

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



December, 1932

THE ORION



MESSENGER

15c The Copy

# Our Quest<sup>\*</sup>

 *O be just, not only to our Servants and our Masters, but to all with whom we converse in our Daily Task: to regard Honor as a high necessity, Kindness as a natural obligation, and a true Consideration for others as a bounden duty: to Perform all services with that Eagerness and Courtesy which we would manifest on behalf of a Friend, and finally, to esteem Faith, Goodwill, and Honest Workmanship more highly than material goods or prices or profits.*

*These are Aspirations we sincerely cherish and which it behooves us to pursue with all our Might, not seeking Shelter in the Shade of past Achievements but spurred on ever by the Determination to attain a still more Distant and more Honorable Goal.*

<sup>\*</sup> See Page 24

# The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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### THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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

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*The Charge  
of the  
Light Brigade*

BALAKLAVA

October 25th, 1854

*Poem*

*by*

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON

**H**ALF a league, half a league,  
Half a league onward,  
All in the valley of Death  
Rode the six hundred.  
"Forward, the Light Brigade!  
Charge for the guns!" he said:  
Into the valley of Death  
Rode the six hundred.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!"  
Was there a man dismay'd?  
Not tho' the soldier knew  
Someone had blunder'd:  
Their's not to make reply,  
Their's not to reason why,  
Their's but to do and die:  
Into the valley of Death  
Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,  
Cannon to left of them,  
Cannon in front of them  
Volley'd and thunder'd;  
Storm'd at with shot and shell,  
Boldly they rode and well,  
Into the jaws of Death,  
Into the mouth of Hell  
Rode the six hundred.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,  
Flash'd as they turn'd in air  
Sabring the gunners there,  
Charging an army, while  
All the world wonder'd:  
Plunged in the battery-smoke  
Right thro' the line they broke;  
Cossack and Russian  
Reel'd from the sabre-stroke  
Shatter'd and sunder'd.  
Then they rode back, but not  
Not the six hundred.

When can their glory fade?  
O the wild charge they made!  
All the world wonder'd.  
Honor the charge they made!  
Honor the Light Brigade,  
Noble six hundred!

T H E



N E W      Y O R K

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1932

No. 9

## The Evolution of Cavalry

By CAPTAIN JOHN B. MURPHY

*Reprinted by courtesy of*  
THE DIXIE OFFICERS' GAZETTE

(Published in Three Parts)

### Part III

**D**URING the Crimean War the cavalry arm was horribly misused by both the Russians and the Allies. Neither side seemed to be able to employ its cavalry efficiently for outposts, reconnaissance, or for general duty on the field. The most unfortunate instance of the misuse of cavalry in this war occurred in the disastrous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, about which Tennyson wrote his deathless poem.

Judging from the result of the Crimean War and from its own experience in the Italian campaign of 1859, Austria, deciding that the future of the cavalry arm lay entirely behind it, began a drastic reduction of its cavalry forces. But the American Civil War brought about an entirely unexpected revival in the use of cavalry. The experiences learned in that war demonstrated that cavalry really had its proper use, and brought about many changes in armament, equipment, and training of European cavalry forces.

In the scope of this article, it is of course impracticable to sketch even briefly the epic story of American cavalry, which has played a most important rôle in the development of our country. The complete narrative of the exalted patriotism, self-sacrifice, devotion of duty, and heroism of American cavalymen would fill several volumes. It will be possible here to race but lightly the influence of cavalry operations in our Civil War on the development of the mounted arm in the military forces of the world.

At the beginning of the Civil War, neither General Scott nor General McClellan believed in the efficacy of cavalry. The cavalry forces of the United States, in com-

mon with the rest of the army, had suffered greatly from inattention. In 1861 the mounted services of the United States Army consisted of two regiments of dragoons, one of mounted rifles, and two of cavalry, variously armed. Later in the year Congress added another regiment and changed the nomenclature by denominating all mounted arms as cavalry. Afterwards this nucleus was augmented by large bodies of volunteers until the cavalry force numbered approximately 300,000 men; but it was not until 1863 that the Federal cavalry was able to cope with the Confederates.

In the south there were large numbers of horsemen. These lovers of sports and experts in equitation naturally wished to ride to war; so they brought their horses with them. Together with a number of mounted militia regiments, they formed the cavalry of the Confederacy; and officered by graduates of West Point who had thrown in their lot with the South and by young planters who had ridden to the hounds times without number, they played havoc with Federal plans and stores by their sudden raids. They also proved their usefulness in reconnaissance and outpost duties.

Owing to a scarcity of carbines and sabres in the South, a number of mounted organizations of the Confederacy were armed with rifles, but as a rule most of the Confederate squadrons were equipped with pistol and sabre. It has been argued that these mounted troops were not true "cavalry" in the European sense. Perhaps not, but they were able to perform the augmented missions of cavalry as developed by the circumstances of that gigantic conflict, which is more than can be said about many

of the orthodox European cavalry organizations.

The celebrated "Jeb" Stuart won early distinction and promotion as a Confederate cavalry leader by his conduct at the first Battle of Bull Run, where he added greatly to the discomfort of the retreating Federal forces after contributing to their disintegration on the battlefield. In 1862, with a small brigade of cavalry, he made a reconnaissance from Richmond, passed entirely around McClellan's Army of the Potomac—which was in position before Richmond—and obtained much valuable information concerning McClellan's plans, drove in outposts, destroyed stores, and returned to Richmond with the loss of only one officer killed. Shortly afterwards he penetrated the Federal lines, captured official correspondence from the headquarters of General Pope, and made several of his staff officers prisoners. These were only a few of Stuart's many brilliant exploits, which have placed him among the peerless cavalry leaders of all times.

The Federal cavalry leader, Pleasanton, in endeavoring to make a reconnaissance in force on June, 1863, with a small infantry support, to ascertain Lee's plans, unexpectedly encountered Stuart's cavalry near Brandy Station. A great cavalry battle ensued. This conflict lasted for ten hours. The action was spirited, and there were a number of fierce charges on both sides in which the sabre was freely used. There were also dismounted actions, in which the carbine came into play. Pleasanton's infantry did not take part in the battle, but remained in the rear. The Union troops were able to withdraw unmolested at the close of the battle toward nightfall, although the tactical victory remained with Stuart and Pleasanton had lost nearly 1,000 men. Stuart's losses were about half that number. From that time, the Federal cavalry felt confident that it could hold its own against the redoubtable Stuart. They demonstrated that confidence afterwards on many hard-fought fields.

According to the Comte de Paris, who witnessed the Battle of Gettysburg, the final success of the Union forces in that terrible combat was due to the initial action of General Buford, the Federal cavalry commander, who dismounted his two brigades and held an entire Confederate corps at bay until the main body of the Federal troops came up. General Buford actually selected the

site of the battle, and when a commander is able to do that he has an untold tactical advantage. On the third day of the battle the cavalry forces of the opposing armies engaged in a ferocious hand-to-hand combat as the result of Stuart's efforts to flank the Union forces while Pickett was making his ill-fated charge on the front.

When Grant placed Sheridan in command of the Federal forces in 1864, the latter had a hard time trying to persuade Meade that the cavalry had more important duties than guarding the baggage and stores of the army. He finally proved his point by destroying the Confederate railroad communications in a raid lasting from May 9th to 25th. Later at the Battle of Yellow Tavern, his cavalry engaged that of Stuart in a fierce encounter in which the latter was killed. Although originally an infantryman, Sheridan clinched his reputation as a brilliant cavalry leader by his famous twenty-mile ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek—snatching victory from the jaws of defeat.

Upon the close of the Civil War, our cavalry forces immediately resumed their grinding task of winning the West. In this, they fought many an unsung battle against the stealthy redskins on the alkali plains where prosperous towns now abound, and where childish shouts now replace the shriek of the war-cry. A sad feature of this period was the massacre of the dashing Custer and the detachment of the Seventh Cavalry by Indians of the Sioux tribe under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse on the banks of the Little Big Horn on June 25, 1874.

The Spanish-American War brought no new uses for cavalry, although one of the American military leaders in Cuba was General Joe Wheeler, a former Confederate cavalry leader of note. In the Philippine campaigns, mounted forces were found indispensable to cope with the insurrectos. Outstanding among the cavalry officers winning their spurs in the Islands was General Pershing.

The Seven Weeks War of 1866 between Germany and Austria taught no new cavalry lessons, but the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 demonstrated the utter futility of cavalry charges against intact infantry supported by artillery. The Uhlans were better scouts than the French cavalry, but in action they were no match for the irregular Franc-tireurs.



#### THE FATAL FRENCH CHARGE

VILLAGE OF MORSBRONN  
AUGUST 6TH, 1870

*During the battle of Wörth, two regiments of French cuirassiers and one of lancers, according to Field Marshal Von Moltke's account, made a determined attack on the German infantry near Morsbronn. The Germans, without seeking cover, received in open order the approaching force of 1,000 horse with a steady fire. Fighting then broke out in the village itself and our illustration shows the cuirassiers being severely handled in the narrow streets. Many were here taken prisoner while the remainder retreated at a wild gallop towards Walburg where they met the Prussian 13th Hussars, experienced further losses, and disappeared from the field.*

*The German forces paid for this great victory with the lives of 500 officers and 10,000 other ranks, but the losses of the French may be gauged from the fact that they left behind them 200 officers and 9,000 men as prisoners, besides 2,000 draught horses and 33 guns.*

The only notable cavalry maneuver in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78 was Gurko's Balkan expedition. During the Boer War, almost all the Boers operated as mounted infantry. They were expert horsemen, well versed in woodcraft, and thoroughly familiar with the topography of the country. In consequence, they were able to harass greatly superior bodies of British troops. Of inestimable assistance to the Boers was the special training of their horses. These animals would stand motionless with the reins over their necks when their riders dismounted, no matter how great the turmoil. They were of great variety of size and breed—from the stolid Basuto pony to the blooded stallion.

The Russian cavalry was very poorly handled in the Russo-Japanese War, and the Japanese cavalry was too weak to make any impression. The Balkan wars and subsequent conflicts up to the time of the Great War were not characterized by any cavalry actions of consequence.

After the initial period on the Marne, cavalry passed practically into disuse on the Western Front because of the trench stalemate; but in the famous "Race to the Sea" the cavalry of both sides played a notable part. That was a maneuver made to order for cavalry.

Now that the various phases of cavalry development have been somewhat hastily sketched from a historic viewpoint, it comes home rather clearly that Rameses II, Supreme War Lord of the Nile, long, long ago had the same general idea about the mounted arm that now actuates General MacArthur, the ultra modern American military leader. That idea may be expressed in this language:

*The mounted arm must have a high degree of mobility and firepower. It must be capable of inflicting swift and sure punishment, and it must possess the means of sustained self-defense against an equal or superior force.*

Rameses solved the problem to his own satisfaction when he took the men off the ground and put them into war chariots. The chariots gave him mobility, for the powerful team of horses could pull the chariot much faster than foot troops could march. The charging power of the chariot—later enhanced with the scythe blades—and the archer riding inside insured the punishing power. The defense feature was taken care of by reinforcing the stout material of the chariot, first with hides and skins and later with armor, and by supplying shields to the charioteer and archer.

In the succeeding span of centuries, countless changes have been made. The original plan of chariots, instituted by Rameses, was dropped and the men were put directly on the horses. The civilized countries were forced to do this because the semi-barbarians they fought were expert horsemen, and it was necessary to meet them on an equal basis. Then attempts were made to protect both rider and horse with heavy armor. This phase reached its ridiculous point in the Middle Ages. Then came the gunpower age, which indicated clearly the futility of armor; but despite that, many nations clung to armor in some modified form right down to 1870.

So long as horses alone were used, the great question always was whether to sacrifice mobility for protection, or protection for mobility. Both could not be had in equal degree.

Then came the American Civil War, which showed an amazed world what American ingenuity could devise for the cavalry arm. The cavalry was developed as a highly efficient unit for reconnaissance, scouting, raiding, intel-

ligence, pursuit of the enemy, delaying the enemy advance, and as an exploitation force to take advantage of any sudden weakness. The idea of armor for personal protection of the individual cavalryman was discarded entirely, and the reorganized American cavalry was trained to fight either mounted or dismounted.

Now, we are coming back to the war chariots. But what a difference! If, on the other bank of the River Styx, the great Rameses can discern the modern development of his original chariot idea, perhaps he strokes his long silky beard, and—canny Pharaoh that he is—tells himself that if he had only been able to have such chariots in his army, perhaps he would not have married the daughter of the old King of the Hittites after all.

The End.



Etched from the painting by Meissonnier

THE COLONEL OF THE TWELFTH CUIRASSIERS



# “GUTS”

By CAPTAIN GEORGE L. CLARKE

Illustrated by GEORGE GRAY

THE ruins of the village of Consenvoye were being pounded steadily by the German artillery. Bits of walls crumbled and sagged wearily, as though they, too, were tired of the War. Its streets were dotted here and there with khaki clad figures sprawled grotesquely, gazing with unseeing eyes at the lowering clouds.

A battery of sleek-throated seventy-fives shrilled their staccato dirge of death. Their shells whined a high, nasal song of destruction as they eagerly sought out the opposing batteries hidden cleverly behind rolling hills a short distance away.

The rain came down in swirling gusts. A dripping platoon of infantry were sloshing their disconsolate way up to the front. They termed it the “Shooting Gallery.” Led by a tall, lanky, tobacco-chewing sergeant, they were slowly approaching “Hell’s Corner,” an exposed bit of road where the Germans had a clear field of fire.

The sergeant raised a dripping arm, the platoon closed up and halted. In a few crisp words he warned them of the open space to be crossed. “And there’s one thing you birds want to remember; this is a war, we have a job to do up there.” He jerked his head in the general direction of the enemy lines. “And I don’t want you to bunch up . . .” His remarks were interrupted by a shell burst just over the ridge. Bits of flying metal snarled and whistled a sinister note and ended up with a “Splat!” in the ooze and mud.

The men ducked quickly, throwing themselves into shell holes or seeking shelter behind any available cover. One man, however, sank gently and slowly to his knees, his face had a startled expression which changed to bewilderment as he gazed at his hand pressed against his breast.

A bright crimson stream ran between his fingers in spasmodic, jumpy little jets and dyed the olive drab in a rapidly expanding smear. “Hey, Sarge! The Kid got hit!” The sergeant rose slowly and started back to the wounded man. He lifted the inert boyish figure and placed it in a less exposed position. The helmet had fallen off and a mass of curly brown hair that crowned a sensitive delicate, almost girlish face had fallen in the lad’s eyes.

With shaking fingers the sergeant gently smoothed it back. His arm cradled the drooping figure. Slowly the eyes opened, a faint smile curved the boy’s lips for a moment, he tried hard to speak but suddenly his head dropped and a convulsive shudder swept his body and he lay quiet. Methodically the sergeant searched the body. He removed letters, a picture post card of a typical country father and mother. A few coins he returned and then taking out a note book he sat there in the rain and mud and began to write rapidly. He tucked the note into the blouse in a position where it could easily be seen.

“Fall in!” he rasped. The men once more lined up Indian file and began their journey up to where machine guns were chattering and the everlasting shell fire ripped and tore into the soggy trenches. The platoon was soon lost to view over a crest and two artillerymen who had seen the entire drama enacted before their eyes, strolled over for a look at the “stiff.”

One bent down and unrolled the crumpled note. It read: “This is the body of Pvt. William O’Brien, Co. L, 131st Infantry, A. E. F. I have taken his personal effects and will send them to his mother and father in the States.”

Sergeant Joseph O’Brien, Co. “L”, 131st Infantry. (Brother.)

# General James Westcott Lester

## Former Commander of The New York National Guard

### Dies after Operation in Saratoga

*Extracted from an Obituary which appeared in THE SARATOGIAN*

**C**ONCLUDING a lifetime of outstanding military, legal and community service, Brigadier General James Westcott Lester, 73, former commander of the New York National Guard, died on Saturday, November 12th, following an operation for appendicitis.

James Westcott Lester was born in Saratoga Springs, September 8th, 1859. He received his early education in that city and later graduated from the Union Classical Institute in Schenectady, preparatory to his matriculation in Union College from which he graduated in 1881. He later studied law at Columbia University, New York City.

He was a member of the old Lincoln Club, which was reorganized into the Citizens Corps, and entered the military service on November 25th, 1884, when he enlisted in the 22nd Separate Company, Saratoga Springs, as a private. He was appointed sergeant of that company, January 24th, 1885, and was commissioned captain of the same organization January 15th, 1892.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was promoted, March 29, 1898, to the rank of major and given command of the Fourteenth Battalion, a separate unit, which, under the reorganization, became a part of the Second New York Volunteer Infantry, and, soon after, the Second Infantry, National Guard, New York. These changes took place during the year 1898, and during this period he retained the rank of major and was in command of the Third Battalion of the new regiment. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Second Infantry, March 31, 1899, and was elevated to the rank of colonel and placed in command of the regiment, December 11, 1903.

His appointment to be brigadier general followed on June 6, 1911, and he was assigned to command the Third Brigade.

The General's Brigade was sent to the Mexican border in 1916 and he remained on duty until early in 1917, being in command of the New York troops which remained in Federal service when Major General O'Ryan and other State troops were mustered out of Federal service.

At the time of the reorganization of the state Guard for service in the World War in 1917, he was commissioned a brigadier general in the national army, and placed in command of the 54th Infantry Brigade.

The brigade was composed of the 107th and 108th Infantry regiments and the 106th Machine Gun Battalion of the 27th Division. He was in charge of the training of this

brigade for overseas service and the excellent record made by this brigade in France is evidence of the efficient manner in which the task was performed. However, just before the unit sailed, he was relieved of command and on April 6, 1918, was discharged as a brigadier general, National Army, for physical disability.

General Lester was cited by the commanding general of the 27th Division at the close of the World War, for "exceptionally meritorious service in the training of the 54th Infantry Brigade of the 27th Division, which developed under his leadership a very high standard of skill and morale."

He was also awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross for his efficient service from 1917 to 1918.

On April 30, 1919, he was assigned to duty as brigadier general, New York Guard, and, after the signing of the Armistice and the return of the troops, was returned to command his old outfit, the Third Brigade, later the 53rd Infantry Brigade, 27th Division.

When Major General John F. O'Ryan, overseas commander of the 27th Division, relinquished command under a leave of absence to become transit commissioner in New York City, General Lester, the senior brigadier in the state, was placed in command of the New York State National Guard, being appointed April 23rd, 1921, although he retained the rank of brigadier general.

After two years of service in this position, during which time the N. Y. N. G. made rapid strides in personnel and numerical strength, General Lester resigned, in May, 1923. He was given an honorable discharge.

Although perhaps better known as a soldier as a result of his 39 years' active service in the New York National Guard and the Regular Army, General Lester was widely recognized as the dean of Saratoga county attorneys and one of Saratoga Spring's most prominent and distinguished citizens.

On June 15, 1931, General Lester was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by his alma mater, Union College. The citation follows:

"James Westcott Lester, bachelor of arts in the class of 1881 and later a graduate of the law school of Columbia University. You have been, and still are, a distinguished and honorable lawyer. You have served the State well as



*Photo from The Saratogian*

**GEN. JAMES W. LESTER**  
*Former Commander of the  
New York National Guard*

*(Continued on page 17)*

# Automatic Machine Gun Manipulation Target

By

CAPTAIN RICHARD DREYFUS, 71ST INFANTRY, N. Y. N. G.

**A**S LONG as machine guns have been assigned to Infantry Regiments, machine gun firing and machine gun instruction have been a problem to both officers and non-commissioned officers responsible for the development of trained machine gunners, owing to the lack of proper outdoor range facilities.

Following out the instructions as laid down in T. R. 150-35, proper training has always been given in the five phases.

FIRST—Sighting and aiming exercises.

SECOND—Position exercises.

THIRD—Sight setting and laying exercises.

FOURTH—Manipulation exercises.

FIFTH—Examination of men before starting range practice.

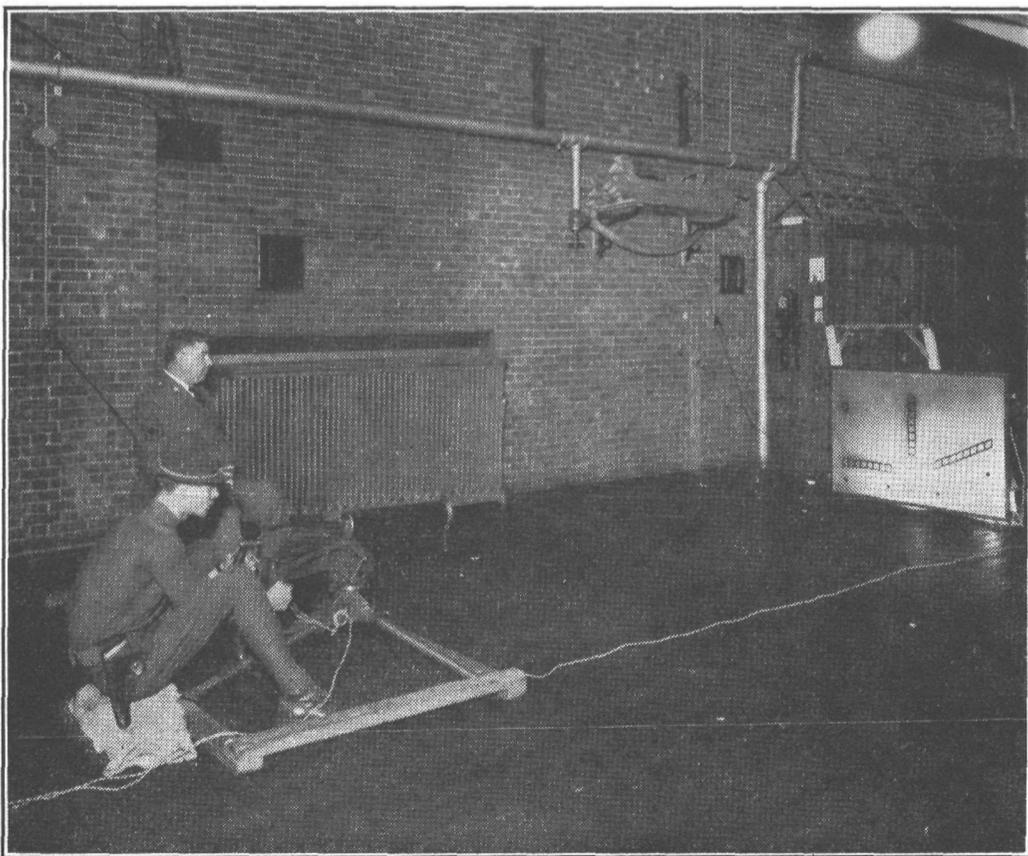
The first, second, third and fifth of these exercises we have been able to work out to a perfect ending. The fourth, however, without allowing the men ammunition for practice on an outdoor range, has imposed a hardship not only upon the instructors, but the men as well. Dry shooting at its best has become a very hard subject to teach, especially with a weapon such as the Browning machine gun. Undoubtedly, most machine gun commanders throughout the National Guard have encountered just this difficulty, especially in city regiments where range facilities are limited. Unlike other Infantry weapons, namely rifle, pistol, and automatic rifle, which can be fired on an indoor range, the machine gunner has had to be satisfied with his dry shooting without actual practice or feel of the gun until he reaches camp.

I have found in my experience with a machine gun company that the average enlisted man is an apt student, and is more than anxious and willing to learn and qualify on the machine gun.

Using "M" Company of the 71st Infantry as a working model, I have devised an automatic manipulation machine gun "E" target, which I have found overcomes most of the hardships of dry firing and places them in the category of games and competition, as well as fulfilling all the requirements as called for in T. R. 150-35.

This target is made of three-quarter inch angle iron frame, with a frosted glass front, the exact size of our machine gun "E" target. The target lines are painted on the face of this frosted glass front. It is illuminated with two flood lamps in the rear, and has a back rest to keep it erect. Attached to the upper part of the frame is an ordinary household buzzer which works on two dry-cell batteries with wire leading therefrom up to and connecting with the safety lock on the gun.

The gun is placed one thousand inches from the target thereby making a complete indoor thousand-inch range. The target is operated by a man who is placed in rear of the frame, and who has a circular tube two and one-half inches in diameter, with five perforations in one end and an electric light socket, push button type, inserted in the other end. A 25-watt household lamp is used within this tube. By pressing the button and placing the perforated end against the rear of the target, a shot group is visible to the gunner. The gunner takes his position as prescribed in Training Regulations, behind the gun, with

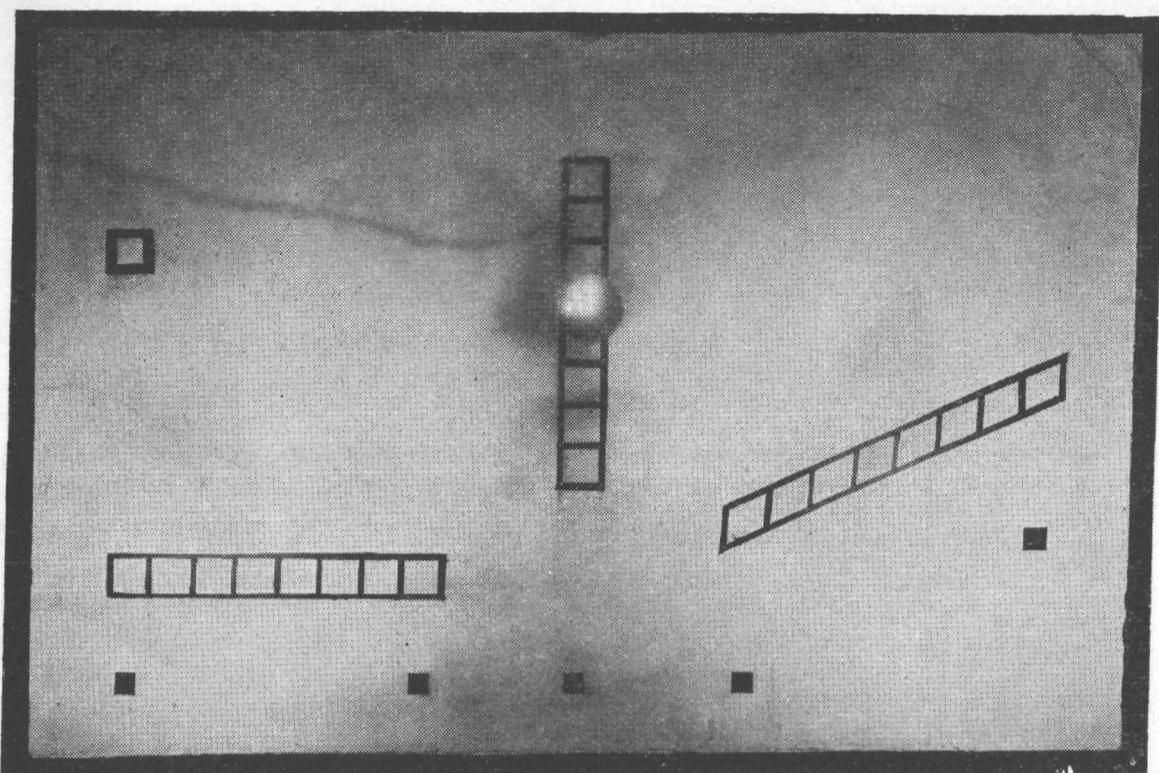


## THE TARGET IN OPERATION

*The operation of this Automatic M. G. Manipulation Target, devised by the author of this article, not only promotes efficiency, but lends interest and a competitive spirit to indoor instruction. We are informed that the expense incurred in the manufacture of this apparatus, including the ground glass, angle iron frame, etc., totalled not more than twenty-five dollars.*

*Most persons, it has been found, learn more quickly if the lesson can be taken in by the eye than by any other means, and it is this psychological fact which makes Capt. Dreyfus' "invention" so invaluable. The inexpensiveness and efficiency of this device should appeal to other units which find themselves up against the problem of making "dry shooting" interesting. Capt. Dreyfus will be glad to answer any inquiries for further detailed information.*

Photo by Drucker & Baltes Co.



### EACH SHOT-GROUP VISIBLE TO THE GUNNER

*When the trigger is squeezed, an electric buzzer informs the operator behind the target to commence operations. He places his "shot-group" high or low, left or right, and the gunner must call out the correction necessary, make his adjustment, and fire again before proceeding to the next box. The fact that his shot-groups are visible gives a zest to this practice which "dry" shooting does not ordinarily possess.*

*Photo by Drucker & Baltes Co.*

the tripod wedged in a T-base. Seated alongside the gunner in such a position that he may observe both the target and the gunner, is the coach.

Our method of instruction is laid down as follows:

First: When the man has reached the stage of manipulation, he is turned over to this coach; he takes his position behind the gun and repeats aloud his range, as for example, eight hundred yards, sighting in on first left-hand paster. This having been accomplished, it is the duty of the coach to check the sight setting, and when he is satisfied that the gun has been sighted in and laid correctly, the man is ordered to proceed. He squeezes his trigger, thereby forming contact with the buzzer behind the target which serves as a signal for the man to begin operations. The operator behind the target shows up the first burst directly in the first square. The gunner then repeats aloud "Tap two mills," which he carries out, and again squeezes his trigger. (The gunner squeezes his trigger after each operation as though he was firing an actual target, and unless this buzzer signal registers, the man behind the target does not proceed.)

This time the operator behind the target may show his group high or low, or he may skip a box, since he is instructed to make all the common errors that are made under actual firing conditions. We will assume that he has shown the shot group two inches above the second box. The gunner must make the correction and at the same time repeat aloud his fault as shown on the target by the shot group and state what his correction would be. (He is instructed and must actually make this correction on the gun.) He would repeat aloud "Too high: down two mills, tap two," and again squeeze his trigger. This would bring him in the third box. This method is used throughout the traversing part of the target.

On the searching target we use practically the same method as used in the traversing target. Should the man find his burst outside the boxes, on the right or left, he would repeat "outside, right or left" as the case may be, either tap one mill left or right, or exert pressure left or right, whichever would fit the case. A combination of the two targets so far explained would also be used on the oblique target.

We have found it best to instruct the men, when they

have fired high or low on the traversing target, to make their correction and then go on to the next box. Otherwise, the loss in time in going back over the target is far greater than the loss in points by skipping this box, while it also tends to disrupt the smooth and efficient manipulation of actual target work.

Through this method of instruction, the men become automatic in their manipulation of a machine gun, as well as acquiring the habit of watching their bursts on the target. Manipulation of the gun becomes a habit, rather than the cause for worry while qualifying on the thousand-inch range in Camp.

During our last tour of field service, by this method of Armory instruction, we were able to qualify seventeen out of nineteen basic (new) men. We have found that this system, aside from being highly instructive and concurring with Training Regulations, is also interesting and competitive.

#### BRIGHTEN YOUR COMPANY ROOMS!

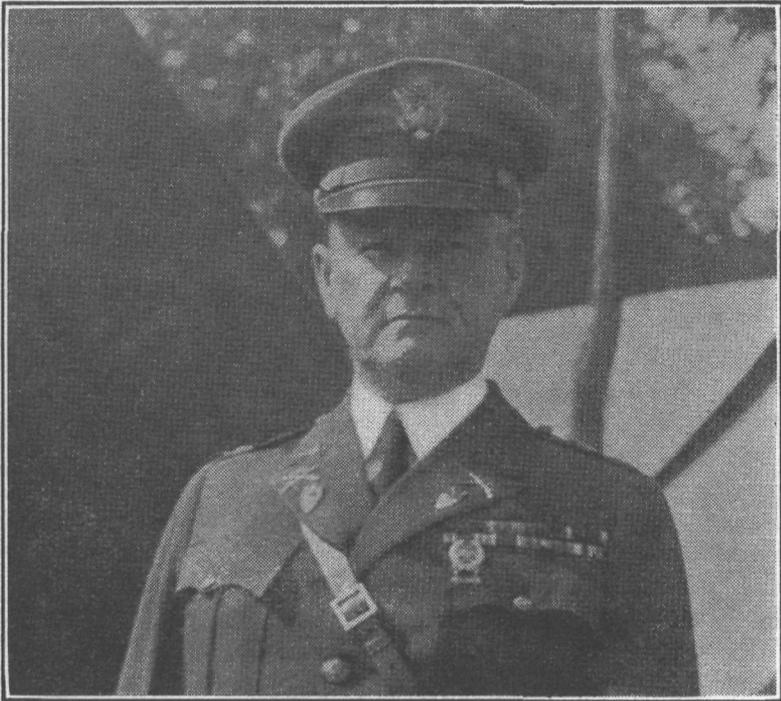
**I**F you see a photograph in the GUARDSMAN which you think would look swell on the walls of your Company Room, why not write and ask us for it? It is your for the asking—free, gratis, at no cost. We shall be glad to give it to you.

Provided, of course, that it has not been loaned to us for reproduction, in which case it belongs to the contributor. But many of the photographs or photo-stats we use are our own property. As a rule, they are put on file for one month after reproduction and then thrown away.

Many of the photographs appearing in the summer issues are taken by the Associate Editor who will be glad to loan the negatives to anyone wishing to have enlargements made. He asks only that care be taken of his negatives and that they be returned to him when finished with.

If you want the original photograph, don't put off writing to us. Remember, we keep them for only one month after publication. And remember, too: First come, first served.

## “A Great Convention”



COLONEL WM. A. TAYLOR, 369TH INFANTRY  
PRESIDENT, NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF  
THE STATE OF NEW YORK

COLONEL Wm. A. Taylor, President, National Guard Association, announces in this issue that according to reports being received daily from all sections of the State the 1933 Convention of the officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia which is to be held in Troy next January 20th and 21st, promises to *break all records* insofar as attendance is concerned.

The Hon. Cornelius F. Burns, Mayor of Troy, is Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, while Colonel W. G. Robinson, 105th Infantry, is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. A special joint meeting of these committees has been called in order to discuss ways and means of providing every imaginable form of entertainment and amusement for the complete enjoyment of all delegates attending the same.

Mayor Burns and Colonel Robinson requested that the following statement be included in this article for the information of all concerned: "Troy and the 105th Infantry not only appreciate the great honor of playing 'host' to this Convention, but anxiously await what they term a *golden opportunity* to do everything within their power toward making the Convention one which will be cherished long and fondly by the entire delegation—individually and collectively."

### APPOINTED ADVERTISING MANAGER FOR THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

WE take great pleasure in announcing that Lt. Col. William J. Mangine has just joined the staff of the GUARDSMAN in the official capacity of Advertising Manager.

Colonel Mangine has always had the interests of our magazine closely at heart and for many years has done noble work in aiding the magazine staff in an unofficial way. Knowing the untiring efforts of all concerned to reduce the publication costs of the GUARDSMAN, the Colonel has accepted the responsibility of his new position, and all the extra work thereby entailed, at no additional expense to the magazine.

His official appointment as Advertising Manager is sincerely welcomed and we urge all those whom he may approach to render him every assistance that lies in their power.

## All Officers Are Urged To Make It So

Well, Mr. Mayor, and you too, Colonel "Robbie," the answer to that will be found in the thanks and appreciation of some 500 officers and guests who will confer upon you the compliment of having successfully arranged "A Great Convention."

It won't be long now before you "comrade in arms" will be shaking hands and otherwise exchanging greetings and salutations so genuinely sincere "when veteran meets veteran." How about the old familiar words, "Meet me in room——?" "What's your room——?"

"What's the headquarters' room of ——the Infantry; ——th Artillery; ——st Cavalry; ——nd Medical Regiment; ——th Naval Militia?, etc., etc.", continuing long into the night.

The Annual Banquet is always the outstanding feature of these Conventions. Martially decorated and dressed, the banquet hall presents a spectacle so picturesque in its every detail and so beautifully displayed and blended by the colorful array of the various distinctive uniforms, that the final picture which greets the eye of the onlooker is almost indescribable—*don't miss it.*

All this to be followed by a chorus of 500 voices, singing in perfect tone and harmony the different arms of the service and other military songs, arousing and recalling to memory fond remembrances of the Good Old Days; and then in the midst of all this revelry comes the signal, followed by a request to rise and a few tense moments of gripping silence, whereupon the notes from a bugler's trumpet sound the calls of "Taps," all of which is in tribute and memory to those of our departed comrades in arms who, "gone but not forgotten," have answered the final roll call. As soon as this impressive ritual is finished, the band again strikes up a popular tune and the voices ring out as the banquet continues.

Following the banquet, next comes the informal parade which forms and prepares to march on the already established different headquarters, paying respect and compliment to Generals, Colonels and wartime or peacetime brother officers for a real old-fashioned talk on this, that or the other thing—you know the old stuff which soldiers hash and re-hash on just such occasions.

During all of the above, the business end of the Convention is being carried on in quieter quarters by the several named committees,

*Continued on page 23*

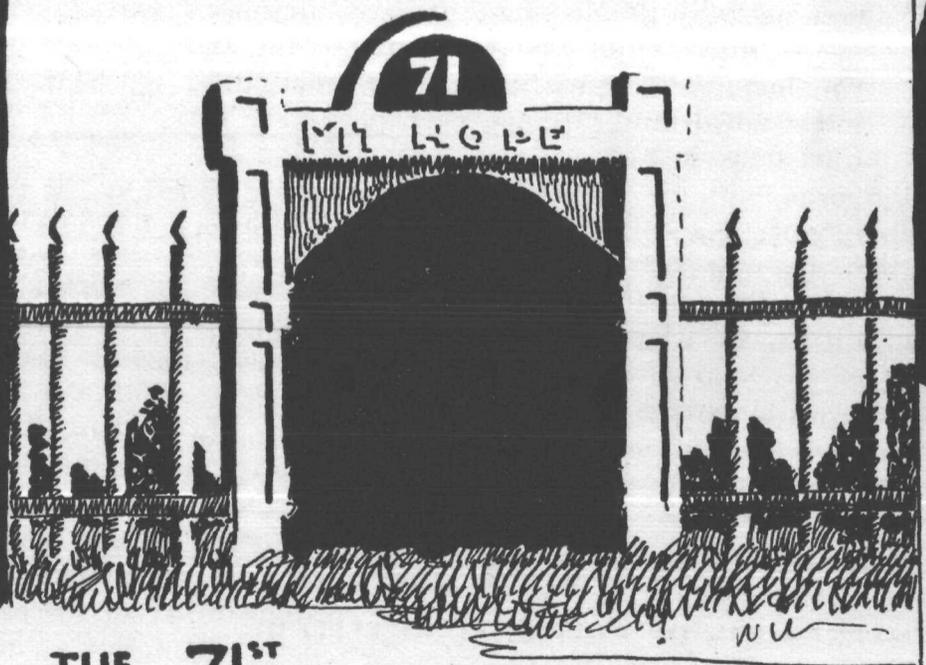
# It Happened in the Guard . . .

SGT. M. J. GLICKMAN  
27th Tank Company



THE 7<sup>TH</sup> WAS THE FIRST REGIMENT (AS A UNIT) TO HAVE AN ARMORY.

THE DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA WAS NOT AUTHORIZED OR WORN UNTIL AFTER THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED. IT WAS A MILITARY OFFENSE FOR A SOLDIER TO WEAR THE INSIGNIA UNLESS AUTHORIZED BY OFFICIAL ORDER OF HIS COMMAND.



THE 7<sup>TH</sup> HAVE THEIR OWN CEMETERY MT. HOPE - COMPLETED 1906.

*Rusty*

THE  
  
 NEW YORK  
 National Guardsman  
 (Official State Publication)

VOL. IX, No. 9 NEW YORK CITY DECEMBER, 1932

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 Editor

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 Advertising Manager

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### A Merry Christmas!

THIS is our sincere wish to the New York National Guard! We heard the other day that this country is suffering from a depression; perhaps you've been told the same thing. If there is any truth in this rumor, we can only advise you to forget it. At least, just for the present. There is time to deal with the many-headed Hydra of depression later on, but *this* is Christmas time—the time, as some great statesman once said, “for all good men to go on a party.”

We think of our readers, scattered far and wide over the Empire State, in the great cities, in the towns and villages, each preparing for Christmas in his own way, each looking forward to a reunion with his friends or with his family, and each thinking perhaps of other Christmases, when Christmas—so they say—*was* Christmas.

But remember this—that Christmas is a *mood*, not a condition. It is exactly what each one makes it for himself, regardless of material circumstances. Forget your own worries for a while and help your friends to forget theirs. Declare a moratorium on misery. “A happy man or woman,” Robert Louis Stevenson remarked, “is better than a five-pound note.”

### AN EXPRESSION OF EDITORIAL GRATITUDE

IT is reassuring to learn, from the many members of the New York National Guard who write in to the editorial office, that our efforts to put out a magazine which will cater both to the highest ranking officer and to the most recently enlisted recruit, meet with the approval of and are appreciated so widely throughout the Guard.

But we, whose pleasant duty it is to plan and publish each month's issue, are in turn indebted most deeply to those who have so willingly contributed their time, their labor, and their artistic talent towards making the appearance of the magazine more attractive.

A man is not judged solely by the clothes he wears, nor a magazine by its front cover, yet—if the advertisements speak the truth—a starched collar *does* make all the difference. Certainly, our front covers during the past year have added much to the GUARDSMAN's popularity and we wish to thank very sincerely the following artists for their admirable work:

SGT. C. H. HOWELL, armorer of the 27th Tank Company, for his five covers, April, May, July, August, and September. Painting and drawing are Sgt. Howell's pet hobbies and many of the rooms in his armory are adorned with examples of his fine work.

GEORGE GRAY has contributed three covers, February, June, and December, and has promised more whenever we ask for them! Readers of the GUARDSMAN have come to recognize the brilliant Gray-technique and we hear much praise of his sketches appearing inside the magazine. George Gray is a professional artist and does a great deal of advertising work. Most of his GUARDSMAN sketches are drawn from life, his model being an ex-doughboy who “sits” for him in his spare time.

EDDIE DUNNE turned in the very clever March cover. “Eddie” was a member of the 106th Infantry during the war and saw plenty of service with that outfit in France. He is now President of Post 23 of the 27th Division Association.

ARTHUR G. MAYER, a lieutenant in the 174th Infantry, was the November artist. He has contributed other front covers in the past and we hope we shall receive more from him in the future. He also designed the “heads” for The Adjutant General's and the “Whole Guard on Review” pages.

GEORGE WEISBROD, who gave us the symbolic January cover, entitled “Chivalry,” is a private in the Medical Detachment, 106th Infantry. He, too, is a “professional” in the advertising business, and occasionally breaks out with a front cover in the “big” magazine field.

PAT REILLY, like the subject of the October cover he submitted, is a dark horse. He just blew into our office one day, delivered a brief paean of praise concerning the cavalry and horses in general, and was gone, leaving his sketch in our hands. We think he's in the 101st Cavalry.

SGT. M. J. GLICKMAN, of the 27th Tank Company, although not one of our front cover artists, cannot be omitted from this list of contributors, for his contributions entitled “It Happened in the Guard” have proved one of the outstanding successes of the year. These pages of his have taken a great deal of research work, to say nothing of the time necessitated by the drawings themselves. “Rusty” is about to launch out in a promising Broadway venture but we hope that he will still find time to enliven our magazine with his interesting feature.

There is one feature which many of our readers have missed and about which they often ask us; and that is the clever, humorous, and admirably drawn cartoon which E. C. DREHER used to contribute. The adventures of his three delightful characters—the immaculate French officer, the walrus-mustached English sergeant-major, and the hard-boiled U. S. doughboy—never failed to provoke a good hearty laugh among the members of the Guard, and on behalf of them all we say, “Please, ‘Ernie,’ send us in some more.”



## GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



### UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

**I**N the opinion of every sane and thoughtful man, the winter of 1932-33 will be one of the most critical periods in the history of our Nation.

In the present unemployment and consequent suffering our government officials and all individuals who make up our commonwealth are faced by a problem which cannot be put off, but which must be solved at once.

This problem is more acute and more in need of solution than it was a year ago. It has gathered mass and momentum. Savings on which families were existing last year in spite of unemployment have either ceased to exist or will not hold out much longer.

I do believe (and I think that I see definite indications thereof) that in some quarters at least improvement can be noted, and that with all of us pulling together our problem can be solved and this emergency overcome; but all must realize that the problem is immediate, and all must help.

The vital point is that every individual should feel that it is his own personal problem, and not that of some other more or less fortunate individual. Few of us, indeed, have failed to feel the effects of this problem.

None of us will fail to feel the effects, and feel them severely, if this problem is not solved.

For his own protection and for his own future welfare, as well as in the name of common charity, the man who has a job today must help the man who, through no fault of his own, is out of a job and cannot get one.

Especially do I feel that the New York National Guard must aid the community in this crisis from within as it has aided in crises in the past, both from within and without.

In a previous editorial I spoke about our armories being available on proper call for relief work. I believe, however, that we must go further, and, as individuals and as a body, must aid actively in the raising of immediately-needed funds to provide work and relief for those who are destitute.

I realize, of course, that many of our own men are out of work and may be suffering. Personally I know of many

past and present officers and men who are in desperate need of help. We must help these, but we must also join together and help the unfortunate outside of our ranks.

Our people have behaved splendidly so far. In spite of the persistent urging of insidious (and often well-paid) agitators, they have remained patient and law-abiding. If want and suffering continue, the breaking-point may be reached, and then the very basic structure of our commonwealth would be threatened.

I have recently appointed a committee of the National Guard to cooperate with the civil committee which is raising funds for unemployment relief in New York City. Calls for similar service may come from other communities. I have authorized various means for helping our own unemployed.

I believe further, however, as I said before, that every one of us who has a job must help to provide the funds necessary to relieve distress. I believe also that every commanding officer must devise ways in which his organization can help to raise funds.

Frankly, I feel that in spite of the importance of our military training the very first requirement of our training season of 1932-1933 is to help our communities to relieve and to overcome present unemployment and suffering.

We are really at present a "nation at war," at war against unemployment and suffering. If we respond to the call as we have in the past we shall win this war as we have won past wars. The National Guard is a part of the Nation's "first line of defense." Let us expand the definition of "defense," as formerly understood, to include defense against suffering and demoralization of our own good people. Neither as an organization nor as individuals have we ever failed the Nation in the past. We cannot fail it now.



*W. H. Haskell*

Major-General

# Democracy—The Ideal

Loyalty Revealed by Sacrifice — *Was the keynote of the speech delivered at the annual Armistice Memorial Service in Newburgh, by*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM P. McKEON,  
CHAPLAIN OF THE 156TH F. A.

ONCE again the voice of our President is heard, proclaiming that the eleventh day of November shall be commemorated throughout the nation by solemn exercises to honor especially the memory of those who died in the service of their country. In no better way can we offer appropriate homage to our illustrious dead, thousands of whose lifeless bodies lie in foreign soil, than to speak to you tonight upon the sublime ideal that inspired their triumph, cheered and sustained them in their heroic sacrifice. That ideal, which was their strength and today is our hope in the present national crisis, is Democracy.

A hundred and fifty years have passed since its inception. Into them have been crowded stupendous events of progress, educational, mechanical, scientific, but all these are further surpassed in importance by the two great documents of Democracy, the Declaration of Independence and the immortal constitution of our country. These documents, the bone and sinew of democracy, form the apex of political achievement.

The eminent emancipator and saviour of the nation, Abraham Lincoln, was blessed with a lively unshaken faith in democracy. With the country bleeding and torn apart by civil war, calmly the great liberator prophesied the destiny of the United States: "If we continue to execute all the express provisions of our national constitution, the union will endure forever."

As I utter Lincoln's name tonight, it makes me instinctively feel that he is in the presence of our fallen soldiers whose memory we have come here together to honor. Behold him, in the hour of his sacrifice, standing upon the war-torn battlefield at Gettysburg, delivering his immortal address: "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." He consummated his faith in democracy with his life. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he layeth down his life for his friends."

Undoubtedly our silent dead would have me speak to you a word of cheer. Brave soldiers in life, loyal soldiers in death, truly they bid me speak their words of hope.

Listen, therefore, to the message of sincere congratulation and fervent hope from those beyond. Their gleaming communication reads: "Stand fast in your faith in democracy! Soon will you emerge, from your withering, blighting adversity, and soon will millions of American wage-earners reap the reward of their loyalty, faith and patriotism, in the new economic and social order that will of necessity come out of your afflictions."

What is our response to our heroic dead? In the silence of our thoughts, let us pause for a while at their mute tombstones. Behold the hallowed soil, behold the vast sea of white crosses! Each cross represents a fallen soldier in the sanctuary of our dead. Quiet and peaceful, grand and celestial, is that spot of earth, where lie America's greatest pride and noblest sons. At their tombstones the words of

the God-man, Jesus Christ, uttered over nineteen hundred years ago, assume a strange significance, "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

To you, our departed brethren, we cannot help but say tonight that you paid to the last farthing the imperative obligation to your country. With the same sublime and generous spirit did you recognize the great demand of God and acknowledge the existence of the all powerful Creator.

Our honored and beloved dead, tonight we salute you! You did your duty well, loyal to God, loyal to your country. The heritage you left us is a heritage of loyalty to God and to our constitution. In the sublime sacrifice of your lives upholding the principles of democracy, you reveal to us how the tenets of democracy harmonize with the teachings of Jesus Christ. Did He not proclaim the common Fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of man, that all men are created equal? "In the pursuit of happiness"—does it not mean that it leads us through the dark afflictions and heavy crosses of life to the everlasting dawn and supreme joys of an endless eternity. The pouring forth of your life's blood brought Heaven to earth and earth to Heaven. For the white crosses that mark your graves mean not the end of all, otherwise the price of your victory would be too much and your lives be truly wasted. Your immortal souls, shielded from the destructive elements of war, gas, bullets, shrapnel are now glorified and enjoying happiness eternal in the presence of their infinite Creator, the Kings of Kings, the Lord and Exalted Ruler of the Universe.

To you mothers, wives and sweethearts, sisters and brothers, left behind may I add one word more. To you the human ties are so great, and love so strong, that in recalling the memory of those priceless dear ones, it should be done reverently, delicately, tenderly. Human words are weak in tendering consolation to you who must suffer most, but Christian faith like theirs is strong in its victory over death. In your lonely hours, in your solitude, when memory of the dead who meant so much to you in life, brings the fresh tear to your eyes and a throbbing pang in your heart, take courage, and find shelter and consolation under the standard of Jesus Christ, "I am the resurrection and the life." Though their pulse be still and their lips be silent, their second spring of life eternal shall be glorious and everlasting and you shall clasp again, breast to breast, your loved one who died in the friendship of Christ, and in the exalted service of his country.

Shades of our illustrious dead, shades of our glorious Washington, of our immortal Lincoln and our distinguished soldier dead, we salute you, and do honor and glorify your grand and honored names, and we reaffirm to you tonight our staunch faith, our undying belief in our government, because we believe it is the best and most honorable—Democracy, the ideal.

## THE KING IS DEAD—LONG LIVE THE KING!

By LIEUT. C. PHELAN

## A LAMENT OF THE 104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

OUR good friend, the off-wheeler, who rarely ever was up in the collar, is going to be replaced by a 5-ton tractor. Doubtless a 5-ton tractor has some sort of a collar of its own concealed somewhere in its mechanism, but at the moment none of us would have the slightest idea of where to look for it. Well, its existence and whereabouts will very soon be brought forcibly to our attention.



Drawn by Sgt. Chas. L. Lane,  
Howitzer Co., 108th Infantry.

It is difficult to discover any agreement in the many opinions held by members of our regiment with regard to the change now taking place, because at this stage of the proceedings we are "neither fish nor flesh nor good salt herring." Heaven knows what we are!

Most of our officers and men have a genuine love for the horse, a love that has grown very deep through years of contact with him. Those who know him best cannot speak too highly of his character and see in him the highest form of faithfulness that is possible for any man or beast to give. They have seen him die on the battlefield and their respect for him is equal to that of the driver in Kipling's "Snarleyow."

Some of our younger members, never quite familiar with the horse, having been born out of his time, look on him as representative of an antiquated method of transportation which demands a great deal of attention. They see in him streaks of what they call downright cussedness. Others are quite frank in their opinion that the horse is "just a great big pain" and do not hesitate to say so.

The feeling of the regiment, therefore, can hardly be said to be unanimous. The pros and cons of horses versus motors are forever being bandied back and forth and our facetious friends find great pleasure in calling us up to ask how we like becoming grease monkeys and if we are now going to change our spurs for spark plugs. At last we decided to interview the one being whose wishes had not, till then, been in any way consulted—namely, His Majesty the Horse.

We felt a little timid about tackling the job, never having heard of a horse being interviewed and having no idea as to how to go about it. We thought the best thing to do would be to take advantage of a lax moment on the part of our otherwise very efficient stablemen and discuss the whole thing with the horse we considered the most representative of the group.

The kingpin of our horses is No. 32, "Sam." He knows more tricks of the trade than a bugler. When an occasion presents itself, he can be as ornery as any regiment of horses extant, and though as docile as a lamb when he cares to be, it must be confessed that he does not care to very often. Sam is really a magnificent looking specimen of a draft animal, but all the same he can be the biggest goldbrick in seven states when it takes his fancy.

Well, we eased into his stall, speaking softly to him so that we wouldn't have our brains knocked out by his huge, seven-hole shoes. We felt like a politician handing out cigars as we held a piece of sugar out to him. We went on to tell him what a nice horse he was, just to get him in a receptive frame of mind, and finally we raised enough courage to broach the subject of our visit to him.

"Sam, old pal," we said to him, "there have been rumors, and now we have received definite orders, to the effect that a change is to be made in our organization. It seems that someone down in Washington has decided that the day of the horse has reached the evening of its life. A new means of transportation has been invented which is considered to be much more efficient than the work that you and your noble fellows have performed in the past. We have come in to see you this evening and ask you, as a representative of your group, just what you think of this change."

We waited a few moments but received no answer. Quietness reigned in the stable, broken only by the sturdy breathing of Sam, close beside us, and by an occasional kick or movement of one of the other horses. "Come, Sam," we urged. "Doubtless this piece of news has come as a shock to you and we understand your feeling rather overcome. But tell us, old pal, what your reactions are."

Still there was no reply. Only the restless movements of Sam's team-mates further down the line disturbed the silence of the stable. In the dim half-light, we looked more closely and discovered, to our astonishment, that Sam had gone fast asleep.



Photo by Keystone-Underwood

## TALKING WITH PLANES AT CAMP SMITH

This was taken way back in the summer when the 71st Infantry was at Camp Smith. Here are members of that regiment talking via radio with the pilots of two planes of the 27th Division Aviation from Miller Field, Staten Island. The planes spotted the enemy and communicated the results of their reconnaissance to the ground.

# 71st Infantry Reviewed by General Holbrook

It is reassuring, in this era of "all-time lows," to find an "all-time high," yet that mark was seemingly reached on the night of November 22nd, 1932, when the Seventy-First Infantry tendered a review to Brigadier General Lucius Roy Holbrook, commanding the 1st Division, U. S. A.

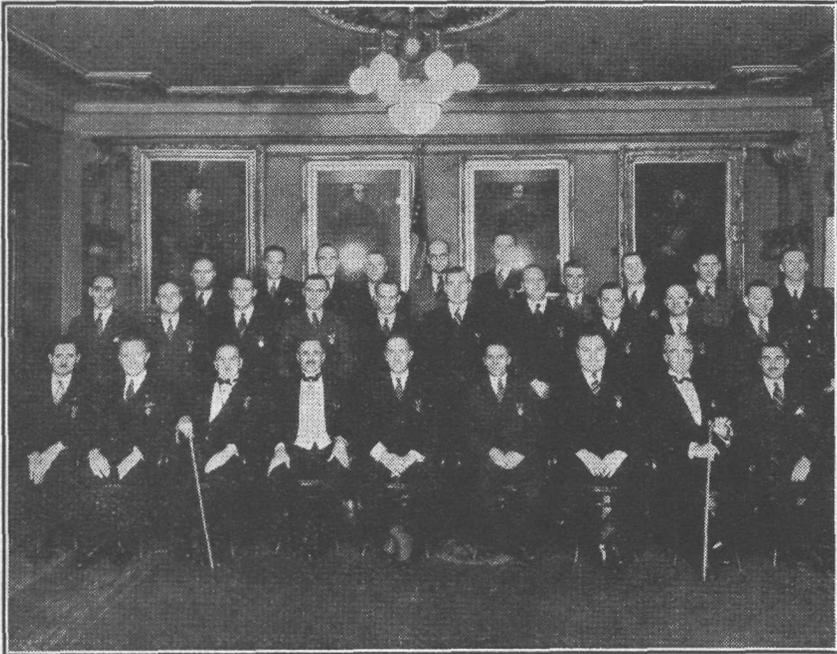


Photo by Drucker & Baltes Co., N. Y.

## RECIPIENTS OF THE PURPLE HEART AWARD

Veterans of the Seventy-first Infantry (inactive) who received the Order of the Purple Heart at General Holbrook's review, November 22, 1932.

With the regiment up to full strength (and, incidentally, with a long waiting list from which to select their new recruits), the armory floor presented a magnificent spectacle. The distinctive uniform of white duck trousers, dark blue swallow-tails with white cross-belts and dark blue pom-pommed shako, looks extremely well and adds a color and smartness to a parade which the field uniform of olive-drab could never lend. General Holbrook, in his brief address to the officers of the regiment at the termination of the review, congratulated them upon the very fine showing of their men and said he envied them their uniform which could so easily conceal so many faults in drill. The keen eye of a professional soldier, however, he went on to say, was never misled by mere externals and, even discounting the general showy effect of their splendid uniforms, he had seen that evening an exhibition of military discipline, efficiency, and smartness which could not be surpassed by any other regiment in the National Guard.

The principle ceremony of the evening was the award of the Order of the Purple Heart to thirty-two active and veteran members of the Seventy-First Regiment. The medal was pinned on the breast of each recipient by General Holbrook and the galleries, well-packed with friends of the regiment, acclaimed their special friends with bursts of loud clapping. Captain Harry Maslin, looking every inch the fine soldier he is, received a particularly "big hand" in token of the esteem in which he is held by all.

This presentation was followed by a most interesting and well-organized display of "Co-ordination Mind and Muscle Drill," inspired by the system of training used in hardening American troops in British areas in 1917. The class, under the command of Captain Arthur C. Beck, was

composed of picked men of the First Battalion (including men who had enlisted less than four weeks before) and went through a rapid succession of various drills with a view to showing that close concentration of mind and muscle can overcome lack of special training. After a short spell of close order drill, they passed on to physical drill, Butt's Manual, bayonet fighting, fencing, boxing, disarming, wrestling, and mat work. The exhibition of British infantry drill, ("Form Fours!" "Right!" "Quick March!"), carried out at the regulation 140 paces to the minute, created much amusement.

Lieut. Col. Ames T. Brown commanded the Evening Parade, the companies sweeping by the reviewing point in beautiful lines to the regimental air of "The Dear Old Seventy-First" which was composed by the Band Leader, Lambert L. Eben.

The review was preceded by a dinner, given by Colonel DeLamater, commanding the 71st Infantry, to General Holbrook in the resplendent Blue and Green Room of the McAlpin Hotel. The guests were seated at tables arranged in the form of the letter H. Following their usual custom, the dinner broke up without any speeches in order that those present might re-assemble at the armory in time for the review.

After the ceremonies of the evening were over, a reception was held in the Colonel's quarters for General Holbrook and this was followed by a supper and dance in the Officers' Mess.



## DO YOU KNOW

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

THAT in ancient times Sergeant was spelled SERJEANT and that the term was not limited to the military service but had various applications? It was given also to the highest rank of barristers (lawyers) in England and Ireland, they being known as "SERJEANTS-AT-LAW."

The word Sergeant is derived from the Latin word "SERVIUS," one who serves.

In the 13th Century on the Continent of Europe, the term Sergeant referred to foot soldiers but gradually it became attached to the tenant in charge of a Knight's party on service. With the abolition of armies on feudal lines, the Sergeant became an important member of a company in a regiment, and in the 17th Century he was always "elected" to his position by the Captain. He had great powers of authority over the men but Barry, in 1634, counsels him not to "slashe or cutt soulders with his swourde except uppon juste occationes." Up to the 19th Century the insignia of a Sergeant was the halberd (battle ax). All military writers of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries allot innumerable duties to the Sergeant, which clearly indicates that he was the Captain's right-hand man in all matters pertaining to drill and interior economy, which is as true today as in ancient times.

## DEATH OF GENERAL LESTER

*(Continued from page 7)*

both citizen and soldier. As a citizen you have been foremost in good projects in New York State, especially in and about your city of Saratoga; beginning as a private in the New York National Guard, you have served your appreciative country in the Spanish War and the Great War, and your sons, worthy of a fighting sire, endured wounds for what you and they believed. On this, the fiftieth reunion of your class, it is fitting that your college, which looks upon sons like you with proud and affectionate eyes, should do you honor. We therefore admit you to the degree of doctor of humane letters and direct that this degree be written against your name in the records of the college."

Following are extracts from tributes tendered by others who knew General Lester:

By **JOHN F. O'RYAN**  
Major General, U. S. Army Reserve  
War-Time Commander of the  
27th Division, N. Y. N. G.

**A**BOVE all else, and what built up a discriminating respect for him among all who learned to know him at all intimately, was his outstanding character as a man. He was a man who developed character and was secured by sound moral and ethical moorings. No prejudice or self-interest was ever known to actuate his conduct or decisions. He leaves to his family a legacy that money cannot buy, a life's work of service to country, state, city, and family that is outstanding in its disinterestedness and worth. We all loved and respected General Lester.

By **WILLIAM N. HASKELL**  
Major General and Present Commander  
of the New York National Guard

**A**S one of my predecessors as commanding general of the N. Y. N. G., General Lester, in the eighteen months after December 17, 1921, during which time he commanded the Guard, effected the difficult reorganization of the Guard following the World War. On the firm foun-

ation so wisely and thoroughly laid by him we are now building. The year and a half that he served as the head of the National Guard of the State of New York capped a long and honorable period of service in which he rose through all the grades from private to the rank of brevet major general. His career as a soldier is an inspiration to every one of the 22,000 citizens of the state who are at present enlisted in the militia, while the community in general is deprived by his death of as fine and lovable a personal character as it has ever been my privilege to meet.

By **FRANKLIN W. WARD**  
Major General, Adjutant of the State  
and one of General Lester's closest friends

**N**EWs of the death of General James Westcott Lester will be received with keen and heartfelt sorrow throughout the entire National Guard of the State of New York, in which he served with exceptionally meritorious distinction for forty years. He entered its ranks as a private soldier, served with its troops in the Spanish-American War, along the Rio Grande in the Mexican border emergency and later as a brigade commander in the World War. He left its service as one of its most able division commanders. It was essentially through his experience, unceasing labor and broad legal knowledge that the military law of the state as it now exists came into being. It was largely through his masterful leadership that the reorganization of the National Guard as it is now constituted was successfully accomplished after the World War. Truly it may be said of him that he was one of the fathers of the National Guard.

By **F. M. WATERBURY**  
Brigadier General, retired, former fellow  
townsman and lifelong associate of General Lester

**H**IS military knowledge, his untiring energy and great leadership made him an outstanding officer in peace and in war. General Lester was of that officer type who maintained the strictest discipline at no loss to friendship, a one hundred percent characteristic for a National Guardsman which leaves thousands of soldiers, who knew and loved him, to mourn his loss.

## IF THIS WERE FAITH - By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

**G**OD, if this were enough,  
That I see things bare to the buff  
And up to the buttocks in mire,  
That I ask not hope nor hire,  
Nur in the husk,  
Nor dawn beyond the dusk,  
Nor life beyond death:  
God, if this were faith?

Having felt thy wind in my face  
Spit sorrow and disgrace,  
Having seen thine evil doom  
In Golgotha and Khartoum,  
And the brutes, the work of thine hands,  
Fill with injustice lands  
And stain with blood the sea:  
If still in my veins the glee  
Of the black night and the sun  
And the lost battle, run:  
If, an adept,

The iniquitous lists I accept  
With joy, and joy to endure and be withstood,  
And still to battle and perish for a dream of good:  
God, if that were enough?

If to feel, in the ink of the slough,  
And the sink of the mire,  
Veins of glory and fire  
Run through and transpierce and transpire,  
And a secret purpose of glory in every part,  
And the answering glory of battle fill my heart;  
To thrill with the joy of girded men,  
To go on for ever and fail and go on again,  
And be mauled to the earth and arise,  
And contend for the shade of a word and a thing not seen  
with the eyes:  
With the half of a broken hope for a pillow at night  
That somehow the right is the right  
And the smooth shall bloom from the rough:  
Lord, if that were enough?

# Simple, My Dear Watson!

## A Group of Problems for a Winter's Evening.

**W**E thought that that little problem about the bookworm was so simple that everyone would get it right. But the replies received show that two persons out of every three just don't stop to think before they speak. Some gave the distance eaten by the worm as  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " , others as 3". The first three letters to arrive containing the correct answer, one and one-half inches (just stack three books for yourself and see where the first page of No. 1 book and the last page of No. 3 book come), were from:

Sgt. James Brown, Co. C, 108th Infantry (Syracuse),  
 "Three Rookies," Co. L, 108th Infantry (Elmira), and  
 Pvt. Joseph Boersma, Co. G, 174th Infantry, Buffalo.

We are publishing a number of problems this month. None of them requires more mathematical knowledge than the ordinary boy takes away with him from school yet we dare bet that 75 per cent will be the very most that any member of the Guard will solve correctly. When you send your solutions in be sure to number them so that they correspond with the respective problem numbers as given below.

(1) In firing at a mark, A hits it two out of three shots, B three out of four, and C four out of five. The mark was hit 931 times. If each man fired the same number of shots, how many hits did each make, and how many shots were fired altogether?

(2) The swimming pool at Camp Smith contains 1,000 cubic yards of water and can be filled by either of two inlet pipes in three and four hours, respectively; and can be emptied by either of two outlet pipes in five and six hours, respectively. How long does it take to fill the pool if both inlet and both outlet pipes are open?

(3) A man is standing on a swiftly moving train. While the train is traveling at 30 m. p. h. he jumps vertically upwards to a height of four feet. One second elapses from the time he leaves the floor until he lands again. Where does the man land?

(4) Three persons, A, B, and C, share 21 quart bottles of wine, of which seven are full, seven half-full, and seven are empty. How can these be so apportioned that each shall have an equal number of bottles, and an equal quantity of wine, without transferring any of it from bottle to bottle?

(5) Two forces set out marching. The red force leaves New York City at 8:00 A. M. and marches at 3 m. p. h. without intermission; the blue force leaves Albany at 4:00 P. M. the same day and marches towards New York City at 4 m. p. h. Supposing the distance is 130 miles, and sup-

posing the two forces capable of continuing their journeys without any halt or intermission, where will the two forces meet?

(6) A man was asked how many men there were in his battalion. He replied that he could not say, but he knew that if he counted them by twos, by threes, by fours, by fives, or by sixes, there was always one over, but if he counted them by sevens, there was no remainder. What is the smallest number that will answer these conditions?

(7) Two wineglasses of equal size are respectively one-half and one-third full of wine. Each is then filled up with water and their contents are mixed. One-half of this mixture is finally poured back into one of the glasses. What part of this will be wine and what part will be water?

(8) A man sees the weight of a pile driver strike a pile every five seconds. If he is 330 feet from the pile driver, and if sound travels at the rate of 1,100 feet a second, what interval elapses between two successive sounds as the man hears them?

(9) A steamer, 105 miles east of Sandy Hook lighthouse, springs a leak. She puts back at once in the direction of the lighthouse, and in the first hour steams at the rate of 10 m. p. h.

More and more water-logged, she decreases her speed each succeeding hour by the rate of one-tenth of what she has been doing the previous hour. When will she reach the lighthouse?

(10) An old king, a beautiful princess, and a page were imprisoned in a high tower to which there was but one opening, a window 150 feet above the ground. Their only means of escape was afforded by a rope which passed over a pulley fixed to the outside of the tower and on each end of which hung a basket. Whenever one basket was at the window, the other was on the ground below the tower. The rope itself was inclosed in such a way that a person in one of the baskets could neither help himself by means of it nor receive help from other prisoners. In short, the only way the baskets could be used was by placing a heavier weight in the one than in the other.

Now, the old king weighed 195 lbs., the princess 105 lbs., the page 90 lbs., and they found in the tower an iron chain weighing 75 lbs. The weight in the descending basket could not exceed that in the ascending basket by more than 15 lbs. without causing a descent so rapid as to be dangerous to a human being, although such a speed, of course, would not injure the chain. Furthermore, only two persons, or one person and the chain, could be placed in the same basket at the same time. How did the party manage to escape and take the chain with them?



KEEP SMILING.

**Vote for Repeal!**

A scientist states that a spoonful of water contains 270,000 potential horsepower. Yeah, that's probably the stuff we drank last Christmas.



**Black and White**

Sgt. Char: "Yo sho pick yo'self a light complected sweetie dis time. How come you like 'em so pale?"

Cpl. Sole: "Boy, when 'Ah gives 'em a black eye, 'Ah craves to see it."

**Roundabout**

A famous globetrotter says his chief difficulty is finding new, unexplored regions. He should try motoring on Sunday with a friend who knows all the short cuts.

**Applesauce**

"This paper says that in parts of Germany laborers are paid in vegetables."

"I suppose they sometimes ask for an increase in celery."

**Magnetism**

Rose: "Johnny told me a wonderful story last night."

Daisy: "Did he tell it well?"

Rose: "Well, he held his audience!"

—Pa. Guardsman.

**Coming Events**

A small town is a place where a girl gets ripped up the back the minute she starts sewing.

**Happy Though Single**

A colored cook had just been employed on the understanding that she was not married. The first morning she appeared with four little darkies following with her baggage.

"But I thought you said you weren't married," said the mistress.

"Ah ain't ma'am. But Ah ain't been neglected."

**First Hand Proof**

He: "There are an awful lot of girls who don't want to get married."

She: "How do you know?"

He: "I've asked them."



**Suitable for any Climate**

"This fire-extinguisher," said the salesman, "will last forty years."

"It's no use to me," replied the lady. "I shan't be here all the time."

"But when you go, madam, you can take it with you."

**A Difficult Job**

"What color are you going to paint your new car?"

"It will be either green, blue, or grey. I can't make up my wife's mind."

**Honorable Discharge**

"I see you have been discharged from the army. How come?"

"When the enemy was approaching the captain yelled, 'Fire at will.' I couldn't see Will, so I fired at the 1st sergeant."

—Wisconsin N. G. Review.

**Tough!**

It was tough luck on the parked-car sheik that he collected two black eyes just because he mistook asthma for passion.

**Which Was True**

The old gentleman's wife was entering a pullman and he neglected to assist her.

"You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a gal," she exclaimed in gentle rebuke.

"No," he replied, "and you are not so buoyant as when I was a boy."

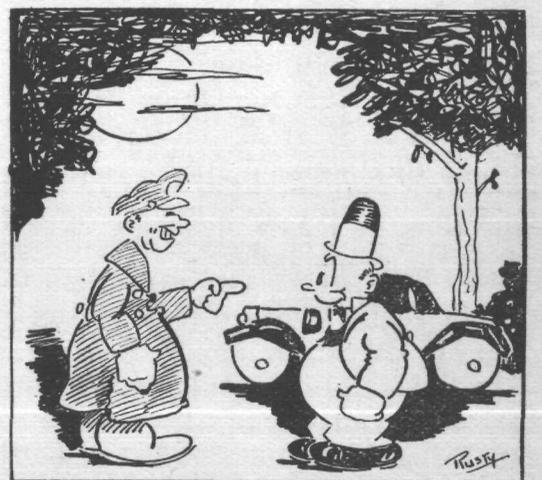
**Too Many Notices**

Subway Gateman: "Can't you see that notice, 'No Smoking'?"

Traveller: "Of course I can; but there are so many notices in here—one even tells me to wear Closeform Corsets—that I'm not paying attention to any of them."

**Prophecy**

An engineer says that wings will have disappeared from automobiles by 1952. By that time many present-day motorists will be growing their own.



**Oh, What's the Use?**

Cop: "Say, you can't leave that car there without lights."

Owner: "But it's a cul-de-sac."

Cop: "I don't care if it's a Rolls Royce. You gotta have them lights on."

# THE ORION MESSSENGER

NEWS OF THE 27th DIVISION

ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD WAR, INC.

### OFFICERS

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

### MEMBERSHIP

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

### TIME TO RENEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

LAST May, we told you through these pages that members of the 27th Division Association, who at that time were in good standing, would receive the GUARDSMAN without further charge until October, 1932. The time limit was extended to December, 1932, through the kindness of General Haskell so that your new subscription would start with the New Year.

That time has now arrived.

It is to be hoped that you have enjoyed the past issues of the GUARDSMAN and that you will make it possible for us to continue mailing it to you by sending the Editor the subscription price of one dollar (\$1.00) for the next twelve copies during 1933.

It was also called to the attention of the members of the 27th Division Association, in the May, 1932, issue, the necessity of their supporting this undertaking if the publication was to continue carrying the ORION MESSENGER page. To date, the prospects are not very encouraging.

If you want to continue having the news of our association sent to you each month, it is up to you to mail your subscription check (\$1.00) today, using the remittance slip below.

We believe that the ORION MESSENGER page is of great service in providing a link between all the members of our association and that its discontinuance would be a great loss to us. All members, therefore, are urged to send in their subscriptions at once, either by check, by money order, or by merely clipping a one-dollar bill to the remittance form.



*General John F. O'Ryan, Honorary President, and Past President Donald C. Strachan were caught by our photographer at the opening of the convention in Buffalo.*

### CAPTAIN HANNA PASSES

A message from London, received October 30th, 1932, announces the sudden death of Capt. Robert W. ("Mark") Hanna, a British Army officer who was attached to the 27th Division during the war. Our association was represented at his funeral by Capt. R. Henderson Bland, representative of the Ypres League in America, who is now in London. The close relations and important services of Capt. Hanna to our division during the war are well set forth in the divisional citation awarded him by General O'Ryan which follows:

**"Capt. Robert W. Hanna, Staff Captain, AA & QMC Staff, B.E.F."**

For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. As Liaison Offi-

cer with the Headquarters of this Division, from June 1 to November 25, 1918, his services, based on the secure foundation of familiarity with precedent and procedure in higher formations of the British Army, were at the disposal of Division Headquarters, and were appreciated as being extremely valuable in connection with administrative details. Captain Hanna, in addition to his professional knowledge, possesses the attributes of an alert mentality, keen perception, instant estimate of the abilities and characteristics of individuals and units, a great capacity for work, coupled with energy, activity, zeal, cheerfulness and tact. His timely hints and suggestions were of special value during the operations of the division while with the Second British Army, vicinity of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, and with the Fourth British Army, vicinity of Le Catelet and Le Cateau, France. That the administrative arrangements were conducted throughout, practically without a hitch, is believed to be, in part, due to the information so freely, willingly, and tactfully imparted by this officer."

### Cut Along This Line

PRINT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS BELOW AND ENCLOSE YOUR CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO THE ORDER OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, ROOM 778, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, 80 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

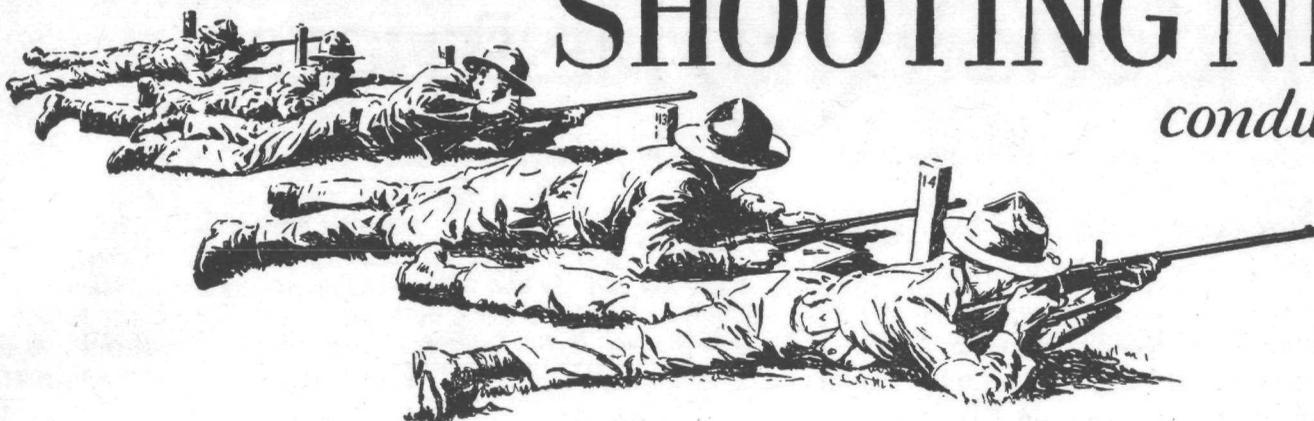
Print Name .....

Address..... State.....

Herewith my check, money order, or.....dollar bill(s) in the sum of \$..... for.....year (s) subscription to the N. Y. NATIONAL GUARDSMAN-ORION MESSENGER.

# SHOOTING NEWS

*conducted by*



**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION**  
BARR BUILDING . . . . WASHINGTON D. C.

## MILITARY MATCHES FEATURE N. R. A. WINTER SHOOTING PROGRAM

**N**ATIONAL Guardsmen, members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and Regulars, as well as civilian shooters, will have a fair chance this winter to win gold, silver, and bronze medals and trophies merely by shooting on their own ranges at home. This unique opportunity is provided by the varied program of National Rifle Association indoor rifle and pistol "home range" matches to be conducted during the current winter months.

The schedule includes all classes of .22 caliber rifle matches, .22 pistol matches and .38 revolver events. Furthermore, the program is divided into four separate groups of events as follows: Tyro matches for beginners; open state and nation-wide championships for the mediocre and expert shooters; special events for American Legion Posts and Legionaries; and military rifle and pistol matches open to teams and individual competitors from all branches of the military service.

It is these indoor military matches that are of particular interest to Guardsmen and members of the O. R. C. Each year more than one hundred military companies enter teams in the popular company match—the winner of which is declared the National Company Team Champion of the United States. This also is the event that determines the various Corps Area Champions. Medals of national significance are presented to the three high teams from each Corps Area and a handsome trophy in addition to the three sets of medals is awarded in the National Championship. The company team match will be fired during February and entries must reach N. R. A. Headquarters not later than February 1st.

An individual event open to Officers and men from all branches of the military service and conducted along similar lines will be fired during the month of January—entries closing January 1st.

National Guardsmen armed with the pistol and those who prefer pistol shooting to competition with .22 caliber rifle will be interested to know that N. R. A. has likewise programmed a schedule of matches for them. The military schedule of pistol events includes a .22 caliber company pistol team match and an Individual Military Championship with the .22 pistol.

The regular annual program of more than a hundred rifle and pistol matches, including special events for Tyros, Legionaries, Civilian Club members and members of the National Rifle Association will run concurrently with the

military schedule. Except for the military matches mentioned, the program is conducted only for members and organizations affiliated with the N. R. A. It should be noted, however, that National Guardsmen and organizations from the National Guard, need not be members of the N. R. A. in order to compete in any of the special matches arranged for them.

A copy of the official match program containing the N. R. A. shooting rules and general information of real interest to the man who likes to shoot will be sent to any reader of this magazine upon request. There is no charge for the book. Address National Rifle Association, 816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

## N. Y. N. G. TO SUPPORT EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE

**E**VERY regiment of the New York National Guard in Greater New York will be asked to support the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee's campaign for \$15,000,000 to provide unemployment relief this winter, according to an announcement by Major General William N. Haskell, Commander of the 27th Division. It is planned to hold at each armory an event to which admission will be charged, the proceeds going to the committee, General Haskell said, or to assist in raising funds in whatever other way the Commanding Officer of each regiment may consider the most appropriate for his organization.

He has appointed the following committee to direct the campaign in the National Guard: Colonel Walter A. De Lamater, 71st Infantry, chairman; Colonel William A. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General, 369th Infantry; Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, 245th Coast Artillery; Colonel Ralph C. Tobin, 107th Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence Beattie, 101st Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy, 27th Division Staff; Lieutenant Colonel Emil E. Podyen, 105th Field Artillery; and Lieutenant Colonel Redmond F. Kernan, 104th Field Artillery.

The first benefit event staged by a National Guard unit for the committee's fund-raising campaign this year was a review at the 7th Regiment Armory on Friday, November 18th. Admission of \$1.50 was charged, this being the first time in the history of the regiment that admission was charged for a review.

# In My Opinion—

## A Brief Athletic Diversion

By TOM CLIFTON

**F**OOTBALL is over for 1932, with the exception of the annual Real Estate-Rose Bowl game in Southern California. It has been one of the best seasons for the game from the standpoint of football itself, though not, perhaps, from the financial point of view.

To me, one of the most wholesome features of the past season has been the getting together of our colleges and universities of standing in schedules with teams of their own type. If you don't quite understand what I mean, look over the year's record of Hamilton, Williams, Amherst, Bowdoin, Haverford, and the two or three other top-notch smaller schools. If you don't understand, then, you never will. Mount St. Mary's, Johns Hopkins and Sewanee still have teams on their list which do not belong there, but I credit that to their unfortunate geographical condition.

The same now holds good for the Big Four. After Penn's showing in the past two seasons, I feel sure that both Harvard and Yale will welcome her back on their schedule—the Crimson, maybe, next year. Penn has learned her lesson and, under a totally different regime, has proved highly satisfactory to the Quakers in ways which mean more than their splendid victories and and astonishingly good financial intake.

Taken all in all, the season has been one which has brought out the cleanest sportsmanship the writer can ever remember. I cannot call to mind a single game which ended with ill-feeling on either side. (I am writing this on Thanksgiving evening.)

**T**HE Annual All-American Pests are now busy picking their All-American team. It will be interesting to note how many select Joe Crowley, of Yale, the greatest defensive back I have ever seen, (Yes, I've watched Percy Wendell play!), a marvelous blocker, and a really good ball-carrier.

**A**MONG the players who stand out in my memory for the season are Pendergast (Manhattan), Crowley,

Lassiter, and Wilbur (all of Yale), Stewart (George Washington), Whalen (Catholic University), Ellis (Tennessee), Marzo (Harvard), Matal (Columbia), Hill, Ask, and Anderson



(Colgate), Willson and Masavage (Penn), Sullivan (Mount St. Mary's), Vidal and King (Army), Hudson (Georgetown), and George and Viviano (Cornell). The University of Iowa had one great blocking back whose name I never got, and many people whose opinion, in football, I respect, speak in the highest terms of Newman, Michigan's great field general.

**A**S to the Rose Bowl—California Climate Advertisement Game, it seems assured that it will be between Colgate and Southern California. Despite travel, change of environment, heat, etc., I pick the New Yorkers by two touchdowns. It seems worth a moderate wager.

**T**HERE seems to have been more dissatisfaction with the officials this year than ever before. Personally, I am all for them, but this year several things I saw looked rather *mal de mer*—and they were not all in the smaller games. If this be treason—

**A** NUMBER of requests have come in for my opinion on the outcome of next season's big league race. Well, here goes the Big Bertha for some long-distance shooting:

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Washington Athletics	Phillies
Yankees	Pittsburgh
Detroit	St. Louis
St. Louis	Chicago
Cleveland	Boston
Chicago	New York
Boston	Brooklyn
	Cincinnati

At least, I cannot be accused of being subsidized by the Metropolitan Clubs! Just a word as to picking the Senators first in the Junior Circuit. The answer is Crowder, Weaver and the two Thomases, together with an infield which includes Bluege, Cronin, and Myer. The march of time goes on and the Yanks' legs get a bit stiffer each year.

**A**T the request of several friends of this column, and also because I have long wanted to get this off my chest, I intend to offer for your kind consideration in an early edition a few well-chosen words on how you and I, and the other cash customers, have been taking it on the chin at the local ball parks. Baseball is a business, but hot dogs, and indifferent ones at that, at fifteen cents a spaniel, isn't business—it's MURDER.

**A GREAT CONVENTION***Continued from page 10*

all of whom are busily engaged in pondering and discussing resolutions, nominations, etc., which are to be presented, debated and acted upon on the floor of the Convention at subsequent sessions. The importance of such resolutions cannot be overlooked as they form the basis upon which our military laws and regulations are founded. Discussion of these resolutions and important matters in connection with the problems confronting the National Guard and Naval Militia, by the master minds of the military game, is an education in itself worthy of the time and expense involved in attending the Convention.



**COLONEL W. G. ROBINSON, 105TH INFANTRY  
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS**

A Special Committee on the promotion of attendance to the Convention has also been designated and consists of all Brigade, Regimental, and separate Battalion and Company commanders and similar Commanding Officers of the Naval Militia.

In conclusion it might be rightfully stated that these Conventions give us both sides of the work and play idea of the citizen soldier game, which, in the opinion of the majority, makes for better understanding between organizations and officers, pointing constantly toward a bigger and better National Guard and Naval Militia.

A few of the countless details incidental to a Conventions of this size and importance already in progress, are as follows:

**CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS**

**THE HENDRICK HUDSON HOTEL.** Rates at this hotel are reasonable and in line with rates at all first-class hotels.

**CONVENTION MEETING PLACE**

All sessions of the Convention will be held in the Ball Room of the hotel.

**CONVENTION PROGRAM**

In course of preparation.

**ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM**

In course of preparation.

**REDUCED RAILROAD FARE**

Reduced railroad fare has been granted, contingent upon the fact that one hundred reduced-fare certificates are turned in to the Secretary. These certificates are obtained from local ticket agent when officers and guests buy their tickets from home station to Troy.

Mr. W. S. Randolph (Buffalo), Mr. Ira G. Rasp (Albany) and Mr. Wm. M. Blake (New York City), have been designated by the President as railroad (N.Y.C.R.R.) representatives who will coordinate all train movements. These representatives will contact all organizations within their respective areas, outlining railroad and pullman rates and making all necessary arrangements; in localities outside their jurisdiction a N. Y. C. representative will do likewise.

**TAXI RATES**

A reduced rate will be in effect during the Convention.

**HOTEL RESERVATIONS**

All hotel reservations will receive prompt attention by addressing Mr. L. W. Blankenship, General Manager, The Hendrick Hudson Hotel, Broadway and 2nd Street, Troy, N. Y., or through the Secretary of this Association.

**CONVENTION SLOGAN**

"A GREAT CONVENTION" has been adopted by the Committee on Arrangements as the Convention Slogan.

**PUBLICITY**

It is hoped that the coming Troy Convention will be given as much publicity as possible through the local press. It is requested that a copy of this magazine be furnished the various newspapers locally, and that similar action be taken on such other data as will be distributed from time to time.

**INSPECTIONS**

Division Headquarters has set aside all inspections during the week of the Convention, in order to enable officers to attend who otherwise would be unable to do so as a result of these inspections.

**RESOLUTIONS**

Resolutions should be prepared in typewritten form and submitted to the Secretary at the opening session of the Convention.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Call or write Lt. Col. Wm. J. Mangine, Secretary, State Capitol, Albany.

Although nothing official has been given out, rumors are already in the air that the city of Troy is planning to make the "social" side of this convention more interesting and enjoyable than any previous convention. This is a high ambition for Troy to set itself, considering the hospitality which has been extended to us by other cities in the past, yet we cannot help believe that if certain of the rumors which have reached us should materialize, Troy will be successful in attaining her ambition.

Last year, you will doubtless remember, we published a two-page map of Buffalo for the benefit of those attending the convention, and for our January, 1933, issue we had planned to run the full story, with illustrations, of "The Private Life of Helen of Troy." We unearthed so many Helens, however, in our search for particulars, we were forced to the conclusion that it would be better to leave the discovery of such interesting details to each individual member.

## WHAT IT DID FOR BILL McCARTY

By Robert S. Sutcliffe

SOME years ago in the Seventy-first, the Regiment used the slogan "Build Better For Business—Keep Fit." Later, this was developed into "A Big Idea in a Military Organization in Peace Times Is To Build Better Men—Better Morally, Mentally, and Physically"; and Bill McCarty's big opportunity came directly through the working out of this idea.

Bill was a pupil in the Samuel J. Tilden High School over in Brooklyn. He had no especially outstanding qualities, nor had he shown earmarks of genius. He was just a good, all-around, live specimen of young American manhood, one wide awake to take advantage of anything worth while that fortune might steer his way; so, through contact with a friend of his, he enlisted in the Seventy-first Infantry, N. Y. N. G. He did his drills and military school work thoroughly and consistently. He took pride in his company organization and held up his end as a member of it by a high percentage of attendance, support for his officers in its administration, and active participation in all measures that make for the upkeep of a good company.

But, in addition to the regular things that go to make a good soldier, Bill was favored by nature with physical qualities above the ordinary, and in the complete facilities afforded by the regiment for athletic training, he saw an opportunity for physical development that would be of value to him throughout his lifetime. He used the running track, the fine gymnasium, the indoor baseball diamond, the basketball courts, the handball court, the bowling alleys, the billiard room, the showers, and all the rest of it that makes the Seventy-first armory so valuable to members.

Bill continued to make headway in his studies at school and in his work at the armory, and one day the question had to be considered: "What after Graduation Day at school?" A college education meant more schooling before he could enter one of the leading universities, and how and where to get that schooling was a troublesome question.

Then old Mr. John J. Opportunity himself appeared upon the scene. Down in Princeton, N. J., is the Hun Prep School, and several wealthy men who are interested in the development of young American manhood provide for scholarships, each being the equivalent of \$3,000 for one year. These scholarships are not handed around in any prize packages. The winner of one of them has to show worthiness in more than ordinary volume. Old Mr. Opportunity went about looking for young men to fit into those scholarship grooves, and whom should he run into but Bill McCarthy of the Seventy-first Regiment.



"Where did you get that carriage of yours?" asked Mr. Opportunity. "In the high school?" "No, sir," said Bill, "I got that in the Seventy-first Regiment."

Well, to make a long story short, Bill has the scholarship, and some day you will probably hear of him as an outstanding man as the result of his training and inherent "foundation" material.

### NEW REGULATIONS ARRIVE

THE "Tentative Infantry Drill Regulations, 1932" have arrived. Pending decision by General White as to the method of conducting the tests, a few random "tips" concerning its provisions are offered for those interested:

Column is formed by 3 files instead of 4.

"Stand at Ease" is now termed "Parade Rest."

The old "Parade Rest" is no more.

The squad is formed in line.

Interval is taken by holding the left arm "sideward horizontal," tips of fingers touching shoulder of man on the left or "closed interval" may also be taken by the old method.

"About face" is like "right face" except that the turn is made so as to face the rear.

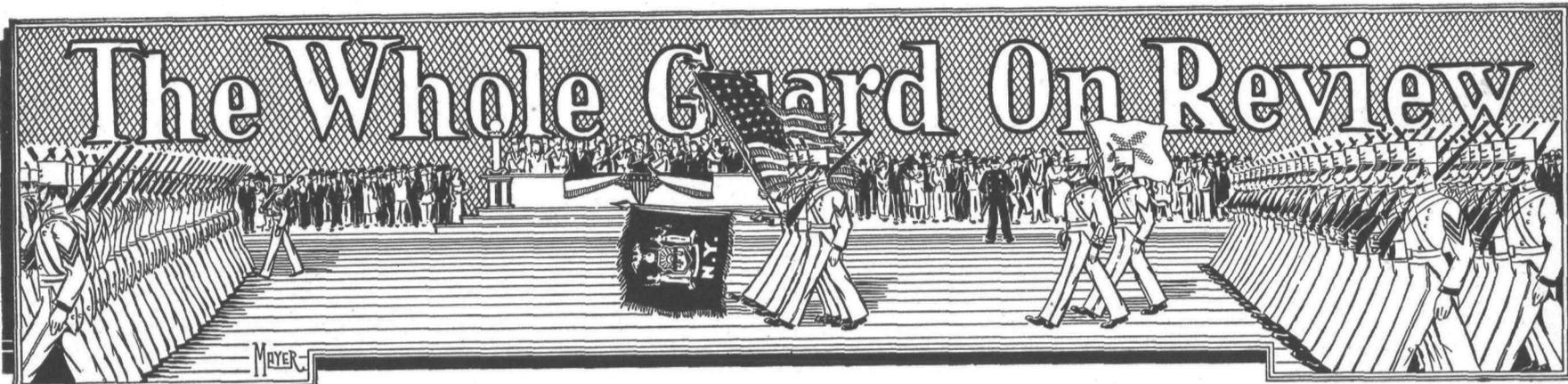
Commands may be given as either foot strikes the ground.

It is stated that the first purpose of close-order drill is, "To enable a commander to move his command from one place to another in an orderly manner and to provide simple formations from which dispositions for combat may readily be assumed."

### "OUR QUEST"

THE paragraphs appearing beneath this caption on the inside of the front cover are taken from the Christmas card of an English automobile manufacturer. They set forth the creed of that firm in relation not only to its contacts with the public, but also with the personnel of the firm itself.

We recommend the reading of this "Quest" to all members of the National Guard. No matter what profession a man may follow, no matter what rank he may hold therein, the upholding of this creed must bring credit to his employers, must improve the standard of his work, and, finally, must benefit the man himself, his character, his standing, and his relationship with others, by just so much as he succeeds in putting the ideal into effect.



### 105TH INFANTRY HOWITZER COMPANY

THE members of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Club of the Howitzer Company of the 105th Infantry held a banquet recently at Camp Hopkins, at which time the installation of the new Officers' Club took place. The banquet, consisting of fruit cocktail, chicken pie, and pie *à la mode*, was served at eight o'clock sharp, with fifteen members present together with Capt. Hopkins, the only invited guest. Refreshments were aplenty and the supper as a whole proved to be very tasteful and enjoyable.

Afterwards, a short speech was delivered by Capt. Hopkins. Like all his speeches, it consisted of helpful hints relative to the betterment of the company and also of the club. The company at present holds a great efficiency record, but Capt. Hopkins believes in the old saying, "The best is none too good." He also thanked the members of the club upon their cooperation with him and hoped that they would carry on in the same manner through the coming year.

The next feature on the program that took place was the installation of the new officers of the club. A short speech was given by each of the incoming and outgoing officers.

George Whitford handed his presidential crown to Thomas Trumbull; Anthony Romeo succeeded Wilbert Hyatt as vice-president; William Jones turned his treasuryship over to Clarence Gordon, and Philip Gugliotta succeeded himself as secretary.

The present club has just begun its third year of existence and has in the past two years proved to be a very helpful element towards the company as a whole in promoting drill attendance and efficiency in field work.

Other members, besides the aforementioned, are: F. Noonan, R. Hupman, R. Gordon, K. Doty, H. LaMore, F. Riley, J. Day, L. Hedges.

### 27TH DIVISION SPECIAL TROOPS 102ND MOTOR CYCLE COMPANY

THE basketball team of the 102nd Motor Cycle Company, under the efficient management of Sgt. Jos. LeRicca, is preparing for a strenuous season this year. Capt. N. P. Linehan, O.C.C. of the Armory, is very interested in the team as it represents a company that was once under his command, and he has been more than helpful in the arrangement of schedules.

By the way, we are all waiting to see the new basketball uniforms. Rumor has it they are wows. Inasmuch as we are representative of the Special Troops in Yonkers, how

about a little support from the rest of the outfits? What do you say, M. P.'s and Signal?

Non-com schools are in full swing now and everyone is busy preparing for inspection. Seventeen members of the company have taken extension courses and in three weeks have successfully completed one sub-course. Yes, siree, the boys are all "het up." Incidentally, may we wish Pvt. Incl. J. Cashman success in his examination for West Point. We shall be sorry to lose him, but if it means his entrance to the Point, best of luck!

The Pistol Team is certainly living up to the traditions of the Motor Cycle Company. If they keep up their present record, there will be no more teams in Westchester County to defeat. Guess we'd better send them to Camp Perry next year.

Among the personal items, our congratulations are extended to Sgt. Jos. Williams who became a benedict very quietly and mysteriously last month: to Sgt. Fennessey on the score that he turned in three lessons in three weeks at the non-com schools, and to Lieut. Howell on his social popularity (is it Monday nights or colors that does it?).

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## 174TH INFANTRY

**N**INE enlisted men of the New York National Guard units west of Syracuse journeyed to Buffalo last month to take the annual qualifying examinations for entry to West Point. The tests, which will be used in forming a list of appointments in the class entering next July, were held in the 174th armory, under Major Charles J. Donnocker.

The candidates were: Pvt. Samuel S. Verbeck, Battery A, 104th Field Artillery, Syracuse; Raymond L. Siegrist, Medical Detachment, 121st Cavalry, Buffalo; Robert P. Rainer, Troop I, 121st Cavalry, Genesee; Lawrence I. Turner, Machine Gun Troop, 121st Cavalry, Buffalo; Glen Milton Sleeth, Troop K, 121st Cavalry, Syracuse; Leon O. Prior, Company L, 174th Infantry, Niagara Falls; James Alfieri, Howitzer Company, 174th Infantry, Buffalo; Charles E. Ashton, Company H, 108th Infantry, Rochester, and Theodore P. Hipkens, Troop E, 121st Cavalry, Buffalo.

### HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

**R**ADIOS, buzzerphones, and scouting by day were forgotten when members of Regimental Headquarters got together last month for their annual Armistice Dance. The event was held in the company quarters, which were tastefully decorated for the occasion. Refreshments were served in the enlisted men's mess. The committee in charge consisted of Capt. Lyman A. Shaw, chairman ex-officio; Corp. Alfred M. Judd, chairman; Sgt. Leslie R. Pickering, Corps. Howard Sullivan and Edward Zielski, Jr., and Pvt. Louis Siegel.

## 10TH INFANTRY

### COMPANY F

**T**HE first news out of the gun is that we now have a waiting list of men waiting to sign up in the company. The company, at present, is full strength and is working into fine shape.

On Wednesday night, November 16th, we had our regular game-supper—and what a supper! It was ably prepared under the direction of Mess Sgt. Stidd and his two cooks, Gray and Spencer. There was plenty to eat and then some. It has always been a strict rule of this company that any man who has served ten years or more with the regiment is given free use of the armory, and so we ex-

tended an invitation to all the ten-year men to attend our game-supper.

Our annual Armistice Ball was held on the night of November 11th, and what a time was had by all.

There was a great event in the Company when Sgts. Adams and Moshier joined the ranks of lost souls. They were married on the afternoon of the 12th November. They came back to the game-supper and squared themselves by passing around a couple of boxes of smokes.

### 2ND LIEUT. PERCY J. WILLIS 104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

**I**T is with the deepest regret that we announce the death of 2nd Lieut. Percy J. Willis of E Battery, 104th Field Artillery. He was enlisted in this regiment on June 15th, 1923, as a private in E Battery and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on July 10th, 1930.

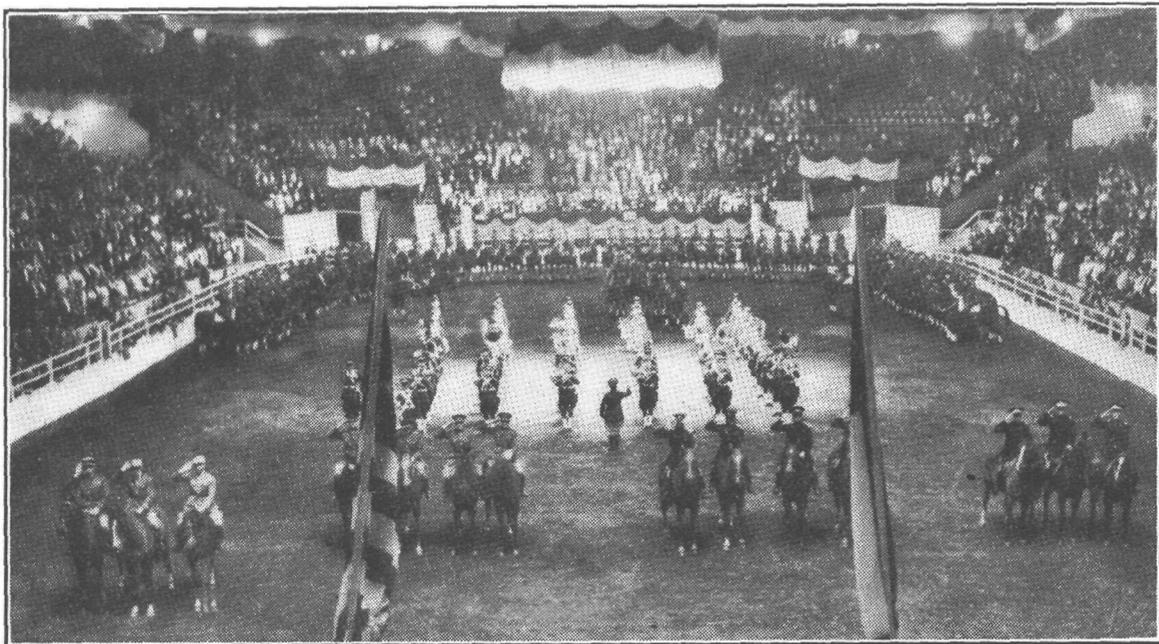
Lieut. Willis was born in New York City and was educated in the Public Schools and High Schools of this city. He was graduated from the New York Institute of Banking and became an accountant for the Federal Reserve Bank, in whose employ he was at the time of his death.

His work in the Battery was appreciated by all and his striking personality had won him many friends. We extend our sincere condolences to his family and friends in their bereavement.



### NO LONGER IN BUSINESS

**W**E regret to learn that Lieut. Mathew A. Alberts, 165th Infantry, who last year was advertising in the pages of the GUARDSMAN his very ingenious light-weight metal boot tree, has discontinued its manufacture owing to present industrial conditions. Many officers of the N. Y. N. G. availed themselves of the opportunity to purchase these efficient boot trees and we hope that Lieut. Alberts will soon be able to get back into the business again and fill the many orders which doubtless will be waiting for him.



### MILITARY NIGHT AT THE HORSE SHOW

*View of the Military Review which preceded the International Military Trophy event at the 47th Annual National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. On the left is the French team; then come the Irish Free State, the Canadian, and, on the right, the American team. In the rear is drawn up Troop K, 101st Cavalry, formerly the Third Troop of Squadron A, commanded by Capt. H. Russell Drowne, Jr. The band, in the center of the ring, is that of the 16th Infantry, U. S. A.*

*Photo by Wide World—New York*

## 156TH FIELD ARTILLERY

**T**HIS Regiment boasts of something which they think is a record. In Battery E we have seven pairs of brothers! And the same Battery expects to enlist two more sets within the month! Beat it if you can.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *We don't know what the record may be for the New York National Guard, but in the November, 1931, issue of the GUARDSMAN we published the claim of the Service Company and Band of the 168th Infantry, Iowa National Guard, which boasts of 14 sets of brothers, including several sets of three brothers, or a total of 31 men who are related to at least one other man in the company. Company I, 127th Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard came close to this with 12 sets of brothers. It would be interesting to learn what other organizations of the N. Y. N. G. can challenge this Newburgh Battery.*

The thought now seems to center around the January inspection, according to the Notes in the B-C-SCOPE.

The 156th Inter-Regimental Basketball League expects to begin functioning shortly. Preliminary practice games have been completed at all stations—and now for the contest!

It is reported that the Regiment has two candidates for the United States Military Academy. We wish them the best of luck.

And now—to the opening of the new armories. In our next dispatch to the GUARDSMAN, we expect to tell about the official opening of at least one of our new drill-sheds.

## 105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

## HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

**H**ELLO, everybody; Headquarters Battery is back at drill again after a most enjoyable Tour of Field Duty. The boys are stepping with jauntiness and alacrity, and under the able leadership of our Battery Commander, Captain Frederick O. Heller, Lieut. Clarence J. Corbett, and First Sgt. Frank L. Schafer, the battery will again come out on top.

The Non-Coms Association of the battery held a Dinner-Dance at Ryans' Pier, City Island, New York, Saturday evening, September 11th, 1932. The affair was a huge success, and an enjoyable time was had by all the invited guests.

On Wednesday evening, October 26th, the Civic Association sponsored a set of Mounted Games and Dance for the entertainment of the relatives and friends of the battery members. The affair was a great social success due to the able management of its chairman, Corporal Gilman, and his assistant, Corporal Fox. The athletic end of the event was managed by Staff Sgt. Dolitsky, assisted by Sgt. Smith and Corporal Mariella. Sandwiches and coffee were served by the man who always insures the battery a good time, Sergeant Ceburre, assisted by O'Leary and Vario.

We take this opportunity to welcome to our midst an old friend, Sergeant Bill Crowley, and our several new recruits.

\* \* \*

## SOMETHING ABOUT REAL WAR HEROES

(Extracts from "BETWEEN THE BIG PARADES")

By MAJ. GEN. FRANKLIN W. WARD

**M**ANY military decorations, both American, British, and French, for marked individual courage in battle are being received; a majority of them going to the breasts

of soldiers whose personal appearance and inherent modesty would never cause them to be selected to play a part requiring an exemplification of "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in an action with the enemy."

A Congressional Medal of Honor man wears thick-lensed spectacles; a modern Horatio-at-the-Bridge could never stop a pig in an alley with his legs; while the noblest Spartan of them all is a squat, quiet chap, barely over regulation height, who, in a masculine beauty show with a top prize of \$10,000, would not bring a cent a pound.

It may further be said in passing, that the general military appearance of heroes has much in common with the vernacular adopted by some of them in their formal field orders to secure required results.

One of the recipients of a Distinguished Service Cross, an "ancient" sergeant of the old school, led a small detachment in the capture of a concrete pill-box, or machine gun nest, during which exploit the entire enemy crew was killed.

The orders and instructions to his detachment of eleven men are recorded by one of them, about as follows:

"Corporal, take four of these buzzards and go down along this trench twenty paces. See? *Count the paces.* Then get them up on the fire step and when everything's all set fire a volley obliquely at the Hun nest which is right out in front of us here. Don't fire up in the air but *at the nest!* Then rapid-fire the rest of a cartridge clip. After that, hell-bent back here on a dead run. When the worm-eaten Boche gets a line on your fire he'll move that peppering baby of his 'round toward where your fire comes from and let go all he's got. The moment he does that, me and these mud-soaked gorillas is going to *rush the nest.* You follow us as soon as you get back. See?"

Here then on the field stands reality supplementing the idealistic. The mud-soldier displacing the heroic fighting figures of popular fancy. Extraordinary heroism by no means confines its accomplishment to those who look and act the part.



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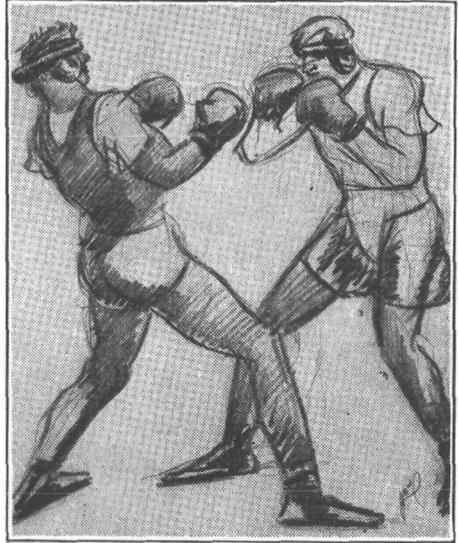
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ORDNANCE SECT....	4	28	28	100
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		67	67	100
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>95.12%</b>	<b>(2)</b> <sub>9</sub>		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. CO.....	4	37	35	95
		41	39	95.12
<b>Hdq. 27th Div.</b>	<b>94.20%</b>	<b>(3)</b> <sub>4</sub>		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	25	24	96
HDQRS. DET.....	4	44	41	93
		69	65	94.20
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>92.40%</b>	<b>(4)</b> <sub>8</sub>		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP....	5	72	66	92
		79	73	92.40
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>92.30%</b>	<b>(5)</b> <sub>5</sub>		
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	5	34	31	91
		39	36	92.30
<b>52nd F. Art. Br.</b>	<b>91.48%</b>	<b>(6)</b> <sub>2</sub>		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	39	35	90
		47	43	91.48
<b>Hdq. Coast Art.</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>(7)</b> <sub>6</sub>		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.....	4	6	5	83
		10	9	90
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>89.79%</b>	<b>(8)</b> <sub>7</sub>		
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	4	4	100
HDQRS. CO.....	5	44	39	88
		49	44	89.79
<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>85.71%</b>	<b>(9)</b> <sub>8</sub>		
Headquarters ..	4	4	2	50
HDQRS. CO.....	4	38	34	89
		42	36	85.71



*Certain Proof*

*Friend:* "I just saw a young man trying to kiss your daughter."

*Father:* "Did he succeed?"

*Friend:* "No."

*Father:* "Then it wasn't my daughter."

*The B-C Scope, 156th F.A.*

**He Made Coolidge Laugh**

Just before Will Rogers first met President Coolidge, one of Will's friends said, "I'll bet you can't make Cal laugh in two minutes."

"I'll bet he laughs in twenty seconds," answered Will.

Then came the introduction: "Mr. Coolidge, I want to introduce Mr. Will Rogers."

Will held out his hand, looked very confused, then said, "Excuse me, I didn't quite get the name?"

*The B-C Scope, 156th F.A.*



**GENERAL RULES OF RIOT DUTY**

THE following are excerpts taken from text Doc. No. 882, W. D., Office of the Adjutant General:

Troops should never be ordered on riot duty without an ample supply of ball ammunition. Blank cartridges should never be fired at a mob. If ball ammunition is expected from the first, moral effect is gained; it will not have to be used more than once, if at all.

Never fire over the heads of riotors. The aim should be low. With full-charged ammunition and the battle sight, the rifles are sighted too high for the average riot distance and are very likely to wound some innocent person in the distance. If anyone is to be hurt, it should be the rioters.

Temporizing with the mob is usually an exhibition of poor judgment. It not only indicates weakness, but is injurious to the discipline of the troops. A vacillating commander cannot command obedience from his own force; how can he expect to control a mob?

Officers and men should not fear reprisal in case one or more people are killed. The laws of most States and the common law which prevails in others provide that if it is not proven that the killing was through mere malice, wantonness, or cruelty, a soldier is not punishable for such an act, even though he uses bad judgment. When an act is committed by command of a superior, it is the superior who is responsible unless the command was manifestly illegal as soon as given. A subordinate is usually quite safe in accepting all commands given.

When troops meet a closely packed crowd that cannot give way, parties should be detached to flank the crowd and break up its rear. The flanking parties should begin their work first.

Crowds should not be allowed to form.

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A WORD TO VETERANS AND FUTURE VETERANS

**T**HOUSANDS of men enlist in the New York National Guard each year: thousands of men are honorably discharged. But the Guardsmen still appears regularly, month by month.

You who leave the Guard have served three years, perhaps eight, ten, or fifteen years. You have been members of a community in which many friendships have been cemented. Perhaps the greatest friendship you have made is that with your old "outfit."

And often, in the days to come, you will look back on your "hitch" and recall with pleasure the names and faces of your companions. Then, inevitably, the thought will come to you, "What are they doing now?" "How's the old outfit getting along?"

The simplest way in which you can answer these questions is through the pages of the Guardsmen. There is no need to lose touch with those ties which once bound you so closely, even though you should migrate to the other side of the world. A subscription, costing you only one dollar a year, will bring you the magazine—full of news, interesting features, and photographs—to refresh your memory.

When your time comes to leave the Guard, don't let the memory of your old outfit fade. Keep it alive with this monthly reminder. And remember, too, that the magazine helps your outfit to keep in touch with YOU. Many requests are received from men who wish to discover the present whereabouts of their one-time buddies: addresses which can be supplied only if they are on our subscription lists.

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