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National Guardsman



September, 1934

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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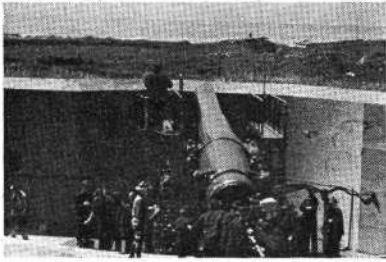
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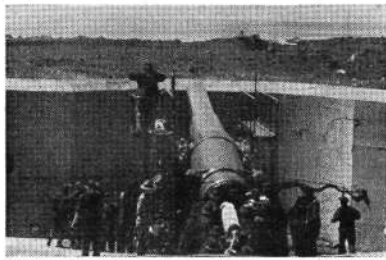
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"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!"

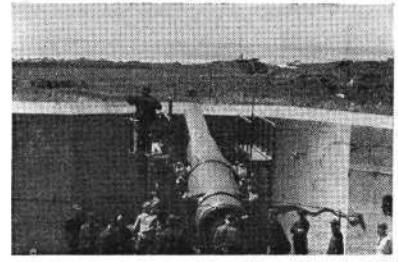
THE 245th COAST ARTILLERY MAKES A BIG NOISE



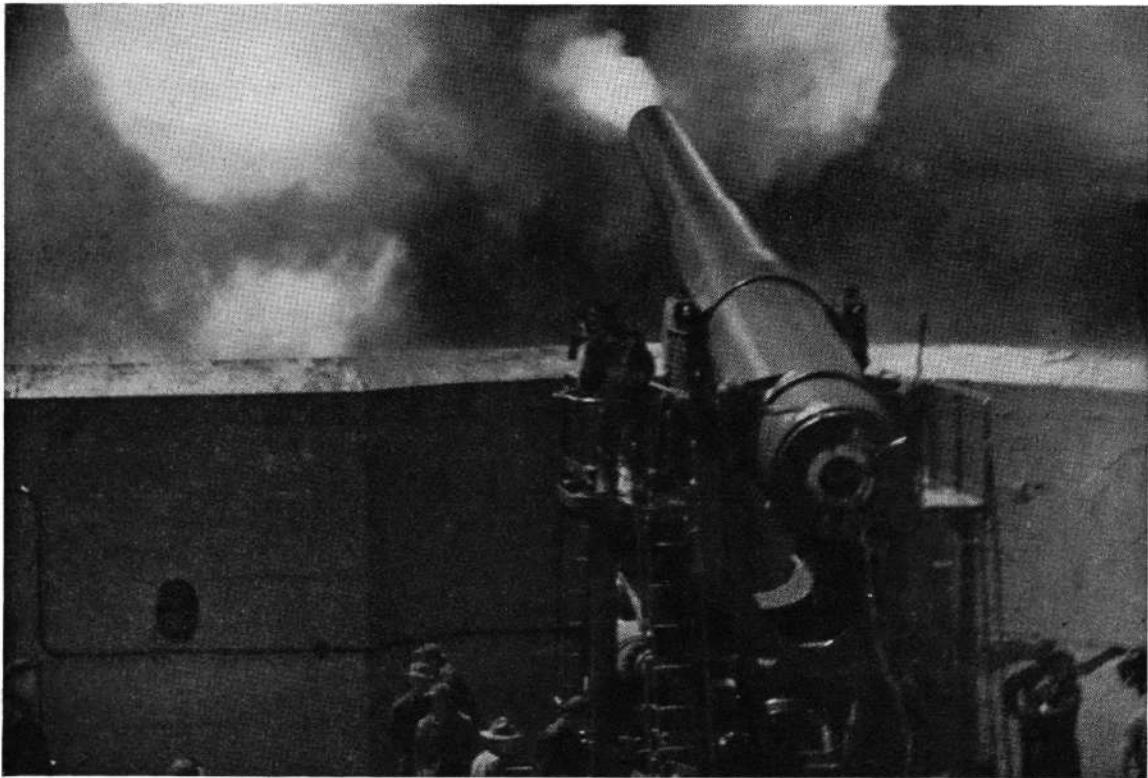
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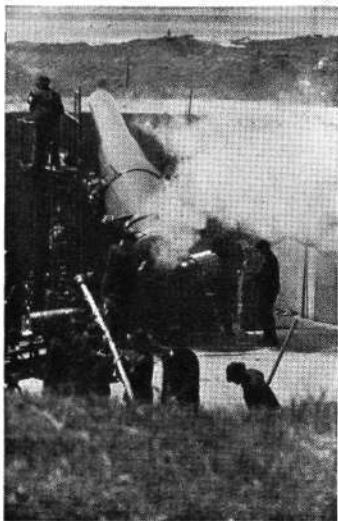
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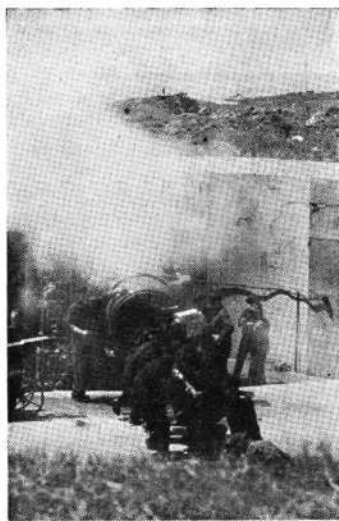
Closing the Breech



Belching Flame and Smoke, the Gun is Fired



**Opening the Breech After the Shot
has been Fired**



**Cleaning the Gun in Preparation for
the next shot**



**More Gun-fodder waiting its turn
behind the gun**

THE 245th C. A. IN ACTION

Sequence of action on the 12-inch rifle at Fort Wright, Fisher's Island. All the above photographs were taken by George W. Hesse, 245th C. A., during the regiment's annual two-week camp tour.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Vol. XI

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No. 6

The Second Battle of the Marne JULY-AUGUST 1918

By LT. COL. J. A. S. MUNDY, Div. Adj.

PART II

BOCH'S success on the western flank encouraged him to start the second phase of his offensive. Early on July 19th, von Boehn started to withdraw from the south bank of the MARNE. The Allied attack west, south and east of DORMANS was signalled by a short but most intensive artillery preparation, with a stiff barrage laid down on the river to harry the German crossing. The advance proceeded well from the start and as early as 4 A.M. the Germans were as far east as six kilos west of DORMANS. And by six o'clock we are told that the last of the Germans had crossed to the north bank. In this action the German artillery did not give the support to the withdrawal that might be expected, and it was quite apparent that the gunners were more concerned with the safety of their pieces than they were with supporting the defense. Northwest of CHATEAU THIERRY further clearance was made. The Germans, after holding Hill 204 for five weeks, evacuated this position, and once in the Allied hands, with its superior observation, relieved considerable pressure. On July 21st, the Allies gained entire control of the city of CHATEAU THIERRY. JAULLGONNE with its tricky little local salient was shortly afterward taken by the Americans.

We now see a general advance from the north of the MARNE. About fifteen kilometers north of CHATEAU THIERRY lies a series of hills, forming a ridge. Behind this ridge the Germans had established strong artillery positions, and on the forward slopes, the infantry battalions, with splendid machine gun support, prepared for a determined stand. The French and Americans advanced, despite a heavy enemy artillery bombardment, which covered a slow and stubborn enemy withdrawal. Large numbers of machine gun nests were maintained to delay and break up the allied advance. At times our forces encountered the stiffest form of resistance, more in the form of vigorous counter attacks, than that which

could naturally be expected from a defensive retreat. In fact the fighting was so fierce as to almost dissipate the idea that the Allies were forcing the Germans to a rear guard action. However, by the close of July 22nd, the Allied line had pushed more than 10 kilometers north of CHATEAU THIERRY.

Ludendorf tells us that on the 22nd the thrust of the enemy was definitely held up and that the crisis had terminated in his favor. However, he opens the way to doubt this expression for in his very next statement he says that his General Headquarters were faced with the responsibility of making a most momentous decision. Von Boehn's situation, in the deepest part of the pocket, was serious, not only on account of the unfavorable shape of his front, but also because of his communications. The lines of railway and transport communications were exposed to effective fire from long range guns. Reinforcements had now to be detrained at long distances from the front, and were tired before they had gone into position. In addition, the Germans had a wealth of supplies and material in the salient, which they urgently wanted to save. But on the evening of the 22nd the decision was made. It was to withdraw the troops on the night of July 26th to the line FERRE EN TARDENOIS-VILLE EN TARDENOIS. This withdrawal was predicated upon only a short stay on this line when a withdrawal behind the VESLE would strengthen the line SOISSONS-RHEIMS, with its resultant shortening of the German front. Starting on the 23rd the Allied forces strove hard to reduce the salient, but just as stubborn was the resistance of their foes. The terrain in the area above the MARNE was mostly woody and lent itself splendidly to the screened machine gun posts established by the Germans to hold up the Allied advance, as well as to make that advance a costly one. But Mangin on the extreme left continued to make his presence felt and with the slow

but sure closing in of the western flank, and like action on the eastern sector, it was not possible for the German forces to hold on. It must be said that they fought spitefully and stubbornly to safeguard the retreat of their main body out of this dangerous MARNE pocket. It was the rule rather than the exception for villages to change hands two and three times before the Allies finally cleaned up all opposition. EPIEDS was a splendid example. Three times were the Americans driven out only to come back the fourth and hold it. Desperately the German machine gunners contended for every inch of advance before surrendering it.

By July 27th the Allies had driven the Germans almost entirely out of this wooded area. Pressure was constantly maintained towards the road junction at FERE EN TARDENOIS and on the 28th the Americans reached the south bank of the OURCQ, just west of FERE EN TARDENOIS.

The German plan now called for making a definite stand on the north bank of the OURCQ, holding the Allies to the south while their main withdrawal was effected to the VESLE. A striking feature of the American participation in the Allied offensive in this salient was the crossing of the OURCQ and the capture of SERGY and SERINGES, just beyond the river. Our forces began their attack on SERGY early in the morning of the 27th. By night they had been driven back some distance but on the following morning, Sunday, they resumed their advance under cover of splendid artillery support even using a few accompanying guns in the attack—they advanced to the river, crossed it and entered the town. After quite some serious street-to-street fighting the Germans abandoned it. However, on Monday, July 29th the Fourth Prussian Guard Division, a splendid unit, which had just arrived from the LORRAINE, counter attacked. The battle ensued, ebbed and flowed continuously. The town changed hands nine times before it was won. Our forces immediately advanced two miles beating the Guards and some Bavarians, though the latter were successful in winning CIERGES southeast of SERGY and holding it for a while.

Before moving to the attack on SERINGES, a strongly fortified position, MEURY FARM, had to be taken. If this were captured then the SERINGES defenses could be outflanked and approached by a less steep ascent than by a direct attack. The farm was held by a strong force of riflemen and machine gunners and they put up a strong defense. Despite the fact that our artillery laid down a heavy preparation, the Germans stuck, put up a desperate fight which finally resulted in hand-to-hand fighting. It was a scrap without mercy. The Prussians and the Bavarians fought to the ultimate of their training, discipline and traditions but the Americans were not to be denied. The way to SERINGES was open. This town the Germans held in great strength. The village was protected by many machine guns on both sides. The attack was carried out with great coolness but it was a bloody fight. Five times the village changed hands. On the occasion of the fifth time that the Germans came into possession of the village the Americans pretended to withdraw, but many remained in the ruins of houses and other points of vantage. The Germans crept in. Additional forces came pouring into the town until it was occupied by them as never before. Proceeding to organize their defenses they suddenly found that they were under fire on three sides. The Americans while withdrawing from the front

had begun an encircling movement which took the German forces completely by surprise.

The fighting was savage. Rifles, machine guns, pistols, bayonets and rifle butts all entered into the fray. Neither side asked for nor did they expect quarter. The report of this battle as sent by Reuter's correspondent reads like the epic it was. I quote "When the Americans reached the precincts of the village their fire ceased. With one wild yell they closed with the foe. The fierce uproar suddenly gave place to a strange silence as man grappled with man. Only the clash of steel on steel and the groans of the stricken could be heard. The issue was never in doubt for an instant. At this kind of fighting the American is more than equal to any Prussian Guardsman and in a little more than ten minutes all was over. Except for a few German prisoners every German in the village had breathed his last." Such was the final capture of SERINGES.

Our forces then waited for the coming of another counter attack, but it came not. So the French and the Americans moved on beyond the village, straightening out the line from that point to CIERGES by bringing up the artillery to bear on the mile after mile of barbed wire which the Germans had placed through the hills, forests and open places.

On August 2, the Americans reached FISMES, on the VESLE. They had advanced forty kilometers in fifteen days after terrific fighting. Fourteen kilometers were gained in the last two days of the pursuit. On July 18th they were entrenched about CHATEAU THIERRY; now they were in the heart of the German salient, which was a salient no more.

Thus ended the German offensive started July 15th, followed by the counter offensive of the Allies on July 18th that we have come to know as the Second Battle of the MARNE.

It is believed interesting at this point to describe the method of withdrawal used by the German infantry during this action. One company in every two would retire, the remaining troops redoubling their fire. Then out of each of the remaining companies, two sections would be taken out leaving one section to hang on. Finally when orders were received for this section to retire a few men would be left behind to occupy small but well selected posts, well furnished with machine guns. This last group seldom escaped death or capture.

The success of the Allied Forces in the second battle of the MARNE was a wonderful tribute to the sagacity, the leadership and the courage of Ferdinand Foch. And as his grateful nation had rewarded Joffe with the Field Marshal's baton after the First Battle of the MARNE in 1914, so was the same just and well deserved reward conferred on the Generalissimo of the Allies. On August 21st the actual presentation took place. And by these two grateful actions France has marked her strong belief that the 1st and 2nd Battles of the MARNE were the two main decisive battles of the war.

During the operations in the MARNE salient the following American divisions were engaged: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 26th, 28th, 33rd and 42nd. All acquitted themselves with great credit and honor.

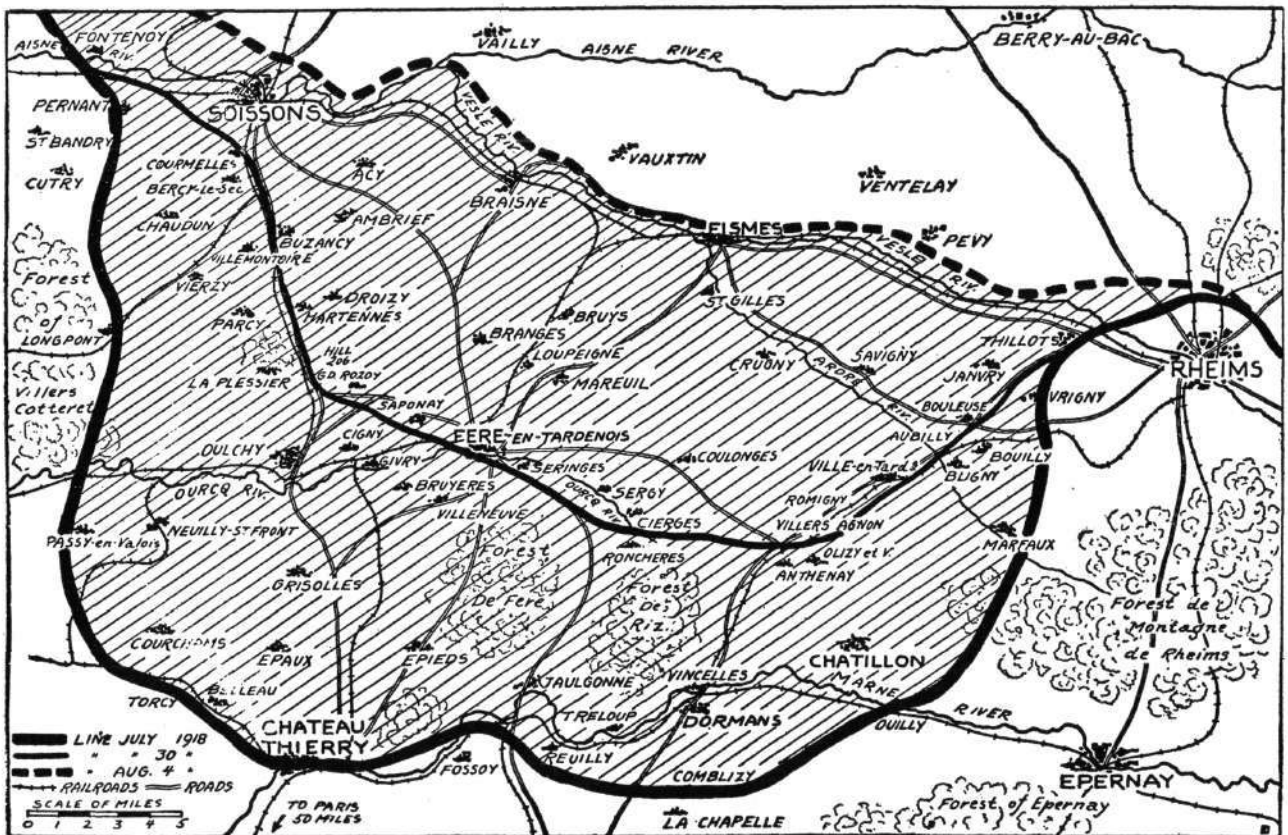
General Mangin, in summarizing the Second Battle of the MARNE, said "This constituted a regular classic battle of maneuver. The battle opened with the driving back of the enemy line ten kilometers in the first two days under the shock of a sudden attack. Then he brought up re-

serves and rallied. After that the objective was clear and definite. It was the eastern end of the long ledge which runs unbroken save by the SAVIERE valley from the west of VILLERS-COTTERET forest to the region of GRAND ROZOY and ARCY. That was the key position of the struggle, as it dominated the northwestern plateau towards SOISSONS, which was the bastion of the enemy's resistance. Once we were masters of that the enemy retreat was inevitable. He knew it too, and the battle was won."

On August 7th this doughty Frenchman made the following address to the officers and enlisted men of the 1st and 2nd American Divisions which had participated in this offensive under his command. I quote "Shoulder to shoulder with your French comrades you threw yourselves into the counter offensive which started on July 18th. You ran to it as if going to a feast. Your magnificent dash upset and surprised the enemy and your indomitable tenacity stopped counter attacks by his fresh divisions. You have shown yourselves to be worthy sons of your great country and have gained the admiration of your brothers in arms. Ninety-one cannons, 7200 prisoners, immense booty and ten kilometers of conquered territory are your share of the trophies of this victory. Besides this, you have acquired a feeling of your superiority over the barbarian enemy against whom the children of liberty are fighting. To attack him is to vanquish him. American comrades, I am grateful to you for the blood you generously spilled on the soil of my country. I am proud of having commanded you during such splendid days and to have fought with you for the deliverance of the world."

And on August 9th, General Degoutte, who com-

manded the 6th Army, in which the 3rd, 4th, 26th, and 28th, 33rd and 42nd American Divisions fought, delivered an address to the French and American soldiers under his command. His army, you will remember held the front from the MARNE to the OURCQ and forced the Germans across the VESLE. After the fighting from July 18th to July 22nd the main advance in this Second Battle of the MARNE was carried by the Sixth Army, and mainly by the American divisions in it. General Degoutte said "Before the great offensive of July 18th, the American troops, forming part of the Sixth Army, distinguished themselves by clearing the 'BRIGADE DE MARINE' woods and the village of VAUX from the enemy and arresting his offensive on the MARNE and at FOSSOY. Since then they have taken the most glorious part in the SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE, rivalling the French troops in ardor and valor. During twenty days of constant fighting they have freed numerous French villages and made, across a difficult country, an advance of forty kilometers, which has brought them to the VESLE. Their glorious marches are marked by names which will shine in future in the military history of the United States. TORCY, BELLEAU, PLATEAU D'ETREPILLY, EPIEDS, LE CHARMEL, L'OURCQ, SERINGES ET NESLE, SERGY, LA VESLE, and FISMES. These young divisions, who saw fire for the first time, have shown themselves worthy of the old traditions of the regular army. They have had the same burning desire to fight the boche, the same discipline which sees that the order given by their commander is always executed, whatever the difficulties to be overcome and the sacrifices to be suffered. The magnificent results obtained are due to the



THE ALLIED COUNTEROFFENSIVE ON THE MARNE. THE SHADED PART SHOWS THE GAINS OF THE ALLIES
 Reproduced from "The Story of the Great War."

energy and the skill of the commanders and to the bravery of the soldiers. I am proud to have commanded such troops."

General Pershing's résumé, in his official report, in part states: "The MARNE salient was inherently weak and offered a splendid opportunity for a counter offensive which was obvious. If successful, such an operation would afford immediate relief to the Allied defense, would remove the threat against PARIS and free the PARIS-NANCY railroad. But more important than all else, it would restore the morale of the Allies and remove the profound depressions and fear then existing. Up to this time our troops had been put in here and there at critical points, as emergency troops to stop the terrific German advance. In every trial, whether on the defensive or offensive, they had proved themselves the equal to any troops in Europe. As early as June 23rd I had urged strongly that our best divisions be concentrated under American command, if possible, for use in striking as a striking force against the MARNE salient. Although the prevailing view among the Allies was that American troops were suitable only for the defensive, and that at all events they could be used to better advantage under Allied command, the suggestion was accepted in principle, and my estimate of their offensive fighting qualities was soon put to the test.

"The selection by the Germans of the CHAMPAGNE sector and the eastern and southern faces of the MARNE pocket on which to make their offensive was fortunate for the Allies, as it favored the launching of the counter attack already planned. There were now over 1,200,000 American troops in France which provided a considerable force of reserves. Every American division with any sort of training was made available for use in the counter offensive.

"General Petain's initial plan for the counter attack involved the entire western face of the MARNE salient. The First and Second American Divisions, with the First French Moroccan Division between them, were employed as the spearhead of the attack, driving directly eastward, through the most sensitive portion of the German lines, to the heights south of SOISSONS. The advance began on the 18th of July without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, and these three divisions at a single bound broke through the enemy's infantry defenses and overran his artillery, cutting or in-

terrupting the German communications leading into the salient. A general withdrawal from the MARNE was immediately begun by the enemy who still fought stubbornly to prevent disaster.

"The First Division, throughout four days of constant fighting advanced eleven kilometers, capturing some 3500 prisoners and 68 field guns from the seven German divisions employed against it. It was relieved by a British division. The Second Division advanced eight kilometers in the first twenty-six hours, capturing 3000 prisoners and 66 field guns. It was relieved on the night of the 19th by a French Division. The result of this counter offensive was of decisive importance. Due to the magnificent dash and power displayed on the field of SOISSONS by our First and Second Divisions the tide of war was definitely turned in favor of the Allies.

"Other American divisions participated in the MARNE counter offensive. A little to the south of the Second Division was the Fourth in line with the French and was engaged until July 22nd. The First American Corps, Major General Hunter Liggett, commanding, with the 26th Division and a French division, acted as a pivot of the movement toward SOISSONS, reaching the CHATEAU THIERRY-SOISSONS road on the 21st. At the same time the Third American Division crossed the MARNE. In the First Corps, the 42nd Division relieved the 26th on July 25th and extended its front and on the 26th relieved a French division. From this time until August 2nd it fought its way to and across the OURCQ advancing towards the VESLE until relieved by the Fourth Division on August 3rd. Early in this period, elements of the 26th Division participated in the advance. Further to the east the 3rd Division forced the enemy back and was relieved by the 32nd Division on July 30th. The 32nd, after relieving the Third and some elements of the 28th on the line of the OURCQ RIVER, advanced abreast of the 42nd towards the VESLE. On August 3rd it passed to the command of the Third Corps, Major General Robert L. Bullard commanding, which made its first appearance in battle at this time.

"In the hard fighting from July 18th to August 6th the Germans were not only halted in their advance but were driven back from the MARNE to the VESLE and committed wholly to the defensive. The force of American Arms had been brought to bear in time to enable the last offensive of the enemy to be crushed."

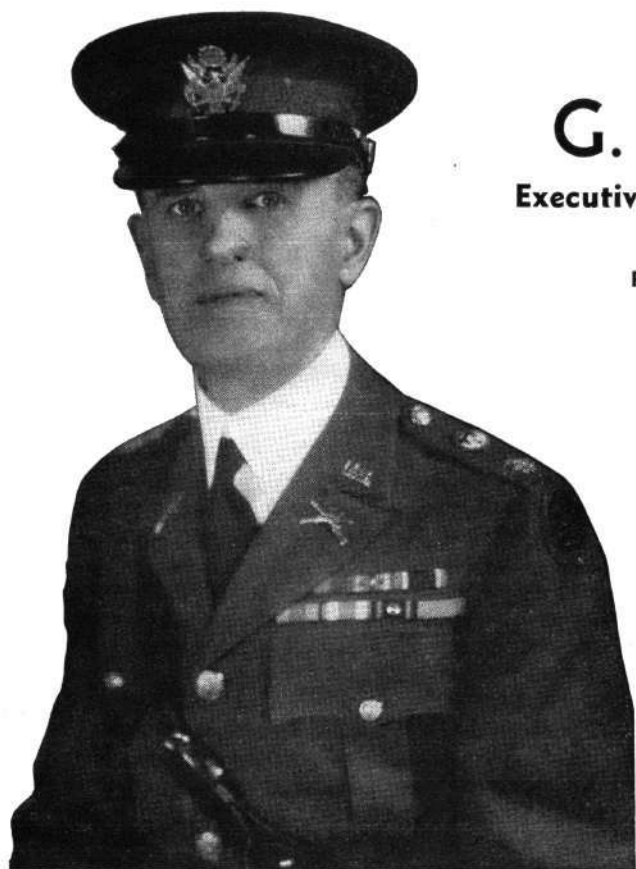
And Ludendorf, in his official statement made August 4th, had this to say: "Foch's plan was undoubtedly to cut off the entire arc of our front south of the AISNE by a break through on the flank. But with the proved leadership of our 7th and 9th Armies, that was quite impossible. We figured with an attack on July 18th and were prepared for it. The enemy experienced heavy losses and the American and African auxiliary troops, which we do not underestimate, suffered severely. By the afternoon of the 19th we already were fully masters of the situation and shall remain so. We left the abandoned ground to the enemy according to our regular plan. 'Gain of ground' and 'MARNE' are only catch words without importance for the issue of the war. We are now, as before, confident." This sounds much like the darky, whistling loudly, as he passed the old cemetery on a dark and stormy night. These last words are not Ludendorf's; in fact I alone am responsible for their use in this story.

THE END



Photo by George W. Hesse.

Another Mouthful for the 12-inch Rifle



Colonel Wm. G. LeCompte Retires

**Executive Officer of the Regiment Served 32 Years in
the National Guard**

Reprinted by courtesy of The Seventh Regiment Gazette

time. He is one of the outstanding veterans of the Company.

Private LeCompte rose in the ranks to become Corporal, January, 1912; Sergeant, April, 1915; Quartermaster Sergeant, May, 1915 and Supply Sergeant, June, 1916. In April, 1917, he received an honorable discharge to accept a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in his Company.

Within a month he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and served throughout the World War with that rank. Colonel LeCompte wears the Silver Star, which he won under fire for "skillfully handling his platoon in action under heavy enemy shell fire, on August 8, 1918."

After the war when the old Regiment was reorganizing, Company "F" knew the man it wanted for Captain, and in January, 1920, William G. LeCompte became commander of his old company. He served in that capacity for four years when he was commissioned Major in May, 1924. Six years later in the same month Major LeCompte became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, and served in that capacity until the age-retirement law forced him from the ranks.

Colonel LeCompte's active service includes the Mexican Border, Camp Wadsworth, overseas in France with his company, and for a short period he was Regimental Transport Officer during the World War.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman, in a letter to Colonel LeCompte, wrote these words:

"I wish to congratulate you upon this distinguished record which includes service with your regiment along the Mexican Border; and through its combat service in France and Belgium during the World War, where I am informed you received a Division citation for courage in action.

"Your devotion to duty has been untiring and your able leadership is reflected in the efficiency and esprit of your regiment. It has given me a great deal of pleasure to approve your promotion to a colonelcy, as of June 29th."

Every member of the Guard joins with the Commander-in-Chief in regretting the loss of Colonel LeCompte to both the Guard and the "Seventh."

For over a quarter of a century the needs of his Regiment have been his first consideration and though he goes from among us officially he will always be one of us, with the love and habit of service uppermost in his mind.

Stern but kindly, he has been the guide and mentor of hundreds of Greyjackets in both peace and war, furnishing all an example of loyalty and good-fellowship unexcelled in the annals of the Seventh Regiment.

Officially Lieutenant, Captain, Major or Colonel, he always has and always will register in our hearts and memories as "Bill"—an officer and a friend.

IN the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel William Geoghegan LeCompte the "Seventh" loses one of its most ardent and faithful members. "Colonel Bill" LeCompte, as he is known to his many friends both in the service and in private life, has had to leave the active ranks due to the age-retirement laws. Born of one of the oldest families in Maryland, on June 30, 1870, there was nothing that the Colonel could do to prevent his birthday on June 30, 1934, from making him 64 years of age, and forcing him out of the active service.

We do not know whether the shock of discovering that the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment is 64 years of age (when he does not look more than 50) will outweigh the loss of not seeing him around with the troops, but we will wager that if the new Brevet-Colonel wants to stay with us in any capacity, he will find a universal welcome. Because he has left the active ranks does not mean that Colonel LeCompte will disappear from the scene. We hope he will continue to make the Armory his headquarters as before.

The National Guard career of William G. LeCompte embraces a period of more than 32 years. His first enlistment was with Company "A" of the famous 5th Maryland Regiment, Infantry, Baltimore. He rose to the rank of Quartermaster Sergeant before he took an honorable discharge when he moved away from Baltimore.

With a taste of soldier life in his blood, it was not long before we find on the company rolls of Company "F," Seventh Regiment, New York, the name of William G. LeCompte. The present Brevet-Colonel joined "F" Company in 1907, and has been in the Regiment since that

Soldiers and Sailors

By HARRY A. McARDLE

Guardsmen take up many varied sports. The Editor would like to receive articles describing the favorite sports of other members.



WHAT do National Guardsmen do when they are not performing military duties, or attending to business? The various hobbies that keep guardsmen occupied in their spare time should make interesting reading. In the hope that others may be encouraged to narrate their pet pastime, this article is written about a sport that has quite a few devotees from National Guard units in New York City, and which should appeal to the sporting instincts of many others as yet uninitiated to its pleasures.

Those who are considering joining any one of the numerous clubs located about the shores of this vicinity will find members of the 71st, 106th, 107th Infantry regiments, the 101st Cavalry, 245th Coast Artillery and from the 2nd Naval Battalion, N.Y.N.M., belonging to them.

Local guardsmen interested in boating will find an abundance of facilities available for all types of pleasure craft, and waters that are ideally adapted for the sportiest of them all, the open sailing canoe. These picturesque little craft can be found almost anywhere there is open water, but there are three principal local centers where they are most numerous; in Long Island Sound and Eastchester Bay in the vicinity of City Island; on the Hudson River off Dyckman St. and Fort Lee, and at Sheepshead Bay. At each of these centers there are clubs providing locker accommodations and storage facilities for canoeists.

A close observer cruising in these waters will note that sailing canoes vary from sixteen to twenty feet in length and have all manner and size of sails from the conventional single lateen sail of forty square feet area to a double rigged bat wing sail of two hundred square feet area. Those whose interest in sailing canoes lies mainly in cruising for pleasure will have no difficulty in procuring the type of boat and sail that will suit his particular fancy.

For those primarily interested in sailing races for canoes, an organization was formed in 1931 by a group of canoeists at Sheepshead Bay which under the name of the Associated Canoe Clubs of Sheepshead Bay conducts a series of four races each season to determine the championship of that locality, in each of the three class divisions that have developed. In addition to this series the Association sponsors a Metropolitan Championship for open canvas covered sailing canoes each year, open to all boats of this type in the Metropolitan District. Other special and match races are held during the season, providing those who relish the thrill of competition with many opportunities to test their skill.

Although racing is necessary to test the efficiency of improvements in design of sails, leeboards, rudders and other parts of rig that skippers experiment with, it is only one of the many attractions that canoe sailing offers its followers. One of the advantages of an open sailing canoe is that in addition to the regular racing crew of one, two or three sailors (according to the class division) it will comfortably hold two or three in addition for weekend pleasure cruising. Within a half hour's sailing from Sheepshead Bay are numerous beaches where a pleasant afternoon can be spent in swimming, lolling in the sand or indulging in beach sports. Here is an opportunity to escape from the dust and heat of urban life, that is reasonably commensurate with the average guardsman's income.



A Flotilla of Canoes drawn up on the Beach at Sheepshead Bay



Enjoying the Evening Breeze

the Dolphin Club is required to demonstrate his proficiency in handling a canoe before being admitted to membership. As this is being written, a group of A.C.C.S.B. and Dolphin members are making preparations for the annual sojourn to Chesapeake Bay. The two regattas in which they have been invited to compete are those of the Miles River Yacht Club at St. Michael's, and the Maryland Yacht Club at Baltimore. Special races for open sailing canoes have been arranged in each of these regattas. After the Chesapeake regattas, most of the boats will continue on to Sugar Island, site of the encampment of the American Canoe Association, where the National Championships for open canvas covered sailing canoes will be contested. On these trips the canoes and equipment are transported atop cars, on trailers or by motor truck.

There may be some who have taken no interest in this sport because they have listened to tales of how unsafe and unseaworthy a sailing canoe is, from persons who have never been in one. To cite an example of seaworthiness, the Flo, an eighteen-foot canoe with ninety-five square foot sail area, has just returned from its fourth trip around Long Island, about three hundred miles of open water sailing. As for safety, every experienced canoeist knows that a canoe when submerged has sufficient buoyancy to support with their heads above water as many persons as it will ordinarily hold. Another factor of safety is that a submerged canoe can be "shaken out" and floated again in deep water by the occupants. In a recent demonstration of canoe safety at Sheepshead Bay, Wallie Clausen and Bill Bruns of the A.C.A. submerged and shook the water out of a twenty-foot canoe in less than two minutes. The experienced canoeist knows that sailing a canoe is not at all hazardous, and the beginner with a little practice will soon acquire the necessary skill that will prove this, and provide a source of pleasure and enjoyment that is unique to this sport.

Anyone desiring further information on canoeing may communicate with the author of this article, c/o the GUARDSMAN, Room 718, 80 Centre Street.

And once more, the Editor urges readers of the GUARDSMAN to send in articles describing their own pet hobbies—whether they be summer or winter, indoor or outdoor pastimes. We would like to run a series of articles entitled, "How I Spend My New Leisure."

For those primarily interested in deep sea cruising and camping, the Dolphin Cruising Club plans and supervises weekend cruises to various points within radius of a day's sailing of Sheepshead Bay, along the south Long Island shore, Jersey or Staten Island coast, camping at their destination overnight and returning the following day. Each prospective member of

Increasing Speed of Development

MAN's interest in tanks is at least 3,000 years old and has continued through the centuries. Darius, preparing for Alexander at Arbela, leveled and smoothed the battlefield to give his charioteers fullest play. Pyrrhus beat the Romans with his elephants, the best line smashers of that day. British grit and German stubbornness built a great graveyard of lumbering steel creatures about Ypres, and here, today, the subject is being studied and discussed as energetically as ever to see how this age-old idea can be served by modern machinery.

The progress in invention, in industry and in thought since 1914 or even since 1918 reaches a total that is astounding. Barbed wire, smoke, gas, radio, and the truck, machine gun, airplane and the mechanized form of tank have all come to the fore in that short while. No other growth like this in a military sense has occurred in the world's history. Two great inventions of the past—gunpowder and steam—took centuries for their full utilization, and here eight new inventions spring up within 15 years!

—MAJOR J. A. DORST, *The Military Engineer.*

Classic Example of Camouflage

ONE of the most outstanding camouflage attacks during the Great War was Allenby's defeat of the Turks, a victory which was largely responsible for the collapse of Germany's allies and was the beginning of the end of the war. Allenby's line extended roughly from Gaza on the coast to Jericho inland. He succeeded in making the Turks believe that he intended attacking at Jericho, whereas he was, in reality, concentrating his troops on the coast. The greater part of his army was at Jericho and he moved them to the coast at night and hid them in orange groves during the day. He left his tents standing at Jericho and made dummy horses in the horse lines by stringing blankets over horizontal poles. When the Turkish airplanes were seen approaching he ordered his troops to march in the opposite direction so that the Turkish air observers reported all movements of troops were towards Jericho. The Turks concentrated inland and he then attacked from the coast and cut them off from their communications.

Dr. ALISTER MACKENZIE—*The Military Engineer*



The "Lone Wolf" goes a hunting for his spray

"Virtual Paradise" For Rochester Unit

**\$25,000 Colonial Clubhouse and Elaborate Rifle Range
Nearly Completed for 2nd Battalion, 108th Infantry**

By Lieut. **WILLIAM F. BUTLER**

City Editor, Rochester Times-Union

THE story of a dream come true is that of the new home of the Second Battalion of the 108th Infantry, New York National Guard, "Rochester's Own."

Four and a half miles from the Main Street East Armory, near Empire Boulevard in Penfield, a veritable military man's paradise is coming into being at the hands of a force of TERA workers, the accomplishment of a 10-year-old dream of Maj. Arthur Smith, the "Second's" commanding officer.

Everything needed to make the battalion the straightest shooting outfit in the regiment is included: A 200-yard rifle range with concrete target pits built to hold eight target frames, a standard 1,000-yard machine gun range, and a 50-yard pistol range.

But best of all the battalion will have a real home, a trim, white colonial clubhouse built on the foundations of the old farmhouse that once graced the George Westfall farm, which the battalion purchased last November when the project was begun.

Two and a half stories high, the structure is fitted with every modern convenience. There are two, deep, tiled wells to furnish cool drinking water on the hottest summer day, a complete kitchen and spacious officers' quarters. On the top floor is a long dormitory where several squads may sleep when rifle practice is being conducted there.

Big Living Room

But the heart of the house is its ground floor living room where on cool fall evenings men may gather before a huge fireplace built of red Medina sandstone and large enough to take the five-foot logs that will be cut in the battalion's own wood lot. There is even a tiny tap room where throats, grown dry from

A 10-Year Dream Come True

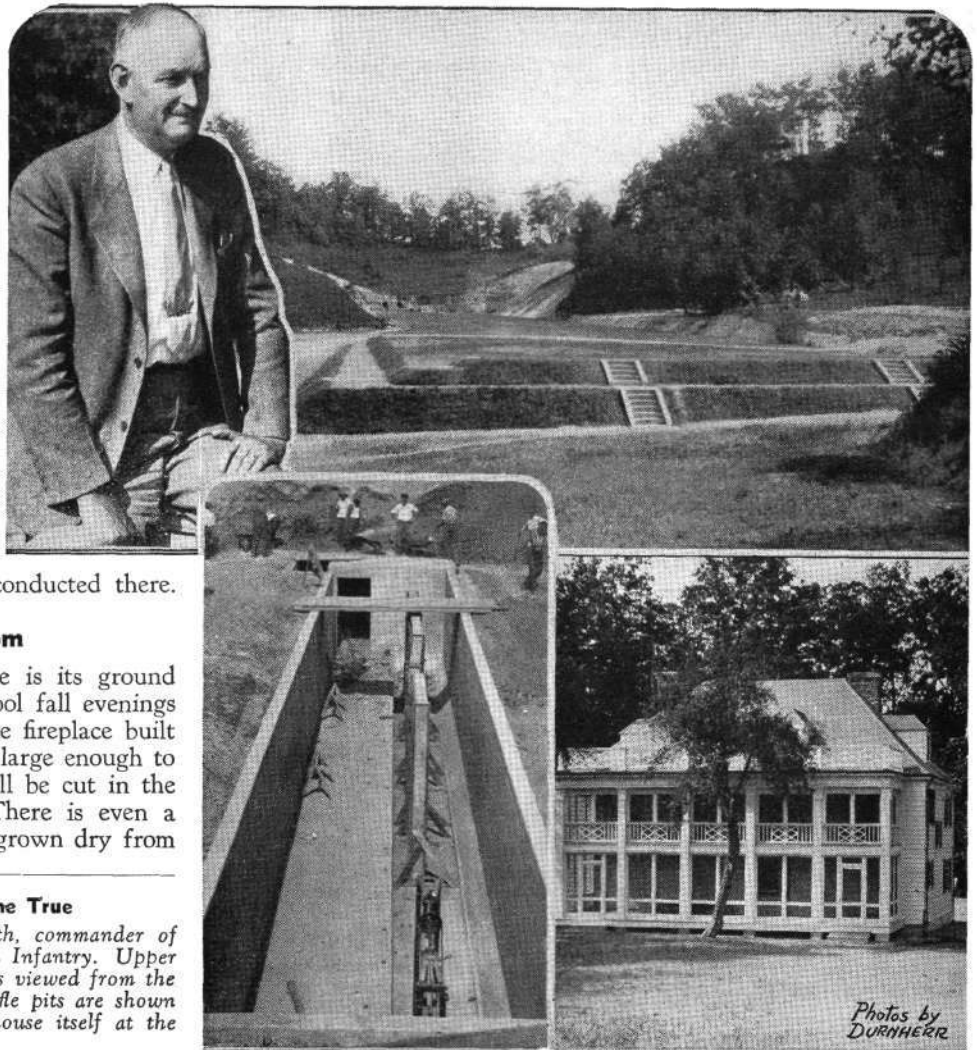
At top left is Maj. Arthur Smith, commander of the second battalion of the 108th Infantry. Upper right is the 100-yard rifle range as viewed from the front porch of the club. New rifle pits are shown at the lower left, with the clubhouse itself at the lower right.

spinning yarns before the fire, may be freely moistened.

Across the front of the building is a three-storied porch overlooking the rifle range. Fitted with screens, the second floor porch will supplement the dormitory when additional sleeping space is required. The bricked first floor will be an open lounge room.

"One of the finest outdoor ranges in the state," is the way Major Smith characterizes the rifle range, keystone of the entire project. Smooth as an old English bowling green it stretches the 200 yards from the firing line to the 65-foot backstop hollowed from the hillside.

Here this fall when the project is expected to be formally opened, the battalion will parade before the commander of the regiment, Col. Samuel H. Merrill, of Ge-



Photos by
DURNHEER

Photo by courtesy of Rochester Times-Union

neva, and TERA and CWA officials who have supervised the construction of the range and clubhouse.

Mile from Road

Comprising some 57 acres, the property is practically inaccessible except by the mile-long private road which leads south from Empire Boulevard at the Flag Hotel. On the south and west it is bounded by Irondequoit Creek while on the east a five-foot fence will be erected to keep the too curious from wandering into the path of bullets from the army rifles and "to keep the cavalry out" as Major Smith jestingly told a Times-Union reporter.

Under construction since Nov. 15, 1933, the project provided work for TERA men all last winter. As many as 350 have been employed on the job at one time. Except for minor additions, the house is now virtually finished. The rifle range needs only a little more grading and planting before it will be complete. Some of the men have already fired on the range, using temporary wooden target frames they built themselves. The pistol and machine gun ranges are expected to be complete by fall.

As proud as any landed gentleman showing his estate was the major as he pointed out the advantages the range will offer to his men. "I have dreamed of such a place for 10 years," he said, "and have driven hundreds of miles searching for a location. I knew I had found the ideal spot when I discovered this place last fall, but even my fondest hopes are surpassed by what is actually being accomplished here. It will be the greatest help to efficiency and morale in the battalion that can be imagined.

"Of course there is a great deal yet to be done," he said. "When the TERA has finished its work we shall furnish the house and prune and spray the old fruit orchards which are still growing here. With a little care we feel that the property may be made self-sustaining."

PLEASE SEND ME A LETTER

THE following letter was received not long ago in the War Department, and this is an exact copy.

Adjiten General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Adjiten General, Sir:—

My husband was induced into the surface eighteen months ago and I ain't received no pay since he was gone. Please send my elopement as I have a four months old baby and he is my only support and I kneed every day to buy food and keep us in clothes. I am a poor woman and all I have is gone. Both sides of my parents are very old and I can't expect anything from them as my mother has been in bed for thirteen years with one doctor and she won't take another. Do I get any more than I am going to get? Please send me a letter and tell me if my husband made application for a wife and child and please send me a wife's form to fill out. I have all ready written to the President and got me no answer and if I don't here from you I will write Uncal Sam about you and him.

Yours very truly,

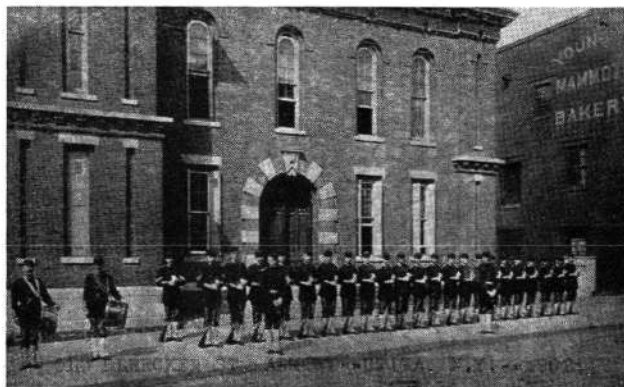
(Sgd.) Mrs. Peter Picketts.

P.S. I am told that my husband sets in the YMCA every night with the piano playing in his uniform. I think you will find him there.

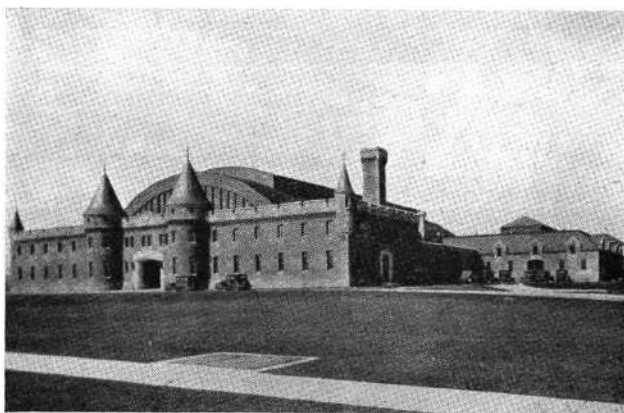
National Guard History in Utica, N. Y.



The old Bleeker Street armory of the 10th Infantry in Utica, built in 1862.



The Utica unit of the 10th Infantry drawn up outside their old armory in 1902.



The splendid new armory of the 121st Cavalry (Troop A), opened November, 1930, in Utica.

FASHIONS change in architecture as in other things and a glimpse at the fashions of other days makes one realize how quickly the world moves in this age of "progress."

Compare the two armories above—the one, old-fashioned and ugly, the other, modern, graceful and imposing. And yet in 70 years, our grandchildren will probably think of the Utica Cavalry armory in the same terms as we look upon the old armory of the old 10th Infantry. Each fashion, however, serves its turn to its particular generation and we know that Troop A, 121st Cavalry are none the less proud of their home because it will be outmoded in the year 2000 A.D.

THE

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MEMBERSHIP IN THE GUARD

"MEMBERSHIP in the Guard is beneficial to young men. Leaving out the fact altogether that it trains them in the rudiments of warfare as against the day when they might be called upon to take up arms in defense of the nation, the training they receive is good for them. It helps them build their bodies stronger, it gives them the right amount of discipline, which is helpful to the mind.

"The annual encampment is the high spot of the year. It is the finest kind of vacation."

So runs an editorial which has come to our notice, published in the *White Plains Reporter*. In this state alone are 20,000 or more members of the National Guard who would heartily place their endorsement on the above statement. The camp season of 1934 is very nearly over, but the memory of the good times, the benefit derived from the military training, the improved health and physique which each man has felt after his two weeks in the open air, are all factors which go to the promotion of personal happiness and better citizenship.

A good physique and efficiency in the respective branch of the military organization to which he belongs are the primary requirements of a good soldier. The annual tour of field duty offers both these qualifications to those who attend camp.

SABER ABANDONED AS A CAVALRY WEAPON

THE saber, that colorful and traditional weapon of the cavalry, has been discontinued in the American Army, according to instructions received from the War Department. These instructions, dated April 18, 1934, are in part as follows:

"The saber is hereby discarded as an item of issue to the cavalry. The saber is completely discarded as a cavalry weapon.

"Pending the publication of necessary changes in Tables of Organization and in training literature, the use of the saber, except the officers' dress saber by officers as a badge of office only, will be discontinued at once.

"Sabers now on hand will be stored pending further instructions."

PRESIDENT'S LETTER AIM OF RIFLE SHOTS IN BIG-BORE MATCHES

ONE of the chief drawing cards in the National Rifle Association's national high-powered rifle championship competitions will be the match which will reward the winner with the second letter of commendation from President Franklin D. Roosevelt. G. W. Walker, of Terry, Miss., an enlisted man in the Marine Corps, holds President Roosevelt's first congratulatory letter by virtue of his victory in the famous President's Match last year.

The practice of congratulating the winner of the President's Match by personal letter was inaugurated by President Theodore Roosevelt, and the presidential praise is one of the most coveted of all awards in the N. R. A.'s .30-caliber contests. The match, started in 1901, also decides the "President's Hundred," comprising the 100 riflemen with the highest scores in the event.

The trophies for which several thousand high-powered rifle and pistol marksmen are expected to contend in the different shoots this year form a collection which, in intrinsic, historical and artistic value, surpasses any collection of trophy awards of any other sport. Two of the trophies, the Leech and Wimbledon cups, have been in competition since 1875.

In all the big-bore rifle matches this year, any .30 caliber rifle of American manufacture, meeting certain specifications, is permissible. Heretofore, practically all the matches had been restricted to the military rifle.

Is There a Utopia?

CERTAINLY. Utopia does exist. We know where it is but the trouble is how to get there.

Any modern, well-nourished college man will tell you right off the reel all you want to know about Utopia. It is amazing how completely they have it surveyed and plotted—everything finished and all improvements in.

Just sketchily, it's a place where everything that ought to be is and everything that oughtn't to be, isn't. The place where men's brows wear laurels instead of sweat; where high wages are mandatory and work optional; where anything is yours if the other fellow doesn't want it; where thrift and sloth go fifty-fifty and have to like it.

Yes, Utopia is a swell place when you get there, but right there lies the trouble. The only way to reach Utopia is by lifting oneself by one's boot straps and that is a tough job. Countless generations have tried it and failed. Our own people have had a six-months' try at it and are showing signs of weariness.

The stratosphere is a tough proposition but it's a cinch compared with Utopia.

U. S. Air Service.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



THE ADEQUACY OF THE ARMY RATION

WHILE it might seem that the time when the field training season is nearly over would not be appropriate for an article on mess management, still, while the matter is fresh in our minds and when we have plenty of time to prepare for next year, I wish to bring certain facts to your attention. Moreover, we must bear in mind that if we are called into service, our mess at once assumes even larger importance than it does at field training.

Nothing is more important in building up morale or keeping a body of men contented than the mess which they attend three times a day. A well-fed company is a contented company and also, invariably, an efficient company, with a high morale. Napoleon's reported saying that an army moves on its stomach has lost none of its truth from constant repetition, and the wise officer who has inherited the job of building up a unit which is below par will first build up his mess, and then has made a big start towards efficiency.

The first step is to secure a good mess sergeant and cooks, and then to institute good mess management.

In the National Guard it is admittedly difficult to secure and retain good enlisted cooks, but it can and has been done. The former Squadron "A," a so-called "silk-stocking outfit," in 1915 enlisted the necessary complement of their armory employees and hostlers as cooks, and conducted a cooking school for them in their armory. The result was that the Squadron, from these men, had their complete complement of efficient cooks throughout the Border service and the World War, and some of the original cooking class are still serving with them. Such action is more difficult where the number of available employees is small, but it offers food for consideration and trial.

Now as to mess management, the Army ration is ample, if intelligently used, and, in regard to the use of the National Guard during the field training period, a special drive has been carried on at Camp Smith by the Post Quartermaster during the past few years with a view toward establishing whether or not the subsistence allowance, as provided by the Federal Government, is sufficient without extra expenditure. Spending of monies by a number of organizations to augment the ration is still being done, although the amount of these expenditures has been greatly reduced. I firmly believe that there is absolutely no necessity, under the present system of rationing, for any organization to use its company or military funds, assess its members, or raise funds otherwise

for the purpose of buying additional food, provided, of course, that the mess management in these organizations is being handled by competent mess sergeants and cooks who are alert and on the job and giving their very best to the responsible duties to which they have been assigned.

Too often we find that some organizations are obsessed with the mistaken idea that just because they have at their disposal funds which have been raised for such purposes, they must buy all sorts of delicacies to include in the daily bill of fare. When consideration is given to the short period of time they are in camp, such action could be very easily averted by careful planning on the part of the mess sergeant in consultation with the cooks. The mere fact that an organization is fortunate enough to have funds for this purpose does not mean they should be spent along these lines, especially when there is no good and sufficient reason for it to be done, and at Camp Smith (and undoubtedly at other posts where our troops train) it has been proven that a company with a well-managed and regulated kitchen can live within its allowance, and live well.

The Daily Stock Record forms which must be maintained in the various messes have been the direct cause of assisting mess sergeants toward such accomplishment, as well as the mess sergeants' schools which were also conducted.

The feeding of visitors, guests, "star boarders," and the like has been cause for much discussion both pro and con, and plays a very important rôle in many organizations which find themselves "overdrawn." Almost invariably this can be traced to this one source. It must be borne in mind that, irrespective of past customs and practices, the subsistence allowance is a matter of Federal funds, which should be used for the exclusive benefit of the enlisted men at all times, and therefore precludes its use for any and all other purposes. Visitors, servants, and others must be paid for either by themselves or by the person responsible for their presence in the mess, and this can surely be worked out on a satisfactory basis.

We now have nearly twelve months to prepare for next year, but I ask for your serious consideration during those twelve months, and your cooperation in making our messes the economical and well-run business operations that they should be.

W. H. Haskell

Major General



Great Reunion of 27th Division Association



**Motorcade to Proceed Through State Conveying Members
in Style to Famous Brooklyn Hotel Rendezvous**



WHAT will be without doubt the greatest Convention and Reunion ever held by the 27th Division Association of the World War, Inc., and possibly the greatest gathering of veterans in the history of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the State-wide affair to be run by this Association October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1934, at the Hotel St. George, Clark and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Captain Lawrence P. Clarke, who has been appointed General Chairman by the Association's President, Harry J. Gaynor, of Rochester, N. Y., reports a brand-new spirit of enthusiasm rapidly gaining momentum among the various members of this Association in the Metropolitan area of New York, which augurs well the success of this undertaking.

President Gaynor, who is handling the up-state arrangements, also reports an exceptional willingness on the part of the up-state members.

Something brand-new in transportation for affairs of this kind is the motorcade in process of formation. This is indeed an unique and most agreeable manner for members to attend the Convention and Reunion as well as a mighty economical one.

The route of this motorcade is as follows:

Contingents of Watertown, Malone, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and other northern points to rendezvous at Rochester; the whole contingent moving down through Geneva, Auburn into Syracuse, picking up complements along the way, all pointing for Albany and thence down the river. The outfits from below Syracuse, including Utica, Amsterdam, Gloversville, Schenectady, Saratoga, Whitehall, Plattsburg, Glens Falls, Ft. Edward and other D. & H. points pointing on Troy, where there is a plan being formulated to travel to the Reunion via the Hudson River route. Oswego, Oneonta and Binghamton contingents will travel the Cherry Valley route, meeting the main body of the motorcade in either Albany or on the Jersey side. Movements from Elmira and Jamestown and those western points will possibly be made down into New York through the State of Pennsylvania. Along the route arrangements will be made for State Trooper and municipal escorts through the various cities that are contacted. This movement will be under the command of one train commander and subordinate group commanders, moving with military precision and on exact schedule from point to point, terminating in Brooklyn.

Tentative Schedule

Friday, October 12th:

9 a.m. Reunion opens; registrations all day in lobby of Hotel St. George; separate unit reunions.

7 p.m. Meeting of all committees in General Committee Room with short addresses by State Officers.

Saturday, October 13th:

All Day—Registrations in lobby of Hotel St. George.

10 a.m. As per custom—regular reunion business session.

Addresses by General O'Ryan, General Wingate, State Officers, local and notable speakers

4 p.m. Parade—Starting from Grand Army Plaza, through Flatbush Avenue to Livingston Street to Grand Stand opposite the Elks Clubhouse to Hotel St. George.

8 p.m. Dinner-Dance at Hotel St. George.

Sunday, October 14th:

All Day—Visiting day for out-of-town members. Trips to be arranged. Party by the local posts to out-of-town members at Coney Island with plenty of eats and refreshments as a Grand Finale.

Prizes will be offered to the groups most represented, the town having the greatest number of automobiles in the motorcade, the unit most represented in the parade, the unit having the most original and picturesque uniforms in the parade and various other divertissements.

While many of the old members of the Association have already renewed their memberships and applications for new memberships have exceeded those of any former drive, there is still plenty of room for more, and strenuous drives are being made by the Membership Committee to bring the total up to an amount previously unheard of.

Another feature of the forthcoming Convention and Reunion will be something new in official publications. The publication to be issued in connection with this affair will be an attractively set up, comprehensive history of the Division from its inception, through the Border episode and World War up to the present. It will also include interesting information as to the historical and up-to-the-minute points of interest in Brooklyn and Greater New York and will be profusely and handsomely illustrated. It was decided to make up the publication in this manner so that it will be an attractive book—one that will be a worth-while addition to any home and especially adaptable to the libraries of the posts and libraries of the various National Guard units.

Practically all that's left to be done now is for the members to start preparing at this time to be on hand in great numbers.

Further information can be obtained by contacting Convention Headquarters at Suite 274, Hotel St. George, Clark and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st LIEUTENANT FREDERICK C. O'BRIEN
Company "B" 108th Infantry

ON July 19, 1934, with great regret, announcement was made by Headquarters, 108th Infantry, of the sudden death of 1st Lieutenant Frederick C. O'Brien, Company "B," at the Post Hospital, Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., during the tour of Field Training of the regiment.

Lieutenant O'Brien was taken to the Post Hospital July 18th and died July 19th, following an operation for ulcer. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., May 8, 1892. In Lieutenant O'Brien, his superior officers found a loyal and energetic officer. In his death this regiment has lost an excellent officer and friend.

His military record in the National Guard, State of New York, is as follows: Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Company B, 3rd Infantry and 108th Infantry, from June 30, 1919, to May 28, 1922. 2nd Lieutenant, Company B, 108th Infantry, from May 29, 1922, to February 22, 1932. 1st Lieutenant, Company B, 108th Infantry, from February 23, 1932, to July 19, 1934. He had been in charge of rifle marksmanship in the company since 1931 and coached the company B rifle team to three battalion and one regimental championship.

The funeral was held on Monday, July 23, from his home, 204 South West Street, Geneva, and from the First Presbyterian Church. Following the services in the church, the full Masonic ritual, under the direction of Geneva Lodge No. 965, F. & A. M., was given. The 1st Platoon, Company B, acted as escort. At the grave in Glenwood Cemetery three volleys were fired by the escort and taps were sounded by bugler Ralph Hart.

The bearers were: Lt. Oscar Patrick of Geneva; Lts. George Wood and Howard Billings of Syracuse; Lt. Barton E. Woodard of Medina; Lts. Robert P. Lewis and William H. Williamson of Auburn.

Approximately 150 officers and enlisted men from the regiment were present at the services.

"NOT IN LINE OF DUTY"

ARMED with late passes Privates Paul Sindler and Frank Francese of the Medical Detachment, Special Troops, 27th Division, set forth from Camp Smith on Tuesday, August 7th, at about 8:00 P.M. bound for Oscawana Lake, to visit friends.

They lost their way and landed at Lake Mohegan, where they spent the evening. At about 10:45 P.M. they were standing on the corner of Main Street and Lexington Avenue in Lake Mohegan awaiting a Peekskill bound bus when they heard a dull thud and a scream

(Continued on page 25, col. 1)



VETERANS of the 27th DIVISION

Hotel Bossert Welcomes You!

Billet here during the Brooklyn Convention. Just a few steps away from headquarters to a restful room, apart from the crowd. With a well-stocked bar to toast the old days and the present ones . . . and two splendid restaurants for get-together luncheons and dinners.

DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES
Veterans and their families are offered every special consideration . . . all our services are at your command

F. D. RAY MANAGER

HOTEL BOSSERT

Montague and Hicks Sts. • Brooklyn Heights



GUARDSMEN-ATTENTION!

BROOKLYN CONVENTION, OCTOBER, 1934

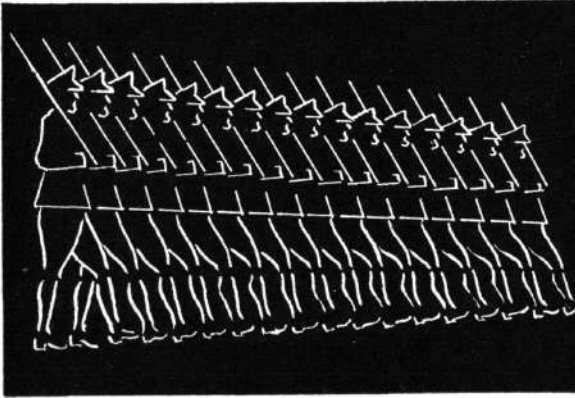
The Towers extends a cordial welcome—and the hospitality of its comfortable rooms and suites. Appointments in the modern manner, notable restaurant. In exclusive residential section, 4 minutes from Manhattan. Write today for rates and reservations.

THE TOWERS

Clark & Willow Sts., Brooklyn Heights

MANAGEMENT

KARL P. ABBOTT C. EUGENE HAMES

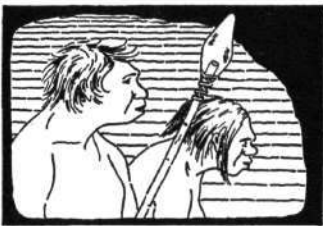


The Fighting Man

**His Attributes Are Courage,
Honor and Prudence**

By **HOFFMAN NICKERSON**

Reprinted by courtesy of Army Ordnance



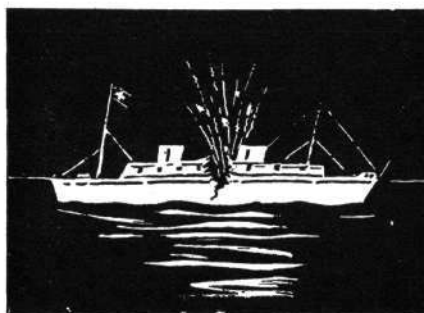
THE primary instrument of war is the fighting man. All weapons, organization and training are intended to help him conquer his enemy. As a citizen he is concerned with the policy of his

country or other group, since his cooperation is necessary to those who govern and his advice may be asked by them. Indeed a close connection between arms and policy is necessary to those who govern and his advice may be asked by them. Indeed a close connection between arms and policy is necessary to the success of both. But as a fighting man he is concerned only with victory.

The fighting man must face hardship and death; therefore without courage he can do nothing. Although a competent commander will spare his men whenever he can, nevertheless the military necessity for victory requires the greatest efforts and sacrifices. Whether or not the political object of the war be a limited one, the fighting men must strain every nerve to win; the one restriction upon them is that they must be careful not to violate the established laws of war—except in so far as they must do so in order to cope with an enemy who has set the example in so doing, and even then every violation shocks the conscience of mankind and may bring in neutrals against the violator. In practice, fresh and well fed men have often found it easier to risk wounds and death than to face the acute discomforts so often encountered in active service. When Shakespeare's Octavius wishes to praise Antony's soldiership he speaks not of his battles but of his cheerful endurance of hardship:

“ at thy heel
Did famine follow; whom thou
fought'st against
Though daintily brought up, with
patience more
Than savages could suffer. . . .

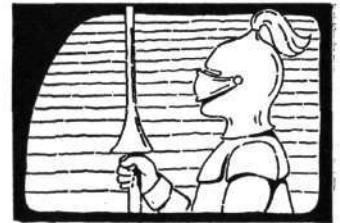
On the Alps
It is reported thou did'st eat strange
flesh
Which some did die to look on; and
all this



Was borne so like a soldier that thy cheek
So much as lank'd not....”

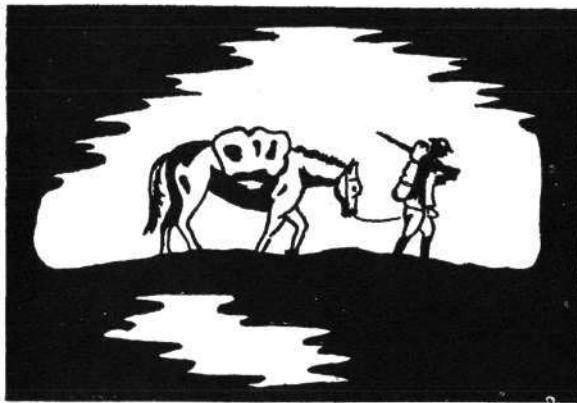
One of Washington's papers expresses the same thought: that hardship rather than danger is the chief test of fortitude; Napoleon said that privations were the school of good soldiers. Accordingly care is taken of the physical fitness of soldiers because physical courage is usually greater among strong and healthy men. On the other hand, death is perhaps the most absolute thing known to man; to face it requires the greatest courage of which he is capable. All men have a larger or smaller measure of natural animal courage, and when filled with fanaticism or fury they will sometimes throw their lives away recklessly, but a more constant and reliable courage is that due to training and most of all to military honor. All military training seeks to increase natural courage; through habit it increases the fighting man's confidence in himself, his weapons, and his comrades. Through constant repetition he gains the habit of obedience and a certain familiarity with what will happen in combat; accordingly his mind is somewhat fortified against the shock of unexpected sights and sounds. The chief mark and most necessary virtue of the true fighting man is military honor; he must rigidly school himself to prefer death to the shame of cowardice.

Courage, although the chief virtue of the fighting man, is not the only virtue which he must possess; he must also know how to fight intelligently. The bull is full of courage but is almost invariably killed by the matador. A Prussian officer, playing on the distinction between what is morally and what is intellectually easy, is reported to have said: “To die is easy. But what is wanted is to make the enemy die which is much more difficult.” Without pausing over the typically Prussian confusion of thought which makes death and destruction ends in themselves instead of mere means toward victory, let us remember that intelligent sacrifice always has value toward achieving success, or toward future success by setting an inspiring example; the memories of past valor



are among the most precious possessions of a fighting group. Wise military conduct is that which puts the chances of war in one's favor; this is the object of military theory.

In all doubtful cases the balance between courage and prudence should be tilted heavily in favor of courage. Since, as we have just seen, military theory seeks to put the chances of war in our favor, some conflict between boldness and caution may arise. Accordingly the student should always remember the advantages of boldness, especially unexpected boldness, in surprising or disconcerting an enemy. In the experience of the present writer, a little girl of less than three without a stick or a stone in her hand, seeing her puppy attacked by a large police dog, rushed out of the house in such a fury that the dog ran away. The history of war has many examples of successful audacity: for instance, Marlborough at the Schellendorf in the week before Blenheim, Frederick the Great at Torgau and especially at Leuthen, Napoleon at Arcole, and Lee at Chancellorsville. Clausewitz judged that Frederick decided to attack the greatly superior numbers of the Austrians at Leuthen only because he had filled his mind with the thought of dying with honor and not because he thought it probable that he might defeat them by using the oblique order. The German offensives of 1918 were not far from enterprises based upon despair: given the proved strength of the defensive in trench warfare it must have seemed improbable that they could succeed, moreover the steady arrival of American reinforcements made it still more improbable that they could long be continued. And yet they nearly achieved a success so great that it would have modified the outcome of the war and might even have resulted in German victory. A man so cautious as to be completely without courage could never expect to win, indeed he could hardly



fight at all; whereas rash daring has almost always some chance, however slight, in its favor.

Nevertheless prudence has its rights. While admitting the supreme importance of courage, we must also remember that boldness may be carried so far as to become mere folly. Most of the successes of extreme boldness have been won over troops or commanders of inferior quality. Against one's equals, to go on throwing dice loaded against one is to invite disaster. Any one of the successful audacities cited in the last paragraph might well have brought crushing defeat; the boundless daring of Charles XII of Sweden ended miserably; in 1812 Napoleon's decision to advance beyond Smolensk into the heart of Russia destroyed his Empire. On a smaller scale,

in September, 1777, Burgoyne's bold decision to cross the Hudson, cut his communications with Canada, and advance toward Albany brought about his surrender and so led to the French alliance which assured American independence. Had he succeeded he would have been praised to the sky. At the time, however, he knew that the spirit of the rebels was unbroken, he had as yet received little Tory support, and he had no reason to expect a powerful cooperation from the British troops in New York City. If we ask how far we are to admire the determined gambler, and if we remember that Napoleon did not always obey his own precepts, we may take his saying: "There is no greater coward than I when drawing up a plan of campaign. When once my decision is made, I forget everything except what may carry it through to success." Although morale is indeed a most important part of war, nevertheless in the years before 1914 the French command greatly exaggerated its importance; forgetting that the physical side must also be considered, that no human courage will armor an unprotected man against bullets or resurrect a corpse. Prudence can never be more than the servant of courage; it should never be allowed to supersede its master, but it is often an indispensable servant.

FOUR INTERNATIONAL EVENTS ON NATIONAL RIFLE TOURNEY CARD

TO maintain its consistent winning gait in at least one of the four international small-bore rifle matches this year, the United States team faces the necessity of practically equaling the record score for the contest, according to the National Rifle Association.

The American teams in the international matches will fire their scores during the sixteenth National small-bore rifle championship shoot at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 19 to 26.

The British team in the famous Dewar trophy match, the oldest of the international competitions in which this country engages, has already fired its score and it comes within five points of the record of 7,923 out of a possible 8,000 points set by the American team last year. To give the American shooters something more to shoot at, a member of the British aggregation hung up a new individual record score of 400 out of a possible 400 points for the event. The best individual score previously recorded for the match was 399x400, which was held in this country.

The Dewar match, like the other three international small-bore rifle matches, is fired by the team of each competing country on its own range on a pre-announced date. The American team will be selected at the National tournament and will fire its scores on the last day of the meet. The conditions of the Dewar competition call for teams of twenty shooting members, twenty shots each at 50 yards and twenty at 100 yards, .22-caliber rifles equipped with metallic sights only, telescopic sights being barred.

The United States has won the Dewar match seventeen times and Great Britain three times, the last being in 1926; the railwaymen's match five years out of seven, the Fidac match all four years it has been held, and the new triangular match last year, the first year it was held. The teams of this country set new world's records in all three of the old matches last year and turned in a score difficult to duplicate in winning the new match.

THE NEW MACHINE GUN TROPHY



To permit interest in machine gun marksmanship, the Adjutant General of the State, Major General Franklin W. Ward, has decided to award a handsome trophy, measuring 21 inches by 25 inches, a photograph of which appears above, to be known as the Adjutant General's Machine Gun Trophy.

This trophy is for annual competition and the award will be made on a figure of merit basis as follows:

Expert machine gunners multiplied by 100, first class gunners multiplied by 85, second class gunners multiplied by 60, divided by number of officers and men in company (actual strength). Where the total strength is less than 60, divide by 60.

WORLD AND PISTOL RECORD ESTABLISHED

ON May 20, 1934, at the Field Day ending the shooting season of the Capitol District Pistol League, Sergeant A. M. Stanwix of Troop C, N. Y. State Troopers, in firing over the Army Pistol course, made a world's record on the course of 45 bull's-eyes out of forty-five shots. No central office of records keeps the records of all the different agencies that fire this course so that it was necessary to inquire of the War Department, the Marine Corps, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, and of the National Rifle Association before an announcement could be made officially.

These inquiries established the fact that Sgt. Stanwix's score, 100 per cent perfect, has never been equalled and that he is entitled to claim a world's record for the Army Dismounted Pistol Course with the .38 caliber revolver.

The nearest to this score on record is one by Patrolman James H. Overbaugh of the D. & H. Police, who made 99.8 per cent on May 22 with the same size and style revolver. Both the Army and Marine Corps have records as high as 99 per cent with the 45 caliber pistol, but no 100 per cent.

SMALL-BORE RIFLE SPORT WILL BE "16" AT NATIONAL MEET

THE coming National small-bore rifle tournament to be held August 19 to 26 at Camp Perry, Ohio, will mark the sixteenth year of outdoor .22-caliber rifle championship contests of national scope, a bulletin of the National Rifle Association cites.

The first National outdoor small-bore tournament was held in 1919 over a range which, compared to the exactly laid-out permanent ranges of today, was a rather crude affair and had suffered from a severe flood which inundated the grounds and wrecked the 200-yard butts. The range was improvised in an old apple orchard adjacent to the Navy's now-abandoned high-powered rifle and pistol ranges at Caldwell, N. J., where the National .30-caliber rifle and pistol matches were being held.


The appeal of the .22-caliber rifle for the shooters became immediately apparent at that initial "apple orchard" shoot. At its conclusion, the National Rifle Association set to work standardizing matches and range construction, and manufacturers started vying with each other in the production of .22-caliber rifles and ammunition of extreme precision and excellence of construction to meet the demands of the followers of this new shooting game. Since that time, the rise of the small-bore game in popularity and followers has been little short of phenomenal.

While .22-caliber rifle shooting had started to gain headway in 1907 when intercollegiate and interscholastic matches were conducted in conjunction with a sportsmen's show in New York City, the game was confined to indoor ranges. Even the Dewar trophy international match was started in 1909 as an indoor competition at 25 feet but when it was resumed in 1919, after a lapse of four years due to the World War, it was changed to an outdoor competition at 50 yards and 100 yards, the same course of fire applying to this time. The American Dewar team of 1919 fired its scores on the boggy "apple orchard" range at Caldwell during the first National small-bore shoot.

Outdoor small-bore shooting was in the class of the "newfangled" when it was introduced sixteen years ago, and its swift advance to the forefront of the civilian shooting field has vindicated the judgment and predictions of the National Rifle Association and other early boosters of the sport. Rifles and ammunition have kept pace with the increased interest in the game and the .22 rifles seen at any small-bore tournament today are models of accuracy and general efficiency, and the same applies to the .22 cartridges that are produced for the marksmen.

No more science and skill goes into the manufacture of high-powered rifles and cartridges, if as much, as goes into the building of the target shooter's .22 rifle and ammunition today, and there is no more ardent sportsman than the .22 marksman.

Large bore fans will find a short article, dealing with the matches being held this year for the .30 rifle, on another page of this issue.



**What a Good Cleaning Oil
is to Your Rifle**

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Try it before your next match

Use Murine Daily to Promote a Clean,
Clear, Healthy Condition of Your Eyes

Write for Free Eye Care Book, THE MURINE CO., DEPT. G, CHICAGO



Prefers a Close-up

"I asked her for a kiss without avail."

"I don't like to kiss through those things either."

The girl who shortened her dress just to please her boy friend, was certainly the type who'd go to any length to please the one she loved.

Mind Your Own Business

Voice from rear of Taxi: "Hey, driver, what's the idea of stopping?"

Driver: "I thought I heard someone tell me to."

Voice: "Drive on. She wasn't talking to you."

The Family Skeleton

"So June married that famous X-Ray specialist?"

"Yes. I wonder what he can see in her."

Twice Shy

First Old-Timer: "Do you remember when a girl was proud of having a wasp-like waist?"

Second Old-Timer: "I ought to remember it; that's when I got stung."

Altho' a horse may be too nervous to jump a hurdle, he'll soon get over it.

Slightly Twisted

Two Scots went to a friend's house on a certain special occasion and were hospitably entertained. So hospitably, in fact, that on their way back one of them sat down by the side of the road and began to weep.

"I canna' remember the bride's face," he wailed. "I canna' remember the bride's bonnie face!"

"Haud yere tongue, ye fule!" growled the other; "it was a funeral!"

Fool Proof

Clothing Salesman—"Here's a nice feature in this suit—a change pocket provided with a patent snap to prevent losses."

Customer—"Haven't you one with a combination lock? Snaps mean nothing to my wife."

Shades of 'Frisco!

Mother: (telling story of Sleeping Beauty)—"So the maid did not dust, the coachman did not take out his carriage, the cook did not make the bread, everything was at a standstill."

Billy (aged four)—"I know, Mummy, a general strike."

A Sad Fate

Mrs. Jones—"There! Broke my looking-glass! Now I suppose I shall have seven years' bad luck?"

Mrs. Brown—"Don't you believe it, Mrs. Jones! A friend of mine broke hers, and she didn't have seven years' bad luck. She was killed in an explosion next day!"

Give a woman an inch and she'll buy a new girle.

Must Be

A New York woman has in her home a small bronze reproduction of the "Dancing Faun," that famous sporting character which sheds the joy of life all over the Naples Museum. The woman has also a maid whose pleasure it is to dust the little figure. "I love to dust him," she told her mistress one day. "It's Lincoln, isn't it?"

Something Wrong

Neighbor—"How is that incubator doing which you bought?"

Mrs. Newbride—"I suppose it's all right, but I'm a little worried about it. It hasn't laid a single egg yet."

The crooner who sang every song with a wheeze was merely accompanying himself on the catarrh.

Driller by Birth

"Have you been a dentist very long?"

"No, I was a riveter till I got too nervous to work up high."



Overheard in the Subway

She: "I've got the prettiest little niece."

He: "Yes. I couldn't help but notice them."

Brevity Is the Soul of Wit

"What's your name?"

"M-M-M-M-M-M-Mabel."

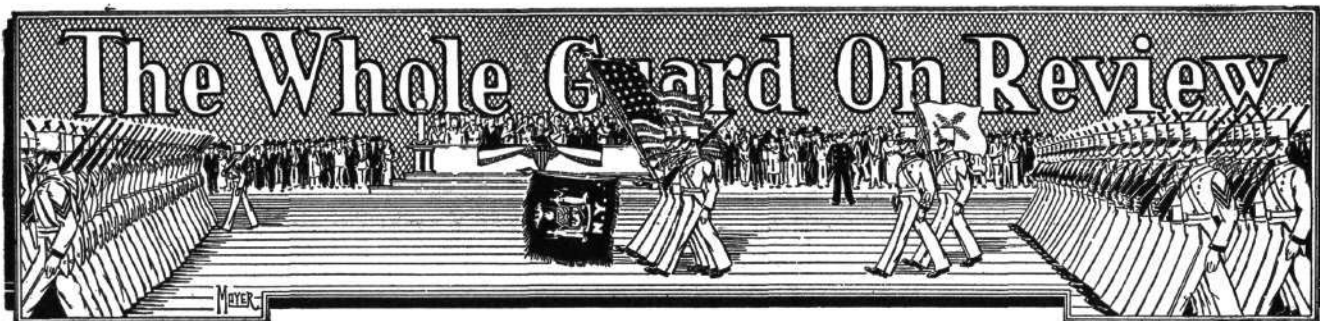
"I'll call you Mabel for short."

Et Tu

She: "The world is full of rascals. This morning the milkman gave me a counterfeit half-dollar."

He: "Where is it, my dear?"

She: "Oh, I've already got rid of it—luckily the butcher took it."



105th INFANTRY Company F

COMPANY F, 105th Infantry, won the Battalion Commander's Trophy offered by Major W. H. Innes to the company of the second battalion obtaining the highest percentage of qualifications during record fire at Camp Smith this year. Major Innes, during the presentation, complimented the boys for the spirit and co-operation shown by all, which, as he said, resulted in the winning of the trophy. Besides winning the trophy, Company F placed second high in the regiment for qualifications this year and also placed first in the regiment in the Combat practice exercises held at Camp Smith.

To show that he appreciates talent when shown to such excellent advantage, Captain L. A. Bishop gave a little party at the armory on our return from camp.

Company F is preparing to make an even better showing in the regimental matches at Karners this fall.

104th FIELD ARTILLERY C Battery

WE had a very unusual and interesting experience, when we travelled from Binghamton, N. Y., to Pine Camp for the first time in our motor trucks, a distance of about 165 miles.

Camp was just great. We were all sorry when it was over. It is too bad that due to insufficient funds we could not stay longer, at least a month in which to complete our Field Training.

On July 16th, the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association held its annual Camp Feed at the Carthage Hotel, near camp.

For the second consecutive year, our battery won the R.S.O.P. Trophy, while at camp.

The comparison between the Horse Drawn Artillery and a Motorized outfit, could easily be distinguished this year, as we were in camp with the 105th F. A., which still uses the horses. The work was done easier with motors, beyond comparison.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

AND so, as the regiment returns from camp with Btry. F as the pennant winner and three Batteries represented in conspicuous awards, the *vox populi* of the entire enlisted and commissioned personnel would indicate that the 1934 tour of duty was the best that this regiment has had in quite some time. The enthusiasm and ability portrayed by all of the members of the regiment in this tour of duty has far exceeded that of any previous year according to statements made by instructors and inspecting officers generally.

And so-o-o-o-o-o General Leach of the National Guard Bureau comes forth with the statement that we will not only retain our horses but also be given trucks. This statement certainly added fervor and spice to the general conversation around camp during our last two days of the tour. If the statement is to be taken as it appears, our horsemen will be satisfied as will our advocates of mechanization.

Our Camp Tour is replete with material for humorous anecdotes and stories too numerous to mention. As these stories necessarily involve personalities which might interest the members of our own regiment but not that of any other, we will avoid mention of any of them in this writing.

Members of the Regiment were happy to find Sergeant Gibney assigned with them during our tour of duty. Sergeant Gibney, former Sergeant Instructor with this regiment, was well liked by the personnel and greatly missed upon being transferred to 101st Signal Battalion.

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WINES

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THIS year the Tank Company spent its field training period in camp with the 174th and 71st Infantry at Peekskill.

On Sunday, July 22, this organization proceeded to Camp Smith in a convoy of ten trucks. Five of the company's tanks were taken along for use in the field. These were transported on five tank carriers which made a part of the convoy.

On Monday the men serviced the tanks and trucks preparing them for the heavy duty ahead. On this day a detail was sent out to reconnoiter the terrain over which the tanks were to maneuver.

The course where the tanks were used during the first week consisted of a seemingly impregnable trail, the main features of which were numerous obstacles especially treacherous to tanks. There were high ramps and deep pits. Many points on this irregular route set the tanks at an uncanny angle and one was apt to wonder just when one of them would turn over.



Tank crews in their idle moments at the Tank Park, Camp Smith.

When each new man in the outfit had become proficient in this kind of tank driving a review of nomenclature and operation of the 37mm and machine gun was taken up.

The second week began with the firing of the machine guns from stationary tanks on the 1,000 inch range. This range is familiar to all machine gun companies. The results of this firing were highly satisfactory.

Wednesday and Thursday this company spent on its bivouac. Included in the schedule was night driving of tanks and 37mm and machine gun firing at about 1,000 yards. The company did this on the howitzer range.

Friday morning saw the tanks supporting the Infantry in a war problem, made more realistic by firing blank ammo. From all accounts each of the five tanks reached and overcame its objective—machine gun nests, etc., without being disabled.

Probably the most spectacular and interesting work for the company was done on Friday afternoon when the personnel fired machine guns from moving tanks at a range of 300 to 400 yards.

Here's icicles
in your eye!



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Knickerbocker
"THE BEER THAT SATISFIES"

New Taste Sensation!

Horton's Melorol Ice Cream

Served a New Way

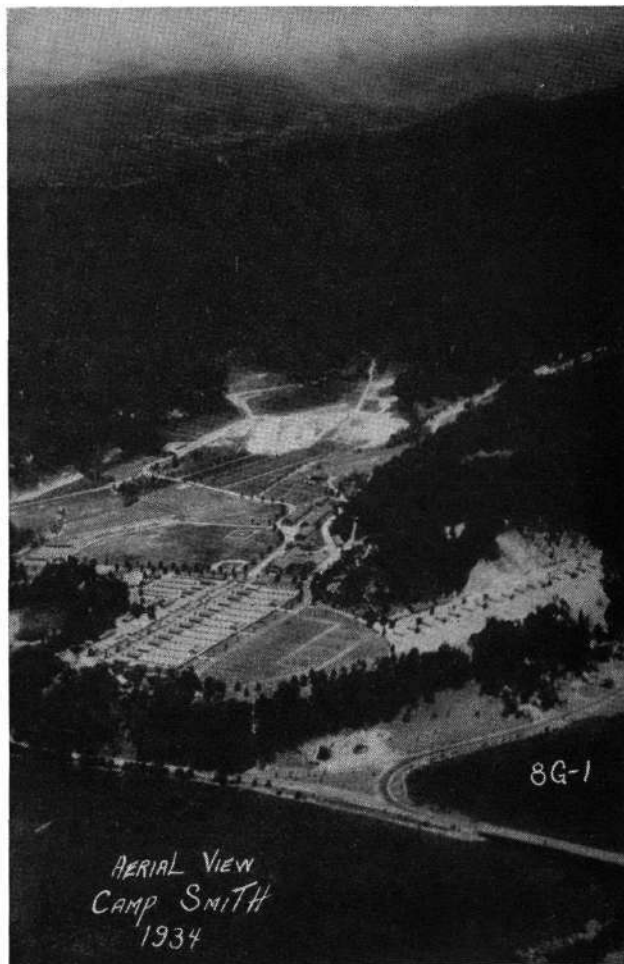
Packed a New Way

Made a New Way

Now Served at Camp Smith Soda Fountain

The camp tour for the Tank Company was most successful. From a strictly military point of view the officers and enlisted men performed their duties with utmost efficiency. On the other hand, the work itself to the individual was most interesting and there was sufficient spare time for the men to indulge in quite a variety of non-military activities.

The Company as a whole is looking eagerly forward to the summer of 1935 when it can again prove itself worthy of the title, "The Only N. G. Tank Organization in the State."



More Seventy-First Publicity

This photo of Camp Smith was taken from the air a few days before the 71st Infantry arrived for their two weeks' tour of field duty. When the film was developed, there appeared a ghostly figure—71—marked out on the east Parade Ground. The 71st loves publicity and got no end of a kick from the discovery that even the casual pilot, winging his way from New York City to Albany, cannot fail to learn to whom the parade ground really belongs.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

Battery D

WELL, gang, by the time you're reading this the new drill season will be under way. Yes, once again the old Armory harkens to the call of the bugle and hears the tramp of marching feet. The field training tour is past but a few memories are still with us, such as: First Sgt. Roberts (for the 91st time) telling his company clerk

he's fired. The company clerk (for the 91st time) telling the first sergeant he quits. Mess Sergeant Duffy Lewis telling us how good the grub is this year. Sgt. Sam Butta-cavoli telling his gun section a bedtime story. Corporal Joe Sanzone admitting the fact he is the most proficient corporal. Corporal Larry Zinkand swearing by the nine Gods of War, he wouldn't come back to camp next year. Pvt. Schmidt (winner of this year's medal for all-round goldbricking) explaining to an interested group the trials and tribulations of a goldbricker. And the entire battery singing a chorus of "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning."

105th INFANTRY Headquarters Company

DURING the first drill of the Company, following the return from the Annual Camp Tour, Corporal Charles Rosekrans, Captain of the Company's Softball team, was presented with the 105th Regimental Softball Trophy. The Company team was acclaimed regimental champions after defeating all competing teams in Camp. The cup was presented by Capt. Albert Geiser, Regimental Athletic Officer of the 105th.

At the August meeting of the Company, plans were made for the Annual Clambake. Lt. Thos. Horton has been named General Chairman. Final plans and committees were formed at the meeting of the Company, held during the latter part of August.

14th INFANTRY Company C

THE Officers and enlisted men of Company "C" extend their best wishes and good luck to Sgt. John S. Smith and Pvt. James J. Kennedy who have been recently married.

We are happy to announce the following promotions within the company: Corp. Walter D. Grund and Pfc. John S. Smith were promoted Sergeants; Pfc.'s George L. Boeckel, Alphonsus Meehan, William A. Pacuilla, and Pvt. Edward J. O'Brien were promoted Corporals. The following named men were promoted to Private First Class: Giacomo Deleperi, Robert J. Fausser, Alf Sture Nilsson, Michael R. Recco, Lawrence Sciacca, William J. Johnson, Leonard Morano and Angelo A. Principato. These promotions were based upon the soldiers' knowledge of military tactics, seniority, attendance and punctuality at all assemblies for drill, etc.

53rd INFANTRY BRIGADE Headquarters Company

HOW many gallons of gasoline and oil were saved and how much disappointment was spared to Capital District visitors to Camp Smith on July 4th, will probably never be known. When the troops pulled out of Albany, Troy, Schenectady, and other homes of the 105th Infantry on June 24th, many a guardsman called out to mother, father or girl friend, "See you in Camp on the Fourth." And many a pilgrimage to Camp Smith on that day was planned by guardsmen's families who did not realize that July 4th is just another work day for the occupants of Camp Smith.

When the orders called for a bivouac for the 105th on July 4th, some soul realized the probability that many

an up-state family would plan a call at Camp Smith without realizing that the hosts would not be at home. But how to notify all the home folks? And the answer? Station W. Z. E. Z. J., portable short wave radio of the Headquarters Company, 53rd Infantry Brigade.

Before leaving for Camp Smith on tour of field training, arrangements had been made with station W.Z.F.P.P. to listen in each night during the two weeks tour for any messages and to give any news items received to the newspapers.

Thus when the question of notifying the home folks arose, our thoughtful soul trotted to the 53rd Brigade Headquarters and told his woes to Corp. Paul. Monday, July 2nd, at seven o'clock, Corporal Paul's key went into action. W. Z. F. P. P. replied, and on Tuesday the *Troy Record* and the *Troy Times* announced to their readers that those visiting Camp Smith on July 4th, would find only empty tents of the 105th Infantry.

One hundred eight messages were transmitted ranging from General Gillett's best wishes to General Ward on July 4th, to an order for a dozen cases of Saratoga Vichy water in a message signed Thompson. Three news messages were handled, each taking one and one-half hours sending time and each filling a column in the *Troy Times*, *Troy Record* and the *Albany Times Union* when submitted to these newspapers by the civilian receivers.

All in all the trouble in transporting station W.Z.E.Z.J. to Camp Smith and return proved very worthwhile. All licensed operators received valuable experience and the operators from the various headquarters companies left Camp at the close of the tour knowing each other well and thereby able to cooperate much more successfully.

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52nd FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

EVEN though we are about a month late with the column, it is never too late to discuss the camp tour we completed on July 22nd, which was as replete with incidents as other years. Charlie Strobel pulled a "Lon Chaney" in Carthage by pulling a deaf and dumb act so well that his sympathizers gave him a belt of insignia that many a soldier had often tried to "win."

Some of the boys received a big surprise upon turning in one night when they found their cots already occupied. One of them walked out of his tent thinking he was in the wrong street. A searchlight, however, revealed the occupant to be a dummy made of blankets and other equipment.

Speaking of surprises—one of the best and most pleasant surprises the battery ever gave was the surprise birthday party for Pfc. Jim Caffray, which was a genuine display of goodfellowship for a real good fellow.

One more surprise, or should we say upset, the enlisted men received was the baseball defeat they suffered at the hands of the Brigade Staff, score 8 to 5. Lieut. Ward's flat foul ball was the thing that did the trick. We wonder what they will use next year now that the secret of that has been uncovered. Capt. Dunn showed great improvement this year by driving out a homer and staying on his feet all through the game. You know, Captain, we can't forget the way you fell for last year's game.

107th U. S. INFANTRY VETERANS

LIEUT. COL. NICHOLAS ENGEL is to be the Informal Guest of Honor, accompanied by his wartime staff, at the sixteenth Annual Reunion and dinner of the 107th U. S. Infantry Veteran organization to be held at the Hotel Astor, 44th Street and Broadway, New York City, Saturday night, September 29th, 1934, at 6.00 p.m.

All veterans, their friends and associates are cordially invited. The guest speaker of this occasion will be Major J. Joseph Lilly whose oratorical prowess will bring home to us many a hearty laugh and ridiculous thrill which can be created only by his own unique humor.

The committees are working very hard to put the proper cuisine on the whole affair. Reservations are now coming in in good numbers. Don't fail to make your reservation early with Louis J. Altieri, Channing Building, 122 E. 42nd Street, New York City.

A DIFFERENT SAMENESS

WAR is eternally being revolutionized. Almost any officer of twenty years' service, at any given time, can recall at least one such revolution. But such revolutions are to be looked upon with a little suspicion. Colonel Azan, one of the French officers sent to America at the time of our entry into the war with Germany, wrote at that time—"From time to time military critics have announced the passing of a new milestone in the evolution of tactics; it was only the milestone which their intelligence had passed." When the smoke has cleared away, we generally find that the revolutionizing weapon has brought a counter-revolution in means of defense. The two cancel out, and things are much as they were before. "The more it changes, the more it is the same thing."

—OLIVER LYMAN SPAULDING—*Army Ordnance.*

FUTURE OF CAVALRY?

MOBILITY remains the essence and the *raison d'être* of cavalry.

But speed does not in itself alone make mobility. It must have, as an adjunct, a *Force*. This was furnished formerly by the possibility of producing shock. It is procured today by *Fire*, not only the fire which stops, but that which breaks. It is tanks and cannon that the cavalry needs. It can "assimilate" much more of them than it now possesses without being overweighted. They alone will permit it to become again the effective auxiliary of infantry and the arm of rapid maneuvers for the command.

—*The Cavalry Journal.*



Photo by George W. Hesse
Performing the 12-inch Rifle's Toilet. Members of the 245th C. A. going over their weapon with an oil rag after firing.

THE DANGERS OF SLOWNESS

AN example of the danger of slowness has recently been exposed in the latest edition of our official account of the battle of the Marne. The German Army, having made its first great mistake, was retiring; and, in doing so, was offering to the Allies the opportunity of inflicting a decisive defeat if they moved with speed and exercised relentless pressure. Yet the French 5th Army, with a great gap on its front, reported by airmen and confirmed by cavalry, progressed at the rate of about five miles a day, "proceeding methodically" and "intrenching solidly" by order of its commander. The British army on its left was moving faster but was hampered by the tardiness of its neighbor. Had the two armies pressed forward unhesitatingly with a definite acceptance of risk, the war might have been greatly shortened. Slowness had indeed assured Franchet d'Esperey a minimum of loss; but it may have cost the Allies some millions of lives.

An example of the opposite kind may be taken from another theatre, also in the early stages of the war. Louis Botha had organized a number of columns for the invasion of German South West Africa. They swept forward with speed and energy. Taking risks but working on a sound plan, they subdued the country in a remarkably short space of time. This was a fine example of the art of war; but, curiously enough because it was successful, because, in the face of skilful attack, resistance collapsed,

hardly any attention has been paid to it. Yet, if action had been taken as slowly as in other theatres, the Germans would have found time to organize and train the natives in the way von Lettow did in East Africa, and we should have had to produce another volume of our official history devoted to four years of war about Walfisch Bay.

(From "The Cult of Slowness," by Major General H. Rowan-Robinson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. in *Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette*, Cannon House, Pilgrim Street, London, E. C. 4, April 19, 1934.)

BET YOU DIDN'T KNOW IT BEFORE

Reprinted from *THE FORAGER*, 51st Cavalry Brigade

THE largest estate in the world is the Kidman Ranch in Australia. It occupies 39,000 square miles, which is equal to the combined areas of New Jersey, Delaware, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

On June 17, 1882, the Signal Corps first used carrier pigeons in signal communication.

In 1871 trouble was had in securing military posts on the Texas frontier. The Governor ended the dispute by buying the proposed lands for 25 cents an acre which was considered a large price.

A new British pump for filling stations supplies 15 brands of gasoline, 15 kinds of oil, distilled water for batteries, plain water for radiators, air for tires, a vacuum cleaner for upholstery, and shows the correct time and the exact amount owed by the customer.

"NOT IN LINE OF DUTY"

(Continued from page 15)

which aroused their curiosity. They ran toward a house about 50 feet from the corner. This building was a two-story frame structure with a store occupying the first floor. Entering the hall door at the side of the house, they found themselves in a hallway full of smoke. They called out but, receiving no answer and finding the smoke too heavy to pass through, went back outside.

Another scream attracted their attention to a window on the second floor. A woman was holding a child in her arms, screaming, and apparently prepared to throw the child to the ground below. They persuaded her to wait. Standing on Francese's shoulders, Sindler climbed up the store front along the awning to the level of the second story, took the child from the woman and passed it to his friend below. In the same fashion the two soldiers rescued two other women and a man from the apartment and returned to the ground. By this time the entire house was ablaze.

They were told by one of the rescued women there was still another woman in the house. The two soldiers dashed back into the house and after fruitlessly looking about the second story broke into the store on the ground floor but could find no one. Driven from here by the heavy smoke they discovered that the other woman had escaped.

Since the local fire department had now arrived, both soldiers felt that there was no further need for their presence and returned to camp. The following morning the heads of the two rescued families came to Camp Smith to express their appreciation of the deed, and to reassure the Commanding Officer that the soldiers late arrival was,

under the circumstances, excusable. They in turn were assured that the men would not be punished.

At evening parade on Saturday, August 18th, Major John C. Mansfield, Commanding the Special Troops, personally commended Privates Sindler and Francese for having performed so courageous a deed.



Photo by Keystone View Co.

Borough President Astride a Tank

Lieut. Colonel George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens, served as a Captain during the World War with the A. E. F. and won the Distinguished Service Cross. He is here shown on one of the tanks of the 424th Infantry, U. S. Reserve, just before taking part in a sham attack at Latourette Park, Staten Island, August 9th.

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The Adjutant General's Page

Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of June and July, 1934, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

COLONEL	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2ND LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Le Compte, William G.	June 29'34..	Inf. (Unasgd.)	Antenucci, Mario M.	June 1'34..	212th C.A. (A.A.)
LT. COLONEL			Buckley, Martin F.	June 1'34..	106th Inf.
Conroy, James G.	June 1'34..	J.A.G.D., Hq. 27th Div.	Warrick, William H.	June 1'34..	107th Inf.
MAJOR			Tarbutton, Charles C.	June 1'34..	174th Inf.
Moss, Archibald W.	June 25'34..	M.C., 104th F.A.	Brown, Herbert L.	June 4'34..	107th Inf.
CAPTAINS			Brink, Louis D.	June 5'34..	10th Inf.
Humphrey, James E.	June 1'34..	106th Inf.	Workman, Julius	June 5'34..	105th F.A.
Baird, Gordon F.	June 6'34..	93rd Brig.	Dollard, Michael F., 3rd..	June 6'34..	10th Inf.
Macsalka, Joseph L.	June 12'34..	71st Inf.	Howe, Douglas K.	June 8'34..	108th Inf.
Voorhees, Malcolm D.	June 22'34..	258th F.A.	Yoeckel, Harold R.	June 9'34..	106th Inf.
Ettinger, Arthur	June 28'34..	258th F.A.	Gibbons, Leo W.	June 11'34..	369th Inf.
Needham, Dwight V.	July 12'34..	M.C., 102nd Med. Reg.	Wainwright, Leslie E.	June 11'34..	369th Inf.
Smith, Alfred E., Jr.	July 23'34..	J.A.G.D. (S.S.)	Blow, John T.	June 11'34..	369th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Uter, William H.	June 11'34..	369th Inf.
Patterson, Joseph S.	June 1'34..	106th Inf.	Dowling, Monroe D.	June 11'34..	369th Inf.
Powell, Robert I.	June 1'34..	51st Cav. Brig.	Henderson, St. Elmo P.	June 11'34..	369th Inf.
Hotchkiss, Robert S.	June 1'34..	M.C., 102nd Med. Reg.	Baskerville, Cato L.	June 11'34..	369th Inf.
Hagon, John D.	June 5'34..	105th F.A.	Hadermann, Frederick E.	June 11'34..	M.A.C., 102nd M. R.
Seaman, John B.	June 5'34..	105th F.A.	Haight, Walter C.	June 12'34..	156th F.A.
Drake, Charles L.	June 6'34..	10th Inf.	Killoran, John C.	June 12'34..	71st Inf.
Davis, Edgar M.	June 11'34..	244th C.A.	Tisdale, Merlin E.	June 12'34..	156th F.A.
Adams, Edwin B.	June 11'34..	369th Inf.	Callihan, Ferdinand J.	June 15'34..	106th F.A.
Paganelli, Americus J.	June 11'34..	245th C.A.	Sellers, John J.	June 15'34..	106th F.A.
Galiano, Michael C.	June 12'34..	71st Inf.	Bryan, Herbert L.	June 16'34..	369th Inf.
Mooney, Charles P., Jr.	June 19'34..	104th F.A.	Quander, Milton F.	June 16'34..	369th Inf.
Fitzgerald, John J.	June 19'34..	104th F.A.	Hogan, Edwin G.	June 18'34..	121st Cav.
Hahn, Louis	June 20'34..	212th C.A. (A.A.)	Mahoney, James H.	June 19'34..	165th Inf.
Formoso, Alexander W.	June 20'34..	106th Inf.	Rafferty, Thomas C.	June 22'34..	258th F.A.
Garcin, Ramon D., Jr.	June 25'34..	M.C., 245th C.A.	Schwartz, Simon	June 22'34..	258th F.A.
Dreyer, Albert	June 27'34..	104th F.A.	Minnock, William H.	June 24'34..	105th Inf.
Lindquist, Bert L.	June 30'34..	258th F.A.	Keene, Alton P.	June 24'34..	105th Inf.
Fauerbach, Maurice L.	July 12'34..	258th F.A.	Mungo, Alfred J.	June 28'34..	258th F.A.
Meehan, Patrick H.	July 12'34..	258th F.A.	Caldwell, James U.	June 28'34..	258th F.A.
Murdock, George C.	July 13'34..	M.C., 108th Inf.	Donahue, Joseph R.	June 28'34..	258th F.A.
Thomson, John D.	July 13'34..	M.C., 108th Inf.	Sheikowitz, Nathan E.	June 30'34..	258th F.A.
Magee, Albert C.	July 26'34..	D.C., 14th Inf.	Rates, Charles L.	July 5'34..	105th F.A.
McCarthy, Joseph W.	July 27'34..	165th Inf.	Rafferty, Thomas C.	July 12'34..	258th F.A.
MacLean, Donald N.	July 31'34..	27th Div. Avi.	Shanahan, John L.	July 28'34..	14th Inf.

Separations from Active Service, June and July, 1934, Honorably Discharged.

CAPTAINS	
Browne, William P.	June 16'34.. 51st Cav. Brig.
Bryant, Tracy L.	June 18'34.. M.C., 108th Inf.
Hanning, Howard B.	June 29'34.. D.C., 14th Inf.
Psaki, Constantine G.	June 14'34.. M.C., 165th Inf.
Redmond, Edward F.	July 17'34.. 258th F.A.

1ST LIEUTENANT	
Till, Donand H. H.	June 7'34.. M.C., 245th C.A.

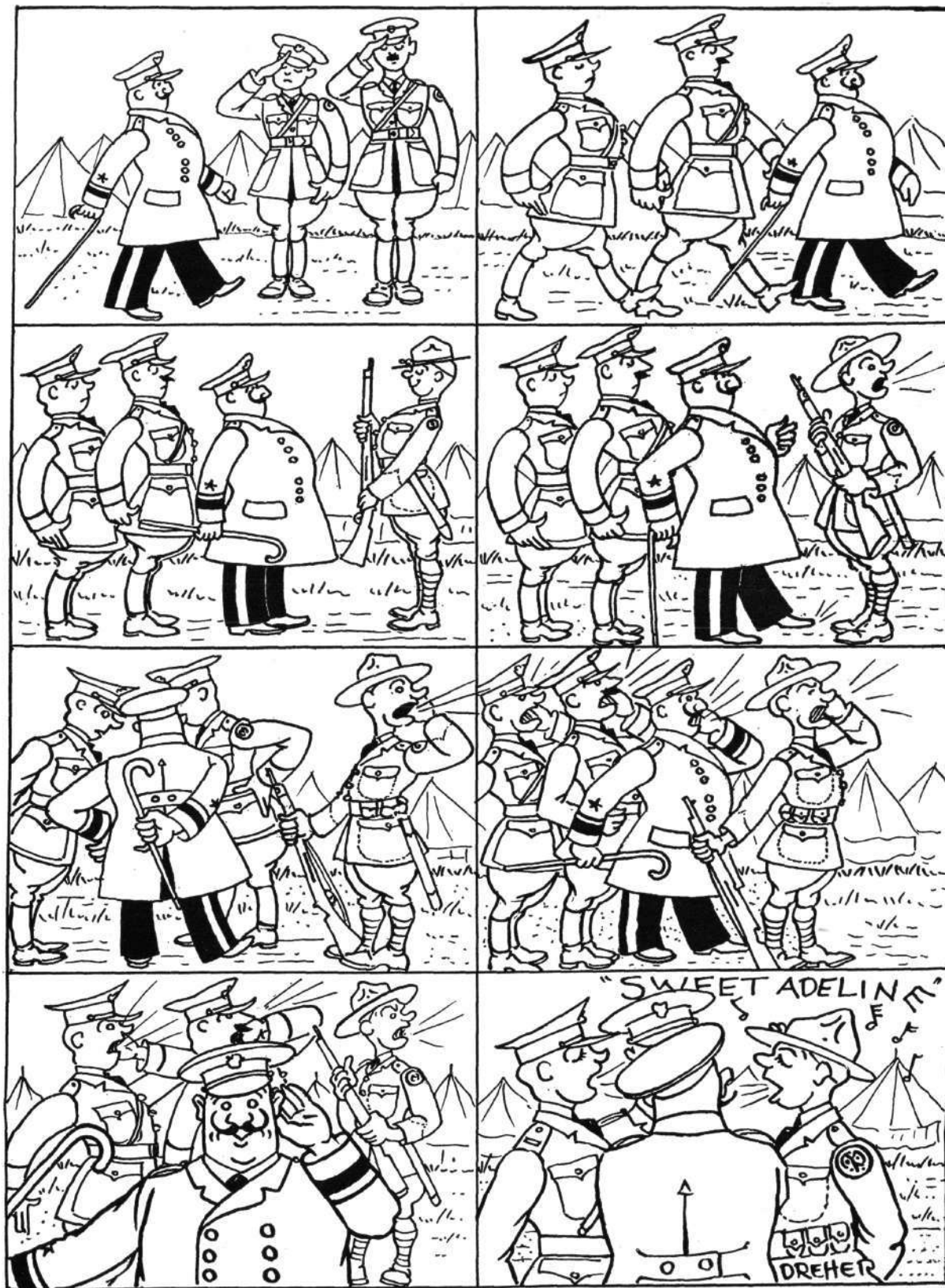
2ND LIEUTENANTS	
Larkin, John J. F.	June 29'34.. 244th C.A.
Weber, Joseph C.	June 29'34.. 108th Inf.
Welch, Howard E.	July 12'34.. 108th Inf.

Transferred to Inactive National Guard, at Own Request.

CAPTAIN	
Grombach, John V.	July 31'34.. 165th Inf.

1ST LIEUTENANTS	
Coolley, Carl C.	June 7'34.. M.C., 245th C.A.
Quell, Henry J.	July 24'34.. 14th Inf.

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Keen Rifle Shot Honored

Colonel De Lamater, commanding 71st Infantry, decorates Corporal Michael Rivisto of that regiment at Camp Smith for winning the Marine Corps Cup Match, the Navy Match and the President's Match at the N. Y. State Matches last June.

**RIFLES AND PISTOLS EXEMPT
UNDER LAW FROM
REGISTRATION**

RIFLES, shotguns, pistols and revolvers, except rifles and shotguns of the sawed-off variety, do not have to be registered by their owners under the new federal firearms law, now in effect, C. B. Lister, secretary-treasurer of the National Rifle Association, advises in a statement issued to clarify a number of misleading interpretations of the law that have confused owners of such firearms.

Firearms which must be registered are defined as "shotguns and rifles with barrels less than eighteen inches, any other gun (except a pistol or revolver) which may be concealed on the person, a machine gun, and a muffler or silencer for any kind of gun." Under this definition, no sportsmen's arms are affected.

One of the most glaring misinterpretations of the new law was to the effect that automatic pistols come within the meaning of the law, and one radio announcement served to make it appear that "all firearms" had to be registered.

All pistols and revolvers, whether of the so-called automatic type or not, are exempt from registration. An automatic weapon is explained in the law as one which "is designed to shoot more than one shot, without reloading, by a single pull of the trigger,

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whether or not it may be concealed on the person." The so-called automatic pistol is only a semi-automatic; while it can fire consecutive shots without manual reloading, the trigger has to be pulled for the firing of each shot.

That the intent of the law was unquestionably not to include revolvers, pistols and standard-sized rifles and shotguns was indicated in the statement of the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives in presenting the bill on the floor of Congress.

"The gangster as a law violator must be deprived of his most dangerous weapon, the machine gun. Your committee is of the opinion that limiting of the bill to the taxing of sawed-off guns and machine guns is sufficient at this time. It is not thought necessary to go so far as to include pistols and revolvers and sporting arms. While there is justification for permitting the citizen to keep a pistol or revolver for his own protection without any restriction, there is no reason why anyone except a law officer should have a machine gun or sawed-off shotgun."

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Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467	Off.	22	W. O.	17467	E. M.	Total	18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1418	Off.	19	W. O.	18552	E. M.	Total	19989

HQ. & HQ. DET. INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.	26	0	56	82

HQ. & HQ. TR. CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brig....	8	0	63	71

HQ. & HQ. BTRY., F. A. BRIGADE (Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brig..	9	0	43	52

HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade	7	0	36	43
54th Brigade	7	0	35	42
87th Brigade	7	0	33	40
93rd Brigade	6	0	33	39

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS BRIGADE

Allotment	4	0	7	11
Actual Strength	4	0	7	11

HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION

Allotment	10	0	0	10
Actual Strength	7	0	0	7

MEDICAL REGIMENT INFANTRY DIV.

Maintenance	50	1	588	639
102nd Medical Regiment	44	1	626	671

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion	14	0	162	176

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	644	7	10243	10894
10th Infantry	63	1	1020	1084
14th Infantry	65	1	1036	1102
71st Infantry	66	1	1037	1104
105th Infantry	62	1	1019	1082
106th Infantry	66	0	1012	1078
107th Infantry	62	0	952	1014
108th Infantry	64	1	1039	1104
165th Infantry	66	1	1022	1089
174th Infantry	65	1	1051	1117
369th Infantry	65	0	1055	1120

FIELD ARTILLERY REGT., 155 MM HOW. (Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery	61	1	608	670

STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum	32	0	108	140
A.G.D. Section	5	0	0	5
J.A.G.D. Section	4	0	0	4
Ordnance Section	5	0	24	29
Medical Section	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster Section	9	0	13	22

SPECIAL TROOPS, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division ...	24	0	311	335

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q.M. Train	14	0	215	229

DIVISION AVIATION, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation	19	0	106	125

ENGINEER REGT. (COMBAT) INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat)	31	1	467	499

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
105th Field Artillery	55	1	576	632
156th Field Artillery	53	1	578	632

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	50	1	574	625

FIELD ARTILLERY (155 MM G. P. F.)

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	55	1	628	684

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	41	1	597	639
121st Cavalry	42	1	541	584

COAST ARTILLERY (A. A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	46	1	664	711

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	58	1	605	664

COAST ARTILLERY (HARBOR DEFENSE)

Maintenance	60	1	578	739
245th Coast Artillery	60	1	708	769

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %	Aver. Att.
BATTERY A.....	3	62	52	84
BATTERY B.....	3	63	52	83
BATTERY C.....	3	57	52	91
BATTERY D.....	3	59	52	88
2nd BAT. HDQRS.....	3	1	1	100
2nd BN. HQ.&HQ.CO. BY.	3	21	21	100
Battery E.....	3	64	49	77
BATTERY F.....	3	60	52	87
BATTERY G.....	3	58	48	83
BATTERY H.....	3	61	57	94
MED. DEPT. DET....	3	25	22	88
				709 625 88.15

105th Field Art. 87.81% (14)¹⁴

HEADQUARTERS ..	3	6	6	100
HDQRS. BAT.....	3	46	43	93
SERVICE BATTERY.	3	65	63	97
1st BAT. HDQRS....	3	4	4	100
1st BAT. HQ. BAT..	3	40	39	98
BATTERY A.....	3	66	56	85
BATTERY B.....	3	64	52	81
BATTERY C.....	3	67	59	88
2nd BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4	100
2nd BAT. HQ. BAT..	3	37	35	95
BATTERY D.....	3	66	63	95
BATTERY E.....	3	65	52	80
Battery F.....	3	65	48	74
MED. DEPT. DET....	3	37	31	84
				632 555 87.81

244th Coast Art. 87.06% (15)¹⁰

HEADQUARTERS ..	3	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY.	3	61	53	87
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	84	75	89
1st BAT. HDQRS....	3	4	4	100
1st BAT. HQ. B.&C.T.	3	32	28	88
Battery A.....	3	61	46	76
BATTERY B.....	3	63	54	86
2nd BAT. HDQRS....	3	4	4	100
2nd BAT. HQ.B.&C.T.	3	36	35	97
BATTERY C.....	3	62	55	89
BATTERY D.....	3	64	57	89
3rd BAT. HDQRS....	3	4	4	100
3rd BAT. HQ.B.&C.T.	3	46	42	91
BATTERY E.....	3	62	55	89
BATTERY F.....	3	66	53	80
MED. DEPT. DET....	3	33	28	85
				688 599 87.06

107th Infantry 86.42% (16)²¹

REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	6	6	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co....	3	51	38	75
SERVICE CO.....	2	76	68	90
Howitzer Co.....	3	48	36	75
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	2	21	21	100
COMPANY A.....	2	60	53	88
COMPANY B.....	2	66	60	91
COMPANY C.....	2	58	44	76
COMPANY D.....	2	60	57	95
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	1	21	18	86
COMPANY E.....	1	56	47	84
COMPANY F.....	2	52	45	87
COMPANY G.....	3	58	48	83
COMPANY H.....	3	45	36	80
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	3	23	22	96
COMPANY I.....	2	55	49	89
COMPANY K.....	2	85	72	85
COMPANY L.....	2	70	67	96
COMPANY M.....	2	66	55	83
MED. DEPT. DET....	1	32	30	94
				1009 872 86.42

101st Cavalry 85.90% (17)²⁶

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. TROOP ..	2	68	55	81
Band.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Machine Gun Troop..				DRILLS SUSPENDED
HDQRS. 1st SQD....	4	2	2	100
Troop A.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Troop B.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
HDQRS. 2nd SQD....	4	2	2	100
Troop E.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Troop F.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
HDQRS. 3rd SQD....	4	2	2	100
TROOP I.....	1	69	61	88
Troop K.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Medical Detachment..				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Medical Department..				DRILLS SUSPENDED
				149 128 85.90

10th Infantry 85.86% (18)²⁵

REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.....	4	64	56	88
Service Co.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
Howitzer Co.....	4	55	39	71
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.				DRILLS SUSPENDED
COMPANY A.....	2	64	57	89
COMPANY B.....	1	61	35	52
COMPANY C.....	3	65	58	89
COMPANY D.....	2	65	57	88
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	4	47	43	92
COMPANY E.....	2	67	59	88
COMPANY F.....	2	68	68	100
COMPANY G.....	3	68	60	88
COMPANY H.....	3	64	58	91
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.				DRILLS SUSPENDED
COMPANY I.....	3	67	61	91
COMPANY K.....	1	63	46	73
COMPANY L.....	1	60	53	88
COMPANY M.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	35	33	94
				920 790 85.86

14th Infantry 85.79% (19)¹⁶

REGTL. HDQRS.....	5	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.....	4	65	54	83
SERVICE CO.....	5	77	66	86
Howitzer Co.....	4	66	52	79
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	4	23	21	91
COMPANY A.....	5	67	60	89
COMPANY B.....	5	64	53	83
COMPANY C.....	5	64	54	84
COMPANY D.....	4	65	53	82
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	4	23	20	87
COMPANY E.....	4	67	55	82
COMPANY F.....	4	66	50	76
COMPANY G.....	4	63	49	78
COMPANY H.....	4	63	55	87
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	4	22	21	96
COMPANY I.....	5	74	70	95
COMPANY K.....	4	70	69	99
COMPANY L.....	4	61	55	90
COMPANY M.....	4	72	64	89
Medical Dept. Det....	5	33	26	79
				1112 954 85.79

245th Coast Art. 85.76% (20)¹⁹

HEADQUARTERS ..	1	7	7	100
Headquarters Battery.	1	70	41	59
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	1	3	3	100
BATTERY A.....	1	55	52	95
BATTERY B.....	1	53	53	100
BATTERY C.....	1	55	48	87
BATTERY D.....	1	53	45	85
HDQRS. 2nd BAT....	1	3	3	100
BATTERY E.....	1	55	47	86
BATTERY F.....	1	58	55	95
BATTERY G.....	1	55	45	82
BATTERY H.....	1	53	49	93
HDQRS. 3rd BAT....	1	3	3	100
BATTERY I.....	1	53	42	79
BATTERY K.....	1	52	42	81
BATTERY L.....	1	52	42	81
BATTERY M.....	1	57	52	91
MED. DEPT. DET....	1	29	28	97
				766 657 85.76

101st Sig. Bat. 84.83% (21)¹⁸

HDQRS. & HQ. CO....	5	21	17	81
COMPANY A.....	5	73	61	84
COMPANY B.....	5	73	63	86
MED. DEPT. DET....	5	11	10	91
				178 151 84.83

105th Infantry 83.41% (22)¹⁷

REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co....	4	62	43	69
Service Co.....	4	98	70	78
HOWITZER CO.....	1	64	55	86
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	1	23	23	100
COMPANY A.....	3	64	63	99
COMPANY B.....	4	64	59	92
COMPANY C.....	2	64	55	86
COMPANY D.....	3	61	45	74

HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	3	22	20	91
COMPANY E.....	4	64	55	86
COMPANY F.....	4	64	49	77
COMPANY G.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
COMPANY H.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	2	22	22	100
COMPANY I.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
COMPANY K.....				DRILLS SUSPENDED
COMPANY L.....	4	63	51	81
COMPANY M.....	3	63	54	86
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	33	28	85
				838 699 83.41

106th Field Art. 82.95% (23)¹²

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery..	7	59	46	78
Service Battery.....	7	65	51	79
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	7	4	4	100
HQ. B.&C.T., 1st BN.	7	33	27	82
BATTERY A.....	7	70	60	86
BATTERY B.....	7	70	60	86
HDQRS. 2nd BAT....	7	4	4	100
HQ. B.&C.T., 2nd BN.	7	31	26	84
BATTERY C.....	7	66	57	86
Battery D.....	7	69	54	78
HDQRS. 3rd BAT....	7	4	4	100
HQ. B.&C.T., 3rd BN.	7	26	22	85
BATTERY E.....	7	68	57	84
BATTERY F.....	7	64	55	86
Medical Dept. Det....	7	30	22	73
				669 555 82.95

106th Infantry 82.88% (24)²³

REGTL. HDQRS....	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO....	2	62	58	93
SERVICE CO.....	2	77	68	88
Howitzer Co.....	2	63	48	76
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	2	20	20	100
COMPANY A.....	2	63	45	71
COMPANY B.....	2	64	47	73
COMPANY C.....	2	63	54	86
COMPANY D.....	2	65	51	78
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	2	22	19	86
COMPANY E.....	2	64	45	70
COMPANY F.....	2	63	51	81
COMPANY G.....	2	63	63	100
COMPANY H.....	2	64	51	80
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	2	20	20	100
COMPANY I.....	2	65	57	88
COMPANY K.....	2	63	42	67
COMPANY L.....	2	64	54	85
COMPANY M.....	2	62	52	84
MED. DEPT. DET....	2	35	34	97
				1069 886 82.88

165th Infantry 82.51% (25)²⁴

REGTL. HDQRS....	5	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO....	4	63	55	87
Service Co.....	4	84	63	75
HOWITZER CO.....	5	59	47	80
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	5	23	18	78
COMPANY A.....	4	69	57	83
COMPANY B.....	4	67	50	75
COMPANY C.....	4	63	49	78
COMPANY D.....	5	64	55	86
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	4	22	20	91
COMPANY E.....	4	63	54	86
COMPANY F.....	4	64	51	80
COMPANY G.....	4	62	55	89
COMPANY H.....	4	69	65	94
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	5	22	19	86
COMPANY I.....	4	65	53	82
COMPANY K.....	2	63	42	67
COMPANY L.....	4	63	48	76
COMPANY M.....	4	68	59	87
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	37	30	81
				1098 906 82.51

27th Div. Q'master Train Drills Suspended (26)¹¹

Headquarters				
Motor Trans. Co., 105.				
Motor Trans. Co., 106.				
Motor Trans. Co., 107.				
Motor Trans. Co., 108.				
Motor Repair Sec., 103				
Medical Dept. Det....				
				DRILLS SUSPENDED

State Staff	100% (1)₂			
A. G. D. SECTION..	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SEC....	4	29	29	100
MEDICAL SEC.....	4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION.....	4	22	22	100
		63	63	100

Hdqrs. Coast Art.	100% (2)₁			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.....	4	6	6	100
		10	10	100

52nd F. A. Brig.	98.03% (3)₇			
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	7	7	100
HDQRS. BAT.....	3	44	43	98
		51	50	98.03

87th Inf. Brig.	95.12% (4)₄			
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	5	26	34	95
		41	39	95.12

53rd Inf. Brig.	95.12% (5)₆			
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	3	3	100
HDQRS. CO.....	2	38	36	95
		41	39	95.12

54th Inf. Brig.	92.85% (6)₉			
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	3	37	34	92
		42	39	92.85

Hdqrs. 27th Div.	91.46% (7)₅			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	26	100
HDQRS. DET.....	8	56	49	87
		82	75	91.46

93rd Inf. Brig.	80.48% (8)₈			
Headquarters	5	4	2	50
HDQRS. CO.....	5	37	31	84
		41	33	80.48

51st Cav. Brig.	(9)			
Headquarters	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Headquarters Troop...	DRILLS SUSPENDED			

First Catch Your Hare!

"Position is everything in life!"
 "Yes, if you're lucky enough to have one."



GUARDSMEN HAILED AS BULWARK AGAINST RADICALISM BY YONKERS MAYOR

NATIONAL GUARD training in citizenship and loyalty offers a virtual guarantee against inroads by Communism, Mayor Loehr recently told three companies of Yonkers citizen-soldiers at Camp Smith, Peekskill.

The Mayor, his cabinet and other city officials were guests at the camp for the afternoon.

They reviewed the troops, consisting of the 102nd Engineers Regiment, the 27th Division Special Troops, of which the Yonkers companies are units, and the 101st Signal Battalion.

The reviewing party included Public Works Commissioner Edward J. Murray, City Engineer Chris Sheridan, Public Welfare Commissioner Nicholas J. Ebbitt, Public Safety Commissioner Denis Morrissey, City Architect James Watson, Deputy City Comptroller William Cronin, Harry T. Foley, Surveyor of Customs of the Port of New York; James Walsh, aide to Mr. Foley; Benedict Shea, executive secretary to Mayor Loehr, and Fire Chief Arthur E. Chambers, who led a delegation of members of the Fire Department War Veterans' Association.

Guests at Dinner

The reviewing party and Mrs. Morrissey, Mrs. Ebbitt, Mrs. Cronin, and Mrs. Chambers and James Lamb were dinner guests at the officers' club after the review. Commander Joseph F. Hoffarth and fellow members of the Fire Department War Veterans' Association were given a beefsteak dinner in the mess shack of the 27th Signal Company, of which Captain John Susse, officer in charge of the armory here, is commander.

Mayor Loehr spoke in turn to each of the three local companies as they stood in formation in their company streets. Later, he spoke briefly at the dinner in the officers' club. Surveyor Foley also spoke at dinner. Major John Mansfield introduced the speakers.

"As Mayor of your city," Mr. Loehr said, "I am proud of the record you are making at Camp Smith. I was indeed pleased to receive an invitation to come here and visit you today. Although I had a heavy program, I gladly cancelled several other engagements to make this, my first

visit, to this beautiful and efficiently managed camp. I am happy to be here to tell you we all are proud of you.

Cites Value of Training

"The training you men are getting, your appreciation of the responsibilities of citizenship and your demonstrated loyalty to this great country of ours make it absolutely certain that Communism and all the other radical 'isms' will never get a foothold in our city.

"You made a wonderful showing today and I will go home with a feeling of gratitude in my heart for having been privileged to have been with you and to have reviewed you on the drill field."

Colonel Frederick E. Humphreys, commander of the 102nd Engineers of New York City, led Mayor Loehr and the reviewing party to the drill field while the regimental band played in view of hundreds of motorists who came to see the review and parked beside the parade ground.

George Briegel, leader of the band, is also director of the New York Fire Department Band and a close friend of Chief Chambers.

Tough on Gangland with This Sort of Shooting

FIVE shots in three and three-fifth seconds, each shot hitting a "vital" spot on each of five man-targets, is a mark that Leo Gracofsky, a Delaware and Hudson railroad police officer, has set up for other fast-shooting revolver and pistol marksmen to match, and for gangsters to make note of.

The railroad policeman, as told in a bulletin of the National Rifle Association, put on his remarkable performance in an informal match at the recent Eastern small-bore rifle and pistol tournament at Camp Ritchie, Md.

In this brilliant demonstration of fast and accurate marksmanship, Gracofsky cocked his .38-caliber revolver for each shot and had to change his aim each time as the five targets were spaced five feet apart in a row twenty-five yards away from the firing line. The targets used in the match conform to the torso and head of a man.

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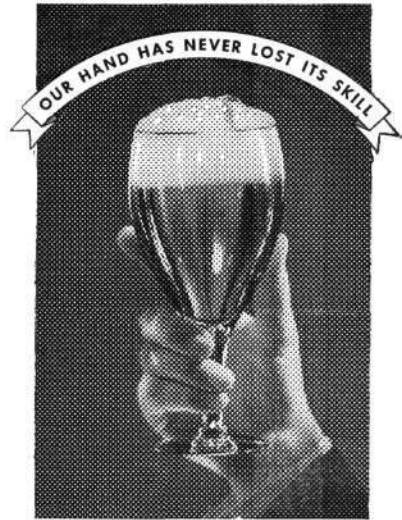
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"I THANK YOU—

I thank you ever so much—but I couldn't even think about smoking a cigarette."

"WELL, I UNDERSTAND,

but they are so mild and taste so good that I thought you might not mind trying one while we are riding along out here."

