

The New York National Guardsman



April, 1934

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15c The Copy

THE WINGATE TROPHY



The above and many other beautiful trophies will be offered for competition, between June 3rd and June 9th, at the State Matches, Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y. In addition to the State Rifle and Pistol Matches, the matches of the N. Y. Rifle Association will also be fired. For full details, see page 14 of this issue.

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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Contents

RADIO IN WAR.....	Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord	2	WHEN PALE-FACE FIRED A JACKASS!.....	18
N.Y.N.G. SHORT WAVE RADIO NET			KEEP SMILING	19
	Major Lawrence J. Gorman	5	RAPID INSTRUCTION SECURED BY 104TH F. A.....	20
54TH BRIGADE BUILDS OWN SHORT WAVE SET			HISTORICAL DATA OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS.....	20
	Capt. Elmer M. Rudolph	7	WHEN DO WE LEAVE FOR CAMP?.....	21
RADIO ACTIVITIES IN 51ST BRIGADE			W2SX.....	21
	Capt. Wm. H. Morris	9	258TH F. A. REVIEWED BY ADJUTANT GENERAL...	22
OPERATORS AND RADIO IN N.Y.N.G.			TROOP A, 121ST CAVALRY, HOLD BANQUET.....	22
	Capt. George T. Droste	10	WHOLE GUARD ON REVIEW.....	24
EDITORIAL—GOOD NEWS FOR 1934.....		12	WHO'S WHO WITH THE ARMORY EMPLOYEES.....	31
GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL.....		13	SGT. BURROUGHS (DEML) PASSES ON.....	32
1934 RIFLE AND PISTOL MATCHES.....		14	HOW WE STAND.....	33
RADIO ENTHUSIASM IN 27TH SIGNAL CO.....		15	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.....	34
FEET, FOOD AND MARCHING			ATTENTION, ALL HOWITZER COMPANIES!	
	Maj. Gen. Roy D. Keehn	16		Lieut. Chas. F. Doebler 36

Illustrations

FRONT COVER.....	George Gray		27TH SIGNAL CO. RADIO STATION.....	15
MAJ. GEN. JAMES G. HARBORD.....		2	FEET, FOOD AND MARCHING.....	16
RADIO IN WAR.....	George Gray	2	WHEN PALE-FACE FIRED A JACKASS!	
106TH INFANTRY RADIO SNAPSHOTS				Pvt. Newton H. Alfred 18
	Pvt. W. S. Mesco, 106th Inf.	5	AUTOMATIC PISTOL INSTRUCTION BOARD.....	20
54TH BRIGADE RADIO STATION.....		7	RADIO SECTION, 106TH INFANTRY	
51ST BRIGADE RADIO ACTIVITIES.....		9		Pvt. W. S. Mesco, 106th Inf. 21
STATION W2BGS		10	MODEL STORE ROOMS, CO.'S I AND K, 71ST INFANTRY	23
COLONEL MACNAB PISTOL TROPHY.....		14	1ST SGT. E. M. MAGUIRE.....	26
			STORE ROOM, CO. D, 71ST INFANTRY.....	32

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!"



RADIO IN WAR

Address to the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War.

By Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., Ret.

Chairman of the Board, Radio Corp. of America

PART I

SINCE that far off day when the first scout watched behind a hill crest, and swung his arms to warn his tribesmen of an approaching enemy, communication has been a leading factor in military success. The advantage of knowing the movements of friendly and of enemy forces was an old story even before Alexander surprised the Thebans and conquered in a few days the city which a generation earlier had won the supremacy of Greece.



Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord

There still will be nothing new in the principle of using every possible means of communication if the day comes when perfected television flashes to our armies the exact appearance of enemy territory or No-Man's-Land, as seen by an "electric eye" from an unmanned airplane guided by remote control. But while the principle of their use remains the same the importance of communications is tremendously multiplied by the increasing complexity of the forces engaged in modern war and the celerity of their movements. Both materially and scientifically the World War was a far cry from struggles no more distant than

1861-65, in which the fighting troops could be kept under the eyes of their commanders. The part radio played in the cohesion and direction of the vast organization there engaged is a better indication than any crystal gazing, as to what may be expected of radio when war comes again.

With the inventive genius of our people, the extent to which invention and manufacture are in this country preceded by research, and the capital available for investment in such things, it was to be expected that America would not lag in the adoption of the most modern devices for its national defense. The officers of our Army and Navy have always striven for the latest word in equipment and armament. Our government, based upon universal suffrage, a democracy far departed from its original representative character, is, however, peculiarly susceptible to the influence of organized minorities. The labor organizations, the prohibitionists, pacifists, the internationalists, the political activity of certain church groups, and the old ladies of both sexes, so to speak, active in trailing down the Cause and Cure of War, to mention but a few influences, have long prevented our country from having any very steady or consistent military policy. The fires have had to be kept burning with an intermittent flame by the regular establishments and their brothers of the National Guard and the Naval Militia. The Great War, like all its predecessors, found us unprepared even in things where in a commercial sense we led the world with our fast-moving scientific developments.



AIRPLANES and radio figured in the World War for the first time in any war of consequence. Both wire and radio communications were used very extensively. Both have advantages and disadvantages for military purposes. Both are now an essential part of the equipment of every modern army.

Between combat units on the ground the wire telephone was the principal means of communication. That was in some part due to American psychology, and the commercial and social practice with which our officers of the National Army were familiar. I divulge no confidence when I say that there was a silent and passive pressure exerted to keep officers of high rank from using the telephone. They were never encouraged to do it. There was perhaps a tendency to monopolize its time, to talk too much and too long, and—if I dare say it—possibly a danger of interference with distant but competent subordinates familiar with conditions on the ground unknown to the officer on the phone.

There are times and places on the earth's surface when wire communications can not be used. It is at such times that radio frequency proves its military value. There can be no wire communication between units in air and units on the ground. To lay wire and install wire equipment is expensive of time. The time consumed in laying of wire varies with the distance, while the time required to install a field radio station is the same regardless of the distance separating it from the station with which it is to work. Wire lines are subject to frequent interference in battle or in trench warfare. One American Division at St. Mihiel had over eighty interruptions to its wire lines in three hours of combat, and lost many Signal men repairing them. To keep them in operation during an engagement is so expensive of human lives as to make it almost prohibitive. There is the ever present probability that the enemy listens in. If there is "cross talk" on the wire line, or a poor connection, or if the batteries are low and the voice currents are weak, the wire telephone is nearly useless. The construction of

ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE GRAY

our alphabet makes eighteen of our letters sound like "E" over a poor telephone line, so that spelling out words for accuracy adds but little efficiency. Nevertheless, so firmly is the telephone complex fixed in the American mind, that at St. Mihiel, a brigade commander, whose wire lines had been shot out, sent a radio message to Division Headquarters: "I am absolutely out of all communication."

In a country off the gold standard, there remains no measure of value that can properly state the worth of an equipment that in other days would have been "worth its weight in gold" for use on ships on the high seas; for inter-continental communication, and as an essential supplement to all other means of communication in military forces. Radio is the only dependence for communication where the laying of wire is not practicable or possible. Upon it we must depend for communications between airplanes in flight; between airplanes in flight and ground stations; for communication between tanks, and between tanks and infantry command posts. In joint maneuvers between land and naval forces radio is indispensable. It is the only means of communication between a division command post and a widely separated subordinate unit, such as attached cavalry, or a brigade operating on an independent mission, or a mechanized force. Large units marching on two or more roads can be kept in touch only by it. With smaller combat units, radio provides an additional channel of communication to supplement all other agencies. It will often be the sole means of communication. It is indispensable in its own right; nothing yet dreamed of can take its place.

THE first disadvantage usually urged against radio is its alleged lack of secrecy. As an official of the company that leads the world in radio international communications, operating them with great efficiency between the United States and its insular possessions and forty-four other countries, I feel it my duty here to distinguish between the manual operation of radio telegraphic transmission and reception in the field, and the high power automatic operation almost universal in commercial radio communications today. The latter is at speeds far beyond the power of any operator to copy by ear. The automatic apparatus is complicated, highly technical and expensive. To tap such circuits systematically is practically impossible. It would require the possession of similar apparatus, permanently installed, in duplication of the expensive commercial stations, requiring time for installation, and the continuous service of trained personnel. It also presupposes a knowledge of the sender's schedules, and the transmitter he will be using at some particular time. It may be dismissed from your minds as out of the question.

I have been speaking of the advantages of radio in warfare. But it is easy to mention a number of disadvantages that come to mind. Radio telegraphic signals transmitted by manual operation are "broadcast" to the world and travel without respect for treaties or boundary lines, as fast toward an enemy as in the direction of a friend. The distance the radio signal will travel and its direction can be somewhat controlled, but in a limited area such as a theatre of operations, it is free to anyone sufficiently interested to set up a receiving set and copy it—and the enemy is generally interested.

Radio telegrams must, therefore, be cryptographed when danger of hostile interception exists. Even with highly trained code clerks, ciphering and deciphering takes time. With radio compasses the enemy can locate the station from which a radio message is sent. That practically amounts to locating a headquarters or command post and determining the approximate number, type and location of radio stations. It enables the enemy to estimate the organization and distribution of opposing forces.

Radio communication is very sensitive to static and to man-made interference. Hostile stations can "jam" the ether with a broad radio wave that will effectively blot out their enemy's signals.

Manual operation of radio telegraph is slow. Time is consumed in calling a station, getting an answer, and in transmission. Telegraph messages are still spelled out in dots and dashes. The average speed of operators is about 75 letters per minute.

Although the expense of laying wire lines and cables is saved, radio calls for more equipment at its base stations than the other means of electrical communication. The chief item of equipment is the power source. There is a steady drain on the batteries all the time the radio station is "open for business." A steady supply of fresh batteries must be assured if the station is to operate continuously. The storage battery is the "Achilles heel" of field radio. I am told that in some new types of portable sets, manually operated generators are replacing batteries.

The typical American Field Army requires approximately 1,512 radio stations, requiring the services of over 6,000 trained operators. The replacement of radio operators in war always will be difficult. The training of radio operators requires weeks of patient application.

THE question of wave-lengths, net discipline, central control, the effect of the varying tactical situation, the right of way for messages, keeping the air as "clear as possible," handling the traffic without cluttering up the ether, all require a knowledge of "radio procedure." These difficulties suggest the query as to why we should not discard telegraphy and use radio telephone for field work? With the same power telegraph signals will carry much further than radio telephone signals. Nor can radio telephony be used without a perfectly cleared channel. Radio dots and dashes can be followed and copied through far more interference than telephone signals. Even with radio telephones trained operators are still needed, for the field radio telephone set is far from being the simple thing you reach for from a swivel chair. There is still some disagreement as to whether radio telegraph or radio telephone will be the primary means of radio communication in war. For transmission of coded messages the radio telephone is relatively slow and inaccurate compared to radio telegraph. Considering the difficulty of obtaining trained operators it may be that the development and use of the light printer equipment, at least on crowded circuits, will be the solution.

The military history of radio in the opinion of most military students shows that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Years before the dawn of broadcasting had made radio a household word, military experts were working to adopt it to their problems. Since about 1906 the principal armies of the world have been equipped with portable field radio sets to connect up mobile units. As far back as 1903 radio made its appearance in American Army maneuvers held in Kentucky under General Bates, a veteran of the Civil War. Its development had practical acceleration in the semi-active service of the Army during the Second Cuban Occupation in 1906. After that time and up to 1917 we had Field Signal Companies designed to furnish communication for divisional units. Each such company had a radio section of three platoons. Those radio sets were designed to work fifteen miles but had a much longer range. They were used continuously and successfully in all Army maneuvers in this country during that period. Many of these sets were in operation on the Rio Grande during the mobilization of the Guard and regulars there in 1916. The Marine Corps adopted this type of set, and the Navy followed its construction with the changes necessary to meet its requirements. Such sets first used a straight spark gap, and later a quenched spark gap. The crystal detector was standard. During the later years of this period there was developed for long range work sets with a normal range of around 250 miles over land and as much as 800 miles over water. Thus prior to the World War the American Army was equipped to use radio efficiently with its field units. It is of interest that for several years the U. S. Army used radio sets made in Germany.

BY the time American entered the War in 1917, the French had developed small tube sets with resulting maximum selectivity and of power designed to work at ranges suitable for the various operations incident to trench warfare. Our American equipment did not fit into that picture and had to be scrapped. The American Army at once adopted French equipment. This was at first supplied by the French and later was manufactured

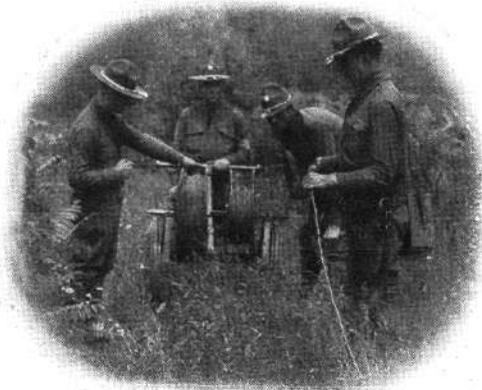
(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

N.Y.N.G. Short Wave Radio Net

By MAJOR LAWRENCE J. GORMAN

Signal Corps, N. Y. N. G.

Net Control Officer



THE rapid advance in the art of radio communication has placed radio in a position of first importance to military and naval communication systems. Because of continued research in the field of radio communication it is anticipated that the development will continue with equal rapidity, particularly in the field of ultra high radio frequencies and television. It may, therefore, be assumed that radio and its various allied branches will play a most important part in future military signal communication.

The successful employment of radio, particularly in the military service, will depend on a highly-trained and well-disciplined radio personnel. Radio operators must not only meet the best standards of commercial and amateur radio, but must be specially trained to meet the special requirements of the military service. The obstacles to radio communication during an active campaign or engagement will be such as to tax the ingenuity and skill of the most expert operator. Operating standards must be the best obtainable. This applies in all nets from Army down to and through regimental. The operators of front line stations must be equally as good as, and in some respects better than, those working in the higher echelons. Success in an emergency will depend upon the most careful selection and training possible under peacetime conditions.

The National Guard must meet the problem of developing efficient radio units within its respective or-

The Radio section (Sgt. Nathan and Pvt. Wendell) of the 1st Bn., 106th Infantry, did good work when the regiment went on bivouac last year.

Photo by Mesco, 1st Bn. Hq. Co., 106th Inf.



ganizations and of coordinating radio communication between organizations in the various branches of the service as necessary to meet tactical requirements. Fortunately the Guard has an unique opportunity for the procurement and training of radio operators and technicians. The signal units of National Guard organizations can, if so minded, offer excellent inducements for the enlistment of the best type of radio amateur and can provide for the training of operators and technicians within the organization. There is need, however, for a system of inter-communication through which practice in net operation and net discipline can be acquired.

The development of efficient radio units may be subdivided into three general requirements, namely, (1) the procurement and the training of radio operators and technicians, (2) the necessary instruction in the operation of Army radio equipment and army procedure, (3) the training in net operation and net discipline required for the successful operation of a military radio system. The first two items are largely provided for in the enlistment of operators and in the usual instruction and training programs. The results here will depend on the individual efforts and the capabilities of the individuals in the various signal units. The third requirement, however, can not be accomplished in the armory training programs of signal units acting individually. Adequate net training can be obtained only through a coordinated system of inter-communication between the radio units of the various organizations concerned. To provide in part, for net training in the New York National Guard, the Commanding General has authorized the organization of a New York National Guard Short Wave Radio Net and its affiliation with the 2nd Corps Area Army Amateur Radio Net.

It is proposed to organize and operate the New York National Guard Net as nearly as is practicable in accordance with tactical principles with the following objectives. (1) To provide in the armories of signal units short wave radio equipment and facilities that will attract the best type of radio amateur. (2) To afford facilities for practical net operation, and practice in handling traffic and to develop net discipline that cannot be acquired in the usual armory training. (3) To provide radio communication by the New York National Guard between important centers of the State in case of an emergency and to transmit such official messages as can be advantageously handled for training purposes.

The policy in organizing the net is to enroll all New



Photo by Mesco, 1st Bn. Hd. Co., 106th Inf.

Telephone Switchboard of the 1st Battalion, 106th Infantry, in the field at Camp Smith, 1933.

York National Guard short wave radio stations in a New York National Guard Net, both for the purpose of administration and control and for training in radio communications. For these reasons, it is not desired that National Guard stations will operate as individual members of the Army Amateur System, which is largely composed of civilian operators. It is intended, however, to affiliate the net with the 2nd Corps Area Net on a basis to permit proper tactical control. The Net is being organized and operated under the supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, and the Signal Officer, New York National Guard. A Net Control Officer has been designated to coordinate the various details pertaining to organization, schedules, etc. Reports and correspondence relating to matters of general importance will be transmitted through the proper military channels. For the purpose of expediting the numerous details incidental to organization and operation, authority has been given for direct correspondence between the Net Control Officer and radio officers designated by the various organization commanders.

The stations in the New York National Guard Net are being enrolled in the Army Amateur System in accordance with the following general plan, subject to the provision that the Corps Area will exercise general supervision, but the control of the New York National Guard Net will be directed by the Net Control Officer.

(a) The various units that desire to operate in the system will provide themselves with short wave receivers and transmitters of suitable design, wave length and capacity. They will also obtain the necessary license and call letters for operation of an amateur radio station and have on duty with the station one or more licensed operators. Technical information, data, etc., with respect to suitable receivers and transmitters, together with requirements for amateur stations can be furnished by the Net Control Officer.

(b) Application forms for enrollment in the Army Amateur System will be furnished to units that desire to enroll in the net. These applications will be returned to the Net Control Officer for indorsement and forwarded through channels to the Signal Officer, 2nd Corps Area, by whom certificates will be issued to the stations enrolled.

(c) The New York National Guard Net will operate under its Net Control Station on days other than Monday

on time schedules prepared by the Net Control Officer and approved by the Signal Officer, New York National Guard. On Monday night it is intended that all stations will participate in the Army Amateur programs.

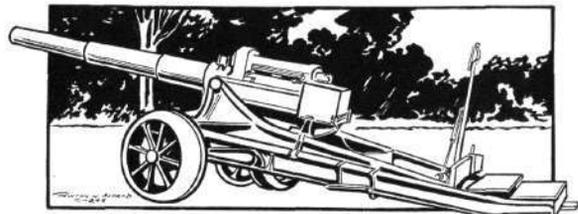
(d) Detailed plans and instruction for the operation of the net will be prepared by the Net Control Officer and copies of approved schedules will be furnished to all stations as soon as the enrollment of stations now prepared to operate is completed.

It is believed that there will be considerable advantage in having the National Guard stations affiliated with the 2nd Corps Area Net and it is expected that the net will be of material assistance to Commanding Officers in developing the efficiency of their radio units. This is primarily the object of the net. During the past year numerous tests have been made between New York and up-State points such as Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Syracuse and Saranac Lake, the results of which have demonstrated the practicability of the net.

The Army Amateur System is allotted special frequencies, namely, 6990 kilocycles and 3497.5 kilocycles, for use by Army and Corps Area Control Stations, and, in case of emergency, by any Army Amateur Station. A. A. R. S. regulations provide that the Corps Area Signal Officer may grant specific permission to certain crystal controlled state net stations to transmit to the Corps Net Control Station on the special frequencies on nights other than Monday. Normally, stations in the Corps Area Net operate in the 7000 and 3500 kilocycle amateur bands. The special frequencies are normally used on Monday nights by Army and Corps Area Net Control Station for transmitting the Army Amateur Training program. All stations in the system may receive and copy this transmission for the purpose of training.

The ultimate aim and measure of operating efficiency is the ability of operators to listen and copy in the particular net in which they are concerned. The Army Amateur System affords excellent facilities for this training. Weekly programs are transmitted from Army and Corps stations. Individual stations copying these programs forward their copy to their Net Control Station. The results are then made the basis of a report on individual station and net efficiency. In this respect the New York National Guard is particularly fortunate in having, in many of its unit organizations, commissioned and enlisted radio personnel capable of putting over a first class radio program provided they receive the necessary support and have a coordinated plan to work on.

In concluding, the essential objectives of this article may be summarized as (1) to emphasize the importance for thorough selection and training of radio personnel, (2) to outline the purpose and plan of the New York National Guard Net, (3) to urge all radio units to take advantage of the facilities to improve their operating efficiency and perfect their training, and (4), through coordinated effort, to promote radio communication in the New York National Guard as a whole.



54th Brigade Built Its Own Amateur Short Wave Radio Station W8ILI

By Capt. ELMER M. RUDOLPH

FOLLOWING the fire of May 6th, 1931, which destroyed the 106th Field Artillery Armory in which this organization was housed, and the subsequent loss of all radio apparatus, this Company was forced to start off from scratch in the re-building of a radio station.

To build a new station which would be able to function with some degree of regularity in the New York National Guard Short Wave Radio Net was our objective.

Several old parts were gathered together and the building of a 7½ watt station was immediately started. Upon completion and the holding of regular test schedules, it was found that this was very unsatisfactory so the set was torn down and re-built using two Type 210 tubes in push-pull giving a 15 watt output. Still we were unable to communicate with the Net Control Station (W2BGS) (101st Signal Battalion) at New York City, although fairly good reports were received from other parts of the country. It was finally decided that a transmitter would have to be designed and built, or purchased. Prices and specifications were obtained from commercial manufacturers which showed that with no funds available for this purpose, we would be unable to think of a commercially built transmitter.

In the summer of 1933, during repairs in this Armory, several pieces of one inch angle-iron were salvaged by the Armorer who immediately built the frame for a contemplated new transmitter. Ply-wood Front Panel and shelves were next obtained and installed and the transmitter began to take form. Several used parts were obtained by salvage and through the generosity of those interested, and the laying out and design of the transmitter was started early in November, 1933.

IT was decided that we would build in accordance with the most modern circuits, i.e., crystal controlled oscillator through intermediate circuits to the power amplifier which would use two Type VT 4 B tubes which had been obtained from the U. S. P. & D. Officer, with the help of Lt. Col. Hampton Anderson who was familiar with our project.

The parts necessary having been finally assembled, the matter of laying out panels, sub-panels, placing parts, and wiring of the entire transmitter was started and a period of eight weeks of steady work saw the transmitter completed.

On January 3rd, 1934, W8ILI went on the air for the first time with the new transmitter for test purposes. Many faults in design and the placing of certain pieces of apparatus were discovered, but these were remedied and the present completed transmitter is the result of much work and loyalty on the part of the Radio Person-

nel of the Company, under the direction of the Company Commander and the Communications Officer.

The circuits used in the transmitter are as follows: a crystal controlled oscillator using a Type 47 tube exciting a Type 46 tube in the first buffer circuit which, in turn, excited two Type 210 tubes in push-pull in the second buffer circuit, the latter, exciting the two VT 4 B tubes in the power amplifier circuit. Milliammeters are installed on the front panel in each circuit and a voltmeter is so placed that through the use of jacks, a reading can be made of the filament voltage on each tube in the set.

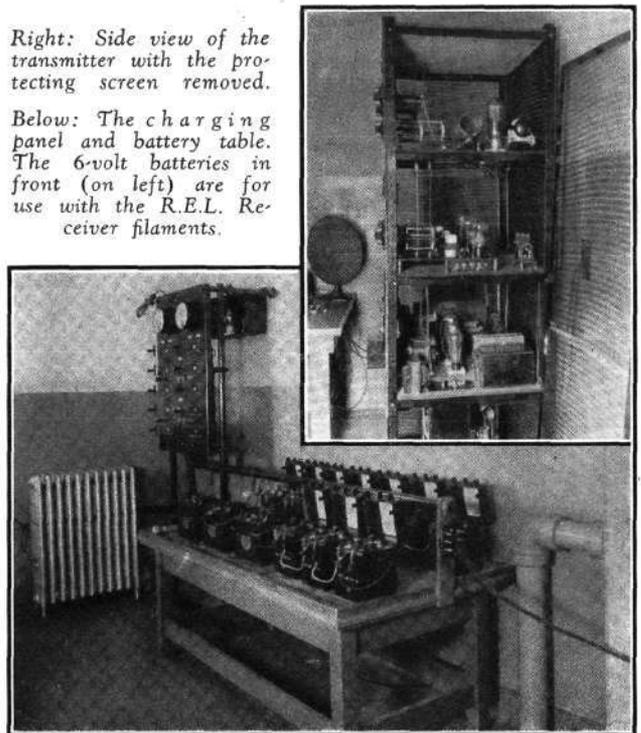
Thermo-coupled Radio Frequency Ammeters are placed in each leg of the feeders, the Antenna being of the Zeppelin type with a flat top suspended between two towers 133 ft. long. The feeders are 65 feet long and spaced seven inches apart.

The receiving equipment consists of a R. E. L. Mod. 217 Receiver, battery type used as a stand-by and a McMurdo-Silver Mod. 5-B receiver which is new and is not shown in the pictures submitted.

The Panel controlling the charging and discharging of batteries was built entirely by personnel of the radio section as well as the battery table which has a sheet-lead top for protection from contact with acid.

Right: Side view of the transmitter with the protecting screen removed.

Below: The charging panel and battery table. The 6-volt batteries in front (on left) are for use with the R.E.L. Receiver filaments.

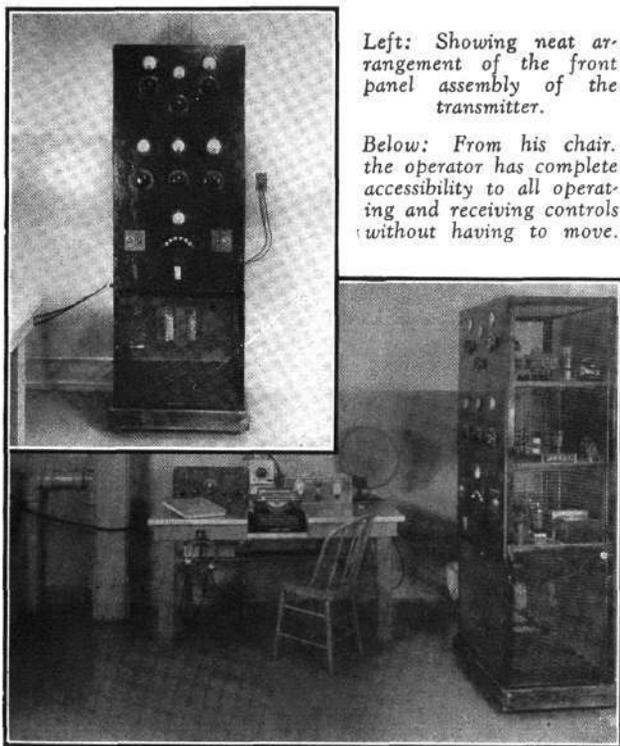


RADIO IN WAR

(Continued from page 4)

Left: Showing neat arrangement of the front panel assembly of the transmitter.

Below: From his chair, the operator has complete accessibility to all operating and receiving controls without having to move.



The receiving and transmitting apparatus is so situated that the operator may control the entire equipment from his seat at the operating table.

MUCH time and labor was given during the past year and a half by those interested to bring to a successful conclusion the installation of a short wave radio station which we, the members of our unit, believe to be the only short wave radio station in the Guard built and installed as it is, by our own personnel from nearly all salvaged parts and material.

Too much credit cannot be given the following officers and enlisted men of the Headquarters Company, who are responsible for the efforts of securing of materials, labor and the installation thereof:

Captain Elmer M. Rudolph, Lieut. James J. Young, Communications Officer; Master Sergeant Julius G. Smith, Sergeant Norman C. Edwards, Corporal Howard B. Stephenson, and our Armory Employee William W. Moore, an expert radiotrician and operator who, incidentally, has served in the U. S. Navy for a period of nineteen years, seventeen of which was in the Radio Section, being honorably discharged after the War as Chief Radioman.

The licensed operators of the Company are as follows: Sergt. Norman C. Edwards, Corp. Howard B. Stephenson, and William W. Moore.

This radio station apparatus will stand as a monument to the endeavors, zeal, perseverance and hard work of the personnel of the Radio Section of this Company.

and supplied from America. Each Division of the American Expeditionary Forces had a Field Signal Battalion of three Companies, one of them being a Radio Company, which was supposed to maintain communication between the elements within the Division, with the Divisions on each flank, and with its own Corps Headquarters. Similar radio nets were maintained in the Corps and in the Armies.

There were three general uses of the radio in the American Expeditionary Forces. Besides the radio communication between military units on the ground, there was telegraphic communication between the air and the ground in the regulation of artillery fire, carried on with considerable success. It was by telegraph and not telephone. The design and construction of radio telephone sets for airplanes was begun on a comprehensive scale soon after we entered the War, but they did not reach the front line for practical use before the Armistice. The radio goniometric or as we now call it, the Radio Compass service, is believed to have located and identified more enemy units than all the other means and methods used in the war, including the perilous and picturesque raids for identification purposes, which cost the lives of so many of the most enterprising and daring of our soldiers. The classes of Army radio apparatus thus variously used were airplane fire-control radio telegraph sets; airplane radio-telephone sets; land spark-radio-telegraph sets; land continuous-wave radio-telegraph sets; airplane direction-finding sets (radio compass); land direction-finding sets.



The report of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for 1919 contains much on the use of radio by combat units, from Cantigny through the Aisne-Marne Offensive, the Soissons Offensive, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Those references give the probably correct impression that radio was seldom the sole means of communication between combat units in that period, and was very rarely preferred over wire. When the wires were out, or units were on the march, or when there was no time to lay wire, radio was used and acquitted itself well. Its use was not without some stirring incidents. At the radio station of the 6th Marines in front of Bois de Belleau a message was being transmitted to Division Headquarters one morning, when a shell came through the window and landed on the table. The station was demolished but the men dived through the window to safety. Antennae were shot down repeatedly. At one brigade post in the Meuse-Argonne the antennae were shot down five times in two hours and three men were wounded repairing them. The radio net of the First American Army reported for the month of October, 1918, 6,817 intercept messages, 37,079 intercept calls, 309 aero registrations, 32,911 gonio readings, 2,297 control messages, 19,092 control calls, 14 alerts, and not least important, 205 press messages.

(Part 2 to follow next month)



Radio Activities in the 51st Cavalry Brigade

By Capt. WM. H. MORRIS

51st Cav. Brigade, N.Y.N.G.

REALIZING the importance of radio communication, Headquarters Troop, 51st Cavalry Brigade, West New Brighton, Staten Island, has tried to keep abreast of the times by devoting considerable effort to the mechanical end of this phase of their work. We believe this troop was the second unit of the New York National Guard to motorize its radio and more recently a permanent set was installed in the Armory to tie in with the National Guard net during the Armory training period.

The installation of a 130 S C set in a Chevrolet truck was a simple matter after studying the layout originated and constructed by the 101st Signal Battalion in Brooklyn. With suggestions from the Commanding Officer of that unit our truck was efficiently planned, the set being built-in in rear of the driver's seat on a series of under and suspension springs to eliminate vibration and damage to the set from rough usage. Two small folding seats accommodate the operators who work conveniently under an electric light. The aerial poles are stacked on brackets on the inside wall of the truck and take up very little room and when erected slide through a brace on the back of the truck. Two lockers complete the built-in equipment and hold everything necessary for the successful operation of the set including storage space for a reserve set of batteries. The truck body is completely enclosed with shades installed on the side and rear door windows and on the windshield for concealed night operation. The weight of the truck with equipment is light enough to insure its operation over rough and sandy country. The truck proved its value several years ago during the communications and supply problem at Camp Dix when the Cavalry Brigade headquarters was moved as many as nine times in one day. A more recent success was the splendid work done by the Brigade Headquarters set and the 27th Division Aviation plane on duty at Pine Camp last year when radio and 'phone communication was had



Camouflage

The 51st Cav. Brig. insured their radio truck against observation from enemy aircraft, on their maneuvers last year, by screening it cleverly with leafy camouflage. The photograph was taken during operations in a wood near Pine Camp, N. Y.

between these sets the entire time the plane was in the air.

The installation of a permanent radio set in the Armory was a little more difficult as no safe space was available and the expense was a major consideration as it had been decided to install a good set or none at all. Again after consultation with the Commanding Officer, 101st Signal Battalion, and the Radio Engineering Laboratories it was decided to put our radio section on the map. A special room was built in the upper half of a turret and a 203 A transmitter self-exciting oscillator, driving a pair of 203 A's push-pull with 200 watt input approximately, was installed. The station operates on 3558 kilocycles with call letters W2FJM and is on the National Guard network every Monday night. The regular schedule includes communication with station W2SX and W2 B6X, Brooklyn and Manhattan units of the 101st Signal Battalion, and working under an amateur license has communicated with Newark, Elizabeth, Detroit, Richmond, Boston and various other stations from as far away as Denver.

The greatest problem has been operators. Just as soon as a good operator gets going he seems to have all kinds of commercial opportunities which in most cases means travel. We believe this year we have this problem solved in that we have started our own men on a course of instruction which has been highly gratifying. These men were not "radio-minded" to start with, being just the run of regular enlisted troopers and assigned to the radio section where they have become interested in this work just the same as they become interested in rifle marksmanship, horsemanship or any other subject. They have studied the mechanical set up of the sets, learned the code and use of the keys and are well on their way towards securing amateur licenses. We have four such men now, studying and spending three to five nights a week at their keys in the radio room and we feel that the section cannot help but succeed with this co-operation and devotion from men who take this duty in their stride as being just part of the day's work.



Radio Truck of the 51st Cavalry Brigade

The Problem of Operators and Radio in the National Guard

By Captain **GEORGE T. DROSTE**

Commanding Officer, Company A, 101st Signal Bn., N.Y.N.G.

IF we are ever confronted with a period of emergency again it is hoped the National Guard will not be in the position they were in during the World War—that is, as far as radio operators are concerned.

The World War found the Army sorely in need of operators. The Navy was more successful in this respect and was able to sign up some of the best amateur operators available at that time. The work done by the men in the Navy is not to be minimized from a patriotic standpoint, but they were handicapped in transmitting and receiving owing to the restrictions of quiet and silence maintained with regard to radio transmitting and also because so few signals were heard from the enemy stations. The good operators therefore had little to do except to listen, and no actual transmitting was indulged in except in an emergency.

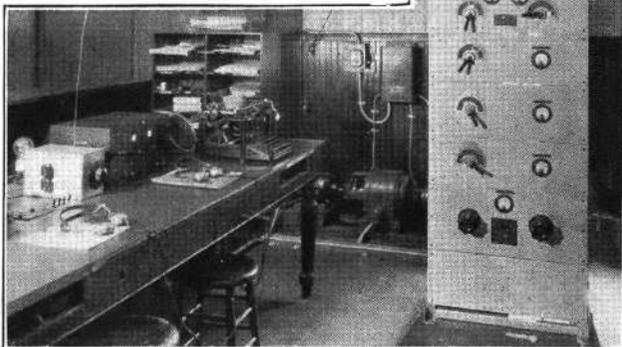
How these expert operators could have been used in the defensive and offensive sectors in the army, with plenty of activity such as the goniometric station listening posts, activity with the field battalions, the airplane contacts, etc., is an old story.

EACH organization in the National Guard which is provided with the signal communication units must be able to interest their signal personnel, which means their operators. The only active work that the operators can get without special equipment and study (which will be referred to later), is during the field encampment in the summer time when the units function under field conditions, with their full complement of men and equipment.

The armory drills are more or less abbreviated as the drill period is short, with little time to set up equipment to assimilate field conditions. The work then consists of

OPERATING ROOM OF W2BGS

The receiver is on the operating table; the power supply on the floor, and the panel transmitter (net control for long haul traffic) facing on the right.



code classes, theoretical and technical instruction, all of which is necessary but does not train the operator to the point of efficiency of being able to handle traffic the way it is expected by the superiors in charge. Nevertheless the signal units are a versatile lot, their job being to handle traffic and send messages. They seem to do it somehow, but how can this be done without trained operators? Next, how are we to get these operators? They can not be trained under the training schedules. There is insufficient time, also, "operators" usually have become so, in wire telegraphy, radio, cable or otherwise, either because it was handed down to them from their forefathers, or else they were fascinated as youngsters by the mysterious click of the code language, the natural outcome being a hobby such as is indulged in by our American Radio Amateurs or a professional career as an operator.

The means used by most organizations within the last few years was to install radio equipment of the latest amateur type which would draw and interest the radio amateur, permitting him to experiment and actually operate the set each drill night or as often as the spirit moved him, or on ordered schedule.

The distinct advantage gained by the amateur operator, due to it being his hobby, is that it makes him expert in the art, and trained operators are created automatically at no cost to anyone. When it is considered that the art of telegraphy as a paid profession is becoming extinct among the younger generation due to the printing telegraph machines, etc., it is a marvelous thing to realize that new and expert operators are being created in the radio field by their own efforts.

THE problem that now confronts us is to get hold of these self-trained operators and enlist them in our units. To do this, get him away from burning the midnight oil in his own "shack." He must be interested and given the type of apparatus to experiment with that parallels his own. This is usually of the latest type and equals commercial and professional equipment, as far as performance is concerned.

Training in radio procedure then becomes a new field of endeavor and hobby for him, as traffic in army signals offers a new interest, with military messages, priority messages, orders, tactical and technical reports going through his hands representing a real work, with a definite purpose that he has not experienced before as an amateur operator.

The amateur operator has equipment of his own at his "Shack" or "Dug-out," as they call their private stations, and although the equipment may be "hay-wire," it works, reaching the far corners of the globe, and includes the latest circuits, crystal oscillators, electron-coupled oscillators, buffer stages, final amplifiers, speech modulators, frequency meters, monitors and what not. If he cannot get

as good or better equipment to work with in the National Guard organizations, his interest is lost and likewise a recruit and operator.

By the above remarks it is not intended to infer that the regular issue-equipment furnished to the various units by the U. S. Government is not satisfactory, but since it is designed for a definite purpose, of a particular model and type, made and issued in a certain year, it obviously does not include all the latest kinks and circuits which make amateur radio such an interesting hobby. If the government did try to get out and issue new equipment, to keep up with the ever-changing times, scrapping the previous issues, they would never balance the budget and the junk shops and "gip" dealers would have a new source of revenue.

The 101st Signal Battalion, New York National Guard, being the mother outfit of the State as to signal communication, has always striven to be up to the minute on matters pertaining to radio propagation and equipment.

IN 1906 the first home-made apparatus put together by members of the 1st Signal Company (as the organization was then known), consisted of tapped coils, crystal detectors of the carborundum type and other crude gadgets, but signals were consistently copied from Nax, Colon and other navy stations along the coast and Washington, furnishing the organizations with time signals, weather reports and other interesting features of that period.

The first pack sets issued were worked at Pine Camp maneuvers in 1911, with excellent results, the outfit being mounted, and being required to keep up with the cavalry. The border work in 1916 stood out as an exceptional achievement, as the organization then known as the 1st Battalion, Signal Corps, New York National Guard, while stationed at McAllen, Texas, maintained a fourteen-hour schedule with the Regular Army Signal Corps stationed at Brownsville, Texas. The latter ran a regular (on the hour) schedule with Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, Texas. All the traffic intended for the 6th Division stationed at McAllen was handled through the New York National Guard Signal unit. In many instances they copied the traffic being sent from WUJ at Fort Sam Houston to WUZ at Brownsville, Texas, and intended for McAllen, direct, thereby relieving the Brownsville operators from repeating all this business again, during the odd hours (which was the Navy period), to the New York contingent. Receipt of this copy from the original source was OK'd for, direct to Brownsville. In a number of instances this traffic was OK'd direct to Ft. Sam Houston and on seeing that a two-way communication was possible between McAllen and Ft. Sam Houston, traffic was handled direct.

When it is considered that this was a distance of 220 miles, with unlimited power at Ft. Sam Houston but only a one-quarter K.W. pack set at McAllen, this was something to boast about. This work took away much of the old feeling that existed between the regular army and the National Guard troops, concerning the alleged superiority of the regular soldier over the civilian soldier. The National Guard soldiers and operators were able to handle any and all traffic that came over the army net, establishing a bond of friendship between the two factions, and a willingness to co-operate.

The maintaining of communication over 220 miles,

W2BGS—SIDE VIEW

The five panels of the transmitter, as described in the text, are here clearly shown. All equipment has been made and installed by officers and men of Co. A, 101st Signal Bn.



between McAllen, Texas, and Ft. Sam Houston, with a one-quarter K.W. pack set, was never heard of before by the Regular Army or any of the National Guard units, as the letter from the District Signal Officer, Major F. E. Hopkins, U. S. A., to the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, Signal Corps, New York National Guard, of December 23, 1916, testified.

The radio work of the World War was elaborate and involved all arms and countries. The extent of development, during the vacuum tube stage which occurred at this time needs no comment, except to say that the dearth of operators, in the army, of experience sufficient to handle the traffic in a professional manner, was noticeable. The Navy had gobbled up the best men. The Army had to be content with training them, making operators from "Dough boys" and raw material, and this was no small job, especially where experience was needed, lots of it, and quickly.

AFTER the War, the present organization kept pace with the times, by installing and operating the radio station at the armory at 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, and by the use of radio telephone, drilling the organization, mounted, at the riding academy at 66th Street and Eighth Avenue, a novel achievement at that time.

The above equipment was changed from time to time to meet the developments and improvements necessitated by the short wave restrictions applied by the government to the amateurs, first through the 200-meter era and then down to the 160, 80, and 40-meter bands, with powers ranging from 5 watts to 50 watts.

The present station (call letter W2BGS) is the latest design of panel and rack transmitter, all of aluminum, made in six units, on a rack frame. The accompanying

(Continued on page 23)

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Good News for 1934-1935

IF the letter received by all Adjutants General and Division Commanders of the National Guard from Major General Mathew A. Tinley, President of the N. G. Association of the United States, is correct in its assumptions, the National Guard may look forward to better treatment in the coming fiscal year (1934-1935) as far as budget appropriations are concerned.

In General Tinley's letter, he describes his session with the Sub-Committee on Appropriations, and, as a result of this interview, he believes it is "highly probable" that (1) the 48 drills with pay and the 15-day field training period will be restored, (2) the Guard will be allotted \$3,000,000 for motor equipment, and (3) the "entire National Guard will be equipped with the new elastique uniforms by the end of the year."

This will come as good news to the National Guard which has been carrying on, this past year, under difficulties which seriously endangered its efficiency. That its efficiency has not been impaired has been due solely to the staunch way in which its members responded to the President's call to "do its part."

General Tinley's letter is published below in full:

National Guard Association of the United States
 Office of the President

Council Bluffs, Iowa,
 January 30, 1934.

To the Adjutants General and
 Division Commanders of the National Guard
 of the United States:

Early in January I started negotiations for a meeting with the President of the United States having in mind the thought that we might need assurance that

funds allotted us by the Congress would not be impounded. There was a long delay in receiving an answer to my request and finally a telephone message from Washington brought me the information that the President had approved the budget allowing only 36 drills and on very short notice I was requested to appear before the Sub-Committee on Appropriations. Written communication from His Excellency through his Secretary, Mr. McIntyre, gave us assurance that action taken by Congress would meet the approval of the President and that it would not be necessary to see him. Realizing the President has many responsibilities confronting him, we did not push our request for a hearing. On January 24th, the following members of the Legislative Committee appeared before the Sub-Committee on Appropriations: Your President, Generals Walsh, Immel, Gahl, and our Chief, National Guard Bureau, General Leach. We presented our request for 48 drills with pay, 15 days field training, reduction of pay cuts, increased per capita for procurement and maintenance of articles of the uniform, and much needed new motor equipment to replace obsolete types now in our possession. We had a very considerate and sympathetic hearing before the Committee and have reason to believe our requests will, in the main, be granted. *It appears highly probable we will get our 48 drills with pay and in any event, not less than 42. Also that we are to receive three million dollars for motor equipment, part in cash outright and part ammortization in savings in rail transportation.*

The matter of uniforms is acute, as we recognize, but I can assure you that *the entire National Guard will be equipped with the new elastique uniforms by the end of the year.* Your Committee is also assured that our status bill will be brought out from its study by the Attorney General and the War Department at an early date. We also feel satisfied that the report will be favorable. We are hoping to receive substantial increase in the per capita. The Sub-Committee on Appropriations have requested that the National Guard make a study on the proposition of the National Guard taking over the Coast Defenses of the country. They informed us that the Coast Defenses were now, for the most part, manned merely by caretakers.

I wish to announce to the Association that the Legislative Committee for the following year will be composed of:

Brigadier General Milton A. Reckord, Hq. Armory, Md. N.G., Baltimore, Md.
 Brigadier General Ellard A. Walsh, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.
 Brigadier General Dudley J. Hard, 8 West St., Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Brigadier General Luis F. Guerre, 7926 Spruce St., New Orleans, La.
 Major General Edward C. Shannon, 500 Chestnut St., Columbia, Pa.
 Brigadier General Charles H. Grahl, State Capitol, Des Moines, Iowa.

Respectfully submitted,

MATHEW A. TINLEY,
 Major General, Iowa N. G., President.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



THEY ALSO SERVE

VETERANS of the A.E.F. who had the opportunity to visit Paris after the signing of the Armistice will, undoubtedly, remember what I believe was called the "Panthéon de la Guerre," a large "cyclorama" or circular painting depicting all of the great figures of the war, civil and military, and the troops and equipment of all nations. It was a most interesting and impressive depiction of a wonderful imaginative scene, and was one of the sights of Paris at that time. I believe that it was also shown in this country.

Located in the very center of this painting, in the post of honor, wreathed and garlanded, was a French "seventy-five"—one of the great "heroes" of the war.

Undoubtedly, the artist was right. In the World War, as never before, the artillery—from the trench-mortar to the Big Bertha—came into prominence. We might say that it was an "artillery war," just as we might say that the Boer War was a "mounted infantry war." The airplane and the motor vehicle, from the truck to the tank, were also vital factors, but the "75" is worthy to stand as the representative of the dominating weapon, both in attack and in defense, of the great conflict.

And yet, it seems to me that right beside the gun should have been placed a representative of another branch of the service—a branch which is as old as war itself, but which, in the development of war, has never lost its importance; which has grown in necessity instead of decreasing; without which modern war cannot be successfully waged.

I refer to the Signal, or, more properly, the Communications service.

In early historic battles the general sought a commanding eminence from which to view the coming conflict. He was surrounded by his staff and orderlies. His reserve was close at hand. At first with the eye alone, and later with the aid of some sort of telescope, he watched the progress of his plans. Aides and orderlies carried his messages to the various troops with which he influenced the progress of the fight. Chariots, mounted knights, bowmen, pikemen, arbalesters came and went, but still he could see what was taking place with his own eyes, and still his messengers carried his orders to whatever part of the field was necessary.

The use of gunpowder introduced the first change in the situation; at first a slight change, for with short-range weapons and with black powder the general could still view the field, even though it was clouded with smoke, and, in fact, could tell from the smoke itself much

of the location of troops and progress of the battle.

Long-range weapons and smokeless powder changed all that. The general had to come down from his hill before he and all of his aides were shot. No longer could he see for himself. Others had to tell him of the progress of events. His galloping messengers were picked off *en route*, and some surer means had to be devised for transmitting his orders. The communications man, important as he had always been, had become still more of a vital factor.

Those who have seen it are impressed by the "loneliness" of a modern battlefield. A terrific noise, it is true; a great symphony of sound; the explosion of shells in all directions; but little evidence of humanity—apparently a lonely countryside with only a few scattered figures to be seen, hugging every slight cover that is available.

The Division has advanced to the attack, perhaps disappearing into the early morning mist, or into a "smoke screen." The Division commander sits under cover far to the rear. What progress is being made? Have the objectives been reached? Can they be

reached if the reserves are thrown in? Where is our front line? No one knows until Communications bring the news to the anxious staff.

Take it from the point of view of the front line battalion. We have gone ahead, following our barrage or our modern "successive concentrations." All has gone well in spite of expected losses. Suddenly we receive heavy fire from concealed machine guns. We can no longer keep up with our artillery support. We are held up. A counter-attack is forming against us. We think we know where the machine guns are. We think the counter-attack is forming in the woods to our left front. If we can get artillery fire shifted to those vital targets, and if we can get help from the units on our flanks, we can resume our advance. Otherwise we can hope to do no more than hold our present position, if, indeed, we can do that. Can we "communicate" our wishes? Is our Battalion Headquarters Company working, our Regimental Headquarters Company, the Division Signal Company? Is our line of communications open, and will our calls for help get through? Our success or failure, our very lives depend on the answer to those questions.

The infantryman, proud of his membership in the arm that is called the "Queen of Battles," the arm that, in the last analysis, is the only one that can gain the desired ob-

(Continued on page 31)



The 1934 Rifle and Pistol Matches

Two New Matches Will Attract More Competitors to Peekskill for the Week Commencing June 3rd



THE annual New York State Rifle and Pistol Matches and the matches of the New York State Rifle Association will be held at Camp Smith, Peekskill, during the week commencing June 3rd, 1934.

A new match has been added to the program this year which is of great interest to the Infantry of the New York National Guard—the Colonel A. J. MacNab Pistol or Revolver Match. This match is for a trophy presented by Colonel Alexander J. MacNab, Inf., U. S. A., Senior Instructor to the New York National Guard. It is open to one team of four from each Infantry Company of

the New York National Guard. The course to be fired is the qualification Dismounted Pistol Course. The Colts Automatic Pistol, cal. 45 or the cal. 45 Revolver as issued may be used, provided that all members of each team must use the same kind of weapon. The winning team will hold the trophy until the next competition.

The Colonel MacNab Trophy (illustrated on this page) is a modern vase-shaped cup, twenty-three inches high, with graceful handles and surmounted by a figure emblematic of the sport. The base is encircled with plates on which will be inscribed the name of each year's winning team.

Another match which makes its first appearance on our program this year is the Rifle Competition, Third District, U. S. N. R. Officers' Association. This is for teams of 10 Naval Reservists (all Naval Militiamen are Reservists) of whom not more than 2 may be Marines. There is no limit to the number of officer firers.

The following is the tentative program of the Matches:

Match	Range	Hour
June 3rd		
Members	200 yds.	3:00 P. M.
June 4th		
Old Guard Trophy.....	200 yds.	8:00 A. M.

Match	Range	Hour
Company Team	200 yds.	9:00 A. M.
Cruikshank Trophy	200 yds.	1:00 P. M.
June 5th		
McAlpin Trophy	200 yds.	8:00 A. M.
2nd Batt., N.Y.N.M.	200 yds.	8:00 A. M.
Veterans Trophy (N.Y.N.M. only)	600 yds.	9:30 A. M.
General Richardson Pistol or Revolver Match		2:00 P. M.
Colonel A. J. MacNab Pistol or Revolver Match		4:00 P. M.
Wingate Match	200 yds.	2:30 P. M.
Rogers Match	600 yds.	3:30 P. M.
June 6th		
Brigade and Headquarters Matches, N.Y.N.G. and N.Y. N.M.	200 yds.	8:00 A. M.
71st Regt. Match	300 yds.	2:00 P. M.
June 7th		
Governor's Cup Skirmish.....		8:00 A. M.
Adjutant General's Match	600 yds.	10:00 A. M.
Roe Match	1000 yds.	2:00 P. M.
Sayre Pistol Match		3:00 P. M.
June 8th		
The State Match, N. Y. N. G. and N. Y. N. M.	200 yds.	8:00 A. M.
June 9th		
Thurston Match	200 yds.	8:00 A. M.
3rd Dist., U. S. N. R. Officers Ass'n Match	200 yds.	8:00 A. M.

The State Pistol Match, Individual, 50 and 25 yards, will be fired on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 2:30 to 5:30 P. M., except that on Tuesday it will be fired on completion of the pistol team matches.

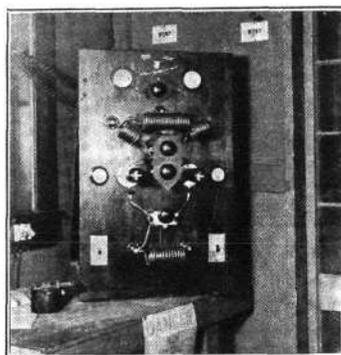


Radio Enthusiasm in the 27th Division Signal Company

Listeners from All Over the World Have Written to This Radio Station, W2NY, Commending Its Efficiency



Lieut. Henry L. Fiedorowicz, radio officer of the 27th Signal Company, N. Y. N. G., is here seen at the operator's table in the tower of the Yonkers Armory.



Radio Station W2NY, 27th Signal Company.

THE shortage of qualified radio operators, which is so proverbial a difficulty to be overcome by communications personnel, seems to have been mastered by the Twenty-Seventh Division Signal Company in Yonkers due to the Herculean efforts of the company under Captain Susse and his radio officer, Lt. Henry Fiedorowicz.

For the first time within the memory of the members of the section every man is qualified to take at least five words a minute and most are well qualified operators. If as much interest could be shown by all members of the Guard as these men show in their work there could not be much more to be desired in the way of willingness and unstinted effort, let alone in real accomplishment. On an average each man has put in two evenings a week, in addition to his regular drill night, attending school and practice sessions in an endeavor to better himself and his knowledge and efficiency in the subject.

The school is conducted under the supervision of Lt. Fiedorowicz with Sgt. Doctor and Pvt. Chamberlain as chief instructors. It is held in a classroom located in the armory tower and is especially well fitted for the purpose. Attendance is not limited to members of the section; anyone in the company may attend and many are availing

themselves of the opportunity. Photographs of the men at work accompanying this article illustrate the painstaking care with which the instructors have undertaken their task and the special equipment that they have constructed in order that each man may receive individual care and instruction.

Each man seated at the table is under the direct control of a supervisor seated at the end of the table and he can test or listen in on any one of his pupils at will.

The control board is also so arranged that various nets and combinations may be arranged so that groups of pupils may carry on practice work without any interference from other groups, with the instructor free to listen in and control all operations. This board, constructed from a telegraph peg switchboard, has places for ten pupils and two instructors with headsets and keys.

The 100 watt transmitter was constructed by the men of the section during their spare time, and, what with their schools and other duties we don't know how they managed to find the time. Its efficiency is evidenced by the cards received from listeners all over the globe.

The efforts of the radio section are doing much to help the commanding officer mold the company into an outstanding National Guard organization both in efficiency in technical subjects and in character of its men. The latter is well illustrated by the numbers of men at present desiring to recruit, especially those desiring to be trained as military radio operators.



View of the code instruction table at which each man is under direct, individual supervision.

Provisional Ordnance Detachment

APPLICATIONS for the Provisional Ordnance Detachment must reach Division Headquarters not later than May 1st, 1934. They will be forwarded through channels and addressed to: The Ordnance Officer, Headquarters, N. Y. N. G., 80 Centre Street, New York City.

The tour of duty is at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., from June 2nd to September 16th, 1934, and consists of usual range details. Base pay of grade, transportation, and subsistence are provided.

All men will be counted present for armory drills while on this detailed service, in accordance with provisions made by the Senior Instructor with the New York National Guard—G. O. No. 5, 1928, Hq. N. Y. N. G.



FEET • FOOD AND MARCHING



By MAJOR GENERAL ROY D. KEEHN, Comdg. 33rd Div'n, Illinois N. G.

Illustrated by GEORGE GRAY

Reprinted by courtesy of "Illinois Guardsman"

SHOES that are tight mean misery. If it rains, they become unbearable. If socks are thin, the skin is thinner—and it will usually rub off. All of which every officer knows and few guard against, except by issuing orders. Orders are all right, but far more is required. No man can be trusted, not even the veteran, to provide himself with properly fitted shoes—except when he is already in the field and knows he will be there longer. There is no more important duty for an officer with unseasoned foot troops than personally and painstakingly inspecting the fit of every shoe, the quality of the socks and the condition of the feet of his men, *prior to taking the field*. It is usually too late, once you are on your way.

The mounted officer is required to inspect the hoofs of his horses, and he does it. The dismounted officer should be equally careful about the feet of his men. But he seldom is, except for issuing orders. The appearance and conduct of men at parade is less important than the condition of their feet in the field. Marching is the business of the foot soldier. War demands mobility, endurance and men on the firing line. Lame soldiers are both a loss and a burden. Training for war demands marching. There is no other way to manage it. Therefore, regimental and battalion commanders should be relentless and exacting in their supervision of the company officers in this important business, taking nothing for granted. Company officers should make their men understand what is required, and then personally see to it that each man has groomed his feet, secured proper shoes and is provided with thick socks. It is not an impressive business of military preparation, but the record of the march will quickly demonstrate the efficiency of the officers and the quality of their organizations.

FOOD is another morale factor, vital when on the march. Good food, hot food and the prompt service of food means contented troops, ready to meet every reasonable demand with cheerful compliance. Fail in this and you work havoc with morale. When the end of the first march is reached and the kitchens are steaming with food ready to serve, all goes well and the maneuver is a great success. But delay the meal, and let it be a poor apology for a meal, and morale is badly dented. Therefore, here is a matter of serious concern for the field officers, a matter of vital concern for the company commander. A check-up on the food situation by the brigadier will tell him much of the relative field efficiency of his officers and will do much to promote the efficiency of his command.

Like the matter of shoes, take nothing for granted. See to it that the most aggressive, dependable people get that kitchen to the bivouac and a hot meal to the men.

MARCHING is not the simple business of walking. Approximately the same individual effort would be required for a hunter to walk 30 miles, a company to march 25, a battalion 20, a regiment 15, and a division to march 10 miles. These variations can be reduced by the skill with which a march is conducted. Infantry should move like a column of ants—slowly, steadily, hour after hour. The short legs should be in front, the long legs behind. At the head of each company a selected non-commissioned officer should set the pace, regulating his rate of march by frequent checks of the number of paces he is taking to a ten second interval. The specified distances between companies and battalions are but averages to be maintained. As a column passes a hill top, these distances increase; as it reaches the hollow,

they lessen—but the leaders of each unit should maintain their steady pace of 109 to the minute, no more and no less. Troops can hurry short distances to meet some important issue. But hurry is fatal to a long road march with unseasoned men—or even with veterans—unless the issue at stake is vital. Here then is something for field officers to check; for the brigade commanders to give importance to.

If the march is well conducted, if the feet of the men are properly looked after, and if the food is ready—hot and abundant—neither cold nor heat, nor rain nor mud can damage morale. In fact, the troops will usually boast of their ability to meet the tribulations of the soldier.

WARFARE of Movement: The 33rd Division is one of the few complete divisions in the United States Army under the direct control of its Division Commander throughout the training year. It is to be expected, therefore, that this division will be of the first assignment of troops rushed to the theatre of operations in the event of war. This means that the division must be prepared at all times for immediate employment in *warfare of movement*. Additional training will have to be managed on or near the front, wherever that may be. The enemy will not present us with any delays that can be avoided.

The opening campaign of a war is a cloud of uncertainties, haste, rapid movements, congestion on the roads, lack of ammunition and supplies at the right place at the right moment, failures of communications, terrific tests of endurance, and misunderstandings in proportion to the inexperience of the officers and the aggressive action of the enemy.

To the infantry these conditions present the maximum of difficulties and ordeals. The necessity of executing preliminary deployments under the cover of darkness and on unfamiliar ground, the harassing fires, the bombing and gassing during this period, and the effect of the physical strain and lack of normal meals just prior to the actual fighting, give the infantry regiment the hardest problem of all. The necessary dispersion of its small fighting groups, the necessity for coordinating the fire of its special weapons, and the direction of the fire of the distant artillery to support it, all require not only the highest morale and leadership, but a degree of excellence in team work and communications that is exceedingly hard to develop in time of peace.

Every staff in the division should be conscientiously trained in its duties in the field, in coordinated methods of work within the staff. Poor staff work will ruin the best of troops, in the inevitable haste and confusion of operations at the outset of a campaign.

THE Lesson of the CCC: The Army has had a wonderful experience in handling 300,000 men of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Morale, supply, sanitation and construction have been the problems. Fourteen hundred camps were scattered throughout the United States. Commanders were distinctly "on their own." All had the same problems—new men to get into shape, camps to build and supply leaders and cooks to develop, sanitation to be assured and diversions to be organized. The power of leadership was impressively demonstrated. Orders, instructions and regulations were issued by higher authorities, but the real leaders had splendid companies and model camps; the mediocre officers made a poor to fair showing with their outfits.

If a company commander was a leader, his camp was clean and attractive, the meals were satisfying, the men were well behaved and cheerful and excellent work was accomplished in the forests. With the poor leader the opposite of these results was obtained, in spite of all the orders and instructions from higher up.

All of which is a lesson for the National Guard officer. His organization is pretty much exactly what he is. We must have leadership. Easy going officers, careless in dress, casual in their attention to certain small but important details, are more than an individual weakness in our state military forces. Their weakness is directly reflected in the efficiency of the organizations they command and the efficiency of the division is lessened accordingly.

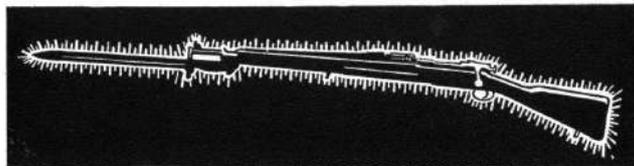
CLOSE Order Drill: The great purpose of close order drills is not merely to enable commanders to handle their organizations with convenience but to instill discipline. The disciplinary effect of these drills is the objective to be sought; the other benefits follow as a matter of course. Much of the time devoted to close order drill is not only wasted, but is often definitely harmful, unless the unit is properly handled. Exact and instant compliance with the order of command must be secured or the purpose of the drill is defeated.

The slighting of little things is responsible for most of the failures and the general waste of time involved.

The manner in which an organization "falls in" or stands at "attention" and the manner in which the enlisted men render the hand salute are a fair measure of its state of discipline and probable state of training. Men may be slow to correct their awkwardness in handling the rifle, in sitting their mounts or in learning the various drill movements, but there is no excuse for their failure to come to "attention" instantly and to stand steady in ranks with their heads up and their eyes looking straight to the front, except careless supervision on the part of their leaders. Like poker, in which there is no "second money," there are no two methods for saluting, "falling in" or standing at "attention."

If officers are unfamiliar with the proper methods of handling their sabres, they must expect a corresponding failure on the part of their men; if officers are careless in their uniform dress, the men will be similarly careless. If officers thoughtlessly keep their men standing at "attention" for lengthy periods, a careless demeanor will result. "At ease" is the proper command prior to a lengthy explanation. Short drills, executed with precision and snap, are infinitely preferable to prolonged periods of drilling in a careless manner.

Leaders of non-combat units must be especially insistent on a careful observance of the correct method in these matters. They must be equally careful about the appearance—the dress and bearing of their men. Discipline is always harder to maintain among men who are charged with a diversity of non-military duties. Therefore, all the more attention must be paid to their execution of any disciplinary exercise or their compliance with certain small formalities required of a soldier.



When Pale-Face Fired a Jackass!

Contributed by

The N.C.O.'s Association of Company G, 71st Infantry

Illustrated by Newton H. Alfred

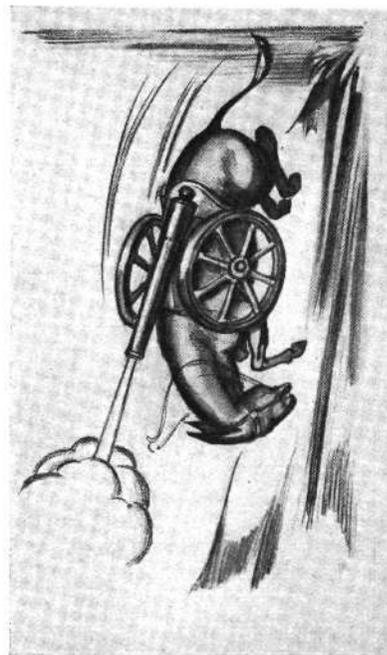
THE steady climb of progress and motorized transportation has just about curtailed the usefulness of the veteran army mule. It is with becoming fairness to this patriotic and courageous soldier that we turn our thoughts in his direction. This veteran has weathered many a gruelling machine gun hike without a whimper, in all sorts of weather. He has shown in these gruelling hikes the bulldog tenacity and the obstinacy he displays in sticking to his trail and getting to his objective in time with his much needed load.

Some time ago, the Recruiting News carried an interesting article which truly described the courage and fortitude of these brave animals. The story, by a civil war veteran, Eugene Roffee, is a true one and deserves retelling in honor of the fast-disappearing Army mule.

On a certain stirring occasion, during one of the several encounters with the cunning and crafty Chief Crow and his band of Redskins who were all assembled in battle array and full war paint, the troops found it impossible to take their horses and heavy guns up through the mountain passes because of the steepness and narrowness of the trails. The passes, however, offered an ideal position from which to attack the Indians who were gathered in the valley below and in order to overcome this difficulty the famous fighter, General Crook, decided to employ artillery of a lesser calibre. This allowed him to use mules, which were more sure-footed than horses, for their transportation. Consequently, General Crook soon ordered into immediate "action front" what was roughly dubbed by his soldiers as a Jackass Battery, composed of mountain howitzers of a comparatively small calibre whose shot was charged with grape and cannister.

This hastily improvised battery of howitzers had its guns lashed to small platforms on the backs of mules. It appears that the soldiers in their haste had lashed a gun to the back of a "green" mule which was not accustomed to such a strange burden or to being near firing. At the first discharge of a nearby howitzer, the green mule baulked and pranced wildly on the narrow ledge on which he stood. In its frightened antics, he backed over the brink of the precipice with a long and loud bray of terror, while at the same time the ever-ready No. 4 pulled the lanyard of his rapidly disappearing piece and discharged the gun which sent the deadly grape and cannister hurtling among the Indians below. The mule, in its headlong descent, bounded from ledges and projecting rocks and finally rolled out into the valley below among the Indian braves, who fled in terror.

A squadron of Cavalry, which had waited down below, dashed after the frightened braves and succeeded in capturing Chief Crow and some of his warriors. On being haled before General Crook at headquarters, Chief Crow was questioned by the General as to why he and his brave fellows had retreated so precipitously before the battle had really begun. To which query, the subdued and wily chief, with a lingering of native pride, made reply: "Injun heap brave, take much scalp. But when Pale-Face fire whole jackass, then Injun run!"





Seven Ages of Man

Shakespeare named seven ages of man. We don't set ourselves up as an authority, so we copy the following for the six ages of woman:

- Six—Nice mans.
- Nine—Carry my books.
- Sixteen—I'll ask mother.
- Twenty—Drive faster.
- Twenty-five—Do call me up.
- Forty—Nice mans.

Discharged

"What happened to that friend of yours who got a job in a gun factory?"

"Oh, he got fired."

Just Reflect

Harry: "Why does my girl close here eyes when I kiss her?"

Hal: "Look in the mirror."

After the Game

Husband: "You might have guessed I had no heart, partner."

Wife (sweetly): "Quite, but I thought you had a brain, darling."

Touché

A sailor, after placing some flowers on a grave in a cemetery, noticed an old Chinaman placing a bowl of rice on a nearby grave, and asked: "What time do you expect your friend to come up and eat the rice?"

The old Chinaman replied with a smile: "Same time your friend come up to smell flowers."

Christmas Appeal

The Vicar (appealing from the pulpit on behalf of the Christmas dinner fund): "What we want, my friends, is not abstract sympathy, but concrete plum puddings."

A Difference

Husband: "I'm going out in the country tomorrow to see a model home."

Wife: "If there are any models to see home, you let someone else do it."



It Hurt!

"Getting this \$50 from my husband was like taking candy from a baby."

"Honest?"

"Yes, he put up a terrific holler."

Offer Declined

"There goes the old rascal who swindled me out of \$50,000."

"How did he do that?"

"He wouldn't let me marry his daughter."

Different

Father: "You first met my daughter at the seaside, I believe. She told me how she had attracted you."

Suitor: "Did she really, sir? Why, she told me you'd be furious if you found out she'd winked!"

Drop That Scrubbing Brush

"What must one do to have beautiful hands?"

"Nothing."

A Dilemma

Mother: "Jimmy, don't run around the house so fast. You'll fall and hurt yourself."

Jimmy: "If I don't run I'll get hurt anyway. Dad's chasing me."

Misunderstood

Mistress: "I was very upset, Mary, to see the letter carrier kissing you just now."

Maid: "Lor' mum, I didn't know you were one of the jealous sort."

Poor Sam

The provincial police were giving examinations for drivers' licenses. When he tried his driving test, a middle-aged negro was questioned about different highway laws.

The questioner asked: "And what is the white line in the middle of the highway for?"

Sam replied promptly: "Fo' bicycles."

More to Follow

Movie Director: "Unmarried?"
Aspirant to Stardom: "Yes — twice."

Motion Carried

"Let's sit this one out."
"I'm too tired. Let's dance."

Oh Liberty!

"The Prince of Wales wears exactly what he likes," says a newspaper.

That isn't so much because he's a prince; it's mainly because he's a bachelor.



Rapid Instruction Secured by 104th F. A.

THIRTY-SIX drills, each of one and one-half hours' duration, totals just forty-eight hours a year in which to instruct the enlisted man in all the various subjects pertaining to the training of a soldier. In view of the wide number of subjects to be taught and the brief time available for teaching, instruction must of necessity be condensed and presented in a manner easily assimilated if the soldier is to gain more than a mere smattering of all his subjects.

Since pictures are more readily understood than the printed page, and since instruction can be much more rapid and interesting when it is applied through the eye and sense of touch (instead of through the ear alone), the Hdqrs. Battery, 1st Battalion, 104th Field Artillery, have devised the following method of instruction.

A board, similar to the one illustrated above (the photograph of which was submitted by Staff Sgt. A. J. Sinnock of the Hdqrs. Battery) is mounted with each component part of the weapon in which instruction is to be given, each part being held in place with a spring clip and labeled. The illustration shows the Automatic Pistol set up in this fashion, but the same idea could be carried out with the rifle, telephone, the removeable parts of a machine gun, automatic rifle, breechblock, etc.

When it is desired to hold an examination, the parts may be removed from the board; the student is then asked to put them back in their proper places over their respective labels. On the reverse of these boards should be all the available data pertaining to the article or weapon, typewritten and glued to the board. With this data at hand, no question from a student need go unanswered.

Historical Data of All Organizations

AS a result of Major General Haskell's editorial in the February issue of the GUARDSMAN (relating to the publication of regimental histories), several letters from organization commanders have been received by the Historical Section of the Adjutant General's Office requesting information regarding the histories of their respective units.

For some time past, the Historical Section has been collecting data for a complete history of all organizations in the New York National Guard which will describe in detail the development of the State Military Forces from inception, illustrated with colored plates of uniforms, insignia, etc. Copies of this printed volume will be distributed to all organizations as soon as funds are available for its publication.

In the meantime, however, it is proposed to issue as soon as possible photostatic copies of the official histories of all organizations so that each may have a complete and authentic history in its official files.

In order to avoid duplication of effort, the Historical Section of the A. G. O. requests that organization commanders withhold writing in to their office for historical information since all available data will be distributed in the near future.

The official history, referred to above, will be of inestimable benefit to all units of the N.Y.N.G. and also to universities, journalists, politicians, etc., who wish to obtain accurate, historical data concerning the inception, development and performance of the organizations of our state military forces. Such a work has long been needed.

When Do We Leave for Camp?

Field Training Dates—1934

BELOW, you will find the dates of your camp tour this year and also the name of your brother organization which will share camp with you. First to arrive in Camp Smith will be the 10th Infantry and the 27th Div'n. Quartermaster Trains. At the same time the 101st Cavalry will be marching into Pine Camp which they will have all to themselves for the first week until the 51st Cavalry Brigade Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Troop arrive to put the bee-line on their activities. These two weeks in Camp bring to light the results of the preceding armory training. We hope all units have a thoroughly good time and come through this test with flying colors.

CAMP SMITH, NEW YORK

10th Infantry	June 10—June 24
27th Div'n. Q. M. Trains.....	June 10—June 24
53rd Brigade Hq. and Hq. Co.....	June 24—July 8
105th Infantry.....	June 24—July 8
106th Infantry	June 24—July 8
54th Brigade Hq. and Hq. Co.....	July 8—July 22
107th Infantry	July 8—July 22
108th Infantry	July 8—July 22
71st Infantry	July 22—Aug. 5
174th Infantry	July 22—Aug. 5
27th Tank Co.....	July 22—Aug. 5
27th Div'n. Hq. and Hq. Det.....	Aug. 5—Aug. 19
27th Div'n. Special Troops (less 27th Tank Co. and 102nd Ordnance Co.)	Aug. 5—Aug. 19
101st Signal Battalion.....	Aug. 5—Aug. 19
87th Brigade Hq. and Hq. Co.....	Aug. 5—Aug. 19
93rd Brigade Hq. and Hq. Co.....	Aug. 5—Aug. 19
102nd Engineers	Aug. 5—Aug. 19
102nd Medical Regiment.....	Aug. 5—Aug. 19
165th Infantry	Aug. 19—Sept. 2
14th Infantry	Aug. 19—Sept. 2
369th Infantry	Sept. 2—Sept. 16

PINE CAMP, NEW YORK

101st Cavalry	June 10—June 24
51st Cav. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Tr.....	June 17—July 1
121st Cavalry	June 24—July 8
52nd F. A. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry....	July 8—July 22
104th Field Artillery.....	July 8—July 22
105th Field Artillery.....	July 8—July 22
156th Field Artillery.....	July 22—Aug. 5
112th F. A., N. J. N. G.....	Aug. 5—Aug. 19
106th Field Artillery.....	Aug. 19—Sept. 2
27th Division Aviation.....	Aug. 19—Sept. 2

FORT ONTARIO, NEW YORK

212th Coast Artillery.....	June 24—July 8
C. A. Brigade Hq. and Hq. Det.....	June 30—July 14
244th Coast Artillery.....	July 8—July 22
258th Field Artillery.....	July 22—Aug. 5

FORT H. G. WRIGHT, NEW YORK

245th Coast Artillery.....	June 30—July 14
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RARITAN ARSENAL, NEW YORK

102nd Ordnance Company.....	July 22—Aug. 5
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Photo by Pvt. W. S. Mesco, 106th Infantry

The regimental photographer of the 106th Infantry got busy last month and went snooping round the armory taking shots of the radio and telephone crews of his outfit, stationed in Brooklyn. This time he caught Sgt. Nathan taking down messages over the radio while Pvt. Reyes explains what's what to Lieut. Bilello (who probably knows more about it than any of them.)—The Editor would like to hear more often from other "regimental photographers." Get busy with your cameras, boys!

W2SX

By PFC. ERIC PALMER, JR.

Co. B, 101st Signal Battalion, N. Y. N. G.

THIS station has been a member of the State Radio Net for several years. It was first known as W2AZJ in 1928 and operated on 7000 K.C. This wave length was used until 1931 when it was found difficult to communicate with New York State National Guard stations due to the big "skip" distance on that frequency. It was found that eighty meters was a much more reliable band for State communication work so it was decided to use this band.

W2SX was rebuilt and modernized in June, 1933, and the power was increased to fifty watts to provide ample signal strength to all stations in the net. A brief technical description of the station follows:

The transmitter consists of a fifty-watt tube in a Hartley circuit, with approximately 1100 volts on the plate, and an input of about 175 watts for normal operation. The antenna is of the voltage feed type, 132 feet long, to permit operation on 80 meters. It is conductively coupled to the tank coil of the transmitter, which system has been found to be most efficient. Power is derived from a transformer developing 1100 volts, which is fed into two mercury vapor tubes, and then into a filter system consisting of a 30 Henry choke and four microfarads of condensers. About two amperes is radiated on 3845 K.C. or 78.125 meters which is our frequency at the present time.

The receiver is an A.C. set using a 38 tube for R. F. amplification, a 36 for detector, then a 36 for audio amplification. The set performs very well and signals may be copied on the loud speaker.

All stations on the air, operating in the New York National Guard Radio Net, are asked to listen for W2SX Monday evenings, from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M., E.S.T., also on Thursday evenings at the same time.

Washington Greys' February Review

FEBRUARY, wintry month of storm and cold, stands preeminent in the calendar of the Washington Greys. It brings the anniversary of the birthday of General George Washington and to the regiment which bears his name it recalls a memory bright as burnished gold.

One hundred and fifty years have passed since the day when the original Washington Greys, that brave and gallant band of Continentals, marched as the Honor Guard for General Washington at the ceremonies of his inauguration as the First President of these United States. From that date the regiment has marched onward through the history of the nation, whose inception was coincident with its own. Along our far-flung battle lines and within the walls of its armory home, in war and in peace, the Regiment has amassed a wealth of proud tradition and has inscribed a long and honorable service record. It has proudly borne the name of Washington through its various successions to Artillery, Infantry, Coast Artillery and Field Artillery and each year has paused to revere the memory of its illustrious namesake on the anniversary of his birth.

On the evening of February 21st of this year, the 258th Field Artillery with Colonel Paul Loeser commanding, commemorated the event by tendering a review to Major General Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant-General of the State of New York. General Ward was accompanied by Colonel William H. Taylor and Lieut. Colonel William J. Mangine. The review was preceded by a dinner in the 8th Regiment mess which was attended by the guests and by the officers of the regiment with their ladies.

During the review and the evening party which followed, the personnel of the regiment was attired in their distinctive full dress uniforms of grey, white and gold. General Ward stated that the spectacle was truly magnificent and impressive. He spoke at some length regarding his long and pleasant associations with the Regiment.

During the ceremonies General Ward presented to Colonel Paul Loeser the distinctive Regimental Service Medal for thirty-five years' service. The medal of platinum and diamonds is the proud possession of only one other man, Captain Julius Tannenbaum, who received it on the occasion of his retirement two years ago.

Receptions and dances on the drill floor, in the battery parlors and the officers' board room of the world's finest and largest armory followed the ceremonies and terminated the celebration of the anniversary.



Troop A, 121st Cavalry Hold Banquet in Utica

THE fourteenth annual banquet of Troop A, 121st Cavalry, took place on March 3rd, in the English room at the Hotel Utica, at Utica, N. Y.

Captain Ralph A. Glatt, commander of the troop, played the role of toastmaster, seeing all, telling all and knowing all, in his own inimitable style which repeatedly brought laughter and applause among the guests and members.

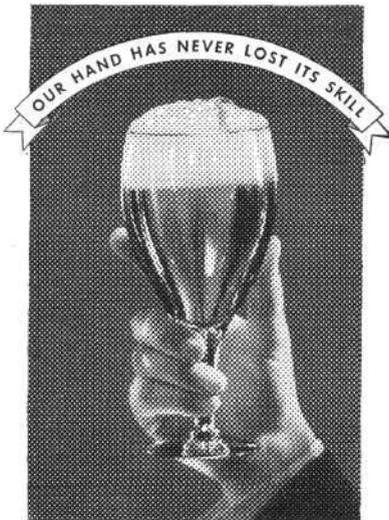
Speakers included Lt. Col. William J. Mangine, Q.M.C., who represented Major General Franklin W. Ward, The Adjutant General, Captain W. J. H. Ryan, Instructor, 10th Infantry, and the Hon. Fred B. Adams, a wartime officer in the troop. Besides the speakers, guests at the dinner included: Dr. Verner Kennedy, Bart Ruddy, Milton Crumb, Herbert Pearson, Fred J. Rath, Geo. W. Dawes, Lieut. Harold Donohue, P. A. Wales, Andrew K. McLuney and Harold Callahan.

In a sense, the banquet was a farewell party to Lieutenant E. J. Cunningham who was forced to resign to better himself in civilian life at Albany, New York. As a memento of the occasion Captain Glatt presented him with an officer's sabre, suitably inscribed, in behalf of the troop.

Lieutenant Cunningham also was awarded a ten-year medal, together with Sergeants Arthur G. Nelbach and John J. Warmuth, Jr., in recognition of honest and faithful service in the State's Military Forces.

Captain Glatt brought to a close the evening's festivities by saying: "I think it can be safely said that a good time was enjoyed by all present tonight, and the thanks and appreciation for a successful party are due entirely to the committee in charge."

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brewers in the United States*



Schaefer

MEMBER OF BREWERS' BOARD OF TRADE, INC.

PROBLEM OF OPERATORS IN N.G.

(Continued from page 11)

photograph, of the front view of the transmitter, shows the lower two units near the floor, which contain the generator rheostats, voltage dividers, filter condensers, chokes and emergency control switch with pilot light. The next panel above contains the crystal oscillator in a shielded aluminum container with a type of 59 tube, also the first buffer stage in separate shielded container with type 210 tube. The next panel above contains the second buffer stage using a type 203A tube. The fourth panel has the final amplifier using a 204A tube. The fifth or top panel holds the antenna tuning system with final amplifier inductances.

The power supply consists of a motor-generator set which can be seen on the floor in rear of the transmitter panel, and includes a 220 volt D.C. 3½ H.P. motor, driving a 15 volt filament unit and a 1000 and 2000 volt D.C. double commutator unit supplying the high voltage for plate supply. Voltage dividers supply 350 volts D.C. to the crystal and 1st buffer stages, the 1000 volts being for the 2nd buffer stage and the 2000 volts for the final amplifier.

The antenna system consists of a full-wave 80 meter antenna, with 65 foot feeders, for transmission and is directional, north. The crystal used has a 3642 K.C. frequency permitting doubling to 7284 K.C. for the 40 meter band.

OUR receiver is a 5B Silver Marshall, 8 tube super-heterodyne with crystal filter, dynamic speaker or phones, and covering all the bands from 1550 to 30000 K.C. frequency. The receiver can be seen on the operating table, being the first position near the transmitter, with the key and control starting and stopping switch for the transmitter immediately to the right. At the left of the receiver is the frequency meter. At the rear of the receiver in an aluminum case, but not visible, is the monitor, controlled by the cam switches on the table. To the left of the frequency meter is the second position, key, remote control switch and pilot, R. E. L.

receiver for local traffic work and as a stand-by for the large transmitter.

The large transmitter is used as the net control station for the long haul traffic between the key points of the National Guard units, such as New York City, and Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Troy, etc. Local nets at each of these points are to be established for communication with units in their immediate vicinity.

The second stand-by position at the operating table of station W2BGS is to be used for the local net work around New York City. A lower powered crystal transmitter is under construction for communication in this net.

The above equipment has been made and installed by the Officers and men of the organization, and is the means by which, we feel, interest can be maintained among the operator personnel, and which will serve as an incentive for obtaining amateur operators interested in becoming soldiers and for training them during the drill period in the work expected of them at camp and in an emergency.

The station functions under the license and regulations of the Federal Radio Commission as applied to amateurs and is an Acting Army Amateur Station of the 2nd Corps Area. Only licensed amateur operators, who are also members of the National Guard, are permitted to operate the set.

The equipment can serve the State in an emergency, such as floods, riots, or for any other purpose that the State may require, can maintain contact between distant units of the Guard and still constitutes an amateur activity, furthering radio experimenting, radio propagation and radio operating.

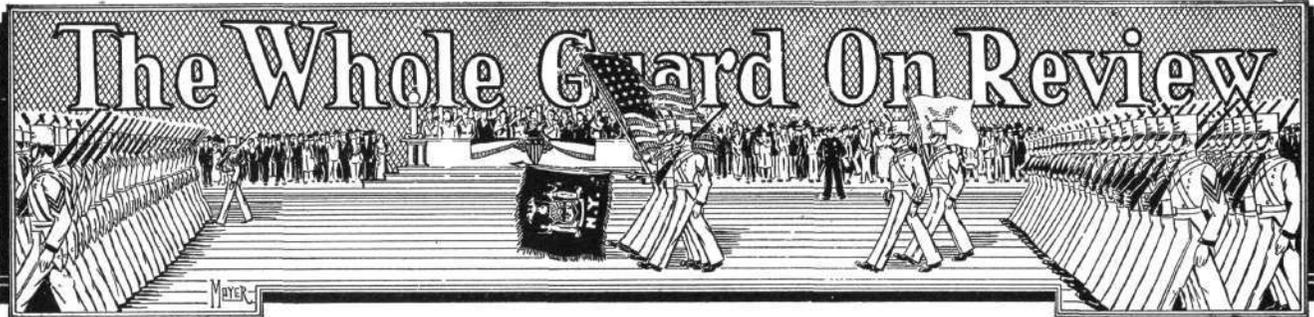
Being an amateur telegraph and radio operator since 1906 and although now the Commanding Officer, of Company A, the construction company of the battalion, I am always interested in the furthering and development of radio operating as a stimulus to training the mind and intellect of the young soldier. In conclusion it is hoped that all of the signal communication units in the National Guard will keep up to the times on radio equipment and operators, and so pave the way to a thorough and efficient operating personnel for an emergency.



The appearance of a store room, no less than the smartness of each individual member, reflects upon the credit of a company. The above photograph speaks well for Company K, 71st Infantry.



If efficiency guidons were awarded solely on account of a company's store room, it would be difficult to judge between the above (Co. I, 71st Infantry) and that shown alongside. Both companies deserve congratulation.



105th Field Artillery Battery D

THE Mounted Games and Dance, sponsored by this Battery, with the cooperation of its Veteran Association, was recently held in honor of the Battery's 100th Anniversary. The opinion seems to be unanimous that the evening was a huge success.

The mounted games included a novelty race, polo, trick riding, a Pony Express race, musical chairs, burlesque polo and a mounted melee. Other performances were given by the Junior Class of the 105th Field Artillery and by Madame Marie Rochet with her famous horse "America." Dancing followed in the gymnasium after the conclusion of these events.

We thank the enlisted men of Battery F, 156th Field Artillery, Mount Vernon, the Junior Riding Class of the 105th, Madame Rochet and all those who took part in the mounted games for a very pleasant and entertaining evening.

244th Coast Artillery Battery F

THROUGH the columns of the GUARDSMAN, Battery F is proud to announce that Lieut. Joseph McAvey, a former officer of this regiment, has rejoined us.

We extend a hearty welcome to our new recruits: Pvts. Ahrens, Hortlitz, Horn, Huber, Huehnel, Intemann, Lohmann, Kubatz, Tissen, Tscherner, and Walsh. All of us are certain that they will strive to maintain the fine reputation enjoyed both by our battery and by the regiment.

Sgt. Kreiger, Pfc. Mazzone and Pfc. Seixas, old-timers all, have re-enlisted and we are happy that they have decided to remain with us, if only for another year.

With one eye on the Artillery Trophy, Captain Imhof has started intensive artillery practice. Under the skipper's watchful eye, Battery F has already won two legs on the cup and a win this summer means permanent possession. With Lieut. McGough and Lieut. McAvey down at the guns and Lieut. Buser in charge of the plotting room, hopes are high to "cop the cup."

A pistol and rifle club has been recently formed and every Friday night after drill the club members adjourn to the regimental pistol range and proceed to ruin some perfectly good bulls' eyes.

Oh, yes, we have a complaint to make: Staff Sgt. Milianta laments the lack of competition our indoor baseball team is experiencing. The team plays Friday evenings on the armory floor.

To book games, address Staff Sgt. Milianta, care Btry. F, 244th Coast Artillery, 125 West 14th St., N. Y. C.

"Repeal ends the 'BLUES' but not BLUE UNIFORMS!"



Prohibition had the virtual effect of banning Formal Dress—with the end of the 18th Amendment, "Sociability"—and along with it, old standards of Dress, military as well as civilian, will again return to their own. Why not usher in the new times with a Dress Uniform from RIDABOCK where pre-prohibition quality still reigns?

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93rd Brigade Headquarters Company

A CERTAIN well-known tobacco makes use of the expression, "Such popularity must be deserved." Then lo and behold, when the GUARDSMAN inserts an article about the Armory Employees, whose name led all the rest? Why, none other than our own "Master Mind," the one and only Corporal Harry J. McKeough. And who more richly earns that title! Didn't the "69th" hand him that tag? And plenty of cause they had to do so. Once again the brigade through his guidance of the baseball team, showed themselves ungrateful tenants of the regimental armory. The cleaning up of the teams from the regiment as happened in the first half of the tournament speaks for itself.

It is with a great deal of regret that Captain Peter M. Depp, our skipper for many years, has announced his leaving. In all company affairs, as those who have watched the baseball games have often remarked, his interest and

spirit were tremendous. His support has often led opponents to believe they were playing two teams.

Thanks to General Phelan, "Our General," we have our dress uniforms. That means additional color to the already colorful Brigade Ball. And don't let a member of this organization hear you say you haven't heard of the Annual Ball of the Ninety-Third Brigade. Every last man is looking forward to the Hotel Ambassador on the 27th of April. A distinguished list of guests are expected. The attendant ceremonies, the ladies with their brilliantly uniformed escorts and last, but not least, the supper, will make this annual night memorable. We sincerely hope that all the units in the city will be represented.

245th Coast Artillery Battery K

WE are holding examinations this month at our regiment to determine the men entitled to ratings as second-class gunners. True to an old tradition the entire unqualified membership of the battery answered the call, and our officers assure us of a high passing rate.

The Colonel has granted Capt. Orthey's rifle team the use of the rifle range on Saturday afternoons and the boys of the squad are busy priming their sights for the forthcoming inter-battery tournaments. We feel that we have a slight edge on the other fellow because we have more qualified riflemen than any other crew in the outfit.

In a congratulatory vein let us remember Pvts. Benedict and Franz, who have recently been promoted to non-commissioned officers; Corporal Thomas J. Clarke who has been renamed publicity director, and Recruits Adams, Baldwin, Hall, Hanley, Fawcett and Simonsen for their foresight in enlisting as members of Battery K. We wish all mentioned the best of luck in their new fields.

Our third annual dance is to be held in the Veterans' Room on April 7, 1934, and we would like to see some of the other outfits represented among our guests. The House Committee is hurriedly making preparations for a spectacular evening. We have over two hundred tickets sold and we are assured that a goodly crowd will come. Capt. Orthey has issued instructions to Chairman 1st Sgt. Joe Mazol that nothing is to be spared in giving our guests a royal reception at the party, so we'll be seeing you there.

165th Infantry Company H

THE stork paid a visit to our ever measuring Sergeant Todaro. As a token of his first visit, he left a bouncing baby boy. Mother and son, doing well, thank you. Is our Sergeant happy? Yes, sirree.

This month our social was in the form of a beer party. The boys did more than their part in finishing the plentiful amber fluid.

The entertainment was furnished by the men. Captain McDonough (Brigade Headquarters), formerly a member of "H," gave a recitation with gestures that went over big. Captain McDonough (Our Own) couldn't leave until he sang the Company's theme song, "I Want to Go Back to Oregon."



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Do our boys like to drill? For the answer, a "looksee" at the average attendance for January will be sufficient. 97 per cent!! Boy, ain't dat sumpin!

244th Coast Artillery Headquarters Battery

AFTER Federal Inspection every year, Headquarters Battery, under Captain Morris, settles down to the serious work of preparing our equipment for camp and instructing our recruits in the intricacies of communication work. Under the supervision of Lieut. Elliot we are busy testing telephones and splicing wires at top speed to be in tip-top shape by July. We have an excellent rating among communication units and certainly mean to repeat again this year.

The Non-coms welcome Corp. John McMillin to their ranks. He is an excellent soldier and makes a valuable addition to our non-com staff. Incidentally, Corp. McMillin is a member of our triple triumvirate of brothers, there being three Muhlenforths, three McMillins, and three Franks in the Battery. Of these nine brothers, seven are non-coms now, holding every rank from First Sergeant down.

We have just completed our course in gunnery and are hopefully awaiting the tests of the examining board. We expect to qualify a high percentage of our men although we are handicapped in the first and second class gunners' tests by the lack of practical work on the guns, as our

assignment is communications. All the information we absorb is book-learned, which cannot compare with the school of experience.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

Battery D

BING! Bang! Boom! Battery D goes over the top once more to secure a sensational, social, success. Over 560 persons attended the dance given by D. It was decidedly a military affair and dress uniforms were the vogue. The sparkle of the women's frocks against the dark blue dress coats gave a most colorful effect. The decorations were unique in that they were so arranged to give the gym a low-ceilinged appearance. This cut off the cold spaces of the room and lent a very chummy atmosphere. From beginning to end, good time, good cheer and good humor were always at their peak. There was never a quiet moment.

Our Honorable Orchestra Leader, Don Ruocco, with his ten-piece band, rendered the best music those old walls ever heard. His specialties and entertainment gave the dance just the right touch. But the music was *par*

excellence—you couldn't sit still. He is *some* leader-man!

There were many who honored us with their presence, some of them being Lt. Col. Mills Miller, Major M. Force, Major Ericson, our battalion major, and others. Members of the Dr. Hagunga Post of the American Legion, with their natty caps and ties, helped to make the dance colorful and successful. The Knickerbocker Post was also represented.

The battery, to a man, rises to thank the committee for their effort, energy, time, and courage in the face of many obstacles. The managing of the affair was very commendable and its success greatly gratifying.

"When better things are done, D will do them."

105th INFANTRY

Regimental Headquarters Company



1st Sgt. E. M. Maguire,
105th Infantry

HE announces the winner of the Wadsworth Corps Cup and its presentation featured the 13th annual banquet of Regt. Hdqrs. Company at the Rainbow Garden, Troy, on February 10th, when with fitting ceremony, the cup was awarded to 1st Sgt. Edward M. Maguire.

Sgt. Maguire has been one of the most active members of the Headquarters unit for the past several years

and has held every rank from Private to First Sergeant. Captain Geiser, company commander, paid high tribute to the efficiency of Sgt. Maguire and recalled that he won the cup three years ago also. He also paid tribute to the Company Clerk, Corp. J. Earle Dingwall, commending him for his cooperation in promoting the welfare of the company.

The cup was presented to Sgt. Maguire by Major Per Ramee, Regular Army instructor attached to the 105th Infantry, who spoke briefly on its significance. Major Ramee also introduced the members of the Hdqrs. Co. Pistol Team, which for two years has won the pistol team trophy in the regimental small arms tournaments.

Major Ogden J. Ross, commander of the 1st Battalion, 105th Infantry, was the principal speaker. He gave a most interesting historical sketch of the local regiment, beginning with the War of 1812 and tracing the regiment's part in the country's defense down to the present time. He also spoke briefly of Abraham Lincoln whose birthday was being observed by the Corps. Lincoln, he told us, was a National Guard officer and while he was President he personally directed much of the Army's work.

The banquet was attended by approximately 150 present and former members, and the attendance was the largest at any banquet in the last thirteen years. Lieut. Thomas R. Horton was general chairman of the committee in charge of the banquet.

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156th FIELD ARTILLERY

WE have perfect confidence in the future as we read the reports and note the increased attendance of this Regiment, together with the fact that certain of our firing batteries and more specifically Battery F, come through with 100% attendance once in a while. By consistent striving we hope some day to win the plaudits which go to the deserving by attaining first place in State Attendance.

Latest reports on our Inter-Regimental Basketball League would indicate that the contenders for first place are simmering down to rival teams from the same city. Batteries B and C, both located in the city of Poughkeepsie, are fighting vigorously for the honor of first place. Some of the other outfits, however, are showing up exceptionally well this year. The final reports on the year's schedule will be announced at an early date.

Officers and men at the Newburgh Armory eagerly await the evening of April 2nd when they hold their annual Easter Ball at the State Armory. This event has come to mean a lot to all of the participants and it is expected that this year's program will far exceed that of other years.

The final phases of instruction preparatory to Camp are being given to the Members of the various batteries as they execute maneuvers, lay wire, and prepare themselves to become efficient Signal Men. It won't be long now until the eventful day rolls around when we all march out of the Armory headed for Pine Camp.

The officers at the Newburgh station and Middletown are receiving instruction in Equitation following their Wednesday Night Schools and it has proved not only instructive but also fitting prior to the Camp period.

Bids for slacks for the enlisted personnel of this Regiment have been received and it is expected that orders will be put in for them very shortly, outfitting the entire Regiment.

14th INFANTRY

Company C

COMPANY C extends to the editorial staff and to all loyal supporters of THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN its best wishes and congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its publication. We sincerely trust and hope that the editorial staff will be able to continue the excellent work it has done in the past in striving to make a better and more interesting magazine for its readers.

(EDITOR: It is only with such support as we have always received from your organization, and for which we thank you, that we can carry on.)

Well, now that all these inspections and check-ups have gone by, we finally got around to our annual re-union dinner. Held at the Granada Hotel in Brooklyn, it was a howling success. (In fact, according to late reports, some of the boys are still howling). The affair marked our 11th re-union but we departed from the old-time stag dinner and invited the ladies. Our guests of honor included Brig. Gen. F. W. Baldwin (retired), former regimental commander, and Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Jackson. Captain W. H. Weber, our company commander, made a very brief address of welcome and in turn introduced General Baldwin and Colonel Jackson. Their combined speeches took about three minutes! and

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then the party was on, with everybody dancing with everybody else's girl, and for all we know they might have even taken the other fellow's girl home. But outside of that, we would certainly like to compliment the committee on the way the affair was handled and, by the way, when do we have the next one?

We learned through the daily press of the death of Captain Thomas B. Avery, the commander of this company during the Spanish American War. We wish to express our profound sorrow and extend to the family our deepest sympathies in their loss.

Squadron C Circus

A CAVALRY circus has been announced by the Brooklyn units of the 101st Cavalry to be held for three nights in May, commencing Thursday, the 24th, through Saturday, the 26th. Practically the entire personnel is now actively engaged in some part of the huge task of putting over an ambitious program that will certainly be an eye-opener for those fortunate enough to attend the show in the big armory over the bridge.

With a cast composed of the pick of over 300 daring horsemen, and splendidly trained animals, the circus committee will have no difficulty in producing a spectacular show unsurpassed for its magnitude and startling effects, together with all the old-time circus thrills thrown in.



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104th FIELD ARTILLERY Battery C

A MILITARY dance, for the benefit of this Battery's Civil Association, will be held at the American Legion Clubhouse, 76 Main St., Binghamton, N. Y., on Thursday, April 12, 1934, so all you Guardsmen in Binghamton had better make plans to be there. It will be the outstanding social affair held by a military unit here in many a year.

Get your tickets from Sgt. Cornell, at the Armory.

A cabaret dance was held at this place, March 2, 1934, and a grand time was had by everyone. Sgt. Kluchka was complimented by the B. C. upon the manner in which this dance was conducted. (Nice work, Johnny.) Among the guests were Major Downs, DOL., our instructor, Major Kaepfel, and Lt. Scott, 104 F. A., Sgt. Steinicke, DEML, also an instructor, and their wives.

Capt. Browne and 1st Lt. Duncan each won a cup at a recent bridge tournament. (Here is a good chance for the members of N. C. O.'s Poker Club to learn to play bridge. They tell me it's cheaper than poker or blackjack.)

On March 5, 1934, this Battery was presented with the regimental R. S. O. P. Trophy, won at Pine Camp last year; also a golden ferrule for our guidon from the State for services rendered by this organization at a strike in Waverly in 1892.

We have had 14 new enlistments recently and we welcome you new men into this outfit. It's one of the oldest in town and the best battery in the Regiment.

245th COAST ARTILLERY (H. D.)

Battery L

ON Thursday, March 15, the battalion held an infantry drill competition and the battery was represented by Sgt. Feldman, Corp. Jaquinto and Pfc. Bottego. Lo and behold, gentlemen, the winner was none other than Corp. Jaquinto, who is now the bearer of a neat medal to honor this distinction.

We regret the loss of Mess Sgt. Joe Esatto due to business reasons. Joe put in many years of excellent and faithful service and we hope to see him back again in the future. We got a real good break when we re-enlisted Pvt. Bill Watson. Bill was formerly an excellent drill sergeant and also mess sergeant, so the battery will not suffer. Seconds on the fritters, boys!

Congrats to Arthur Campbell on the two new stripes he is sporting. Also to John Kruse and William Coggins on their re-enlistments.

The big night is due soon. On Saturday, April 21, we are all gathering together with our fraus and our gals to celebrate our Fourth Annual Dance Unique. 1st Sgt. Walenta and Sgt. Misse are co-directing the affair with the assistance of a large and noble committee. Success is already assured.



101st SIGNAL BATTALION Company B

WE kindly evacuated this column last month in order that Company A might give vent to a tirade against us. The New York gentlemen recently were so kind as to challenge our Non-Coms to an athletic competition after drill some evening. Of course we appreciate the sporting instincts of those kind gentlemen in New York—why not a chukker of polo between splices? We take A Company's offer 'cum grano salis.' Perhaps they do not appreciate the fact that when we drill—we drill. Our Non-coms would arrive at the New York Armory in time for Reveillé. Perhaps our sister (??) organization does not realize what time a federal drill is supposed to finish, which is probably the reason why B Company always receives a commendation from the Federal Inspectors. However, not to be outdone in sporting offers we hereby inform A Company that we would be very glad to send over our team of second lieutenants. If A Company can provide them with any kind of competition that fact may be pointed out to the Chairman of the Athletic Committee.

Among other losses during the past few months we regret that "Frenchy" Stolzer has left us. Somehow we shall miss his "Chère Marianne" at camp this year.

Owing to the lenten season, social activity is at a standstill. Even our genial Mess Sergeant never seems to bring his cousins around any more. We understand that the athletes of the company are resting on their oars for the time being so that they will be in trim for A Company during the camp tour.



121st CAVALRY

Troop I

THE annual banquet, tendered by the Officers of Troop I to the non-commissioned officers, took place on the evening of March 3rd at Maplewood Inn just outside of Geneseo. Although this event has been an annual occurrence for some years back, this particular get-together had unusual significance in that it was the first to be held under the auspices of the newly formed Non-commissioned Officers Club and at the same time was in the nature of a testimonial to Corporal Leslie E. Hills. Lt. William P. Wadsworth, acting as toastmaster, discharged his duties in his usual efficient manner, while responses by the various non-coms did much to lend a note of humor to the occasion. After a most enjoyable dinner, Captain Linfoot delivered a short address which should do much towards obtaining the desired result in putting the troop in first-class shape for the summer encampment.

Due to a disability Corporal Hills has been forced to accept a discharge from Troop I. He served with the 307th Field Artillery during the war, going overseas with the 311th Ambulance Company, seeing two years of active service during the War. He has been a member of Troop I four years, discharging his duties in a most efficient manner. The members of the Troop regret his leaving quite as much as we know Corporal Hills regrets having to sever his connections.

At a recent drill formation, one officer and 3 enlisted men received the ten year service medal issued by the State of New York. Captain Benjamin Linfoot, 1st Sgt. William A. Kelsey, Sgt. Neil H. Copeland and Pvt. John J. Hasler. On November 30th Sgt. Kelsey started his 15th year with the Troop having served 8 years as supply and line Sgt., being promoted to 1st Sgt. in March, 1928.

52nd Field Artillery Brigade

WHEN Corp. Jim Walters, our baseball manager, called the roll of players he found himself amply supplied with veterans. Catcher Tom Brady and first baseman Mickey McMahon are four-year men, while pitcher Tom McKeffrey, infielders Nick McAvoy and Lou Fioto and outfielder Jim White all have from two to three years in the battery. This array of proven talent plus the support of many capable new men has given Brigade good reasons for feeling confident as they look toward the approaching season, particularly when we think of our 156th F. A. friends, the Service Battery at Peekskill and C Battery at Poughkeepsie. Our official spring training commences on April 1st. Corp. Walters has secured a diamond at the George W. Wingate Athletic Field for the Sundays of May and June and is anxious to hear from any National Guard Units who are looking for bookings.

Our floor basketball team got off at a rather slow start, but as the season got under way they continually picked up steam until they developed a winning streak which has received only one upset so far and that by the cleanest and hardest group of players our boys encountered all season, the 462nd Co., U. S. Marine Reserves, who are quartered in building No. 9, Brooklyn Navy Yard. We strongly recommend these boys to any National Guard Unit which may be seeking clean, hard,

keen competition in athletic events. Our skipper, Capt. Dunn, was happy to learn from letters he received from Capt. Barron and Lieut. McConnell, Athletic Officer of the U. S. Marine Reserve, that his men had left the leathernecks with a very favorable impression of Brigade sportsmanship.

This column is now ably assisted by its new reporter, Pvt. McMahon. If he had been on the staff last month I am sure the column would not have forgotten to thank Renee for putting on her splendid floor show "Renee's Revue," when we entertained the 156th F. A. on February 10th. Incidentally, bookings are made through Corp. Ed. Kasold.



9th Battalion, N.Y.N.M.

HAVING reached an age where they can no longer lead on the gridiron, ball diamond or basketball court as they did in the last few years, a group of ambitious members of the 14th Fleet Division, N. Y. N. M., have formed a club with F. X. Muldoon as president, J. McNierney, Secretary, W. Linder, Ass't Secretary, R. Godwin, Treasurer, and F. Morgan, Athletic Director and Rifle Team Captain.

In their first season out, the Bluejackets' Rifle Team have been unbeaten in sixteen matches and are unable to find opponents outside the National Rifle Association. So they are now joining the National Rifle Association and are heading for State and nation-wide competition.

They are telling their shipmate and National Guard friends to watch the winner of the N.R.A. matches in the future for the names of the members of the Bluejackets.

102nd Medical Regiment

Service Company

THE Service Company of the 102nd Medical Regiment have had a very interesting month. Through the kindness of Capt. Sylvanus Purdy the Company has had the good fortune to hear a lecture by Edward Joyce, fingerprint expert of the White Plains Police Dept. Mr. Joyce gave a very interesting talk on the history of Fingerprints, and the many uses it now has in the industrial life of the nation.

The second treat was a talk by Judge Francis R. Doherty of the City Court of White Plains. Judge Doherty expressed himself as very pleased with the work of the Service Company in White Plains and said that our job, while not spectacular, was very important.

He pointed out that the present wave of lawlessness and flagrant disregard for authority were due to the general conditions in the country today, and reminded us that we must always hold ourselves in readiness to help civil

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or national authorities to maintain law and order. He stressed the point that we should always keep the fact that we represent the Government uppermost in our mind, and that any actions on our part that were not up to the high ideals of the service would be a reflection on it.

His honor was well received, and the hearty burst of applause that greeted his talk was eloquent of the appreciation of those present.

The third bit of good news this month was a report of our annual inspection, in which the inspecting officer expressed himself well pleased in every respect. The inspection was reported as the best this Company has ever had.

The fourth and best bit of news was read off by Capt. Purdy. "Gentlemen," began the Captain, "I should like to introduce to you one of your own men, who has risen from the ranks from private to a commission." Here he paused and surveyed the Company. "A man whom I know you all respect and admire; a man whom I can rely upon to carry out my every order to the letter; Gentlemen, I give you your new Second Lieutenant—Lieutenant Bernard P. Lozier!"

A roar of applause went up from every throat in the Company, followed by three rousing cheers.

Lieutenant Lozier spoke a few words to the men, and then received the individual congratulations of every man present.

Our new Lieutenant has served with the National Guard for over ten years. He has been with the Service Company for three years and before that served with the Maine National Guard for seven years, in Infantry Companies E and I.

He is rifle instructor of our team and is a crack shot, being at home with many different types of firearms. In addition, Lieut. Lozier is one of the best liked men in the Company, and will receive the full support of the men.

165th INFANTRY

WURRA, WURRA, me Buckos, but St. Patrick's day was one to be remembered for some time to come. The dashing and gallant Irish turned out in thousands to see the parade, and the 165th outdid itself in striving to please the critical.

With pink-cheeked colleens lining the curb, and mothers and dads watching every move of "their boy" as he swung jauntily along with his Regiment, it was a gala day in every respect for the doughty sons of Erin. And did the lads enjoy it? Shure, you should have seen the smiling faces of them to appreciate that statement.

With the lilting tune of "Garry Owen" ringing in their ears, the Regiment swept past in Review in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral where they were reviewed by His Eminence, Patrick Cardinal Hayes and other high dignitaries of the Church. And then on they swept up Fifth Avenue to the reviewing stand at Sixty-fourth Street where the genial Mayor, Fiorello LaGuardia, and City Officials greeted them.

Colonel William J. Costigan astride his charger, was greeted with shouts of joy by his legion of friends all the way up the Avenue. Little children, waving Irish flags, and screaming to "Brother" or "Daddy" made the occasion one to be long remembered by those who were privileged to participate.

Upon their return to the Armory, most Companys had beer and hot "dogs" ready for the men, and that evening, dancing and music with a splendid time for everyone, made the end of a "Perfect Day."



BATTERY C 244th C.A.

WE said sometime ago in this column that "once a Guardsman, always a Guardsman." We find substantiation in the fact that Leo Bendl, after an absence of several months, has succumbed again to the lure of the Guard and, by the time this goes to press, will have stood before the Battery and repeated, "I, Leo Bendl, do hereby, etc. . . ." Welcome back!

Congratulations to Eugene T. Mullen for the two new stripes his sleeves are disporting! We extend a similar welcome to our newest recruits, Privates Reeves, Meltzer, and Erlich. Erlich, by the way, is an ex-member of the Illinois National Guard.

This is the time of year when gun crews seem to settle into a groove of polished routine which permits no deviation from form. And gun commanders, those terrible taskmasters, smile again.

By the way, the heading at the top of this column was designed by Pvt. Newton H. Alfred, the artist who painted the frontispiece for last month's GUARDSMAN. Pretty swell, wasn't it!

Who's Who with the Armory Employees

EDDY BURKE of 165th Infantry telephoned Tom Mugavin of Squadron "A" and asked if the forty (40) white horses, ordered for the St. Patrick's day parade, were ready. Tom Mugavin replied, "We haven't got forty (40) white horses, but we just got two carloads of green horses"—to which Mr. Burke replied excitedly, "Cancel the order for the white horses and send the two carloads of green horses."

Tom Mugavin of Squadron "A" has returned recently from a West Indies cruise.

Mike Murray of the 14th Infantry, Brooklyn, has recovered from his recent fall down the boiler-room stairs.

Ben O'Brien of the 107th Infantry always wears a Tuxedo on the nights of reviews or receptions.

John Wilson, now of the 105th Field Artillery in Brooklyn, was formerly the warden of Raymond Street jail.

Bill Heesch of the 13th Coast Artillery, Brooklyn, does all his own steamfitting.

Al Walz of the U.S.S. "Illinois" has a son on the New York University varsity football team. His daughter is a student at the same college.

Mr. McKeough, the well-known boulevardier (93rd Infantry Brigade), while at Bellevue Hospital where he went to have his broken arm set, denied the break was received in reaching for a high-ball.

Sam Stewart, electrician of the 258th Field Artillery—Believe it or not, Mr. Stewart is the father of nineteen (19) children and fifteen (15) grandchildren and spends his Sundays as a Scout Master of the Bronx Boy Scouts.

Next Month—Look for
"Boys Will Be Girls"
or
"How to Become a Movie Actress"
By a Well-Known Armorer

258th FIELD ARTILLERY 3rd Bn. Hdq. Btry. and Ct. Tn.

CAN we take it? Can they give it? The answer was clearly given at the dinner presented by the Civil Association of the 3rd Battalion Hdqrs. Btry. and Combat Train at the Empire Tavern, March 17th—which was also a St. Patrick's Day celebration for most of its members.

The festivities of the evening started with everyone getting acquainted at the bar. Captain "Bill" Frank took a quick roll call every ten minutes and at last everybody was present—81 strong. A neat little card was at each place at table and the programs were nicely laid out, making them good souvenirs of the occasion. Captain Frank, Lieut. Sellis and the guests were kept busy autographing them.

We were very sorry that Major Illich could not attend; but camp is coming soon, so beware, Major, of our annual dinner.

When 1:30 a.m. came, everybody wanted to stay—which we take to be a sign of the affair's success. The ladies all had an enjoyable evening and are looking forward to another get-together of our Battery.

14th INFANTRY

Company K

OUR rifle team is going strong, having won five and lost no matches in the regimental tournament. They are willing to meet any team on a hundred-yard range, outdoors, with small bore.

We are leading the regiment in attendance so far this year and the boys have their eyes on the old trophy.

The non-coms welcome Pvts. Fox, Klepack and Wegener to their midst, they having been made corporals.

The newly-formed Non-commissioned Officers' Association of Companies "K" and "L," 14th Infantry, held their first dance, which was a huge success. The music was furnished by Meyer Davis and his N.B.C. Orchestra. There was a goodly crowd and a good time was had by all.

The officers of the Association are Sgt. H. Kenney, President; Sgt. L. Mussler, Vice-President; Sgt. J. Bidwell, Secretary; Sgt. J. Snyder, Treasurer, and 1st Sgt. H. Jensen, Sergeant-at-Arms

General Haskell's Editorial

(Continued from page 13)

jective and that can hold the ground gained; the artilleryman, the chief and greatest aid to the infantry; the cavalryman, anxiously waiting for the break-through and for his chance to exploit the success; the General, responsible for his plan and for the lives of some 25,000 or more men—all are powerless if communications are not functioning, if information and orders are not surely and promptly disseminated.

If you do not now realize the importance of the communications man, there may come a time when you will be hugging the ground with your nose buried in the mud, machine gun bullets snapping a few inches above your spine, and your "tin hat" feeling about the size of a postage stamp. Then indeed is the time "when a feller needs a friend." Then the importance of getting word to the rear, and the necessity of the men who will get it there, will assume tremendous importance, full as your mind will be of other thoughts. And if then a burst of artillery fire comes down on the machine gun nests and on the place where you know the enemy is massing for a counter-attack, and the supporting troops on your flanks press forward and release the pressure on your front, you will be able to rise from your fox-hole" instead of making it your permanent location, and may push on to success and life with a sincere feeling of thanks to the men whose duty it is to "carry the message to Garcia."

The "galloper," the signal flag, and the heliograph may have been superseded by the airplane, the telegraph, the telephone, the radio, and pyrotechnics, but the importance of "Communications" has increased even more than the means at their disposal. They are the eyes, ears, and mouth of the Army. Without them we are blind, deaf, and dumb.

W. H. Haskell

Major General

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Many Friends Mourn Passing of Sgt. Burroughs (DEML), U.S.A.

IT will come as a distinct shock to his countless friends in the New York National Guard, and particularly to the members of the 102nd Medical Regiment, to learn of the death, on Friday evening, March 9th, of Staff Sergeant William ("Bill") S. Burroughs (D.E.M.L.), U. S. Army. Death resulted from a heart attack, which seized him as he rose from his seat in a Brooklyn theatre, where he had gone in company with Mrs. Burroughs. Sgt. Burroughs, who was fifty-nine years old and who is survived by Mrs. Burroughs, was buried in the National Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Long Island, on March 13th. Six of his friends and working comrades, all non-coms who had known him for years, acted as pallbearers, and a squad from the regular Army post at Fort Hamilton, New York, fired a salute as Sergeant "Bill's" body, clad in the uniform of the service he loved, was lowered to rest.

His record, unmarred by any notations other than "Excellent" and "Very Good," shows that Burroughs enlisted as a private in the Hospital Corps (later the Medical Corps) of the regular establishment on January 24th, 1909. Faithfully, every three years thereafter, he re-enlisted, and he would have been due to retire in another year or two. For years Burroughs served at Camp Smith as sergeant-instructor of the medical detachments of all regiments training there, and he will be remembered and mourned by all who knew him for the excellent example of the old-time regular Army non-com that he was, and as one who embodied the mature forms of friendliness, geniality, and tolerant understanding.

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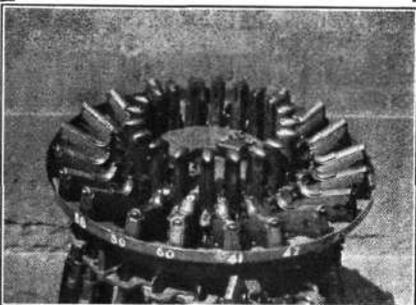
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Whole Guard on Review Copy Requirements

- (1) Regtl. news must be OK'd by the organization commander before being submitted for publication.
- (2) No item should exceed 350 words.
- (3) Items must be typed and received before the 20th of the month preceding publication.

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FEBRUARY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....86.63%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard.....1499	Off.	22	W. O.	19485	E. M.	Total	21006
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467	Off.	22	W. O.	17467	E. M.	Total	18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1385	Off.	20	W. O.	18662	E. M.	Total	20027

HQ. & HQ. DET., INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.....	27	0	50	77

HQ. & HQ. TR., CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brigade..	8	0	66	74

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

Maintenance	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brigade	10	0	38	48

HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade	7	0	38	45
54th Brigade	7	0	37	44
87th Brigade	7	0	31	38
93rd Brigade	7	0	38	45

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS BRIGADE

Allotment	4	0	7	11
Actual Strength	4	0	6	10

HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION

Allotment	10	0	0	10
Actual Strength	7	0	0	7

MEDICAL REGIMENT, INFANTRY DIV.

Maintenance	50	1	588	639
102nd Medical Regiment	44	1	616	661

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion	14	0	159	173

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	622	8	10228	10858
10th Infantry	62	1	1051	1114
14th Infantry	62	1	999	1062
71st Infantry	66	1	1058	1125
105th Infantry	60	1	1014	1075
106th Infantry	66	1	994	1061
107th Infantry	60	1	990	1050
108th Infantry	65	1	1036	1102
165th Infantry	64	1	1022	1087
174th Infantry	62	1	1055	1118
369th Infantry	55	0	1009	1064

FIELD ARTILLERY REGT. 155 MM HOW. TRUCK DR.

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery	59	1	611	671

STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum	32	0	108	140
A.G.D. Section	5	0	0	5
J.A.G.D. Section	4	0	0	4
Ordinance Section	5	0	23	28
Medical Section	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster Section	9	0	12	21

SPECIAL TROOPS (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division....	23	0	312	335

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q. M. Train.....	17	0	212	229

DIVISION AVIATION (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation	20	0	106	126

ENGINEER REGT. (Combat) (Inf. Div.)

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat)	30	1	454	485

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
105th Field Artillery	55	1	586	642
156th Field Artillery	50	1	579	630

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	50	1	590	641

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	47	1	622	670

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	41	1	631	673
121st Cavalry	42	1	560	603

COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	44	1	678	723

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	60	1	621	682

COAST ARTILLERY (Harbor Defense)

Maintenance	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery	57	1	718	776

HdQRS. Coast Art. 100% (1)₁

HEADQUARTERS ..	5	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.	5	6	6	100
		10	10	100

State Staff 98.33% (2)₄

A.G.D. SECTION ...	4	4	4	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SECN. . .	4	28	27	97
MEDICAL SECTION .	4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION	4	21	21	100
		60	59	98.33

53rd Inf. Brig. 95.45% (3)₅

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	4	39	37	95
		44	42	95.45

HdQRS. 27th Div. 94.73% (4)₂

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	26	100
HDQRS. DET.	4	50	46	92
		76	72	94.73

87th Inf. Brig. 94.73% (5)₈

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	4	33	31	94
		38	36	94.73

51st Cav. Brig. 90.66% (6)₈

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. TROOP ...	4	69	62	90
		75	68	90.66

54th Inf. Brig. 88.37% (7)₉

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	3	38	33	87
		43	38	88.37

93rd Inf. Brig. 86.36% (8)₇

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	4	80
HDQRS. CO.	4	39	34	87
		44	38	86.36

52nd Field Art. Brigade 83.33% (9)₆

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQRS. BATY.	3	40	32	80
		48	40	83.33

Fifty-Fifty

Jimmy: "Dad, I made a hundred in school today."

Dad: "That's fine. What studies were they?"

Jimmy: "Spelling and arithmetic. Teacher marked me 50 on each one."



Photo by Pvt. S. W. Mesco, 106th Infantry
Here is Pvt. Ninno, telephone operator of the 1st Bn. HdQRS. Company, 106th Infantry, Brooklyn, snapped, while "busy on the wire," by the regimental photographer.



Neatly Stored

Machine guns and their equipment can be safely stored, but it is not easy to make a well-trimmed display of the storeroom. Inspecting officers, however, always have something complimentary to say about the storeroom of the Machine Gun Co. (Co. D) of the 71st Infantry. The lockers shown in the photo are all of metal, specially suitable for the storage of machine gun equipment.

Attention All Howitzer Companies

By Lieut. Chas. F. Doeblor
Howitzer Co., 10th Infantry

REALIZING that very few members of Howitzer companies are familiar with the advantages this particular branch of the service has to offer, I have endeavored to make a complete study of the nomenclature of the two weapons, with which each company is equipped. The results of my study were astounding as I never realized all that could be done with these parts. Below I am listing some of the component parts and their various uses:

1. If you tire of walking on the roads and need a change of scenery, try walking on one of the TRAILS.
2. If the room is stuffy and you need a change of air, open the TRANSOM.
3. If you wish to dig a hole, use one of the SPADES.
4. If you care to play roulette, use one of the WHEELS.
5. If you want to throw someone out, get the EJECTOR.
6. If you want to pull a tooth, get the EXTRACTOR.
7. If you are locked out, borrow the CROSS HEAD KEY.
8. If you are in need of a drink, just tap the BARREL.
9. If you blow a tire, borrow the FRONT SHOE.
10. If you play football, borrow the SHOULDER GUARDS.
11. If you do not know how things stand, fire the gun and you will get a REPORT.
12. If you have a dog that bites, borrow the MUZZLE.
13. If you should tear your pants, pin them up with the FIRING PIN.

14. If you want to lock the kitchen, use the AXLE WHEEL LOCK.
 15. If you are thirsty go to the FIRING PIN SPRING.
 16. If you want to build a wall and have no cement, borrow the MORTAR.
 17. If you enjoy saloons go to the TOMMY BAR.
 18. If you are in need of a little praise, get some help from the BOOSTER.
 19. If you are engaged to your girl, give her a BALLISTITE RING.
 20. If you are hungry have the cook fry an AIMING STAKE.
 21. If you want to sit down, use one of the ROCKERS.
 22. If the toilet is stopped up, use the PLUNGER.
 23. If you like hunting, try shooting the CROSS HAIRS.
 24. If you have no place to let the children play, make use of the EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YARDS on the TELESCOPIC SIGHT.
 25. If you have never been to college, you can get your degrees from the CLINOMETER.
 26. If you are short of dishes, use the BASE PLATES.
 27. If the cook cannot locate a good stove, let him take the RANGE FINDER.
 28. If you want something to set your camera on, use the TRIPOD.
 29. And last but not least, you may learn to play the world-renowned SHELL game while firing the gun.
- This, my friends and fellow soldiers, comprises only a small part of the luxuries with which we are endowed. I might also add that if you are well liked in your organization, no doubt your buddies will give your bride-to-be a SHOWER.

TRAINING SCHEDULE—INFANTRY REGIMENT—CAMP SMITH 1934

		RIFLE COMPANY		MACHINE GUN CO.		HOWITZER COMPANY		HEAD-QUARTERS COMPANY		SERVICE COMPANY		MEDICAL DEPT. DET.		COMMAND AND STAFF	
DAY	GROUP	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST
SUN.		A R R I V A L													
MON.	A B C A.R.A.	Inst. V.R. Prep. C.R. Prep. M.C.	Inst. O.R. Prep. C.R. Prep. M.C.	[A—Prep. and Inst. B—Prep.		Gunners Test 37mm—Gun	Gunners Test 3" T.M.	Specialists]		Rifle Group B Specialists	Specialists	AM—Supervision PM—Equitation			
TUES.	A B C A.R.A.	Service Inst. C.R. Prep. Inst. V.R.	Rec. O.R. Inst. C.R. Prep. Inst. V.R.	A—Inst. and Rec. B—Prep.		Gunners Test 3" T.M.	Gunners Test 37mm—Gun	Specialists		Rifle Group B Specialists	Specialists	AM—Supervision PM—Equitation			
WED.	A B C A.R.A.	Rec. O.R. Rec. C.R. Prep. Rec. V.R.	Service Rec. C.R. Prep. Rec. V.R.	A—Rec. B—Prep. Technique of Fire		Technique of Fire		Specialists		Rifle Group B Specialists	Specialists	AM—Tactical Walk PM—Equitation			
THURS.	A.B. A.R.A. C A.R.B.	Demonstration Groups Inst. V.R. M.C. Inst. O.R. M.C.		A—Technique of Fire Coaches B—Prep. and Inst.		Expert Test 37mm—Gun	Combat Principles		Combat Principles	Combat Principles	Combat Principles	AM—Tactical Walk PM—Equitation			
FRI.	A.B. A.R.A. C A.R.B.	Demonstrations Riot Duty Sc. and Pat. Inst. Rec. C.R. Inst. Rec. O.R. Inst. V.W. Inst. V.R.		A—Coaches Service B—Inst. and Rec.		Expert Test 3" T.M.	Combat Principles		Combat Principles	Combat Principles	Combat Principles	AM—Conference PM—Equitation			
SAT.	A.B. A.R.A. C A.R.B.	Service Rec. C.R. Rec. V.R.	Service Rec. O.R. Rec. V.R.	A—Demonstration Groups Service B—Rec.		Demonstration Groups		Preparation for CPX		Combat Principles	Combat Principles	AM—Preparation for CPX and Field Ex.			
SUN.		H O L I D A Y													
MON.	ALL	Demonstrations: AM—Musketry: C.P.F. PM—March Bivouac	Ext. Order Def. A.C.	AM—Observe PM—March Bivouac	Demonstr'n: C.P.F. Field Firing	AM—Demonstr'n: C.P.F. PM—March Bivouac	Observe Field Firing	AM—Observe Demonstrations PM—March Bivouac	AM—Observe Demonstrations	AM—Observe Demonstrations PM—March Bivouac					
TUES.	ALL	Com. Prin. Small Units Bivouac	Field Firing	Com. Prin. Small Units Bivouac	Field Firing	Com. Prin. Small Units Bivouac	Field Firing	CPX Bivouac	Combat Principles	Bivouac Duties	Combat Principles	CPX Bivouac	Combat Principles	CPX Bivouac	Supervision
WED.	ALL	AM—Field Exercise	As Assigned PM—March Bivouac	AM—Field Exercise	As Assigned PM—March Bivouac	AM—Field Exercise	As Assigned PM—March Bivouac	AM—Field Exercise	As Assigned PM—March Bivouac	AM—Field Exercise	As Assigned PM—March Bivouac	AM—Field Exercise	As Assigned PM—March Bivouac	AM—Field Exercise	Supervision PM—March Bivouac
THURS.	ALL	Field Firing	Com. Prin. Small Units Bivouac	Field Firing	Com. Prin. Small Units Bivouac	Field Firing	Com. Prin. Small Units Bivouac	Combat Principles	CPX Bivouac	Combat Principles	Bivouac Duties	Combat Principles	CPX Bivouac	Supervision CPX Bivouac	
FRI.	ALL	AM—As Assigned PM	Field Exercise	AM—Field Firing PM	Field Exercise	AM—Field Firing PM	Field Exercise	AM—As Assigned PM	Field Exercise	AM—As Assigned PM	Field Exercise	AM—As Assigned PM	Field Exercise	AM—Super- vision PM	Field Exercise
SAT.	ALL	AM—Muster Inspection		AM—Muster Inspection		AM—Muster Inspection		AM—Muster Inspection		AM—Muster Inspection		AM—Muster Inspection		AM—Muster Inspection	
SUN.		D E P A R T U R E													

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(Old 22nd Regiment)

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SATURDAY
EVENING
April 7th, 1934
at 8:30 P. M.

CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

INDIVIDUAL

100 Yards Run 220 Yards Run 440 Yards Run 880 Yards Run 1 Mile Run
1 Mile Walk 220 Yards Hurdle 220 Yards Obstacle 100 Yards Sack Race
Running High Jump Putting 12 lbs. Shot

TEAM

One Mile Relay (team of four men) Two Mile Squad Hike (team of eight men)
100 Yards Wall Scaling (team of two men)

Entries for the One Mile Relay and for the Two Mile Squad Hike will be limited to one team from each organization. Entries for the Wall Scaling event are unlimited.

ENTRY FEES

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS—50 Cents per Man

SQUAD HIKE—Four Dollars

RELAY TEAM—Two Dollars

WALL SCALING—One Dollar

ENTRIES CLOSE WITH LIEUT. COL. JOSEPH A. S. MUNDY,

Room 758, State Office Building, 80 Centre Street, New York City, 4:00 P. M. Wednesday, March 28, 1934

NO ENTRIES RECEIVED AFTER THIS TIME AND DATE

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THE MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM N. HASKELL CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY
will be awarded to the organization scoring the greatest number of points.

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More than fifty former M. A. L. Champions, including successful competitors in the first Games—1896—will be present.

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