

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



November, 1932

THE ORION



MESSENGER

15c The Copy



●

**THE
RECRUITING
SEASON
OPENS**

●

Select Recruits

NOW

and take an

efficient unit

to camp

next year

CAMP is over for another year: the drills and activities of armory training have been resumed. Now is the proper time to recruit up to full strength—now, when there lies ahead the time in which to train recruits before next summer's exacting tour of duty.

Nothing is so great a drag on the efforts of an organization towards efficiency and discipline in Camp, as a "rookie." Get your "rookies" now and make sure that when your next camp comes around and recruiting is temporarily stopped, your unit is up to strength, efficiently drilled, and coordinated like a well-trained team.

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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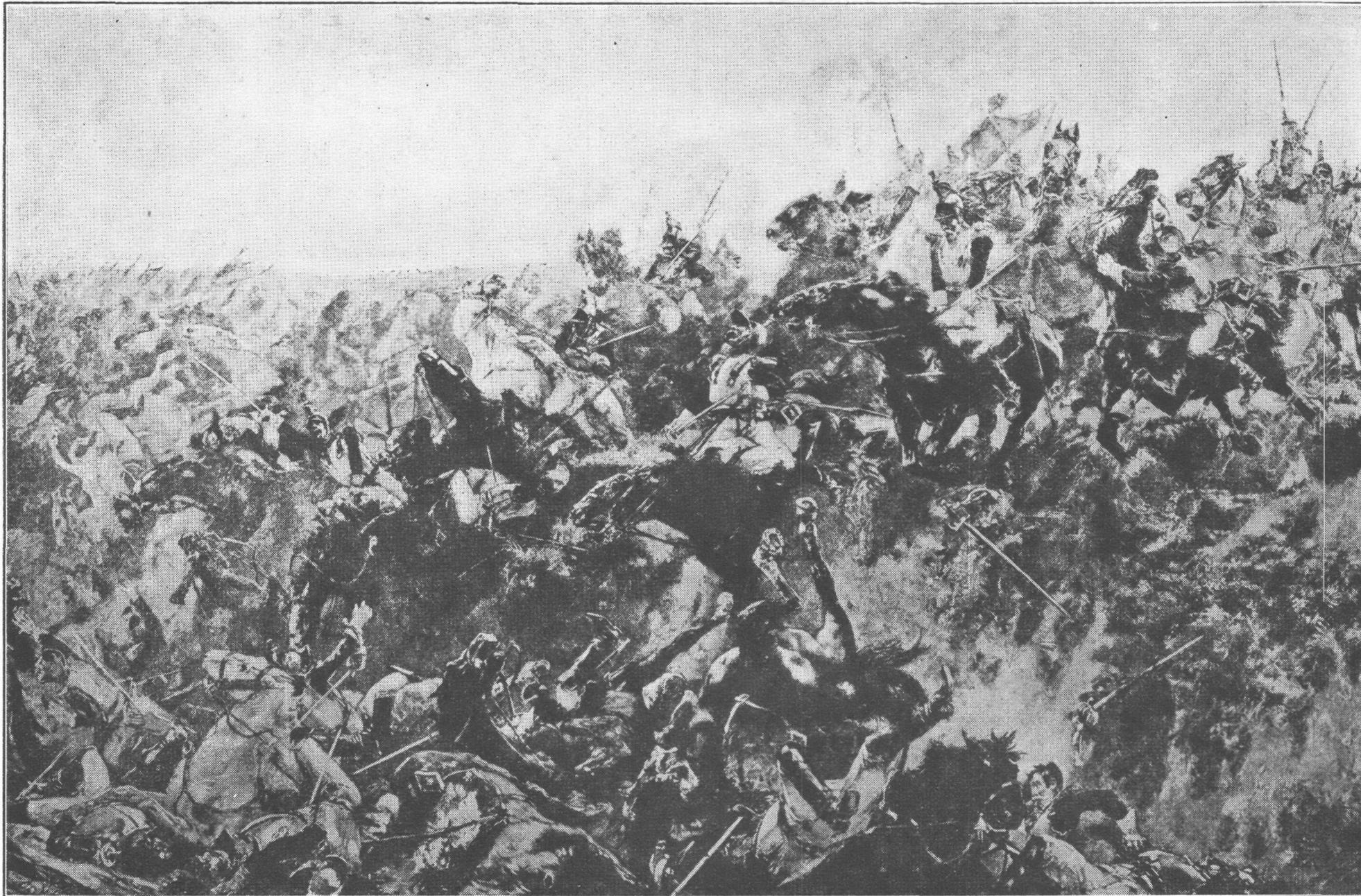
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"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 CHASM OF DEATH AT WATERLOO

NAPOLEON'S first onslaught of 20,000 men at Waterloo was smashed by the counterattack of Ponsonby's English cavalry brigade. The brigade suffered eighty per cent losses but captured 2,000 prisoners, 24 guns, and a mass of material. Napoleon then brought his cavalry into action—first, the cuirassiers, under Milhaud, and then his famous lancers.

Time after time, they charged in vain until their brilliant squadrons were disorganized and wrecked by the impetuous counter-charges of the English household cavalry. The above picture is based, not on historical fact, but upon the alibi invented by Victor Hugo many years later, in his "Les Miserables," to explain away the empire-shattering failure of the French cavalry at Waterloo.

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The Evolution of Cavalry

By CAPTAIN JOHN B. MURPHY

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THE DIXIE OFFICERS' GAZETTE

(To be Published in Three Parts)

Part II

IN the Tenth Century, Europe suffered greatly from incursions of Hunnish horsemen until Henry I of Germany finally met the devil with fire by organizing bands of his own horsemen who, following the tactics of the enemy, finally defeated the Huns. At the same period, the Arabs—long famous as skillful horsemen—began their conquest of Spain which was to last for nearly four hundred years. In 1241 Mongol light-horse hordes invaded Europe and successfully engaged the heavy mail-clad European cavalry. The Mongols could not stand a charge, but they excelled in harassing tactics, which finally wore down their heavily encased foes.

The application of gunpowder to warfare brought about a revolution in strategy and tactics. War had finally become a science. Charles VII of France organized the first standing army and infused new life into the cavalry arm. The soldiers were quartered in barracks and placed under rigid discipline. The servants in the retinue of the mounted knights, known individually as *servientes*, from which is derived our modern word "sergeant," were called collectively *gens d'armes* (men-at-arms). The various towns and provinces, in return for the protection afforded by these troops, were glad to pay the cost of their upkeep.

Light cavalry did not exist as a separate corps in France until the time of Louis XII, when such a corps was organized with its own general and staff. Montluc mentions a general in command of 12,000 light horse during the reign of Louis XII, and from the same source we learn that Henry II took 3,000 cavalymen with him in his expedition to Germany in 1552. Marshal De Brissac formed

the first corps of mounted infantrymen, known as dragoons, in 1554. These dragoons were trained to fight either as infantrymen or as cavalymen.

Light cavalymen are termed *chasseurs à cheval* in France. The Austrian and Prussian light cavalry are known as *Jager*. The word means "hunter" in both languages. In the Italian army the light cavalry is called the Bersaglieri. The usual British term is light cavalry or light rifles, or mounted fencibles when referring to the mounted local militia or home guards.

About the beginning of the Fifteenth Century the famous Hungarian hussars were heard of for the first time. The word "hussar" is derived from two Hungarian words—*huzz*, meaning "twenty," and *ar*, meaning "pay." The term "hussar" therefore meant originally a paid mounted corps composed of every twentieth man in the country. These hussars were armed with a sword, sometimes with two, and they rode like demons. They used small horses and were equipped as light cavalry. The hussars were particularly noted for their impudent bravery and for their extreme extravagance in dress.

The noted military genius, Gustavus Adolphus, contributed greatly to the improvement of the modern cavalry arm, continuing the pioneering activities of Maurice of Nassau, who had developed the light cavalry charge in the War of Independence of the Netherlands which had so successfully disconcerted his Spanish opponents. Maurice had drilled his light cavalry to form in two or three lines, then to ride rapidly toward the enemy, and when within range to discharge their pistols pointblank at the Spaniards,

meanwhile continuing to ride the enemy down. Such charges were usually irresistible.

Gustavus Adolphus made important changes in the discipline, armanent, pay, clothing, and training of his cavalry forces. He was a great cavalry general and used his cuirassiers and dragoons to great advantage. He was the first to hold out a reserve in the cavalry charge. To a great extent he also restrained his mounted men from the excesses popular among the soldiery of that period. The cavalry tactics of Gustavus Adolphus were much admired and were adopted by many European nations. The French especially distinguished themselves after his death in the improvement of the cavalry arm.

The cuirassiers—heavy cavalry armed with swords and lances and protected with the cuirass, an armored breastplate—were used by Gustavus Adolphus for massed attacks upon a disconcerted enemy whose morale was badly shattered by previous blows. We term this a “mopping up” operation now. In the face of a charge by these cuirassiers in their glittering armor, mounted on heavy, powerful horses, there was no alternative for a disorganized enemy but to break and run. These cuirassiers were large men mounted on heavy horses. The dragoons were used for reconnaissance, for flanking operations, and for operations where mobility was essential.

It was Cromwell's skill as a cavalry leader which decided the fate of Charles I in the Battle of Marston Moor on July 2, 1644. In that battle Cromwell was in command of the Parliamentary horse, whose final charge won the day. Had the Royalist forces won that battle, Cromwell never would have risen to the ascendancy in England and Charles I would have kept his head. Again at the last battle of the First Civil War—the Battle of Naseby on June 14, 1645—the charge of the Parliamentary cavalry under Cromwell decided the issue and sealed the doom of the ill-fated Charles.

During this epoch other noted cavalry leaders were Turenne, Luxemburg, and Condé on the one side, and Marlborough, Montecuculi, and Eugene on the other. The Duke of Marlborough won the Battle of Blenheim—one of the decisive battles of the world—on August 13, 1704, by the effective use of his cavalry forces. The army led by Marlborough included 16,000 English troops and consisted of 51 battalions of foot and 92 squadrons of horse. There were also a number of Allied troops under his command. The British and Allied forces crossed the Nebel and waded through the soft ground and marsh under a heavy fire from the French and Bavarians. Despite frequent French cavalry charges, they assumed and maintained their position on the opposite shore. The stream was red with blood when Marlborough finally gave the order for his cavalry to cross. The Irish cavalry in the French service had driven back the Hanoverians under the Prince of Holstein when Marlborough at the head of his British cavalry thundered into action and routed them. He then followed this up by effectively thrashing the remaining enemy forces.

Under the rule of Charles XII, the Swedish cavalry again occupied the premier position it had enjoyed under Gustavus Adolphus. Charles made the cavalry independent of the infantry as a combat unit in tactical maneuvers. He taught his cavalymen to rely on the sword and upon bold, impetuous charges for success. This king was a real *beau sabreur*—daring, chivalrous, and courageous. Sword in hand, he led his men against all obstacles—enemy infantry, cavalry, or occupied position—and over

all kinds of terrain. His most notable exploit was the pursuit of the Saxons under Marshal Schulenburg for nine successive days without unsaddling (1706). The Saxons had retreated into Silesia, and Charles and his two regiments of cavalry finally overtook them at Sanitz, near Punitz. The Swedes impetuously charged over 10,000 Saxon infantrymen, who had to lie down in order to avoid the rush of the oncoming horses. Charles drove the Saxon cavalry off the field, and then returned to capture the infantry and guns.

In the war between Russia and Turkey in 1709 the Turkish horsemen—long recognized as the best in Europe—struck terror into the hearts of their Russian foes by their dual prowess in equitation and in wielding the vicious scimitar. The Russian infantry, thoroughly cowed, were forced to the expedient of using ancient pikes to defend themselves as best they could against the frightful onslaughts of the Turkish cavalry.

Under Louis XV the French began to lighten the equipment of their cavalry, but they restored the use of the lance. At this period the lance was dressed with a fluttering pennon designed to frighten the enemy's horses. The brilliant Marshal Saxe made many improvements in the French cavalry. He stressed the importance of mobility. Marshal Saxe was the first to use guns in connection with cavalry at the Battle of Fontenoy on May 11, 1745. This fight was a desperate struggle; but the innovation of Saxe proved to be the undoing of his enemies, the combined forces of England, Hanover, the Netherlands, and Austria. In 1762 this audacious idea of Marshal Saxe became a regular feature of all armies by the adoption of horse artillery.

It remained for Frederick the Great to recognize and develop the full importance of the cavalry arm. That superb chieftain ushered in a brilliant cavalry epoch. When Frederick ascended to the throne he found 60 squadrons of heavy cavalry and 51 of light cavalry in his army of 80,000 men. The heavy cavalry was “heavy” in every sense of the word. Their quickest gait was the trot. In the language of the street, “they had on everything but the kitchen stove.”

At the Battle of Mollwitz on April 10, 1741, the Austrians taught Frederick a lesson from which he was quick to profit. Attacking in the open, slashing manner of the Turks, the Austrian horse drove Frederick's heavy cavalry from the field in utter confusion, their royal master in their midst. The Prussian infantry, however, succeeded in saving the day after a five hours' battle. Frederick at once reorganized his cavalry along the lines set down by Saxe. His cardinal rule for his reorganized cavalry was that “all evolutions are to be made at the greatest speed.”

Frederick's other precepts for his cavalry were:

1. Every cuirassier must be as handy and as expert on horseback as a hussar, and well exercised in the use of the sword.

2. Every squadron as it advances to the charge must attack the enemy sword in hand, and no commander shall be allowed to fire under penalty of infamous cashiering.

3. Every officer of cavalry must ever bear in mind that there are but two things required to beat the enemy:

FIRST—To charge him with the greatest possible speed and force; and,

SECOND—To outflank him.

With such instructions ringing in their ears, and with such peerless leaders as Seydlitz and Ziethen, is it any wonder that the rejuvenated Prussian horsemen per-

formed veritable miracles of military performance on the historic fields of Strigau, Rossbach, Leuthen, and Zorndorf? The Prussian cavalry became expert in adroit maneuvering even in the face of the enemy. Out of twenty-two general engagements, Frederick's mounted forces won fifteen.

While Napoleon's efforts to follow the lead of Frederick in cavalry maneuvers at first met with brilliant success, the performance of the French imperial cavalry was not uniformly good. The boldness of the Prussian system was reproduced; but the speed in the charge, skill in maneuvers, and good judgment on the battlefields were often lacking. Although the French at this period had 80,000 cavalymen, they were badly mounted and equipped too heavily. Moreover, the French were poor horsemen. While the cavalry was employed in masses, reserves were seldom provided.

The outstanding feats of Napoleon's cavalry were performed on the fields of Jena, Auerstadt, and Marengo. At the last-named battle, it was Kellerman's cavalry charge which transformed almost certain defeat into a decisive victory.

Napoleon surpassed Frederick in the use of his cavalry for outposts, scouting, reconnaissance, and intelligence missions. The Emperor relied on his mounted troopers to be his "eyes and ears," and their excellent service in this respect proved that his reliance was well placed.

Although the imperial cavalry was taught to place its chief reliance on the sword, the use of firearms was sometimes authorized, particularly in the Russian campaign, which, however, proved disastrous for the French horsemen. The intense cold, lack of food, and harassing activities of the Cossacks wore down both men and animals in numbers and spirits.

The French cavalry soon learned that it could not hope to cope with the Cossacks. A French observer of the period had this to say about the Cossacks:

"These natural horsemen are not organized as divisions. They pay no attention to regular alignments, and

are able to rest their feet in huge stirrups, which steady them when they desire to use their weapons. They are trained to pass at once from the halt to the gallop, and from the gallop to the halt. Their horses second their dexterity. These ungroomed animals of irregular size, supplied by their riders, possess wonderful endurance, and are guided entirely by the snaffle. They easily accomplish 100 versts (66 miles) in twenty-four hours."

The Cossacks method of attack in Napoleon's time was called the "lava," that is, a charge in small, irregular groups—in open or closed order, as circumstances seemed to require—these groups hovering around the enemy until launched in force at a vulnerable point. In modern times, however, the "lava" degenerated into a simple "charge as foragers." The tactics of the Cossacks greatly resemble those of the North American Indian of the Western plains.

Typical of the unskillful use of cavalry by Napoleon's leaders was the disastrous charge of Murat near Leipsiz in 1813. The Marshal charged directly into the center of the Allied army and succeeded in piercing it, riding down the Russian cavalry of the guard in the process. But Murat was flanked by a force of only 400 Cossacks and forced to retire in disorder. A similar error occurred at La Rottaire. Of course, the most flagrant misuse of the French cavalry occurred at Waterloo, where the gallant horsemen charged futilely again and again right into the mouths of Wellington's guns, only to be frightfully decimated. The English gunners actually got their hands blistered from repeated firing into the charging ranks of French cuirassiers.

The British and Allied cavalry forces especially distinguished themselves during the Peninsular campaign in Spain. Wellington seemed to have just the right knack in handling the cavalry. He would order a charge neither too soon nor too late, but just at the right moment, with disastrous results for his enemy.

END OF PART II

Part III will appear in the December issue

MURAT LEADING THE CAVALRY AT JENA

Napoleon knew the importance of cavalry in preparing the way for a battle, in covering the movements of the infantry and artillery, and in aiding them, during an action, by charges in support of attacks or against advancing columns of the enemy. In Murat, he possessed a cavalry leader after his own heart.

At Jena, Oct. 14, 1806, Murat, commanding 12,000 horse, routed the Prussian infantry, broke through their cavalry, captured their guns, and decisively carried the day.



State Medals and Rewards

The following facts are extracted from an article

by

COLONEL J. M. SCAMMEL

Reprinted by courtesy of THE NATIONAL REPUBLIC

EACH of fifty-one states and territories has a little army of its own, of which the governor is commander-in-chief—that is, every state, every territory except Alaska, and the District of Columbia. Uncle Sam's latest possession, the Virgin Islands, is an exception, although it has applied for permission to organize its own National Guard. Porto Rico, one of the newest members of the American family, has the oldest military force, it having been organized prior to 1590. In the majority of cases, the states have authorized various types of medals to be awarded or issued to members of their armies.

The state military forces vary in size from a mere 126 officers and soldiers in Nevada, with its small scattered population, to a real army of over 20,000 in the Empire State. These armies are not playthings! They must be able at all times to answer the call of the Governor in the event of a disaster or other state emergency; and because the regular army is small, widely scattered, and composed of skeletonized units, the national guard of today is the foundation upon which the defense of the United States is based. Soldiering in the guard has become serious business.

The medals struck by various states for their military forces are awarded or issued for a variety of reasons—to commemorate service in the wars of the United States; for active duty within the state under a call from the governor; for long and faithful service; for 100 per cent attendance at drills; for athletic prowess; for distinguished service in or to the forces of the state, and for valor.

At this point a digression may be made to explain that there is a real distinction between decorations, medals, and badges, and between awarding and issuing them. Medals and badges are issued to entire categories

of persons who meet certain standard qualifications: medals for service and badges for proficiency, as in marksmanship. Decorations are awarded individually for acts which are special or peculiar—"above the call of duty" is the phrase often used.

Napoleon is alleged to have said something to the effect that he could conquer the world with bits of ribbon. The distinction conferred by any decoration is a real asset to a man's pride. It was Montaigne who pointed out that the most precious awards were those without any intrinsic merit, such as the crown of wild olive, or the laurel wreath bestowed upon victors by the Greeks. The simple medal of bronze is valued as much as the medal of gold.

This is illustrated by a story told of a dinner during the congress of Vienna at which a Frenchman addressed an English officer saying of the simple bronze Waterloo medal: "That is a poor reward for the richest country on earth to give its brave defenders. It cannot have cost more than a couple of shillings."

"No," said the British officer, "it did not cost our country that much; but it cost your's a Napoleon."

In the last ten years more than fifteen states adopted new state medals, and the tendency is marked in the direction of rewards for 100 per cent attendance at drills, for active service within the state, for valor or other outstanding service.

The New York series is the most extensive, including medals for service in the Spanish war, Mexican border service, World War service, aid to civil authorities, for service guarding public property in 1917-1918, for long service, conspicuous service, for valor, and badges for marksmanship, athletics, recruiting, and the like. Two decorations, the Long Service Decoration and the Medal for Valor, are worn at the neck.



NOTED STATE MEDALS

A description of these medals will be found on page 7.

The Texas Cavalry Medal is unique in that it is the only medal authorized by the federal government for issue to state troops. During the World War two national guard cavalry brigades were raised in Texas to guard the Mexican border and release the trained troops there. Before these units had actually been taken into federal



MORE STATE SERVICE MEDALS

Above, New York (reverse side), Pennsylvania (obverse), Texas and Washington (both reverse) State Medals. Below, New Jersey and Oregon State Medals (both reverse).

service, the armistice was signed and these soldiers were, therefore, not entitled to the Victory Medal, not having been in the United States Army. The injustice of this technicality induced the Congress to pass a bill in 1924 authorizing a special medal in recognition of the service of the Texas National Guard on this occasion. Few have been claimed and more than 6,000 are still in the custody of the Militia Bureau.

The Distinguished Service Medal was first adopted by the United States during the World War. The states have already begun to follow suit. Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and, recently, Virginia, now reward distinguished services in or to the military establishment of their commonwealths. Major General George E. Leach, the present Chief of the Militia Bureau, was the first to be rewarded the Minnesota Distinguished Service Medal for distinguished service in the Minnesota National Guard. At the same time two officers of the Regular Army were given the same award for distinguished services to the Minnesota Guard.

The Cross for Valor is sometimes awarded only through a special act of the state legislature, as in New York. Those provided for by the laws of Minnesota and Virginia are so recent that none have ever been awarded.

The "Medal of Honor" type is the rarest of any in the world and most difficult to achieve. When you see a man with a modest ribbon of pale blue, sprinkled with white stars, you know that you are in the presence of a supremely brave soldier.

NOTED STATE MEDALS ON PAGE 6

The medals shown are: Top, New York, and Pennsylvania State Medals for World War, Texas Cavalry Medal and Washington State Service Medal. Below, Maryland State Service Medal, New Jersey State Medal for Mexican Border Service, Oregon Medal for World War, and Alabama Service Medal.

CAPT. ARTHUR C. BECK, CO. C, 71ST INF.
AUTHOR OF "THREE STRANGE BIRDS"

LAST month, through a most regrettable oversight on our part, the name of the author of "Three Strange Birds" was omitted. The author was Capt. Arthur C. Beck, commanding Company C, 71st Infantry and we herewith tender to him our very sincere apologies.

TAPS

Reprinted by courtesy of the N. Y. SUN

ADOPTION of the bugle call "Taps" by the French army, which was announced some time ago, has stimulated interest in the history of this signal, which Major E. W. Opie of the 116th Infantry, Virginia National Guard, correctly says is "dearest of all to the American soldier."

Major Opie assumes that the French were impressed by "Taps" from its use in the A. E. F. General Gouraud receives credit for proposing its adoption; his plan came to success after the Yorktown sesqui-centennial celebration, which he attended as a delegate from France.

A HAND FOR SGT. "RUSTY" GLICKMAN

THE following complimentary paragraph appeared in the current issue of the 156th Field Artillery's "B-C Scope" and echoes, we feel sure, the opinion of our 22,000 readers:

"Sgt. Glickman, of the New York National Guardsman, is to be complimented on his artistic ability and initiative, which have made possible such an interest-arousing page as 'It Happened in the Guard'."

The call, in Major Opie's opinion, is derived from taper, a candle; hence "Lights out!" He cannot establish the date of its adoption; "there is scant history of our bugle calls" available. An unnamed writer is quoted as saying that "as 'a song of truce to pain' it was added to the three volleys of musketry at a soldier's grave—volleys that through the centuries have kept the Roman burial tradition of a thrice-repeated farewell."

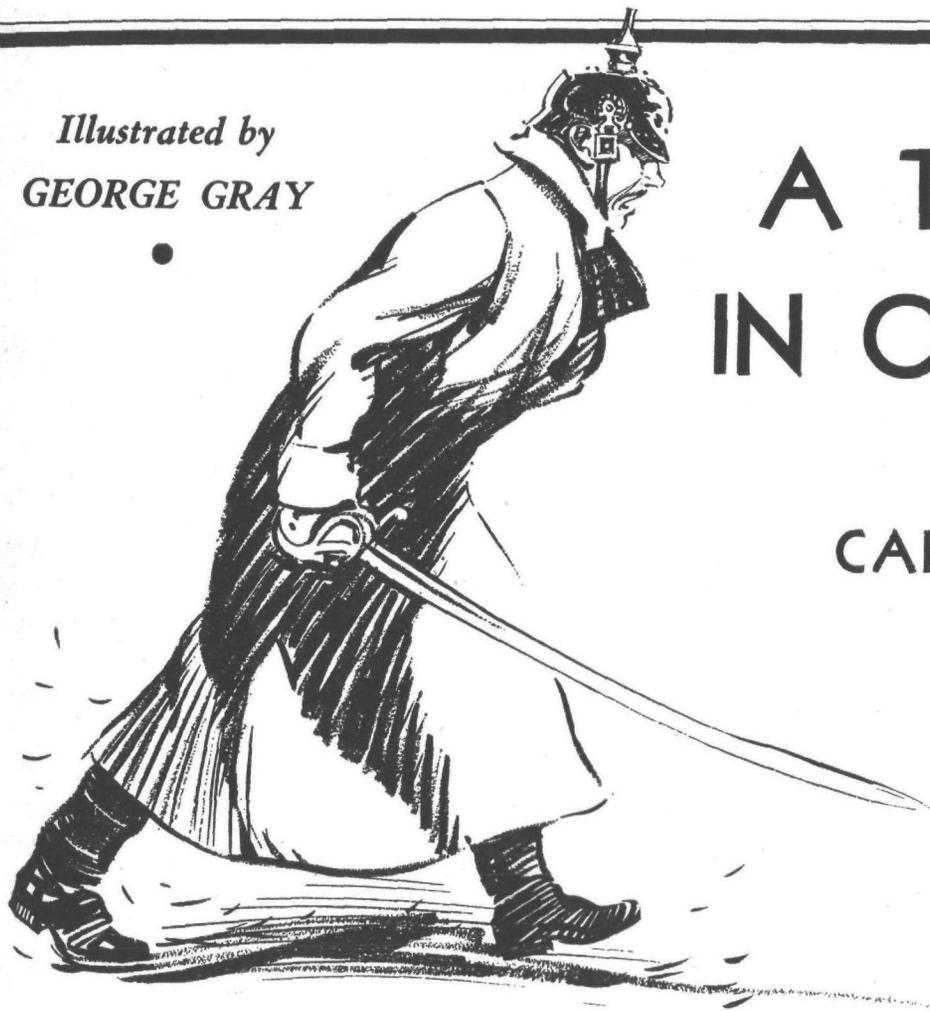
Taps is the one bugle call "for which the private soldier, to whom dignity is seldom sacrosanct, never seems to have composed any ribald words." From cadet days, Major Opie recalls these words:

"Bugles blow, Sweet and low! Through the hall, Hear the call—	'Good night all.' Echo seems To recall 'Peaceful dreams.'"
--	---

In the world war, Madame Schumann-Heink sang often these lines adapted to the call:

"Fading light dims the sight
And a star gems the sky gleaming bright.
From afar, drawing nigh, falls the night.
Dear one, rest!
In the West, sable night lulls the day on her breast.
Sweet good night, now away to rest.
Love, sweet dreams!
Lo, the beams of the light fairy moon kiss the streams.
Love, good night! Ah, so soon, peaceful dreams."

Illustrated by
GEORGE GRAY



A TYPICAL FIGHT IN OPEN WARFARE

By

CAPTAIN A. VON SCHELL
GERMAN ARMY

Reprinted by courtesy of THE INFANTRY JOURNAL

IT was about September 20, 1915. From a westerly direction a German battalion had been marching for some days, ever deeper into Russia. The roads were very bad. Sometimes there was a very hot sun, and then again it poured rain. About the middle of September the Germans had had heavy fighting for several days against the Russians in the vicinity of Vilna. Now they were marching eastward again. For several days they had seen no enemy.

The marches were very tiring. They had now come into a land of swamps. Forest, sand, swamp; between them a few villages. Whether they were marching as a part of the division or of the regiment they did not know and did not care. That is, however, always true in wartime. In peace soldiers learn that even the last private should be acquainted with the situation, but in war no one knows anything about it, and generally has no desire to. This last seems to be one of the main reasons for lack of knowledge of the situation. The soldier is satisfied if things go well with him. He has so much to do to look after himself; he must march, sleep, eat, and when he meets the enemy he fights. Whether the entire division is attacking, or only the battalion, is generally a matter of complete indifference to him. Such was the case here. The soldiers marched and marched, slept and ate. Where they were marching, or what they should do, was a matter of total indifference to them. Their higher commanders could make all the strategical plans they wanted, the soldiers marched. It is true that they discussed frequently among themselves what the mission could be. Then someone would say, "We are marching to Moscow." Then there was a laugh and the subject changed.

On one of those sunny autumn days this battalion turned suddenly toward the south at about ten o'clock in the morning. A couple of messengers galloped up and then left. Something must be wrong. The battalion was marching on narrow forest paths, often cross country. The battalion commander had ridden in advance. Suddenly he

returned: "The Russians have attacked our cavalry with strong forces and pressed them back. We are to assist them. About two kilometers in front of us is a river which we are to defend."

Soon they reached the river. It was about 40 yards wide, but very deep. On the farther bank was a village. On this side the woods and fields lay in an irregular pattern. Not a shot could be heard, no Russians could be seen, nor was there any German cavalry visible. The battalion commander was the only one who had a map. He said to his company commanders: "Over there on the right about 500 meters away is a farm; a battalion of the X Regiment will be there. We will defend from this edge of the wood to the left. The 9th, 10th, 11th Companies in front, each with a sector 300 meters wide; the 12th Company in reserve behind the middle of the battalion. To the left of our battalion is cavalry. We have no artillery for the time being. Send patrols across the river. I will get in touch with the cavalry."

Let us go with the 9th Company which was on the right flank. The young company commander let his company bivouac about 200 meters from the river in the wood, and advanced with a few men to the river so as to look the situation over and see the real lay of the ground. Before he left his company he sent a patrol to the right to make contact with the battalion at the farm.

All was quiet at the river. The story about the Russians which the battalion commander had told did not seem to be as bad as he had painted it. The terrain was very unfavorable. All about were patches of woods, some small, some large, so that one could see only about 100 meters in any direction.

This company was about 80 to 90 men strong. The company commander decided to use two platoons in the front line on the river and to hold back the third as a reserve. He therefore issued such an order. His platoon commanders were corporals, but were men on whom he could rely. They returned to their platoons. He himself sought a boat

along the river so as to reach the farther bank. He wanted to see what it looked like on the other side, but I must also admit that his principal reason was to see if he could find something to eat in the village across the river. Finally he found a boat. Then he looked back and saw his platoons coming forward from the wood. All was running smoothly. Suddenly a rifle shot rang out over to the right. He thought that someone of the other battalion over at the farm was killing a pig for the field kitchen. Now another shot. He said to himself: "Ah, ha! A bad shot. The man certainly ought to have been able to kill the pig with his first shot." More firing; two, four, seven shots. Can there be a fight over there? Heavier firing—and then, more quickly than it can be told, a flood of events, thoughts, and decisions.

The young officer's first thought was: "The neighboring battalion has located and driven back a Russian patrol. The firing, however, seems to be too strong for a mere patrol fight." He had in the meantime, however, climbed out of the boat. His patrol would certainly bring him information. Suddenly a few rifle bullets whistled over his head, coming from the right rear. By the sound he knew that the bullets came from Russian rifles. The situation suddenly became quite clear to him. "The neighboring battalion could not be there, or the bullets could not have come from the right rear. The Russians had crossed the river and were at the farm."

What should he do? The battalion commander was not there, he must make his own decision, and act. His train of thought was perhaps as follows: "Mission: defense of the river. The situation is changed. The Russians are across the river. Therefore, the decision is to attack quickly with as strong a force as possible."

He ran back with his runners to his reserve platoon. On the way he gave an order to a runner in whom he had entire confidence: "The left platoon will immediately retire into the wood and will then follow me in an attack on the farm. The right platoon will defend the entire company sector. Then report this decision to the battalion."

The company commander was soon with his reserve platoon. It had taken position with its front to the farm, which, however, was not visible. In that direction the firing was still going on. Without halting a moment, he yelled: "The whole platoon will attack in double time in the direction of the farm." And then they all plunged into the wood as quickly as possible.

The Germans must attack the Russians quickly before they could get across the river in dense masses. Now a messenger came running up from the patrol breathing hard: "The Russians are across the river near the farm. The patrol is lying down along a little road which leads north from the farm. The Russians are trying to get around us." A new situation had now arisen.

Since the first decision of the company commander scarcely ten minutes had passed. His thoughts were perhaps about as follows: "Has the situation changed? Do I now have to make a new decision? Is it possible to continue to attack? Are not the Russians already across the river in too strong force?" He had only 30 men with him. He decided to attack. We do not want to try to decide whether this decision was right or not. We only want to state it.

He continued to advance through the wood with the platoon. Now it became lighter. There was the edge of the wood. Just beyond was another wood, and the road leading to the north. Russians were on this road. "Lie

down, fire, range 400 meters." That was the only order given, and then the Germans' fire broke loose. For a moment it was quiet on the enemy's side, but then a storm of bullets came down on the men. There certainly must be a mass of Russians concealed over there. At this moment came a runner from the 2d Platoon: "The 2d Platoon is 200 meters in rear of us." Again the young company commander had to make a decision. Should he continue the attack? No time was available for thinking long on this matter. He called out: "I am attacking with the 2d Platoon on the right. This platoon will keep up the fire and then join the attack." He ran back to the 2d Platoon and then led it forward through the wood towards the right. As they ran he gave the order: "There are Russians across the river near the farm. We are attacking." In a very brief time they reached the edge of the wood. As they came out of it they received very heavy fire from the right flank, which forced them to lie down. The Russians were already much farther across the river than they had believed possible. The situation had changed again. What should this company commander do? Would he have to make a new decision? At this moment a runner came from the battalion: "The Russians have broken through our cavalry"—his last words as he sank to the ground with a bullet through his head. Again the situation had changed. What should the poor officer do? Would he have to make a new decision?

Naturally the situation was not as clear to him as I tell it here. He did not have a map. He stood in the midst of combat. In every fight the impressions are tremendously strong, even when one has been at war for a long time. One thing seemed clear to him—to carry on the attack alone with 50 or 60 men would lead to failure. But what should he do? There were only two possibilities—to hold where he was, or to withdraw.

Defense could be advantageous only if fresh German troops were available which could drive the Russians back across the river. You will perhaps remember that of this battalion, the 12th Company was still in reserve. But the 9th Company had neither seen nor heard anything of it. The company commander therefore believed that it had probably been used on the left flank of the battalion where



the cavalry had retired. Still another body of troops which might be able to help was the battalion which should have been at the farm. It was not there. When would it arrive? Would it come at all? He did not know.

The situation was therefore that the 9th Company could hold its own if it received support immediately. If no support was coming it was high time to retire. To remain where it was fighting, without prospect for immediate support, was equivalent to destruction. The company commander decided to retire. We do not want to try to determine here whether his course was right or wrong. We want to make clear that this decision had rather to be felt than arrived at through logical thinking. We might recall again, that the young officer had these thoughts in neither such clear form nor in so much time as it takes to tell them here. He felt rather than thought.

They retired slowly. By afternoon they had gained touch again with their battalion. The cavalry was there too; then another battalion arrived, and a few batteries of light artillery. They had survived the crisis. They organized a defensive position on a little ridge in the middle of swamp and forest.

In the next few days they repulsed with heavy loss all attacks of the Russians, but themselves suffered many casualties. I want to tell a little incident of this fighting because it shows how one often has to operate in war with the most unique methods.

The German line was very thin in this defensive position; the men were much dispersed. The battalion had a reserve of only 30 men, which had to help in repulsing every Russian attack. The battalion lay in the swamp without trenches and without wire. In the terrain in front they could only see a short distance. Everywhere there were small bushes, small woods, so that they never could get a general view. Therefore, it was often very difficult to determine when the Russians were going to attack. They generally saw them for the first time when they were very close. They had also too few men to send out strong outguards. How could they help themselves in this situation? Then a corporal made a very simple but very good suggestion. About 500 meters behind the lines there was a village in which there was a large number of cows. The corporal went to this village and drove all these cows in front of the position, where they could quietly graze. When the Russians approached the cows became uneasy and came towards the lines, and in this manner the Germans avoided surprise. These cows were the best and most valuable outpost ever seen in war.

Now, what can we learn from this little fight?

1. We saw in this fight complete lack of intelligence of the enemy and knowledge about the situation. Although in this case the German cavalry had been in contact with the enemy and therefore was probably in a position to bring information, still this source failed. Suddenly the Russians were across the river, their strength was completely unknown. Certainly the approach of the Russians in a future war would perhaps have been determined by aviators—I say perhaps. But it is my personal belief—I do not, of course, know whether this opinion will prove to be correct—that in the future we may not expect too much from our aviators.

In the first place, both sides will have aviators at their disposal who will fight each other. And before aviators can obtain good reconnaissance they must first beat the mass of the enemy's aviation. If the enemy is victorious in the air, we could naturally never hope for good in-

formation. Further, aviators in open warfare prior to combat will obtain principally intelligence of the large units of the enemy; marching columns, direction of march, and the like. This information will reach the higher staffs in the rear. What we at the front want to know about the enemy is where the machine guns and the centers of resistance are. Our fliers can rarely tell us, and then generally too late to do us any good.

Finally, we will constantly try to conceal ourselves from aviators by marching at night or by splitting our forces into small groups. If we expect these measures to be successful, we must assume that the enemy's similar measures will be equally successful.

I believe, therefore, that in the war of the future we shall have to make decisions without satisfactory knowledge of the enemy. It is therefore important to practice this in peace, and constantly remember that one can do in war only what one has learned in peace.

2. This fight brought with it a very difficult situation which changed like lightning and demanded instantaneous decisions. How shall we solve difficult situations in war if we have not learned to do so in peace? If we read military history, everything seems simple and clear because we can always see the entire situation, because generally we can obtain no glimpse of the minute details. We must get used to the fact in peace; we must teach ourselves and our men that in war we constantly come face to face with difficult situations. Good tennis or football players can be developed only by practice. What you are not able to do in practice you cannot do in a game, and what we soldiers do not learn in peace we cannot do in war.

3. I believe that this example shows clearly that difficult situations can be solved only by simple decisions and simple orders. The more difficult the situation the less time you have to issue a long order, and the less time your men have to understand a long order. If the situation is difficult all your men will be considerably excited. Only the simplest things can then be executed. We saw that this situation developed slowly and simply for a time. Then the difficulties came quick and fast. When I look back on the war, this was the condition in almost all situations. I be-



lieve we can draw the following lessons about issuing orders. The first order for the fight can generally be given without hurry. It must therefore contain everything that is necessary, above all the mission and the information at hand; but we should not expect that during the combat we can issue new, long orders, either written or verbal. They should be short, but as clear as possible.

4. And now the last point, which seems to me the most difficult of all. Our map problems generally close as follows: "It is now such and such an hour. Required, the decision." We know the situation, we have all the information, and we have to make a decision. I believe that the story of this fight has shown us very clearly that the most difficult thing is, to know the *moment* when we have to make a decision. The information comes in by degrees. We never know whether the next minute will not give us further information. Shall we now make a decision, or should we wait still longer? In other words, to find the moment for making a decision is usually more difficult than the decision itself. Therefore, go out with your platoon commanders, your section and squad leaders, in the terrain. Tell them that they are marching with their platoons here on this road. When you then reach a selected point, give to the leader a bit of information or an impression, then march quietly further. Now give another bit of information. Never ask, however, for a decision, and you will see how terribly difficult it is to determine the time to make a decision.

We must learn all of these things in peace, and learn them in our first days in the Service. But we must not know these things in only a general way, we must know them thoroughly. We can do in war only what we have learned to do in peace.

I want to close with a word of General von Seeckt's:

"Knowledge of a trade is essential, but gaining it is the work of an apprentice. The task of a journey-man is to utilize what he has learned. Only the master knows how to handle all things in every case."



RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES

Reprinted by courtesy of the N. Y. Herald-Tribune

AMID the brawl of politics it is often hard to remember that life goes on, that the really important things are still being attended to and that, whatever happens, the nation is sound at bottom. Thus it is reassuring to learn (from a note in "The Army and Navy Journal") that amid all the tempests raging hereabout the War Department is still down wrestling with fundamentals. It seems that "attention has been called"—it is the ominous formula wherewith so many crises are ushered in—to the dread fact that "at the present time the execution of 'Ruffles and Flourishes' is not uniform at all Army posts."

That would be enough to make the ordinary heart quail. Even more, however, resort to "Army Regulations 375-1"

revealed the horrid truth that there is no clear prescription there of the "exact manner" in which this necessary part of military ceremonial is to be performed. A terrible state of affairs threatened to result; it was found, for instance, that at the infantry school they ruffle first on the drums and then flourish on the bugles. In the Canal Zone they flourish first and then ruffle, while at West Point they actually ruffle and flourish simultaneously. The seriousness of such a situation can be grasped by any military man from the fact that it is usually to major generals that ruffling and flourishing is applied; and one need hardly point out even to a civilian what is likely to happen when a major general gets ruffled the wrong way.

Confronted by this assault upon the national defense, the War Department was superb. "After consultation of the Training Manual, Section 2000-5, paragraph 20, inquirers were advised that the [West Point] method is the correct one." The whole country can breathe more easily. It is good to remember, too, that whoever is elected two weeks hence, Section 2000-5, paragraph 20, will be right there, saving our Army and also our major generals from confusion.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM NAFEW HASKELL III

IT was a great shock to all of his friends and associates and to all members of the New York National Guard to learn of the sudden death, on October 12th, at 1192 Park Avenue, New York, of 1st Lieutenant William N. Haskell, III, son of our Commanding General, and recently appointed an aide on his staff.

The official and medical investigation of this tragic event indicates that Lieutenant Haskell was examining an old revolver belonging to a friend, which had been brought home from a recent outing by mistake, and which he believed to be unloaded; that one loaded shell had apparently been left therein, and that while examining the weapon this shell was in some way accidentally discharged, inflicting a wound from which he succumbed within an hour.

Lieutenant Haskell possessed in a very great measure the character and the ability to make friends, and had an unquestionably brilliant future before him.

After graduating from Phillips Exeter Academy and from Princeton University, he enlisted in Troop "E" of the 2nd Squadron of the 101st Cavalry, (formerly Squadron "A"), where he was a member of the Committee on Admissions and was liked and respected by all. Just recently he had been commissioned a 1st Lieutenant in the 105th Field Artillery, and assigned as aide on the Staff of the Commanding General.

At the time of his death he had recently entered the employ of the Brooklyn Trust Company, after serving an apprenticeship with the Fifth Avenue branch of the Guaranty Trust Company. He was deeply interested in his work, was highly esteemed by his superiors, and was very popular with his associates.

The entire New York National Guard will feel Lieutenant Haskell's loss, and joins in the deepest sympathy for General and Mrs. Haskell in their sorrow.

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FOURTEEN YEARS AGO—AND NOW

FOURTEEN years have passed since the Armistice was signed, since we, who were over there, paid our last farewells to those who had been laid to rest in some "corner of a foreign field." We had fought side by side—we had grouched about the same things—we had taken Life as it came, and the finger of Death touched whom he listed. We, who read these words, have been blessed with fourteen years more life than those friends of ours who gave up everything that peace might be assured posterity.

We think of peace as being the very antithesis of war—a period of quiet pursuits, free from disturbance and agitation. In our hearts, we are one and all of us pacifists, hating the senseless waste of war, hating the inane cruelty of massed murder on the scale we witnessed in France. And yet there is something which puzzles most of us, which we find hard to correlate with our intense revulsion from "red-handed war." Whatever argument may be used against this primitive method of settling man's disputes (and none will employ them more honestly and sincerely than those very men whose patriotism calls them to their country's service), this outstanding contrast between war and peace will always be remarkable: that, whereas in Peacetime the interests of a nation are often diffused, conflicting and antagonistic, in War the spirit of the whole country is fused into one concrete mass and directed, with grim intensity, towards one common goal.

Money, men, man-labor, and material were contributed without stint. Was there any talk, during the war, of a depression? Such talk would have seemed like treachery or sedition. Only at one moment, after nearly four years of fighting, did the spirit of a nation seem to waver, but the words of Field Marshal Douglas Haig, in his dispatch to the British peoples, "We are fighting with our backs to the wall," gathered up that failing faith and stimulated

the nation to a greater effort. The harder pressed the troops in France became, the more indomitable grew their will to smash their way to final victory.

Fourteen years ago that victory was won. Peace, the longed-for common goal, followed in the wake of bloody war. And with peace came a relaxation of effort, a period of gratifications, when the common enthusiasm of the peoples fell away and gave place to the destructive influences of selfish greed.

Like a house built upon sand, our peacetime illusions have crumbled away and we are left wallowing in the trough of a "depression." The only cure for our present ills would seem to be a sinking of "self" and a reconstruction of that spirit of universal unity which was so manifest and which proved to be the chief deciding factor in the war.

"We are fighting with our backs to the wall"; we know it; every day that passes, the extent and seriousness of our plight are being driven home to us. This is a time when we must *all* make sacrifices and carry, each one of us, his share of the national burden. To this end, we are practising economy in our homes and in our business; our government is striving to reduce expenditures and balance its budget. We owe our utmost efforts to our country and to ourselves to see that our common enemy, the depression, is routed as quickly as possible. And, by no means least, we owe our efforts to those who laid down their lives in France for the sake of the "peace" in which we now live.

But there is a group among us which has not yet learned the necessity for personal sacrifice. This group, comparatively small but highly organized, is attempting a raid on our depleted Treasury in an effort to secure for itself a "bonus" amounting to two billion dollars. What must our buddies think of those who survived them and who now, at a time when the nation has its back to the wall, think only of their service for the country in terms of dollars and cents?

Even if this group were entitled to the immediate payment of the "bonus," its demand would be disastrous since the country cannot afford it at this crisis. The annual cost of existing pension legislation has reached the staggering figures of \$450,000,000 and the insistence upon payment of this additional two billion dollars would destroy every hope of America's recovery for many years to come. No man who holds dear the memory of his fallen friends in France can tolerate the selfishness of this powerful, Treasury-raiding horde.

William L. O'Donovan, editor of the Seventh Regiment Gazette, sums the whole situation up in the following emphatic paragraphs:

"The men who gave their lives for a cause during the stress of war, did not think of their service in terms of bonuses. These men, America's Immortals, were proud to fight and defend country and home.

"Now, lesser men, who wore the same uniform, but who did not fill it, are seeking to leech millions of dollars from the nation's depleted treasury.

"America cannot stand this unfair demand. Right thinking citizens must not permit this robbery. We need our financial resources to restore the prosperity of the whole people, not to satisfy the selfishness of the greedy few.

"This is a war. But citizens are not asked to take up arms to prevent this raid. They are asked, instead, to cast their ballots in the forthcoming election for the men who will stand by America, and who will guard the nation's wealth for the greater good. . . . It is the only way to defeat the bonus legislation. . . ."



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



SOME MORE FIELD TRAINING COMMENTS

IN last month's issue I made some remarks on the results of the 1932 field training. On account of limited space these comments were confined almost entirely to the tactical aspects of our work and there are some other very important branches of training which I do not wish to pass over and of which I now wish to speak.

In the first place, in regard to a matter which affects our discipline. I have always been a believer that "Taps" means, and is intended to mean not only "lights out," but that quiet and order shall be maintained, and that the men who wish to get their night's rest can do so undisturbed by those who wish to "rough house" and "wise-crack" with kindred spirits in their own or other companies. In some regiments the above idea is carried out to the letter, and I might add, that those regiments are the ones which in other respects also show up as our best. Others are moderately successful in maintaining what I consider proper discipline, but in a few, apparently little effort is made to maintain a quiet and orderly camp after "Taps."

Now the only possible conclusion in such cases is that the officers of those regiments are either lazy, incompetent, or do not agree with my interpretation of this regulation. As an excuse, the last alternative can be thrown out, for subordinates have not the privilege of putting their own interpretation on the orders of higher authority. If Post Orders are carried out, and if, as they prescribe, a company officer remains in each company street for a certain period after "Taps," the noise and disorder would cease in the regiments in which it does occur, and all regiments would present the impression of bodies of disciplined soldiers. We want our men to enjoy themselves. We want to allow an outlet for high spirits and reasonable fun. There is plenty of time during the afternoon and evening for such fun. After "Taps" it becomes an intolerable nonsense.

Remember that all summer long those of us who are permanently stationed at camp are comparing your outfit with the others that attend camp, or rather, I might say, are having that comparison thrust upon us, and we are doing this at all camps by means of Staff Officers in residence and by frequent visits. I wish all commanding officers and other officers and even enlisted men could, as we do, see all the other regiments and have the chance to compare them with their own. I have enough confidence in the intelligence of our personnel to believe that such an

experience would change many existing ideas and would puncture some unwarranted complacency.

So much for the discipline in camp. Now for the question of discipline outside of camp. We shall try to provide as much entertainment in camp as possible. However, if men wish to seek entertainment outside of camp and if this does not interfere with their duties or efficiency and

the privilege is not abused in any way, there can be no criticism of their exercising their individual preference. I believe, however, that passes after "Taps" are rarely, if ever, necessary. Again we find that some regiments control this question in an entirely satisfactory manner and that others do not. Again it is a question of the officer's mental attitude. Last year, ten men of one company were picked up by the Peekskill village police for raising a disturbance in the town at two o'clock at night, not a pass in the lot, and when they were brought into camp and turned over to their own captain, the fact that ten men of his company had broken rules and behaved in a discreditable manner did not seem to penetrate his consciousness in the least. I wish that every Colonel would do as one did last summer, and as members of my Post Staff do on occasions—spend a part of at



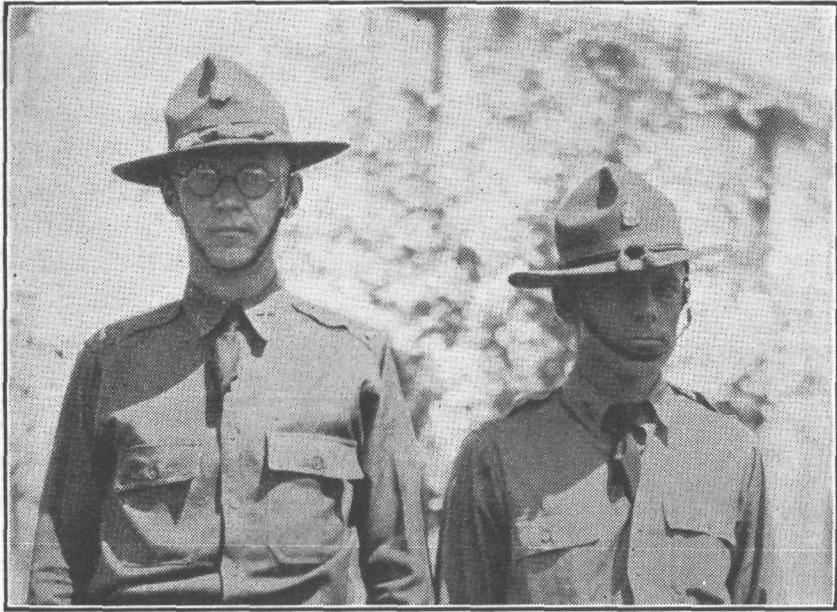
least one night in or near the guardhouse. Again I think that much information and much enlightenment would be gained.

Closely related to the two points mentioned above is the matter of proper uniform. We are steadily improving in this respect, but still, in our camps and in the towns near the camps, we see men, and some times even officers, who are not a credit to us. We must all realize that the uniform makes us conspicuous and calls attention to us and to the service. A man in uniform sauntering along the street with his hat on the back or side of his head, his coat unbuttoned and his hands in his pockets is not a good advertisement for the New York National Guard. If, as happened several times last year, he is found walking along the public road stripped to the waist, passing motorists are apt to get the idea that we are a modified "Nudist Colony." The United States Army uniform, especially in hot weather, is not always comfortable, but I believe that even at the expense of some personal comfort we are obligated to wear it in a manner to bring credit upon our-

Concluded on page 18

N. Y. N. G. SENDS TWO OFFICERS TO THE FT. SILL FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL

LAST month two officers from the New York National Guard—1st Lieut. Robert Waldo, 104th Field Artillery, and 1st Lieut. William F. Wulf, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade—were enrolled as students at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. They joined the National Guard and Reserve Battery Officers' Course which runs for three months and is followed in the spring by other classes for similar groups. About thirty officers reported as students in the present course.



UP TO THE EYES AT FORT SILL

1st Lieut. W. F. Wulf, 52nd F. A. Brigade, and 1st Lieut. Robert Waldo, 104th F. A., have discovered by this time that a Field Artillery Course at Fort Sill is no holiday!

Seven other classes commenced on the same day with a total attendance of about 160. These officers are all from the Field Artillery except nine, and this group is composed of one from the Chinese Army, three from the Marine Corps, two from the Infantry, and one each from the Cavalry, Ordnance and Philippine Scouts.

The National Guard and Reserve Battery Officers' course contains 487 hours of instruction and will be completed on December 10. It is intended to embrace the technique and tactics of field artillery. Ninety hours are spent by the students in the department of animal transport unless they are officers of motorized units, in which case they spent but 6 hours in this department and the rest of the 90 hours on motors in the department of material. A total of 229 hours is spent by all students in the department of gunnery where, after a comprehensive theoretical course, there comes about 80 hours of actual service practice.

ANOTHER "LAST WAR PRISONER"

ALMOST eighteen years after his capture by the Russians near Grodek in September, 1914, Franz Lusnigg, a former Austrian soldier, returned to his home in the little town of St. Johann, near Ober-Drauburg, a couple of months ago. But the return of this "last World War prisoner" gave no cause for rejoicing in his home town. Three years ago, Herr Lusnigg had been declared officially dead by the authorities. His "widow" then married again. Now the returned prisoner is demanding his wife and his property back, but the second husband refuses to give them back. Consequently the courts have the job of settling the dispute.

THE PINE CAMP PIANO

OUR readers will recall that in our September issue we published a letter from "The Boys at Pine Camp" requesting the acquisition of a piano to be placed in the Recreation Room at that post.

This letter came to the attention of Private George D. Lang, Jr., of Company E of the 71st Infantry and he very generously offered to donate for the purpose an upright piano which he had in his home, as he expressed it, "to show my appreciation of what the Guard has done for me."

This offer was gratefully accepted by National Guard Headquarters as it was felt that the Artillery and Cavalry would especially value and appreciate this gift of a fellow Guardsman.

Pvt. Lang's piano is now in the State Arsenal and will be installed at Pine Camp next spring, a tangible evidence of how one Guardsman feels toward the service and of how all branches of that service are one.

We know that "The Boys at Pine Camp" join with us in thanking Pvt. Lang for his generous and kind action.

MORE ABOUT THE PURPLE HEART

THE following communication from the Militia Bureau on the subject of Purple Heart, is quoted for the information of all concerned:

"In connection with the awarding of the Purple Heart decoration, the Militia Bureau has been officially informed by the Adjutant General from time to time when National Guard officers, who are also officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps, have been awarded the Purple Heart decoration. Notations as to these awards have been made in the records of the Militia Bureau, and the same will appear in the next issue of the official National Guard Register.

"It appears, however, that National Guard officers who are not in the Officers' Reserve Corps and who have been awarded the Purple Heart decoration, have been notified direct of such award without a copy thereof being furnished for the information and records of the Militia Bureau. It is requested that a canvass be made of all National Guard officers who are not commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps but who have received this award, and a report as to the result of such canvass submitted to the Militia Bureau. This report is essential in order that Purple Heart awards may be shown in the next issue of the National Guard Register.

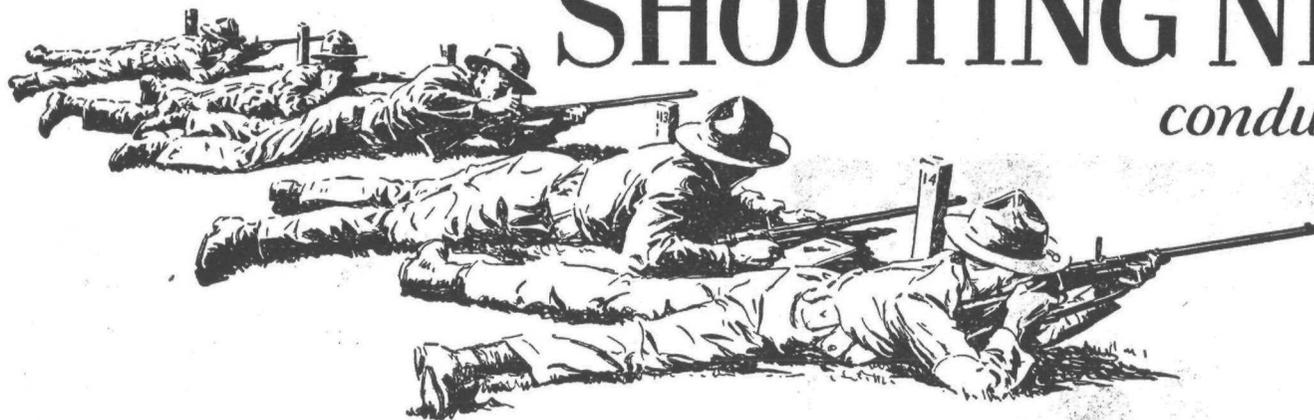
"Those officers, therefore, who are not members of the O. R. C. may assist in this matter by notifying the Department of their award of the Purple Heart."

GUARDSMAN DRIVES 200 MILES TO DRILL

PPRIVATE First Class Leland Taylor, 143rd Field Artillery, California National Guard, is one Guardsman who intends to maintain his 100 per cent. attendance at any cost. Taylor, who is employed and lives at Nevada City, more than 100 miles from Stockton where his unit is stationed, drives the entire distance every Tuesday evening, attends drill at Stockton, climbs back into his car again, drives the hundred miles a second time, and reports for work at a mine in the hills near Nevada City, going on duty at 2 A. M.

SHOOTING NEWS

conducted by



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
BARR BUILDING WASHINGTON D. C.

SAFETY CODE FOR HUNTERS DRAFTED

FOR the guidance of hunters as the game shooting season arrives, the National Rifle Association has issued from its headquarters in Washington a bulletin outlining a code of safety rules and urging strict observance of them by the gunners in handling their rifles, shotguns or pistols.

Through its members, the association is making a determined effort to spread the gospel of safety among all users of firearms, recognizing that guns when rightly used are not dangerous but, like an automobile, canoe, or any other device for pleasure, pass from the harmless and enjoyable to the harmful when recklessness and thoughtlessness enter.

The safety measures advised for the hunters follow.

Consider every gun as being loaded until you have personally examined it and found the magazine and chamber empty. Though you have only recently laid down an empty gun, remember someone might have loaded it while you were not looking.

Never allow the muzzle of a gun to point at anything you do not intend to shoot.

Never load a gun while pointing it toward any part of your body or at any other person.

Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or a glass bottle or a similar object, because the bullet is certain to glance off and go in some unexpected direction.

Never carry a gun loaded except when hunting, and then continually make sure that it is locked in the "safe" position.

Never shoot a songbird or harmless animal for sport, and when shooting game birds or animals make certain that no wounded game is left to suffer.

Whenever you shoot, remember that a .22 caliber rifle bullet will travel three-quarters of a mile or through nine inches of ordinary boards, and will bounce for a long way across the top of water. Larger rifles carry up to three miles and through six inches of brick wall.

Never lean a gun against a wire fence, tree, the side of a wall or any other object from which it may slip down, with injury to the barrel or sights, or with the possibility of an accidental discharge, and do not use a gun for a leaning post.

Never engage in any "horse play" when anyone in the group has a loaded gun, or when there is a loaded gun in the room.

Never stand on rotten wood, ice, or anything where

there is any possibility of losing your footing while you are holding a gun.

Do not carry a gun into a tree. You have to use your hands in climbing and the slightest mischance may cause your rifle to drop and perhaps discharge, and, too, twigs may trip the trigger. If you must climb a tree, use a sling to carry it on your back. *Next to a safety lock, a sling is one of the most important safeguards against accidents.*

Do not lay a gun where your dog may trip the trigger.

Never drag a gun by its muzzle through fences, or out of cars, boats, etc.

Be certain of the strength of your gun in relation to the power of ammunition you use.

Avoid bursting your gun. Be sure it is in proper condition and that there is no mud, ice, or any foreign matter in the barrel, or grease in the chamber.

Examine your gun—if it's failing, better get a new one and take no chances.

If your gun misfires, do not be in too big a hurry to open the breech. The shell or cartridge may explode in your hand or lap.

Always endeavor to impress the necessity of the safety rules on other shooters in your company.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN RETAIN DEWAR CUP

FOR another year—the sixteenth since the match was inaugurated in 1909—the famous Lord Dewar cup will remain with the riflemen of this country, the National Rifle Association has made known.

The American shooters won the match this year by a score of 7872 points out of a possible 8000 to the British marksmen's 7838. The American team, composed of marksmen from nine different states, fired its score at Camp Perry, Ohio, and the British team did its shooting in England.

The British shooters have won the trophy three times, the last time in 1926, while there was no competition for five years. The match is fired by teams of 20 men with .22 caliber rifles at 50 and 100 yards, 20 shots per man at each range.

The United States railway shooters did not fare so well this year, losing to the British railwaymen, 7792 to 7741. The match was started in 1927 and the United States has won four times and the British twice. The match is fired under the same conditions as the Dewar match.

National Guard Association of United States



PRESIDENT OF THE N.G.A.

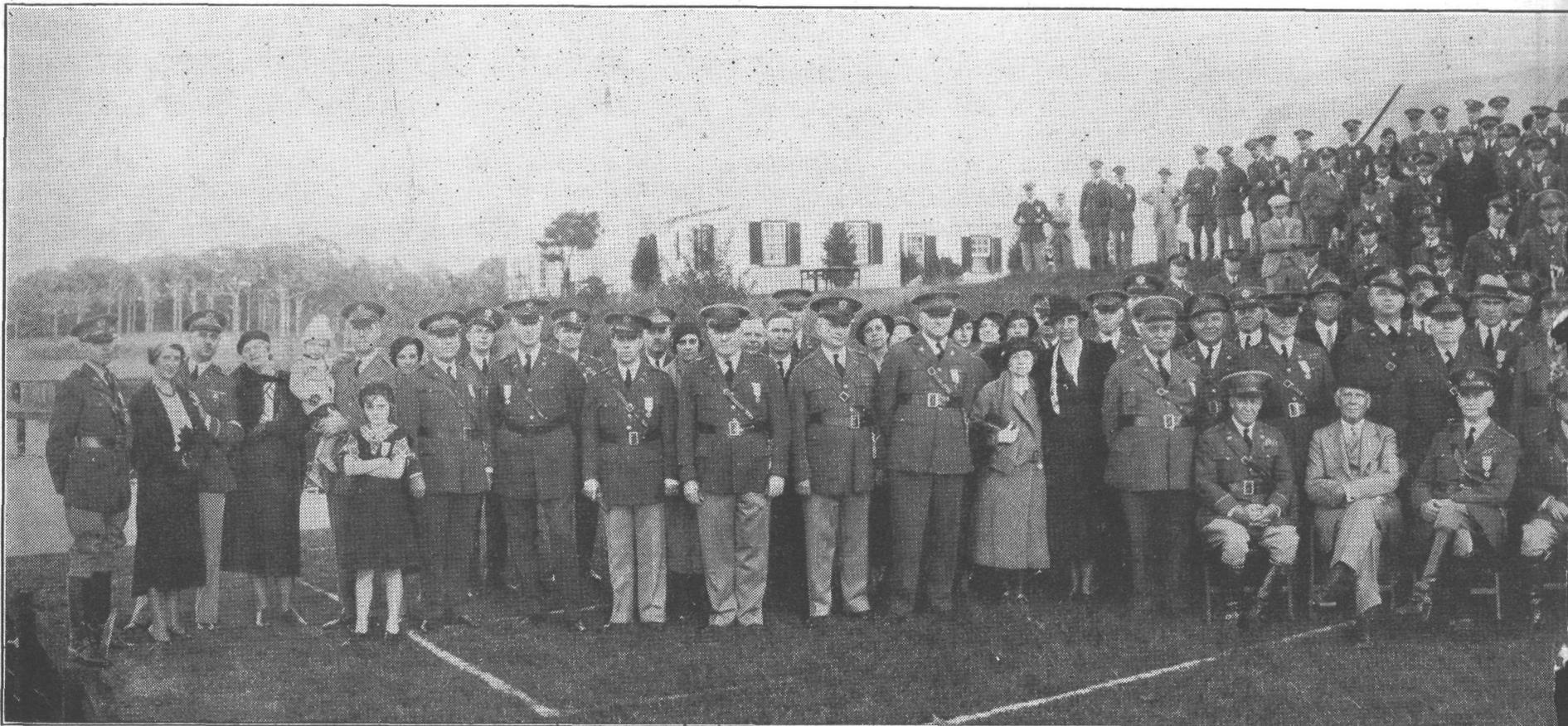
Brig. Gen. Claude V. Birkhead, of Texas, newly elected president of the National Guard Association of the United States. He takes over these duties for 1932-1933 from the capable outgoing president, Brig. Gen. Robert J. Travis, Georgia.

By **BRIG. GEN. FRED'K M. WATERBURY**

Re-elected Secretary of the Association

THE annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, attended by about four hundred, held a "peppy" three-day session, surrounded by the Southern hospitality of good Old Virginia, at Hotel Monticello, in Norfolk, Va., October 20-22. It was one of the most successful and busiest sessions in some time and ran smooth and fast under the leadership of the President, Brig. Gen. Robert J. Travis of Georgia, who knew how to wield the gavel as well as to hand out timely repartee.

The entertainment varied somewhat from other conventions, the innovations being most enthusiastically welcomed by the delegates, who represented nearly all the states in the Union. For instance, after a delightful bus ride on Thursday afternoon and a reception stop at the naval base, the delegates were taken to the Country Club at Virginia Beach, where an Oyster Roast was given in place of the usual banquet. Here, on the water's edge of the beautiful bay, great tent flies had been erected over several specially built ovens for the roast, and I cannot begin to tell you the actual number of Chesapeake oysters that slid down the throats of the brave and the fair. While this was going on, an air squadron of pursuit planes from Langley Field put on a demonstration in honor of Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the Militia Bureau. The band from the 111th Field Artillery of Virginia fur-



DELEGATES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION AT VIRGINIA BEACH

nished the music throughout the afternoon and evening—in fact, this band was on duty for the entire convention.

In the afternoon of Friday, the ladies of the convention, including Mrs. Franklin W. Ward and Mrs. John F. Ward, of New York, were entertained at a luncheon and bridge at The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, the hostesses being the ladies of Norfolk.

Friday evening, the grand ball in the beautifully decorated ballroom of the Hotel Monticello, was attended by over six hundred, the ladies' committee of Norfolk acting as hostesses to over a hundred Virginia belles, who came to help entertain the officers and were certainly the life and joy of the party. Those who attended the convention are certainly deeply indebted to Brig. Gen. S. Gardner Waller, the Adjutant General, and his general "chairman-in-chief" Colonel William H. Sands, 111th Va. F.A., for the splendid arrangements throughout the entire convention.

The convention opened Thursday morning and, in the absence of Governor John G. Pollard, the Adjutant General of Virginia, Brig. Gen. S. Gardner Waller, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state, stressing some of the great historical achievements of Virginia and giving the Guardsmen a cordial welcome to a great militant state.

Colonel C. B. Borland represented his honor, Mayor Mason of Norfolk, and the welcoming speeches were responded to, on behalf of the association, by Vice President, Brig. Gen. C. V. Birkhead, of Texas.

The Credential Committee, consisting of Major General Wm. G. Price, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Brig. Gen. Oscar F.

Temple of Arizona, and Colonel W. H. Sands of Virginia, reported nearly 400 votes out of 427 represented by the delegates.

The President's annual report, delivered by Brig. Gen. Robert J. Travis of Georgia, gave a full account of the work accomplished and the legislation fought for during his tenure of office. He also made a report of the dedication of the National Guard Room in Pershing Hall, Paris, September 15, at which he represented the Association.

Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the Militia Bureau, gave a stirring address, stressing the seriousness of lack of funds to carry on under the defense bill, as set up by Congress, and emphasizing the need of the deficiency bill, as promised by Congress, but now disapproved by the President. His intensive study and suggested retrenchments formed the great debate throughout the meetings of the Resolutions Committee and on the floor of the convention, and, in the final analysis, his policies were in the main adopted in the resolutions passed by the convention.

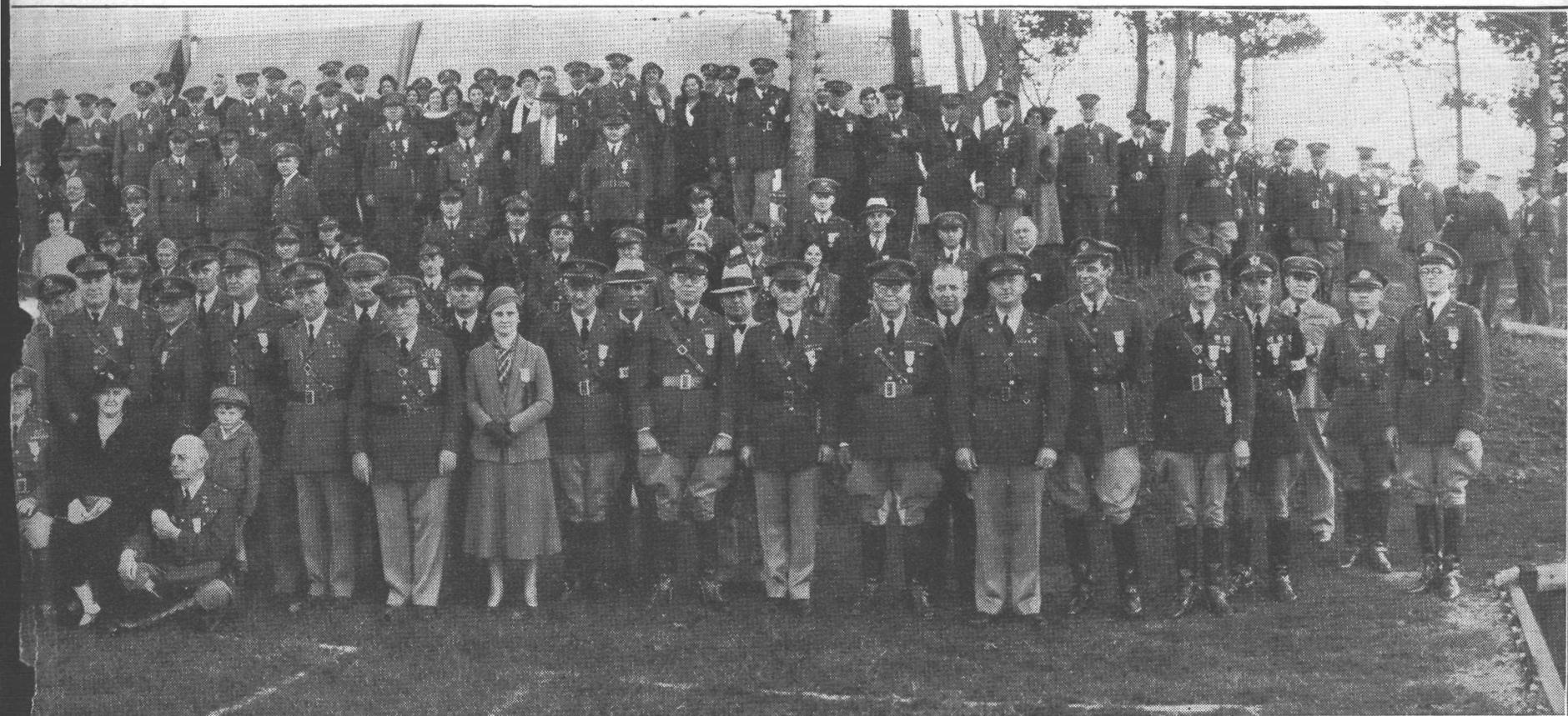
Friday morning, Major General Paul B. Malone, commanding the Third Corps Area, delivered a masterful address, in a most eloquent manner, full of patriotism, pathos, and unvarnished facts as to war and its consequences. He said, in closing: "Take all the profits out of war, and the next time we want to fight, we

probably won't rush in so hastily. Let us insure, in the next war, equal service to all and special profits to none. That, however, is only a palliative."

He was followed by an address by Colonel L. Kemper Williams, President of the Reserve Officers' Association.

NEW YORK DELEGATES ATTENDING

Maj. General Franklin W. Ward
Brig. Gen. James J. Phelan
Brig. Gen. John J. Byrne
Col. Wm. J. Costigan
Col. Wm. A. Taylor
Col. J. Townsend Cassedy
Col. Lewis M. Thiery
Col. Frank C. Vincent
Lieut. Col. Jas. A. S. Mundy
Lieut. Col. Lawrence Beattie
Lieut. Col. J. G. Grimley
Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Mangine
Lieut. Col. A. Kimberley
Major R. H. Platz
Major L. A. Brower
Major B. B. Tullock
Capt. Francis H. Greene
Capt. Joseph Flannery
Capt. John F. Ward
Capt. C. H. Reese
First. Lieut. W. H. Hooker



BEACH, DURING THE RECENT NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION

Secretary Waterbury and Treasurer McLean made their annual reports, and the Auditing Committee, composed of Brig. Gen. Wray de Prez of Indiana, Brig. Gen. Seth E. Howard of California, and Colonel John A. Cutchins of Virginia, reported the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer correct and most efficiently kept.

In the afternoon, the Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel Frederick H. Payne, was the guest of the convention and delivered an address.

The Chief of Staff, General Douglas MacArthur, being unable to accept the invitation of the Association to attend its sessions, sent his popular assistant, Brig. Gen. Andrew Moses, who congratulated the Guard on its training and its efficiency, and tendered the appreciation and loyal support of his chief, stressing General MacArthur's great admiration for the National Guard and the service it was rendering.

The Resolutions Committee, of which Brig. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh was chairman, had a great volume of work and ran into night sessions. Certain resolutions were brought into the convention and passed Friday afternoon, the balance on Saturday morning—some twenty in all.

Many of these resolutions were hotly debated on the floor of the convention before final passage. Among some of the pertinent ones were:

(1) Proposing the creation, in the Militia Bureau, of a deficiency bill, amounting to \$2,200,000, for presentation to the next Congress.

(2) Petitioning Congress to provide a building in the District of Columbia as a memorial to National Guardsmen who lost their lives in the World War, to be used as Headquarters by the District of Columbia National Guard.

(3) Commending Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the Militia Bureau in Washington, for his operation of the Bureau, particularly in reference to finances.

(4) Pressing the enactment into law of amendments to the National Defense Act.

(5) Seeking changes in the statutes to allow National Guard units the use of war streamers in recognition of service performed prior to the Revolution.

(6) Congress was criticised by the Association for appropriating to the militia sums "known to be insufficient" which require the enactment of deficiency bills at subsequent sessions. The resolution, brought to the floor by Chairman Walsh, pointed out that the appropriations "can be accurately determined for each fiscal year."

As a result of conferences during the convention between National Guard delegates and Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the Militia Bureau, a compromise was reached whereby animal caretakers might be paid more adequate wages by transferring from other activities the sum of \$170,000. Considerable feeling was expressed by officers over the drastic cut of \$341,000 in the caretakers' fund because of the resulting lack of proper care for cavalry and artillery horses.

On the convention floor, Saturday morning, Major General Matthew T. Tinley of Iowa, condemned the modern method of "debunking history in tearing down the character of men like Washington" by introducing a resolution to defend the name of General Pershing, A.E.F. Commander-in-Chief. "Propose a resolution," the wording ran, "extending to General Pershing the felicitations and high regards of this Association." It was adopted unanimously.

The Nominating Committee, of which Brig. Gen. Dudley

J. Hard, Ohio, was chairman, presented the following list of officers who were elected for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS

President: Brig. Gen. Claude V. Birkhead, Texas.

Past Immediate President: Brig. Gen. Robert J. Travis, Georgia.

Vice President: Maj. Gen. Matthew A. Tinley, Iowa.

Secretary: Brig. Gen. Fred'k M. Waterbury, New York.

Treasurer: Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, Kansas.

CORPS AREA VICE PRESIDENTS

First Corps Area: Brig. Gen. Wm. F. Ladd, Connecticut.

Second Corps Area: Brig. Gen. J. J. Phelan, New York.

Third Corps Area: Col. Washington Bowie, Maryland.

Fourth Corps Area: Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blandey, La.

Fifth Corps Area: Maj. Gen. Robert H. Tyndall, Indiana.

Sixth Corps Area: Brig. Gen. Frank Schwengel, Illinois.

Seventh Corps Area: Brig. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, Minn.

Eighth Corps Area: Brig. Gen. Charles E. McPherrren, Oklahoma.

Ninth Corps Area: Brig. Gen. T. E. Rilea, Oregon.

The above, with the officers, comprise the Executive Council for the coming year.

Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Committee on Time and Place, recommended Chicago as the 1933 convention city which was unanimously voted.

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 13)

selves and our service and give observers a favorable impression.

My last remark reminds me of another "custom of the service" which I observed. In every camp the guard house is usually the first thing that a visitor sees. The first impression that many a visitor received of some of our guard-houses during the summer was a vision of from six to twelve recumbent figures lying on their backs on the porch floor benches, apparently taking a "much needed rest." If this rest is needed, it should be taken inside the guard-house. Outside, that locality should present an appearance of alertness and efficiency and should not appear like a temporary resting place for the "unemployed."

You may think that in writing the above I appear to be "scolding," to have picked up some few unimportant incidents and allowed them to cloud my appreciation of other good work. This is not so. Let me say again that we have some organizations that, in every respect, I am willing to stack up against any other soldiers, anywhere. But we have some others which I feel we must keep in the background until they correct certain habits which I, with the opportunity for a broader vision, feel are very important, and which detract from an otherwise excellent record. I, and my staff, seize every opportunity to visit and observe other military establishments to get a line on what others are doing and how they appear, and we get a lot of ideas therefrom, and, I might add, a good deal of satisfaction. We are doing so well in many respects that I want to eliminate the defects which we do see. That some regiments have done this, proves that all can do it.

W. H. Haskell

Major-General



• KEEP SMILING •

Nothing Doing in New York

In Maryland, says a newspaper item, it is illegal for a woman to go through her husband's pockets at night. In most States, however, it's merely a waste of time.

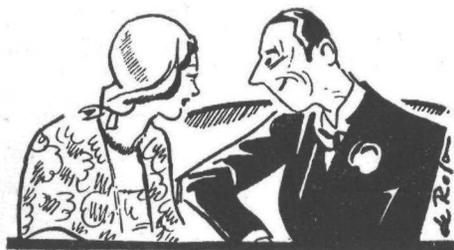
A Terrible Revolution

It seems that a deputy sheriff was sent to take an inventory of a house full of furniture. When he didn't return after three hours, the sheriff investigated and found him asleep on the front room lounge. His deputy had made a brave effort at the inventory, however, for the sheriff read:

"Living Room—1 Table,
1 sideboard,
1 full bottle of
whiskey."

Then the "full" was crossed out and "1/2 full" was substituted. This in turn had been erased and "empty" written in its place. Finally, at the bottom of the page, in a wobbly hand, was scrawled: "One revolving carpet."

The Blade (Ala.)



Broad in the Beam

"Doesn't that soprano have a large repertoire?"

"Yes, and that dress she has on makes it look worse."

Hellish Hot

The kind old gentleman met his friend, little Willie, one very hot day. "Hello, Willie!" he exclaimed, "And how is your dear old grandpa standing the heat?"

"Ain't heard yet," said Willie. "He's only been dead a week."

A Fair Warning

Will Huggem: "They tell me you stutter when you're about to be kissed. Is that right?"

Mae Likett: "Y-y-yes, th-the-that's r-r-right."



P.S.—He Got the Job

Mazie: "I suppose that guy told you your lips were like twin cherries."

Mame: "Naw, that's stale stuff. He said they were like an old suit—they oughta be pressed."

Sabers (Texas).

Qualified to Teach

A Kansas City schoolboy recently married his teacher, aged forty-five. He'll learn.

Sabers (Texas).

Mistaken Identity

"Hello, is this you, Hugh?"

"Yes."

"Is this Hugh Biloh I'm speaking to?"

"Yes."

"Well, listen, Hugh. I want to borrow five dollars."

"All right. I'll tell him as soon as he comes in."

It All Depends

Captain: "How long do you want to be away on your honeymoon?"

Private (timidly): "Well, sir—er—how long would you say?"

Captain: "How should I know? I haven't seen the bride."

Pennsylvania Guardsmen

Boiled?

She was married in Evansville, Ind., to Walter John Jarrett, and to this onion were born three children.

The thought brings tears to our eyes.
The Littleton (Colo.) Press.

He Had to Give it Up

"Join us in a little game of stud, colonel?"

"Sir, I do not play stud."

"I beg your pardon. I had an idea that you did."

"Yes, I had that idea myself once."

In Utopia

"Will you please drive off the track?" asked the motorman on the street car. The truck driver promptly reined over to one side.

"Thank you so much," added the motorman, with a smile.

"You're very welcome," responded the truck driver. "You must pardon my seeming carelessness. I had no idea your car was so close."

Contrary to Orders

Clerk: "The stenographer wants to know if you can let her have \$5 until Saturday."

Boss: "Sorry, but my wife won't let me make advances to stenographers."



200 Square Feet of It

"While I was in Europe I saw a bed twenty feet long and ten feet wide."

"Sounds like a lot of bunk."

Newport Recruit.

A Cat Needs Nine Lives

"Father," remarked little Johnnie, running into the sitting room, "there's a big black cat in the dining room."

"Never mind, Johnnie," said his father, drowsily. "Black cats are lucky."

"Yes," was the reply, "this one is. He's had your dinner."

THE ORION MESSENGER

NEWS OF THE 27th DIVISION

ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD WAR, INC.

OFFICERS

JOHN F. O'RYAN, *Honorary President*, New York City, N. Y.
 HARRY J. GAYNOR, *President*, Rochester, N. Y.
 WILLIAM F. S. ROOT, *Vice-President*, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 JOHN SITTS, *Vice-President*, Oneonta, N. Y.
 A. GEORGE ROLANDELLI, *Vice-President*, New York City, N. Y.
 C. PEMBERTON LENART, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 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.

THE SEVENTH BIENNIAL REUNION, BUFFALO

WITH bands blaring and heels clicking on the pavement, veterans of the 27th Division marched through Buffalo at the recent convention of the 27th Division Association of the World War, the pride and glory of New York's Own undimmed by the passing of fourteen peacetime years.

Marching units of the 174th Infantry, 106th Field Artillery, 121st Cavalry, and the Naval Militia, preceded the several thousand members of O'Ryan's "Roughnecks" as they moved down the broad avenues in the sunshine with all the precision and style inherent in that proud division of volunteers who stormed the Hindenburg Line in France.

The parade brought to a climax the two-day convention, which opened with a banquet Friday night, October 21st, and moved swiftly through a business session Saturday morning. At this session, new officers were elected for the coming year and a plan launched for the establishment of a permanent memorial to the work of the division during the war-torn years of 1917-1918, when it operated with British divisions on the Western Front.

Capt. Harry J. Gaynor, of Rochester, who served overseas as an enlisted man in the 105th Infantry from Troy, was elected president of the Association. He is the first man from the ranks to be so honored. Other new officers are Major William F. S. Root, who served with the 102nd Engineers, 1st Vice-President; John A. Sitts, Oneonta, who went over with the 106th Machine Gun Battalion, 2nd Vice-President; Sgt. A. George Rolandelli, New York, who saw service with the 105th Infantry, 3rd Vice-President; and Lieut. Col. C. Pemberton Lenart, who served with the 106th Infantry, Secretary and Treasurer.

Three honorary members of the As-

**CONTRIBUTIONS
ACKNOWLEDGED**

The following contributions towards the Reunion fund are gratefully acknowledged:

Sidney G. deKay.....	\$10.00
William L. Hallihan.....	5.00
Jerome F. Langer.....	5.00
Henry S. Sternberger.....	5.00
Charles R. Jobe.....	4.00
Robert R. Molyneux.....	4.00
William J. Sharpe.....	2.50
Nicholas Farina.....	2.00
Charles J. Schwartz.....	2.00
James B. Riley.....	1.00
Paul W. Vincent.....	.50
J. Herbert Woolley.....	.50

sociation were elected. They are Chas. S. Whitman, wartime Governor of New York; Louis W. Stotesbury of New York, Adjutant General of the state during the war, and Brig. Gen. Herman A. Metz, former Comptroller of New York City and for a quarter-century a member of the New York National Guard.

A suggestion of Major General John F. O'Ryan, made at the Friday night banquet, led to an announcement by the new president that he would appoint a committee to work with the Dixie Division, the 30th, to hold a joint reunion, probably in New York City or thereabouts, within the next two years.

The determination to establish a memorial also came as a result of a suggestion from General O'Ryan. It is likely to be financed, in at least part, with money given by members of the division in the posthumous disposition of their estates. This recommendation was made by the permanent memorial committee, of which Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, is chairman.

The following resolutions were adopted at the business session on Saturday, October 22nd, 1932:

(a) Thanking the Reunion Committee for the work done in making the reunion possible and successful.

(b) Thanking those who assisted with the registration of the veterans.

(c) Elected to Honorary Membership in the Association: Hon. Charles S. Whitman, wartime Governor of New York; Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, wartime Adjutant General of New York; and Brig. Gen. Herman A. Metz, benefactor and member of the National Guard since 1905.

(d) Extending an invitation to the 30th Division Association ("Dixie Division") to hold a joint reunion with us at New York City some time in the near future.

(e) Chair to appoint a committee to act upon plans and to select a site for the memorial to the 27th Division, A. E. F.

(f) Extending a rising vote of thanks to our retiring president, Donald C. Strachan.

(g) Extending a rising vote of thanks to Comrade Harry J. Gaynor for bringing from Rochester such a large and active delegation, together with a band of Girls and a Legion Drum Corps.

The marching units in the parade were followed by the staff of the 27th Division Association, including Colonel William R. Pooley, Colonel Douglas P. Walker, Lieut. Col. C. Pemberton Lenart; the 52nd Brigade Hdqrs. staff, Lieut. Col. Ronald Brock and Major Marshall K. Rudolph; Capt. J. Raymond Hess, aide de camp, and his orderly, Arnold Dachie; Lieut. Robert MacDonald, Capt. Robert Taggart, chief marshal; veterans of the 52nd Brigade, a children's band and drum corps from Rochester, and then the divisional veterans from Western, Central and Eastern New York State.

In My Opinion

by
TOM CLIFTON

You May Disagree — But Wait and See!

EDITOR: *We have secured—at what cost we should hardly like to say—the services of a famous football critic and prognosticator for the humble pages of the GUARDSMAN. Never heard of Tom Clifton? Perhaps not, for that is the nom-de-plume under which he prefers to write. But if you follow the results of the November football games and check them with his forecasts given below, you will agree with us, who have followed with astonishment the almost unfailing correctness of his October prophecies, that Tom Clifton is a “wizz.”*

THE following are my selections for some of the major football games to be played, starting with November 5th and going through the regular scheduled season. These picks have been made prior to October 25th. The winner appears in the left-hand column:

NOVEMBER 5th

Harvard	Army
Williams	Wesleyan
Cornell	Albright
Columbia	Navy
Princeton	Lehigh
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania
Mount St. Mary's	Washington College
Brown	Holy Cross
Hamilton	Haverford
Buffalo	Long Island
Mass. State	Rensselaer
Syracuse	Ogelthorpe
Colgate	Mississippi
Rochester	Union
Providence	C. C. N. Y.
St. Mary's	Fordham

Throw age and experience away and have your wagers on Casey's crimson-shirted warriors. I also like Williams over Wesleyan, regardless of the dope. Columbia will be two touchdowns better than the Navy, while Pitt should romp over Penn. I am picking Hamilton to beat Haverford in what should be a splendid game between two splendid colleges. Rochester should shade Union. This will be an off-day for Yale who will follow her last year's custom of taking a two-week rest before meeting Harvard and Princeton.

NOVEMBER 12th

Yale	Princeton
Harvard	Holy Cross
Williams	Amherst
Columbia	Brown
Clarkson	Manhattan
Dartmouth	Cornell
Mount St. Mary's	Lebanon Valley
N. Y. U.	Fordham
Navy	Maryland
Army	N. Dakota State
Rutgers	Lehigh
Colgate	Syracuse
Virginia Poly.	Virginia
Bowdoin	Wesleyan
Hobart	Buffalo
Pennsylvania	Ohio State

Yale should beat Princeton with ease. Harvard will beat Holy Cross, and Columbia, Brown, though both should be tough games. Clarkson, with the best team in its history, is two touchdowns better than Manhattan and should prove it. N. Y. U. and Fordham is almost a toss-up. Colgate will administer her annual beating to Syracuse.

NOVEMBER 19th

Harvard	Yale
Columbia	Syracuse
Lafayette	Lehigh
Stanford	California
Delaware	Haverford
Dickinson	Swarthmore
Holy Cross	Manhattan
Mt. St. Mary's	Loyola
Niagara	St. Bonaventure
Notre Dame	Navy
Rensselaer	Norwich
Wesleyan	Rochester
Army	W. Va. Wesleyan

The day of days in Football! In the classic of all classics, I pick the Cantabs to beat Mal Steven's Yale team on its own field by a good margin. The best bet of the year. It is interesting to note that both captains come from the same town, Lorain, Ohio.

Columbia will make up for past indignities at the hands of Syracuse, and Pop Warner, head and shoulders the greatest coach in the country, will have Stanford trim California. Throw the dope away. Wesleyan will beat Rochester in what will be a real game.

NOVEMBER 24th (Thanksgiving)

Colgate	Brown
Pennsylvania	Cornell
U. P. I.	U. M. I.
St. Thomas	Canisius
Tennessee	Kentucky

NOVEMBER 26th

Notre Dame	Army
Stanford	Pittsburg

In the games for Thanksgiving and the Saturday following, Colgate will beat Brown by an astonishingly large score; Penn will take Cornell, and U. P. I., boasting its best team since the era of Hunter Carpenter, will wallop its dearest rival. This year, Notre Dame will want to and will beat the Army.

As for the inter-service game, place all you have on the Army and give whatever odds the Navy will accept. It won't be a tie game and Navy, though possibly better coached, won't win.

THIS MONTH'S SUGGESTION

When going to the Stadium for the Notre Dame-Army game, don't let the usher handle your tickets—keep what you have. Should he wish to “fix you up,” if your seats be high up, with lower ones, remember he will sell lower ones to the next fan who comes with high seats. Be guided by the past.

ANSWERING CORRESPONDENTS

The Editor says he has enough work to do as it is and has made me promise to attend to any football correspondence provoked by the above prophecies.

I'm a busy man, too, in my own way, but I'll undertake to answer “in my opinion” any questions concerning the King of Outdoor Sports which members of the Guard may like to ask. You may disagree with my opinion—you probably will—but you can take it or leave it. I guess that's fair enough.

Address mail to Tom Clifton, c/o The National Guardsman.

WARS ARE FOUGHT BY YOUNG MEN

CERTAIN Ohio newspapers appeared much perturbed at the beginning of the movement of troops in the embroiled coal mining regions this year about the ages of the National Guardsmen who went on duty. It appeared from the comment printed on this subject that the National Guard was made up of boys hardly out of grammar school. This, of course, is not correct. There are no figures available showing the average age of Ohio National Guardsmen, but it can safely be said that it is well over 20 years.

Though the allegation were true, it would be no new spectacle in the history of American arms—this picture of young boys offering themselves for service to the flag. One wonders how successful our wars would have been if the country had reposed its martial destiny in the hands of older men.

Not so very long ago, a clerk in the War Department at Washington unearthed figures showing plainly that the Civil War was fought by boys. These figures are so interesting that they are given herewith.

Of the 2,278,588 soldiers enlisted on the Union side, all but 118,000 were boys under 21 years of age. Scores ranged in age from 10 to 14. A total of 105,000 were between 14 and 15; 126,000 were 16 years old; 613,000 were 17, and 307,000 were 18. Between the ages of 18 and 21, there were 1,009,000 who served on the Union side.

Ohio N. G. Bulletin.



Join

**YOUR RED CROSS
NEEDS YOU**

DO YOU KNOW

By COLONEL H. A. ALLEN, Infantry, (DOL)

THAT the word Captain is derived from the Latin, *caput*, meaning the head? Captain, in its general application, refers to the leader, master, or chief, as stated in Deuteronomy, Chap. I., v. 15: "So I took the chief of your tribes, wise men and known, and made them heads over you, captains over thousands, and captains over hundreds, captains over fifties, and captains over tens, and officers among your tribes."

In its limited sense, it applies to a definite rank of an officer in the fighting services. It is the oldest rank extant and implied a far higher command before the 16th century. The medieval rank of "Captain-General" was equal to Commander-in-Chief, and it persisted in that general sense until the 18th century. In 1772, the Prince of Wales was appointed "Captain-General" of the Honorable Artillery Company. Up to the middle of the 18th century, the field officers had companies, the executive command being vested in the three senior Lieutenants, styled Captain Lieutenants.

"AFTER THE BIG PARADE"

TO THE MEMORY OF MY BUDDIES OF THE
106TH INFANTRY, A. E. F.

By BARNEY J. TOY
Bandmaster, 106th Infantry, A. E. F.

THERE'S a little white cross,
In a little green field,
With a patch of red poppies close by,
And the sun shining down,
Forms a great golden crown
On an altar of blue in the sky.

In the tree on the hill,
There's a brown whippoorwill
On a swaying branch far up above,
And the way that he sings,
As he rocks and he swings,
Fills the air with a sweet song of love.

The old yellow mill,
With its wheel turning round,
To the tune of the rippling stream,
And the clanging knell
Of the gray chapel bell,
Make it seem like a beautiful dream.

A sweet little Mother with silvery hair,
And cheeks blown pink,
By the Autumn air,
At each purple dawn makes a pilgrimage there,
To kneel at the cross,
And whisper a prayer.

A prayer for the boy,
That some Mother bore,
Only to give to the God of War,
In the clash of steel, and the cannon's roar,
A prayer that the storm and strife is o'er,
A prayer for a Rainbow forever more.

THE GUARD'S EFFICIENCY DEPENDS
ON HEALTH
FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

ALLURING advertisements and persuasive radio announcers daily bring before us the need for clean bodies, teeth protection, sunshine, plenty of refreshing sleep and nourishing food. But it was not ever thus. Twenty-five years ago the majority of men and women seldom read or heard about reasons why one should practice daily health habits. The first instrument to bring this need home to them was a tiny symbol. It was used as a medium to teach health education. It was the penny Christmas seal. Its twenty-fifth anniversary is this year. Congratulations!

Tuberculosis associations from the beginning have made health education one of their chief concerns. During the past twenty-five years their teachings have contained such slogans as: "Play in the sunshine," "Go to your doctor at least once a year," "Keep your body clean inside and out with plenty of water," "Brush your teeth twice a day," "A cold is nothing to sneeze about." These statements were backed by scientific reasons for obeying health laws. "By preventing tuberculosis we can eventually stamp it out," was the basic theory upon which they founded their nation-wide health movement.

In a comparatively short period of time they have helped to decrease the death rate from tuberculosis to less than one-half of what it was in 1907. On a twenty-fifth birthday a person is just standing on the threshold of productive life. Yet at that age-period there are now more deaths from tuberculosis than for any other age-period. For that reason the work must still go on and the little seals must be sold until we have this sickness as well controlled as smallpox. For research work, clinics, tuberculosis nurses, protective tests among children, the money must be raised. Such a good beginning must be followed by a good ending.

Congratulations to the Christmas seal on its twenty-fifth anniversary! And paradoxical as this birthday wish may sound—we hope it will not be necessary for the seal to reach its fiftieth!

SIMPLE, MY DEAR WATSON!

(WELL, NOT QUITE SO SIMPLE AS USUAL!)

UP to the time of going to press, we have received but one correct solution to the two problems we published last month. The first problem was fairly straightforward. All it needed was just a little juggling with the various containers to end up with four quarts of milk in the five quart can. Many correct answers were received showing how this could be done.

But that innocent-looking second problem was the downfall of our pseudo-mathematical contributors. All except two fell into the trap and declared that, having traveled the first mile at 20 m.p.h., a man would have to maintain 40 m.p.h. over the second mile to average 30 m.p.h. for the two miles. The second of these two contributors fails to break into print, however, since his answers to both problems were not correct. While he turned in the right answer to the speed puzzle—60 m.p.h.—he slipped up in dishing out the milk.

Here follows the explanation of how the solution to the speed puzzle was arrived at, showing why the popular answer of 40 m.p.h. was wrong:

The driver wants to average 30 m.p.h. for 2 miles. The 2 miles, therefore, would take him 4 minutes to cover. The first mile is travelled at 20 m.p.h.—that is to say, it takes

him three minutes. He has therefore only one minute left in which to do the second mile and so must step on the gas and keep the speedometer needle at 60 m.p.h.

The only contributor to turn in the correct solutions to *both* puzzles (Guard, Attention!) was Pvt. Martin A. Bryant, Company L, 108th Infantry. This is the way he juggled with the cans of milk: "Fill the three quart can out of the eight quart can; empty the three quart can into the five quart can and refill the three quart can from the eight quart can. Then finish filling the five quart can from the three quart can, leaving one quart of milk in the three quart can. Empty the five quart can into the eight quart can, and then refill the three quart can from the eight quart can. This leaves four quarts of milk in the eight quart can. Now empty the three quart can into the five quart can, leaving four quarts of milk in the five quart can." His answer to the second problem was correct: 60 m.p.h.

A PROBLEM FOR BOOKWORMS

Three books are standing on a shelf together, with the binding facing outward. Each book is one and one-half inches wide and has no cover of any sort. If a worm eats its way through from the first page of the first book to the last page of the third book, going from left to right, how many inches has it eaten through?

This simple-looking problem was submitted by Sgt. George Schlum, Co. D, 102nd Engineers. Send your answers in to the Editor and the names of the first three to submit correct solutions will be published in the December issue of the GUARDSMAN.

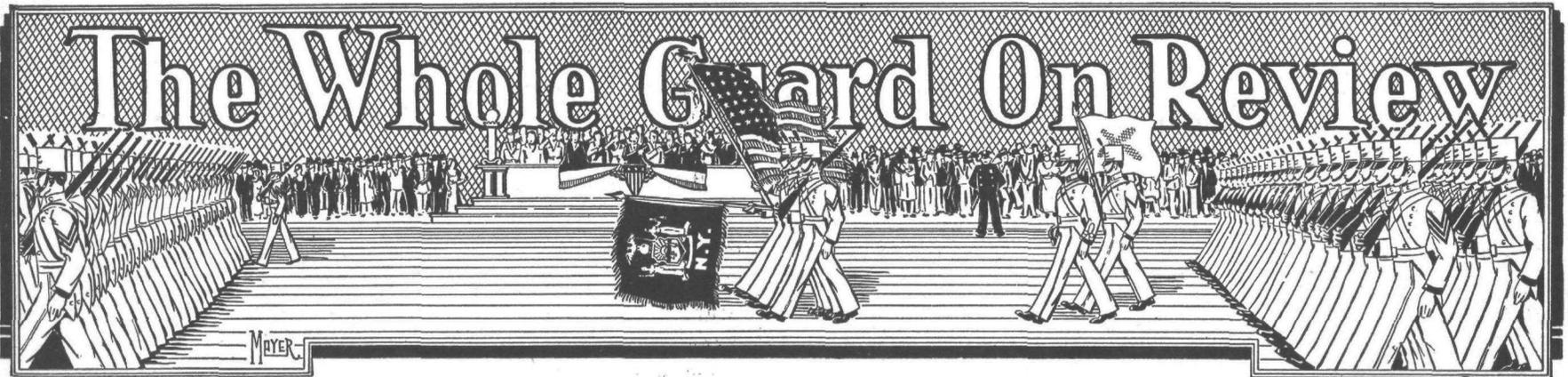


"Good Will to Men"

Christmas! Season of laughter and joy Gifts and good will to all—and the opportunity to combine both by using Christmas Seals For Christmas Seals help prevent, find, and cure tuberculosis all year round. Use them generously on all Christmas packages, gifts, cards and letters, and let your business correspondence proclaim, "Good health to all."

THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL
TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS



14TH INFANTRY

THE Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, under the command of Colonel William R. Jackson, has completed its summer tour at Camp Smith. The *esprit de corps* of the Regiment was of a high order, both officers and men making every possible effort to better past records in all branches of the prescribed field of training.

The Machine Gun Company earned the distinction of qualifying 103 gunners, thereby not only topping the list of the City Regiments, but also placing themselves in the second place of all the regiments in the state.

Sgt. Charles P. Gruner, Company A, thrilled the outfit by scoring a 242 out of a possible 250 with the rifle in record practice.

The Regiment was reviewed by Senator Robert F. Wagner, who on that occasion decorated the following men with the Order of the Purple Heart: Capts. Frank Tornabene, Elmer S. Johnson, and W. H. Weber; Lieuts. G. Amunds, J. Brisbane, and W. J. Mahoney; and Sgts. P. J. Reilly, and Thomas J. Feeley.

Brigade Commander, General John J. Phelan, reviewed the Regiment on one occasion, as did also Lieutenant Governor Colonel Lehman. General Frederick W. Baldwin and General Herman A. Metz added to the galaxy of those who honored the Regiment by their presence.

The Fourteenth Regiment desires to go on record expressing appreciation to the following business concerns who so willingly cooperated with the National Guard by releasing employees with full pay for the camp tour with the definite assurance that such release would in no way jeopardize their position: New York Telephone Co., Irving Trust Co., Mcllen Stores, King's County Hospital, B'klyn Union Gas Co., Coyne and Delany Co., Atlas Pattern & Model Works, Mutual Life Ins. Co., DeCoppet & Doremus, and Borden Company.

Major Lou Adams, chief of our Medical Staff and expert surgeon, performed an emergency operation upon one of the men at 2 A. M., at the Post Hospital. It was a "red hot" appendix and had to be removed at once. It is with a sense of pride and gratitude that we of the Fourteenth Regiment boast of our Medical Staff.

27TH DIVISION SPECIAL TROOPS

102ND MOTOR CYCLE COMPANY

THE 102nd Motor Cycle Company is back in Yonkers after a strenuous Field Training period in Camp Smith. The courier service was favorably commented upon, during the C.P.X. problem, and the company as a whole kept up the high standard for efficiency set in previous years, particularly on the range where the highest

percentage of qualifications of the Special Troop units in Camp Smith was made.

The "rookie squad" was initiated into the "Mystic Order of the Hell Wagons," and Pvt. Bill Zdrewski now feels fully qualified to organize a successful Window Cleaners' Union. Sgt. Sparky King was voted custodian of the Company Hair Brush and was commended at Field Inspection accordingly. Sgt. (Pineapple) Fennessey and Pvt. H. Heegle were made members of the "Base over Apex Order" for extraordinary service in the field, and Pvt. H. Ferry was presented with a medal for 100% duty.

Those two high-ranking corporals, George Peters and Frank Sim, have decided that the war could be somewhat improved if a certain top sergeant were assigned to continuous pack details. This seemed to find unanimous favor amongst the whole company during the last Saturday in camp. Supply Sgt. Paul Garnjost apparently hated the idea of leaving camp, but with the cooperation of everyone concerned, he was all but left behind, minus his leggings. Was his face red?

Well, everyone kicked, but a good time was had by all, and now back to "squads east and squads west" for another year.

244TH COAST ARTILLERY

BATTERY C

ALTHOUGH Battery C fought keenly for the many trophies and prizes offered at camp in the various activities, it was able to obtain only the \$100 prize for pistol shooting. The heartfelt disappointment in not winning again the Efficiency E, for shooting the 155 mm. guns, was obviously manifested on the faces of the boys when they learned that they had fired at an elevation much higher than necessary.

The Battery scored second place in the athletic events held at camp. The boys lost the athletic trophy by a mere nine and a half points. The loss of many points was due to the absence of some of the Battery's athletes who indulged in a pistol shooting tournament with the 108th Infantry. However, the boys who did participate in the events certainly exhibited great speed.

The relay team, consisting of Sgt. Ozimek, Pvts. Termini, Smith, and Rossi, the same team as last year except for the loss of Rizzo who was replaced by Rossi, won the first place in the meet. Sgt. Moeller and Pvt. Blinka won third place in the Rescue race. Sgt. Moeller led the Battery again to victory by unanimously taking first place in the Fat Men's race. In the 440 yard run, Pvt. J. Smith came in third. Pvt. Wolf deserves great praise for the stamina he displayed in the 880 yard run, in which he captured

first place. Pvt. Fred Buckoltz came in second in the running broad jump.

It was a noble deed for the Battery in reimbursing Sgt. Pospisil for the unexplained loss of \$30. The unanimous vote to reimburse him for the loss was a remarkable demonstration of the high esteem in which the Sergeant is



The athletic team of Battery C, 244th Coast Artillery, just missed carrying off the athletic trophy at Oswego by the narrow margin of $9\frac{1}{2}$ points.

held. Sgt. Pospisil has earned this high esteem by the faithful and excellent manner in which he has conducted his work.

The two weeks in camp at Oswego proved a period of accomplishment for certain men in the Battery. Pvt. Jacobs, for instance, after failing in a year's drilling in the armory to "change step," has returned home with this accomplishment to his credit. One can imagine the radiant features of Pvt. Jacobs when he first succeeded.

Battery C rejoices with Sgt. Gamar for the blessed event at his home. Sgt. Gamar is the proud father of a nine and a half pound boy. We shall now know what occupies the sergeant's evenings—and perhaps his early mornings.

52ND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

HDQRS. BATTERY

WITH the arrival of Brigade from Pine Camp, the men of the battery are all set to start the year with renewed vigor. We had an excellent camp trip and received congratulations from both Brig. Gen. William F. Schohl and his staff.

The men of the battery extend their thanks to our Top Sergeant for the way in which he handled the battery in camp, which of course explains and accounts for the many congratulations that we received. As most of our members know, he was formerly our Lieutenant. But not forgetting also to thank our Skipper, Capt. Charles E. Dunn, and Lieut. Dick Reimers.

Brigade's baseball team has come out about even. In fifteen games, we won eight and lost seven. But we still remember the defeat we suffered at the hands of scrubs in camp, which was due to the scrubs' acquisition of the wonderful *star* and home-run hitter, Lieutenant Reimers. The baseball team cannot express their feelings for the wonderful party and dance which our manager, Sgt. Chris Quinn, held for them, under whose leadership the team played all season.

We are sorry to lose Pvt. Joseph Herweg, who has signed up with the Regulars and is now on his way to the Hawaiian Islands. The baseball team regrets losing Joe as

he was one of their best players. We shall miss his many contributions to the N. Y. NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, and Joe's would-be jokes, and also the *very few words* which he seldom spoke. So the only thing we can say is: "The best of luck to you, Joe!"

The men are still trying to solve the puzzle of two of our sergeants in camp. One sergeant sprained his ankle, and the other sergeant also wanted a few days off. So he claimed rheumatism. But the puzzle is, they goldbrick enough without claiming they're sick.

174TH INFANTRY

THE 174th Infantry welcomes Major Oliver A. Hess, D.O.L., who has just arrived as new Regular Army Instructor, succeeding Major Clifford J. Mathews, who has been transferred to Fort MacPherson, Ga.

Major Hess comes to the Buffalo regiment from Syracuse University, where for the past four years he has been assistant professor of military science and tactics in connection with R.O.T.C. training.

Born in Syracuse forty years ago, he was graduated from Syracuse University in 1914 and applied for a commission in the Army. He passed his examinations soon after, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. Within nine months he had won his captain's bars. He served with the American forces throughout the World War and was promoted to major in 1929.

Major Hess is well known in western New York military circles, having served for some time at Fort Niagara. He has served as instructor at Fort Leavenworth, was attached to the Reserve Corps in New York for some time, and has had several years in the Panama Canal Zone. He is a graduate of all courses at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

COMPANY G

Capt. Blythe P. L. Carden was guest of honor at a birthday party given by members of his command a few weeks ago in the armory. Among those at the speaker's table were Colonel Pooley, Major Alexander L. Gillig, Major Clifford J. Mathews, D.O.L., Captain Raymond D. Willis, D.O.L., First Lieuts. Sanford A. Carroll and Sheldon L. Gilman, and Second Lieuts. Clarence L. Dorst, Roy L. Vincent, and Arthur D. Van Valkenburg, a former officer of the regiment. 1st Lieut. Earl R. Chappell acted as toastmaster, and introduced Colonel Pooley, who presented a handsome dressing kit to the guest of honor. The banquet was prepared and served by members of the Company. The dinner committee was headed by Sgt. Joseph A. Brogan.

105TH INFANTRY

COMPANY B

THE Cohoes Citizens Corp and Company "B", 105th Infantry, observed their Second Annual Cohoes Citizens Corps Day, on September 11th, with the following program:

After a short parade, the Corps and Company "B", escorted by the Bugle, Fife and Drum Corps of E. T. Ruane Post No. 476, American Legion, marched to St. Joseph's Church where they attended special services.

After the services the organizations marched back to the armory where all were dismissed, boarded motor vehicles and proceeded to Macey's Grove, where a soft-ball

game was played by the Company "B" team (Champions of the 105th Inf.), and a team composed of members of the Corps, the Company "B" team living up to its reputation to the tune of a 37 to 12 score. Refreshments were served throughout the game and following the game a delicious Clam Steam was provided.

The Cohoes Citizens Corps is composed of former members of Company "B", including three original charter members of the company when it was organized in 1876. The Corps was organized as such April 12th, 1931, and meetings are held monthly. The membership has increased from about twenty-five at time of organization to over one hundred. On April 1st, 1932, the first Cohoes Citizens Corps Ball was held at the Armory, and was a complete success.

The organization of the Corps has been of great value to the active company in more ways than one—it has stimulated recruiting and it has been responsible for a greater number of re-enlistments.

165TH INFANTRY

COMPANY M

THE soft pattering rain against the window in our quarters at the 69th Armory lulled us to a nodding stage recently. We gazed in retrospect at Life in general. We imagined Old Father Time seated at a table upon which his hour glass slowly ran down the days allotted to us. He fingered his bulky book of Life, gently turning back the pages until he reached one over which he paused briefly.

Once again we were a wee lad, experiencing the delicious thrill of a crisp Christmas morning as we tore eagerly and gazed expectantly into our stocking. But the years have stolen furtively away since then. The tinsel and glamor of Life have tarnished badly, cynicism has crept in where once golden dreams held sway when the magic wand of imagination was waved.

Out of the wreck we only have a thin thread of faith remaining—that and our everlasting search for the rainbow's end and its mythical pot of gold.

And then came the big thrill—the "kick" that yanks one bodily from the graveyard of dreams—a slip of paper which told in clear crisp language that Company M of the Old 69th had won the State Machine Gun Championship!

Our thoughts strayed back to Camp Smith. Once again we were at the machine gun positions overlooking the field of fire . . . gunners sat tense behind their guns . . . the Section Sergeant swept the field . . . searching . . . searching. Targets appeared suddenly . . . frantically gunners tapped their pieces over to them . . . then in staccato bursts the guns began to rave and chatter their harsh metallic song . . . tracer bullets described fiery arcs as they bit and tore savagely into the targets . . . soft, sibilant, sinister . . . bits of targets hung for a moment . . . then dropped . . . flecks of brown dust floated lazily over lanes of spouting earth . . . new targets appeared . . . renewed bursts of firing . . . another gun section took the places of the first crew . . . tracers . . . targets . . . noise . . . orders . . . "Depress!" . . . "Elevate!" . . . "Change your range . . ."

Back in the city we waited for news . . . and here it was . . . Company M, 165th Infantry, had scored 569 hits, targets to the number of 146 had been accounted for with

a total score of 1299, beating our nearest friendly rival, Company H of the 108th Infantry, who totalled 1124, by 175 points!

Me Uncle Pathrick (Lord ha' mercy on 'im!) probably turned handsprings in his grave when he heard the news. And County Clare hasn't had as much to talk about since the night of the Big Wind.

COMPANY K

COMPANY K, 165th Infantry, has organized a Rifle and Pistol Club to be known as the Rifle and Pistol Club of Company K, 69th N. Y. Infantry, and the men are all pepped up about it. They aim to have the best shooting company in their regiment by next camp—and so they will, if they continue with their present zeal and zest.

The club will be run according to Hoyle and that, to a shooting club, means according to N.R.A. rules and regulations. The executive committee is composed of the following members of the company, men elected because of their ability to hold their office, and not because of their rank: Capt. Mortimer J. O'Kane, *President*; 1st Sgt. Patrick J. Fahey, *Vice President*; Corp. Raymond J. Simeon, *Secretary*; 2nd Lieut. Edward G. Collord, *Treasurer*, and 1st Lieut. Gregory Brousseau, *Executive Member*. It will function not as a military but as a civilian organization, and not solely as a shooting but as a social club as well. Many a good time is anticipated by the members.

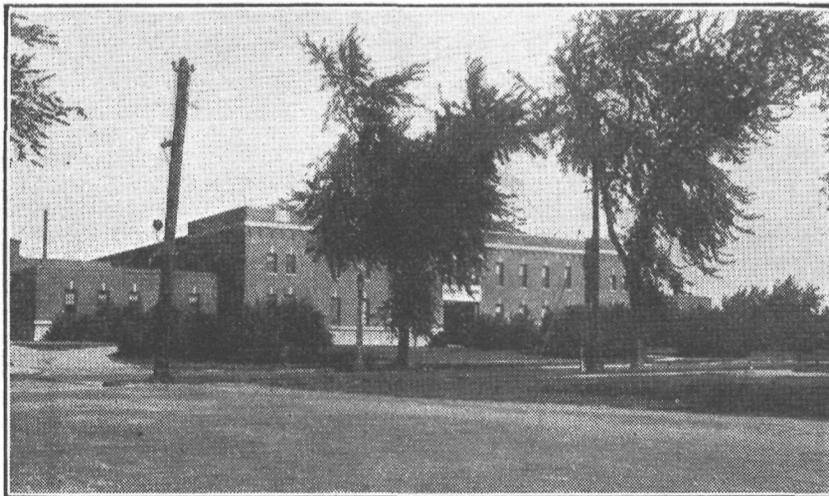
Shooting matches are now being arranged for this coming season. Teams interested in matches, write to Corp. Ray Simeon, Secretary, The Rifle and Pistol Club of Company K, 69th N. Y. Infantry, 68 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

121ST CAVALRY

BAND SECTION

THE mounted band of the 121st Cavalry recently met in the recreation room of the Culver Road Armory, Rochester, New York, for its first rehearsal of the 1932-1933 season, under the direction of Maestro O. W. Truitt, who has been conductor of the band for some two years.

During the rehearsal, the band worked on Victor Herbert's "Sweethearts—Selection," Liszt's "Dream of Love," Delibe's "Coppelia Ballet," and a selection from "Cavaliere Rusticana." During the evening, an invitation was extended to the band to join Troop F, 121st Cavalry, and the Hdqrs. Troop of the same regiment, in a Horse Show to be held late in October or early in November.



The Culver Road armory, Rochester, where the 121st Cavalry have held many a local sporting event.

108TH INFANTRY

COMPANY B, 108th Infantry, won the 1st Battalion Rifle Shoot which was held September 11th on the Geneva Range. It marked the third successive year that the Geneva riflemen captured the battalion trophy and the victory tied them with Company E, of Rochester, for permanent possessions.

The trophy, first awarded in 1924, was for a period of nine years, and was to go to the company winning it the largest number of times. The trophy was up for the final time this year and the finals found Companies B and E tied with three victories each, Syracuse with 2 wins, and 1st Bn. Hdqrs. with one.

The course shot at Geneva follows: 10 shots at 200 yards, sitting or kneeling; 10 shots at 300 yards, prone; 10 shots at 600 yards, prone. With the exception of Company A of Watertown, each company was represented by two teams of three men each.

Sgt. Fillingham of Company B's first team was high man with 145 out of a possible 150. Captain Earl Mooney of Company E was second with 141, while Sgt. Bell of Company B's second team was third at 140.

Following the shoot, a dinner was held at Belhurst Inn, Geneva, for the participants.

106TH INFANTRY

COLONEL Vincent announces that 1st Lieut. Redmond J. Connolly has been nominated for the rank of Captain to command Company L, vice Capt. James J. Lowery, who was transferred to the N. G. Reserve. 2nd Lieut. James T. Reynolds, Company L, was nominated for promotion to 1st Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Connolly, and Sgt. Edward A. Fallon was nominated for 2nd Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Reynolds.

1st Lieut. Joseph P. Smith has been nominated for Captain to command Company B, vice Capt. Frederick A. Gillette, resigned; 2nd Lieut. John W. Warner, Company B, has been promoted to 1st Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Smith, and Sgt. William J. Griffith, Company B, has been nominated for 2nd Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Warner.

COMPANY A

Athletics: Winners of indoor baseball tournament. Preparing for coming athletic season, Pvt. Seekamp is in charge of baseball and Sgt. Schmidt is in charge of basketball.

Social: Gave buffet supper to members of the Company and their friends after the last review. Exposito, caterer; Sgt. Mulvihill, in charge.

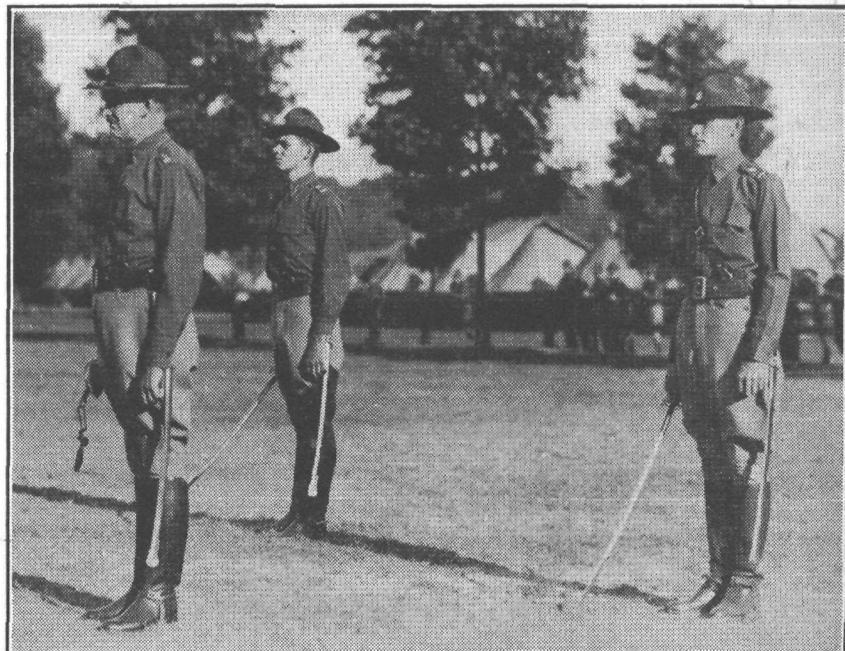
COMPANY B

Sgt. Falch on 30-day furlough to his home in Missouri. The Company gave a Radio Dance, Sept. 9th, 1932, to members of the Company and their friends. Refreshments were served to fifty couples.

COMPANY C

Captain Frank D. Haffey has been decorated with the Order of the Purple Heart and presented by General Ward at the review held at the armory on Sept. 29, 1932. Capt. David M. Johnston was also awarded the same decoration and we wish to congratulate him as our former commander and our new Regimental Adjutant.

Sgt. Yoekeland, Pvs. Charney and Grogan have deserted the ranks of the single and enlisted in the marital doubles



FATHER PICKS SON FOR HIS ADJUTANT

Here we see (left) Major Arthur T. Smith, 2nd Bn., 108th Infantry, Rochester, N. Y., at parade ceremonies, Camp Smith, this year. He has selected for his adjutant (center) his son, 1st Lieut. Frank Smith, Machine Gun Company, 108th Infantry. His adjutant (right), 1st Lieut. A. W. Callin, served for the occasion on the staff.

for life. Pvt. Sol. Grocervera is the proud father of an 11-lb. baby girl. We congratulate them all.

COMPANY D

Twelve recruits since Sept. 15th, 1932: six candidates for the Officers' School. Sgt. Decker has a baby girl, born on Sept. 16th, 1932—Doris Jane. Sgt. Devitt is in charge of baseball.

1ST BN. HDQRS.

Three recruits since camp. Lieut. Harter is recovering from lacerations received in an auto accident.

COMPANY H

A rally was held in the Armory Mess Hall, at which time trophies were presented to high scores in machine gun and pistol marksmanship by Capt. Helmuth T. Swenson.

COMPANY I

The annual entertainment and dance was held in the Regimental Ball Room on Saturday evening, October 22nd. Captain Cunningham procured some of Broadway's leading theatrical and radio entertainers for the evening. A pleasant evening was enjoyed by all who attended.

COMPANY K

A shore dinner, entertainment and dance was given on Saturday evening, October 1st, at Villepegues', Sheepshead Bay. About 150 dinners were served and Captain Duffy is to be congratulated on the wonderful affair.

COMPANY M

The monthly non-commissioned officers' Dance was held in the Company room on Saturday evening, October 29th. Music for the evening was furnished by Corporal Paul's Musical Four. The regular Company Dance for November will be held late in the month in the Regimental Ball Room.

156TH FIELD ARTILLERY

THE Second Annual Meeting of the Officers' Association will go down in history as an event long to be remembered. Forty-nine officers and guests attended the annual gathering, which was held in the Palatine Hotel in

Newburgh. Colonel Cassedy, as Toast-master, introduced the various speakers who included Colonel Egan, Capt. Barber, Instructor in Tactics at West Point, and Lieut. De-Graaf of West Point. The officers elected for the coming year were: *President*, Colonel Cassedy; *Vice President*, Lieut. Colonel Thiede; *Treasurer*, Major Newsome, and *Secretary*, Lieut. K. Jamieson.

It is to be noted that various batteries have been enjoying over-night bivouacs at their respective stations. This is an excellent way to bring the personnel together in a sociable but instructive week-end.

The presentation of the Lieut. Smith award, for the highest attendance returns within the Newburgh units, was the occasion upon which the 2nd Bn. Hq. Battery, the winner of the award, presented Lieut. Smith with a review. After the review, a delightful dinner was served in the Silver Room of the Washington Hotel. Among the invited guests were Colonel Cassedy, Capt. Huddelson, Capt. Paltridge and Lieut. Coffey.

An appeal to the Regiment for information relative to Regimental history has been made by the Regimental Historian, Lieut. Petzel. In an authorized statement he says: "Authentic records of guard, riot, or strike duty are required, giving source of information, with dates; in Poughkeepsie, information of the 245th Regiment and its ancestry prior to 1845; in Ulster and Orange counties, information from the 130th Regiment of 1832 till about 1855; in Orange county, any information about the Orange Hussars, an active organization from 1793 to 1863." This list shows how comprehensive the history that is being compiled can be.

102ND ORDNANCE COMPANY

"HAIL, hail, the gangs all here!" was sung for the first time since 1921 (year of Federalization) when ex- and present members of our organization got together for our first Reunion and Beefsteak, held on Wednesday evening, October 12, 1932, in our quarters at 216 Ft. Washington Ave., New York City. Everybody had one grand time. Music was supplied by a hot three-piece colored orchestra and they sure made things hum.

Before dinner was served, Colonel S. A. Campbell, of the Regulars, and his aide, Capt. R. Bell, looked over

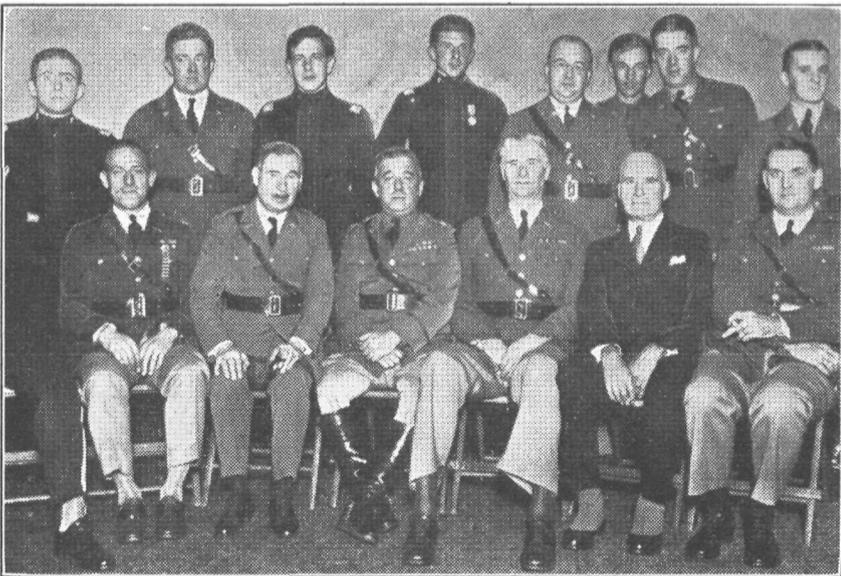


Photo by Home News

AT THE 102ND ORDNANCE REUNION

SEATED: Capt. Robert P. Bell, Major B. M. Douglas, Major J. C. Mansfield, Colonel S. A. Campbell, Lieut. Col. C. H. Ayres, Lieut. Wingate Reid. STANDING: Lieut. H. C. Cohen, Capt. J. P. Blakeney, Lieut. A. F. Bjurstrom, Capt. J. G. Priore, Major M. A. Lee, Lieut. Harold Gould, Lieut. James Mylod, and Capt. Gerard Kelley.

the Special Troops present, assisted by our own commandant, Major John E. Mansfield, and his aide and adjutant, our former Company commander, Capt. Gerard W. Kelley. The boys were in dress blues and, from the remarks of Colonel Campbell, they sure knew their stuff.

Lieut. H. C. Cohen, the oldest active member of the Ordnance Company, greeted all who arrived with his cheery smile. Dinner was served at 10 P. M. and what a gathering it was. Entertainment was contributed by Edwin Edwards and three of his friends from the Great White Way. Pvt. Kobart played a number on his violin, and our master of entertainment, Pvt. Clinton, sang for the assembly.

Sgts. Charles Earney and Jack Lefkowitz, and Pvt. Frank Sysol prepared and cooked the dinner, while Sgt. Bernard Baumann acted as *maitre d'hotel*. A vote of thanks was extended to the above four for having made this affair the huge success it was!

Short speeches were made by Colonel Campbell, Colonel Ayres of the Active Reserve, Major Mansfield of the N. Y. N. G., and our own commanding officer, Capt. John G. Priore, one Grand Officer and Gentleman.

Other guests present included: Major Lee, Major Douglass, Major Levine, Capt. St. Germaine, Capt. Blakeney, Capt. J. Outwater, Capt. L. A. Roberts, Capt. G. Gordon, Capt. Bobb, Lieut. W. Reid, Lieut. J. A. Mylod, Lieut. A. F. Bjurstrom, Lieut. A. Norman, Lieut. J. Mallay, Lieut. G. Volze, Sgt. Dickson, Sgt. Brather, and the following ex-members: L. Strong, W. West, R. Comish, E. Weaver, J. Sanderson, H. Senescu, H. Zymet, C. Zymet, G. Hainhorst, F. P. Gorman, W. A. Gorman, J. Tantille, A. Wynne, G. Chase, W. Schaffner, M. P. Vavese, S. Silverman, and M. Cevoli.

14TH INFANTRY

N. C. O.'S ASSOCIATION

ON Monday evening, October 10, 1932, the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 14th Infantry, met at the Veterans' Room for the purpose of electing new officers.

The election of officers was closely contested and the following named were elected to office: Sgt. Philip C. Reilly, *President*; Sgt. Martin J. McKenna, *Vice President*; Cpl. Milton E. Stevens, *Secretary*; Sgt. Frank J. Campbell, *Financial Secretary*; Cpl. John F. Brown, *Sergeant-at-Arms*; Sgt. Harry R. Irving, *Chairman Entertainment*; Sgt. Fred'k. G. Wegbecher, *Chairman Publicity*; Sgt. Louis J. Pantano, *Treasurer*.

The new officers are contemplating making this one of their most successful seasons relevant to the welfare of this organization.

108TH INFANTRY

COMPANY E

COMPANY E, 108th Infantry, known as the "old timers' organization," has recently enlisted seven men, four of them being "old timers" who have seen service in this or other outfits.

The four who have re-upped are as follows: Rocky S. Scopa, formerly of 2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Co., 108th Infantry, and Co. H., Coast Artillery, Hawaii; Samuel Leta, formerly of Co. E., 108th Infantry; A. W. Crittenden, formerly of Co. H., 3rd Infantry, Co. E., 108th Infantry, and Service Co., 391st Infantry; and John F. Ferringer, formerly of Co. B, 1st Regt. U. S. Marine Corps.

HOW WE STAND

SEPTEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....86.24%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard.....	21,475
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard.....	20,919

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	71
CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade.....	79
FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.	
Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade.....	49
INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength	28
53rd Brigade	40
54th Brigade	44
87th Brigade	42
93rd Brigade	39
COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery.....	10
HEADQUARTERS 44th DIVISION	
New York Allotment.....	10
Headquarters 44th Division.....	8
STATE STAFF	
Authorized Strength	137
A. G. D. Section.....	6
J. A. G. D. Section.....	3
Ordnance Section	28
Medical Section	2
Quartermaster Section	31
SPECIAL TROOPS	
Maintenance Strength	318
Special Troops, 27th Division.....	352
DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN	
Maintenance Strength	247
27th Div. Quartermaster Train.....	264
AVIATION	
Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	125
ENGINEERS	
Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat).....	497

MEDICAL REGIMENT	
Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment.....	663
SIGNAL BATTALION	
Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	166
INFANTRY	
Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1130
14th Infantry	1107
71st Infantry	1149
105th Infantry	1167
106th Infantry	1126
107th Infantry	1069
108th Infantry	1155
165th Infantry	1130
174th Infantry	1179
369th Infantry	1076
ARTILLERY, 155 How.	
Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery.....	720
ARTILLERY 75's	
Maintenance Strength	602
104th Field Artillery.....	664
105th Field Artillery.....	643
156th Field Artillery.....	664
ARTILLERY, 155 Guns	
Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery.....	723
CAVALRY	
Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	711
121st Cavalry	629
ARTILLERY, A.A.	
Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery.....	770
ARTILLERY, C.A.C.	
Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery.....	730
ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES	
Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery.....	860

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UNIT	No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	
212th Coast Art. 87.46% (12) ²³				27th Div. Qm. Tr. 85.49% (17) ¹⁹				Company C	5	61	48	79
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	HEADQUARTERS	4	14	14	COMPANY D	4	64	59	92
HDQRS. BATTERY	4	61	57	MOT. TRAN. CO. 105	4	50	43	HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	22	18	82
SERVICE BATTERY	4	67	63	MOT. TRAN. CO. 106	4	51	45	COMPANY E	3	67	60	90
1st BN. HDQRS.	4	3	3	MOT. TRAN. CO. 107	4	48	39	COMPANY F	4	63	51	81
1st BN. HQ. & HQ. BY.	4	45	39	MOT. TRAN. CO. 108	4	48	40	Company G	4	62	46	74
BATTERY A	4	63	53	MOT. REP. SEC. 103	4	23	20	Company H	3	62	45	73
BATTERY B	4	66	55	MED. DEPT. DET.	4	21	17	HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	2	28	24	86
BATTERY C	4	63	52					Company I	3	63	47	75
BATTERY D	4	65	58					COMPANY K	3	86	72	84
2nd BN. HDQRS.	4	1	1					COMPANY L	2	76	69	91
2d BN. HQ. & HQ. BY.	4	17	15					COMPANY M	3	50	43	86
BATTERY E	4	63	53					MED. DEPT. DET.	4	34	31	91
BATTERY F	4	62	50									
BATTERY G	4	62	52									
BATTERY H	4	66	62									
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	24	23									
	734	642	87.46									
101st Sig. Bat. 86.50% (13) ¹²				105th Infantry 84.43% (18) ¹⁸				REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
HQ. & HQ. CO.	4	22	18	Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	63	50	SERVICE CO.	4	108	94	87
COMPANY A	4	64	53	HOWITZER CO.	5	62	53	HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	3	30	28	93
COMPANY B	4	66	60	COMPANY A	6	66	56	COMPANY A	6	66	56	85
MED. DEPT. DET.	3	11	10	COMPANY B	5	69	57	COMPANY B	5	69	57	83
	163	141	86.50	Company C	4	64	44	Company C	4	64	44	69
				COMPANY D	5	63	52	COMPANY D	5	63	52	82
				HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	28	26	HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	28	26	93
				COMPANY E	4	64	59	COMPANY E	4	64	59	92
				COMPANY F	3	65	58	COMPANY F	3	65	58	89
				COMPANY G	3	67	67	COMPANY G	3	67	67	100
				Company H	5	65	50	Company H	5	65	50	77
				HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	6	25	23	HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	6	25	23	92
				COMPANY I	6	95	77	COMPANY I	6	95	77	81
				COMPANY K	3	64	54	COMPANY K	3	64	54	84
				Company L	5	65	49	Company L	5	65	49	75
				COMPANY M	5	71	59	COMPANY M	5	71	59	83
				MED. DEPT. DET.	8	35	30	MED. DEPT. DET.	8	35	30	86
					1176	993	84.43					
174th Infantry 86.09% (14) ²⁵				108th Infantry 84.24% (19) ¹¹				REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	6	REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	REGTL. HQ. CO.	5	65	53	82
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	2	64	56	REGTL. HQ. CO.	5	65	53	BAND SECT.	4	33	30	91
SERVICE CO.	2	88	70	SERVICE CO.	3	45	40	SERVICE CO.	3	45	40	89
HOWITZER CO.	2	68	55	Howitzer Co.	3	64	48	Howitzer Co.	3	64	48	75
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	2	31	30	HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	5	33	30	HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	5	33	30	91
COMPANY A	3	71	62	Company A	4	66	52	Company A	4	66	52	79
COMPANY B	2	61	53	COMPANY B	3	65	52	COMPANY B	3	65	52	80
COMPANY C	2	70	57	Company C	3	65	47	Company C	3	65	47	72
COMPANY D	2	71	58	COMPANY D	4	62	52	COMPANY D	4	62	52	85
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	2	31	31	HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	28	25	HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	28	25	89
COMPANY E	2	72	66	COMPANY E	4	63	53	COMPANY E	4	63	53	84
COMPANY F	2	64	58	COMPANY F	3	72	64	COMPANY F	3	72	64	89
COMPANY G	2	68	66	COMPANY G	4	61	52	COMPANY G	4	61	52	85
COMPANY H	2	65	51	COMPANY H	4	62	54	COMPANY H	4	62	54	87
Hdqs. & Hdqrs. 3d Bn.	4	33	25	HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	4	28	23	HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	4	28	23	82
COMPANY I	2	70	62	COMPANY I	4	60	55	COMPANY I	4	60	55	92
COMPANY K	2	63	57	COMPANY K	4	75	65	COMPANY K	4	75	65	87
COMPANY L	4	67	57	Company L	4	71	64	Company L	4	71	64	90
COMPANY M	2	66	53	Company M	4	64	48	Company M	4	64	48	75
MED. DEPT. DET.	2	35	30	MED. DEPT. DET.	5	34	32	MED. DEPT. DET.	5	34	32	94
	1165	1003	86.09		1123	946	84.24					
101st Cavalry 85.87% (15) ²²				245th Coast Art. 83.19% (20) ²⁴				REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
HEADQUARTERS	4	7	7	HEADQUARTERS	4	7	7	HDQRS. BATTERY	4	67	56	84
HDQRS. TROOP	3	75	66	HDQRS. BATTERY	4	67	56	HQRS. 1st BN.	4	3	3	100
BAND	3	24	22	HQRS. 1st BN.	4	3	3	BATTERY A	4	56	49	87
Machine Gun Troop	4	61	47	BATTERY A	4	56	49	BATTERY B	4	67	61	91
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD.	4	2	2	BATTERY B	4	67	61	BATTERY C	4	60	44	73
TROOP A	3	81	70	BATTERY C	4	60	44	BATTERY D	4	59	47	80
TROOP B	3	67	58	BATTERY D	4	59	47	Hdqs. 2nd Battalion	4	3	2	67
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	Hdqs. 2nd Battalion	4	3	2	BATTERY E	4	60	50	83
TROOP E	4	97	79	BATTERY E	4	60	50	BATTERY F	4	68	54	79
TROOP F	5	93	82	BATTERY F	4	68	54	BATTERY G	4	62	50	81
HDQRS. 3d SQUAD.	4	2	2	BATTERY G	4	62	50	BATTERY H	4	56	46	82
TROOP I	3	70	60	BATTERY H	4	56	46	HQRS. 3rd BN.	4	3	3	100
TROOP K	6	94	81	HQRS. 3rd BN.	4	3	3	BATTERY I	4	54	47	87
MEDICAL DETACH.	3	23	21	BATTERY I	4	54	47	BATTERY K	4	58	50	86
MED. DEPT. DET.	3	10	9	BATTERY K	4	58	50	BATTERY L	4	71	60	85
	708	608	85.87	BATTERY L	4	71	60	BATTERY M	4	57	48	84
				BATTERY M	4	57	48	Medical Dept. Detach.	4	28	21	75
				Medical Dept. Detach.	4	28	21					
					839	698	83.19					
10th Infantry 85.52% (16) ¹⁵				107th Infantry 83.00% (21) ¹³				REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	6	REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	51	33	65
REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	62	55	Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	51	33	SERVICE CO.	5	77	72	93
SERVICE CO.	3	77	63	SERVICE CO.	5	77	72	Howitzer Co.	3	56	39	70
Howitzer Co.	4	55	43	Howitzer Co.	3	56	39	HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	27	26	96
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	5	27	24	HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	27	26	COMPANY A	3	61	52	85
COMPANY A	5	63	57	COMPANY A	3	61	52	COMPANY B	4	60	52	87
COMPANY B	3	65	52	COMPANY B	4	60	52					
COMPANY C	5	62	49									
COMPANY D	4	72	54									
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	28	24									
COMPANY E	5	68	58									
COMPANY F	3	67	58									
COMPANY G	4	68	63									
COMPANY H	3	73	57									
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3d BN.	5	33	32									
COMPANY I	3	65	61									
COMPANY K	5	62	58									
COMPANY L	4	63	52									
COMPANY M	3	68	62									
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	34	29									
	1119	957	85.52									
106th Infantry 80.98% (22) ²⁰				108th Infantry 84.24% (19) ¹¹				REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS.	5	7	7	REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	SERVICE CO.	4	108	94	87
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	61	50	Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	63	50	HOWITZER CO.	5	62	53	85
SERVICE CO.	5	81	70	SERVICE CO.	3	45	40	HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	3	30	28	93
Howitzer Co.	5	60	39	Howitzer Co.	3	64	48	COMPANY A	6	66	56	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	25	23	Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	33	30	COMPANY B	5	69	57	83
COMPANY A	5	64	53	Company A	4	66	52	COMPANY C	4	64	44	69
COMPANY B	5	62	55	COMPANY B	3	65	52	COMPANY D	5	63	52	82
COMPANY C	5	66	54	Company C	3	65	47	HQ. & HQ. CO. 2d BN.	4	28	26	93
COMPANY D	5	64	50	COMPANY D	4	62	52	COMPANY E	4	63	53	84

State Staff 100%				(1) ₁
A. G. D. SECTION..	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SEC.	4	28	28	100
MEDICAL SECTION	4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION	4	27	27	100
		67	67	100

52nd F. Art. Br. 95.91%				(2) ₅
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	1	41	39	95
		49	47	95.91

51st Cav. Br. 93.67%				(3) ₉
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP	4	72	67	93
		79	74	93.67

Hdq. 27th Div. 92.95%				(4) ₄
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	25	96
HDQRS. DET.	5	45	41	91
		71	66	92.95

93rd Inf. Brig. 92.10%				(5) ₃
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY..	4	33	30	91
		38	35	92.10

Hdq. Coast Art. 90.00%				(6) ₂
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.	2	6	5	83
		10	9	90

54th Inf. Brig. 86.95%				(7) ₆
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY..	4	41	35	85
		46	40	86.95

87th Inf. Brig. 84.20%				(8) ₇
Headquarters	4	4	1	37
HDQRS. COMPANY..	4	34	31	91
		38	32	84.20

53rd Inf. Brig. (9)₈
DRILL SUSPENDED

ARMY HAS ITS OWN LANGUAGE

"You're a gold brick," they jeer the soldier with a soft job. And "Quit goldbricking," the doughboy who shirks his share of duty is told. "Gold brick" is a term said to date from the time when mechanics, clerks, and skilled artisans got extra money for routine drills.

The American west and the whole open road produced the army title "buddy" to denote a soldier's best pal. A "buddy" sometimes is a "bunkie,"

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fiduciary capacities

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which expression also comes from the cow country.

The Indian designation "buck" as a warrior who had yet to win his spurs in battle, the army now uses for a private not rated as a private first class.

Soldiers never "desert," at least not in the conversation of their comrades. "Go over the hill" is the army equivalent.

Millions of Americans are familiar with "K. P." for kitchen police. Not quite so well known is "hashmark" for service stripe, "hitch" for an enlistment, 're up" for reinlisting, and

IN MEMORY OF THE "FIGHTING 69TH'S" CHAPLAIN "FATHER DUFFY"

By HELENE O'BRIEN

DID you know our Father Duffy? In case you didn't I'll say, That he was brave, unselfish, And had a pleasant way.

To those of us who knew him, No one can take his place, No one will understand us, And help us win our race.

To him we all were just alike, Our rank meant not a thing, He always made us feel at ease, With us he'd laugh and sing.

I'm sure from Heaven up above, He watches us each day, And hopes his soldier lads will go, The straight and narrow way.

So when the final day arrives, And bugles blow again, We'll meet our soldier-chaplain, And with him all remain.

"butt" for a short period of time. If soldiers hold their commanding officer in affection and esteem he is "the old man." A soldier who is active in quest of special favors is dubbed a "handshaker" or "mitt-flopper." The rolling kitchen which an army column carries into the field is called the "slum gun," and the daily rations are familiarly known as "chow." If the mess sergeant fails to put out good "chow," he is criticized as a "belly robber."

—The Bulletin (Conn.)

Muzzled!

"Are you sure that was a marriage license you gave me last month?"

"Of course, what's the matter?"

"Well, I thought there must be some mistake; I've lived a dog's life ever since."

Sabers (Texas).

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G. O. 3 HAS EXPIRED

Select Your New Recruits with Careful Discrimination

THE suspension of recruiting imposed by G.O. 3, from March 31st to September 15, 1932, has now ended, and members of the Guard should take care of recruiting, not by any high-pressure drives, but by a system of careful individual selection and discrimination.

●

An organization like the New York National Guard demands that its members be of the highest type and a close scrutiny into the characters of those applying for enlistment must be undertaken in order to maintain the reputation of the Guard.

●

Remember, in making your selection from those applying for membership, that you must live and associate with the men you admit into your organization. At a time like this, when applicants are plentiful, the mental and physical standard of those accepted should be more strict than ever.

●

Get the best man now—train him during the coming winter—and by the time you go to camp next year, you will have reason to be proud of your organization.



H. J. LUCAS CO.

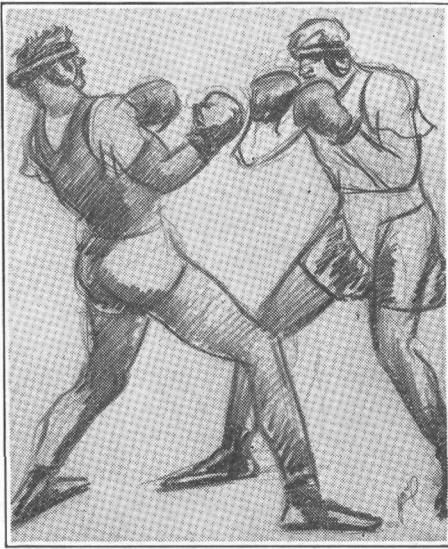
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The Weekly Boxing Bouts

of the

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N. Y. N. G.**

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