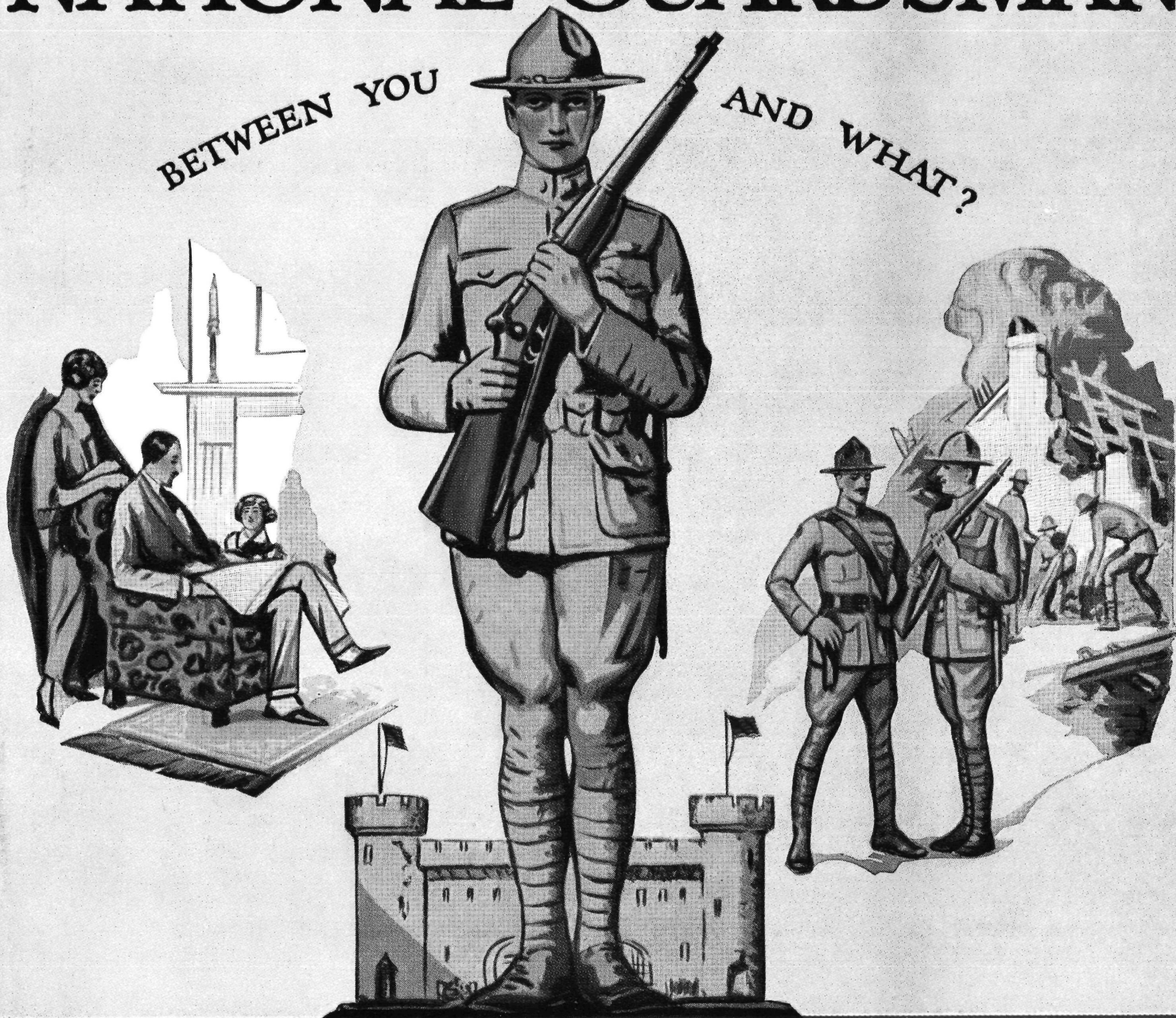


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



SEPTEMBER 1930

15c THE COPY

# RECRUITING—IS EASY

## If You Make National Guard Service Attractive

**Read  
This  
One!**

### **National Guard Life Makes Men Join Again**

Three Rochesterians have found life in the National Guard so interesting they have re-enlisted.

They are Sergt. George B. Stalker, 302 Reynolds Street, rifle and bayonet expert and pistol marksman, and Leonard C. Grossman, 24 Carthage Road, who have signed up again in Company E, 108th Infantry, and Sergt. Abner W. Stutchbury, 467 Brooks Avenue, supply sergeant in Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, 108th Infantry.

Company E has purchased new chinaware and silver for the enlisted men's mess at Camp Smith this summer.—*Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.*

**Are You  
Getting Re-  
Enlistments?**

***Make Your Unit Stand Out***

***Keep the Men Interested***

***Don't Lower Standard of Enlistments***

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***If you work for the company—the company will work for you!***

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The **NEW YORK**  
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**OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION**

VOLUME SEVEN

NUMBER SIX

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

Room 1006, Court Square Building, 2 Lafayette Street, New York City

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

LIEUT.-COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, *Editor*

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## 93D BRIGADE REVIEW



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT REVIEWS THE BRIGADE

\* ————— \*



REVIEW OF THE BRIGADE BY FORMER GOVERNOR SMITH

\* ————— \*

# Appointment of Chief of Staff

**T**HE President has announced the selection of Major General Douglas MacArthur as the next Chief of Staff of the Army, succeeding General Charles Pelot Summerall, effective upon the expiration of his present term of office November 20, 1930.

General MacArthur is the son of the late Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur and was born in Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas, January 26, 1880, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Wisconsin in June, 1899. Graduating in 1903 at the head of his class, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and engaged in various construction and engineering duties in the Philippines and in California. He was promoted a first lieutenant on April 23, 1904, and was ordered from his engineering duties to serve as Aide-de-Camp to Major General MacArthur in California and in the Orient. From November, 1906, to August, 1908, he was engaged on river and harbor work at the Harbor of Manitowoc, Two Rivers and Sheboygan, Wisconsin; served with troops in Washington, and as Aide to the President. He graduated from the Engineer School of Application in 1908. From 1908 to 1917 General MacArthur served with engineer troops at various stations; as an instructor at the Mounted Service Schools, Fort Riley, Kansas; on temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, and as assistant to the Engineer Officer on the Vera Cruz Expedition of 1914. During this period he also served two tours on the General Staff from 1913 to 1915, and from April, 1916, to August, 1917. He received his captaincy on February 27, 1911, and on December 11, 1915, he was promoted Major, Corps of Engineers.

On August 5, 1917, he was promoted Colonel of Infantry, National Army, and soon thereafter was assigned as Chief of Staff of the 42d (Rainbow) Division, in which position he served in France in various sectors and in the Champagne-Marne and the Aisne-Marne defensive operations, being wounded at Neuville in March, 1918. He was promoted as Brigadier General, National Army, in June, 1918, and commanded the 84th Infantry Brigade of the 42d Division at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne offensives, being again wounded at Exermont in October, 1918.

He assumed command of the 42d Division as a Brigadier General in November, 1918, and led it in the Sedan Campaign and into Germany. He returned to the United States in April, 1919, and was soon detailed as superintendent of the United States Military Academy and served as such from June 12, 1919, to June 30, 1922. He vacated his commission as a Brigadier General, National Army, on February 28, 1920, on which date he was made Brigadier General of the Regular Army. From October, 1922, to January, 1925, General MacArthur served in the Philippines, commanding the District of Manila, the 23rd Infantry Brigade, and the Philippine Division. On January 17, 1925, he received his promotion as a Major General.

Returning to the United States in 1925, he commanded

successively the Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta, Georgia, from 1925 to 1926; the Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Maryland, from 1926 to 1928; the Philippine Department from 1928 to the present time.

During the World War, General MacArthur was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Distinguished Service Medal, citations for which are as follows:

## DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

"Douglas MacArthur, Brigadier General, 42d Division. When Company D, 163d Infantry, was under severe attack in the salient du Feys, France, he voluntarily joined it, upon finding that he could do so without interfering with his normal duties, and by his coolness and conspicuous courage aided materially in its success.

"An oak-leaf cluster is awarded General MacArthur for the following acts of distinguished service: As brigade commander General MacArthur personally led his men and by the skillful maneuvering of his brigade made possible the capture of Hills 288, 242, and the Cote-de-Chatillon, France, October 14, 15, and 16, 1918. He displayed indomitable resolution and great courage in rallying broken lines and in re-forming attacks, thereby making victory possible. On a field where courage was the rule, his courage was the dominant feature."

## DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

"Douglas MacArthur, Brigadier General, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with credit as chief of staff of the 42d Division in the operations at Chalons and at the Chateau-Thierry salient. In command of the 84th Infantry Brigade he showed himself to be a brilliant commander of skill and judgment. Later, he served with distinction as commanding general of the 42d Division."

In addition, General MacArthur was awarded seven Silver Star Citations for personal gallantry in action. He also received the following decorations from foreign governments:

The Commander of the Legion of Honor (French).

The Croix de Guerre with two palms and a Gold Star (French).

The Italian War Cross (Italian).

Commander of the Belgian Order of the Crown (Belgian).

Officer of Order of Leopold (Belgian).

He is also a member of the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List, and holds the degrees of Doctor of Laws from the University of Maryland, 1928, and Pennsylvania Military College, and Western Maryland College, 1929. He also received the degree of Doctor of Military Science from Pennsylvania Military College in 1928.

# Reorganization of Infantry

By MAJOR J. L. BRADLEY, Infantry

*This article appeared in the August, 1930, issue of THE INFANTRY JOURNAL and is reprinted because of its timely interest.—ED.*

**I**N this age of progress in all lines of science there may be heard now and then a wondering question as to why we don't make use of some of the things that people are inventing.

The Infantry officer looks back over the last decade, and finds that he is still using the same drill, the same system of marksmanship and musketry, the same organization, the same tactical doctrines, etc., that he had ten years ago. On the face of it it seems that we might find some way of applying, in our profession, some of the astounding scientific discoveries of the past thirty or forty years. Are we the only people in the world who stand still, or can we lift ourselves out of our rut and apply to our advantage the principles that seem to work so well in other lines of endeavor? The procession is moving along, and we would do well to keep up with it. For instance, the nation at large is being told that a column of infantry plodding along a dusty road in daylight is as out of place as a buggy on Broadway. The most ignorant of our laborers realizes that a man cannot compete with a machine. Our many war veterans are spreading the gospel that an unprotected man on foot stands little chance of success in advancing against an enemy in position. If Infantry is to continue to exist we must look forward, and not backwards. Remember Lot's wife—salt dissolves readily.

Let us then do a little looking forward, and see if we can find any indications of possible improvement in the application to our arm of the new factor with which science is supplying us.

What will be the role of Infantry in war; and see if we can find any believers that Infantry (Infantry being the men who fight on foot) can advance solely by its own means? With the preponderance of artillery which the attack massed in the last war, Infantry advanced with heavy casualties or not at all. This was where the enemy's dispositions were known and there was time to prepare the attack carefully. We do not believe that artillery support can be nearly as effective in open warfare.

The tank restored mobility to the attack. The early tanks were crude, slow-moving affairs. Now a much faster and more reliable tank appears on the horizon. It combines fire power, mobility, shock action, and protection. It will certainly play a large part in the next major war. The Air Corps is busy considering ways and means of increasing its effectiveness against ground troops. The Infantry of the future must consider itself a part of the Infantry—Artillery—Tank—Air Corps team. It must be organized so that it can play its part, be this in a major or a minor role.

A great many military thinkers believe that the next war will see forces wholly mechanized. Great Britain has had such a force for several years. The 1928 maneuvers in England seem to show that, however valuable Infantry may be in our present scheme of things, it is going to be difficult to graft an infantry shoot on the mechanized plant. In such a force Infantry is of value to perform such tasks as protecting routes of communication and

supply establishments, guarding and evacuating prisoners, and holding bridge heads. Such Infantry has to be motorized. Since its duties are almost wholly defensive, it should be strong in defensive power, machine guns, and automatic rifles to stop personnel, and in antitank weapons to stop mechanized attacks. Its battlefield mobility does not have to be great. Other than to protect the weapons mentioned and to furnish replacements for their crews, there is little need for riflemen. Is this to be the Infantry of the future? In other words, are the armies of the future to be wholly mechanized?

Great Britain appears to be on the fence, inclining toward total mechanization. France and Italy seem to believe the negative. We are working on a mechanized force, but it seems that we agree with France and Italy and believe that the use of combined Infantry divisions and a mechanized force is the more probable. To get a proper conception of this force we must consider the mechanized force as complete in itself, all of its personnel, except its air forces, fighting on armored motors. The Infantry divisions themselves will undoubtedly contain mechanized elements such as tanks and armored cars, but these elements should be considered, for action at least, as part of the division and not as part of the mechanized force.

Let us consider the Infantry (men who fight on foot) in such a force on the march. Shall we slow down the rate of march of the mechanized force and elements to equal that of the Infantry, or shall we speed up the Infantry so as to keep up with the mechanized elements? The answer is obvious—all of the Infantry must be motorized. This is especially so if the mechanized force is to furnish the distant reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance while the Infantry divisions furnish their own security and reconnaissance. It is an anachronism to say that the division has marched 20 miles and is not capable of further effort to-day.

In the attack we conceive the role of the Infantry divisions to be to execute the holding attack while the mechanized force, perhaps supported by attached Infantry, delivers the main blow at the flanks or rear of the enemy. The holding attack must be strong enough both to hold the enemy in position and to attract reserves to it. In other words, it must advance. We believe that this advance is possible, against an enemy in position, only by the full use of mechanized means. In such an action the primary role of the Infantry will be to occupy and hold ground conquered by the tank and artillery, and to exploit the successes thus gained. Even now our slow moving tanks have to slow up and expose themselves while waiting for the Infantry to come up. If we are to use this tank as our mechanized element in the division, the Infantry must, in any reorganization, at least maintain its present battlefield mobility. It should be increased to take advantage of the increased speed of the new tank.

To perform the role indicated above, the Infantry must be strong in defensive power. It must be prepared to re-

pulse counterattacks by the enemy's Infantry, mechanized forces, or combinations of both. Hence, it must be strong in automatic weapons and antitank weapons. At times it will be without mechanized support and with little artillery support. Then it will have to advance under the protection of its own fire. To do this there should be within the battalion sufficient machine guns and mortars to establish bases of fire, both for the battalion and its assault companies. The only way we can add these additional machine guns, mortars, and antitank guns to the battalion and at the same time preserve or increase its present mobility is to motorize them. While the added speed will add to their protective power, we believe that this is not sufficient and that they will have to be armored as well. To gain their maximum use, these weapons should be able to fire on their carriers or on the ground.

Units should be organized primarily for their use in the attack. However, it is necessary to consider their suitability for the defense. In our Infantry division-mechanized force we may expect the Infantry divisions to have to do the holding. The mechanized force may be used to launch the counterblow, to counterattack, to seek out and attack the enemy's mechanized force if he has one, or to attack the flanks or rear of the attacking force. The additional machine guns necessary in the battalion for the attack will permit the battalion on the defensive to build up a machine gun defense sufficiently strong to stop Infantry attacks. The antitank guns of battalions, supplemented by stronger guns from rear echelons, should be able to resist tank attacks. Reserves of companies and battalions will still have to hold and to counterattack. Their counterattack missions will become more unusual as the use of mechanized means increases. The reserves of brigades and higher units should include mechanized elements so as to make their counterattacks effective.

With this brief consideration of the future role of Infantry, let us now consider those criticisms of the present Infantry which appear to be universal. These are:

The Infantry lacks mobility on the march and on the battlefield;

It is too difficult to control on the battlefield;

Success is too costly in man power;

It does not have sufficient reconnaissance agencies;

It is vulnerable to air and tank attacks;

Its organization is not uniform.

Mobility on the march can be increased by lessening the load carried by the foot-soldier and by giving him more speed. It seems that the present load has been lightened as much as is practicable. Speed can be gained only by motorization. If the Army, due to economy, cannot be entirely motorized during peace, which appears to be the case, our units should be organized so that they can be transported on commercial motor vehicles such as trucks, busses, and passenger cars. Any tractors contemplated should have at least truck speed (modern, not eight miles per hour) or should be capable of easy loading and unloading onto and off of trucks.

Mobility on the battlefield can be increased by increasing speed of movement and decreasing the size of units. Since we are talking of the foot-soldier we should take his speed as the minimum to be considered. At present he is slowed up by the comparative immobility of the machine guns, 37-mm. guns, Infantry mortars, and the automatic rifles. We have seen that more machine guns,

and some antitank guns are desirable within the battalion. To have these present and not slow us down more, it is necessary that all weapons heavier than the rifle be motorized on cross-country carriers. The speed gained will give them more protection. Further protection, which is necessary, can be gained by armoring these carriers. The weapons should be capable of being fired either from the armored carrier or from the ground. This mode of transportation should permit the gun crews to be materially reduced in size. Recent tests indicate that an automatic rifle, equal in mobility to the present rifle, is practicable.

It appears that the best plan to gain mobility by decreasing the size of units is to decrease the size of our basic units, the squad and the platoon. It is doubtful if it is practicable for one man to control seven on the modern battlefield. The present tendency is to divide our squad into two or more groups. This is especially true with two automatic rifles in the squad. Experimental firing with the new Pedersen automatic rifle indicates that a squad of five men armed with this rifle will have as great a fire power as the present squad. Such a squad would be more mobile and easier to control than our present squad. Also, it could be transported as a unit in one passenger car. It would not, of course, fit our archaic drill regulations. It seems desirable to eliminate the section and have the platoon leader exercise direct control of his squads. It is believed that four squads is the maximum practicable for direct battlefield control. Such a platoon can easily be transported in one truck.

This reduction in size makes control easier in the squad and the platoon. It is not practicable to lessen the number of units in the company, battalion, or higher units. Indeed, we have shown that it is necessary to add some units to the battalion. How can control be made easier in these units? First we can eliminate some of the echelons of command which appear to be unnecessary, the brigade and the section.

The brigade rather than the regiment is selected for elimination because of the regimental traditions which have been built up and which do not exist for the brigades. Modernization of our wire and wireless means of communication would also aid control. Command from the air for higher commanders is worthy of study in this connection. Speed and reliability of transmission of messages and orders can be materially increased by giving the battalion and higher echelons light, cross-country armored cars (the British scout car) for this purpose and eliminating the mounted messenger.

To conserve man-power we must, as far as is practicable, replace men with machines. In other words, we must mechanize. The addition of more machine guns, motorized and armored, with the corresponding reduction in riflemen or automatic riflemen, is a step in this direction. The scheme of having the tank deliver most of the shock action against an enemy in position is another step. If we do not mechanize at least this far we shall soon see the Infantry losing more men and money to a mechanized corps to which Infantry will be attached for certain operations. Then indeed will Infantry play a subordinate role. Infantry must mechanize or mechanization will swallow the Infantry.

Vulnerability to air attacks can be decreased by increasing our mobility, protecting with armor, and increasing our means of firing at the airplane. With our contemplated increase in automatic weapons and the probable

adoption of a semi-automatic rifle, we should have sufficient effective fire-power to protect combat troops against low-flying attacks from the air. It is our supply trains which are without protection. These, of course, must be motorized to supply motorized troops. The regimental supply trains should be given machine guns for further protection. To insure delivery of ammunition the combat trains should be armored and capable of movement across country.

Vulnerability to tank attacks can be decreased by increasing mobility, increasing our range of reconnaissance, increasing our quota of tanks, and giving to the Infantry weapons that will stop the tank by fire. Mobility is increased by motorization and mechanization. Range of reconnaissance is increased by adding armored cars and a fuller use of air reconnaissance. While it is not the best use of tanks to use them against other tanks, it may be done. To accomplish this, and to give the shock power necessary, it is desirable to have at least a battalion of light or medium tanks in the Infantry division.

There seems to be no good reason why we should have the triangular organization in some of our echelons of command and the square one in others, as at present. Our training would be much simplified by having the same system throughout. Tactical methods and doctrines are largely independent of the strength of units, but are dependent upon the number of units. A lieutenant accustomed to training and employing three squads would not have nearly as much difficulty in adapting himself to the command of a three-platoon company as he would to a company of four or two platoons.

The triangular organization is generally credited with being the more flexible and maneuverable than the square, though mathematically this is not true. Three units are easier to control than four. The three-unit organization gives a logical proportion of reserves to the lower units but too large a proportion to the higher ones if unity of command is observed. The triangular organization requires more training and better judgment of its leader. Mistakes are more readily rectified in the four-unit organization. The four-unit organization possesses inherent security. It is capable of greater maneuver, more driving power, and longer battle life. It permits the use of one unit with which to find or secure, and three with which to fight. Is it correct to teach that our advance guard or outpost can perform its functions and then be withdrawn or passed through, or enter the attack as an effective unit? It seems not; many of our reserves in map problems and maneuvers would not exist as fighting units in battle.

Consideration of the above factors leads to the conclusion that the four-unit organization is the desirable one, i. e.—

- A squad of a corporal and four men;
- A platoon of four squads;
- A company of four platoons, plus light machine guns;
- A battalion of four rifle companies, plus machine guns, mortars, and antitank weapons;
- A regiment of four battalions, plus heavier anti-tank weapons;
- A division of four infantry regiments, plus auxiliary troops.

In the interests of simplicity, let us have uniformity.

It is not the intention here to go into the details of organization, which must be worked out by experiment in-

volving a great number of situations, and with the new weapons as developed. The purpose of this paper has been to show that if Infantry is to retain its prestige, it must modernize and look to the future. It must develop new weapons and means to meet new weapons and conditions. It must maintain and increase its mobility. It must, as far as is practicable, replace men by machines; and it can accomplish this only by motorizing and mechanizing. We must realize that mechanization is a fact and that unless Infantry keeps pace with it the role of Infantry is likely to be that of assisting mechanized forces. Let us betroth the "Queen of Battles" to her rising rival and at least look forward to, and work for, "Mechanized Infantry."

## 71st Infantry Uses Annual Field Service to Get Recruits

The Seventy-first Infantry has laid out a program of progress upward for the coming year and to make the adopted grade is going to need recruits. The regiment has been pretty successful in keeping up its strength, having had over 1,200 present at Camp Smith, but there must be replacements of the ones who become careless or "tired", for the commanding officer is figuring upon a high average of attendance.

Not so long ago the two weeks of field service each year was the bug-a-boo that worried recruiting officers in large cities; but conditions have changed and in the 71st the summer work at Camp Smith is considered one of the best talking points for getting good men.

So this year it was decided to capitalize this feature and arrangements were made for its presentation pictorially during the winter. A moving picture outfit was engaged for the tour and recently a rehearsal of two splendid reels was given. The picture opens up with the departure from the big armory at Thirty-fourth Street. It shows the waiting crowd of mothers, sweethearts and wives and children. Then comes the regiment, with the band playing and the colors flying. The parade up to the Grand Central Station shows the long line of battalions.

The wonderful scenic qualities of Camp Smith lend themselves readily to make any pictures taken there worth while. The march up the long hill from Roa Hook is a favorite "shot" of the newspaper photographers and this is cleverly shown in the movie of the Seventy-first. Then follows features of making camp; the filling of the bed sacks and settling down into the tent streets. Of course the usual washing-up, K. P. work, and "horse play" receive a lot of attention, and particularly interesting are the footages showing work on the ranges and bayonet runs.

Then come the ceremonies—guard mounting and evening parade—with the regiment going through its best paces. There are also phases of work by the medico's, inoculations, stretcher work, etc., as well as athletics and games and the swimming pool.

The big idea of this picture has been to show the fascination of the work the enlisted man does. Absence of distinguished visitors and headquarters operations is notable. And so, during the winter months at the armory the men of the regiment will invite their friends in and let the pictures sell them membership—with its two glorious weeks in the open.



## National Rifle Matches Open at Camp Perry

**T**HE National Rifle and Pistol Matches, which attract thousands of marksmen to Camp Perry every year, opened on August 24th and will close on September 14th.

There are matches for every class of shooter including "Skeet," a modified form of trap-shooting for the shotgun fans. Among the new matches are several anti-aircraft events and contests for shooters armed with automatic rifles and Thompson sub-machine guns. The Inter-allied Small Bore Rifle Team Match, organized by FIDAC, the international World War veterans organization, will be fired for the first time. The "Varmint" match also makes its initial appearance on the program. This event was promoted to attract farmers and others who go in for shooting woodchucks and other "varmints," and any size or type of rifle may be used. There are several new "Skeet" matches and some new police contests. Among the latter are the Langrish Police Match for individual police pistol shots and the Hardy Left and Right-Hand Pistol Match for policemen and other peace officers. In the Hardy Match half of the shots fired will be with the weapon held in the left hand and the rest with the right hand. The prize, a belt and pair of holsters, was given by Captain A. H. Hardy, a famous exhibition shot.

The program is divided into two parts. The first is devoted to the many matches sponsored by the National Rifle Association, which every year distributes hundreds of medals and other prizes. The second part lists the great National Matches such as the National Team Match and National Individual. These are promoted by the War Department.

All of the regular contests, some of them 50 years old, are included in the lists. These include military events for all branches of the regular service, the National Guard and reserve organizations, scores of civilian contests as well as the junior matches for boys and girls.

Of greatest interest to the .30-caliber sharks is the National Team Match which attracts teams from Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Guard, Reserve Corps, American Legion and state civilian clubs. This is the event for which the big teams train for months.

The National Individual is only second in interest to the great team match, but the President's Match, because of its unique prize, a letter signed by the President of the United States, always shares the spotlight. More than a thousand shooters sometimes enter the President's Match and the 100 individuals turning in the highest scores are called "The President's Hundred." They have the privilege of wearing a brassard on the left arm of their shooting coats which is more highly prized by an American marksman than almost any decoration that a government could bestow. Among the scorers of other .30-caliber events are every variety of contests including the Infantry

match, in which teams carry out a fire-problem simulating action on a battlefield, and the Chemical Warfare Match, in which the contestants all wear gas masks.

The small-bore events, for those who shoot with the .22-caliber rifle, present a bewildering array of contests ranging all the way from the junior match for boys and girls to the International Small Bore Team Match in which Great Britain meets the United States for the famous Lord Dewar Trophy.

The pistol matches, including many police events, all lead up to the National Pistol Team Match and National Individual Pistol Match.

Among the special matches is the Running Deer Match, with a target of the size and shape of a deer which moves rapidly across the range. This contest always appeals to big game hunters.

Before the actual matches get under way the Small Arms Firing School teaches the fine points of shooting to all American citizens who wish to enter. The mission of this school is to turn out men who can go back home after the matches and instruct others. This school, which is conducted by a staff of the regular Army's keenest shots, is commanded by Captain Walter G. Layman, Infantry.

Colonel Osmun Latrobe, Cavalry, one-time aide to ex-President Coolidge, is Executive Officer of the 1930 matches. Colonel Latrobe was assistant to Colonel Hu B. Myers, who ran the matches for several years before he retired from the Army last winter, and is well known in the shooting fraternity. Colonel Latrobe will be assisted this year by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis C. Endicott, Infantry, of the Militia Bureau. Colonel Myers will attend the matches as an advisor.

### BACKBONE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

#### —"CHECK"!

"The National Guard is a body of men whose soldiering is an incident to their civil occupations. They are organized, trained and equipped similarly to the Regular Army. So far as federal use is concerned, the guard is intended to join with the Regular Army in emergencies where the latter forces are not expected to be adequate. In addition, the National Guard is a State force available to supplement or take over police protection where necessary locally. The Boston police strike is an outstanding example of this function in recent years, and there have been many others. The National Guard is a wonderful organization; it deserves much more public consideration and support than it receives.

Both the National Guard and the Regular Army will perform, and have performed, many public services not even remotely connected with war. They are organized and disciplined bodies with high ideals of service, and are frequently found at scenes of disaster, rendering aid and comfort along strictly humanitarian lines."—*Gas & Hay Burner.*

## NATIONAL GUARDING IT

By ARTHUR WEINER, Battery E, 245th C. A.

There are wealthy men in England who pay heavily for the privilege of driving stage coaches through the Switzerland Alps every summer. Were these men to lose their fortunes and be forced to seek a living, it is almost a certainty that each one would shun stage coach driving. As a pastime it is highly entertaining to them, but as a means of livelihood! . . . People detest compulsion.

The average young man, for somewhat the same reason, fights shy of the National Guard. He doesn't like the three-year clause; the compulsory camp attendance doesn't sit comfortably either, and being tied up helps the case not one whit. Well, how do we get recruits?

A percentage—we have no idea of the size—joins because the armory affords such fine training and athletic facilities. Some join because they are interested in militarism to the exclusion of all other things; the latter are in the minority, which is a good thing. The bulk of the enlisted personnel is here because of the persuasive abilities of its friends, who joined because of the persuasive abilities of their friends.

Of these, some go through mildly interested, some allow it to grow on them and become mess sergeants, some enjoy it thoroughly, and some can't wait to get out. But each and every one of them benefits and profits beyond his wildest idea. In all truth and sincerity, with not the slightest trace of hypocrisy, I say, Join the National Guard, advise your friends to join it, and get as many people interested in it as you possibly can. It's a marvelous thing—for three years. After that, well, my personal opinion in the matter is that for this same mythical average young man three years is just the right amount. Of course another year or two is right in line with what I've been saying; no harm will come of it.

I'd even like to put it another way. I strongly advise company commanders to weed out certain types. The type that keeps re-enlisting because he doesn't feel like paying fees to a gymnasium, or the kind that hangs on because he likes sleeping in a tent for two weeks. Such men are not worth keeping, it would be well to discourage their re-enlisting. As a rule, too, they merely remain in the company and become old-timers; they do not rise in rank, they haven't the desire to. They stagnate the company, and have a wonderful opportunity for influencing the rest of the men in the same direction.

To say the National Guard must have men who keep re-enlisting is to utter a platitude of magnitudinous proportions. Of course we need them. With many regiments it is a hard and fast unwritten rule that only men from the ranks may become officers, which is a splendid maxim. Men who eventually become officers keep a regiment alive; they are the effervescence. It is to these others that I raise an objection. Get rid of them, company commander, and you'll have a snappy company. Keep them, and you'll wonder why your recruiting problem is a problem.

Three years is great! but plenty. . . .

## FIVE MONTHS' FOLLOW-

### UP BY RED CROSS

#### WINS VETERAN'S CLAIM

Persistent follow-up work by Red Cross representatives in handling long-standing claims of disabled veterans, which usually have been allowed to go unnoticed by the veteran and his family because of lack of knowledge as to collecting required information, and other obstacles, many times result in compensation for the veteran.

A typical case concerns an ex-service man with a claim based on a tuberculous condition. This had been disallowed on the grounds that it was non-service-connected.

Red Cross workers found that he had been in hospitals overseas nearly four months because of a chest condition; that he had been ailing almost continuously from the time of his discharge to the date of his last visit to a hospital comparatively recently.

Tracing his history for 12 years the Red Cross workers, after about five months of constant searching and interviewing of former acquaintances, employers, doctors and others, were able to present the Veterans' Bureau with 15 affidavits which covered the man's record from about a month after he left service to the present.

The completeness of the record, together with proof of overseas hospitalization, resulted in reopening the case and 75 per cent disability allowance. A great many veterans' cases handled by the Red Cross call for such effort. Service to veterans and men of the present-day armed forces of the country is an important Red Cross function. It is one of the reasons why the Red Cross seeks enrollment, as members, of every American during its membership campaign this year from November 11 to 27.

#### THINGS THAT MAKE A COMPANY

The following pithy paragraphs were gleaned from the columns of the Infantry Journal, which published them under the above caption:

1. Corporals who are on the job and looking after their squads.
2. Sergeants who appreciate their importance and are real assistants to the company commander.
3. A supply sergeant who is looking after the individual equipment of the men and the company property, and has it always ready for active service.
4. A mess sergeant who is intent upon making his the best mess in the outfit.
5. Cooks who know how to cook and are clean and careful.
6. A first sergeant with force, pleasing personality and good judgment.
7. Lieutenants who command their platoons and are vested with some authority.
8. A captain who is father to his company.

—Oregon National Guardsman.

## BOOSTING MANHOOD AT CAMP SMITH

**I**N the Rev. Dr. Alexander Lyons' Brooklyn publication known as "The Supplement," the following recently appeared.

"**Camp Smith.** Mine was the great privilege recently of being a guest of honor at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., of the 106th Regiment under that distinguished beloved soldier Colonel Thomas Fairservis. It was my first opportunity to see this phase of military life at close range. Whether these men ever go to war or not, the training they receive is of inestimable value for life in general and American citizenship in particular.

"Only a superficial observation is necessary to see that these men learn neatness, orderliness, system, cooperation, self-sacrifice and, best of all, the necessity of respectful subordination to higher authority. I think so well of these accomplishments of life in military camp that I would like to see every American adolescent subjected for a short term for several summers to this discipline. I would go further. I would articulate it with the Public School system and have it imposed by the Board of Education upon every normal pupil at the close of the first two years of high school. It would supplement our academic instruction with a certain amount of disciplinary moral training which, by general acknowledgment, is so badly needed. Let every high school lad have at least two weeks annually for two years under the direction of a man of the ability and character of Colonel Fairservis and I am confident that they will register a marked difference in their manners and morale.

"And let no one object that I am urging militaristic in the sense of martial training. Not at all. Military training can be most pacific if its motive is properly principled and not pugnacious.

"**A Sunday Meeting.** While in camp as guest of Colonel Fairservis I was invited to address the boys at Sunday morning meeting. Over five hundred of them with their official staff assembled. After a devotional service conducted by two Protestant ministers I spoke to the impressive gathering on the necessity and value in life generally of the training in cooperation they were receiving. I indicated that religious worship was always of the same Heavenly Father no matter how differently He might be denominated. When I finished my message to these men of diverse creeds and churchly identification, for they were composed of Catholics, Protestants and Jews, they burst into spontaneous applause, an unusual thing at a religious meeting. It strengthened my conviction of many years that beneath our respective differences is a fundamental agreement in response to the challenge of the good that is of general appeal."

## JIM JONES'S CAMP TOUR

R. S. SUTLIFFE, 71st Infantry, N. Y. N. G.

Jim Jones's boss was called "hard-boiled,"  
His one idea was work;  
From thoughts of play-times he recoiled,—  
Just but a chance to shirk.  
He had no use for holidays,  
And two weeks off for camp:  
Drove him into a rage always,  
Like if he'd had a cramp.

"What! Two weeks off each year" said he  
"For just a lot of play?  
A lot of bunk that I can't see,  
A game that's not my way."  
"Of course, someone has got to fight,  
When fightin' is in line,  
But Uncle Sam should keep in sight  
A busy job like mine."

Now Jim was such a likely lad,  
He'd got to be an "ace";  
And many doubts his hard boss had  
That he could fill his place.  
So when the time for camp came round,  
Old "Grouch" just had a fit;  
He said "'Blank-blank' the whole camp ground!  
However, GO TO IT!"

Two weeks full of exercise  
In the open air;  
Up each day to see sun-rise,  
Nature's best was there;  
Courtesies and discipline,  
Music, games and mirth;  
Best of chow, a chance to win  
The boon of Mother Earth.

Monday came and in Jim blew,  
Tanned and feeling great;  
Filled with pep—ambition too,  
The ideal working state.  
And when Old "Grouch" saw what he did  
And how he looked that day;  
He said "THAT LAD IS SURE SOME KID,  
I GUESS THAT CAMP'S O. K."

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# Thoughts on Second Trip to Battle Ground

By CAPTAIN HARRY MASLIN

WHAT memories came to us as we of the 105th U. S. Infantry, a few in the very small detachment that represented our old division, the 27th, on its battlefield tour, embarked in May on the same ship as took us "Over There" just twelve years before—the "President Grant," renamed "Republic"!

"Mineola!" "You can't stand there, soldier!" and other bywords of those days again resounded through the ship. Those were happy days to us all; little thought being given to the terrible days to come.

Came back to me the "Bay of Biscay" jokes, taken so seriously by some of the up-State officers of my old regiment, as I told at "mess" the fairy stories I heard as a boy when I sailed with "Dad," then a soldier in the British army, on his foreign service voyages through that bay.

Before reaching Brest we were to touch the edge of Biscay Bay, and this part of the voyage was dreaded by the up-State officers who had "swallowed the jokes," but Captain Trumble, supply officer, was the one who "paled" as he thought of the "edge of the Bay."

The day before we reached Brest I saw the Captain, with a doleful face, coming toward me. I knew he was thinking of the Bay of Biscay, though the sea only showed a few white caps—much like it looks from the Battery wall on a windy March day.

Quickly calling my orderly (I rated one, for the colonel of the 105th had made me "Guard executive" for the voyage), I said to him: "I am going to call you in a moment and say, 'Go down to the dining cabin and tell me what kind of dishes are on the table.' When you return I want you to say, 'Pewter dishes.'"

The captain approached, looking the picture of misery, and asked, "Are we in the Bay of Biscay?"

I answered "Yes"; quickly summoned the orderly and sent him on his mission to the dining cabin. Then to the Captain: "If he says 'Pewter dishes' we are in for a very rough time."

The orderly returning, reported, "Pewter dishes, sir."

The Captain mournfully looked at me and said, "I'll go and lie down. I don't feel well."

At nine o'clock that evening—five hours later—I noticed a figure huddled up in a dark corner of the lavatory; investigating, I found it was the Captain, who said to me, "I'm so sick! Could you get me a drink of brandy?" I did. I do hope Captain Trumble will see this explanation of the "Pewter dishes." Colonel Thompson, of the 108th Infantry, can bear witness to the "Biscay" jokes on that trip.

And now at Vierstraat Ridge! Thoughts of the Good Fellows who "came not back" and of those unable to make this tour with us. In that operation, as battalion commander, I had to send one company "over the top." Fate

decreed I should choose my own company, D, for it was their turn to a detail to any work of that kind. It was the first time I had been away from my company, and I felt rather "queer" that because I commanded the battalion I had to stay in my dug-out.

A few days later the battalion was relieved, and as I looked at the company I loved and noted their fagged-out condition and thought of the men who had just "gone West," I was overcome. Suddenly in the distance, I heard Company D's old song, and, looking, saw these splendid fellows, just returned from Hades, encouraging me, as they sang, "right at me":

"What's the use of worrying,  
It never was worth while?  
So! Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag  
And 'smile, smile, smile!'"

The song I had taught them to sing back at Spartanburg!

Thoughts went back to the night of September 28, 1918—the night before the "Battle of the Hindenburg Line" where the 27th Division made history, and "paid in full" the price that history asks.

We were issued 48-hours' rations. In battalion headquarters were my adjutant, Lieutenant Ogden Ross (now major in the 105th Infantry) and a young Australian officer, Lieutenant Sheldon, attached as battalion guide for the Hindenburg operation.

Our rations consisted of a large loaf of bread, a carton of marmalade and a tin of "Macouiche." Having developed a marmalade taste as a boy in the British regular cavalry, I wished to put the carton in my haversack, but found my adjutant also liked "jam," and wished to do likewise. We compromised by courteously inviting our Australian guest to carry the marmalade, Ross carrying the "Macouiche," I the loaf of bread.

At noon the next day inventory of the "ration carriers" showed: Lieutenant Sheldon, wounded unto death (he died two days later), en route to hospital with the marmalade; Lieutenant Ross, wounded in the neck, at a casualty clearing station, with the tin of "Macouiche"; I in a shell-hole, paralyzed from a sniper's bullet, with the loaf of bread.

That loaf of bread was better than the marmalade, for I lay in that shell-hole in "No Man's Land" for thirty hours before being rescued by my battalion doctor, Lieutenant James Donovan (later surgeon major in the 156th Artillery) and enjoyed a "Continental breakfast"—part of the loaf and water from my canteen.

I learned on this tour that a "Continental breakfast" consists of "dry bread and coffee(?)" I tried the coffee once, but much preferred the water from the old canteen.

## Gossip by the Editor

IT'S a real pleasure this year for officers visiting Peekskill to note the improvement in the snap of the policemen in the village. They salute and are on their toes every minute. Why the change? Major R. T. Morris, a former 27th Division man, a real soldier, is the Commissioner of Public Safety in Peekskill. Although a resident of Peekskill for nearly twenty years, Major Morris originally came from Brooklyn, where he attended school and for fifteen years was with Austin Nichols.

On June 1, 1898, he enlisted in the 23rd Regiment, N. G. N. Y., for the Spanish-American War. Action was not fast enough for him so he joined the 201st New York Infantry. He was with them nine months, getting as far as Greenville, S. C. He then returned to the 23rd Regiment, coming to Peekskill State Camp with them, for the first time in 1900. For a long period, from 1914 to 1919, he was quartermaster at the State Camp at which time he became well acquainted in Peekskill.

During the World War he was in the Quartermaster's department, 27th Division, overseas one year, Division Ammunition Officer, and on the staff of General O'Ryan. He was decorated by New York State with the conspicuous service cross and certificate, and by General Pershing for meritorious and courageous service.

He began in the National Guard as a private, and was promoted successively to Sergeant, Captain and Major. After the war, he gave up the soldier's life and since then has been in the real estate and development business, plotting and selling lots at Pemart avenue, Marion street, and that vicinity.

Sgt. George Jenkinson, armorer, says that the 108th Infantry armory on Main street, Rochester, is to be "dolled-up" a bit this fall on the exterior. Plans and specifications for a new roof over the administration building, new gutters, and retouching brick work have been received.

The Old Guard of Company E, 174th Infantry, Jamestown, a very much alive military veteran organization, has changed its name to Fenton Guards' Veteran Association. Well, no matter how many times it changes its name it will still remain a loyal backer for the active National Guard unit in Jamestown, its alma mater. And by the way Company E has just erected a fine electric sign in front of its armory reading "Company E, 174th Infantry."

It was with deep regret we learned of the death recently of Captain James S. Wadsworth, cousin of former U. S. Senator James W. Wadsworth, in Geneseo, where he had always resided and where for many years he was master of the hounds of the famous Geneseo Valley Hunt Club. In the World War "over there," Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the famous 27th Division, put him in charge of the Headquarters Troop and "Jim Sam," as he was popularly called, was always on hand with a cheery word and a smile that took a lot of rough spots off the nervous strain soldiers were experiencing on the Western front.

Members of the 51st Pioneer Infantry residing in the vicinity of Kingston held a reunion, August 10th, at Catskill. After a business meeting in the armory commencing at 11 a.m., the party enjoyed a tour up the Mohican Trail, through Windham, Hunter and Tannersville and then down the Rip Van Winkle Trail to the New Palenville Hotel where a collation was enjoyed. There was a good attendance reported.

Peekskill is to have an armory. We don't know just when but the state is planning on a \$250,000 building within the next three years for the Service Battery of the 156th Field Artillery, Captain C. Hasket Forbush, commanding. Recently Major General William N. Haskell, Commanding General of the New York National Guard; Major General Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General of the State of New York, and Colonel William R. Wright, Chief of Staff of the 27th Division, accompanied by Captain C. Hasket Forbush, commanding the Service Battery of 156th Field Artillery, and Attorney Clifford Couch, chairman of the Citizens' Committee organized last year for the purpose of arousing interest in an Armory for Peekskill, met at Forbush Hotel. General Ward stated that when the site had been selected, the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County would be asked to supply the funds with which to purchase the site. No comments were made by the officers on the sites they visited yesterday.

The State Legislature this year voted \$2,000 for plans and specifications for the Peekskill Armory, and next year, according to the plan usually followed if the site is provided, the money will be voted to erect the building.

Fifty-eight years at one job and still going strong. That, in brief, is the record of John Farrell of Albany, superintendent of the National Guard rifle range in Rensselaer, who just recently started his 59th year in charge of Rensselaerwyck Rifle Range owned by the State of New York.

Four parachute jumps were made by aviators of the 27th Division Air Squadron, New York National Guard, as a part of their training work during the first part of August at Pine Camp. The first jump was made from an altitude of 2,000 feet by Captain W. G. Rector, adjutant of the squadron. He leaped from the plane piloted by Lieutenant Appel. Three other jumps were made in rapid succession, starting at 4 p. m., by aviators and enlisted men of the squadron.

The armory at White Plains is in the market for a new roof. It doesn't sound like much but it runs into six or seven thousand dollars. The adjutant general of the State has advertised for bids for the job.

Shooting with the fast revolver, men of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad police team at Camp Smith last month, defeated some of the preliminary candidates for the State's National Guard team in the national matches (four men), in a friendly match by 1090 to 1022. The American standard target was used and the guardsmen fired pistols.

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SEPTEMBER, 1930

## BEAUTIFYING FORT NIAGARA

**S**PEAKING of the restoration and beautifying of Fort Niagara recently, Colonel C. H. Morrow, now in command of the 28th Infantry troops at that post said: "More people pass through Fort Niagara in a year than through any two posts in the U. S. army. Fort Niagara is a point of the greatest natural beauty and with the continual stream of visitors who pour into it should be kept in the most exquisite condition. The grounds should be beautified in every possible way and should be the show place of the post. The present corps area commander, Major General Hanson Ely, is very favorably disposed toward Fort Niagara and has done a great deal for it."

Troop labor has put in approximately \$7,000 worth of roads and recently an additional appropriation of \$5,000

has been secured for the widening of the road back of the fort and clear around to the main road, work to begin immediately. This road will all be widened about three and one-half feet and will have concrete gutters installed. The road leading to the sally port will also be widened and others repaired. New stables are to be erected and a three-mile bridle path meandering through the nearby woods is to be laid out.

The sum of \$25,000 has been appropriated for restoration work, provided it can be matched with another \$25,000 to be raised locally.

All this is a move in the right direction. All our historic forts should be kept up, not only for the natural beauty of location but for the vital pages they have written in the history of our country.

**T**HE Fall River (Mass.) News-Herald in speaking of the local National Guard units going to camp for field training says: "Theirs is a program which leaves only a small part of the day for recreation. It is a business-like session which the Guardsmen are attending, and the result will be to make them better soldiers and stronger men. In this way the defense of the country is strengthened. The National Guard proved its valor and schooling in the World War, and such was the result of the continuous training in the service of which this tour of duty is an important part.

"People who are inclined to look upon this fortnight in camp in the light of a vacation with pay should visit the posts and see for themselves what is required of the men during the tour of duty. Many of them can count upon no other vacations during the year. They have given up the time, to most working people held very dear, to perfect themselves in the business of national defense, while others are taking their ease during the precious two weeks' vacation, going and coming as they will."

## EMPLOYERS AND THE NATIONAL GUARD

**A**LONG in July of every year for years we have felt moved to appeal to employers of young men who are enlisted in the Petersburg Grays to permit these young fellows to go with their company to Virginia Beach for the annual encampment of the National Guard of Virginia. We are informed that there is little opposition on the part of employers this year to sparing their young men who are in the National Guard. We trust that this is true and also that it is indicative of a permanent change of attitude toward the National Guard on the part of employers of men.

It is the duty of every citizen to support to the limit of his ability the local National Guard organization. Employers know, as everybody else knows, that in case of trouble with which the police are unable to cope, the first thought of all is to call out the militia. Not only is this true, but our National Guard, under legislation within recent years, has become the first line of national defense. In case of war with another country, the first call would be made upon the National Guard, which at once would be mobilized and sent to the front. Failure to support the Guard in time of peace indicates a lack of patriotism, of which the person displaying it should be ashamed.

—Petersburg (Va.) Progress Index.

# General Haskell's Editorial

## SMALL ERRORS NEGLECTED

**I**N the intensive struggle to impart instruction to the National Guard in the short time available we try to emphasize the most important essentials of basic training.

Anything that is in the nature of window dressing is crowded out by the battle-field requirements.

In our haste to take advantage of all time for field training we should not lose sight of the discipline builder, the morale builder and the precision builder.

It is of the small things, the neglected things, the things that take no longer to do right than to do wrong that I want to speak.

Here are a few of my observations made during the summer. They are not uniformly found throughout the guard, but go by regiments.

One of the worst faults found in both officers and non-coms is that they fail to make a correction of a fault committed right under their noses. Why, I do not know. Perhaps they lack confidence, or is it leadership, or is it thinking too much about themselves and not enough of the men under them.

You ask what are some of these uncorrected faults referred to. Here are some that happen constantly.

1. Failure to correct faults on the target ranges, especially that coaches are failing to carry out their duties as explained beforehand.

2. File closers failing to make a man take proper step. Speak to him by name, don't count when the band is playing.

3. Officers allowing their commands to drop back and get too much distance. This applies from battalions down to squads.

4. Lieutenants and non-coms allowing men to constantly carry the piece in an improper position.

5. Neglected excessive swinging of arms at attention in ranks; also bending the arm at the elbow causing improper movement of the arm.

6. Uncorrected gazing about in ranks and hanging of the heads.

7. Permitting a man to wear his equipment improperly

adjusted, especially the cap and hat on the side or back of the head.

8. Mounted men permitted to lounge in the saddle, i.e. throw too much weight on cantle thus producing a sore back on the horse.

9. Piece in wrong position at order arms, with fingers holding it improperly.

10. Slipshod fire discipline in the service of the piece by gun-squads, in both field and coast artillery; a great difference is seen between regiments, and even between battalions and batteries of the same regiment. In some artillery organizations the men at the gun positions are casual and indifferent, to say the least.

11. Chiefs of section or gunners should never hesitate to call one of the guns out of action. No damage is done and ammunition is saved. If, however, the round goes out at an erroneous setting, it may be the very one on which the observer will determine the limit of bracket. As a result, the entire adjustment is thrown out.

12. Non-coms in company streets failing to promptly turn out men to

loosen guy ropes when a rain comes. This failure ripped several tents recently—a needless destruction of government property.

13. Cavalrymen and Field Artillerymen returning individually from mounted pass (riding) leave saddles and bridles in the sun, resulting in cracked leather.

14. Throwing rubbish about—why not make the offender pick it up at once—no one else should have to do it later and it keeps the place constantly neat.

15. Misuse of wash-stands and toilets, loss of stoppers, stopping-up toilets with wads of paper, rags, etc. Plumbers cost real money and their employment does not contemplate extracting towels from drains.

16. Failure to salute all officers—this is particularly noticeable in the first few days of training. No officer should let enlisted men pass without saluting. Stop the man and instruct him how and who to salute and how to tell an officer.



I could go on indefinitely to list the small faults which, however, in the aggregate make the difference between a slipshod and a snappy organization.

It is not a *small* fault however for the officer or non-com to neglect correcting the small fault. For him it is a *big* fault and shows that he *lacks leadership*.

Bear in mind that we are always at instruction, whether in the armory or in camp. So don't ever let errors go by neglected.

I want to hear the non-coms do more talking—more men in ranks corrected by name.

*W. H. Haskell*

Major General.

## THE BEST KNOWN ENLISTED MAN RETIRES

On September first the Chief Clerk of the New York National Guard Headquarters, George R. Kelly, known personally by thousands of ex-guardsmen and nearly all present guardsmen, retires after the longest active service in and to the guard of any citizen of the state. Sgt. Kelly was best known in early days as a crack rifle shot, and for over two score years as an ordnance statistician. He has handled all ordnance records in the State of New York for nearly 45 years and has served at division headquarters since the division was founded in 1898.

Owing to ill health he is retiring under Section 19-A of the Military Law at half pay.

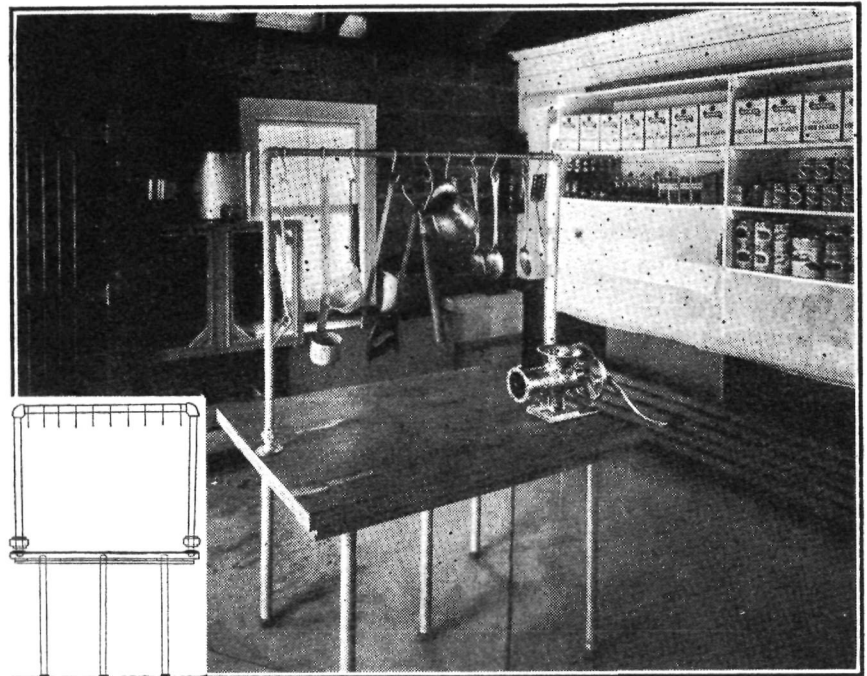
His military record is: Pvt., Corp., Sgt., Co. H, 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G., Nov. 9, 1880, to Dec. 29, 1885; Pvt., Corp., Sgt., 2nd Battery, N.Y.N.G., Jan. 12, 1886, to April 23, 1898; Pvt. Co. I, 22nd Inf., N.Y.N.G., April 23, 1898, to Dec. 8, 1898; Pvt. Co. I, 22nd Eng., N.Y.N.G., March 25, 1901, to July 1, 1901; Color Sgt., 22nd Eng., July 1, 1901, to Dec. 7, 1908; Pvt. and Sgt., Cos. I and F, 22nd Eng., Dec. 7, 1908, to March 3, 1916; Post Ord. Sgt., Tech. Sgt. and Master Sgt., Ord. Dept., S. C. & D., N.Y.N.G., and U. S. Army, Nov. 3, 1916, to March 2, 1925 (Hon. Discharge from Ord. Dept., U. S. A., Nov. 8, 1917). All discharges "Character excellent, no A.W.O.L., no absence under A. W. 107, service honest and faithful." Aggregate service 41 years, 11 months, 23 days. Decorations: Aid of Civil Authorities, Croton Aquaduct, Mexican Border, World War, Faithful Service Class 1. Marksmanship Badges: Distinguished Expert, Expert Rifleman, Expert Pistol Shot, New York State Rifle Team.

Sgt. Kelly's record or service in the employ of the State is as follows: Entered the employ of the State of New York in April, 1886, in the Department of Rifle Practice at 18 Coenties Slip, New York City, under Brigadier General Charles E. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State of New York and continued as clerk on the reorganization in 1899 when the office (then under Lieutenant Colonel N. B. Thurston, as I. S. A. P.) became part of Headquarters National Guard, New York, where he continued until the date of his retirement as Chief Clerk.

## MODEL KITCHEN—

### MODEL EQUIPMENT

THE photograph and sketch shows cutting table and utensil rack used by Co. K, 174th Infantry, during the 1930 Field Training period—in the rear of the photo may be seen screen enclosed box for hanging hams and other smoked meats. Note orderly arrangement of



canned goods on shelves. The condition is an indication of the work of the men in the kitchen—it was this way throughout the tour and the Tonawanda soldiers returned to their home station satisfied that they had contributed a large share towards the successful, efficient field training of the Western New York State regiment.

*Table Top is made of White Oak 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 2 in.*

*Cross Braces under top are made of Oak 3 ft. x 3 in. x 1 in. thick.*

*Braces lengthwise for leg supports 4 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in. thick.*

*Holes drilled for clearance of legs.*

*Pipe for legs 30 in. x 1 1/4 in. is screwed into flanges.*

*Hanger over the top is made of 3/4 in. pipe 36 in. high, and screwed into flanges. Ten (10) hooks are fastened around the top bar.*

*Designed and built by Mess Sgt. Mathias E. Golde, Co. "K," 174th Infantry.*

## West Point Examination for Guardsmen

The preliminary examinations conducted by the Adjutant General's office for appointment of members of the New York National Guard to West Point will be held in New York City, Albany, and Buffalo, on November 7th and 8th. Organization and unit commanders should post notice on the bulletin board and take all steps necessary to bring the matter to the attention of the members of their command.

General Order No. 13, Adjutant General's Office, 1930, will be distributed early in September and will give detailed information as to the procedure. It will be substantially the same as General Order No. 22, Adjutant General's Office, August 22, 1929.





## 245th COAST ARTILLERY

'EL RAIZERS OF "L"—On June 22nd, the boys of "L" packed up their tooth brushes, kissed their sweethearts and wives goodbye, and hopped aboard the scow, "Richard Peck," for two weeks of summering(?) at old Fort H. G. Wright. The two weeks having passed, they packed up the same tooth brushes, threw away their dirty socks and howled, "Wash your necks, girls, here we come!"

Ah! But what a camp tour! Pick out a nice cozy Morris chair, get settled, and we'll tell you all about it.

First of all we won the General Efficiency plaque that is awarded yearly by Post No. 513 of the American Legion, Kings County, N. Y. The winning of this trophy is considered the "high spot" of the camp tour as it covers artillery, infantry, camp sanitation, guard, and various "dodads" that make a field training period.

Then we brought back with us the grand and exalted title of "Regimental Infantry Champions." First of all, we had to compete with the other batteries of our battalion. We won out there and therefore we were stacked up against the winners of the other two battalions. Battery F put up a great exhibition and we give a big hand to them. But the confidence our boys had, was a pleasant surprise, their general remarks being, "It's a cinch! They made a couple of mistakes. We'll beat 'em!" And beat 'em they did!

At the annual field muster and inspection we had 100% attendance, as usual. It's getting to be a habit, and not a bad one you must admit. Incidentally, while we think of it, the battery fund was subject to a nice little boost, as we were awarded \$100 for obtaining at least ten recruits before camp, \$35 for re-enlistments, (we lost out to Headquarters on this), a kitchen prize and something else. You'll pardon us for not remembering what it is, but we accomplished so much that we are bound to forget a few things. (Yes! We may have swelled heads, but what of it?) Say, talking about swelled heads, you should have seen the one our supply sergeant, Joe Esatto, had when the major complimented him on his gun pointing. Ah! But Joe, old sock, he was only kidding you. We distinctly heard Dan Ferry say, "Hmmm. Just a heel."

But let's get back to the doings of the battery. During the two weeks, the company street and the kitchen were always in excellent condition. There were only about ten faults during the entire tour and they were such trifles as a blade of grass having been stepped on or having three knots in a tent rope. Lieutenant Colonel Orr, a fine inspector as there ever was, would ramble up the street mumbling, "I'll catch 'em yet, I'll catch 'em." But sad to relate, he didn't get us.

We didn't get any official report on our artillery, but we're confident it was of the best. At least we think so. Well, for some of the accomplishments of the battery as a whole, we have stated enough, so let's turn to the individuals.

(Please turn to Page 18)

## DRESS and SERVICE UNIFORMS

We invite inquiries on distinctive dress and service uniforms for officers and enlisted men.

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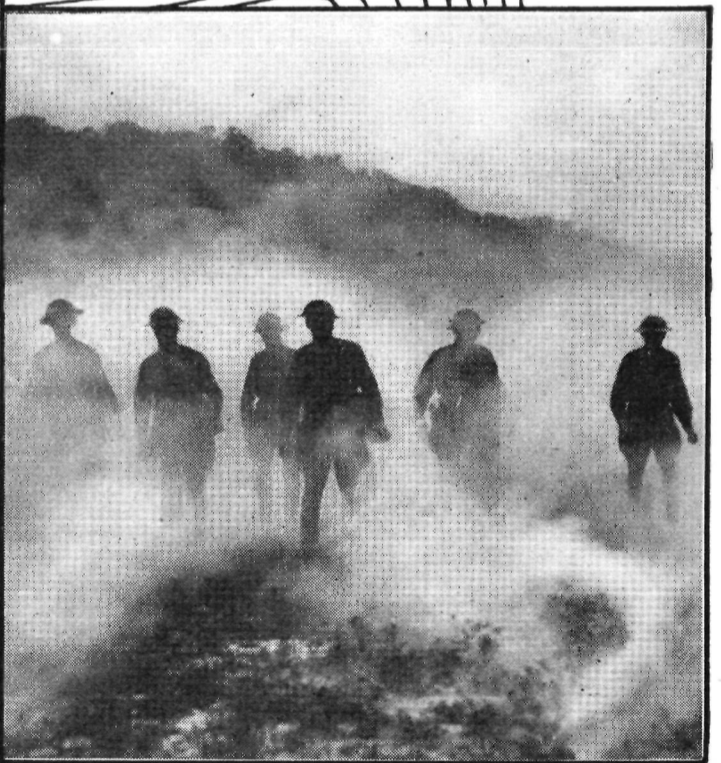
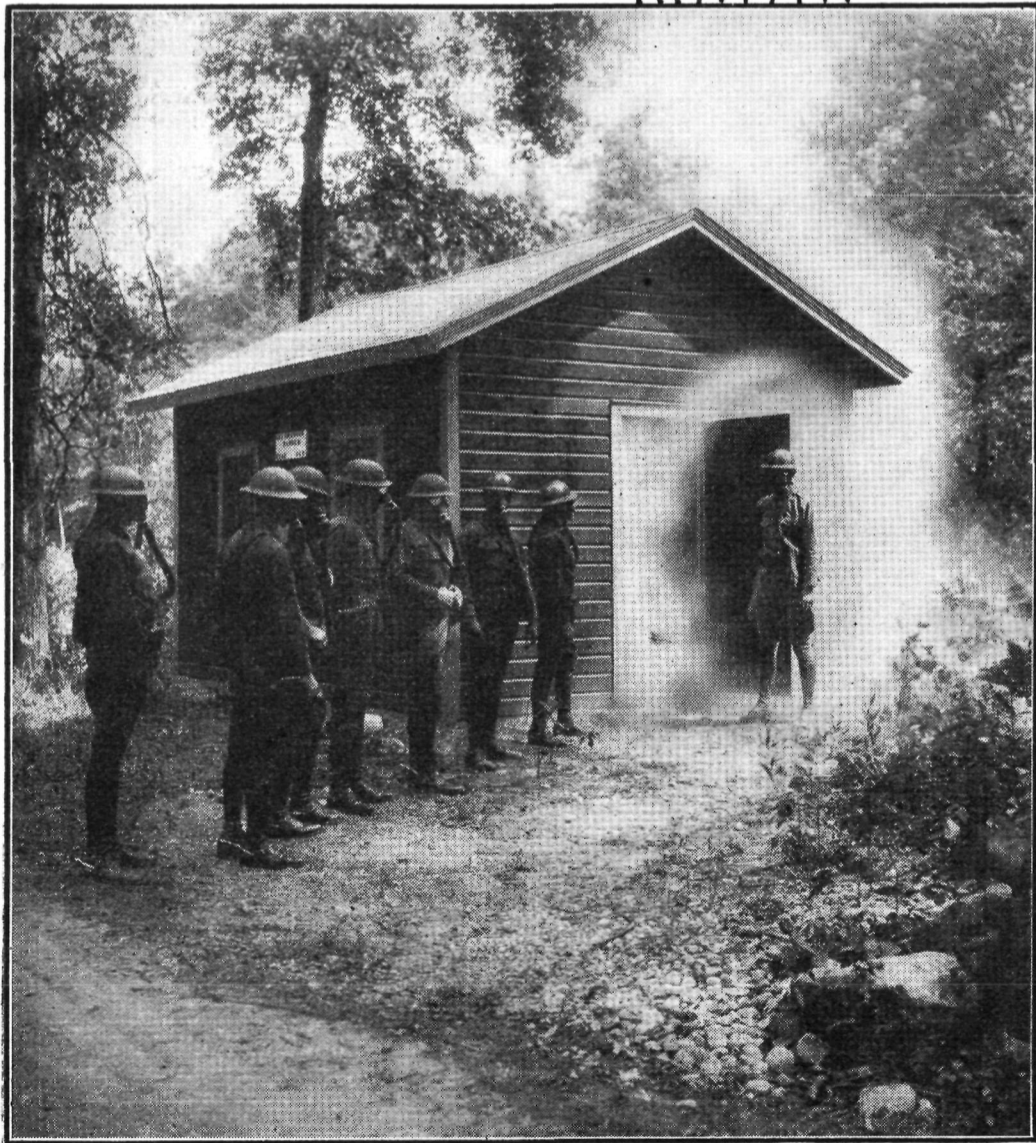
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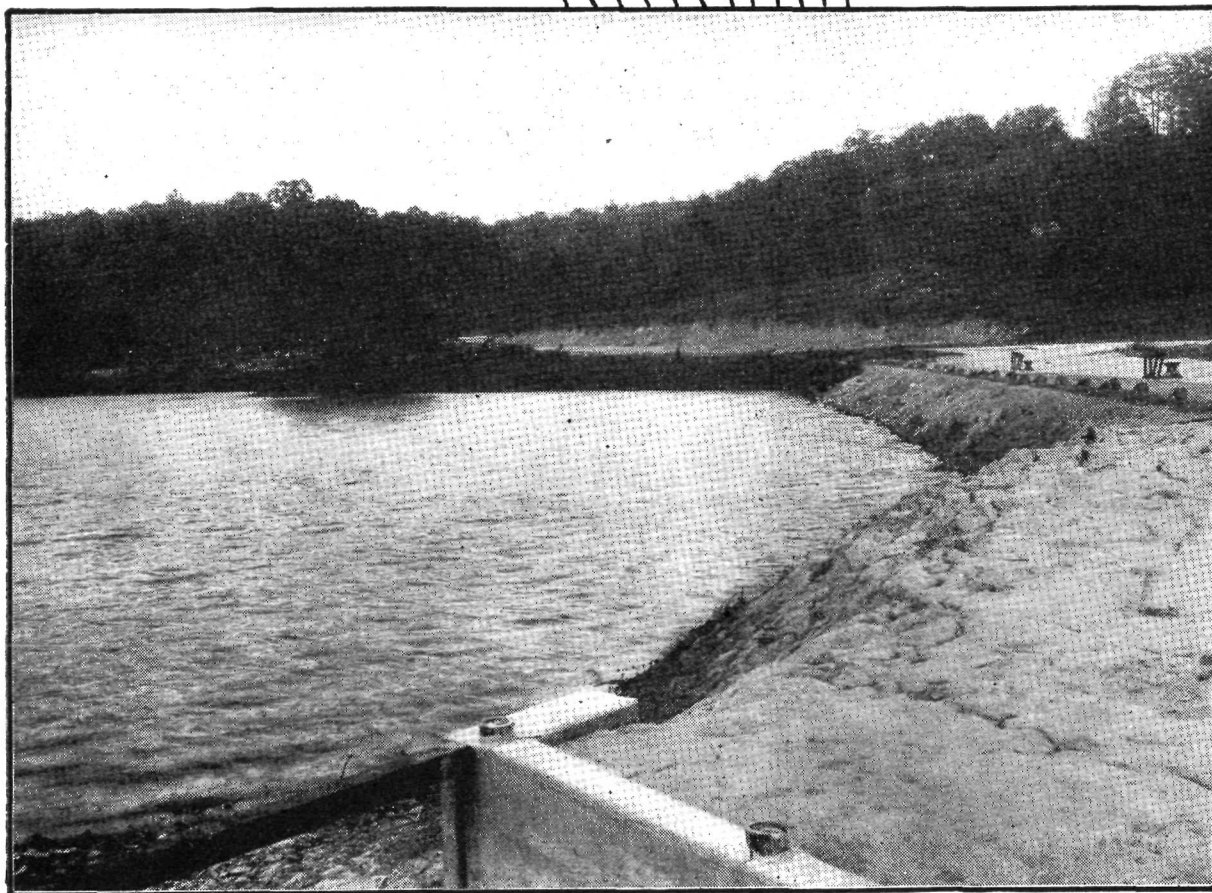
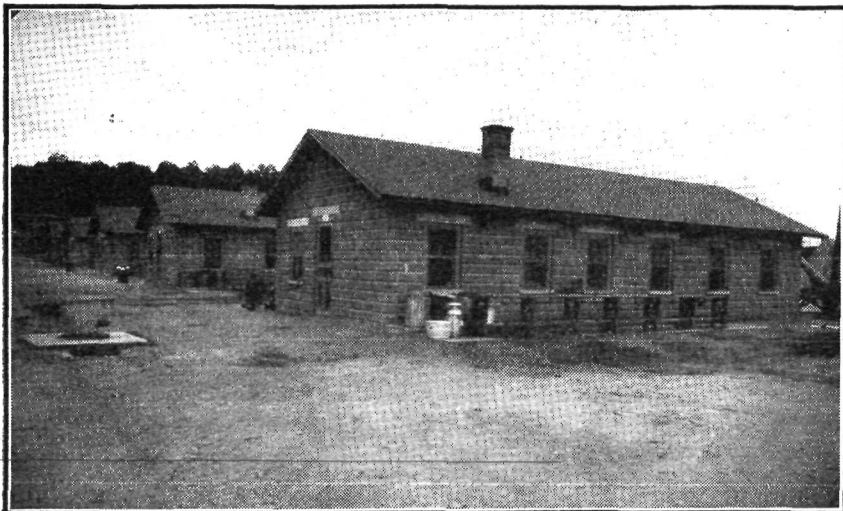
**At Camp Smith**

*At right—The new 1930 soda fountain where "Nick" Giannakopolus dispenses only the best ice cream and thirst quenchers.*

*Below—Working on Gas Instruction with Major A. D. Reutersham, Gas Officer, showing a squad ready to enter gas chamber with the protecting mask. Also troops laying a smoke screen.*

**All Camp Smith pictures from photographs by Thompson, Camp Smith and Yonkers.**





### At Camp Smith

*Above—The beautiful new one-quarter mile cinder running track and athletic field. On the right, the swimming pool. On left in distance can be seen some of the small arms firing school set-up.*

*On left—A view of the new 200-yard firing point over the lake that was removed from the rear to front of firing point. This range is also used for the automatic rifle firing and is in front of the 500 and 600 yard firing points.*

*Upper left—The new concrete block mess halls which are superseding the old wooden type.*

(Continued from Page 15)

Right off the bat, we must acknowledge the great feed put up by our able mess sergeant, Bill Watson, and his capable assistants. Considering that it was his first attempt in the above capacity, we say he did splendidly and he certainly earned the deep appreciation of the battery. Many will remember the "Charge of the Heavy Artillery" when "seconds on corn fritters" was announced.

Now about the various competitions of the elements of the battery. First of all we have the winning of the tent inspection prize by Corp. Meissner and his squad. Their tent was in excellent condition throughout the two weeks, but they didn't have a cinch as Acting Corp. Kelly and his crew were treading right on their heels.

Right after the regimental infantry contest, rivalry sprang up amongst the squads as to which one was the best in squad movements, etc. Four squads entered into the contest and the way they performed might have turned a West Point instructor green with envy. And it was close! It took quite a while for Captain Pabst, Lieutenant Wrigley, 1st Sgt. Misso and Sgt. Genelay to decide. After subtracting the square of a circle, then throwing in a few x's, y's and z's, and then multiplying by HO2, it was found that Corp. Lehmann and scavengers had beaten out Corp. Appel's bunch of heels by a gnat's eye-wink.

In the regimental track meet, four of our boys, they being Corp. Appel, Pvt. 1st Cl. Ferry and Pvts. Cooper and L. Watson, sneaked away from camp and returned a short while later with nine medals. They won the relay event and scored first and seconds in other events.

Then again five representatives of the battery managed to find time to pop pistols for qualification and when the smoke had cleared, Captain Pabst, Lieutenant Wrigley and Corp. Walenta were qualified as marksmen.

Now, let's see! Oh, yes! Acting corporals Eckert and Walenta passed their examinations and now are full fledged non-coms. As both have had stripes before, this is no novelty to them, and we still maintain that we have one of the best non-com staffs an outfit can have. We know that Eckert is good and Walenta admits he's good so we'll take his word for it.

How do you like this for spirit in a battery? The second platoon presented a box of cigars to their platoon leader, Sgt. Yates, in appreciation of his efforts to beat out the first platoon in all around competition. Then that bunch of gorillas that Corp. Appel calls his squad, presented him with a handsome gold buckle bearing the regimental insignia.

There always must be someone or the other who makes camp life much brighter by their antics, and this year we take great pleasure in awarding the handsome cardboard medal to that pair known as "Itch and Double Itch."

As a final word we wish to compliment 1st Sgt. Misso on the way he performed his duties in that office and the great interest he took in his men.

Well, Captain Pabst, after seeing what your boys can do, we sincerely hope that it will not be necessary for you to get a larger size hat. But if such an occurrence should come to turn, charge it to the battery fund as they are responsible. Looking into the future we can predict what you are going to say on the opening drill night and it is this. "Well, men, you showed me what you can do, but I know you can still do better, and better you will do if I have anything to say about it." Well, rest assured, Captain, we are going to do better. Why, we only just started.

## 244th C. A. HAS SUCCESSFUL CAMP AT FT. ONTARIO

**T**HE 244th Coast Artillery, N. Y. N. G., completed a most successful tour of duty at Fort Ontario where it was encamped from July 13th to 27th inclusive.

Under perfect weather conditions, the regiment's 1930 tour of duty was marked by the rapidity by which it accomplished its schedule. The firing was completed four days ahead of time. The record practice was particularly noteworthy this year with Battery D apparently emerging with the honors.

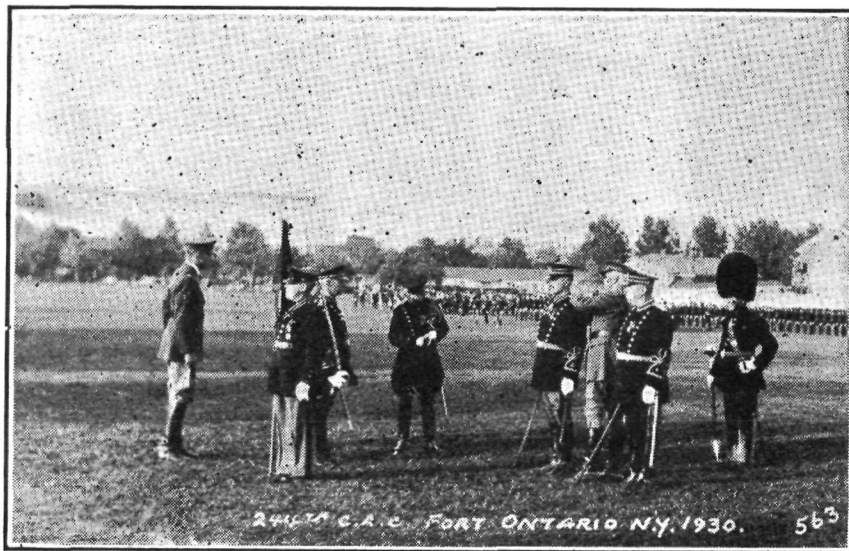
The annual prize for Guard Mounting was won by Battery B with Batteries E and F as runners up. The Sanitation prize was again won by Battery A.

It was the regiment's first appearance in camp in its new uniform in which it made a handsome appearance on ceremonial occasions on evening parade several times during the encampment. Large crowds of townspeople always gathered whenever full dress was announced.

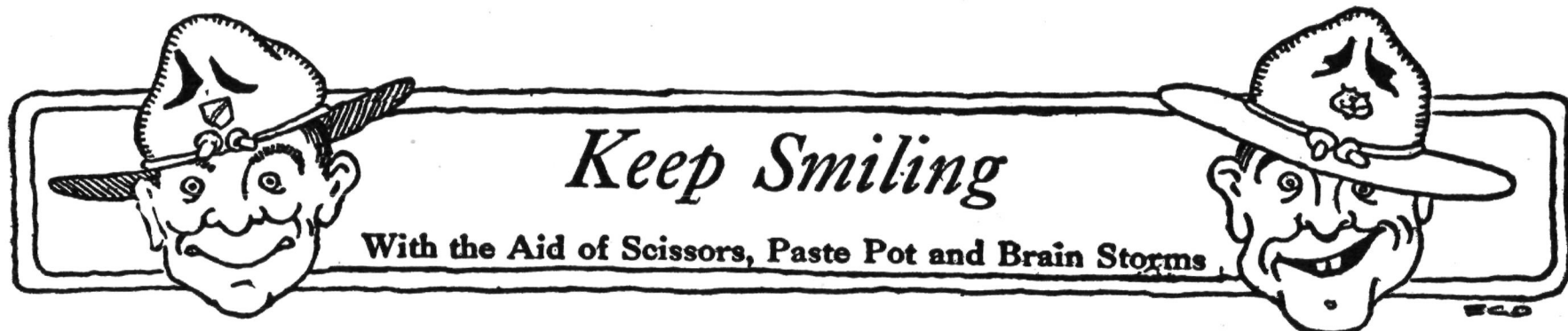
Among the distinguished visitors during the tour of duty was Major General Hanson Ely, Corps Area Commander, who, at a review tendered him, decorated Sergeant James T. Farrell, Battery F, awarded fifteen-year medal; Captain Sylvester B. Husch of the Medical Staff; Captain Winslow Forster of First Battalion Staff, and Drum Major Goodwin, all awarded ten-year medals.

Other distinguished visitors to whom reviews were tendered were Major General William N. Haskell, Division Commander; Major General Franklin W. Ward, the Adjutant General; Brigadier General John J. Byrne, Coast Artillery Brigade, N. Y. N. G.; Brigadier General Henry J. Hatch, Artillery District Commander, Regular Army; and Lieutenant Colonel J. A. S. Mundy of Division Headquarters. A farewell dinner was tendered by the regimental officers to Major John Kahle, for four years Regular Army Instructor of the 244th, who has been assigned to duty in the Philippines. Major Kahle was presented with a motion picture camera as a gift from the officers.

Colonel Lewis M. Thierry received many compliments for the excellent conduct of the regiment and for its achievements in camp.



General Ely decorating officers of the 244th C. A., N. Y. N. G., with long service medals at Fort Ontario, Oswego. Gen. Ely is seen decorating Capt. Winslow Forster of the First Battalion Staff with a ten year medal. Beside him is Capt. Sylvester Husch of the Medical Staff with Drum Major Goodwin in the rear. Sgt. James T. Farrell, Battery F, winner of the fifteen year medal, is seen standing in front with Col. Lewis H. Thierry, Commanding Officer of the 244th, just beyond, and Capt. Francis H. Greene, Regimental Adjutant, in center of group.



Two Irishmen had visited St. Paul's Cathedral. One was from the country, and had been taken to the famous building by his friend, who wished him to be duly impressed by its grandeur.

As they came out, the resident of the city said: "Well, Mike, and phwat do you think of it? Isn't it grand?"

"Pat," said the one from the country, "It bates the divil!"

"That," said his friend, "was the intention."

Mother: "Why did you strike your little sister?"

Young Bobby: "Well, we were playing Adam and Eve, and instead of tempting me with the apple, she ate it herself."—*Vancouver Province.*

"If you can spend so much time at golf you won't have anything laid aside for a rainy day."

"Won't I? My desk is loaded up with work that I've put aside for a rainy day."—*Montreal Star.*

K. P.: "I'm hungry. I got an awful headache."

Mess Sergeant: "What you need is exercise. Why don't you take the axe and get on that wood pile?"

K. P.: "Sorry, Sarge. I ain't got no splitting headache."

—*The Runner, Texas N. G.*

"Say, Mom, was baby sent down from heaven?"

"Yes, son."

"I guess they like to have things quiet up there, huh, Mom!"

—*Service Magazine.*

The class was having a weekly talk on painting and the teacher said: "Sir Joshua Reynolds was able, with a single stroke of the brush to change a smiling face into a frowning one."

"That's nothing," muttered little Sam, "my maw can do that."

Mother: "Where's your father, Tommy?"

Tommy: "He's in his bedroom, mummy, talking to his collar."

O, bury him deep

In some shady bower—

He drives in the middle

At ten miles an hour.

—*Keeping Step, Santa Rosa, Cal.*

Fitz Gerald: "Why the rope around the finger?"

MacKay: "My wife put it there so I'd remember to mail a letter."

Fitz: "Did you mail it?"

Mac: "No. She forgot to give it to me."—*Ajiaco, Havana, Cuba.*

The American lady was upbraiding her Chinese No. 1 boy for entering her boudoir without knocking.

"Oh, never mind, missy; alle time I look through keyhole first. If missy no have clothes on, I no come in."

A chaplain who lived near the post said during his discourse: "In each blade of grass there is a sermon."

Late the following afternoon an enlisted man discovered the chaplain pushing a lawn mower about his garden and said:

"Well, parson, I am glad to observe you are engaged in cutting your sermons short."—*Missouri Outlaw.*

She: "Did you know that the water has rotted away the post in front of our house?"

He: "Mercy goodness, and the teetotalers put that stuff in their stomachs?"—*Carolina Buccaneer.*

First Sergeant: "When your wife kicks you do you kick her back?"

Sergeant Major: "Sometimes I do, but often I just kick her on the shins."

Lucille: "You embarrassed me at the prom. Your handkerchief hung out under your Tux all evening."

Joe: "That needn't embarrass you. It wasn't my handkerchief—it was my shirt."

"Why didn't you put my luggage in here, as I told you?" thundered an irate passenger to the grizzled porter, as the train moved out of the little Scotch railway station.

"Eh, mon," returned the other patronizingly, "yer luggage is no sic a fule as yerself. It was marked Edinburgh, and is on its way there. Ye're in the wrang train."

The little boy's favorite uncle was to be married on the following Wednesday, and the boy was questioning his mother about the wedding.

"Mother," he said, "the last three days they give them anything they want to eat, don't they?"

The company clerk has a new girl and every time anyone asks him to describe her he has to write a form letter.

The old gentleman had wandered into a store, and in a moment was surrounded by shop-walkers.

"What is your pleasure, sir?" they asked in unison.

The old gentleman was rather embarrassed.

"Er—er—well, my pleasure is fishing," he replied, hesitatingly, "but I—er—rather wanted a new hat."

Sergeant: "Look out for the worms when you eat these apples."

Recruit: "When I eat an apple the worms have to look out for themselves."

Jingle fenders, jingle frame, jingle all the way:

Oh, what fun it is to ride in a second-hand Chevrolet.

*Carnegie Tech. Puppet.*

# HOW WE STAND

July Average Attendance for Entire Guard.....	85.86%
Maximum Strength New York National Guard .....	21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard .....	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard .....	21,353

## DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

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

## CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength .....	69
51st Cavalry Brigade .....	75

## FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength .....	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade .....	44

## INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength .....	28
87th Brigade .....	44
93rd Brigade .....	40
53rd Brigade .....	39
54th Brigade .....	36

## SPECIAL TROOPS

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

## AVIATION

Maintenance Strength .....	118
27th Aviation .....	118

## SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength .....	163
101st Signal Battalion .....	162

## ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength .....	473
102nd Engineers .....	527

## DIVISION TRAINS Q.M.C.

Maintenance Strength .....	247
27th Division Trains, QMC .....	257

## STATE STAFF

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

## COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength .....	11
Hdqrs. Coast Artillery .....	10

## INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength .....	1038
1. 174th Infantry .....	1195
2. 10th Infantry .....	1180
3. 71st Infantry .....	1161
4. 105th Infantry .....	1160
5. 108th Infantry .....	1159
6. 165th Infantry .....	1146
7. 106th Infantry .....	1143
8. 14th Infantry .....	1134
9. 107th Infantry .....	1100
10. 369th Infantry .....	1056

## CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength .....	587
101st Cavalry .....	757
121st Cavalry .....	627

## ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength .....	647
106th Field Artillery .....	720

## ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength .....	646
244th Coast Artillery .....	738

## ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength .....	739
245th Coast Artillery .....	893

## ARTILLERY, 75's

Maintenance Strength .....	602
156th Field Artillery .....	668
105th Field Artillery .....	678
104th Field Artillery .....	721

## MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength .....	632
102nd Medical Regiment .....	671

## ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength .....	647
258th Field Artillery .....	825

## ARTILLERY, A.A.

Maintenance Strength .....	705
212th Coast Artillery .....	784

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

July Average Attendance for Entire Guard ..... 85.86%

*The  
Honor  
Space*

*Yours  
for the  
Effort*

121st Cavalry		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(1)	94.73%				
Headquarters		4	7	7	100
Headquarters Troop		3	78	72	93
Band		3	55	36	92
M. T. Troop					Drills suspended
Headquarters 1st Squadron		4	1	1	100
Troop A					Drills suspended
Troop B		4	68	67	98
Headquarters 2nd Squadron		2	2	2	100
Troop E					Drills suspended
Troop F		1	71	68	96
Headquarters 3rd Squadron		3	2	2	100
Troop I					Drills suspended
Troop K		1	67	59	88
Med. Det.		1	33	30	91
		384	344	94.73%	

102nd Med. Rgt.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(2)	92.46%				
Headquarters		6	9	9	100
Service Co.		2	79	7	97
Hq. Co. 1st Bn.		4	2	2	100
104th Col. Co.		3	56	50	89
105th Col. Co.		2	68	60	88
106th Col. Co.					Drills suspended
Hq. Amb. Co.		5	1	1	100
104th Amb. Co.		4	54	48	88
105th Amb. Co.		1	45	40	89
106th Amb. Co.		5	48	44	92
Hq. Hosp. Bn.		5	2	2	100
104th Hosp. Co.		4	69	67	97
105th Hosp. Co.		4	63	52	83
106th Hosp. Co.		2	66	63	96
102nd Vet. Co.		2	40	37	94
		597	552	92.46	

258th Field Art.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(3)	92.25%				
Headquarters		7	6	6	100
Hdqs. Bty.		7	63	59	94
Service		7	79	72	91
1st Bn. Hq.		7	4	4	96
1st Bn. C.T.		7	53	50	95
Battery A		7	81	76	93
Battery B		7	74	66	88
2nd Bn. Hq.		7	4	4	93
2nd Bn. C.T.		7	50	43	91
Battery C		7	79	75	98
Battery D		7	77	73	95
3rd Bn. Hq.		7	4	4	93
3rd Bn. C.T.		7	54	49	93
Battery E		7	74	63	86
Battery F		7	77	73	95
Med. Det.		7	34	33	98
		813	750	92.25	

27th Div. Avia.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(4)	91.73%				
102nd Obs. Sq.		5	91	83	91
102nd Ph. Sec.		5	23	21	92
Med. Det.		5	7	7	100
		121	111	91.73	

104th Field Art.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(5)	91.40%				
Hdqs.		4	6	6	100
Hdqs. Bty.		4	55	52	94
Service		5	78	71	91
Hdqs. 1st Bn.		5	4	4	95
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.		5	38	34	90
Battery A		4	78	74	95
Battery B		5	73	66	90
Battery C		5	71	64	90
Hq. 2nd Bn.		9	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2nd Bn.		6	35	34	97
Battery D		6	78	68	87
Battery E		7	83	72	84

Battery F	4	70	64	92
Med. Det.	4	37	36	99
		710	649	91.40

71st Infantry		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(6)	91.14%				
Regtl. Hq.		2	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.		2	68	58	86
Service Co.		4	97	86	89
Howitzer Co.		2	64	57	89
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.		2	36	35	98
Company A		2	59	52	88
Company B		2	63	54	86
Company C		2	65	58	89
Company D		2	67	66	98
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.		2	32	31	97
Company E		2	71	70	98
Company F		2	67	62	92
Company G		2	63	56	89
Company H		2	63	53	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.		2	34	32	94
Company I		2	72	66	92
Company K		2	69	67	97
Company L		2	67	58	86
Company M		2	71	69	96
Med. Det.		2	39	33	86
		1174	1070	91.14	

101st Cavalry		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(7)	86.53%				
Hdqs.		4	7	7	100
Band		1	27	26	92
Hdqs. Troop		2	87	67	77
M. G. Troop		2	71	46	72
Hq. 1st Sq.		4	2	2	100
Troop A		2	75	58	77
Troop B		1	82	73	89
Hdqs. 2nd Sq.		2	2	2	100
Troop E		3	102	81	79
Troop F		2	86	65	76
Hdqs. 3rd Bn.		2	2	2	100
Troop I		2	77	65	84
Troop K		1	102	86	84
Med. Det.		1	42	37	88
		764	617	86.53	

369th Infantry		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(8)	85.33%				
Regtl. Hq.		3	7	6	86
Regtl. Hq. Co.		5	62	58	95
Service Co.		5	64	58	90
Howitzer Co.		5	65	43	94
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.		4	23	18	77
Company A		4	62	55	88
Company B		4	62	53	85
Company C		4	63	56	90
Company D		4	62	61	99
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.		5	20	18	91
Company E		5	64	59	80
Company F		5	59	53	89
Company G		5	63	52	82
Company H		5	65	49	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.		5	21	17	79

Company I	5	65	58	89
Company K	5	61	51	84
Company L	5	65	57	89
Company M	5	64	49	78
Med. Det.	5	33	25	76
		1050	896	85.33

102nd Engrs.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(9)	85.10%				
Hdqs.		5	8	8	100
Hq. & Service Co.		1	70	66	94
Company A		1	63	57	90
Company B		1	65	60	92
Company C		1	64	54	84
Company D		1	70	43	61
Company E		1	66	58	87
Company F		1	57	48	84
Med. Det.		1	27	23	85
		490	417	85.10	

106th Field Art.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(10)	84.97%				
Hdqs.		3	5	5	100
Hdqs. Bty.		1	70	65	93
Service Bty.		1	72	60	83
Hq. 1st Bn.		3	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.		1	34	29	85
Battery A		1	77	71	92
Battery B		1	79	65	82
Hq. 2nd Bn.		1	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2nd Bn.		1	32	32	100
Battery C		1	67	43	64
Battery D		1	73	67	92
Hq. 3rd Bn.		1	9	7	78
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 3rd Bn.		1	32	31	97
Battery E		4	18	13	76
Battery F		1	64	48	75
Med. Det.		1	21	18	86
		659	560	84.97	

165th Infantry		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(11)	81.56%				
Regtl. Hq.		4	7	6	93
Regtl. Hq. Co.		4	61	43	71
Service Co.		4	84	74	88
Howitzer Co.		4	68	50	73
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.		4	20	20	100
Company A		4	68	54	79
Company B		4	70	56	80
Company C		4	62	52	84
Company D		4	80	76	94
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.		4	28	28	99
Company E		4	64	57	89
Company F		4	63	50	78
Company G		4	66	52	80
Company H		4	65	58	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.		4	23	20	89
Company I		4	63	40	64
Company K		4	63	57	90
Company L		4	66	44	67
Company M		4	69	52	74
Med. Det.		4	33	27	82
		1183	916	81.56	

**14th Infantry**  
**(12) 81.51%**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	65	51	78
Service Co.	5	89	71	79
Howitzer Co.	5	66	50	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	22	19	88
Company A	5	69	56	82
Company B	5	63	53	83
Company C	5	63	51	81
Company D	5	68	60	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	24	21	86
Company E	4	66	52	79
Company F	4	64	49	77
Company G	4	78	55	81
Company H	5	69	65	94
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	24	17	71
Company I	5	69	54	80
Company K	5	64	55	86
Company L	5	64	53	83
Company M	5	76	67	85
Med. Det. Att.	5	37	29	79
				1147 935 81.51

**156th Field Art.**  
**(13) 75.56%**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqs. Bty.	5	54	39	75
Service	4	74	69	94
1st Bn. Hq.	5	2	2	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	5	32	23	72
Battery A	4	64	42	66
Battery B	8	68	48	69
Battery C	5	73	55	76
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	5	36	27	75
Battery D	5	72	50	70
Battery E	4	70	57	80
Battery F	4	75	55	74
Med. Det.	5	36	27	82
				665 503 75.56

**27th Spec. Tr.**  
**(14) 73.72%**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	1	13	7	54
27th Hq. Co.	1	54	34	63
102nd Ord. Co.	1	30	26	81
27th Tank Co.	2	71	60	85
27th Sig. Co.	4	68	50	73
102nd M.T. Co.	Drills suspended			
27th M.P. Co.	Drills suspended			
Med. Det.	1	19	11	58
				255 188 73.72

**101st Sig. Bat.**  
**(15) 57.40%**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	21	12	58
Company A	2	66	39	59
Company B	4	64	35	54
Med. Det.	4	11	7	61
				162 93 57.40

**27th Div. Tr.**  
**(16)**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.				
M.T. Co. 105				
M.T. Co. 106				
M.T. Co. 107				
M.T. Co. 108				
M.R.S. 103				
Med. Det.				
July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.				

**105th Infantry**  
**(17)**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.				
Regtl. Hq. Co.				
Service Co.				
Howitzer Co.				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.				
Company A				
Company B				
Company C				
Company D				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.				
Company E				
Company F				
Company G				

Company H				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.				
Company I				
Company K				
Company L				
Company M				
Med. Det. Att.				
July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.				

**106th Infantry**  
**(18)**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.				
Regtl. Hq. Co.				
Service Co.				
Howitzer Co.				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.				
Company A				
Company B				
Company C				
Company D				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.				
Company E				
Company F				
Company G				
Company H				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.				
Company I				
Company K				
Company L				
Company M				
Med. Det. Att.				
July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.				

**10th Infantry**  
**(19)**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.				
Regtl. Hq. Co.				
Service Co.				
Howitzer Co.				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.				
Company A				
Company B				
Company C				
Company D				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.				
Company E				
Company F				
Company G				
Company H				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.				
Company I				
Company K				
Company L				
Company M				
Med. Det. Att.				
July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.				

**107th Infantry**  
**(20)**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.				
Regtl. Hq. Co.				
Service Co.				
Howitzer Co.				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.				
Company A				
Company B				
Company C				
Company D				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.				
Company E				
Company F				
Company G				
Company H				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.				
Company I				
Company K				
Company L				
Company M				
Med. Det. Att.				
July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.				

**108th Infantry**  
**(21)**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.				
Regtl. Hq. Co.				
Service Co.				
Howitzer Co.				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.				
Company A				
Company B				
Company C				
Company D				

Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.				
Company E				
Company F				
Company G				
Company H				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.				
Company I				
Company K				
Company L				
Med. Det. Att.				
Company M				
July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.				

**174th Infantry**  
**(22)**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.				
Regtl. Hq. Co.				
Service Co.				
Howitzer Co.				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.				
Company A				
Company B				
Company C				
Company D				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.				
Company E				
Company F				
Company G				
Company H				
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.				
Company I				
Company K				
Company L				
Company M				
Med. Det. Att.				
July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.				

**105th Field Art.**  
**(23)**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.				
Hdqs. Bty.				
Service Bty.				
1st Bn. Hq.				
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.				
Battery A				
Battery B				
Battery C				
2nd Bn. Hq.				
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.				
Battery D				
Battery E				
Battery F				
Med. Det.				
July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.				

**212th Coast Art.**  
**(24)**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.				
Hdqs. Bty.				
Service				
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.				
Battery A				
Battery B				
Battery C				
Battery D				
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.				
Battery E				
Battery F				
Battery G				
Battery H				
Med. Det.				
July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.				

**244th Coast Art.**  
**(25)**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.				
Hdqs. Bty.				
Service Bty.				
1st Bn. Hq.				
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. C.T.				
Battery A				
Battery B				
2nd Bn. Hq.				
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. C.T.				
Battery C				
Battery D				
3rd Bn. Hq.				
3rd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.				
Battery E				
Battery F				
Med. Det.				
July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.				



**245th Coast Art. (26)**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. ....	..	..	..	..
Hdqrs. Bty. ....	..	..	..	..
Hq. 1st Bn. ....	..	..	..	..
Battery A ....	..	..	..	..
Battery B ....	..	..	..	..
Battery C ....	..	..	..	..
Battery D ....	..	..	..	..
Hq. 2nd Bn. ....	..	..	..	..
Battery E ....	..	..	..	..
Battery F ....	..	..	..	..
Battery G ....	..	..	..	..
Battery H ....	..	..	..	..
Hq. 3rd Bn. ....	..	..	..	..
Battery I ....	..	..	..	..
Battery K ....	..	..	..	..
Battery L ....	..	..	..	..
Battery M ....	..	..	..	..
Med. Det. ....	..	..	..	..

July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.

**53rd Inf. Brig. (1)** 100%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters ....	3	4	4	100
Headquarters Co. ....	1	36	36	100
		40	40	100

**Hq. Coast Art. (2)** 100%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. ....	2	3	3	100
Hdqrs. Det. ....	2	7	7	100
		10	10	100

**52nd F. A. Br. (3)** 97.71%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. ....	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co. ....	4	37	36	97
		44	43	97.71

**Hq., 27th Div. (4)** 95.52%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. ....	4	24	24	100
Hdqrs. Det. ....	5	43	40	88
		67	64	95.52

**93rd Inf. Brig. (5)** 92.68%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. ....	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co. ....	4	36	33	92
		41	38	92.68

**State Staff (6)** 91.93%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
A.G.D. Section ....	4	6	6	100
J.A.G.D. Section ....	4	4	4	100
Ordinance Section ....	4	26	21	79
Medical Section ....	4	4	4	100
Q.M. Section ....	4	28	28	100
		68	63	91.93

**87th Inf. Brig. (7)** 90.44%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. ....	2	5	2	100
Hdqrs. Co. ....	4	37	33	89
		42	35	90.44

**51st Cav. Brig. (8)** 89.33%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade Hdqrs. ....	1	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Troop ....	1	68	60	88
		75	67	89.33

**54th Inf. Brig. (9)**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. ....	..	..	..	..
Hdqrs. Co. ....	..	..	..	..

July Report Not Received in Time for Publication.

**258th F. A. SETS RECORD  
CAMP ATTENDANCE**

Breaking all records for attendance of a National Guard regiment in camp, the 258th Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., commanded by Colonel Paul Loeser, arrived in Oswego Sunday morning with but six men absent out of a total of 825 officers and men. The regiment is at full strength with a waiting list of recruits who wanted to make the camp tour of duty, but could not until the absentees had been dropped from the rolls or otherwise disposed of. Colonel Loeser, discussing the record, which is 99.27 per cent of the total strength, said that a movement had been started at various times to endeavor to get the regiment to go to Pine Camp, but that the constantly increasing attendance percentage in Oswego, is the finest argument in the world to show that the 258th wants to continue coming to Oswego.

In speaking of the camp at Ft. Ontario Colonel Loeser said the layout was growing better every year and it was an ideal place on the shores of Lake Ontario after the excessive heat of the city.

An order has been placed for new dress uniforms for officers and men. The regiment is known as the Washington Greys, and dates back to 1784, and the dress uniform will be cadet grey for the tunic, which will be braided with three rows of brass buttons, and tailed coats, a belled shako with pompom, and white trousers. It will be some months before the entire regiment is so equipped, but the uniforms will come next year to let Oswego friends of the command see the 258th at its best, Colonel Loeser stated.

**14th INFANTRY**

*Co. K is now on the floor.*—Fellow Guardsman—AT-TEN-SHUN! — We are here today to tell you, that we "STILL EXIST," so watch our step from now on.

We take pleasure in introducing our new N.C.O.'s club that has just been organized. LOOK and see who have been elected as officers: For President, the right guide of the first platoon FRANK M. GONSALVES; Vice-President, the good old Top Kick JAMES REMSEN; for Secretary, the platoon sergeant of the first platoon, ALBERT McQUEEN. Now for the Treasurer, watch how this good sol-

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dier can hang on to the “good old AMERICAN DOLLARS,” he will be remembered especially by those who have had the gloves on with him. The guard and keeper of our finances is none other than the left guide of the first platoon HARRY SANKEY.

We held a banquet to celebrate the inauguration of the club and invited many of our friends, several of whom were ex-members of our company. The feed was a “wow” to say the least. “Did we get enough to eat?” Well, figure it out for yourself. We seriously considered sending for G. M. C. trucks to take us home.

Just watch our speed; a minimum of ninety miles an hour from now on. So long until next time.

The first soldier of the A. E. F. to receive the Croix de Guerre with star and palm, James Weldon Johnson reminds us in “Black Manhattan,” was Sergeant Henry Johnson, a soldier of the colored 15th Regiment, N. G. N. Y. That entire regiment was cited for exceptional valor in action during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and its colors were decorated with the Croix de Guerre. It was under shellfire for 191 days and it held one trench for ninety-one days without relief.

New York is proud of its colored soldiers. The same 15th Regiment, become the 369th Infantry, was the first body of troops to pass under the Victory Arch at Madison square after the war was over. New York welcomes the colored Gold Star Mothers, wherever they come from. They gave their sons to their country with no less profound patriotism than any other mothers; and this city, which is proud of its colored citizens and of their record and participation in the city life, is happy to greet these American women on their way to France.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

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**WORLD RIFLE CHAMPIONS**

On August 9th at Antwerp, Belgium, the American team won the world's championship in the international rifle matches at the 300-meter distance, prone, standing and kneeling, with a total score of 5,441 points. Switzerland was second, 34 points behind.

The winning American total was just one point short of the world record established at Stockholm in 1929 by Switzerland.

Eight nations competed at Camp Braschael, a military base. Besides the United States they were Belgium, France, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Italy and Switzerland.

The American team's victory resulted from the combined efforts of Harry Renshaw, Nogales, Ariz.; J. B. Sharp; R. F. Seitzinger, Belleview, Pa.; Dr. Emmett Swanson, Minneapolis, and Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher, U. S. Marines.

The American team wins the Argentine challenge cup held by Switzerland. The trophy will be taken to Washington by Major Boles.

Switzerland, forced to take second place, had held the championship since 1924, the year the United States scored its last victory. Third place went to Finland with a grand total of 5,341.

Oksa, of Finland, became this year's individual all-around champion by scoring 1,111 points. Renshaw, the American, was second with 1,100, and Hartmann, Switzerland, third with 1,099. The record for the event is 1,114 points, set by Hartmann in Stockholm in 1929.

Oksa set a new world record for a standing position by scoring 359 as against 358 made by Zimmerman, Switzerland, at Stockholm last year.

Seitzinger, of the American team, won the championship in the kneeling category with 375. The record is 379, made by Hartmann, at Rome, in 1927. Leskinen, Finland, won the prone shooting title with 389, which tied the record made by Bruce, America, at Rome, in 1927.

The scores of the American marksmen follow:

	Standing	Kneeling	Prone	Total
Renshaw	348	371	381	1,100
Seitzinger	334	375	385	1,094
Sharp	348	360	380	1,088
Swanson	331	372	383	1,086
Fisher	343	349	381	1,073
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>5,441</b>

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**Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of July, 1930, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.**

Captains		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2nd Lieutenants		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Musa, Agha B. ....	July 3, 1930	M.C., 244th C.A.	Boyce, Guthridge N. ....	July 9, 1930	14th Inf.		
Floyd, William M. ....	July 14, 1930	M.A.C., 102nd Med. Regt.	Hagon, John D. ....	July 12, 1930	105th F.A.		
<i>1st Lieutenants</i>			Hair, Bryce A. ....	July 15, 1930	107th Inf.		
Schweinberger, Edward G. ....	July 3, 1930	M.C., 108th Inf.	MacArthur, Donald F. ....	July 15, 1930	165th Inf.		
Cook, Charles F. ....	July 9, 1930	165th Inf.	McGowan, John J. ....	July 16, 1930	104th F.A.		
Snook, Russell A. ....	July 11, 1930	Q.M.C., 44th Div.	Fancher, Samuel H. ....	July 21, 1930	10th Inf.		
Roesch, George F. ....	July 21, 1930	156th F.A.	Young, James J. ....	July 21, 1930	54th Brig.		
Sowdon, Arthur W. ....	July 24, 1930	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.	Mehling, Andrew J. ....	July 25, 1930	165th Inf.		
King, Harold C. ....	July 26, 1930	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.	Murphy, Edward C. ....	July 26, 1930	14th Inf.		
Krout, Ray W. ....	July 26, 1930	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.	Nichols, John A. ....	July 26, 1930	14th Inf.		
Tribus, Lucien H. ....	July 26, 1930	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.	De Cesaris, Alfred E. ....	July 26, 1930	14th Inf.		
Holden, Lansing C., Jr. ....	July 26, 1930	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.	Ray, Andrew M., Jr. ....	July 26, 1930	14th Inf.		
Sommer, Abram E. ....	July 31, 1930	M.C., 27th Div. Tn., QMC	Condon, John P. ....	July 31, 1930	165th Inf.		

**Separations from Active Service, July, 1930, Resigned, Honorably Discharged.**

Major		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2nd Lieutenants		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Taylor, Harry G. ....	July 3, 1930	121st Cav.	Andolic, Joseph .....	July 3, 1930	165th Inf.		
<i>Captains</i>			Buicke, Harold C. ....	July 12, 1930	174th Inf.		
Calhoun, Douglas A. ....	July 12, 1930	M.C., 105th Inf.	Hutchinson, Edwin A. ....	July 2, 1930	C.A.C., N.G. Res.		
Gardiner, Charles E. ....	July 22, 1930	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.	McDonough, George A. ....	July 24, 1930	165th Inf.		
<i>1st Lieutenants</i>							
Chlieb, Jack .....	July 9, 1930	165th Inf.					
Sowdon, Arthur W. ....	July 28, 1930	A.C., N.G. Res.					

**Transferred to the National Guard Reserve at Own Request.**

Major		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2nd Lieutenants		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	
Perry, John M. ....	July 16, 1930	244th C.A.	Conover, Nelson A. ....	July 25, 1930	244th C.A.			
<i>Captain</i>			McMurry, Edward, Jr. ....	July 2, 1930	106th Inf.			
Gilchrist, Edward J. ....	July 24, 1930	14th Inf.	Meyer, Arthur .....	July 25, 1930	14th Inf.			
<i>1st Lieutenants</i>			Nesbitt, William F. ....	July 28, 1930	121st Cav.			
Dwyer, Charles V. ....	July 12, 1930	71st Inf.	DECEASED					
Karsch, Edward A. A. ....	July 12, 1930	104th F.A.	<i>Captain</i>					
Williams, Bruce Y. ....	July 12, 1930	258th F.A.	Saunders, Robert .....	July 22, 1930	212th C.A. (A.A.)			

**Long Service Medals Awarded for Month of August, 1930.**

**Class IV. (10 Years)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Maj. John M. Perry, 244th Coast Artillery                             | Stf. Sgt. Clifford W. Pullis, Jr., 106th Coll. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.  |
| Capt. Edward F. Bremser, 102nd Engineers                              | Sgt. Benjamin J. Adams, Battery F, 245th Coast Artillery              |
| Capt. Albert Geiser, 105th Infantry                                   | Sgt. Sidney A. Adler, Battery E, 245th Coast Artillery                |
| Capt. Joseph P. Hanbury, 105th Field Artillery                        | Sgt. Joseph F. Bloomer, Battery E, 156th Field Artillery              |
| Capt. Joseph T. Hart, 165th Infantry                                  | Sgt. George H. Camp, Co. H, 107th Infantry                            |
| Capt. James J. Lowery, 106th Infantry                                 | Sgt. Raymond C. Clark, 106th Hospital Co., 102nd Medical Regt.        |
| Capt. George F. Orthey, 245th Coast Artillery                         | Sgt. Salvatore Cracolici, 107th M. T. Co., 27th Div. Train, Q.M.C.    |
| Capt. Elmer E. Purinton, 108th Infantry                               | Sgt. Louis DeSteffano, Co. G, 14th Infantry                           |
| Capt. Carroll J. Reilly, 258th Field Artillery                        | Sgt. William J. Faust, Headquarters Co., 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry |
| Capt. Howard S. Riggin, 212th Coast Artillery                         | Sgt. Charles B. Geiger, 244th Coast Artillery                         |
| Capt. Samuel S. Watkins, 102nd Engineers                              | Sgt. Edmund F. Kennedy, Co. I, 14th Infantry                          |
| 1st Lt. Lawrence A. Dockstader, 102nd Engineers                       | Sgt. David D. Klapper, Co. G, 71st Infantry                           |
| 1st Lt. George A. Drury, 10th Infantry                                | Sgt. Charles Locono, Headquarters Battery, 244th Coast Artillery      |
| 1st Lt. Thomas F. Hanney, 244th Coast Artillery                       | Sgt. John W. Mackin, Battery A, 105th Field Artillery                 |
| 1st Lt. M. Thomas Ketz, 244th Coast Artillery                         | Sgt. Charles E. Mahoney, Battery E, 245th Coast Artillery             |
| 1st Lt. John G. Mayo, 106th Infantry                                  | Sgt. Francis L. Matott, Co. D, 108th Infantry                         |
| 1st Lt. Peter J. Rogers, 105th Infantry                               | Sgt. Edgar E. Mercer, 369th Infantry                                  |
| 1st Lt. Elmer M. Rudolph, 54th Infantry Brigade                       | Sgt. Lonnie J. Mascus, Co. A, 108th Infantry                          |
| 1st Lt. Robert V. Simons, 212th Coast Artillery                       | Sgt. Milton Netheway, Co. G, 105th Infantry                           |
| 2nd Lt. William Birkby, Jr., 105th Infantry                           | Sgt. Michael P. Nolan, Service Co., 108th Infantry                    |
| 2nd Lt. Harold C. Buicke, 174th Infantry                              | Sgt. Andrew Santana, Headquarters Battery, 245th Coast Artillery      |
| 2nd Lt. Frank D. Haffey, 106th Infantry                               | Sgt. George H. Sayyeau, Co. A, 108th Infantry                         |
| 2nd Lt. Bascom F. Hodge, 369th Infantry                               | Sgt. James E. Scanlon, Co. C, 106th Infantry                          |
| 2nd Lt. Thomas R. Horton, 105th Infantry                              | Sgt. Charles E. Wilber, Co. F, 105th Infantry                         |
| 2nd Lt. George A. McDonough, 165th Infantry                           | Sgt. Joseph F. Zoffer, Howitzer Co., 106th Infantry                   |
| 2nd Lt. John Paulding, 212th Coast Artillery                          | Corp. John R. Abraham, Battery L, 245th Coast Artillery               |
| 2nd Lt. Michael J. Reilly, 212th Coast Artillery                      | Corp. Samuel H. Graham, Co. A, 108th Infantry                         |
| 2nd Lt. Earl S. St. John, 10th Infantry                               | Corp. Floyd Newert, Service Co., 108th Infantry                       |
| M. Sgt. George E. McNulty, 27th Signal Co., Special Train, 27th Div.  | Pvt. 1st Cl. Michael J. Elliott, Service Co., 108th Infantry          |
| 1st Sgt. James J. Galvin, Battery D, 212th Coast Artillery            | Pvt. 1st Cl. Lawyer W. Hanes, Service Co., 10th Infantry              |
| 1st Sgt. Leonard G. Gower, Service Co., 108th Infantry                | Pvt. 1st Cl. Albert Hartman, M.D.D., 107th Infantry                   |
| 1st Sgt. M. T. Co., No. 6, 27th Division Train, Q.M.C.                | Pvt. 1st Cl. Joseph P. Keenan, Service Battery, 212th Coast Artillery |
| 1st Sgt. George McMillin, Headquarters Battery, 244th Coast Artillery | Pvt. 1st Cl. George M. Craft, Service Co., 10th Infantry              |
| 1st Sgt. Dennis S. Mullane, Headquarters Co., 174th Infantry          | Pvt. Francis R. Daly, Co. K, 105th Infantry                           |
| 1st Sgt. Edward J. O'Brien, Co. E, 106th Infantry                     | Pvt. James A. Gilmartin, O. D., State Staff.                          |
| 1st Sgt. Harrison E. Wiltse, Co. L, 174th Infantry                    | Pvt. Thomas Hatcher, 105th Infantry                                   |
| Stf. Sgt. Ulysses G. Bateman, M.D.D., 107th Infantry                  | Pvt. Edward R. Marden, Service Co., 10th Infantry                     |
| Stf. Sgt. Cornelius F. Duggan, Co C, 102nd Engineers                  | Mr. William F. Moran, formerly Co. L, 174th Infantry                  |
| Stf. Sgt. Robert H. Garrison, 106th Collecting Co., 102nd Med. Regt.  | Mr. Weaver C. Moss, formerly Co. L, 108th Infantry                    |
| Stf. Sgt. Harold D. Joyce, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.          | Mr. William H. Robbee, formerly Headquarters Battery, 258th F. A.     |



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7<sup>th</sup> Regiment, on Parade  
Camp Smith 1930

***107th Infantry, N. Y. N. G. on Parade  
Camp Smith, 1930***

## 174th INFANTRY

Back home after the annual two-weeks' stunt at Camp Smith, Buffalo's 174th Infantry has been given a two-month's layoff, by Colonel William R. Pooley. Drills will be resumed September 29, according to the present schedule.



Officers of Howitzer Company, 174th Infantry, Buffalo, felt good over breaking all previous regimental records at Camp Smith, when they qualified 50 gunners. Left to right, they are: First Lieut. George W. Brown, Capt. George F. Collins, and Second Lieut. Harold W. Riley.

Of course some records were broken. Company M, Captain Lloyd E. Pike commanding, broke the existing 1930 state pistol qualifications record with a list of 50 qualifications. The Howitzer Company, under Captain George F. Collins, broke the regimental Howitzer record with 50 gunner qualifications.

Company G, Captain Blythe P. L. Carden, commanding, earned the title of the "High Hat" company of the outfit. Not only did the riflemen bring their own cotton mattresses, bought and paid for out of company funds, but they had their own private cook, Nick Cielo, assistant chef at the Buffalo Statler Hotel.

Captain Lyman A. Shaw, commanding Regimental Headquarters Company, proved that necessity is the mother of invention. When he unpacked his radio set the first day in camp, he discovered he had no aerial. After some thought and much experiment, he found his all-steel sabre was ideal for the purpose. Now he's receiving congratulations from his brother officers, for at last finding a practical use for the weapon.

Eleven promotions were made at camp. Corporals Felix Piasecki, Headquarters Company; William J. Tully and John C. White, Company A; Ernest J. Dishaw and Pvt. Charles E. Moran, Company L, were made sergeants. New corporals are former Pvts. Lewis Bendes and John Sparfield, Headquarters Company; Frank R. Shields and August A. Carminati, Company A; Hector R. Humphrey and Earl C. Minnard, Company L.

During the Rifle course, Sgt. Harry Jones, Company E, broke the existing high mark for the 1930 camp season when he shot 241 out of a possible 250. A few minutes later Sgt. Vernon H. Somers, Company F, shot 244.

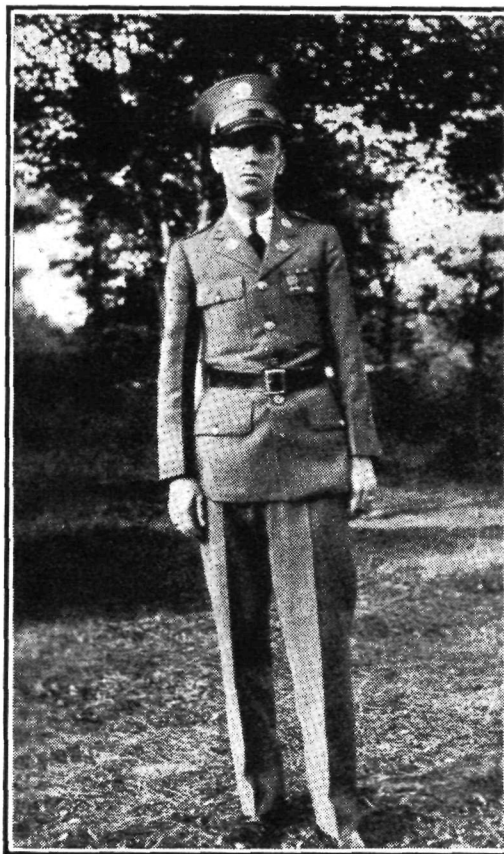
Three members of Company E, Jamestown, made places on the state team. They are Lieutenant Fred W. Ellis, Sgt. Harry James and Corp. Fillmore C. Clarke. Lieutenant Lynn D. Wallace, Second Battalion Adjutant, broke the brigade's 1930 record when he shot 97.5 per cent. on the pistol range.

Several distinguished visitors saw the troops at work. Among them were Attorney General Hamilton Ward and his confidential advisor, Brigadier General William F. Schohl, both of Buffalo; Major General Quincey A. Gilmore, 44th Division commander; Major General Franklin W. Ward, State Adjutant General; Brigadier General John J. Phelan of the old 42d Division; former Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen of New York, and Major General William R. Smith, superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy. State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine accompanied the troops on their overnight ride home. He arrived at camp just as the guardsmen were preparing to move out, and was persuaded by Colonel Pooley to come along.

## ECHOES FROM PINE CAMP

One of the social notes of interest in camp recently was the christening of the very youthful daughter of Lieutenant "Jack" Ward, as our popular Camp Quartermaster is familiarly called. The little lady was christened Joan Marie Ward by Rev. Father Lafayette W. Yarwood, chaplain of the 104th Field Artillery. Lieutenant and Mrs. Ward received many flowers and gifts from their host of admirers in camp.

Lieutenant Colonel Hampton Anderson, G-3, who has been representing Division Headquarters for two weeks, observing the training of the field artillery troops here, has returned to Headquarters at Camp Smith. He has been succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Suavet, Division Inspector General.



MASTER SERGEANT RICHARD WARD

Master Sergeant Richard Ward, on duty with Captain McNamara, head of the Motor Division at the State Arsenal, has been on duty at Pine Camp and has been a great help to his cousin, Lieutenant Ward. He is a good soldier and an excellent mechanic and his training in both the U. S. Army and National Guard, has led to rapid promotion.

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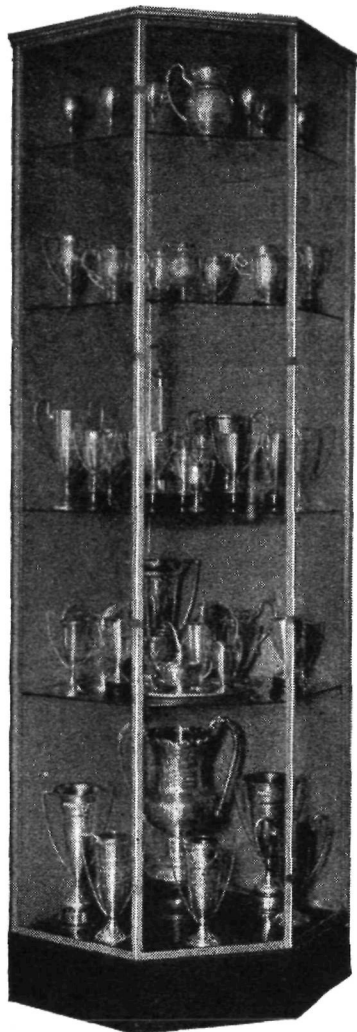
**102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT  
105th Collecting Company**

And our second annual Non-Coms dinner was also a success. As our guests we had Colonel Saisbury, Colonel Mundy of Division Headquarters, Major Splint, Captain Lee, Captain Oberwager, Captain Lucas, Lieutenant Walsh, Police Captain Mead, our beloved chaplain, Captain White, and Sergeant Tracy. Excellent speeches (and not too long), swell food and the wonderful and ready wit of Father White, the most able toastmaster the writer has ever heard, who kept us laughing and in good spirits for about three hours.

Sergeant Cordy, our very able supply sergeant, has been as busy as the proverbial one-armed paper hanger since we returned from camp. This is the toughest job in the company and it certainly is being handled with neatness and dispatch. Since our top kick, Sgt. Lilla, announced some non-com vacancies the entire company is on its toes cause, say what you will, everyone likes to support stripes.

Soldier Black, the demon battler, (wasn't that a real exhibition of the manly art he gave in the canteen?) is limbering up his legs in preparation for a one-man revue at the Beefsteak the Non-Coms are planning in the near future.

Captain Oberwager's fall schedule has started with a bang, the men all working hard aiming at those specialists jobs that rate stripes. Our Medic Lectures will get even more interesting as the season grows and our splint application class is way ahead of schedule. And now the word is "Get ready for inspection."



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**CORPS AREA GOLF TOURNAMENT**

THE 2nd Corps Area Golf Tournament will be held, this year, on September 8th and 9th at the Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y., which club has very kindly extended the courtesies of the club and the privileges of the clubhouse for this tournament.

The first day—September 8th—will be devoted entirely to practice rounds to familiarize players with the course. The tournament proper will take place on September 9th. It will consist of 36 holes, medal play; the winner to represent the Corps Area at Leavenworth. It is expected to have the usual match play with prizes during the afternoon.

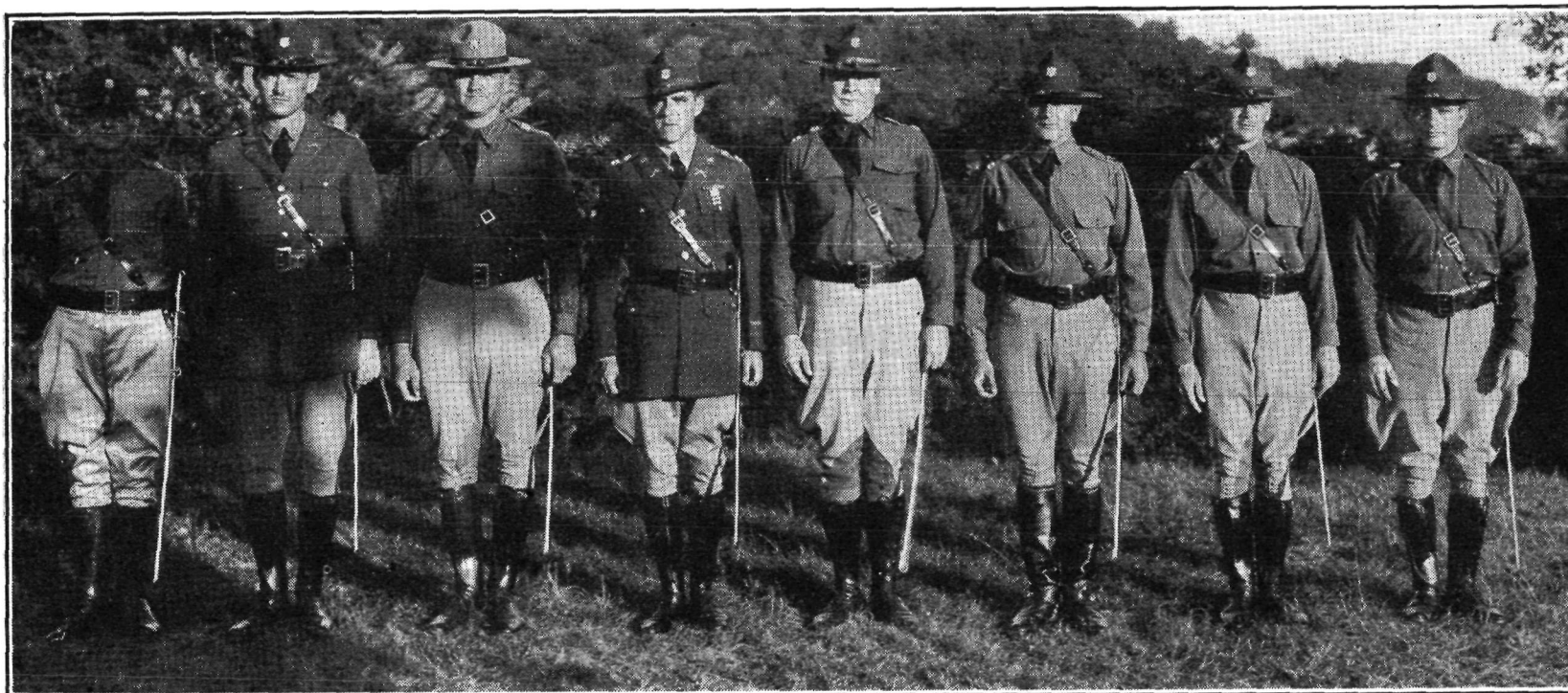
The Corps Area Commander will play in this tournament, and it is hoped that all officers, who are able to do so, will join the association and play in the tournament. Detached Service, at no expense to the government, has been authorized for all competitors.

The Richmond County Country Club may be reached by ferry from New York and Brooklyn to St. George, Staten Island; thence by rail to Dongan Hills.

The Army Golf Championship Tournament will be held this year on September 17th to 20th, inclusive, at the Fort Leavenworth Golf Club, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.



# Trained in One Company



These officers of the 71st Infantry, scattered now in many units, all won their bars through efficient work in Company G of the regiment under the hard training of Captain A. L. MacFarlane. This is sure a bit of news when one company can produce such a squad of fine officers and both the company and the regiment are to be congratulated.

Reading from left to right—First Lieutenant Emery L. Hamlin, Service Co.; First Lieutenant Edward J. Reilly, Co. A; Captain Charles F. Bisenius, Co. E; Captain Daniel M. Sullivan, Co. A; Captain A. L. MacFarlane, Co. G; Captain Justus W. Kranz, Howitzer Co.; Second Lieutenant Renfrew S. Allen, Co. G; Second Lieutenant Jack Gussak, Co. I.

## LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

(Labor conquers all things)

FOR the past three years they have been building marksmen to specifications in the 71st Infantry, with remarkable results. When Colonel De Lamater took command some seven years ago he inherited an organization whose qualifications rated it as one of the poorer shooting outfits in New York State. It worked under the old methods under the instruction of Lieutenant John A. Dietz, one of the outstanding coaches of the country, but somehow or other progress upward just wouldn't materialize.

The Colonel has made it his life practice not to accept unsatisfactory situations as incurable, no matter how discouraging, and he loves to dodge the path of least resistance. An expenditure of labor to reach an ultimate for him has no limit except the value of the ultimate. So a couple of years ago he decided to cut loose from former methods and adopt the Macnab system of instruction which has produced such fine results in the army.

To improve an organization in something in which it has been chronically unproductive of improvement, different methods must be adopted from those that have proved unsatisfactory. Close application of T. R. 150-5, using coach and pupil method, was directly responsible for the marked improvement made. Instead of letting

good shots or men with marked ability in their respective weapons use "pet" ideas, all concentrated on the training regulations and no matter how good a shot a soldier was, he refreshed himself with each phase of the work and worked each step as if he were a recruit, and the marked improvement proved this to be the best method. Too much stress cannot be placed on the coach and pupil method or of following T. R. 150-5 to the letter.

Special credit is due Lieutenant Dietz for his untiring efforts in bringing about the fullest application of Colonel Macnab's system.

It is true that the personnel of the 71st Infantry is much improved under Colonel De Lamater's command, but the remarkable results obtained could never have been reached in the short time required except under a system of instruction scientifically correct and consistently applied.

Year	Total Qualifications
1928	400
1929	480
1930	741

### Details of 1930 Qualifications

Rifle	309
Pistol	225
Machine Gun	84
Howitzer	57
Automatic Rifle	30
Bayonet	36

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Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst by death, our esteemed Buddy and sincere Friend, Francis Olney; and

Whereas, by his untimely death his family has been bereft of a splendid son and brother, The National Guard has lost an able soldier and Company "C" a loyal member:—

Therefore, be it resolved, that Company "C," New York, N. G., of Syracuse, N. Y., extend to the grief-stricken family our heart-felt sorrow and sympathy; and Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy be spread on the records of this company, also a copy to the "New York National Guardsman" for publication.

Signed

Sgt. Roy McLaughlin,  
Co. "C," 108th Infantry.

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### BEST COAST ARTIL- LERY RECORD

During pistol practice, Battery C, composed of seven experts, seven sharpshooters and fourteen marksmen, gained a percentage of over fifty. This mark was achieved from a group of 53 firing. Commendations were received by Colonel L. M. Thiery from General William N. Haskell.

### MAJOR WALTER P. DAVEN- PORT WEDS

Mrs. John Watson Dixon has announced the marriage of her daughter, Frances Sprague, to Major Walter Paul Davenport of the Medical Corps, United States Army, who is on duty as Instructor to the Medical Regiment and Medical Units of the New York National Guard. The wedding took place in New York City, Friday, August 15, 1930. Major and Mrs. Davenport will be at home, 212 East 48th Street, Manhattan, after the first of November.

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*As to Be at the*

## FIGHTS

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# HOW ABOUT TRAINED RECRUITS?

## *Just Finished Two Years in R.O.T.C.*

The following report of members of the R.O.T.C. Unit who have severed their connection without being inducted into some branch of the Army, is submitted by  
**the New York University.**

Name	Age	Train- ing Yrs.	Grade Recom- mended	Future Address	Name	Age	Train- ing Yrs.	Grade Recom- mended	Future Address
Hamill, John A.	19	2	Sgt.	366 E. 183rd St., New York	Pitura, Marian J.	20	2	Pvt.	2724 Matthews Ave., N. Y.
Hammerschlag, Max L.	19	2	Sgt.	779 E. 176th St., New York	Potasch, Wilfred	18	2	Pvt.	415 Ft. Wash'ton Ave., N.Y.
Hardiman, James S.	19	2	1st Sgt.	1722 Ralph St., Ridgewood	Prancl, Charles	19	2	Cpl.	24-23 41st St., Long Is. City
Harrigan, Harold F.	19	2	Sgt.	425 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn	Pristop, William	20	2	Cpl.	2017 LaFontaine Ave., N.Y.
Hause, Frederick C.	20	2	Cpl.	196-05 45th Ave., Flushing	Rambo, William T.	18	2	Sgt.	207 E. 30th St., New York
Heckel, George M.	18	2	Cpl.	92-43 52d Ave., Elmhurst	Randazzo, Nicolo P.	21	2	Pvt.	1234 Utica Ave., Brooklyn
Heitz, Robert L.	19	2	Cpl.	2922 Greene Pl., New York	Robinson, Irving	19	2	Pvt.	1446 Lincoln Pl., New York
Heller, Jack J.	21	2	Pvt.	885 West End Ave., N. Y.	Rogers, Daniel W.	20	2	Cpl.	730 W. 183rd St., New York
Herer, Max	19	2	Pvt.	79 Warburton Av., Yonkers	Rosetstein, Abraham	17	2	Cpl.	285 Cypress Ave., New York
Herman, Thomas	20	2	Cpl.	1887 Bergen St., Brooklyn	Roth, Murray	20	2	Sgt.	222 Penn St., Brooklyn
Hobart, Robert	23	2	Sgt.	610-A 3rd St., Brooklyn	Rothenberg, David M.	19	2	Sgt.	1040 Bushwick Ave., B'klyn
Holtner, Stanley	19	2	Sgt.	380 E. 167th St., New York	Rowland, Ralph G.	19	2	Pvt.	56 E. 93rd St., New York
Horwitz, Leonard I.	19	2	Sgt.	173 Riverside Drive, N. Y.	Salkind, Milton	18	2	Cpl.	220 Meriam St., New York
Iannuzzi, Vincent W.	21	2	Sgt.	129 Briggs Ave., Yonkers	Scher, Bernard	18	2	Sgt.	1880 Belmont Ave., N. Y.
Janco, Nathan	20	2	Pvt.	2406 Walton Ave., N. Y.	Schill, Warren E.	19	2	Cpl.	51-16 Manila St., Elmhurst
Kantor, Milton	18	2	Cpl.	868 E. 176th St., New York	Schiller, Joseph	20	2	Cpl.	425 W. 114th St., New York
Keesler, Wilmer C.	20	2	Pvt.	Stony Point	Schlessinger, Leo	18	2	Cpl.	3171 Rochambeau Ave., N.Y.
Kastl, William H.	19	2	Cpl.	586 Union Ave., New York	Schoenfeld, Arthur K.	19	2	Sgt.	470 West End Ave., N. Y.
Kelly, Leo J.	23	2	Sgt.	342 Ovington Ave., B'klyn	Schotter, Isadore H.	19	2	Sgt.	160 W. 100th St., N. Y.
Kipfer, Albert H.	20	2	Pvt.	345 Warburton Av., Yonkers	Schuman, Clifford R.	17	2	Sgt.	1184 Walton Ave., N. Y.
Klein, Alvin F.	19	2	Sgt.	825 Walton Ave., New York	Seiden, Jacob	20	2	1st Sgt.	276 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers
Klein, Frank W.	22	2	Sgt.	537 First Ave., Astoria	Selkoff, William D.	20	2	Pvt.	1343 Croes Ave., New York
Klueh, Robert J.	21	2	Sgt.	25 Olinda Pk., Hastings	Shapiro, Salem S.	21	2	Pvt.	1754 Topping Ave., N. Y.
Kluger, Harold N.	19	2	Sgt.	809 8th Ave., Long Is. City	Silver, Henry A.	19	2	Sgt.	738 E. 176th St., New York
Koppel, Stanley	19	2	Sgt.	207 W. 106th St., New York	Silverman, Arthur	18	2	Cpl.	601 W. 110th St., New York
Kuczynski, Chester	20	2	Pvt.	86-29 54th Ave., Elmhurst	Smith, Stuart B.	20	2	Cpl.	32 Guion St., Pleasantville
Kuntz, George	20	2	Pvt.	428 Burhard Ave., Mineola	Sobel, Robert I.	19	2	Pvt.	78 Clinton Pl., New York
Kuraner, David	19	2	Cpl.	289 Denton Ave., Lynbrook	Solomon, Stanley E.	18	2	Cpl.	675 E. 223rd St., New York
Lee, Robert E.	26	2	Sgt.	119 W. Kings B. Rd., N. Y.	Stamp, James W.	19	2	Sgt.	28 Fuller Pl., Brooklyn
Levitt, Alfred S.	19	2	Pvt.	240 Broadway, Lawrence	Stillman, Raymond	19	2	Sgt.	2427 Webster Ave., N. Y.
Liggio, Carlo	19	2	Cpl.	821 Forest Ave., New York	Stoloff, Bernard J.	20	2	Sgt.	1137 Eastern Pky., Brooklyn
Liverness, Victor W.	20	2	Sgt.	335 E. 116th St., New York	Stoutenberg, Clyde W.	20	2	Pvt.	147 Martense St., Brooklyn
Lucy, Stuart C.	18	2	Cpl.	559 W. 190th St., New York	Teicher, Ira	18	2	Sgt.	565 5th St., Brooklyn
Luna, Henry B.	20	2	Pvt.	2082 Hughes Ave., N. Y.	Thielhelm, Harold W.	19	2	1st Sgt.	556 W. 161st St., New York
Lyons, Albert S.	18	2	Sgt.	55 West 180th St., N. Y.	Tiger, William	19	2	Sgt.	1902 Marmion Ave., N. Y.
MacArthur, Edwin H.	23	2	Sgt.	1194 Wash'ton Ave., N. Y.	Toft, Howard L.	21	2	Pvt.	482 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn
Madsen, Alfred M.	23	2	Sgt.	37 So. Clinton St. P'keepsie	Tonkonogy, Aluin	18	2	Pvt.	98 W. 183rd St., New York
Madsen, Vincent	18	2	Sgt.	355 58th St., Brooklyn	Vogel, John G.	19	2	Sgt.	Tudor Lane, Scarsdale
Mahlstedt, Walter C.	18	2	Pvt.	8028 90th Rd., Woodhaven	Vorst, William J.	19	2	Sgt.	6 W. 66th St., New York
Mantone, James	20	2	Sgt.	10 Clinton Ave., Ellenville	Von Glahn, Robert P.	22	2	Sgt.	281 E. 136th St., New York
Mascali, Angelo	22	2	Sgt.	1421 White Plains Av., N.Y.	Vought, Laurence M.	20	2	Sgt.	49 W. 57th St., New York
Maxwell, Howard A.	19	2	Cpl.	76 Glenwood Ave., Yonkers	Warren, Edmund D.	21	2	Pvt.	2251 Sedgwick Ave., N. Y.
McLaughlin, William E.	19	2	Sgt.	218 Irving Av., Port Chester	Walsh, Peter A.	20	2	Pvt.	353 Singer St., New York
Miley, Thomas H.	21	2	Sgt.	3191 Country Club Rd., N.Y.	Wanderman, Vincent B.	18	2	Cpl.	1475 Gr. Concourse, N. Y.
Mitchell, Isadore I.	19	2	Sgt.	1671 Andrews Ave., N. Y.	Wasserman, Joseph	19	2	Sgt.	1681 First Ave., New York
Mittleman, Isadore	18	2	Pvt.	674 Tremont Ave., N. Y.	Waroff, Louis	20	2	Pvt.	1901 Belmont Ave., Bronx
Morse, Edward L.	18	2	Sgt.	575 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn	Watts, Lester P.	19	2	Sgt.	1783 Brooklyn Ave., B'klyn
Moskowitz, Frank L.	18	2	Pvt.	1565 Boston Rd., New York	Weinflash, Bernard	18	2	Pvt.	124 E. 103rd St., New York
Mosjowitz, Sam	22	2	Sgt.	320 Wadsworth Ave., N. Y.	Weiser, Isadore	19	2	Pvt.	943 E. 225th St., New York
Muccia, Joseph A.	20	2	Sgt.	155 West 195th St., N. Y.	Weisberg, Benjamin	19	2	Pvt.	2592 Creston Ave., N. Y.
Nagelberg, Jacob	19	2	Sgt.	5 So. 16th Ave., Mt. Vernon	Williams, George W.	21	2	Sgt.	1925 Ave. G, Brooklyn
Nemser, Norman Sidney	18	2	Cpl.	160 Riverside Drive, N. Y.	Wilson, Carl L.	19	2	Cpl.	508 V. Cort. Pk. Av., Y'kers
Nelson, Robert John	20	2	Sgt.	81 Wickes Ave., Yonkers	Wohlberg, George	19	2	Pvt.	4441 Broadway, New York
Nussbaum, Richard D.	20	2	Sgt.	1413 Crotona Ave., N. Y.	Wolf, Bernard S.	18	2	Cpl.	1007 Flushing Ave., B'klyn
O'Brien, Joseph X.	19	2	Sgt.	24 Trinity Pl., W. B'g'ton, S.I.	Wolf, Wallace P.	18	2	Sgt.	2305 University Ave., N. Y.
Okos, William	21	2	Pvt.	Chichester	Yanofsky, Henry	17	2	Sgt.	294 Cypress Ave., New York
Ogden, Taylor R.	20	2	Sgt.	123 Cedar St., Mt. Vernon	Young, Robert	18	2	Cpl.	360 St. Anns Ave., N. Y.
Orrill, Chester A.	27	2	Sgt.	2287 Loring Pl., New York	Zimmerman, Ely	18	2	Cpl.	160 Riverside Drive, N. Y.
Palmer, James N.	19	2	Pvt.	225 Glen St., Glens Falls	Zsuffa, Leslie F.	19	2	Sgt.	240 E. 13th St., New York
Parsons, James D.	21	2	Sgt.	Croton-on-Hudson	Zukerman, Harold	20	2	Pvt.	1950 Andrews Ave., N. Y.
Petterson, John S.	20	2	Sgt.	55-17 Kingston Tr., Elmh't					

