

NEW YORK

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



MARCH · 1937

GEORGE ERAY



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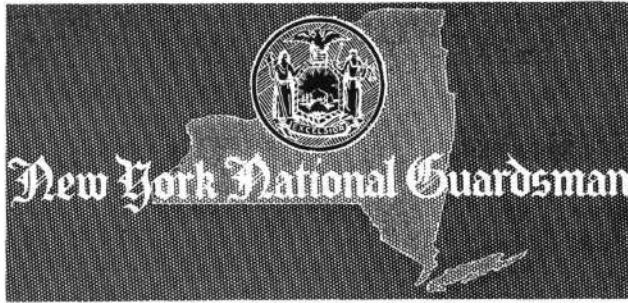
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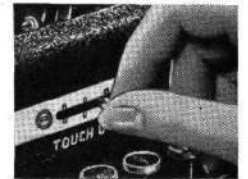
"For the propagation of one policy and only one: 'Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!'"

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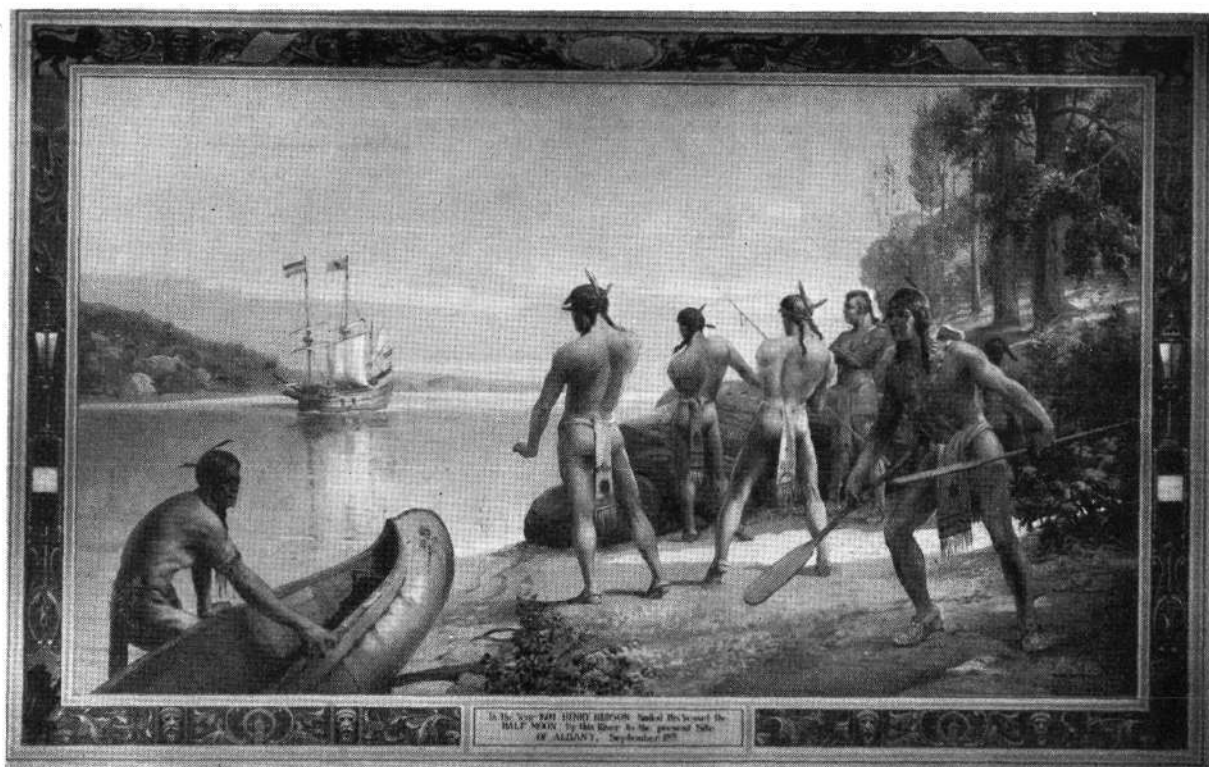
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Albany of to-day, looking up State Street towards Capitol Hill. This is one of Albany's original streets, used three centuries ago and one of the widest streets ever built by the Dutch (145 feet wide).



Henry Hudson's "Half Moon" arrives at the present site of Albany, 1609
 From a mural by David Lithgow, Courtesy of Milne High School.

Albany—a Cradle of America

by Francis B. Kimball *

PART I

A STAUNCH little yacht of 80 tons' burden, flying the bright flags of the Dutch Republic, began Albany's career nearly 327 years ago.

Questing for the Northwest Passage, which no one has ever found, Henry Hudson, English navigator in employ of the Dutch East India Company, dropped the *Half Moon's* anchor in Albany's then encircling bay on the afternoon of September 19, 1609.

To reach this spot, which he logged as 42° 40' North Latitude, Hudson had sailed from Amsterdam six months before, going first to the north of Russia in search of a route through the Arctic to the pagodas and silk marts of Cathay. Trapped by ice, and believing, as Captain John Smith had told him, that he might get to the East by skirting Virginia, he put about. To the delight of his half-English, half-Dutch crew of 20, he sailed for America. Wandering up the coast, he came to the "River of the Mountains," which

flowed slowly and majestically out of great heights.

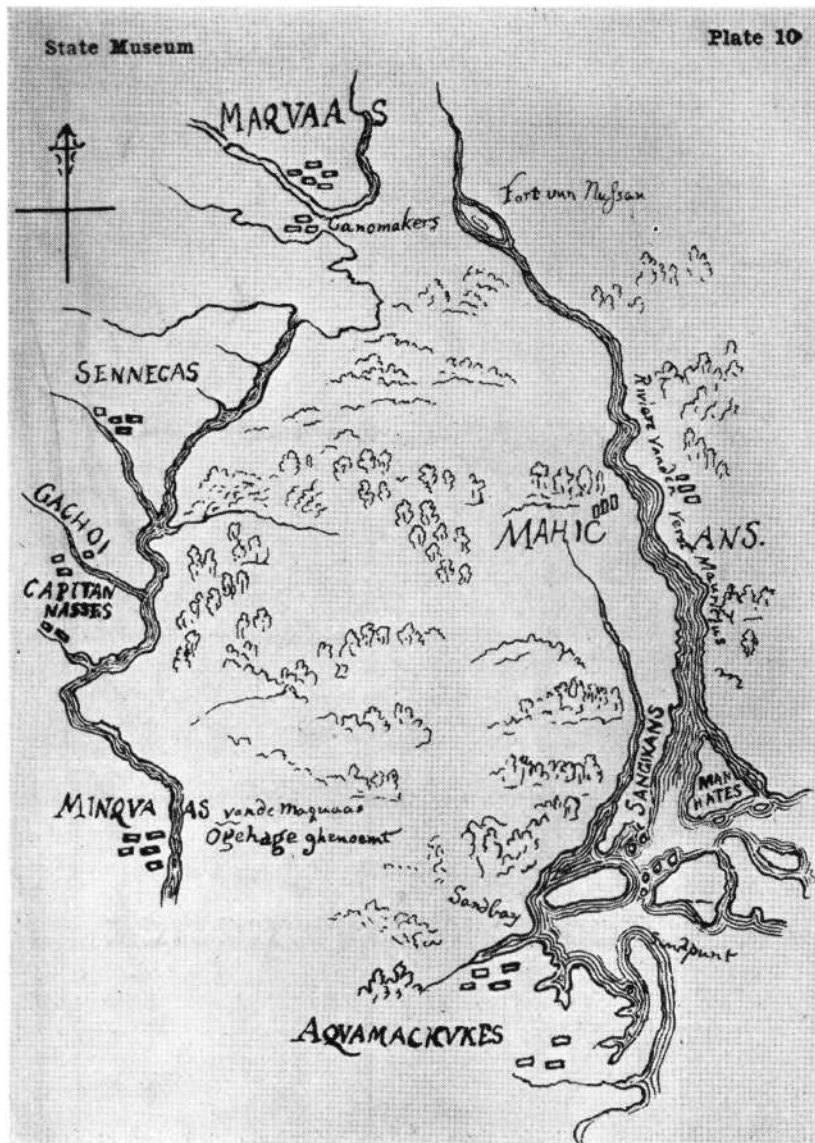
Mysterious ocean tides, pulsing 150 miles in from the Atlantic, led him up past the Palisades, Highlands and Catskills, through glories of Nature which ever since have charmed all beholders.

At Schodack Landing, he went ashore, received by the sachem of the Mahikans in a bark lodge, where he sat on a mat of reeds and dined. When he withdrew, the chief broke arrows in protestation of amity.

And at Albany, where he ended his 7-day voyage up the river, Hudson received a speedy welcome. From the Mahikan village at the foot of the hill on the West, long canoes put forth, laden with wild turkey meat, grapes, pumpkins, fruit, corn and "skinnes" of beaver and otter.

Fatefully, July 30, 1609, only a few weeks before Hudson appeared at Albany, Samuel de Champlain, coming down from the St. Lawrence with a war party of Algonquins, had slain three Mohawk chiefs near Crown Point by a single shot from his heavily-loaded arquebus. It was an error that ever after prevented the French from completing their conquest of America,

* This article, and those to follow, are extracted from the book "Albany—a Cradle of America," (Albany, 1936), copyright by Francis P. Kimball, and are here published by permission of the author. Extracts through the courtesy of the *National Savings Bank of the City of Albany*, Frederick B. Stevens, President.



Albany's First Map, Dated 1616

Copied from one made by the Dutch in 1614, showing Albany as "Fort Van Nassau" —
From Bulletin 78, N. Y. State Museum.

and eventually cost them their northern dominion. Long the Iroquois took the warpath to avenge the deed.

Strange, that those two men, representing rival Powers, should have ventured into those valleys, only a hundred miles apart, at almost the same time. Fortunate for Hudson that the savages he met were Mahikans, blood brothers of the Algonquins, at the moment dwelling in peace on both banks of the Hudson.

Fate beamed on the Dutch. When Hudson found it, Albany was a primitive paradise. Its forests ran with game and fruit. Its streams were thick with fish. A little tillage of maize, hunting and trapping were sufficient to keep the Stone Age natives alive. Life was easy and abundant. But back of the bark-house village lay what Dutchmen were soon to discover, a Great Pass to the West through the Mohawk Valley.

WITH various changes of name, Albany has stood since 1614, always occupied and always useful and active in the affairs of America. This continuous existence of 322 years fixes it as the oldest surviving place of our beginnings as a people—the oldest place, in fact, in the original thirteen Colonies.

To three merchants of Amsterdam and two sturdy mariners of the Dutch Republic, Albany owes its founding.

The names of the pioneer merchants have come down to us as Hans Hongus, Paulus Pelgrom and Lambrecht Van Tweenhuysen. Their captains, Hendrick Christiaensen and Adriaen Block are better known. Christiaensen is entitled to be called the "father" of Albany. The Dutch East India Company, having no charter to explore that part of the world, was unable to follow Hudson's trail to America.

In 1613 the Dutch captains found, at the south end of Albany, on what is now Westerloo Island, the ruins of a French fortification or chateau. It had been built, Indians told them, 70 years before, or about the year 1540.

Oddly, indeed, the site of Fort Nassau on Westerloo Island in Albany is today the deepwater terminal to which ocean ships again come in from the far places on the globe.

It was because of this discovery that Block and Christiaensen petitioned the States-General for authority to trade in the region. Consent was granted and an organization was formed, which bore the name "United New Netherland Company." It had a three-year trading privilege. Thus the name "New Netherland" first was attached to the Hudson Valley and to Albany.

In a ship prettily named the *Fortune*, Christiaensen returned to Albany, armed Fort Nassau with two cannon and eleven swivel guns, and stationed eleven men there. He did not long survive. Two years later, an Indian named Orson, whom he had taken to Holland on one of his trips, slew him for a fancied wrong. Thus he, like Hudson, paid the price of pioneering.

BUT Fort Nassau had been well begun. Jacob Eelkens, succeeding to command, continued a profitable fur trade with the Indians.

The furs from America caused a great stir—so

great, indeed, that more important merchants of Holland became interested. In 1621, the Privileged West India Company (Geoctroyeerde Westindische Compagnie) was formed, with \$2,800,000 capital, to trade and promote settlement "on the barbaric coasts of Africa and America." It was they who began the municipal careers of Albany and New York.

In March, 1624, the first band of colonists, thirty families in all, sailed from Amsterdam for the "wild coast" of America on the ship *New Netherland*. Captain Cornelis May, with authority as director, planted the principal settlement at Albany. It consisted of eighteen families.

Fort Nassau was abandoned and a new wooden fort, named Fort Orange, was built at Albany, near the foot of Madison Avenue. There the Dutch tri-color with the West India Company's monogram, GWC, floated in the breeze, against the background of the deep forest and the blue river. It had nine guns, a barracks, commander's house and storehouse.

In letters home, the settlers wrote: "Had we cows, hogs and other animals fit for food (which we daily expect in the first ship), we would not wish to return to Holland, for whatever we desire in the paradise of Holland is found here."

The ship *New Netherland* sailed for home "when the harvest was well advanced." It was evident that the soldiers of Fort Orange had been busy traders. Five hundred beaver and 300 otter skins were carried

back across the sea, bringing \$10,000 in the market at Amsterdam.

The first white child born in the colony, in 1625, genealogical authorities assert, was Sarah Rapelje, daughter of Catelyn Trico and her husband, George Rapelje. Thus at Albany was the first cradle in the Empire State.

In the homeland, pamphlets were published telling of the bounty of the new land, and the friendliness of the savages to the Dutch. Yet so thriving were the marts of Holland that settlers willing to go to a strange land were hard to find. In 1629, the West India Company decided to encourage settlement by creating "Patroons," who should transplant 50 colonists to New Netherland. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, a diamond merchant of Amsterdam, and an influential director of the West India Company, was the first to apply for this authority.

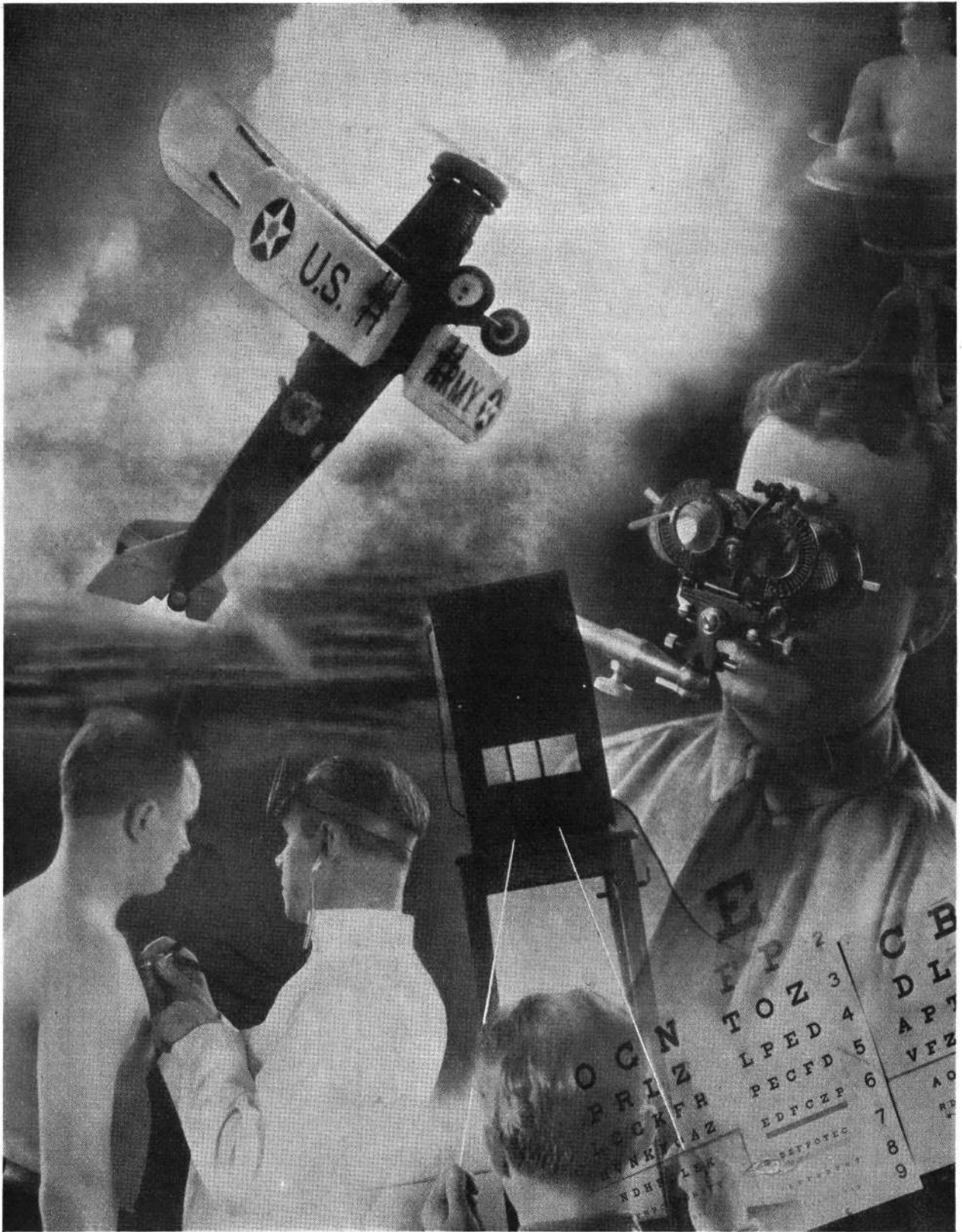
Acting on his orders, Jan Sebastian Krol, commander of Fort Orange, purchased a vast estate from the Mahikan Indians. This became the famed "Colonie of Rensselaerwyck," which was converted into a Manor under the English. The Mahikans were readier to sell, because the Mowhawks were slowly driving them from the Hudson River valley to the east. The deed of the Van Rensselaer purchase bearing the rare signature of Peter Minuit, is preserved in the State Museum.

(Continued on page 29)



Fur trading at the Albany Gate, about 1695

From a mural by David Lithgow, Courtesy of Milne High School.



Photography by 102nd Photo Section, 27th Division Aviation

"Many are called but few are chosen" as pilots in New York's own Air Service. The medical inspection is a stiff one and the above composite photograph shows an applicant being subjected to various physical tests. A keen hand, eye and brain are the first three qualifications required of all members of this branch of the service.



New York's Air Service

The 27th Division Aviation has several "firsts" to its credit

NEW YORK was the first State to start a flying squadron all her own before the Great War. In the War this unit became the first Aero Squadron, United States Army, and served with distinction on every front in France, from Chateau Thierry to the Argonne. It is still the first Observation Squadron, U.S.A. After the war, New York was one of the first states to "carry on" with a National Guard flying squadron.

On March 22, 1921, an Observation Squadron was formally organized as a part of the New York National Guard, with a group of nineteen veteran flyers as the flying personnel. They were under the leadership of Major Kenneth P. Littauer, D.S.C., Croix de Guerre, Order of Leopold. At that time the total number of enemy planes brought down by the personnel amounted to thirty-two. In order to start the squadron with sufficient enlisted strength to handle the equipment, a company of the 14th Infantry N.Y.N.G. stationed near Mitchel Field, Long Island, was transferred to the squadron with its original officers acting as ground officers. On August 8th, 1921, the 102nd Observation Squadron was granted Federal recognition. Steps were taken at once to organize a Photographic Section and an Air Intelligence Section. These were granted Federal recognition on November 17th, completing the organization of the 27th Division Air Service.

For a year the officers of the squadron continued to meet in New York for a course of study in observation, to fly at Mitchel Field and to supervise the training of the enlisted personnel at Hempstead. In the meantime Captain George L. Usher, A.S., U.S.A., another veteran overseas

flyer, was assigned to the organization as Regular Army Instructor.

It being evident that the organization could not function in such a split up condition, it was determined to concentrate the whole Air Service unit at Miller Field, Staten Island, which was not being used as a flying field. Accordingly the enlisted personnel and ground officers were transferred back to the 14th Infantry on November 4th, 1922, and the flying personnel put on an extensive recruiting campaign on Staten Island and in New York. In two months time eighty skilled men, many of them overseas veterans, were recruited and on November 4th, the squadron began to function at Miller Field, New Dorp. Federal recognition was granted the reorganized unit on the same date.

Shortly afterward eight JN4-H airplanes assigned to the squadron were received and set up in the hangars by the enlisted men of the organization, the rest of the equipment arrived in due course. Under the supervision of Captain Usher the reorganized Air Service Unit inside of two months was functioning as a regular flying organization and taking part in cross-country flights, Air Service meets and flying races throughout the eastern seaboard. In the fall of that year six ships flew up to the Hartford Aviation Meet and in competition with Regular Army and civilian flyers, won six silver cups.

During the winter, the enlisted personnel were trained in the assembling, maintenance and repair of airplanes and motors, radio telegraphy, aerial photographic development, machine gun maintenance and repair, and all

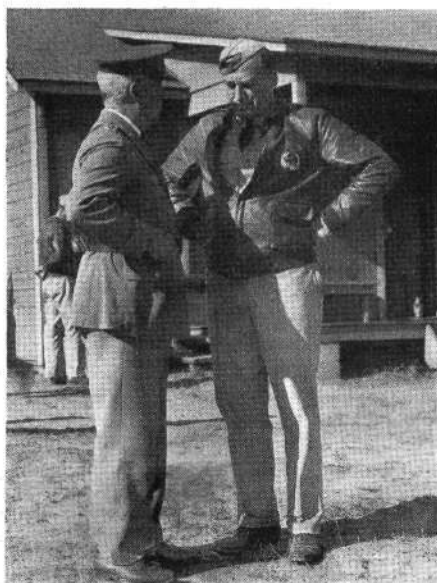


Photo by 27th Division Aviation
General Haskell and Major Brower in a "huddle" at Pine Camp.

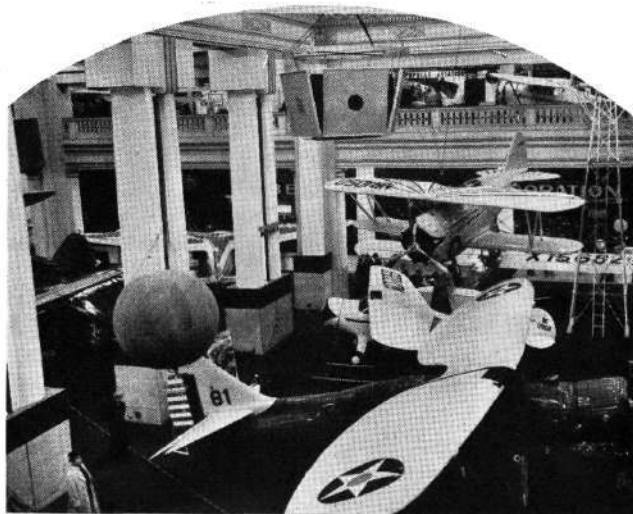
other work of an observation squadron, in addition to the regular drill of all National Guard soldiers. The officers, many of whom had been pursuit pilots, continued their study on aerial observation and general strategy as it applies to the air service, besides maintaining the paper work and administrative routine of a going concern. In addition to this, each one acted as instructor or executive head of one of the six technical sections of an air service unit. Without the leadership of Major Littauer, and the tireless supervision of Captain Usher, this would have been impossible in any organization meeting only once a week, the members of which were engaged in a hundred different civilian pursuits.

Since the summer of 1925 the unit has been enjoying two weeks' field training each year at Pine Camp.

IN 1923 Major George A. Vaughn, Jr., D.S.C., D.F.C. "second living American ace" took command of the squadron. Under his most able leadership the squadron progressed rapidly until 1930 when Major Vaughn was promoted to Lt. Colonel and assigned to the 27th Division staff as air officer at which time Major Larry Brower, who is at present the only charter member of the unit, was ordered to command the squadron. As most of us in the Guard know, Major Brower is still in command and the squadron has accomplished much in the way of co-operation with other branches of the National Guard and in functioning with other agencies of the State of New York under his capable direction.

When the squadron first took over Miller Field, buildings were assigned for which the Regular Army, still located in Miller Field, did not have need. No thought had been given to designing and building a proper layout for a first class observation squadron.

About two years ago, Federal moneys became available through the efforts of Major Brower and steps were taken to recondition and rehabilitate the entire Miller Field in order to make the facilities for aviation suitable and modern in every way. This work at the present time is progressing rapidly under the W.P.A. through the efforts of the sponsorship of the Armory Board, City of New York. It is anticipated that all rehabilitation work will be completed by the fall of



Wide World Photo

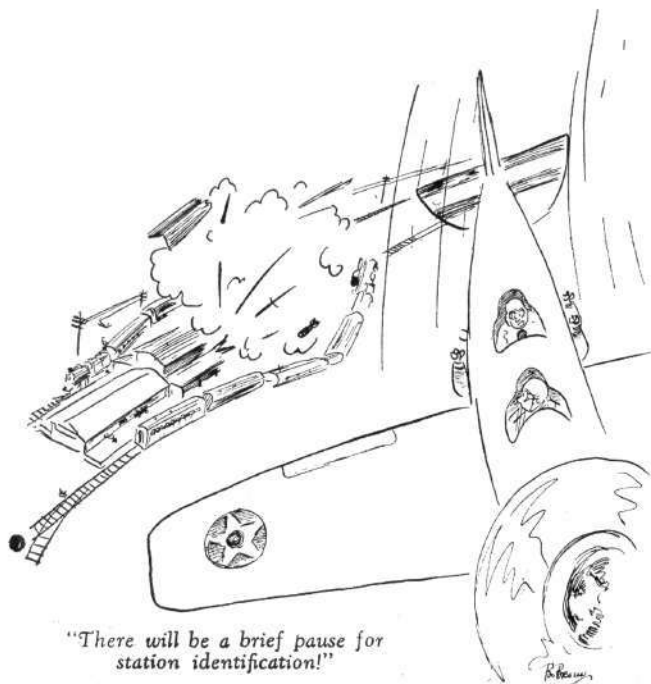
In the foreground is the new O-46A Douglas Observation plane exhibited by the 102nd Observation Squadron at the Show.

1937 at which time the 27th Division Aviation will have armory, hangar and shop facilities which are of the latest improved designs for an observation squadron.

The recent Aviation Show held in New York City was sponsored by the Aviators Post of the American Legion and was the first aviation show to be held since 1930.

Major Brower, a member of the Aviators Post, was asked to display one of the new Douglas O-46A Observation airplanes (see photographs, February GUARDSMAN), with a complete installation of military auxiliary equipment, including cameras, machine guns, bombs and radio facilities. The C.G. approved of this plan and the exhibit proved to be one of the most interesting at the Aviation Show. Thousands of people viewed the airplane with enthusiasm and interest.

Major Brower extends to all officers and men of the New York National Guard a cordial invitation to visit Miller Field. Whenever possible, when flying activities are in progress, rides will be available for visiting officers in the squadron's new equipment; it is believed that such first-hand experience will lead to a better understanding of the cooperative services offered by the squadron to other branches of the service. Cooperative missions with other units are particularly desirable and arrangements for the same may be accomplished by applying for such a mission through Headquarters, 27th Division, N.Y.N.G.



"There will be a brief pause for station identification!"

"Forward!" With the N.G. & N.M.R.S.

THE friendly and interested question has been put, hundreds of times, in the past month: "How's the new National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society coming on?" And our cheerful answer has been: "It's coming on fine. For a society that was incorporated only last November—for an outfit that's been generally known to the 23,000 enlisted men and officers in the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York for only a little more than a month—it's a-doin' right smart. Thanks for asking!

"Branches of the Society are being set up all over the State of New York; the Sections which form those branches are swinging into action, and the thousands — the twice-ten-thousand men — who make up the Sections have heard of, and have been interested in, the aims and the purpose of the Society."

IN substance, the foregoing is what we have to report (since the last issue of the GUARDSMAN came out) about the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York. More specifically, we can state that of the twenty-seven Branches which will comprise the Society, the following have been organized and have adopted a Constitution and a By-Laws in harmony with the By-Laws of the parent Society:

Headquarters Branch (Division Headquarters and Division Headquarters Detachment), with 12 Sections; **369th Infantry Branch**, with 17 Sections, and **244th Coast Artillery Branch**. There is, in addition, concrete activity afoot in the **104th Field Artillery Branch**, in the **102nd Medical Branch**, and in the **165th Infantry** and the **Naval Militia Branches**. There is also a wholesome stirring among the up-State units which are Branches, though the date at which this informal report is being written (February 19th) precludes more specific mention of the Branches distant from New York City.

Four Life Memberships, at \$100 each, have been taken out.

First to turn in the initial donations from its members was the **104th Field Artillery Branch**. . . First to get completely organized was the **Headquarters Branch**. . . First to take out a Life Membership was Major George P. Brett, Jr. . . And first in the sum total of its donation to its Branch was Section No. 1 (N. Y. Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War) of the **Headquarters Branch**, with a total of \$186.50, in donations ranging from \$1 to \$50.

The launching of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society has been attended throughout the State by a balanced and wholesome enthusiasm. Its object, "to collect funds and extend relief, in case of emergency, to dependent widows and fatherless children of officers and enlisted men who shall have served five years or more in the National Guard or Naval Militia of the State of New York," has yet to meet with a single word of criticism, but for the time being, until an effective cash reserve has been built up, the emphasis must be wholly upon the first three words of the Society's stated purpose: "to collect funds."

Finally, at the first opportunity announcement will be made in the GUARDSMAN and elsewhere that the Society's cash reserve is large enough for applications for relief to be considered, and it will be a red-letter day when that announcement can be made.

Speed the day!

A Word to Individual Contributors—The amount that you contribute annually to the Society remains a secret between yourself and your Section President. Maybe you can honestly tell yourself that you can't afford to contribute; maybe you can donate \$1 or more, the same as you do to the Red Cross every year, or to your local Relief Fund, or your Community Chest. A minimum of \$1 is what the Society suggests for enlisted men and

non-commissioned officers; it has no suggestion to make of a maximum! All contributions are entirely voluntary, and a donation accompanied by cheerful-

The Eight Degrees of Charity

By MAIMONIDES*

THERE are eight degrees, or steps, in the duty of charity.

The first (and lowest) degree is to give, but with reluctance or regret. This is the gift of the hand, but not of the heart.

The second is to give cheerfully, but not in proportion to the distress of the sufferer.

The third is to give cheerfully and in proportion—but not until solicited.

The fourth is to give cheerfully, in proportion, and even unsolicited, but to put it into the poor man's hand, thereby exciting in him the painful emotion of shame.

The fifth is to give charity in such a way that the distressed may receive the bounty, and know their benefactor, without their being known to him. Such was the conduct of some of our ancestors, who used to tie up money in the corners of their cloaks, so that the needy might take it unperceived.

The sixth, which rises still higher, is to know the objects of our bounty, but remain unknown to them. Such was the conduct of those . . . who used to take their . . . gifts into poor people's dwellings, taking care that their own persons and names should remain unknown.

The seventh is still more meritorious, namely, to bestow bounty in such a way that the benefactor may not know the relieved persons, nor they the names of their benefactors.

Lastly, **the eighth**, and the most meritorious of all, is to anticipate charity by preventing poverty; namely, to assist the reduced fellow-man, either by a considerable gift, or a sum of money, or by teaching him a trade, or by putting him in the way of business, so that he may earn an honest livelihood, and not be forced to the alternative of holding out his hand for charity. . . . This is the highest step, and the summit, of charity's golden ladder.

* Maimonides (Moses ben Maimon) (1135-1204), rabbi, physician, philosopher, and writer, was one of the great minds of the 12th century.

Hines Trophy Changes Hands

**212th Coast Artillery Regain Award
from 106th Field Artillery**



THE Colonel Frank H. Hines Attendance Trophy for annual award to the organization of the New York National Guard attaining the highest percentage of attendance during the training year, last held by the 106th Field Artillery, has been won by the 212th Coast Artillery (A.A.) for the period October 1, 1935-September 30, 1936.

Previous winners for the training year 1933-1934, the 212th C.A. has come up from fourth place, last year, ousting the 106th F.A. by less than three-quarters of a point. The first four places in the list are merely a re-shuffling of the first four organizations in last year's list—the infantry, cavalry, and artillery all being represented.

The most striking advances achieved have been those of the 258th Field Artillery which came up to seventh from nineteenth place, and of the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment which climbed from twenty-fourth into eighth place.

To enable comparison at a glance between the present order and that of the previous year, a bracketed figure, indicating the 1934-1935 rating, follows the numerical rating of their present standing in the list below and the 1934-1935 percentage is given in the right-hand column.

1936	1935		Armory Drill	Field Training	Inspection	1936 Percentage	1935 Percentage
1.	(4)	212th Coast Artillery (A.A.).....	92.63	99.73	99.46	97.27	96.25
2.	(1)	106th Field Artillery	92.65	99.41	97.62	96.58	96.79
3.	(3)	71st Infantry	93.36	97.68	97.71	96.25	96.25
4.	(2)	121st Cavalry	95.08	93.58	99.19	95.95	96.52
5.	(9)	245th Coast Artillery (H.D.).....	89.76	96.91	98.45	95.04	94.47
6.	(7)	104th Field Artillery	90.37	97.14	97.50	95.00	95.48
7.	(19)	258th Field Artillery	89.86	97.10	97.60	94.85	91.56
8.	(24)	102nd Quartermaster Regt.	91.07	99.00	93.01	94.36	90.81
9.	(8)	156th Field Artillery	92.43	95.69	94.45	94.19	95.17
10.	(11)	14th Infantry	90.05	95.82	96.39	94.08	93.72
11.	(5)	27th Division Aviation	92.02	92.00	97.71	93.91	95.92
12.	(10)	101st Cavalry	91.45	92.30	97.51	93.75	94.29
13.	(12)	10th Infantry	87.47	96.93	96.56	93.65	93.35
14.	(25)	244th Coast Artillery (T.D.).....	91.94	96.94	92.05	93.64	90.45
15.	(14)	102nd Engineers (Combat).....	87.31	94.88	97.98	93.39	93.13
16.	(13)	174th Infantry	87.21	96.69	96.11	93.34	93.27
17.	(6)	102nd Medical Regiment	86.80	97.88	95.24	93.31	95.89
18.	(17)	165th Infantry	88.10	93.98	96.06	92.71	92.25
19.	(16)	Special Troops, 27th Div.....	90.89	93.49	93.67	92.68	92.30
20.	(22)	106th Infantry	86.71	93.27	96.84	92.27	91.29
21.	(15)	369th Infantry	90.44	94.86	89.71	91.67	92.68
22.	(21)	105th Infantry	85.83	91.62	95.29	90.91	91.37
23.	(18)	101st Signal Battalion	88.71	94.21	89.26	90.73	92.23
24.	(20)	108th Infantry	85.67	93.65	92.55	90.62	91.47
25.	(23)	105th Field Artillery	84.75	91.77	93.47	90.00	91.22
26.	(26)	107th Infantry	83.17	86.85	89.75	86.59	85.68



Utica Gives Thanks

UNITS of the Third Battalion, Tenth Infantry, stationed at Utica, were cited by the City of Utica recently, "in recognition and appreciation of conspicuous service to the community" on February 18 and 19, 1936, in combating the dangers incident to gas explosions in the business section of Utica.

The citation (see photograph on the inside back cover) was presented to Maj. Thomas C. Dedell, battalion commander, by Vincent R. Corrou, mayor of Utica, in the presence of the troops at the Utica Armory on Wednesday evening, February 17. Mayor Corrou commended the guardsmen for their services in protecting life and property during the emergency.

Troops cited for outstanding duty included, Co. L, in command of Capt. Guy J. Morelle; Co. M, in command of Capt. W. Ralph Floyd, and Hdqrs. Co., Third Bn., in command of Lieut. Lawrence W. Dedell; Capt. Fred L. Hayes, Co. K, and Capt. George A. Drury, Co. I, both of whom gave their services with the officers of the three Utica companies.

Col. Willard H. Donner, commanding officer of the Tenth Infantry, one of those present at the presentation, told the companies he knew of no other instance of national guardsman being cited by a city for service of this kind, and also expressed pride at having under his command "officers and men who would so

willingly volunteer their services in aid of civil authorities."

Following the presentation of the citation, the troops were reviewed by Mayor Corrou and his staff, which included Commissioner of Public Safety H. R. Beebe, Police Chief Nicholas C. Doll and Fire Chief

Joseph N. Sullivan. Military guests included, Colonel Donner, Col. Charles Morgan, commander of the 121st Cavalry; Maj. Donald Stewart, Maj. Ted H. Cawthorne and Maj. James H. Day, U.S.A.

Among the civilian guests present were: John W. Roblin, manager of J. B. Wells Sons Co., Leland D. McCormac, vice president of the Utica Gas & Electric Co.; Francis P. McGinty, president of the First Citizens' Bank & Trust Co.; Charles C. Tomerlin, manager of Robert Fraser Co.; James B. Hillick, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; Charles S. Sugarman, manager, Neisner Brothers; Edgar L. Foedish, manager Kresge's store and G. P. Hodges, secretary to Mayor Corrou.

Telegrams of congratulation were read from Lieut. Gov. M. William Bray; Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, commanding General of the New York National Guard, and Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, Adjutant General of the State.

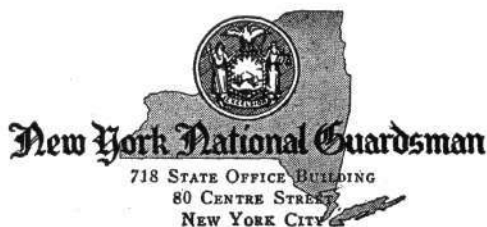
THE emergency last year was caused by the breaking of water and

(Continued on page 25)

● By its service in sections stricken by floods and other major disasters, its work in rescuing lost and marooned persons, its valued assistance to police in law enforcement, and the performance of many other duties in the assistance of civil authorities, the National Guard somewhere in the United States, is almost weekly proving its worth as a great public benefactor in time of peace as well as war. National Guardsmen of the Tenth Infantry, stationed at Utica, have written a splendid chapter into this brilliant service record of our citizen soldiery, in recognition of which they have been deservedly cited for conspicuous service. Read this story of their citation and the service which prompted this recognition from the City of Utica.



Lieut. L. W. Dedell watches his father, Major Thomas C. Dedell, receive the citation from the hands of Utica's Mayor, Vincent R. Corrou.



VOL. XIII, No. 12 NEW YORK CITY MARCH, 1937

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor-in-chief

LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE
Editor and Business Mgr.

LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE
General Advertising Mgr.

MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
N. Y. C. Advertising Mgr.

PEACETIME WARS

WHEN our country is at war, it calls on the Army to fight the enemy and protect the rest of the nation from disaster. The lives and health of the people, as well as the safety of their physical possessions and the great structures of cities and industrial areas, depend on the ability of us soldiers to defeat the opponent.

Not all wars, however, are fought against a human enemy. In the current flood disaster we see a huge, disastrous, deadly war that has been brought against us by nature itself. A million civilians are helpless in their ruined homes along the drowned river valley. And to fight this great peacetime war, the Army was called in.

Troops from posts close to the scene of battle have been used in force. Army engineers have done all that modern engineering science offers to alleviate the flood troubles. Units from our own garrison were called out to establish radio communications where the ravages of rolling waters had broken normal systems, to set up kitchens for the feeding of people made hungry by the flooding of their homes, and to save honest citizens' goods from looting. Defending civilians against death, disease, and loss of property, the military forces are in the field as truly as ever they were in 1898 or 1918.

Two lessons we soldiers should especially learn from this huge Peacetime War.

The first is that soldiers must always expect the unexpected. The duties that emergency forces are called on to perform are not explained in Training Regulations. No book or pamphlet contains the answers to the thousand and one problems that come up. The soldier must realize that flexibility of mind, ingenuity, and a lot of good, plain old-fashioned horse sense must always be one of his most prized possessions.

The second lesson we can learn from flood duty is that even if every one of the two billion people in the world were a perfect saint, thereby making another war between humans impossible, our country would still have to have the Army to protect it in these other

kinds of wars. Even if the pacifists' dream and everyone's hope—universal peace—were accomplished, Uncle Sam would still need us, his soldier defenders, to save his people in Peacetime Wars.—*The Fort Sheridan News.*

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE ALWAYS SOUGHT

A MAGAZINE is a hungry animal and gobbles up four or five stories and articles at a single sitting. The editor's job is to see that the "ice-box" (so to speak) is kept full so that there is never a shortage.

He is always glad to receive contributions from members of the Guard. A glance at any one of the recent GUARDSMAN issues will give intending authors a line on the type of article and story required. Small payments are made for these.

What is your specialty? Radio, signals, motor-transport, military law, medical work, armory training, military history, Civil War, uniforms, aviation, artillery—whatever it may be, send the editor an article about it. He is always on the look-out for *new authors.*

And also, incidentally, for *new ideas.* A good magazine never stands still; always it must be going ahead, looking for "new worlds to conquer." One of the ways in which an editor "senses" what his readers most like, is by keeping his ear close to the ground and listening in on what they *don't* like.

What sort of comments did you make to yourself as you went through the pages of this March number? What feature struck your fancy most? Was there any article that made you think (as you turned the page), "Oh, hell, why should I wade through all that?"

Your answer (particularly to this last question) will be the greatest help to the Editorial Chef whose job it is to prepare this "meal" for you each month. You are the best critic of what appeals to you and what doesn't. What is *your* particular poison?

PROVISIONAL ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

APPLICATIONS for duty with the Provisional Ordnance Detachment at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., should be forwarded so as to reach Headquarters New York National Guard not later than May 1st, 1937. They will be forwarded through channels and addressed to: Ordnance Officer, Headquarters New York National Guard, 80 Centre St., New York City.

The Detachment will perform duty from June 4th to Sept. 19, 1937, which duty will consist of the usual range details. Base pay of grade, transportation and subsistence are provided.

Arrangements have been made by the Senior Instructor to have men while on this detail credited with their armory drills—see G. O. 5, 1928, Headquarters New York National Guard.



GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE



RESPONSIBILITY

Reprinted from the July, 1934, GUARDSMAN

FINANCIAL and property transactions in our National Guard are made upon the signed statement of some officer to the effect that the property is needed, or has been received, or has been damaged in some stated way, and that the money is for service that has been performed, or for articles that have been bought upon proper authority.

Too often, I fear, officers sign such statements carelessly, without full knowledge of facts, or irregularly, without full knowledge of the regulations which govern the expenditure issued, or the request for relief from responsibility.

Every officer should realize that in signing such certificates, even if it is not a sworn statement, he is signing as an officer and a gentleman, that he is to state "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and that, in addition, he should know the regulations or orders under which the transaction is being made.

Recent investigations made by representatives of the office of the Comptroller General have disclosed many irregularities in the expenditures of money appropriated for the National Guard. These concern varied transactions of all classes.

Payments of such irregularities and questionable transactions were made upon the certificates of the commissioned officers, and in many cases must have been without due appreciation and understanding of the sanctity of such certificates. These certificates are the supporting basis for all governmental expenditures, and disbursing officers must rely upon them.

More mistakes than can be considered reasonable occur in pay-rolls, and yet officers have signed these payrolls, and certify that they are correct. I except from my remarks the cases of officers who knowingly certify to substitutes or "ringers." As I have said before in these columns, such an officer, by such an act, brands himself as unfit for the company of the honorable gentlemen who make up our officer personnel. I do not except the careless officer who signs as a matter of form, or who considers that a slight variation from the form of instructions, or a slightly liberal interpretation of orders or facts, can be condoned. I refer to the officer who signs with one or both eyes

shut, like the one who certified officially that with respect to sixteen men in one fifteen-day field training, thirty-six waist belts had been worn out, or the one who certified, first, that a certain fitted-up box had (ten years before) been received without contents; then, when that did not work, certified that the contents had been stolen, and finally, in desperation, and ignoring the previous certificates he had made, deliberately stated that the missing contents had been worn out through fair wear and tear in the service.

Such incidents are amusing in one way, but they are very unfortunate and unforgivable in another, for they indicate a laxness and disregard for an officer's responsibility and sworn duty, which simply shows that he is unfit to be an officer.

In signing any paper of any kind, every officer should realize that he signs as a man who, from his very position, is one whose word can be accepted without question; that he is an agent of the United States Army, and therefore of the United

States—in short, that he signs as an officer and a gentleman, with all that that implies.

Going one step further on this subject, I should like to call attention to the position of trust in which all officers responsible for State regiment, or company funds find themselves. The same strict responsibility attaches in those cases as well as in those where the Federal government is concerned. Even in the case where an officer makes purchases on behalf of the company, regiment, or State, he should be over-scrupulous in having the transaction one that under no circumstances could bring criticism upon himself personally or upon the organization he represents. He should not in any way accept any favors, entertainment, or consideration of any kind from a concern or an individual with whom he is doing business. This same strict responsibility even descends to non-commissioned officers, especially mess sergeants who make purchases on behalf of the company mess.

I think that in New York State we have the right conception of what the government expects of us, and it is a very rare instance where an officer wilfully fails

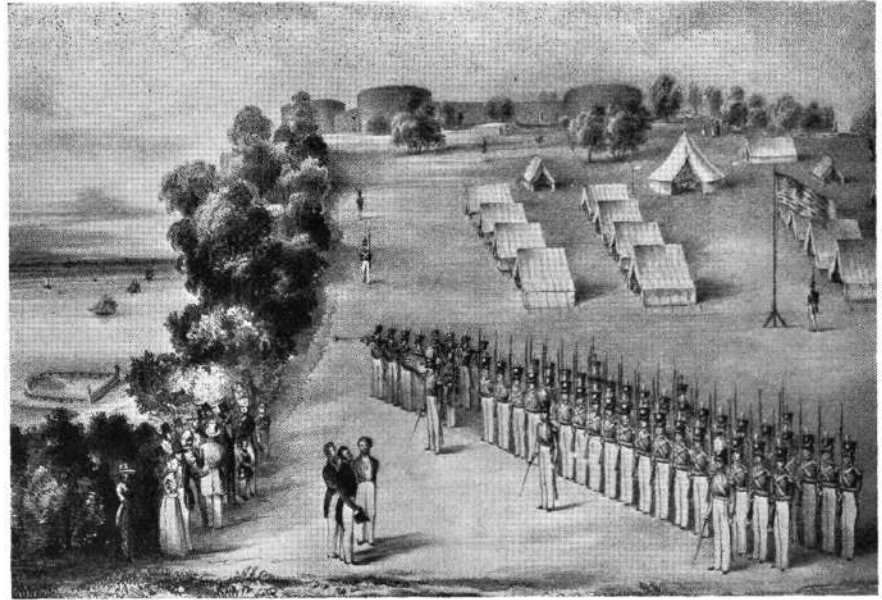
(Continued on page 26)



Ninety Years of the 12th Regiment

by

Capt. Monroe Mayhoff



Co. A, Tompkins Blues, in camp at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, 1842.

THE year 1937 marks up on the record ninety years of consecutive service for the City, the State and Country of the 12th Regiment, New York National Guard. The Regiment is now designated as the 212th Coast Artillery, A.A., N.Y.N.G. The perusal of the Regiment's history for those ninety years can be likened to a study of the history of the Community, both from a Military and a biographical viewpoint, for that period of time.

In a short article it will be impossible to mention all the details of those ninety years. To form a picture of the complicated Military situation in this State, in and before 1847, would necessitate almost a book in itself. However, the following is a brief story of the Twelfth and should bring back some memories to those who know their city and Regiments.

The era from the Revolution to May 6th, 1847, can be correctly termed the embryonic period in the

formation of the National Guard of this State as it is known today. Service in the Militia during that time was mostly voluntary, but several attempts were made to institute compulsory military service. The organization of the Militia of the State in the form we know it today was not begun until 1821. The Military structure was loosely made up of several (at one time, eleven) Divisions,

forty-two Brigades and correspondingly more Regiments; all numbered. These Regiments, in turn, were made up of several Separate Companies. These Separate Companies, all *named*, were the true forebears of the present National Guard Regiments. This was so because the old Regiments, at least from 1815, very rarely functioned as such and when they did, usually it was with a different make-up of their Companies. This was caused mainly by the degree of friendship prevailing between the Regimental Commander and the Company or Troop Commander! Therefore, although the Regiments must not be eliminated, our present Regiments first start their Regimental Genealogy from the Separate Companies.

So we come to the fact that by an Act of the Legislature on May 16th, 1847, and a General Order of June 21st, 1847, the Eleventh Regiment, to be changed to the Twelfth on July 27th, 1847, was formed from the following Separate Companies: The Light Guard, formerly of the 106th Regiment; The Benson Guard of the 125th; The Tompkins Blues of the 51st; The Independent Tompkins Blues of the 222nd; The Monroe Blues of the 235th; The Italian Guards of the 252nd; The Lafayette Fusileers of the 85th and the Independence Guard of the 274th Regiment. These companies were joined shortly afterwards in the Regiment by the Guard Lafayette of the 3rd Regiment, the New York Riflemen, afterwards known as the Black Rifles, The Baxter Blues, The City Blues and the Washington Light Guard. Some of these Companies claim service, through their old Regiments, in the Revolution and two definitely had active participation in the War of 1812. The present Regiment, the 212th Coast Artillery, is authorized to decorate its Standard with the streamer designating service in the War of 1812.

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Col. Edward E. Gauché
212th Coast Artillery

A Radio Car de Luxe

A description of the new radio car designed,
built and owned by the 244th Coast Artillery

THE 244th Coast Artillery is the proud possessor of a model piece of mobile equipment that has been and will be a great asset to the Regiment. It is a Radio Car, built by members of the regiment and designed for the general purposes required by such a unit. Through the whole-hearted cooperation of Colonel Mills Miller, the Regimental Commanding Officer (who has modernized the regiment in many ways since being in command) and the ambitious zeal of some of the boys in the regiment, principally Lt. R. A. Martiny who is in charge of the regiment's truck and radio work, the difficult task of design, assembly, wiring and operation of the unit was made possible.

The present radio car is the third one to be built in the regiment, the first one having been built back in 1928. That truck consisted of a standard GMC $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton cargo chassis, with a rack body inclosed with wire mesh on the sides, and the equipment was tied down on the seats on the sides. The second truck, built in 1932, was built on the same chassis, but a discarded old-type ambulance body was used, thereby providing an inclosed unit, with protection against the elements and allowing more room for improvements. The present unit incorporated the various ideas that were accumulated through the past performances of the other units.

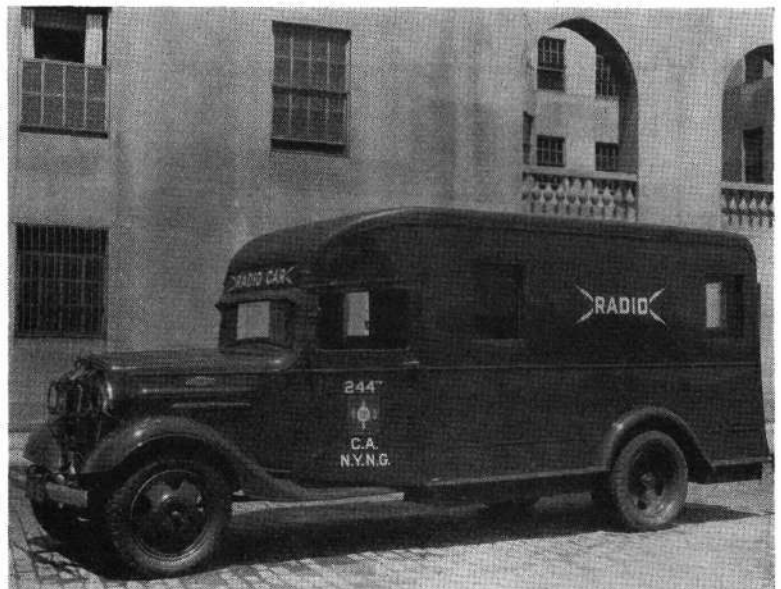
The new radio car consists of a new Chevrolet $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton chassis with a special panelled body, made up with a sound-proofed lining. A pair sedan-type sliding windows on each side, together with a pair of windowed doors in the rear, supply adequate light for operation during the daylight hours. Shades are mounted on all windows for night operation, without the interior electric lights showing. On each side and below the body are two large compartments, accessible from the outside and having drop-panel doors. These compartments house the storage batteries, dynamotors, gas engine generator and tools.

The interior of the car is lined with a plywood finish and the floor is covered with a rubber matting, forming an insulation for protection and for acoustic effects. The driver's compartment is separated from the main section of the body by means of a sliding door arrangement. On each side of the interior, there is an

operating table the full length of the interior, and cupboards with sliding doors are directly below. A SCR-109-A radio set is mounted on one side and a SCR-132 (aeroplane) set is mounted opposite. This second set is used as an auxiliary in case of failure of the SCR-109-A. A power switchboard is mounted on the wall directly in rear of the driver's position and this switchboard is used for switching the different groups of batteries for charging, discharging, etc. A seat running down the center of the body the full length of the interior, consists of a box-like compartment, with a padded top, hinged cover and removable back rest details that may be placed wherever needed along the seat. All the antenna equipment, such as poles, ground stakes, wire, bags and other parts may be stored inside this seat.

The battery power for the sets are the standard BB-29 storage batteries. There are two complete sets consisting of six batteries in each compartment below the body. The dynamotors are the standard DM-13; two units being used and switching arrangements provide means of transferring to either unit in case of failure. The small gas engine generator is used for charging the storage batteries while the radio set is in use in the field. A Westinghouse commercial type

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During the service practice, the 244th's new radio car maintained constant communication with the towing tug (range 12,000 to 14,000 yards) and at no time was there any interference.

The "Ittey Bittely" SOLDIERS

Title design by
GEORGE GRAY

by

Major Charles Porterfield, Jr.

U. S. A., Retired



THE WAR was over. Those of us who had homes, and either a job or a profession, had returned thereto and routine had set in. However, every so often a group would meet in order to discuss the days when we had thought ourselves to be "aces" and not just some more of those who make up the universe. Unfortunately, I had neither a home to return to, nor a profession which I had left (for in my very early days I had elected the Army as my career) but I managed to "get places and do things." During one of my leaves, I attended one of the so-called "get togethers" and heard the following story.

We were seated around a table enjoying sociable drinks (this was during that awful period of "Prohibition") and each member of the party was endeavoring to tell a bigger lie than the other, when we were joined by one of our former "patriots" whom we shall call Jack. Bill, who had always been our spokesman, immediately took the initiative to question Jack, for he was a sight to behold. There was a bandage around his head: there were abrasions on his face: one arm was in a sling; and he was "wearing" a cane (but not for the purpose of "swank").

"Good Lord, Jack, what has happened to you? Did you crack up in a 'ship,' or your car, or what?"

"Like a good fellow, Bill, order me a drink, for God knows that I need one, and I'll tell you all how it came about . . ."

"You all know that I live just outside of town here, and am supposed to be what is commonly called a "gentleman farmer." That's fine as far as it goes, but every so often the old urge of life as we knew it in the days gone by hits me, so I wash my face and

hands, don some fairly respectable clothes, and come into town for a party, of whatever sort I am able to find . . . Thanks, yes, I'll take another drink . . ."

"Well, as it happens, I came into town the other morning all set for a lot of fun; but when I called up some people I knew, I found that they were all out of the city, so I went down to the —— Hotel where I always stay; and then proceeded to map out a course of action.

"After registering at the desk, I went up to my room and then asked the bell-boy to get me some whiskey. While he was gone I remembered that I had not called a certain friend of mine for a long time, so I did, and asked her to have luncheon with me. She agreed, and told me to meet her at a new speakeasy at 12:30 P.M. In the meantime, the bell-boy had come back with my refreshments, so I took a couple of snorts; but you all know me, my liquor doesn't bother me.

"I got there on time, and we went to the bar and had a drink: two, three, or four maybe, but you all know me, my liquor doesn't bother me. Then we had our lunch and afterwards wondered what to do for the rest of the day. Well . . . Sure I'll have another drink . . ."

"As I was saying, we were trying to figure out what to do, when I remembered that there was a good new show with a matinée that I wanted to see; so I called up and got a couple of good seats and off we went. We got there a bit early, so the fair lady said that there was a nice "speak" close by, and a couple of drinks before the show would be a good idea, and wouldn't hurt anybody. Swell, thought I, so we went in and

had a couple of drinks there, three, four or five maybe, but you all know me, my liquor doesn't bother me; so we went in to see the show.

"The show was sweet, and we enjoyed it immensely up to the intermission, but I was as dry as an old bone, so, I suggested that we go out and have another drink or two. . . . Thanks! That's a swell idea; you know talking always did make me thirsty. . . .

"The last half of the show was even better than the first, but I could see that the beautiful lady was getting drunk, so when it was over I decided to take her home. On the way out of the theater, I saw one of my former play fellows who suggested that I meet them (God only knew who they were) for tea, or what-have-you, in an hour.

"That suited me to a 'T,' for I don't like to string along with people who get drunk, and as the sweet young thing was in her cups, it was time I changed companions.

"The tea turned out to be a contest for those who thought that they could consume the juice of the grape, or rye, or corn. We had a few drinks; three, four, five maybe; I don't know, but my liquor doesn't bother me. Well, that crowd were getting drunk, so I left and went back to the hotel.

"I couldn't see eating my dinner alone, so I gets on the phone and soon I've got a femme who's hungry. I pick her up and we go to a nice joint for dinner, where we can get a couple of drinks and some decent food.

"After dinner, we decided that a good show was in order, so off we went, but stopped and had a drink before the curtain rose.



"During the intermission, I thought it would be a good idea to have a drink or two, but after we had them, I noticed that the other member was getting drunk, so, as I have told you, I'm not keen on

playing with people who can't hold their liquor, I took her home when the show was over.

"Since it was too early to go to bed, I went to one of my old spots and there I met a gang that I knew. so we carried on until I discovered that they were getting drunk. We'd only had three or four drinks, five maybe, but you know me, my liquor doesn't bother me.

"I QUIT that party and, as it was too late to go anywhere else, I went back to the hotel; and as I got off the elevator, on my way to my room, I passed an open door where a party was in progress. They invited me in, but after three or four drinks, I found that they were going to get drunk, so I went on down the hall to my room.

"I sat down on my bed and started to take off my shoes, when I looked up to see an 'ittey bittey soljer' in full uniform come into the room. He was only about so high" (indicating a height of about two inches, with his fingers) "he was all dressed up, in full uniform; cap, blouse, Sam Browne belt, breeches, boots, and spurs, and was wearing a saber. Natty dresser, I'm telling you. Well, he came up in front of me and saluted, and as you all know, I was in the Army, so what the hell could I do but return the salute. So he about faces, and leaves the room.

"Well, I calls up the hotel manager to find out who has rented the room, me or the 'ittey bittey soljer.' Pretty soon he comes up and goes all over the place, including the corridor, to see if the little mutt is anywhere's around; but we find nobody.

"After he has left, I intend to make sure the guy won't get in again, so I put the dresser against the door, and then sit down on the bed to take off my other shoe and socks.

"What the hell! I look up, and here he comes again, this time with his saber drawn, and he looks all around the room, and then scrams. I can't see any reason to call the manager again for I can't see what he could do anyway. So I continue to take off my socks. . . .

"Sure, thanks, you all know me—my liquor doesn't bother me. . . .

"To continue, I kept on taking off my things, when I look up again, and here comes that rascal, leading a whole company of those 'ittey bittey soljers,' all dressed up in full uniform, carrying rifles, and marching perfectly in a column of squads.

"I was facing the door, see, and he marched them down the side of the room, gave them 'Column Left,' and then after they had passed the window, another 'Column Left,' and they went under the bed. When they came out the other side, the officer gave another 'Column Left,' and when they were opposite me, he gave 'Squads Left'—'Company Halt.' And I wish you all could have seen them do the manual of arms. Surprised even me.

"The officer then faces about and gives 'Present

(Continued on page 28)

COLONEL REAGAN THANKS HIS FRIENDS

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALLAN L. REAGAN, retired, former Inspector General of the 27th Division, takes this means of expressing his thanks and appreciation for the cheerful and hopeful messages sent to him by many of the officers and men with whom he served during his thirty years of National Guard service.

Colonel Reagan deeply values these words of encouragement, and it is believed their effect upon his long sickness has been even greater than all the medicines and treatments prescribed since he was severely stricken on December 17, 1934, while with a reviewing party at a review to Major General Wm. N. Haskell in the 10th Infantry, Albany.

Because of his condition he has virtually been denied visitors, although it does not preclude his following closely and keenly with the same old interest at heart the affairs of the New York National Guard. The Colonel passed a quiet 72nd birthday last December 11, together with his entire family at his home 22 Ramsey Place, Albany.

The GUARDSMAN on behalf of his many friends and admirers, rejoices in the good news of Colonel Reagan's improved condition and wishes him complete recovery in the near future.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL HASKELL SCHOLARSHIP

THE third series of competitive examinations for the General Haskell Scholarship at Brooklyn Academy was held at the Academy, Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 23, 1937. These examinations are open only to members of the N.Y.N.G. who desire to enter the U. S. Military Academy as National Guard appointees. The certificate issued to the winner entitles him to one year's preparation without cost, in the West Point Preparatory Department of Brooklyn Academy. He will be prepared for the N.G. examinations in November '37 and also for the

regular West Point examinations in March, 1938.

An official notice from N. G. Headquarters was sent out to all units throughout the state as a result of which twenty-four applications were filed. Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Chief of Staff, assigned Capt. George C. Berry to take charge of the proctoring and he was assisted by three instructors from the faculty of the West Point Department of Brooklyn Academy. One hour was allowed for each of the four papers—Algebra, Geometry, English and an aptitude test.

At the close of the examinations Capt Berry commended the applicants for their ambition and their determination to succeed even though it meant years of hard work. He also stated that General Haskell would be much gratified to know that so many young men who desire to enter the Military Academy are joining the N. G. as the first step in attaining that objective.

A careful grading of the papers written showed that the two with the highest standings were as follows:

Harry Maynard Dixon, Co. H, 105th Infantry, whose average was 89.25%.

Leon Emil Bilstein, Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division, with an average of 87.25%.

Dixon, the guardsman standing highest, lives at Mayfield, N. Y., and finds it impossible to accept the scholarship. It has therefore been awarded to Bilstein.

Roderic Dhu O'Connor, Battery E, 105th F. A., who won the 1935 scholarship, is maintaining an excellent standing at West Point. Raymond I. Shnittke, (winner of the 1936 scholarship), Battery C, 258th F. A., stood first in the National Guard examinations in November, and will be taking the regular West Point examinations beginning March 2nd.

The examinations for the Admiral Lackey Scholarship will be held on April 10, 1937, at the Brooklyn Academy, it has just been announced.

Intending candidates who desire further information concerning these scholarships should communicate with the Brooklyn Academy, Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Photo by 102nd Observation Squadron

Six of the new planes of which the 27th Division Aviation has just taken delivery. They are O-46A Douglas Observation planes, powered by 725 horse-power, 14 cylinder, Twin Wasp Junior motors—top speed, 200 miles per hour; 650 mile cruising radius.

Sergeant Dan

There was a sneer on the face of Private Robert Graham as he left the office of Captain Arthur Thatcher, his company commander.

"That's over," thought Private Graham as he headed down the hall for the drill floor.

He was in the Army now, having just enlisted for a three-year period and taken his oath under Captain Thatcher. But Private Graham had his reasons for enlisting, and they were not motivated by any spirit of sportsmanship or fellowship.

Enlistment meant a nice-looking uniform in which he could display his handsomeness before the girls who were always around Monday nights to watch the company drill. Yes, Private Graham was a conceited fellow whose thoughts were: "Girls! Girls!"—spelled with a capital G.

Now, in his uniform, Private Graham was thinking, as he neared the drill hall, he might make a play for that good-looking blonde.

"Private Graham!"

Graham halted and swung around to confront the speaker. He saw, standing by the stairway that led down to the basement, a small, kind-faced, gray-haired man, with sergeant's stripes adorning the sleeves of his uniform. The sergeant, Graham judged, must be at least fifty.

"What d'ya want?" Graham asked.

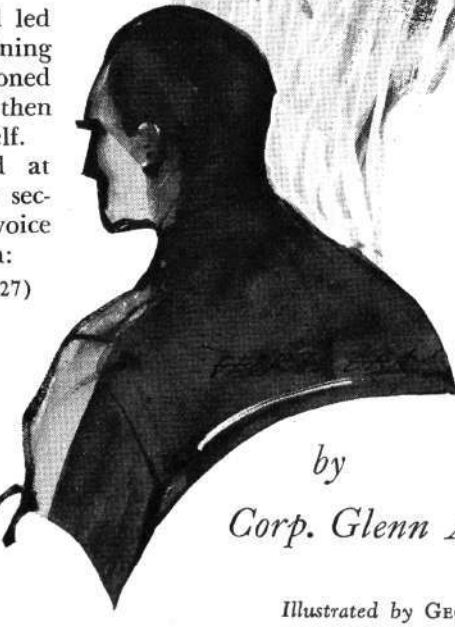
"You don't know me," the sergeant said. "I am Sergeant Dan O'Brien. But I never went by any other name than Sergeant Dan to the boys. But, Private Graham, as you are a new man, I would like you to come downstairs with me for a minute before you report to the First Sergeant. I usually like to talk things over with a recruit. It helps."

"Well, all right," Graham retorted.

Sergeant Dan turned and led the way downstairs to the dining room. Entering, he motioned Graham to a chair and then pulled up another for himself.

The old sergeant gazed at Graham for a few seconds and then his voice came, soft, yet firm:

(Continued on page 27)



by
Corp. Glenn A. Rogers

Illustrated by GEORGE GRAY

First Get a Line on Yourself

by an Amateur Psychologist

MAN has always made a study of character, sometimes in ways which strike us today as being primitive. But even though we no longer believe that a man's character can be read accurately by his handwriting, or the bumps on his head, by plotting his horoscope or by studying the palm of his hand, yet we all more or less pride ourselves on our ability to judge the character of our fellow beings since we find that such knowledge is essential to anyone who holds an important position—whether in politics, society, industry, or in military life. It is particularly essential whenever a leader has to get the utmost endeavor out of the men who are working beneath him, and that is why some knowledge of psychology is so necessary in our own National Guard.

Our civilization is built upon "the common effort for the common good." No advance is possible without a general effort to contribute to the welfare of others. All that survives of those who have gone before us is their contribution to human life. Our roadways, our huge industries, our "modern conveniences," our art and literature, are all the result of patient, selfless effort towards the betterment of mankind. The National Guard is an organization composed of men who, for the most part, are desirous of retaining these benefits, of guarding them from destruction, of maintaining the "civilization" we have inherited from our forefathers.

The men who have been respected and remembered

by us are those who have asked themselves: "What can I give? How can I best serve?" while those who have disappeared from our memory have asked themselves only: "What can I get out of life?" The first is prompted to contribute, to cooperate, because of his "social" interest in mankind; the other cares nothing for his fellow-beings' welfare because of his un-social interest in himself.

So that, as we noted in last month's talk, we can roughly group mankind into two classes—those who cooperate and those who do not; those who consider others and those who consider only themselves; those who are useful to society and those who are useless.

To discover why a human being behaves as he does, it is first necessary to find out what meaning he attaches to life. Every individual has his own personal meaning and behaves accordingly. He has set himself some goal to attain and everything he does will prove to be a logical step towards that goal.

What is the goal of those who belong to the "useless" class? We know that it will not take into account the feeling of others and that, if ever it is attained, it will do nothing to benefit his fellow men. His meaning of life, therefore, is purely a personal one, not shared by others. It is something which *he* thinks desirable—for himself. What sort of goal or ambition may we expect to find in such a person?

He may wish to be the cleanest or richest man in the world; perhaps he desires to be the most powerful, the most aristocratic, the most superior, the first in everything. Sometimes we find his ambition to be something we ourselves would laugh at (taking care first of all, though, to be sure that we haven't some such foolish ambition lurking in ourselves!) We smile at the ridiculous ambition of the world's champion pole-sitter, the man who boasts of the low number of his car license, or who prides himself on never failing to dot his i's and cross his t's. Some women satisfy their desire for superiority by being better dressed than their neighbor, by marrying a rich man, or by talking interminably about their operations. In future issues, we shall discuss some of the ordinary "useless" types that may be found in our own organization. And we shall also describe the type whose goal is definitely on the "useful" side—the man who tries to make good the boast that his company is "the best in the whole outfit!"—the man who does his job efficiently and willingly because he believes that thereby he may benefit his outfit or community.

"Useful" or "useless"—ask yourself *honestly* into which of these classes your own ambition falls. It is only when you have first understood yourself that you can begin to understand the character of others.



"What's the idea marking my door 'Private'?"

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

CURIOUS AFRICAN PIPE

HELLO, JUDGE — HELLO, CHUBBINS— A BIT OF A SURPRISE, WHAT?

SIR CLEVE — I THOUGHT YOU WERE IN AFRICA! COME IN, MAN, COME IN!

BY GEORGE, THIS IS A SPLENDID NATIVE PIPE YOU'VE BROUGHT ME. IT'S A WHOPPER TOO!

OF COURSE IT'S ONLY ONE OF THE MANY TYPES OF AFRICAN PIPES

NATURALLY IT'S LARGE— IN THE DARK CONTINENT 'BIGGER' MEANS 'BETTER'

I'VE SEEN CHIEF'S PIPES TEN FEET LONG, A REAL 'TOP-HAT' PIPE, SO TO SPEAK

YOU WOULD HAVE ENJOYED THE TIME I DISTRIBUTED PRINCE ALBERT TO MY BOYS, JUDGE. OF COURSE THEY HAD NEVER SMOKED ANYTHING SO TASTY, MILD, AND MELLOW. P.A. WAS A SENSATION

- IN THEIR NATIVE TONGUE, THEY CALLED IT 'TOBACCO LIKE HONEY FROM STINGLESS BEES'

- AND THAT'S A MIGHTY FINE DESCRIPTION OF COOL-SMOKING 'NO BITE' PRINCE ALBERT

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PRINCE ALBERT MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

SMOKE 20 FRAGRANT PIPEFULS OF PRINCE ALBERT. IF YOU DON'T FIND IT THE MELLOWEST, TASTIEST PIPE TOBACCO YOU EVER SMOKED, RETURN THE POCKET TIN WITH THE REST OF THE TOBACCO IN IT TO US AT ANY TIME WITHIN A MONTH FROM THIS DATE, AND WE WILL REFUND FULL PURCHASE PRICE, PLUS POSTAGE.

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THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE!



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MY HAT'S OFF TO P. A. IT HAS YET TO BITE MY TONGUE

AND, PARDNER, IT'S A MIGHTY FINE 'MAKIN'S' TOBACCO TOO

PRINCE ALBERT

CRIMP CUT

LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

50

2 OUNCE RED TIN

pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert

NINETY YEARS OF THE 12TH REGIMENT

(Continued from page 14)

THE Senior Officer at the organization of the Regiment was Captain Edward Vincent of the Light Guard, who commanded until succeeded by Major Jonas Bartlett on his election September 1st, 1847. In that same month Colonel Henry G. Stebbins and Lieutenant Colonel John Jacob Astor were unanimously elected to fill their respective offices but did not assume them until the Spring of the following year.



212th Coast Artillery in action.

The delay in the completion of the Regimental organization was directly caused by the war with Mexico. The majority of the personnel of the Regiment joined the First Regiment, U.S.N.Y. Volunteers, under Lieutenant Colonel Charles Baxter for service in Mexico. History shows very few regiments, if any, who ever rendered more valiant service than the 1st Volunteers. Colonel Baxter had been, until his volunteering for Mexico, Captain of the Independent Tompkins Blues. He was critically wounded leading his Regiment in the assault on Chapultepec and died shortly after in Mexico City.

The first action the Regiment had in the City was during the Astor Place Riots on May 10th, 1849. From the time of that small affair, in which the Regiment played a leading rôle, and during the next decade, with the further exception of the "Dead Rabbit" riots, on July 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1857, the Twelfth ran the prevailing gamut of a combination of military and political troubles in the State.

On the 7th of December, 1859, Colonel Daniel Butterfield assumed command of the Regiment. Colonel Butterfield, after leading the Twelfth from New York into the Civil War, became Major General of Volunteers and Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac.

On April 21, 1861, under command of Colonel Butterfield, William G. Ward, Lieutenant Colonel, the Twelfth assembled in Union Square and from there proceeded to its embarkation point for Washington. In Washington on May 2nd, 1861, the Regiment was mustered into Federal service as the 12th N.Y. State Militia, Infantry. On May 23rd, 1861, the Regiment received its orders to move towards the front and crossed the Long Bridge from Washington into Vir-

ginia. It was the first Union Regiment to enter Virginia. During that period of the Civil War all Volunteer Regiments were mustered into Federal service for ninety days only. Therefore the Regiment was mustered out on August 5th, 1861. It was again mobilized on May 31st, 1862, and served in Maryland and West Virginia. Volunteering to remain in service after the expiration of its enlistment, it was demobilized on January 11th, 1863. Again mobilized on June 16th, 1863, part of the Regiment saw service in Pennsylvania and part was active in quelling the Draft Riots in New York. The Regiment was finally mustered out on July 20th, 1863. The Regimental standard of the present organization carries the Civil War streamers showing active participation in Virginia, 1861; West Virginia, 1861-1862, and Maryland, 1862.

The period from the Civil War to the Spanish-American War was spent by the Regiment, with the exception of the Buffalo Riots and the Brooklyn Riots, in the peaceful pursuits of building up a unit of preparedness. Such men as Heman Dowd, Henry W. Ryder and John Ward were Colonels during that period. The Regiment served in the Spanish-American War as the 12th Infantry Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Robert W. Leonard. It was stationed at Chickamauga, Ga.; Lexington, Ky., and Americus, Ga. It sailed and arrived at Mantanzas, Cuba, on January 1st, 1899, returned to New York City and mustered out on March 10th, 1899.

From 1899 the Regiment performed only its normal duties until it left for the Mexican Border on June 28th, 1916, where it arrived and was stationed at McAllen, Texas. Colonel Clarence S. Wadsworth commanded the Regiment going to Texas. It returned to New York City under the command of Colonel Reginald L. Foster, and was mustered out on March 10th, 1917.

The Regiment was mobilized for the World War on July 16th, 1917, and moved to Spartanburg, S. C. There, owing to the exigencies of the Service in the formation of the 27th Division, a great number of its personnel were transferred to other units of that Division. The remainder became the nucleus of and was redesignated the 52nd Pioneer Infantry on January 4th, 1918. It served in France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Returning to New York it was mustered out on April 16th, 1919. The Regiment was under the command of Colonel Reginald E. Foster.

During the World War period the 12th Regiment, New York Guard, was formed as a Home Station unit. A Company of this organization saw service as a unit in the 1st Provisional Regiment guarding the New York Aqueduct.

The Regiment was redesignated the 212th Anti-aircraft Artillery on July 12th, 1921, and again redesignated the 212th Coast Artillery (A.A.) on May 14th, 1924, under command of Colonel (now Brigadier General) William Ottman. The present Commanding Officer is Colonel Edward E. Gauché.



Wide World Photo

The 27th Division Aviation's exhibit at the National Air Show attracted a lot of attention.

N. G. A. OF U. S. ADOPT IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS AT CONVENTION

THE annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, held at Providence, Rhode Island, in October, went on record as to maintaining as well as increasing, facilities of National Guard target ranges.

Also was the item of increased personnel, asking for an increase to 210,500 enlisted men, which is little enough and far behind the quota established by the national defense act of 1920.

WPA ALLOTMENTS

Other resolutions adopted were of importance to the National Guard. That involving the allotment of \$3,500,000 to the National Guard camps is important. This resolution is quoted:

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the officers of this Association be directed to use every effort to secure the approval of Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, for the allotment from WPA funds through the War Department and the National Guard Bureau of \$3,500,000 to be expended at the several National Guard Camps throughout the United States on the approximate basis of \$1,500,000 for repairs, replacements and additions to present installations including water, sewerage, roads, buildings, etc., and \$2,000,000 for new construction.

RIFLE RANGES

"RESOLVED: That the National Guard Association looks with disfavor upon the closing of a large percentage of National Guard ranges which have heretofore been considered safe, and it is the sense of this Convention that a modified or reduced cartridge should be furnished the National Guard for target practice at 200 yards, rather than that the above mentioned ranges be abandoned; and to this end the officers of this Association are directed to present this subject for further study and consideration by the War Department.

The Admiral Lackey Scholarship

● Examinations for the Admiral Lackey Scholarship will be held at the Brooklyn Academy on Saturday, April 10, 1937. They are open to all members of the N.Y.N.M. and the winner is entitled to tuition without charge in preparation for the Naval Militia and regular Annapolis examinations.

● The winner of this year's General Haskell Scholarship is Leon Emil Bilstein, Hq. Co., 27th Division.

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The Third Battalion,
10th Infantry: We tender
our sincere appreciation
for the invaluable work
they performed volun-
tarily for the relief of the
City of Utica during the
1936 crisis.

Consolidated Water Company
Utica, New York

To the
NATIONAL GUARD

*Our sincere thanks and
appreciation are extended
to those who volunteered
their services during the
recent emergency.*

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**QUALITY
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● The merchants of Utica, whose names appear on this and the opposite page, wish to express in this public form their deep appreciation of the devoted services rendered by the local units of the Tenth Infantry, N.Y.N.G., to the community at all times, and particularly at the time of the recent gas explosion.

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Congratulations

to

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on its

Century of Service

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our deep gratitude for the brave and efficient work done at the time of the gas explosions in Utica in 1936 by the

Third Battalion, Tenth Infantry, New York National Guard

**THE
ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK
AND TRUST CO.**
OF UTICA, N. Y.

Our Compliments

to the

Third Battalion, Tenth Infantry, New York National Guard

For its gallant work during the gas explosions in Utica in February, 1936, and our

CONGRATULATIONS

on the

100th ANNIVERSARY

of

CO. L, 10th INFANTRY
N. Y. N. G.

First Citizens Bank & Trust Co.
of Utica N. Y.

UTICA GIVES THANKS

(Continued from page 11)

gas mains in the heart of Utica's business section. On Monday morning, February 17, 1936, a break in a water main beneath Utica's "Busy Corner" was discovered. The leaking water soon undermined the adjacent gas main, causing it to crack, thus allowing the escape of illuminating gas, which filled sewers and electrical subways for blocks around, seeped into basements of nearby office buildings and stores, and, with fires burning in these buildings, the city was faced with its most acute menace in recent years.

On the following morning the gas concentration in sewers caused several explosions. The city was thrown into confusion; Police and fire department officials ordered all offices to be vacated in order to prevent loss of life by further explosions.

By mid-afternoon, the business section was deserted and the area for several blocks around the site of trouble had been closed both to motor traffic and to pedestrians.

Police and firemen spent long hours on duty in an effort to prevent a major disaster and by nightfall on Tuesday, many of them were at the point of physical exhaustion. In order that these men might obtain a much needed rest, the services of the National Guard were offered by Major Dedell, commanding officer of the Third Battalion, and the offer of assistance was accepted by Public Safety Commissioner Beebe.

Major Dedell conferred with Police Chief Doll and drew plans for the relief of police officers by guard sentries.

At 11 p.m. Tuesday, the first guard detail relieved police officers. Thirteen guard posts were established, with guard headquarters at the Utica Y.M.C.A. and the command post at the Armory. Each guard relief was composed of one sergeant, two corporals and 17 privates. Each relief performed duty for two hours in sub-zero weather and was supplied with hot coffee and a lunch as the men retired from duty. This welcome treat was furnished by merchants, who, in several cases, invaded the restricted area in order to obtain the food which they willingly offered to the men.

Word was received during the night that Company I, at Mohawk; Company K, at Oneida and the Medical Detachment at Rome were standing by to assist if needed. On the following morning, Captain Drury, Captain Hayes and Lieutenants Allen, Dedell, White, Frankl and Servatius, reported for duty to relieve those officers who had been on duty all night.

By 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, police and firemen had secured a much needed rest and were prepared to carry on in their line of duty.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the guardsmen's service, letters of appreciation for their splendid spirit and valuable assistance began to pour in from the Utica Chamber of Commerce, the Chief of Police, the Central New York Post, No. 56, 27th Division Association of the World War, and other organizations and individuals.

In appreciation

A year ago, February 17th, the City of Utica was in imminent danger from escaping gas in the downtown area. Fraser's was in the midst of the trouble and distressing days.

We have not forgotten the proficient manner in which the 10th Infantry of the New York National Guard under Major Dedell served the interests of Utica. To those valiant men, who, on those sub-zero nights and days, served Utica so unstintingly . . . we again express our deepest appreciation of their services.

ROBERT FRASER

UTICA, NEW YORK


Our Safeguard

The Citizens of Utica are rightly proud of the Third Battalion, 10th Infantry, for the magnificent way in which the officers and men came forward to safeguard the city's life and property one year ago, at a time when serious danger threatened.

The memory of their services on that occasion is recorded in the annals of this city. We looked to the National Guard for succour and relief. Be it never forgotten that they did not fail us in this hour of emergency.

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LIEBMANN BREWERIES INCORPORATED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 13)

in his trust. More often it happens that the officer signs on the dotted line without reading what he is signing, or through carelessness or misconception of his responsibility allows the government to get less than its full return. He must remember that he is in a fiduciary capacity not only for the government, but for his organization funds. An officer cannot be too careful in a strict interpretation and in the carefulness with which he examines the documents he is required to act upon.

W. H. Haskell
Major General

A RADIO CAR DE LUXE

(Continued from page 15)

battery charger is mounted inside the car and is used for charging where 110 volt AC service is available. All the wiring is in standard conduit pipe and special junction boxes, mounted below the floor and in the body. All precautions were taken in wiring, fusing, etc., to avoid hazards or failures in the system.

Other auxiliary equipment on the car consists of a public address amplifier (with portable speakers) used for group instruction and entertainment purposes. A short wave transmitter for mobile use and telephone facilities for connecting into field line circuits are included.

In camp the Radio Car was used with excellent results in ship-to-shore, airplane-to-ground, and point-to-point radio communications during maneuvers. The entire station can be placed in service in a few minutes after arriving at a location, since the only work necessary is the erection of the transmitting antenna.

Although the present Signal Corps equipment now in use in the car is somewhat antiquated, provisions have been made to accommodate any later type equipment that may be issued to the guard at a future date.

Radio communication being very essential and important in the organization of a military unit, it would be impossible without it to function with the full coordinated efficiency and speed required in this work.

In emergencies (such as the recent floods down south) a unit of this type would prove invaluable in furnishing communication between relief units and tying in networks until the regular channels of communications were established.

It is intended to add a number of improvements to the Radio Car and by next camp some changes are to be made which will extend the flexible uses and increase the efficiency of the car.

SERGEANT DAN

(Continued from page 19)

"Well, Private Graham, how do you like it?"

"'S'all right," Graham replied, "but doesn't Captain Thatcher give you a pain? He's nothing but a farmer, and I've got to take orders from him for three years. What a break! What a break!"

"What did you join up with the outfit for?" queried Sergeant Dan. "Nobody compelled you to enlist, you know."

"Why-uh-uh, just for the fun of it, I guess," Graham said. (What in hell was the old fool so inquisitive for, was his unspoken thought. It was none of his business.)

"You do look good in a uniform," Sergeant Dan said quietly.

Graham started, looked at Sergeant Dan and then dropped his gaze.

"I called you down here to give you a few words of advice," Sergeant Dan continued, his tone strangely tender. "I always like to set a recruit right.

"Whatever your motive was for joining up with the company—and I think I know why you enlisted—you will find that the National Guard is a maker of men. It is an honor to be a Guardsman and always remember that.

"You don't join the Guard just to parade around before the girls in a uniform. You join to make a better man out of yourself. The Guard gives you a new view on life. You become a small cog, but an important one, in a machine of defense for your country. You make friends that you will always be proud to have. You absorb things—fellowship, an unselfish spirit, everything that goes to make a better man out of you.

"Discipline toward your officers is a primary, and required, fundamental. It isn't the man himself that you are taking orders from or respecting. I agree with you that some officers may not be all that they are supposed to be and in private life they may be no better or worse than you are.

"But, when you respect and obey an officer, you are not obeying the man. You are obeying his insignia which is representative of the power and the government."

He didn't know why, but suddenly Private Graham found that the talk of this kindly old sergeant was creating a strange change in him.

After all, the Guard *did* have an objective and it must be more than mere show because there were hundreds of men, who, year after year, kept on re-enlisting. Come to think of it, he had known of fellows, some like himself, who had changed into better men after serving with the Guard.

Suddenly all of Graham's vanity and conceit was washed away under the compelling tones of Sergeant Dan.

Graham looked up at the Sergeant, a strange, new light of determination on his features.

"Sergeant Dan," he said determinedly, "I have

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been all wrong about the thing. I'm glad you have shown me the right thing in time."

He held out his hand and Sergeant Dan quickly gripped it.

"Son," the old Sergeant said, "I'm glad that you realize what joining the Guard means. Always remember that you will get no more out of it than you put in. Good luck to you and I know you will make good. Promotion and honor come to those who are deserving."

"Private Graham! Private Graham!"

From somewhere upstairs the call came.

"That's First Sergeant Moore," Sergeant Dan grinned. "Better trot along. And again, good luck."

Private Graham left the dining room and hurried upstairs.

"Where in hell have you been," growled Sergeant Moore. "Captain Thatcher said you left his office ten minutes ago."

Private Graham grinned. Ten minutes before he would have resented Sergeant Moore's growl.

"I was on my way in, Sergeant," Graham replied, "but Sergeant Dan asked me to go downstairs with him for a few minutes so that he could talk to me."

Sergeant Moore's brusqueness vanished. A tender look came into the old veteran's eyes.

"Sergeant Dan, eh? I might have known. Sergeant Dan never lets a rookie come into the company but what he gives him a talk to help him over the rough spots. Dan still has the company in his heart although he is not with us anymore.

"You see," Sergeant Moore said, after a pause, in answer to the unspoken question in Private Graham's eyes, "Sergeant Dan died four years ago!"

THE "ITTEY BITTEY" SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 17)

Arms'; faces about again, and salutes me. There's nothing I can do but return his courtesy, for, as you all know, that was what we were taught when we were in the Service.

"'Order Arms,' and the little devils executed the manual in a snappy fashion. Then, off goes the officer to the right flank of the company.

"'With Ball Cartridges, Load'; and do you know those rifles that they were carrying had real bolts, and real cartridges, just about so big!

"'Ready'; and they unlocked their pieces, just as we had been taught to do.

"'Aim! ————"

At this point there was a long pause on the part of Jack, which lasted until Bill could stand it no longer; so he said:

"So what?"

"I'm no damned fool, I jumped out the window!"

ALBANY—A CRADLE OF AMERICA

(Continued from page 5)

THE land purchased by Kiliaen Van Rensselaer in 1629 was extended until in a few years it comprised 1,000,000 acres—twelve miles north and twelve miles south of Fort Orange along each bank of the Hudson, and forty-eight miles wide. The first Van Rensselaer to arrive was Jan Baptiste Van Rensselaer, in 1651. He became director of the colonie in 1653, and was the third son of Kiliaen.

In 1658, 57,000 skins were exported—a number sufficient to glut the market in Holland. Traders came up from Manhattan and on several occasions English vessels intruded on the river, lured by the tales of quick and easy wealth.

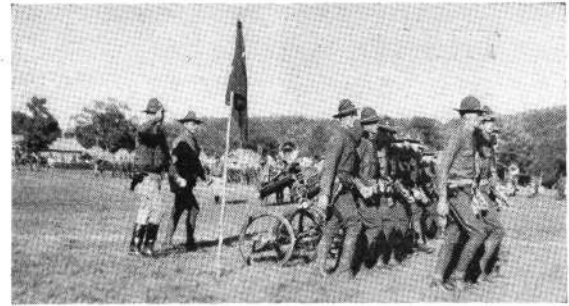
Brandt Van Schlechtenhorst, Patroon's director, decided the trade must be protected. On his master's orders, he built at Beeren Island, twelve miles south of Albany (in recent years a favorite picnic spot) a little fort, armed with a single cannon, which he called "Rensselaerstein." It was really a toll-gate. Dutch vessels could pass above this point by paying a \$2.00 fee, but foreign ships were to be excluded. The Patroon thus hoped to keep his valuable corner of the Hudson secure.

But the plan was over-zealous. In 1644, Nicholas Koorn, *watchmeester* or commander of Rensselaerstein, fired on the ship *Good Hope*, when Govert Loockermans, a private Dutch skipper, refused to lower his colors to the Patroon or pay the toll. The cannon shot brought down the sail and the West India Company's flag. Koorn was arrested and the West India Company enraged.

Peter Stuyvesant, most famous of the Dutch Governors of New Netherland, brought the issue to a head. In 1652, he arbitrarily sent soldiers to pull down the Patroon's flag; and, as the story goes, fired cannon balls north and south of Fort Orange. Within this cannon-ball distance — then about 3,000 feet — he drove posts, and staked out the bounds of a village. The village he named "Beverwyck" or "Town of the Beavers." He gave the village a court, allotted lands to the settlers, and set aside a common pasture and lands for the poor.

In this dramatic fashion, Albany began its municipal career, at the hands of a brave Dutchman. The Patroon accepted the decision reluctantly, his settlers slowly removing north and south of "the pales." Gradually, amity was restored. The village began to grow, through liberalizing of trading and settlement regulations. A tavern was opened by Jansen Appel in 1654.

An early settler at the colonie was Cornelis Maassen Van Buren, who arrived in 1631 and leased a farm opposite Fort Orange, on Papscanee Island in 1638. He was the ancestor of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States. Philip Pieterse Schuyler, first of this family in America, is believed to have arrived about 1647.



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Thirteen of these streamlined "Flying Fortresses" (all-metal Boeing bombers) have been ordered for the U.S. Air Corps.

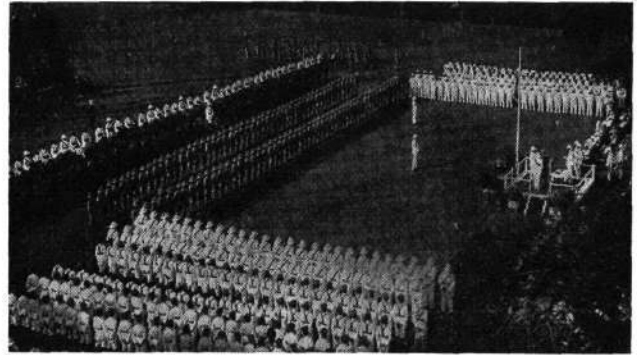


Photo by Keystone View Co.

Cops in Calcutta

The Police force in India is recruited from the native population and officered by the British. Above, the Calcutta cops are being inspected by the Governor of Bengal and look as smart in their formation as the Regular Army itself.

THE Dutch rule of Albany lasted fifty years, giving way to the English in 1664. That year a British fleet of four vessels with 450 men, appeared at Fort Amsterdam. Jealous of the fur trade and the prosperity of the Dutch, Charles II of England had given the province to his brother, James, Duke of York and Albany. The English held both Massachusetts and Virginia and found the Dutch were winning much of the trade of these colonies. Governor Stuyvesant, with only 300 pounds of powder and 250 soldiers wanted to fight. But Dominie Megapolensis, who had gone from Beverwyck to become pastor at New Amsterdam, counselled against the useless loss of blood. Stuyvesant finally yielded. After the surrender, Sir George Cartwright was sent to Fort Orange to take possession. There Captain John de la Montagne struck the Dutch flag, September 24, 1664, Fort Orange having even fewer defenses than New Amsterdam. The home government had not supported the province in the crisis.

Beverwyck was renamed Albany, taking the second or Scotch title of the Duke of York, and Fort Orange renamed Fort Albany. New Amsterdam was renamed New York (the Dutch spelled it "Nieuw Jorck") and Fort Amsterdam became Fort James. While the Duke's laws were introduced, and they became officially English, the Dutch were permitted to retain their modes and customs without interference.

It was Thomas Dongan, popular Irishman appointed Governor of New York in 1682 by King James II (the former Duke of York and Albany), who gave Albany its City Charter, July 22, 1686. This unique document separated the city permanently from the claims of the Patroon Van Rensselaer. It also recognized its position as the chief fur-trading center in the English colonies of America.

Dongan enlarged the boundaries of the village as set out by Stuyvesant, extending the city sixteen miles northwest, one mile wide, from the Hudson. This land he obtained by release in 1685 from the Patroon, who then gave up his "pretense" forever to the fort-village.

(Part II will be published in April)

**"FORWARD!" WITH THE N.G.
and N. M. RELIEF SOCIETY**

(Continued from page 9)

ness and good will is much to be preferred to one that is grudgingly given.

A word to Section Presidents—Your dealings are with, and your responsibility is to, the members of the Section you head and the officers of the Branch of which your Section is a part. For obvious reasons, a receipt of some kind should be given for every individual contribution. It would be burdensome and expensive for the head office of the Society to furnish the tens of thousands of receipt forms that would be needed for individual contributors, and we request that you yourselves devise some simple form of receipt, either typed, or mimeographed, or processed in any inexpensive way that your ingenuity can suggest.

Donations are deductible on Federal and State income tax returns.

And a word to Branch Officers—A Speakers' Bureau, comprised of men who are interested in and informed on the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society, is in contemplation, and we should be glad to hear from Branch Presidents who require the services of a speaker from this pool.

All officers of the Society may be addressed at the Society's headquarters: "Room 756, State Office Building, 80 Centre Street, New York." Our letters to you will be kept at a minimum, but we welcome letters from you.

The National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society is "going places," and 23,000 willing shoulders have started it on its way!

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—The Job Order (U.S.S. Melville).

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF JANUARY, 1937

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (January 1-31 Inclusive).....89.22%

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.....1413 Off.	21 W. O.	18632 E. M.	Total 20066

NOTE

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the organization's standing on last month's list as compared with its present rating.
 (2) The "How We Stand" page has been condensed into the "Average Percentage of Attendance" page by showing, beneath each organization's percentage, its maintenance and actual strength.

71st Infantry 93.68% (2) ⁵	Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1104
27th Div. Avia. 93.33% (3) ⁷	Maintenance..... 118 Actual..... 124
369th Infantry 93.00% (4) ³	Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1095
102d Med. Regt. 92.92% (5) ¹³	Maintenance..... 588 Actual..... 656
245th Coast Art. 91.52% (6) ¹¹	Maintenance..... 739 Actual..... 753
106th Field Art. 91.29% (7) ⁹	Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 677
212th Coast Art. 91.15% (8) ⁶	Maintenance..... 705 Actual..... 701
102d Engineers 90.02% (9) ¹⁵	Maintenance..... 475 Actual..... 479
244th Coast Art. 89.923% (10) ¹	Maintenance..... 646 Actual..... 666
101st Cavalry 89.922% (11) ⁸	Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 651
156th Field Art. 89.90% (12) ¹⁰	Maintenance..... 602 Actual..... 612
104th Field Art. 89.17% (13) ¹²	Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 618
165th Infantry 88.74% (14) ¹⁹	Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1139
14th Infantry 88.58% (15) ²⁰	Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1060
105th Field Art. 88.36% (16) ²⁴	Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 637
105th Infantry 88.21% (17) ²³	Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1076
10th Infantry 87.39% (18) ¹⁴	Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1104
Special Trps., 27th Div. 87.31% (19) ¹⁶	Maintenance..... 318 Actual..... 338

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
121st Cavalry 94.12% (1) ⁴	Maintenance..... 571	Actual..... 592		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	6	86
HDQRS. TROOP	4	65	60	93
BAND	4	27	24	89
MCH. GUN TROOP ..	4	66	61	93
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD..	4	2	2	100
TROOP A	4	66	63	96
TROOP B	5	66	62	94
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP E	4	65	61	94
TROOP F	4	65	64	98
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP I	4	65	64	98
TROOP K	4	67	61	91
MEDICAL DET.	4	31	29	94
		596	561	94.12

54th Brigade 95.55% (4) ⁴	Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 44
Hq. 27th Div. 92.85% (5) ⁵	Maintenance..... 65 Actual..... 72
51st Cav. Brig. 90.78% (6) ⁶	Maintenance..... 69 Actual..... 76
53d Brigade 89.74% (7) ⁷	Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 36
52d F.A. Brig. 89.36% (8) ⁸	Maintenance..... 36 Actual..... 47
93d Brigade 88.57% (9) ⁹	Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 35

BRIGADE STANDINGS

258th Field Art. 86.69% (20) ¹⁷	Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 684
106th Infantry 86.65% (21) ²⁵	Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1100
108th Infantry 86.42% (22) ²⁶	Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1103
101st Sig. Bn. 86.14% (23) ¹⁸	Maintenance..... 163 Actual..... 160
174th Infantry 85.75% (24) ²¹	Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1139
102d Q.M. Regt. 85.23% (25) ²	Maintenance..... 235 Actual..... 299
107th Infantry 85.14% (26) ²⁸	Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1046
Brig. Hq., C.A.C. 100.00% (1) ²	Maintenance..... 11 Actual..... 10
87th Brigade 97.87% (2) ⁸	Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 47
State Staff 96.34% (3) ¹	Maximum..... 140 Actual..... 81
51st Cav. Brig. 91.87% (1) ¹	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry
Brig. Hq., C.A.C. 90.94% (2) ²	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery
87th Inf. Brig. 90.89% (3) ³	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry
52d F.A. Brig. 89.06% (4) ⁴	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery
93d Inf. Brig. 88.66% (5) ⁵	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry
53d Inf. Brig. 87.45% (6) ⁶	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 106th Infantry 105th Infantry 10th Infantry
54th Inf. Brig. 86.00% (7) ⁷	Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry



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OCTOBER 26, 1936

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