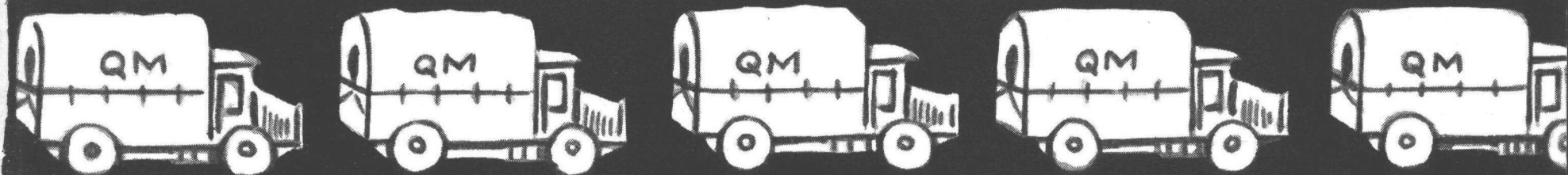
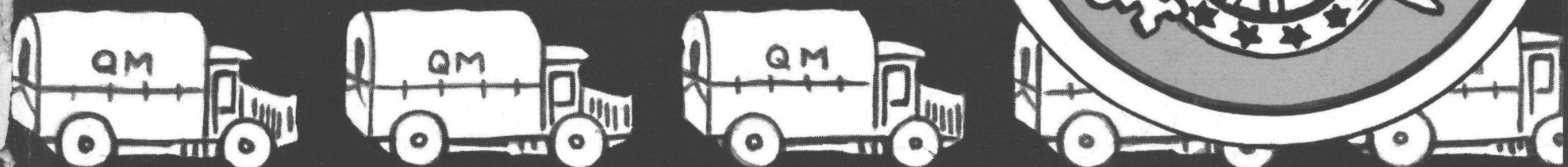


THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



HOWELL



July, 1932

THE ORION



MESSENGER

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"Between The Big Parades"

By

Franklin W. Ward

Between those big parades—that is, the going-to-war parade and the returning-home-parade, the book tells a thrilling story of the lives, fortunes, and misfortunes of soldier men during the actual hostilities abroad. The characters, from high ranking officers to high privates, pulsate with action, sometimes in laugh-evoking comedy and witticism, sometimes in tear-bringing pathos and tragedy.

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It may be that this book will bring back, as in a mirror, memories long forgotten by Northerner, Southerner, Easterner and Westerner alike, who served in the Army during the Great War. Again after fifteen years the incidents, exploits, and hardships of this story should be calmly read by the younger soldiers who have taken on where the older soldiers have left off, in order that they may have first-hand information as to what the Army will expect of them when, as Sgt. Duggin puts it in the story, they "are let for the war."

A WAR TALE BUILT AROUND THE NATIONAL GUARD

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80 Centre Street, Room 780, New York City

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(Official State Publication)

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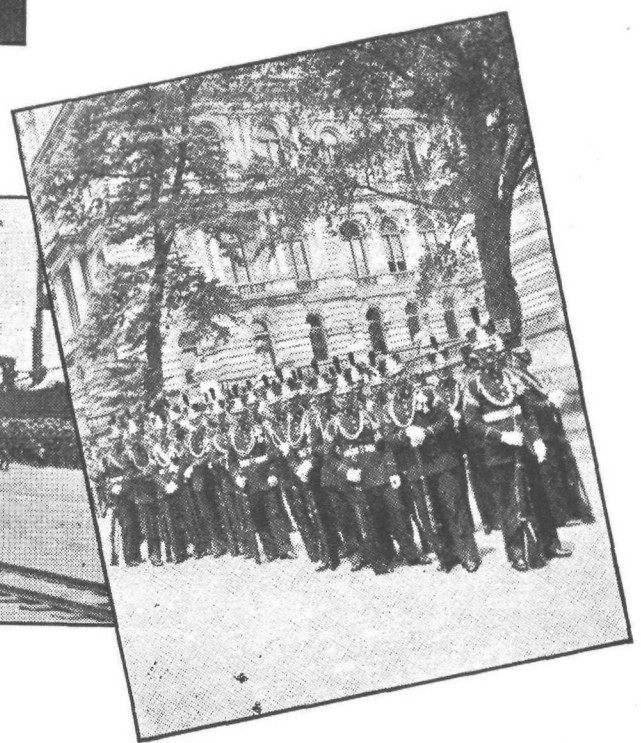
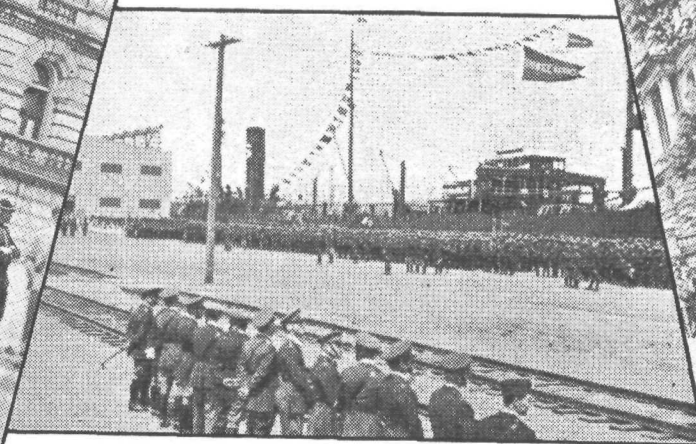
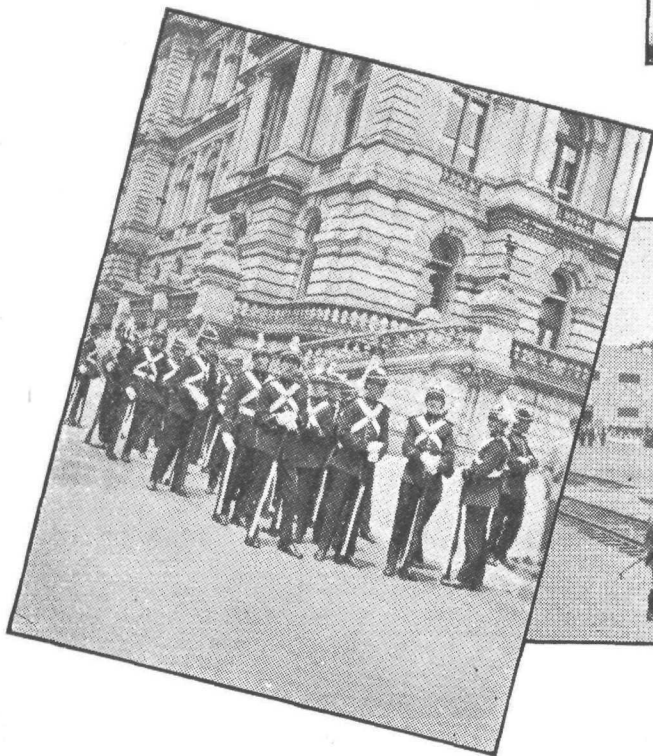
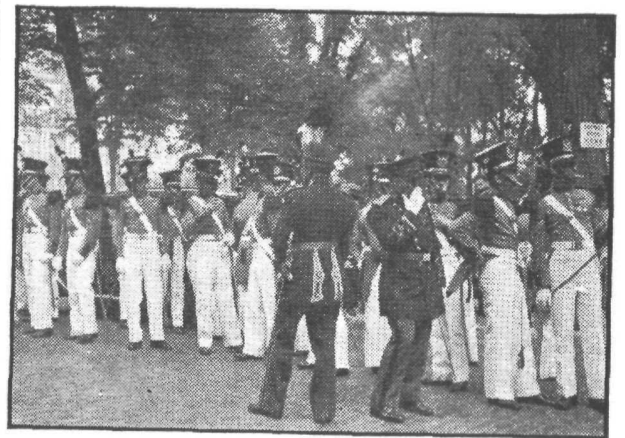
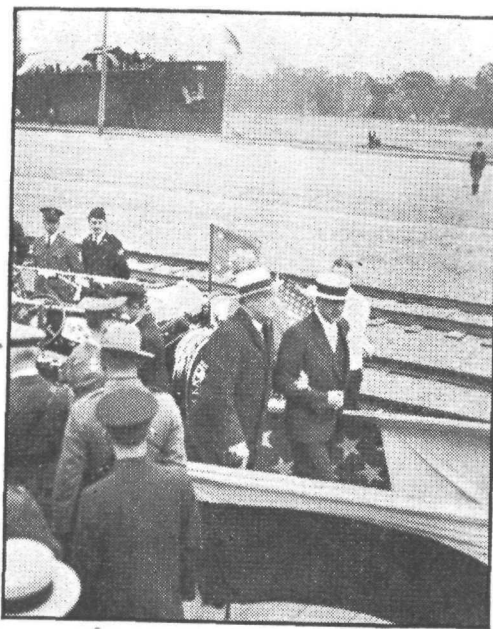
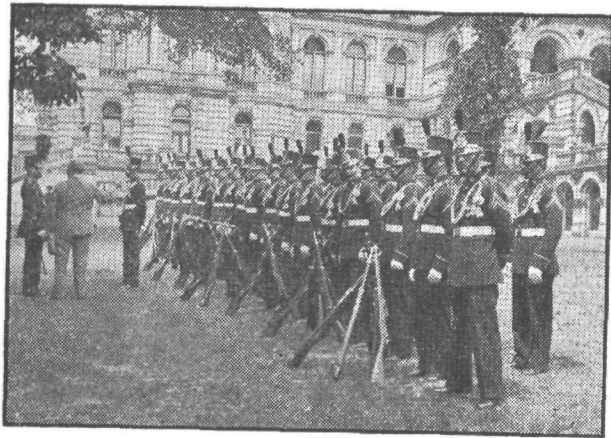
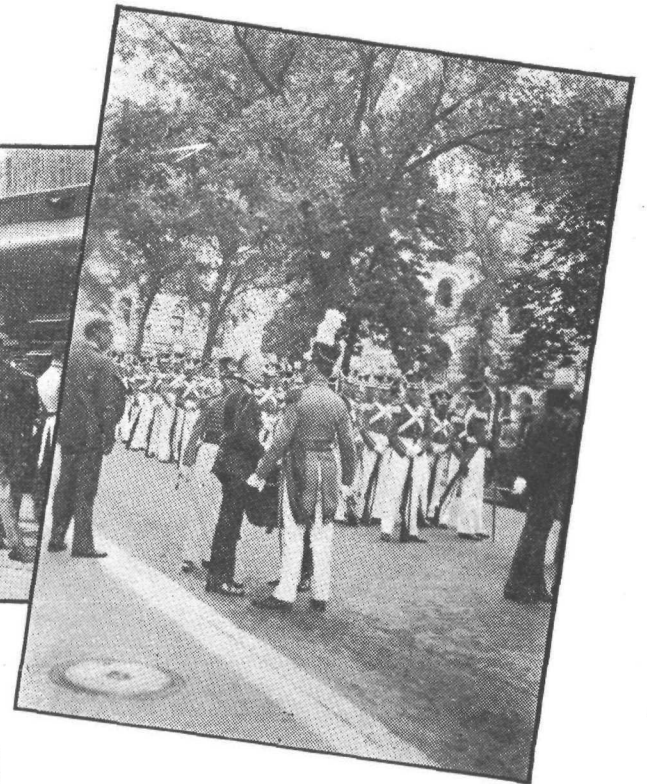
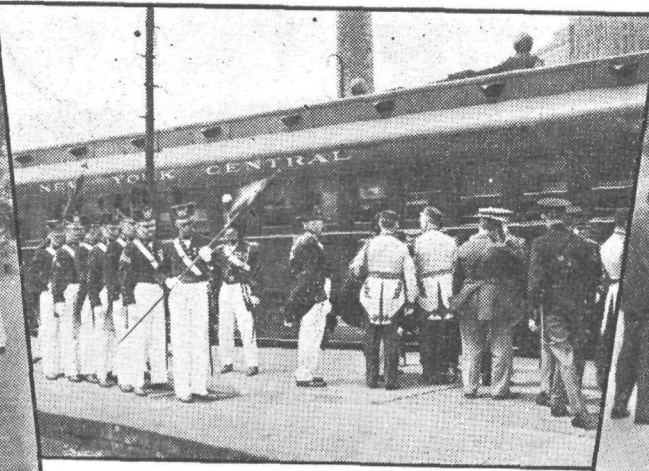
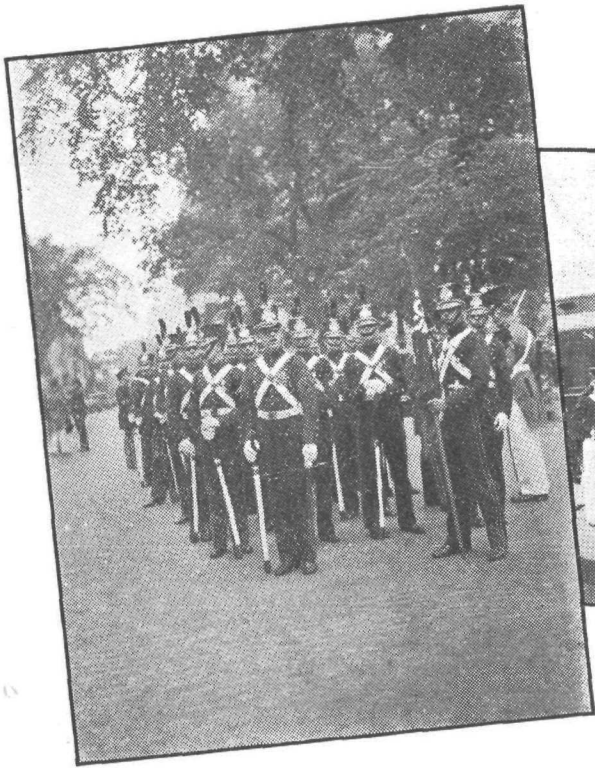
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD PROVISIONAL DIVISION AT ALBANY'S GREATEST PARADE
 UPPER, LEFT TO RIGHT: *The 102nd Engineers; the Veteran Corps of Artillery and the Old Guard at the Albany depot; the 107th Infantry.*
 CENTER, LEFT TO RIGHT: *The 14th Infantry; Governor Roosevelt arriving at the Port Plaza; the 258th Field Artillery.*
 LOWER, LEFT TO RIGHT: *The Troy Citizens' Corps; part of the Provisional Division drawn up in review formation on the Port Plaza; the 14th Infantry.*

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NEW YORK
National Guardsman



VOL. IX JULY

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1932

No. 4

The National Guard Parade at the Dedication of the Port of Albany

SWINGING in beautiful rhythm past the reviewing stand where Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and his staff received the salute, the New York National Guard played a major part in what was the largest and most brilliant parade ever witnessed in Albany. The occasion for this great spectacle was one which will probably be regarded by future historians as being of first importance in the annals of our State Capital City.

On Tuesday, June 7th, 1932, the Port of Albany, which was completed at a cost of \$21,000,000 and opened to ocean-going shipping last summer, was formally dedicated by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. Albany, therefore, although 143 miles inland, now takes its place among the great seaports of the world since the 27-foot channel up the Hudson enables the docks to be reached by 90% of all ships afloat.

Before going on to describe the parade itself, it might be well here to mention a few facts concerning our Capital and the important position it has held in the development of transportation.

In 1609, nearly three and a quarter centuries ago, Henry Hudson sailed in the *Half Moon* up the river which now bears his name and opened trade with the settlement at Albany. Two hundred years later, Robert Fulton voyaged from New York to Albany in the *Clermont*, inaugurating steam navigation on the seas. In 1825, the Erie Canal was opened between Albany and Buffalo, forming a direct

route from the Hudson to the Middle West, and in 1831 the first railroad passenger train in the United States went into operation between Albany and Schenectady. (The Capital now possesses six trunk-line railroads, with railroad yards in its vicinity with a capacity for handling more than 20,000 cars daily.

The new channel extends ocean-shipping nearly 150 miles inland and forms a direct link with the N. Y. State Barge Canal system at Albany, thus affording the shortest route to the Great Lakes and the Middle West. Already hundreds of cargo boats from distant parts of the world have used the new port and, according to Peter G. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Albany Port Commission, Albany is now offering considerable competition to the ports of Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The shipping business transacted during the first year has warranted the construction of a huge grain elevator with a capacity of 13,000,000 bushels; nearly one mile of concrete docks have been erected along both sides of the harbor, and 25 miles of railroad tracks and other facilities includ-

ing vast timber storage sheds, have been installed.

The National Guard troops taking part in the review assembled first of all outside the Capitol Building. Many hearts of the fair sex were set throbbing by the handsome members of the Provisional Battalion in their brilliant uniforms as they strolled about beneath the trees waiting for the signal to fall in. Perhaps even the male citizenry,

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

June 9, 1932

Major General William N. Haskell,
Commanding New York National Guard,
State Office Bldg., 80 Centre St.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear General:—

I wish to express my heartiest congratulations through you, to all ranks of the New York National Guard who participated in the Port of Albany Dedication Exercises on June 7, 1932.

Our troops gave a perfect exhibition of soldier training and conduct, and I wish each of their organizations to know how gratifying their appearance in the fine parade and review was to me.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

*Letter of Commendation from His Excellency
The Governor of the State of New York*

gloomily attired in their conventional "gent's suits," were not a little envious of the Battalion's bright plumage although their envy or admiration was not so obviously expressed.

The contingents from New York City had left early that morning on a special train from the Grand Central, under the command of Capt. Charles R. Morrison, 245th Coast Artillery, and upon their arrival at Albany, marched from the N. Y. Central depot to the Capitol. These formed the bulk of the "Yorktown Battalion" in full dress or distinctive uniforms, commanded by Major Ogden J. Ross, 105th Infantry. The following organizations sent detachments to form this provisional battalion, the personnel being for the most part identical with that of the battalion which was so highly praised for its efficiency and immaculate, colorful appearance at Yorktown, last October:

258TH FIELD ARTILLERY, BRONX, N. Y. C.—one of the oldest regiments in the State, organized in 1789. It paraded as a guard of honor at the Inauguration of George Washington, and on account of the color of its uniform was called the Washington Grays.

102ND ENGINEERS, N. Y. C.—organized in 1861, and known for many years as the 22nd Regiment, wore their busbies, red coats and blue trousers.

244TH COAST ARTILLERY, N. Y. C.—organized in 1799, were "dolloed up" in the blue full dress uniform with red trimmings of the Coast Artillery Corps.

107TH INFANTRY, N. Y. C.—organized in 1806. This regiment acted as an escort of honor to Lafayette when he visited the United States after the Revolutionary War. They wore the traditional 7th Regiment gray uniforms with white cross belts, busbies and white duck trousers.

71ST INFANTRY, N. Y. C.—organized in 1850, dressed in their well-tailored dark blue swallow-tailed coats, with white cross belts and white trousers.

102ND MEDICAL REGIMENT, N. Y. C.—the first complete medical regiment to be organized in the United States. This detachment acted as color bearers and guard.

14TH INFANTRY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—organized in Brooklyn in 1847. They wore an extraction of the full dress Zouave uniform, worn by that famous regiment in the Civil War, consisting of blue blouses and dark red trousers with shakos.

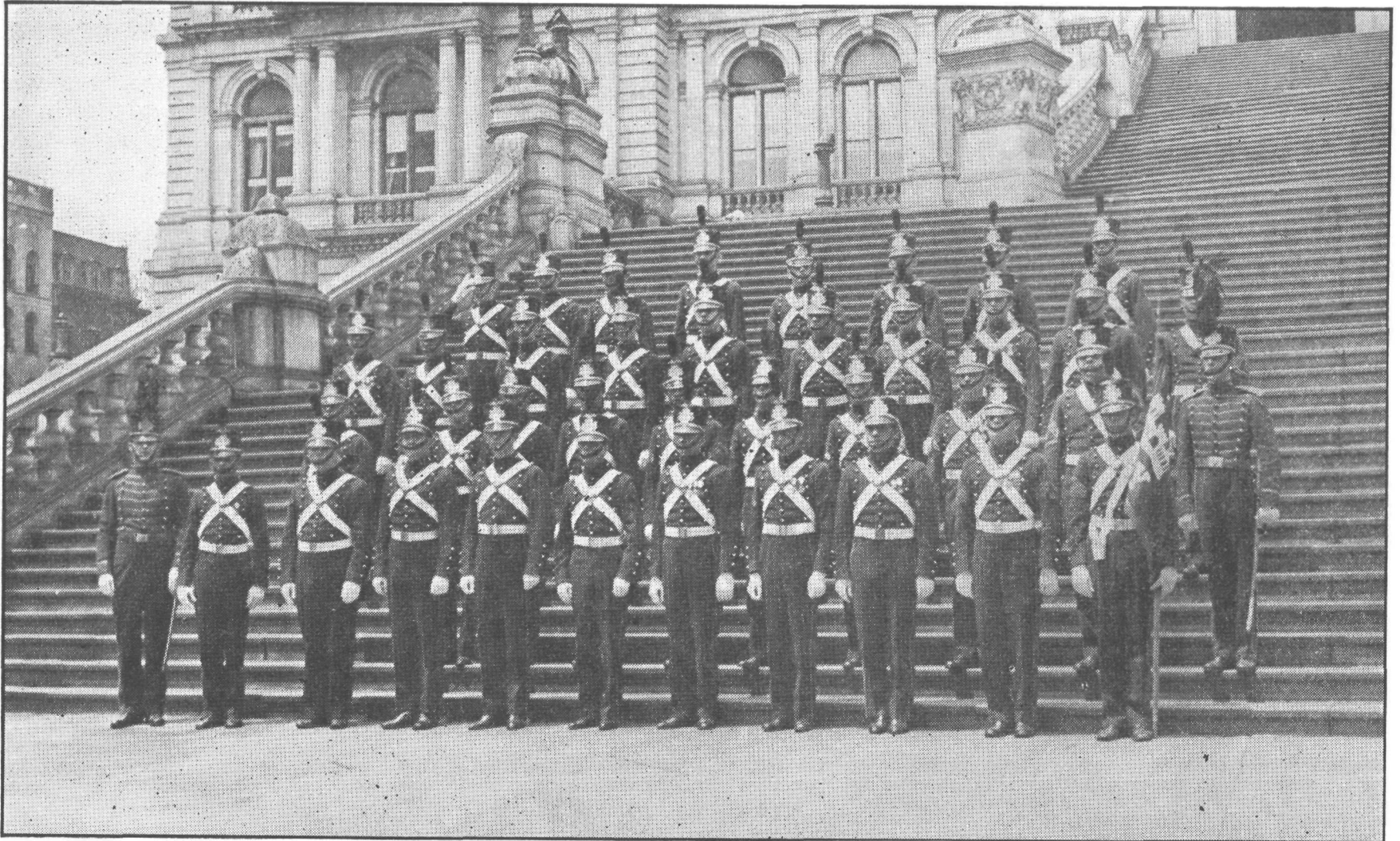
106TH INFANTRY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—organized in 1862, and dressed in the dashing gray uniform with black and white trimmings of the old 23rd Regiment.

165TH INFANTRY, N. Y. C.—organized in 1851. They marched in the distinctive emerald green trimmed uniforms of the old 69th Regiment, with dark blue blouses, light blue trousers, white cross and body belts.

105TH INFANTRY, TROY, N. Y.—organized in 1898. This detachment wore the uniform of the Troy Citizen Corps, organized in 1835, consisting of red tunics, blue trousers and helmets.

Preceding this battalion in the order of march came a Provisional Battalion of the New York Naval Militia. This unit was comprised of a detachment of the 2nd Battalion from Brooklyn, in the first uniforms worn by seamen of the American Navy, and adopted by the Navy Department in 1847; a detachment of the 1st Battalion from New York City, wearing official summer uniforms of the Navy (one felt a little sorry for them, for the day was raw and a chilling wind swept across the parade ground); and a detachment of the 3rd Battalion from Oswego, clad in the regulation blue uniform of the Naval Militia, identical with that of the Regular Navy.

In contrast to the gay pageantry afforded by these two provisional battalions was the full field division of modern troops that followed, with their steel helmets and fixed bayonets, artillery and transport trains. Their lines swept



THE PROVISIONAL COMPANY OF THE 102ND ENGINEERS AT ALBANY.



UPPER, LEFT TO RIGHT: *The 102nd Medical Rgt. Detachment, color bearers and guard; Governor Roosevelt broadcasting his dedicatory speech over a national hook-up; the 71st Infantry detachment stacking arms near the Capitol.*
 LOWER, LEFT TO RIGHT: *Col. J. Townsend Cassidy, comdg. 156th F.A. and Col. Wm. A. Taylor, comdg. 369th Infantry, hear a good one from Major John H. O'Connor (center) of the 71st Infantry; Ass't. Secretary of War, Frederick H. Payne, speaking before the "mike"—Major General Haskell is seated in the center; Lieut. Comdr. F. K. Gundlach, N.Y.N.M., Major Alex L. Gillig, 174th Infantry, Capt. W. J. Graham, N.Y.N.M., and Col. Kenneth C. Townson, comdg. 121st Cavalry, listen to one from Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury.*

by the reviewing stand with the sturdy momentum which one came to know so well in France. Infantry, cavalry, field artillery, medical troops, and trains passed in review, uniformed and equipped for instant combat service, many of those in the ranks being veterans of the Spanish American War and the World War.

Leading this division came the 10th Infantry, Lt. Col. Willard H. Donner commanding, comprised of detachments from Hudson, Catskill, Binghamton, Walton, Oneonta, Oneida, Utica and Mohawk. Then followed Colonel W. G. Robinson, commanding the 105th Infantry, which had sent detachments from Schenectady, Cohoes, Hoosick Falls, Amsterdam, Glens Falls and Saratoga. The 174th Infantry was represented by their Company E, from Jamestown; the 108th Infantry, by their Company C, from Syracuse, and the 121st Cavalry, by the 1st Squadron from Albany and a detachment from Troop A (Utica). The 156th Field Artillery sent detachments from Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, and, bringing up the rear of the National Guard troops, came detachments of the 102nd Medical Regiment from the Hospital Bn., Hdqrs. Albany, and the 106th Ambulance Co., Ticonderoga.

In addition to the above formidable array of troops, the Navy Department loaned three scouting Eagle boats to the New York Naval Militia, and these vessels, anchored near the port, fired a salute of nineteen guns upon the arrival of distinguished guests at the grandstand on the Port plaza while a detachment of 27th Division Aviation planes followed the line of march in the sky.

Colonel Charles E. Walsh, commanding the 10th Infantry, was Grand Marshal of the ceremonies and Brig. Gen. Ransom H. Gillett, 53rd Brigade, N. Y. N. G., was

in command of the entire provisional division of infantry and attached troops. Major General Franklin W. Ward, The Adjutant General of the State of New York, served as chairman of the Military and Naval Committee of the Port of Albany Dedication Ceremonies and his manifold labors in this capacity made for the success of this brilliant spectacle which delighted more than a hundred thousand spectators from all parts of the country.

Those whose part in this ceremony consisted in occupying seats in the grand stand must inwardly have envied the good-fortune of the troops who were able to keep themselves warm by marching. A penetrating wind blew hard across the Port plaza and chilled their hearts as they sat for more than three hours watching the parade and, afterwards, listening to the speeches of dedication. They sat and shivered in noble company, however, for among the distinguished persons present were Governor Roosevelt and his staff; Frederick H. Payne, assistant Secretary of War, who dedicated the river channel to world commerce in place of Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, prevented at the last moment from being present; Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard; Major General Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General of the State; Major General Dennis E. Nolan, commanding the 2nd Corps Area; Rear Admiral Frank Ross Lackey, commanding the New York Naval Militia; Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury, lately retired State Ordnance Officer; Colonel William R. Wright, Chief of Staff, 27th Division; Capt. Wm. J. Graham and Lt. Comdr. F. Kenneth Gundlach, of the N. Y. Naval Militia; Col. Wm. A. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General; Colonel Wm. J. Cos-

Concluded on page 8

N. Y. State Rifle and Pistol Matches.

THE annual New York State Matches, in conjunction with which the annual New York State Rifle Association Matches were held, took place at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., in the week of June 4th to 11th inclusive, and the many participants enjoyed a week of excellent shooting weather, although beset from time to time by tricky wind conditions.

The team of the 102nd Engineers, which made a general cleanup in 1931, encountered stiff competition this year and while the State Match was won by this fine team, the distribution of trophies was more general, indicating that other teams have been putting in some good preparatory work.

The U. S. Coast Guard entered a team this year which did some very fine shooting, as did the New York Stock Exchange—the latter team winning the Old Guard Trophy.

The 71st Regiment Trophy, which has been missing for some twelve years, was recovered and this year the winners of this match, the 107th Infantry Team, were able to take this beautiful prize home with them.

Private J. H. Fitzgerald of the 107th Infantry Team duplicated his feat of 1930 and was again the outstanding individual winner—individual matches won by this splendid shot were: The Governor's Cup, The Members' Match, Rogers' Match, and second in the Thurston Match.

The winners of the several matches follow:

MEMBERS MATCH

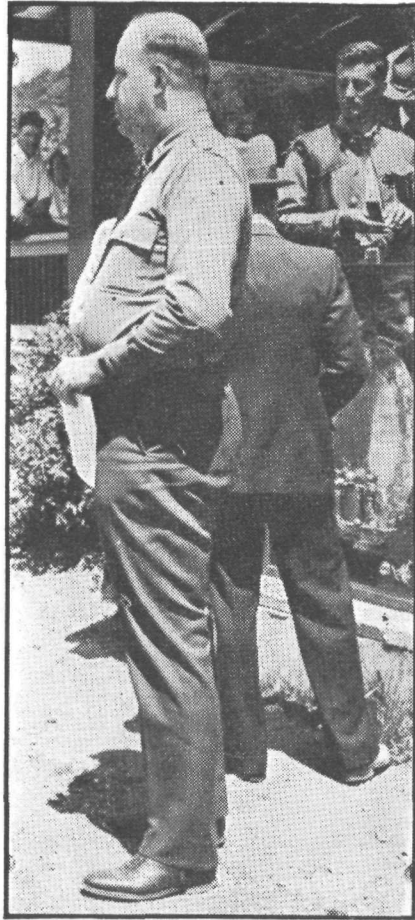
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Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet, State Ordnance Officer.

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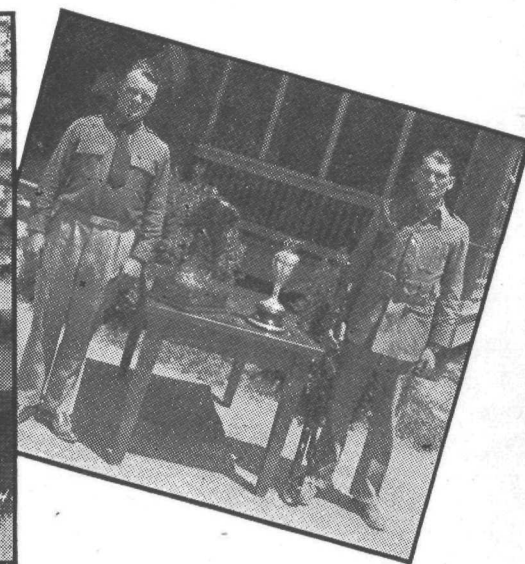
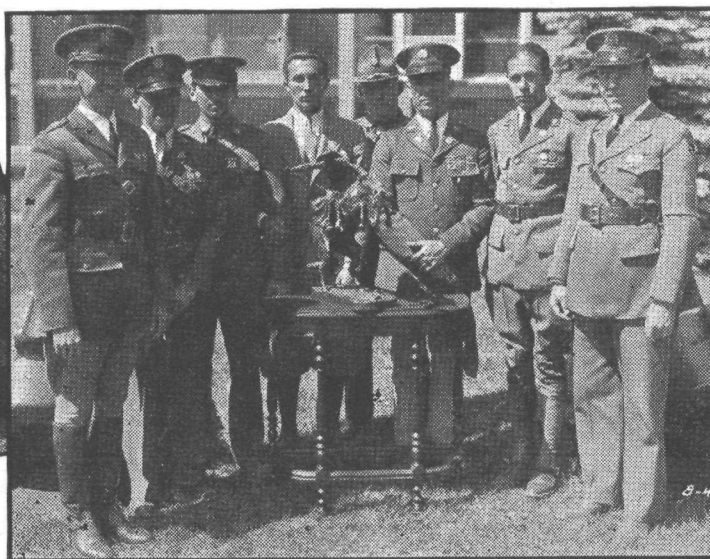
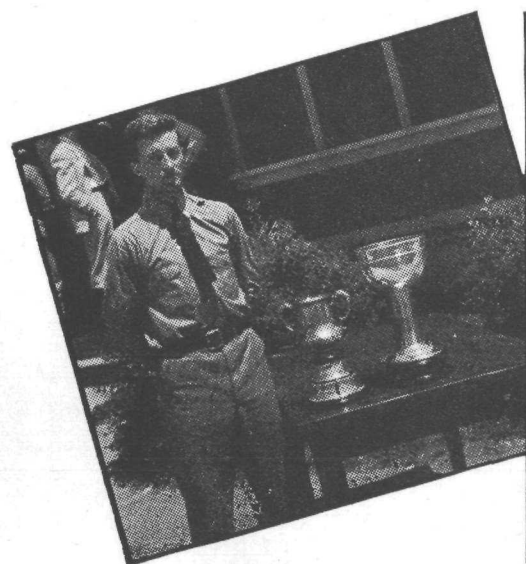
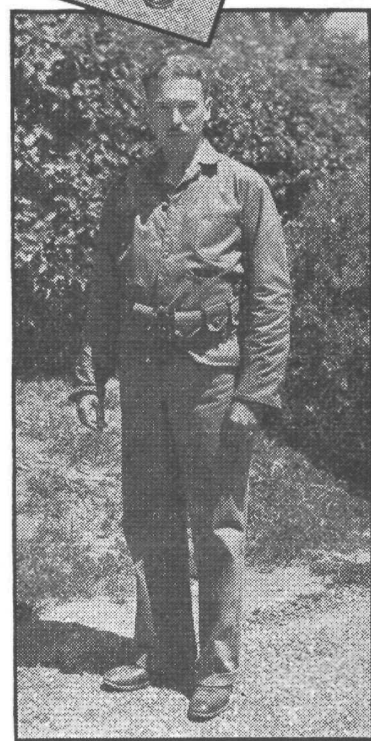
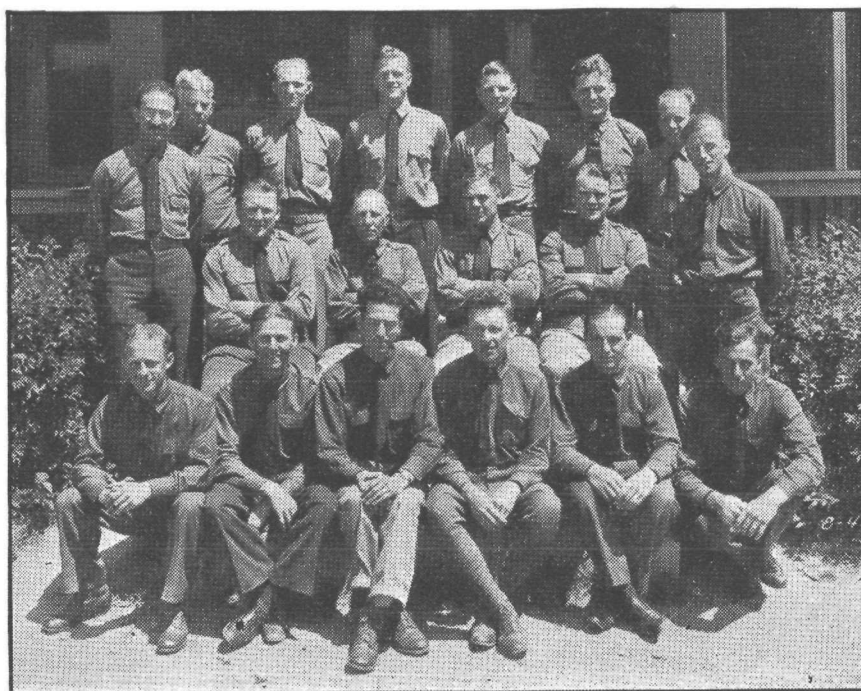
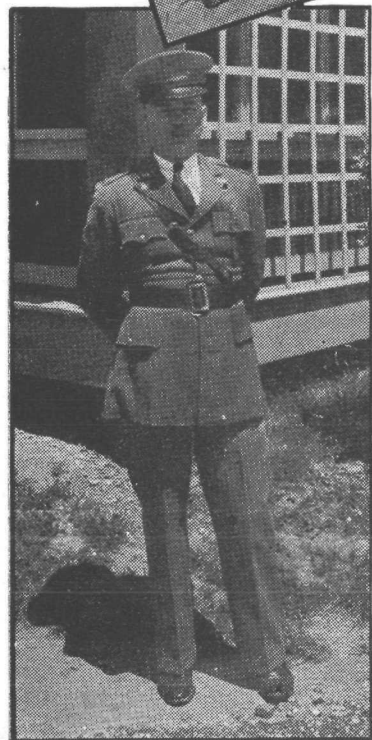
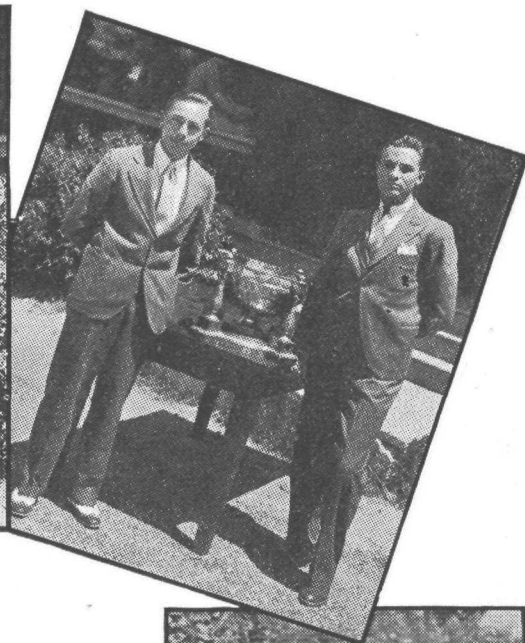
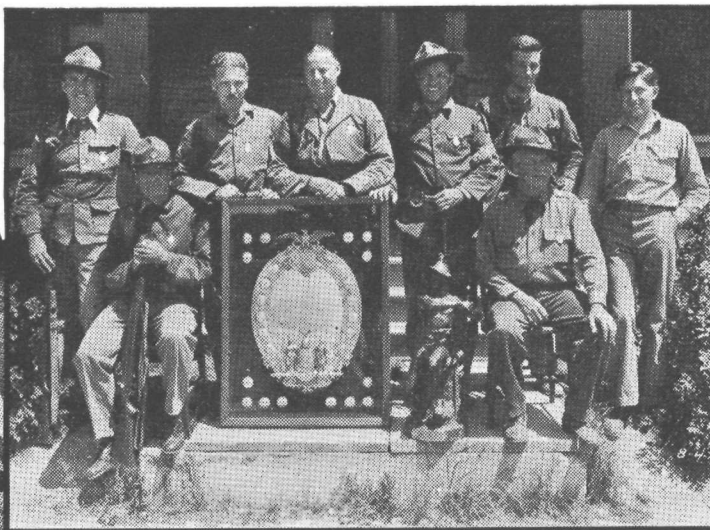
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Trophies presented at the annual Matches of the State of N. Y. and N. Y. State Rifle Association.



Photographs by Thompson, Official Camp Photographer.

UPPER, LEFT TO RIGHT: Pvt. Sautter, Lieut. Skelly and Sgt. E. Norlings of Co. C, 107th Infantry, winners of the Company Team Match; 107th Infantry Team grouped about their prize, the McAlpin Trophy; The N. Y. Stock Exchange Team (G. Ohlmann, Team Captain, and M. J. Davidowitch, Team Coach), winners of the Old Guard Trophy.

CENTER, LEFT TO RIGHT: Captain Murray Rees, Chief Range Officer; 102nd Engineers' Team, who carried off the 1932 State

Match; Sgt. R. A. Devereaux, 107th Infantry, winner of the Wingate Match.

LOWER, LEFT TO RIGHT: Pvt. J. Fitzgerald, 107th Infantry, who won the Governor's Cup, the Members' Match, the Rogers' Match, and was second in the Thurston Match; 71st Infantry Team (Capt. Williams, Team Captain, on right), winners of the Cruikshank Trophy; Lieut. A. N. Gormsen, 102nd Engineers, with the Thurston Trophy, and Lieut. Herman Lutz, 165 Infantry, beside the Roe Trophy.

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2. Service Battery, 156th F.A.....	85.11
HIGH INDIVIDUAL SCORE—1st Sgt. Ward E. Brown, 104th F.A.....	97.66

GOVERNOR'S CUP MATCH

1. Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald, 107th Inf.....	98.00
2. Lt. Milton Skelly, 107th Inf.....	96.00
3. Sgt. H. Hutchinson, 102nd Eng.....	95.98
4. Corp. W. Cody, 71st Inf.....	95.83
5. Capt. W. Swan, 102nd Eng.....	95.00

SAYRE PISTOL MATCH

1. 2nd Sq., 101st Cav.....	92.24
2. 1st Bn., 104th F.A.....	92.00
3. 1st Sq., 101st Cav.....	91.58
4. 104th F.A.....	91.58
5. 105th F.A.....	73.63

THURSTON MEMORIAL TROPHY MATCH

Conditions of the Thurston Match were as follows: Twenty shots off-shoulder. First shot out of four ring out of match. Each contestant was then given twenty-five rounds to be fired in position of sitting; time one minute. The winner, Lieut. Gormsen, 102nd Eng., fired twenty shots, in rapid fire, as did Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald, 107th Inf., the second man.

1. Lt. A. N. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.....	178
2. Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald, 107th Inf.....	177
3. Sgt. R. A. Devereaux, 107th Inf.....	174
4. Pvt. J. W. Aubry, 107th Inf.....	170
5. 2nd Lt. M. Skelly, 107th Inf.....	169

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH

1. Co. B, 102nd Eng.....	401
2. Co. C, 107th Inf.....	395
3. Co. F, 105th Inf.....	394
4. Co. I, 165th Inf.....	384
5. Co. L, 107th Inf.....	381

STATE PISTOL MATCH

1. Lt. J. E. Clare, Jr., 258th F.A.....	258
2. Pvt. W. K. Bennett, 101st Cav.....	250
3. Lt. D. W. McCallum, 104th F.A.....	250
4. Lt. A. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.....	250
5. Cpl. F. B. Monell, 101st Cav.....	247
6. Sgt. E. Norling, 107th Inf.....	245
7. Cpl. John Moloney, 101st Cav.....	245
8. Pvt. Louis Weaver, 101st Cav.....	239
9. Sgt. R. A. Devereaux, 107th Inf.....	235
10. Lt. Ralph H. Bunting, 101st Cav.....	233
11. Sgt. D. H. Baker, 121st Cav.....	232
12. Sgt. R. Adriance, 104th F.A.....	231



PORT OF ALBANY DEDICATION

Continued from page 5

tigan, commanding the 165th Infantry; Colonel J. Townsend Cassedy, commanding the 156th Field Artillery, and many representatives of both the Federal and foreign governments, as well as important leaders in the shipping and industrial world.

The surface of the Port plaza where the review took place was heavy going for the troops since it consisted of six inches of fairly loose sand which had a tendency to drag the step. The successive waves of infantry came by, however, in magnificent style, even though half choked with grit and dust. This cloud of dust, incidentally, is responsible for our showing no photographs of the actual march past for our photographer's lens was so smothered with dust that the results were generally blurred.

The detachments from New York City boarded their special train, which had been brought down to the vicinity of the docks, immediately after the parade and their tiredness was soon dissipated en route for home by an excellent dinner served aboard the train.

The New York National Guard can always be relied upon to stage a show worthy of the great State to which it belongs, and this parade at Albany was no exception to the many other important ceremonies in which the Guard has played the leading rôle.

GENERAL HASKELL COMMENDS HEROIC ACT OF PFC. CLUTE, 53RD INFANTRY BRIGADE

SCARCELY a single issue of the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN goes to press that does not contain the account of at least one happening in which a member of the Guard has rendered valuable service to his community or to his State. Pfc. Glen C. Clute, Hdqrs. Co., 53rd Infantry Brigade, furnished an example of personal courage and presence of mind by his recent act of bravery in rescuing and resuscitating two young lads from death by drowning, which cannot be too highly praised.

"Pfc. Clute," so runs his captain's report of the incident to the Adjutant General of the State, "was attracted by the calls for help by a crowd of boys at Rudd's Pond, near Schenectady, N. Y. He hurried to the spot and found that Leonard and William Tennance, boys around the age of ten years, had fallen into eight feet of water and had sunk from sight.

"Pfc. Clute partially undressed and joined another man in searching for the bodies. He located William Tennance, brought him to shore, and immediately applied artificial respiration to him. A few minutes later, the body of Leonard Tennance was located and, while working on William, Pfc. Clute instructed others in the crowd how to apply resuscitation to Leonard. After twenty-five to thirty minutes' work, William Tennance was breathing regularly again. Pfc. Clute turned him over to others and began to work on Leonard, who some minutes later was revived. When the Schenectady Fire Dept. rescue squad arrived, both boys were breathing and were then cared for by the firemen.

"There is little doubt but that Pfc. Clute's prompt action and National Guard Training were responsible for the saving of the two boys' lives, and request is made that official recognition of Pfc. Clute's act be made in order that the same may be entered in his service record."

The recommendation that the above report be made part of Pfc. Clute's official record and the suggestion that his commanding officer should apply to the Carnegie Foundation for a life-saving medal for his action, was forwarded to the Adjutant General by Col. Wm. R. Wright, Chief of Staff, and in addition, the following commendation was sent personally to Pfc. Clute by Major General Wm. N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard:

"1: Your commanding officer has made report that on May 28, 1932, by your personal courage, presence of mind and prompt application of first aid measures, which you had learned in your military training, you were able to save the lives of two boys who had fallen into the water and were in danger of drowning.

"2: I am forwarding the report of your act to the Adjutant General for inclusion in the official record of your service, and I wish also to congratulate you personally on your courage and presence of mind, and to express my appreciation of the credit that you have brought to the New York National Guard."

DEAF SOLDIER REGAINS HEARING AFTER POWER DIVE FROM 9,000 FEET

THE 27th Division Aviation may find itself merged with the Medical Corps very shortly if it continues with its experiments in the medical field. Just as we were going to press, news was received of a flight carried out by 1st Lieut. William H. Hooker, 102nd Observation Squadron, N.Y.N.G., carrying with him as passenger Clarence Vaughan, an ex-soldier who, as a result of wounds

in the neck and shoulder, completely lost his hearing shortly after the World War.

Mr. Vaughan had been treated by many doctors since his deafness came upon him, but without any noticeable effect. It was recently suggested that a sudden change of atmospheric pressure might result in restoring the function of the ear-drum and permission was obtained through Major General Haskell for the experiment to be made in one of the National Guard airplanes.

1st Lieut. Hooker was detailed for the job, which was carried out during a series of tests in radio communication between an artillery battery and three observation planes which were traveling between Miller Field and Walden Airport.

The plane rose rapidly to 9,000 feet and then shot into a power dive. The slightly astonished Mr. Vaughan ripped vertically downward through space at the speed of 220 m.p.h. and then, 3,000 feet lower, sat tight while Lieut. Hooker looped the plane several times. Mr. Vaughan spoke later of experiencing a "queer sensation" as the plane shot downwards and felt the strain mostly upon his ears when he was being spun in quick, successive loops.

A difference in his hearing was noticed almost immediately for, on his way from the flying field, he caught scraps of conversation of those sitting beside him in the car. From the field he was taken to an American Legion rally in Cornwall, N. Y., and was able to hear the music quite distinctly and to keep in step while marching with the legionnaires—a feat he had been unable to accomplish for the past twelve years.

The immediate reaction is promising, but probably three or four weeks will have to elapse before it can be definitely ascertained whether or not the experiment was wholly successful.

MEET "BILL" WERNER AGAIN!

VETERANS of Camp Smith will be glad to learn that Mr. "Y.M.C.A." William ("Bill") Werner is again in charge of recreational activities—and this includes the operation of the "talkie" machine on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights; the running of the boxing bouts on Tuesdays and Thursdays; the passing out of stamps, information, and stationery eight days in the week, and the thousand-and-one other things which a "Y" secretary does in a place like Camp Smith.

We missed having Mr. Werner with us this year by only the narrowest of margins. The conduct of recreational activities at Camp is properly the function of the State Y. M. C. A., but the Greater New York "Y" has taken the responsibility upon itself for these many years past. In this third year of the depression, however, the City "Y" felt that it could not afford the task, and the President of that organization, Mr. Cleveland Dodge, so notified General Haskell. Thereupon the General 'phoned Mr. Dodge. Apparently, he spoke so convincingly, so persuasively, that Mr. Dodge consented to the continuance of Mr. Werner's services at Camp Smith.

We hope the men in Camp will appreciate the expense to which the Y. M. C. A. and the State of New York have gone. We think they do. Many men who are more openly esteemed than "Bill" Werner would envy the warm-hearted reception he gets whenever he appears on the platform or behind his "Y" counter; and it would do the corporate heart of the State of New York good (if the State has a heart) to listen to the welcome accorded the big-time films thrown on the screen in the Recreation Hall.

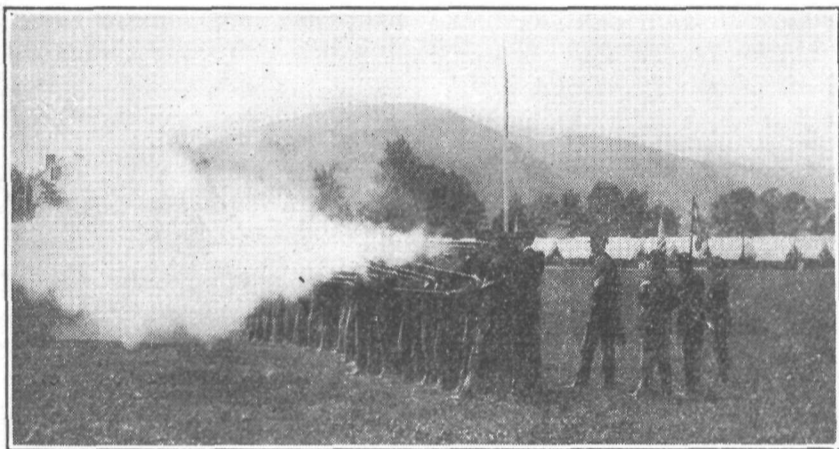
Thanks, Mr. Dodge; and here's looking at you, Bill!

CAMP SMITH'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

1932 marks the fiftieth anniversary of Camp Smith—a period of service equalled by no other one spot in our state.

In May of the year 1882, Governor Alonzo B. Cornell authorized Adjutant General Frederick Townsend to rent the McCoy Farm, near Peekskill, for one year, for \$1,000, with a privilege of two yearly renewals at the same figure or purchase for \$13,000 at any time within the term of the lease.

Work on the camp ground was commenced on June 6th, 1882, and on July 1st the 23rd Regiment (the present 106th Infantry), under command of Colonel Rodney C. Ward, marched into the "State Camp of Instruction" and officially opened it for the citizen soldiers of the state.



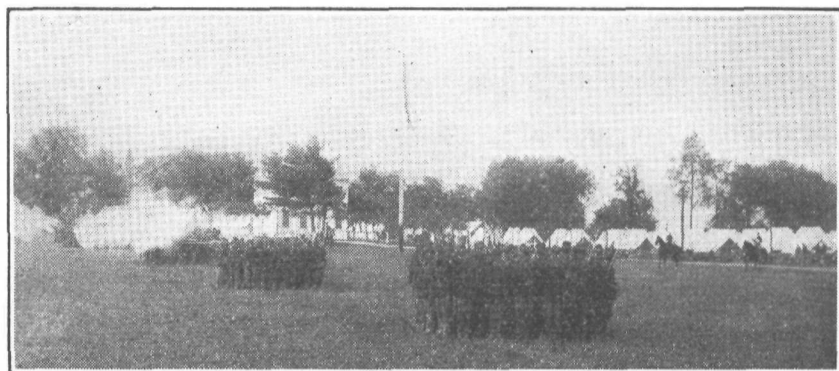
The very next morning the large mess tent, which had been erected for the comfort of the troops, blew down during one of our well-known Peekskill squalls, but as reports of the event state, "the wreckage was quickly cleared away and the meal finished in the open air."

We are fortunately able to show our present-day readers a photograph of this catastrophe which was taken on the spot, showing the members of the gallant 23rd sitting amidst the ruins of their dining room.

Other regiments followed and the consensus of all was that the acquisition of the State Camp was a most progressive step and filled a much needed want.

We are also able to give you some pictures of the training at this first camp wherein the landscape will be very familiar but the military formations very startling and different from modern methods.

"Rallying Squares" suggest the field of Waterloo, with Wellington's grenadiers surrounded by the swirl of Napoleon's cavalry; and yet here is the 23rd Regiment putting them over on the East Parade Ground only fifty years ago.



Volley firing, with its accompanying cloud of white smoke and the dense skirmish line with corporals, sergeants and officers carefully and precisely aligned behind, make us think of stories of Spottsylvania and the Wilderness, and even of times before that when the troops were cautioned: "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes!"

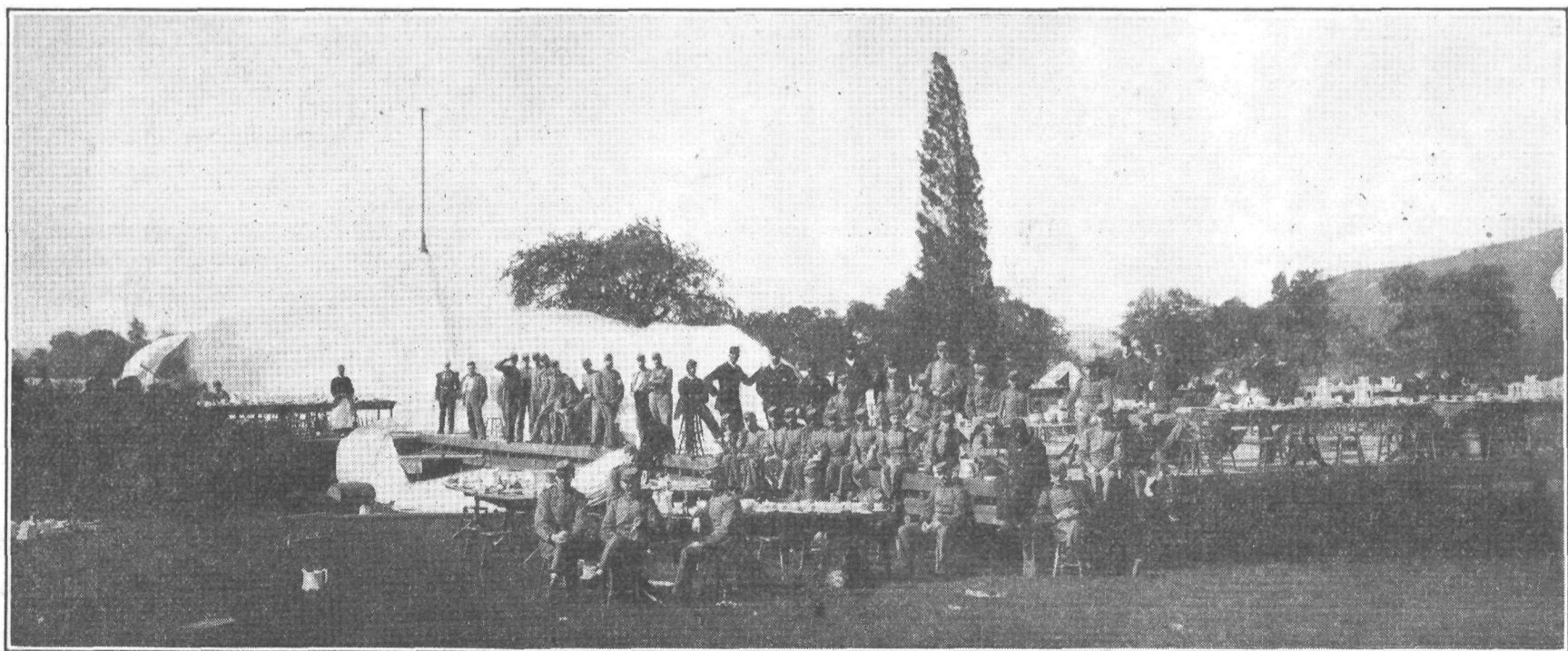
Just think what a mark for artillery, rifle, and machine gun fire such formations would be on the modern battlefield when, if anybody got near enough to see the whites of an enemy's eyes, he considered that the time had come for Mills grenades, trench knives, bayonets, clubs, and other assorted weapons.

Truly times change, and methods and weapons also, and perhaps the pictures of 1932 will look as obsolete to the New York National Guardsmen of 1982 as do those of 1882 to us.

The camp lease was renewed in 1883 and in 1884, and in 1885 the ground was finally purchased for the stipulated price of \$13,000 plus \$5,000 additional for some extra property, or a total of \$18,000.

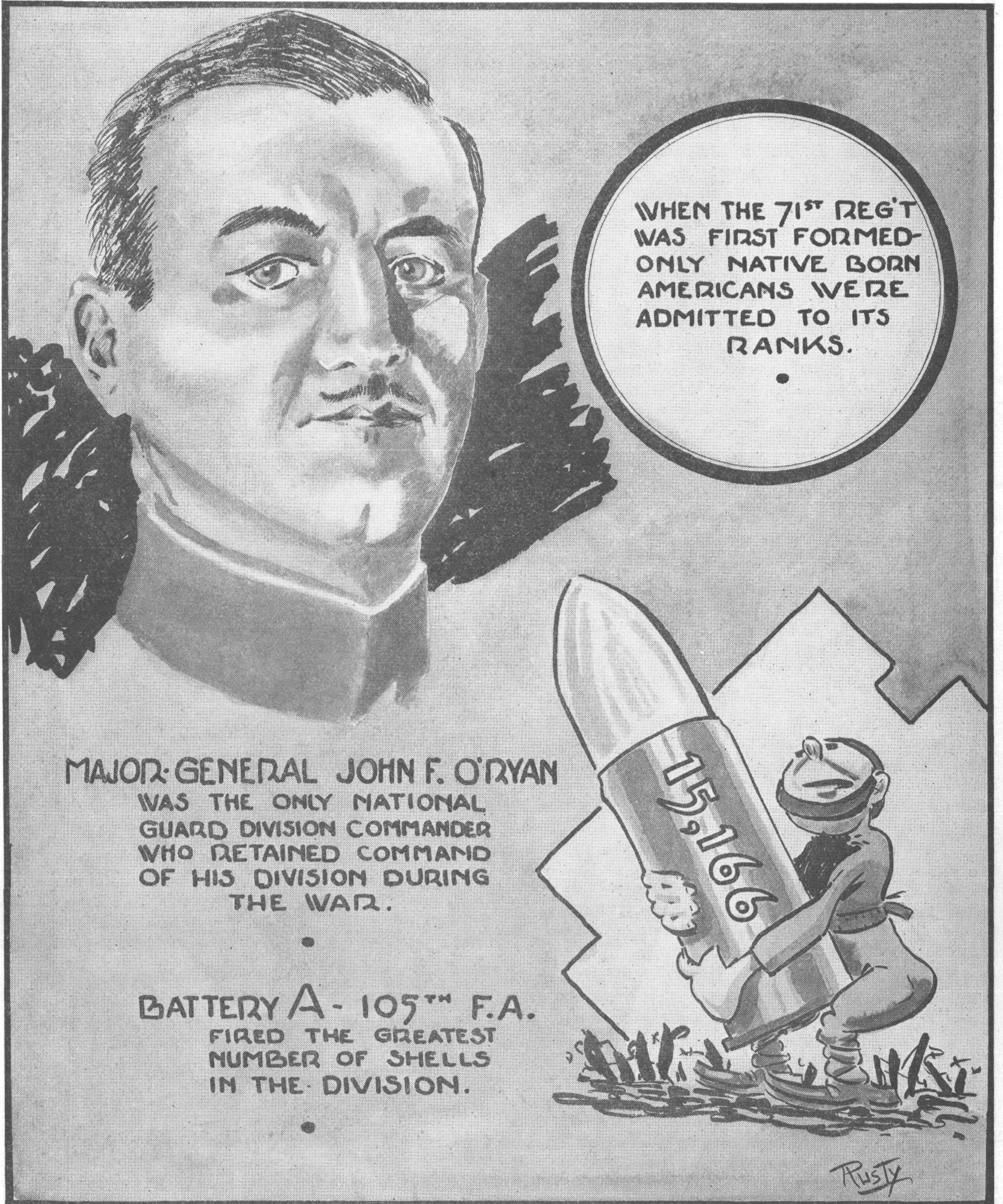
It is an interesting fact that the 23rd opened the camp in 1882 when it was first leased; opened it again in 1885 after it had been purchased; that the 106th, the successor of the 23rd, re-opened the camp after the World War in 1921, and also were the first occupants of the new East Camp when that was constructed for use in 1922.

For those who desire to learn further details of the history of the present camp site, we refer them to our 1925 volume, February and July issues.



It Happened in the Guard . . .

SGT. M. J. GLICKMAN
27th Tank Company



WHEN THE 71ST REG'T
WAS FIRST FORMED-
ONLY NATIVE BORN
AMERICANS WERE
ADMITTED TO ITS
RANKS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN
WAS THE ONLY NATIONAL
GUARD DIVISION COMMANDER
WHO RETAINED COMMAND
OF HIS DIVISION DURING
THE WAR.

BATTERY A - 105TH F.A.
FIRED THE GREATEST
NUMBER OF SHELLS
IN THE DIVISION.

Rusty

THE
NEW YORK
National Guardsman
(Official State Publication)

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LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

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

Editorial and Business Offices
Headquarters New York National Guard
Room 782, State Office Building
80 Centre St., New York City

ANOTHER CAMPING SEASON OPENS

A STONISHING how time passes! Camp has come round again before we were really aware of it and the "streets" at Camp Smith and at Pine Camp are alive once more with busy troops. The 10th Infantry came swinging up the hill into the Peekskill camp on Sunday, June 12th, and then suffered a steady three-day downpour which almost extinguished their good spirits. But that's quite orthodox for Peekskill weather which fluctuates violently from one extreme to the other in the course of twenty-four hours.

Pine Camp, too, opened with a drenching which did more than "lay the dust"! But the hot sun which followed soon had everything dried out and the two weeks' intensive schedule of work was not allowed to suffer.

Work and play—there is plenty of both at these summer camps. Sometimes, when the troops are lying under a broiling sun on the reverberating rifle range or tramping through hot steamy woods on some obscure maneuver, it may seem to be more of the one than the other; but, in retrospect, when the camps are closed and drear winter closes in upon us, it is chiefly with the "play" hours that our memories busy themselves.

And incidentally, it is then, when the training season for the year is over, that a fair reckoning can be made of what the Field Tour has really accomplished. Very nearly as much work is done, in actual hours time in camp, as is done in the armories during the rest of the year; its value is probably even greater for all that has been done in the armories has been as it were ground work for the cohesive program which is carried out in camp.

The achievements of a Regiment during these two weeks under canvas are a certain indication of the eagerness, loyalty, and enthusiasm with which its companies have attended and performed their armory drills. Each Regiment receives exactly what is coming to it. Camp is a mirror into which each Regiment looks and sees, without distortion, the true reflection of its own soul.

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

Continued from page 13 (opposite)

may be impressed with the importance of keeping it neatly, legibly, and correctly.

Then there is the Duty Roster to be kept. Unfortunately, there is little if any opportunity to keep this record going during the armory training period. But we can get training and practice in its keeping during our Field Training. We find that A. R. 345-25 simply and comprehensively sets forth the proper method of keeping this record, and in addition, most of the forms supplied to our units carry a sample of every possible entry that may be made in this book. Yet our inspectors report many cases where the record is improperly kept or not kept at all.

Another criticism that I have noticed from inspection reports is that many of our unit files of regulations and of Militia Bureau Circulars are cluttered up with obsolete and rescinded matter. Every year in its first issue of the year the Militia Bureau publishes a circular which sets forth the number, date of issue, and the subject of each Circular or Circular letter which is still in effect; the number, date of issue, and subject of all circulars or circular letters which have been rescinded, revoked or made obsolete during the past year. And this year for the first time the Bureau has added a third section to this letter, which shows the number, date, and changes or revisions of all National Guard Regulations in effect on the first of the year. The Militia Bureau publishes this information to bring you up-to-date and to permit you to clear out of your files all obsolete and extraneous matter. And our inspectors further note and report that where changes are printed in Army Regulations and National Guard Regulations, in many cases these changes are filed sometimes in front of the pertinent regulation—sometimes in the rear—but the fact that certain paragraphs in the regulation have been changed has never been posted. Is it not a simple matter, when one of these changes is received, to refer to the paragraph or paragraphs changed, to make a notation on the margin "See Ch. No. 2," and then file the printed change itself immediately in front of the regulation changed. And if Changes No. 2 supersede Changes No. 1, and that fact is printed in bold type at the foot of the first page of the change—is it not a simple matter to remove Changes No. 1 from your file?

Time and space do not permit me to go into further detail of the number of deficiencies we have come across in the orderly rooms in our recent inspections. But here is the thought that I wish to leave with unit commanders: the proper keeping of every record which you are required to maintain is covered by an appropriate regulation and/or instructions printed on the form. Familiarize yourselves with these instructions; see that your first sergeants and your company clerks are familiar with them, and regard the keeping of records as training in which we seek the highest standard of efficiency. And at the same time I want to impress on the organization commander that he should and must exercise the same careful supervision on matters of administration that he gives to all other training activities.

W. H. Haskell

Major-General



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



THE NECESSITY FOR COMPLETE UNIT RECORDS

THE new method of conducting the annual State inspection of the New York National Guard has afforded the inspecting officers from these Headquarters more time and opportunity to check up on company, troop, and battery administration. In going over these inspection reports I find that there is a lack of uniformity in the keeping of certain records and reports by unit commanders, and in some cases no supervision of this important feature of training by the next higher headquarters.

While the keeping of unit records, particularly those affecting personnel, may be considered a routine matter and not always dignified with the importance which it deserves, we must not lose sight of the fact that they all have a historical value which increases in importance as the years pass on. Very frequently inquiries are received at our Headquarters seeking information on former members of our military forces, affecting service in war and in peace, which can be answered only to the same degree of accuracy and completeness as the enlistment and service record is kept. This particular record, which is opened at the time the prospective soldier makes his application for enlistment, and which is closed when he is separated by discharge, death, transfer or other reason, is a comparatively simple one to maintain if the company officers, the first sergeant and the company clerk will fully acquaint themselves with the provisions of A. R. 345-125 and the instructions printed on the form itself. Enlistment and service records made out for men who have never had prior service and who remain in the status of private during the full life of their enlistment are, as a rule, well kept, but the principal shortcomings noted by my inspectors deal with those cases of men in successive enlistment periods who have earned promotion—who have had combat service—and kindred other matters which are not of record. Many cases are reported to me where the entries under "Remarks" in morning reports do not permit of checking the totals of present and absent from one drill to another—the proper entry of the various change of status, the authenticating of the entries by the initials of the company commander—all these matters are fully covered by pertinent simple instructions in A. R. 345-400, but the apparent lack of following these instructions indicates that they are either unknown to those who keep the reports and those whose duty it is to verify the entries, or that they are disregarded. At an inspection of a certain company in 1931 the State Inspector asked for the Morning Report. The first sergeant informed the inspector that none was kept in that company except at camp, and that he could not see the need

for keeping it inasmuch as he was required to keep an attendance record on the Militia Bureau Form 100. In this contention he was sustained by the company commander. Both of them were honest in their belief, but they had missed a most important point. The proper keeping of all these records is just as much training as any other feature covered in Training programs and schedules. This company commander never stopped to think that if

his unit were drafted into Federal service he would not have any M. B. Form 100 to use as his attendance record, and that only the Morning Report would be used for this and other purposes.

And speaking of the Militia Bureau Form 100, we have found many cases where company commanders and first sergeants erroneously refer to the original record as a "work sheet"—a "scratch copy"—and the like—whereas a reference to the instructions printed on the reverse side of the form clearly state that an *original* record on this form will be started at the beginning of the month and kept currently from drill to drill—that the entries on this original record will be double spaced; that at the conclusion of each drill the entries on the form will be authenticated by the senior officer present by placing his initials immediately after the last entry

for that drill; and that at the end of the month this *original* record will be closed with a notation thereon as to the number of copies which have been made, together with the names of the officers or offices to which these copies have been forwarded and the dates of forwarding. Many are the cases where some or all of these comparatively simple instructions are not followed.

Another important record which our inspections show is not neatly and correctly maintained is the Sick Report. We know—or at least should know—that practically every possible contingency that may arise as to how to make, correctly and properly, entries in this report book is clearly and simply covered in A. R. 345-415. The principal deficiencies noted in the keeping of Sick Reports are a careless and sloppy entry of the data in the various columns, all of which bear a caption that could not be more explanatory; failure on the part of the unit commander and of the surgeon to sign the report (initials are not signatures), and a very common practice of leaving blank lines and spaces. If the unit commander will only stop to consider that an enlisted man injured or taken sick in line of duty who, by such sickness or injury, may be entitled to pension, compensation or other assistance, must use this record as evidence to establish his claim, then they



Major-General Stephen O. Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, Broadcasts Emphatic Reply to Pacifists

THE following radio interview of Major General Stephen O. Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, was broadcast over a wide circuit on May 25th. It is reprinted verbatim here since it presents, briefly and clearly, a complete answer to those vague, impractical pacifists who believe that the world has already reached an Utopian stage in its development and that military forces can therefore be safely abolished.

General Fuqua also discusses topics of intimate interest to the Infantry such as the protection of infantry from air menace, the defense of infantry against tanks, the development of the new infantry rifle, etc.

Q. General Fuqua, in view of the many thoughts expressed that we will never have another war, should we, in your opinion, prepare for such an eventuality?

A. Whether or not this country will be engaged in another war is a question that no sane man of this day should answer negatively. As you know, Mr. Middleton, there are certain individuals and some 80 active organizations in our country, ranging from out and out communistic groups to peace-at-any-price organizations of delightful elderly ladies, who always cooperate for the curtailment or abolition of our national defense system. No matter how we abhor war, and know of its terrible consequences in blood and money and its detriment to civilization, we must face the facts. Notwithstanding that this country is peace loving in its policy and has no ambition to dominate or rule the world, its army has been called out to meet an enemy in war or to aid in quelling internal disturbances on 105 separate occasions since its birth as a nation. We have fought six great wars involving the destiny of the nation, all of which any student can learn from the simplest of reading, were caused, not by the military establishment, but by the national policies advocated by the people. The more nearly we are adequately prepared, the greater are our chances of averting war.

Q. General Fuqua, how does the per capita strength of our present army compare with that of other important nations?

A. The United States has one man in its Regular Army for every 900 of its population. This is the smallest ratio of any important nation. France has the largest ratio, one man for every 68 people. Great Britain has one for every 200 and Japan has one for every 300 people.

Q. Based on percentage of national wealth, how do our appropriations compare with those of the principal nations?

A. Our Army appropriations, expressed in percentage of national wealth, is .07% which is by far the lowest of any world power. France and Italy lead with .39%, then Japan with .25%, Germany with .20% and the British Empire .18%.

Q. General, we all realize that our enlisted strength is far below that of any first class power. Will you tell us

how our commissioned strength compares with that of other nations?

A. We have approximately 12,000 commissioned officers; while Japan has 17,000, Great Britain 20,000 and France 30,000. Now, the impression has been given that the United States has an unnecessary large proportion of officers to enlisted men. Those who attack our comparatively small number of officers fail to appreciate the democratic character of our Army. They have failed for some reason to grasp the fact that the Army of the United States is composed of elements fractionally as follows: The Regular Army, one sixth; the National Guard, two sixths; and the Organized Reserves, three sixths. In other words, our officers are not solely for the purpose of training our little Regular Army, but are employed in the training of these civilian components—the National Guard, Organized Reserves, R.O.T.C. and C.M.T.C.—which in an emergency will constitute five-sixths of our Army.

Q. We have all heard a little about the new rifle that has been developed for the infantry. I wonder, General Fuqua, if you would not tell the radio audience something about this new weapon?

A. The weapon to which you refer is the self-loading rifle which minimizes the fatigue on the firer and which in addition gives increased firepower. It is known as a semi-automatic shoulder rifle, and it is being developed with a view of replacing the present Springfield bolt-action, single shot rifle, which incidently, is the finest rifle of its kind in the world. A very satisfactory self-loading rifle in caliber .276 has been developed and tested. However, we are building a cal. .30 for experimental and test purposes in order to determine which would be the better caliber for us to adopt.

Q. With the rapid development of aviation, have there been corresponding improvements in equipment and practice to protect infantry units from air menace?

A. I answer that most emphatically in the affirmative. Studies for the improvement of our infantry fire against aircraft are progressing all the time. Our experience convinces us that ground troops can combat successfully attacks from low-flying aircraft and keep them at such a height that our losses will be so negligible and the risk of the aircraft so great that the infantry will be considered an unprofitable target.

During the past year our training regulations on this subject have been greatly perfected and actual training of infantry personnel to combat attacks from aircraft has been most encouraging. Nearly all infantry organizations have been given training in firing at ground targets simulating aircraft and many organizations fired at targets towed by aircraft.

I am glad to say that others have noted the progress in this line of training. The "Infantry Review," a French Army publication, in its issue of July, 1931, states:

"At the present time the problem of protecting marching columns against air forces is considered one of the most difficult to solve,"

and then goes on to say:

"There is no doubt that, since the war, it is the American Infantry that has advanced most in this respect."

A glance back at the record of the French aircraft in Morocco and recently of the fighting around Shanghai is convincing that the airplane is no match in a fire fight with the ground soldier armed with his modern automatic rifle and machine gun. In the operations cited, both the French and Japanese were well equipped with modern airplanes while their enemies, to all intents and purposes, had none at all. In the Shanghai operations the Japanese bombers went into action almost daily and this action virtually amounted to target practice, as they had no opposition from the Chinese air forces.

But the Chinese Infantry lines held notwithstanding the modern machines with which the Japanese were equipped. Airplanes are exceedingly useful weapons and have an important place in our Army organization, but no air or ground soldier believes that one of their principal missions is to attack ground troops deployed for action. The Japanese seem to have counted far too heavily at first on the machines not controlled by the foot soldier—but now I think that all who understand the simplest of military principles are convinced that the American Infantry is trained and equipped in accordance with the accepted doctrine of practically all military authorities and as the Infantry is now armed in the principal armies of the world. The Shanghai operation has only given additional proof of what all military leaders have always claimed, that only Infantry can take and hold ground.

Q. General, what defense has infantry against tanks?

A. History teaches us that all new weapons, like new diseases, have been counteracted by the development of curative measures. At the present time large caliber machine guns, small automatic cannon, armor-piercing bullets, and finally,—most important of all, the disappearance of their novelty, have placed the armored fighting vehicles in that ever existing battle of projectile versus armor. Our development of these weapons has been very encouraging and we believe that the question of anti-tank defense is being well cared for. Our cal. .50 machine gun, 37-mm gun and armor piercing bullets for our cal. .30 weapons, give the Infantry a tank defense similar to that possessed by all armies of the world.

Q. General, what has been the effect of new and improved equipment in our army?

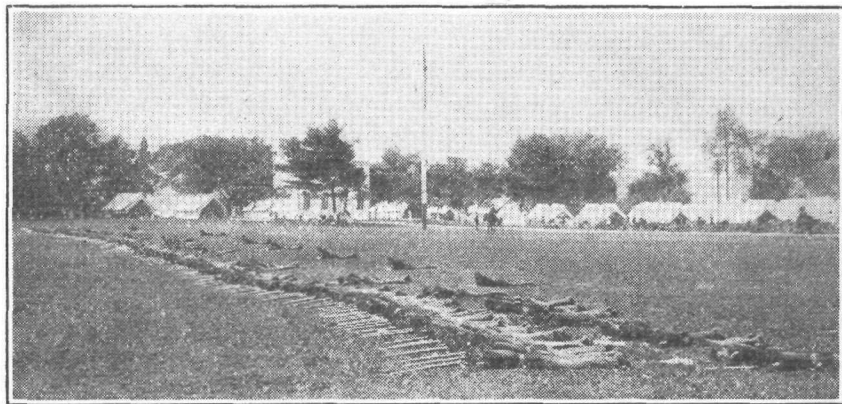
A. The complexity of equipment, both individual and unit, makes a tremendous additional demand for intelligent and intensive training.

The more complex the weapons of war time become the less efficiently are they used by partially trained troops. Too often wars are discussed from the standpoint of material rather than the standpoint of men. Perfect men are assumed. As a matter of fact, only prolonged habit can cause nervous and exhausted men to perform automatically under fire the simplest tasks. When confronted with the manipulation of complex weapons and the use of intricate tactics, the efficiency of both men and weapons dwindles towards zero. Speaking for the Infantry, I shall say that grenades, mortars, one-pounders, special anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons and radio are all valuable for specific purposes but they can never replace the efficient soldier with his rifle and machine gun.

Q. Now, General Fuqua, we should like to have your

views on whether or not the development of the machine in warfare relegates the Infantry to a minor rôle in combat. Is the Infantry still the basic arm in our army?

A. I shall let General Pershing answer that. He says in his recent book, "My Experiences in the World War": "The Infantry soldier, well trained in stealthy approach and in the art of taking cover, makes a small target, and if an expert rifleman, there is nothing that can take his place on the battlefield."



Since this photograph was taken at Camp Smith (1882, see Page 10), many new weapons, as General Fuqua points out, have been added to the equipment of the Infantry.

Infantry alone possesses the power to close with the enemy and force a decision in battle. There can be no victory without the forward movement of Infantry. Our Field Service Regulations state: "The mission of the Infantry is the general mission of the entire force. The special missions of other arms are derived from their powers to contribute to the execution of the Infantry mission."

The Infantry knows that in order to increase the probability of victory and to suffer the least in losses, it must have the assistance of its sister arms and services. But there must be no misunderstanding that the Infantry is the basic arm, and that all else are auxiliary. In the auxiliary's contribution to the Infantry combat it must not be forgotten that their functioning efficiency depends primarily upon the holding of the Infantry line. For when this line breaks all else crumbles. For when the Infantry loses, the enemy is the victor.

Q. Then the machine has not replaced the foot soldier?

A. No. Although we are in a so-called mechanical age—I believe the statistics show that there is one motor vehicle for every four persons in the United States—let us not forget that the Infantry soldier can be fortified and reinforced, but not replaced with a machine. That since cave man's day when stone pitching was popular to that of present day projectile throwing—it is the same human eye and hand that measures the distance and guides the missile.

As an index to the fighting activity of the Infantry in the World War (in France only) it might interest you to know that the Infantry received 80% of the Distinguished Service Crosses and over 90% of the Medals of Honor awarded, and furnished 92% of the dead.

The present training doctrines of the War Department—as is the case in all the armies of the world—assign to the Infantry the major rôle in combat and designate it the basic arm.

In conclusion, Mr. Middleton, I can say that the development of the machine in warfare has simply added another auxiliary and that the Infantry, as it has been since time immemorial, is still the basic arm and, in the words of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, "The backbone of an army."

BATTERY "B" 258th F.A. IN BIVOUAC

THROUGH the courtesy of Captain Harold Nagell, Troop Commander of Troop K, and Lieutenant Christopher Kemmler, of the New York State Police, Headquarters Section, Battery "B," 258th Field Artillery, commanded by Captain J. G. McCaffrey, bivouacked for the week-end of May 28th, at the troop's barracks. The barracks of Troop K are situated on the Bronx River Parkway high up on a hill overlooking the Harlem River Valley in the village of Hawthorne.

The Battery motored up in convoy on Saturday. Mess was cooked on the regulation field range and the men enjoyed excellent meals under real field conditions. Captain McCaffrey and First Sergeant Harry L. Losch were entertained by Captain Nagell at the troopers' mess at the barracks. On Sunday communication lines were established and O.P., C.P. and gun positions were selected. The outfit was put through the regular drill and was inspected by Captain Nagell who complimented Captain McCaffrey on the appearance of his men and their equipment. After the noon meal on Sunday, camp was struck and the battery returned to its Armory at Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue, New York City.

The men constituting the section were: 1st Sergeant Losch, Sergeants Madywell and Bowker; Cpls. Schaefer and Murphy; Privates Heydenreich, Parco, Equi, Spitz, Janetschek, Traynor, Fleitman, Murphy, Lambert and Goldstein.

Photographs on this page are evidence of the delightful site chosen for the camp and of the thoroughly good time everybody had. In the center stands Capt. James G. McCaffrey, commanding the Hdqrs. Section, Battery B, 258th F.A.

The officers and men of Battery "B" are deeply indebted to Captain Nagell, Lieutenant Kemmler and the members of Troop K for the fine hospitality shown them.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

by

COLONEL WILLIAM H. WALDRON, Executive Officer,
Militia Bureau

HERE are a few rules for the guidance of the soldier in the wearing of his uniform. Check up on yourself and see how many of them you violate.

1. Wear the exact uniform prescribed by your Commanding Officer on duty. To entitle him to Armory Drill pay the National Guardsman must attend the formation in uniform.

2. Never wear a mixed uniform; for example, part of woolen olive drab and part khaki, or part service and part fatigue uniform. Wear your fatigue uniform when you are on fatigue. Don't wear it at other times.

3. Never wear any part of the uniform with civilian clothes. Make it all one or the other.

4. Keep the uniform clean, neatly pressed and in good repair.

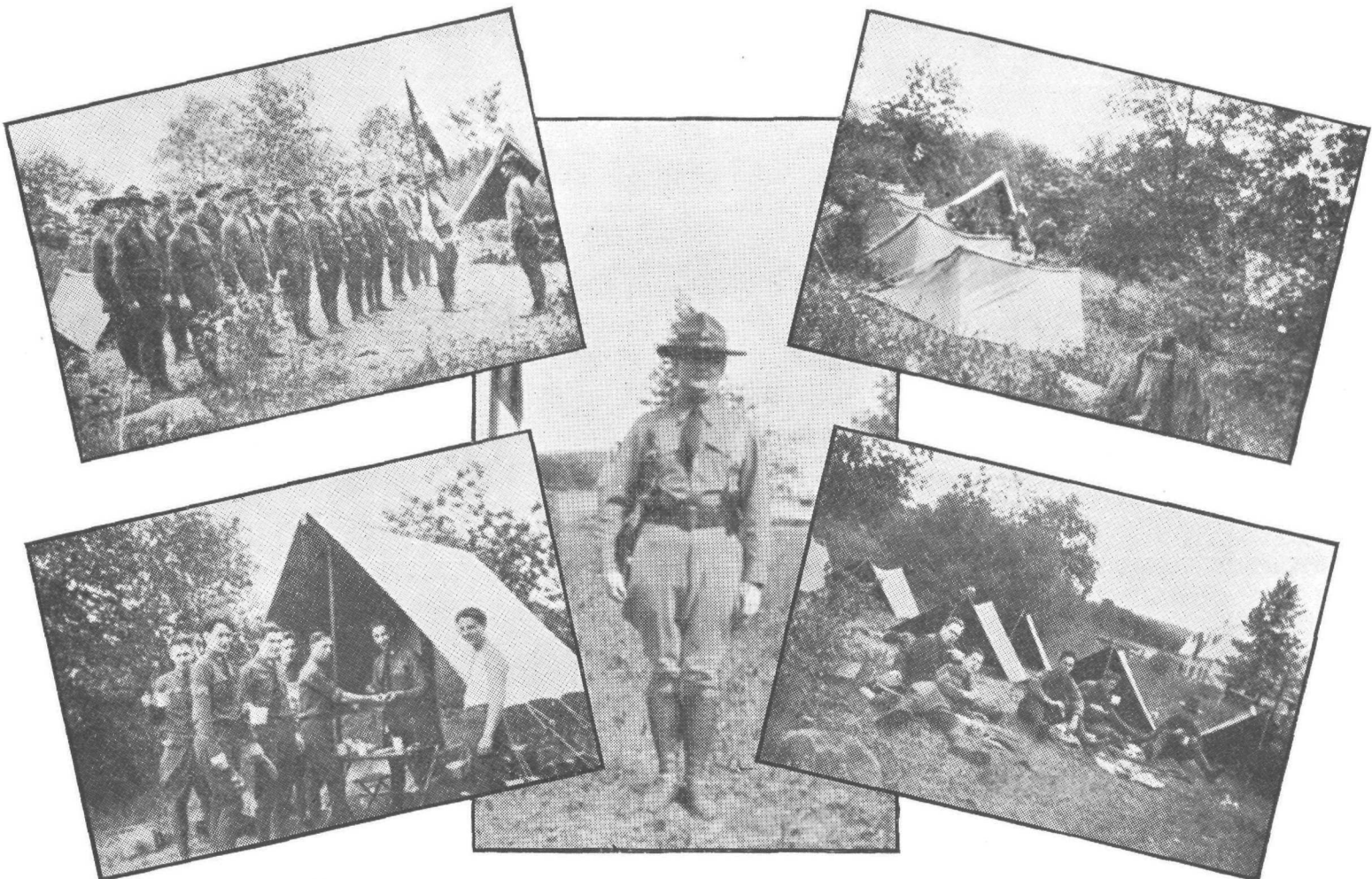
5. Have no missing buttons, collar and cap ornaments. Replace them promptly when they are lost or destroyed.

6. There is but one correct and soldierly way to wear the cap-set square on the head. Never wear it on the back or side of the head. To do so marks you immediately either as a recruit who knows no better or a man who has no pride in the service.

7. Never wear your blouse unbuttoned. It marks you as a slouch.

9. When the overcoat is worn have it buttoned throughout.

10. Do not wear suspenders when the blouse is not worn for it is not done in the military service. Never appear without leggins when breeches are worn. Do not wear a fob or watch chain conspicuously.



BATTERY B, 258TH F.A., ENJOYS A GREAT WEEK-END
Captain J. G. McCaffrey, comdg. Battery B, in center.

BATTERY B, 105th F.A., PAYS US A COMPLIMENT

To the Editor of the N. Y. National Guardsman:

Being a confirmed reader of your intelligent and up-to-date magazine since my enlistment in the Guard and having contributed several articles to your columns, I wish to thank you and the members of your staff in behalf of my gang in Battery B, 105th F.A., for printing our notes and for your co-operation in letting us in on the news and notes of our brothers-in-arms from upstate and here in New York.

. . . The regulations covering the various phases of the service, if used properly, would naturally educate the average soldier to his job, together with sufficient practical instruction, which is all very fine, but where would we be without our splendid and reliable NATIONAL GUARDSMAN and its nation-wide reputation for setting forth the more interesting angles of our military establishment?

Editorially and pictorially, the GUARDSMAN brings to us the social news and sports events that would otherwise be confined to the individual organizations. Ordinarily we would all know that the 105th Infantry was somewhere upstate in Troy or some place, and that they camped on the Hudson in the vicinity of Peekskill and that they had some sort of a wartime record, but how would we know that the boys in the 105th Infantry were but human guys with accomplishments and shortcomings just like ourselves? How would we know that "A" Company's 2nd Looney was the father of twins, that Sgt. Jones made arrangements for the annual shindig, that Cpl. Smith smacked a homer with bases full or that Pvt. Brown ran the "hundred" in nothing flat?

These functions and the way they are printed in the GUARDSMAN have afforded us many hours of interesting and enjoyable reading, learning how the other half gets by.

General Haskell's editorials, written in a common sense manner, while sometimes critical, always serve as a priceless source of information, being both constructive and most helpful.

Month by month, the GUARDSMAN continues to enlighten its readers, the boys in our particular unit literally eating up its contents, from the original and unusual drawings on the cover, to the advertisements on the back page. We can't find superlatives enough to commend you and your staff, but we want you to know that we appreciate and fully comprehend the value of a publication such as you have so successfully edited these past few years and to thank you again sincerely, Lieutenant, and accept our best wishes for your continued success.

RAYMOND A. MCLEES,
1st Sgt., Btry. "B", 105th F.A.

P. S.—Your Colonel Waterbury number was a knockout.

SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is always eager to receive contributions from the members of the Guard. Short stories (true or fiction, but having some sort of tie-up with matters military), technical articles, jokes, problems, and photographs of topical interest, are welcomed at any time. The Editor will be grateful if these are typed, *double-spaced*, on one side of each sheet. Important or unusual happenings are always taking place in your organization; send news of them to the Editor, THE GUARDSMAN, 80 Centre Street, New York City.

SOME INTERESTING 1931 CAMP SMITH FIGURES

IN the middle of an excellent lunch at Camp Smith, we happened to inquire of Major Mangine if he could tell us roughly what quantities of food were consumed last summer at Camp Smith. The barrage of facts and figures which he produced offhand nearly destroyed our appetite. Who can enjoy a plate of hearty roast beef when someone is telling him about the 107,222 pounds of fresh beef which were served to the troops last year? Amongst other things, the troops consumed 100,184 gallons of milk and spread 72 gallons of mayonnaise on their salads, wolfed 192,000 pounds of bread and got outside of more than half a million eggs.

The above does not take into account the colossal amounts of fresh vegetables, fruit, butter, canned goods, etc., which were made away with by the 12,000 perpetually hungry men who visited the camp last year.

The problem of keeping all this food fresh is always a serious one, and to this end some 700 tons of ice have been placed in storage for the coming summer. Major Mangine supervised the harvesting of this ice at Maria-ville Lake, in the northern part of the state, earlier this year when the temperature was "way below," and we only regret that the Major's account of that wintry undertaking has had to be so drastically blue-pencilled that what remains of it is scarcely worth publishing.

Last year, about 600 tons of ice were used during the season and it is expected that the consumption will run to the same amount this summer. About 15 per cent. of the ice in storage will probably be lost by deterioration, although the icehouse is of the most modern type available.

The rumor that each tent will be equipped, in 1933, with Frigidaires has no foundation in fact. This may be taken as official.

Lt. Col. Suavet, our new Ordnance Officer, who happened to be sitting at the same table while this edifying conversation was taking place, offered us the information, since we seemed to be thirsting for statistics, that if all the rounds of rifle ammunition fired on the Camp Smith ranges in 1931 were placed end to end, they would reach from the 27th Division Headquarters in the State Office Building, New York City, to a point almost exactly somewhere in the Atlantic. In other words, there were 1,779,520 rounds fired, exclusive of some 90,000 rounds of blanks.

The distribution of all these eggs, and rounds of ammunition, and so forth, means an awful lot of work for somebody and we rose from our meal thanking our lucky stars that we were merely an editor whose job it was to write paragraphs of nonsense like the above.

DISTINGUISHED CADET AT WEST POINT FORMERLY A MEMBER OF 108TH INFANTRY

FOR the second year in succession, Cadet Charles F. Tank, of Syracuse, has been designated as distinguished cadet at West Point by Major General W. D. Connor, superintendent of the United States Military Academy. Cadet Tank was decorated with gold stars by General Connor at evening parade on June 10th. The gold stars to be worn on Cadet Tank's collar for the next year, signify that his marks in every subject were 92 per cent. or better during the last year.

Cadet Tank was a corporal in the 1st Battalion Hdqrs. Company, 108th Infantry, when appointed by Governor Roosevelt to take the West Point entrance examination. He was one of the nine enlisted men thus designated.

THE ORION

NEWS OF THE 27th DIVISION



MESSENGER

ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD WAR, INC.

OFFICERS

JOHN F. O'RYAN, *Honorary President, New York City, N. Y.*
 DONALD C. STRACHAN, *President, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
 GEORGE B. BRADISH, *Vice-President, Malone, N. Y.*
 WILLIAM F. S. ROOT, *Vice-President, Mount Vernon, N. Y.*
 HARRY J. GAYNOR, *Vice-President, Rochester, N. Y.*
 C. PEMBERTON LENART, *Sec. Treas., Capitol P. O. Box 11, Albany, N. Y.*

MEMBERSHIP

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

N.Y.N.G. WORLD WAR MEMORIAL

THAT there should be a memorial to the New York National Guard 27th Division which took part in the World War is something upon which all seem agreed. As yet, however, there is considerable divergence of opinion as to what form the memorial should take and where it should be placed. Lt. Col. H. W. Taylor, in last month's issue, advocated "a shaft or bronze figure" to be placed in Albany, the capital of the state.

The following letter is in favor of a new Post Hospital or possibly a Memorial Chapel, either to be erected at Camp Smith.

If our readers have views of their own on the subject, will they kindly address them to Major Lenart? We are eager to receive every member's suggestion.

Dear Major Lenart:

Enclosed check for thirteen dollars, to be used as follows: Ten dollars for life membership in the Association; fifty cents for lapel button; two dollars and fifty cents for financing the ORION MESSENGER.

I believe a great many of the posts could stimulate a greater interest in the Association if the members still active in the National Guard arranged for reunions at the various reviews to be held during the winter months.

Since attending the reunion at Troy in 1924, the only communication I have had has been through the MESSENGER—not from the Post.

The most fitting and proper type of memorial would be, to my mind, a new Post Hospital at the State Camp, or, if permissible, a Memorial Chapel, with windows, pews, altar, etc., donated by the individual posts.

Either of these memorials could be

Watch this space—Send in new names and watch us grow—

Registered to date.....4,608
Paid dues for 1930....2,027
Life Members 109
Paid dues for 1931-32 537

surmounted by an air beacon—a light eternal for our comrades who have gone.

If an appeal for funds by popular subscription is to be made, I believe the people of New York State and the members of the present Guard will give more readily and earnestly to a project as outlined, rather than for a figure or other mute symbol, soon to be forgotten with the passing of the years.

I gladly offer my services and time to aid the Association, in bringing about the success it deserves.

Very truly yours,
 RAYMOND M. HIGGINS,
 (Supply Co., 105th F.A.)

Will each member try to introduce a new member to the 27th Division Association and help swell the number of those who have paid dues for 1931-1932?

ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART
Continued from right-hand column

plied for the Order of the Purple Heart, (awarded to those who were cited by General Pershing or who are eligible to wear wound chevrons), should send their names and addresses to the Secretary, 27th Division Association, Capitol P. O. Box 11, Albany, N. Y.

ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART

THE following memorandum, published by The Adjutant General of New York, is presented here for the information of such veterans of the 27th Division Association as may be affected by its contents:

STATE OF NEW YORK
 DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS
 OF THE
 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
 ALBANY

Memorandum to all Commanding Officers:

1. Plans are now under consideration—in co-operation with the 27th Division Association of the World War, Inc.—for the formal presentation of the Order of the Purple Heart by wartime commanders to those veterans of the New York National Guard to whom this decoration may be awarded by the War Department.
2. Tentatively, it is planned to hold reviews in two parts of the State; the first to take place at New York City, New York, on or about September 29, 1932, (the fourteenth anniversary of the breaking of the Hindenburg Line by the 27th Division), and the second at Buffalo, New York, on or about October 21, 1932, on the occasion of the seventh biennial reunion of the 27th Division Association at that place.
3. Commanding Officers are requested to ascertain the names and addresses of veterans, and of active members of their commands, who are applicants for the award of the Order of the Purple Heart, same to be forwarded to this office.

For The Adjutant General,
 (Signed) A. R. LAWRENCE,
 Lieutenant Colonel, A.G.D.,
 Director, Personnel Bureau.

Veterans, not now active members of the National Guard, who have ap-

Continued at foot of center column



KEEP SMILING.



That Ain't No Lady

"I wonder if that fat old girl over there is really trying to flirt with me?"
 "I can easily find out, if you wish—she's my wife."

Needs Illumination

Country Maid: "Come outside. I want to show you my cute little calf."
City Salesman: "Why outside? Isn't there enough light in the front room?"

Nine Points of the Law

Two knights of the road were walking along the railroad tracks and found a bottle of white mule. One took a drink and passed it to the other. And so forth until the bottle was empty.

After a while, one puffed out his chest and said: "You know, Bill, tomorrow I'm going to buy this railroad. I'm going to buy all the railroads in the country, all the automobiles, all the steamships, everything. What do you think of that?"

Bill looked at his companion disparagingly and replied: "Impossible—can't do it."

"Why not?"
 "I won't sell."

—Our Army.

Fair and Warmer

Clerk: "Outside or inside room, sir?"

Sailor: "Inside; it looks like rain."

Haste

Small Boy: "Please, doctor, come to our house quickly."

Doctor: "Why, who's ill?"

Small Boy: "Everybody but me. I was a naughty boy, and they wouldn't let me have any of the mushrooms father brought home from the wood."

I call my girl Realtor because she shows lots.

Looking For a Square Meal

A New Jersey farmer had a belled cow and its calf out in pasture. The farmer heard a terrible clinking of the bell. He went out to see what had happened and found that mosquitoes had eaten the cow, and were ringing the bell for the calf.

—Sub-Base Ballast.



Judge For Yourself

Judge: "I cannot conceive a meaner, more cowardly act than yours. You have left your wife. Do you realize that you are a deserter?"

Sam: "Judge, if you know'd dat lady as well as ah does, you wouldn't call me a deserter, Judge. I'se a refugee."

Verbal Economy

A Scotchman sent the following telegram:

"Bruises hurt erased afford erector analysis hurt too infectious dead."

Here's the interpretation:

"Bruce is hurt, he raced a Ford. He wrecked her and Alice is hurt, too; in fact, she is dead."

—Sabers (Texas).

Then there was the girl who was so dumb she thought the traffic buttons held up the outskirts of the town.

I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes

"Your eyes remind me of a bird."
 "Why?"

"Because they continually flit from limb to limb."

—Command Post (Col.)

A Mis-fortune

Four bandits boarded a train out West and, after quieting the occupants of the passenger coach, made the following statement: "Keep quiet, everybody! Stay in your seats and do not make any attempt to escape. We will not harm a soul. All we are going to do is rob the men and kiss all the ladies."

A pious old gentleman exclaimed: "Do what you wish to the men, but do not molest the ladies."

Suddenly, an old maid in the rear of the car stood up and said: "Keep quiet, you old !?!?!?!?! Who's robbing this train, anyway!"

—Sabers (Texas).

The Quicker, the Sooner

"My wife can be an angel when she wants to be."

"Mine, too—any time, now."

—College Humor.



Void After Election

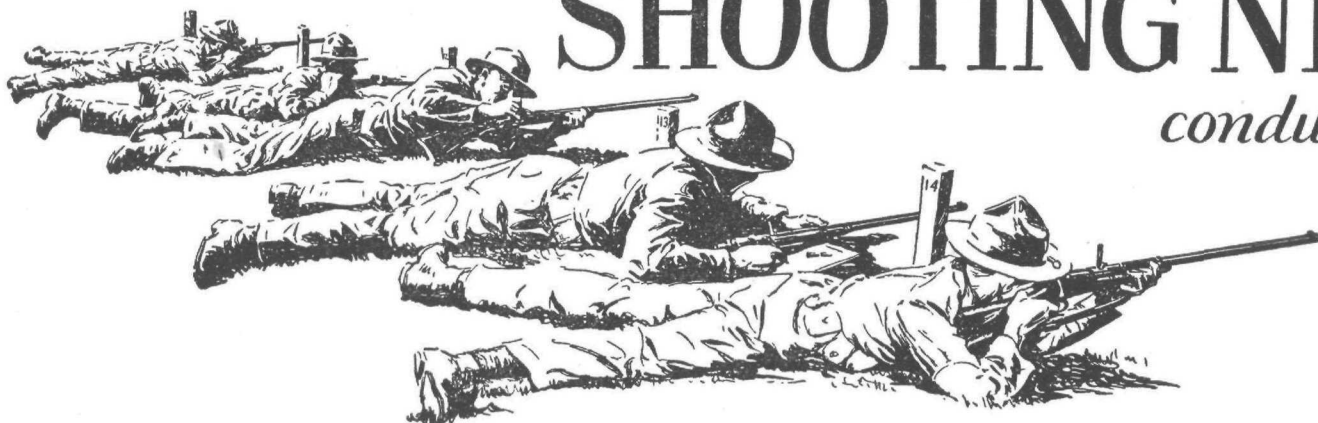
Sarah: "Before we were married, you swore you would never look at another woman."

Harry: "That was only a campaign promise."

—Sabers (Texas).

SHOOTING NEWS

conducted by



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
BARR BUILDING WASHINGTON D.C.

NATIONAL MATCHES LOST BUT N.R.A. WILL CONDUCT REGIONAL MEETS

LIKE many another worthy item included in the President's original budget for the fiscal year 1933, the great National Rifle and Pistol Matches and Small Arms Firing School have met the fate of Congress' well-publicized economy pruning knife. The House on May 24th voted to sustain its Committee on Appropriations by eliminating from the War Department Bill the item of \$500,000.00 for the expenses of holding the 1932 National Matches.

Because the Committee on Appropriations had recommended to Congress drastic cuts affecting not only the reserve and civilian contingents but the Regular Services as well, the National Rifle Association joined hands with other organizations interested in adequate national defense and made a fight on the floor to save the pruned War Department items. While this combined effort was successful in part, it proved to be futile as regards restoring the National Match appropriation to the budget.

Immediately upon passage by Congress of the long-delayed War Department Appropriation Bill, which as finally passed carried no funds for holding the 1932 National Matches, the National Rifle Association began laying plans for the conduct of Regional Rifle and Pistol Matches to be held in lieu of the National Matches. It is hoped that these Regional Meets will partly, at least, compensate for the loss of the big Camp Perry Shoot.

Unfortunately, at the time this article is written, no definite information is available concerning places and dates at which the various Regional Matches will be held. The N. R. A. is endeavoring to work out a sectional program similar to the program of 1926, in which year Congress also failed to appropriate any funds for the National Rifle and Pistol Matches. As in 1926, the time-honored N. R. A. trophies, such as the President's, Wimbledon, Leech Cup, Marine Corps Cup, Navy Trophy, and others, will be allocated to sectional meets to be fired in all parts of the country.

The tentative program of Regional Matches includes the sanction by the Association of all established tournaments, such as the Wakefield (New England) Services Meet, the Annual Sea Girt Fall Tournament, the Northwestern Regional Matches and the Southwestern Regional Meet, at each of which points it is tentatively planned to fire one or more of the National Rifle Association events usually held in conjunction with the National Matches at Camp Perry. In addition, an effort is being made to ob-

tain the cooperation of State Rifle Associations, military authorities and National Guard organizations looking to the holding of regional events at other strategic points, so that at least one big shoot will be fired in each Corps Area. As far as possible, all regional matches will be fired during the months of August and September.

While there is no question but that elimination of the National Matches, even for this one year, will have an unfavorable cumulative effect on the national defense of our country, particularly as regards the training of civilians, the N. R. A. believes that the holding of Regional Matches as outlined, will in the aggregate attract more shooters than annually make the trek to Camp Perry. For this reason, the Association is hopeful that its program of Regional Meets as a substitute for the National Matches will go a long way toward making 1932 another great rifle shooting year.

Further and more definite information relative to the forthcoming Regional Matches, together with a schedule of the various events to be fired will appear in the next issue of this magazine.

DO YOU KNOW

By Colonel Hubert A. Allen, Infantry (DOL)

From a military treatise of 1619:

"It is moreover requisite, that a souldier keeps his cocke with oyle free in falling, and his peece bright without rusting; neither must he want his necessaire tooles, as a scowrer, tirebale and worme, having every one a vice to turne into the ende of the scouring sticke, so that if thorough wet weather, or any other accident, his peece will not be discharged, the skilful souldier may with his tireball pull out his bullet with the worme, the paper, and wet powder, and with his scourer make his peece clean within.

"His scourer must be trimmed on the end with a lincloth of sufficient substance, therewith to make clean the cannon of his peece within.

"During the time of his service let him ever have a diligent care to keepe his peece cleane and bright within, and once a fortnight, or at least once a month, take out the breech, and thoroughly view and wash the barrell within, to see whether it hath any flawes, brackes, chambers, frettings, or ruptures, which would endanger the breaking thereof . . ."

SIMPLE, MY DEAR WATSON

FROM a perusal of the solutions we have received to the problem, in our June issue, concerning the name of the engineer, we are somewhat surprised to find that the N.Y.N.G. is fairly bristling with pseudo-Sherlock Holmes'.

The author of the first correct solution received at this office evidently credited us with no mean powers of deduction ourselves, for, omitting to sign his letter, he left us to discover his own name with merely the postmark of his letter (Hud. Term. Annex, N. Y.) to work upon. The day was a warm one and we gave it up.

The next three correct solutions were submitted by the following:

Pvt. James MacLennan, Hdqrs. Bty., 105th Field Artillery,

Pvt. John Wolff, Hdqrs. Bty., 104th Field Artillery, and
Cpl. George Houghtaling, Bty. A, 156th Field Artillery, a sweeping triumph for the Field Artillery. What is the answer to *that*? Does the Field Artillery possess more "gray matter" than its fellow-branches of the service, or are the other branches of the service so busy preparing for camp that they have no time for extraneous problems such as these?

Pvt. MacLennan's explanation of how the engineer's name was arrived at was the most lucid and is given below:

1—As we know that Mr. Robinson lives in Detroit and that the brakeman lives half way between Chicago and the previously mentioned city, we deduce that the brakeman's name cannot be Robinson. Mr. Jones' salary of \$2,000 cannot be evenly divided by three—therefore he is not the nearest neighbor. Mr. Jones, then, must live in Chicago and have the same name as the brakeman. *Ergo—The brakeman's name is Jones.*

2—The fireman's name cannot be Smith, as we know that Smith (of the train crew, not Mr. Smith) beat him at billiards. From this we eliminate Smith and, knowing that Jones is the brakeman, we determine that the *fireman's name is Robinson.*

3—Both Robinson and Jones being accounted for, we assume that the *engineer's name is Smith.*

Cpl. Houghtaling also sent us the following problem which he entitles:

DIVIDING THE ESTATE

A farmer left 17 horses to his three sons, with provision that the eldest should have half the number, the next son one-third, and the youngest, one-ninth. How did they manage to make the division?

(The S. P. C. A. would forbid cutting up a horse to make the necessary fractions, so that solution is barred. And remember, that each son must have his horses safe and entire).

The names of the first three to submit successful solutions will be published in the August issue of the GUARDSMAN. Let's hear from the infantry or some of those other organizations, this time!

RECEIVING RECRUITS

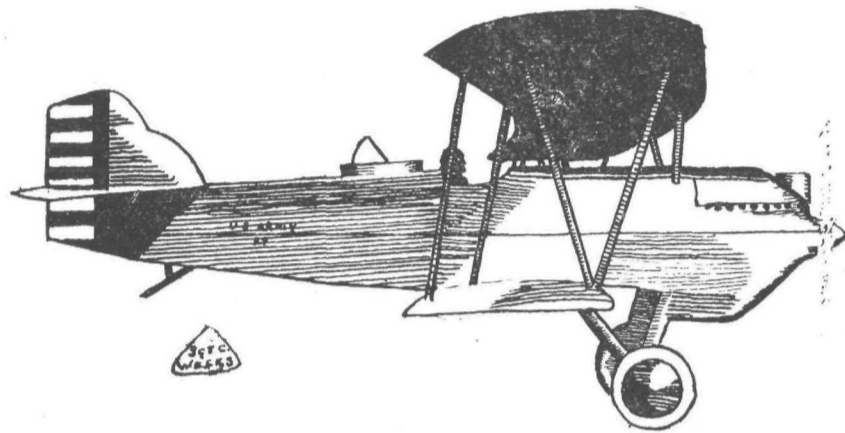
Reprinted by courtesy of THE INFANTRY JOURNAL

MANY organizations of the National Guard make an impressive ceremony of the occasions when recruits are inducted into units. At those times, company commanders are faced with the problem of assembling and arranging material for short talks to the newly acquired members of the company.

With a view to placing the salient points for such a talk in the hands of company commanders, there are presented

here some thoughts that may be used as a basis and modified to meet local conditions.

"You have enlisted for a term of service in the National Guard and are now a member of Company Although you are young, you are a man in the eyes of your company commander, and you will be considered and treated as such. As a member of this company you must shoulder a man's responsibilities, as well as those of a soldier in the Army of the United States.



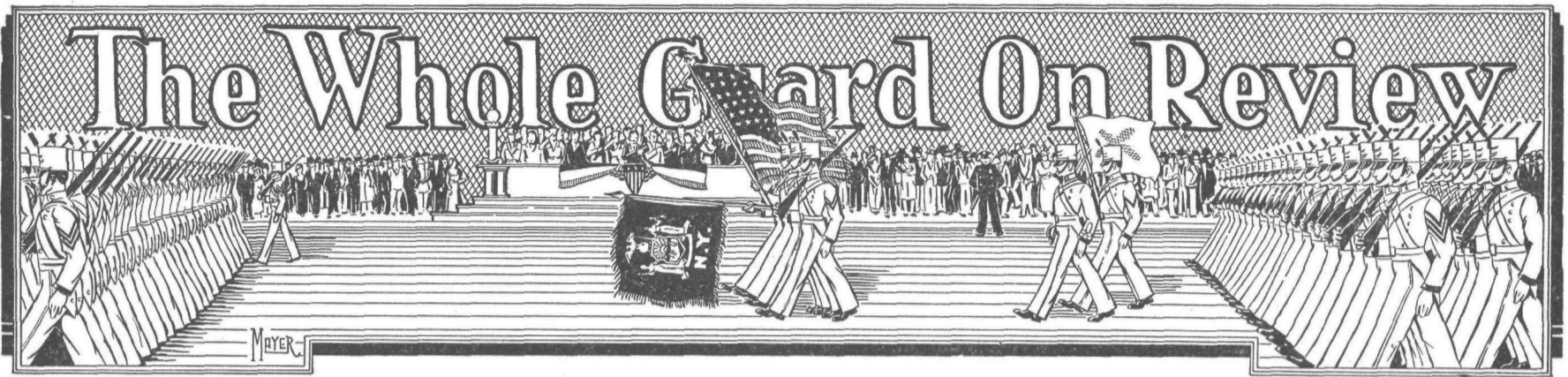
"The first is as to your personal appearance as a soldier. Your uniform makes you conspicuous wherever you may be, so when you appear in it you must be beyond criticism. Your uniform should be neatly pressed and free from spots. Your buttons and other brass ornaments must be bright, for there is no one thing that so sets off a military uniform. Your hair should be trimmed and you should be closely shaved. Your belt should be worn well up on the body and adjusted tightly enough to hold it there, and especially to prevent it from sagging on the left side.

"The next point is your loyalty to your outfit. A soldier without loyalty is like an automobile without a motor. He will get nowhere. Loyalty is on the wane if the soldier allows remarks against the welfare of his organization to go uncontested. It is almost dead if he puts up a clever alibi in order to avoid his armory drill periods, an obligation that he has voluntarily taken upon himself.

"Everything possible is being done to make our armory drill periods interesting to you, to the end that they will be a profitable expenditure of your time and efforts. In order to get the best out of them you must be alive, alert, and interested. By so doing, you make the drills a recreational period rather than a bore; the time passes quickly and there is no watching of the clock to see when the hour and a half will be up—and heaving a sigh of relief when the time to stop rolls around. These training periods, then, depend upon you. You will get out of them exactly what you put into them, no more and no less.

"In these days of high-pressure, the men who are not moving forward are moving backward. There is no such thing as standing still. If you want to be a non-commissioned officer in this outfit you will have to move forward, and right now is the time to begin. There are officers' insignia in the pockets of every one of you. It is for you to dig them out and have them placed on your shoulders. You can build your military careers on the solid rock foundation of success and go just as far as you will. The colonel of our regiment, and practically all of the officers, started at the same scratch at which you stand tonight. The course is open; you can make the race whatever you choose.

"We welcome you as members of Company We promise that we shall do our share to make your service with the company interesting and profitable to you. On your part we ask that you remember at all times that you are one of the custodians of the honor and spirit of this Company. Give to it your loyalty and the best that you have.



106TH FIELD ARTILLERY

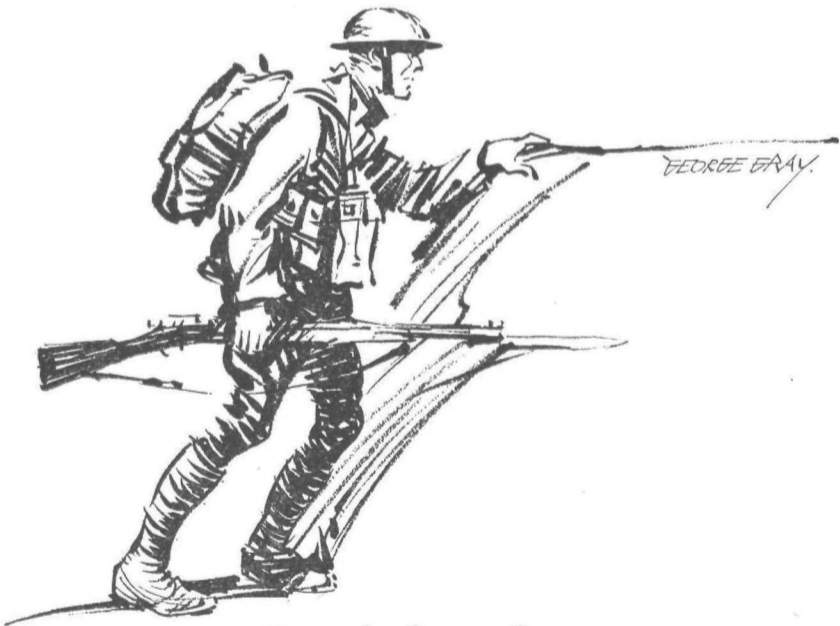
BATTERY B

THIS time it is B Battery's turn to sound off. Three men in a battery who won their District Championship in the A. A. U., including one man who is being sent to the Olympics, is a record of which any battery can be proud, and B Battery is proud of these boys.

Private William Kavacs, 20 years old, fighting under the name of Bill Sawyer, standing five feet seven inches and hitting the scales at one hundred and sixty, won the middleweight championship of the Niagara District in the A. A. U.

Private Joseph Kovacs, 21 years old, fighting as Joe Sawyer, and tipping the beams at one hundred and forty-seven pounds, one inch taller than his brother Bill, won the welterweight championship in the Niagara District in the A. A. U. Though eliminated in the preliminaries in New York, Joe plans to accompany Pete Young to the Olympics at anybody's expense. If no one comes forward, Joe will ride blind baggage, but in any case he will be at the Olympics to root for Pete.

Private Pete Young, fighting under his own name, won the Featherweight championship of the Niagara District, the same as last year. Eliminated in the National semi-



Drawn by George Gray.

finals by a bit of hard luck, Pete is entitled to an expense-paid trip west to the Olympics. Twenty years old, weighing one hundred and twenty-six and standing five feet five, Pete is the type of soldier every recruiting sergeant dreams of, and the way he shouts that firing data to the executive at the guns makes him an all round AI soldier.

B Battery in particular and the 106th Field Artillery in general will be at Los Angeles in spirit and there will be many papers and radios sold in Buffalo when the date rolls around.

52ND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

AS Brigade's Indoor Baseball team trotted out upon the diamond, many unusual sounds accompanied them, sounds that were very much like those known as the "Bronx cheer." But after taking Hdqrs. Battery of the 105th F. A. over the hurdles to the tune of 15-7, then Battery C of the 105th F. A. with an intoxicating total of 19-5, the above mentioned sounds were no longer to be heard.

The only trouble with the Battery athletes seems to be girls. Brigade has too many sheiks. However, by the time this has appeared, Brigade will have scored a few more Indoor ball and outdoor ball victories, including, we hope, a victory over the 156th F. A. team at Peekskill.

The Monahan-Herweg Handball Duet are "rarin'" to get started on games, and are willing to attend all athletic and social functions, either in shorts or tuxedos.

27TH DIVISION SPECIAL TROOPS

102ND MOTORCYCLE COMPANY

ON Thursday, May 26th, the following men were recipients of 100% Duty Medals: 1st Sgt. S. McGonagle, Supply Sgt. P. Garnjost, Sgt. C. King, Sgt. T. Fennessey, Sgt. J. Williams, Sgt. Jos. Loricco, and Cpls. G. Peters and F. J. Sim. Major John C. Mansfield made the presentations and, in a short talk, commended the company on its efficiency and attention to duty.

We are always glad to have the Major visit us and we hope before the year is out to see every man in the organization wearing a medal. Let's get on the job and keep the Major busy.

Decoration Day saw the company participate in the Memorial Day exercises as special escort to the Kitching Post of the G. A. R., under the command of Lieut. C. B. Howell, Lieut. Colin R. Kidd, owing to his recent indisposition, rode in the big Staff White, and in passing through Getty Square, someone was heard to remark, "There goes the General!"

Well, inoculations are all over and the company is able to demonstrate its knowledge of military etiquette again. Sgt. C. King has certainly been industrious in his duties as Sgt. Mechanic. The "hacks" are all out on the road, and the boys are busy preparing for Camp Smith. Another month or so, and the "boys from the glen" will once more make history for Peekskill and its environs.

Incidentally, our pistol team (five men) is somewhat modest in their belief that they can outshoot any other outfit in the Special Troops. This is not a challenge, but any company desirous can communicate with Lieut. Colin R. Kidd, c/o The Armory, Yonkers, and arrangements will be made for a little friendly competition. What do you say, Special Troops?

244TH COAST ARTILLERY BATTERY C

ALTHOUGH Battery C regrets the failure of its regiment, the 244th Coast Artillery, in obtaining the Coast Artillery Brigade Trophy, offered in the Inter-Regimental Pistol Match at the 212 C.A. N.Y.N.G., on March 29, 1932, Battery C, nevertheless, is justly proud of its members of the pistol team who earnestly endeavored to wrest the Trophy from the other worthy competitors.

Sgt. John Bendl surpassed any of his previous scores in the 25 yards rapid firing by achieving the extremely high score of 96%, a feat which automatically dismissed any competition. His total score of 273 was the highest attained by any man at the Match. No lesser credit is due Lt. Mazzei who emerged from the contest with a total score of 272, second highest to Sgt. Bendl. Other participants who deserve praise for their distinguishable scores are: Sgt. Leo Bendl, Sgt. Donald Hall, and Pvt. Ralph Perfetti.

In preparation for camp, which is approaching with astounding rapidity, Battery C is manifesting extraordinary enthusiasm in the practice of the many phases of the National Guardsman's activities, military, social, and athletic. It has become a natural procedure for the unit to attain high honors at Camp, such as winning the Efficiency E, which the men of the Battery proudly display on their right sleeves, and carrying off the track and pistol-shooting trophies. However, much credit is due to Capt. Byrnes and the officers for their earnest efforts in the supervision of the men. Capt. Byrnes has achieved the inherent admiration and respect of his subordinates, obviously demonstrated by their willingness to abide by the austere laws of discipline.

Due to the competent tutelage of Lieuts. Mazzei and Sturges, Cpl. Eberial, and other N. C. O.'s, who have been assailing energetically the intricacies of proper shooting in the last month, C Battery may be able to qualify a large number of its members.

Sgt. Moeller, who is in charge of the Unit's athletics, states that the gradual reduction of the Battery's athletes during the last year has been balanced by the admission of new track aspirants who will endeavor to excel their competitors.

It is with great pride that Battery C offers its most profuse congratulations to Sgt. Popisil for receiving honorable mention from his major concerning the excellent manner in which he has conducted his clerical work.

174TH INFANTRY

COMPANIES B AND C: It was an occasion for genuine merrymaking at the fourth annual joint picnic of Companies B and C, a few Sundays ago at Grand Island. The amateur sportsters were in ample evidence. A hard fought soft-ball game between the organized teams of the two units resulted in a 17-6 decision in favor of Company C. A game between the officers and non-commissioned officers of both companies also went in C's favor, 48-16. Then there were track races, swimming, horseshoe pitching and a tug-o'-war.

Dinner was served hot from Company B's field range, over which the combined kitchen staff of B and C presided.

A distinguished guest at the affair was Charles F. Reif, who enlisted in the old 74th Infantry in 1889, and served for 16 years. The commanders of the two companies are his sons. They are Captains Allan F. Reif (Company B), and Charles F. Reif (Company C).

COMPANY F: The rifle fanatics have been at it again on Company F's outdoor range at Clarkeburg, N. Y. Among the new improvements that have been made there during the last month are a handsome target house and a mess shack, built under the supervision of Sgt. Morris F. Pierce and Cpl. Charles Neubarth. A new telephonic communication system has also been added to the equipment of the range.

Several of the men are displaying company medals, handed out by Capt. Lynn D. Wallace at a recent spaghetti



Drawn by George Gray.

dinner. For five years' continuous service, awards went to Sgt. Morris F. Pierce, Cpl. George Trombley and Pvt. Walter P. Petrowski. For 100% attendance at drill during the past year, honors went to Sgt. Pierce, Cpl. Edward Brady 2nd, Pvt. Allister M. Reid and Pvt. Petrowski. For being high men on their respective teams in a recent platoon match, medals went to Supply Sgt. Albert Horan and Sgt. Chester Bates. The match was won by the first platoon, commanded by 1st Lieut. George C. Knight.

COMPANY G: The officers and men of Company G extend a hearty welcome to their newest commissioned officer, 2nd Lieut. Roy F. Vincent. Lieut. Vincent was born in Buffalo, November 16, 1904, was graduated from Lafayette High School, and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant upon his graduation from the Military Academy at West Point, in 1929. He had been stationed with the 28th Infantry at Fort Niagara until recently, but resigned from the Regular Army to enter business in Buffalo. He succeeds 2nd Lieut. Arthur D. Van Valkenburg.

106TH INFANTRY COMPANY I

ON April 21st, the officers and non-commissioned officers of Company I attended a dinner and show. The dinner was held at Peter's Restaurant on Fulton Street, at which Lt. Col. S. E. Davies was a guest. Col. Davies spoke of the excellent work that is being done by the men of the company in preparation for the coming camp tour. Sgt. J. Murphy arranged the affair.

April 30th saw the culmination of several months' intensive work on the part of everyone in the outfit and especially those who were appointed to the various com-

mittees for the 12th Annual Spring Frolic and Dance given by the Civil Association of Company I.

The Company has for the past ten years been having these annual get-togethers and has always had a large gathering of friends. The committee wishes to thank the Veterans' Association of Company I for the excellent cooperation that they gave us and also all those of our many friends from other companies who purchased tickets and brought their friends along.

We wish, at the same time, to announce our intention of giving a dance in the late Fall and hereby invite all our friends to come and enjoy themselves and renew old acquaintances and make new ones. Music for the Fall dance will be furnished by the same gang of syncopaters, "The Original Oriole Ramblers."

The Vampire Association of "I" heartily congratulate and welcome into their midst the following, upon their recent promotion: Sgts. Sciortino and McCrury, Cpls. Mirto, Christ, and Isacowitz.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

BATTERY B

A GOOD-SIZED but orderly mob from "B" supported Battery C's mess fund party and Barn Dance. Everyone, including the horses, outdid themselves to produce the barnyard atmosphere with such success that the corn almost began sprouting. And there were enough messes to make up twenty-three mess funds.

After seven months' diligent application, the Executive has perfected a unique Training Progress Chart which combines the elegant simplicity of the Einstein Theory of Relativity and the complicated abstractions of the 4th Grade Arithmetic. Simply by looking at it (for two or three hours) any child can ascertain the physical, spiritual, moral and mental progress of any man or horse in the Battery. Among other features, the chart has 53 symbols, an appendix (tonsil operation and typhoid inoculation, 3/3/32, J. C. O.), firing tables and Almanac. The Lieutenant is now looking for a publisher while the police, in turn, are looking for him.

The Spring riding season is now in full gallop, and the Centaurs are slaying the women equestrians in Prospect Park. As one young lady was overheard to remark to her girl friend, "Doesn't that soldier look just like part of his horse?" And the answer was "Yeah, but which part?"

BATTERY C

THE Battery C Barn Dance will go down in the annals of the Battery as one of the most successful affairs ever staged in the armory. The attendance of over 400 "happy warriors" and their guests exceeded all expectations and one and all had a thoroughly enjoyable time. There was a brisk trade at the refreshment stand and ditto at Parson Lombardi's office. "Across the street" from the marriage bureau was the cozy and inviting "Jail," also boasting a capacity crowd, amongst which were several repeat orders.

The affair was also a happy re-union of old friends and former members of the battery and everyone was glad to see Lieut. Junsch, recently commissioned, and former 1st Sgt., as well as Sgt. Pfeifer, Cpl. Bates, "Doggy," (Sgt. "Doggy" to you). The Battery Commander, Capt. C. S. Simpson, headed the reception committee.

As possibly had been anticipated, the Handball Tournament was won by Cpls. Gates and Peppard.

A committee within the Battery has drafted a petition to Congress, protesting against proposed drastic cuts in the original budget appropriations for military expenditures, which would not only directly affect organized reserves and training camps, but in addition cause slashes in the personnel in various branches of the service. It is only too evident that the proposed reduction is a measure of absurdly false economy, and a serious protest from those affected and from as many others as possible, is deemed in order.

212TH COAST ARTILLERY

N. C. O. ASSOCIATION

DU E to the fact that so many questions pertaining to the same item have been received, viz., the names of the officers of our association, we'll please everyone at once by letting you in on the secret. They are as follows: Sgt. H. C. Wagner, President; Sgt. Mondell, Vice-President; Sgt. Wallace, Treasurer; Sgt. Keegan, Secretary. Is everybody happy?

Now that you've organized an association, what are you going to do with it, someone will ask. And it's a fair question for, after all, if there were not an impelling motive behind our action, we would not have formed the association in the first place.

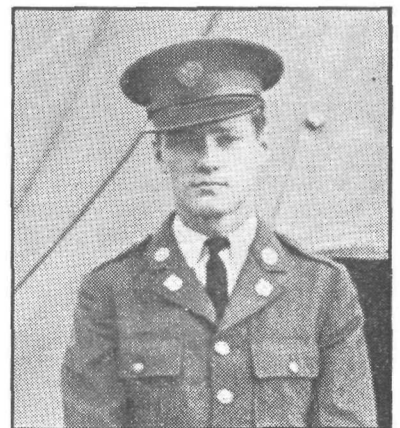
The most impelling motives are the following: We are first going to try to provide a room for the non-coms, to which they can bring their friends, in which they can enjoy some leisure hours, and in which they can meditate and study. Secondly, we are going to try to make all the non-coms feel the pride, joy, and satisfaction that comes to one when one belongs to an organization that has a constructive program. By a "constructive program" we mean, in our case, the plan of having distinguished men address us so that, by belonging to the association, we may find education as well as pleasure. Thirdly, we are going to try to bring about a get-together of all the non-coms of the National Guard stationed here in a monster New Guard Ball, so as to knit the entire body into a firmer and more compact whole.

The above, friends, are briefly the reasons for our formation. Our life and continued growth, from now on, depend upon the entire, unselfish co-operation of every member of our unit.

105TH INFANTRY

COMPANY F

OUR company lost a valuable man when Pvt. George F. Theroux left us to enlist in the Regular Army. He is now on his way to the Hawaiian Islands. In a letter to Captain L. A. Bishop, which can be seen on the bulletin board, he says, "The trip has been very enjoyable with the exception of one day—explanations unnecessary."



Pvt. Theroux had had some experience in newspaper work, and got the company a considerable amount of space in the local papers, which we would not otherwise have had.

Although the small bore team ran a little behind in the preliminary matches, they succeeded in winning the

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WHEN THE COLONEL COPPED IT

THE Maryland Legionnaire tells the following story of a rookie which may or may not be true. You can use your own judgment.

This happened when "Bill" Severe, of Mahool-Potts Post, was a sergeant. He approached a rookie on the front steps of the barracks and asked, "You haven't seen the Colonel around, have you?" The Colonel was expected for an inspection. "No," replied the rookie. Repeatedly, during short intervals, Severe returned and asked the same question. Finally he became impatient and began cussing loud enough for the rookie to hear.

In a few moments, the Colonel arrived in a big car and started to enter the barracks, but noticed that the rookie failed to salute. Very much irritated he glared at the rookie and asked, "Say, don't you know who I am?" "No, I don't know you. Who are you?" replied the rookie. "Why, I'm the Colonel," came the reply.

"Holy Moses!" exclaimed the rookie, "you'd better duck. Sergeant Severe is looking all over H— for you!"

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Trophy Match which closed the series. The names of the men delivering the goods and their scores follow: Sgt. J. R. Herron, 196; Pvt. B. A. Zmyewski, 195; Lieut. E. T. Bradt, 191; Sgt. J. R. White, 191; Cpl. F. P. Reiff, 190; Pvts. N. A. DeLucia, 198, T. L. Pompillio, 186, J. E. Hilbert, 183, O. Hulett, 184, C. J. Kislowski, 182, A. Kalinowski, 181, and J. S. Prybylek, 180. The last six were chosen from the Payroll by lot.

The Company will be represented on the Regimental Rifle Team by Sgts. J. R. Herron and J. White, and Pvts. B. A. Zymewski and A. Bradt. The first two were on the team in 1931. Benny and Art Bradt, however, are doing some pretty good shooting and are sure to be heard from during the matches.

102ND MEDICAL REGIMENT

IN the spring a young man's fancy turns to—"well, anything that comes to his mind, but in the case of the members of the company, it was a Spring Dance which was held by the 104th Ambulance Company in the Armory, 56 West 66th Street, New York City, on the evening of Saturday, April 9th.

Over two hundred people danced in the spacious squad room to the music furnished by Charlie Turner's Blue Diamond Orchestra and it soon became an endurance contest between the dancers and the orchestra, with the latter coming out on top.

The committee in charge of the arrangements included Technical Sergeant Stio, Sergeant Coughlin, Corporal Dwyer, Privates Tom and Walter Casey and "Dutch" Held. Refreshments were served under the able direction of Sergeant "Bob" Barnfather. The door prize, a very handsome pillow, was the handiwork of Mrs. Stio, the wife of the First Sergeant.

No account of any social affair would be complete without mentioning "among those present." These included Colonel and Mrs. Lucius A. Salisbury, Captain and Mrs. Jerrold D. McCarthy, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh and Lieut. Greir.

THE 104TH COLLECTING Co., of Rochester, on April 18th, had a get-together party and luncheon following the drill. All present voted it a success and asked "when do we have another?"

THE 105TH HOSPITAL Co., Corning, on April 26th, held their annual banquet, with an attendance of 100%. Captain Davis presided and introduced such interesting speakers as the Reverend Francis P. Lynch of Christ Episcopal Church, the members of the Armory Committee, A. C. Winsor of Washington, D. C., Commander of the original guard unit, as well as the Officers of Co. K., Hornell, 109th Hosp. Co. of Wellsboro, Pa., and others.

Recruit medals were presented to Capt. Amos Stiker, Capt. Ernest Downs, Technical Sgt. Rutan, Sgt. William A. Craig, Sgt. Leon Griswold, Sgt. Charles G. Rogers, Sgt. Howard Stebbins, Sgt. Robert Naylor, Privates James Keegan, Carpenter, Reep, and Smith.

Entertainment was furnished by Welsh's Orchestra and four veterans from Bath.

THE 105TH COLLECTING Co. And was our First Annual Ball a success? April 30th was the day and the Empire Hotel was the spot. And did we make it a "hot spot." Listen to the talking still going on at this late date.

The men worked hard. Pvts. 1st Class Harari and Flynn doing most of it, and their efforts were handsomely rewarded by the largest gathering that ever turned out to

any of our dances. The Military Dress of our Regiment and of our military guests and the gowns of their ladies made the affair most colorful.

Although the crowd exceeded our greatest expectations, we all joined together and a real time was enjoyed by all.

A ten-piece band of radio fame, with a crooning leader, furnished excellent music and entertainment.

Colonel and Mrs. Salisbury, Major and Mrs. Lee, Capt. and Mrs. Lucas, Lieutenant and Mrs. Walsh, Sergeant and Mrs. Burroughs, and Miss Gertrude Cox were some of our distinguished guests.

THE 106TH HOSPITAL Co. of Albany held its annual banquet at Keeler's on May 21st. The old gang upheld its reputation for good fellowship, good food, and good (near-) beer. Sergeants' row was 100% with old timers—Walsh, Folsom, Joyce, Sproat, etc.

At the Officers' table, with the Company Officers, were Majors Rooney, and Hacker, and such guests as Colonel Salisbury and Captain Camuti from Regiment Headquarters; Major Blackwell, M. C. Regular Army; Major Pat H. Clune of the 10th Infantry, and Capt. Smith.

156TH FIELD ARTILLERY

WE note by the "Range Finder" that a certain up-river Battery is offering an attendance prize as an incentive to better attendance. This might eventually lead up to the service club idea as applied to a Field Artillery Battery. It might not be amiss in the future to witness a Battery formation wherein the august members being assembled immediately let the world know who they are, as, for example, Cpl. Coons, Instruments, call me "Spike," or what have you.

The Albany papers were loud in their acclaim of the marching ability of the many units participating in the Port Ceremonials on June 7th. The 156th was represented by approximately 150 men, comprising a composite battalion consisting of Batteries A, C, and E, headed by our Lieut. Col. Thiede, as acting Battalion Commander.

Many stories have reached the conniving ears of our observant Editor, but none to compete with the one about Captain Morse's ability to retain one perfectly good tin-hat while riding one perfectly good pacer. The result was obviously disconcerting to the gentlemanly pedal-expert, who was embarrassed to the extent that Murads failed to restore his nonchalance. Some one has suggested that the Veterinarians be equipped with bicycles.

In the State Match finals, Capt. Huddleson finished as high man and is entitled to the Sayre Medal for the State High. This is an exceptional honor which the Captain has brought to the Regiment, as record indicate that this medal has been won by only four men since its inception as a State award in 1926.

Captain Huddleson's interest in competitive pistols meets has extended over a period of years. Prior to the formation of the 156th as a Field Artillery organization, he was equally interested in rifle competition.

And now for Camp. The sense of fellowship and duty well done.—Adios.

101ST SIGNAL BATTALION

NOW that our future general is back from the Signal School, Lieut. J. Purcell will probably team with our 1931 graduate, Lieut. J. J. Gillen, and take the boys over the jumps.

Recently, one of our former members, Lieut. Hamilton McDonald, who at the time of his active duty was a mem-

ber of the pistol team of the battalion, won the inter-police department pistol match held at Freeport, L. I. The individual prize carried with it a fine gold medal, which the Lieutenant now sports—can't blame him, boys!

Other former members of the battalion who have joined the police department of this city, and are much the better for the training received while active members, are: W. Meyer, Anthony Padgawano, H. Haas, Fred. Berwind, D. Gillen, W. P. McCarthy and W. Keirnan.

Major Laurence J. Gorman now has the different companies of the battalion working on their preparatory camp arrangements, including a fine athletic program, with prizes for the lucky winners. Some of the boys will sure get a big kick out of watching their company Beau Brummels go through their paces.

The belief in a well-balanced diet is to be carried at camp: work, eat, play, athletics, and, of course, sleep. This will build the men up to the point that the guard wishes them to have, for all concerned.

165TH INFANTRY

COMPANY D—The Medical Corps has been casting anxious glances at the members of Company D of late, but they have finally diagnosed the disease as "Camp Fever" which, as everyone knows, is most prevalent this time of the year. Our beloved recruit, Sgt. George Murray, is taking a course in cook's vices and skullduggery in general. He is efficient in all the tricks of the trade, and the boys are always assured of good meals and plenty of attention when "Old George" is at the helm.

The hurling team is practising up for Company A in camp and if the practice "workouts" mean anything there should be plenty of blood and loose teeth to make the game worth watching.

Dame Rumour has it that a certain mess Sgt. of this company has finally hooked up with the pretty blond he has been stepping out with and the boys are saving up their dough to buy him a suitable wedding present. (Don't deny it, you old rascal!)

COMPANY K is certainly in the doldrums, having just received the news that their captain is going to leave the Regiment after long years of faithful service to them and the Regiment. Captain McNulty has always proved to be the Beau Ideal soldier, well-liked, affable and, having one of the best companies, his loss will be felt keenly by the officers and men of the 69th because his kind are few and far between. Hail and farewell, Captain! May you visit us often and perhaps some day you might change your mind and come back to those who love and admire you and appreciate your worth.

COMPANY M—The non-commissioned officers of Company M gathered in solemn conclave recently and held many long whispered conversations. Mysterious comings and goings, sidelong looks at the officers and more whispering. Captain Clarke and his two lieutenants, Ritter and Coleman, began to suffer from the well-known and deadly "jitters." Thoughts of mutiny raced madly through their minds and then it broke! Lt. Col. Meaney, Majors Crowley and Doan, and all the non-coms gathered in the Company room and lo! a suitably inscribed scroll, accompanied by a beautifully engraved sword, was presented to Captain Clarke "for services rendered to Company M and voicing their sentiments towards the Captain."

The Captain stood there in front of his non-coms and gazed at this very graphic gift. His thanks died in his

throat. Yes, sir, for once in his life wisecracks were missing; there was a very suspicious gleam in his eyes and he could only swear softly and look confused and very, very embarrassed.

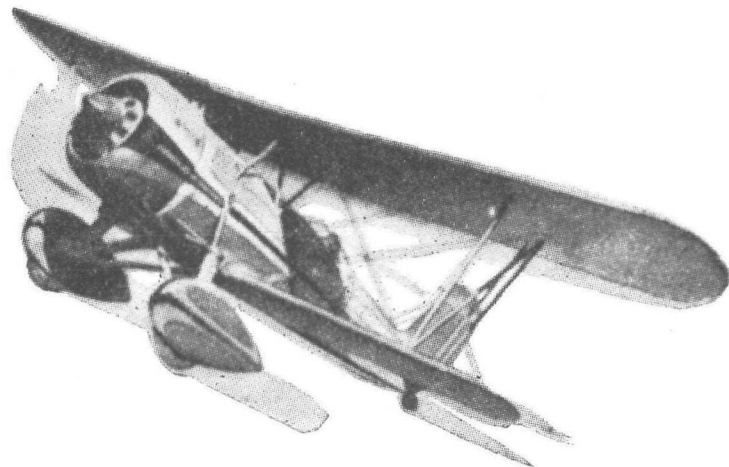
The gift will always be one of the Captain's most cherished possessions, and when his little boy grows to man's estate and he enlists in the old "69th," it is his wish that "Junior" wear this same sword with as much pride as his Daddy.

COMPANY E—The Efficiency Trophy was finally taken away from "E." It was won by another excellent Company, namely "F." They had better enjoy it while they can because we're going to take it back next year. Somebody punctured Captain Hart's tires; hope he doesn't think we did it.

The rookies are getting their first taste of "getting ready for camp." Yes, you guessed it. They're receiving the old shot in the arm,—and were they scared. It seems the old timers had been telling them all about it.

Pvt. Harmon came in one night with a nice case of sunburn, and on the back of the legs at that. He soon found out that there's no rest for the wicked in this outfit.

Pvt. Storch had an argument with an automobile recently. Louie came out second best with a bump on his head, and what a bump!



"POP"—THE OLD TINTYPE MAN

IF we were Floyd Gibbons (which, thank God slightly, we ain't) we would announce: "Hello, everybody; 'Pop' is back in Camp Smith again!" "Pop," for the information of those men who are spending their first year in Camp, is the "Old Tintype Man"—otherwise Mr. Phil Kaiser, of Jersey City. His camera is shock-proof, and he consequently takes pictures of any Guardsman who comes along, charging only twenty cents this year, instead of the twenty-five cents of a year ago. (Advt.)

Last year "Pop's" constant companion was "Lena" (her full name is "Lena Gainster"), and he carted the "lady" around under his arm, using her as a background for the customers who posed before his camera. We regret to report that "Lena" does not accompany "Pop" this year. Last September, after Camp Smith closed, she found the pickings rather lean, and so she took to the sidewalks of New York. Unfortunately, the first person she accosted was a bishop who is high in the Board of Other People's Temperance and Morals, and the result is that "Lena" is now in jail—on the inside, looking out.

HOW WE STAND

MAY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....88.14%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard.....	21,475
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard.....	21,384

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

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

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength.....	69
51st Cavalry Brigade.....	81

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength.....	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade.....	49

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength.....	28
53rd Brigade.....	43
54th Brigade.....	45
87th Brigade.....	46
93rd Brigade.....	41

COAST ATILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength.....	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery.....	10

HEADQUARTERS 44th DIVISION

New York Allotment.....	10
Headquarters 44th Division.....	8

STATE STAFF

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

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength.....	318
Special Troops, 27th Division.....	352

DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

Maintenance Strength.....	247
27th Div. Quartermaster Train.....	264

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength.....	118
27th Division Aviation.....	130

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength.....	473
102nd Engineers (Combat).....	511

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength.....	632
102nd Medical Regiment.....	673

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength.....	163
101st Signal Battalion.....	174

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength.....	1038
10th Infantry.....	1175
14th Infantry.....	1165
71st Infantry.....	1112
105th Infantry.....	1165
106th Infantry.....	1101
107th Infantry.....	1135
108th Infantry.....	1169
165th Infantry.....	1168
174th Infantry.....	1177
369th Infantry.....	1077

ARTILLERY, 155 How.

Maintenance Strength.....	647
106th Field Artillery.....	718

ARTILLERY 75's

Maintenance Strength.....	602
104th Field Artillery.....	697
105th Field Artillery.....	680
156th Field Artillery.....	684

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength.....	647
258th Field Artillery.....	770

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength.....	587
101st Cavalry.....	756
121st Cavalry.....	651

ARTILLERY, A.A.

Maintenance Strength.....	705
212th Coast Artillery.....	772

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength.....	646
244th Coast Artillery.....	772

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength.....	739
245th Coast Artillery.....	873

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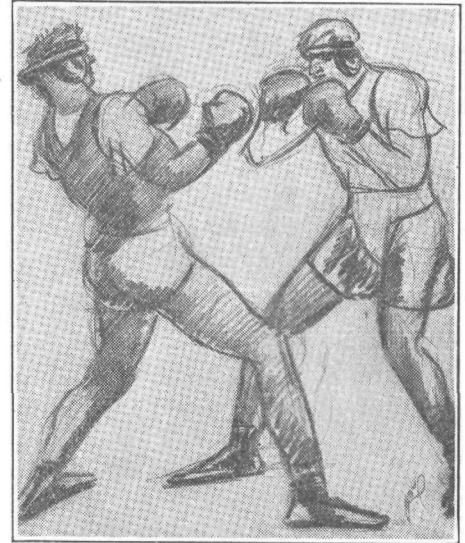
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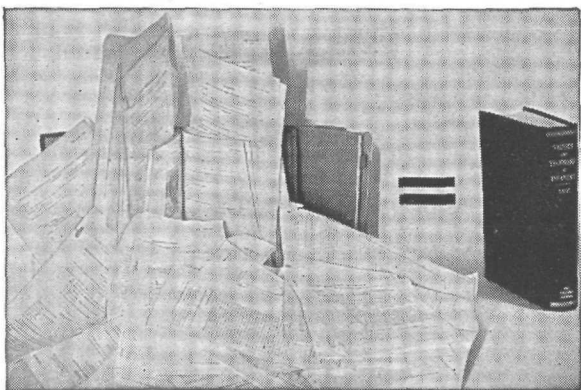
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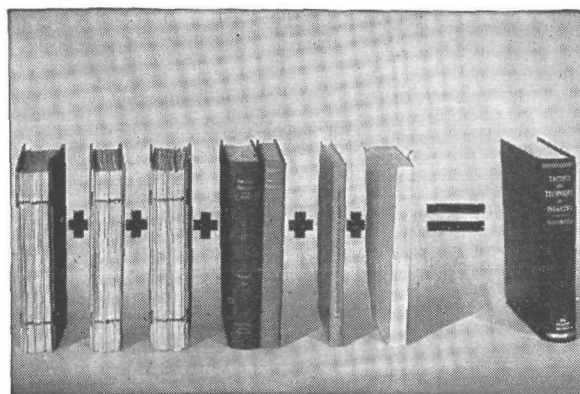
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