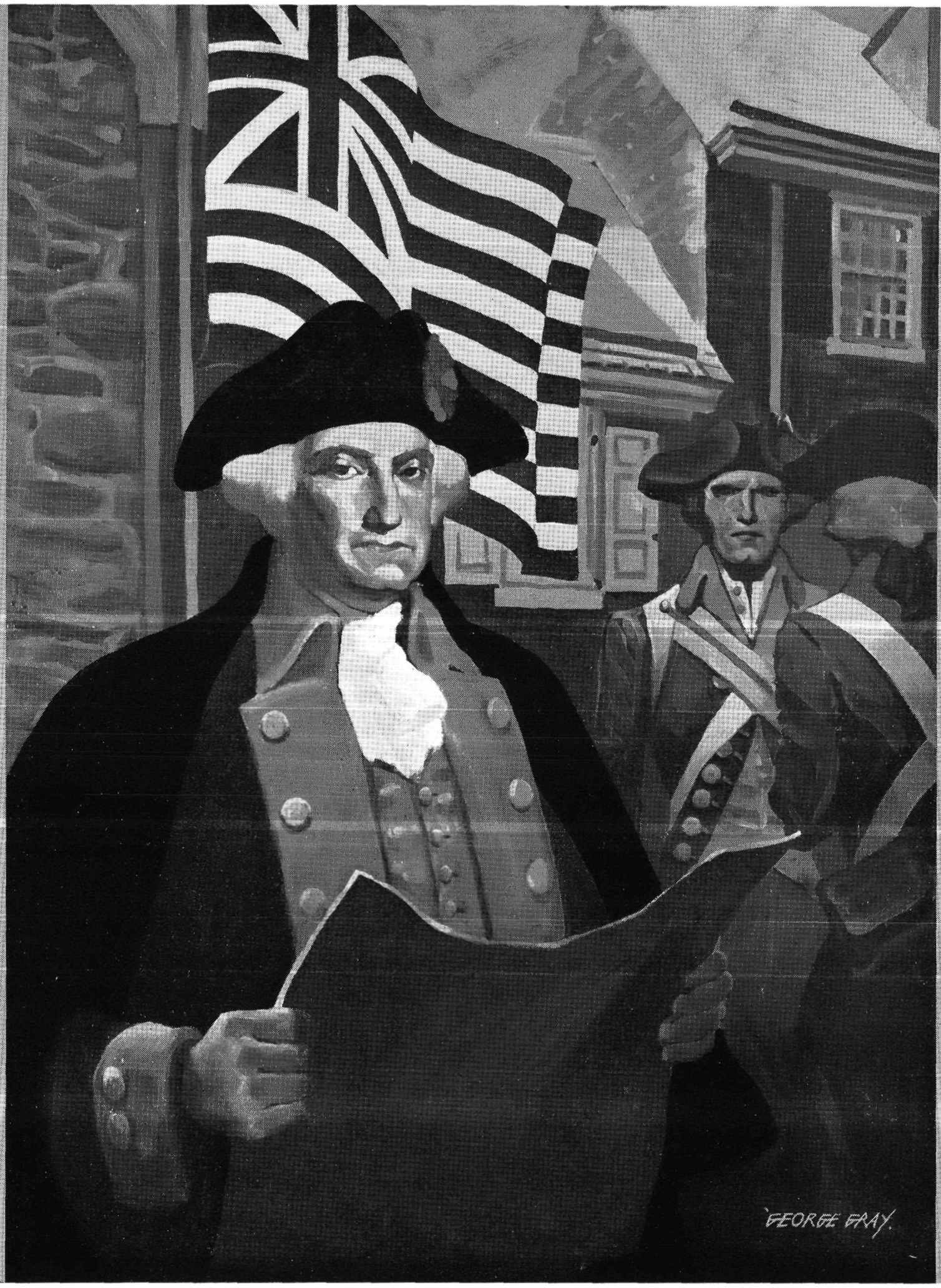
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is published monthly and is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is also the official magazine of the 27th Division Association of the World War. Subscription by mail, $1.50 a year; Canada, $2; Foreign, $2.50. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City.

VOL. VIII FEBRUARY 1932 No. 11

Contents

	Page
THE BUFFALO CONVENTION	3
THE INFANTRY—"FOLLOW ME" *West Virginia Guardsman*	6
REGIMENTAL HISTORICAL SKETCHES THE OLD GUARD *Brig. Gen. DeWitt C. Falls*	8
NEW COMMANDER, 106TH INFANTRY	10
THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH	11
BRIEF EDITORIALS	12
GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL	13
GENERAL NOLAN REVIEWS 165TH INFANTRY	14
EMPIRE STATE RIFLE & PISTOL ASS'N	14
HINES ATTENDANCE TROPHY CHANGES HANDS	15
WHEN DO WE LEAVE FOR CAMP?	16
KEEP SMILING	17
A BANDIT AT BAY!	18
NOMENCLATURE OF THE RIFLE	19
SQUADS RIGHT—AS YOU WERE!	20
NOTORIOUS KILLERS IDENTIFIED	21
WHOLE GUARD ON REVIEW	22
WHAT THE BULLET SANG—*A Poem* *Bret Harte*	27
HOW WE STAND	29
AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE	30
IN PRAISE OF WOMEN	32
PRESIDENT RECEIVES 107TH DELEGATION	32

Illustrations

	Page
FRONT COVER *George Gray*	
CONVENTION GROUPS	2
THE INFANTRYMAN *Anonymous*	6
THE OLD GUARD *Brig. Gen. DeWitt C. Falls*	8
COLONEL FRANK C. VINCENT	10
CAMP SMITH FIRE TRUCK	11
93RD BRIGADE TROPHY	14
A BANDIT AT BAY! *George Weisbrod*	18
NOMENCLATURE CHART OF RIFLE	19
NEW INFANTRY DRILL	20

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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

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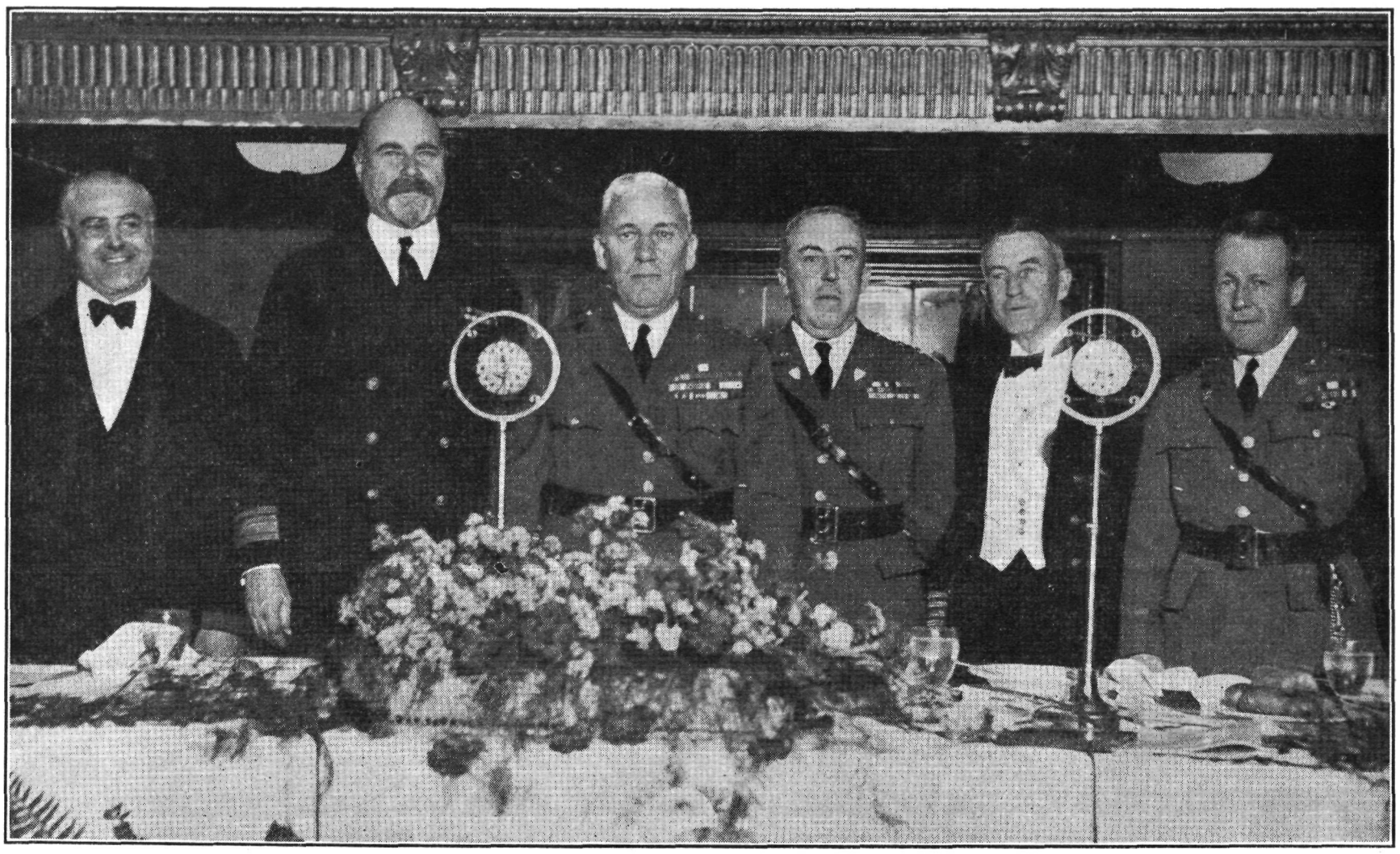
HANDING OVER THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY—L to R: *Lt. Commander Frank J. Bailey, 3rd Bn., N.Y.N.M.; Brig. Gen. William F. Schohl, 52nd F.A. Brigade; Major George M. Denny, 121st Cavalry; Hon. Charles E. Roesch, Mayor of Buffalo; Col. Douglas P. Walker, 106th Field Artillery; Captain William J. Graham, N.Y.N.M., President of the Association; Major William J. Mangine, Q.M.C., Secretary of the Association.*



JUST BEFORE ZERO HOURS:—L to R: *Hon. Charles E. Roesch, Mayor of Buffalo; Rear Admiral William B. Franklin, Commanding N.Y.N.M.; Major General William N. Haskell, Commanding N.Y.N.G.; Major General Franklin W. Ward, The Adjutant General; Captain William J. Graham, N.Y.N.M., President of the Association; Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the Militia Bureau.*

THE

NEW YORK National Guardsman

Published for the members of the New York National Guard by the members themselves. All profits return to the Magazine, the only publication authorized by the New York National Guard.

Vol. VIII FEBRUARY 1932 No. 11

National Guard Officers in Buffalo

WELL, well, look who's here, will you? What are *you* doing in Buffalo, Major? Hello, there, Joe —see you later! Why, here's my old pal! How are you, Cap'n? You coming along to that party tonight? Sure, come along. It's going to be swell. Hello, there, Jimmy? What was that story I heard about you and that machine gun ammunition in Camp last summer? Hello, Charles,—see you later! No, I guess she's moved out of town. She's not in the directory. Do you remember——?"

The Convention had officially begun. The great ball room in the Statler echoed the exchange of greetings between all those who had turned up for the big annual "huddle." For those, though, who had been sweltering in the summer temperature of Gotham's winter months and had travelled overnight on the Iroquois, the convention had commenced twelve hours before. No sooner had the caravanserai pulled out of the Grand Central than groups were formed, the unexploded portion of the day's ration was produced, and the cares of the depression were forgotten in a welter of song and reminiscence.

A stray civilian on that train (had there been such an unfortunately situated person) might have been puzzled by many things. What was this strange form of greeting ("Hurp!") which echoed like gigantic hiccoughs through the coaches? Why, considering its ingredients, had not the day's ration long ago exploded? Who, exactly, was the "girl in green" whose virtues were so insistently and harmoniously extolled by a group of artillerymen in the observation car? And why did the conductor keep on saying, "Not until we've been through Harmon?" But since no stray civilian was on board, these questions may be disregarded or amended to read whatever else you please.

Wetter and wetter waxed the night as the train thundered through the darkness. (We speak meteorologically, not metaphorically, for the rain now slashed against the windows and inwardly we thanked our lucky stars we'd got a Navy). Our spirits rose (and sank) as each new visitor was welcomed in the good old Army way into our growing circle. "The Colonel sent me down to bring you fellows along. C'mon up!" Further up the line we found a cheery group of medicoes, but a little later an apparition in pink flannel pajamas informed us that his "Colonel had sent him down to bring us along" and we were shepherded into a circle of jovial infantrymen dispensing sandwiches *and*.

Well, these postmortems make very poor reading for those who were not in at the death. But for those of us who were, the memory of that train trip to Buffalo will remain to cheer us through the next depression.

The Mayor of Buffalo's speech of welcome to us did much to dissipate the less cordial reception we had met with at the N. Y. C. station. As we stepped out for a taxi, we were greeted by a vicious growl of thunder and wild gusts of rain which prompted the prophesy that things were going to be wet. The prophesy proved false, however, for everything cleared up nicely.

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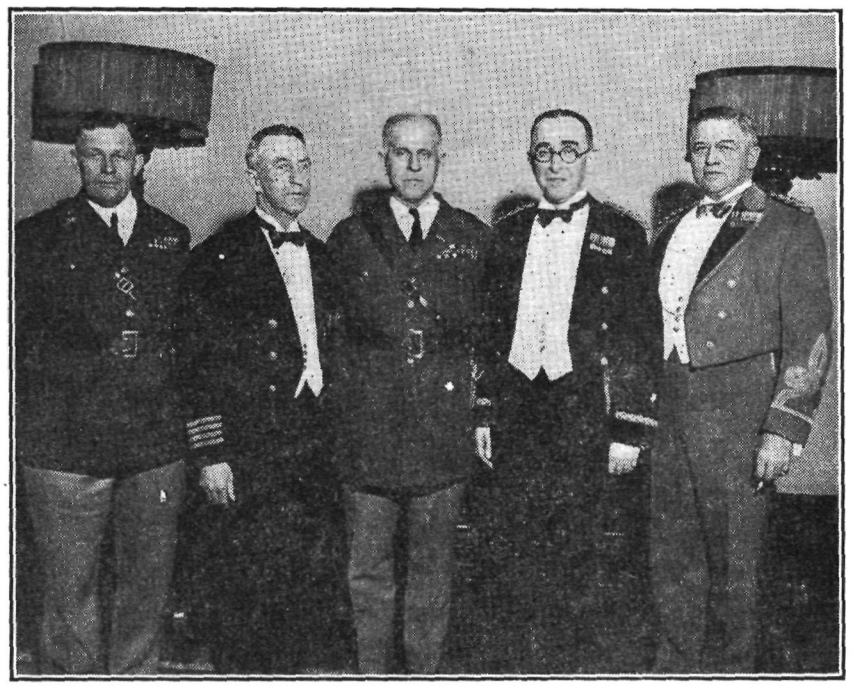
Colonel Douglas P. Walker, 160th F.A.

The speeches are reported on another page of this issue and we propose to leave them out of this reminiscence. But the Commissioner of the Buffalo Police deserves the gratiture of the Guard not only for the promise set forth in his brief, amusing talk but also for the way in which that promise was subsequently carried out.



LEFT TO RIGHT: *Col. Samuel H. Merrill, 108th Infantry; Captain William J. Graham, N.Y.N.M., President of the Association; Col. William K. Naylor, Chief of Staff, 2nd Corps Area; Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Baldwin, N.Y.N.G., Ret.; Col. Loeser, 258th Field Artillery.*

Things rolled merrily along, and so did everyone else, until the Banquet opened up at 7.00 p.m. We had forgotten (so slowly does time pass between Conventions) the surprising vocal talent of our brother-officers (in fact, we had forgotten our own) and it was agreeable to be reminded of it again. How those caissons thundered "over hill, over dale!" And what a swing when the Kings of the Highway moved up into action! Art Leard, the conductor of the orchestra, manipulated a mean baton which never faltered from beginning to end. If any pep were needed, that genial-faced, rubber-mouthed, mellow-voiced gentleman could be relied on to provide it.

We decided a paragraph or two back to omit all references to speech-making. But this is where we change our mind. That speech of Colonel W. K. Naylor, Chief of Staff, 2nd Corps Area, was the kind that ought to be broadcast and crammed down the throat of anyone with pacifist tendencies who would like to see our country disarm in deference to the wishes of certain other non-disarming nations.

It was not so much the contents of the speech, however, but the way in which they were delivered that got the message across so big. Colonel Naylor complained at the outset of a bad cold, but by the time he had finished his cold was cured and his audience was in a high fever. There was no peroration to that speech, no meticulous building up of overwhelming argument, no gradual crescendo to a climax. Where is the climax in a burst of machine gun fire? For that was what that speech resembled. Every word was a bullet, and every bullet was deadly. By the time each bullet reached its mark, four more were on their way. Ra-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta! Facts, figures, arguments, geographical names, referneces, and dates all came spitting out, six hundred shots a minute, and found their mark. If we should ever be detailed to conduct a campaign against the hostile pacifist position, we would merely give the range to Colonel Naylor and request him to carry on.

From the time the banquet broke up until the opening of the meeting on Saturday morning, it is impossible to give even a general resumé of what took place. Each man occupied the position of a buck private when the regiment goes over the top. He knows what *he* is doing, and maybe what a few others in his vicinity are doing, but there's no telling what the regiment as a whole is doing. We circulated from one Headquarters room to another, making sure in each group that the situation was well in hand, and by 3.00 a.m. were pretty certain that we had carried out our part of the program as best as we were able. A few isolated posts were still operating when we retired, but in a little while all was quiet on the Statler front.

Saturday—let's see, what happened Saturday? We have made inquiries on the point, but have been unable to collect very much information. A great deal of business was done at the meeting by those present, so we are assured, but everything happened so rapidly that it is difficult to pick out details in their proper order. We remember having the Peace Bridge pointed out to us and sitting by an open fire in a dinky little shak in Canada, "the land of the free." Then we were in Buffalo again, moving from floor to floor of the Statler, re-fighting all the bloodless battles of the night before. Then, doubt having been expressed as to the accuracy of a certain map of Buffalo which had appeared in the January issue of a magazine of high repute, we set out on a peregrination of the city to investigate the matter for ourselves. After much fruitless searching and snooping, we were forced to the conclusion that the map contained no word of truth. (New York City papers please copy.)—And so to bed for eight long glorious hours in a lower berth of Coach 888.

Yes, sir; it was a great Convention, if for nothing else, then for this one reason in particular. It took us back to those days in France—days when there was serious business to be done, but when no matter what the size or nature of the undertaking, we knew that we could put it through because we were *all together*. Now that the Convention is over, we have all gone our separate ways to different parts of the state. Some of us may not see each other again until we meet in Troy next year. But we have learned that whatever branch of the service we belong to, and in whatever locality we are stationed, we are all part of one great organization, we are all aiming at the same goal, and we are all prepared to pull our weight in the boat. We like that old war-time feeling of camaraderie and personally we wish that there might be a Convention like this last one every three months.

But in a more serious vain, there really was a lot of business transacted at this, one of the best and largest attended conventions in many years. The meeting was called to order at 10.30 a.m. Friday in the ball room of the Statler with Captain J. Graham of the Naval Militia, President, in the chair. His Honor the Mayor—Charles E. Roesch—had issued a proclamation tending the freedom of the City of Buffalo to the delegates which was read by President Graham after which he introduced the Mayor. Mayor Roesch spoke of his enjoyable week's tour in Camp Smith as Colonel Pooley's guest last summer, told a few stories and promised to bring out the sun so the officers could enjoy their beautiful city. The Commissioner of Police promised unusual courtesies if called upon and Colonel William R. Pooley, 174th Infantry, Buffalo, eloquently responded with the thanks and appreciation of the officers in attendance. After several announcements and reports the President announced the chairmen of the com-

mittees as follows: Resolutions, Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, 245th Coast Artillery; Time and Place, Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Medical Regiment; Nomination, Colonel Walter A. Delamater, 71st Infantry; Auditing, Colonel Samuel H. Merrill, 108th Infantry. The convention then adjourned until 2.00 p.m. to give the various committees a chance to convene.

The first speaker of the afternoon was Major General Franklin W. Ward, The Adjutant General, who was the representative of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. He brought the regrets of the Commander-in-Chief who could not attend and gave out the information that he believed in the National Guard and the fine work it was doing to such an extent that he had not cut any items from its appropriations in the pruning of the 1932 budget and had approved of the building of two new armories. General Ward vigorously attacked the suggested cut in army appropriations by Congress which threatened the continuance of 48 armory drills and full attendance at field training in 1933 as made mandatory in the Defence Bill set up by Congress some years ago.

The following also gave addresses on military training —Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the National Guard; Rear Admiral William B. Franklin, commanding the Naval Militia; and Colonel A. J. Nacnab, U.S.A., Senior Instructor to the N.Y.N.G.

In the evening the banquet was held, the beautiful ball room being handsomely decked with the stars and stripes. During the service of the splendid menu, of Statler par excellence, Art Leard, a great leader, and his band, in Navy regalia, dispensed music and songs keeping up with the various regimental choruses, whether of artillery, cavalry or infantry type and even putting soldier "pep" in "The Old Gray Mare," "Soldiers Never Die," or "what have you?" Special feature attractions in song and dance were given by the Long Sisters, formerly with *Publix Revue;* Orleta Hoover, formerly with the *Student Prince;* Norman Gallo, formerly with *Hollywood Nite Club;* Robert Butler, a personality singer; Bernett Dietsch, formerly with *Publix Revue;* Ethel Gielshardt, very clever song and dance act; Billie Aldridge, snappy and full of "pep."

President Graham, as Toastmaster, introduced the speakers of the evening—Colonel William K. Naylor, General Staff Corps, Chief of Staff, Hdq. 2nd Corps Area, who kept everybody awake with a stirring speech on the need of this country for preparedness—that preparedness which would maintain peace and insure the safety of our country and its citizens in property, in life and in the enjoyment of such life from all outside interference. We believe that nine out of every ten pacifists would have been converted if they had heard this speech.

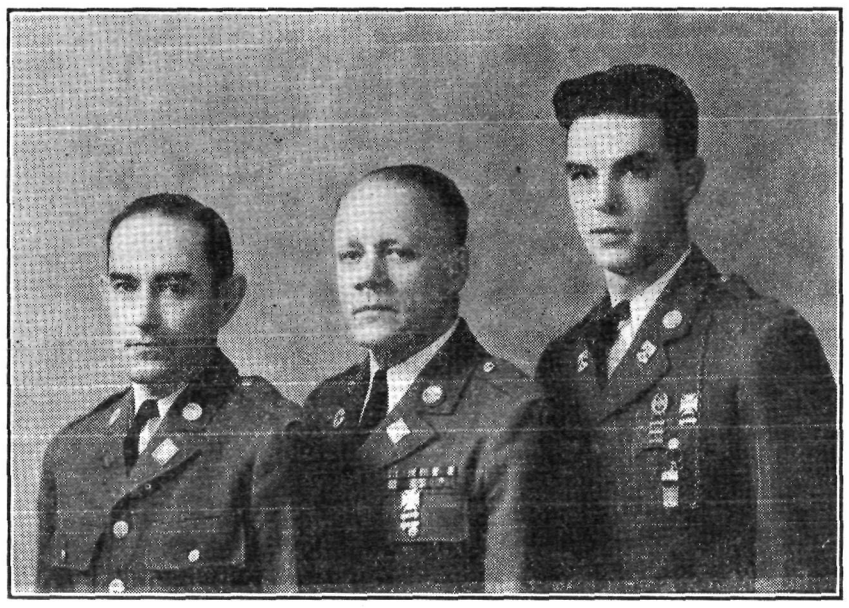
Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the Militia Bureau, gave a splendid address and said he had been well repaid for coming to the convention by meeting such a large delegation of New York National Guardsmen. He congratulated New York State on the efficiency of the military branch of its government and said he would take the inspiration of the splendid convention back to Washington.

Greetings from Poland were delivered to the convention delegates by Tadeusz Buynowski, acting Polish consul, who spoke to the delegates as a reserve officer of the Republic of Poland.

The final speech was made by Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, State Ordnance Officer, and Secretary of the National Guard Association of the United States. It was very popular because it was very short.

We have written so much about the official business as well as the lighter side of the Convention that we have left ourselves little space to mention those who were really responsible for the laborious "staff work" which insured the success and gaiety of those two days. Seventeen aides-de-camp were appointed to attend upon the civic officials and senior officers at the convention and carried out their duties with distinction. Captains Joseph M. Gwinner (106th F.A.) and Lynn DeG. Wallace (174th Inf.) filled the rôles of Sergeants-at-Arms.

The banquet tickets were sold by Lieuts. A. J. Braun (174th Inf.) and Albert L. Endries (106th F.A.) and the high attendance (450) was largely due to their untiring efforts. Excellent work was done "behind the scenes" by eleven sergeants drawn from the 106th F.A., 121st Cavalry, and 174th Infantry. Theirs was a thankless task, but they



MAJOR MANGINE'S RIGHT-HAND MEN—L to R: *Master Sgt. G. B. Lund, 106th F.A.; Master Sgt. A. C. Van Knorring, 174th Infantry, and Staff Sgt. L. E. Doherty, 121st Cavalry.*

did it with a will. A special bouquet goes to Sgt. Lund, 106th F.A., concerning whom we heard so many fine things said.

Sgt. Lund was hard at it throughout the Convention, stationed in Major Mangine's room until all hours of the night, typing, answering calls, dispensing refreshments, and making himself generally useful with a willingness "over and above the call of duty."

What can we add to the fitting words of praise with which President Graham thanked Major Wm. J. Mangine for his services as Secretary of the Association? The Major was here, there, and everywhere—always on the job, and always, as usual, working in the interests of others. We take our hat off to you, Major, and to your genial and efficient assistants, Capt. John F. Ward, Q.M.C., and 1st Lieut. Richard L. Pooley, 174th Infantry.

Nor can we wind up our story of this great Convention (it *was* a great Convention) without paying our respects to Mr. Green, of the Hotel Statler, who, god-like, omnipotent yet invisible, ministered to our very material comfort during those two days.

Most important of the resolutions voted upon was that which protested the recommendation of the National Bureau of the Budget to cut the federal appropriations for the National Guard by 25%.

The resolution, which was adopted without a single dissenting vote, placed the National Guard Association on

(*Continued on page 10*)

The Infantry---"Follow Me"

Reprinted through courtesy of THE WEST VIRGINIA GUARDSMAN

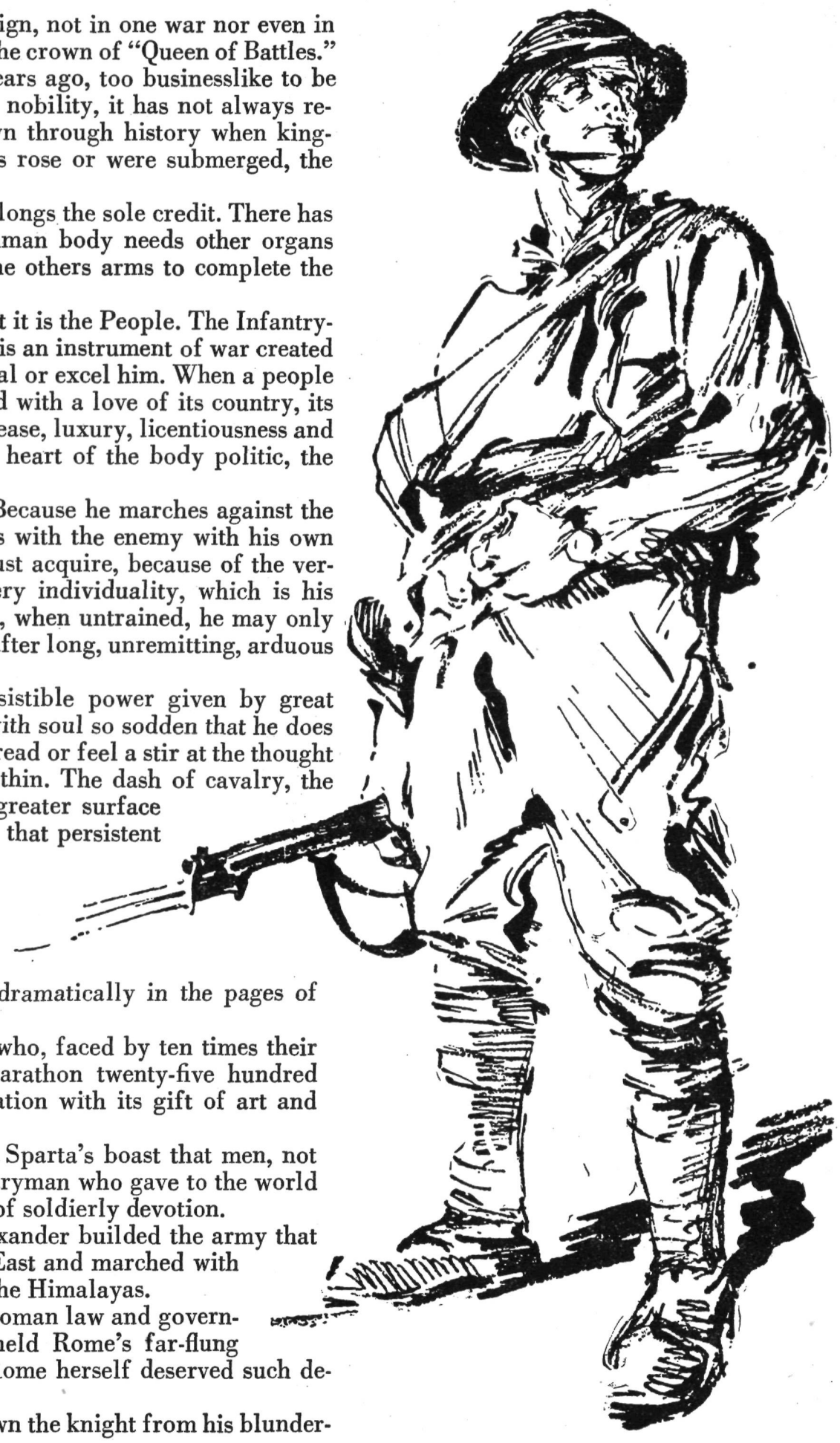
NOT in one battle nor in one campaign, not in one war nor even in one century, did the Infantry win the crown of "Queen of Battles." Enthroned twenty-five hundred years ago, too businesslike to be romantic, too bloody to be attractive to the nobility, it has not always received its mead of written praise. But down through history when kingdoms were made or fell, when civilizations rose or were submerged, the Infantry has been at the heart of the contest.

The Infantry stands not alone nor to it belongs the sole credit. There has always been glory enough for all. The human body needs other organs than the heart and so the Infantry needs the others arms to complete the perfect whole.

The Infantry owes its place to the fact that it is the People. The Infantryman is the fighting machine with a soul. He is an instrument of war created by God and no man-made machine may equal or excel him. When a people have been strong, sturdy, clean, and imbued with a love of its country, its infantry has shown like qualities. But when ease, luxury, licentiousness and the mad pursuit of money have rotted the heart of the body politic, the Infantry has suffered likewise.

The Infantryman is not made in a day. Because he marches against the enemy by the aid of his own legs, grapples with the enemy with his own hands, because of the iron discipline he must acquire, because of the versatility which must be his, because his very individuality, which is his strength, when trained, may be his undoing, when untrained, he may only attain the condition of a good Infantryman after long, unremitting, arduous and thorough training.

There is a peculiar impression of irresistible power given by great bodies of marching men. There is no man with soul so sodden that he does not thrill at the steady beat of the Infantry tread or feel a stir at the thought of the tremendous latent force that lies within. The dash of cavalry, the rumble of the guns, may quicken him to greater surface enthusiasm, but they do not leave him with that persistent impression of power. It is the soul of the Infantry that he feels. Only the rush, contiguous, mighty, eternal, of the waters over Niagara may be likened to it.



The prowess of the Infantry and its influence on man and his affairs stand out dramatically in the pages of history.

It was ten thousand Greek Infantrymen who, faced by ten times their number, smashed the Persian hosts at Marathon twenty-five hundred years ago and assured to us Greek civilization with its gift of art and letters.

It was the Infantryman who made good Sparta's boast that men, not walls, were her protection. It was the Infantryman who gave to the world at Thermopylae that unparalleled example of soldierly devotion.

It was the Infantryman about whom Alexander builded the army that hewed for him his great empire out of the East and marched with him from the Aegean Sea to the heights of the Himalayas.

It was the Infantryman who carried the Roman law and governmental system over the world and who held Rome's far-flung frontiers against every assault so long as Rome herself deserved such devotion.

It was the English archer who brought down the knight from his blunder-

ing horse and drove in the thin edge of the wedge that finally broke the back of the feudal system with its privileges for the few and its oppression of the many.

The Dark Ages cast their shadow over the Infantry. For the warrior who felt the need of an armored skin so weighty as to require the services of other legs than his own and who spent his days philandering about the country slaying seven-headed, fire-eating dragons, or in beating a tatoo on the tin back of his opponent for the smiles of some fair maiden, the bloody, businesslike and unfurbelowed infantry was no attractive service. There was a gory crudeness about infantry work which must have proved most distasteful to the scions of the leading families of that day. And let it not be forgotten that these were the men with the money and the honors to acquire the services of Troubadours and Chroniclers who then, even as now, sang their sweetest and scribbled their mightiest, where the flesh pots lay.

It was the breakless Infantry who did *not* run at the thunder of the guns at Valmy, and who gave Democracy its chance in the face of all the privilege of Europe.

It was to the Infantry of the Old Guard that Napoleon turned in his last desperate attempt to save his empire at Waterloo and it was the British Infantry that broke the Old Guard and wrote *finis* to Napoleon's story.

It was the Infantry who faced Infantry in our Civil War and strewed the country from the Mississippi to the sea with their bodies. And it was an Infantryman whose infantry qualities of dogged perserverance, loyalty to principle and contempt of losses finally preserved these United States as one.

In the World War, although subjected to all that history and modern ingenuity could devise by way of frightfulness and terror, the Infantryman acquitted himself gloriously, but he paid the time-old price with his dead. Neither bomb nor shell nor bullet nor poison gas nor flame could daunt him and he went his way to victory as was his wont.

The Infantry has never felt the need of surrounding its profession with mystery or strange names. But whether it be the javelin or the spear, the long bow or the crossbow, the arquebus, the musket or the rifle, the machine gun, cannon, mortar, or the tank, to them the Infantry has been ever ready to turn its hand and make good use of them in battle.

The Infantry stands today as it has stood down through the ages—stout-hearted, undaunted, ever ready to take one more step toward the enemy, ever watchful to strike him one more blow.

The function of the Infantry is to win battles in the shortest possible time and with the minimum number of casualties. To do this, the highest type of efficiency is demanded, the extreme value of which is now being recognized as never before. To obtain this efficiency demands the greatest effort of mind and body.

The World War has introduced to the world anew the true value of the Infantry arm, its powers and its limitations. It has placed at our command a great variety of new weapons to increase our driving force and it has made us less dependent upon our auxiliaries for support. It has widened our scope, enlarged our sphere and considerably enhanced our power by placing in our hands the means to seek and destroy our enemies.

The Infantry is now equipped with a greater variety of weapons than any other branch at any other time. It must be our aim to prove to the army and to the world that we are capable of their manipulation and proper use, thus justifying their being entrusted to our hands.

The Infantry is self-supporting, self-contained, and is capable, in its own way, of exercising the functions of almost every other branch. It can lay down its own barrage with its rifle grenades and hand bombs. Deprived of the powerful aid of the Field Artillery, the Infantry may yet call into play its trench-mortars and one-pounders. It establishes its own line of communication and does its own signalling, by hand or telegraph. The Infantry has its own horses and its transport; it can fold its tents or leave its trenches whenever it is ready and proceed on its own feet to the accomplishment of its own tasks.

Other branches are charged with the duty of locating the large bodies of the enemy and with giving to the Infantry the general information as to his forces—but once shown the trail, it is our duty to attack, defeat, and pursue him with every means at our command. We must pass through his artillery fire, his galling small arms' fire, seek his strong points, and by closing with the bayonet, destroy his last powers of resistance. From route march to pursuit, the infantry soldier is called upon to show fearless courage, clear-headed decision, exhaustless energy, and that determined resolution and fighting zeal against every effort of the enemy that is so well typified in the spirit of the bayonet.

The weapons of the Infantry are the rifle, bayonet, automatic rifle, pistol, hand and rifle grenade, machine gun, trench mortar, one-pounder and tank. Each of these, while adding team strength, has added many new problems and difficulties. Each weapon has its own peculiarities and characteristics, its powers and its weaknesses, and the trained infantry soldier and officer must have a working knowledge of each. This involves a higher type of training, more varied than that required of any other branch. Therein comes our enormous responsibility. Of what use is superb general staff planning, a matchless air service, cavalry reconnaissance, and tremendous assault artillery preparation if, at the crucial moment, the Infantry has not the exact knowledge of its various weapons, the perfect confidence in its officers, their personal efficiency, and that determination to "carry on" through mountainous difficulties and stupendous resistance that carries our standard to the farthest goal?

Upon the thorough knowledge and ability of the Infantry to play its rôle in battle will largely depend the success of the accompanying arms. It is the Infantryman who is the proudest man, for he is the man who belongs to the unit of attack. He must be the most cheerful and self-sacrificing of individuals, for it is he who will lie in the face of death in the night, in the cold and rain, without shelter or food, and it is he who, in the coming of the dawn, must grit his teeth and carry on.

On the Infantry falls the brunt of the battle. Its training and discipline must be of the highest. A means is judged by its result, and the Infantry is, in the final analysis, the only branch which may assume the aggressive and bring about decisive results. Consequently, any army is judged by the character of its infantry. Infantry determines the victory, it pays the greatest price in casualties, and it holds the place of honor. The Infantry leads—the others follow.

Regimental Historical Sketches

By **BRIGADIER GENERAL DeWITT CLINTON FALLS**

THE OLD GUARD

THE Old Guard of the City of New York was formed in 1868 by the merger of the Light Guard and City Guard. The Light Guard was organized in 1826 under the name of Tomkins Blues, which title it bore until August 14, 1830, when the change to Light Guard was made.

At that time, it was customary for separate companies to be attached to militia regiments and the Tomkins Blues had thus been parading with the 3rd Artillery (later, the 8th Regiment, and now the 258th Coast Artillery). On changing its title, the Light Guard became Company A, 106th Regiment, now obsolete.

On May 6, 1847, they were transferred to the 12th Regiment (now, the 212th Anti-Aircraft Artillery), as Company A, and another change was made in 1854 when they again transferred to the 55th Regiment, now obsolete, as Company I. This change was not satisfactory and still another transfer was made in 1854 to the 71st Regiment. As Company A of that organization, they participated in all the service of the regiment's calls for state duty and the Civil War. (For an account of this service, see the Regimental Historical Sketch of the 71st Regiment which was published in the National Guardsmen, November, 1925).

In 1833, another independent company was formed, taking the name of Pulaski Cadets which, in a reorganization in 1839, changed its title to The New York City Guard. In accordance with the custom previously mentioned, they became Company B, 222nd Regiment, and, on this regiment being disbanded in 1847, the City Guard were assigned to the 11th Regiment (now obsolete) as Company A. The City Guard was transferred in 1857 to the 55th Regiment as Company G, and, in 1859, was again transferred to the 9th Regiment (now the 244th Coast Artillery) as Company C. As such they participated with the regiment in the Civil War. (For such service, see the regimental Historical Sketch of the 244th Coast Artillery in the National Guardsman, January, 1926).

Many officers in other organizations who served with honor and distinction in the war, owed their promotion to the training they had received in the Light and City Guards since nearly all the original pre-war members became commissioned officers in various branches of the service.

At the close of the Civil War, the reorganization of the militia (now under the title of the National Guard) made it impossible for any company of a regiment to continue on a semi-independent status. In order to effect a survival of these two famous companies, a bill was passed in the State Legislature in 1867 incorporating the two organizations as a Veteran Battalion of State Militia, under the title of The Old Guard of New York. It provided that only veterans of the two companies, the National Guard, Army, Navy, and Volunteer Forces were eligible for membership. These qualifications are still retained and every active member of the Old Guard, before joining, must have performed honorable service in some of the recognized military forces of the country.

Since its organization as the Old Guard, the battalion has seen no active duty in the field, but has rendered extremely valuable services in assisting in various military activities. At the time of the Spanish War, it established recruiting booths in various parts of the city and in one week enrolled over 5,000 men. Arrangements were made to officer and equip five regiments, but the early termination of the war frustrated its patriotic endeavors.

When the World War was declared, the Old Guard waived its veteran regiments for membership and recruited up its ranks to take over, in a measure, the local defenses of the city. It was not difficult to enroll men who were not accepted by the federal authorities though amply able to perform state duty, and the organization was equipped, armed, and uniformed in olive drab. This was done wholly at its own expense and the regiment declared itself ready for such duty as it might be required to perform. As in the Civil War, many members left its ranks at the time of the Spanish and World Wars to accept commissions in various organizations where they served with honor to their Alma Mater.

At the close of the World War, the battalion reverted to its pre-war status and has been carrying on, as ever, its peace-time activities, participating in military ceremonies, acting as escort to distinguished individuals and organizations, as well as taking part in the social world of the city. The Military Ball, which the Old Guard has held annually for one hundred and six years, has become the most famous military function of this character in the country, and brings together each year in large numbers representatives of the Army, Navy, and National Guard organizations from this and other states.

Both companies had their own distinctive uniforms which were changed from time to time, as the illustration shows. Previous to 1847, companies composing a regiment each wore their independent uniforms. This, however, presented such a kaleidoscopic appearance at regimental formations that a reorganization of the militia in that year made a regimental uniform obligatory when the entire regiment appeared as such together. Companies were allowed to retain their individual uniforms only for independent functions.

After this new order went into effect, the Light Guard and the City Guard were equipped with the uniforms of the organization to which they were attached, retaining their distinctive dress for company parades and social affairs.

In the illustration at the head of this article, the uniforms, from left to right, are as follows:

Tomkins Blues	Blue Uniform, white trimmings.
Light Guard, 1831	Red coat — Blue trimmings — Blue trousers—Red stripe. (White trousers in summer.)
Light Guard, 1835	Red coat — White trimmings — Blue trousers—Red stripe. (White trousers in summer.)
Light Guard, 1844	White coat—Blue trimmings—Blue trousers—Red stripe.
Pulaski Cadets	Blue coat—Maroon and white trimmings—Blue trousers—Maroon stripe.
City Guard, 1839	Red coat—Blue trousers—Red stripe. (White trousers in Summer.)
City Guard, 1847	White coat—Red trimmings—White trousers—Red stripe.
Old Guard, 1868	White coat—Blue and Gold trimmings —Blue trousers—Red and Gold stripe.

For the various regimental uniforms worn by the Light Guard and City Guard, the reader is referred to the Regimental Historical Sketches (already published in the New York National Guardsman) of the organizations to which they were attached.

OFFICERS' MESS, 107TH INFANTRY

THE officers' mess of the 107th Infantry is located in Appleton Memorial Hall, which has been installed in the 7th Regiment Armory in New York City in honor of the memory of Colonel Daniel Appleton who commanded the famous old Seventh Regiment for 27 years—1889 to 1916.

Colonel Appleton founded the officers' mess shortly after he came to the command of the regiment with the idea of instituting the "touch of the elbow" which characterized the spirit of the regiment through the years when he was its leader.

The tablet over the fireplace preserves in enduring bronze the words of Colonel Appleton when the mess was founded. The picture of this patriotic citizen soldier adorns the wall at the left. The bases of chandeliers are gun wheels which have rolled on the field of honor and which were presented to the mess by the War Department. Each of the chairs is a memorial to an officer or soldier who has served with the Seventh Infantry. A plate on each certifies to the highest rank attained in the regiment. Major-General John F. O'Ryan is listed as Corporal O'Ryan.

It is in this hallowed place that the present officers of the regiment meet and touch elbows around the festal board in the same fashion as when their assemblies were presided over by the "Grand Old Man" who was their guiding spirit for so many years.

—Courtesy The Infantry Journal.

Photo by Richard Averill Smith.

Officers' Mess of the 107th Infantry in Appleton Memorial Hall at the 7th Regiment Armory.

CAPT. HEROLD, 165th INFANTRY, GETS STATE DECORATION

ON the occasion of the review recently held at the 165th Infantry Regiment armory, in honor of the new Commanding General of the 2nd Corps Area, Major General Dennis E. Nolan, the commanding officer of Company G—Capt. Victor J. Herold—was the recipient of minor honors, receiving on this occasion the ten year medal of the State of New York for long and faithful service. After the review, a reception, arranged by the members of G Company, was held and was attended by friends of both Captain Herold and members of his command. There was dancing after refreshments had been served.

New Commander, 106th Infantry

ON January 4th, 1929, General Ransom H. Gillett, commanding the 53rd Brigade, nominated Lieutenant Colonel Frank C. Vincent, of the 106th Infantry for promotion to Colonel and assignment to command that regiment. The nomination was promptly took his examination and qualified, and on January 12th Colonel William R. Wright, Chief of Staff, 27th Division, who has temporarily commanded the regiment since July 20th, 1931, was relieved and Colonel Vincent succeeded him in the command of the 106th.

The new colonel, therefore, becomes another of our commanding officers to rise from the recruit squad to the command of the regiment in which he enlisted.

Born in the state of Kansas in 1884, Colonel approved by General Haskell. Colonel Vincent Vincent disregarded Horace Greeley's well known advice and started East to seek his fortunes. When he finally reached Brooklyn, he decided that this should be his permanent residence and settled down there, enlisting also in the old 23rd Regiment on February 6th, 1906. His rise from recruit to Colonel has, therefore, taken him a little less than twenty-six years. He became corporal and sergeant, serving mostly in Company G, but also for a short time in Company L, and went to the Border as First Sergeant of Company G, in 1916.

In May, 1917, when the regiment was on duty guarding the Croton Aqueduct, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of Company G. In April, 1918, he was transferred to Co. F and went overseas in that capacity with the 106th Infantry of our 27th Division. He served through all of the engagements in which the regiment participated, receiving the Belgian War Cross with palm for his services in the Scherpenberg-Dieckiebusch Lake sector and a Division Citation "for courage, determination and energy frequently displayed while a First Lieutenant commanding Company F of his regiment in the battle of LeSelle River, France, and in the engagements subsequent thereto until wounded in action, October 19, 1918." Invalidated to England he returned to the Division in December, 1918, and served for a short time with the 108th Infantry.

Col. Frank C. Vincent

In the meantime he had been promoted to Captain of Infantry as of the 13th of November, 1918, and in February was sent to the Military Police School at Autun, France. Graduating from that school he was assigned to command the 211th Company of the Military Police Corps (originally the Military Police Company of the 87th Division), and served in the very attractive city of Nancy, France, until ordered back to the United States where he was mustered out at Camp Pike on July 28th, 1919. In addition to his Belgian decoration, Colonel Vincent was made an Officer of the Order of the Crown of Rumania and received the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross for his war services.

On the 18th of February, 1920, he rejoined the 23rd regiment, New York Guard, as Captain of Company G, and was serving in that capacity when the regiment was Federalized as the 106th Infantry on January 1st, 1921. In 1922 he was made regimental Adjutant, in1923 Major commanding the Second Battalion, and on December 14th, 1928, he became Lieutenant Colonel. He is a graduate of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, of the National Guard class of 1926.

Colonel Vincent's record as given above speaks for itself as to his experience and ability. Under his command we look for a fine record from the old 23rd, the present 106th.

(*Continued from page 5*)

record as requesting New York representatives in Congress and the House subcommittee on military appropriations "to use their good offices" towards obtaining sufficient Federal appropriations to permit 48 armory drills and full encampment yearly. (If the present budgetary proposals were carried out, armory drills would be reduced to 42 annually and only 75% of the total strength of the Guard would be able to attend Camp.)

"All the states of the Union have patriotically accepted in good faith the provisions contained in the National Defense Act with respect to the organization and training of their National Guard," the resolution declared, "and have appropriated huge sums of money to properly house, maintain, administer and facilitate the training required under the said act.

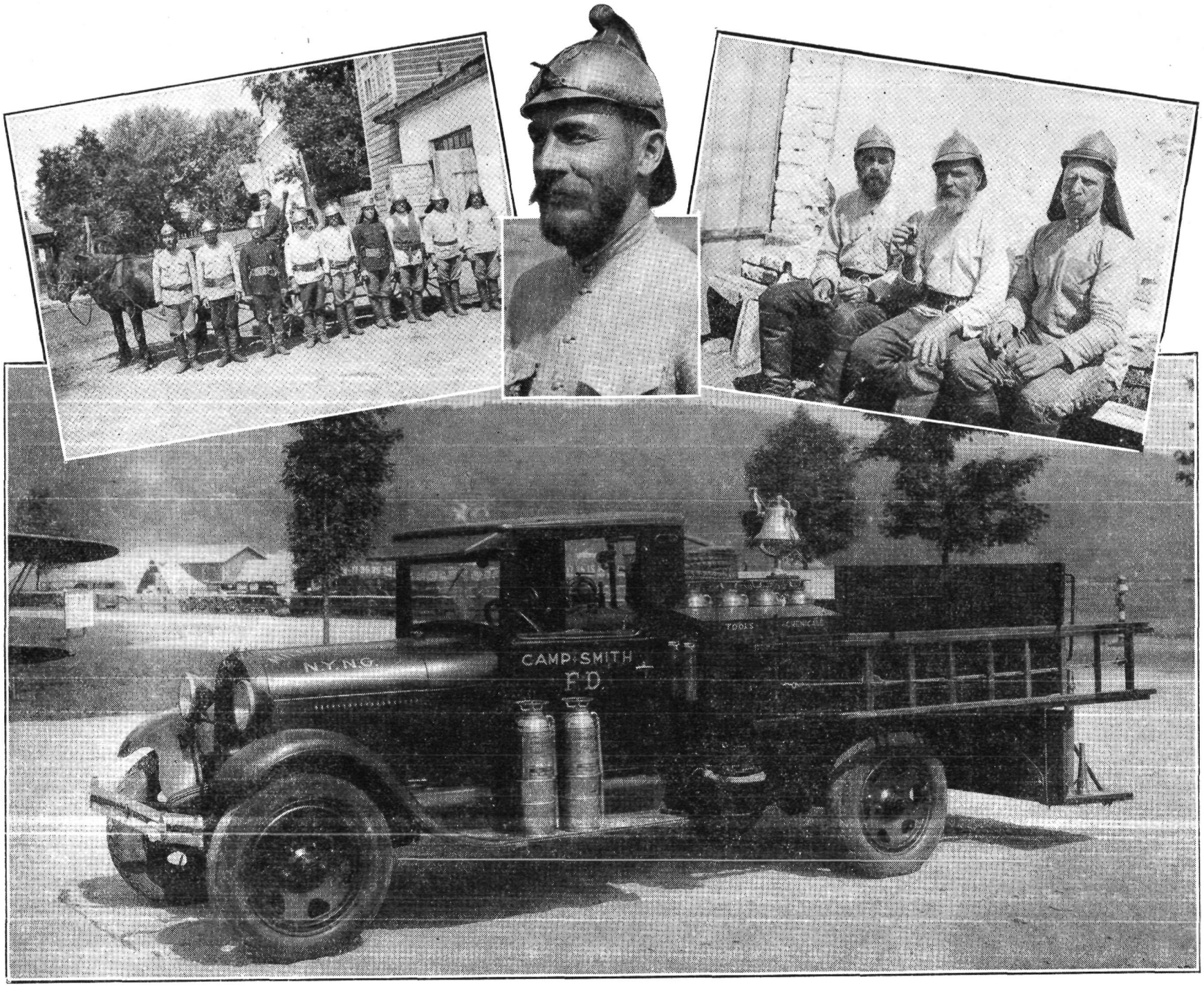
"The proposed reduction may reasonably be termed an attempt to repudiate and abandon and renounce a provision of Federal law respecting the National Guard, which was solemnly accepted by the states as final in the scheme of national defense, and upon which they based the very foundations of their faith and belief in an adequate national system of citizen preparedness."

The convention voted to hold its annual meeting in 1933 in Troy, N. Y.

ARE DISBANDED NAVAL MILITIA AIR SQUADRONS

FOR the first time in the history of the New York State Naval Militia, two organizations were disbanded last month from the State service, in muster-out ceremonies held at the armory of the Second Naval Battalion in Fifty-Second Street, Bay Ridge.

The organizations which thus terminated their service with the State, but which will continue to exist as units of the U. S. Naval Reserve, are Flight Squadron V.N. 3, of Reserve District No. 3, commanded by Lieut.-Commander J. W. Iseman, and the V.N. 4 of Reserve District No. 4, commanded by Lieut. C. K. Wildman.



THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH—

AT the foot of the above group is shown the new fire-truck, designed by Major Alfred D. Reutershan, Fire Marshal at Camp Smith, which was put into service for the first time last summer. Note its smart appearance and up-to-the-minute equipment.

Will some veteran of the N.Y.N.G. help us to identify the other photographs? They were found on our desk clipped to the photo of the new fire truck and we can only suppose that they are pictures of a former fire-fighting squad up at Camp. Can anyone throw any light upon the mystery?

While not as smart as the members of our present Post Fire Department, we have no doubt that they were an efficient troop and did their job well when emergencies arose, even though hampered by old-fashioned equipment.

The uniforms, helmets, hirsute adornments, etc., of the 1931 Post Fire Detachment are not as picturesque as sported by these gentlemen of yore, but at least they've got a nicer looking fire-truck.

1931 CAMPS WERE "BEST OF ALL TIME"

THE 1931 National Guard field training camps were successful beyond comparison." This is the conclusion that has been arrived at throughout the country. It comes from those who had to do with the conduct of the camps, from officers of the Regular Army sent out from Corps Area Headquarters to inspect National Guard units and from civilians who observed the operation of the camps.

Never, in the history of the National Guard, was the attendance percentage so high. This is due in part to the economic conditions, but that is not the sole reason. The National Guard is attracting a higher class of young men in their ranks—men who are interested in the military profession; interested in the National Defense, and are willing to devote their time to it where the training is conducted on an efficiency basis and their efforts bear fruit. In many of the States (and one of these was the State of New York) the enlistment of recruits was stopped at least two months before the opening of camp. This insured the new Guardsman a minimum of eight armory drill periods and eliminated much of the recruit training at the field camps.

Plans are under way for the 1932 camps and it is fully expected that they will surpass those of 1931.

THE NEW YORK

National Guardsman

(Official State Publication)

VOL. VIII No. 11 FEBRUARY, 1932

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BRIEF EDITORIALS

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BI-CENTENNIAL

FROM what each one of you has read about Washington, one fact must stand out above all others—the astonishing versatility of the man. We read of Washington, not only as an organizer of armies, a great commander, a great president, and a great statesman, but of his successes in civil walks of life as an exceptional farmer, a good business man, explorer, engineer, and founder of corporations. In his domestic life, too, he proved himself a dutiful son, an affectionate husband, and a sympathetic and devoted "father" to the children and grandchildren of his wife by a previous marriage. No matter what task confronted him, he seemed always to undertake it with the words of the Preacher in mind: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

All the advantages which we enjoy in our present culture have been made possible by the efforts of people who have *contributed*. If individuals have not been cooperative, have not been interested in others, have made no contribution to the whole, their entire life has been futile, they have disappeared and left no trace behind them. Only the work of those men who have contributed have survived. Their spirit continues and their spirit is eternal.

It is rare that we find any man possessed of Washington's versatility, and yet Washington was a graduate of no school or college and all that he achieved was nothing but the result of his own painstaking and determined efforts to give his services for the common good. *He forgot self in the interests of others.*

LOOKING FOR A REALLY NATIONAL TEAM

WE have called attention before to the fact that the New York National Guard rifle teams of the past few years have been unable to keep apace with other states in the National Matches, due primarily to the lack of funds to train the team properly before it arrives at Camp Perry. Before 1916, the New York Team had an annual appropriation in the budget of $3,500. The team sent from the Mexican Border was not allowed use of this fund in 1916 and nothing being used that year, the "pruning knife" cut it out in 1917 budget, and it has been out since.

The other day the Editor received a letter from Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier enclosing one from one of his former comrades in the 71st Infantry, Robert E. Heun, formerly Captain of Company I, who now resides in Richmond, Indiana. In this letter Captain Heun said:

"It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that for five years I was a member of the New York State National Rifle Team, and during that period had every opportunity to see our splendid organization in operation. At the beginning of the National Matches about 1903, New York outshot every team entered in the National Match and was an easy winner for three successive years. It is not well-known that the generosity of the members of our team in giving their time to coaching the Annapolis Midshipmen and the Navy Team taught our pupils to excel the masters and, for that reason, after the Navy developed so did the other service teams. Captain Corwin and I spent a good part of two summers at Sea Girt with the candidates for the Marine Team and did our best to help develop them with the result that they came through shortly thereafter and won the National Match. I left the Guard in 1910 at the time I went to Japan. I have noted year after year how New York has had difficulty in holding a place which would be a credit to our great state. I feel certain that much of this is due to the fact that no suitable appropriation is made out of state funds, so that the team may be enabled to get in the practice necessary to develop a winning team. Unless I am greatly mistaken, a modest apporpriation of thirty-five hundred dollars would be ample to take care of this need and I earnestly trust that you, who have always been so deeply interested in the New York National Guard, will take it upon yourself to introduce the necessary bill and see it passed by the two houses. In the earlier years of the match most of the New York teams mere made up of officers who gave their time and money without cost to the state while training for places on the various teams. The result was, we developed some of the finest shots in the country, but after officers were generally eliminated from the National Match teams, enlisted men did not have the means or time to give to the state."

In submitting Captain Heun's letter to the Editor, Assemblyman Cuvillier wrote that he would try and get the Legislature to approve of sufficient funds to place the New York National Guard "in the front rank where it should belong as the Empire State of the Union."

The states whose teams are passing the New York team have appropriations annually running, in some small states, as high as five and seven thousand dollars. If our teams could be trained properly many more of our best shots would be interested and willing to sacrifice their time to shoot in these National competitions.

Like everything else, real training cannot be obtained without funds.

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

OUR NEW INSPECTION SYSTEM

A VERY radical change in policy has been made this year in the new method of conducting the annual inspections. Before the Federalization of our National Guard, the annual inspection by State Officials was a very evident necessity, but after that Federalization, when an officer of the regular army made a careful and comprehensive annual inspection, a great deal of the work of the State inspector was a duplication of effort.

Not all of it, however, by any means, for the Federal Inspector was not concerned to any great extent with finances, and inspected the armories only to the extent of seeing that they provided adequate shelter and protection for Federal property.

Some very important features were therefore left largely to the State inspector, and they were so important that the experience of many years proved that they could not thoroughly be accomplished in the time available for each organization. Even in the subject of personnel and property records, it is considered that the Federal and State inspectors cannot, in the short time at their disposal, make a thorough inspection and correct the mistakes that they discover.

While this entire matter has been under consideration for some years, it was not until 1931 that the desired change was made. When the recent revision of our National Guard Regulations was affected, provision was made therein for the new system, and it was put into effect at the start of the training year.

The change is logical. Army regulations define the duties of the Inspector General's department to be "inspections other than tactical." State inspections in the future will, therefore, be made in the armories by a representative of the Inspector General's Department to determine whether the administration of the unit is being properly conducted, and during the field training period will be made under the supervision of G-3 to determine the state of training. The annual muster required by the State law will be made at the most convenient time, probably during field training.

I want everyone to fix this new state system in his mind as follows: An inspection during the winter on administration; another during the summer on training, and also the annual Federal inspection which will cover the same subjects as formerly.

This system will not be a duplication of effort, for the winter State administrative inspection will supplement the Federal inspection and provide the means for going carefully and with all the necessary time into matters that can only hastily be examined during the time allowed for the Federal inspection. The summer training inspection will be made by observation of the work in camp, and organizations will be rated as they have been required to be rated for many years by our annual field training circular.

The administrative inspection, I hope, will be one of the most progressive steps that we have taken for some time. I attach great importance to it.

Our National Guard training has been progressing steadily and well. Our administration also has done so to a certain extent but not, I believe, to as great an extent or to as satisfactory an extent. The reason is, of course, that training is interesting and its results are apparent, while administration involves more drudgery and the results of that drudgery are not as conspicuous.

Administration, as I see it, and as it will be inspected by the State inspector, involves six points, as follows:

1. The armory, its condition, cleanliness, and use.
2. Armory employees, their number, organization, and employment.
3. Financial records.
4. Personnel records.
5. Property records.
6. Completeness and care of materiel, clothing, and equipment.

These are all very important subjects, and I intend to devote several future editorials to a discussion of their salient features and to a statement of what we expect from responsible officers in connection with them.

Consider this as a "warning order." I feel very strongly that our National Guard "Administration" should and can be improved. I intend to give you my ideas in detail. I want the help of every officer and man in carrying these ideas into effect.

Wm. H. Haskell

Major-General

GENERAL NOLAN REVIEWS 165TH INFANTRY AND PRESENTS 93RD BRIGADE TROPHY

MAJOR GENERAL DENNIS E. NOLAN, commanding the 2nd Corps Area, reviewed the 165th Infantry on December 9th, 1931, at its armory at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-Sixth Street. The Regiment made an excellent showing in its special dress uniform.

Prior to the review, Colonel Costigan entertained the General at dinner at the Manhattan club, at which were also the following distinguished guests: Major General William N. Haskell, Brigadier Generals Louis R. Holbrook, George R. Dyer, John J. Phelan, H. L. Laubach, John J. Byrne, H. J. Hatch and Herman A. Metz; Colonels William R. Jackson, John R. Kelly, Lieut. Colonels Wm. Schroeder, Jr., Chaplain Francis P. Duffy, Martin H. Meaney; Majors Jerome B. Crowley, Geoffrey J. O'Flynn, W. A. Cunningham; Captains William H. Beers, F. A. Allen, William S. Sweeny, John V. Grombach, Joseph F. Flannery, and Lieut. Homer W. Kiefer.

The ceremonies at the armory consisted of a concert by the regimental band, under the direction of Bandmaster Clifford E. Ridgely, the review of the Regiment by General Nolan, followed by an Evening Parade under command of Lieut. Col. Martin H. Meany, and a machine gun demonstration by Company D, under command of Capt. Charles E. Baker.

Just before the Evening Parade, the following presentations were made: 93rd Brigade Trophy for rifle marksmanship, won by the 165th Infantry Rifle Team; Decorations by the State of New York for long and faithful service for 20 years to Master Sgt. Patrick Hedderman, Staff Sgt. Charles E. Mehl, and Pvt. Alexander Whalen; for ten years to Capt. Victor J. Herold, Sgt. George M. Faulhaber, Staff Sgt. William J. Naughton, Sgt. Biagi Nuccio, Pfc. Charles Seibold, and Pvt. Henry Lazarus. The Regimental long and faithful service medal for ten years was awarded to Sgt. Mark L. White.

General Nolan held a reception in the Board Room after the review and Alfred E. O'Shea, the Australian-Irish tenor, sang many Irish ballads in his own inimitable way.

As usual on such occasions, music and dancing followed on the drill floor and in all the company rooms until midnight.

EMPIRE STATE RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION

NUMEROUS inquiries have been received in regard to National Guard Rifle Clubs or Teams affiliating themselves with the Empire State Rifle and Pistol Association which was newly formed on December 6th, 1931, and which has since added many teams and clubs to its roster throughout the state. The matter was brought to the attention of the Association officials and, after debate, the following official statement was given out by the President, Mr. Floyd M. Avery.

"That a National Guard unit of any size up to a battalion may be considered as a rifle club or rifle team representing such a unit, and as such may be considered eligible to join the Empire State Association and receive the same benefits and considerations as a civilian club.

"The only question involved at all would be the size of such a National Guard club as compared with the smaller civilian clubs, but due to the fact that during outdoor or indoor state-wide competition both civilian and N.G. teams would be limited to a certain number of picked men to represent their organization, this matter would be of small consideration.

"It is suggested that N.G. Company commanders pick a team captain and form a rifle club within the unit composed of their best shots. This would tend to start competition within the unit since those not picked would strive to gain a place in the club representing their company.

"The first state-wide competition of the Empire State Association will be held in Ithaca, New York, some time in April, 1932, at which time clubs from all over the state will compete in various matches for both Rifle and Pistol. The schedule of this will be sent out well in advance to all paid up clubs.

"All communications regarding the new Association should be addressed to S. W. Fisher, Secretary, Empire State Rifle and Pistol Association, 21 Gordon Place, Ilion, N. Y."

BATTERY E, 156th F.A. ARE HOSTS AT TREASURE HUNT

ONE hundred riders participated recently in a Treasure Hunt sponsored by Battery E of the 156th Field Artillery. Led by Miss Marion Leonard, a gay party left the Standring Riding Academy, circled the race track and then set out for the west to the Grimm farm, where the first treasure was found.

From there a cross-country route was taken through other fields of the farm until the second treasure was located. The third treasure was unearthed further afield at the Hewitt farm, after which, Col. J. Townsend Cassedy led the party to Algonquin Park. Finally the party returned to the Chadwick race track where the prizes were distributed by Capt. Joseph P. Monihan.

Throughout the past season, riding has been enjoyed by a goodly number and the purpose of the hunt was to get together all the horsemen of Newburgh and its vicinity. There was no entrance fee, the hunt being simply a social affair. Following the ride, many expressed a desire that such a group gather again next season when more elaborate prizes will be offered. All who took part seem to have enjoyed their afternoon's ride with the Battery as hosts.

Hines Attendance Trophy Changes Hands

THE 1931 figures for the Colonel Frank H. Hines Attendance Trophy which have recently been worked out show a general re-shuffling of the order in which the twenty-six units of the New York National Guard appeared the previous year when the Trophy was won by the 102nd Medical Regiment.

The 27th Division Aviation leads the field by a clear margin of 2.70% in the 1930-1931 training year, followed by the 258th Field Artillery, who were also runners up in the previous year's list. Third on the list appears the 71st Infantry who have jumped six places into their new position.

Below is given the standing of all organizations of the N.Y.N.G. during the 1930-1931 training year. To enable comparison at a glance between the present order and that of the year before, a bracketed figure, indicating the 1929-1930 rating, follows the numerical rating of their present standing, and the 1929-1930 percentage is given in the right-hand column.

The 1930-1931 figures for the whole N.Y.N.G. (91.94%) show an increase of nearly two per cent over those of the previous training year. If the same rate of increase can be maintained each year for the next four years, the percentage of attendance for the entire N.Y.N.G. will be 100%. "Oh, the little more, and how much it is!"

		1930-1931				
		Armory Drill	*Field Training*	*Inspection*	*Percentage*	1929-1930 *Percentage*
1.(10)	27th Division Aviation	94.34	99.15	99.00	97.49	91.85
2. (2)	258th Field Artillery	88.68	98.71	97.00	94.79	94.08
3. (9)	71st Infantry	89.90	98.41	96.00	94.77	92.13
4. (5)	121st Cavalry	92.50	93.77	97.89	94.72	92.96
5. (3)	212th Coast Artillery (A.A.)	86.00	98.91	98.64	94.51	93.34
6. (1)	102d Medical Regiment	88.42	96.96	97.91	94.43	94.11
7. (6)	106th Field Artillery	86.78	97.43	98.63	94.28	92.43
8. (4)	104th Field Artillery	86.29	96.49	97.00	93.26	97.97
9.(11)	245th Coast Artillery (H.D.)	85.66	95.72	97.88	93.08	90.82
10. (7)	101st Cavalry	88.75	91.34	98.00	92.69	92.30
11. (8)	10th Infantry	83.23	97.31	97.00	92.51	92.28
12.(19)	108th Infantry	84.61	95.89	95.67	92.05	88.04
13.(21)	106th Infantry	85.44	95.94	94.40	91.92	86.04
14.(14)	102d Engineers (Combat)	82.93	93.64	97.00	91.19	89.24
15.(12)	14th Infantry	84.59	94.85	93.60	91.01	89.69
16.(20)	156th Field Artillery	81.17	96.34	95.00	90.83	86.53
17.(18)	174th Infantry	83.91	95.89	92.50	90.76	88.05
18.(13)	244th Coast Artillery (T.D.)	86.48	94.61	90.11	90.40	89.44
19.(15)	105th Field Artillery	82.74	94.27	92.00	89.67	89.11
20.(23)	369th Infantry	85.90	96.26	85.36	89.17	85.47
21.(17)	27th Div. Quartermaster Train	81.79	96.16	89.00	88.98	88.20
22.(16)	105th Infantry	80.53	89.72	96.64	88.96	89.03
23.(24)	Special Troops, 27th Division	81.93	89.73	92.00	87.88	85.00
24.(22)	165th Infantry	75.04	91.22	89.10	85.12	85.91
25.(26)	101st Signal Battallion	76.86	91.07	87.00	84.97	78.65
26.(25)	107th Infantry	74.83	82.15	84.00	80.32	83.65
	BRIGADES					
1. (5)	Coast Artillery Headquarters	98.25	100.00	100.00	99.41	92.74
2. (3)	93d Brigade	90.59	99.84	100.00	96.81	93.42
3. (1)	State Staff	96.99	94.11	96.50	95.86	97.11
4. (8)	54th Brigade	90.46	95.12	97.30	94.29	89.43
5. (4)	51st Cavalry Brigade	90.04	91.28	100.00	93.77	93.34
6. (6)	Hq. & Hq. Det., 27th Div.	94.10	94.44	92.50	93.68	92.59
7. (7)	52d Field Artillery Brigade	90.02	93.47	97.00	93.49	91.59
8. (2)	53d Brigade	85.88	87.64	100.00	91.17	95.53
9. (9)	87th Brigade	90.41	84.09	94.50	89.66	84.45

COLONEL VAUGHN APPOINTED TO STATE COMMISSION ON AVIATION

APPOINTMENT of Lt. Col. George A. Vaughn as a member of the State Commission on Aviation to succeed the late Peter J. Brady, was announced recently by Governor Roosevelt. Colonel Vaughn is the only air officer of the National Guard staff. Before his promotion to the staff, he was commanding officer of the 27th Division Aviation unit at Miller Field, Staten Island. He is a veteran of the World War "with a magnificent record of service," Mr. Roosevelt said, "and is at the present time actively interested in aeronautics."

Mr. Brady, who was president of the Federation Bank and Trust Company, was killed on September 21, 1931, in the fall of an airplane on Staten Island.

When Do We Leave for Camp

FIELD TRAINING DATES—1932

Camp Smith, New York

10th Infantry	June 12—June 26
27th Division Q.M. Trains	June 12—June 26
105th Infantry	June 26—July 10
106th Infantry	June 26—July 10
107th Infantry	July 10—July 24
108th Infantry	July 10—July 24
87th Brigade Hq. & Hq. Co.	July 24—Aug. 7
71st Infantry	July 24—Aug. 7
174th Infantry	July 24—Aug. 7
27th Division Hq. & Hq. Det.	Aug. 7—Aug. 21
27th Division Special Troops	Aug. 7—Aug. 21
101st Signal Battalion	Aug. 7—Aug. 21
53rd Brigade Hq. & Hq. Co.	Aug. 7—Aug. 21
54th Brigade Hq. & Hq. Co.	Aug. 7—Aug. 21
102nd Engineers	Aug. 7—Aug. 21
102nd Medical Regiment	Aug. 7—Aug. 21
93rd Brigade Hq. & Hq. Co.	Aug. 21—Sept. 4
14th Infantry	Aug. 21—Sept. 4
165th Infantry	Aug. 21—Sept. 4
369th Infantry	Sept. 4—Sept. 18

Pine Camp, New York

101st Cavalry	June 12—June 26
51st Cavalry Brig. Hq. & Hq. Trp.	June 19—July 3
121st Cavalry	June 26—July 10
112th F.A., N.J.N.G.	July 10—July 24
156th Field Artillery	July 24—Aug. 7
105th Field Artillery	Aug. 7—Aug. 21
52nd F.A. Brigade Hq. & Hq. Btry.	Aug. 21—Sept. 4
104th Field Artillery	Aug. 21—Sept. 4
106th Field Artillery	Aug. 21—Sept. 4
27th Division Aviation	Aug. 21—Sept. 4

Fort Ontario, New York

212th Coast Artillery	June 26—July 10
258th Field Artillery	July 10—July 24
244th Coast Artillery	July 24—Aug. 7
Hq. & Hq. Det., Coast Art. Brigade	July 24—Aug. 7

Fort H. G. Wright, New York

245th Coast Artillery	July 2—July 16

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

27th Tank Company	July 10—July 24
102nd Ordnance Company	July 10—July 24

THE MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THE new museum of the City of New York, located at 5th Avenue and 104th Street, was opened to the public on January 11th and may now be visited daily from 9 to 5. As its name indicates, its exhibits are confined to the history of the city and its various activities, past and present.

Undoubtedly of the greatest interest to National Guardsmen is the exhibit covering the history of the Militia and the National Guard. A collection of uniforms past and present, portraits, prints, documents, and books covering the subject has been assembled by Brigadier General DeWitt C. Falls, assistant curator in charge of the military section of the museum.

Many of the city organizations have already contributed samples of their present distinctive uniforms and other items of interest showing their past history. There are several regiments, however, who have not as yet answered the appeal for such material, but it is hoped that in the near future they may cooperate with the museum authorities so that every city organization will be represented in the exhibit.

General Falls may be reached by letter at the Headquarters of the National Guard, State Office Building, 80 Centre Street, should any one wish to contribute or consult him in regard to donations they may wish to make of historical material covering the Militia and National Guard of the City.

MILITARY BALL DE LUXE

IN Buffalo on Saturday evening, January 16, it was conclusively proved that it doesn't necessarily take a whole regiment to put on a successful military ball. On that evening in the ball room of Hotel Statler, the Second Battalion Headquarters Company of the 174th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Sanford A. Carroll, commanding, inaugurated the Buffalo centennial with one of the prettiest, most successful dinner dances ever given in this western city. Over seven hundred guests filled the handsomely decorated ball room, the beauty of our own glorious stars and stripes being augmented with clusters of balloons of every color of the rainbow which were brilliantly spot-lighted. The guests of honor, some fifty in number, including the regimental commander, Colonel Pooley, and Mrs. Pooley, and the Second Battalion Commander, Major Gillig, and Mrs. Gillig, occupied seats at a long table on the dais. The other guests were seated at round tables around the room. A large square in the center of the room being devoted to dancing. At the conclusion of a roast turkey dinner a group of artists from one of the vaudeville theatres put on a nine-act show, many novel features being introduced.

Many military guests attending the National Guard Convention were guests of the Battalion Headquarters Company, the roster of which follows:

1st Lieut. Sanford A. Carroll, Company Commander and Battalion Adjutant; 2nd Lieut. Anthony J. Braun, Communications and Supply Officer; Staff Sergeant, Willem B. Wilton; First Sergeant, William H. Houldsworth; Communications Chief, Sgt. John A. Magyari; Intelligence Chief, Sgt. Raymond W. Noll; Supply Sergeant, Sgt. Henry E. Pawlak; Message Center Chief, Corporal Richard M. Hark; Corporal of Scouts, Nicholas L. Hy; Corporal of Observers, Robert J. Schutrum; Corporal of Wire Section, Vernon Webb; Messenger, Pvt. 1st Class, Stephan A. Bojanowski; Mounted Messenger, Pvt. 1st Class, Albert J. Hausbeck; Observer, Pvt. 1st Class, Henry E. Raymond; Radio Operator, Pvt. Joel L. Crandall; Visual Operator, Pvt. Laurence Elliott; Scout, Pvt. Henry J. Kornacki; Telephone Operator, Pvt. 1st Class, Louis G. Fox; Line Guard, Pvt. 1st Class, John J. Jorgensen; Observer, Pvt. Clarence A. Bedford; Radio Operator, Pvt. Milton J. Kammerer; Telephone Operator, Pvt. William E. Fitzpatrick; Company Clerk, Pvt. James C. Lester; Telephone Operator, Pvt. James S. Seibert; Switchboard Operator, Casimer Szwanka; Pigeonaire, Pvt. Casimer Szafel; Radio Operator, Pvt. James J. Neff; Visual Operator, Pvt. Kenneth D. Walker.

· KEEP SMILING ·

For the 27th Signal Company

"Mose, can you explain wireless telegraphy to me?" asked the instructor.

"Yassuh, it's like dis: Ef you all had a long, long houn' dog, and he stretched all de way from Boston to Newport, and you stepped on his tail in Boston, he would howl in Newport. Dat am telegraphy. Only in wireless, you does de same thing without the dawg."

5th Corps News (Ind.)

And Did He Blush

Lady Hotel Guest ('phoning the desk): "Can I have a boy in Room 712?"

Clerk (polite but firm): "That's a delicate question, madam, and one you'll have to decide for yourself."

Great Expectations

Patient: "So I've got to have an anaesthetic. How long will it be before I know anything?"

Doctor: "Now, don't expect too much of the anaesthetic."

A Policeman's Lot is Not a Happy One

Cop: "Madam, didn't you see me hold up my hand?"

Woman: "I did not."

Cop: "Didn't you hear me blow my whistle?"

Woman: "I did not."

Cop: "Didn't you hear me holler at you to stop?"

Woman: "I did not."

Cop: "Well, I guess I might as well go home. I don't seem to be doing any good here."

Eheu Eugenics!

A physician says that in fifty years the filthy practice of kissing will be a thing of the past. Well, it will be for many of us.

5th Corps News (Ind.)

A Quick-Witted Scot

Sandy: "I hear ye got $500 out of the railway company when yere wife was injured in that accident."

McTavish: "Not so loud, mon. 'Twas no accident. When the crash came, I had me wits aboot me, and cracked the wife over the head with the starting crank."

But She Gets Them Down

The girl who knows the best strangle holds is not the one who wrestles with her conscience.

Call it Sex-Appeal

The gum-chewing girl,
And the cud-chewing cow
Are somewhat alike,
But different somehow.
What is the difference?
Ah, I see it now!
It's the thoughtful look
On the face of the cow.

The Tie That Blinds

When you see a man wearing a red necktie, don't jump to conclusions; he may be only a Communist.

Awkward for the Judge

Magistrate: "You are charged with exceeding the speed limit last night. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Prisoner: "You ought to know, Judge. I was in that car you passed just before they pinched me."

"The One Shall Be Taken—"

Jack had been taken to see the twins. He looked at them very carefully, and knowing what usually happened to kittens, pointed to one infant and said solemnly to his mother, "I'd keep that one."

The Last Straw

"Mrs. Jones," said the annoyed woman to her neighbor, "I make no complaint about your Joe copying my Reggie's sums at school, but I do think it's time to say something when your boy starts knocking my boy around when the answers aren't right."

Relativity

Everything is relative, of course. An English economist says he wishes his country could undergo a year or two of what America calls depression.

She Preferred Gentlemen

Don: "My sweetheart is a decided blonde."

John: "Yes, I was with her when she decided."

We Can't Imagine It

Flora: "Times have certainly changed."

Dora: "How come?"

Flora: "You know that story about Pharaoh's daughter finding Moses in the bullrushes?"

Dora: "Yes, but what's that got to do with it?"

Flora: "Well, imagine a girl getting away with that story today."

And then, what?

"And has your baby learned to talk yet?"

"My, yes! We're teaching him to keep quiet now."

A Bandit At Bay!

Illustration by GEORGE WEISBROD, 106TH INFANTRY

IN recent issues of The New York National Guardsman have appeared several articles describing acts of courage voluntarily performed by members and ex-members of the New York National Guard in the interests of the public welfare. The rendering of first aid to victims of automobile accidents—the bold identification of gangland killers in open court—the pursuit and capture of armed bandits, are examples of courage and cool-headedness acquired by these men during the military training they received in the National Guard.

The latest exploit we have succeeded in unearthing is that of Staff Sgt. Nels B. Benson. Sgt. Benson is at present in the 105 Collecting Company, 102nd Medical Regiment. He enlisted in that regiment in 1925, was promoted to the rank of sergeant and then to Staff Sergeant in the following year. Previous to his enlistment in the N. Y. N. G., he served two years with the First U. S. Cavalry during the World War and one year in the 19th U. S. Infantry after the war, all on the Mexican Border.

For the past three years he has been a member of the Military Police detachment at Camp Smith, Peekskill, during the period of field training.

Recommendations were made that the Soldiers' Medal be awarded to Sgt. Benson for the meritorious act described below in a letter of commendation from Edward P. Mulrooney, Police Commissioner of the City of New York, but it was found impossible to issue this medal since Sgt. Benson was not on actual military duty at the time.

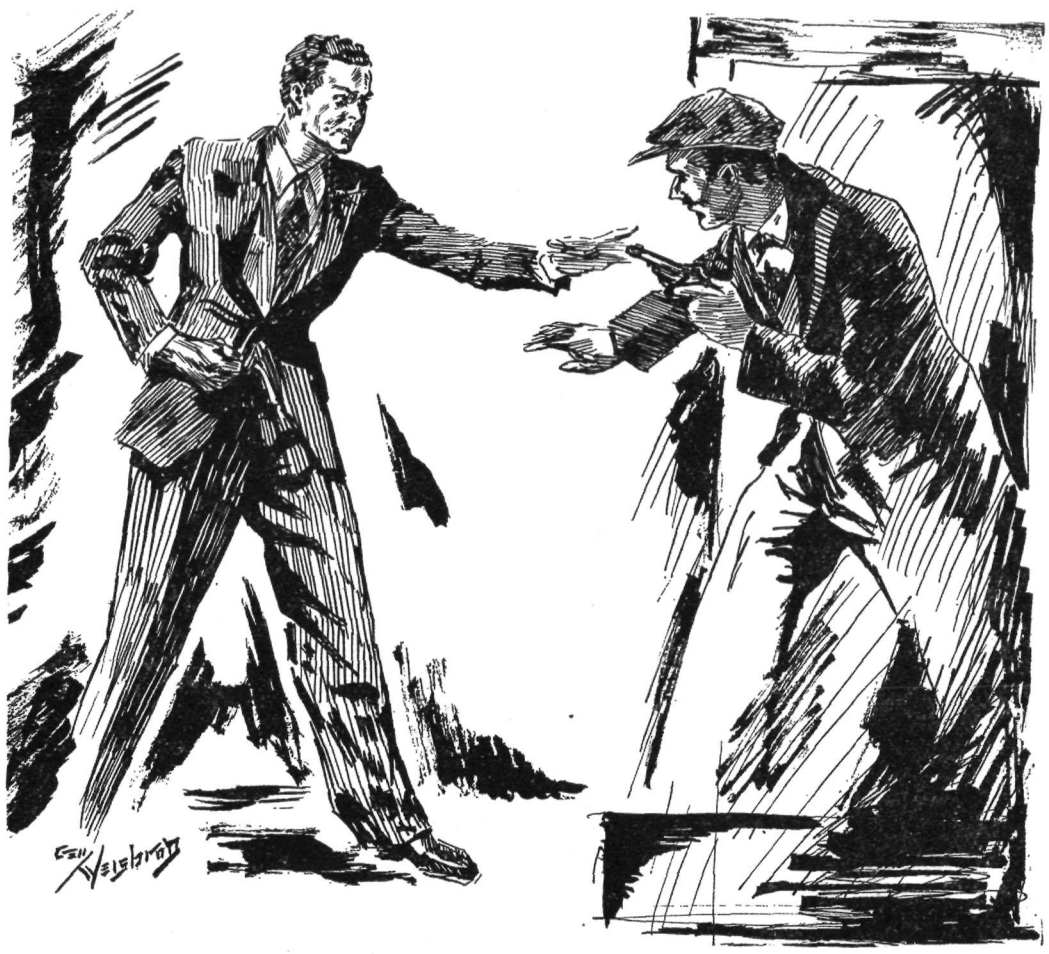
From: The Police Commissioner.
To: Whom it may concern.
Subject: Assistance rendered by Nels B. Benson, Staff Sergeant, 105th Collecting Company, 102nd Medical Regiment, New York National Guard, 56 West 66th Street, N. Y. C.

1. This is to certify that Nels B. Benson rendered invaluable assistance to members of the New York Police Department in trailing a hold-up man from the scene of the crime for a distance of five blocks, where he informed police officers that a man was wanted for robbery, which resulted in his capture. This was done at the risk of his life and in the following manner:

2. At about 7.40 p.m. on July 14, 1926, in premises 854 Eighth Avenue, known as Maloney's Lunch Room, Glenn Miller, bandit, attempted to hold-up the cashier, whom he assaulted, striking him on the head with the butt of a revolver. Miller then left the restaurant and fired one shot through the glass panel of the door, ran south on Eighth Avenue to 51st Street and then east in the direction of Broadway.

3. Upon turning the corner of Eighth Avenue and running a few feet east on 51st Street, he collided with Nels B. Benson, Staff Sergeant, 105th Collecting Company, 102nd Medical Regiment, New York National Guard. Miller, who still had a revolver in his hand, threatened Benson with it as he passed him. Benson stepped back and Miller continued his flight. However, after permitting Miller to get a safe distance away, Benson commenced his pursuit, following the bandit east on 51st Street and south on Broadway, at a walk and about 15 feet in the rear. Upon reaching 50th Street, Miller crossed to the east side of Broadway and turned east on 50th Street, where he stepped into a doorway. As Benson was about to walk past him, Miller forced Benson into the doorway and threatened to shoot him if he followed him any further.

4. Miller then went west on 50th Street and south on the



east side of Broadway, at which point Benson gave the bandit about a fifty foot start and continued the chase. At 49th Street Miller turned east, but upon seeing two uniformed policemen in conversation, he turned around to retrace his steps only to see Benson in front of him. He then made a menacing gesture and again threatened to shoot him. Miller reached Broadway and turned south as Benson continued to follow him, Benson at the same time calling the two officers, despite the bandit's threat to kill him if he followed him or called the policemen.

5. In the meantime, Miller was lost to his pursuers and as they reached that point, Benson saw him crossing from east to west on Broadway in a maze of traffic. Benson and the two officers immediately gave chase. The bandit ran down Broadway to 48th Street and again crossed to the east side, and in doing so was purposely knocked down by a taxicab driver, who saw he was being pursued by the officers. Miller then got up and went into a doorway and opened fire on Benson and the two officers. The two officers returned the fire, wounding Miller four times. The two officers then closed in on Miller, who, despite his wounds, was attempting to reload his gun. The two officers then proceeded to beat Miller into a state of unconsciousness with their nightsticks. Broadway was crowded with people at this time and six pedestrians were wounded by bullets from the bandit's gun. Benson then helped the two officers to place the bandit into a taxicab, and also administered first-aid to him on the way to the hospital.

6. Miller died from his wounds on July 16, 1926.

7. The apprehension of this robber was greatly due to the observation and good judgment displayed by Sergeant Benson, and it gives us great pleasure to find citizens of this type, ready and willing to assist the police and public against such menaces. Sergeant Benson deserves great credit for his part in causing the arrest of this person and I, on behalf of this department, commend him on his good work.

Very truly yours,
(Sgd) EDWARD P. MULROONEY,
Police Commissioner.

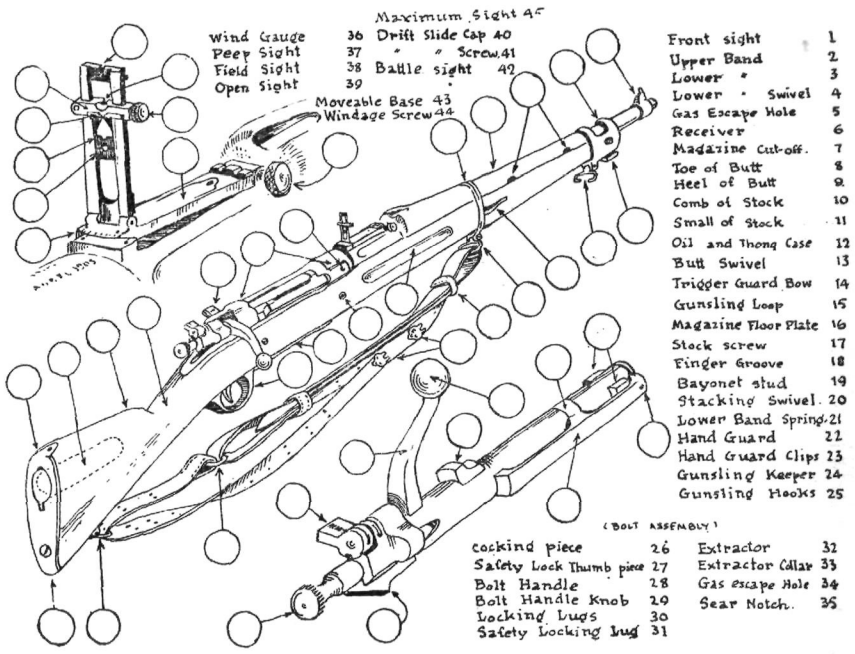
NOMENCLATURE OF THE RIFLE

COMPANY "F," 105th Infantry, Schenectady, commanded by Captain Leonard A. Bishop, has adopted a novel and excellent scheme for the purpose of saving time and determining the extent to which instruction in nomenclature of the rifle has been driven home to the men, and on what points the instruction has failed. In other words, to give the company commander a general picture of the knowledge his organization has of the rifle.

A chart was drawn by a member of the company showing three pictures; one of the rifle as a whole; another of the bolt; and the third of the rear sight. On these pictures arrows were drawn pointing to the various parts with a blank circle at the opposite end in which to put in a number. On the same sheet with these pictures, the parts of the rifle were listed, each having a number by which to designate it. In completing the chart, the man under examination must fill in all the blank circles with the proper number indicating the part to which the particular arrow points. For example, the blank circle at the end of the arrow pointing to the front sight should be filled in by the number "1," the front sight designation number being No. 1 in the list of parts.

All of the chart was printed on one piece of paper 8" x 10" which is a very convenient size for handling. Enough copies were obtained so that each man in the organization would have one.

A reproduction of the chart appears below:



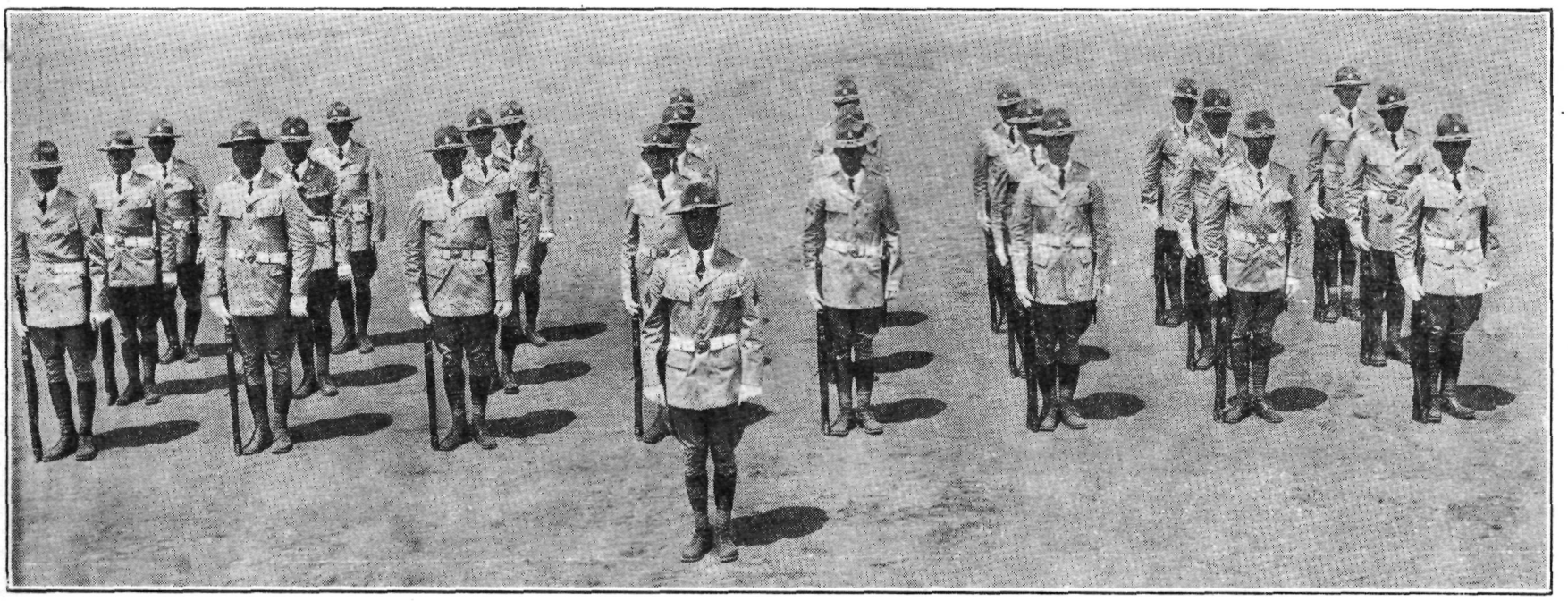
By this scheme it is hoped to save a great deal of time during the drill period which would otherwise be taken up in an extended examination; the time saved to be used on other instruction, thus gaining the maximum of instruction in the time available.

The chart is to be given out, one to each man, with the instructions to fill in the blanks and turn it in at some specified time, say—the next drill night. This will allow the man to take it home with him, study it and look it over in his leisure moments somewhat along the line of solving a puzzle. It will call to his attention parts, the names of which he might have missed in the instruction or that he never knew before. Very often a man is not prone to ask a question for fear of showing his ignorance to his associates, so with this chart he may learn the parts without such embarrassment.

When the charts have been turned in to the company commander they will be graded with the necessary corrections and returned to the man concerned. The grading of the papers will point out to the company commander where more instruction is needed or that his men thoroughly understand the nomenclature. It will give him a general picture of the status of his company, regarding nomenclature of the rifle. By the corrections made on the charts, and the returning to the individual men, the mistakes they have made will be impressed on them and will serve to keep them from forgetting the parts in the future. The chart to be retained by the man will also serve as a future reference in the event that at some later date he may find it necessary to check his memory on a certain part.

2nd Lieutenant E. T. Bradt and Sergeant John Harling, both of Company "F", deserve a great deal of credit in initiating this scheme and the preparation of the excellent chart. The keen interest in the advancement of their organization and the desire to gain the maximum amount of instruction in the limited time available prompted them along this line.

It is believed that this idea is an excellent one, and, due to the possibility of its adaptation to many other phases of instruction, it was thought that it may be of interest to other organization commanders.



The proposed new formation—the Section in line. Courtesy of The Infantry Journal

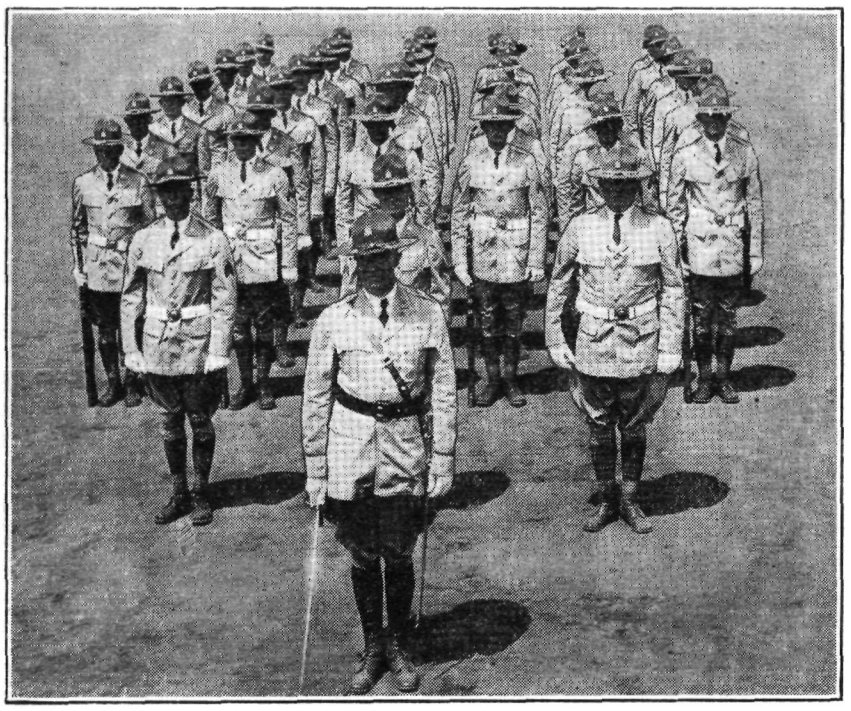
Squads Right—As You Were!

By
A PRIVATE BUCK

A RUMOR has been current for some time and seems to come from an authoritative source, that the movements known in army close order drill as "Squads Right," "Squads Left," and "Squads Right About," are about to be stricken from the drill regulations, and simultaneously the ranks will heave a double-barrelled sigh of relief, although the top sergeant is sure to make a wry face at losing one of his pet offensive weapons against the buck privates. And that is sure tough on the dear old top-kick!

Anyway, a substitute is said to have been found which, after a long period of tests and experiments at the Infantry School at Fort Banning, Ga., has proven itself satisfactory and a worthy successor.

Let's analyze the present day squad movements. At the outset, then we might mention that they have been the basis of close order drill since the days of the Civil War, and were first introduced by Major Gen. Emory Upton. The principal unit is the squad, composed of seven privates and one corporal, aligned in double rank, four men abreast. As such, it has been found to afford complete control at all times, and the intricacies and involved movements, at the order "Squads Right, March," dark mysteries to the buck private, have been held to be of great disciplinary value to that very same private.



Courtesy of The Infantry Journal
The Platoon—two sections in column of threes.

However, no one can deny that from the standpoint of efficiency it has become obsolete and superflous, as it has been agreed upon that discipline is entirely a state of mind and thus can be acquired, as well as taught, elsewhere than in the drill field. Modern warfare requires the utmost from the soldier in combat, puts ever more exacting demands upon the skill of the individual, and so it is desirable to banish every possible non-essential. Squad movements are too complicated, require too much of the undivided attention of the men, where, in a squad, hardly two men move alike and every single soldier has to know, basically, the movements of every other soldier in the squad. B-r-r-r!

The new drill system retains the eight-man squad, lined up in single rank, eight men abreast, three squads in back of each other and thus the section unit for drill purposes will be three squads, in formation three men deep. When desired to march this section to the right, the command "Right Face, Forward March" will be given instead of "Squads Right," and the only difference will be a column of three instead of the old column of four. It is a simple movement and all the men will have to know will be how to face in different directions and how to march.

It is obvious that this new system is a time-saver and with our national defense based upon the training of great citizen armies, it is equally obvious, that in the time of a major emergency, every day, every hour, every minute saved may be of inestimable value, as was often proved in the last war.

Naturally, the new system has been the target of criti-

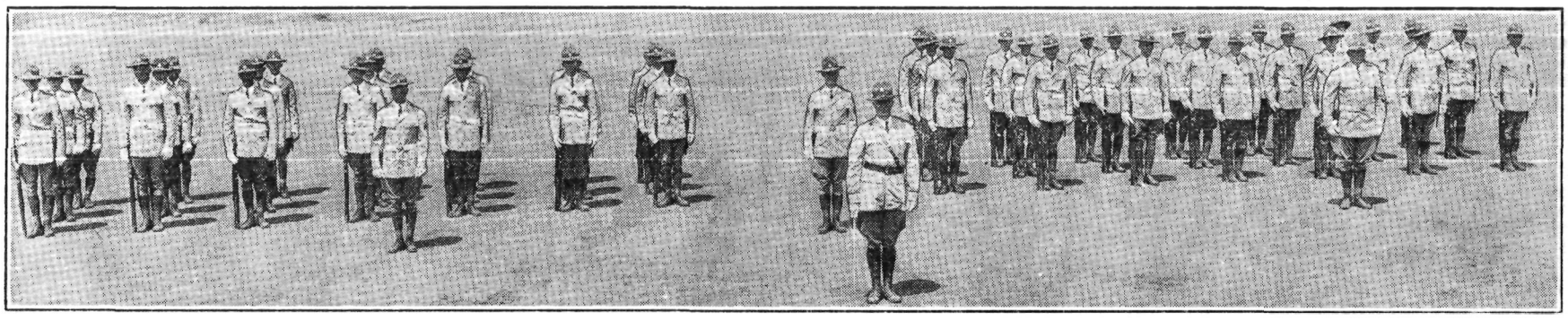
cism, and the principle objection has been that, with the movements of concentrated troops, the length of the marching column will be considerably increased. It has been estimated, however, that this will amount to less than five hundred yards per divisional column and to counterbalance this insignificant disadvantage, the new formation will occupy less road space in width and thus permit additional elbow room for other traffic.

It must be confessed that there is room for heart-burning in the passing of the present-day battalion review. There the troops stand in a taut, rigid line. "Pass in review!" orders the commander. "Squads Right! March!" The band crashes. There is a beautiful, rippling movement in the line. Then as one man the column of squads swings forward. It rounds an invisible corner, and at just the proper moment, each company executes squads left, melts into line, and marches past the reviewing party.

All this is doomed. We shall always have reviews, but the companies will march in masses, aggregates of our domino section columns. But it is also true that the new formation has its own compelling beauties. What is lost in technique and virtuosity is gained in a sense of rhythmic, controlled power, as the solid bodies of troops flow across the field.

And yet, the passing of the days of the "Squads Right!" will probably be cheered by even the most sentimental in the ranks, who have come to associate the order with the most solemn and sacred rites of army life.

Yes, sir, it's a load off the feet!



The Platoon in line, sections abreast. Courtesy of The Infantry Journal

FIGHTING 69TH SERGEANT IDENTIFIES NOTORIOUS KILLERS

DURING the past few years, while this city was being terrorized by gangs, gunmen, racketeers and the like, police officials and district attorneys were loudly lamenting the fact that they were unable to bring these murderers to justice because eye-witnesses would not testify against the gunmen. Witnesses were silenced either by fear for their own lives or by a financial consideration. As a result, this city has suffered from an era of gang rule which has no parallel in history.

Newspapers used their editorial pages in crying to heaven for just one eye-witness of one of these murders to have the courage to get up in open court and identify the murderers. One conviction, the newspapers said, and the racketeers would take it on the run. Their cry was in vain. Conditions were steadily growing worse and the racketeers were each day becoming more brazen.

A short time ago, a member of the notorious "Dutch" Schultz gang, one Mullins by name, was "taken for a ride" by two members of the equally notorious Vincent Coll gang. Mullins was thrown from an automobile and murdered in cold blood in the Bronx. The newspapers made a front-page story of it with the comment that while there were eye-witnesses, they would probably suffer from loss of memory and the murderers would never be caught or punished.

This time, however, they were dead wrong. One of the witnesses was Sergeant Michael F. Gill, of Company F, 165th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. Sergeant Gill is a splicer for the New York Edison Co., and was just emerging from a manhole where he had been working. He jotted down the license number of the murder car and made a mental note of the description of the murderers. He gave this information to the police, and as a result, the killers were caught and brought to trial.

Other witnesses were scared off or bought off and could not remember a thing they had seen. But Sgt. "Mike" Gill, of the "Fighting 69th," could neither be scared nor bought. He identified the killers in open court. They were convicted on his testimony and are now awaiting execution in Sing Sing Prison.

In having the backbone and the "guts" to do his civic duty in the manner he did, Sgt. Gill displayed the same brand of courage that merits Congressional Medals of Honor in time of war. And while the daily press seemed to think nothing of it, the conviction of two of its members has undoubtedly had an extremely salutary effect upon the mob of New York gangsters.

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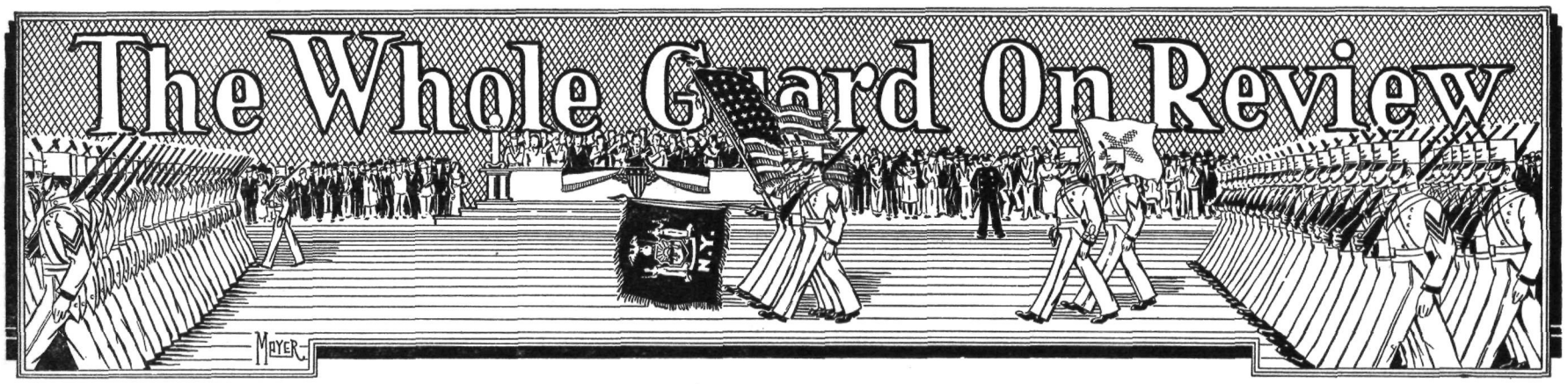
NORTH BROADWAY

ALBANY, N. Y.



121st CAVALRY

THE Buffalo units of the 121st Cavalry, including Troop E saber Company, machine gun troop and Medical Detachment, staged a two-night public riding exhibition just before Christmas at their armory, for the benefit of the Buffalo Evening News 50 Neediest Fund.

At both performances, the seating capacity of the armory was taxed to its limit and the show was, without any question, one of the biggest successes the regiment has ever staged. Among the events on the program were chariot racing, rough riding, Cossack riding and jumping exhibitions; an obstacle race, a mounted wrestling match between three teams of four men each, and a fancy drill during which the members of the machine gun platoon performed maneuvers at full gallop.

Assisting in providing a gala atmosphere, the U.S.S. Maine Post band, Veterans of Foreign Wars, played on both evenings. Through the cooperation of local business men, many items such as printing, decorating the hall, etc., were donated. Evidence of the success of the "show" lies in the fact that a sum of $682.40 was subsequently turned over to the Buffalo Evening News for the benefit of the needy.

Headquarters Troop

MANY publications have passed since Headquarters Troop, 121st Cavalry, had an article in the "National Guardsman," so here goes for some of the outstanding points of the troop during the year 1931.

Being Honor Troop of the regiment for 1929 and 1930, the troop arrived in Camp 100% attendance determined to keep the Guidon for 1931, but unfortunately it was lost to the Medical Department Detachment. The high spot of the Camp was to be classed the highest rated troop of the regiment. After returning from Camp, the troop started right in with the regular drill routine with one ambition, a determination to be honor troop again in 1932.

The next item of news came along on October 4, 1931, when the troop held a Rodeo and Mounted Sports at Exposition Park, Rochester, N. Y., with big success. The most popular events of the day were the Figure Drill, under the guidance of Captain John Meston, the Monkey Drill Team, supervised by 1st Lt. Alfred Doud, and the Chariot Race. Tech-Sgt. Schubmehl being general chairman of the day.

Special attention is due the enlisted personnel of this troop. There are in the ranks three sets of brothers, Corp. Zieres and his brother William; Tech-Sgt. Cutt and his brother Cyril, both whom have had service with the Canadian forces, Sgt. Cutt being assigned to the Signal Division during the late war; Sgt. Louis Wunsch, the Regimental Color Sergeant, who has served in the 13th U. S. Cavalry, and his brother Norman, who has served in the N. Y. N. G. Infantry. This combination is topped by their father, Sgt. Frank Wunsch, our Mess Sergeant, who has had 8 years' previous service in the Guard.

Captain John Meston, who has been the Troop Commander since it was Federalized Feb. 15, 1928, and who has worked hard and faithfully to put Headquarters Troop where it stands today, has been appointed to command the 3rd Squadron, 121st Cavalry. We all hate to see the "Old Man" go, but are glad he has attained success and wish him "Best of Luck." First Lieut. Alfred H. Doud has been assigned to command the Troop.

K Troop

FIVE khaki-clad, sharpshooting cavaliers representing K Troop, 121st Cavalry, defeated the higher ranking Officers' Reserve team—98th Division—in the initial meet of the season as members of the Syracuse Service Pistol League. This league, which was recently organized, includes three other local National Guard units and the city police, making a total of six teams. The only two ranges available are located at the cavalry armory and Battery A Artillery Arena. According to reports, Utica has a similar league.

The final scores of this first match found the K men out in front with a percentage of 87.48, as against the 68.78 of the Reserves. Corp. Jenney rated high man for the cavalry with an individual score of 93.3 which was topped by Maj. Robinson who led the visitors with 93.5. The second high man for the troopers was Sgt. Baker who was a bit under form, scoring a mere 93. He was followed by Corp. McGinn, Capt. Armstrong, and Pvt. Kelly.

K has another crackin' good shooter but unfortunately he is not on the team. To reveal his identity at this moment would cause him to be the object of vaudeville contract men and what nots. So we will just relate a story concerning his ability, not only as a marksman but as a two-gun expert.

It seems that ordinary targets were a waste of ammunition to this modern Tell. So he stopped right then and there and concentrated all efforts toward obtaining some method which would prove to be a real test of his accuracy.

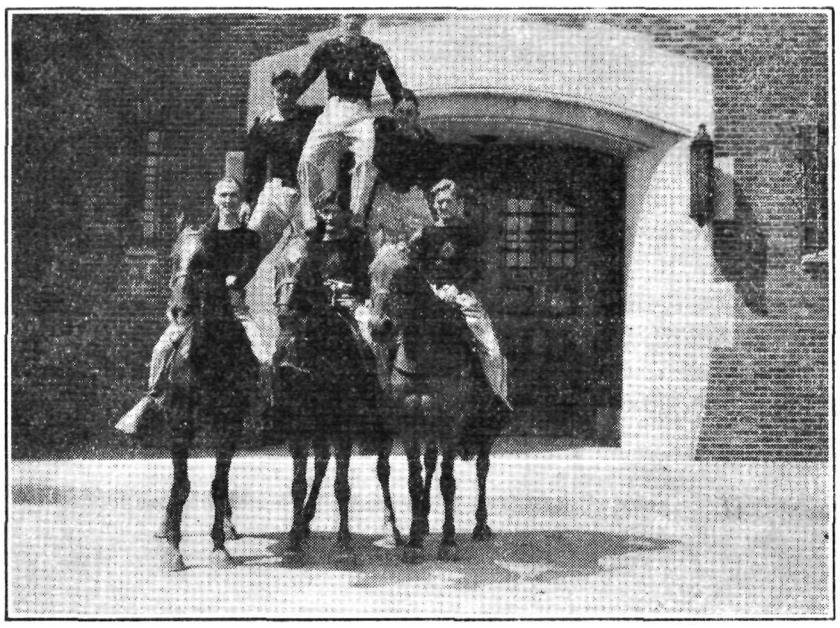
The next practice session found the individual with a gun in each hand, pouring lead through the bung of a barrel as it rolled down a conveniently located hill. Now that's a real practical demonstration of ability and shows what a man can do with a little practice.

An inquisitive one wants to know if that gentleman, Thomas Stack, knows anything about this bung-hole business.

This is the first contribution from K Troop in some time, but this isn't all. We have a pistol team here that we're proud of and the rest of the Guard is going to hear about it.

Troop A

JUST a line or two to let the readers of the magazine know that Troop A, 121st Cavalry, stationed at Utica, is still alive and kicking. Noticing a picture of the 104th Field Artillery Rough Riding Team in a recent issue of the Guardsman induces us to send one of our own team, taken just outside our armory. Regular practice sessions



under Trooper Fitzpatrick are held weekly, and to say that the boys are good is putting it a little bit mild.

Our pistol team shoots weekly in the Central N. Y. pistol league and as usual puts up a very creditable showing. We have a softball team which plays weekly and we still have to lose a game. About the only kind of team we lack is a chess team.

We have an addition to the ranks of respectable married men to report in the person of Corp. Jones, 1st Squad, 1st Platoon, who was thrown for a loss of about 90 yards by that "All American," Dan Cupid.

The new horses purchased by the Association are coming along fine and we hope to place many new cups and ribbons in the Trophy room in the near future.

A series of dances by the enlisted men of the troop have provided several pleasant evenings and we hope to have more of them.

The Troop is once more up to full strength, thanks to the activities of our recruiting committee.

105th INFANTRY

Company F

SGT. John Harling, of Company F, has again invented a new brain teaser for our already plagued boys. The latest product is a sketch of the regular service rifle or, as John would say, "United States Rifle, Cal .30, M 1903."

The rifle was sketched from various angles, and arrows ending in circles point to the various parts of the assembly which every good soldier is supposed to know. At the side of the sketch is a list of these parts, followed by numbers. We poor privates are supposed to put the correct numbers in the circles. With the help of Corp. J. M. Bradt, about a thousand copies of the sketch were obtained from the Rotaprint Dept. of the General Electric Company's plant here, at a low figure.

The idea was well received by Capt. L. A. Bishop, commanding, and also by the officers of the other companies stationed in Schenectady, with the result that these companies will surely be well versed in the nomenclature of the rifle when Federal Inspection takes place.

105th INFANTRY

Howitzer Company

THE Non-Commissioned Officers' Club attended a banquet at the new Park View Hotel on the night of Dec. 10th, 1931. A very delightful supper was enjoyed by all who were present. Afterwards, a few short speeches were delivered by the distinguished guests and officers. Among the guests were Capt. G. H. Hopkins, Lieut. B. Hupman, and Brevet Lieut. Preston J. King.

The first speaker was 1st Sgt. Hyatt who spoke of the duties of a non-commissioned officer. Sgt. Hupman later said a few words which were of great benefit to the corporals. Brevet Lieut. King, who is 78 years of age, has served 42 years in the National Guard and has held every rank in the N.C.O.'s branch. There is no doubt but that the few words he spoke made a great impression on all those present. The last speaker was Capt. Hopkins who praised the N.C.O.'s very highly for their work during the past year.

During the past month, the Company has filed one reenlistment and two new enlistments. Stanley Chapman and A. Aubin are the new recruits, the former being a member of the 1931 Whitehall H.S. Championship football team. Pfc. Galick has signed up for three more years of faithful service.

174th INFANTRY

Company C

OVER sixty members of Company C, 174th Infantry, attended a rip-snorting Christmas Party and Smoker round about Christmas time at the armory. The gymnasium was the scene of the evening's early activities which included nine rounds of boxing in the 120, 130, and 140 lb. classes. These boys certainly went to work with a will, with the result that Pvts. Iannaccone, Till, and Pace were able to crawl to their corners after having been declared winners in their respective classes.

A Pace-making K.O.

The wrestling bouts which followed revealed exceptional talent in two boys particularly. Pvt. Spzio, a little fellow, downed the "Mighty Maley" for three straight falls. (Londos, Don George, and Sonnenberg take note.)

Bowling, sack races, and three-legged races brought the sports program to the tug-of-war between the rival first and second platoons. Having the "Mighty Maley" on its side, the first platoon won without a grunt and has offered to pull anything out of a difficulty from building partitions to business depressions.

Permission having been obtained to use the Officers' Mess Hall, the party quickly advanced and occupied this popular room where Santa Claus, to the music of an orchestra, dipped into his huge bag for more than sixty gifts which, when opened by good little soldiers, prompted a thousand peals of laughter. Later in the evening, Santa broke down and confessed to past membership in the old 65th Infantry of flintlock days, serving under the late Colonel Welsh.

After supper, Capt. Chas. A. Reif addressed the company and later announced the following promotions: Corps. Donald A. Howard and John Petko, and Pvt. Carl Masters promoted to Sergeants; Pvt. Dwight Volgstadt to the grade of Corporal. Nine new privates first class were announced. Cpl. Petko was commended for recently securing eight new men for the Company.

Short talks by Lieuts. Arthur Mayer and Lester Thompson were generously received and Sgts. McKay, King, and Masters briefly addressed the recruits on what part they are to play in our Training Objective for 1932.

"Mac" and "Len"—the co-chairmen

Sgts. Leonard H. King and Howard McKay, through their efficient supervision of the party in all its activities, received a hilarious vote of thanks from all who attended. Let's get together again, C Company, soon.

Hdqrs. Co., 3rd Bn.

OFFICERS and enlisted men of the Third Battalion headquarters company, 174th Infantry, celebrated the eleventh year of federal recognition at a banquet held at the state armory last December. Out of the 44 original enlisted men in the company, there are only four remaining in the service.

These are Lieut. William M. Crandall, commander; Lieut. Mount T. Archer; 1st Sgt. W. H. Messing, and J. F. Hooper, communication sergeant.

Major Max H. Elbe, commander of the Third Battalion, was the main speaker of the evening. He spoke briefly of the history of the company and lauded the headquarters company for its fine record. The company which, since its recognition, has been rated as the best headquarters company in the state, has received nine letters of commendation from the Secretary of War, seven from the commanding general of the state National Guard, and eight from its state senior instructor.

Lieut. Crandall was presented with a silver saber by John Emerson, retired technical sergeant. Thereafter, Lieut. Crandall gave a splendid outline of the history of the company since its organization to the present time.

Other speakers included Councilman Orville B. Butler, Dr. Glenn W. Arthurs, and Sgt. Glinski. Entertainment was provided by Bert Barr with sleight-of-hand tricks and monologues by John Halloran.

71st INFANTRY

Company E

IN a social way, "E" recently stepped out for its first "Big Time" of the 1931-32 season at the Hotel Taft, N. Y. C. The dance, held in the Crystal Room of the hotel, was without doubt the most successful social event held by the Company. This was borne out by the goodly number of "E" old-timers who turned up. Over two hundred and fifty couples went swinging around the ball room to tunes that would make a pair of crutches forget their duty. The committee, headed by Sgt. Bedle, set a mark for future events to shoot at.

By the time this appears in print, our 1st Sgt. will have completed thirteen years of service with Co. E, with a record of 100% duty. A hard worker at all times, a man who is greatly responsible for the excellent company spirit that exists in Co. E, Sgt. Bedle is a fine example of what a Guardsman should be. Always a friend and loyal to his companions, he is a real "buddy" to every man in the Company. Congratulations, Sgt. Bedle, and may "E" benefit for thirteen more years by your being a big part in it.

A waiting list of eleven young men who are anxious to become full fledged "bucks" — a company four over strength—97-100% attendance every drill night—those are some of the results of Company Spirit!

106th INFANTRY

Company I

AT a review given by the regiment to the 23rd Infantry Veterans on December 12, 1931, all our company officers and senior sergeant were decorated by the State and Regiment for long and faithful service. Company I takes great pleasure in congratulating Capt. E. M. Cunningham, 1st Lieut. Wm. Randall, 2nd Lieut. C. Hilbert and Senior Sgt. J. A. Murphy. These men are the backbone and mainstay of Co. I and the men are proud to have them as their leaders.

On Tuesday evening, December 28, Company I held their annual Christmas Tree dinner. The arrangements were left in the hands of Lieut. Hilbert, chairman, who also acted as Santa Claus. The rest of the committee was composed of Sgts. J. Hope and T. M. Gilligan, Pfc. M. Isaacowitz and Pvt. P. Ourian. There were plenty of growls and laughter as each one at the dinner received his Christmas present.

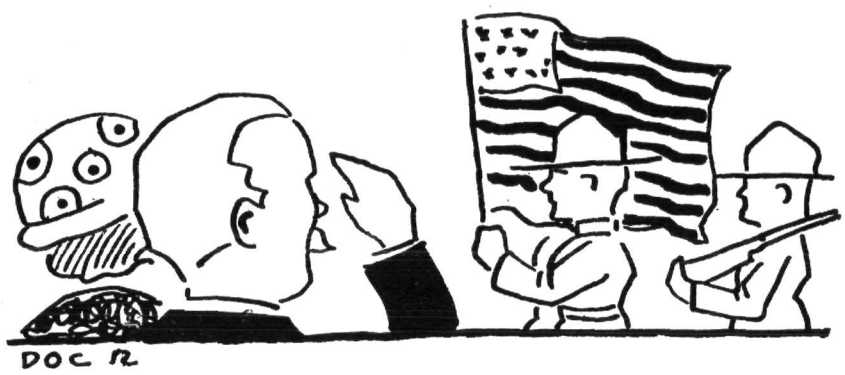
The guests at the speakers table were led by Lt. Col. Frank C. Vincent, with Major Jerry Langer, Capt. Cunningham, and President Denbrowski, president of the Veterans' Association of Company I.

Company I wishes to express its regrets over the loss of Sgt. Jacobson, Corps. Jonasen and Fischer, and our famed company cook, Barney Berentzen, due to expiration of enlistment. At the same time, we wish to welcome to our midst Pvts. Ranni, De Sarno, Seery, and Swensen, all of whom we are quite sure will soon make names for themselves in the company.

102ND ENGINEERS
COMPANY F

IN drill, athletics, and social functions, F is again sighting for the top. The new drill season finds greater interest in our engineer schools—better attendance and better men. For the interest of our fellow soldiers not actively in the Engineer Corps, a word on the kind of drill F company's members are now engaged in. Each Thursday night finds the company divided into several schools to train each man in a particular phase of military engineering. These schools give instruction in drafting, carpentry, demolitions, general mechanics (plumbing, tinning, blacksmithing, etc.), rigging, and automatic rifle. And this, you should know, is in addition to our regular infantry drill.

Athletically, the future is bright. We secured a second place in the mile novice relay at the November review which was mighty close to winning. The 1932 MAL Novice Champ Shot Putter is our own Sergeant Edward McGarry with 46 ft. 10 in.—a mighty heave and a good start toward the championships in the spring. More F men made the trek to the 14th in Brooklyn than from all the other companies of the regiment combined. And now, a timely word of appreciation for the appearance of the 14th. Every one of us who was there for the meet just naturally thought it one of the best looking armories in the city with its new paint job and extended floor.



108th INFANTRY OUTSHOOTS FEDERAL MEN

COMPANY M's marksmen chalked up another victory recently over the pistol shooters of the Immigration Border Patrol at the state armory in Ogdensburg. The final score was: Company M, 1019; Immigration Patrolmen, 1004.

As in their previous match, both teams did some splendid shooting and the match was closely contested throughout. Shooting was at distances of 15 and 25 yards. The following is the percentage of the members of the two teams in the match: *Company M*—Miller, 92; Barr, 90; Powers, 86; Burgess, 86; Levia, 79; Breen, 74.5, and *Immigration Patrolmen*—Skinner, 89.7; Haynen, 89.5; Thomas, 89; Sykes, 88.5; Baginski, 80, and Tudhope, 66.

Interest in the pistol matches, which are being conducted each Sunday in the armory, is increasing weekly. Other teams from the same city are expected to compete during the coming weeks.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY
BATTERY B

THE entire 1st Battalion of the 105th Field Artillery mourns the sudden death of Corporal George A. Trimble of Battery B, who passed away on Sunday, December 13th, 1931, after a short illness. Corporal Trimble was 35 years old and is survived by his wife and two children.

The members of Battery B, led by Captain John C. Orgill, commanding officer, escorted the artillery caisson bearing the casket to Holy Cross Cemetery, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, December 16th, accompanied by an honor guard from the 2nd Battalion, Naval Militia, where a very impressive tribute was paid the memory of a perfect soldier and gentleman.

Corporal Trimble served as a member of the 2nd Battalion, Naval Militia, from 1917 to 1928, when he received an honorable discharge and re-enlisted in Battery B, 105th Field Artillery, with which regiment he served until his death.

Corporal "George," as he was affectionately known by his buddies, is credited with the construction of a unique type of telephone switchboard, now being used by the Battery for the Battery Commander's detail. The plan of construction was quite original and simplified many problems of communication in the field training periods. The original model was constructed by Corporal Trimble who presented it to Capt. Orgill, and the idea met with much favorable comment from the Regimental and Brigade commanders and regular Army instructors. It is being considered for reproduction in order to supply other artillery organizations. The accomplishment of this very efficient plan was but one of the many things to which Corporal Trimble devoted his wholehearted effort.

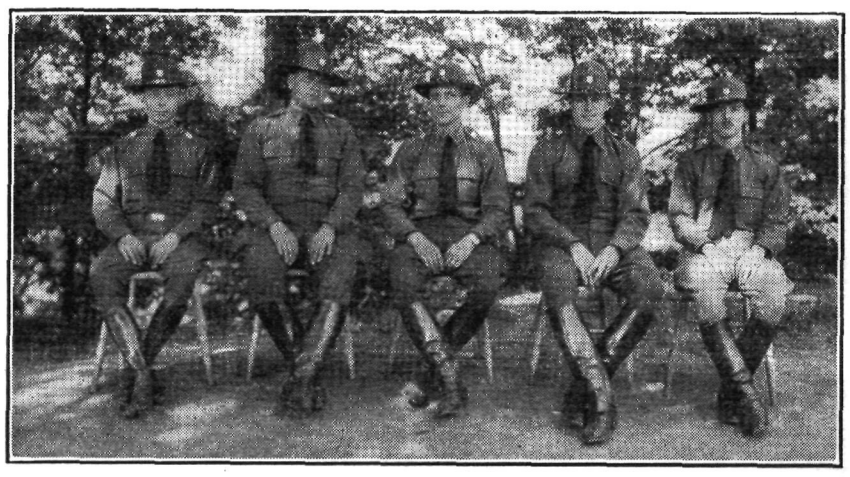
His sudden death was a tremendous shock to the organization and his many friends take this opportunity of paying tribute to a pal and buddy whose memory will be always cherished.

10TH INFANTRY
COMPANY K

COMPANY K, 10th Infantry, held their Annual Military Ball at the Armory, at Oneida, just before Christmas. The hall was decorated with a rainbow sky ceiling, and sidewalls of red bunting interspersed with tapestry panels. Cato's Vagabonds furnished the music, amid a setting of potted palms. Many attended the ball from all parts of Madison County, and signified their intention of returning next year.

Go to it, K Company, the County is all yours!

The monthly battalion consolidated N.C.O. Schools of the regiment, held at Albany, Binghampton, and Utica, are well attended. The course in Troop Leading has created great interest among the N.C.O.'s and officers.



THEY'VE HITCHED THEIR WAGON TO A STAR

These five officers have all been commissioned from the ranks of Headquarters Company, 108th Infantry, Syracuse, within the last eight years. From left to right: 2nd Lieut. Howard Welch, Regimental Personnel Adjutant; Captain Charles O. Maxwell, Commanding Company C; Captain George M. Goodrich, Commanding Headquarters Company; 1st Lieut. Alfred R. Marcy, 1st Bn. Adjutant, and 2nd Lieut. John H. Jewell, Headquarters Company

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Captain: "My, but your daughter is growing fast."

Major: "Oh, I don't believe she's any worse than other young people around here."

—*Palmetto Guardsmen* (*S. C.*)

* * *

Editor of Guardsman (to poet): "What can you write about?"

Poet: "I can write about several things."

Editor: "Well, right about turn!"

* * *

Famous Last Words

"I will now show you the way to set about cleaning a mule's fetlocks."

108th INFANTRY
Company A

AT our monthly Company meeting, held on January 4th, we had a real old-fashioned flap-jack supper. Supervised by our able Mess Sergeant, Bill Youngs, we sat down to dinner over one hundred strong. The guests of the evening were the Barben' Jones Post, No. 1400, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and their N. Y. State Champion Bugle and Drum Corps which rendered several brilliant marches. The entertainment was furnished by members of Company A and members of the Vets. There's no denying it was good. Incidentally, Captain Page had some new stories. 'Nuff said.

At our next meeting, we hope to be honored by the presence of the celebrated Shriners' "Sod Busters."

SERVICE CO., 105th INFANTRY HEAD FOR BASKETBALL CHAMP

THE Service Company of the 105th Infantry are on their way to being the 1932 Champs in the 105th Infantry Basketball League having already annexed the championship of the first half of the League by gaining a 2 to 0 forfeit victory over the First Battalion of Hoosick Falls.

Although this was rather a hollow way of winding up a brilliant season, it was no fault of the Service team which, once before, had been dissappointed by the up-country quintet and had on that occasion refused to accept a forfeit. And so, when word was received at the armory that the Hoosick Falls team was unable to make the trip, the Trojans, with referee Tom Castellano officiating, cast a goal which automatically gave them a 2 to 0 victory and fulfilled the rules of the league. Inasmuch as the second half of the league was to open the following day, it was mandatory that the Troy team take the game either by action or default.

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Last year, the Service Company went through an undefeated season to annex first place and their victory over the Hoosick Falls team means that they have not tasted defeat since they began competition in the 1930-1931 season. This year, they have swept the first half with eleven straight wins.

This year, with the beautiful trophy offered by the Troy-Observer Budget as an added incentive, the league was expanded for the first half to include twelve teams. When the second half gets under way, there will be still two more teams swinging into action, and the league goes forward the largest of its sort in the whole New York National Guard.

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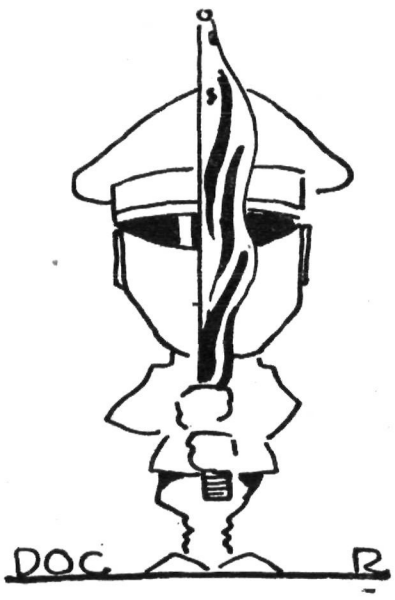
WHAT THE BULLET SANG

By Bret Harte

O JOY of creation,
To be!
O Rapture, to fly
And be free!
Be the battle lost or won,
Though its smoke shall hide the sun,
I shall find my love—the one
Born for me!

I shall know him where he stands
All alone,
With the power in his hands
Not o'erthrown;
I shall know him by his face,
By his godlike front and grace;
I shall hold him for a space
All my own!

It is he—O my love!
So bold!
It is I—all thy love
Foretold!
It is I—O love, what bliss!
Dost thou answer to my kiss?
O sweetheart, what is this
Lieth there so cold?



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