i>Majors</i>	<i>Date Effective</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
Post, James B., 3rd.	Dec. 9, 1927	369th Infantry
Smith, Allan C.	Dec. 30, 1927	A. G. D., S. S.
<i>Captains</i>		
Beck, Arthur C.	Dec. 5, 1927	71st Infantry
Dove, Daniel D.	Dec. 9, 1927	14th Infantry
Feeney, Patrick H.	Dec. 9, 1927	108th Infantry
Flint, Harold L.	Dec. 19, 1927	258th Field Artillery
Jones, Clayton H.	Dec. 20, 1927	156th Field Artillery
Sidway, Franklin	Dec. 9, 1927	174th Infantry
Wilday, John H.	Dec. 14, 1927	244th C. A.
<i>First Lieutenants</i>		
Berg, Emil J.	Dec. 20, 1927	71st Infantry
Clapp, Herbert M.	Dec. 9, 1927	51st M. G. Sq.
Cruewell, Rudolph U.	Dec. 5, 1927	14th Infantry
Hand, John C.	Dec. 28, 1927	Inf., 27th Spl. Troops
Machado, Jose A., Jr.	Dec. 9, 1927	51st M. G. Sq.
Shangraw, Clayton C.	Dec. 31, 1927	27th Div. A. S.
Shartle, Albert J.	Dec. 9, 1927	107th Infantry

TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE, AT OWN REQUEST

<i>Captains</i>	<i>Date Effective</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
Edgerton, Benjamin M.	Dec. 6, 1927	245th C. A.
Sulger, Joseph F.	Dec. 30, 1927	244th C. A.
Wendel, Frederick D.	Dec. 19, 1927	102nd Eng.
<i>First Lieutenants</i>		
Hamilton, John A., Jr.	Dec. 28, 1927	10th Infantry

Col. Humphreys First Instructed in Flying

MR. R. FAUCILLI, in a recent issue of the New York Times, gives the following interesting statistics on early flying in the Army:

"In a letter published in The Times Hugh W. Robertson doubtless confused the first two steps that introduced the airplane in the United States Army, namely, the tests conducted by Orville Wright at Fort Myer, Va., and the first instructions in flying given to the army officers by Wilbur Wright at College Park, Md.

Lieutenant Selfridge died in an accident while flying as a passenger with Orville Wright during one of the tests at Fort Myer. In the same accident Orville Wright sustained injuries. Up to this time no army officer had received official instructions in flying from either of the Wright brothers.

The first class in flying was conducted under the personal tutelage of Wilbur Wright at College Park, Md., in the Fall of 1909. The three officers assigned by the Signal Corps to re-

ceive instructions in flying were Lieutenants Frank P. Lahm, Benjamin D. Foulois and Frederic E. Humphreys. The first to receive a lesson from Wilbur Wright was Lieutenant Humphreys, who is now Colonel of the 102d Engineers, New York National Guard.

The first three officers instructed in flying are all living. Only Colonel Foulois continued uninterruptedly as an army flier. His recent advancement in rank to the post of Assistant Chief of the Army Air Corps is a deserving reward after nearly eighteen years of flying in the army."

Utica Protests

IN our article last month on the subject of "1927 Target Range Qualifications" we listed as our champion with the saber, mounted, Sergeant Andrew C. Reath (which is correct), but unfortunately we credited him to Troop G (Syracuse), of the 101st Cavalry (which is incorrect).

The commanding officer of the former Troop G, 1st Cavalry now redesignated Troop A, 121st Cavalry, of

Utica, New York, calls our attention to the fact that Sergeant Reath was and is a member of that organization, and says that while the Utica troop has only the most friendly feeling for the Syracuse troop they object to passing over to the latter a champion of the New York National Guard.

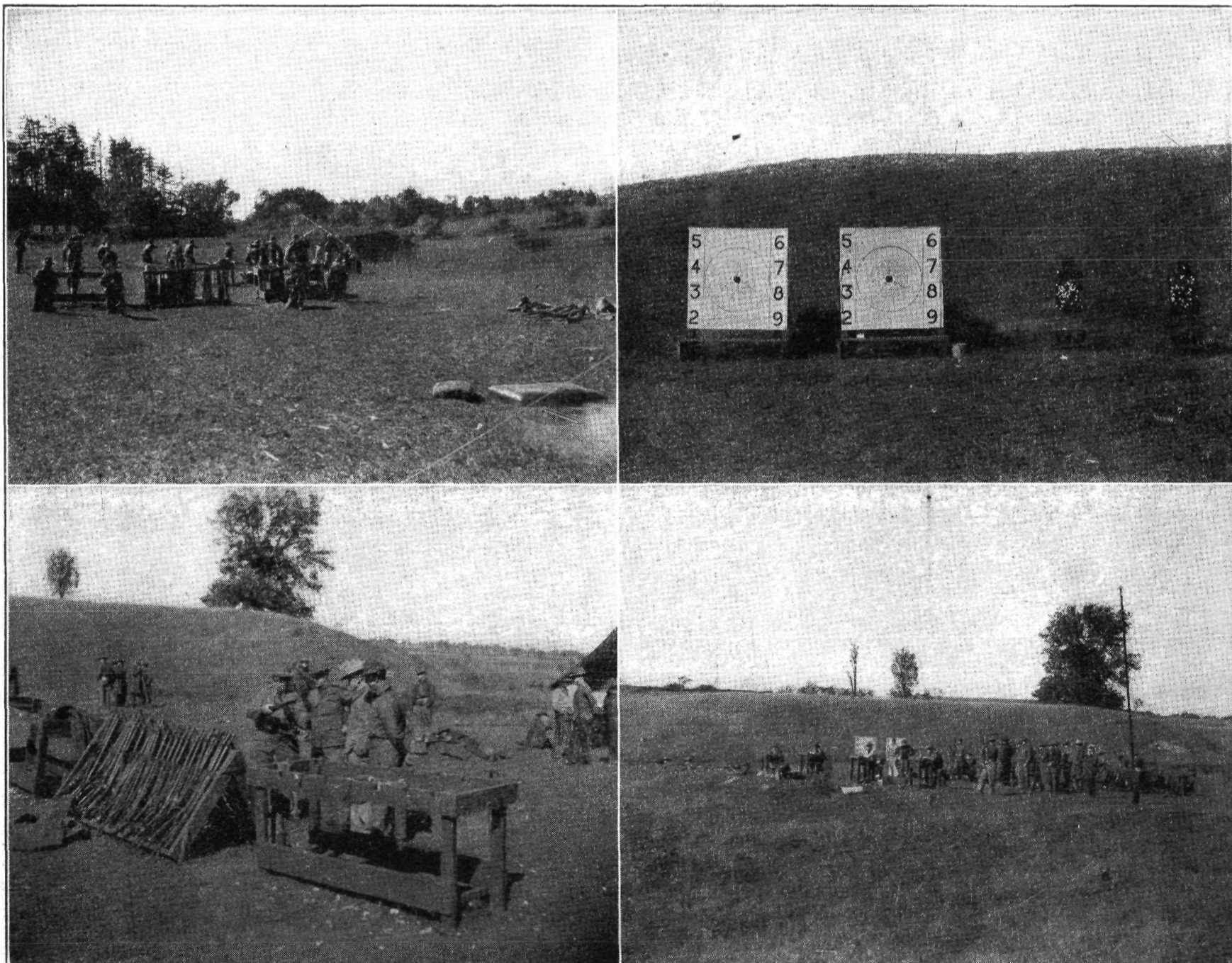
We think that Captain Glatt has just cause for complaint, and hasten to correct our error.

It is especially pleasant to note that the championship goes to the Utica troop, because that organization is so handicapped in their armory facilities that every achievement of theirs represents a triumph over conditions which most of our units do not have to face.

We extend to Captain Glatt and his fine troop a brand new set of congratulations of the very latest 1928 model, and hope that they will pardon our previous error.

Better to have tried and missed,
Than leave a pretty girl un-kissed!

—Annapolis Log.



Good Instruction and Range Discipline, Co. G, 105th Inf. at Amsterdam During Record Fire.

Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 19)

still trying to figure out the reason for the pie.

After the first drill of the new year, which was held the evening of January 4, the entire battery enjoyed an oyster supper topped off with some of Jerry Mahoney's famous apple pie. Jerry, if you aren't acquainted with the fact, is the boss of our rolling kitchen.

Among the mess hounds was our old friend and instructor, Sergeant Joe Steinecke, who made an entire meal of soup. Joe was served with a dipper instead of a spoon.

D Battery—Service Battery, as claimed in the last issue, certainly gave the rest of the regiment something to shoot at in the new terrain board, but D Battery gave them all something to shoot at in the manner in which they covered that same terrain with fire, in their problems. Lieut. Waldo's canoneers didn't leave a tower, bridge or tree standing; the enemy were driven back and three sections under Sgts. Van Iseghen, Smith and Gelling advanced rapidly via the "leap-frog" method as per schedule.

The D Battery contribution to the success of the coming review will be an exhibition of shelter tent pitching and striking. Capt. McCann's order to report with hammers resulted in a collection of axes, sledges and mallets that any section gang might be proud of. When Sgt. Van Iseghen offered his hammer to Pvt. Hof, the latter was only mildly suspicious, but when the thing separated into sections, his comments were indications that something must have gone wrong. The designer of these "pup" tents never figured on such combinations as Pvts. Wood and Hofstetter, etc. In recline, the former's feet are over in the next street while "Jeff" is fully covered by his half.

Among the spectators at the Monday movie was Sgt. Hughes. Charlie enjoyed the antics of Eddie Cantor immensely, commenting on points in common between the mailman and Pvt. Mittleman. Pvt. O'Neil was also present. O'Neil is the boy who gets such a kick out of the regimental horses.

The battery basketball team have resumed practice, the mounted team are hard at work and Lieut. Costellee is still spending spare moments working out problems with which to stick the detail. Capt. McCann and Lieut. Waldo have reiterated their offer of aid to anyone interested enough to come up to the pistol range on Saturday afternoons to receive the benefit of their time and experience, in instruction. All's well in the battery the color scheme of Pvt. Mahan's hat notwithstanding.

E Battery—The members of this battery are grateful to Captain McKinney for the little stag we had after drill December 22nd. The franks and kraut were delicious. Some of the boys worked up an appetite by putting on five bouts of two rounds each, from which we discovered some talent that will represent the battery at camp.

The pistol team of the battery, in charge of Sergeant Mercier, has been getting in some whacks at the targets on the range, and hope to issue challenges to the other batteries at this post.

Now that the new gymnasium is near completion there is talk of handball teams and basketball in the air, and we expect to have an entry or two when they start.

Private Crowley, the "Spirit of Lynbrook," says that if someone will lend him a fancy uniform, he will take in the Old Guard Ball, by heck!

Our fighting top-kick, Sergeant H. J. Corbett, D.S.C., B.V.D., is displaying a bandaged finger these days. The boys would like to know how come, Sarge.

F Battery—In the December issue of the "Guard" mention was made in these columns about the part taken by some of our members in the "Flying Platoon" at Madison Square Garden. Unfortunately, through an oversight on the writer's part, the names of several old-timers were omitted. Hence this little notice will serve as an apology.

A certain Supply Sergeant has been seen timidly driving away from the Armory in a questionable looking conveyance. It is whispered about that this Non-com has a natural fear of a certain traffic cop, due, as we are told, to his speeding across the bridge, where this Officer of the Law is stationed. We have all come to the conclusion that this gas-wagon is not a 1905 Ford. Wonder what it is! Could you tell us Maxie?

The men are all anxiously preparing for the coming Review. A deep interest seems to have been awakened in all. Be sure and bring your friends along that night. Show them how your organization works and what it has to offer in the way of good citizenship. You may then invite them to join Battery F.

Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion—The big event of the month was a formal review tendered by all the Guard units in Binghamton to Colonel Charles G. Blakeslee on January 20th. Engraved invitations were issued to several hundred interested persons and the seats which were not reserved for guests were thrown open to the public.

A splendid Officers' Mess was prepared by Sgt. Jerry Mahoney and the invited guests were told to "come and get it." Mess kits were issued and it was interesting to see the "rookies" juggle their coffee and balance their dishes.

Music was furnished and everything went off like clockwork, a success in every detail.

Early in the month our crack but in nowise cracked indoor baseball team trounced Company C, 108th Infantry, of Syracuse, 3—2. Mounted basketball is getting under way and a pistol match with the Delaware & Hudson Railroad police is scheduled.

An impromptu feed was held by the outfit several weeks ago, each individual

Veterans Elect Officers

THE Veteran Association, 47th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., which has its headquarters in the 27th Division Train Armory, has chosen these officers: T. J. Wolff, President; W. E. Corwin, F. J. Magor, jr., C. T. Graham Rogers and W. E. White, Vice-Presidents; C. V. Zier, Treasurer; A. C. Hall, Corresponding Secretary; J. B. Christoffel, Financial Secretary; F. J. Monaghan, Surgeon; E. Schwalbach, Historian, and the Rev. Robert Brown, Chaplain.

Snap Shots From Company "K"

14th INFANTRY

The recently organized basketball team, consisting of members of both K and Howitzer companies, is playing regular Saturday night games with teams from the near-by villages. While the attendance is as yet not large, we have hopes that it will improve in future.

Our orchestra is flourishing, and has played at several company functions. They made their official debut at the Thanksgiving dinner of the two companies, last November. All save one member of the band are new recruits, and all hail from Roosevelt.

We continue to have a fairly good attendance at drills, but nothing is ever so good that it cannot be bettered.

The enlistment of our company clerk, Cpl. Charles M. Barrett, having expired, he has departed for greener fields in the state of Missouri, and Pvt. Robert D. Milos is now holding down the job.

We're all shined up for annual inspection and muster on the 25th—even to the heels of our army shoes and the buckles on our belts. Let's hope none of our recent recruits mislay their information on military training at the last moment.

A rumor that Howitzer Company is to become a rifle unit has been circulating for some time. If so, we look for lively moments when the boys forsake the 37 mm's for lighter weapons.

First lap of 1928. "K" Company all present or accounted for. 'Nuff said. See you in February.

Successful State Convention

ONE of the most successful state conventions of the Officers of the New York National Guard was held in the Capitol City January 13 and 14 when over five hundred uniformed defenders of the peace were everywhere visible in the spacious corridors of the Hotel Ten Eyck. It might not have been as spectacular a scene as in the days gone by when the brilliant gold lace uniforms of distinctive variety were in evidence, but the old spirit of comradeship and the visitation from room to room to mingle with other organizations and hear the artillery cheer the infantry and the cavalry "take the air" with the Air Service, was just as full of vim and enthusiasm as ever. The infantry kept marching and the artillery kept rolling along while the air service flew everywhere showing the cavalry that the horse was "not so much" in present day speed.

Great credit is due to President Schohl and Secretary Mangine for the great success of the convention, bringing as guests two former commanders of the N. Y. N. G. as well as four past Adjutant Generals of the State, the Adjutant General of Vermont and including the grand old pioneer soldier of the guard, General Parker of Albany, who was one of the builders of the state forces of half a century ago.

The Convention opened for organization in the ballroom of the Ten Eyck Friday morning at 10 o'clock with Colonel Wm. F. Schohl, 106th F. A., of Buffalo, presiding. The following committees were named and adjournment taken until 2 P. M.

Resolutions—Gen. Ransom H. Gillett, Col. Walter A. DeLamater, Col. Bryer H. Pendry, Col. James R. Howlett, Col. Charles G. Blakeslee, Col. W. G. Robinson, Lt. Col. Lennot C. Brennan, Lt. Col. D. C. Walker, Lt. Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Commander L W. Hesselman and Major George A. Vaughn, Jr.

Nominating—Col. Frank H. Hines, Major James F. Rooney, Major O. R. Hildebrant, Major F. C. Vincent, Major P. H. Clune, Major N. H. Egleston, Captain Wm. J. Graham, Major A. L. Gillig and Lt. James A. Wright.

Time and Place—Col. John S. Thompson, Major Edward Ziegler and Major Ogden J. Ross.

At the afternoon session the delegates were welcomed to Albany by Major John Boyd Thacher, 2nd, who said:

"The welcome now accorded you is not merely my official greeting, but is rather city-wide and comes most freely and sincerely from all within its borders who

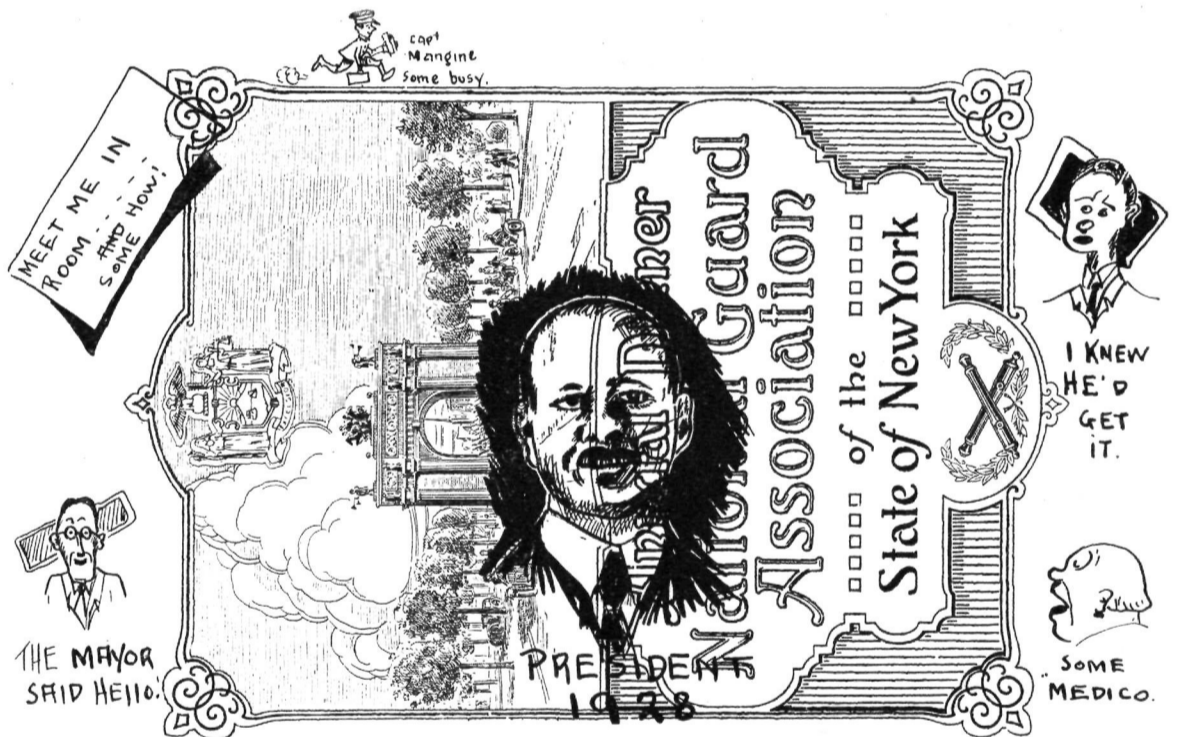
regard due to those who understand and offer you that measure of respect and discharge, as you understand and discharge them, the duties and obligations of American citizenship.

"I might point with pardonable pride to the splendid records of our local units of the Guard, and of our support and interest in them, but I could do so only by explaining that our pride, here too, embraces all other units and regiments of the National Guard of the great Empire State of New York and of other states since, after all, the service of manhood and of citizenship is not merely local but nation-wide in scope.

"Whatever may be the wealth of this state and nation in natural resources and resources developed by commerce and by

industry, their ultimate resources are man power, the physically fit, mentally alert manhood produced by the proper processes of training and of education offered by your organization, military training camps and, prior to that, in the schools and on the playgrounds of this and other cities.

"It seems to me that the National Government too little reckons the importance of the development of a virile manhood from the standpoint of industrial efficiency as well as from the standpoint of every day efficiency. If it were to lend a little greater assistance to you and in time to the cities of the state in the development of a greater program of physical training and education the resulting benefits economically and other-



wise within a period of ten years would surpass belief.

"We welcome you today in a kindred spirit, the spirit of service. This city is your city not merely for the proposes of this convention, but actually so because this city is the Capital City of the State of New York and so partially owned by all its people.

"Therefore, we, who live in your city, hope that you, who are visiting it, will find your stay here a pleasant one, we will all of us do all in our power to make it so, and when you leave we hope that uppermost in your minds, placed there by the hospitality and pleasure here enjoyed, may be the desire to very soon again give us the opportunity of welcoming you back to Albany."

The delegates were also welcomed by Hon. Westcott Burlingame, President of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, the responses for the association being eloquently delivered by Brigadier General Ransom H. Gillett of the 53rd Infantry Brigade.

Most of the afternoon were taken up with addresses, among the speakers being Maj. Gen. William N. Haskill, commanding the guard; Gen. Amasa J. Parker, retired, Albany; Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, Chief Militia Bureau; Adjutant Gen. Franklin W. Ward and Gen. H. J. Drum, Col. Adolph A. Huguet and Col. H. J. Price of the U. S. Army.

Friday evening was the occasion of the annual banquet and it was a most delightful "Get Together" affair. The flag bedecked ballroom could hardly accommodate the throng and at the guest table President Schohl was surrounded by generals, while Secretary Mangine was rushing all around trying to squeeze in one more at first one table and then another.

The entertainment was furnished by the "Fro-joy" Ice Cream Corporation who put on their hour over WGY with the "Fro-joy" concert orchestra augmented by southern character and personality songs by Miss Elsa Lehman. The speech of the banquet was given by Gen. Franklin W. Ward, the Adjutant General, broadcasting for Governor Alfred E. Smith, who was ill in New York City.

Describing the National Guard as a peace force, believing in peace and subscribing to a permanent peace, Gen. Ward said:

"There is a great necessity that all people understand and believe that the citizen soldiers and all American soldiers do not believe in war. Particularly is this so with those who have seen war—and all the death, disease and misery that accompanies war.

"On the other hand we do not believe

in the theory and practice of non-resistance. We want no war, no killing—and when we ask the youth of the nation to join our regiments, we do not teach them that being a soldier means the following of the Four Horsemen, or the riding out with them on any mission of slaughter or merciless conquest. We do not teach them that maiming and killing of their fellow men will bring to them a great reward; we do not teach them to be bullies or overbearing with those with whom they may come in contact. I am sure every one of you will agree with me that our teachings are quite the contrary.

"Our armories could quite properly be called school houses, wherein training schools are maintained, that invite the youth, without respect to birth or station and teach them that they can best succeed through life by adopting the homely virtues of the founders of this nation; namely, discipline, self control, self reliance, physical fitness and not only a religious respect for law and order but an individual resolution to see that law and order are maintained."

Gen. Ward drew attention to the fact that the New York State National Guard is trained, equipped and ready to begin moving from their armories into the field, 21,000 strong, within four hours from the time of call. The guard of this state is more than twice the strength of that of any other state in the Union.

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the former and war-time commander of the Glorious 27th Division, said in part:

"Remember that you don't create wars. It is your duty to help end war successfully once it has been declared to exist by the government. Therefore it is entirely logical for soldiers to have an abhorrence of war, while at the same time maintaining themselves by careful training to participate effectively in war when it comes.

"Many good people who abhor war look with suspicion upon soldiers. History is replete with examples of ambitious soldiers who have brought on war for their own advancement and glory, and it is probably this background and the fact that soldiers necessarily create so much destruction in war that confuses the minds of so many people and prompts them to assume that in some way soldiers, even today, view the advent of war with secret satisfaction.

"Wars among civilized people have killed off those who should have been permitted to live and to perpetuate the race, while it has substituted for those who sacrificed, the weak and the infirm in body and mind, who have been left to produce posterity.

"In a government such as ours, the work of the government is necessarily

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due to tripping,
and improves
service



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divided into departments. It is the concern of the executive department and of the legislative department to advance the cause of peace and to provide for the substitution of reason and law for war in our relations with other peoples. That is not the function of the army. It is your job as part of the army to prepare yourself and your commands to participate in war effectively if called upon by the government to do so.

"Soldiers are what their officers make them through example and training. That is axiomatic. You are going forward in the development of the National Guard where the war division left off. From all I observe and hear, you are performing that mission in a most satisfactory manner. May you continue to do so.

Maj. Gen. Charles W. Berry, formerly commander of the New York National Guard, spoke to hundreds of his former officers of the thrill it gave him of again being with them and of the many pleasant fireside reminiscences he enjoyed of the days devoted to soldiering, which he was loathe to give up and which he thought the great majority of officers followed from a sense of patriotic duty and love of service.

Other speakers included the adjutant general of Vermont, Gen. H. T. Johnson.

At the final session of the convention Saturday morning resolutions were adopted, covering among other things the following subjects.

The committee on time and place recommended Niagara Falls as next year's meeting place and the second Friday and Saturday in January as the time. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Nominating Committee presented the following list of officers of 1928, all of whom were unanimously elected:

President, Col. Lucius A. Salisbury,
102nd Medical Regiment.
1st Vice-Pres., Col. Fredk. W. Baldwin,
14th Infantry.
2nd Vice-Pres., Col. James R. Howlett,
101st Cavalry.
Treasurer, Major Edward J. Reilly,
245th Coast Artillery.
Secretary, Capt. William J. Mangine,
10th Infantry.
Exec. Com., Col. Walter A. DeLamater,
71st Infantry, and
Capt. William J. Graham,
Naval Militia.

Lt. Col. Downs of the 212th A. A. A., reported that the Treasurer's accounts had been audited and found correct.

The Passing Show

"I want a smart hat, but it must be in the latest style."

"Take a seat, madam; the fashion is just changing."

106th INFANTRY

Though the results of the rifle match between the regimental team and the 101st Cavalry are still in doubt at the present time, yet we are certain that the Cavalrymen will have a worthy foe. Under the leadership of Major Samuel D. Davies the team has progressed rapidly and it is without a bit of hesitancy that we can promise a fair representation from the regiment in future State matches.

The garrison school has turned out a number of candidates for officers and in accordance with orders issued by Col. Thomas Fairservis, all future officers will be named from the eligible list. This order has resulted in a large attendance of serious minded candidates who are working earnestly for the certificate of completion.

Company L, commanded by Capt. Edward F. Dunne, bids fair to becoming the show company of the Guard, striving for the position once held by Company F of the 71st Regiment which in 1915 was the show company of the State Guard. On February 3 the company will give an exhibition drill at the entertainment and reception held at the Pennsylvania Hotel under the auspices of Borough President of Manhattan Post, American Legion. This is but one of the many requests that have come in for the services of the company which has become prominent in Brooklyn.

Attending the convention at Albany when Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, a former major surgeon of the 106th Infantry, was elected president, were Col. Fairservis, Capt. Casper V. Gunther, Lieut. Col. Lennox C. Brennan, Majors Frank C. Vincent, William H. McMullen, Jr., Samuel D. Davies, Frank I. Hanscom, Captains, Edward F. Dunne, Edward F. Duffy, John C. Tew, Thomas A. Denham, W. E. G. Graham, F. A. Gillette, Lieutenants Fenton Harter, Joseph P. Hussey, Arthur Lindewall and Joseph Patterson.

While at Albany, the adjutant and his assistant visited the office of the Adjutant General where Capt. C. P. Lenart, former regimental adjutant, showed them the workings of the Personnel Bureau. The delegation had an enjoyable stay at the Capitol City and returned refreshed from their journey.

The regiment will this month begin the first of a series of reviews that will add to the fame of the Bedford avenue guardsmen. All indications point to some prominent member of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, but at the time of going to press the review program is still incomplete.

Honored Guest of the Medicos

MAJOR JAMES F. ROONEY, of the 102nd Medical Regiment, stationed at Albany, tendered a dinner to Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, commanding the only complete medical regiment in the United States and some twenty-five of his official family in the rathskeller of the Albany Club during the latter hours of the State Convention, in honor of his being elected to the presidency of the N. Y. N. G. Association. It was a very happy occasion and many well deserved tributes were paid to this great soldier, beloved by every soldier and enlisted man of this splendid guard regiment.

Be Master of Your Fate

A craven hung along the battle's edge,
And thought, "had I a sword of keener
steel—
That blue blade that the King's son
bears—but this
Blunt thing—!"
And lowering crept away and left the
field.
Then came the King's son, wounded,
sore bestead
And weaponless, and saw the broken
sword,
And ran and snatched it, and with
battle shout
Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy
down,
And saved a great cause that heroic
day.
—Edward Rowland Sill, Rochester.

Only Veneer

The fortunate youth gazed delightedly at his stunning date, as she gracefully descended the stairway. His heart beat violently as he realized that all this beauty was his. Charmingly, she stood before him and whispered, "How do I look, dearest?"

"Sweetheart," he murmured, as he took her in his arms, "you look mighty good to me."

"Don't let your impressions mislead you," she breathed, snuggling closer.

* * *

"What's the largest room in the world?"

"What?"

"Room for improvement."

—Bobcat.

* * *

Mustapha Kemal made a seven-day speech and was re-elected President of Turkey. Aren't the Turks funny?

—Los Angeles Times.

Thoughts, Words and Deeds

By CAPTAIN EDDIE DUNNE

OFF to the convention. Hey Taxi! Massive Grand Central terminal with the sparkling stars in the blue sky. Half hour to wait. Officers arriving. The huddle prevails. Trains arrive. Friends meeting, there's a thrill. How carefully officers baggage is handled. Why? Extra editions are out. I don't believe in capital punishment. Train time. Those little gateways leading to the long runways and trains. Going down; on the hoof. Right here porter. That's fine. Your welcome. Lower 13. Still I don't believe in capital punishment. Slow motion. We're off. Whose aboard? All abroad! Let's go! A huddle. By me! Two cards. See you. Whips me. We're speeding now. That confounded rattle of the rails. I'm on my way to the border again, or Paris, or England. Hope there's no air raid tonight. Memories flood think tanks. If I had a can opener I'd get one of those paper cups out of the trap they are kept in. I didn't want a drink anyway. An idea, I'll brush my teeth to quench my thirst. It worked. Another huddle. Quarter open. Mine. Shoot! Snap. Shoot? the works! "snap." Loan me a buck. Me for Bunkus Fatigus. If I had a hammer and chisle I'd surely be able to find the light in lower 13. I'll press this button and see what happens. Did I ring? Sorry, but where's the light. Thanks! Hell, how should I know that, I'm a home body. Harmon and a locomotive. Off again. That dull looking Peekskill station. Roa Hook. Memories again march madly on. The gigantic Bear Mountain Bridge silhouette. The frightened screech of the locomotive away up ahead. The Hudson River and its West Shore slide by in the dark like a continuous strip of spoiled movie film. Ice on the Hudson. Thinking of capital punishment. Just don't know when we passed through that town. Wish I could sleep. The engineer played handball with my dome and the bunk head. Poughkeepsie. Sleep. Albany. Side tracked. Some air! Some day. Shanks mare to the Ten Eyck. Traffic cops with sheep skin coats not so snappy but comfy. Busses with aeroplane motor noise. Capt Mangine, on the job as usual. Officers of the Naval Militia in the lobby. Must be Lobby gobs. Room 1066. THE room 1160. Breakfast of pencil sausages and muslin hot cakes covered with shellac. Good coffee, 11 a. m. session, nothing except Capt. Mangine wrestling with the colors. They would fall down. Lunch at Albany's leading

hash house. Albany is a friendly town. Hellowed by 10 strangers. Afternoon session. Friendly Mayor, more so pres. Chamber of Commerce, speak their pieces. General Parker, the grand old man with the young spirit and sparkling eyes. A few more generals and colonels then Bunkus Fatigus. Off for a stroll or strut. General Gillette and his south-paw hand shake. What are the coats and trousers coming to. Did you see it. Just waved to a blonde on the 10th floor of the Bank Building opposite, smiled and waved back, but to some one in the next room. My error. The Albany fire fighters clang through the town. Some speed. It's raining. It's stopped raining. Big eats, Turkey. And the caissons go rolling along. Wish I could tune in and hear the A. G. who is speaking at a "mike." I did hear him mention the name Smith. Such a plain name. Wonder who Smith is. Some one shouts: "Hurrah/!" at the wrong time. A sailor has fidgety fingers and drops a solid silver knife on a porcelain plate. Everybody "shushes." The radio announcer looks faint and the A. G. goes merrily along. More good speeches. Enjoyed John F.

best. The aviators are cutting up. I just got a dirty look from a general. Can't sleep 'cause the caissons are rolling along. Stopped at the A. G. O. on business. That's one place "oozes" with efficiency. Saved two weeks of letter writing. Get acquainted. It pays. A pill roller for President, and a good one. To the Falls next year. Hurrah. But I'll not ride in that aerial car again up there. All over. Homeward bound. Shoot a quarter, faded. Grand Central. The same sparkling stars in the blue ceiling. Hey, Taxi. Home! That's that!

Try This One

Himme: "What shape is a kiss?"

Herre: "Give me one and we'll call it square."

* * *

Not Mutual

"I could die dancing," he said, as he walked all over her feet.

"Maybe so," she agreed, "but we don't need to make a death pact out of it."

—Tit Bits.

71st Decorates Unknown Soldiers' Grave in Paris



WHEN the 71st Regiment, N. Y. N. G., decorated the grave of the unknown soldier in Paris, the ceremony was in the presence of Seldon Whitehouse, Charge D'Affaires American Embassy,

and representatives of the U. S. Army and Navy and of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of War, Ministry of Marines and Marshal Foch.

Detachment of the Division Headquarters

By CAPT. W. M. GAINES, Iowa N. G.

OF all the units comprising the Infantry Division, the Division Headquarters Detachment is probably the least understood as to organization and purpose. This is probably due to the fact that only one-half of one per cent of the total strength of a division (approximately 20,000 men) belong to this organization.

The Division Headquarters Detachment at war strength is composed of twelve Warrant Officers and eighty-eight enlisted men divided into the following ten sections: General Staff, Signal, Adjutant General's Section, Inspector General's Section, Quartermaster Section, Ordnance Section, Judge Advocate's Section, Finance Section, Chaplain's Section, and Postal Section.

During peace the Detachment is considered as a separate organization and is commanded by a member of the Division Staff, in addition to his other duties. The Division Commander may designate any member of his staff to perform such duty. At war strength the Detachment is attached to the Division Headquarters company for Administration, Rations, and Quarters, but each section is actually commanded by the senior staff officer of that section.

The Detachment is not a part of any higher unit except the division. Although it is attached to the Division Headquarters Company, which is a part of the special division troops, the Detachment does not fall under that category and is listed in Tables of Organization with the Division Staff. This unit should not be confused with the Headquarters Detachment, Special Division Troops, which is an organization composed of one Captain, One Lieutenant and eight enlisted men, whose purpose it is to assist the Headquarters Commandant and Provost Marshall (also Commander Special Division Troops) in the administration of those units.

All members of the Detachment except the observers of the General Staff Section employed in the Intelligence Office are armed with the pistol. The observers are armed with the rifle less bayonet.

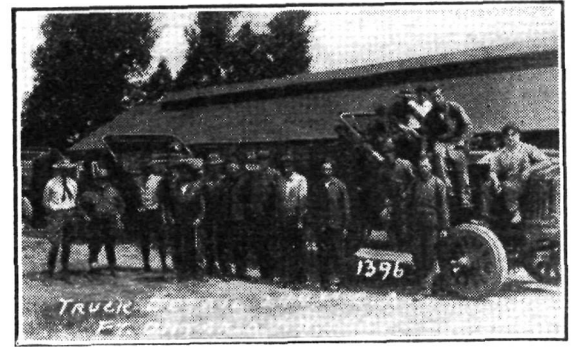
None of the personnel is mounted; but transportation for all is furnished by the Headquarters Company, Service Company, Motorcycle Company, or Division Trains.

The unit as a whole is divided into a forward and a rear echelon. The General Staff and Signal Sections comprise the forward echelon; all others are in the rear. However each Section is divided

into a forward and a rear echelon as needed to facilitate moves of the command post. In addition each section is divided into shifts to provide for emergencies when twenty-four hour service is needed.

From the above it may be seen that the highest type of personnel available is needed for this organization, as all are specialists. Some of the subjects in which they must be especially well trained are Drafting, Observation, Collection and Evaluation and Distributing of Information, of the enemy; Map Reading, Stenography, Filing, Mimeographing, Signal Communications, Sketching, Transportation, Munitions, Finance and Accounting, Military Law, and Postal Service, in addition to all Infantry subjects and regulations pertaining to all the branches represented within the unit.

Command Staff and Logistics, from which most of the information given herein is taken, states with regard to the personnel of the Detachment: "They must be capable of working at all hours of the day or night, and under conditions of little convenience and much excitement". To meet this requirement is the objective of the Headquarters Detachment 34th Division, N. G.



N. Y. N. G. Qm. Dept. Solving the Transportation Question at Ft. Ontario, Training Season, 1927.



Why Mention It

Mrs. Gray: Do you raise chickens, Sambo?

Sambo: No, ma'm, I jest lif's 'em.



27th Division Association

By CAPTAIN HARRY MASLIN, *President*

THE original 27th Division will, at its reunion next September, celebrate the tenth anniversary of its war duty in Flanders and France, where, with the 13th Division, it was detached from the American forces and served with the British, under command of Major General John F. O'Ryan.

What memories come back to the men who were fortunate enough to live through the shambles of the Hindenburg Line smash and the other battles that belonged to the 27th! With what pride an officer can look back on the splendid courage of the men he commanded—the young New York National Guardsmen, volunteers all!

What a splendid and truthful compliment was paid to them by an Australian Colonel as, severely wounded, I was taken from Tincourt to Le Havre on a train with wounded British, Australian and Canadian officers!

The Colonel said to me: "Captain, I am an Australian, and came over with the first contingent. I think the Australians are the equal of any of our fighting men, but, my God, Captain, what your men did on the 29th was wonderful! I didn't think it possible soldiers could do it."

I answered: "Colonel, if they had just let our fellows go 'over the top' first and let you 'mop up' for us, how much less our casualties would have been. Our fellows were on the way to Berlin, and you couldn't get them to look behind. It is hard to teach Americans to 'mop up.'" In the old days we were taught, "A good soldier never looks behind." But that was before machine gun nests and other "articles of war" were part of the scenery.

In 1920, at a reunion held at Saratoga Springs, the 27th Division Association was formed with General O'Ryan as its first president. Reunions were to be held in even-numbered years and a membership drive started. At that time we did not have the splendid magazine THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN to put us in touch with our comrades, and the membership drive was a "dud." Now, "Ten Years After," the drive is again on, and we are getting results. At the dinner of the association nearly two hundred members enrolled, and since then "recruits" are numerous. If you who are eligible (in the Division between November, 1917, and March, 1919) will send in your yearly dues of one dollar, with your name, address, war rank and organization, to Captain Harry Maslin, 942 President Street, Brooklyn, or to Captain

James Walsh, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City, a membership card will reach you "toute de suite."

The first enlisted man to enroll made a trip from Ridgewood to my home to do so. He and I spent two years in hospital together, and at one time he had lost all power of speech and was in bad shape from shrapnel wounds. Let his spirit be yours, and join the ranks of your Old Division's Association.

It is hoped, through the courtesy of the Editor of THE GUARDSMAN, to give full information of the reunion to be held in September when date and place have been definitely decided on.

And last, but far from least, what a pride to we oldtimers and "has-beens" to see today such a splendid new "27th" carrying on from where we left off. My war disability won't allow me to travel much, and my observation is confined to the happenings in my old regiment, though I have been honored by invitations to, and attended reviews of several other regiments, and I can say, with all honor to men who have commanded before, that never during my thirty years' service has the 71st Regiment, under command of Colonel De Lamater, looked as well as it does today. I am sure that state of efficiency prevails throughout the New York National Guard.

More power to its officers and men, and I would ask, just as a "has-been" who is sorry he is not physically fit to enlist and serve again, that when you meet a member of the Division of 1917-1919 to "tip him off" that the association is coming back to its own; to send in his dues, and next September he will have a chance to meet his comrades of ten years ago and have a celebration such as can only come to men who have worn the uniform of the best kind of citizen—A Volunteer National Guardsman.

An Appreciation

THE manner in which the people of Albany welcome the return of the New York National Guard Association for its annual convention is evidenced by the support given the New York National Guardsman in the form of advertising by many of the Banks and business houses of the Capitol City.

While on the subject let us add that the widespread support obtained was due in a great measure to the enthusiastic cooperation given the Guardsman's representative by Captain William J. Mangine, Secretary of the New York National Guard Association.

A Typographical Error for Which the Editor Apologizes

December 30th, 1927.

Lieut.-Col. Fred M. Waterbury,
Editor of The New York National Guardsman,
829 Municipal Building, New York City.

Dear Colonel Waterbury:

A lamentable error in the usually infallible and always enjoyable publication which you so skilfully edit, has caused the December number, instead of awakening deserved pride and joy among the members of this Troop, to be a source of indignation and grief. That several of them should have spoken to me about it demonstrates the interest taken in the magazine.

The 51st Machine Gun Squadron held the "Honor Space" in this number. The average per cent attendance of Troop B is there and therein given as 81%. Since the average present and absent is 80, and the average attendance is 74, a simple mathematical calculation shows (as attested by several of the troop statisticians, expert accountants, etc.), that we should—instead of the measly 81%—have been credited with 92% anyway, and maybe 93%, according to how you dispose of fractions. Furthermore, the total average of the Squadron doesn't come to 91% unless this Troop's average is as above calculated, Q. E. D.

While the error is a small one, it is one which has much aggrieved our individual and collective feelings. If it could be corrected upon the record, it would be a great solace to our wounded minds.

With best wishes for the New Year, believe me always,

Sincerely yours,
CARLETON S. COOKE,
csc/thc Capt. Cav.

Paging Lt. Col. J. Reynolds

"More than ever the essential qualities of vigor, energy, audacity and devotion, so traditional of the Cavalry, must be retained and developed. During the course of the war these qualities enabled the Cavalry to face the most unexpected situations and to constitute an inexhaustible reservoir of non-commissioned officers of the highest quality for employment in the other arms."

—Marshal Petain.

How the Women of Newburgh Can Assist the National Guard

DECEMBER 15, 1927

I want to make sure that you realize the opportunities that a member of your family or some friend might be missing due to lack of information concerning the National Guard, due to the fact that they do not come in contact with National Guard men, or more probably due to a certain shyness in asking questions pertaining to the Guard.

As you know, most of the boys who have seen service said very little about it on their return from the war because they all felt their part was so insignificant compared with what they read in the papers that they were more or less ashamed to mention it, but time has proven that the individual can tell some very interesting stories that are just as good as any that have ever been published. When the war was over, almost every man felt that when he received his discharge he was through with the army forever, but time has proven that men today will talk more about their experiences than they did ten years ago and they are interested in get-togethers and in forming organizations so that they will have the opportunity to meet in the future.

It is an honor and a privilege for every citizen who can possibly do so to be a member of the National Guard, as he is fulfilling two important duties: first, his duties in civil life and second, he is preparing himself to defend our country if needed. The National Guard is the backbone of the United States today and is being built up of men who are going to be the leaders throughout the country during the next few years. Preparedness is the surest safeguard for the future peace of the country. We must all do our part to insure this preparedness, as all the industries in the country would be of no value to us if the country did not have ample National Guard protection. We have fire companies to fight fires, insurance companies to cover loss and damage by tornadoes, cyclones, etc., the police departments to suppress riots, etc., and the National Guard to defend America against invasion from other countries.

I am particularly interested in Battery E of the 156th Field Artillery and I want to try and inform you as well as I possibly can of the advantages of the National Guard. We are going to build up the Guard in Newburgh so that it will be looked upon as an organization that every young man will desire to join. There is a large number of men in the city who could not qualify as members, due either to age or physical or mental disability; therefore, the number of men who can qualify is limited and we do not want those who have the qualifications to pass up the opportunity before investigating its advantages. We want Battery E to rate second to none when we have finished reorganizing its personnel.

Next year, Battery E will celebrate its golden jubilee and we will have former members of Company E as our guests. Ex-Governor Odell, Judge Seeger, Colonel Dickey and other men of that type were members of Company E at one time or another.

The Guard goes to Pine Camp on Lake Ontario for two weeks of each year, where the men fire several hundred rounds of ammunition with the French 75 guns, work out their firing problems from the instruments furnished them and are responsible for 60 or 70 horses in each battery. Battery E has all the equipment necessary to take the field today. We have eighteen horses stationed at the stables in Fostertown, offering an opportunity for every man to ride. The construction of a new Armory is under consideration and will be built in its turn.

Following are some of the advantages offered to National Guardsmen:

1. Men can be appointed from the National Guard to enter West Point.
2. Candidates for the Citizens Military Training Camp, the summer training school, must have a certain amount of service with the National Guard before they obtain their commission.
3. A member of the Guard is entitled to free admission to all events held in the Armory.
4. A member of the Guard has an opportunity to obtain a commission by advancement.
5. The Armory floor offers opportunities to athletes which cannot be duplicated in the City of Newburgh. They have an ideal floor for basketball, hockey, indoor baseball, indoor tennis, handball and other sports, and have a rifle and pistol range.
6. All members have an opportunity to learn how to connect and operate telephones.
7. All members have an opportunity to learn how to use the instruments which measure height and distance as used by artillery officers for firing at long range.
8. All men have an opportunity to qualify as expert gunners on the French 75's.
9. All men have an opportunity to qualify as marksmen or experts with pistols.
10. All men have an opportunity to learn how to handle a machine gun.
11. All men are taught how to ride horseback and the care of a horse.
12. The Guard spends two weeks in camp each year, for which the men are paid on the same basis as regular army men.
13. Battery E is going to have a dress uniform similar to the old Tenth Separate Company, so that the battery will hold its place in Newburgh in the same capacity as the 69th and 71st do in New York City.

Our main purpose in bringing this to your attention is to make sure that some member of your family or intimate friend is not passing up an opportunity to know more about the National Guard, as it is an honor to be a member of a real good organization. I am sure that you will agree with me that a man in a military organization is one to be proud of, and that every woman in the country would like to have some relative or friend in a military organization of whom she can be proud.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH P. MONIHAN,
Captain, Battery E, Commanding
156th F. A., N. Y. N. G.

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AT 8:30

in the

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56 West 66th Street

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Balcony - - .75

Courtesy to all

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