

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



AUGUST, 1929

15c THE COPY

Recruiting Men, Not Recruits

ALL these men have been trained in the "military manner" while in Universities by army instructors. They have now severed their R. O.T.C. connections. Can you interest them in the National Guard? Good officer material.

FROM THE N. Y. UNIVERSITY

Name	Age	Training Years	Grade Recommended	Future Address
Alderman, Harry	22	2	Pvt.	214 New Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Allen, Richard E.	19	2	Sgt.	157 E. Lincoln Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Anderson, Lester F.	21	2	Pvt.	969 Summit Ave., New York, N. Y.
Banick, Albert	23	2	Pvt.	374½ 77th St., Jackson Hghts., L. I., N. Y.
Beckman, Charles A.	20	2	Sgt.	1665 Grand Concourse, New York, N. Y.
Belenkoff, Murray	19	2	Cpl.	1991 Washington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Berkowitz, Harold	18	2	Pvt.	4305 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Berkowitz, Jack	18	2	Cpl.	853 Whitlock Ave., New York, N. Y.
Berkowitz, Maurice	18	2	Cpl.	42 Channing Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Betts, Franklin P.	20	2	Cpl.	65½ Pomnoio St., Port Chester, N. Y.
Cilento, Jacob L.	20	2	Cpl.	23 35th St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
Cloonan, Edmund T.	21	2	Pvt.	146 Highland Ave., Kingston, N. Y.
Connolly, Edward	21	2	Sgt.	4154 Bronxwood Ave., New York, N. Y.
Coopersmith, Abraham	20	2	Cpl.	424 E. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Daleas, Ulysses P.	19	2	Cpl.	56 W. 180th St., New York, N. Y.
Dash, William J.	22	2	Pvt.	615 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
De Felice, Albert J.	20	2	Pvt.	58 Morris St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Eisenberg, Harold J.	19	2	Pvt.	179 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Eismeyer, Karl F.	19	2	Pvt.	2074 Bissel Ave., New York, N. Y.
Epstein, Samuel	17	2	Sgt.	1025 45th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Essensou, Lawrence	19	2	Pvt.	146 W. 118th St., New York, N. Y.
Fisher, Frank	20	2	Sgt.	2850 La Salle Ave., New York, N. Y.
Fredericks, Walter H.	20	2	Cpl.	630 141st St., New York, N. Y.
Garges, John P. D.	21	2	Cpl.	65 Pine St., Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.
Garilli, Paul	21	2	Pvt.	8 Baxter St., New York, N. Y.
Geber, Alfred	19	2	Pvt.	1810 Loring Place, New York, N. Y.
Gernhardt, Willard G.	19	2	Pvt.	2089 Tiebout Ave., New York, N. Y.
Gilbert, Sidney	19	2	Cpl.	2 W. 116th St., New York, N. Y.
Goldberg, Arthur	20	2	Pvt.	349½ South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Harmon, Charles F.	22	2	Pvt.	92 54th St., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Harris, Sidney	18	2	Cpl.	1641 Grand Ave., New York, N. Y.
Harwood, VanNess, Jr.	19	2	Pvt.	14 Thayer St., New York, N. Y.
Hays, Clinton A.	19	2	Sgt.	87 173rd St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Hepner, Milton	19	2	Sgt.	812 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
Herbst, Edmund A.	21	2	Cpl.	2008 Daly Ave., New York, N. Y.
Heuman, Bruno C.	23	2	Cpl.	835 Chestnut St., New York, N. Y.
Hoenigmann, Bert M.	21	2	Pvt.	503 E. 180th St., New York, N. Y.
Holtzman, Aaron G.	19	2	Pvt.	53 Battle Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Immordino, Charles	18	2	Cpl.	2434 Cambrelling Ave., New York, N. Y.
Irwin, John S.	20	2	Pvt.	76 Briggs Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacobson, Harold W.	22	2	1st Sgt.	44 Ravine St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacobson, Leslie A.	19	2	Pvt.	104 Sicles Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Jawitz, Julian	18	2	Pvt.	33 98th St., Corona, L. I., N. Y.
Kahn, Walter	18	2	Cpl.	238 Mt. Hope Place, New York, N. Y.
Kanner, Abe	18	2	Pvt.	1018 E. 163rd St., New York, N. Y.
Katz, Harold	19	2	Pvt.	1646 49th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Keller, Bernard J.	19	2	Pvt.	1950 Andrews Ave., New York, N. Y.
Kleinhaus, Robert O.	20	2	Cpl.	216 E. 39th St., New York, N. Y.
LaBarbera, Thomas	20	2	Pvt.	611 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Landman, Louis	18	2	Pvt.	586 So. Blvd., New York, N. Y.
Laquidara, Vincent	20	2	Pvt.	1916 Barnes Ave., New York, N. Y.
Lerz, Otto M., Jr.	20	2	Pvt.	205 Lawrence Blvd., Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
Lipman, Stanley A.	19	2	Cpl.	371 Ft. Washington Ave., New York, N. Y.
MacLean, William J.	21	2	Pvt.	151 E. 150th St., New York, N. Y.
Mehler, William F.	18	2	Cpl.	2377 Creston Ave., New York, N. Y.
Miles, George S.	21	2	Pvt.	1158 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Miller, Milton	22	2	Pvt.	1121 Tinton Ave., New York, N. Y.
Mintz, Nathan	17	2	Pvt.	2432 Valentine Ave., New York, N. Y.
Nydorf, William S.	19	2	Pvt.	350 Marcy Ave., New York, N. Y.
O'Brien, John J.	20	2	Pvt.	140 Murray Lane, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
O'Hara, Thomas P.	21	2	Pvt.	466 E. 187th St., New York, N. Y.
Olszewski, John P.	19	2	Cpl.	12 N. 10th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Page, Richard W.	18	2	Cpl.	Hawthorne, N. Y.
Palmert, Steven L.	20	2	Cpl.	355 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y.
Podowitz, Sam	19	2	Pvt.	1920 Walton Ave., New York, N. Y.
Poulsen, Eric	20	2	Cpl.	903 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rapaport, Howard G.	21	2	Cpl.	2751 Clafin Ave., New York, N. Y.
Rauch, Walter E.	21	2	Pvt.	9014 75th St., Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.
Reynolds, Theodore E.	21	2	Pvt.	3649 Willett Ave., New York, N. Y.
Rosamilia, Angelo	23	2	Cpl.	165 7th Ave., New York, N. Y.
Sandler, Woodrow	17	2	Sgt.	884 West End Ave., New York, N. Y.
Sayet, Max	19	2	Cpl.	1698 Selwin Ave., New York, N. Y.
Schenker, Harold	20	2	Pvt.	346 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Schwartz, Joseph	19	2	Pvt.	1701 Eastburn Ave., New York, N. Y.
Shallaba, Joseph	19	2	Pvt.	142 Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sherman, Albert	19	2	Pvt.	618 W. 148th St., New York, N. Y.
Siegenfeld, Saul	19	2	Pvt.	790 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
Sintes, Francisco	21	2	Pvt.	2132 Grand Ave., New York, N. Y.
Tauss, Morris W.	20	2	Pvt.	6141 Delafield Ave., New York, N. Y.
Tilitz, Robert R.	20	2	Cpl.	9A Jennings St., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Vazac, Frank J.	21	2	Pvt.	112 Hollywood Ave., Crestwood, N. Y.
Weber, Moses	21	2	Cpl.	1968 Marmon Ave., New York, N. Y.
Weiner, Samuel S.	20	2	Cpl.	530 W. 136th St., New York, N. Y.
Weinstock, Joseph	18	2	Pvt.	110 W. 3rd St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Weissberg, Jonas	20	2	Pvt.	365 E. 197th St., New York, N. Y.
Young, Philip	19	2	Pvt.	346 Lenox Ave., New York, N. Y.
Zachary, George J.	18	2	Sgt.	2385 Grand Concourse, New York, N. Y.

**MAKE YOUR RECRUITING PROBLEMS EASY BY INTERESTING IN YOUR UNIT
MEN WHO "KNOW THE GAME!"**

The

NEW YORK



NEW YORK

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME SIX

NUMBER FIVE

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829 Municipal Building, New York City

"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*

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY E. SUAVET,

Business Manager, Headquarters New York National Guard

829 Municipal Building, New York City

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Pistol Shooting in the N. Y. N. G.

FOR the past few years the New York National Guard has taken a very active interest in pistol and revolver shooting and are training many more men in pistol marksmanship, with growing qualifications, in nearly all units. The incentive of the many matches has done much to popularize this training. Not only in the state matches but with the Interstate Corps Area Officers' Match, the Lequer Cup match between the three components of the service in this Corps Area and the sending of a pistol team to the National Matches by the State has spurred both officers and enlisted men to strive for better pistol marksmanship, developing the hold, the squeeze and the eye, to aid them in the concentration so necessary to the super pistol expert.

Pistol shooting, unlike rifle marksmanship, changes rapidly in the ups- and downs of the so-called team shot. While riflemen of team calibre have disappointments, they never have such rapid changes from high score days to ordinary score days as the pistol shot seems to experience—some days he just won't group the shots or the different classes of five won't all measure up to his standard, thus affecting his total percentage. These disappointments were present to some degree when five of the National Guard Officers from the fast shooting New York and New Jersey Sea Girt teams met the Army and the Organized Reserves at Ft. Totten on June 29th in the Lequer Cup Match. The best team was the Organized Reserves, led by Captain Kech, U. S. A. It was composed of all Ordnance Reserve Officers headed by the great match shot, Major "Jack" Hession. It was quite a duel throughout the afternoon between the Reserves and the Guard, with the Army trailing far behind. At the close of the slow fire the Reserves led the Guard by ten points,—468 to 458. In order to tie this ten per cent lead, the Guard had to make twice as many points during the four strings of rapid fire which they just did with 919 to 899. "Then came the dawn" when New York dropped four bobbars and the Reserves made them.

Speaking of changes in pistol form, after all this expert shooting by the officers, in the State Match nearly all the officers were shot off the National match preliminary pistol team by the enlisted men, only two coming through, Captain Alfred Huddleson and Lt. Wm. Lockhead, both of the 156th Field Artillery. The balance of the men trying to make the six to be sent to Camp Perry by the State are:

- Master Sergt. J. J. Hanrahan, 71st Infantry.
- Staff Sergt. L. B. Pennington, 105th Infantry.
- 1st Sergt. F. B. Cornell, 104th F. A.
- 1st Sergt. W. E. Brown, 104th F. A.
- Sergt. V. R. Struck, 104th F. A.
- Sergt. C. M. Lundberg, 71st Inf.
- Corp. Jules A. Guedalia, 101st Cav.

- Priv. 1st C. Pedro H. Agramonte, 107th Inf.
- Priv. 1st C. R. A. Devereaux, 107th Inf.
- Priv. F. B. Monell, Jr., 101st Cav.

Corp. J. H. Overbaugh of the 10th Infantry also made the grade but is wanted on the rifle team which he also made. Sergt. T. G. Sager made the team but as he is already a Distinguished Pistol Shot of the Army and could not get away, his place was relinquished. All the men were on deck for the first try-out July 6th. The next trial will be at Camp Smith August 3rd. This state has already secured over a dozen Distinguished Pistol Shot ratings and the coveted Gold Badge from the government and as the team habitually lands among the medal winning teams in the National Pistol Matches giving one of the "three legs" required for this Distinguished rating, the competition to get on the team is keen. Up to 1922 the State did not have over one or two Distinguished Pistol Shots who had ever come from the Guard but in the past half dozen years a dozen have been acquired.

All the final scores were:

ORGANIZED RESERVES

	S.F.	R.F.	Bob.	Pc.
Lt. Amundson	94.	94.	100.	96.
Capt. Stevens	95.	90.5	100.	95.16
Lt. Col. Goddard	95.	90.	100.	95.
Lt. Menger	92.	89.	100.	93.3
Maj. Hession	92.	86.5	100.	92.8

NATIONAL GUARD

Lt. Clare, N. Y.	99.	97.	100.	98.66
Lt. Cavanaugh, N. Y.	95.	94.	100.	96.3
Lt. Col. Schwarzkopf, N. J.	87.	92.	100.	93.
Lt. Pekin, N. Y.	93.	91.	80.	88.
Lt. Sloan, N. J.	84.	85.5	93.3	87.6

REGULAR ARMY

Capt. Lawton	95.	91.	100.	95.3
Maj. Kimberly	99.	72.5	72.	81.1
Lt. Blair	93.	59.5	80.	77.5
Lt. Edwards	76.	73.	80.	76.3
Capt. Lewis	69.	60.5	66.6	65.3
1st Place—Officers Reserve Corps Team, 94.45 per cent.				
2nd Place—National Guard Team, 92.71 per cent.				
3rd Place—Regular Army Team, 79.10 per cent.				

The three individual high scores, winners of the gold, silver and bronze medals, were:

1st Lieut. John E. J. Clare, Jr., 244th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G.

1st Lieut. John R. Cavanaugh, 104th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G.

1st Lieut. Hubert W. Amundson, Air Corps Res.

This makes the Lequer Cup standing to date—2 legs for the army, one for the National Guard and one for the Organized Reserves.

All these cups and medals will be presented at Governor's Island in September.

Governor's Day at Camp Smith

SALUTES boomed at Camp Smith on the Fourth of July—the Weather Man providing the usual sizzling day! It was a general holiday, although the Tenth Infantry occupied the forenoon with some terrain exercises in the hills about the camp. At noon

they escorted him to the east parade ground, where a newly designed Governor's flag was presented to him.

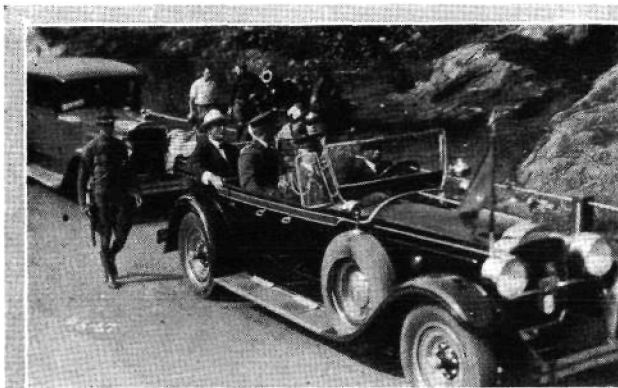
This flag, along the lines of the President's flag, is of silk, the State seal and motto Excelsior being embroidered in colors in the centre of the blue field. At each corner of the field is a large white star, indicating the rank of commander in chief.

In the presentation Colonel Walsh spoke of the feeling of the regiment for its commander and motioning to a sergeant he presented the colors to the Governor. Work of the guardsmen was praised by Governor Roosevelt.

Just before the review, excellently carried out, the Governor was joined by former Assistant Secretary of War, J. Mayhew Wainwright and General Haskell's 27th Division Staff.

We Agree With The Governor!

"After all," the Governor remarked, "shooting still does count despite the revolution in the methods of warfare, that has been worked by science. It was commonly remarked during the late war by the chief military officers of the great military nations of Europe that the Americans excelled in shooting. If we ever have another war, shooting will again play an important part in the conflict."



the salute to the nation—48 guns—was fired by the Howitzer Company of the Tenth, Captain William Heath, commanding, using four 37 mm. guns, while all the troops in camp stood at attention in their company streets.

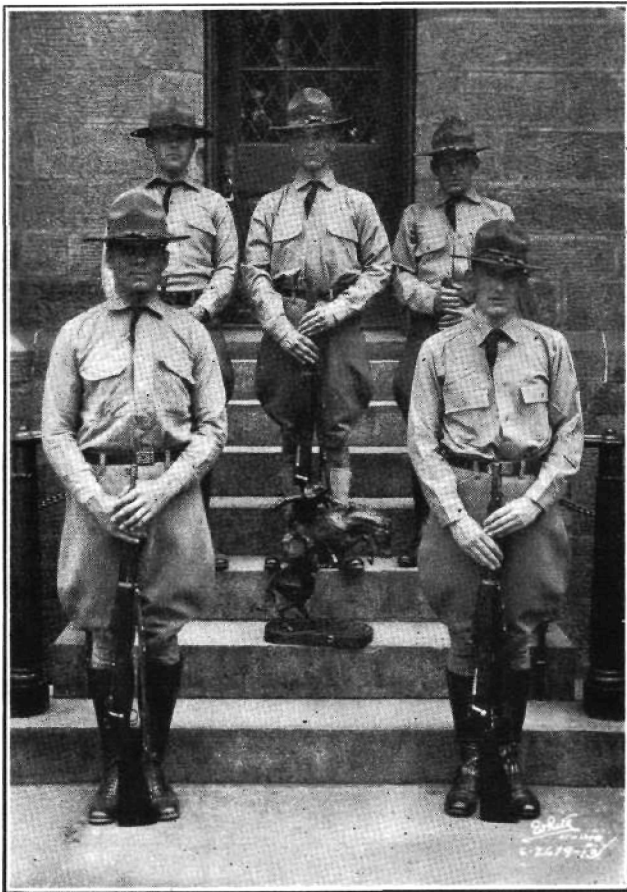
In the afternoon a large number of visitors arrived in anticipation of seeing the Governor and they were not disappointed as the roar of seventeen guns from the saluting piece on the mound of the hill overlooking the Hudson burst forth announcing his arrival.

Governor Roosevelt was accompanied by the Adjutant General, General Franklin W. Ward and Major James F. Rooney, a member of his Staff. As he came into camp he was met by Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard, who escorted him to the regimental area of the 10th Infantry of Albany.

The officers of the Albany regiment, headed by Col. Charles E. Walsh, acting brigade commander, were lined up with their band playing familiar strains.

With the arrival of the Chief Executive of the State,





West Point Cadet Team, Winners of the Cruikshank Trophy Match at the State Matches Held at Camp Smith in June

Boosting Marksmanship in 71st Infantry

INTEREST in the shooting game, always more or less present in every National Guard organization, has led to the formation of a new full fledged member of the National Guard organization in the Metropolitan District; the Seventy-first Infantry Rifle Club of New York City, New York. The Club received its charter in June, but had been active several months before its formal recognition.

Officers of the Club are Master Sergeant J. Hanrahan, President; First Sergeant Steve Kovacs, Vice President; Sergeant J. Greiten, Secretary; Sergeant H. Regan, Assistant Secretary, and Sergeant Fred Schling, Treasurer.

The officers of the Club were fortunate to secure as the Executive Officer the popular C. O. of "A," Captain Daniel M. Sullivan, through whose efforts the Club secured the use of the regimental indoor range for every Monday night. Regimental Commander, Colonel Walter A. De Lamater, himself for many years a member of the Regimental Team and a rifle shot of note, is squarely behind the Club.

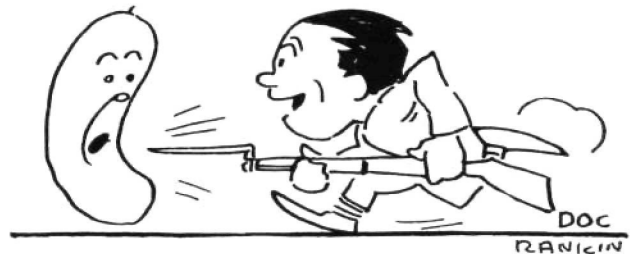
The aim of the Club in the main is the same as any other organization of its kind, namely to promote interest

in small arms shooting through matches and prize shoots of all kinds, instruction of new members, etc. It often has a very lively time on the range Monday nights, and competition often is very keen. When the range closes the competitors usually congregate in the Enlisted Men's Mess and make it a hot time for "Old Henry" to supply "coffee and."

This lively interest promises well for the future, but at the same time it is sometimes a little hard for the Officers to keep it within bounds. We want to do quite a few big things, the most important being the acquisition of an outdoor range, not too far from the city, and to compete with any N. R. A. or National Guard Club, with whom matches can be arranged. This, however, must wait until we are back from our tour at Camp Smith. "Hurry Slowly" is our present motto.

While working hard on the range, we do not forget the social end, and our Social Committee is at present arranging for our first get together, a real old fashioned Beef Steak with all the trimmings. And shortly before Thanksgiving we are to have our first Turkey Shoot. If that goes over with a bang, we hope to be able to make it an annual affair.

The start of the Club has been very successful; now it is up to all of us to keep the interest alive, and to keep the Club growing.



Seventh Veterans Still

Hitting the Bulls-eye

SO that you will have some news about the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association in the New York NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, I desire to tell you that the Rifle Team of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment won the General Spencer Trophy at Sea Girt, New Jersey, on Saturday, June 29th:

Ten shots each at 200 and 300 yards;

Individual Scores as follows:—

Elbert Norling	50-49	99
Pedro Agramonte	49-48	97
Robert B. Stringfellow	50-46	96
John Ingle, Jr.	49-46	95
Philip Langworthy	48-46	94

TOTAL 481

Alfred P. Coburn, Team Captain and Alternate.

Second—2nd Co. Governor's Foot Guards, New Haven, Conn. Score—478.

Third—1st Co. Governor's Foot Guards, Hartford, Conn. Score—471.

Fourth—Old Guard, New York. Score—464.

The 27th Division in Mimic War

THE CAMP DIX C. P. X.

By G-3, 27th Division

THE 27TH DIVISION STAFF and all of the Brigade Staffs of the New York National Guard, together with all Signal Troops and most of the Division Special Troops, had the opportunity to serve together in the field this year and it is safe to say became much better acquainted with each other's virtues and idiosyncrasies than they have ever been before.

This in itself would have been a valuable feature of the C. P. X., but in addition all served in a Corps and in an Army and all learned what it was to have higher authority to consider as well as themselves, conditions which would soon confront us in any large mobilization.

Moreover, the move to Camp Dix gave all an opportunity to compare it with Camp Smith and in general the latter fared well in the comparison. There were no complaints this year that tent floors were broken, for there were no tent floors; no one kicked because the drawers of his bureau would not open, for there were no bureaus; nor were any wrathful messages received that the enamel on Colonel So and So's bedstead was chipped and that it did not look as well as the Lieut. Colonel's, for the simple reason that both the Colonel and the Lieut. Col. and all the rest slept on iron cots and seemed to do some pretty good sleeping at that.

To the visiting members of the Division Staff that prince of caterers, Hi Taylor, was only a fond memory, for all officers ate at one mess where the food was "simple but nourishing," and where caviar, soft-shell crabs, filet mignon, lobster Thermidor and other such food of multi-millionaires seldom (very seldom) made their appearance.

Seldom also has there been a quieter camp. It is true that various hostleries were located where a pleasant time might be had by all, but generally almost everybody seemed to prefer to sit around and listen to the evening

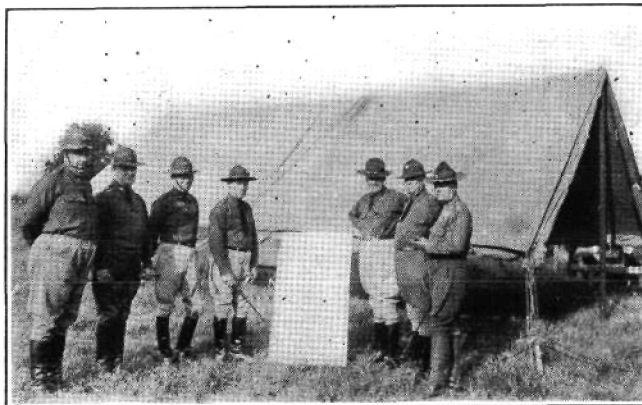
"kidding parties" and to retire early in order to be in shape to hear the 2 A. M. serenade of "For God, for Country and for Yale," as rendered by that well known representation of "Fair Harvard," whose propensity for betting on all sporting events renders it unnecessary for an Eli G-3 to do any other work of a remunerative nature.

Life was enlivened also by G-1 and G-2 discovering that General Haskell played golf and their subsequent discovery that, paired with General Jennings, he could give them a most artistic trimming. It was also rumored that G-2 and our Finance Officer caught a couple of Tartars from the 54th Brigade Staff when they suggested a little Bridge game. Last but not least, the afternoon cross-country marathons were unique, personally conducted by those two inseparables, Hi and Jack, where the survivors would be seen throwing away postage stamps in order to reduce the weight carried and thus manage to make port; and where all participants fell with a crash upon their respective ice-boxes as they crossed the finish line.

To give those who did not attend the C. P. X. an idea of what took place, the first three days were occupied by a series of most interesting conferences by Lt. Col. Poillon, Lt. Col. Franklin, and Majors Armstrong, Donnelly, Gesler and Foos, and fine as they all were, the D. S. M. with palms must be awarded to the last named for a conference that was unique from first to last and that had us all sitting on the edge of our chairs taking in every word.

On Thursday the staff prepared F. O. No. 5 and on Friday F. O. No. 6, while on Saturday we inspected and put the finishing touches to the various CPs, including those of the "Lost Battalion," where Judge Advocate McDermott and Judge Advocate Beamish sat for a week, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot."

Sunday we drew a long breath and on Monday plunged



For the first time in the history of the Guard, the brigade commanders of the entire division were photographed by our special correspondent, Sergt. A. Newman, in the field at maneuvers at Camp Dix. The generals were in conference with Major General Haskell over the situation map during the CPX-29.

Left to Right—Brig. Gen. William F. Schohl, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade; Brig. Gen. John J. Phelan, 93rd Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant, 51st Cav. Brigade; Major Gen. William N. Haskell; Brig. Gen. Ransom H. Gillett, 53rd Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 87th Inf. Brigade and Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Jennings, 54th Inf. Brigade.

full speed into the C. P. X. itself. That ancient enemy of our race, the Perfidious Reds, had landed on the Jersey Coast from Toms River to Atlantic City. Why they ever vacated the latter after landing no one knows, but apparently the bathing beauties were too much for them and they broke wildly for Philadelphia, Trenton and parts inland in full force. As this move seriously threatened one of the greatest of our infant industries (the mild and nutritious apple-jack for which the sister state of New Jersey is justly famous), Congress was convened in special session and a Blue Army was hastily assembled to foil the scheme of our foes. The Blue Army consisted of two Corps, the II and the XII, the former composed of the 27th Division (National Guard) and the 78th and 98th (Reserve); the latter of the 1st Division (Regular), the 44th Division (National Guard) and the 77th (Reserve). The 61st Cavalry Division (Reserve) protected the left flank of the Army and our own 51st Cavalry Brigade the right flank. The 27th Division was theoretically assembled near Bordertown.

As the enemy continued his advance Field Orders No. 5 were issued directing the Army to take up a position in readiness.

This was soon followed by Field Orders No. 6, directing the occupation and organization of a defensive position from Mount Holly to Prospertown with the 27th on the right of line, the 78th next and the 98th in II Corps Reserve, the 44th on the right of the XII Corps and the



In the field during war manoeuvres talking over the situation. Left to right—Col. McLeer, Chief of Staff, 27th Division; Maj. Gen. Ely, commanding 2nd Corps Area and Maj. Gen. Haskell, commanding N. Y. N. G. The officer in rear is Lt. Col. Wright, G-3, 27th Div. ("Believe it or not!")

1st on the extreme Army left with the 77th in XII Corps Reserve, the 51st Cavalry Brigade and the 61st Cavalry Division on the right and left flanks of the Army. The 93rd Brigade, previously assigned to the 27th, was taken away for Army reserve.

The 27th was on the Army right as indicated; all signs pointed to that flank being the one to which the Reds would devote special attention and we were ordered to defend Mount Holly to the last man. We expected a lively

time and we were not to be disappointed. Such was the situation on Monday morning, when the C. P. X. opened.

However, things were fairly quiet during the morning and afternoon. G-2 was busy, as usual, playing his own pet game of "Identifications," which was nearly wrecked when a certain well known brigade commander was indiscreetly told to use his ingenuity and did so, with the result that every historical regiment of the Red Army appeared simultaneously on the 27th Division front, to the complete mystification of Army, Corps and control officers. G-1 kept busy with the unexplainable ramifications of his job, G-3 pestered brigade commanders for position sketches and anything else he could think up, while G-4 sowed Collecting Stations, Distributing Points and other favorites of his about the map with a lavish hand. Some of our outposts were driven in, but at 4:30 we adjourned for dinner to resume the exercise at 8:00 P. M., with the understanding that the Command Posts would operate until 4:30 A. M. the next morning. Apparently it was necessary to find out if we could stay awake all night. Some of us did. Be that as it may, at about 9:00 o'clock that perennial trouble artist (for this C. P. X. at least), the 53rd Brigade, reported a desperate night attack on their right flank. Division remained fairly calm, but Corps (to whom it had been reported) became violent, stole a lot of reserves from Army and was far from pleased when told a few minutes later that the night attack had petered out.

The next morning the Reds really got going. We expected our flank to be threatened; we expected a strong attack on Mount Holly, and we expected an attempt at a Penetration of the 54th Brigade front. All three happened. Gen. Gillett and his gallant 53rd Brigade held Mount Holly and the right flank. The enemy wanted that town and threw a full division against it. Slowly the 105th and 106th were pressed back. House to house fighting raged all over the town, especially in the New Washington House, which the 105th simply would not give up. At noon Gen. Gillett suggested a counter attack and was given the Division reserve of one battalion and the 27th Tank Company to help him out. The control officers sort of spoiled this charity by dumping a scuttle-full of airplane bombs on these reinforcements so that only two companies and four tanks survived. The result of the counter attack is best told in the few but pertinent remarks of Gen. Gillett's verbal report on that subject: "My counter attack was a total failure with no insurance. I am at the foot of the observation tower on Mount Holly with a few survivors of the 105th Infantry; we are separated from the 106th Infantry and the Reds are flanking us on both sides. This is the last you will hear from me." On being appealed to by a frantic G-3 to give some idea of where his Brigade front line was, he said simply, "I have no line, it's a circle," and when an assistant G-3 was dispatched in person to look into the situation he reported that the 53rd Brigade staff was lying on their respective backs in the shade, smoking quietly; that they said they were all dead and that they refused to answer any more foolish questions.

At this time also, General Jennings got in the front of the picture by reporting another full Red Division pushing back his center and about to puncture his last line. Our last reserve, the 102nd Combat Engineers, had of course long since been assembled, but at this time II Corps nobly

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 7]

Major General Wm. N. Haskell,
Camp Smith,
Peekskill, New York.

My dear General Haskell:

I wish to express to you my appreciation for the hearty manner in which you cooperated personally in making a success of the Command Post problem recently held in the vicinity of Camp Dix, New Jersey.

In your capacity as Commander of the Second Corps and of the Twenty-seventh Division, you contributed greatly to the success of the exercises and I wish to take this occasion to express to you and the officers who served under you my appreciation.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. E. ELY,
Major General, U. S. Army.
Governors Island, N. Y.

July 29, 1929.

Headquarters Second Corps Area.
Capt. Fred G. Miller, S. C.,
Box 166, Oceanport, N. J.

My dear Captain Miller:

I desire to express to you my appreciation of the excellent work done by the 101st Signal Battalion, N. Y. National Guard, during the Command Post Exercise held at Camp Dix from July 15th to July 18th.

This organization met every demand made upon it in a willing and efficient manner. It was a pleasure to be associated with them during the exercise and I trust it will be my good fortune to serve with them again in the near future.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) DOUGLAS POTTS,
Colonel of Infantry,
Chief of Staff, II Corps,
C. P. X. 29.

CAMP DIX C. P. X.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6]

came to our assistance by sending our own 93rd Brigade back to us to stop our being flanked and the 98th Division to counter attack in the 54th Brigade sector. With this help our flank was pushed forward, General Gillett and his staff were rescued and resuscitated and the line of the Rancocas Creek was recaptured.

That night the 93rd Brigade and the 98th Division took over our former sector and the next morning we moved

back to Jacksonville in Corps Reserve. Here the control officers hobbled up again with some more Red airplanes, bombed and scattered the Division and inflicted terrible casualties. Mess call was promptly blown, the survivors at once came back on the run, replacements were requisitioned and by the afternoon the Division was prepared for and did receive the Corps orders for a grand Blue offensive on the next day. The Red offensive had failed and it was time for us to get busy.

In the Corps orders for the attack the 27th was again given the right of the line and the 93rd Brigade was attached to us. This helped a lot, for we were able to cover the Red main line of resistance in our sector with our two regular brigades leaving the 93rd with nothing in front of them but a weak outpost line. The 93rd were the white-haired boys of the last day, for their orders were to push fast and far without regard to other events and they did so. The cavalry had to take the gallop in order to keep up with them and only G-4 and our acting Ordnance Officer emulated their record for speed, by moving twenty tons of rifle ammunition fifteen miles in ten minutes; a record which will stand for some time.

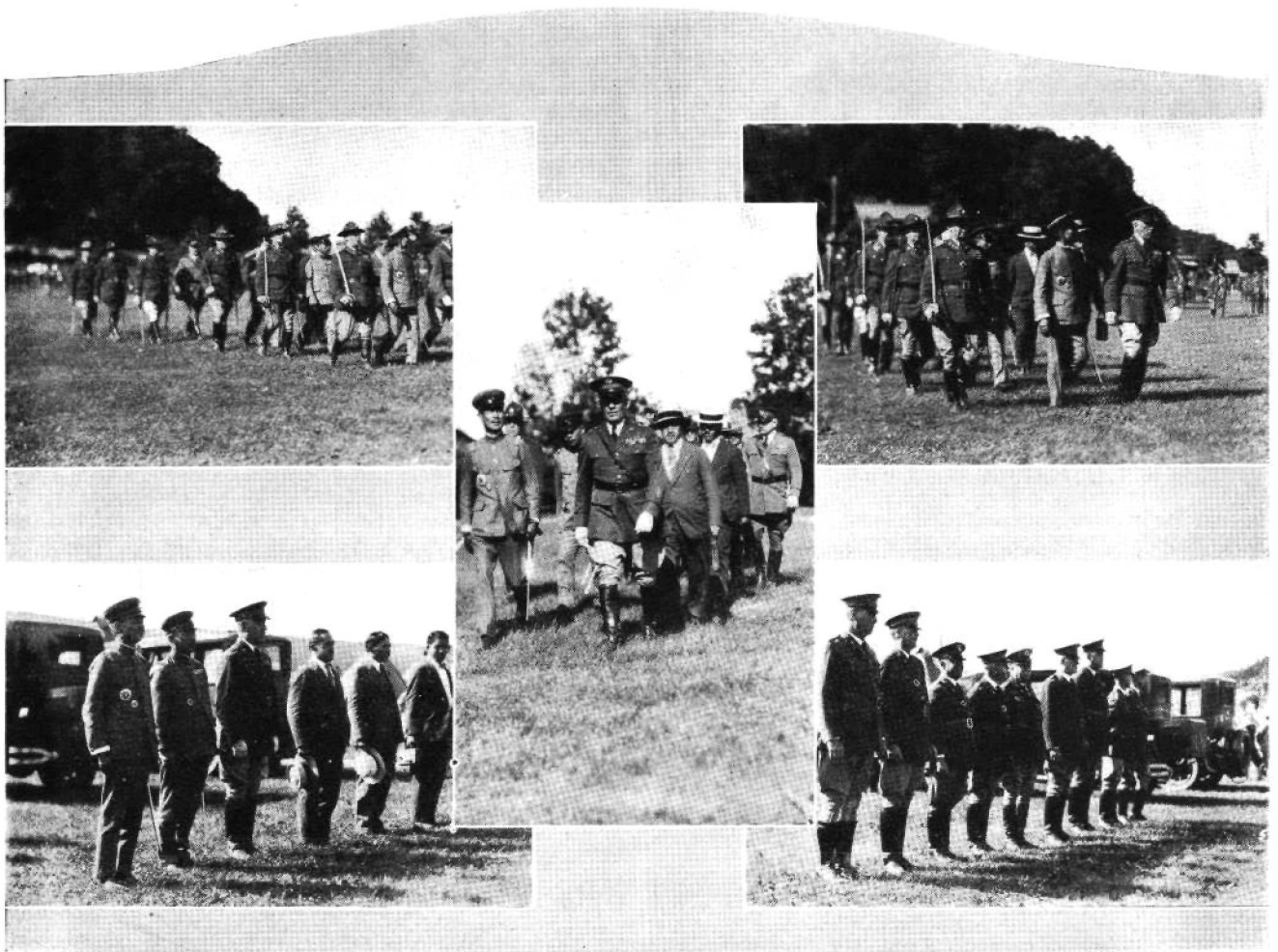
If the first days of the exercise had been troublous times for the Division, the last was pure pleasure. The 53rd and 54th Brigade, as expected, after breaking through the outpost line, was held up in front of the enemy main line of resistance, but nothing but optimistic reports came from the 93rd and when they got too far ahead we had the 71st Regiment in reserve to throw into the gap in a new attack, upon which the whole enemy line in our front collapsed and by the close of the day we were well on our way to envelop the enemy left flank with another full brigade (thoughtfully sent us by Corps) ready to complete his rout.

Friday morning we had a Division critique on the exercise, which was remarkable for the fact that all speakers instead of, as usual, telling how good they were, told instead of their mistakes and the means for rectification and improvement, so that there was nothing left for the instructors and control officers to say and Friday afternoon was the general critique for all Divisions.

We have made no mention in our history of the 87th and the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade and but little of the 51st Cavalry Brigade. The 87th, of course, operated throughout with the 44th Division and we understand performed valiant service throughout; in fact, on the last day one of their regiments, the 71st, was fighting at the same time in two different places, with the 44th Division and with the 27th Division, a rather unique situation. The 52nd Field Artillery Brigade was always on the job, supporting our Division in every way, but doing it so quietly and efficiently that we hardly knew they were there. The Cavalry (theoretically) rode far and fast, protected our right flank throughout and during the last day responded to many calls for assistance in helping our last big push.

In no summer training that we have had did we learn more than in this one, and all staffs should be full of plans for improvement in the mechanism of staff functioning. While it might be unwise to hold such a command post exercise every year, still, at intervals of three or four years nothing could be better. The 27th Division desires to go on record to the effect that (as it was expressed by General Bryant of the 51st Cavalry Brigade), "It was a good war and we enjoyed it."

Imperial Japanese General Staff Officer Visits Camp



LIEUTENANT GENERAL IWANE MATSUI, Imperial Japanese General Staff, accompanied by Colonel Watari, Japanese Military Attache, Major Terarnoto, Assistant Military Attache and one other officer of the Imperial Japanese Army and Colonel George W. Burleigh, J. A., Res., visited Camp Smith recently and took a review of the Tenth Infantry and 27th Division Trains. The unusual salute of nineteen guns

announced the arrival of the distinguished officers. We say "unusual" as our government only ranks a Lieutenant General in time of War, there being but two during the Great World War, Lieutenant Generals Bullard and Liggett. The officers of the Imperial Army were driven around the Camp by Major-General William N. Haskell, our Commanding Officer, and tendered a reception at his camp residence after the review. They were lavish in their praise over the splendid training camp.

Regimental Historical Sketches

By GENERAL DeWITT CLINTON FALLS



THERE has been some criticism of THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN's articles on regimental histories by organizations who considered that their ancestry had not been carried far enough back. THE GUARDSMAN, being always ready to please, has therefore prepared a history in blank which it hopes will satisfy the most exact of its critics. All that a regiment, that feels aggrieved, has to do is to pick out the ancestral organization to which it wishes to claim descent, insert its regimental number in the blank spaces and everybody will be happy.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY OF THE ———, The ———th can easily trace its descent to the Garden of Eden Defence Force originally organized by Adam. The first record of active service performed by this command was the battle between Cain and Abel when the casualties numbered 50% of the forces engaged. As this was in the nature of a family affair, no campaign medal has been issued to commemorate the event. We next hear of the organization when it was reconstituted a company of Marines for service in the Ark. Owing to the limited field for recruiting and to conform to the table of organizations of the period, it was necessary in order to bring the organization up to the required strength, to enlist all the Gorillas, Baboons, Chimpanzees and others of the SIMIAN race on board. After landing, this latter class of recruits were discharged, and Commander in Chief Noah made the ruling that as their enlistments were for an emergency only, they, or their descendants, would not be eligible for membership in the Regimental Veteran

Association. The company continued under various titles until we find them taking part in the flight out of Egypt where they were known as the Children of ISRAEL Cadets, or Moses' Own. They fought a splendid rear guard squad action against the pursuing Egyptians and carry today the battle honor, "Red Sea B. C. 1270."

They fought so gallantly in the defense of JUDEA that the Romans, when they conquered that country, absorbed them into their Army and they became the —th ROMAN LEGION so well known throughout that historical period. They accompanied JULIUS CAESAR in his conquest of GAUL and BRITAIN and when the Romans evacuated the latter country the —th remained behind, forming the nucleus of the newly organized British Army and performing various deeds of valor against the Saxons, Danes, Normans. As GODFREY DE BOUILLON GRE-NADIERS they became part of the Expeditionary Forces for services in the various CRUSADES, the present regiment always pointing with much pride to its silver rings inscribed "Jerusalem, 1096," "Antioch, 1189," and "Palestine, 1228." In the various following wars the regiment was always in the forefront of battle, as their various campaign honors show, until, becoming sore on the British War Officer, a majority joined up with Miles Standish and sailed for America with the PILGRIM FATHERS. A large minority, however, remaining in the British Service. The regiment has taken advantage of the 40% clause in the Army Regulations which provides for credit for service if that number of an organization took part in any campaign. This is the reason that battle streamers are

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 25]

General Summerall's Address to U. S. N. G. Officers

[CONTINUED FROM JULY ISSUE]

War would mean that troops must be at the theatre of operations or there could not be any war. The National Guard must move at once and we have assumed they can move by M plus three days or 3M as we express it. That might seem somewhat of a shock but we know whenever our National Guard divisions are assembled that they require but little warning to board their trains and move to their camps. Wherever I have visited National Guard armories they have pointed with very meritorious pride to their equipment. They have it for their peace strength and they can issue it. They have in general their recoupment and we believe that with the peace strength there will be no difficulty in moving the National Guard 18 divisions at once.

It would not do for us to over-estimate that factor. The National Guard would constitute three times as many troops as the Regular Army could possibly do at the initial stage and together they would be only a small force as forces today are estimated for military operations. From M day on we must begin to procure men to raise all of these formations to war strength, which is very much larger, of course, than your peace strength, and to dispatch them to their regiments and their units. At once one might demur and say these men are not trained but we have to be guided by facts; we have got to be practical men and if there is going to be a war it does not take into account whether or not our men are trained. You know, and the American people know, that we have never waged a war, we have never provoked a war, we have never declared war, we have recognized actual war perpetrated against us by someone else, and true to the spirit and the history of democracies that will always be the case. It is not, therefore, a question of whether these men are trained; in fact, the question is, there is a war, men are being killed and wounded, replacements must be there and they must come from the man power of this country. That is the practical side of it.

You are familiar with our history and it shows above all else that all our wars—and we have had five major wars and, as you know, more than a hundred campaigns and battles of considerable magnitude—have been fought by partially trained men and partially equipped men. The word “partially” is a relative term. It means trained and equipped as far as it is possible for intelligent men to train and equip, and that is our consideration in mobilization. More or less time will be allowed different units for training but men must go forward, they must be trained by every possible resource and at least fitted to bear their arms and do execution with them in case they have to be called upon before they are thoroughly trained.

The most tragic thing in all of our mobilizations has been the way that our men live. I don't know of any memory so disgusting as that of our camps in 1898, and I see all about me here today, a gentleman came in the room with me who went through those camps; instead of building up the physique of our men, and their physique was not a hundred per cent when they came, those camps and the camps of 1917 at once began to reduce that physique. You must remember that when our troops landed in France they looked reduced in strength and they were; they were pale, they lacked weight and they lacked muscle and we had to train and develop physique over there in every campaign before we could engage in them. It was due to their way of living in these cantonments as it was due to the way of living of the men in 1898 in those horrible camps. You cannot expose men to the violence of weather, the great changes of heat and cold, the lack of properly prepared food, the lack of proper clothing, the freedom that comes from the looseness connected with such centralization, where they can indulge in things that are also unwholesome, without reducing their vitality.

Our mobilization plans should contemplate building up the vitality of our men from the very first day they arrive. We go to any town or city, to Hot Springs or anywhere else, we take twenty or thirty or a thousand young men from their homes, from a life in many cases of sedentary occupations, and we send them on the trains, probably in day coaches, a night or two, and expose them there to fatigue and lack of proper nourishment, in spite of what the women and the Red Cross give them. We must put them under proper shelter, give them warm buildings in the winter, a place where they will have proper ventilation in other seasons. There must be proper food for them from the moment they arrive, proper sanitation, proper hospitalization, everything calculated to make those men available for training with the least diversion from that great objective and taking the least physically out of them.

In talking about this some short while ago to a gentleman he said, “Why that seems like a beautiful dream,” and it does seem like a beautiful dream to men who have gone through these mobilization camps to which I refer, but there is no dream to it. It is very beautiful by comparison; it is simply the adaptation to our country of the age-old system of people who had to resort to war constantly for their national existence. They knew how to take care of their man power and they proceeded to do it and if we are going to make our man power available we must resort to the same methods in our own way.

There is no greater misconception, gentlemen, and you

will agree with me on this, than one that has always prevailed among our people. They have always felt that war was the Army's war or the war of the Army and the Navy; that in some way we were responsible for the war and it was our business to beat the enemy; they never contemplated that our Army could be defeated; it was our business to defeat the enemy and the rest of the country stood by and said, "Go to it, we wish you well." A war is not the Army's war or the Navy's war, neither the Army nor the Navy had anything to do with making the war or ever will have anything to do with making war, the war is a country's war, is the country's war, and it follows from that that everything in the country is a part of that war. This may seem startling but it is true, it is basic, fundamental truth, every house, every railroad, every factory, every horse and truck and car, everything in the country is in that war, is a part of that war, because the war is to safeguard property, life, liberty and government, and if the war fails everything will be in jeopardy if it is not confiscated and destroyed. It is reinforced by the fact that no Government has ever survived a defeat in a great war. You can go through your history and look it up, no Government has ever survived defeat in a great war. A defeat in a great war has meant invariably a change in the form of government and we as military men are charged with the responsibility of safeguarding this country against defeat.

Now with this doctrine, with this conception of a war, the matter appears very simple. In the first place, we will be able to utilize existing installations. It would be ideal if the Federal Government could maintain great mobilization cities, with water and sewers and light and heat and hospitals and drill grounds and so on, but the cost would be staggering, no Nation could bear it, but with the other conception of the war it is only right that when war does come the soldier should be looked upon as the most precious thing in the land, his life and health are the most valuable assets. Therefore nothing is too good for him and everything must be placed at his disposal so that he may be prepared to meet the enemy. It is based upon that idea that we can have a rapid mobilization. It required some nine months and more I believe to build these cantonment cities in our country in 1917 before they could receive men to begin training. I am told they cost fifteen million and more dollars apiece. I know they did absorb many thousands of men who might have been wearing the uniform. They absorbed vast quantities of materials that might well have been diverted to other necessities of the war and they delayed the procurement of our man power over such a long time that if we had not been protected by other Nations an enemy could have swept over us. So that we cannot prepare for the next war as we did for the war of 1917. With that idea the whole country offers all the facilities we require, for shelter, for food, for housing, for healthful living, for hospitalization, for utilization of every class of individuals who contribute to the well being of the soldier, develop him physically, giving him time for training to the maximum, giving him places where he can be taught his discipline and his target practice, where he can be hardened by exercise, riding and so on; where he can be given every phase of the military life and campaign, save that of facing the enemy, and the maximum of time devoted to it. This plan has been formulated and approved. It has gone out to the Corps Area commanders. It has been de-centralized to them for execution. The whole of

the very means contemplated in a general mobilization under our general mobilization plan, beginning with a million men for whom we have equipment, have been allocated to the Corps Area commanders. It is their responsibility to assemble, organize, train and dispatch to the ports of embarkation, or the theaters of operation, whatever organizations the War Department in its war plans for that particular undertaking may decide upon. There will, therefore, be a complete co-operation in each Corps Area between all of the elements of the National Defense. The Regular Army and the National Guard will be first formed by them in their Corps Areas and dispatched as soon as they are called for; the great Reserve forces of the country and the selective service application to the man power will go into effect and they will assemble as many as the Department conceived to be necessary to bring existing units to war strength, or to create new units at war strength or to create pools of replacements of officers and men, or establish training schools of officers for all branches of the service, none excepted, and retain them and replace officers and specialists during the existence of the war and to deal directly with the Governors and the other agencies in their Corps Areas for carrying out the great plan of mobilization and the supply of man power. It is bound to succeed because we of all people in the world are endowed with every facility in abundance to carry it out.

The other factor of mobilization, which is material resources, is delegated by law to the Assistant Secretary of War. He probably has told you here already on some other occasion of the magnitude of his task, in the procurement planning as the term is in time of peace, for creating in the country agencies to change as rapidly as possible from peace production to war production. We have never had anything like it before and while it is a measure of the effectiveness of our effort it cannot be the measure of our effort. War does not take into account whether we have so many rifles or guns or whether we have so many rounds per day per rifle or gun, but the effectiveness of the war will depend upon the number of rifles and guns and the number of rounds of ammunition, and so with everything else, if we only have ten rounds of ammunition per gun per day we have got to fight the war with ten rounds, because the war is on, we have to be fighting. These are hard facts for us to face. We realize, of course, in a very few weeks, and in some cases months, our ammunition supply will be exhausted and it is the problem of the procurement planning in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, through the great industrialists of the country and the great factories to create a capacity to meet the demands of every form of ammunition and equipment before the supplies we now carry and hope to carry are exhausted.

I haven't said anything about appropriations or money or the cost of all of this. I think we talk too much about that; I think we like help too much. All of you know, I guess, we have all been guilty of it, they say when the enemy is opposing great resistance we begin to call for reinforcements. We all want help, we are all leaners, every mother's son of us. We talk too much about protection and help. War doesn't take into account these things. It expects the men to do with what they have and no nation in the world has ever given a better account of itself with what they had than our own people in all of our history. We believe in the versatility of our industries, the patriotism of our people, and I want to

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 25]

The New York National Guardsman

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AUGUST, 1929

APPROACHING THE EMPLOYER

ONE of our officers has pointed out to us that his position in civil life has checked up the fact that many of our commanding officers are too abrupt in wording their letters. Any civilian who has had no Military experience, upon receiving the type of letter referred to as above, assumes the attitude that the commanding officer is telling them how they should run their business. It is the duty of every commanding officer to word his letter to an employer in such a way that the employer should feel as though he were doing a favor.

Any number of concerns pay their employees full wages and some also give their employees two weeks extra with pay in addition to their time off for the tour of Field Service—and I am sure that if each commanding officer were to have a form letter written and sent to each employer thanking them for their earnest co-operation that the bond of friendship between the National Guardsman and the employer would be further strengthened.

Not only is Camp Smith one of the finest military camps in the United States, ideal for Infantry training,

but the improvements going on at Pine Camp will ultimately make it one of the best in the East for mounted troops.

The lighting system of the camp has been changed with a new transformer supplying ample current and all wiring has been run underground, eliminating interruptions during storms. Provision against shortage of water has been made with the construction of a half-million gallon reservoir. The water supply is derived from springs and daily tests are made as to the quality and quantity of the water by the camp inspectors.

The National Matches open the last of this month at Camp Perry, Ohio. The State of New York will be represented by a National Guard Rifle and Pistol Team and also by a Civilian Rifle Team. All teams are working hard and will be a credit to the great Empire State.

Labor Day—"What's in a name? Because it's a holiday—the next "vest period," September 8th!

THE STATE'S WORST ARMORY

WHAT is what the Commanding General said about the home of the guardsmen in Newburgh, and we doubt if anyone, unless it may be Kingston, can dispute such an illustrated fact.

The history of the fight the City of Newburgh and the National Guardsmen have put up for years for a new armory is unique, in view of the fact that so many state leaders, interested personally in the state militia, have come from this Hudson River historic old city. We recall when State Senator Rose was captain of one of the local guard units and succeeded in getting a bill for a new armory through the legislature only to have it vetoed by the Governor. A few years later, when Governor Odell was the state's Chief Executive and would probably have signed the bill, being a resident of the City of Newburgh and most familiar with its needs, the Legislature turned down its passage.

As the General said there is money enough for other purposes and unless the armory in Newburgh is never to be built and the local National Guard utterly neglected, something should be done to obtain a new building. A building modern in all respects is needed. A building that will be a recreational center for the young men of Newburgh, who are giving their spare time in the service of their community, state and country.

If the National Guard is to be kept up to the standard in Newburgh as in other cities of the state, good, up-to-date armory facilities are as necessary as City Halls, Court Houses and parks. For as General Haskell said in talking to a gathering of Newburgh citizens recently:

"If the National Guard isn't an asset it should be abolished. The National Guardsman is a citizen earning his living and isn't a total loss to the community as is the professional soldier. Wars are fought by the people and not by the regular army or the National Guard, but the excellent training given the citizen soldier in times of peace, teaches him to train other men in times of war and also to take care of himself. A National Guardsman is one who knows discipline, respects the government, defends the law and knows what Americanism really is."

General Haskell's Editorial

CAMP DIX COMMAND POST EXERCISE

NO doubt the officers and men of the New York National Guard have been more or less interested in reading accounts in the newspapers of what transpired in the Army Command Post Exercise which was held at Camp Dix, N. J., between the 7th and the 21st of July. A great many of the newspaper accounts of this exercise were inaccurate and misleading, so I have decided in a few words, to give the members of the Guard a resume of just what happened and the object of the exercise.

First of all, it was originally intended that the exercise should consist of a corps problem. That is, the highest command present was to have been a corps with a certain number of divisions and brigades also present. In each echelon of the command, whether corps, division or brigade, the troops present consisted only of the headquarters and the headquarters organizations concerned. For example, a brigade commander and his staff were present, as well as the brigade headquarters company. This applied equally to infantry, artillery and the cavalry brigades.

Later on, the War Department decided that the exercise should be an army problem, which enlarged the scope of the exercise very much indeed.

The highest command present was the Second Army Headquarters, General Ely in command. There were two Corps Headquarters present, the Second and the Twelfth Corps. There were six infantry divisions present: the First Division Regulars, the Twenty-seventh and Forty-fourth Divisions National Guard, and the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and the Ninety-eighth Reserve regiments. The first three divisions mentioned, of course had their Headquarters and Special Troops actually present and provision was made to furnish means of communication, etc., for the Reserve Divisions. The Reserve Divisions were not adequately equipped for this exercise.

A considerable amount of preliminary work was done and orders issued before the exercise actually opened. The army was concentrated and moved to assembled areas, and a position in readiness was taken up to oppose a red

force presumably landing on the Jersey coast between the Toms River and Atlantic City.

The next phase of the problem was to take up an actual defensive position and at this point, the directors and umpires began to create situations as would actually occur in time of war. Naturally, some of the tactical situations were a bit illogical and forced, in order to save time. In other words, troops were moved too quickly from point to point and certain decisions were made to hold the problem within bounds and under control.

As the name indicates, this was a Command Post Exercise and the tactical situation in order to give the various headquarters opportunities to prepare orders, messages, etc., and transmit them over their various means of communication. These means included airplanes, radio, telephone, telegraph, pigeons, motorcycle messengers, foot messengers, mounted messengers, and liaison officers.

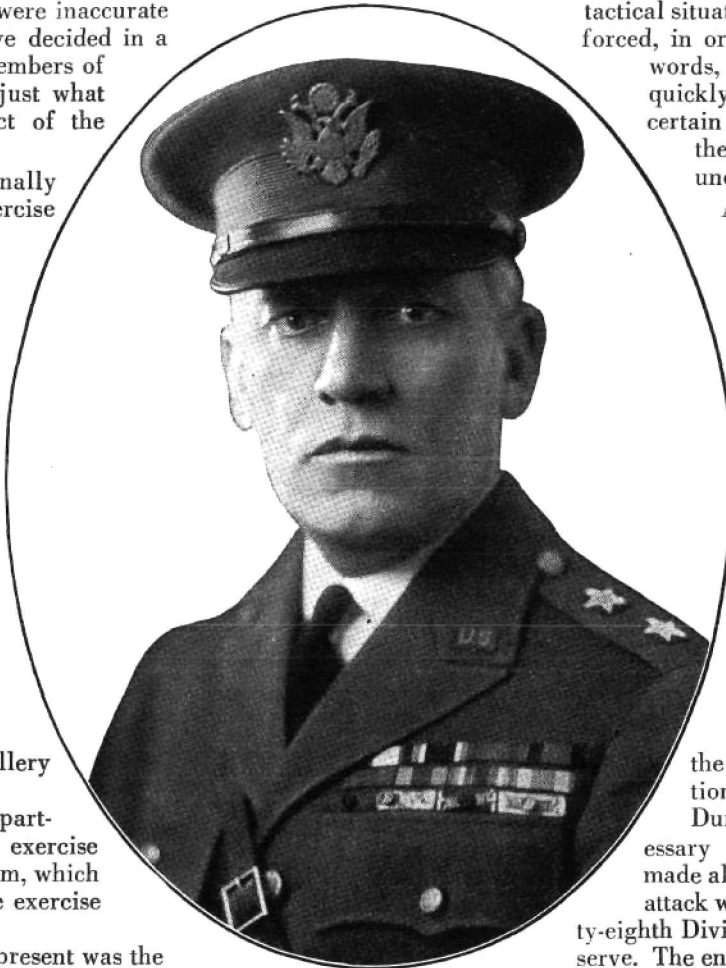
The second phase of the problem was an attack by the Reds, with the Blue defense in the position that it originally took up. During this phase, it was necessary for counter attacks to be made along the front. One counter attack was made by the entire ninety-eighth Division, which had been in reserve. The enemy having been definitely stopped by the blue army, the next phase

involved a general attack along the entire front with a view to enveloping the red enemy's flanks. This was successfully carried out and concluded the exercise.

The following day each element conducted critiques covering their work during the exercise and in the afternoon, all the officers at Camp Dix assembled for a final critique, at which time the Army, Corps, and Division Commanders were heard from.

On the right of the Blue Army, our New York Cavalry Brigade protected the right flank throughout the exercise, while on the left, the Sixty-first Cavalry Division (Reserves) operated.

There were no actual troops other than those mentioned which took part. The stories in the newspapers of hundreds of thousands of troops [CONTINUED ON PAGE 23]



What a Real Organizer Can Do!

The Reason I Left Dear Old Company G, 71st Regt., After Serving in Every Grade from Private to Captain, Less Second Lieutenant.

By CAPTAIN HARRY MASLIN

ABOUT the year 1911 a company was formed in the 71st Regiment called "The Model Company." The weakest company in the regiment (Co. F), by transferring and discharging its members, became the Home for the "Model Company."

The idea of those "Higher Up" was to equip a company with everything that a regular soldier carried, put *regular army officers* in command and advertise in the daily papers for recruits to drill at \$1.25 per drill. (At this time the National Guard of New York was not under Federal pay.)

Five hundred applicants applied, and out of this number the regular army officer in command chose 100 recruits.

I will not dwell on the service record of the "Model Company," but will just mention that at its tour of camp duty in 1915 (regular army captain in command) its Report Book showed "Thirty-nine men present, 39 men absent."

In 1916 Mexican Border service took the regular army officers back to their establishments, and the "Model Company" was recruited, for that service, up to 109 *duty-doing men* and commanded by a 71st officer.

With that strength the company was mustered out of the Federal service on return and commenced its National Guard duties.

The company turned out very few men for drill, and at last its numbers dwindled to *ten* men present. 109 *on the Roll!*

I would take, by the Major's orders, these few men and drill them with Company G.

The lieutenant commanding the company on the Mexican Border resigned. Two other 71st lieutenants successively commanded the company, but reported that it was impossible to get any results. We returned from Border service in October, 1916, and by late in December the "Model Company" had practically ceased to exist—except on paper.

On December 20 the Major commanding the regiment (Colonel Bates was ill) sent for me and said:

"Captain, I am going to ask you to do something that will astound you. I would like you to take command of Company F."

I exclaimed: "Do you think I'm crazy? Leave a company counted best in the regiment, with a thousand dollars in the treasury, and all the men my friends, to take command of an outfit that *six* officers could not bring back to life?"

The Major answered, "I knew you would say that. But here's the situation: If you don't go I will detail Lieutenant Strong, and I heard you say you wanted him to command "G" when you got out. If he takes command and cannot bring F company back, it will mean the end of his military life. I do not think that company will ever be any good, but if you take command no one will ever criticize that, for you have made "G" the best company in the regiment. Then, again, you are the senior captain in the regiment, and soon will be promoted."

I never intended to take promotion, so that did not appeal to me, but as I expected soon to resign and give Lieutenant Strong a chance to be promoted, I answered, "Give me half an hour to think it over."

I saw Lieutenant Strong and said to him:

"How would you like to be a 'captain'?"

He answered, "Is this another of your jokes?"

I said, "No. You can be captain of Co. F."

"— —!" he exclaimed, "I would sooner be a corporal in Company G!"

I explained to Lieut. Strong the proposition, and he then wanted to go to Co. F, so that I could stay with "G"—the company I enlisted in and had served twenty-eight years with.

I had had intentions of soon resigning, and told Strong I would go and see if I could do anything to put the so-called "Model Company" on the map.

So with a heavy heart I walked out of my old company room and took command of "F."

The first drill under my command was on *December 22, 1916*. The attendance report read:

"Eight men (privates) present, 109 absent."

Four of these men were in civilian clothes, four in uniform. Found roster of the company in a broken desk, went out and bought 100 stamps and 100 envelopes and put the eight men addressing and stamping envelopes for the absentees. Then went back to my old desk in "G" room and "went to pieces"—swearing and lonely.

On Christmas Day (three days later) I went down to the "Telegram" office and typed an informal letter to the men, telling them of what I had left (undoubtedly one of the best companies in the regiment) to try and put them back on the map. I told them what I have always found true: "Give a man a square deal and he will go to hell for an officer."

The next drill was on January 5, 1917. *Forty-five* men reported. Instead of drilling, I held a meeting. Opened

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 24]



**108th INFANTRY
COMPANY H**

George L. Meder has successfully passed the required examinations and has been promoted to Sergeant. This is the first Sergeancy promotion in over a year.

Benj. Oehmke, James Hutchinson, and John Tanis are now working on the examination for Corporal.

Sgt. Herbert C. Wackerle has just finished the first part of the 2nd Lt. Reserve Army Correspondence Course with a rating of 80.7 and he has been commended by Capt. B. DeT. Lambert, Instructor U. S. Army.

We're all set for camp, so let it come. We've put in a year of hard training under supervision of Capt. Olsen. This is Capt. Olsen's first year in camp as Captain of Company "H." Second Lieutenant Al Callin is a newcomer at the Officer's Mess.

We sure will have a tough time beating last year's record, because we certainly had a successful tour last summer. It's a long hill to climb, but where there's a will there's a way, so the saying goes.

The majority of our company are "rookies" but it looks as if they will beat the oldtimers this year.

We're all clapping hands nowadays. The reason? Dunt esk. We're taking two K. P.'s to camp to do the "doity woik."

The Dugout Club of Co. "E," 108th Infantry, had a grand opening Sunday, June 30, of their new summer home on the beautiful shores of Lake Ontario. All members of the company had a good time with plenty of real water, also loads of eats. Co. "E" was known as Co. "A" before is fast progressing and gaining recruits before going to camp.

Supply Sergeant "Dolly" Waterman has again left the ranks, but we are hoping to have him with us at camp soon. He has 27 years of service. Maybe a davenport will bring him back this year. It took a big easy chair last year.



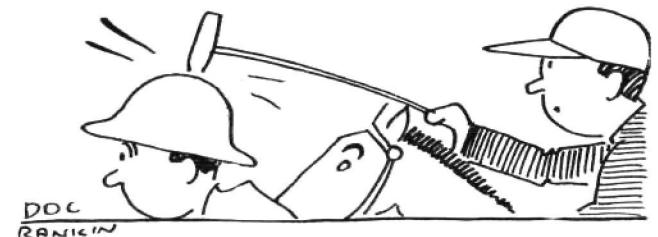
Company "H" held its First Annual Picnic on June 9th at Buholtz Flats near Pittsford, N. Y. It was voted a successful event. Private Palmer won the 100-yard dash. Lieutenant Callin and Miss Pickford won the necktie race. First Sergeant Jensen and Miss Smith won the three-legged race. Corporal Butlin was chosen as best looking man. There was more than enough to eat and the writer knows because he was filled up to his Adams Apple. The picnic was concluded by a fast ball game.

George Meder has been promoted to Sergeant in this company and this is the first sergeancy promotion in the company in over a year. Our Non-Coms are re-enlisters.

James Hutchinson, Edmund Gauthier and Benjamin Oehmke have been promoted to First-Class Privates.

121st CAVALRY

The 121st "Up-State" Cavalry occupied Pine Camp the first two weeks of July and among their social camp activities they put on one of the greatest horse shows ever witnessed in the vicinity. The officers and different



troops in the organization own some fine mounts and many events were keenly contested and most entertaining to the large number of guests attracted to the camp. Among the units making up Col. Kenneth Townson's regiment and the approximate number of men brought to camp were: Troop E and M. G. Troop, Buffalo, 160 men; Troop F and Headquarters Troops, Rochester, 106 men; Troop G, Syracuse, 44 men; Troop M, Geneseo, 34 men; Troop B, Albany, 60 men; Troop A, Utica, 60 men.

THE "TOPPERS" GET TOGETHER

The First Sergeants' Association of the 105th Infantry entertained the First Sergeants of the 106th Infantry at the Elks Club, Peekskill, during their field training. This is an annual affair and leads to great unity among all the units of both regiments which go to make up General Gillett's fighting 53rd Infantry Brigade.

During the evening the First Sergeants of the 105th relected the following officers: President, First Sergeant Coleman J. Lyons, Company A, Troy; Vice President, First Sergeant Hyatt of Howitzer Company, Whitehall; Secretary, First Sergeant John J. McDermott, Company D, Troy, and Treasurer, First Sergeant Edward Chase, of Amsterdam.

President Lyons was toastmaster for the evening. A resolution was passed on the death of Theodore Ward of Company C, who died at camp last year. Selections were rendered by the quartet composed of Charles Joslin of Company C, Troy, cook; Sgt. George Fischer of Regimental Headquarters Company of Troy, First Sergt. McDermott and First Sergt. Mullins, of the 106th Infantry, Brooklyn.

212th A. A. ARTILLERY

January comes and January goes, and to be perfectly frank so do all the other months come and go till finally we reach our mid-summer nights dream, and camp!

Camp! What pleasant memories, what side-splitting incidents, what breath-taking moments are recalled to us. We hardly realize that camp period is near till we wake up one fine morning and miss our usual surroundings, we



see Bill Powers snoring away with his feet sticking out of his cot, Muratoro talking in his sleep and telling everybody that his brother-in-law Ruby is crazy, Petagna, our diminutive athlete, all smiles, probably thinking of the job he doesn't have to go to this morning. At a pre-determined hour the boys are asked to rise and lend their friendly cooperation to the success of the day's events. We are informed that athletics will be the first thing on the program, a run of three miles which is met by a volley of such poetical phrases as "Phooey," "Ach himmel," "Well, I'll be a monkey's uncle," and many others. Nevertheless we run. Upon our return from the chase (you chase me and I'll chase you), we are asked what we would like for breakfast. Ham and eggs? No, we haven't got it. We try again. Wheat cakes with honey? No, we haven't got it. At last it dawns upon us where we are and we ask, BEANS? YES, they shout and at least we get what we asked for. After the meal our training begins.

Guns to be put in position, the range section instruments to be oriented, the base line to be measured per se, everyone is occupied. The time flies and soon the familiar strain of "Come and get your beans, boys" re-echoes on the firing point. The noon hour is the occasion for much pleasure, story telling, and sweet water plunges in the nearby lake. This program usually winds up with an argument. Then back to work. In a short time everything is finished and we are all ready for actual firing which will start as soon as the weather will permit. It is interesting to see men work in camp. Those who are lazy, oh, pardon me, I mean those who are not easily adapted to physical effort work like demons for a salary far

below their usual earning. Then back to camp, where we prepare for retreat which is followed by supper.

And in the night that follows perhaps the finest phase of the camp occurs, the making of new friends and the strengthening of old ones. Taps floats softly over some 750 boys who are giving up their time to make this a safer land to live in. And so to bed.

105th FIELD ARTILLERY

Report of one of the correspondents of Battery "A" 105th Field Artillery.

On Wednesday, June 26th, the officers of the 1st Battalion 105th Field Artillery tendered a farewell dinner in the Red Room of the Crescent Club's City House to Captain David Rumbough, U.S.A., who is to be relieved of his assignment as instructor of this battalion for the past five years.

Major James McSweeney who was master of ceremonies presented Captain Rumbough with a pair of field glasses as a token of the esteem of the officers of the battalion.

Captain Rumbough thanked the officers for their kindness in arranging such a pleasant surprise and expressed his sincere regret that he could not be with us for at least five years more.

Colonel J. Kilbreth was the next speaker presented by our master of ceremonies, and the Colonel being an instructor of Field Artillery himself and knowing the trials and tribulations of the instructor's lot, thanked the Captain for his earnest and efficient instruction for the period he was with us.

The Major, then called upon the following: Major T. Nevins, Capt. W. E. Brady, Capt. J. C. Orgil, Capt. J. Andrews, and Lt. R. A. Brown who thanked the captain for his assistance to their respective batteries.

The following officers were present:

Col. J. Kilbreth, commanding 105th F. A.; Maj. J. H. McSweeney, Commanding 1st Bat.; Capt. J. J. Doyle, Executive, 1st Bat.; Lt. A. Simpson, Adjutant, 1st Bat.; Lt. W. Lutteg, Aide; Capt. W. E. Brady, Commanding Battery C; Lt. Joseph Hanbury, Battery C; Lt. Fred Olsen, Battery C; Capt. J. C. Orgil, Commanding Battery B; Lt. E. Geyer, Battery B; Lt. F. Reed, Battery B; Capt. J. Andrews, Commanding 1st Bt. Hqtrs Battery; Lt. Wm. Crumm, Lt. E. O'Day, Lt. E. Hanbury, of 1st Bt. Hqtrs Battery; Lt. R. A. Brown, Commanding Battery A; Lt. J. J. Dunn, Battery A; Major T. Nevins, Commanding Medical Det.; Capt. P. F. Goldstein, Medical Det.

After passing the required examination the following have been promoted as listed below:

- Sergeant E. J. Crook to First Sergeant.
- Corporal A. J. Schmidt to Sergeant.
- Corporal J. Mussler to Sergeant.
- Private E. Schumacher to Corporal.
- Private A. Jensen to Corporal.



Things we like of recent date:

(1) The presentation by Major J. A. McSweeney, commanding the 1st Battalion 105th Field Artillery, of a Hamilton Wrist Watch to Sergeant William Ryan, bringing honor and glory to this battery by passing the required examination for entry to West Point. Sergeant Ryan reports July 1st.

- (2) The attendance at drill.
- (3) Lt. Richard A. Brown's pep.
- (4) The enlisting of a regular cook.
- (5) The snappy work of the battery in preparing for the camp tour.
- (6) The offer of Mess Sergeant C. W. Lyons to sell his pipe.
- (7) The mess fund we have for camp.
- (8) The outlook for camp in general.

Major James A. McSweeney is making strenuous efforts to have a Minstrel show presented by the members of the First Battalion at the Academy of Music during the coming winter. Lt. Fred Olsen will have an active part in arranging the show as soon as a suitable date is fixed.

Lt. Clarence Simpson of the battalion staff will organize a battalion pistol and small bore rifle team ready for tournaments this coming fall.

Capt. James Andrews of 1st Battalion Headquarters Battery—bought himself a complete new outfit—as follows—One pair ninety-three (93) dollar field glasses. One complete uniform—and one horse.

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

On June 27th the 105th Ambulance Co. were treated to a wonderful Steak Dinner sponsored by the Entertainment Committee headed by Capt. Walter Zion. This was the annual Pre-Camp Dinner and it certainly was a big success in every way. Many new recruits were signed up and Privates Boland, Coffee, Lederman, Miller and Steele were promoted to First-Class.

There were several after dinner speeches and Capt. Zion, Corp. Dillon and 1st Class Private Frank Laventure presented theirs in a first-class manner. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by the perfect reception of the broadcasting of the big fight between "Paulino Uzcudin and Max Schmeling."

We also take this opportunity to thank Capt. Zion and the Entertainment Committee for being so thoughtful, and we sincerely hope to hear from them again in the near future, especially in regards to our Summer Clam-Bake which we are all eagerly looking forward to.

New Members on Governor's Staff

The appointment of four New York National Guard and Naval Militia officers to be members of his staff has been announced by Governor Roosevelt. They are:

Captain William J. Graham, Third Battalion, Naval Militia, of Rochester, to succeed Rear Admiral Josephthal.

Major Alexander L. Gillig, 174th Infantry, of Buffalo, to succeed Colonel John S. Thompson, 108th Infantry, of Medina.

Lieut. Commander John J. M. Carey, Medical Corps, Second Battalion, Naval Militia, of Brooklyn, to succeed Commander Harry B. Lyon, Third Battalion, Naval Militia, of Dunkirk.

Captain J. Townsend, Cassidy, 156th Field Artillery, of Newburgh, to succeed Brig. Gen. John J. Byrne, Coast Artillery, of New York City.



Presenting Governor's New Flag

Old War Sites To Be Tabled

A COMMITTEE has been organized from the membership of the Brooklyn Bridge Plaza Association known as the Washington Commemoration Committee which is arranging a celebration to be held on October 3. It will commemorate the birth of the Spirit of 1776 during the Battle of Long Island and the successful withdrawal of the Continental Army from Brooklyn under the guidance of George Washington on the 29th of August, 1776.

The celebration will include a great parade in which a large number of the National Guard of the State of New York will participate, accompanied by members of the National Guard of other States, who are expected to be here in attendance with their Governors.

Among the exercises planned for the day are the unveiling of a number of bronze tablets marking historical spots on Brooklyn Heights, also the breaking out of a flag from a staff to be erected on the ground upon which it is intended the great Washington Memorial Portal to Brooklyn Bridge will be built.

Among the places to be marked with tablets are the site of the old Philip Livingston House, near Joralemon Street and Sydney Place, which was the home of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence and a resident of Brooklyn Heights at the time. Another place which may be honored is the site of the old Four Chimneys House where the conference took place between Washington and his officers when it was decided to withdraw the Continental Army from Long Island. Two forts were also located in this vicinity and the site of one, or both, will receive attention.

Another location, and probably the most important of all, is the site of the old Brookland Ferry Landing at the foot of Fulton Street, from which place the American patriots embarked and by escaping enabled the continuance of the fight for freedom and the eventual independence of our country.

Here and There in the Guard

Olean Post, No. 530, American Legion, were in charge of a mammoth Fourth of July celebration which packed this city of southwestern New York. In the evening Company I, 174th Infantry, staged a spirited sham battle in the Stadium, followed by a wonderful display of fireworks.

Announcement of the engagement of Technical Sergeant M. Thomas Kelly, Q.M.C., S.S., N.Y.N.G., to Miss Veronica Synnott, of New York City, was made on June 29th, 1929

Sergeant Kelly is employed at the New York State Arsenal, Brooklyn, N. Y. He commenced his Military Service in Co. F, 71st Infantry, N. Y. N. G., eleven years ago, transferring to the Quartermaster Corps in 1921.

Having completed five years service as senior instructor of the Syracuse company, One Hundred and Eighth Infantry, National Guard, Maj. Frederick W. Armstrong will take up new duties next fall at Douglas, Ariz., where he expects to be placed in command of the battalion post. Major Armstrong will serve as instructor at Camp Dix, following his release from the Smith Camp, and will return to Syracuse about July 1. He will remain in Syracuse during the month of July and will return to Peekskill for another period of teaching about August 1.

Former Senator James W. Wadsworth dropped into Camp Smith July 10th, and was tendered a review by Col. C. E. Walsh. The regiment never looked better and the former Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the U. S. Senate, where he always looked after the interests of the National Guard, said at the dinner of the regimental officers, that he was pleased to see the regiment in such fine condition as to training and honored to be invited to review them as a private citizen.

The 105th Infantry, with headquarters in Troy, ranks first among the infantry regiments of the New York National Guard in membership

strength. The 105th, with a total membership of 1,145 stands seven over the regular maintenance strength prescribed by the War Department. The Tenth Infantry, of Albany, ranks second in the state for membership strength with a total enlisted personnel of 1,122.

Color Sergeant Rollin J. Hurd of the Service Company, 105th Infantry, attended field training this year at Camp Smith, keeping up his record of 100% attendance at all parades or camps since joining the regiment thirty-three years ago. The colors are "sure safe" with this soldier!

Construction work on the new Troop A Cavalry Armory on the Parkway, Utica, will be sufficiently completed to allow the laying of the corner stone July 20. This will be the new home of the cavalry until that has existed without an armory, or decent housing place, since organized some seventeen years ago. It will be a credit to Utica and an armory worth waiting for.

On Monday evening, July 22nd, the officers and enlisted men of the 165th Infantry tendered a review and evening parade to General Henri J. E. Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, in their Lexington Avenue Armory. Colonel Costigan's men put up a good performance and the "Old 69th" royally entertained their distinguished guest.

Before leaving Ft. Ontario, where the 212th A. A. were in training, Colonel William Ottman tendered a beefsteak dinner to his officers and members of the Chamber of Commerce of Oswego. Among the speakers were Col. John J. Fulmer, U.S.A., Commanding Ft. Ontario; James H. Mackin, President of the Oswego Chamber of Commerce and Brig. Gen. John J. Byrne, Coast Artillery Brigade N. Y. N. G. Colonel Ottman, paying Maj. Frederic A. Price, U. S. Army, inspector instructor of the regiment for four years, a high tribute as an officer and a man, presented him, in

behalf of the board of officers of the regiment, with a silver cocktail shaker, expressing a wish that its possession, in years to come, would bring to him something of the sentiment which accompanied the remembrance, and that no matter where he might be, he would know the regiment was thinking of him and of the masterly service in guidance of training which had been given in four years. Major Price replied with deep feeling, stating he had felt, in his detail to the command, that he was of as well as with the 212th.

The 245th Coast Artillery took over Fort Hancock July 15th for its two weeks' training with the big coast defense guns. The men are thoroughly enjoying the change from Ft. H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, where they have been going for the past twenty years. Col. Frank H. Ferguson, who formerly commanded Ft. Wright was on hand to direct the major operations. The commanding officer of the 245th, Col. Bryer H. Pendry was pleased with the turnout for field training.

Col. Adolphe Huguet, U. S. A., senior Regular Army instructor to the New York National Guard for the last six years, has been relieved of his post. Col. Huguet has been in poor health for a long time, but is now improving. His new assignment is to San Antonio, Tex., where he will direct work of the R. O. T. C.

GENESEO RIFLEMAN

SCORES HIGH

During the record practice of Troop 1, 121st Cavalry, held in Geneseo in May, Sgt. Neil Copeland broke all local small arms records on the troop rifle range when he qualified as an expert rifleman in Course D with a score of 242 out of a possible 250.

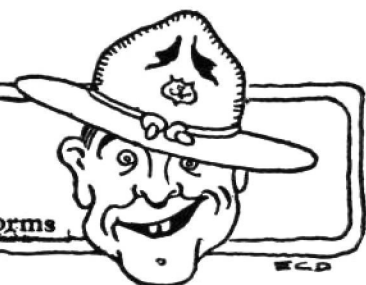
His record is only three points lower than the high National Guardsman of the 1928 training season.

Another high record made was that of Pvt. Lawrence Jacuzzo, who shot a string of 241.



Keep Smiling

With the Aid of Scissors, Paste Pot and Brain Storms



Veteran Campaigner

Old Slow Poke: "Mister Jackson, er, that is, I would like to, er—that is, I mean I have been going with your daughter for five years."

Old Man: "Well, whadda you want—a pension?" — *Stevens Stone Mill.*

Dietitian: "Yes, a few lettuce leaves, without oil, and a glass of orange juice. There, madam, that completes your daily diet."

Mrs. Overweight: "Thank you so much, Doctor, but do I take this before or after meals?" — *London Passing Show.*

Insanity is said to be decreasing. Maybe it's because so many things that used to be considered crazy aren't any more. — *Arkansas Gazette.*

Plain Murder!

Street-car Conductor: "Madame, this transfer has expired."

Irate Lady: "Well, you can't expect much else with the cars so poorly ventilated." — *Wright Engine Builder.*

We are anxious to have world peace, but see no reason for fighting over it. — *Dayton Journal.*

In London a society has been incorporated to aid wealthy persons in distributing their funds. In America such an organization is known as a night club. — *San Diego Union.*

A London chemist has been trying the effect of a new tonic on a mouse. He was more than satisfied, we understand, when the little creature put its tongue out at the cat. — *London Humorist.*

General Chang, after being defeated in battle, was deserted by twenty of his wives. Well, that saves the general a good many losing fights in the future. — *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A miss in the car is worth two in the engine. — *Louisville Times.*

Knew

"Does your wife know anything about cooking?"

"Well, I heard her telephoning her mother, inquiring if she had to use soft water for soft-boiled eggs, and hard water for hard-boiled eggs."

Wot's in a Name?

There's something wrong with army names,

I'll tell you how I know;
The privates have no privacy,
And the doughboys have no dough.
— *Wisconsin N. G. Review.*

At Camp Dix

Tactics Prof.: "The enemy can only reach here rapidly by train. You have a company of engineers under you. What would be the first thing you'd do?"

Sleepwalker: "Sir, I'd capture the railroad station and destroy all the tickets." — *Pointer.*

Instructor: "Give me a sentence with the word chevron."

Rookie: "Somebody swiped my blankets and left me chevron."
— *California Guardsman.*

Scoring!

Top Kick—She seemed like a good sensible girl.

Buck—Yeh, she wouldn't pay any attention to me either. — *Barbed Wire.*

Mess Sgt.: "Give me ten rolls of fly paper."

Q. M. Sgt.: "Right. Will you take it along?"

Mess Sgt.: "Of course not. Have it ready and I'll bring the bees here."
— *Army and Navy Journal.*

Read It and Weep

Two little doughboys on the bridge sittin'

Two little bones back and forth a-flittin'

Hole in the plank where a knot was missin'

Par-a-dice-Lost.
— *Pa. Guardsman.*

What's the Matter with Rome, N. Y.?

Newspaper heading—"Rome, Italy, exchanges gifts with Rome, Ga."

We may expect future wars to be deadlier and more expensive if the outlawry of war has the same effect on them that Prohibition has had upon liquor. — *San Diego Union.*

"Every time she smiles it reminds me of a Pullman car at 8 o'clock in the evening."

"Howzat?"

"No lowers, and very few uppers left."

Gee—Girls in Bingville who wear skirts above their knees should be arrested.

Whizz—Wouldn't that be unconstitutional?

Gee—No, the Constitution only gives the right to bear arms.

— *Iowa National Guardsman.*

It Started

Mother: "What kind of a show did papa take you to see while you were in the city?"

Bobbie: "It was a dandy show, mamma, with ladies dressed in stockings clear up to their necks."

Willing to Share

A spinster encountered some boys in the old swimming-hole, minus everything but nature's garb, and was horrified.

"Isn't it against the law to bathe without suits on, little boys?"

"Yes'm," announced freckled Johnny, "but Jimmie's father is a policeman, so you can come on in."

Following "The Ticker!"

Mrs. Newlywed—"Please give me one pound of slumps."

Market Man—"I don't know what they are, Madam."

Mrs. Newlywed—"Neither do I, but my husband says the market is full of slumps."

HOW WE STAND

June Average Attendance of Entire Guard.....82.12%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard	20,530

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	70

CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	79

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIG. HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	46

INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	28
87th Brigade	43
53rd Brigade	38
54th Brigade	36
93rd Brigade	37

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
27th Division Special Troops	359

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	119

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	167

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	475
102nd Engineers	499

DIVISION TRAINS, QMC

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Trains, QMC	249

STATE STAFF

Authorized Strength	137
A. G. D. Section	6
J. A. G. D. Section	4
Ordnance Section	26
Medical Section	3
Quartermaster Section	27

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
1. 174th Infantry	1167
2. 10th Infantry	1163
3. 105th Infantry	1132
4. 108th Infantry	1115
5. 106th Infantry	1111
6. 71st Infantry	1106
7. 14th Infantry	1096
8. 107th Infantry	1083
9. 165th Infantry	1082
10. 369th Infantry	1023

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	660
121st Cavalry	614

ARTILLERY, 155 How.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	699

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	732

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	818

ARTILLERY, 75 S.

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	616
105th Field Artillery	665
104th Field Artillery	666

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	680

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	760

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	725

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

June Average Attendance of Entire Guard.....82.12%

The
Honor
Space

Yours
for the
Effort

121st Cavalry		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(1)	89.48%				
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100	
Hdqrs. Troop	5	74	67	90	
Band	5	39	37	96	
Machine Gun Troop	5	66	55	84	
Hdqrs. 1st Squadron	5	1	1	100	
Troop A	5	68	64	94	
Troop B	5	64	62	96	
Hdqrs. 2nd Squadron	5	2	2	100	
Troop E	5	66	55	81	
Troop F	5	69	62	91	
Hdqrs. 3rd Squad	5	2	2	100	
Troop I	5	65	54	83	
Troop K	5	67	59	88	
Medical Detachment	5	28	26	93	
		618	553	89.48	

101st Cavalry		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(2)	88.09%				
Hdqrs.	2	7	7	100	
Band	2	27	25	91	
Hdqrs. Troop	2	68	51	75	
Machine Gun Troop	2	63	57	90	
Hdqrs. 1st Squad	2	2	2	100	
Troop A	2	65	59	90	
Troop B	2	62	53	86	
Hdqrs. 2nd Squad	2	2	2	100	
Troop E	2	88	78	89	
Troop F	2	85	76	89	
Hdqrs. 3rd Squad	2	2	2	100	
Troop I	2	67	56	83	
Troop K	2	84	76	90	
Medical Det.	2	33	33	100	
		655	577	88.09	

Hq. & Hq. Co. 2d Bn.		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(6)	85.85%				
Company E	6	58	50	74	
Company F	4	70	56	79	
Company K	5	74	63	85	
Company G	6	65	46	71	
Company H	6	62	48	77	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3d Bn.	4	27	22	85	
Company I	7	68	60	89	
Company L	4	70	62	81	
Company M	6	66	57	86	
Med. Det. Att.	6	32	27	84	
		1117	965	86.39	

27th Div. Spc. Tr.		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(9)	84.24%				
Hdqrs.	6	14	12	82	
27th Div. Hq. Co.	6	54	40	73	
102d Ordnance Co.	8	35	29	84	
27th Tank Co.	5	62	53	85	
27th Signal Co.	5	77	63	82	
102nd Motorcycle Co.	6	37	34	93	
27th Mil. Police Co.	6	57	44	77	
Med. Det.	6	20	15	73	
		356	290	84.24	

212th Coast Art		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(3)	88%				
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100	
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	62	50	81	
Service Bty.	5	71	68	95	
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. By.	5	43	36	82	
Bty. A	5	68	56	82	
Bty. B	5	67	57	84	
Bty. C	5	61	53	87	
Bty. D	5	66	59	89	
2d Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	5	17	14	80	
Bty. E	5	64	49	78	
Bty. F	5	67	48	71	
Bty. G	5	63	55	88	
Bty. H	5	65	60	91	
Medical Det.	5	22	22	99	
		742	633	88.00	

10th Infantry		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(6)	85.85%				
Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100	
Regtl. Hq. Co.	6	56	50	88	
Service Co.	4	100	87	87	
Howitzer Co.	5	58	48	82	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	7	23	16	70	
Company A	3	60	50	83	
Company B	3	60	40	65	
Company C	3	65	54	84	
Company D	5	76	59	77	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	27	25	96	
Company E	3	68	58	86	
Company F	4	71	58	82	
Company G	5	57	49	86	
Company H	3	72	56	77	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	32	28	88	
Company I	6	77	71	93	
Company K	4	67	53	87	
Company L	4	64	55	79	
Company M	4	75	61	82	
Med. Det. Att.	4	35	32	91	
		1150	957	85.85	

106th Infantry		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(10)	84.23%				
Regtl. Hdqrs.	6	7	7	100	
Regtl. Hq. Co.	6	63	49	77	
Service Co.	6	93	86	91	
Howitzer Co.	6	64	53	82	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	6	18	17	86	
Company A	6	66	48	72	
Company B	6	65	51	78	
Company C	6	69	59	85	
Company D	6	59	48	81	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	6	21	18	86	
Company E	6	66	48	74	
Company F	6	66	60	91	
Company G	6	64	49	76	
Company H	6	64	58	90	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	6	27	21	72	
Company I	6	59	50	84	
Company K	6	63	61	96	
Company L	6	67	60	90	
Company M	6	67	59	88	
Med. Det. Att.	6	36	28	79	
		1104	930	84.23	

102d Med. Reg.		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(4)	87.07%				
Hdqrs.	5	14	13	91	
Service Co.	4	82	72	87	
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	6	2	1	50	
104th Coll. Co.	6	59	49	83	
105th Coll. Co.	5	59	53	89	
106th Coll. Co.	5	72	64	88	
Hdqrs. Amb. Bn.	4	1	1	100	
104th Ambulance Co.	5	54	47	88	
105th Ambulance Co.	5	46	37	81	
106th Ambulance Co.	5	49	48	87	
Hdqrs. Hosp. Bn.	5	2	2	100	
104th Hospital Co.	4	69	59	86	
105th Hospital Co.	5	68	57	83	
106th Hospital Co.	5	58	55	94	
102d Veterinary Co.	5	46	35	86	
		681	593	87.07	

245th Coast Art.		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(7)	85.85%				
Hdqrs.	6	7	7	100	
Hdqrs. Bty.	6	73	62	85	
Hq. 1st Bn.	6	2	2	100	
Bty. A	6	54	63	86	
Bty. C	6	53	43	82	
Bty. E	6	62	55	89	
Bty. F	6	79	70	88	
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	6	3	3	100	
Bty. B	6	56	42	75	
Bty. D	6	55	43	77	
Bty. G	6	64	53	82	
Bty. H	6	60	50	85	
Hq. 3rd Bn.	6	3	3	100	
Bty. I	6	54	45	83	
Bty. K	6	56	49	87	
Bty. L	6	61	50	83	
Bty. M	6	58	46	84	
Medical Det.	6	27	24	82	
		827	710	85.85	

27th Div. Train		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(11)	82.74%				
Hdqrs.	7	14	13	95	
Motor Trans. Co. 105	7	47	39	81	
Motor Trans. Co. 106	7	46	39	81	
Motor Trans. Co. 107	7	54	43	85	
Motor Trans. Co. 108	7	24	18	78	
Motor Repair Sec. 103	7	24	18	77	
Medical Det.	7	18	15	83	
		255	211	82.74	

108th Infantry		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(5)	86.39%				
Regtl. Hdqrs.	6	7	7	100	
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	6	65	55	85	
Service Co.	6	79	60	81	
Howitzer Co.	7	62	52	85	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	7	28	23	84	
Company A	6	58	43	75	
Company B	5	66	56	85	
Company C	6	64	53	83	
Company D	4	64	55	87	

27th Div. Aviat'n		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(8)	85.00%				
102d Observation Sqd.	5	89	74	83	
102d Photo Section	5	21	19	91	
Medical Det.	5	6	6	100	
		116	99	85	

369th Infantry		No. of Rep'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(12)	82.63%				
Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	6	78	
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	65	58	92	
Service Co.	4	48	46	85	
Howitzer Co.	4	61	46	74	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	21	16	76	
Company A	4	64	51	80	
Company B	4	60	51	85	
Company C	4	59	49	84	
Company D	4	58	54	93	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	20	18	89	
Company E	4	61	40	67	
Company F	4	62	59	97	
Company G	4	62	51	81	
Company H	4	62	46	75	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	19	17	89	
Company I	4	64	53	83	
Company K	4	61	45	74	
Company L	4	65	53	81	

Company M	4	60	44	74
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	25	73
	1010	831		82.63

106th Field Art.
(13) 82.12%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	92
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	62	54	87
Service Bty.	5	64	49	77
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	38	26	68
Hq. Bt. & C.T. 1st Bn.	5	38	28	92
Bty. A	5	76	63	80
Bty. B	5	76	64	85
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	3	2	77
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2d Bn.	5	31	27	88
Bty. C	5	65	51	78
Bty. D	5	76	63	81
Hq. 3rd Bn.	5	2	2	83
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 3d Bn.	5	33	31	94
Bty. E	5	75	71	94
Bty. F	5	67	48	71
Medical Det.	5	33	27	82
	744	611		82.12

14th Infantry
(14) 82.49%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	6	80	80	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	6	63	45	71
Service Co.	5	76	62	81
Howitzer Co.	6	65	44	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	6	24	21	88
Company A	6	62	44	72
Company B	6	61	47	76
Company C	6	62	48	77
Company D	6	68	62	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	6	25	15	75
Company E	6	67	49	73
Company F	6	64	54	86
Company G	6	66	53	81
Company H	5	67	66	98
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	23	18	79
Company I	6	65	58	78
Company K	5	66	58	88
Company L	5	66	56	85
Company M	5	73	66	90
Med. Det. Att.	6	34	25	74
	1177	971		82.49

104th Field Art.
(15) 82.06%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	55	42	76
Service Bty.	4	66	57	86
1st Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	32	24	76
Bty. A	5	68	59	87
Bty. B	5	67	56	83
Bty. C	5	70	57	82
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	95
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	30	28	92
Bty. D	5	71	62	87
Bty. E	5	75	56	74
Bty. F	4	71	55	78
Medical Det.	5	39	39	100
	658	540		82.06

105th Field Art.
(16) 80.57%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	63	42	79
Service Bty.	7	65	62	92
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.	5	43	32	75
Bty. A	8	66	64	88
Bty. B	5	62	51	81
Bty. C	7	70	57	81
Hq. 2nd Bn.	6	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2d Bn.	6	45	32	72
Bty. D	6	68	48	70
Bty. E	6	71	53	75
Bty. F	6	70	46	64
Medical Det.	5	37	34	91
	664	535		80.57

107th Infantry
(17) 80.42%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	6	5	70
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	65	50	77
Service Co.	4	71	62	84
Howitzer Co.	6	53	37	69

Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	26	25	95
Company A	5	56	43	77
Company B	4	59	42	71
Company C	5	65	50	77
Company D	4	63	51	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	17	12	71
Company E	5	71	66	93
Company F	5	62	54	87
Company G	6	66	44	71
Company H	4	65	56	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	26	23	89
Company I	3	61	49	80
Company K	2	85	69	81
Company L	4	64	53	83
Company M	6	63	42	66
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	34	100
	1078	867		80.42

105th Infantry
(18) 80.47%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	2	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	2	62	48	77
Service Co.	3	105	85	81
Howitzer Co.	4	64	42	65
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	26	23	86
Company A	2	67	54	71
Company B	3	67	63	90
Company C	4	60	38	63
Company D	3	63	59	94
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	2	28	23	82
Company E	4	64	49	76
Company F	4	68	52	78
Company G	3	66	55	84
Company H	3	65	52	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	2	24	21	87
Company I	4	63	47	74
Company K	3	67	53	79
Company L	4	65	51	79
Company M	3	63	57	80
Med. Det. Att.	3	33	28	86
	1127	907		80.47

258th Field Art.
(19) 80.01%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	95
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	67	50	74
Service Bty.	4	66	55	82
1st. Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. C. T.	4	42	36	86
Bty. B	4	69	50	72
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	92
2nd Bn. C. T.	4	40	32	80
Bty. C	4	70	62	88
Bty. D	4	70	49	69
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
Bty. A	4	68	59	86
3rd Bn. C. T.	4	44	39	87
Bty. E	4	67	47	71
Bty. F	4	68	55	80
Medical Det.	4	33	29	89
	718	574		80.01

71st Infantry
(20) 79.53%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	64	50	78
Service Co.	4	94	71	76
Howitzer Co.	4	66	49	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	27	25	93
Company A	4	67	48	71
Company B	4	65	50	77
Company C	4	65	51	78
Company D	4	63	46	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	31	21	68
Company E	4	59	49	83
Company F	4	63	56	90
Company G	4	66	54	82
Company H	4	62	50	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	29	28	96
Company I	4	65	49	76
Company K	4	67	54	85
Company L	4	61	50	82
Company M	4	67	57	85
Med. Det. Att.	4	33	26	90
	1121	891		79.53

244th Coast Art.
(21) 78.97%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	7	58	58	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	6	64	41	64
Service Bty.	6	82	73	85
1st Bn. Hq.	7	2	2	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	6	45	38	83
Bty. A	7	67	43	64

Bty. B	7	66	49	74
2nd Bn. Hq.	7	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	7	46	40	86
Bty. C	7	61	48	79
Bty. D	7	64	56	88
3rd Bn. Hq.	6	4	3	91
3d Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	6	57	39	69
Bty. E	6	63	50	80
Bty. F	6	63	43	68
Medical Det.	7	34	29	84
	780	616		78.97

102nd Engineers
(22) 78.71%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. & Service Co.	3	99	90	91
Company A	4	65	48	73
Company B	4	60	50	84
Company C	4	64	47	74
Company D	4	57	41	71
Company E	4	62	49	79
Company F	4	59	41	70
Medical Det.	4	25	19	75
	498	392		78.71

174th Infantry
(23) 78.62%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	60	43	71
Service Co.	4	82	58	70
Howitzer Co.	4	62	48	70
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	28	22	78
Company A	4	60	44	74
Company B	4	70	56	81
Company C	4	68	46	68
Company D	4	60	42	62
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2d Bn.	4	35	34	98
Company E	4	76	72	95
Company F	4	64	51	80
Company G	4	60	36	60
Company H	4	65	49	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3d Bn.	4	35	26	74
Company I	4	79	69	87
Company K	4	75	65	87
Company L	4	64	47	74
Company M	4	76	68	90
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	29	85
	1160	912		78.62

165th Infantry
(24) 74.15%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	62	48	66
Service Co.	5	85	78	93
Howitzer Co.	4	65	49	75
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	22	19	87
Company A	5	61	42	68
Company B	5	68	45	66
Company C	5	67	52	78
Company D	5	67	48	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2d Bn.	5	24	20	81
Company E	5	62	49	79
Company F	5	66	46	71
Company G	5	63	43	69
Company H	5	60	39	65
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3d Bn.	5	24	20	82
Company I	5	60	42	71
Company K	5	63	45	70
Company L	5	61	46	66
Company M	5	68	43	70
Medical Det.	5	32	25	79
	1087	806		74.15

156th Field Art.
(25) 70.62%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Bty.	7	55	36	68
Service Bty.	4	70	64	91
1st Bn. Hq.	5	2	2	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bt. & C.T.	6	27	19	69
Bty. A	6	62	45	65
Bty. B	6	68	46	68
Bty. C	8	68	43	63
2nd Bn.	5	4	4	100
2d Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	5	33	25	76
Bty. D	6	63	36	58
Bty. E	5	63	46	73
Bty. F	4	67	49	73
Medical Det.	4	35	20	57
	623	440		70.62

101st Signal Bat. (26)	66.86%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.		4	21	19	90
Company A		4	68	44	65
Company B		4	64	39	95
Medical Dept. Det.		4	13	9	71
		166	111		66.86

Hdqrs. Cst. Art. (1)	100%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		9	3	3	100
Hdqrs. Det.		8	6	6	100
		9	9		100

Hdqrs. 27th Div. (2)	98.59%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		4	26	26	100
Hdqrs. Det.		4	45	44	97
		71	70		98.59

State Staff (3)	93.93%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
A. G. D. Section		4	6	6	100
I. A. G. D. Section		4	4	4	100
Ordinance Section		4	26	22	86
Medical Section		4	3	3	100
Quartermaster Sec.		4	27	27	100
		66	62		93.93

93rd Inf. Brig. (4)	91.89%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.		5	32	29	91
		37	34		91.89

54th Inf. Brig. (5)	91.66%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.		5	31	28	92
		36	33		91.66

51st Cav. Brig. (6)	91.02%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brig. Hdqrs.		4	7	6	86
Hdqrs. Troop		5	71	65	91
		78	71		91.02

87th Inf. Brig. (7)	88.09%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.		5	37	32	87
		42	37		88.09

52d Field Art. Br. (8)	86.95%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.		5	40	34	84
		46	40		86.95

53rd Inf. Brig. (9)	80.50%	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		5	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Co.		6	36	30	84
		40	34		80.50

Never

Blackstone: "There's one thing about Jenks; he'll never change his opinion, once his mind is made up?"
 Webster: "A bachelor, eh?"

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13]

were mythical. Only the troops necessary to command and to transmit information were used. Probably not more than 2500 to 3000 altogether. A great deal was learned by all concerned, both on how to conduct such an exercise and the actual methods of handling certain orders, messages, etc., as well as experience in means of communication within the army, corps, division and brigade.

It is not the intention of the War Department to have these exercises often, but that perhaps once in four or five years, such an exercise could be profitably undertaken.

I might say in conclusion, that the Twenty-seventh Division gave an excellent account of itself, both from a tactical and from a communications standpoint. Everybody seemed to know his job and had the means at hand to carry it out.

Wm. N. Haskell

Major General.

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WHAT A REAL ORGANIZER CAN DO

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14]

my shoulder straps, told the men to forget I was an officer and to tell me freely what was on their minds. *They did!*

Found out where an officer had some money belonging to them. *Got it back*, and started a treasury. Appealed to the officers of the regiment to help me. Lieut. Merz (Co. B) gave me \$50; Colonel Wells \$25, and Company G \$25. Then started the men on 50 cents a month dues.

Found there were bills unpaid amounting to \$500, among them one for \$125 for white trousers from Browning-King. Returned bills to senders with indorsement: "I have just taken command of Co. F., there is not even *five cents* in the treasury. Get in touch with Colonel Bates." Evidently the regiment paid the outstanding bills, for there was no "come-back" to me.

Inspection was to take place on March 9th—two months later—so I set out to make at least a fair showing. Every drill a few more men showed up, thanks to the men who responded to my Christmas Day letter. I began to take great interest in the company, and by the end of January, stood very high in attendance reports, *beating my old Company G.*

Being under Federal Pay, it was now impossible to *drop* a man, so I had to stand pat on my original roster. This, of course, applied to all companies, and as a number of men enlisted for Mexican Border service were "duty lax" on return the percentage of attendance was very bad.

Inspection night (nine weeks from time I took command) I reversed the figures from "8 present, 100 absent," to "100 present, 8 absent." I had figured on 9 *absent*, so did better than I expected.

You can imagine the absentees in the regiment in 1917 (March 9) when I tell you I was *second best* with *eight absent*. Co. E. was best, with *seven men absent*. *Company G had sixteen men absent!*

Sixteen days later came the call for War Service. I had a very good company. Not as high in personnel as Co. "G," but a few of the men were on that par and worked valiantly with me. On March 28 I was offered promotion to Major (Capt. Eben took it), but said to Colonel Bates: "I took

command of a 'squad' three months ago; now it has grown to a 'mob.' They helped me, now I am going to stay with them. I don't want promotion."

I went down to the company room, told the assembled men what I had done. Candidly, I never got such a glorious reception in my life. At the present time, twelve years later, some of those chaps are among my very best friends.

By this time the company treasury had grown to \$349.43. I called a meeting of the men in the company prior to recruiting for the World War, and suggested the money be left in trust with the Mother of the Treasurer and my wife.

This met with their approval, so legal papers were drawn up (free of cost) and the money was left with them, "To be used on Wounded Men of Company F, 71st Regiment, who might be in the vicinity of New York."

I was the only wounded "F" man in the vicinity, and of course did not use any of the money.

After the regiment's return, and while I was still in the hospital, I called a meeting of the "F" men entitled to a share of the funds. One year's interest had been added bringing the amount to about \$360. I asked the men's opinion on the funds and they *unanimously* wished to purchase something for me as a present.

I vetoed that idea and suggested a Dinner, Theatre Party and a division of the remaining funds. This idea was heartily approved, the dinner and Theatre Party were held and each man entitled received a check for \$4.62, his pro rata share of the money remaining after dinner and theatre.

With all modesty, I consider this "come-back of Company F" a marvelous happening and proves what I have always believed:

"Give the man in the ranks a square deal and he will give you the best in him."

Trouble Enough

Corporal J. McGasattack, pale and wan, was going across the parade ground when he met the chaplain.

"You don't look well, corporal!" said the chaplain. "What's wrong?"

"I've been unable to eat anything but bread and water for three days," McGasattack said.

"In love?"

"No, in guardhouse."

—Military Engineer.

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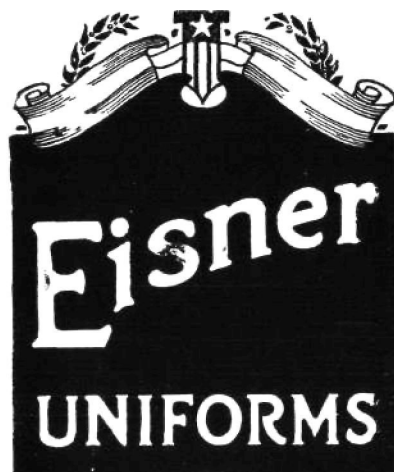
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REGIMENTAL SKETCHES

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9]

carried for Waterloo, Balaclava, Egypt 1882, South Africa 1900-1902 and all the operations from 1914 to 1918 participated in by British Army in the World War. The American company fought gallantly against the Indians and was a part of the Army of Occupation when the English took over New York from the Dutch. In the reconstruction period they were consolidated with the crack organization of the New Netherlands, and again as 40% of the regiment were Dutch, battle honors are claimed for the various campaigns of that Army in the NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND FLANDERS. The service of the —th is so well known in the Colonial Wars and the Revolution that it is not necessary to give further details of those periods and its more recent history will be found in the back numbers of THE GUARDSMAN. To properly give a history of the uniforms worn by this famous organization it would be necessary to depict every military costume of the world through the ages. This is impossible in the limited space assigned to this article.

Reading from left to right they are as follows:

1. Garden of Eden Defense Force. Rank was determined by the number of grapes on the shoulder ornaments.
2. The Ark Marines. Human members of the organization by wearing Coon Skin Coats and other fur garments were able to conform in looks to the SIMIAN and give the Company a general uniform appearance.
3. Children of ISRAEL CADETS (MOSES' OWN).
4. —th Roman Legion.
5. Godfrey DE BOUILLON GRENADIERS.
6. Henry the Fifth's Fusiliers.
7. —th PURITAN PHALANX (Captain Miles Standish).
8. The New Netherlands National Guard.

This is the first official record of the Sam Browne Belt being worn. It is hoped that new organizations of the National Guard are permitted to adopt a distinctive full dress that the —th may soon be equipped in a uniform that will combine in its design and trimmings all the various features of the historical dress worn from time to time in the past history of the regiment.

GEN. SUMMERALL'S ADDRESS

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11]

especially dwell upon the response of the leaders in industry. I sometimes mention Judge Gary in talking to military men because he, to my mind, typified the patriotic citizen of the highest type. There was never a more sincere man in his loyalty and patriotism to the country and he was a shining example of industry which tries at all times to devote itself to the welfare of the country, while trying to gain success for the people engaged in that industry, and there are thousands of men who are like him spending their money without any return to find ways by which they can quickly convert machines and shops and factories into war producing equipment and materials from the production of peace time and commercial articles.

So that we are not concerned so much with appropriations, with the amount of money. If we attempted to go into a table of costs we would be staggered by it or if we attempted to accumulate in time of peace a war supply of ammunition for what we might contemplate to be a reasonable expenditure based upon our last experience, the figures would mount so high as to be appalling. We cannot accomplish it that way. We must follow our present policy of keeping what we have as near as we can maintain it. We are not doing it altogether as you gentlemen know, because much of your ammunition does not cost anything, it is taken from the war supplies, but as far as we can we must keep what we have and we must find some way to shorten that time between the expenditure of what we have based upon a reasonable rate and the full production of the capacity of our shops after they are diverted into war production.

I think this picture, gentlemen, cannot fail to be of some service to you. You are not just going to these division camps to drill and march and shoot your rifles.

These Armory drills to which you are responding in such a praiseworthy way are aiming the rifles and the guns, as we used to say, for the next war if it should come. These meticulous details of training that may sometimes appear to be irksome have for their purpose a discipline and authority without which we know the soldier

couldn't hope to succeed in the fullest measure. The National Guard, we believe, is fully living up to the requirements of the National Defense Act. In fact, it is living up to them a little too well sometimes for our limitations. You know, of course, the attendance at Armory drills has been increasing in the last three or four years by three and a half or four per cent, that is our calculation, until now it is far beyond our expectations. I thought when we got this bill through in 1916 that 60 per cent was unreasonable; we began with 50 per cent as I remember it, and it has grown; in fact, it isn't the War Department which requires an attendance, it is the National Guard that demands response that is causing the attendance that is taking place voluntarily and eagerly on the part of the men. It is rich compensation for all that has been done to develop the Armory drills.

When you come to the field training, I was told in camp after camp last summer that they had more than 95 per cent; I think the lowest attendance at any Camp was in one Regiment of 90 per cent. Now that is perfectly splendid.

The National Guard is fully carrying out its obligations, living up to them, and we believe that Congress is doing a fair part by the military service at this time. If more should be done we believe Congress will do it. There is no thought, I am sure, on the part of the War Department of dissatisfaction either with the troops or with the appropriations. We believe that compared to what other departments of the Government are receiving, in view of the income of the Government, that the military establishment is very well taken care of. Some of you won't agree on that, but there is a big picture to this, and if Congress finds that we need more it is going to give us more when it wants to. They all know all about our problems.

I want to thank you gentlemen for letting me come here to see you and letting me participate in this Convention for the first time in my existence. I have often tried to get to the National Guard conventions but without success. Your deliberations here cannot fail to clarify and elucidate your many problems. You are meeting here with the officers from the different Corps Areas, who represent the National Guard in their local

areas, you are able in your committees and conversations and discussions to see what one another are doing, and to me they are fraught with the finest possibilities and they are responsible in a great measure for the fine loyal spirit that pervades the National Guard and the ambitions for efficiency that have been so richly realized, and I want to wish you for this Convention even a greater measure of success than you may have attained before.

Spending Some of the Insurance

While at the cemetery yesterday I saw a tombstone that a widow had erected by her husband's grave bearing this inscription:

"Rest in peace — until we meet again."

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COMPETITION for the Wadsworth Trophy, representing the championship of the New York National Guard in baseball is well under way. All games to date have been played at Camp Smith, on the Number One diamond, which is better than ever, and equal to any big league diamond.

The 245th Coast Artillery was scheduled to play the 27th Special Troops on June 22d (or earlier) but due to the inability of the teams to secure a suitable field the game was decided by lot and won by the 245th Coast Artillery; the official score: 245th, 9; 27th Special Troops, 0.

Saturday, June 22d, the 14th Infantry won their first game, playing the 244th Coast Artillery. This was a free hitting game, the final score, 17 to 6.

The next day, Sunday June 23d, the 105th Infantry played the 106th Infantry—and the 105th won by a score of 8 to 6. The 245th Coast Artillery and the 105th Infantry played the first game of the second round on Saturday, June 29th, the 245th winning—score, 4 to 1. The game scheduled for Sunday, July 7th, between the 10th Infantry and the 27th Trains was forfeited to the 10th Infantry, the 27th Trains failing to put a uniformed team on the field. Official score—10th Infantry 9, 27th Trains, 0. July 6th, the 165th Infantry lost to the 369th Infantry in another free hitting game, the final score—369th Infantry, 20; 165th Infantry, 7. After playing several innings under protest on July 13th, the 14th Infantry forfeited the game to the 10th Infantry—the official score: 10th Infantry, 9; 14th Infantry, 0. Standing of teams playing up to the time this issue goes to press:

	Won	Lost	Percentage
245th Coast Artillery	2	0	1000
10th Infantry	2	0	1000
369th Infantry	1	0	1000
105th Infantry	1	1	500
14th Infantry	1	1	500
27th Special Troops	0	1	000
244th Coast Artillery	0	1	000
106th Infantry	0	1	000
27th Trains	0	1	000
165th Infantry	0	1	000

Games will be played each week at Camp Smith until the close of the season, and it will be a mighty fast team that wins the championship this year.

The results of the Swimming Meet, July 20th, at Camp Smith, between the Engineers and "Medicos" were: 50

Yard Free Style—1st, Rewiss, 104th Amb. Co.; 2nd, Pvt. Beister, 102d Eng.; 3rd, Pvt. W. Garry, 102d Eng.

100 Yard Free Style—1st, Pvt. Moffett, 102nd Eng.; 2d, Pvt. Beister, 102nd Eng.; 3rd, Corp. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.

50 Yard Back Stroke—1st, Pvt. Foley, 102nd Eng.; 2nd, Pvt. F. Garry, 102nd Eng.; 3rd, Pvt. Halliday, 102nd Eng.

100 Yard Breast Stroke—1st, Hawkins, 102nd Med.; 2nd, Pvt. Foley, 102 Eng.; 3rd, Gimber, 102nd Med.

400 Foot Relay—1st, 102d

Engineers: Sgt. McGarry, Pvt. Kiernan, Pvt. Halliday, Pvt. Beister; 2nd, 102nd Eng. Med.: Rewiss, Huttick, Herman, Hawkins; 3rd, 102nd Eng.: Pvts. McCarthy, Fitzpatrick, John Doyle, James Doyle.

200 Yard Free Style—1st, Pvt. Beister, 102nd Eng.; 2nd, Pvt. Moffett, 102nd Eng.; 3rd, Pvt. McCarthy, 102nd Engineers.

100 Yard Open—1st, Pvt. W. Smith, 102nd Eng.; 2nd, Oberlies Canteen; 3rd, Pvt. Scharf, 102nd Eng.

Point Score—102nd Engineers, 52; 102nd Medical, 15; Open, 3.

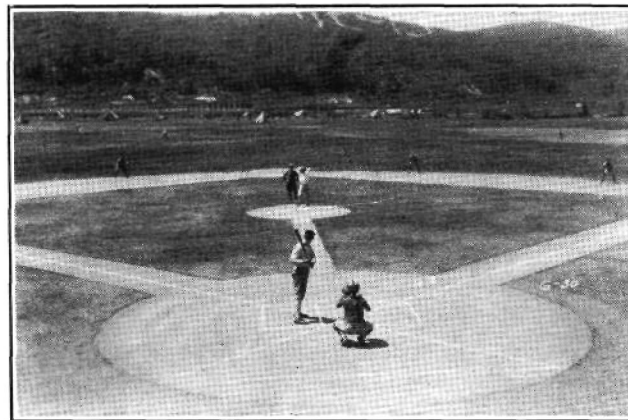
The results of the Track Meet on the same date were: 100 Yard Dash—1st, Corp. Mentzinger, 102nd Eng.; 2nd, Pvt. Foster, 102nd Eng.; 3rd, Pvt. Viggiana, 102nd Engineers.

220 Yard Dash—1st, Pvt. Foster, 102nd Eng.; 2nd, Pvt. Green, 102 Eng.; 3rd, Pvt. Weir, 102nd Eng.

440 Yard Run—1st, Pvt. Green, 102nd Eng.; 2nd, Pvt. Anthony, 102nd Eng.; 3rd, Pvt. Ruckel, 102nd Eng.

880 Yard Run—1st, Pvt. Silverman, 102nd Eng.; 2nd, Pvt. Creedon, 102nd Eng.; 3rd, Pvt. Ruckel, 102nd Eng.

100 Yard (Rescue Race)—1st, Sgt. Feld, Corp. Ment-



Soldier Baseball on Diamond de Luxe

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 28]

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and

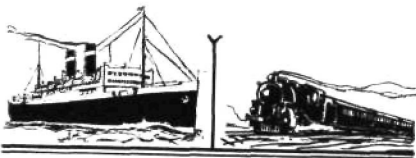
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TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27]

zinger, 102nd Eng.; 2nd, Pvt. Miller, Pvt. C. Cain, 102nd Eng.; 3rd, Huttick, Roberts, 104th A. C.

High Jump—1st, Corp. Battle, 102nd Eng.; 2nd, P. Trumbull, 105th H. C.; 3rd, Pvt. Weir, 102nd Eng.

1 Mile Relay—1st, 102nd Eng. 1st Team (Pvt. Ruckel, Pvt. Green, Pvt. Foster, Pvt. Anthony); 2nd, 102nd Eng. 2nd Team (Sgt. Feld, Pvt. Weir, Pvt. Rippe, Corp. Mentzinger); 3rd, 102nd Med. (Calabuse, Greenwood, Reiness, Huttick).

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Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of May and June, 1929, With Dates of Rank and In Order of Seniority

Rank	Name	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Colonel	Kilbreth, John W.	May 23, '29	105th F. A.
Lt. Colonels	Tobin, Ralph C.	May 20, '29	107th Inf.
	Brock, Ronald C.	June 1, '29	106th F. A.
	Brown, Ames T.	June 13, '29	71st Inf.
Majors	Matthews, George, Jr.	May 21, '29	101st Cav.
	Humphries, John D.	May 28, '29	245th C. A.
	Force, Malcolm W.	June 1, '29	244th C. A.
	Paganelli, Joseph E.	June 1, '29	M. C., 244th C. A.
	Rhineland, Philip K.	June 1, '29	C. A. Hqrs.
	Ullrich, Ernest R.	June 3, '29	52nd F. A. Brig.
	Flanigan, William M.	June 7, '29	106th F. A.
	Elkan, Harry	June 10, '29	102nd Engrs.
	Layng, Grant	June 13, '29	71st Inf.
	Rudolph, Marshall K.	June 24, '29	106th F. A.
	Garey, Philip	June 24, '29	107th Inf.
Captains	Wynne, James A.	May 1, '29	165th Inf.
	Dreyfus, Richard	May 3, '29	71st Inf.
	Gardner, Walter F.	May 6, '29	10th Inf.
	Ruddy, Walter	May 8, '29	106th F. A.
	Stevenson, Charles G., Jr.	May 16, '29	14th Inf.
	Kranz, Justus W.	May 16, '29	71st Inf.
	Rogers, William K.	May 16, '29	101st Cav.
	Pabst, William	May 17, '29	245th C. A.
	Morehouse, Clayton C.	May 17, '29	121st Cav.
	Rider, Ernest B.	May 25, '29	M. C., 14th Inf.
	Jones, Herbert A.	May 28, '29	245th C. A.
	Curran, Joseph B.	June 1, '29	244th C. A.
	Keresey, John W.	June 1, '29	245th C. A.
	Lee, Robert V.	June 1, '29	C. A. Hqrs.
	Dunn, Charles E.	June 3, '29	52nd F. A. Brig.
	O'Neil, Vincent A.	June 3, '29	52nd F. A. Brig.
	Imhof, Louis E.	June 3, '29	244th C. A.
	Swan, William A.	June 5, '29	102nd Engrs.
	Coleman, William J.	June 7, '29	O. D. S. S.
	Drowne, Henry R., Jr.	June 7, '29	101st Cav.
	Whittaker, Frederick	June 7, '29	106th Inf.
	Grombach, John V.	June 10, '29	165th Inf.
	Scholey, Theodore R.	June 10, '29	71st Inf.
	Mayer, Frederick C.	June 13, '29	71st Inf.
	Moriarty, John F.	June 14, '29	212th C. A.
	Foster, Winslow	June 14, '29	244th C. A.
	Forgett, Joseph	June 17, '29	105th Inf.
	McMeniman, Patrick T.	June 17, '29	165th Inf.
	Johnson, Maurice C.	June 17, '29	10th Inf.
	Turner, Hiram L.	June 18, '29	121st Cav.
	Hess, Joseph R.	June 20, '29	106th F. A.
	Johnson, Theodore T., Jr.	June 24, '29	107th Inf.
	Lewis, Gibson	June 26, '29	107th Inf.
	Kelly, John P.	June 28, '29	108th Inf.
First Lieutenants	Gilgar, Joseph E.	May 1, '29	165th Inf.
	Nelson, Victor E.	May 3, '29	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
	Scimeca, Frank S.	May 11, '29	245th C. A.
	Cuthbertson, Harry A.	May 16, '29	71st Inf.
	Squire, Frank H.	May 20, '29	165th Inf.
	Lamarche, Richard F.	May 21, '29	101st Cav.
	Volgenau, Elmer P.	May 24, '29	106th F. A.
	Rick, Edwin	May 28, '29	245th C. A.
	Roberts, Littleton A.	May 28, '29	27th Spl. Tr.
	Keill, Kenneth	May 28, '29	M.C., 10th Inf.
	Goodwin, Thomas D.	May 29, '29	121st Cav.
	Dwyer, Charles V.	May 29, '29	71st Inf.
	Stevens, John B.	May 29, '29	108th Inf.
	MacDonald, John K.	June 1, '29	102d Md. Reg. (M.C.)
	Lull, Ernest P.	June 7, '29	101st Cav.
	Smith, William H.	June 7, '29	Q.M.C., S.S.
	Klein, Norman H.	June 7, '29	106th F. A.
	Abbott, Francis R.	June 7, '29	106th F. A.
	Barker, George E.	June 12, '29	245th C. A.
	Murphy, Charles G.	June 12, '29	245th C. A.
	Carr, William R.	June 14, '29	10th Inf.
	Trask, Roger C.	June 14, '29	10th Inf.
	Wallace, John P. P.	June 14, '29	101st Cav.
	Morford, William H., Jr.	June 14, '29	244th C. A.
	Mandracchia, John L.	June 14, '29	212th C. A.
	Thompson, Andrew H.	June 17, '29	105th Inf.
	Parke, Louis L.	June 17, '29	10th Inf.
	Schroeder, William K.	June 17, '29	14th Inf.
	Herbold, Henry P.	June 17, '29	106th F. A.
	Ross, Leonard	June 17, '29	71st Inf.
	Clarke, George L.	June 20, '29	165th Inf.
	Siddle, Longsdon H.	June 20, '29	258th F. A.
	Klingaman, Murray O.	June 21, '29	10th Inf.
	Judson, Charles H.	June 22, '29	S.C., 27th Spl. Tr.
	Shields, George W.	June 22, '29	S.C., 27th Spl. Tr.
	Peterson, Cornelius	June 22, '29	S.C., 27th Spl. Tr.
	Morris, Alfred M., Jr.	June 24, '29	107th Inf.
	Burkle, Lee C.	June 25, '29	212th C. A.
	Blewitt, George I.	June 25, '29	212th C. A.
	Hughes, Ransom	June 25, '29	244th C. A.
	Kitts, Earl B.	June 26, '29	107th Inf.
	Rodyenko, Peter	June 27, '29	244th C. A.
	Gever, Ernest B.	June 29, '29	105th F. A.
Second Lieutenants	McDonough, John F.	May 1, '29	165th Inf.
	Daly, Charles B.	May 7, '29	108th Inf.
	Callin, Alfred W.	May 7, '29	108th Inf.
	Comiskey, Frank J.	May 9, '29	244th C. A.
	Richards, William L.	May 13, '29	105th Inf.
	Jamieson, Robert	May 13, '29	156th F. A.
	Lutz, William O.	May 13, '29	10th Inf.
	Hume, Walter A.	May 17, '29	369th Inf.
	Gillen, John J.	May 20, '29	S.C., 101st Sig. Bn.
	Fiedorowicz, Henry L.	May 20, '29	S.C., 101st Sig. Bn.
	Becker, William J.	May 27, '29	106th F. A.
	Storrs, Frank M.	May 29, '29	71st Inf.
	Paterson, Robert G.	June 1, '29	244th C. A.
	Nichols, Clarence E.	June 1, '29	106th F. A.
	Blossfield, Eugene F.	June 1, '29	27th Spl. Tr.
	Luttge, William G.	June 1, '29	105th F. A.
	Bjurstrom, Alfred F.	June 1, '29	27th Spl. Tr.
	McMurray, Edward, Jr.	June 1, '29	106th Inf.
	Buch, Frederick A.	June 5, '29	106th Inf.
	Snook, Russell A.	June 5, '29	Q.M.C., 44th Div.
	Flapan, Maxwell	June 5, '29	71st Inf.
	Livingston, Daniel	June 5, '29	71st Inf.
	Salisbury, William S.	June 5, '29	156th F. A.
	Clum, Henry G.	June 5, '29	102nd Engrs.
	Alisch, Emil	June 5, '29	71st Inf.
	Young, George W., Jr.	June 7, '29	101st Cav.
	Tresham, Edward V.	June 7, '29	106th Inf.
	Van Deusen, George S.	June 7, '29	106th F. A.
	Kelly, John L.	June 11, '29	105th Inf.
	Yates, Vincent A.	June 12, '29	245th C. A.
	Coleman, Frank L.	June 12, '29	245th C. A.
	Hamlin, Emery L.	June 13, '29	71st Inf.
	Tribus, Lucien H.	June 14, '29	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
	Livernoche, Franklyn E.	June 14, '29	104th F. A.
	Martiny, Robert A.	June 14, '29	244th C. A.
	Baird, Raymond D.	June 14, '29	10th Inf.
	Woodley, Forrest L.	June 14, '29	104th F. A.
	Hill, Charles L.	June 14, '29	258th F. A.

[CONTINUED IN SEPTEMBER ISSUE]

With the U. S. N. G. A. In Los Angeles

ARRANGEMENTS are rapidly taking definite shape for the annual Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, to be held in Los Angeles, California, October 17th, 18th and 19th, 1929. Los Angeles is the "Convention City of America"—famous for its warm hospitality—and the officers of the Los Angeles Garrison and of the National Guard of the State of California are making a real effort to make this the most outstanding convention of the association. The following data is submitted for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Convention Headquarters has been established at the famous Hotel Ambassador. It is difficult in a communication of this nature to enumerate the many attractions of the hotel which is located on the famous Wiltshire Boulevard and situated in the heart of a magnificent 27-acre park, and approximately ten minutes from the center of the business district. It is approached by three street car lines and two bus lines and has unexcelled parking facilities. We will have the use of their own theatre, seating 650 people in leather upholstered divans; also a number of smaller rooms for committee meetings. The hotel management will also extend the privilege of its 18-hole Rancho Golf Club, where a golf tournament will be staged for the delegates. Officers and their ladies will also be accorded the privilege of using the miniature golf course in the Hotel Park. The beautiful swimming pool will also be at the disposal of the delegates and convention guests, and if desired, a swimming carnival will be staged. Sports, teas, bridge parties and other entertainment in honor of the delegates and their ladies will be part of the daily routine. A dinner dance will be given on one evening of the Convention.

The Hotel Ambassador has established an extremely reasonable tariff as follows: Flat rate of \$4.50 per person, two persons in a room with twin beds with connecting bath; \$4.00 per person with three in a room with connecting bath; \$7.00 per person with room and bath single.

The culinary arrangements will be most satisfying. In ADDITION to the beautiful "Louis Seize" dining room, The Parrot Porch, Cocomanut Grove, and Coffee Shop, are all served from the Ambassador kitchen and provide breakfasts from 25c. up, a four course luncheon for 75c., and splendid de luxe table d'hote dinner for \$1.50. A very reasonable a la carte service is available.

The "Summer Tourist Rate" is in effect until September 30th, with a final return limit of midnight, October 31st, at which time tourists must have returned to starting point. To take advantage of this rate, delegates must purchase tickets prior to September 30th.

The Convention will adjourn during the evening of October 19th, thus giving all delegates a minimum of at least five days in which to visit points in California and Mexico.

There will be trips in large comfortable sight-seeing busses to Pasadena, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, the mountains and beaches. An opportunity will be given to see the homes of famous movie stars, directors and executives—some of them of the finest in America. The beach clubs will be most interesting and arrangements will be made for the enjoyment of the facilities of one or two of the best.

An opportunity of visiting some of the largest motion picture studios, where pictures may be seen in the making, will be afforded the delegates.

These trips are sponsored by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce without cost to Delegates and Guests.

October is the most delightful month in California. In addition to the foregoing, there are many enjoyable trips which delegates may take, on their own, to Catalina Island, Mt. Lowe, Mt. Wilson, and motor trips through the orange groves and vineyards.

The Convention Committee of the California National Guard has made elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the Delegates and especially for the ladies. The Hotel Ambassador has arranged a series of bridge teas, swimming and golfing tournaments, in addition to the sight-seeing trips enumerated under "Motor Tours."

The high light of the convention will, of course, be the annual Banquet and Military Ball in the grand ball room of the Hotel Ambassador. This, in all probability, will be in the nature of a dinner dance, thus allowing delegates one additional evening for pleasure and sight-seeing.

27th Division Membership Growing

THE result of the membership drive of the 27th Division Association of the World War, Inc., is most gratifying," writes Major C. Pemberton Lenart, Secretary-Treasurer of the association. The drive is for 10,000 active members by Christmas and applicants have responded with such vigor as to swamp the Secretary's office. Members will receive full information in the near future concerning the trip to London and the battlefields next year. The ship departs May 13, 1930 and returns to New York June 14th. One whole month of sightseeing and "fighting the war over again" by the boys of "New York's Own." If you have not sent in your application for active membership in "O'Ryan's Roughnecks" you better get busy now and send your name and address to Major C. Pemberton Lenart, P. O. Box No. 11, Capitol Station, Albany, N. Y., and get all the dope about the trip. **DO IT NOW!**

**102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT
SETS HIGH MARK AT CAMP
SMITH**

The 102nd Medical Regiment is bringing its 1929 tour of field duty to its close shrouded in glory. Chosen as the outstanding regiment for demonstration purposes, it has functioned as a war strength battalion before the reserve medical officers of the 2nd Corps Area. In command of Major David G. Hennen, the entire equipment was set in motion. A collecting company, Captain Lee Pearce; an ambulance company, Captain Walter Zion; a hospital company, Captain Lewis A. Newfield; a veterinary company, Captain George Geubeaud, and a complete service company under command of Captain Camuti.

Regimental headquarters was established, with message center and the various necessary staff divisions under the general supervision of Major Francis W. Moore, regimental executive officer. Major Splint was charged with the erection and establishment of the twelve hospital tents, each capable of accommodating 250 casualties. The operating room, with full equipment for gas, shell shock and ordinary injuries, was likewise in evidence. During the week, problems of defensive, offensive and pursuit tactics were in turn effected. Majors Rooney, Hennen and Captain Pearce, each commanding battalions, were responsible for the theoretical evacuation of a brigade and this work was done in the hilly terrain north of the

post. During the problem Major Moore commanded the regiment, while Colonel Salisbury, Lieutenant Colonel Wadhams and Major Davenport, U. S. A., acted as observers.

Army Observers Praise Work

On Friday morning, this work was followed by a small pursuit problem, after which came a critique which brought commendation from the Army observers. On Tuesday evening, Senator Copeland reviewed the regiment and on Wednesday evening Commissioner Schroeder, in charge of all New York hospitals, was the guest of the command. Colonel Terriberry, former division surgeon, visited the post and on Friday Colonel Trubee, 2nd Corps Area surgeon, was on the post. Major General William N. Haskell reviewed the regiment on Friday evening, following which muster was staged prior to returning home on Sunday. Father John White, in his usual efficient manner, has been recreation officer for the command and many bouts and moving picture shows have resulted.

Prizes Are Awarded

The Capt. Herbert J. Lucas trophy for the best kitchen during the tour was won by 106th Collecting Company, Capt. Lee Pearce. The 106th Hospital Company, Captain DeRusso, won the Colonel Salisbury cup for the best street.

**ORIGIN OF WEARING
MEDALS ON LEFT BREAST**

The custom of the military service which provides for the wearing of

medals on the left breast of the tunic comes from a tradition which has been handed down to us through nearly a thousand years in the profession of arms, says the "Fifth Corps News."

When the Crusaders went into Asia to wrest the Holy Grail from the Turks, says this service paper, the Knights placed their badges of honor over their heart to proclaim their loyalty to the king.

THRIFT UNDER THE ELMS

Calvin Coolidge, in the current installment of his *Cosmopolitan* tale, tells something about the reactions of a small town to even the smallest tax. Well, back home in Connecticut it is a fact that one of the big arguments to get young men to serve three years in the militia was that it relieved them from paying the poll tax of \$2 a year!

* * *

And you'd be surprised to know how many of the town's best people drilled every Wednesday night, held maneuvers on the green and sweated through the annual encampment at Niantic to save the two seeds.

H. I. Phillips, in the N. Y. Sun.

Tommy: "I'm awfully hungry—I didn't get half enough for dinner."

Willie: "What did you have for dinner?"

Tommy: "Company."

H. J. LUCAS COMPANY

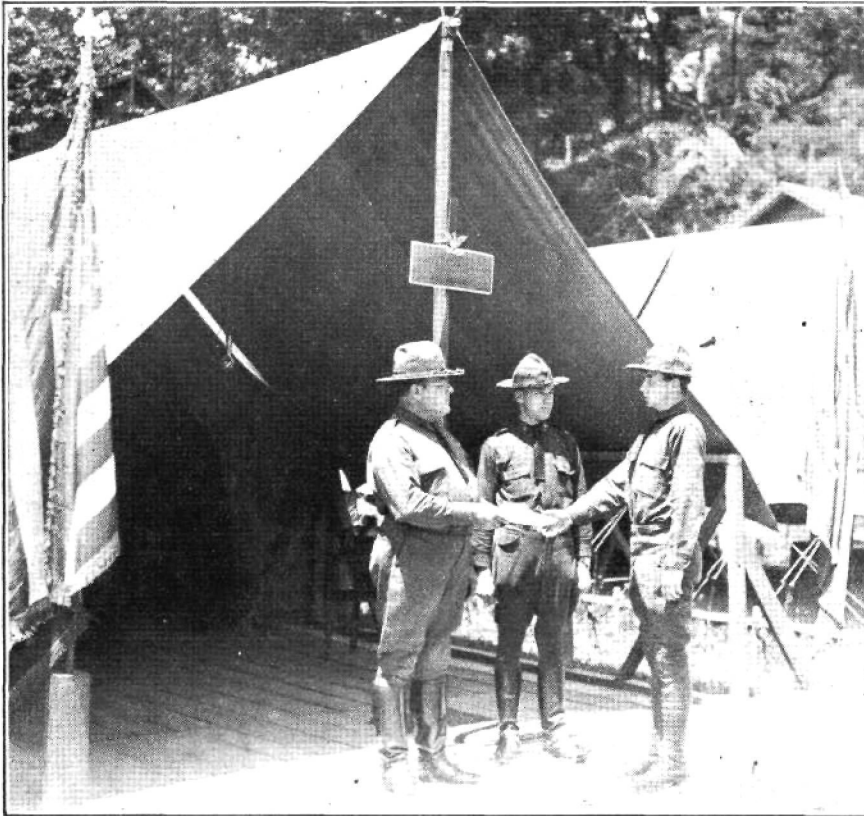
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FROM N. Y. N. G. TO WEST POINT

Col. Thomas Fairservis, 106th Infantry, hands Private Thomas O'Connor of Company D his admission papers to West Point as his captain, Clifford W. Butt, proudly witnesses the ceremony. Private O'Connor is one of the eight members of our National Guard to pass the examinations to West Point, entering this June.

Preparing WEST POINT
Exclusively for

Out of 10 appointments made by the New York National Guard as a result of the State preliminary examination in November, 1928, five were won by students attending this school. All five won cadetships to West Point in March, 1929.

THE STANTON PREPARATORY ACADEMY Cornwall, N. Y.

H. G. Stanton, Major, U.S.A., Resigned; Graduate West Point, 1911;
Instructor, Dept. of Math., West Point, 1914-17; Asst. Prof., West Point, 1921-25

You Men of the 27th Division of the World War:

O'RYAN'S ROUGHNECKS ARE FALLING IN
For AN EXPEDITION BACK to the BATTLEFIELDS of BELGIUM and FRANCE

Again we will view KEMMEL HILL, DICKEBUSCH LAKE, SCHERPENBERG HILL, VIER-STRAAT RIDGE, WYTSCHAETE RIDGE, THE KNOLL, GUILLEMONT FARM, QUENNEMONT FARM, BONY, ST. SOUPLET, ABRE GUERNON, LE SELLE RIVER, HINDENBURG LINE

WHEN? CONVENTION IN LONDON IN MAY, 1930

Then on to gay "Paree," Brussels and the Battlefields of the 27th

SURPRISINGLY LOW COST FOR THE TRIP

Let's go! "New York's Own" will soon parade . . . and how!

Write to C. P. LENART, Secretary, 100 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Even if you cannot make the trip, get your name on record at STATE HEADQUARTERS as a member of the 27TH DIVISION of the WORLD WAR

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Invite These Men To Join the Guard

RECENT members of the New England States National Guard, having removed to New York State, should make valuable members of the N. Y. N. G. Look over the names and residences and see if you don't want to invite them to come and look over your organization and armory.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS N. G.

Russell J. Gaffney, 26 Beaver St., New York City. Pvt., Regt. Hq., 101st Infantry.

Robert J. Kirk, 544 Summit Ave., Schenectady, N. Y. Sgt., Co. I, 104th Infantry.

Clarence L. Schaffer, 1329 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y. Pvt., Co. I, 104th Infantry.

Tony Mula, 200 Lackman St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Pvt., Hq. Btry., 51st F. A. Brigade.

Cecil L. Cheney, 2569—33rd St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Pvt., 1st class, Co. B, 101st Engrs.

John J. Lyons, 1157 West 57th St., New York City. Corp., Hq. Co. 1st Bn., 181st Infantry.

Howard W. Bannister, Prince George Hotel, New York City. Pvt., Btry. L, 241st Coast Artillery.

James E. Bannister, Jr., Prince George Hotel, New York City. Pvt., Btry. L, 241st Coast Artillery.

Nathan Yance, 145 Parkway Rd., Bronxville, N. Y. Pvt., Co. I, 181st Infantry.

Edward A. Pezzole, 342 E. 42nd St., New York City, N. Y. Sgt., 1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T., 102nd Field Arty.

Lester E. Philbrick, 1240 Woodycrest Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Pvt., Co. F, 181st Infantry.

Peter Pociorek, 473 State St., Utica, N. Y. Pvt., Co. M, 104th Infantry.

James S. McCaskill, 25 Terrace Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Pvt., Serv. Co., 181st Infantry.

George D. Boboian, 78 W. 49th St., New York City, N. Y. Pvt., Co. H, 181st Infantry.

Charles J. McBrine, 1290 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Pvt., Co. M, 101st Infantry.

Anthony Gibbons, 339 E. 51st St., New York City. Pvt., Co. F, 181st Infantry.

FROM CONNECTICUT N. G.

Edward B. Wheeler, 207—52nd St., New York City. Corp., Med. Det., 242nd C. A., Hd., C. N. G.

Louis C. Hansen, Westchester, N. Y. Pvt., Co. K, 169th Inf., C. N. G.

Antonio Tomasino, 22 William St., New York City. Pvt., Co. M, 169th Inf., C. N. G.

Richard C. Crabb, 601 West 137th St., New York City. Pvt., Co. A, 102nd Inf.

Christian Iverson, Rye, N. Y. Pvt., Bty. F, 192nd F. A.

William F. Silco, Carmel, N. Y. Pvt., Bty. F, 192nd F. A.

Emil Dubovec, Pleasantville, N. Y. Pvt., Bty. F, 192nd F. A.

John J. Yankowski, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Pvt., Bty. F, 192nd F. A.

Walter S. McCullough, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Pvt., Bty. F, 192nd F. A.

William R. Swanson, 2255 Grand Concourse, New York City. Pvt., Hq. Bty., 242nd C. A., Hd., C. N. G.



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Robert H. Douglas, c/o Arrow Metal Spinning Co., 207 Centre St., New York. Pvt., Med. Det., 51st Brigade.

Robert F. Kenney, 568 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Pvt., Hq. Co. 2nd Bn., 181st Infantry.

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