

NEW YORK  
NATIONAL  
**Guard**sman



REMEMBER?

*Photo 27th Div. Av.*

**JUNE**

**N. G. U. S.  
SIGHT PROJECTION  
YOUR SUPPLY PROBLEM**

**1940**



"My beer  
is the **DRY**  
beer!"

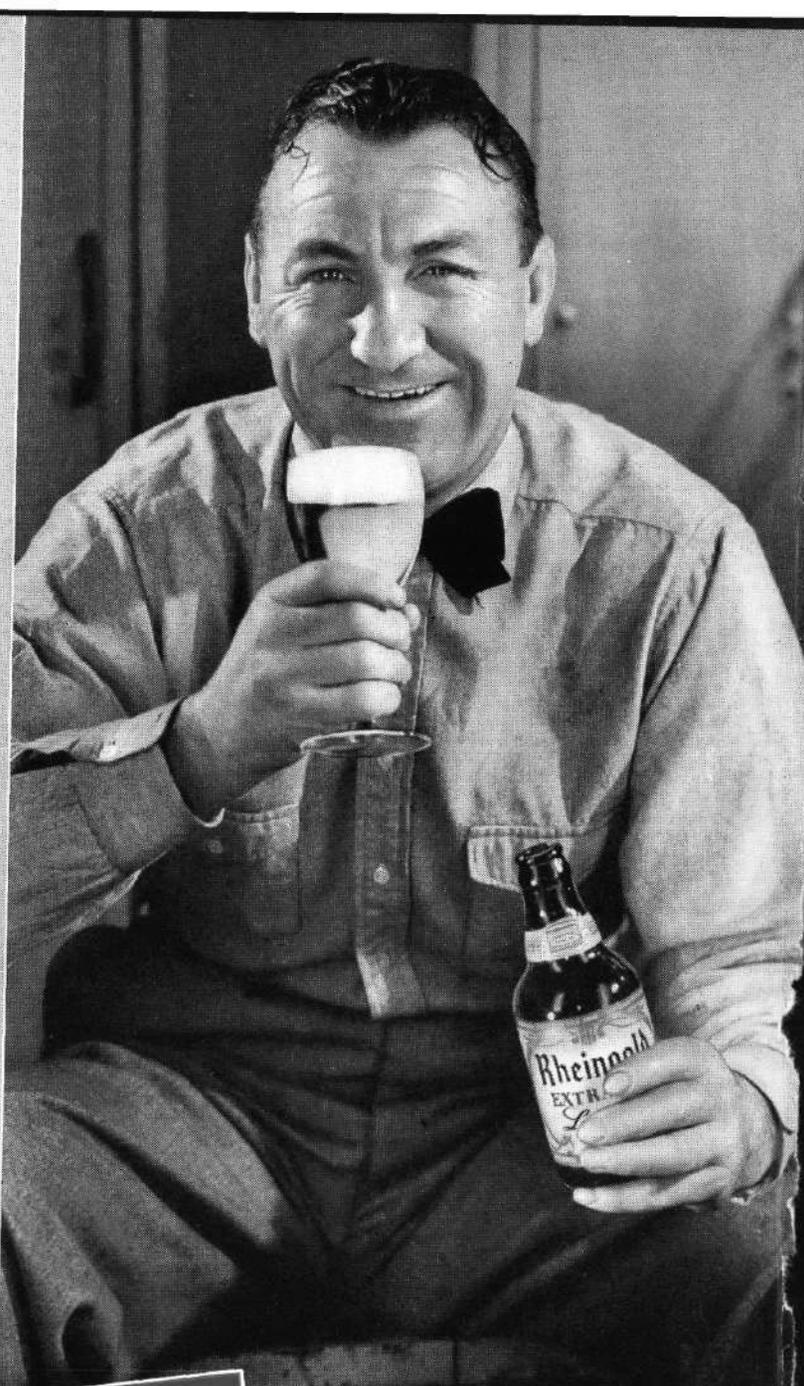
SAYS

**ARTHUR DONOVAN**

Foremost boxing referee  
who chooses Rheingold Extra Dry Lager Beer

- ★ **A Quicker Quencher**  
... because it's **NOT SWEET**
- ★ **The beer for beer-lovers**  
... because it's **LIGHT**
- ★ **Perfect companion for savory foods**  
... because it's **DRY**

Thank you, Arthur Donovan. More than a hundred years ago, in the bare-knuckle era of fighting, we were already brewing fine beer. Today Rheingold Extra Dry Lager Beer is so popular that it can be enjoyed at an increasing number of places. There must be one near you, so call for Rheingold Extra Dry Lager Beer!



Photograph by Paul Hesse

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**EXTRA DRY**

*Lager Beer - Not Sweet*

BREWED BY *Liebmann Breweries,*  
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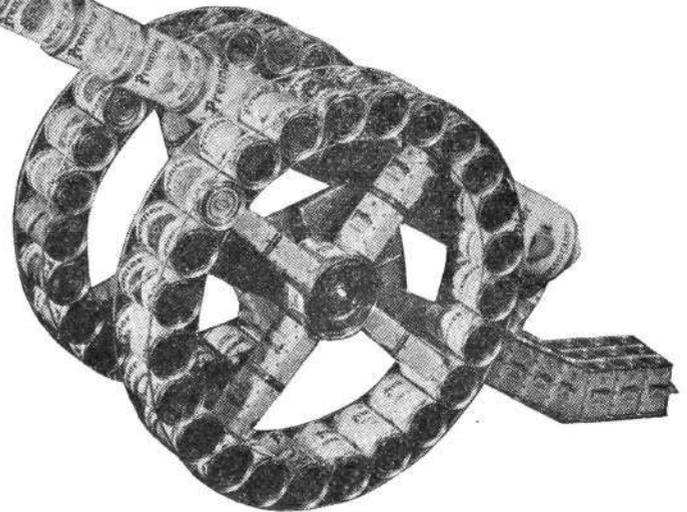
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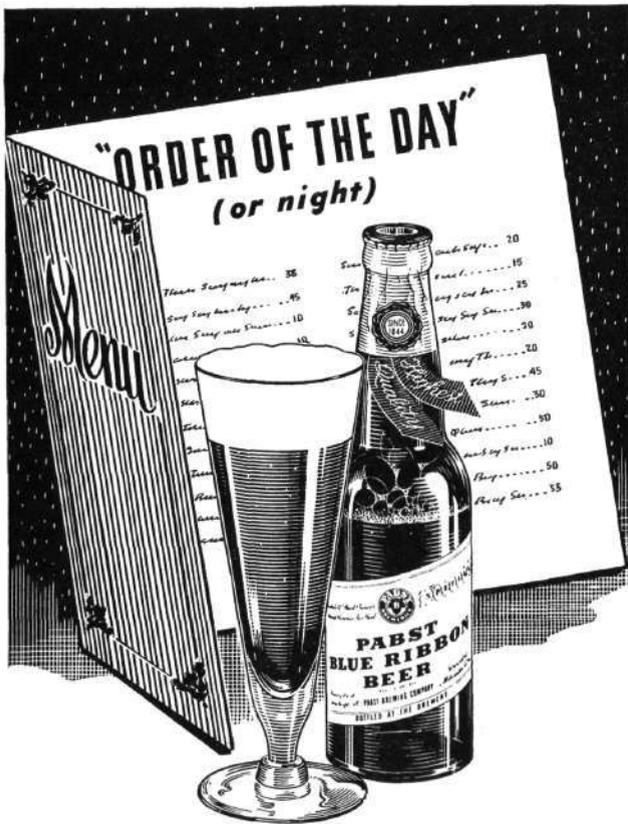


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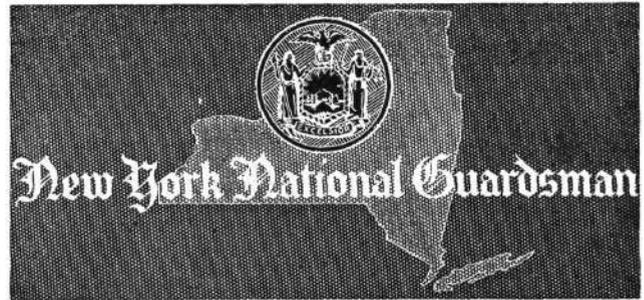


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The names of all characters that are used in short stories, serials and semi-fiction articles that deal with types are fictitious. Use of a name which is the same as that of any living person is accidental.

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## History of the New Jersey National Guard

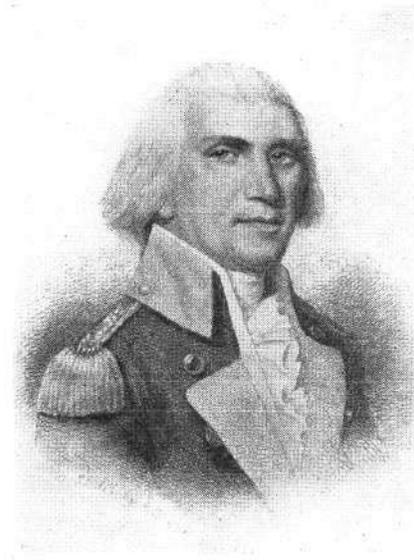
by Lt. Colonel Edgar N. Bloomer, N.J.N.G.

NEW Jersey has always been famous for its troops. In the French and Indian Wars, in the Revolution, the conflict of 1812, the Civil War, the imbroglio with Spain, and last, but not least, in the World War the "Jersey Blues" were foremost as sturdy fighting men, and the Archives of the State and records of the War Department are filled with accounts of deeds performed by New Jersey's citizen soldiers.

The present National Guard traces its history back to the first authorization for trained bands and companies of citizen soldiers passed by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey on June 3, 1775.

Under this act was organized the Militia of the original counties of New Jersey. As county Militia they responded to all calls of the State or Federal Government. Serving with distinction during the Revolutionary War (1775-1779) as Militia or Detached Militia (Continental Line), from Canada to Virginia, participating in the Battles of Ticonderoga, Princeton, Trenton, Red Bank, Monmouth, Germantown, Springfield, Powles Hook and numerous other engagements including the surrender of Yorktown. In the Expedition against the Indians (1791) a battalion of four (4) companies detached from the New Jersey Militia were called into service, and as part of the 2nd Regiment, United States Army, took part in the action against the Indians near Fort Recovery, Ohio, November 4, 1791; the Penn-

sylvania Insurrection of 1794, commonly called "The Whiskey Rebellion," caused Congress to request the detachment of five (5)



ELIAS DAYTON  
Colonel, 3rd New Jersey  
Brigadier General, Continental Army

regiments of troops, two of Cavalry and three of Infantry. These troops left the State on September 22d, marching to Carlisle and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, returning to New Jersey on December 20th, and were mustered out on Christmas Day, 1794. In this group was included the foster organization of the famous Essex Troop of Cavalry organized prior to the Revolutionary War, personal Escort of General Lafayette and at present expanded to a regiment. In the War with Mexico (1846-1848), five

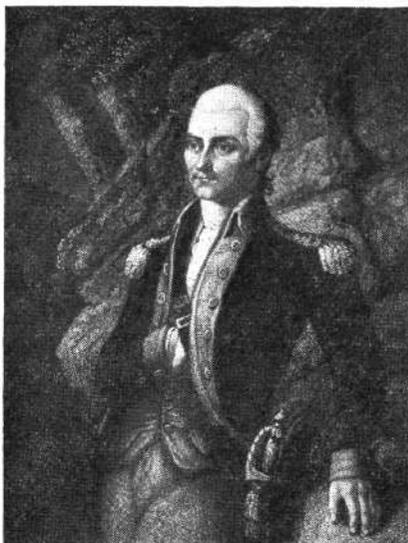
companies of Militia were detached for service in Mexico. The entire force rendezvoused at Fort Hamilton, New York, on September 27, 1847, and sailed for Vera Cruz, Mexico on September 29th, returning to New York in August 1849. In addition three companies of the 10th Regiment, United States Army, Companies E, G and H were recruited from the Militia and were mustered into service during April and May, 1847, and sailed for Matamors, Mexico, on April 11 and July 10, 1847, returning to New York for muster out during August of 1848.

During the period 1775 to 1869 the Legislature of New Jersey passed several acts for the better regulation of the Militia, effecting slight changes in designation strength and organization of the State forces. Despite this attempt to maintain and train an adequate force, the Civil War (1861-1865) found the State forces totally unprepared for a major conflict. This was due mainly to the lack of an adequate plan for National Defense, providing, for use of State forces without the State. Despite this lack of preparedness the First New Jersey Brigade, responding to the first call of the President for troops, were the first complete organization to reach and participate in the defense of the National Capital. The lack of a provision in the Federal law prevented the retention of these troops in service and they were returned for muster out at the expiration of

their three months tour of duty. The majority of these officers and men formed the nucleus of the 38 regiments raised in New Jersey for the Civil War. The engagements participated in, the splendid records of regiments and deeds of valour of individuals, all of which contributed to the success of the Union Army, are too numerous to mention here. Suffice to say that some of the "Jersey Blues" participated in all major engagements of the war between the States.

The Civil War forcibly demonstrated the need for State and National control of the Militia, and in 1868 the Legislature passed an act creating the National Guard. Under this act the county Militia units were organized into one division of two (2) brigades, with one Artillery and one Cavalry company attached to each brigade. This organization obtained with minor changes throughout the period 1869 to 1917.

Upon declaration of war between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain on the 21st of April 1898, New Jersey again received a call for troops and responded with a full quota of four (4) regiments. While not being required for service outside the United States, these troops performed important service initially in harbor defense, lines of communication and munition plants



COLONEL FRANCIS BARBER, U.S.A.

and later as reserve troops in Florida. Lack of proper sanitary facilities and poor rations caused much hardship, illness and many losses by death.

New Jersey troops again responded to the call for troops to defend the Mexican Border in 1916. The 1st New Jersey Brigade, (consisting of the 1st, 4th and 5th N. J. Regiments); two batteries of artillery and three troops of cavalry being among the first to respond to the President's call. An additional battery of artillery was later organized and ordered for service. This service did much to prepare both officers and men for the more arduous service of the World War.

On March 25, 1917, prior to the Declaration of War against Germany, the 1st New Jersey Brigade was called for duty guarding plants, bridges, railroads and other public works. Later orders mobilized the remainder of the National Guard and authorized the formation of several new units. In July 1917 orders were received to entrain for Camp McClellan, Alabama, where training in earnest for the World War commenced. The 29th Division was formed in October 1917, from the National Guard units of Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey and the District of Columbia. After ten months of intensive training at Camp McClellan, Alabama, the division moved to Camp Stuart, Virginia, and Camp Upton, New York for embarkation overseas. Embarking in June 1918, it was shortly thereafter in the front lines in Alsace, subsequently moving northwest of Verdun to participate in the great Meuse Argonne offensive. The Armistice was signed as preparations were being made for the American offensive against Metz. Upon termination of hostilities the division moved to a training area and later embarked for home stations. New Jersey units were demobilized at Camp Dix, New Jersey, during May and June, 1919.

Preparations were made immediately after demobilization of World War units for the reorgan-



CAPTAIN ANDREW "MAC" MYER  
Continental Army, Killed at the Battle  
of Germantown, Oct. 11, 1777

ization of the New Jersey National Guard under the provisions of the National Defense Act. The years 1919 and 1920 witnessed the reorganization of the 57th Infantry Brigade, probably New Jersey's oldest military organization, dating back to Colonial days when it was organized by the settlers of Bergen and Essex Counties for the defense of their frontiers and later known as the 1st New Jersey Brigade. The Brigade is composed of the 113th Infantry, stationed at Newark, Paterson and Jersey City, and the 114th Infantry with headquarters at Camden and units stationed in Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Somerville, Asbury Park, Mount Holly, Burlington and Woodbury.

The subsequent allocation of the 44th Division (less one infantry Brigade and one Artillery Regiment allotted to New York) permitted the partial organization of many divisional units, i.e. 44th Signal Company, formerly the 1st New Jersey Signal Corps; Headquarters Company, 44th Division; 44th Military Police Company, formerly Company A, 114th Infantry, 29th Division; 119th Ordnance

(Continued on page 23)

# Sight Projection

## A New Method of Instruction in Rifle and Pistol Marksmanship



*Editor's Note: The device described in the accompanying article has been perfected by Captain Richard A. Devereux of the 107th Infantry, N. Y. N. G. Captain Devereux is an outstanding shot with the rifle, pistol and revolver and is Captain of the 107th Infantry Rifle Team. His wide experience in shooting, instructing and coaching particularly qualifies him to discuss these subjects and to present a solution which will be of interest to all of our readers.*

**M**ANY excellent rifle and pistol shots are classed, or cursed, as poor instructors simply because they are not able to describe as precisely as they are able to perform.

Good shooting requires precision, not approximation. The coach who is able to explain and demonstrate almost exactly what he sees and does in scoring a bullseye usually finds that his pupils almost qualify. A better instructor comes closer, during the "Explanation" and "Demonstration" phases of instruction, to making the pupil understand and reproduce with exactness the instructions of the coach. The ideal instructor not only does this but senses the pupil's deviation from correct technique in the "Practice" phase and corrects the faults before they become fixed.

The difficulty, with present methods and equipment, of doing both of these things continuously and accurately for even a single pupil is well known to all instructors in marksmanship.

The problem would be solved if the optic nerves of coach and pupil could be temporarily "spliced" during instruction. Then each could actually see the performance of the other, and variations would be quickly detected, discussed, and eliminated.

The problem is solved in exactly the same way, omitting only the surgery, by an inexpensive, lightweight attachment about to be put on the market by the American Cystoscope Makers, Inc., of New

York City. This instrument, known as a Sight Projector, is a device which can be temporarily attached (in a few seconds to any rifle, pistol, or revolver to project an image, in correct proportion, representing front and rear sights properly aligned. A set of readily interchangeable reticules representing various types of aperture and open sights permits selection of the proper sight-image for the rifle or pistol to be used.

Against a target which is not otherwise illuminated, the sights of the rifle or pistol on which the projector is mounted will not be visible but will be "buried" in the projected image. The shooter must therefore use the projected sight-image in aiming, and, if the proper reticule has been selected, will see the same "picture" at any instant that he would see in using the iron sights, except that the "picture" is much sharper and clearer than normal because both the sights and the target are in the same plane and can therefore be focussed upon sharply.

The projector therefore allows the experienced rifle or pistol shot not only to practice without eye fatigue but also enables him, because of the sharpness of the picture, to detect small errors in his shooting technique which cannot ordinarily be seen. He needs only a darkened room ten to fifteen feet in length and a target reduced in proportion to the range.

While this use of the sight projector makes the instrument of great value to the experienced shooter in enabling him to eliminate faults which cannot otherwise be detected, its greatest value is to the instructor in rifle or pistol marksmanship.

In this field, the Sight Projector is a revolutionary development in that there is no longer any guesswork as to what the instructor means or how accurately the pupil carries out his instructions. By means of the projected sight image, the coach can demonstrate to an individual pupil or to a group exactly what is required. All members of the group see the "picture" simultaneously, and there is no chance of misunderstanding. Each pupil is then required to duplicate the performance of the coach. Because both coach and pupils can see any error, faults can be discussed and corrected by the coach as they occur. With this type of instruction, all members of a group come rapidly to understand the common faults in marksmanship and also how these are corrected. Moreover, the formation of incorrect shooting habits is

made impossible by prompt correction of faults before they become fixed in practice.

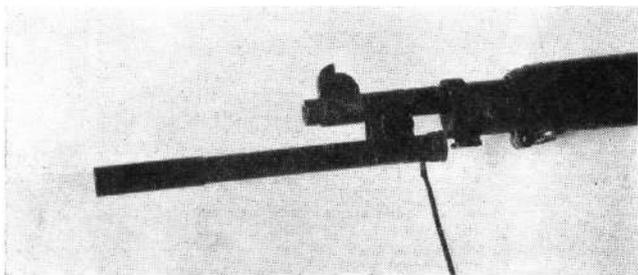
Following is a brief discussion of present methods of instruction in rifle and pistol marksmanship intended to show how the Sight Projector facilitates and improves instruction by permitting the instructor to observe continuously (and simultaneously with the shooter) the alignment of the sights against the target, the motion of the weapon caused by error in position or in squeezing the trigger, and the shooter's ability to "call" the point of aim at the instant the trigger releases.

The U. S. Army courses of instruction in rifle and pistol marksmanship include the following subjects, which are given in the sequence shown below:

1. Sighting and aiming.
2. Position exercises.
3. Trigger squeeze instruction.
4. Rapid fire exercises.

In each of these four phases of instruction, the ability of the coach to detect and correct errors as they occur is as important to the success of his instruction as is his ability to explain and demonstrate to the pupil the correct technique for each phase.

Various mechanical devices are now used for instruction in sight alignment and aiming. The object of this first step in instruction is to demonstrate to the pupils correct relative alignment of front and rear sights and to test their ability to aim the weapon properly (with the sights so aligned) at a bullseye. For this purpose, it is customary to use a sighting bar (a wooden bar with large adjustable sights and a target which can be set to a certain relationship with



the sights by either coach or pupil for the inspection of the other). This phase of the instruction is slow and laborious, because of the difficulty of making the necessary fine adjustments and because only one member of a group can see the "picture" at any one time. The others must wait their turn to inspect the adjustment and must then depend upon memory when errors are discussed by the instructor.

The use of the projected image permits the explanation and demonstration of correct sight alignment by the instructor to be observed simultaneously by him and a considerable group of pupils. It also permits the instructor to correct errors in aim by the pupils *as the errors occur*, and allows the entire group to benefit by the corrections as they are made and explained.

During instruction in Positions, it is now necessary to assume that the pupil is aiming correctly or attempting to do so while he is being assisted in obtaining a position which *looks* steady. Steadiness, or lack of it, and the effect on it of corrections in the shooter's position are difficult for the coach to judge, because the extremely small angular movements of the barrel which produce very wild shots cannot be differentiated from the comparatively large horizontal and vertical movements which do not cause inaccurate shooting if the axis of the bore remains parallel to itself.

The projector shows the aim to the coach continuously, and automatically differentiates between angular movements of the weapon and "parallel" movements, since the light beam is deflected in the same way as the path of the bullet would be deflected in actual firing.

The object of instruction in trigger squeeze is to teach the shooter to release the trigger without disturbing the aim. As explained above under "Positions," it is now difficult or impossible for the coach to detect the small angular deflections of the pupil's weapon which result from incorrect technique and cause wide variations at the target. The same deflection of the projector, however, results in a considerable displacement of the sight image against a target twenty or thirty feet distant. Incorrect trigger operation is shown by the projector in sudden movement of the sight image as the trigger releases. Correct trigger operation is also easily seen by both pupils and instructor in that there is no motion of the projected image as the hammer falls.

As soon as correct trigger squeeze has been learned, correct "calling" of shots can be taught by the coach requiring his pupil to note the exact position on the target of the image of the front sight when the hammer falls and make the "call." Since both coach and pupil can see this image as the click of the hammer occurs, the coach can correct improper calls immediately. The correct calling of shots can thus be taught in a very short time to as large a group as can see the projected image of the sight.

In Rapid Fire exercises the shooter should acquire speed in manipulating the weapon without sacrificing precision in aiming or care in squeezing the trigger. The projected image enables the coach to determine whether good or bad shooting habits are being developed in these exercises and permits correction of bad habits before they become fixed.



# Your Supply Problem

By WINIFRED C. GREEN

Major Field Artillery,  
Instructor 105th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G.

**D**URING the past two years, it is believed that most organization commanders have become property conscious and realize that more grief can result from a lack of proper accountability, than from all other sources combined. When it is realized that it takes about six men in the rear echelons to keep one man at the front fighting, it is seen that responsibility for supplies is an important part of command.

Regulations are very clear on the subject of accountability and responsibility of property, and require no repetition here. The method of arriving at a system for the solution of the problem varies throughout the different units. The method should be simple and workable—"wide envelopments" and "the estimate of the situation by General A" are not required. The object of this article is to present a system which has been found by experience to be very satisfactory. Before launching this scheme, a few cardinal points should be stressed.

The greatest difficulty presents itself when the annual inventory is made. Supply rooms are jammed with surplus property, or property which is used only once a year, and arranged in such a manner that an accurate count of the items is next to impossible. When a shortage is found by the inventorying officer, an expression of great surprise is evidenced, and from some of the hidden corners or out of "empty storage boxes" the items missing are usually produced. This situation can and should be corrected. Property should be so arranged that the responsible officer knows the exact status at all times.

In order to make the supply system of a regiment function properly, the following is imperative:

(1) All supplies and related paperwork should be handled by the Unit Supply Officer. If practicable, all property drawn and turned in should be physically handled by him. If the units are separated and located at too great a distance, the Supply Officer should at least take care of the records, assisted by an immediate report from the organization to which the property has been sent.

(2) The Unit Supply Officer should have a place provided to store all surplus property which accumulates in the various store rooms. This to include items on I and I, report of survey, etc. A processing room should be maintained in each armory which houses two or more organizations. Keep in this room all uniforms and equipment above the actual strength of organizations. This allows for a greater variety of sizes for outfitting new men.

(3) Organization supply rooms should be arranged in a uniform manner so that articles of similar use may be checked and issued. For example, individual equipment placed on shelves, or hanging, on one side of the room; motor equipment on another side; Ordnance and Engineer together; heavy field equipment, such as field ranges and heavy tentage, in a place where they are accessible for loading.

With the property thus arranged, place on each shelf a card showing the name of the article and amount, and on the heavy property a tag with name, sizes in case of tents, quantity and proper nomenclature.

Considering now that the property is in possession of an organization and arranged as above described, the following system for an accurate check is offered as a guide. It consists of a card index file. Any size of card may be used and the headings of the columns may be changed to suit the particular needs of an organization. The cards shown here were obtained at a very nominal cost, and were printed for an Artillery Regiment. They may be obtained at any print shop. Cards are printed on both sides to allow for entries over a long period of time.

UNIT SUPPLY OFFICER, 105th. F.A.

Article: Shirts, F.O.D.      Unit Cost: \$2.43      Stock No.: 555-6250  
Type : Quartermaster      Allowance: 1452

DATE	QUANTITY	A	B	C	D	E	F	REV. PAT.	JUN. PAT.	SHOT. MOD.	MOD.	SER.	SO	TOTAL	REMARKS
	1452	160	152	156	158	154	150	110	106	120	44	118	24	1452	
		156	153	150	160	158	154	108	104	120	42	120	31	1452	Changes in Red ink

FIGURE 1.

This card is used by the Unit Supply Officer, for ready reference as to the location of his property. In addition he has a file of Q.M.C. Form No. 74 (Memo Receipt) and Q.M.C. Form No. 488, on Memorandum Receipt.

ARTICLE *Shirts, F.O.D.*      STOCK NO. *555-6250*  
TYPE PROPERTY *QM*      ALLOWANCE *160*  
**PROPERTY RECORD**      UNIT COST *\$2.43*  
**A BATTERY 105th F. A.**

RECEIVED					DISPOSITION							
DATE	YOU. NO.	DEBIT	CREDIT	TOTAL	ROOM STORE	GARAGE	FORM 30	MEMO RECEIPT	SURVEY	I & I	LOST	TOTAL
<i>1/10/39</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>160</i>		<i>160</i>	<i>10</i>		<i>140</i>			<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>160</i>
<i>1/6/40</i>	<i>178</i>		<i>5</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>6</i>		<i>149</i>					<i>155</i>

FIGURE 2.

Property record card of an organization. Example shows Quartermaster property. Additional records of a battery are Forms No. 74, Form 30 and a file of surveys, I and I reports, O.S. and D, and in case of outlying units Shipping tickets and Receiving reports.

ARTICLE *Pistols, M-1911* STOCK NO. *B6-92-8*  
 TYPE PROPERTY *Ord* ALLOWANCE *78*  
**PROPERTY RECORD** UNIT COST *26.42*  
**A BATTERY 105TH F. A.**

RECEIVED					DISPOSITION							
DATE	YOU NO.	DEBIT	CREDIT	TOTAL	ROOM STORE	GARAGE	FORM 30	MEMO RECEIPT	SURVEY	I & I	LOST	TOTAL
11-10-39	169	80		80	78				2			80
1-6-40	176		1	79	78			1				79

FIGURE 3.  
 Ordnance Property.

ARTICLE *Tires, 650 X 17* STOCK NO. *Nine*  
 TYPE PROPERTY *M.T.C.* ALLOWANCE *6*  
**PROPERTY RECORD** UNIT COST *11.40*  
**A BATTERY 105TH F. A.**

RECEIVED					DISPOSITION							
DATE	YOU NO.	DEBIT	CREDIT	TOTAL	ROOM STORE	GARAGE	FORM 30	MEMO RECEIPT	SURVEY	I & I	LOST	TOTAL
1-9-40	152	6		6	2	3					1	6
4-1-40	178		1	5		5						5

FIGURE 4.  
 Motor Transport Property.

ARTICLE *Kits, flag M-6-42* STOCK NO. *6A2042*  
 TYPE PROPERTY *Sig.* ALLOWANCE *6*  
**PROPERTY RECORD** UNIT COST *4.67*  
**A BATTERY 105TH F. A.**

RECEIVED					DISPOSITION							
DATE	YOU NO.	DEBIT	CREDIT	TOTAL	ROOM STORE	GARAGE	FORM 30	MEMO RECEIPT	SURVEY	I & I	LOST	TOTAL
1-8-40	142	6		6	5		1					6
2-5-40	152		2	4	3		1					4

FIGURE 5.  
 Signal Property.

ARTICLE *Compass, Pris.* STOCK NO. *E5C.*  
 TYPE PROPERTY *Eng.* ALLOWANCE *2*  
**PROPERTY RECORD** UNIT COST *14.00*  
**A BATTERY 105TH F. A.**

RECEIVED					DISPOSITION							
DATE	YOU NO.	DEBIT	CREDIT	TOTAL	ROOM STORE	GARAGE	FORM 30	MEMO RECEIPT	SURVEY	I & I	LOST	TOTAL
1-9-40	120	2		2	2							2
2-6-40	130			2	1				1			2

FIGURE 6.  
 Engineer Property.

ARTICLE *Aprons, Rub.* STOCK NO. *77010*  
 TYPE PROPERTY *Med.* ALLOWANCE *2*  
**PROPERTY RECORD** UNIT COST *1.35*  
**BATTERY 105TH F. A.**

RECEIVED					DISPOSITION							
DATE	YOU NO.	DEBIT	CREDIT	TOTAL	ROOM STORE	GARAGE	FORM 30	MEMO RECEIPT	SURVEY	I & I	LOST	TOTAL
1-9-40	121	2		2	2							2
3-1-40	136			2	1				1			2

FIGURE 7.  
 Medical Property.

given are self explanatory with perhaps two exceptions. The column "LOST" deals with items on Form 18, or property for which the disposition has not yet been determined. The Stock No. is obtained from the following:

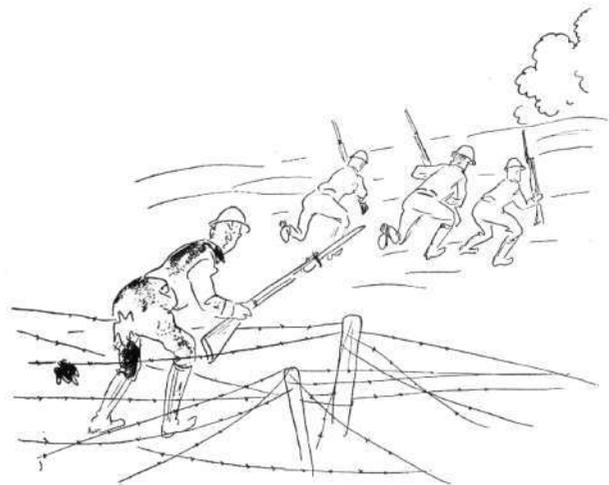
- Quartermaster : A.R. 30-3000
- Ordnance : Ordnance SNL's
- Engineer : Engineer Supply Catalog
- Signal : Signal Supply Catalog
- Medical : Medical Supply Catalog
- Motor Transport : Motor Parts Book for the particular vehicle.

Any filing system may be adopted. All cards pertaining to the same type property are filed alphabetically under that heading—Quartermaster, Ordnance, etc. When the size of the card has been determined, a cabinet can be constructed at a very small cost to fit the cards. A suggested plan is to construct a box with compartments in front for the index cards and one in rear for all other papers pertaining to the property. This allows for ready reference to all records.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U. S. SUPPORTS NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING**

The following is an extract from a resolution on National Defense which was adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., Washington, D.C., on May 2, 1940:

"The National Guard and all other branches of defense should be adequately trained and completely equipped. Business men are urged to cooperate in this training by granting vacation leave with pay to men in the National Guard while in training. The availability of trained men and the best of material for defense must be assured."



Bo Brown  
 "By Golly, Somebody's Gonna Buy Me a New Pair of Pants!"

The Unit Supply Officer maintains a master card to show distribution of his property throughout the regiment. Organizations show the status of their own property within the organization.

The headings shown on the cards in the examples

# OL' JUDGE ROBBINS



AT A FIESTA IN THE SOUTHWEST



HO! HO! JUDGE, LOOK AT THE CAKE IN THIS PIPE — YOU COULDN'T HARDLY GET A PENCIL IN IT

WELL, I'M JUST TRYIN' TO GET MY PIPE TO SMOKE COOL



LET ME DIG THAT PIPE OUT FOR YOU — I'D LIKE TO SHOW YOU SOMETHING

B-B-BUT, JUDGE, IT TOOK ME MONTHS TO GET THAT CAKE



NOW—THERE WE ARE — IT'S ALL LOADED AND READY FOR YOU TO TRY

AT LAST SOMEONE IS GETTING JOE TO TRY PRINCE ALBERT, THE COOL-BURNING TOBACCO

IN RECENT LABORATORY "SMOKING BOWL" TESTS, **PRINCE ALBERT BURNED**

**86 DEGREES COOLER**

THAN THE AVERAGE OF THE 30 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS TESTED — **COOLEST OF ALL!**



MAN ALIVE! EVEN WITHOUT A CAKE, THIS PRINCE ALBERT SMOKES **COOLER, Milder, AND TASTIER!**

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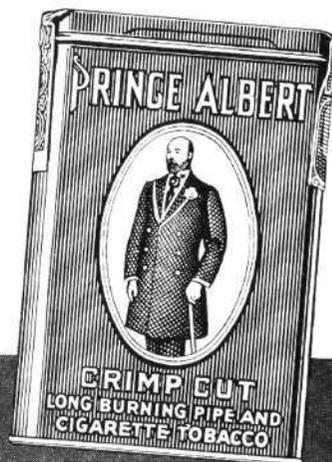
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SMOKING JOY IS ON PARADE WHEN PRINCE ALBERT IS IN YOUR PAPERS, TOO. IT'S **CRIMP CUT TO ROLL EASIER, FASTER** — AND IT SURE SMOKES **MILDER, TASTIER!**

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**70** fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every handy tin of Prince Albert



**PRINCE ALBERT** THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

# The Soldier Takes the Licking

C. B. DEGENAAR

*Lt. Col. AGD., SS., N.Y.N.G.*

W. M. VAN ANTWERP

*Capt. 53rd Brigade, N.Y.N.G.*

FOR the want of a nail, the shoe was lost; and so on and so on. Yes. And for the want of a small amount of information, many a soldier has received an injustice. That small amount of information could have been had and can be had if every officer will ask himself a simple question and answer that question. "What must I do to protect my soldiers should accident or illness befall them while on ordered duty?" How many officers can give the answer?

Trooper Snaffle was thrown during field training. His shoulder was badly strained. For the final week of the tour he was marked "quarters." The day to return to home station arrived and the trooper was questioned by the Regimental Medical Officer. Anxious to get home, the soldier stated that his shoulder was healed; he felt no pain and was as good as the day he arrived at camp. The Medical Officer examined the trooper and marked his case discharged. A week after his return to home station, his shoulder bothering him, Trooper Snaffle visited his civilian doctor who prescribed treatment. For six weeks the trooper faithfully carried out his doctor's orders until his shoulder actually had healed. Meanwhile he had talked with some of his brother troopers and all agreed that, the injury having been received while on duty, the cost of his treatment should be a charge against the Federal Government or the State,—at any rate it should be paid by someone other than Trooper Snaffle. Carefully gathering all the bills, the trooper interviewed his troop commander who also agreed that the expense should be borne by someone other than the soldier. The bills were forwarded to the Office of the Adjutant General and all concerned sat back expectantly waiting for a check. But instead of a check, a reply was received disallowing the claim, and Trooper Snaffle had to pay his own bills.

Unfair, you say? Very decidedly so. However, there are regulations governing the procedure in such cases. The unfairness was due to lack of proper information regarding these regulations.

Fortunately injuries and illnesses, comparatively speaking, are not numerous during field training. Therefore it is not surprising that there is unfamiliarity with the correct procedure when bad luck laughs at a soldier. A study of NGR 62, August 20, 1937, will acquaint all concerned as to where one should

turn for guidance when fate strikes and will prevent the soldier from taking a licking.

What should have occurred in the case of Trooper Snaffle?

Shortly after the trooper reported his injury, a line-of-duty board should have been appointed to determine the line of duty status of the case. The board would have consisted of not to exceed three officers, two of whom would have been medical officers. It would have investigated all the circumstances of the accident, reporting the findings on WD. NGB. Form No. 60, and have forwarded the report, through channels, to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau for approval.

On the last day of camp when Trooper Snaffle made the statement that he was completely well, the Medical Officer should have made it clear to the trooper that such a statement once recorded might make it very difficult for the trooper to obtain authority for home treatment if such treatment should become necessary. Perhaps the trooper was telling the truth. In this case he was not. In either case he should have been warned. We all know how often the soldier will "cover up" in order to be allowed to go home with his own outfit.

Further, the Medical Officer and the Troop Commander should have made it clear to Trooper Snaffle that if his shoulder was not well or a recurrence of the strain developed, home treatment could be requested provided such a request were made to the National Guard Bureau *within thirty days* from the end of the authorized field training.

From the foregoing it should be clear why Trooper Snaffle's claim was not allowed. The claim was Federal but was outlawed because it had been recorded as cured and no request for home treatment had been made within the required thirty-day period. Lack of familiarity with procedure on the part of the Troop Commander and the Medical Officer caused the trooper to take a licking.

NGR 62 is an eight-page regulation. Fifteen minutes study of it will save many soldiers many an injustice. Once digested by an officer, that officer will know that when an injury or illness occurs during field training:—

1. A line-of-duty board must be appointed. It is

an advisable practice if a soldier is marked "quarters" for only two or three days. If the same illness or injury recurs *within thirty days* after the termination of field training, the report of the board, Form No. 60, will support the request for medical expense and home treatment.

2. In the case of hospitalization, treatment must be continuous for the soldier to draw his pay. Once the treatment is broken, pay ceases and only hospital bills, medical treatment, and rations are provided.

So much for procedure in the case of injury or illness during field training. It should be clear that claims arising from field training are federal in nature, not state, but to eliminate any question, the last sentence of Section 223, Military Law, State of New York is quoted:

"Pay and expenses for care and medical attendance shall not be allowed under this section for any period during which a member of the national guard or the naval militia is entitled to receive pay and hospital treatment as a charge against federal funds."

The only exception to this is permanent disability. In such cases a pension claim will be recognized by the state in accordance with the provisions of Section 220, Military Law, State of New York.

But accidents occur during armory drills. What of them? Here again the officer must be familiar with the procedure as set forth in Paragraphs 9 and 10, Military Regulations No. 62 AGO, State of New York. (Do not confuse with NGR 62.)

A soldier slips during drill and breaks an arm. His commanding officer immediately notifies the Office of the Adjutant General of the accident. As soon as practical he advises the soldier to notify the AGO, through channels, of his intention to file claim for expenses and pay. On receipt of the notice the Adjutant General's Office sends the soldier SNY AGO Form 3 on which to file his claim. When the soldier's injury is healed, he fills out Form 3, attaches to it the receipted bills and forwards all, through channels, to the Adjutant General's Office. The procedure reads as very simple. *But*—and again lack of familiarity with the procedure may cause the soldier to take a licking—there are catches. Form 3 must be filed with the AGO *within one year of the date of the accident*. Otherwise the only redress to the soldier is through the passage of an enabling act which will set aside the one year stipulation in his case and will authorize the AGO to reopen and settle the case. This enabling act must be initiated by the soldier through his local representative in the State Legislature.

Also, and very important, if the soldier's enlistment period should be completed during his incapacity he can and must be reenlisted even if his injury is such as to permanently disqualify him from enlistment. Once out of the service a soldier cannot collect under Section 223, Military Law, State of New York, unless his claim has been filed prior to the expiration of his term of enlistment. The section specifically states and applies only to "*a member of the national guard or naval militia.*"

Is there question of reenlisting a physically disqualified soldier? Paragraph 19, NGR 25 reads, "Enlisted men of good character and faithful service who, at the expiration of their terms are undergoing treatment for injuries incurred or diseases contracted in the line of duty, may be reenlisted, if they so elect, and if the disability proves to be permanent, they will subsequently be discharged on certificate of disability."

More than one soldier has lost his right of claim due to his commanding officer's unfamiliarity with the provisions of this regulation.

(Note: Claim for injuries received by a soldier while participating in athletics is a delicate subject. To receive a clear picture Bulletin 2, AGO, February 7, 1927, should be read. Briefly, there is no claim unless the injury occurred during *lawfully ordered duty*. An injury received during athletics which are not part of an ordered drill for the entire organization will bear no weight.)

If an injury occurs on a target range *at a time other than during field training*, the same procedure as discussed under armory drill injuries holds except that *within forty-eight hours of the time of the injury* a board shall investigate the facts, determine the responsibility, and forward its report and recommendations to the Commanding General of the New York National Guard. Copy of this report should be attached to SNY AGO Form 3 when it is filed with the Adjutant General.

The subject of pensions for disability is a discussion in itself. At this time it is enough to say that a pension claim is valid only if the disability was received in line of duty and the claim made *after* the claimant has become separated from the services but within three years from the date of the accident or injury. (Section 220, Military Law, State of New York.)

As previously stated, it is the infrequent occurrence of injuries or illness to soldiers on ordered duty which has caused unfamiliarity with correct procedure. Nevertheless this unfamiliarity exists as proven by recurring errors in claims received by the Adjutant General's Office. The amount of study necessary to become familiar with the subject is very small. It entails NGR 62; Military Regulations No. 62, SNY AGO; and Section 223, Military Law, State of New York, a total of twelve pages. If all officers will make this study, our soldiers will be insured against taking the licking which some have taken in the past and the morale of our enlisted men will not suffer as so often occurs when a soldier feels he has received an injustice.

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## The National Guard of the United States

**W**E are all quite familiar with the history of our own particular organization, and, in a general way, with the histories of the organizations comprising the New York National Guard. However, not many of us have had an opportunity to learn much of the background of the other fine organizations comprising the National Guard of the United States. With this in mind, we wrote The Adjutants General of the several States and requested their cooperation in the preparation of a series of brief articles on the history of their organizations. These gentlemen have been most kind in furnishing us with stories, the first of which appears in this issue. The articles are all authentic and will provide a fine background for students of our military history.

### Fifth Division Reunion

The Society of the Fifth Division, U. S. A., has requested us to announce that the Society will hold a World's Fair Reunion at the New York World's Fair on August 31, September 1-2, 1940. August 31st has been designated by the World's Fair authorities as Fifth Division Day.

### Welcome! "The Red Guidon"

We welcome to the ranks of our New York National Guard publications "The Red Guidon," published by Battery F, 105th Field Artillery. Issue No. 1, Volume I, has just reached us and is a most attractive and newsy publication. Says the Editor "It is our hope that the 'Red Guidon' will be the means of helping the members of the Battalion to become better acquainted. We should not lose sight of the

fact that we are all part of a grand old Regiment and that we are comrades under the same standard." Good luck to "The Red Guidon," and long may it wave.

## Summer Safety Is Subject of Dramatized Broadcasts

Red Cross Hopes to Prevent Thousands of Home, Vacation and Farm Accidents

In an effort to save thousands of lives and prevent tens of thousands of injuries during the next several months the American Red Cross has arranged a series of eight dramatized radio programs on highway safety, prevention of drownings and other mishaps. This summer safety series, which will be broadcast under the title of "Listen and Live," will be heard at 12 to 12:15 p.m., EST, Sundays from June 2 through July 21. Each of the programs will be closed with a brief talk by a nationally prominent guest.

The dramatized portion of each broadcast will be prepared under the direction of the First Aid, Life Saving and Accident Prevention Service of the American Red Cross. Each will graphically cover specific methods of avoiding accident and will emphasize what the hearer should do and what he should abstain from doing in case he runs into danger or meets with mishap, either to himself or others.

During the past thirty years this Red Cross service has given instruction in first aid to more than 2,000,000 persons and has taught more than 1,000,000 proper methods of rescuing persons in danger of drowning and reviving those apparently drowned. More recently it has been actively fostering farm and home safety by every possible means. From its extensive experience, vivid incidents will be drawn, incidents that will bring home to the hearer in a telling manner why the mishap in question occurred, how it and similar ones could be avoided and what might be done to relieve the situation. This safety series will be sent out over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company, co-sponsor with the American Red Cross of this unique venture in humanitarianism.

## THE GUARDSMAN

JUNE  
1925

Regimental Historical Sketch—106th Infantry  
The Story of the State Camp

1930

Study of rifle practice results

1935

Brig. General Charles E. Walsh retires  
Utica Citizens Corps 98th Anniversary  
Cornerstone laid at Corning Armory



# General Haskell's Message

NATIONAL DEFENSE—NOW

THESE has been a lot of talk since last summer about the lack of equipment and training for the Army and National Guard.

Large appropriations have been made to rectify this critical situation, and probably still larger appropriations will be made at once.

The President and the present Congress have done a lot already in the right direction. In fact, never before, since I joined the Army forty-three years ago, has any real constructive program for national defense been undertaken.

Leaving the Navy (which is being expanded and improved) out of the picture, the Army is now being slowly vitalized, but it is woefully inadequate today. Much has been accomplished in building up our outer defenses—Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Panama Canal—but here in the continental United States we really have but a handful of trained soldiers, and they are not fully equipped or fully trained.

The Regular Army now has five infantry triangular divisions of about 9,000 men each (say, 50,000 troops) in a fair state of training. All in all, I doubt if the Army could scrape up 75,000 trained men for combat in this country.

The National Guard, with an authorized strength of 235,000 men, has neither proper equipment nor training; yet, on this component of the Army, the bulk of the first fighting will fall side by side with the Regular Army.

There are many details of our present state of preparedness that are unknown to me, such as reserve supplies of ammunition, and the country's ability to produce it in sufficient quantities for war. I do know that a requisition from this State for our .45 calibre pistol ammunition, authorized for field training with that weapon, was received back recently from the Ordnance Department with the remark: "Not avail-

able for issue until August or September." If this is an indication of our stocks of ammunition in general, we are in a sad situation.

On the other hand, I do know a great deal about the National Guard—particularly the New York National Guard (authorized strength over 26,000), and I believe that New York has as good a National Guard as any state in the Union.

I know this:

(a) With the exception of new rifles for one infantry regiment out of ten, and sixteen new anti-aircraft guns which are already obsolescent, some motor vehicles, and eight .50 calibre machine guns, nothing of moment has been done since the Army maneuvers at Plattsburg last August to improve our equipment. Not an anti-tank gun has been received, not one 60 m/m mortar, not one 81 m/m mortar, not one 37 m/m anti-aircraft gun has been delivered. Our Tank Company has two tanks now—both obsolescent. I could go on, but it is sickening. New York troops have less than one gas mask for every ten soldiers, and of these masks on hand over 90% are for training purposes only and do not protect against modern combat gases.

(b) Let's look at training. True, more time has been allowed for training, but little of such time has been devoted to the training most needed, and that is training in the fundamentals first. Furthermore, the National Guard has not the modern equipment with which to train.

(c) With approximately 10,000 (almost 50% of its strength) recruits who have never been to any training camp, the New York National Guard is to participate in the Army exercise this summer at the expense of shortening the basic training in such essentials as the training of platoons, companies, battalions and regiments, including use of weapons in combat, musketry, combat firing, utilization of the ground, gas de-

fense and tactical use of gas, leadership of small units, use of the compass, scouting and patrolling, practical map reading, concealment, camouflage, anti-aircraft formations, etc.

Well, what is to be done to correct this unprepared condition in the country? I would suggest the following, among many things:

(1) Increase the Regular Army and National Guard by at least fifty per cent. Our present total force is smaller than Holland's was on May 1st (about 500,000 active and 160,000 reserves).

(2) Institute some equitable system of compulsory training, because the present system of voluntary recruiting does not produce enough men, and, what's worse in our system, recruits are dribbling into service every day of the year, and no logical cycle of training can be set up.

(3) Rush completion of all authorized naval building, and make our naval goal a two-ocean navy, with a balanced fleet in the Atlantic and also one in the Pacific equal to any combination of foreign powers likely to attack this hemisphere in either Ocean. We cannot rely on the Panama Canal in these days of sabotage, fifth columns, and parachutists.

(4) Place orders and rush delivery of all materiel needed for war, including reserves of essential raw materials and ammunition.

(5) Stop the expensive maintenance of useless Army posts throughout the country, and take political interference with Army planning and the pork barrel out of national defense.

(6) Put basic military training into the C.C.C.

(7) Discard the idea which has prevailed for over a hundred years that any one can become a military leader by putting on a uniform.

(8) Make some use out of the boys that receive C.M.T.C. training by requiring those who go to such camps to be available for future service in the National Guard, or elsewhere as needed. Otherwise discard it.

(9) Follow the advice of the General Staff, and forget the cost. Whatever it costs will be cheap, if done in time. Remember that, as early as 1935, comprehensive plans were urged on the Congress by the General Staff—with little success. Read General MacArthur's (then Chief of Staff) final report dated June 30, 1935, which outlined the concrete objectives that should be unflinchingly attained within five years, i.e., by now.

(10) Time is the all-important factor. We must act—not next year, but now.

Meanwhile, every officer and enlisted man in the New York National Guard must in conscience prepare himself for action by regular attendance and strict attention at armories and camps, to learn the utmost about the duties he will be called upon to fulfill.

Every man must be alert and anxious to do his duty effectively.

The New York National Guard will not fail. Give us the modern tools of war without stint. We are ready to give our lives in using them.

## LIEUTENANT COLONEL VINCENT A. O'NEIL

ON May 13, 1940, Lieutenant Colonel Vincent A. O'Neil, until recently, Finance Officer of the 27th Division, died.

Colonel O'Neil enlisted at the age of twenty-one in the 105th Field Artillery on February 23rd, 1914, serving in Battery "C" and in the Headquarters Battery on the border, in Camp Wadsworth, and in France. Rising through the enlisted grades to Color Sergeant, he participated in the St. Mihiel Drive, and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive when his regiment supported the attacks of the 33rd and 79th Divisions northwest of Verdun.

Returning with the regiment in 1919, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and was detailed as Aide to Brigadier General DeWitt C. Weld, Jr., of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade in May, 1921, and 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant in October of the same year. He was made Plans and Training Officer and Captain in 1929, and has been Major and Executive Officer of the Brigade from 1934 to September 29, 1938. He had been decorated by the State with the Conspicuous Service Cross and by the United States Government with the Silver Star Medal.

On December 30th, 1938, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and assigned as Finance Officer, 27th Division, which post he occupied for some months until ill health forced his resignation.

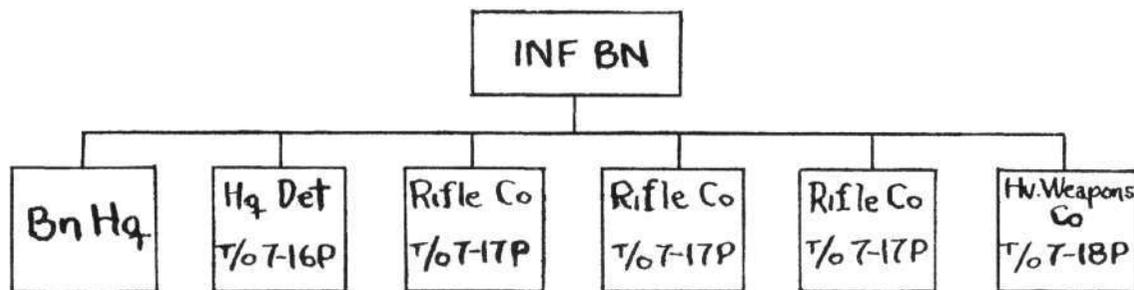
To his many friends in the Guard, Colonel O'Neil's death comes as a great shock. He will be missed by all.

# Modern Infantry

by Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Dager  
Infantry

(Reprinted by courtesy of the Command and General Staff School Military Review)

## PART II



THE basic battle units of infantry are battalions. They are the tactical units of the regiment, the yardstick of a division commander, and the barometer of divisional combat-power to a corps commander. In the number, condition, and disposition of infantry battalions, hostile and friendly, rests a basis of estimate, decision, plan, order, and execution. In and around the infantry battalion are found the means, organic and supporting, for the application of the speculative idea (the scheme of maneuver) to the terrain.

It consists of a headquarters of 3 officers, a headquarters detachment of 43 enlisted men, three rifle companies, and a heavy weapons company of 6 officers and 143 enlisted men. Total for the battalion at war strength is 27 officers and 672 enlisted men. The battalion commander has available one light passenger car and two motorcycles with sidecars.

The heavy weapons company is a new and notable feature of the infantry battalion. Its heavy weapons are the .30 caliber machine gun (8 offensive, 16 defensive, machine guns), the .50 caliber machine gun (2 machine guns) and the 81-mm mortar (2 mortars).

At war-strength it consists of a company headquarters of 2 officers and 21 enlisted men, two caliber .30 machine-gun platoons, one caliber .50 machine-gun platoon and one 81-mm mortar platoon. The number of weapons remains the same, at peace strength. Company headquarters has one light 5-passenger car, and two motorcycles with side cars. Each platoon headquarters has one light 5-passenger car.

Each of the two caliber .30 machine-gun platoons consists of a platoon headquarters of one officer and

seven enlisted men, and two sections of two squads each. In addition to the 5-passenger car, each platoon has one 1/2-ton pick-up truck per squad, four per platoon, or a total of eight for the two caliber .30 machine-gun platoons in the company.

The caliber .30 machine-gun section consists of a section headquarters (sergeant, section leader) and two squads (total 17).

The caliber .30 machine-gun squad consists of a corporal (squad leader) four ammunition and water carriers, one chauffeur, one gunner and one assistant gunner (total 8). Each squad has two caliber .30 machine guns but only one of these guns is used in the offense. Both are used in the defense.

The machine gun is the Browning heavy machine gun, caliber .30, Model 1917, with which we are all familiar. It is an automatic, recoil operated, belt fed, water-cooled weapon with a maximum rate of fire of 525 rounds per minute, and a sustained rate of 125 rounds per minute. It has a firm tripod mount, and delivers effective bursts over small areas. For observed fire its effective range is 1,800 yards, which is the limit of satisfactory observation by eye, under favorable conditions. It may be used for effective indirect fire at ranges up to 4,000 yards.

These heavy machine guns are one of three means given the battalion commander to maintain the velocity of his battalion in attack and to protect it, both in attack and in defense. Since light machine guns are included in the company echelon, this heavier gun is no longer necessary with front-line mobile units. It is by its characteristics more suited for long-range fires, antiaircraft fire, flank protection and the



MAN-TRANSPORT OF 81-MM MORTAR

Signal Corps

final protective lines of the defense. Its weight with ammunition, water and accessories requires transport of gun and crew in the ammunition and weapon carrier (truck) of the squad, which is used to move it as close to the battalion base of fire as conditions will permit. From this point to emplacement, it can be broken down to loads within reasonable limits of man-handling for several hundred yards.

The caliber .50 machine-gun platoon consists of a platoon headquarters of one officer, one platoon sergeant, one agent and instrument corporal, one chauffeur, one messenger, and two squads.

The caliber .50 machine-gun squad consists of one corporal (squad leader), four ammunition and water carriers, one chauffeur, one gunner and one assistant gunner. The squad has one gun, machine, Browning, caliber .50, M 2, flexible, and one carrier, weapon and ammunition (truck). The total strength of the platoon headquarters and two squads is one officer and twenty enlisted men.

The Browning machine gun, caliber .50, M 2, flexible, has an effective range of 6,000 yards against personnel. Stepped up to a velocity of 3,300 feet per second at the muzzle, it penetrates one inch of American armor (or 1½-inch foreign tank armor-plate) at 100 yards. It is included in the heavy weapons company of the battalion primarily to provide a forward echelon antitank weapon. It will be of additional emergency value when employed against located, protected machine guns. It is another one of the three means given the battalion commander to maintain velocity in attack, and to protect the companies from mechanized attack.

The 81-mm mortar platoon consists of a platoon headquarters of one officer, one platoon sergeant, one agent and instrument corporal, one chauffeur, one messenger and two squads.

The 81-mm mortar squad consists of a corporal (squad leader), four ammunition and water carriers,

one chauffeur, one gunner and one assistant gunner. The squad has one mortar, 81-mm, and one carrier, weapon and ammunition (truck). The total strength of the platoon headquarters and two squads is one officer and twenty enlisted men.

The 81-mm mortar is the third of the three means of combat power included in the infantry battalion. Major General Lynch, Chief of Infantry, stresses the inclusion of this mortar in the battalion as follows: "Since the 81-mm mortar is habitually required by the battalion for the execution of its missions, it seems clear that it should be a permanent part of the battalion. It is the battalion commander's most powerful means of supporting his attack in rapidly moving situations and where liaison with the artillery has broken down."

Before progressing further, it might be well to summarize what has been done within our basic battle unit, the battalion, and see what effects have resulted from the changes in its organization, equipment and armament. Let us see if this new battalion is a solution to the Chief of Infantry's request for "elbow room, to give our units elbow space, to exploit a local success and give full play to the leadership of all grades"?

(1) *The individual soldier.*—We have lightened his load. We have clothed, equipped, and armed him as a fighting man, no longer an adjunct to a special weapon. We have unleashed him from his bondage to the machine. We have bound him, in the squad, to a group of 12, which only 50 per cent casualties can disrupt. We have made him the standard of mobility and combat power of the front-line unit. We have charged him with what, in combat, we have always found in the individual American soldier—initiative, cooperative ability, fortitude.

(2) *The squad* is no longer subject to that disruption so prevalent in the eight-man squad of the World War. We have added a sergeant for the initiation and maintenance of squad leadership. We have steadfastly denied the contention of foreign armies that the power of the squad rests in squad-serviced weapons. We adhere to an American concept of combat—that our American soldier can "take it" if we provide him with the arms and mobility to "give it." So long as he feels that he is a potent factor in squad combat, that he is an individual combatant, he is proud of what he can do. He stands or falls, and accepts the result, on what he and his eleven comrades can or cannot do. It is his, and their, problem, and he wants to help solve it. Tie him down as "fifth wheel" to a machine and he loses interest—definitely and disastrously. He resents the delay, the inaction, and inertia incident to planning, ordering and executing the complicated maneuver based upon a machine which he only serves but cannot control.

(3) *The platoon* is now organized as it should be—a mobile front-line unit, freed from that which impedes a front-line echelon—a heavy weapon. It is essentially a unit of mobile, maneuvering squads. It

contains three squads for the application of the principles of fire and movement by formations in line, column, or echelon. The platoon contains no special weapons, contributes no personnel to machine-servicing functions and is, in concept and fact, a unit freed from the undesirable influence of weapon specialism and its attendant delays of estimate of, request for, and application of, special weapon support. It is the smallest unit commanded by a commissioned officer. The personal contact made possible by its size (1 officer, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals and 31 privates), establishes and assures sympathetic connection between the commissioned chain of command and its enlisted personnel, productive of understanding, cohesion, cooperation, and morale.

(4) Our new *rifle company* organization introduces the first and lightest of the infantry special weapons, the 60-mm mortars and the light machine guns. In the headquarters platoon we find enlisted personnel and weapon carriers adequate for maintenance, transportation, and conduct of fire of these new weapons. With a small but adequate company command group of officers and noncommissioned officers, we provide control. This group can concentrate on the conduct of operations to the exclusion of all else.

Our company commander is at last out of the command post, off the telephone, and into the fight, where he should be, with a powerful weapon in each hand. He can influence the action of his own platoons, and assist, by means of his light weapons, the actions of an adjacent company. He, in turn, can expect similar assistance from the companies on his flanks.

Control of three mobile platoons, and coordination of the supporting fires of company mortar and light machine-gun sections will require that the company commander be at all times in the forward area of battle. His will be a moving command post, and never a fixed command post. These new platoons and new weapons can neither be directed nor coordinated by a commander who sits—anywhere.

(5) *The battalion*.—We are back once more to summarize the basic battle unit. In the World War, and in the twenty years since, this unit gathered considerable moss, which the new battalion definitely sheds. Many of us can remember the days during the World War when we wrote a several page order for a battalion attack. And we find battalion commanders today whose pencils are the important item of their equipment. We must now discard one of two things—either the pencil, or the battalion. This new battalion is also built for speed—speed of entry into battle and velocity during battle. Everything tending to slow up this entry, or this forward impetus has been eliminated. In terms of mobility the “heavy weapons company” is definitely not heavy. It, too, moves weapon and crew within reasonable distances of emplacements. Why should such mobility be tied down to a phlegmatic office-and-paper procedure such as we experienced in the World War, and have even taught in service schools until very,

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THE WORLD'S BEST · BY ANY TEST

very recently? Battalion leadership must change. This commander may have a command post and a telephone, but, if found during action in physical contact with either of them for over three minutes at a time, he should be “canned” and the telephone orderly or battalion runner whose job he has usurped, put in his place. The idea we set forth here is, that now, more than ever before, will these new mobile units require the actual presence of active directing minds with them, not behind them; to provide control, advice, support, assistance, and that virile direction which is the only thing that works beyond the line of departure.

With a headquarters and headquarters detachment, three rifle companies and a heavy weapons company, all built for mobility with fire power, the new infantry battalion steps out of its hobble-skirts and becomes in reality a “King of Battles” instead of a gentle “Queen.”

Because it still is the basic battle unit, the measure of power, and the framework upon which scheme of maneuver is built, it is evident that here in the battalion we have made changes affecting the combat power, battle-life, mobility and tactics of all units from battalion to army corps. No matter what size the unit, infantry operations of all types depend upon battalion efficiency and culminate in the solution of battalion problems.

(To be continued)

# A. R. 130-10

An Address by

COL. OSWALD W. McNEESE

National Guard Bureau, before the Adjutants' General Conference, Washington, D. C., March 19, 1940.

**L**AST fall, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau was requested by the Chief of Staff to prepare a revision of Army Regulation 130-10, which as you know covers the induction of the National Guard into the service of the United States. The Bureau, of course, customarily prepares National Guard Regulations, but with regard to Army Regulations is seldom called upon to do more than make suggestions concerning an occasional passage which is directly applicable to the National Guard. But in the case of Army Regulation 130-10, the whole thing is of such vital interest to the Guard that the Bureau was entrusted with a major share in its revision. In a sense, the Bureau acted as a special assisting body to the Personnel Division, G-1 of the War Department General Staff, in accomplishing this task, since G-1 was naturally the agency charged with it.

On this revision, which, as Chief of the Regulations Division of the Bureau it was my privilege to handle, it was necessary for the Bureau to obtain informal concurrences from G-1 and G-4 of the War Department General Staff, and from the Adjutant General, the Judge Advocate General, the Chief of Finance, and the Surgeon General. This was done, and after formal concurrences by these same agencies were obtained by G-1, who also obtained the concurrences of G-3 and War Plans, the new Army Regulation 130-10 was submitted to the Chief of Staff and about three weeks ago received his approval in the form in which the Bureau prepared it. It is now in process of publication in printed form, and owing to its importance, has been given a high priority by the Public Printer. Thus it will not be long before you receive the new regulations. You will receive it, not as a tentative regulation but as a printed, definite guide for induction, which will be in effect as soon as it is issued.

In form, you will find the new Army Regulation 130-10 very different from the old one and from the general run of Army Regulations. Instead of preparing a regulation in the usual form, every effort has been made to put together a usable, practical handbook for M-Day. In other words, we tried to keep M-Day fully in mind from beginning to end, in the process of rearrangement and revision. Instead of opening with the usual quotations of basic laws, which are the opening guns of so many regulations,

the new Army Regulation 130-10 opens with a series of M-Day check lists covering actions to be taken by unit commanders, blank forms needed, and the like. The all-important basic laws are included, of course, but are to be found in the last sections of the regulations instead of the first.

The subject matter of the regulations, following the various check lists has also been arranged with M-Day firmly in mind. For example, the material of special interest and M-Day use to unit commanders is collected in one section, that of main interest to first sergeants and unit clerks in another, and that of interest to unit supply personnel in another. There are also separate sections on the medical examination, on the matters concerning State authorities and on those concerning corps area commanders.

All blank forms, which will not actually be available in printed form in the company field desk are given in full in the regulations. It is also visualized that as part of their mobilization plans every unit will be issued, and must keep in their field desks, complete supplies of all printed forms which will be needed immediately after induction. In other words, it is intended that there shall be no delays whatever due to scurrying around for supplies of blank forms, without which no war, apparently, can be fought.

This Bureau attempted to keep to this same viewpoint throughout. In the first place, it believed that the processes following immediately after induction are little different from the preparations every unit makes every summer to go to camp. It is the same job in most respects—a simple move from the home station to a training center. It is only complicated by the fact that there will be a period of some days, or possibly weeks, of active duty at the unit rendezvous itself before the move is made.

Thus Army Regulation 130-10 visualizes no long period of induction processes. It holds closely to the law, the intent of the law being that induction is immediate. The moment the President signs a proclamation under an order, or the Secretary of War notifies the Governors of the States under a call, induction is an accomplished fact. Every member of the National Guard thus inducted enters immediately into the service of the United States, by virtue of the fact that he is already a member of the National Guard of the United States and therefore of the

Army of the United States. Thus, there is no half-way period—no "twilight zone," as somebody has put it. In any major emergency, we are in at once, "for the duration," and for six months thereafter unless sooner relieved.

Once this transition occurs, through the signing of a proclamation, the National Guard, when inducted under an order, at once loses its identity as a separate component and its units and members become active units and members of the one great Army of the United States, in the same way as the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves. Naturally, the underlying origins and separate peacetime status of our units will simply be in abeyance until the emergency is over and the units are returned to the States in accordance with the law.

Now since this change of status is something that happens instantaneously, it might seem at first thought that the Guard could immediately begin to operate under Army Regulations as a whole. But as you know, Army Regulations, with the exception of this one regulation I am talking about, are not, in general, written with the National Guard in mind, either as to its peacetime problems or its immediate problems upon induction. Accordingly, Army Regulation 130-10 has been made practically a self-contained regulation. It does contain certain cross-references to other Army Regulations, but most of these cross-references simply state that the Army Regulations referred to will be used after arriving at training centers, in fact, the only ones which will actually be needed for cross-reference during the time from the instant of induction to arrival at a training center will be a very few, the use of which, it is believed, will cause no difficulty. In plain words, no unit commander, or other officer, is going to have to dig feverishly through a five-foot shelf of regulations to go to war. Army Regulation 130-10 now contains in specific detail practically everything he will need to do.

Thus you can also see that the new Army Regulation 130-10 is also a textbook for study and training for mobilization as well as a regulation. It explains much more clearly than former issues of this regulation, what must be done on M-Day.

I might say here, of course, that Army Regulation 130-10 had to be written for M-Day. It could not very well take into consideration the obvious probability that, before almost any grave national emergency conceivable, there will be a period of trouble approaching—a period when war is imminent. During such a period the units of the Guard would undoubtedly have a chance to make all preliminary preparations. Since we can expect a "war-imminent" period of some length, the Bureau now has under consideration the preparation of a National Guard Regulation covering this period. This National Guard Regulation would lead into Army Regulation 130-10. It would actually be a brief supplement to Army Regulation 130-10, specifying the things to be done

(Continued on page 25)

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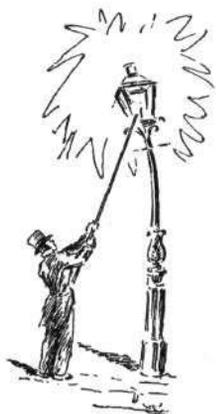
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# New York

by the Federal Writers' Project, W.P.A.

## VILLAGE CHURCH: ST. LUKE'S

*"Friend, this village church open  
stands for thee  
That thou mayest enter, think  
and pray—  
Remember where thou art and  
what must be  
Thine end. Remember us and  
then go thy way."*

THESE words bespeak the spirit still to be felt about the third oldest church building on Manhattan Island. They are inscribed at the door of St. Luke's Chapel on Hudson Street near Grove, the first church in Greenwich Village when that region was difficult to reach even by sailboat from the Battery. St. Luke's had its beginning in 1820 with a small group of people who met to consider having an Episcopal church of their own in the Village. Before the consecration of the present building, services were held in the watchhouse of the State prison, then at Christopher and Hudson Streets.

Formerly only a summer resort for "city people," Greenwich Village became a haven of refuge from the frequent outbreaks of yellow fever in New York proper. Mer-

chants and marketmen and their families settled about the State prison during the early nineteenth century. Though there were but two daily stagecoach trips between the city and the village, St. Luke's soon acquired a sizeable congregation. The churchyard, now a broad sweep of green lawn, until 1888 held more than seven hundred tombstones, among which was that of Clement Moore, author of the immortal "'Twas the Night Before Christmas."

Compared by some with Spanish missions and by others with the staid severity of Swedish church architecture, the square bell tower of St. Luke's and the squat body of the church proper remain much the same today as they were one hundred and seventeen years ago. In 1875, through the aid of Trinity Parish to which it now belongs, the chapel was rebuilt and two wings were added at the rear. Today these wings harbor a recreation room and a Schola Cantorum for the choir. Aside from the central place of worship, there is the Calvary Altar used for masses for the dead; St. Christopher's Chapel, scene of countless christenings; and the Lady Chapel, where morning and evening services are held.

The vicarage of St. Luke's Chapel, just south of the church, is

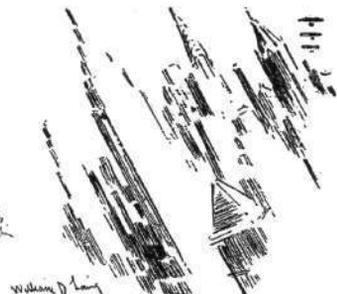
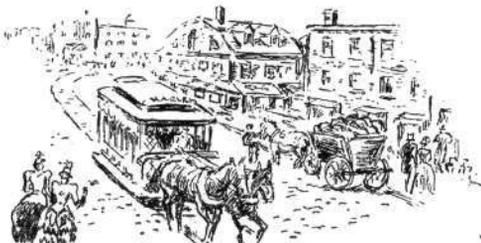
the oldest house in the city that has been continuously a residence for clergy. The dining room of this house was once the editorial room of the "Churchman," official organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. The parish house, north of the church, was the home of Bret Harte, American novelist and poet (1839-1902). The fact that part of the parish house is now a gymnasium, where youngsters of the parish are taught self-defense, has been attributed to a boyhood fight in which Harte took a severe beating.

St. Luke's Chapel and its adjacent structures, maintaining visible evidences of an earlier period, are the mecca of thousands of sightseeing visitors yearly.

## THE PUBLIC BE TOLD

WAY back in the 1790's, one Benjamin Jacobs took space in a newspaper in order to notify the public that "his wife, Elizabeth, has eloped from his bed and board and that he will pay no debts of her contracting."

This is familiar music, states a report by researchers of the Federal Writers' Project of New York City, but, the same report queries, what have we in our present-day public notices that can equal in



charm, quaintness and honesty the marriage notices of a by-gone age?

"On Monday evening, June 7, 1792, by the Rev. Mr. Beach, John Buchanan, Esq., to the amiable, adorable, incomparable, inflexible, invincible and non-parallel of her sex, Nancy Lucy Turner, both of this city."

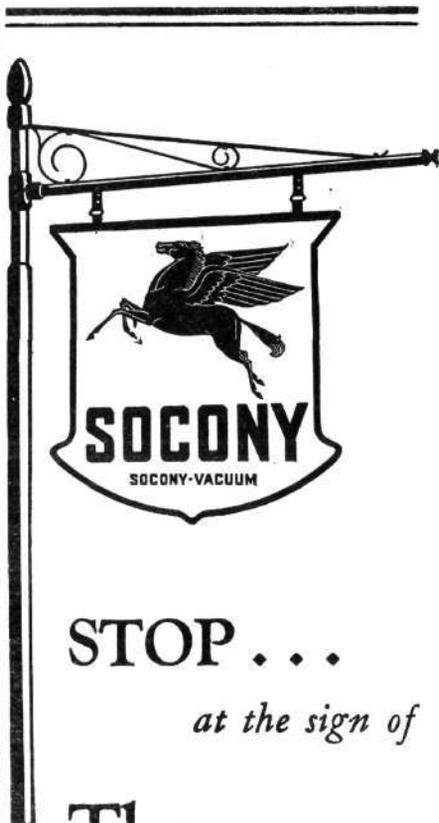
"On Wednesday evening (24th of May, 1786), was married Samuel Osgood to Mrs. Franklin, widow of Walter Franklin, late an opulent merchant of this city. The lady is possessed of every amiable accomplishment added to a very large fortune."

**A WOMAN PAVED THE WAY**

SHE couldn't keep her house clean on account of the dust, so in 1667 Mrs. Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt aroused her neighbors and secured their support in petitioning the burgomasters and schepens to have the street paved. Her house, and her husband's brewery, lay on Brower or Brewer Street, between the present Whitehall and Broad Streets. The street was so dusty that it became a question either of keeping the windows and doors shut tightly and suffocating, or having the house ventilated but dirty.

A contract was awarded and a rude pavement of cobblestones was laid down. Because of this the name of the street was changed to Stone Street, which name it now bears.

The cost of paving was apportioned among the petitioners. This is believed to be one of the first instances of a levy of special assessment. Within the next few years, by resorting to this method of taxation, all of the streets in use had been paved. There were, however, no sidewalks and the gutter lay in the middle of the street.



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**THE PEDESTRIAN'S BILL OF RIGHTS**

PEDESTRIANS, those defenseless souls who scurry through the jungle of city streets at the mercy of auto and truck, might extract some consolation from the knowledge that their plight has been a matter of concern to civic authorities for hundreds of years.

Exactly 271 years ago, the city fathers of New York met in solemn conference and decided that the pedestrian also has a right to live and that something should be done to assure him that right. And so the ordinance of 1668, one of New York's first traffic regulations, was passed:

"The cartmen are permitted to ride on their carts, on condition of driving slowly, and forfeiting their horse and cart in case of injury to any person; and in case any person should be killed, the life of the cartman to be under the lapse of the law."

**NOAH HAD TWO LIVES**

In 1826 Noah Gardner was convicted of forgery, a crime punishable by death, according to research workers of the Federal Writers' Project of New York City.

So they hung Noah Gardner. Noah just hung . . . but refused to give up his ghost. After two hours of hanging . . . and living, the sheriff became impatient and cut him down. Then he proceeded to hang him for the second time; but Gardner protested. His argument was that he had been condemned to be hung which punishment had been carried out according to law; to perform the ceremony a second time would be murder. The sheriff agreed but kept him in prison for an indefinite period.

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*Comments on the*

# Guardsman's Seventeenth Birthday

By Brig. Gen. William J. Costigan

*N. Y. N. G. Retired*

**I**N your issue of May, 1933, you presented my comments on your Ninth Birthday, now I have something to say on your Seventeenth Birthday. As I stated in May, 1933:

"The April issue is a well balanced and newsy magazine, easy to read and containing a lot of real information."

The same can be said about the April issue of this year. Your covers are better, front and back. Your article on the designation of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick A. Thiessen was more than interesting and instructive to me because I never could remember just how he spelled it and by repeating it seven times in your account of his military career I am sure that now I know how to spell Thiessen.

"Arms and Men" by Ted Knightlinger. Ted certainly knows his military history, at least it would be hard to prove that he was wrong because I believe all the records were burnt up at the time of the fire in the Capitol. I think when he credits Pontius as a reporter of the Daily Bugle he is in error, because as I remember, Pontius must have been in the Navy because he was the first Pilate of record and J. Caesar with his pigeons may have been like the scotchman who gave his son a pair of homing pigeons for a wedding present; and don't forget that Leonardo da Vinci also dabbled in flying machines and boats that went up the river against the tide, also a little machine for throwing rocks; so Musse. owes Len. much thanks for tanks, etc. Ted has a gift of telling what he wants in a way that makes you read it all, but how about the parade to the Ark—perhaps that was where the goat first earned his chevrons. "Challenge to Combat" by Jasper B. Sinclair. The first paragraph tells the whole story, the old nice custom of sending out notice of intent to kill seems to have grown out of fashion, now it is a case of knocking at the door with airplanes, bombs and heavy artillery and then say: "Excuse me, I thought the other fellow came in the other way, but however I'll keep this country anyhow." It was much nicer when they sent the Snake Skin, the Blood Stained Belt, the Chupatties and the Flaming Cross, but people are different now.

"Colonel Clune Retires." A very good officer with an excellent record and a pleasing personality. I have known him since he was a private in the 69th and have followed his career in the military and civil

life and he has made good in both. I was among those present at his farewell dinner.

"Lieutenant Colonel Burton H. Mull Retires" another one of those great stand-bys of the Guard—always courteous but at the same time efficient, and he must have been both for look at the array of Bosses he served under: Adjutants General Westcott, Berry, Kincaid, Ward, Robinson and Brown. He was a credit to himself and the Guard.

"The State Matches" by Lieut. Colonel Henry E. Suavet; as a shooting man my thoughts go back to Creedmoor, and I can see their shadows passing across the range: Thurston, Parish, Lueschner, Doyle, Corry, Casey, Waterbury, Boyle, Evans, Meyer, Van Dusen, Daly, O'Connor, Fred Wells, Ratigan, but that is past.

"A Tragedy of Love" that guy with his 45 is like the fellow who "marched them half way up the hill and marched them down again."

"New Units Formed" Captain William H. Morris, is just another evidence of what efficiency and co-operation can do towards enlistments in the Guard, local papers and organizations can do much in that direction. Your Editorial on the T. O. for National Guard Infantry will be welcome news to most regiments in the cities of this state because not one of the Infantry Armories was originally built to house nineteen units which they have been compelled to do. This new consolidation and abolition will give breathing space to what's left.

"Early Is the Watchword," this article contains very good advice and every member of the Guard should read it and spread its advice.

"The 69th Battle Flags on Parade, St. Patrick's Day" by Major Geoffrey J. O'Flynn needs no comment; the Major has written so that all who read will know why, when and how of the flags and of the proud boast as stated by the late Justice James Fitzgerald: "They never disobeyed an order, they never lost a flag."

"Sons of Orion." Let their names be written in Gold across the Blue Sky of Heaven so that cynics and their brood may read the names of Sergeant Towne, Chaplain Tucker, Corporal Whitney, Jack Wilson, Corporal De W. Williams, and Sergeant Williamson, and let them tell their children and their

*(Continued on page 27)*

## NEW JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD

(Continued from page 4)

Company; and recently the 44th Tank Company.

Reorganization of the 112th Field Artillery (horse drawn), the only remaining National Guard Artillery Regiment which has not been motorized, started in 1921 and was completed in 1924. This organization traces its history to "Hugg's Battery," part of Knox's Artillery Brigade of Revolutionary time and to "Hexamer's Battery," the nucleus of all New Jersey's Civil War Artillery units. The regiment was later expanded to form the 69th Field Artillery Brigade (less one regiment) and has just recently been reorganized to form the 165th Field Artillery (motorized), a unit of the 21st Cavalry Division. The headquarters of the regiment is in Trenton. The 1st Battalion is stationed at Morristown in new quarters adjacent to "Jockey Hollow," Washington's Morristown Camp, recently restored as a National Historic Site. Batteries B and E are stationed at Red Bank.

The 157th Field Artillery with headquarters at Camden was organized in 1936 by the conversion of units of the 112th Field Artillery and 119th Medical Regiment. Battery B of this regiment was organized in 1855 as the Camden Light Artillery, participating in the Civil War as Company E, 4th New Jersey Infantry and later reorganized as Battery B, which designation it has retained despite numerous changes in regimental designation. The headquarters and 1st Battalion of this regiment are located in Camden, the 2nd Battalion at Atlantic City, and the 3rd Battalion at Vineland.

The 104th Engineers Regiment was reorganized during the years 1921-1922 from World War units of the regiment located in Englewood, Newark and Jersey City. The World War regiment was organized by the transfer of units and personnel from the various infantry regiments of the National Guard. The entire regiment is stationed

in new quarters recently constructed at Teaneck.

The 119th Quartermaster Regiment was organized in 1937. The headquarters of this regiment is at Trenton with units at Jersey City, Freehold, Flemington and Sea Girt.

The 119th Medical Regiment was organized in 1922 from the 114th Field Hospital, 29th Division, U. S. A., and the 165th Ambulance Company, 42nd Division, U. S. A. The entire regiment (less one company) is stationed in Trenton. Company E is stationed at Passaic.

New Jersey's Cavalry Regiment, the 102nd "Essex Troop" Cavalry, escort to General Lafayette, to Presidents and Governors, was originally organized during the Revolutionary War as Captain Ward's Company of Light Horse, Essex County Militia, and formed part of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry during the Civil War. The unit was reorganized in 1890 as the Essex Troop of Cavalry, expanded to a squadron in 1914, converted to Headquarters Troop, 29th Division; Military Police and Artillery during the World War, and was reorganized as a regiment in 1921. The regiment is planning a celebration of its 50th Anniversary during May of this year. The headquarters of the regiment is at Newark, the original station of the Essex Troop, with the 2nd Squadron at West Orange and the 3rd Squadron at Westfield.

The Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 59th Cavalry Brigade were formed in 1937 from the 102nd Cavalry as part of the War Department plans for the organization of four (4) Cavalry divisions. The other regiment of the Brigade (110th) is located in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The 165th Field Artillery, 21st Cavalry Division, was recently organized by conversion of the 1st Battalion, 112th Field Artillery, and the formation of several new batteries. Battery A of this regiment was originally organized as the Eastern Battery of Artillery under an act of the Provincial Con-

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gress of New Jersey passed February 13, 1776, and was later redesignated Hexamer's Battery (Battery A, 1st Brigade) serving throughout the Civil War as part of the 1st New Jersey Field Artillery. The battery was reorganized after the Civil War and has continued in existence with constant expansion, serving on the Mexican Border in 1916 as part of the 1st Battalion, New Jersey Field Artillery and during the World War as Battery A, 112th Heavy Field Artillery. Present stations of this regiment are East Orange, Englewood and Dumont.

The present New Jersey National Guard with an aggregate strength of 6,832 officers and enlisted men is better organized and equipped than at anytime in its history and, should war or emergency demand, will be prepared to assume its place as part of the Initial Protective Force and to carry on the tradition of the "Jersey Blues."

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# Vermont

—this summer—

### 245th COAST ARTILLERY WINNER OF BROOKLYN MILITARY ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP

Saturday evening, April 6th, at the armory of the 106th Infantry, the Brooklyn Units of the Military Athletic League (the 14th and 106th Infantry, 2nd Battalion, Naval Militia and the 245th Coast Artillery) held their Annual Championship Handicap Meet, before a crowd that taxed the capacity of the huge armory. All events were keenly contested and the close finishes had the large audience on the edge of their seats cheering wildly for their favorites to win, when the smoke of battle had cleared the 245th Coast Artillery was found to be the winner having scored a total of 54 points, and for the third consecutive year annexing the championship trophy, the 106th Infantry team placing second with 37 points, the 15th Infantry, third with 25 points and the 2nd Naval Battalion placing 4th with 5 points.

The Summary as follows:

100-yd. Dash—Won by T. Van Nisi, 14th Infantry; J. Zito, 14th Infantry, second; A. Wetra, 245th C.A., third; T. Ferrick, 106th Infantry, fourth.

100-yd. Sack—Won by W. Pieprzowski, 245th C.A.; J. Stack, 106th Infantry, second; D. Dunn, 245th C.A., third; M. Brown, 245th C.A., fourth.

One-mile Run—Won by R. Stillwell, 106th Infantry; J. Haas, 245th C.A., second; W. Robinson, 245th C.A., third; T. Ferrick, 106th Infantry, fourth.

220-yd. Dash—Won by J. Kennedy, 2nd Naval Battalion; T. Van Nisi, 14th Infantry, second; T. Funston, 14th Infantry, third; W. Osborne, 106th Infantry, fourth.

440-yd. Run—Won by V. Bovine, 106th Infantry; R. Hoock, 245th C.A., second; T. Talarck, 14th Infantry, third; A. Cotonaro, 245th C.A., fourth.

One-mile Walk—Won by S. Krasouski, 245th C.A.; D. Dunn, 245th C.A., second; E. Ciacciselli, 245th C.A., third; H. Tuting, 245th C.A., fourth.

880-yard Run—Won by V. Bovino and Stillwell, both of the 106th Infantry, dead heat; A. Bucaria, 245th C.A., third; J. Stehn, 245th C.A., fourth.

220-yard Hurdle—Won by L. Labbotte, 245th C.A.; S. Wetra, 245th C.A., second; A. Wetra, 245th C.A., third; J. Amaty, 245th C.A., fourth.

12-lb. Shot Put—Won by M. Motto, 106th Infantry; J. McMahon, second; G. Daniels, 106th Infantry, third; A. Engel, 245th C.A., fourth.

Wall Scaling, Two-man Team—Won by 14th Infantry; 106th Infantry, second; 14th Infantry, third; 14th Infantry, fourth.

High Jump—Won by L. Labbotte, 245th C.A.; A. Wetra, 245th C.A., second; G. Stutzman, 245th C.A., third.

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**A. R. 130-10***(Continued from page 19)*

in time of peace to prepare for induction, with particular reference to the period immediately before induction. This proposed National Guard Regulation would thus be to a large extent a guide for planning, whereas Army Regulation 130-10 is a guide for action.

Now let me briefly outline two or three of the main changes in Army Regulation 130-10 which will be of interest to you. First, the physical examinations. These are to be conducted by three medical officers of the Army of the United States, preferably National Guard officers, at home stations immediately following induction. Corps area commanders are required by Army Regulation 130-10 to keep these boards formulated and up to date at all times in their war plans so that there will be no delay in issuing travel orders to board members as necessary upon induction. Many boards, of course, will have members from the Officers' Reserve Corps and doubtless use will be made of Regular Army medical officers where they can be spared for the purpose. The examinations must be completed within ten days.

Army Regulation 130-10 further directs that medical boards place each member of the Guard in one of three classes:

First, those physically qualified for active military service;

Second, those qualified for limited service; and

Third, those disqualified for any service.

As yet, the limited service classification has not been defined by the War Department, but such a definition must soon be arrived at, now that Army Regulation 130-10 has been approved.

With regard to property, the methods of changing accountability from the United States Property and Disbursing Officer to unit supply officers is laid down in complete detail, as is the action of responsible unit commanders. One needed measure which Army Regulation 130-10 now contains is the automatic relief of unit commanders of all property they are ordered to leave behind. Thus no company or other commander will go off to war with such property as target range equipment or armory coast defense weapons and their accessories, still haunting his papers. By Army Regulation 130-10, the corps area commanders must provide someone to be responsible for such property when units leave their unit rendezvous. Who or how, was left entirely up to corps area commanders.

As for the expenses during the period from induction to arrival at a training center, the Bureau, after considerable study, came to the conclusion that cash was better than credit, especially for single units in cities of small size. Therefore, the new regulations call for the automatic appointment of all unit commanders as agent officers upon induction, and the automatic supply of official funds by check for daily expenses to unit commanders. This will require some

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extra accounting on the part of unit commanders, but not much more than a credit system would require. Under the system set up, no unit commanders except those of quartermaster companies will have to be bonded. There is unfortunately a law seventy or eighty years old which imposes this special burden on quartermaster commanders. However, it is hoped that a slight change in this law can be effected to remove this M-Day hurdle for them.

I think I have covered the main points of interest, and to go any further into the details would use up too much of your time. The new Army Regulation 130-10, I can assure you, has had the best thought of the National Guard Bureau and the rest of the War Department concerned. It is not a perfect document, and no doubt it will have to be further amended from time to time, like any other regulation no matter how carefully prepared.

We do believe, however, that Army Regulation 130-10 represents a considerable gain toward an efficient and smooth entrance of the National Guard into the active military service of the United States. It not only shows step by step what the Guard is to do, but it also contains a clear official statement of the status of the Guard on and after the day of induction under both call and order. The basis for this, of course, is the National Defense Act itself. Needless to say the wording and the intent of this basic law has been strictly adhered to from beginning to end in all work done on Army Regulation 130-10, and in this regulation for the first time has been really understood by the War Department General Staff and other War Department agencies.

I might repeat in conclusion that the whole aim of this important revision has been to simplify the steps the Guard must take after passing into the wartime Army of the United States through the door of induction. It is hoped that you will find this regulation the big improvement that we think it is.

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**SEVENTEENTH BIRTHDAY**

*(Continued from page 22)*

children's children that these men were willing to sacrifice their lives that others might live.

"Genghis Khan" by Captain James J. Fogarty.—Some soldier I would say, in fact I will say, but how did Ted Knightlinger miss up on him in his article on "Arms and Men."—Looking at Gengy's picture he took them under, over and even and I don't think he sent out any snake skins or Chupatties before the fight. Perhaps it was a good thing that he could not read or write because he might have studied Military Tactics and got himself all balled-up instead of using common sense.

"The First St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York."—Was not of Irish origin, if not, why did Lord Rawdon select 500 Irishmen and why did he, or did he? give them a pound apiece to drink the good Saint's health.

"Maidens and Apples" sounds like a lot of apple-sauce.

"Feathering the Mare's Nest." The stables you speak of, many of them were in the 50's, west of Fifth Avenue, and the upper parts were not just rooms for grooms and drivers, but very fine homes for the Coachman and his family; they were very fine gentlemen and their families were brought up on a par with the best. College education and everything that went with it. I knew many of them and their families.

"National Defense"—as this talk was delivered by Major W. G. Dockman, February 13, 1940, conditions have changed so much since then I will not attempt to analyze it.

"Lieutenant Colonel Arthur T. Smith sworn in by his son Captain Frank C. Smith" is just another evidence of that father and son business that prevails throughout the Guard. I hope the Colonel was attentive while the Captain administered the oath of office. "Opportunities for Army Commissions." Wake up, young Guardsmen, your chance is there. "Major Vincent J. Meloy promoted to grade of Lieutenant Colonel." His looks like a very good record, but what else could it be; he got his start in the First Aero Squadron of the National Guard of New York. Technical Sergeant Frederick W. Fanch was no doubt entitled to the gifts and honors, but why did they have to call him a "Grizzled Veteran."

"Squadron A, a History of Its First Fifty Years." I did not receive my copy yet so I can't review it, but I knew them all: Roe, Andrews, Bridgman, Wright, and Egleston and many more whom I well re-



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member with their carbines at Creedmoor and when they were camped with us (69th) at Peekskill in 1896. "Will I Be Yellow?" by James O'Reilly. Jim discusses his question and reasons it out but the answer is always the same with the well trained soldier, He Will Not Be Yellow. "Battery At Tenshun" sounds like as if it is going to be a good party. "The Wilbur Brothers" of Walton did very well to go 73 years without getting caught, it may be that they pinch-hitted for each other once in a while and therefore were not caught A.W.O.L.; this should not be difficult for a Supply Sergeant and a Company Mechanic. "The High Percentage for Additional Field Training" must have been a shock to the Cry-Babies are always bellyaching when they have to do anything extra and always hoping that it will not turn out right. The Guard is to be congratulated on the manner in which they responded and thanks to the business men and others who cooperated to make it possible.

"Credit Where Credit Is Due." Tally one for Ed. Reed and the *Brooklyn Eagle* and for Tobasco's hot pictures of Peekskill. "General Haskell Scholarships." Two were awarded: Private Charles Spieth, Jr., Co. A, 107th Inf., and Private Andrew Woloszyn, Med. Det., 174th Inf. They are on their way and good luck go with them. "The Average Percentage of Attendance" shows an increase in spite of the fact that the numerical strength has also increased.

I am a Guardsman Fan. I have THE GUARDSMAN bound in volumes of two years each so that I have every number up to the present and I still think you are doing a good job with it.

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## APPOINTMENTS TO U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

The basic Naval Reserve law provides that 50 Midshipmen may be appointed each year from the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve. Enlisted men of the New York Naval Militia-Reserve are privileged to apply for such appointments and interested men should promptly consult their division or company officers. The requirements for the next class will be, according to H-1904 BuNav Manual, as follows:

- (a) U. S. Citizenship and not to exceed 20 years of age on 1 April, 1941.
- (b) Enlisted service must have begun 30 June, 1940, or earlier.
- (c) Attend drill one evening each week with a minimum of 27 drills from 1 July to third Wednesday in April (approximate date of examination).
- (d) Application for these midshipmen appointments must be routed via commanding officers and forwarded in time to reach the Bureau of Navigation on or before 1 October, 1940.

After approval of application by the Navy Department, candidates will be required to pass a competitive examination for entrance to the Naval Academy which will be held at federal Civil Service offices nearest to candidates' homes, on the third Wednesday in April, 1941.

### Instructions in Preparation for Entrance Examination

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY is again tendering a free scholarship, for competition among Naval Militia candidates for appointments to the Naval Academy. This scholarship will permit attendance at either day or evening sessions in the Academy's Annapolis preparatory course, without charge. Upstate men are eligible, but it should be understood that the Academy does not provide lodging and subsistence. The Academy has designated this THE REAR ADMIRAL LACKEY SCHOLARSHIP, which has heretofore been approved, as explained in Brigade Bulletin 7-37.

This free scholarship is limited to candidates for Annapolis appointments. The scholarship will be awarded on the basis of a competitive test which will be held at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Saturday morning 22 June, 1940. The scope of the test will be—Plane Geometry, first two books; Algebra, through quadratics; English Grammar and Composition; and an aptitude test.

Enlisted members of the N. Y. Naval Militia who desire to compete for this scholarship, should write or telephone the BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., telephone MAIN 4-4957, for an application blank. This application must be filled out and endorsed with

- (a) Medical Officer's unofficial certificate that candidate has reasonable prospect of passing physical examination for the Naval Academy, and
- (b) approval of the candidate's division or company commander. The application will then be sent to the Brooklyn Academy to arrive not later than 18 June, 1940.

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The Marshal Maurice de Saxe, in 1746, was the first to understand that troops taking up winter quarters in mud had to be entertained. He asked advice from the Manager of the "Opera Comique" who was a famous author by the name of Favart, and he explained that the subject of the plays was not of secondary importance but had to deal with the political and military situation.

Favart made up a stock company and as leading lady he provided his own wife.

There are, however, two differences between the theatricals of the army in the 18th and in the 20th century.

First, the General Headquarters used the lines of the actors to make known their plans, and it was thus that the "Maurice Chevalier" of the period by one of his lines informed the troops of a coming attack.

Secondly, the relationships between enemies being still extremely chivalrous, Maurice de Saxe used to send his actors off to play for the enemy. This again displayed political afterthought for, as it is said, "One soon adopts the ideas of those whose pleasures one has shared." His actors were thus among other things propaganda agents. Alas! Times have well changed since that happy period.

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*By Major*

ERNEST C.  
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**H**ow many officers and men of The New York National Guard realize the vastness of the organization to which they belong, and its true significance in time of any National emergency, or war?

Strategically distributed all over the State of New York, there are some seventy-nine state armory buildings, each housing one or more units, while its entire active peacetime strength is in excess of 25,000 men.

Recent War Department orders have increased our peacetime strength to 25,632 active ranks, which, in time of war may be doubled, while thousands of transfers to other units of the United States Army, especially of men who with little additional training may become Junior Commissioned Officers in a newly organized National Army similar in organization to that of 1917-19, will further increase our contribution.

Comprising regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, Field, and Coast Artillery, units of Engineers, Signal Troops, Aviation, Tank Corps, a Medical Regiment, and an almost complete Service of Supply; Transportation

personnel, and various Special Corps, and Army Troops, this great force of the State of New York is a complete military establishment in itself.

Modern training methods based on War Department schedules compare favorably with those of the regular army, while many specially selected officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army are detailed to supervise and conduct such training, under the direction of the National Guard Bureau.

Many prominent writers, commentators, and editors of important publications, still refer to our service as "The Militia" a misnomer which has long since been discarded in official military circles.

Federally recognized as a component part of the Army of the United States, the National Guard of today is a paid force, trained, equipped, and administered by the War Department.

All commissioned officers hold a dual rank; as commissioned officers in the National Guard of the United States and as officers in the National Guard of the State of New York.

Where in the past, in time of war, officers and men had to be mustered into Federal Service, they now become a part of that Federal Service upon an official declaration of war, and with troops of the regular army, instantly become an integral part of our first line of National Defense.

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of this country for active service, or, if need be, to any foreign country.

Upon receipt of such orders all active officers and men receive full pay of grade, allowances and benefits, as prescribed for officers and men of the regular army of equal grade.

Clothed, fed, equipped and cared for out of funds provided annually by our National Military Appropriations, the National Guard of every state in our Union has indeed graduated from the old "Militia" status of the days before the late World War of 1918.

Thus our New York National Guard of 1940 is a well organized military force, equipped and ready to function as such in time of war, offering 25,632 active ranks fairly well trained, and instantly available to resist or repel any enemy threatening our shore.

As to opportunities for advancing professional military fitness, many special schools and classes are ever in session to provide and develop such knowledge and practical training for officers and non-commissioned officers, while those more fortunate in the matter of time, may attend Army Service Schools throughout the United States, receiving full pay and allowances while doing so.

Upon graduation certificates are awarded in recognition of their advanced learning, in many instances exempting students from examinations covering such subjects on future occasions.

A study of the active part taken in war by many of our state National Guard organizations, especially during the last few months of 1918, indicates that their military efficiency compares favorably with any military organization in existence, and when one sums up the mileage gained in attack, the number of prisoners of war, and material captured, every National Guardsman should take a keen personal pride in his membership, and do his utmost to maintain the gallant history and traditions of his immediate organization.

In all the wars in which this country has had an active part, this great civilian-soldier force has given a good account of itself, and there is every reason to believe that it will always continue to do so.

**GENERAL ORDERS***for Sentinels*

My general orders are:

1. To take charge of this post and all Government property in view.
2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.
3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.
4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.
5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.
6. To receive, obey and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, and officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only.
7. To talk to no one except in line of duty.
8. To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.
9. To call the corporal of the guard in any case not covered by instructions.
10. To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.
11. To be especially watchful at night and, during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF MARCH, 1940

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (March 1-31, Inclusive).....90.55%

Maximum Authorized Strength, N.Y.N.G.....	1508 Off.	22 W. O.	24096 E. M.	Total 25626
Present Strength, N.Y.N.G.....	1384 Off.	21 W. O.	21850 E. M.	Total 23255

**NOTE**

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

<b>369th Infantry</b>	<b>96.40%</b> (2) <sup>3</sup>
Actual Strength...1348	
<b>102nd Qm. Regt.</b>	<b>96.31%</b> (3) <sup>1</sup>
Actual Strength...319	
<b>Spec. Trps. 21st Cav. Div.</b>	<b>95.41%</b> (4) <sup>9</sup>
Actual Strength...134	
<b>121st Cavalry</b>	<b>94.43%</b> (5) <sup>4</sup>
Actual Strength...610	
<b>244th Coast Art.</b>	<b>94.07%</b> (6) <sup>8</sup>
Actual Strength...902	
<b>104th Field Art.</b>	<b>92.97%</b> (7) <sup>15</sup>
Actual Strength...749	
<b>212th Coast Art.</b>	<b>92.55%</b> (8) <sup>11</sup>
Actual Strength...891	
<b>71st Infantry</b>	<b>92.01%</b> (9) <sup>14</sup>
Actual Strength...1175	
<b>156th Field Art.</b>	<b>91.89%</b> (10) <sup>7</sup>
Actual Strength...739	
<b>174th Infantry</b>	<b>91.78%</b> (11) <sup>5</sup>
Actual Strength...1297	
<b>105th Field Art.</b>	<b>90.86%</b> (12) <sup>17</sup>
Actual Strength...753	
<b>102nd Med. Rgt.</b>	<b>90.54%</b> (13) <sup>10</sup>
Actual Strength...623	
<b>165th Infantry</b>	<b>90.38%</b> (14) <sup>13</sup>
Actual Strength...1257	
<b>Spec. Trps. 27th Div.</b>	<b>89.53%</b> (15) <sup>24</sup>
Actual Strength...409	
<b>258th Field Art.</b>	<b>89.42%</b> (16) <sup>22</sup>
Actual Strength...878	
<b>101st Signal Bn.</b>	<b>89.21%</b> (17) <sup>25</sup>
Actual Strength...271	
<b>10th Infantry</b>	<b>89.04%</b> (18) <sup>16</sup>
Actual Strength...1288	
<b>245th Coast Art.</b>	<b>88.46%</b> (19) <sup>6</sup>
Actual Strength...1032	
<b>102nd Engineers</b>	<b>88.25%</b> (20) <sup>21</sup>
Actual Strength...543	

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>106th Field Art.</b>			<b>96.76%</b> (1) <sup>2</sup>	
Actual Strength...830				
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BAT. ....	5	76	74	97
SERVICE BAT. ....	5	68	66	97
HDQRS. 1st BN. ....	4	3	3	100
HQ. BTY. & C.T. 1st BN.	5	40	39	97
BATTERY A .....	5	85	84	98
BATTERY B .....	5	85	82	96
HQRS. 2nd BN. ....	4	4	4	100
HQ. BTY. & C.T. 2nd BN.	5	42	41	97
BATTERY C .....	5	88	87	98
BATTERY D .....	5	85	83	97
HDQRS. 3rd BN. ....	4	4	4	100
HQ. BTY. & C.T. 3rd BN.	5	41	38	92
BATTERY E .....	5	77	71	92
BATTERY F .....	5	86	82	95
MED. DEPT. DET. . .	5	44	43	97
		834	807	96.76

<b>Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C.</b>	<b>90.91%</b> (5) <sup>1</sup>
Actual Strength...11	
<b>52nd F.A. Brig.</b>	<b>90.58%</b> (6) <sup>9</sup>
Actual Strength...50	
<b>Hq. 27th Div.</b>	<b>89.23%</b> (7) <sup>7</sup>
Actual Strength...63	
<b>93rd Inf. Brigade</b>	<b>89.13%</b> (8) <sup>6</sup>
Actual Strength...47	
<b>53rd Inf. Brigade</b>	<b>88.63%</b> (9) <sup>8</sup>
Actual Strength...44	

**BRIGADE STANDING**

<b>107th Infantry</b>	<b>88.04%</b> (21) <sup>23</sup>
Actual Strength...1090	
<b>108th Infantry</b>	<b>87.70%</b> (22) <sup>20</sup>
Actual Strength...1296	
<b>14th Infantry</b>	<b>87.67%</b> (23) <sup>12</sup>
Actual Strength...1183	
<b>101st Cavalry</b>	<b>87.45%</b> (24) <sup>18</sup>
Actual Strength...598	
<b>105th Infantry</b>	<b>86.98%</b> (25) <sup>19</sup>
Actual Strength...1331	
<b>102nd Observation Sqdn.</b>	<b>85.82%</b> (26) <sup>27</sup>
Actual Strength...126	
<b>106th Infantry</b>	<b>85.11%</b> (27) <sup>26</sup>
Actual Strength...1124	
<b>87th Inf. Brigade</b>	<b>100.00%</b> (1) <sup>2</sup>
Actual Strength...49	
<b>54th Inf. Brigade</b>	<b>97.82%</b> (2) <sup>5</sup>
Actual Strength...46	
<b>State Staff</b>	<b>97.40%</b> (3) <sup>8</sup>
Actual Strength...76	
<b>51st Cav. Brigade</b>	<b>92.85%</b> (4) <sup>4</sup>
Actual Strength...69	

<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>93.55%</b> (1) <sup>1</sup>
Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company	
71st Infantry	
174th Infantry	
369th Infantry	
<b>52nd F.A. Brig.</b>	<b>92.39%</b> (2) <sup>4</sup>
Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery	
104th Field Artillery	
105th Field Artillery	
106th Field Artillery	
156th Field Artillery	
258th Field Artillery	
<b>Brig. Hdqrs., C.A.C.</b>	<b>91.53%</b> (3) <sup>2</sup>
Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment	
212th Coast Artillery	
244th Coast Artillery	
245th Coast Artillery	
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>91.06%</b> (4) <sup>8</sup>
Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop	
101st Cavalry	
121st Cavalry	
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>89.05%</b> (5) <sup>5</sup>
Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company	
14th Infantry	
165th Infantry	
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>88.04%</b> (6) <sup>7</sup>
Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company	
107th Infantry	
108th Infantry	
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>87.13%</b> (7) <sup>6</sup>
Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company	
10th Infantry	
105th Infantry	
106th Infantry	



## Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of April, 1940

CAPTAINS	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
Magee, Albert C.	Apr. 2'40.	D.C., 14th Inf.
Archer, Mount T.	Apr. 9'40.	174th Inf.
Phelan, Christopher S.	Apr. 11'40.	258th F.A.
Sullivan, Robert W.	Apr. 24'40.	104th F.A.
Hickey, Peter J.	Apr. 24'40.	107th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Hickey, Francis X.	Apr. 1'40.	258th F.A.
Peterson, Alfred H.	Apr. 2'40.	156th F.A.
Salage, David	Apr. 2'40.	244th C.A.
Ewing, James H.	Apr. 2'40.	M.C., 101st Signal Bn.
Kelly, Walter L.	Apr. 9'40.	174th Inf.
Walpole, Gordon M.	Apr. 9'40.	174th Inf.
Porcari, Stephen	Apr. 10'40.	106th Inf.
Dammer, Herman W.	Apr. 17'40.	51st Cav. Brig.
Susskind, Gilbert D.	Apr. 18'40.	258th F.A.
Lohnaas, Harold	Apr. 26'40.	M.C., 71st Inf.

2ND LIEUTENANTS	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
Wenzel, William J.	Apr. 1'40.	258th F.A.
Leggett, Ray E.	Apr. 3'40.	107th Inf.
Klein, Frederick W.	Apr. 3'40.	244th C.A.
Viele, Howard J.	Apr. 5'40.	102nd Engrs.
Akerstrom, Oscar	Apr. 6'40.	101st Signal Bn.
O'Neill, William J.	Apr. 10'40.	108th Inf.
Kilker, William J.	Apr. 13'40.	102nd Obs. Sq.
Sager, Edgar D.	Apr. 13'40.	102nd Obs. Sq.
Terry, Wylls, Jr.	Apr. 17'40.	101st Cav.
Tooley, William J.	Apr. 18'40.	258th F.A.
Morris, John D.	Apr. 18'40.	258th F.A.
Ward, Irwin J.	Apr. 22'40.	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Manning, John D.	Apr. 24'40.	156th F.A.

## Resigned, Resignation Accepted and Honorably Discharged April, 1940

MAJOR		
Farrell, William J.		
Apr. 19'40.		
258th F.A.		
CAPTAINS		
Barrett, Julian B.	Apr. 12'40.	121st Cav.
Cunningham, Eugene M.	Apr. 4'40.	106th Inf.
Floyd, Donald L.	Apr. 27'40.	10th Inf.
Montrose, Frank J.	Apr. 27'40.	M.C., 106th F.A.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Bittner, Harry H.	Apr. 27'40.	104th F.A.

Cavanagh, Sylvester V.	Apr. 22'40.	258th F.A.
Clack, Bernard A.	Apr. 27'40.	106th F.A.
Ennis, William E.	Apr. 22'40.	258th F.A.
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Ashton, Earl J.	Apr. 22'40.	108th Inf.
Becker, West	Apr. 27'40.	258th F.A.
Black, Theodore E.	Apr. 16'40.	258th F.A.
Whalen, Thomas F.	Apr. 16'40.	258th F.A.
Wise, Henry A., Jr.	Apr. 13'40.	101st Cav.

## Transferred Inactive National Guard, Own Application April, 1940

1ST LIEUTENANT		
Schell, George H.	Apr. 27'40.	16th Inf.

2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Dalway, Benjamin C.	Apr. 19'40.	165th Inf.
Walker, Lewis H.	Apr. 25'40.	174th Inf.

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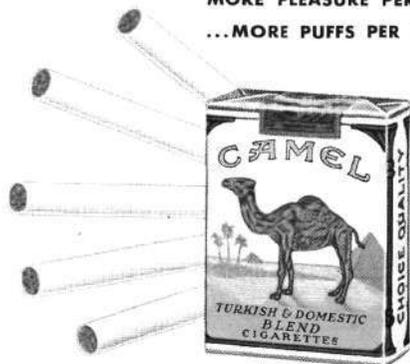
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