

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



January, 1933

THE ORION



MESSENGER

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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is published monthly and is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is also the official magazine of the 27th Division Association of the World War. Subscription by mail, \$1.00 a year; Canada, \$1.50; Foreign, \$2.00. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City.

Vol. IX

JANUARY



1933

No. 10

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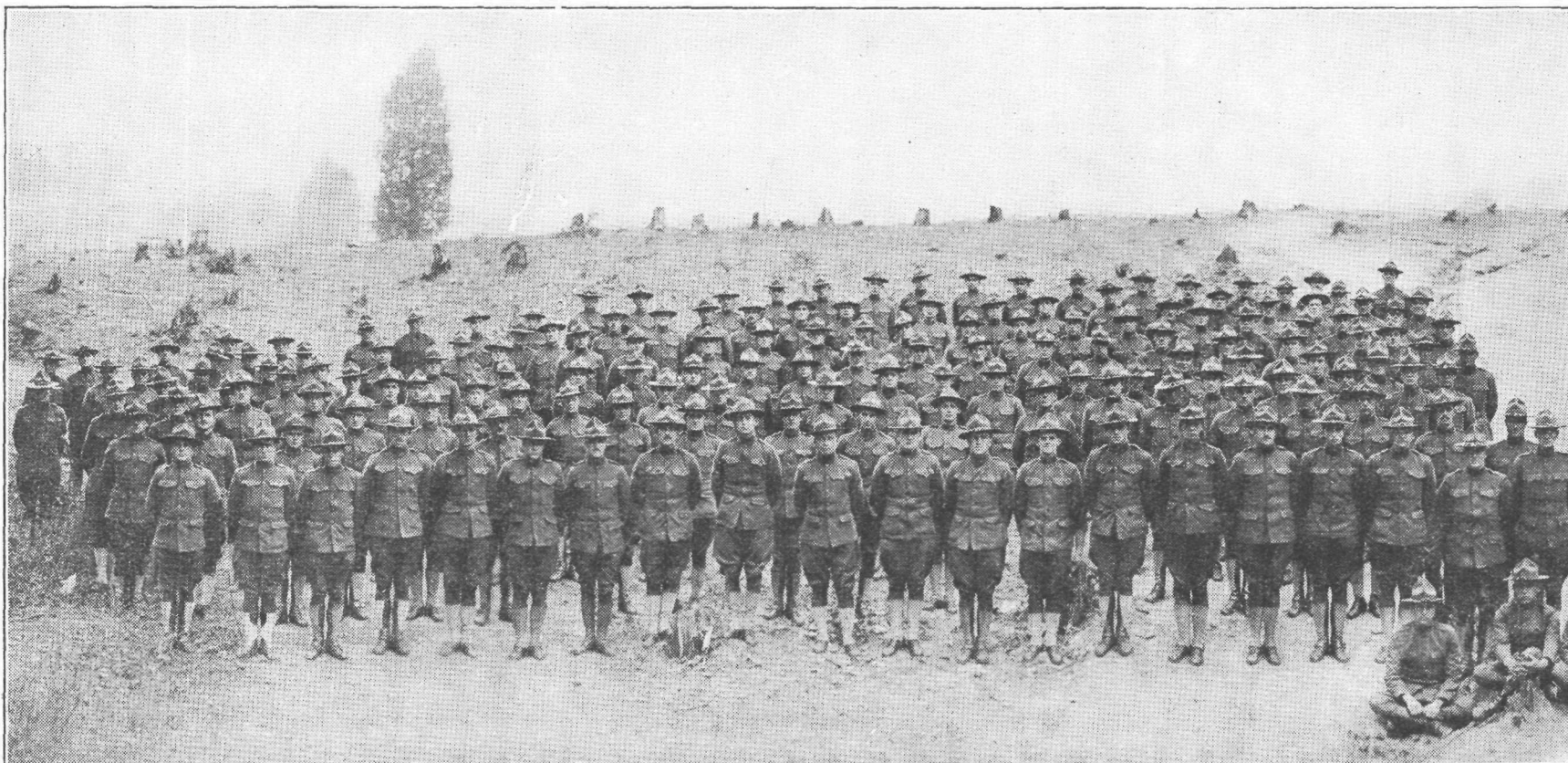
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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



The Artillery Battery
of the
Third Officers' School
in training at
SPARTANBURG

January-March, 1918

Fifteen Years Ago This Month

ON January 4th, 1918, the Third Officers' Training Camp was organized, which, to quote Major General O'Ryan, (Story of the 27th Division), was "One of the best features of Camp Wadsworth." This school was the one entirely New York National Guard officers' training camp held during the war. We quote General O'Ryan further:

"The high standards required, which resulted in so large a number of men being eliminated, provided the training camp with a very extraordinary corps of officer candidates. The discipline of this training camp, the industry of the men, their physical fitness, intelligence and capacity for development, resulted in extraordinary progress being made by them during the period of the prescribed course. They were soon recognized as a corps d'élite throughout the division. It would be well worth the time of some graduate of this training camp to record its history and the later service and accomplishment of its graduates. They were graduated shortly before the division left for France. Later they could be found in practically all the combat divisions of the army. Numbers of them were killed or wounded; a very considerable number won distinction. Everywhere they were recognized as men who had been carefully selected and highly trained. From many of the units of the A.E.F., the Division Commander received favorable comments from superior officers concerning the graduates of this camp."

Many of the present officers of the New York National Guard were students—a study of the above group will reveal our present G-3, 27th Div., plus mustache, and many officers of our Field Artillery regiments.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Vol. IX

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No. 10

THE INFERIORITY COMPLEX IN THE MILITARY SERVICE

By Major Bertham F. Duckwall, M. C., U. S. Army

Reprinted by courtesy of THE MILITARY SURGEON

(To be Published in Two Parts)

Part I

The Inferiorty Complex

WISH to limit the following discussion to the inferiority complex as it is manifested in the army and to the defence reactions which are causes of friction and often of open enmity among persons in the service.

Definition.—Frink defines a complex as a “system of connected ideas, having a strong emotional tone, and displaying a tendency to produce or influence unconscious thought or action in a definite and predetermined direction.”

Causes.—The inferiority complex, then, is such an idea buried in the unconscious. It dates back to childhood. The helplessness of the little child, his difficulty in walking, speaking, and physical ability in comparison with more mature individuals tend to create in his mind a feeling of inferiority. It is doubtful if anyone escapes the formation of an inferiority complex, but it is in the compensations which develop then and later that a good or bad adjustment to the environment takes place. Harsh and abusive treatment at the hands of older persons, nagging parents, failure in competition with others physically and mentally have great weight in the production of the complex. A defence reaction is often supplied by doting parents or others by extravagant praise. The child is told he is the “best, sweetest, and smartest” child in the neighborhood. The result is that the failures are gradually forgotten and the defence reaction becomes in later life an exaggerated ego. Jelliffe says: “The world is cluttered up with ‘mamas’ boys’ who have been petted into failure. Sometimes they are the only children or the only sons. Their misdeeds are always forgiven, they learn to expect leniency, to make excuses, to shirk their responsibilities.

They are kept in a protected, infantile frame of mind. When they go out into the business world they expect the toleration to continue. If the boss calls them down, they sulk; he’s an old ‘grouch,’ ‘unreasonable’; ‘the fellows who make good have just got there by pull’; ‘no self-respecting man would stand for it.’ When things don’t go just as they wish, the ‘mamas’ boys won’t play—that is, they quit the job.”

Defence Mechanisms.—The defence mechanism to the inferiority complex is one which attempts to furnish the individual with a sense of security. As in many conditions, nature often overshoots the mark in compensating for deficiencies, and we may have all the manifestations of genius as a compensation for some original feeling of inferiority. However, geniuses are few and far between. In the present study, it is my purpose to examine as simply as possible those defence reactions which make for difficulties among individuals in a semi-social organization such as the army. Desirable as many of these reactions are to certain persons in enabling them to overcome an innate feeling of inferiority, there must be considered the effects of such reactions on others.

The army, while not differing in many respects from civil organizations, has certain aspects which often conduce to the exploitation of defence reactions to the inferiority complex. The discipline in the army is rigid, the superior’s word is law, and there are very distinct gradations of rank, all of which may lead a person who has not gained an insight into his own personality to give free play to certain defence reactions when the opportunity arises. During my service I have endeavored to

make a study of such individuals. It has always seemed to me that if some of their infantile reactions could be explained to them, the service in general as well as the individual would benefit. It requires an analytical type of mind to gain an insight into one's own defence reactions. Men of intelligence evaluate themselves among

their fellows not always to the detriment of the latter and seek to establish harmony with their associates. Those who fail to gain an insight continue to exhibit defence reactions such as bombastic egotism, negativism, hypercritical attitudes, sycophancy, etc., about which I shall speak in the following paragraphs.

Defence Reactions in Official Life

Exaggerated Ego.—We all have the experience, sooner or later, of serving with persons who manifest an exaggerated idea of their own importance, all out of proportion to anything they have accomplished or will be able to accomplish. They adopt an attitude of infallibility and are bitterly resentful if anyone points out their errors. The "hard-boiled" individual is one of this kind. The slightest departure from his preconceived ideas, whether they are known to subordinates or not, is followed by oral castigations and attempts to humiliate the offender. More frequently than not, wild bursts of anger and rough language accompany these demonstrations. The damage to morale in a military organization can be easily imagined if such an individual be in authority either as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer. General Munson makes this observation: "The so-called 'bawling out' of men will always be resented as something personal and not warranted by higher authority. Too frequently it is not so much a corrective as an expression of anger on the part of a superior. Here the impersonal point at issue is lost and the matter becomes one of mental clash between individuals." He says also: "In an army organized as it is, as the direct exponent of force, the tendency is to overrate the value of force and punishment in producing desired results. Men who are driven to do a thing, or compelled not to do it, rarely give such complete results as would follow a wise choice and a desire to give loyal service to an able leader in a just cause." Further: "The officer who has to fall back on rank, authority, and punishment for the accomplishment of his purpose is a driver of the unwilling, and not a leader of men. Only the officer who has the power of evoking voluntary cooperation to the utmost limits can be considered a real leader."

Conduct Not Necessary.—Men recognize, as if by instinct, that such a leader as first described is merely taking advantage of his position in order to give expression to a desire to inflict pain on others and to bolster up his own ego. Without the protection of position he would undertake such a course at his peril. Moreover, such conduct is not necessary. Most subordinates are only too eager to please those in authority. To use the driving attitude of "hard-boiled" rigidity simply destroys the usefulness of subordinates. Happily, the army is rapidly getting away from such an ideal; only a few individuals continue to believe in and practise it. When one realizes that the course of conduct is but a manifestation of unconscious inferiority, it ought to call for a change for the better.

Lofty Attitude.—Often, persons with exaggerated egos look down on their fellows from towering heights as though to infer that the "poor boobs can never hope to equal me." Just in what respect such a person is so superior is not clear to his associates. Perhaps he may have acquired some special knowledge or have developed some skill along certain lines. This merely serves to raise

such an individual in his superior estimation of himself. He does not know nor does he wish to know that others possess an equal or better facility for doing the same things. It is of distinct value to the service for individuals, in compensating for an unconscious inferiority, to devote themselves to specialties in which they become experts. It is a disadvantage, however, for such persons to exhibit their overcompensated egos to the extent that it appears as though they considered themselves little gods. (Jehovah complex). I have noticed this attitude occasionally in new graduates of schools. Happily, experience generally proves to be a beneficial tonic to these persons, although some continue unchanged throughout their service.

Pressure of Activity.—An intense pressure of activity is often a defence reaction to the inferiority complex. The inward feeling is that of incompetence or failure. The compensation is activity, almost to the point of exhaustion. It is often called "pernicious activity." Elsewhere I have noted that hard work is not necessarily a sign of intelligence or efficiency. Indeed, for the ordinary tasks of life, it means the opposite. We must not forget that genius is one-tenth inspiration and nine-tenths perspiration, and that genius represents a desirable compensation to inferiorities. A Demosthenes with a defect of speech by perseverance becomes the most wonderful orator of his time. A Roosevelt with a poor physique by an active life and extraordinarily hard work becomes the strong and rugged politician and big game hunter of the day. However, few persons deserve the classification of genius, and it is not with them I have to do.

Negativism.—Still another defence reaction is that of negativism. It is an attitude of opposition. We call such people in official positions "obstructionists." No matter what the proposition, whether good, bad, or indifferent, they are antagonistic immediately. If one should say to a negative person: "It is a fine day," he will reply: "I can't see it; the sun is too bright." It is to be considered, of course, that negativism implies individuality and that from individuality arises originality, but an insight should lead to desirable control. Men of experience in practical psychology come to realize in dealing with the negative personality that if they can make the latter appear to offer a proposition as his own, there are many more chances of its being adopted. It should not be necessary to beat around the bush in this way in practical and necessary matters. How much better it would be for the person inclined to negativism to ask himself the question: "Why am I against this matter; is it because I want to place the suppliant in an inferior position; is it because I did not originate it, or does it really lack merit?"

Hypercritical Attitude.—Again, there is the hypercritical attitude. This is often associated with negativism. This defence reaction aims at the destruction of ideas and work of others, particularly where there is merit. I once

sat a whole evening talking with an officer about the service and various individuals whom we both knew. The names of probably fifteen or twenty officers came up during the conversation. My companion had much to criticise about all these officers. He dwelt on their shortcomings at great length and would begrudgingly admit that they had any good qualities. Now, one can scarcely select at random ten or fifteen officers of the army who are worse than oneself in all respects and the chances are that most of them are at least one's equals and some of them superior in certain qualities. A hypercritical attitude, such as my companion exhibited, would demand that he be watched carefully if he were in one's organization.

Logic of the Hypercritical Attitude.—The logic, unconscious though it is, of the hypercritical attitude is simple: "Take away from the deserving and the good whatever seems to elevate them and I am their equal or superior." It seems almost impossible for persons of the hypercritical attitude to discern any merit in others no matter what they do. Several years ago, I was on board a transport when an enlisted man either jumped or fell overboard. A young officer plunged in after the man under the impression that the latter was drowning. It developed that the soldier was actually swimming and was able to hold himself up until rescued by a boat. Not a few persons who witnessed the incident referred to the officer's attempt at rescue as a "grandstand play," "self-advertising," etc. These remarks scarcely fitted the occasion and gave ample ground to suspect the utterers of a defence reaction to the inferiority complex.

Again, I was on duty at a headquarters where a very flattering report came in about the medical personnel serving at one of the stations. It appeared that the medical officers and men at that station had devoted themselves to combating an epidemic in a most self-sacrificing manner. The officer to whom the report was referred merely remarked: "They did nothing more than their duty," and the report went into the files. How much better for morale it would have been for a letter of praise to have gone back to that station informing the officers and men that their services were appreciated by their superiors.

I have in mind still another illustration. On a chilly Sunday afternoon in March, a post commander, who happened to be in his office, looked out of the window and noticed a sentry walking his post without an overcoat. Without further investigation, the commanding officer called the supply officer's quarters by telephone and directed that the latter report to him in his office. The supply officer was playing tennis, but on receipt of the message, left the game and went at once to his quarters. Dressing in uniform, he repaired to the office of the post commander. As he walked in and saluted, the commanding officer addressed him severely somewhat as follows:

"Are you the supply officer of this post?"

"Yes, sir," replied the officer, "I have that title."

"Then, why," sternly asked the commanding officer, "has not that man an overcoat?" pointing through the window to the sentry pacing back and forth.

"Sir, I do not believe I can answer that question," replied the supply officer.

"Then you have no business as supply officer of this post. You're not fit for your job. It's your business to know these things. You're worthless," stormed the commanding officer.

The supply officer stood at attention during this tirade, and the commanding officer continued: "We'll interview

the man." Whereupon he arose and stalked out of the door followed by the supply officer. Approaching the sentry, who came to "Present Arms," the commanding officer began in this fashion: "My man, why has not Colonel ———, the post supply officer, given you an overcoat?"

The sentry answered: "Sir, I have two!"

"You have two!" yelled the commanding officer, "Well, why are you not wearing one?"

"Sir, the orders of headquarters were: 'No overcoats,'" replied the sentry.

"Um," said the commanding officer, turning to the supply officer, "that will do for you."

Analysis shows that this commanding officer was of the hypercritical type and had a sadistic turn of mind. Fortunately, such incidents belong to times gone by. A different ideal pervades the service today.

Valentine cites an excellent illustration of the hypercritical defence reaction, that of a man whose inferiority complex arose from the fact of an inferior education. Being thrown continually with people of a higher culture and training, he was subjected to humiliating realizations of incompleteness. Habits of behavior in the nature of defence reactions developed. He became offensively contemptuous of all things "high brow." Teachers were all "grafters" and "educated fools." The schools were hopelessly misguided and ineffectual. Nothing in education was right. As Bret Harte would put it, "his language was frequent and painful," and in his efforts to prove that he ranked with the best in spite of a meager education, his manner grew loudly controversial and bombastic.

There is no reason why anyone should exhibit this hypercritical attitude and with insight anyone of intelligence will be on his guard against it.

Sycophancy.—Sycophancy is another type of defence reaction to the inferiority complex. This reaction comes from an unconscious inability to stand alone. We commonly hear persons of this type referred to as "bootlickers." They attempt to ingratiate themselves with their superiors by a continual flattery, personal favors, carrying tales, and in all manner of ways endeavoring to place superiors under obligation to them. It is often difficult for a commanding officer to determine whether or not a certain subordinate is a "bootlicker." I heard one commanding officer say that he was always suspicious of officers or men who were always wanting to do him some personal favor. He said that he usually found that they were the poorest in their assigned work.

Observation leads me to believe that "bootlickers" are generally spotted by their associates, and it is well to note how generally disliked suspected sycophants are in their organizations. Moreover, these people are universally "yes-men"; they seem unable to take an independent stand. It will always pay commanders to identify "bootlickers" as they do much to undermine morale among those who must serve with them.

END OF PART I

(Part II will appear in the February issue)



PLAN TO VISIT TROY AND MAKE IT

"A Great Convention"

These Conventions give us both sides of the work and play idea of the citizen soldier game, and this, in turn, makes for a better understanding between organizations and officers in the N. Y. N. G. and N. Y. N. M.

LAST year's convention at Buffalo was attended by 450 officers of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia, but there is every indication that this number will be surpassed when the roll is called on January 20, 1933, at Troy. Ten days or so after this issue of the GUARDSMAN appears, the convention will be in full swing and whether the attendance proves to be a record one or not, we do know that every officer who is able to attend will come away convinced of the truth of this year's slogan—"A Great Convention!"

The success of any undertaking depends largely upon the preparation and forethought which precede it, and that is especially true of conventions. Conventions don't just organize themselves; it doesn't just happen that everyone has a darned good time. The smooth-running machinery of those two days of concentrated work and play has been set going as a result of nearly two months' steady work. The labor that has gone into it has been carried out quietly and efficiently by groups of hard-working, enthusiastic officers whose only reward will be the knowledge that all their brothers-in-arms attending had a marvelous time.

Hotel accommodations are looked after, the banquet selected with epicurean care, orchestras furnished, the business details of the meetings are planned; arrangements for transportation are made with the railroad company and sightseeing trips to points of local interest are organized; plans are laid to keep the local press informed upon all important and interesting matters; a committee is detailed to receive and handle all resolutions; arrangements with local taxi companies are made for reduced fares; advertising is secured for the GUARDSMAN; printing has to be rushed through, a radio hook-up must be installed, invitations to distinguished citizens, military and civic officials, have to be sent out.

There are a thousand and one details to be foreseen, discussed, and carefully planned, and there are just as many problems which will present themselves unexpectedly and which will have to be solved without fuss and bother on the spot. All this is done by officers of the Guard who willingly contribute their time and energies without stint to the end that both the work and play of the convention may be voted equally a success.

The Committee on Arrangements, whose function it is to make all preparations for the entertainment of the delegates and guests during the convention, is headed by Colonel W. G. Robinson, commanding the 105th Infantry (Chairman), and Major Ogden J. Ross, 1st Bn., 105th Infantry (Vice-Chairman). Other members of this committee will consist of the field and staff and several

other company commanders of local units in Troy.

A reduced railroad rate, calling for a full-fare going and one-half fare returning, has been requested through the Trunk Line Association, contingent upon the fact that one hundred reduced fare certificates are turned in at Troy to the Association Secretary. In this connection, kindly observe the following instructions:

(a) Reduced railroad fare certificates are obtained from local Ticket Agent when officers or guests buy tickets from home station to Troy.

(b) Mr. W. S. Randolph (Buffalo), Mr. Ira G. Rasp (Albany), and Mr. William M. Blake (New York City), have been designated by the President as the railroad (N. Y. C. R.R.) representatives who will coordinate all train movements.

Sight-seeing trips to the Saratoga Battlefields, the Watervliet Arsenal and certain other points of civic and historic interest in the vicinity of the capital district, will be arranged, upon request, during the convention.

Those intending to submit resolutions are reminded that their resolutions must be submitted in typewritten form and submitted to the Association Secretary at the convention.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Inquiries pertaining to the convention will receive prompt attention by addressing Lt. Col. Wm. J. Mangine, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

SUMMARY

The following summary is given for the information of all concerned:

- (a) Convention dates, January 20 and 21, 1933, Troy.
- (b) Convention Headquarters, The Hendrick Hudson Hotel, Troy.
- (c) Register through the Association Secretary.
- (d) Convention sessions will be held in the Ball Room of the Hendrick Hudson Hotel.
- (e) Annual Banquet—Ball Room, Hendrick Hudson Hotel.
- (f) Hotel reservations: Mr. L. W. Blankinship, General Manager, The Hendrick Hudson Hotel, Troy, N. Y., or through the Association Secretary.
- (g) Information booths at the N. Y. C. depot and the Hendrick Hudson Hotel lobby.

If you have never attended one of these annual conventions, and are wondering whether or not it will be worth while coming to Troy, just ask someone who has been to one and act on his advice. You will have the best time of your life.

HENDRICK HUDSON HOTEL

HEADQUARTERS

Annual Convention - National Guard Association
State of New York

JANUARY 20 - 21, 1933

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splendid food served and for
the service rendered.



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General J. Leslie Kincaid, Pres.

ECLIPSE—By Order!

Summary of Conversations, 30 August, 1932

Reprinted by courtesy of THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL

NOTE: The following is from a French account.

Adjutant to Sergeant-Major:

Tomorrow afternoon there will be a total eclipse of the sun, a rare event, which is seldom seen. Notify the batteries to have their men form, dismounted, on the regimental parade, in service uniform, at 3:15 P.M. This will enable them to see the eclipse; I will be present to give explanations. If it should rain, there will, of course, be nothing to see. In this case, there will be the usual indoor instruction.

Sergeant-Major at 1st Sergeant's Call:

By order of the colonel, tomorrow afternoon, at 3:15 P.M., there will be a total eclipse of the sun in service uniform. Batteries, to attend, dismounted. The adjutant will be present, and will give necessary orders. If it should rain, there will be nothing to see, which seldom happens; in this case, this rare event will take place indoors.

1st Sergeant to Battery Clerk:

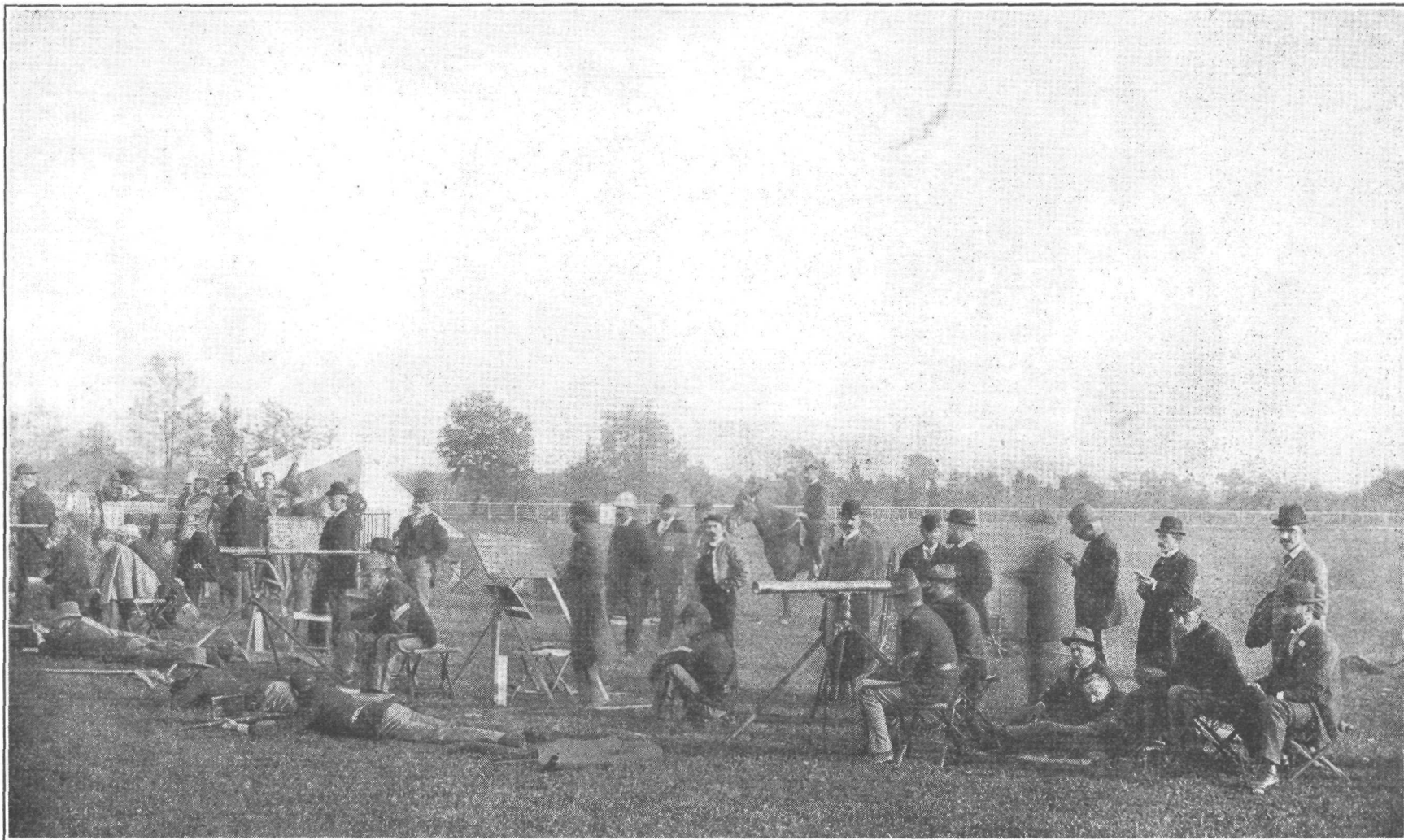
The colonel is going to have an eclipse of the sun tomorrow, to start in service uniform on the regimental parade at 3:15 P. M. Everybody present, dismounted. If it rains, which seldom happens, the adjutant will explain this rare event indoors, with necessary orders, as there will be nothing to see.

Battery Clerk at Retreat:

Tomorrow afternoon, at 3:15 P.M., the colonel will eclipse the sun, with necessary orders in service uniform. Everybody to attend. If it rains, this rare event will take place indoors, which seldom happens, and there will be nothing to see.

Men at Supper:

Tomorrow, at 3:15 P.M., the sun will eclipse the colonel with necessary orders. If it rains, this event will take place indoors in service uniform, which seldom happens.



National Guard Rifle Practice in the 90's

National Guardsmen of about the time of the Spanish War are here shown practising at the Creedmoor Rifle Range in Queens, about a mile northwest of the present Belmont Park racetrack. Maybe some of our "old-timers" can inform us of the identity of the marksmen or spectators.

Creedmoor, in its time, was one of the most celebrated ranges in the country and did much to make the New York National Guardsmen of that era thoroughly efficient with the Remington 50 and Springfield 45 of those times. The gentleman in the left background, with his hands raised in exaltation (whom we judge to be a member of the "Gallant Seventh"), has evidently just qualified. The "others present" seem only mildly interested in his success.

EXTRA DUTY DOUGHBOYS

Capt. Clinton W. Ball, C.E.

Reprinted by courtesy of THE INFANTRY JOURNAL



THIS is a tale of hard work, a few brains perhaps, but first, last and always, hard, dirty, sweaty, knuckle-barking work. It deals with the doings of certain engineer outfits in the Meuse-Argonne fracas during September and October, 1918. That's where they earned the title "Extra Duty Doughboys."

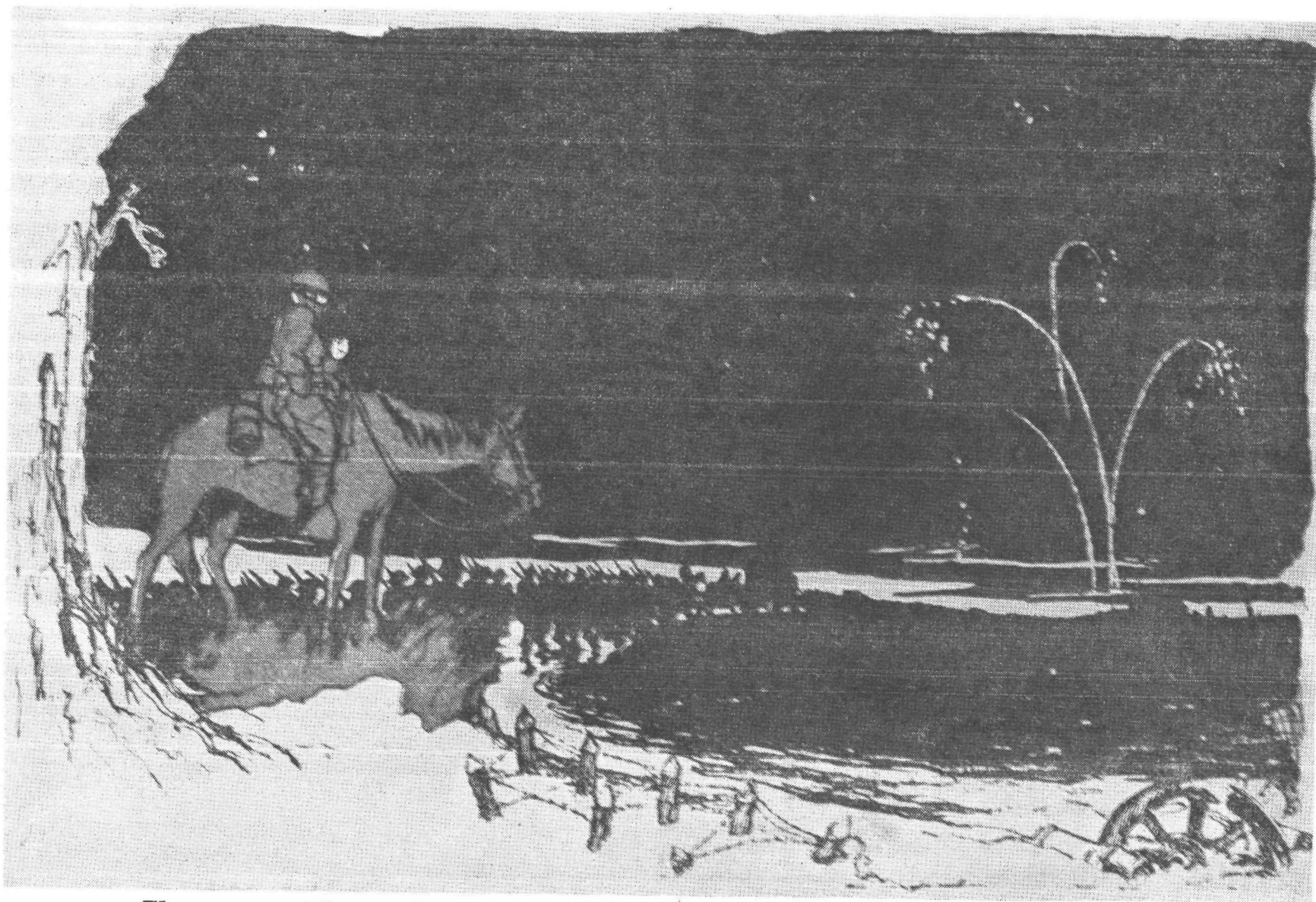
Why General Pershing picked or was handed this particular part of France does not concern us, though liberal slices of it had to be remodeled for the big show. In addition to the large woods, the area between the two rivers is full of ridges running in an east-west direction, with plenty of small forests and bush thickly scattered about. Much of it had been overrun by the Germans since 1914, and the forests were not the carefully marcelled kind that we meet in other parts of France. All the towns were connected with roads except in the Argonne where there were mostly overgrown trails.

Illustrations from "History of the 77th Division"

The Engineers Earned This Name for Themselves in the Meuse-Argonne Scrap

All the old outfits were there, and a lot of new ones. They had about ten days' warning to get into position after St. Mihiel. All this getting into position had to happen when Jerry wasn't looking. That meant night marches, stay in the woods all day, cold meals, sketchy sleeping, and, in general, plenty of work for the Foot-slogger. Every time the kitchen was lost a lot of men went hungry, and staff and line explanation to an empty belly didn't go over very big. Getting into line and jockeying for position was a nice little workout. The roads needed smoothing, the generals needed digging in for any camp a day old, and there was plenty of artistic work for the "Specialist" to do. While we were all getting set, a thin line of Frenchmen held the front until the whistle blew.

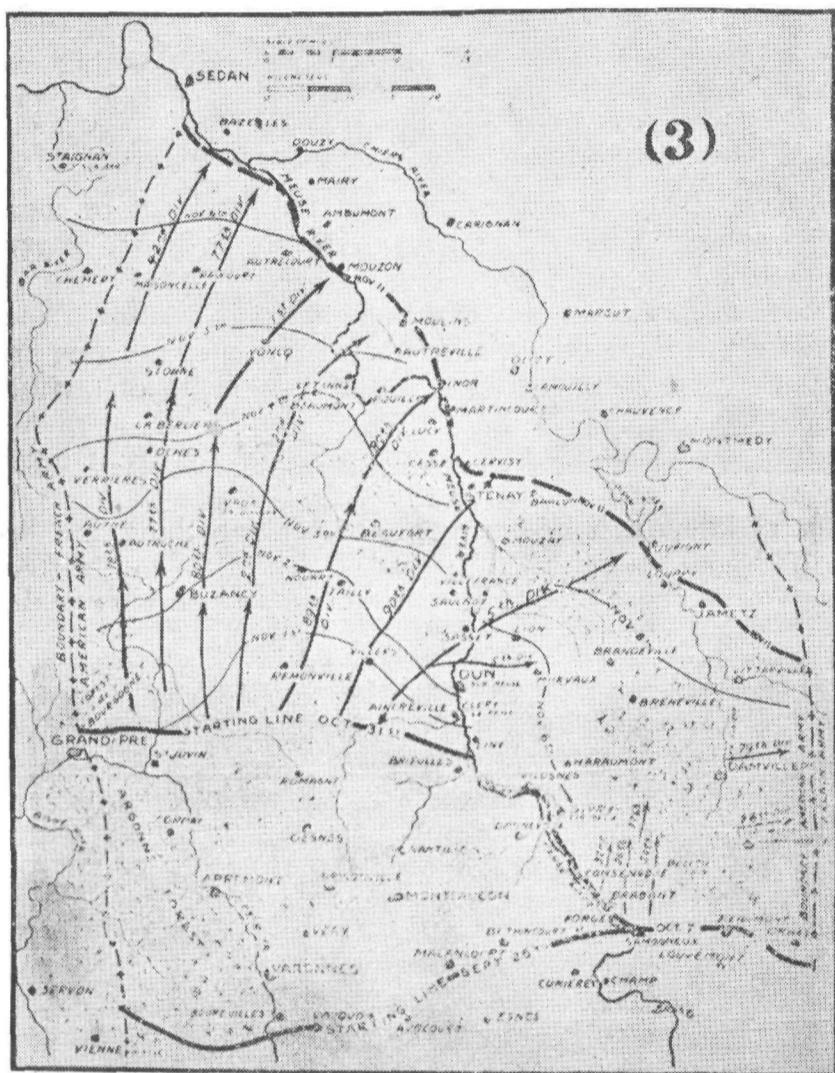
Jerry knew that he was going to get something, but he didn't know how much. He made a fair guess and started to muss up the ground. It was bad enough to start with,



That meant night marches, stay in the woods all day, cold meals and sketchy sleeping.

but he threw in more wire, mined the roads and culverts, and got ready for company.

Now when you throw more than a quarter of a million men into the small area defined by the accompanying map, and behind them, add the corps and army artillery, ammunition trains, rations, engineers, field hospitals, and chaplains, you get an outfit nearly three times as large as Washington, D. C. Put that many people out in the open and they clutter things up. They all get thirsty, mill around a lot, and holler for the engineer to fix this and that. It's his job to see that they are satisfied. As long as he does, it's all right and the general smiles and thinks of how he has kept up the morale of the division in these trying times. Maybe so, but his division's morale



Area of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

is based on the functioning of his public utilities. They need not be perfect, but they must be as good as in any other division. Beans, biscuits, and beef will make the men fight. Now, an awful lot of this depends on planning and work by the engineer. In war, the work increases as the planning decreases.

All set. On the morning of September 26, the Infantry stepped out into the blue. It was raining all along the line, as usual. The first day was easy; Jerry put up a scrap here and there, but was mostly interested in getting back on higher ground around Montfaucon. He felt that he was on the run and the jig was up. Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria were counted out, but he had a lot to take care of. Our tactics were fairly primitive. We had plenty of men and shells, and we just slammed ahead. Where the going was hard, the division fronts were narrow; and where it was easier, we spread out more. As soon as a division was shot, it was pulled out, given a rest and replacements, and sent back into the

scrap. That is, the fighting men were. The engineers and artillery usually stayed where they were as corps troops or with the relieving division. They didn't stay to sing songs around the campfires in the evening.

All right, we have the Death or Glory boys well away. After all is said and done, all the Infantry have to do is get killed, and the percentages are all against them no matter how we juggle figures to show that the engineers and the others lost a lot of men. Here is where the work starts. The road net is not like the ones in an approved solution after a map problem. Oh my no! Two divisions and a corps are assigned to one road. On the map it was marked as "first class." Right after the jump-off it came as a shock to some, who had not seen what T.N.T. and shell fire can do, that there were NO roads. The metal and subgrade were gone. The ground had been shelled by all parties, trench after trench had been cut across the roads, barbed wire by the acre had grown for four years, mine craters had been blown, and booby traps were thick. All bridges, culverts and crossroads were blown off the map by either German or Allied artillery. Now we know that you have got to have beans and bullets to fight a war, and these articles have to be toted up to the front. Let us be specific. Take the 304th Engineers of the 79th Division. This was their first scrap. Just a bunch of country boys blown in by the Draft. They had about nine months of training, a great deal of it foolish as they state themselves, but it had strengthened their backs and bound them together into an outfit. "With a peach of a colonel and the meanest skipper and first sergeant in the whole dam' Army." They always are; it is their business.

By seven o'clock in the morning, the 304th was fixing the roads. What had been a road on the map had been torn to tatters by tanks getting into position and up the defiles. Mud to your knees. Now the only thing to do is move the mud off, get something on the surface, and keep it drained. Even you and I know that. But with only a No. 6 shovel, somebody has to arch his back. At just about this time a truck comes along and its kid driver, half asleep, bogs it down or slides it tail into the ditch. You damn all truck drivers, and his yarn is usually like this: "But, Lieutenant, this here truck's got the General's bedroll and division staff's typewriters." Nevertheless, overboard goes everything, to be picked up later, and into the ditch goes the truck. The young shavetails who didn't grasp this new principle of war, suddenly, were in for a bad time. TRAFFIC has got to move.

When that stretch of road was finished, they had to leap-frog the outfits in front and start over, allowing the corps to take on the old job. Dead Jerries and Americans were buried in the nearest shell holes if they were high or badly mused up; otherwise they were just laid beside the right of way.

There were no tools to amount to anything, as the fact had not sunk in that an engineer without tools is like a pipe without tobacco. Being recruits, the men of this outfit had thrown away their blankets, so that for the next four nights there was very little sleep, accompanied by plenty of sickness. Their clothes were wet all the time and they had only one pair of socks. Their soup cannon was lost and they lived off rations swiped

from stalled trucks. If they ran short, they would stall a truck long enough to make a meal. Orders or no orders, you have to eat. A lot of this misery and actual loss of man power could have been saved if the officers had ever heard of the regiments that threw away their blankets at Santiago and died by the hundred a month later. One old soldier or timber cruiser in each outfit would have saved a lot of grief.

Along comes a detachment of the 26th Engineers (water supply) and begs for help to put in a small dam and water point on a brook. Sure, you can see the sense of it, and while your orders say nothing about such diversions, you take a chance and help them.

Then you come to a small bridge, nicely mined, that has missed fire. After the customary preliminary reconnaissance, you decide that it is properly set to wipe out any wooden engineer who tries to draw its teeth. This is no place to break out crying and write your Congressman. Pull the string and start a new bridge. You put your gang to rustling material—beams out of a barn, standing scrub timber, floor boards from a stranded truck—and soon your bridge is built.

Along about the fifth day, you walk your outfit into a gassed area and lose some of the slower men. It might have been your fault, but you were so dead sleepy, tired and all-in that you couldn't tell phosgene from strong cheese.

Maybe you walk the outfit over the skyline, and get smacked by a machine gun or loose artillery. This happened plenty to engineers that thought they were way back. Rotten security, sure, but perhaps they had been told it was all clear; but Jerry had counter-attacked and the staff forgot to tell them.

We relieve a regiment and walk them back ten miles with their division, all set for a rest. They land in the back area at breakfast time, and are told to go back to the same place as corps troops. This practice was common at first. By that night, two companies are commanded by second lieutenants, and a fair-sized bridge is to be built. They build it out of stuff of the ground and what is left of a German engineer dump down the road a piece.

Next day you find a power station in a German trench system. Nice little engine, pump, light plant, and everything, somewhat nicked up, but some one says: "How nice! We will have the engineers fix it up and use it for something." How you do it you never know, but some ex-garage man from Milwaukee has it running by evening and the colonel gets a nice little chit from the general.

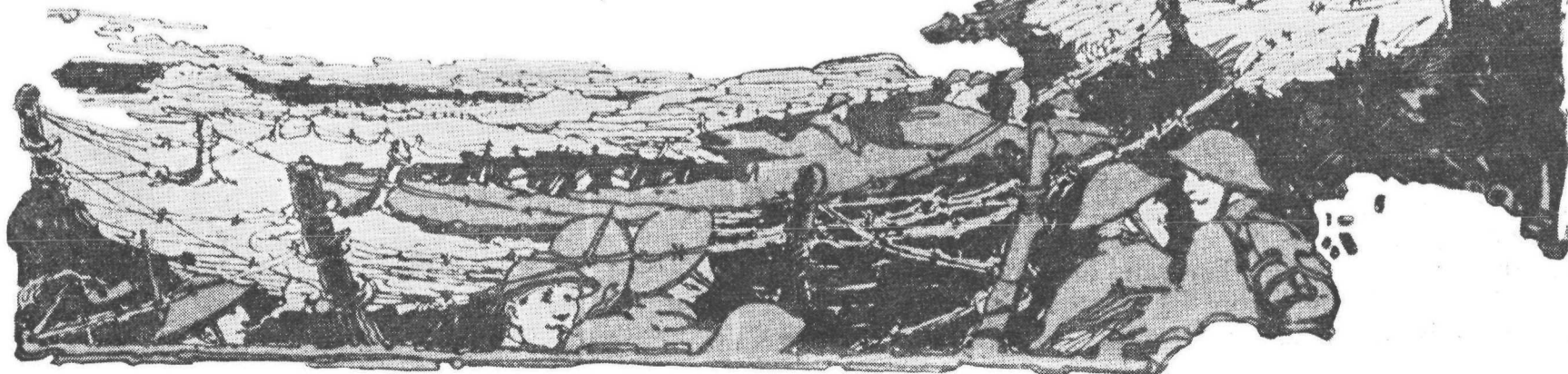
Then things taper off for a day; the front is not advancing. While you are resting, you go out and dig a long shallow hole and lug in a couple of dozen dead ones the best way you can; and if there is no chaplain handy,

and there rarely is, you mumble a few words and shovel on the dirt. Even this is plumb hard work in ground filled with roots and boulders.

Let's follow the 2nd Engineers for a time. Led by their gallant colonel, with the tail out of his pants and mud all over his uniform. They are on the roads, too. Being wise, they sneak over into French zones and grab some road metal from the French dumps. The staff had arranged that all the Allies would share such material, but when it came down to the lower echelons they shared the way two small boys do stolen pie—the fastest eater gets the most. There are some principles of war they never mention at Leavenworth, and one of them is, "What you can't carry, drag."

Just before the scrap, the 2nd got six loads of wire cutters and distributed them to the Infantry. They also got 800 pairs for themselves. That's at the rate of a pair to every two men. They needed them, too. They pulled another good one. A one-way road has to be made two-way. They lug stuff by hand alongside the first road and tamp each small layer down, directing the light empties back along the softer side. Along about this time they come to some cross roads, a ruined town. Traffic in a mess. They mount some hard-boiled sergeants on horses, tear up some blue fatigue cloths for armbands, and start patrolling the roads and straightening out the traffic situation. Of course, it's not in their orders, but somebody has got to do it.

Just about this time, they got a holler for some platoons to go ahead and cut wire for advancing Infantry. They cut the wire
(Continued on page 22)



THE

 NEW YORK

National Guardsman
 (Official State Publication)

VOL. IX, No. 10 NEW YORK CITY JANUARY, 1933

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EDITORIAL

THE leading article in this month's issue on "The Inferiority Complex in the Military Service" deserves careful reading by every officer and enlisted man in the New York National Guard. We say "careful" reading, because we are all too apt, when reading such an article, to recognize in it only the faults, the weaknesses and the failings of others, without acknowledging that many of them apply with equal truth to our own personalities.

The science of psychology is being applied more and more to industrial, educational, and political problems. There is no profession or walk of life to which it cannot be applied with great advantage. Certain large department stores today employ psychiatrists to promote the smooth-running of their business. Twenty years ago, if an otherwise good employee made the same mistake repeatedly, he was peremptorily fired; but today, after a few moments with the psychiatrist, the reason for the repetition of that mistake can be discovered. There may be friction at home, a pressing financial difficulty, an overbearing department head, a poor physical condition unattended for lack of funds. In each case, the trouble is probably some situation which the employee finds himself unable adequately to meet alone. As soon as he is brought squarely face to face with the underlying difficulty, he eliminates the mistakes of which he was guilty and often the quality of his subsequent work shows, as if by magic, an astonishing improvement.

It is the same in the Army. In other days, discipline was maintained through fear. Disobedience, malingering, inattention, slovenliness in dress, were punished outright with the utmost severity. Time and again, the same man would be brought up before his commanding officer for the same offense. Punishment seemed to have no effect

The unfortunate soldier seemed unable to correct his behavior and, as we now know, the prevailing system offered him little inducement to make a change.

Fear of one thing or another is always at the back of an inferiority complex—fear of being misunderstood or slighted; fear of failure or of seeming to fail; fear of being unable to stand alone, of being overlooked or severely criticized. There is no end to the bogies one can be afraid of; some of them real, many of them wholly imaginary.

Adler's fundamental theory is that every single person in the world is actuated by a desire for superiority and that each person defines "superiority" in the way which will best suit his own desire.

These definitions are infinitely various, but all of them fall into either one of two categories: they will define either a useful or a useless goal of superiority. One man wishes to demonstrate his superiority by 100% attendance, or by being the smartest man in the organization, by training his company to the point where it wins the Efficiency Guidon or by being the best shot in the regiment. Generally speaking, we would class these as "useful" ambitions. Another may think of superiority in terms of enforcing authority by fear, by cheap popularity, snobbishness, by his ability to give trouble, by a nagging or quarrelsome attitude or by not showing courtesy to his officers. And these, we would class as "useless."

It is often easy to recognize a man's ambition and to discover into which of these two categories it falls. Sometimes it is necessary to know something about the man's personal circumstances before one can understand his particular problems. Often a word of encouragement will entirely change a man when punishment, or the threat of punishment, would have had the effect of stiffening his resistance to authority. We are coming to realize that the best results are not to be obtained by handling men "in the mass," but that a difficult situation can often be resolved by a little patient study of the individual personalities involved.

**NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS OF
 THE "PRESIDENT'S HUNDRED"**

THE list of the "President's Hundred," which has just been published, indicates that three members of the New York National Guard team which competed in the United Services of New England Matches at Camp Curtis-Guild, Wakefield, Mass., qualified in this event and are entitled to wear the brassard which is a recognition of their standing in this event. These team members were Captain Lynn D. Wallace, Co. F, 174th Inf., Sergeant Harry James, Co. E, 174th Inf., and Sergeant Michael Rivisto, Co. G, 71st Inf. This result is an almost 50% qualification for the New York National Guard team which consisted of seven members and Captain Wallace is in receipt of a congratulatory letter from the Secretary of the Matches on the very fine showing of our team.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY

ON May 23rd, 1932, General Order No. 7 was issued from the Adjutant General's office, promulgating certain requirements connected with the administrative duties of National Guard officers. The particular object to be accomplished as a result of this order was the accounting for Government property in the hands of organizations, and it provided certain punitive measures to be taken against those officers responsible for public property who, for any reason, were not maintaining such property in accordance with National Guard Regulation 75-4.

From time immemorial the National Guard has been slipshod and neglectful of the proper handling of public property, and for years there has been a lack of understanding and a lack of a sense of responsibility on the part of many of the officers directly concerned. It seems needless for me at this time, as we start the new year, to emphasize the necessity of further improvement in this regard. It is my intention to assemble all regimental and brigade commanders at some time during the coming convention at Troy, and outline to them what I expect them to do with reference to the strict enforcement of G. O. No. 7. Sufficient time was provided for, under the terms of the Order, to permit every organization and regimental commander to put his particular house in order, so no just claim can be entertained hereafter that there was a lack of time in which to accomplish that purpose. If there is any doubt in the mind of even the newest company commander anywhere in the State as to my personal determination to have G. O. No. 7 carried out under the strictest interpretation, or that any excuses whatsoever will be taken for failure to live up to its provisions, I would suggest that such doubt be discarded, and that the officer in question bestir himself to comply strictly with all its terms and with N. G. R. 75-4.

The system laid down in N. G. R. 75-4 is so simple that a mere school boy could understand its provisions, and consequently the only view that is acceptable at my Headquarters is that where there is a shortage of property, or where it is not being properly accounted for, the fault is the result of negligence and indifference.

It is expected that every company commander shall have, at all times, an intimate acquaintance with the status of the property in his particular organization. He is not expected to take the word of anybody—including his supply sergeant—for this. He will be required to have on hand or on requisition the proper equipment of all classes required for his organization, and that property must be well cared for, and be serviceable, and ready

for use. Lost articles of property should be charged against the soldier responsible for their loss. Property unserviceable through fair wear and tear should be disposed of through the process of a board of survey. If company officers are not fully acquainted with the procedure for surveys, it is their personal responsibility to acquaint themselves with the Regulations. The responsibility for loss of property, other than through fair wear and tear, should likewise be determined by methods laid down in the Regulations. The Regular Army instructors on duty with troops are (or should be) thoroughly familiar with this subject, and should be ready, upon request, to advise responsible officers as to procedure.

It seems hardly necessary to repeat again to officers who are taking over property from predecessors that nothing should be signed for unless an absolute physical check has been taken, and the property produced. As a matter of fact, no colonel should permit transfer of property between organizations without requiring such physical check to be taken. The new responsible officer should sign a memorandum receipt for the property that is actually and physically turned over to him, and, if a shortage is found, the shortage should be settled by his predecessor directly with the regimental supply officer. Being a "good fellow" in this matter, by signing for property not received, only serves to perpetuate an unhealthy situation, and makes the new responsible officer financially liable for the shortage. When an officer signs a memorandum receipt which states that he has received certain property and will produce the same when called upon by proper authority, he is making a certificate as an officer of the New York National Guard, and he should be most scrupulous that that certificate is absolutely correct. Otherwise, the very fact that he has signed a false certificate might easily cause his elimination from the Guard.

A good supply officer should always have his memorandum receipts for property that is outstanding in the regiment abstracted in such form that he can quickly determine the total. He should also have an up-to-date inventory of the property inside his own storeroom, which, added to the property out on memorandum receipt, should be the regimental accountability to the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer.

The supply officer should inform the regimental commander from time to time of any indications that he may have received that a company commander is not carrying out the Regulations with respect to accounting or

(Continued on page 27)



UTICA ENTERTAINS MAJ. GEN. WARD ADJUTANT GENERAL, N. Y. STATE

Armory Inspection Evokes Praise

THERE are some organizations in the New York National Guard which hide their light under a bushel, at least as far as the GUARDSMAN is concerned, and only on rare occasions does a glimmer of their light shine upon the pages of this magazine. The 3rd Battalion of the 10th Infantry, stationed at Utica and commanded by Major Thomas C. Dedell, is one of these efficient but



Major Thomas C. Dedell
3rd Bn., 10th Inf., N.Y.N.G.
Utica, N. Y.

quiet-working units and this is one of the rare occasions when news of their doings has filtered through for publication.

On November 16th, 1932, Major Dedell and his officers of the 3rd Battalion entertained Major General Franklin W. Ward, the Adjutant General, with a dinner at the Elks Club, Utica. In the course of his visit, General Ward made an inspection of the armory and had much to say in praise of the

conditions he found there. Later in the evening, he gave a brief talk to the officers assembled at the monthly Officers' School and then got busy with his fountain pen, autographing 305 copies of "Between the Big Parades." In passing, it is interesting to note that Major Dedell's entire battalion subscribed 100 per cent to General Ward's book, thereby establishing a new record in the N.Y.N.G. and N.Y.N.M.

General Ward was accompanied on this visit to Utica by Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury, retired, publisher of "Between the Big Parades," Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Mangine and Captain John F. Ward. Officers and guests present at the dinner included: Major General Franklin W. Ward, Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury, Lt. Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Lt. Col. Wm. J. Mangine, Major Thomas C. Dedell, Capt. W. J. H. Ryan (Instructor), Capt. T. D. L. Cronin, Captain J. Morelle, Capt. Fred L. Hayes, Capt. Lewis F. Cole, Capt. Wm. R. Floyd, Capt. John F. Ward, Capt. George J. Wilkinson, First Lieuts. O. E. Schultz, W. O. Lutz, G. A. Drury, R. E. Allen, L. W. Dedell, C. J. White, and Second Lieuts. J. M. Nichols, B. A. Chrisman and E. J. Kinsella.

Major Dedell has been a staunch friend of the GUARDSMAN and is a firm believer in "locality advertising" as a means of putting this magazine on a self-supporting basis. This belief is no mere "lip service" but has been evidenced for the past two years by the contributions of two whole pages of advertising each year, secured from local Utica merchants with whom his battalion does business. Such loyal and practical support is of inestimable value and blazes a trail for other organizations to follow.

While thanking Major Dedell for his co-operation, we should like also to thank the Utica merchants for the support they have so generously lent us each year.

OUR SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE It Wins Deserved Praise

Courtesy of the NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL, INC.

AMERICANS who view with alarm the steady whittling down of the Army and Navy may find some grains of comfort in the increasing efficiency of the country's second line of defense, the National Guard.

As revealed by the annual report of Major-General George E. Leach, chief of the Militia Bureau at Washington, the Guard has shown more improvement during the last year than in any similar period.

It has attracted an excellent type of recruits, General Leach reports, and has made marked progress in discipline and training.

It stands higher in public esteem today, he says, than at any previous period of its history.

New York City and State should feel especial pride in this record, for its Guard has always been among the most famous in the country.

Such organizations as the Sixty-Ninth, the Seventy-First, and the Seventh—to call them by their familiar names—have traditions of service older than some regiments of the Regular Army.

New York militiamen have participated in every major war since, and including, the Revolution.

They have also furnished a high percentage of officers to other forces in the Civil, Spanish, and World wars.

Membership takes time and work, with little compensation except the sense of patriotism. But the nation knows, when it thinks of such matters, that it would be virtually defenseless on land without the Guard.



AN AIR-MINDED CHINESE YOUTH

THE following letter, copied word for word, was recently received by an Air Corps officer stationed at Nichols Field, Rizal, P. I.:

Dear Sir:

Let me beg respectfully for a favour from you, My Lord. I am a young Chinese, (age 21) and graduate of the higher school, both English and Chinese. I devote in aeroplane-life, every time I hear the sound of the aeroplane, my heart become light and feel "Air-life is the most joyful work." My heart is very thirsting in learning to fly yet the circumstance is too evil, and not promise to do so. After thinking over thinking I observe that the only way which appear to me, is begging from you, My Lord, for a kind help. Would you, My Lord, allow me to serve in your department and let me to have a chance to learn to fly.

Hoping to receive your kind favour, I have the honor to be,

My Lordship's

Your most obedient and humble servant

The INFANTRY

By Lieut. T. F. Woodhouse

COME, LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN!
PAY HOMAGE TO THE VALOR
OF INFANTRY'S HEROIC MEN
WHOSE DEEDS HAVE EARNED VALHALLA!
NO VICTORY WAS EVER WON
NOR LASTING PEACE ESTABLISHED,
UNTIL WHAT OTHERS HAD BEGUN
THE BAYONET ACCOMPLISHED.

THE CAVALRY MAY WATCH THE FLANKS
OR BRING IN INFORMATION,
OR, WITH ASSISTANCE FROM THE TANKS,
ATTEMPT SOME BRIEF INVASION.
BUT NO ADVANCE WAS EVER MADE,
NO FIRM CONSOLIDATION,
WITHOUT THE QUEEN OF BATTLE'S AID
TO CLINCH THE SITUATION.

THE GUNNERS, FIRING FROM THE REAR,
MAY POUND EACH NEW OBJECTIVE,
AND YET, WHATEVER THEY MAY DARE,
THEIR EFFORTS INEFFECTIVE,
UNLESS THE INFANTRY SUPPORTS
THEIR THUNDERING PREPARATION,
AND, WITH ITS NAKED COLD STEEL, THWARTS
THE FOE'S RETALIATION.

THE AIRPLANE SQUADRONS SCOUR THE SKY,
BOMB DUMPS OF AMMUNITION,
AND HURL THE ENEMY FROM ON HIGH,
FLAMING TO THEIR PERDITION.
YET ARE THEIR LABORS ALL IN VAIN
UNLESS THEIR TRENCH-BOUND BROTHERS
LEAP TO CONSOLIDATE THE GAIN
PREPARED FOR THEM BY OTHERS.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICES,
FOR ALL THEIR GALLANTRY,
ARE MERELY SKILLED ACCOMPLICES
TO SERVE THE INFANTRY.
THE LESSONS OF ALL WARS HAVE SHOWN,
WHATEVER THE COST OF VICTORY,
THE BAYONET REAPS WHAT THEY HAVE SOWN—
'TIS IT THAT MAKES OUR HISTORY.

SO LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN,
PAY HOMAGE TO THE VALOR
OF INFANTRY'S HEROIC MEN
WHOSE DEEDS HAVE EARNED VALHALLA!



GEORGE F. A.

The Radio School of the N. Y. N. G.

Attendance Leaps From 35 to 100

By Pvt. James P. Barron, 101st Signal Bn.

MILITARY experts throughout the world are convinced that the era of stabilized warfare is over and that the next war will be one of mechanized and highly mobile forces. This fact has brought an ever-increasing value to the use of Radio as a means of communication; indeed, as in the case of the tank and the airplane, it is sometimes our only means of communication.

Bearing these facts in mind, the New York National Guard has striven to utilize all the modern methods of war, and in 1929 began to struggle with the perplexing problem of how to obtain the highly trained specialists necessary for radio communication. The professional radio operator is a migratory bird, here today and on some ship tomorrow; moreover, the land operators usually work in shifts so that recruiting the commercial operator was out of the question.

In the artillery and air corps units, where the situation had become acute, a school was started, with headquarters at the Signal Armory in New York City, under the direction of Colonel Robert W. Maloney, Division Signal Officer, and Major Laurence Watts, U. S. Army Instructor. Thus, in the winter months of 1930, the New York National Guard Radio School commenced with an attendance of about 35 students. The school justified itself and in 1931 it was extended to receive students from all units in the Metropolitan area. During the year the school had about fifty students.

It was during the summer training period of 1931 that Regimental commanders began to appreciate the value of the Radio School, and in 1932 the school grew to have an attendance of over 100 students who studied radio code and the use of radio equipment. The school was then still under the direction of the Division Signal Officer and Major Watts, assisted by Lieuts. T. A. Brown, 71st Infantry, R. A. Martiny, 244th Coast Artillery, Robert Minks, 101st Signal Bn, G. Schumaker, 87th Infantry Brigade, with Sgt. James P. Barron, U. S. Army, and Sgt. E. P. Hacsunda, 71st Infantry, as enlisted instructors. As an additional incentive to students, the Division Signal Officer awarded two prizes to the two students who showed the greatest improvement throughout the course. The course is now one of two years and the graduates of both classes receive certificates of proficiency.

The school has not only proved its great worth to the National Guard but the Radio Corporation of America offers special rates in its own school to graduates from the National Guard. It is expected that in 1933 a larger headquarters will be made available for the school and it will then be under the direction of Lieut. Col. Hampton Anderson, Lieut. Col. Robert W. Maloney, and Captain David E. Washburn, U. S. Army. The value of this training cannot be overestimated and all operators in the Metropolitan Area who wish to increase their proficiency would be well advised to attend, the benefits accruing from such intensive training as offered by the New York National Guard Radio School being of unquestionable and lasting value to all who take this course.

DO YOU SUFFER FROM INSOMNIA?

London "Discovers" a Morphean Secret

By Courtesy of THE NEW YORK TIMES

ALTHOUGH the secret of the Morphean formula to the effect that persons who repose with head toward the North Pole and feet in the direction of the south sleep more soundly, more easily, and will awake more refreshed, has long been imparted to pupils in American primary schools, it had evidently been concealed in England, for the *Daily Mail* announces it as a discovery and at least two other papers comment on it in that spirit.

Not content with the favorable evidence of readers—*The Mail* announced "another deluge" of letters—the papers interested in the phenomenon have interviewed scientists, who gravely recommended the bed being placed "in line with the earth's main magnetic currents, that is, so that the head of the sleeper will be toward the north."

A doctor writes that in his nursing home he has always placed the beds so that the patient's head is to the north. He continues:

"There is no doubt that any human being, whether suffering from insomnia or not, would have much better sleep and be in a much better condition to carry on work the next day if he slept with his head to the north. The magnetic currents then pass easily and freely through the body. If they pass across the body there will be restlessness, and a feeling of lassitude the following day."

Other readers state that both Charles Dickens and Napoleon slept with their heads to the north.

William Howie-Reid, of East Mayfair, Newington, Edinburgh, writes:

"I have been aware of the theory about sleeping with the head to the north for the last forty years.

"When I was a pupil in Robert Gordon's College, our science master told us during our magnetism and electricity course that, if only people knew it, much more peaceful sleep could be obtained through sleeping with the head pointing approximately 23 degrees to 23½ degrees west of due north—i.e., along the line drawn from the north magnetic pole to the south magnetic pole.

"I have never forgotten this, and on one or two occasions when in France (1915 to 1919), when 'bivvying,' or sometimes in billets, where we had temporarily lost sense of direction, after trekking many kilometers, I have used my pocket compass to ascertain the magnetic line and placed my body accordingly for sleeping purposes. Until I explained my reason, some of my comrades-in-arms were inclined to regard me as 'loopy,' but I noticed that one by one they gradually made quiet endeavors to follow my example."

EDITOR: Perhaps Robert Herrick, writing in the year 1640, had something like this in mind when he composed the following couplet, which he heads, simply, "Observation." But how he came to observe such a thing we cannot say, since the good Robert Herrick was an ecclesiastic and a bachelor.

OBSERVATION

Who to the North, or South, doth set
His Bed, Male children will beget.

The Sixty-Ninth Distributes More Purple Hearts

Five Trophies, Twenty-six Long Service and Fifteen State Recruiting Medals Presented

AT a review tendered to Brig.-Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 87th Infantry Brigade, N. Y. N. G., held at the armory of the 165th Infantry in New York City on Tuesday, December 13th, 1932, the Purple Heart decoration of the United States, awarded for unusual service and wounds received in battle, was presented by General Dyer to the following present and former members of the Regiment: Walter W. Breheny, Raymond Chatterton, Wm. M. Carroll, Edward J. Corrigan, Walter T. Collins, Joseph Conlon, James L. Dooley, Joseph F. Donnelly, Albert Dick, James T. Ellsworth, Charles D. Grundy, James C. Henderson, Herman J. Johnson, Jr., William Kennelly, George Lannen, Edward T. McCreary, Peter T. McArdle, John J. McKeogh, William G. Miller, Joseph A. Moran, Nick F. Martone, Cornelius T. Nalvey, Henry A. Newburger, Woodruff H. Nielson, Harry J. O'Connor, Thomas P. O'Brien, Ambrose Sutcliff, and John J. Finn.

The Stevenson Taylor Memorial Trophy for Excellence was presented by Mr. Gilbert P. Taylor to Company F, Capt. Joseph F. Hart commanding. Brig.-Gen. Fred M. Waterbury, former Ordnance Officer of the State of New York, presented the Ninety-third Brigade Trophy for Rifle Marksmanship to the 165th Infantry Rifle Team, Captain Patrick T. McMeniman, Team Captain.

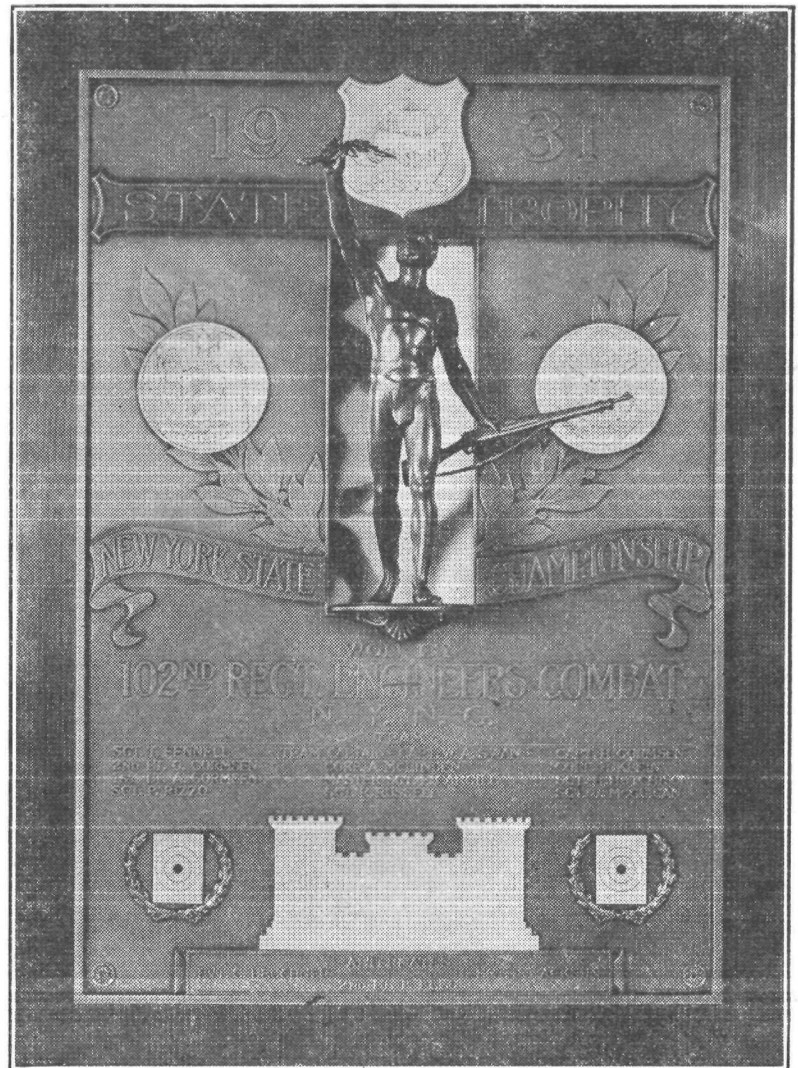
Company E, Capt. Victor J. Herold commanding, were the winners of the Colonel's Cup for the best average attendance for 1931, and the Emmet Cup, awarded for the best average attendance for small units, went to the Medical Detachment, Major Thomas F. Maguire commanding. Both these Cups were presented by Colonel William J. Costigan, commanding the 165th Infantry.

Lieutenant Herman M. Lutz, Company C, was the recipient of the General Charles F. Roe Cup for long distance rifle marksmanship and this was presented to him by Brig.-Gen. Waterbury, while three State Long and Faithful Service Medals, twenty-four Regimental Long Service Medals and fifteen State Recruiting Medals were presented by Brig.-Gen. Dyer.

Prior to the Review, Colonel Costigan entertained General Dyer at dinner at the Manhattan Club. Other distinguished guests at the dinner included: General John J. Phelan, Colonel Wm. A. Taylor, Lt.-Col. Martin H. Meaney, Lt.-Col. John S. Grimley, Major Herbert A. Campbell, Major Jerome B. Crowley, Major Geoffrey J. O'Flynn, Capt. John V. Grombach, Capt. Wm. S. Sweeney, Capt. Joseph F. Flannery, Capt. Wm. S. Beers, U. S. A., Capt. Albert A. Rupert, Lieut. Charles Madison, Lieut. Wm. J. Walsh, Capt. Joseph A. McDonough, and Mr. Gilbert P. Taylor.

The Regiment was commanded by Colonel Costigan for the Review and Colonel Martin H. Meaney commanded during the Evening Parade which followed.

After the Review and Parade, the usual company festivities were carried on up to midnight and Colonel Costigan entertained friends of the Regiment who taxed the capacity of the three reception rooms. The attendance was unusually large, many visitors being unable to gain admittance to the drill hall until after the ceremonies.



The 1931 State Trophy, won by the 102nd Engineers after a tussle with the 107th Infantry, previous winners.

TO TRY FOR WEST POINT Nine National Guardsmen Will Take Entrance Examination

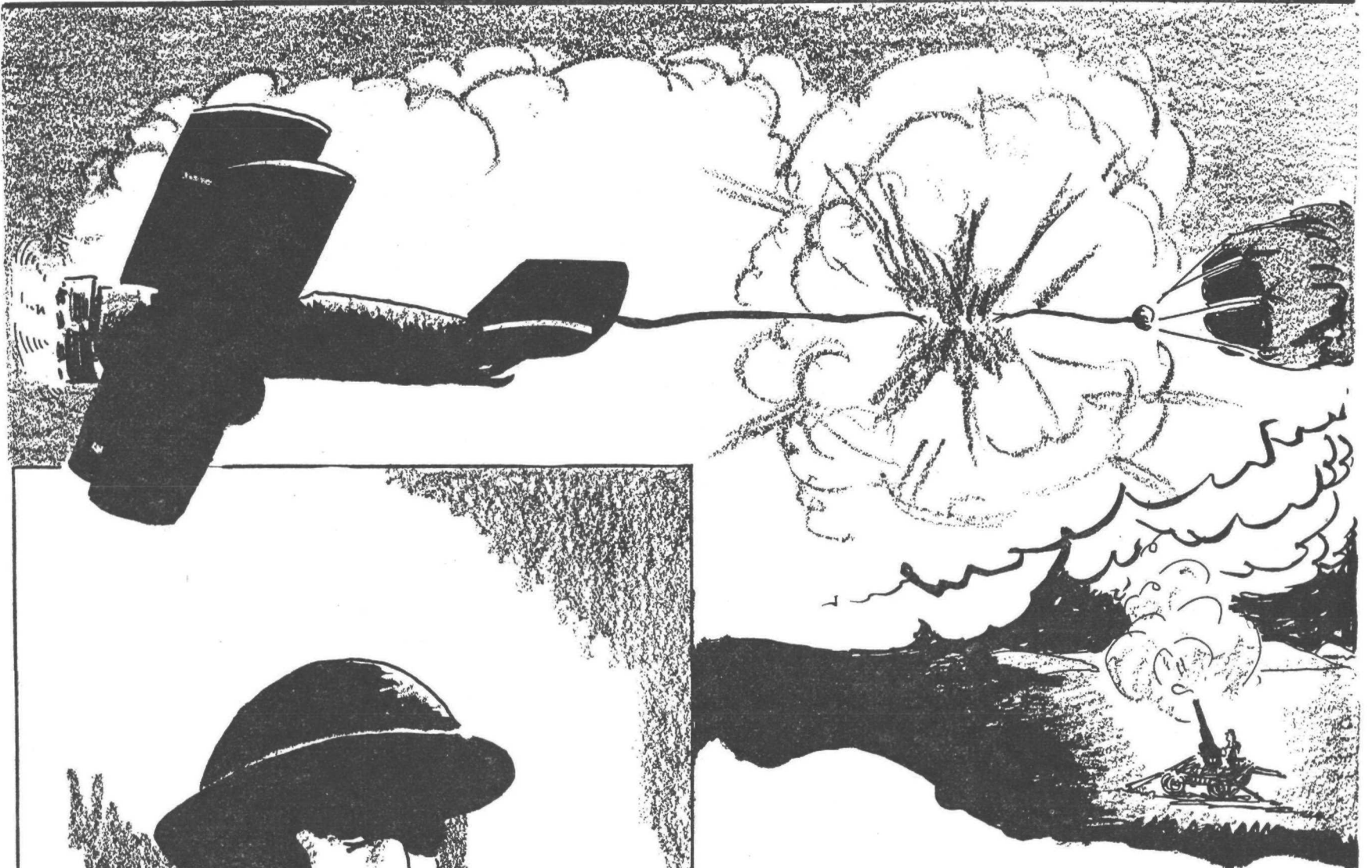
FOLLOWING a competitive examination, Governor Roosevelt has announced the appointment from New York National Guard Units of nine enlisted men who have been designated to take the entrance examination for West Point, beginning March 7th.

Those who pass their examinations will be eligible to begin their studies as cadets on July 1, 1933. The following are the nine appointees selected from the sixty or seventy enlisted men who sat for the preliminary examination in the state of New York:

- Pvt. Chas. M. Read, Col. E, 14th Infantry.
 - Pvt. George R. Cole, Co. A., 107th Infantry.
 - Pvt. Leon O. Prior, Co. L, 174th Infantry.
 - Corp. Raymond W. Rumph, Co. C, 71st Infantry.
 - Pfc. Frank B. Champion, Btry. H, 212th C. A.
 - Pfc. Willard G. Walsh, Hdqrs., Hosp. Bn., 102nd Medical Regt.
 - Pvt. Thomas O'R. Gallagher, Btry. A, 105th F. A.
 - Pvt. John M. Cromelin, Hdqrs. Det., 27th Div'n.
 - Pvt. Gordon M. Ross, Co. L, 14th Infantry.
- On behalf of all their fellow-Guardsmen, we wish these nine appointees success in their final examination.

IT HAPPENED IN THE GUARD...

Sgt. M. J. GLICKMAN
27th Tank Company



CORPORAL L.K. KNOWLSON
Co A - 105TH INF.,
WAS THE **FIRST** MAN TO
WIN A DECORATION IN THE DIVISION

CAPTAIN
HERMAN NEGER

BATTERY D-212 A.A.
FIRING HIS LAST SHOT FOR
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CABLE TOWING THE TARGET.

FT. ONTARIO, N.Y. July 9, 1932.

"THE GAS ATTACK"
WAS THE MAGAZINE
OF THE DIVISION.



WuxTRA

RUSTY



· KEEP SMILING ·

It's Seldom Mild

Father: "What made you join that Nudist colony last summer?"

Daughter: "I wanted to see life in the raw."

Pull Your Socks Up!

1st Sgt. (whispering): "Down in front! Down in front!"

Corp. Janik: "What's down in front?"

His Mind's on Higher Things

She: "Are you looking at my knee?"

He: "Aw, g'wan! You know I'm above that."

—Blinker Flash (Mass.).

That Way Madness Lies

The big surprise of the month was undoubtedly experienced by the Baby Austin owner who drove into the Third Street tunnel in Los Angeles and came out of a gopher hole in Oregon.

This Month's Worst Pun

Teacher: "Give me a sentence containing the three words, defeat, defense, and detail."

Tommy, brightly: "Defeat goes over defense before detail."

The Perfect Alibi

Judge: "Would you like a lawyer?"

Rastus: "No, suh, Ah don't want no lawyer, but Ah suttently could use a lot of good witnesses."

—Sabers (Texas).

Catching But Not Dangerous

"How about a little kiss, Prudence?"

"No, I have scruples."

"That's all right. I've been vaccinated."

—Sabers (Texas).



Someone Must Have

Bert: "No girl ever made a fool out of me."

Irene: "Well, who did then?"

Doubleyoujayzee

"Say, I've got Schenectady,"

Said a little fan so wee;

But dad was reading, so said he,

"Hell! Dischenectady!"

—Fifth Corps News (Ind.).

Playing Safe

McPherson went to London to get advertising ideas for his movie theatre in Dundee. He saw a movie house there with the notice: "Free seats for all persons over 85."

He returned to Dundee and set up a notice: "Free seats for all persons over 85 if accompanied by parents."

Sorry for the Cat!

Hunter: "For heaven's sake, man, if your wife is in that house, get busy. A wild cat just jumped in the window."

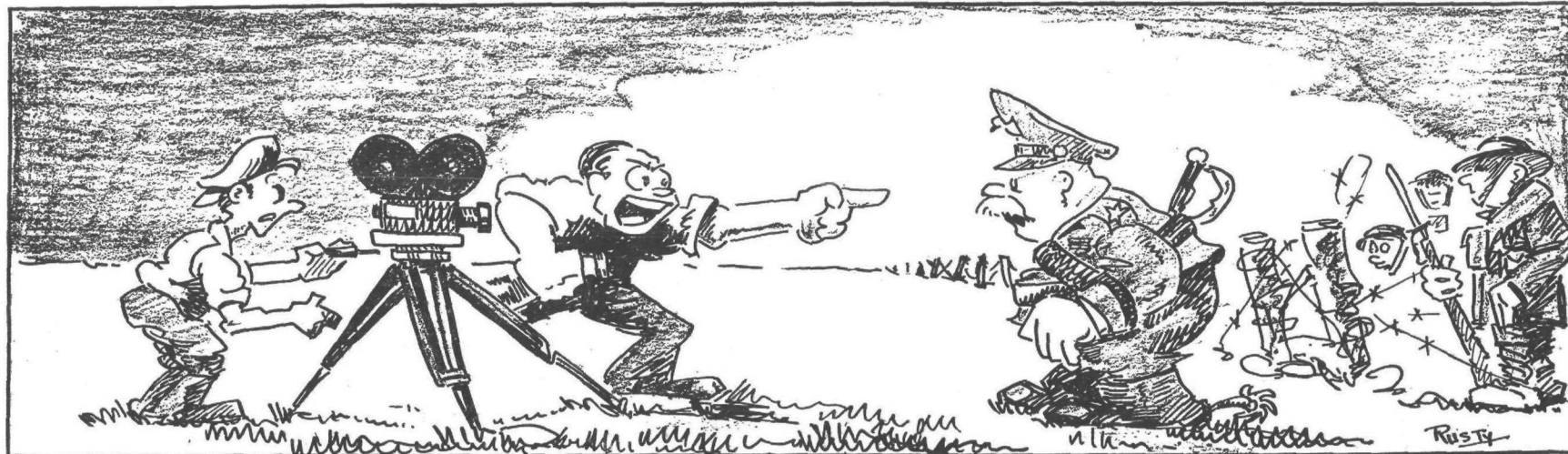
Husband: "Yeah? Well, let the darn cat get out the best way he can."

No Wanderlust

He (in car): "Gosh, we've got a puncture. I hope we can find a patch somewhere."

She: "You'll do nothing of the kind. Any petting we do will be right here in the car."

—The Forager, 51st Cav. Brig.



General Disorder

Movie Director (filming war movie): "Get back there, General! Who do you think is running this army?"

THE ORION MESSENGER

NEWS OF THE 27th DIVISION

ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD WAR, INC.

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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.

PROGRESS IN 1932

HERE are some interesting figures on the progress made by our association during the year 1932. On the whole, we can congratulate ourselves upon the progress made, but let us make a determined effort to eclipse the following figures in 1933.

The number of veterans registered jumped from 4,511 to 4,903. The biennial memberships was hit about 55% by the depression, being 916 against 2,027 for the previous period. The life memberships jumped from 81 to 120 members which was not so bad considering the scarcity of ten dollar bills. This makes a total 1932 enrollment of 1,029 which is credited to the various posts as follows:—

Post No.	Location	Strength
4	Albany	21
8	Amsterdam	14
9	Auburn	31
10	Avon (Geneseo)	5
11	Binghamton	3
	Buffalo	
74	Infantrymen	67
3	Field Art'y	39
14	Cavalrymen	2
1	Cohoes	7
16	Elmira	1
17	Geneva	3
18	Glens Falls	5
19	Gloversville	4
21	Hoosick Falls	3
24	Hornell	4
25	Jamestown	12
26	Malone	3
28	Medina	6
29	Middletown	1
30	Mohawk	0
32	Mount Vernon	22
31	Newburgh	3
40	Niagara Falls	18
41	Ogdensburg	2
42	Olean	7
43	Oneonta	12

Post No.	Location	Strength
44	Oswego	3
45	Peekskill	1
46	Rochester	86
49	Saratoga Springs	3
50	Schenectady	10
51	Syracuse	17
55	Tonawanda	48
2	Troy	13
56	Utica	27
58	Walton	2
59	Watertown	3
60	Whitehall	2

NEW YORK CITY

Kings (Brooklyn)

23	106th Inf.	202
105	105th F. A.	7
101	1st Cavalry	15
35	102nd F. S. Bn.	0

Manhattan and Bronx

27	Hqrs., 27th Div.	57
71	105th Inf.	91
7	107th Inf.	38
15	369th Inf.	14
104	104th F. A.	7
36	105th F. A.	6
102	102nd Am. Tn.	7
A	105th M. G. Bn.	25
22	102nd Engrs.	24
103	102nd San. Tn.	16
37	102nd M. P.	4
38	102nd F. S. Bn.	4
33	102nd Sup. Tn.	2

In keeping with past practice President Gaynor has directed that veterans paying dues between now and June 30, 1933, are to be credited with membership to June 30, 1935. Here is a chance for those who have not paid 1932-33 dues to get a 2½-years' membership for the price of a 2-year membership. The new membership cards are ready for distribution.

NEW MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

A NEW memorial committee has been appointed, headed by Major General John F. O'Ryan as Honorary Chairman and Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright as Active Chairman. Chairman Wainwright has been given the power to select the other members of his committee which is to have full power to select the site and design and to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a memorial to the 27th Division, A. E. F. The names of the complete committee will be announced at a later date.

NEWLY FORMED AUBURN POST ELECTS OFFICERS

THE first meeting of Post No. 9, 27th Division Association, was held in Auburn at the State Armory on November 18th, 1932, after a preliminary get-together, a week before, had laid plans for the organization of this post.

The meeting was called together by Major Johnston and was attended by thirty-five members. The following officers were elected: *Commander*, Major B. C. Mead; *vice commander*, William F. Moses; *adjutant*, William A. Fulton; *treasurer*, James E. Osterhout; *sergeant-at-arms*, Harold T. Short.

The post will meet only three times a year: February 28, in honor of the date in 1918 when the division sailed from the harbor at Brest; May 18, the date of sailing from the United States, and September 29, which marks the anniversary of one of the biggest scraps in which the division participated, the breaking of the Hindenburg Line.

Any veteran of the 27th Division is eligible for membership.

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EXTRA DUTY DOUGHBOYS—

(Continued from page 11)

wire but the Infantry never shows up. Jerry, being unable to tell the difference between Infantry and our Galloping Gas Fitters, takes a hand and shoots at them. Next day, a few marines show up and help out, but the whole line withdraws on their left. The engineers, being too lazy to walk back, stay with the marines. That afternoon, along comes a company of Infantry looking for some hill. The lieutenant in charge of the engineers lures them into his position by telling them it is the place they are looking for, and once there they can't get out. Everybody is happy and the Engineers rest for two days.

Let us take a look at the 302nd Engineers. They were brought up in the front seats just before the fight started. In order to insure surprise, no daylight reconnaissance was permitted before D-day. Every night they went out as far as they dared. Tools and stores were carried forward by hand and cached in what looked like good positions. Wire was cut by hand in front of jump-off points. Engineers were trained as guides to lead the late arriving Infantry, which would have no time to become oriented. Here was their mission as laid down in orders:

1. To provide routes of advance for Infantry and Artillery. (There's a mouthful.)
2. To de-gas all caves and dugouts.
3. To destroy all enemy mines.

The first thing that the 302nd did was to mark all trails through the woods, and clean out dugouts and strong points. On one short stretch of the road, they found fifteen belts of wire entanglements, seven deep trenches, four barricades, one crater 125 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep, two road traps, a German concrete pill box, and lots of small shell holes. At the end, they

had to build a 30-foot bridge over a tank trap. While they were resting, they connected up the French and German light railroads and moved more than 500 tons of stuff forward and a lot of wounded back, using mules as locomotives, for Jerry had taken his along.

The 1st Engineers had the usual road work, and built plenty of artillery bridges. Went forward and helped the Infantry dig in a mean position, and then the Infantry was pulled out and the 1st left to hold the fort against a counter-attack. A whole machine gun company was sent up to help them and they were there three days. When they got out of this fix, they went back and buried dead, and fixed up the roads. There is an awful lot of hard work in those words, "Fixing up the roads."

The 26th Engineers were Army Water Supply Troops. They put in pumping stations, some in dugouts and protected by sand banks, all hard out-door plumbing. The 27th Engineers, made up of hard-rock men from the mines, put in a lot of heavy bridges, all by hand. Other corps and army outfits connected up and ran light and standard gauge railroads. There was quite a belt of No Man's Land that needed attention—more than five miles from rail end to rail end in many places. All just plain hard work. No brains, just common sense, ability to see when one job was done well enough and when the next had become more important. Nerve to take a chance and disobey the letter of orders now and then by doing a little more work. Ability to rustle rest and comforts for your men. Hot coffee was good for two extra hours work per shovel. Developing the knack of keeping the men liking it, so that they would be no A. W. O. L. next morning—and don't forget there are plenty of heroes that get lost damn' easy. Remember, this work was done on very little sleep and less grub, and with fewer tools than the cheapest contractor ever dared use.

What we learn from this story may be very little, but these facts are there to stay with me:

First. An engineer outfit must be trained to expect endless hard, back-breaking work.

Second. It will get no glory and few thanks except from its own officers who should be working their brains to save their men's backs.

Third. It will get the blame if anything goes wrong anywhere, regardless of whose fault it is. If someone makes a mistake, the Engineers will be thrown in as Infantry, and will catch hell from the enemy.

Fourth. It has to keep traffic moving, even though this means bricks without straw, and roads and bridges out of thin air.

Fifth. It has to remember that no engineer is worth the name if he can't tackle and do a job that he has never even heard about before.

Sixth. It needs a lot of extra strong backs and a sense of dumb loyalty to the outfit to prevent men from burying their shovels and going sick.

The Historical Report of the Chief of Engineers, A. E. F., says:

"While the Engineer Service exists for the Army and must conform to its requirements, this can best be done when most cordial sympathy and complete understanding exists." The Engineers take off their hats to the fighting man; but when it comes to hard work, with fighting as a side line, "cordial sympathy" is hardly enough—somebody has to have a strong back.

THE END

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102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

102nd Vet. Company

THE Vetco Club, consisting of all members of the 102nd Veterinary Company, 102nd Medical Regiment, held their first dance of the season at the armory at 56 West 66th Street, N. Y. C., in the middle of November. The affair was a huge success and letters have been written to the club asking them to hold another dance in the near future.

The purpose of the club is to give the members of the company an athletic and social recreation, and to keep them interested in the National Guard in more ways than one.

The members all clamor for the GUARDSMAN when it is issued and are determined to appear in its pages more often.

121st CAVALRY

Headquarters Troop

THE outstanding success of the first competitive military horse show, held by the Rochester units of the 121st Cavalry, October 15, 1932, will probably result in the annual continuance of this event.

The spectators, numbering four hundred or more, were treated to a fine display of excellent horsemanship, and the keen competition offered in each of the eleven events forced the judges to split hairs in awarding Cups and Ribbons.

It is a regrettable fact that the limited seating capacity of the Armory made it necessary to turn away some three to five hundred would-be spectators, many of whom were members of the immediate family or personal friends of troopers participating in the Show. It is expected that the committee in charge of the next Show will devise some means of correcting this condition, probably by the sale of tickets at a small cost, with the troopers being given first choice.

Several of the members of each unit spent considerable time in the schooling of their mounts and the cleaning of their equipment, and were well repaid for their labors by successful performances.

The important point to be remembered in connection with the past Show is not which Troop snared the greater number of Cups and Ribbons, but rather the sportsman-like and cooperative spirit displayed by all of the troopers, and the fact that it is possible for the three Rochester units of the 121st Cavalry to stage competitive sports so successfully, and on such a friendly basis.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

Battery I

IT has been a long time since this outfit has been heard from, but the news is still gab to us, and we hope you'll like it, so let's go!

To start off, we are aware of many new faces around these parts, among which we recognize that of Frankie Neve, Armory boxer, who comes to us from the 106th, and Carl Arnold, ditto, from Germany, the land of good beer, and Lester Moulder. The remainder of the rookies look good to us, too.

We have been working under a new first sergeant, our old "Top" having given the whip over to Sgt. Clark, his sidekick, who looks like the money. Sgt. Mackey has stepped aside in order to have more time to devote to his studies for the office of Second Looie, but it is whispered that he wants more time to play poker and to watch his old pals Delguardio and Cox.

The venerable Sgt. Dave Mannion continues as Mess Sergeant, while "Little" Peter Bolen holds down the line with Johnny Mackey. The well-known team of Lundsten and O'Rourke function in the role of guardians of "all government property in view," and the redoubtable and bowlegged Patsy Delguardio roams the armory, hammer in hand, still looking for that nail.

The boxing bouts are on us now and we are getting ready to enjoy the distinction of having the highest number of champions in the regiment, having already held this honor for the past three years.

27th DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

106th Motor Transport Company

A TESTIMONIAL dinner was given by the non-commissioned officers of the 27th Div'n. Q. M. Train to 1st Sergeant Joseph J. Franks, a member of the 105th Motor Transport Company, upon the occasion of his retirement from the service.

1st Sgt. Joe Franks, known throughout the organization as "Pop," enlisted in Co. A, 47th Infantry, N. Y. G., and served from March, 1903, to May, 1916. He then transferred to Co. E, 47th Infantry and received an honorable discharge in September, 1917. In October, 1921, he enlisted in Wagon Co. 104, and transferred, in May, 1922, to the 105th Motor Transport Company, in which organization he continued to serve until October

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29th, 1932. His record, therefore, shows a service of 25 years and six months in the same organization.

Short addresses were made by Major Robert H. Platz, Train Commander; Major George Herringshaw, D. O. L., 1st Lieut. Clinton E. Sanderson, Company Commander; and by James F. McNally, Commander of the 47th Infantry Post American Legion, of which Sgt. Franks is also a member. The guest of honor was Major Walter E. Corwin, former commander of the organization, who spoke highly of Pop as a 1st Sergeant and of his military service. Major Corwin told us how he enlisted Pop in the 104th Wagon Co. after he had been retired for four years. One Decoration Day, while the Train was parading in Astoria, L. I., Major Corwin spotted Pop on the sideway, went over and shook hands. "Why not come down and enlist?" he inquired. A glance at the record of his service is proof that he did.

A ring was presented to Sgt. Franks by Major Corwin on behalf of the N. C. O.'s as a testimonial to his services in the Train. Sgt. Franks will be greatly missed by the members of his old organization and by quite a few of his friends at Camp Smith. Good luck, Joe!

INDOOR BASEBALL BOOKINGS

THE Second Battalion, New York Naval Militia, indoor baseball team, would like to book games with any National Guard unit. Home open dates—any Thursday up to April. Visiting dates—any Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday evening up to April.

Communicate with Lieut. W. D. Shea, Athletic Officer, 2nd Bn. Armory, 1st Avenue and 52nd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

TO the Officers and Men of the Regiments represented in the "Whole Guard on Review," we extend Best Wishes for a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. May the New Year bring with it the ability on the part of all of us so successfully to perform our duties within the Regiments that the National Guard as a whole will be benefited and the security of the Nation assured!

To Battery C go the honors in Swat-ball. The awarding of the trophy, which is a handsome prize, will be made shortly.

Lieut. Felton issued the call for all basketball managers to attend a parley in Poughkeepsie on Wednesday evening, December 7th. Just what transpired has not been reported, but we can rest assured of action at an early date.

The Regiment is now represented in two Reserve Officers' Associations. The latest to affiliate were the Poughkeepsie officers who became charter members of the Dutchess branch.

We expect a healthy news dispatch to the GUARDSMAN when the opening of the new armories at Peekskill, Newburgh, and Kingston takes place. This will occur very shortly from information relayed to the B-C Scope, the 156th news gazette.

These early winter days are snappy and give one a zest for an early morning ride. Many of the officers and men

of the Regiment are availing themselves of the opportunity to improve their horsemanship.

The meeting of the Regimental Non-Coms' Association was an event long to be remembered! This, the initial meeting, was replete with excitement and thrills, as the Non-Coms mingled in an evening of good-fellowship. This is a worthy Association!

106th INFANTRY

1st Battalion

COMPANY A. A keen interest is being shown in the proposed regimental amateur athletic meet to be held some time in December. Our next issue will contain results of the meet.

COMPANY B. Captain Joseph P. Smith received a beautiful set of silver bars from the members of his company upon his promotion to the command of this unit. Lieut. Warner was also presented with the insignia of his rank upon his promotion to 1st Lieutenant. Sgt. Griffith, who successfully passed his examination for 2nd Lieutenant, was presented with a handsome dress sabre, appropriately engraved.

COMPANY C. A coffee party was held in the Company Room on their drill night, the first week in December. Hot dogs and coffee were freely distributed and before the end of the evening every other company drilling had coffee too. The Company's two basketball teams are active and play against either scheduled teams or each other twice a week.

2nd Battalion

COMPANY F. At the close of the Drill Period, November 30th, Major Green assembled the Battalion and presented Sgt. Albert J. Shoucair with a medal for high aggregate score for the year 1932 in rifle competition of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the Borough of Brooklyn. Sgt. Shoucair has been a member of Company F a number of years. The 2nd Battalion is proud to have him in its ranks.

COMPANY H. The company will hold its annual dance in the Armory Ball Room on January 14th, 1933, and a good time and a large turnout is anticipated. There will also be a dinner dance held in March.

3rd Battalion

COMPANY I. Social activities of Company I will be at a standstill until after the Christmas holidays. Captain Cunningham was asked by one of his good soldiers what kind of a looking man was General Orders.

COMPANY K. Company K is fast coming back to its regular standing and is making steps to reach the top again.

COMPANY L. Company L held its entertainment and dance on Saturday, December 10th, at the Beaux Temps Ball Room. Two of Brooklyn's best orchestras furnished the music and all voted the evening to have been most enjoyable and successful.

COMPANY M. Plans have been completed for Company M's Dinner Dance to be held on January 21st at the Towers Hotel.

71st INFANTRY

THE officers' indoor baseball team of the 71st Infantry took a hotly contested game from the Bill Brown Post American Legion No. 507 on Friday, December 9th, at the armory. The visitors hail from Flushing and were the winners of the Brighton Championship last year.

The Post led until the sixth, when Lieut. Nerrie scored on Lieut. Cuthbertson's double, putting the officers in the lead.

The Legionnaires regained the lead by making four in the eighth. These tallies were featured for Flushing by a triple by Lent with two on. Capt. Bisenius, however, came through with a homer, with two on, in the last half of the eighth, finally cinching the lead. The umpires were Wood and Tapers.

Score by innings:

Legionnaires	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	10
Officers	1	2	1	0	1	2	4	2	-	13

A BASKETBALL CHALLENGE

THE 212th Coast Artillery, M.A.L. Basketball Champions, wish to book basketball games with any Service Team. Please address all communications to: The Basketball Manager, 120 West 62nd Street, N. Y. C.

52nd FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Hdqrs. Battery

BRIGADE has scored again. Our dance for the Old Timers was a tremendous success. We had a full house and a swell time was had by all. The players of the Mounted Melee and basketball games performed excellently. The games were under Athletic Chairman Corporal John T. McGowan, and the Chairman of Entertainment was Pvt. Ed. V. Monahan.

Our Battery Association has elected new officers for the coming year. They are: *President*, Capt. Chas. E. Dunn; *Vice-President*, 1st Sgt. James A. McAvoy; *Secretary*, Corp. Chas. Fahey; *Athletics*, Corp. John T. McGowan; *Finance*, Sgt. John McMahan; *Discipline*, Corp. Chas. Keeler; *Entertainment*, Pvt. Ed. V. Monahan, and *Recruiting*, Sgt. John Devlin.

The personnel of this organization extend to all our comrades and friends our best wishes for a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

108th INFANTRY

THE Indoor Baseball League started off with a bang on Monday night, December 4th, 1932, when Company C, 108th Infantry, took Reg. Hdqrs. Company into camp to the tune of 21 to 8. The game started after Company C had finished their drill, and, judging from the score, it would seem that the drill period was just a conditioner for the victors. A crowd of about 100 turned

out to see the game and they were treated to one of the fastest baseball games played on the new Armory floor.

The Guard units that make up the league are as follows: Regt. Hdqrs. Co., 108th Infantry; Company C, 108th Infantry; Medical Detachment, 108th Infantry; Hdqrs. Co., 1st Bn., 108th Infantry; Troop K, 121st Cavalry; Battery A, 104th Field Artillery; 105th Auburn Co., 102nd Medical Regt. and the Onondaga County Battalion of the C.M.T.C.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

Battery C

THE review of the Coast Artillery Brigade of the New York National Guard, consisting of the 212th C. A., the 245th C. A., and the 244th C. A., which was tendered to Major General John W. Gulick, Chief of the Coast Artillery of the U. S. A., on December 2nd, 1932, at the 245th C. A. armory, proved a great success.

Amid the noise of the great audience in the balconies and the timely beat of drums, the 244th C. A. marched into the huge and majestic armory of the 245th C. A. in Brooklyn.

The most beautiful and never-to-be-forgotten spectacle of the evening was the casting of powerful rays of spotlights upon the Colors as they passed through the armory. Undoubtedly, the effect which was produced by the scene will linger for a long time in the hearts of all the soldiers present that night.

Although the 244th C. A. lost in the inter-regimental meet which was held after the review, it is proud of the earnest endeavor manifested by the members of the relay who ran against veteran runners. The men who represented the 244th C. A. and Battery C were Pvts. Fred Buckoltz, Rossi, Smith, and Pvt. Cohen of Battery B.

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

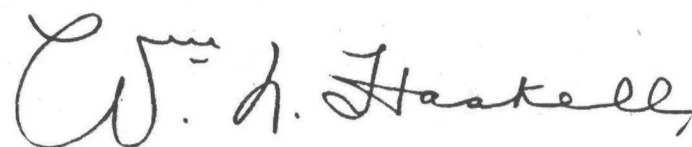
(Continued from page 13)

is evidently short property as listed on his memorandum receipt.

While the supply officer represents the regimental commander in the ordinary routine of transactions, and is responsible to the commander, this fact by no means relieves the regimental commander of responsibility. He should require certain checks, if necessary, by his battalion commanders, and should even make a test check of organizations from time to time, to satisfy himself that strict adherence is being given to the prescribed Regulations.

I have confined my remarks here to company commanders and regimental supply officers only. Others, higher up, have definite responsibilities in this matter, and I shall later outline what I expect them to do.

Let no officer feel that G. O. No. 7 is to be allowed to become a "dead letter." It will be followed up and enforced.



Major-General

OLDEN DAY TURKEY SHOOTS

THE tradition of American skill as rifle marksmen is being maintained by the more numerous riflemen of today in much the same spirit and fashion which produced in the frontiersmen of many generations ago a superior prowess with their flintlock, long-barreled muzzle-loaders that was the paramount factor in the expansion and preservation of the nation.

This is particularly true as to the winter turkey shoots which were always gala occasions in the backwoods days, never failing to attract the hardy, sharpshooting pioneers from miles around.

Just as in the early days, the rifle shoots for turkeys and other game still hold the limelight from Thanksgiving until New Year's day. The more than 200 intervening years have brought many changes in equipment, ranges, targets, scoring and the like, but the same spirit of matching shot for shot to gain the satisfaction of winning a holiday turkey by dint of marksmanship persists in even more universal extent throughout the land.

Despite the fact that the woods were veritably loaded with game, the turkey match had an irresistible lure for the sporting instincts of the pioneers, proud of their shooting ability and of their rifles. The target was usually a live turkey, fully exposed in a 200-yard match and all but its head and neck protected from the bullets in a 100-yard match. The competitors shot from standing position with rifles which, compared with present-day arms, were cumbersome and unwieldy though superbly accurate at their limited carrying ranges.

SIMPLE, MY DEAR WATSON

WE regret very much that the solutions to the ten problems, published in the December issue, must be held over until next month owing to lack of space. The first list of 100 per cent correct solutions was turned in by the Infantry, although the Field Artillery was the first reply actually to be received (with two wrong out of the ten).

We shall always be glad to receive new problems from our readers. Whenever you come across a good one, jot it down and send it in to the Editor, Room 778, 80 Centre Street, N. Y. C. And (since there is another line or so to fill) let us congratulate those who correctly solved the whole page of December problems. We ourselves fell down on Nos. 2 and 9. But then we aren't very good at problems involving water—not around Christmas time, anyway.



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LAST MINUTE CONVENTION NEWS

Personnel of Committees

COLONEL WALTER G. ROBINSON, commanding the 105th Infantry, called a meeting on December 15th, 1932, at the State Armory in Troy, of those officers who were to serve on the various committees during the coming National Guard Association Convention. In the course of a short speech, introducing Colonel William A. Taylor, a one-time officer of the 105th Infantry and present President of the N. G. Association, Colonel Robinson pointed out that this is the first convention ever to be held in the city of Troy.



Capt. Albert Geiser, 105th Infantry, who has been designated Ass't. Advertising Manager for the Troy territory by Lt. Col. Wm. J. Mangine.

Colonel Taylor outlined the plan of the convention and asked Colonel Robinson to select the officers for the various committees. These were named as follows:

Advertising: Capt. Albert Geiser.

Banquet: Major Ogden J. Ross, Lieut. Carl W. Stevens, Lieut. Reid C. Simpson, Jr., and Lieut. William J. O'Brien.

Entertainment: Capt. Edwin F. Livingstone and Capt. Albert Geiser.

Hotel: Major Frederick A. Thiessen, Capt. Wm. H. Boughton, and Lieut. W. Frank Lerversee.

Information: Capt. Wm. A. Fletcher, Lieuts. Edward J. Hubbard, Phillip C. Smith, Kenneth Dolan, Thomas R. Horton, and Walter J. Vannier.

Transportation: Lieuts. Phillip J. Purcell and Maurice J. Foley.

Printing: Capt. Joseph P. Dwyer.

Publicity: Capt. Albert Geiser and Lieut. Reid G. Simpson.

Aides: Major Per Ramee, U. S. A., D. O. L.; Capts. Joseph A. Forgett and Christopher B. Degenaar; Lieuts. William C. Preston, Grant J. McGill, Wm. J. O'Brien, and John P. Hennessey.

Committee on Arrangements: Colonel Walter G. Robinson, Chairman; Major Ogden J. Ross, Ass't Chairman; Lt. Col. Bernard W. Kearney, Major Frederick A. Thiessen, Major Per Ramee, Captains Daniel A. Ruddy, Christopher P. Degenaar, Charles B. Plumley, William H. Houghton, Joseph Forgett, William A. Fletcher, Joseph P. Dwyer.

Captain John F. Ward has been designated by Colonel Taylor to assist Colonel Mangine in carrying out convention details.

It is expected that fully five hundred members of the New York National Guard will attend the convention. Amongst others who have been invited to attend are Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Congressman James Wadsworth (former U. S. Senator), Major General Dennis E. Nolan (commanding 2nd Corps Area), and Major General George E. Leach (Chief of the Militia Bureau).

HOW WE STAND

NOVEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....87.90%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	21,475
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard	21,200

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	68

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	79

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	50

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	28
53rd Brigade	45
54th Brigade	47
87th Brigade	47
93rd Brigade	39

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery	10

HEADQUARTERS 44th DIVISION

New York Allotment	10
Headquarters 44th Division	8

STATE STAFF

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

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	262

DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Div. Quartermaster Train	132

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	507

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat)	507

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	675

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	172

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1157
14th Infantry	1142
71st Infantry	1164
105th Infantry	1183
106th Infantry	1121
107th Infantry	1095
108th Infantry	1155
165th Infantry	1151
174th Infantry	1163
369th Infantry	1070

ARTILLERY, 155 How.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	718

ARTILLERY 75's

Maintenance Strength	602
104th Field Artillery	659
105th Field Artillery	681
156th Field Artillery	670

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	727

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	717
121st Cavalry	648

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	779

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	766

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	850

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

93rd Inf. Brig.		97.43%	(2)	5
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	4	34	33	97
		39	38	97.43

Hdqtr. 27th Div.		97.05%	(3)	3
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	25	25	100
HDQRS. DET.	4	43	41	95
		68	66	97.05

53rd Inf. Brig.		95.55%	(4)	2
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	4	40	38	95
		45	43	95.55

51st Cav. Brig.		93.67%	(5)	4
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP	5	72	67	93
		79	74	93.67

54th Inf. Brig.		91.83%	(6)	8
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	4	44	40	91
		49	45	91.83

Headq. Coast Art.		90%	(7)	7
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.	5	6	5	83
		10	9	90

87th Inf. Brig.		88.57%	(8)	9
Headquarters	5	4	3	75
HDQRS. CO.	4	31	28	90
		35	31	88.57

52nd Field Art. Brig.		84%	(9)	6
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	5	42	34	81
		50	42	84

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Noticing that she had a wedding ring on her finger, the conductor said sympathetically: "My dear, does it distress you so much to leave your husband?"

"I-I'm not leaving my husband," she blubbered, "I'm going back to him!"

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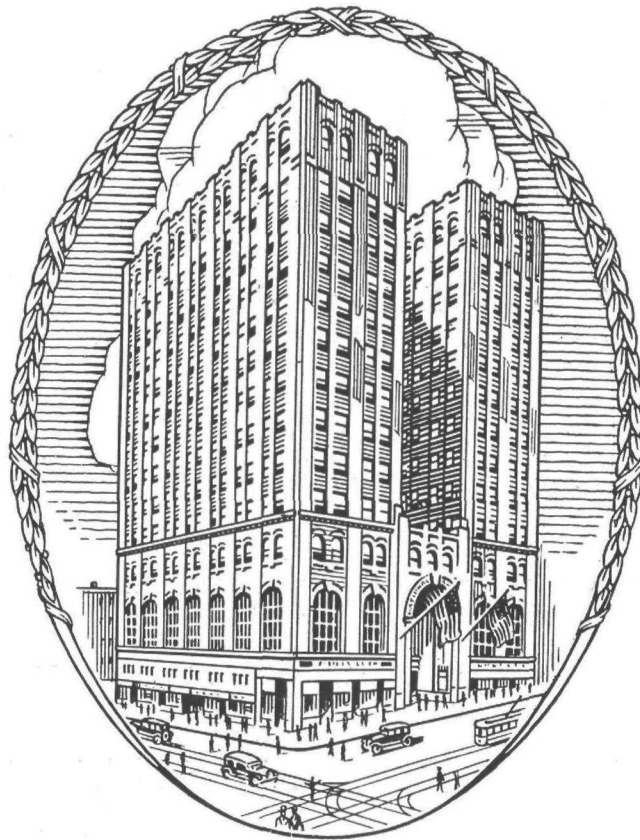
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A warm welcome awaits if Utica may have the honor of entertaining the National Guard and Naval Militia Officers of the Empire State one year hence.

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