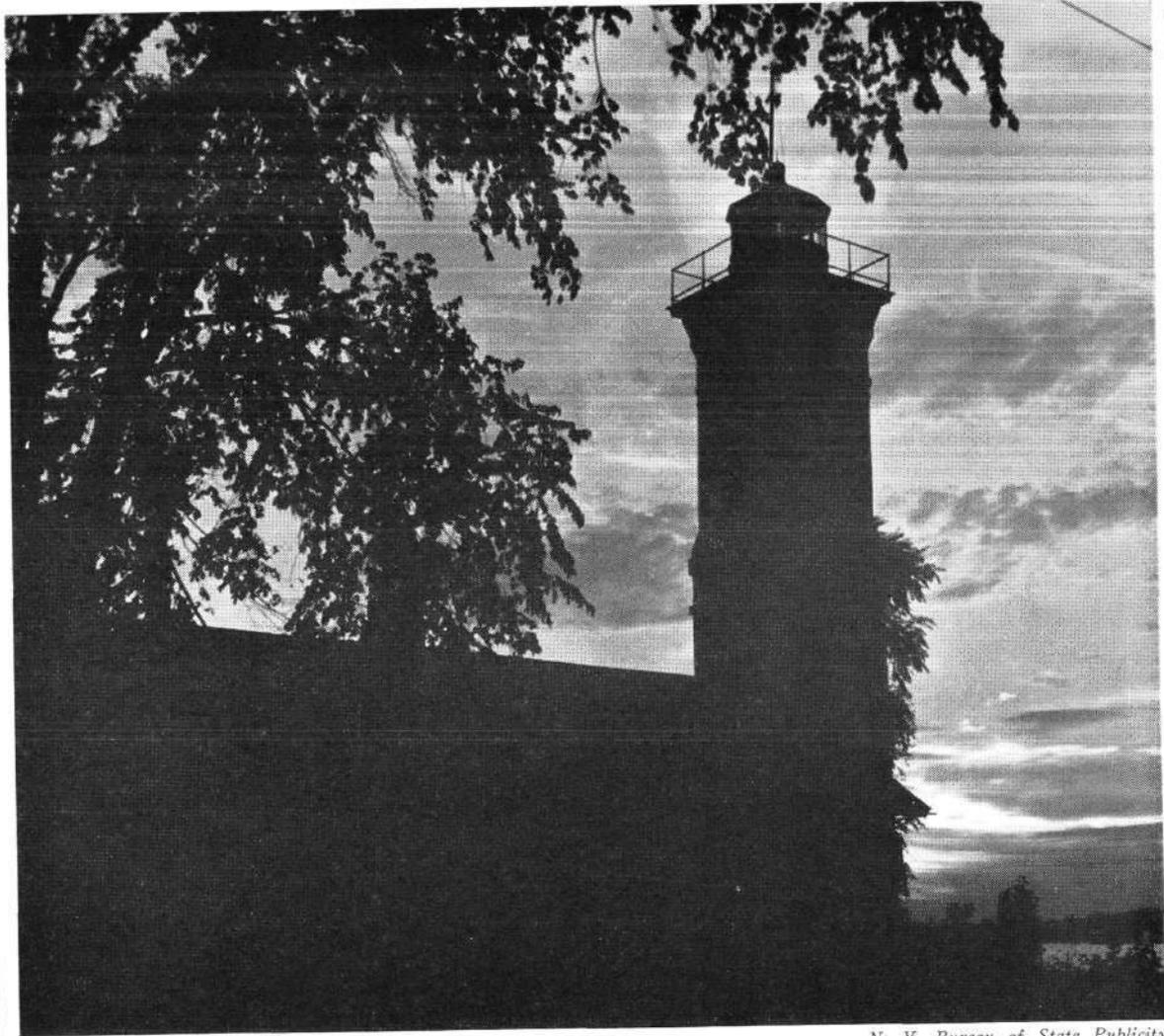


NEW YORK  
NATIONAL  
**Guard**sman



*N. Y. Bureau of State Publicity*  
LIGHTHOUSE IN SILHOUETTE AT SUNSET; OGDENSBURG

**JULY**

**THE MANEUVER AREA  
STATE MATCHES  
MODERN INFANTRY**

**1940**



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

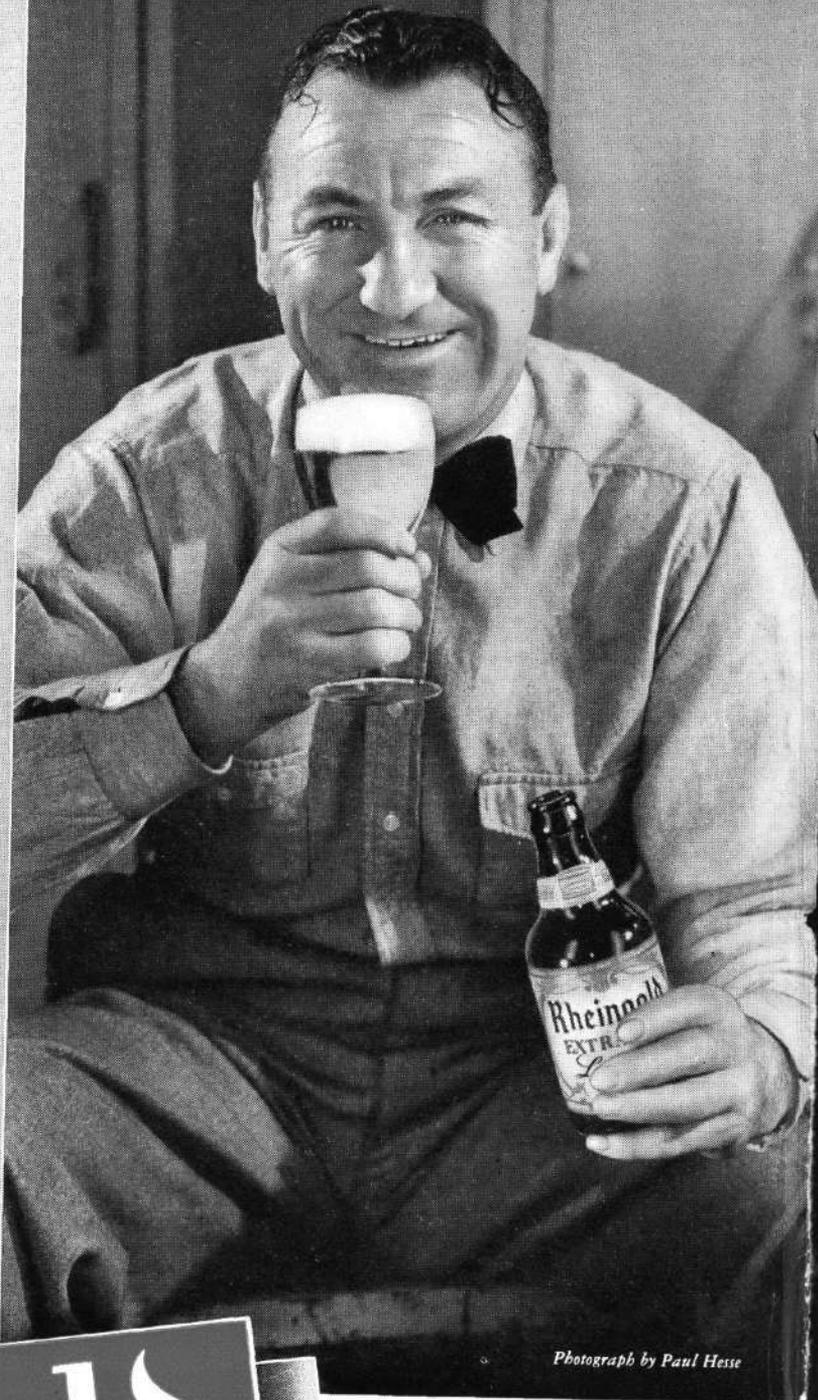
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... because it's **DRY**

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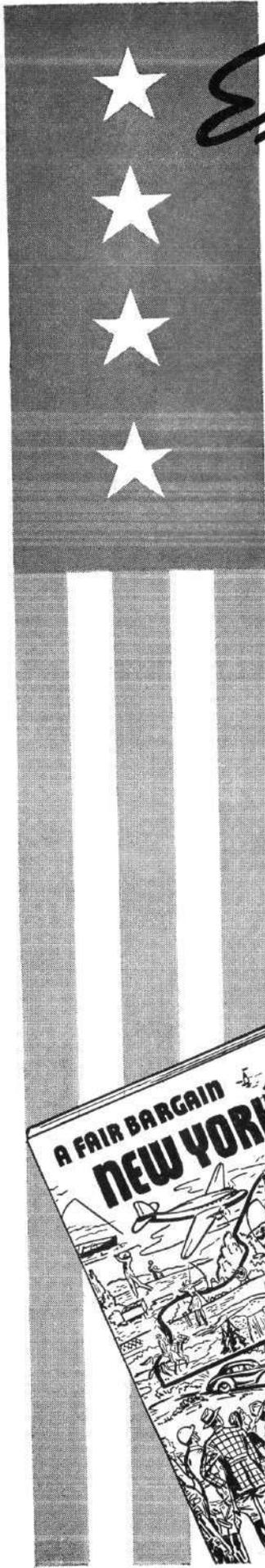


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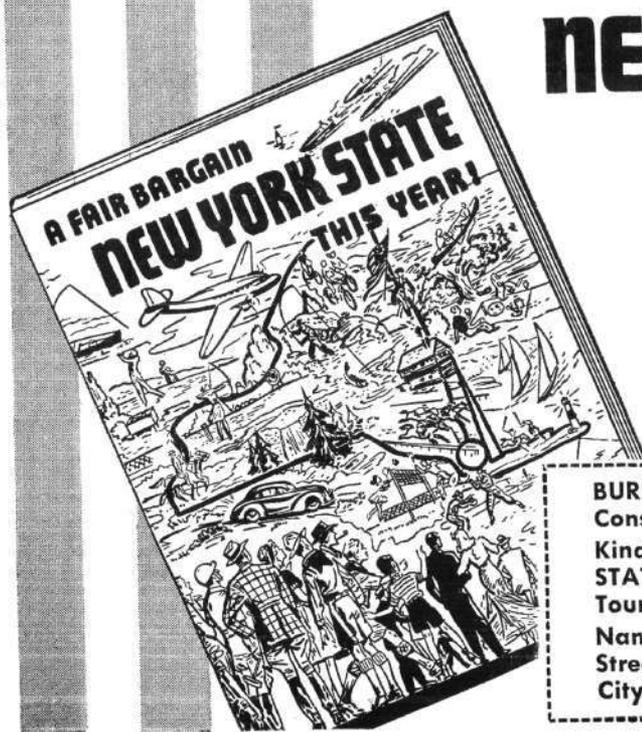
Convenient trips over good roads bring a multitude of attractions within easy reach. Lake Champlain invites with unusual scenic beauty, and calls the historically minded with Fort Montgomery, above Rouses Point, the ruins of Fort St. Frederic and Fort Amherst at Crown Point, and finally that shrine of Revolutionary history, Fort Ticonderoga, with its fascinating War Museum. Further south, lovely Lake George offers delightful holiday hours, and the historic Saratoga region combines the interest in a history-deciding battlefield with the sprightly activity of a famous modern Spa.

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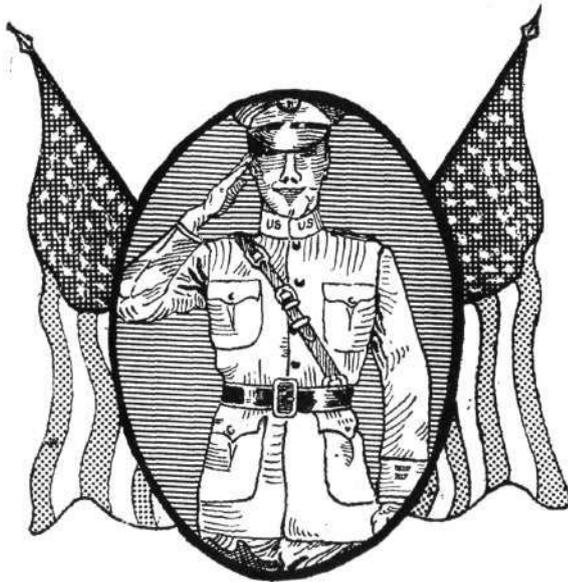


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*strictly*  
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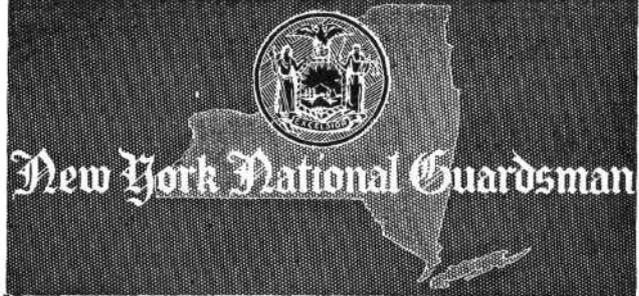
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The names of all characters that are used in short stories, serials and semi-fiction articles that deal with types are fictitious. Use of a name which is the same as that of any living person is accidental.

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# The 1940 State Matches

(All photos courtesy Oliver Photo. Co.)

## Bulletin No. 1:

### MATCH OFFICIALS

*Executive Officer* —Lieut. Col. HENRY E. SUAVET  
*Assistant Executive Officer* —Captain LEO W. HESSELMAN, NYNM  
*Chief Range Officer* —Captain JOHN H. TRAVERS  
*Range Officers* —Captain JAMES J. FOGARTY  
 —Captain FRANK FOLEY  
 —Captain JOHN C. MOSIER  
 —1st Lieut. HERBERT B. STILL  
 —2nd Lieut. JOHN H. SANGUINETTI  
 —Ensign WINFIELD F. DELONG, NYNM  
*Commanding Officer, P.O.D.* —Captain FREDERICK W. ELLIS  
*Statistical Officer* —Captain EARL J. TILYOU  
*Adjutant and Camp Inspector* —Captain WALTER S. MULLINS  
*Surgeon* —Captain ABRAHAM NORMAN



Pistol Match Firing Line

## Bulletin No. 2:

### THE MACNAB TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF FOUR—6 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 6, 1940.

Course: QUALIFICATION DISMOUNTED PISTOL COURSE (LESS BOBBERS)

TEAM	25 Yd. S.F.	15 Yd. R.F.	25 Yd. R.F.	TOTAL
COMPANY I, 107TH INFANTRY				
Captain Richard A. Devereux.....	98	97	94	289
1st Lieut. John K. Batstone.....	97	94	90	281
Pvt. John B. Morrissey.....	96	97	87	280
2nd Lieut. Wilson Potter, Jr.....	75	83	65	223
TEAM TOTAL				1073

Company H, 108th Infantry.....	996
Company K, 14th Infantry.....	956
Company M, 174th Infantry.....	923
Hq. Co., 87th Inf. Brigade.....	896
Company H, 14th Infantry.....	768

2. Battery B, 156th Field Arty.....	1021
3. Service Bty., 156th F.A.....	1012
4. Hq. Bty., 156th F.A., No. 1.....	1005
5. Bty. A, 104th F.A., No. 1.....	933
7. Bty. A, 104th F.A., No. 2.....	801
8. Hq. Bty. and C.T., 2nd Bn., 156th F.A.....	792
9. Hq. Bty., 156th F.A., No. 2.....	788
*6 Bty. F, 258th F.A.....	881
10. Hq. Bty., 156th F.A., No. 3.....	768
11. Bty. E, 105th F.A., No. 1.....	766
12. Bty. D, 156th F.A., No. 1.....	739
13. Bty. D, 156th F.A., No. 2.....	670
14. Bty. C, 258th F.A.....	656
15. Bty. E, 105th F.A., No. 2.....	625
16. Bty. A, 258th F.A.....	588

\* Transposed

## Bulletin No. 3:

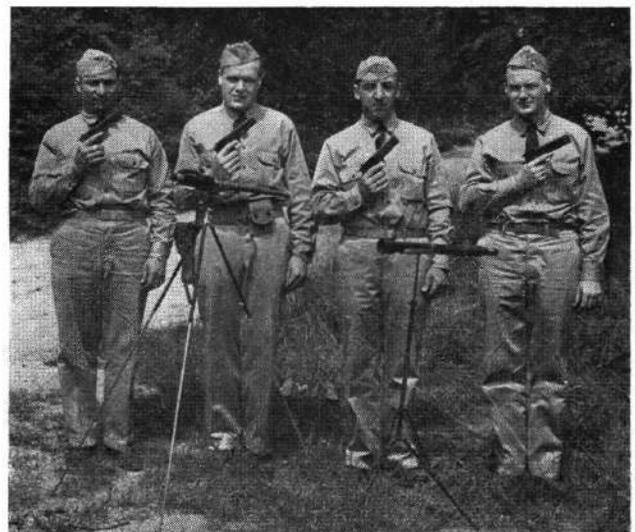
### THE GENERAL RICHARDSON MATCH

TEAMS OF FOUR—16 ENTRIES

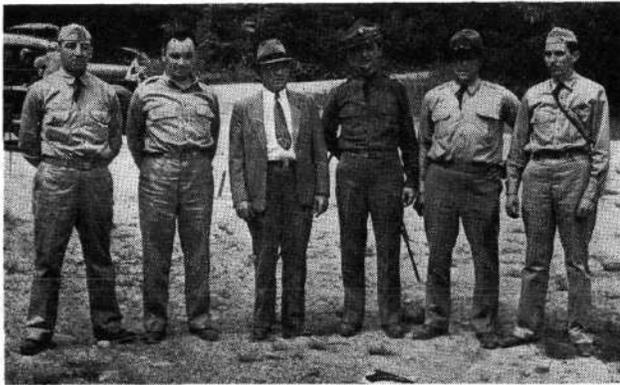
When Fired: June 8, 1940.

Course: QUALIFICATION DISMOUNTED PISTOL COURSE (LESS BOBBERS)

TEAM	25 Yd. S.F.	15 Yd. R.F.	25 Yd. R.F.	TOTAL
1. BATTERY C, 156TH F.A.				
Sgt. Jerry Sampere.....	98	97	94	289
Cpl. Kevin Rogan.....	92	88	87	267
Sgt. Sam Rock.....	93	86	85	264
Pfc. Charles Daniels.....	94	76	64	234
TOTAL				1054



Team of Battery C, 156th F.A., General Richardson Match Winners



Colonel Thiede, Commanding 156th F.A., and Sayre Match Winners

**Bulletin No. 4:**

THE SAYRE TROPHY MATCH  
TEAMS OF SIX—13 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 8, 1940.

Course: QUALIFICATION DISMOUNTED PISTOL COURSE (LESS BOBBERS)

TEAM	25 Yd. S.F.	15 Yd. R.F.	25 Yd. R.F.	TOTAL
156TH FIELD ARTILLERY, No. 1				
2nd Lt. James R. Herron.....	99	100	100	299
Lt. Col. Alfred Huddelson.....	98	98	96	292
Sgt. Geo. Walker.....	92	98	94	284
Sgt. Jerry Sampere.....	97	96	91	284
2nd Lt. Joseph Miseli.....	96	96	84	276
Cpl. Wilfred Bennet.....	94	95	81	270
				<b>TOTAL</b>
				1705
Troop A, 101st Cav. ....				1608
258th Field Arty., No. 1.....				1518
101st Cav., Manhattan, No. 1.....				1484
156th Field Arty., No. 2.....				1400
Hq. Co., 87th Inf. Brigade.....				1241
Bty. A, 104th Field Arty.....				1235
244th Coast Arty. ....				1213
101st Cav., Manhattan, No. 2.....				1183
101st Signal Battalion.....				1135
Bty. E, 105th Field Arty., No. 1.....				1077
258th Field Artillery, No. 2.....				1049
Bty. E, 105th Field Arty., No. 2.....				801

**Bulletin No. 18:**

THE GOVERNOR'S HONOR MEN FOR 1940

This Honor Roll consists of the thirty members of the New York National Guard and New York Naval Militia attaining the highest aggregate score in the following matches:

- 200 Yard Slow Fire
- General Anderson (300 Yard Rapid Fire)
- General Kearney (600 Yard Slow Fire)
- General Robertson (1000 Yard Slow Fire)
- Thurston

NAME	AGGREGATE
1. Pfc. William B. Simpson, 369th Inf.....	272
2. Sgt. Charles Mason, 107th Inf.....	270
3. Capt. Henry F. Ross, 165th Inf.....	268
4. Cpl. William A. Spieth, 107th Inf.....	268
5. Sgt. Burr A. Evans, 102nd Eng.....	268
6. Sgt. Ceylon Delorenze, 105th Inf.....	266
7. Sgt. Andrew J. Connell, 165th Inf.....	266
8. Capt. Richard A. Devereux, 107th Inf.....	265
9. Pfc. John B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.....	262
10. Capt. Alonzo S. Ward, 369th Inf.....	262
11. Pvt. Albert E. Walle, 102nd Eng.....	262
12. Sgt. Henry V. Meyers, 369th Inf.....	261
13. Pfc. George Seidel, 107th Inf.....	258
14. Sgt. Elmer H. Martin, 174th Inf.....	257
15. Cpl. Salvatore Battaglia, 71st Inf.....	256
16. Pfc. John L. Putnam, 105th Inf.....	255
17. Capt. Emil Alisch, 71st Inf.....	255
18. Capt. William A. Swan, 102nd Eng.....	255
19. 1st Lieut. John K. Batstone, 107th Inf.....	255
20. Pvt. Peter Tantullo, 165th Inf.....	254
21. 1st Sgt. Thomas Fennell, 102nd Eng.....	253
22. Pfc. Edwin B. Cox, 107th Inf.....	252
23. 1st Lieut. James Bidwell, 14th Inf.....	252
24. Cpl. Floyd Stephan, 174th Inf.....	252
25. 1st Lt. Wm. H. Schoenleber, 106th Inf.....	251
26. 2nd Lt. Harold R. Klein, 102nd Eng.....	251
27. Sgt. John P. Fernandez, 71st Inf.....	251
28. Sgt. Jack Terleski, 71st Inf.....	251
29. Sgt. Denman H. Fowler, 107th Inf.....	250
30. Sgt. Carroll H. McLeay, 174th Inf.....	250

THE GOVERNOR'S  
HONOR MEN,  
1940



**Bulletin No. 5:**

**THE STATE PISTOL MATCH**

INDIVIDUAL—137 ENTRIES

*When Fired:* June 9, 1940.

*Course:* Two strings of five shots each at 50 yards, from fire, one minute per shot; two strings, five shots each, timed fire, 25 yards, 20 seconds per string; and two strings, quick fire, 25 yards, 10 seconds per string (Standard American Target).

COMPETITOR	SCORE
1. 2nd Lieut. J. R. Herron, 156th F.A.	262
2. Sgt. E. J. Walsh, 101st Cav.	261
3. Sgt. Jerry Sampere, 156th F.A.	256
4. Capt. R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.	253
5. 2nd Lt. J. H. Sanguinetti, 258th F.A.	242
6. Cpl. P. Sadow, 101st Cav.	239
7. Cpl. W. S. Bennett, 156th F.A.	236
8. 2nd Lt. J. V. Miseli, 156th F.A.	236
9. Sgt. G. Walker, 156th F.A.	233
10. Sgt. J. Fountain, 101st Cav.	226
11. Sgt. H. B. Mehrstens, 107th Inf.	225
12. Sgt. G. Rozell, 156th F.A.	224
13. Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.	224
14. Capt. E. L. Bell, Jr., 14th Inf.	223
15. Pfc. G. DePersia, 101st Cav.	221
16. 1st Lt. M. Geminiani, 244th C.A.	217
17. Sgt. C. H. McLeay, 174th Inf.	217
18. Pvt. R. Daliberti, 101st Cav.	215
19. Pvt. J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.	211
20. Pvt. J. P. Connell, 101st Cav.	211
21. Capt. A. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.	210
22. Pvt. Louis B. Stark, 101st Cav.	210
23. Sgt. S. Rock, 156th F.A.	209
24. Pvt. L. W. Rauber, 108th Inf.	209
25. Sgt. J. Gallo, 258th F.A.	209
26. Sgt. O. W. Boesch, 108th Inf.	209
27. Sgt. T. J. Williams, 174th Inf.	208
28. Pvt. P. H. Agramonte, 107th Inf.	206
29. Pvt. R. J. Cole, 156th F.A.	206
30. Pfc. G. Keller, 108th Inf.	204
31. Sgt. P. Duncan, Jr., 244th C.A.	202
32. 1st Lt. J. K. Batstone, 107th Inf.	201

105 others competed

**Bulletin No. 6:**

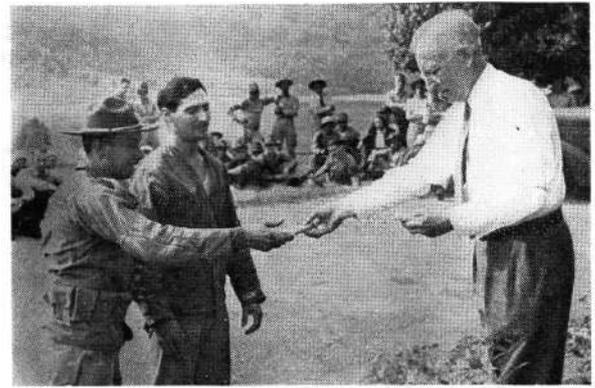
**STATE PISTOL TEAM MATCH**

9 ENTRIES

*When Fired:* June 9, 1940.

*Course:* Two strings of five shots each at 50 yards, slow fire, one minute per shot; two strings, five shots each, timed fire, 25 yards, 20 seconds per string; and two strings, quick fire, 25 yards, 10 seconds per string (Standard American Target).

TEAM	50 Yd. S.F.	25 Yd. T.F.	25 Yd. R.F.	TOTAL
<b>1. 156TH FIELD ARTILLERY</b>				
2nd Lt. J. R. Herron	89	91	93	273
Sgt. Jerry Sampere	78	97	86	261
2nd Lt. J. V. Miseli	77	82	82	241
Lt. Col. A. Huddelson	65	82	82	229
Cpl. W. Bennett	69	79	69	217
<b>TOTAL</b>				
				1221
<b>2. 107th Infantry</b>				
<b>3. 101st Cavalry</b>				
<b>4. 108th Infantry</b>				
<b>5. 258th Field Artillery</b>				
<b>6. 14th Infantry</b>				
<b>7. 244th Coast Arty.</b>				
<b>8. 174th Infantry</b>				
<b>9. 87th Inf. Brigade</b>				



Winners of the 200-yd. Two-Man-Team Match

**Bulletin No. 7:**

**TWO MAN TEAM MATCHES**

200 YARDS—S.F.—88 ENTRIES

*When Fired:* June 9, 1940.

*Course:* Ten shots at 200 yards, standing. Target A.

COMPETITOR	SCORE
1. 71st Infantry: DeNoia-Fernandez	94
2. 107th Infantry: Devereux-Mason	93
3. 107th Infantry: Batstone-Morrissey	92
4. 106th Infantry: Elliott-Rzonca	90
5. 369th Infantry: Meyers-Grant	90
6. 102nd Engineers: Dooley-Walle	89
7. 71st Infantry: Alisch-Terleski	89
8. 1st Bn., N.Y.N.M.: Eglit-Nieder	88
9. 369th Infantry: Ward-Simpson	88
10. 165th Infantry: Ross-McCullough	88

78 others competed

**Bulletin No. 8:**

**TWO MAN TEAM MATCHES**

200 YARDS—RAPID FIRE—87 ENTRIES

*When Fired:* June 9, 1940.

*Course:* Ten shots at 200 yards, Kneeling or Sitting from Standing—Time 1 Minute—Target A.

COMPETITOR	SCORE
1. 107th Infantry: Batstone-Morrissey	96
2. 107th Infantry: Devereux-Mason	96
3. 14th Infantry: Schwarz-Schwab	95
4. 71st Infantry: Alisch-Terleski	94
5. 107th Infantry: Deverall-Fowler	93
6. 14th Infantry: McQueen-Reitheimer	93
7. 102nd Engineers: Swan-Evans	93
8. 102nd Engineers: Dooley-Walle	93
9. 107th Infantry: Agramonte-Mehrstens	93
10. 107th Infantry: Hagen-Spieth	92

77 others competed



200-yd. R.F. Match  
Winners

(Continued on  
page 28)



## Colonel Douglas H. Walker

It was with sincere regret that the New York National Guard learned of the death of Colonel Douglas P. Walker on Monday, June 10, 1940.

*Colonel Walker was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 3, 1892. His military record is as follows: Enlisted as Private, Company G, 65th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., June 16, 1916; Transferred to Battery F, 3rd Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., and promoted to Corporal, October 14, 1916. He served with Battery F, 3rd Field Artillery, N.G.U.S., at McAllen, Texas, until March 17, 1917, when the Regiment was mustered out of Federal service. He served with Battery F, 106th Field Artillery, A.E.F., from July 15, 1917; promoted Sergeant, July 17, 1917; Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery and assigned to Headquarters Battery, 106th Field Artillery, A.E.F.; promoted to First Lieutenant, June 3, 1918, and participated in all operations with the Regiment overseas, and was Honorably Discharged March 31, 1919. Re-entered the service on March 5, 1920, as Captain and assigned to command Battery F, 106th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G. Promoted to Major, September 15, 1921, commanding 3rd Battalion, 106th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel June 15, 1922. Promoted Colonel and assigned to command the 106th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., July 24, 1928.*

# Girl from Armentieres

By JASPER B. SINCLAIR

**P**ERHAPS NO war-winning song in World War number one achieved such widespread popularity among the troops as "Mademoiselle from Armentieres."

Certainly no other song adapted itself so freely to the verses that were one by one added to the original version by American, French and British troops. Yet the song's prototype, sweetheart of the Allied forces though she was, remained a complete stranger to most of the rank and file.

World War number two finds the mademoiselle from Armentieres a little less pert, much less flirtatious than in the old days. Yet she'll always be a creature of lively memory to our generation.

She was as fickle and wayward as ever a girl could be in her affections, but the "Mademoiselle from Armentieres" cheered the men of three armies through those war-weary years of 1914-18.

The song, with its ever-lengthening span of verses, was not a product of Tin Pan Alley. It grew directly from the story of sprightly little Marie Le Coq herself.

While her sweetheart was in the trenches, Marie carried on between the spindly-legged tables of the Cafe de la Paix at Armentieres, serving drinks, smiles and banter to Poilus and Tommies alike.

She was a pert young miss, with a ready-witted answer for all who exchanged words with her. And what soldier in Armentieres could resist a word with Marie?

One day Marie had some sort of an argument with one of her Tommies. History hasn't confirmed the nature of the quarrel, though it's likely Tommy did little more than empty a bottle of *vin rouge* without the formality of paying for it.

At any rate, Marie promptly aired the dispute to the nearest British officer. He followed tradition, passing her up through the ranks till she at length came before a British general.

After a few minutes with the general, spirited Marie slapped his face and came tripping out into the street again. Grinning Tommies promptly spread the yarn that the general had tried to kiss Marie.

It may have been a libelous tale. On the other hand, perhaps it wasn't! But the story spread fast through the town of Armentieres, gaining added flavor the farther it traveled.

Sergeant Red Oulands heard the story. He was busy preparing front line entertainments at the time, and at once scribbled a few verses about the mademoiselle from Armentieres.

It became one of the hit songs of the World War. Tommies and Poilus started singing it, and the song spread like wildfire across all France and Flanders. When the Americans landed they relished the song—and added their own verses about the further adventures of the girl in the Cafe de la Paix.

Whatever indiscretions may have been attributed by the song itself, they could not apply in real life to Marie, as any soldier in Armentieres would readily testify.

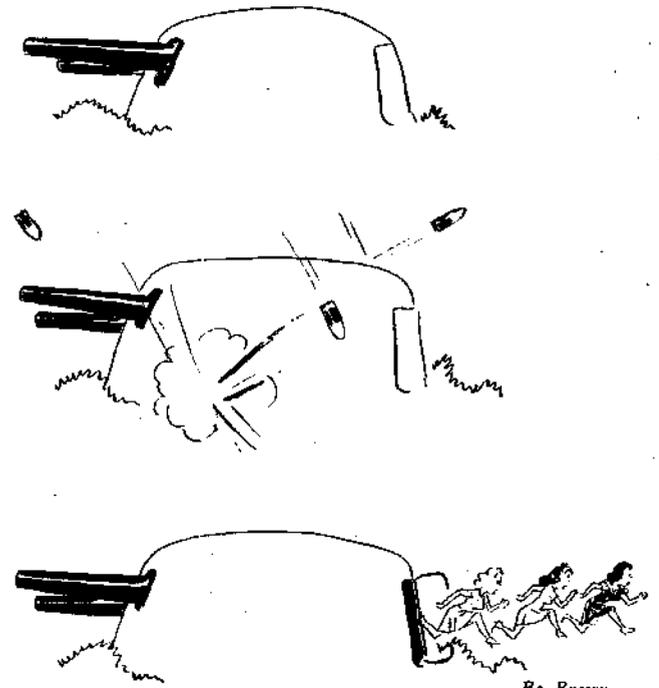
Marie Le Coq married her Poilu sweetheart while he was home on leave and became Marie Marceau, housewife.

The second World War finds Marie a little older, a little less pert in her ways. A grandmother now, she recently returned to Armentieres to be near her grandson and granddaughter.

At the time of returning to the scene of her lyrical adventures, Marie spoke her mind on the "Mademoiselle from Armentieres."

"It was a very nice song when it was first written," said Marie, "but I've heard that some unauthorized versions came along later."

Which, considering the barracky tang of some of those added verses of ours, is putting it mildly enough, Marie!



Bo Brown

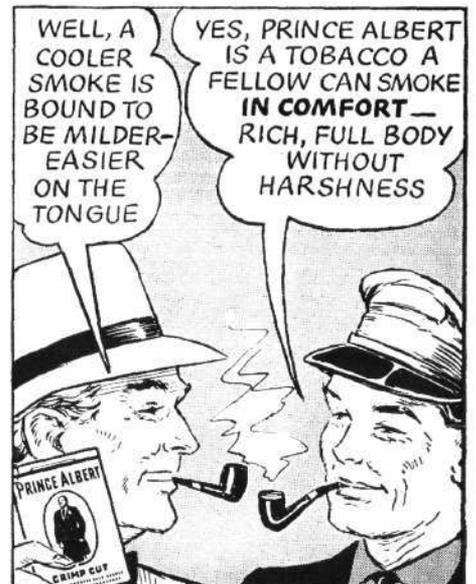
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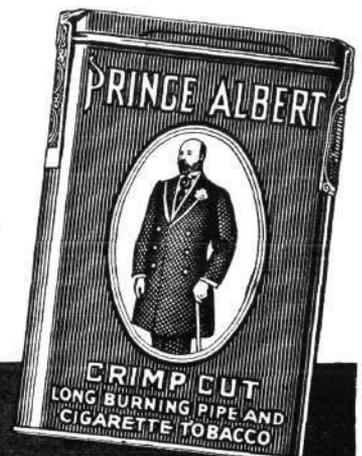
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*Colonel*

**LYONS**

*Retires*

ON April 23, 1940, the New York National Guard lost one of its most efficient and highly respected officers due to the inexorable regulation requiring retirement at the age of sixty-four. It is doubtful that during the long history of the Guard there has ever been a man who was so widely known and admired as Colonel John J. Lyons.

The service of this medical officer has been long and varied. On June 14, 1897, he enlisted in the Naval Militia of the State of New York as an ordinary seaman serving in that organization until November 8, 1907, during which time he was promoted to the grade of Petty Officer. Gravitating towards a service more befitting his education and training he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps and assigned to the 14th Infantry on October 11, 1909. He was promoted to Captain on October 19, 1912, and Major on June 3, 1915. While serving with his Regiment on the Mexican border he was highly commended for his expert handling of the many complicated sanitation problems which were encountered in that semi-tropical climate. Most particularly gratifying to him was the commendation received from both General O'Ryan and General Lester because of the uniformly excel-

lent physical condition of the 14th Infantry during and following the long and arduous hike which was accomplished by that Regiment as part of its scheduled training.

In the World War he served at Spartanburg, South Carolina, with the 14th Infantry, and later with the 2nd Pioneer Infantry.

Since July 17, 1924, to the date of his retirement he served uninterruptedly as a medical officer on the staff of each succeeding commanding General. He was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel on January 31, 1927. As a partial recognition of his long and faithful service he was promoted to the grade of Colonel just prior to his discharge.

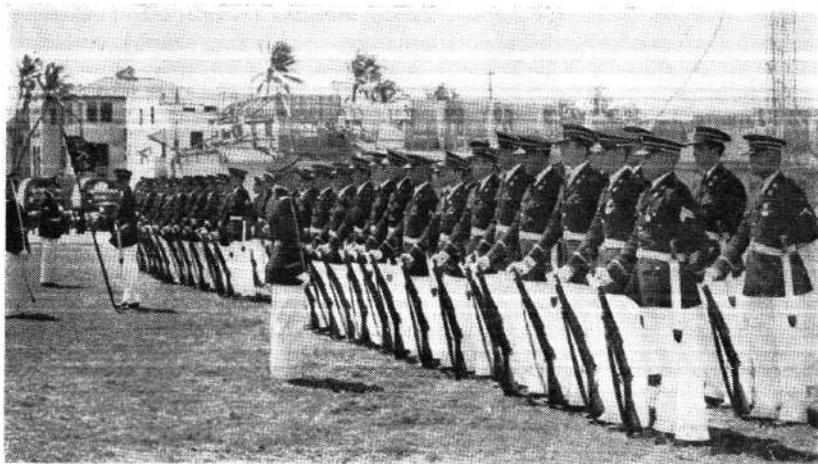
Perhaps the recital of this brief history of Colonel Lyon's meritorious military career will not be nearly as impressive as will be the memory of a kindly doctor who was always ready to cheerfully offer his services to relieve the sufferings of soldiers whenever needed. To his fellow officers he was affectionately known as "Dolly" and if truth be known he was referred to by that name by all ranks and files throughout the Guard.

We regret to see this fine officer retire from active duty.



## The Puerto Rico National Guard, Oldest Organization in the United States Army

By BRIG. GEN. LUIS RAUL ESTEVES  
*The Adjutant General of P. R.*



*Organization Day  
April 30, 1939*

ment" to be organized by him (Boriquén was the Indian name for Puerto Rico).

Returning to Puerto Rico, Ponce found a deplorable state of affairs. The administration of government had been none too wise and, as a result, the Boriquense Indians on the island had revolted on several occasions and the Carib Indians from neighboring islands had made numerous attacks on Puerto Rico. Ponce proceeded immediately to organize his Boriquén Regiment, and this force rendered creditable service in the victorious expedition against the Caribs in the island of Guadalupe and in the rapid campaign that subdued the Boriquenses in Puerto Rico.

Such was the origin of the first military forces organized in Puerto Rico before Spain, realizing what our own military authorities have now come to see, that Puerto Rico is the key to the Caribbean Sea, sent her regulars and commenced building the strongest system of fortifications in America with the possible exception of Cartagena in Colombia. With the arrival of the regular troops, the militia lost much of its importance, but, throughout the history of Puerto Rico, we find that in every one of the various attacks upon the island by the English, the French, the Dutch, the Colombian insurgents, or pirates; the "Milicia Puertor-

CONTINENTAL Americans have heard of Don Juan Ponce de Leon as the discoverer of Florida and the romantic adventurer in quest of the Fountain of Youth. The American citizens of Puerto Rico have known the old "Conquistador" as the explorer, conqueror, colonizer and first Governor of Puerto Rico. But it remained for us, members of the Puerto Rico National Guard, to claim him as our first Commanding Officer.

In the old military archives of Seville, in Spain (here's hoping they have not been destroyed), there are two documents which, with others, were copied by the Puerto Rican historian, Don Cayetano Coll y Toste, and published in his valuable "Boletín Histórico de Puerto Rico." These papers are extremely interesting and particularly pertinent as the basis of our claim.

The first document is a royal decree, signed by King Ferdinand at Valladolid on the 14th of Au-

gust of 1509. By this decree, written in the quaint Spanish of the period, "Don Xoán Ponce de León" is appointed "Gobernador de la Isla da Sant Xoán, ques en las Indias del Mar Oceano"—thus was Puerto Rico referred to.

The second document is a royal decree, signed by Ferdinand at Madrid on the 2nd of March of 1510, but issued in the name of Doña Juana la Loca, the Queen of Castille. By this document, Ponce de León is appointed "Capitán de Mar y Tierra" of the island of Sant Xoán (the original Spanish name for the entire island of Puerto Rico). This title of "Sea and Land Captain" gave Ponce full power over the civil and military affairs of the island.

Upon his next voyage to Spain, Ponce apparently complained about being a "Sea and Land Captain" without any navy or army, for King Ferdinand gave him some small ships and a new appointment as "Captain of the Boriquén Regi-

*(Continued on page 26)*



**"For the propagation of one policy and only one:  
"Better Guardmanship and Better Citizenship!"**

VOL. XVII, No. 4      NEW YORK CITY      JULY, 1940

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET  
*Editor*

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*Associate Editor*      *General Advertising Manager*

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*N.Y.C. Advertising Manager*

### OUR SOCIETY

THE National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York is only a pinpoint in the huge army of organizations which seeks to alleviate suffering and destitution in this New York State of ours, the most populous of all the states in the Union. "Only a pinpoint," but yet—

It is probably closer to our National Guard and Naval Militia widows and fatherless children than any other of the relief agencies which serve them. The Society's assistance is designed only for them, and that assistance is given promptly, in time of emergency, and in an amount which a particular set of circumstances necessitates. As was reported at the Annual Meeting (of the Members) of the Society, held in the State Office Building, New York City, on May 8th, the Society has serviced many cases in the several years of its existence, but has in addition been of assistance in many more instances of need which were brought to its attention. And its work is growing. In the 1939-40 fiscal year of our Relief Society, which ended on April 30th, 1940, twice as many cases were serviced as in the preceding year, while twice as many fatherless families were assisted in 1938-39 as were helped in the year ahead of that. Thus, we have doubled our help each year.

At the Annual Meeting referred to, General Haskell, President of the Relief Society, expressed his warm thanks to all who had made the Society what it is today—to the Branch Presidents and Branch officers, to the Section Presidents, and to the contributing officers and men of the State military and naval forces. Furthermore, he extended an invitation to any and all who wish to acquaint themselves further with the workings and purposes of the Society to write to the Secretary. A card or letter addressed to him at the office of the National Guard and Naval

Militia Relief Society of New York, Room 756, 80 Centre Street, New York City, will receive a prompt answer.

\* \* \* \* \*

The membership cards for the current fiscal year of 1940-41, which began on May 1st, are now in the hands of the Presidents of the 350-odd Sections which comprise the Society's twenty-seven Branches. On the reverse side of the card is printed a quotation from the Society's by-laws, which sets forth precisely those for whom the benefits of the Society are designed. Our members should preserve their cards, as they come definitely under the heading of "valuable documents."

\* \* \* \* \*

The events in Europe of the past six or seven weeks have shaken the world to its very foundations, and one need be no prophet to foresee such a tide of human want and misery in the wake of the dictators as the world has not hitherto seen. We shall all be asked to give, and to give generously, and our Society, while it asks for a continuance of the fine support it has always received from our own people, likewise bespeaks an upholding of the endeavors of the many fine and long-established agencies which are seeking to alleviate the suffering that has come upon the earth.

### THE 1940 MANEUVER AREA

The general plan of the 1940 Maneuver has already been forwarded to the organizations participating and, therefore, the participants have an idea of what will be required of them in a military sense. To many of our members, this will be their first visit to this section of the State and with this in mind, we have again called on our good friend, Mr. Allan Reagan, Director of the Bureau of State Publicity, for a story giving the historical and general background of the area. The first installment of this story appears elsewhere in this issue and the second will appear in the August issue which will be in the hands of our readers prior to their departure for the Maneuver. We recommend that you read these articles and by so doing, acquaint yourself with this most interesting section of our State.

### THE GUARDSMAN

JULY  
1925

Regimental Historical Sketch—212th C. A.  
The Story of the State Camp

1935

Colonel Robert P. Orr retires  
Lieutenant Colonel James Riffe retires

# General Haskell's Message



I AM receiving many letters daily from former members of the National Guard, and other patriotic citizens as well, on a variety of military subjects having mostly to do with offering their services to the State or Federal government, if and when needed.

It is almost impossible to reply to all the inquiries received, but so far I have been able to do so. I appreciate the patriotic spirit behind these various offers, and when an inquiry is received here I have advised the writer, so far as time would permit, as to what I thought he should do.

Along that line, it must be remembered that the Military Law of the State of New York provides that when 75 per cent of the National Guard has been called into the Federal service a New York Guard must be formed, and that this force must consist of not less than 10,000 men. The New York Guard (which must be distinguished from the New York National Guard) if and when formed, will be organized along special lines, and will have the same general duties, in so far as the State is concerned, that the New York National Guard now has. It will be subject to call into State service, for duty within the State, whenever the Governor so orders. It will be a force that will be organized, armed and equipped, and ready for call, but its members will pursue their normal functions in civil life, and will be called upon to undertake certain drills at night, some target practice, and other training to make it an efficient force.

Probably (at least in the beginning) the New York Guard will be composed of infantry only. Its personnel will have to be selected from men who would not be likely to be called or drafted into the Army of the United States. In my opinion, many men who

served in the last war and who have either dependents or some slight physical disability would volunteer for this service when the time comes. The officers for such a force would probably be selected from former National Guardsmen and men of previous military service, without respect to age in grade, as well as from any active National Guard officer or enlisted man who may be rejected from the New York National Guard on Mobilization Day. Of course, it must be remembered that the New York Guard will have no Federal status whatsoever. It will receive no pay or allowances from the Federal government or from the State. It would be strictly a State force for the purpose of home defence after the departure of the Federalized National Guard. The physical requirements and the age requirements for this State force would be more liberal than those for the National Guard which is now in being.

It is my thought that if there are any former officers who wish to do their bit and for any reason cannot go into the Federal service, they might well consider the possibility of serving in their own home towns as a part of our purely State defence force. It is probable that this State military organization for home defence will be set up in the armories vacated by the departing Federalized National Guard of New York, and the civil occupations of its members would not be interfered with, unless some emergency occurred within the State which would require their being called into the State service.

Actually, it is my purpose, looking toward the future, to set up a tentative list of the officers who would be needed for such an organization, and I will be glad to hear from any former National Guardsman; or, for that matter, from any available person with military training who feels that he could give this class of service to his State, when required.



# Colonel Burns

## Commands 102nd Engineers

ON the retirement of Colonel George H. Johnson, Colonel Brendan A. Burns assumed command of the 102nd Engineers (Combat). Colonel Burns brings to his post a wealth of engineering as well as military experience and the entire command looks forward with enthusiasm to continuing service under his leadership.

Colonel Burns' military experience dates from the beginning of the last war, when he enlisted as a Private in Company B of this Regiment, on July 9, 1917. He served in New York and Spartanburg, S. C., with the 102nd Engineers. On January 5, 1918, he was selected to attend the 3rd Engineer Officers' Training Camp at Camp Lee, Virginia. On completion of the course, March 29, 1918, he was commissioned 2nd lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and assigned to the 310th Combat Engineers (a mid-Western unit) which shortly thereafter sailed for Archangel, Russia, as part of the Allied North Russian Expeditionary Force.

This unit with British Canadians, under the British General Ironsides, saw active service in the waste land of North Russia, where the navigable rivers were the only real highways.

Detachments of the Expedition were sent as a covering force far down the main rivers which flowed into the Arctic Ocean in the vicinity of Archangel.

It was in one of these advanced posts in temperatures of 50 to 70 degrees below zero that Colonel Burns, then a platoon commander, distinguished himself in action and won the British Military Cross and a citation from General Ironsides for bravery.

He was also the recipient of the Silver Star Medal and the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, 3rd Class, with Swords.

New York State awarded him the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross with Bar.

On reorganization of the 102nd Engineers in January, 1920, Colonel Burns returned to his old Company as first lieutenant. In June, 1922, he was promoted to Captain of Company C, and four years later assigned Major of the Second Battalion. Colonel Burns is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Class 1933. In August, 1939, he was advanced to Lieutenant Colonel and on May 14, 1940, promoted to Colonel.

Colonel Burns has been engaged in the construction and building field for the past 25 years on large operations.

As Colonel of 102nd Engineers (Combat), Colonel Burns will also be the 27th Division Engineer on the Staff of the Commanding General.

In these troubled times we are fortunate in having a man of Colonel Burns' ability and efficiency in this post. Colonel Burns is assured of the full cooperation and loyalty of the entire Regiment.

# The 1940 Maneuver Area

By ALEX A. McCURDY

*State Publicity Agent*

*Editor's Note: We are indebted to Mr. Allan Reagan, Director, Bureau of State Publicity, Conservation Department, for his cooperation in furnishing us with the interesting article which follows and for the photographs of the points of interest in the maneuver area.*

THE First Army maneuvers this year—August 3 to August 31—will take place over a portion of northern New York State roughly approximating one-half the area of Belgium and about equal to the size of the State of New Jersey. Comprising the American side of the St. Lawrence River valley and the northeastern and north central Adirondacks, the maneuver area stretches vitually from the shores of Lake Champlain on the east to the shores of Lake Ontario on the west, or from Plattsburgh on the east to Pine Camp near Watertown on the west. Scattered over this broad territory are many places of exceptional scenic and historic interest, the latter dating back to Colonial and Revolutionary War days and activities of the War of 1812.

This was the locale of Irving Bacheller's celebrated "Tales of the North Country" and relics and artifacts found in ancient Indian townsites and rock sepulchers along the St. Lawrence valley indicate that the Red Man had lived in the region as far back as 10,000 years ago. Here the Iroquois of New York fought the Algonquin tribes of Canada in their centuries-long struggle for supremacy, which continued through the Colonial and Revolutionary war periods with the aid of white men—British assisting the Iroquois and French aiding the Algonquins.

With the end of the Revolution, Indian hostilities practically ceased but martial activities in the region did not end until 1814, or the end of the War of 1812. Since then, or for 126 years now, there has been peace there and today that part of New York State has become one of the state's leading dairying regions while also being important industrially as well as a nationally outstanding summer and winter playground containing some of the finest scenic spectacles and recreational facilities in the country.

Generally speaking, the stories behind the points of historic interest in the Plattsburgh-Lake Champlain region are fairly well-known while those relating to the early history of the St. Lawrence River valley are not. It may be interesting therefore to recall

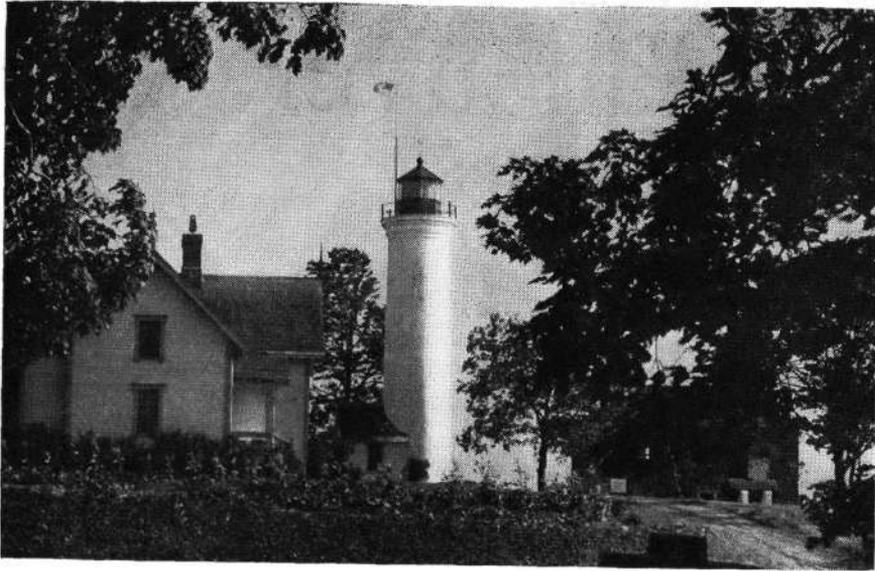
that Samuel de Champlain in 1615 navigated the river to Lake Ontario where he explored the eastern shore line as far as Henderson Bay. But it was more than a hundred years before an attempt was made by white men to locate there. In 1749, Abbé Francis Picquet, a missionary of the French king, laid the foundation for a mission, La Presentation, on the site of the present city of Ogdensburg. A tall monument marks the spot today.

Not far from Pine Camp, lies the internationally famous resort area of the Thousand Islands. Many of these islands (they really number more than 1,700) have some historic interest, one such being Carleton Island near Cape Vincent on which today stand the crumbling ruins of Fort Haldimand used by the British as their base for their Ontario and Mohawk campaigns. Another is Zavikon Island, which is half American and half Canadian. Near Carleton Island is Tibbets Light, marking the beginning of the St. Lawrence.

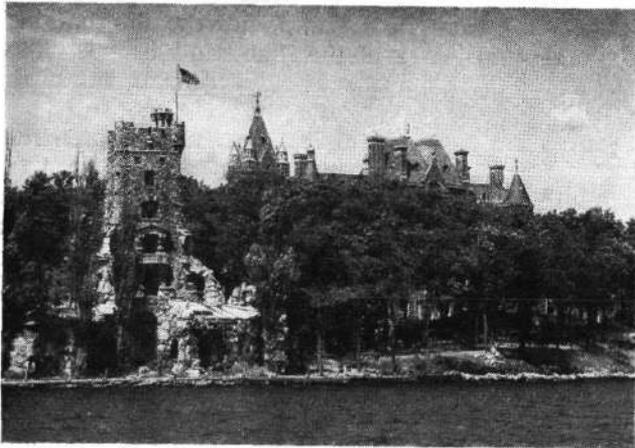
On Lake Ontario, not far from Watertown, which, incidentally, is the home of the first "5 and 10 cent" store in America, lies Sackets Harbor, where is located the nation's smallest Navy Yard and adjoining which is one of the Army's large posts, Madison Barracks, where training courses are held each summer for R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. units. Sackets Harbor figured prominently in both land and naval battles in the War of 1812. It was there that Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry reported on his way to the Battle of Lake Erie and General Zebulon Pike, discoverer of Pike's Peak, left there on his last enterprise, dying in the capture of York, now Toronto. It was at Sackets Harbor that a country schoolmaster, Jacob Brown of Brownville, who was a brigadier general of militia, won practically the only land victory achieved by American arms on United States soil in the War of 1812. Subsequently he became "general-in-chief" of the United States Army.

Great areas of the region were ceded by the Oneida Indians to the state which, in turn, sold it to individuals and glamorous tales of the resources of the St. Lawrence River valley spread through Europe with the result there was much land speculation bringing in numerous settlers. Among these were quite a few prominent Frenchmen including Fames D. Le Ray de Chaumont, after whom Chaumont Bay was named. From him, Joseph Bonaparte, brother

*(Continued on page 18)*



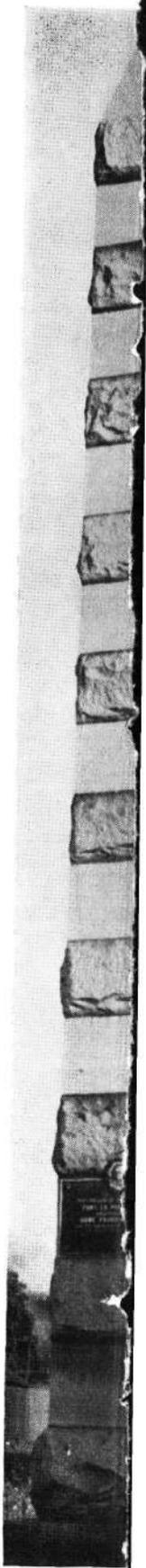
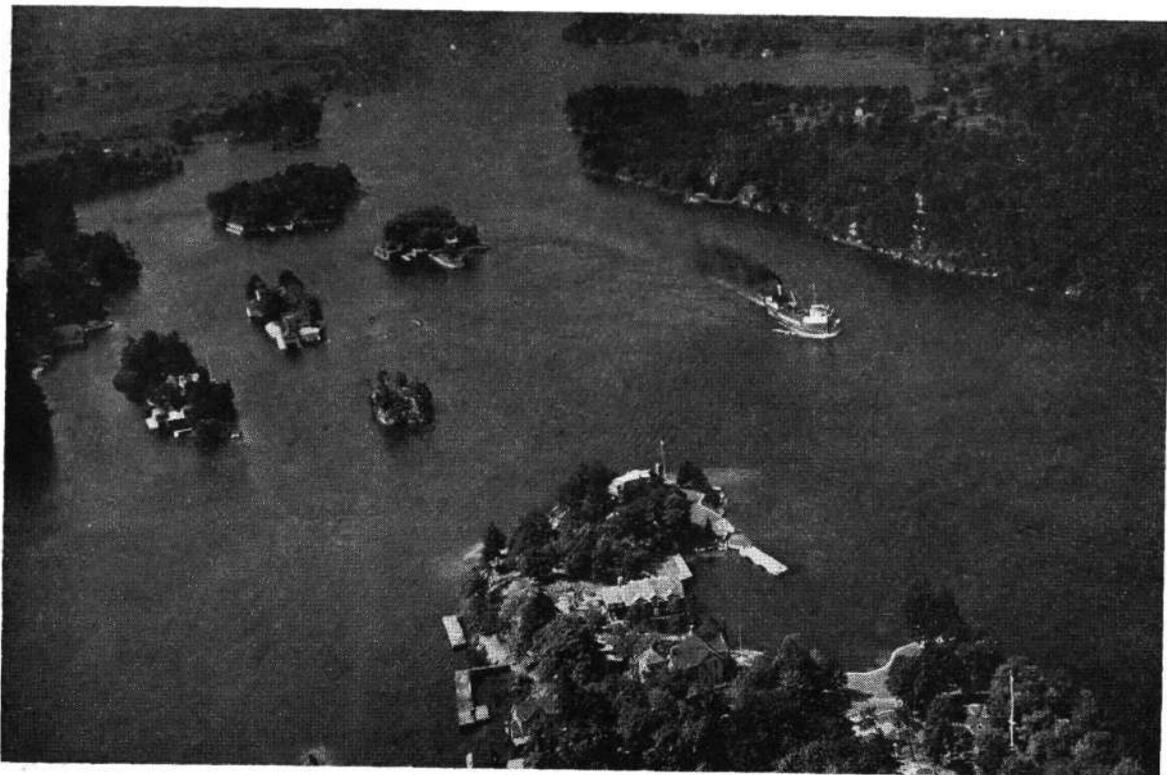
LEFT: *Tibbit's Point—  
and lighthouse*



LEFT: *Boldt Castle, Thousand Islands,  
near Alexandria Bay, N. Y.*

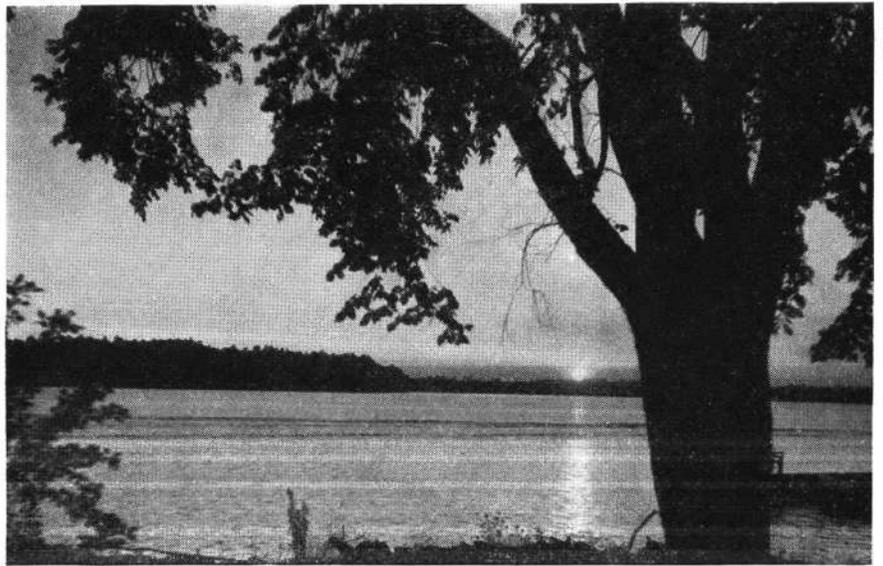
# BEAUTY in the

LOWER LEFT: *Airview—Thousand Islands*

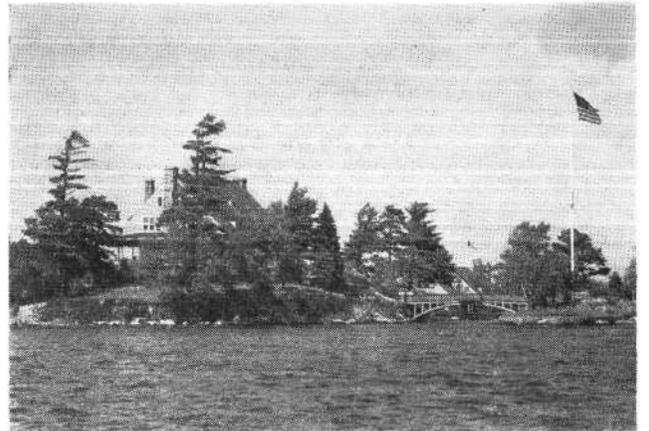


Monument,  
entablature,

RIGHT: *Sunset—  
Henderson Harbor*

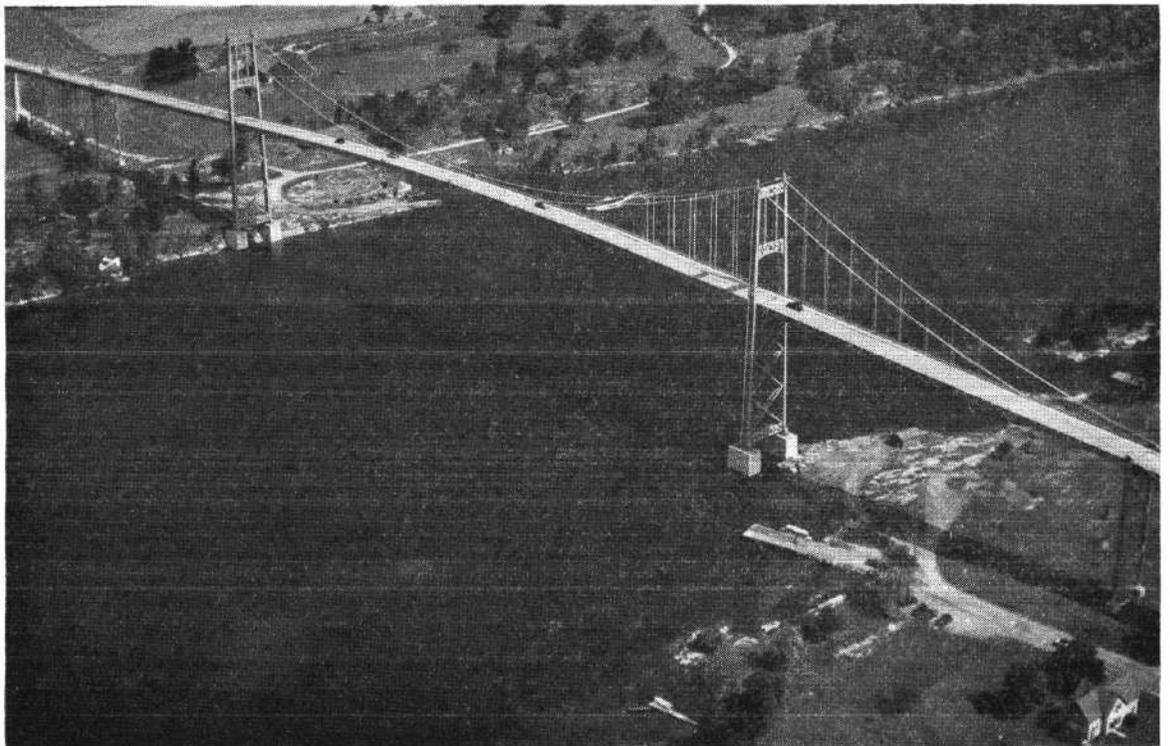


RIGHT: *Zauikon Island,  
shortest International Bridge*



# Maneuver Area

LOWER RIGHT: *Airview—Thousand Islands  
Bridge span*



Fort La Pres-  
ogdensburg

## THE 1940 MANEUVER AREA

(Continued from page 15)

of Napoleon and former king of Spain and Naples, bought a lake and surrounding acreage, which he named Lake Bonaparte and where he spent several summers. Others included General Rolland and the Peugnet brothers, who settled at Cape Vincent and whose military school students included the future Confederate leader, General Beauregard. It was there also that Marshal Grouchy of France, who failed to reach the field at Waterloo, plotted with others in the abortive attempt to free Napoleon from St. Helena. These expatriated French noblemen did much for the development of the region and many villages today bear their names, such as Chaumont, Theresa, Alexandria, LaFargeville, LeRaysville and Cape Vincent.

It was at Waddington, midway between Ogdensburg and Massena, that General Wilkinson in the War of 1812 held his famous council of war when decision was made to cross the St. Lawrence and invade Canada, but the invasion ended with the Battle of the Windmill opposite Ogdensburg and a few leaders were hanged at Kingston. The Waddington-Morrisburg ferry is the shortest crossing anywhere along the St. Lawrence. Further eastward at the village of Louisville, the river narrows to the second narrowest point in its course, and on the Canadian shore opposite stands a monument marking the Battle of Chrysler's Farm where on November 11, 1813, occurred one of the bloodiest battles on the northern border.

The scenic splendors and recreational attractions of this region transcend the historic interests generally throughout. With the Thousand Islands as the outstanding feature, the entire region abounds in attractive streams and lakes teeming with game fish and offers every form of aquatic amusement. In addition, there are the forests and mountains to add their special lure. One of the features of the region is the Thousand Islands International Bridge between Alexandria Bay and Clayton. Numerous state parks and camp sites are maintained throughout the area.

Northern New York has many rich mineral deposits including iron, lead, zinc, talc, graphite, mica, pyrites, silver, copper and others to a total of 61 varieties. Early furnaces there had capacities of 10 to 100 tons of pig iron daily. The largest mining enterprises now operating are at Balmat and Edwards, the two mines yielding 2,500 tons of ore each daily, making zinc, lead and pyrite concentrates and a by-product silver in paying quantities. The Edwards mine is 2,100 feet deep and the Balmat is 1,300 feet. Talc is also being extracted in large quantities near Gouverneur, Edwards and Natural Bridge. At Massena is one of the world's largest aluminum refineries.

There are numerous other features about the broad stretch over which the First Army will maneuver, these including such as are to be found in the area between Plattsburg and Massena. No attempt has

been made in this article to touch upon these and they will be outlined so far as space avails in a second article which will appear in the August issue of the GUARDSMAN.

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## ALBANY

### BIRTHPLACE OF THE UNION

UNDER this title, the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany has just published a most interesting and informative book. In its pages, it points out many facts regarding the city, which are not generally known—for instance, that Albany is the oldest existing settlement of the original thirteen States, which claim is supported by this statement: "The honor of being the first-born community in the nation goes undisputedly to Jamestown, Virginia, settled in 1607. Albany began its career seven years later. But Jamestown, put to the torch in Bacon's Rebellion, went down permanently in smoldering ruins before 1700. Albany has outlived Captain John Smith's settlement by more than two centuries. It is, therefore, the oldest existing settlement of the original thirteen States which formed the Union."

"Here the Congress of 1754, the most notable assemblage America had yet seen, was held in the picturesque Stadt Huys, where none other than Benjamin Franklin presented the plan for the union of the colonies."

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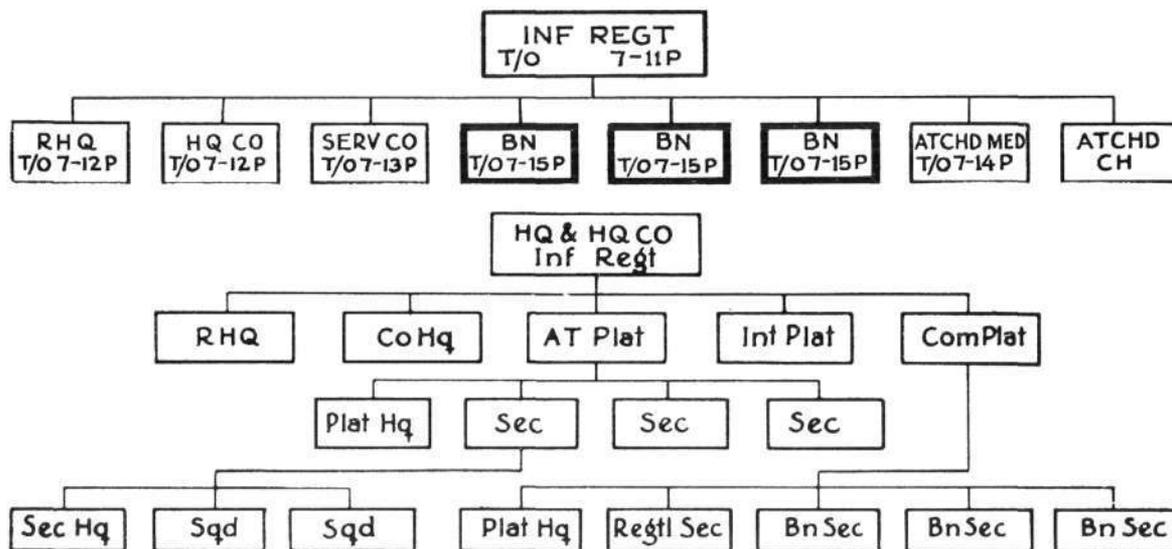
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BALTIMORE, MD.

# Modern Infantry

by Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Dager  
Infantry

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

## PART III



WITH so many constant proposals for change in organization it is a pleasure to find that our next higher echelon, the infantry regiment, has come safely through the maelstrom of ideas and tests, and is capable of being included, as now organized by War Department Tables of Organization No. 7-11 dated January 1, 1939, in whatever type infantry division formed—square, with brigade headquarters, or triangular, without. This fact alone reflects great credit upon those responsible for its development and is indicative of sound basic design which permits its inclusion, without change, in either type division.

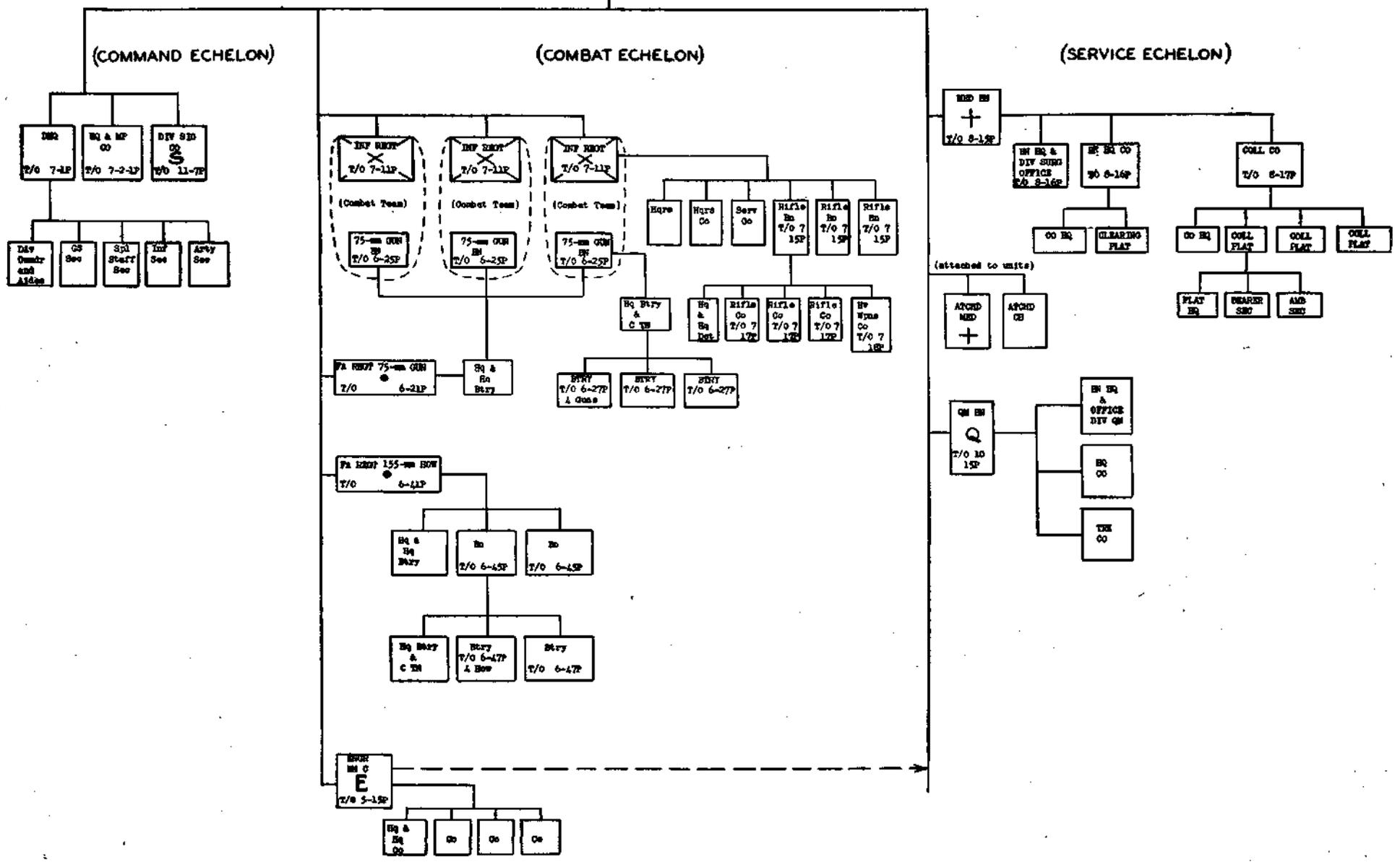
With the recent consolidation of regimental bands to form divisional or station bands, the infantry regiment now has a war strength of 103 officers and 2,302 enlisted men. These figures include the personnel of regimental headquarters (5 officers), headquarters company (8 officers and 176 enlisted men), service company (9 officers and 110 enlisted men), and the three infantry battalions.

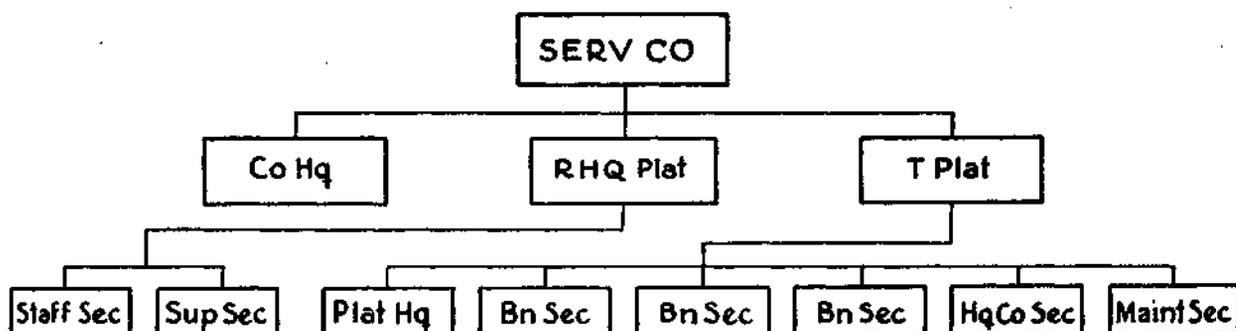
These three battalions must be fed three times a day, supplied with ammunition, commanded, communicated with at all times, protected from tank or mechanized attack, and occasionally bandaged up and evacuated. Except for these latter two tasks, which

would be handled by attached medical personnel, all the rest are the responsibilities of the colonel, assisted by his small staff and the two overhead units—headquarters company and service company.

Headquarters company, completely motorized, contains the intelligence platoon, the antitank platoon and communication platoon for the purposes implied. In the antitank platoon, besides platoon headquarters, there are three sections of two guns (and squads) each, an organization suitable for attachment of a gun section to each infantry battalion should such a disposition of weapons be appropriate. These are the only organic crew-weapons actually under command of the colonel. These are far too few, in the opinion of many, but there they are, and "a bird in the hand" applies. If and when we include more of such guns, we can expand our antitank theory and practice to the extent of our gain. Perhaps ingenuity in employment of six may enhance our ability to handle eighteen? Let's watch the current maneuvers!

Similarly, in the communication platoon we find a platoon headquarters, a regimental section, and three battalion sections, all sections joining and providing communications to and for the echelon indicated, as soon as the need for same is foreseen.





The intelligence platoon of ten enlisted men operates to collect and disseminate information as directed by the regimental S-2.

The service company of the infantry regiment consists of a company headquarters, regimental headquarters platoon (two sections; staff and supply), and a transportation platoon consisting of a platoon headquarters, headquarters company section, maintenance section, and three battalion sections.

The two sections of headquarters platoon as their titles indicate, furnish personnel to plan and conduct the necessary staff and administration work, and solve the vital and ever-present problems of supply.

The transportation platoon does just that—it moves everything up and brings anything back, "dead or alive." Its sections serve the units indicated by their title during movement, in bivouac or in battle, and furnish the vehicles which serve to discharge the regimental commander's new direct responsibility—the constant supply and replenishment of rations, gasoline and oil, ammunition and other classes of property. The infantry regiment now has the means, and must use them, to carry these supplies, to go back and bring up more.

The maintenance section of the transportation platoon (13 men) provides mechanic-chauffeurs and mobile repair crews for limited repair and maintenance of the organic vehicles of the regiment.

In the square (4-regiment) division, the regiment operates under a brigade commander. In the triangular division it operates directly under the division commander, with no intermediate link in the chain of command.

In either type division, square or triangular, in the future we will find the infantry regiment habitually living, serving, and fighting, as a co-partner in a combat team composed of an infantry regiment and an artillery gun battalion. This association, which we hope may later expand to include peace-time garrisoning together, is but simple acceptance of the fact that infantry and artillery must work in close contact. Otherwise the quasi-separate bodies will undergo inevitable strain and possibly disastrous rupture through lack of coordination and cooperation.

#### *Corps and Divisions*

We have indicated that up to and including the regiment, our new infantry is fixed; that the type of

division into which it is welded has no effect upon its organization, armament or equipment.

The accompanying functional chart of the new triangular division shows clearly and effectively its organization and operation. We have reason to believe that a type of army corps may also shortly appear in tables of organization. The tentative tables show one triangular and two square infantry divisions as the normal corps infantry complement. But it is neither improbable nor impracticable that a corps organization of all square, or all triangular divisions may later receive favorable attention as a result of actual corps tests in the last series of the current maneuvers. (See Chart, page 14.)

In the triangular division, the short chain of command—division commander dealing directly with infantry and artillery regimental commanders—has, in the Provisional Infantry Division test and the Provisional 2d Division test, produced more favorable than unfavorable comment. Where, however, attempt was made to inject the services of the Infantry Section Brigadier or Artillery Section Brigadier either in a command or in a staff capacity, the operations of the division were retarded, rather than expedited.

#### *New Infantry Tactics*

Marshal Foch wrote that "the creation of a new order of things in itself does not imply that from the outset we have the ability to impart life to the organization." Washington varied the eighteenth century tactics of line-and-successive-volleys by sudden attacks in light order. He introduced mobility to the battlefield. He had seen Braddock's regulars mowed down by the fires of French and Indians, from cover.

The men of the Confederate and Federal Armies in the Civil War drew favorable comment from foreign military critics on their intelligence. They skirmished, shot from cover, and avoided mass tactics, though mass tactics (volley firing by ranks) was at that time in the military manuals.

Changes in combat tactics have been developed since the World War, based upon experiences in that conflict. And mass for infantry, as a result, now refers to speed, timing, direction, flat and high-angle fire-support and general intensity of attack. History repeats itself and we are now correcting the errors of the past, particularly those of the World War when

we suffered heavily by trying to copy British and French tactics. The experience gained was paid for heavily.

When we say we have new tactics for our new infantry we are not implying the introduction or discovery of a new science; the principles of war still exist, and we penetrate, envelop, defend passively, actively, or by retrograde action in general, about the same as we always have done in the past.

But, as General Lynch so tersely puts it, "Armament conditions organization, and a tactical system is implicit in the organization adopted. There seems, however, to be a rather widespread misunderstanding of the tactics that underlie the new organization of the infantry regiment, due perhaps to the fact that the new armament is known only theoretically to most of the army; and tactical thought still images a transfer to the new regiment of the tactics of the old organization."

We have briefly described the new armament and organization, the success of which depends upon the modern application of the old tactical principle, fire and movement.

The new organization is capable of faster movement, from the largest to the smallest unit; it contains, organically, more fire-power than ever before in its history, and while it still requires artillery support of all calibers, it is not, in the area of close combat, so completely dependent on artillery as it has been in the past.

Infantry tactics of the old organization envisaged an attack by infantry supported constantly by adequate artillery fires. Artillery established a base of fire in the vicinity of point A on Sketch No. 1 an approximate range (in this purely arbitrary example) of 6,400 yards to point B. If infantry was required, as it frequently was, to carry an attack to a second battle position, it is obvious that guns with an average effective range of 7,500 yards (75-mm) must displace forward. When they did so, fire was temporarily less effective.

worked), or runner, to firing battery. The time lag between need and delivery of fire was too great. The weapons which stopped infantry were too small, too numerous, and too well concealed. The attack bogged down!

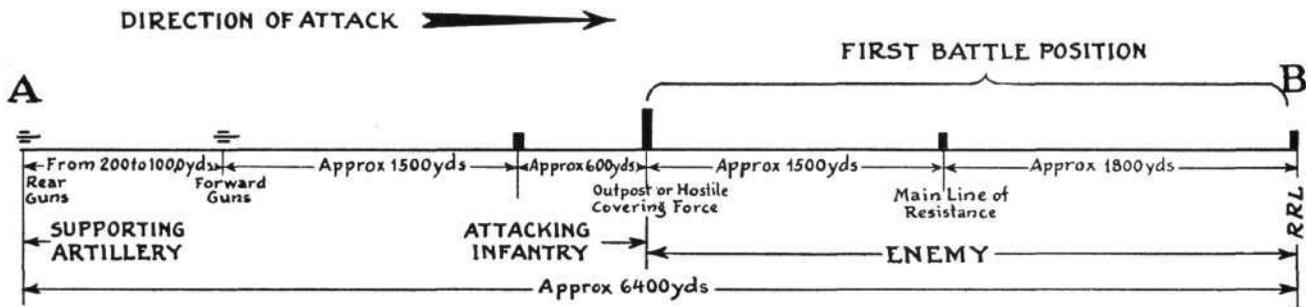
Into the field of infantry tactics we now bring—in a smaller way—the principle of the base of fire. We introduce three purely infantry bases of fire on this same hypothetical battlefield.

The rifle company establishes a base of fire. The company commander indicates the positions from which 60-mm mortars and light machine guns belonging to the company will support the advance of the three platoons.

The battalion establishes a base of fire. The battalion commander indicates positions from which .30 caliber heavy machine guns, 81-mm mortars and .50 caliber machine guns belonging to the battalion will support the advance of the three rifle companies.

The regiment in certain situations establishes a base of fire. When a battalion is initially held in regimental reserve, the regimental commander may indicate positions from which weapons of the reserve battalion will support the initial phases of the attack by the assault battalions.

During an attack, a rifle company commander may find that terrain and the situation favor establishment of from one to a half-dozen successive bases of fire. Having designated the successive objectives of the company, he may dispose his 60-mm mortars and light machine guns during the attack either in rear of his own platoons or to advanced positions behind adjacent platoons. It must be remembered that a company base of fire is not a point. It is an area in which mortars and light machine guns are sited and from which they fire. Naturally the characteristics of the two weapons, range, type target, volume desired and purpose of the supporting fires influence locations and the amount of dispersion of weapon sites. In one case the site of mortars and light machine guns may be almost coincident. In another, lack of cover



SKETCH NO. 1

Small targets, machine guns, pill-boxes, defiladed weapons, mortars and concealed resistances could only be brought under artillery fire by the long-winded process of designation by infantry commander to artillery liaison officer, then telephone, or radio (if it

or observation may require widely separated sites for the different weapons. It is purely a question of fitting the tools to the job, on the ground. Again, we may find situations in which but two suitable bases of fire exist for 60-mm mortars while a dozen or more

exist for the light machine guns in an attack toward a given objective.

Nor is selection of company bases of fire a purely selfish one. It is to the advantage of the commander of Company A to select bases from which he can, in addition to supporting his own platoons, also assist adjacent Company B, because if Company B goes forward, its company weapons will assist Company A by flanking fires. Note also that the advanced location of Company B clears and opens up terrain into which Company A can move weapons to firing positions for enfilading resistances confronting Company A.

So, as the company commanders have selected bases of fire and employed the principle of cooperative fires and weapon-positions (there being no company boundaries), we find that battalion commanders employ bases of fire to support the advance, and protect the flanks, of their companies and on occasion assist adjacent battalions. The battalion weapons, being somewhat heavier and in greater numbers than company weapons, require that considerable more care be given to the selection of battalion bases of fire. While company mortars and light machine guns may shift position quite rapidly and frequently, the greater weight, range, and ammunition supply problem of the battalion weapons do not suggest short or frequent change of positions.

(To be concluded)

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## NUMBER ONE BROADWAY

DOWN where Broadway begins, and overlooking the spot where Peter Minit bought Manhattan Island, is the site of New York's first "skyscraper." Erected in 1882, it was an imposing structure of red brick with a slanting, copper roof and a cupola which was visible far down the harbor on a clear day. Forty years later, under the reconstructive genius of architect Walter Chambers, with the addition of an exterior of white stone and interior changes that involved the complete framework, the last vestiges of a century-old romantic glamour disappeared from Number One Broadway.

Back in 1640, Pieter Koechs, a Danish soldier in the Dutch garrison, sued a young lady named Anne for breach of promise. She was compelled by law to marry him and seemed never to have regretted it. The bridegroom built a tavern "at the corner of Heere Straat," which is the site of Number One Broadway. An old wound or possibly overindulgence in his own stock-in-trade eventually caused Pieter to pass on, after which the tavern became famous

as "The Widow Cox's," a fashionable rendezvous of the town. Apparently Anne did very well, for tax records of 1674 place her cash assets at \$5,000.

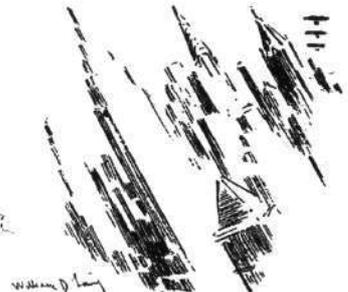
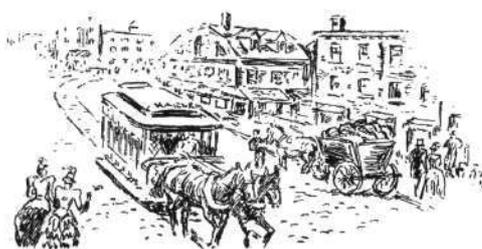
As a result of the general upheaval, social and economic, resulting from the alternate Dutch and English control of Nieuw Amsterdam or New York, the Cox property reverted to the government. Old records indicate its possession by one Abraham de Peyster, who sold out to Archibald Kennedy, Recorder General and Collector of Customs. The recorder willed his sizeable estate to a son, Archibald, Jr., a captain in the Royal Navy. Captain Kennedy chose the spot that in 1745 adjoined the fort and built thereon a home that won fame as the Kennedy Mansion, scene of many brilliant receptions and other social affairs. Two-storied, with white walls, green gables and shutters, Number One Broadway saw the revolutionary years go by as headquarters of American Generals Putnam and Washington and British General Howe. (Legend says that Major Andre here inscribed the now infamous despatches to Benedict Arnold that brought about his death as a spy and Arnold's degradation.) Described in a letter of the period as having become "filthy" from being

used as a barracks, the Kennedy House passed into the limbo of the forsaken.

In 1790, thoroughly renovated, Number One Broadway became Mrs. Graham's Fashionable Boarding School For Young Ladies, and became in turn the residence of Don Diego de Gardoqui, Ambassador from Spain; the home of Isaac Sears, a merchant, and Mrs. Long's Boarding house. Again a private residence in 1800, it sheltered Mayor Edward Livingston. Nathaniel Paine, banking partner of Aaron Burr, Robert Kennedy, and Edward Prince who sold it to his sons-in-law in 1848. They, upset by the growing pains of the new nation, turned over the now somewhat battered building to a hotel keeper and it remained the Hotel Washington until 1881. Neither the first hosteler, James Bartlett, nor C. W. Dayley, to whom he sold the Washington in 1876, knew anything but success with the ill-fated structure. Talleyrand, Napoleon's exiled minister, found refuge within its walls in 1859 and it regained its former glory as the city's social center. The Washington boasted the first roof garden in New York, with a view up Broadway and balcony seats from which the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge could be observed. Good food and drink

# New York

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



was the watchword, and good fellowship the magnet that drew visitors from such distant regions as New Jersey and Long Island.

Number One's "descent" to the status of office building began with the occupancy of M. M. Van Dyke, a shipping firm. Its ruin was complete in 1882, when Cyrus Field, layer of the first Atlantic cable, razed the Kennedy Mansion and replaced it with the "lightning-defying folly" that was named the Washington Building. The first of a series that eventually included the Flatiron, Woolworth, and Empire State and other skyscrapers, Number One Broadway, home of the International Mercantile Marine Company, is still a remarkable achievement in architectural beauty. The only vestige of a thousand memories is a bronze plaque at the building's Broadway and State Street corner, announcing that the site once knew the presence of George Washington.

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**"KNOCK ON WOOD"**

UNCOMMON as wooden figures may be at the present time, in the years gone by they served as signs for the various businesses in the city. A few of the rare wooden figures observed by reporters for the Federal Writers' Project of New York City follow: the figure of a sailor in wood, with one foot on the ground and the other resting on a barrel, and supporting a binnacle on his knee, faces Coenties Slip at 69 Pearl Street. It is the property of a company dealing in nautical instruments, charts, and compass adjustments since 1848.

The wooden sailor has been standing outside the firm's doors since 1851 and is posed on the spot where the Dutch City Hall stood in 1653.

A life-sized wooden horse stands outside the entrance to 141 East 24th Street. The wooden horse, which is the trade symbol for dealers in horse supplies and riders' accessories, is one of the few remaining in the city.

One of the last of the wooden boots designating the location of a cobbler hangs over the shoe repairing shop at 241 East 54th Street.

**HUNTING IN NEW YORK CITY**

NEW YORKERS who miss the great outdoors but just can't get away from town to go hunting will find that it's all right with the New York State Conservation Department if they do their hunting in the city.

During the season, if a New Yorker has a license and meets a bear (outside of the zoo, of course), the bear is all his. New Yorkers are permitted to destroy any dog seen pursuing or killing deer, but they may never, never hunt Land Turtles.

If she-New Yorkers insist on Mink coats, it's open season for Mink from November 10 to March 15, and animals may be got "in any manner, day or night, except by chemicals, gas or poison." The open season for "Varying" Hares is from November 1 to December 31, and the same is true of Squirrels.

Bull Frogs may not be bothered until June 16, nor yet between the hours of 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. And New Yorkers can get in a heap of trouble if they "catch, offer for sale or have in their possession at any time any female crabs bearing eggs visible thereon."

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## PUERTO RICO NATIONAL GUARD

(Continued from page 11)

riqueña" took a prominent part and distinguished itself, earning warm commendation from the Spanish Crown.

During the first half of the eighteenth century, economic conditions and other causes brought about a gradual deterioration of the militia with consequent loss of prestige. However, in 1770 Field Marshal Alejandro O'Reilly was charged with the reorganization of this force, and, on April 29 of that year, he issued his order changing its official designation to "Milicias Disciplinadas," and prescribing comprehensive regulations as to discipline, training, uniform and equipment. The splendid work of General O'Reilly earned for him the title of "Padre de las Milicias Disciplinadas."

The record left in history by the "Milicias Disciplinadas" is a record to be proud of. The last war service of these Puerto Rican troops was rendered in 1868, in quelling the only revolt against Spain in the history of Puerto Rico.

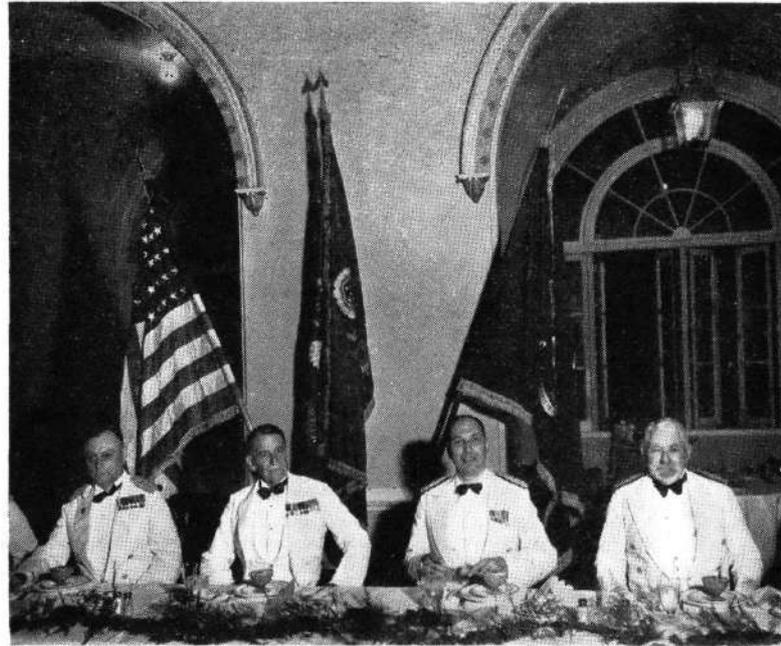
Sentiment against Spain had been developing slowly over many years prior to 1868, but the uprising of that year gave clear indication of general discontent, if not hostility, on the part of Puerto Ricans. The Spanish government

began to distrust the Puerto Rican Militia and, as a result, Governor Laureano Sanz, in 1869, organized the Guardia Civil (a constabulary composed of Spaniards who had served in the army), and, on February 12, 1870, issued a decree disbanding the militia and creating in its stead, a Corps of Volunteers restricted to Spaniards and sons of Spaniards. Thus it happened that, in 1898, when the American troops landed in Puerto Rico, they encountered Spanish regulars and Spanish volunteers but no Puerto Rican forces. With but few exceptions, Puerto Ricans sympa-

thized with the American cause, and some of them rendered valuable service as advisers, guides and interpreters to the American troops.

By 1899, less than a year after the termination of the Spanish-American war, the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry (now the 65th Infantry) was organized as a contingent of United States Volunteers, and in 1908 it was made part of the Regular Army. However, little or nothing was done toward the organization of manpower on a large scale until the World War. The general mobilization of 1917, involving the eventual induction, organization of and training of more than 30,000 men in Puerto Rico, was conducted in a highly efficient manner and produced a valuable military force of some 15,000 men, exclusive of 3,700 in the regular regiment. However, it was manifest that many of the difficulties encountered in assembling, organizing and training so large a force would have been avoided if plans for such mobilization had been prepared opportunely.

After the World War, some of the officers whose experience in organizing and training the Puerto Rican quota had convinced them



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MAJ ALBERT W. BLANDING  
PUERTO RICO NATIONAL GUARD  
JULY 20 1937 A. 20180, P.R.

of the need of a peace-time force to serve as a nucleus for the organization and training of large masses, presented to the Governor of Puerto Rico, the Honorable Arthur Yager, their proposal for the organization of a National Guard contingent. The proposal received hearty support from the Governor and very prompt approval from the War Department. On July 19, 1919, the Secretary of War, the Honorable Newton D. Baker, signed the letter authorizing the creation of the Puerto Rico National Guard. This most important document, addressed to Governor Yager, states:

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1919.

Hon. Arthur Yager,  
Governor of Puerto Rico,  
San Juan, P. R.

My dear Governor:

In the Act of Congress approved July 11, 1919, funds have been appropriated for the maintenance, during the fiscal year 1920, of the National Guard as authorized in the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, with the proviso that the provisions of Section 62 of that Act shall be considered fulfilled if the first strength mentioned therein be attained by June 30, 1920, and the other increments in successive years thereafter.

It is the desire of the President in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned Acts, to ultimately organize in Porto Rico a small self-contained force of National Guard troops capable of independent operations or of cooperation with the Regular regiment of Porto Rican Infantry in the police and internal defense of the Island. Such a force would probably ultimately consist of a brigade of Infantry, with attached Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Signal and Sanitary troops. The first units to be organized, and for which funds are now available from the appropriations for the fiscal year 1920, are as follows:

- 1 Regiment of Infantry.
- 1 Squadron of Cavalry.

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Units will be organized for the time being under Tables of Organization, United States Army, approved May 3, 1917. Two copies of these tables are inclosed with this letter. The strength required for Federal recognition will be the minimum strength specified in these tables.

I will be greatly obliged if you will be good enough to advise me at an early date as to the number and character of National Guard units if any, which will be organized in Porto Rico under this authority.

Yours very truly,  
(Sgd.) NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War.

The use of the National Guard as a nucleus for the mobilization of man power on a large scale apparently was overlooked, but it is evident that the need of a substantial peace-time force was recognized.

The first unit of the Puerto Rico National Guard was Company A, 1st Reg., P. R. Inf., organized at Mayaguez on November 23, 1919, followed by Company B, 1st Reg., P. R. Inf., with one platoon at San Sebastian and one at Lares, and Company E, 1st Reg., P. R. Inf., at Ponce Playa. On April 30, 1920, the 295th Infantry was recognized as a full regiment. At present, we have four battalions of infantry, organized as the 295th and 296th Regiments. The third battalion of each regiment is inactive.

It is no mere coincidence that many of the names on the rolls of our Guard appear in the records of the old Puerto Rican militia. For example, the author of this article counts among his ancestors a captain, a lieutenant-colonel and a colonel who served in the "Milicias Puertorriqueñas." Small wonder, then, that we are proud of the traditions of the militias and set their splendid record as an example to our men. No wonder that we are proud of having as our first Commanding Officer, Don Juan Ponce de León, who, as recorded on his tomb, "was more of a lion in his deeds than in his name."

**THE STATE MATCHES**

(Continued from page 6)

**Bulletin No. 9:**

**TWO MAN TEAM MATCHES**  
300 YARDS—RAPID FIRE—83 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 9, 1940.

Course: Rapid Fire—300 Yards—Prone from Standing—  
Time—1 Minute, 10 Seconds—Target A—10 shots  
each man.

TEAMS	SCORE
1. 10th Infantry: Short-Short .....	90
2. 107th Infantry: Nott-Hippert .....	90
3. 71st Infantry: Alisch-Terleski .....	89
4. 165th Infantry: Ross-McCullough .....	89
5. 107th Infantry: Devereux-Mason .....	89
6. 102nd Engineers: Swan-Evans .....	89
7. 71st Infantry: Rafter-Maloney .....	88
8. 102nd Engineers: Breen-Fennell .....	88
9. 106th Infantry: Palmieri-Schultze .....	87
10. 14th Infantry: McQueen-Reitheimer .....	87

73 others competed.

**Bulletin No. 10:**

**200 YARDS—SLOW FIRE MATCH**  
INDIVIDUAL—171 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 10, 1940.

Course: Ten shots at 200 yards, standing. Target A.

COMPETITOR	SCORE
1. Capt. E. L. Bell, Jr., 14th Inf.....	48
2. Capt. R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.....	47
3. Sgt. J. P. Nicolai, 106th Inf.....	47

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4. Capt. A. S. Ward, 369th Inf. ....	47
5. Pfc. W. B. Simpson, 369th Inf. ....	47
6. Pvt. D. Wills, 106th Inf. ....	47
7. Pvt. A. E. Walle, 102nd Eng. ....	47
8. Sgt. R. Velie, 107th Inf. ....	46
9. Sgt. S. F. Rzonca, 106th Inf. ....	46
10. Cpl. M. Breen, 102nd Eng. ....	46
11. Lt. J. K. Batstone, 107th Inf. ....	46
12. Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng. ....	46
13. Lt. C. A. LaButis, 106th Inf. ....	46
14. Pvt. R. MacDunwoody, 107th Inf. ....	46
15. Pfc. G. Seidel, 107th Inf. ....	45
16. Cpl. S. Battaglia, 71st Inf. ....	45
17. Sgt. H. B. Mehrtens, 107th Inf. ....	45
18. Pvt. R. L. Deverall, 107th Inf. ....	45
19. G. H. Huppert, 107th Inf. ....	45
20. Cpl. C. F. Cusanelli, 14th Inf. ....	45
21. Sgt. A. J. Connell, 165th Inf. ....	45
22. Pvt. P. Tantullo, 165th Inf. ....	45
23. 1st Sgt. T. J. O'Brien, 165th Inf. ....	45
24. Pvt. J. Schaub, 106th Inf. ....	45
25. Pvt. L. J. DeNoia, 71st Inf. ....	45
26. Sgt. M. Netheway, 105th Inf. ....	45
27. Sgt. D. C. Bradt, 105th Inf. ....	45

144 others competed.

**Bulletin No. 11:**

**THE GENERAL ANDERSON MATCH**

300 YARDS—RAPID FIRE—INDIVIDUAL—170 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 10, 1940.

Course: Ten shots at 300 yards, sitting or kneeling, 1  
minute, 10 seconds. Target A.

COMPETITOR	SCORE
1. Pfc. W. B. Simpson, 369th Inf. ....	48
2. Sgt. L. J. DeNoia, 71st Inf. ....	47
2. Sgt. A. O'Connell, 165th Inf. ....	47
2. Capt. J. W. Bidwell, 14th Inf. ....	47
2. Sgt. H. C. Atkinson, 174th Inf. ....	47
2. Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng. ....	47
2. Major P. T. McMeniman, 165th Inf. ....	47
2. Pfc. C. F. Schwab, 14th Inf. ....	47
9. Pfc. P. H. Agramonte, 107th Inf. ....	46
9. Sgt. J. V. Hogan, 105th Inf. ....	46
9. Sgt. H. V. Meyers, 369th Inf. ....	46
9. Sgt. D. C. Bradt, 105th Inf. ....	46
9. Sgt. S. F. Rzonca, 106th Inf. ....	46
9. 1st Lt. J. K. Batstone, 107th Inf. ....	46
9. Pvt. J. F. Schaub, 106th Inf. ....	46
15. Sgt. C. H. McLeay, 174th Inf. ....	46
16. Sgt. T. F. Maloney, 71st Inf. ....	45
16. Capt. R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf. ....	45
16. Cpl. M. Breen, 102nd Eng. ....	45
16. Lt. W. F. Eglit, N.Y.N.M. ....	45
16. Cpl. J. D. Hagen, 107th Inf. ....	45
16. Pvt. J. J. Rajkovich, 14th Inf. ....	45
16. Cpl. I. Weiner, 71st Inf. ....	45
16. Sgt. F. Sylvester, 71st Inf. ....	45
16. Cpl. W. A. Spieth, 107th Inf. ....	45
16. Capt. E. Alisch, 71st Inf. ....	45
16. Pfc. E. B. Cox, 107th Inf. ....	45
16. Sgt. G. H. Huppert, 107th Inf. ....	45

142 others competed.

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**Bulletin No. 12:**

**THE GENERAL KEARNEY MATCH**

600 YARDS—SLOW FIRE—INDIVIDUAL—170 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 10, 1940.

Course: Ten shots at 600 Yards, prone.

COMPETITOR	SCORE
1. Capt. H. F. Ross, 165th Inf.....	48
2. Sgt. J. Terleski, 71st Inf.....	48
3. Cpl. W. A. Spieth, 107th Inf.....	48
4. Sgt. H. B. Mehrtens, 107th Inf.....	47
5. Cpl. Dooley, 102nd Eng.....	47
6. Capt. R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.....	47
7. Pfc. Francisco, 102nd Eng.....	47
8. Pvt. A. E. Walle, 102nd Eng.....	47
9. Pvt. J. J. Rajkovich, 14th Inf.....	46
10. Sgt. S. F. Miller, 105th Inf.....	46
11. Sgt. D. O'Leary, 165th Inf.....	46
12. Lt. J. K. Batstone, 107th Inf.....	46
13. Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.....	46
14. Cpl. J. S. Prybylek, 105th Inf.....	46
15. Capt. W. A. Swan, 102nd Eng.....	46
16. Pfc. W. B. Simpson, 369th Inf.....	46
17. Sgt. C. Mason, 107th Inf.....	46
18. Sgt. A. O'Connell, 165th Inf.....	46
19. Sgt. H. C. Atkinson, 174th Inf.....	46
20. 1st Sgt. F. McCullough, 165th Inf.....	45
21. Sgt. E. H. Martin, 174th Inf.....	45
22. Pfc. J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.....	45
23. Sgt. C. Delorenze, 105th Inf.....	45
24. C.S.M. J. J. Peck, N.Y.N.M.....	45
25. Capt. J. F. McDonough, 165th Inf.....	45
26. Pvt. V. Gaiani, 174th Inf.....	45
26. Sgt. J. W. Shuart, 174th Inf.....	45
28. Pfc. J. L. Putnam, 105th Inf.....	45
29. Pfc. E. B. Cox, 107th Inf.....	45
30. Capt. A. S. Ward, 369th Inf.....	45
31. Sgt. T. F. Maloney, 71st Inf.....	45
32. Pvt. J. J. Neff, 174th Inf.....	45

138 others competed.



(Continued on page 31)

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

COLONELS	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>	1ST LIEUTENANTS	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
Thiessen, Frederick A.....	May 10'40..	A.G.D. (S.S.)	Meegan, Edward J.....	May 1'40..	101st Cav.
Burns, Brendan A.....	May 14'40..	102nd Engrs.	Pennell, Lockwood M.....	May 2'40..	101st Cav.
MAJORS			Holt, James E., Jr.....	May 4'40..	369th Inf.
Roberson, William C.....	May 1'40..	101st Cav.	Weeks, Caleb C.....	May 7'40..	165th Inf.
McCabe, Edward M.....	May 15'40..	108th Inf.	Moore, Phelps S.....	May 9'40..	108th Inf.
CAPTAINS			Quinn, Francis J.....	May 11'40..	258th F.A.
Whalen, William E.....	May 2'40..	258th F.A.	Meenagh, William F.....	May 11'40..	258th F.A.
Guinan, William J. (Chap.)	May 6'40..	156th F.A.	Cray, Winthrupe H.....	May 15'40..	107th Inf.
Polsgrove, Robert C.....	May 15'40..	87th Brig.	Benedict, Robert E.....	May 18'40..	10th Inf.
Skelly, Edward W.....	May 20'40..	A.G.D., (S.S.)	Sauer, John J.....	May 21'40..	M.C., 107th Inf.
Paul, Thurston T., Jr.....	May 21'40..	10th Inf.	Gruters, Bertram E.....	May 23'40..	258th F.A.
Beissig, Lewis C. (Chap.)	May 22'40..	245th C.A.	Anderson, James B.....	May 24'40..	258th F.A.
Caswell, Dwight W.....	May 24'40..	258th F.A.	Stanton, John P.....	May 25'40..	258th F.A.
Butler, Bradford Jr.....	May 25'40..	258th F.A.	2ND LIEUTENANTS		
			Chelkonas, Frank J.....	May 2'40..	105th F.A.
			Shadle, Charles F.....	May 3'40..	258th F.A.
			Wehr, Nicholas G.....	May 22'40..	104th F.A.
			Hanlon, Peter E.....	May 22'40..	104th F.A.
			Pappas, Christopher L.....	May 22'40..	244th C.A.
			Quesada, Anthony.....	May 23'40..	258th F.A.
			Scott, Robert H.....	May 25'40..	107th Inf.

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

MAJOR		1ST LIEUTENANTS			
Oeder, Lambert R.....	May 23'40..	D.C., 102nd Med. Regt.	Brookfield, William L.....	May 20'40..	52nd F.A. Brig.
CAPTAINS		2ND LIEUTENANTS			
Eplan, Shepard.....	May 28'40..	D.C., 258th F.A.	Evcland, Edward H.....	May 2'40..	245th C.A.
Marston, Howard E.....	May 14'40..	10th Inf.	Murphy, John J.....	May 28'40..	71st Inf.
Masten, Edward L.....	May 20'40..	D.C., 156th F.A.			

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

CAPTAINS		1ST LIEUTENANT			
Kellner, Frank E.....	May 1'40..	M.C., 10th Inf.	Stickney, Edwin F.....	May 27'40..	106th F.A.
Mulliner, Edwin R.....	May 24'40..	14th Inf.	2ND LIEUTENANT		
			Lee, Paul B.....	May 17'40..	107th Inf.

**THE STATE MATCHES**

(Continued from page 29)

**Bulletin No. 19:**

**GENERAL ROBINSON MATCH**

TEAMS OF SIX—27 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 12, 1940.

Course: Ten shots, slow fire, at 200 yards, standing—Target A.  
 Ten shots, rapid fire, at 200 yards, sitting or kneeling from standing—Target A—1 minute.  
 Ten shots, rapid fire, at 300 yards, prone from standing—Target A, 1 minute, 10 seconds.

TEAM	200 Yd.	200 Yd.	300 Yd.	TOTAL
	S.F.	R.F.	R.F.	
1. 107TH INFANTRY, No. 2				
Pvt. J. B. Morrissey.....	46	48	47	141
Sgt. C. Mason.....	45	47	47	139
Lt. J. K. Batstone.....	46	47	46	139
Capt. R. A. Devereux.....	44	48	45	137
Sgt. W. A. Spieth.....	44	47	45	136
Capt. R. A. Nott.....	46	45	43	134
Total .....				826
2. 107th Infantry, No. 3.....				823
3. 106th Infantry, No. 1.....				816
4. 102nd Engineers, A.....				813
5. 107th Infantry, No. 1.....				805
6. 174th Infantry, No. 1.....				801
7. 71st Infantry, No. 2.....				792
8. 14th Infantry, No. 1.....				792
9. 369th Infantry, No. 1.....				778
10. 102nd Engineers, B.....				776
11. 71st Infantry, No. 1.....				775
12. 106th Infantry, No. 2.....				768
13. 165th Infantry, No. 2.....				766
14. 174th Infantry, No. 3.....				743
15. 174th Infantry, No. 2.....				742
16. 165th Infantry, No. 1.....				739
17. 14th Infantry, No. 2.....				738
18. 105th Infantry, No. 1.....				730
19. 105th Infantry, No. 2.....				728
20. 369th Infantry, No. 2.....				711

Further match results will appear in the August issue.

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# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF APRIL, 1940

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (April 1-30, Inclusive).....90.70%

Maximum Authorized Strength, N.Y.N.G.....	1508 Off.	22 W. O.	24095 E. M.	Total 25625
Present Strength, N.Y.N.G.....	1387 Off.	21 W. O.	22143 E. M.	Total 23531

**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>106th Field Art.</b>	<b>96.26%</b> (2) <sup>1</sup>
Actual Strength...831	
<b>121st Cavalry</b>	<b>95.89%</b> (3) <sup>5</sup>
Actual Strength...609	
<b>369th Infantry</b>	<b>95.26%</b> (4) <sup>2</sup>
Actual Strength...1337	
<b>Spec. Trps. 21st Cav. Div.</b>	<b>94.77%</b> (5) <sup>4</sup>
Actual Strength...133	
<b>101st Signal Bn.</b>	<b>94.58%</b> (6) <sup>17</sup>
Actual Strength...227	
<b>156th Field Art.</b>	<b>92.81%</b> (7) <sup>10</sup>
Actual Strength...744	
<b>174th Infantry</b>	<b>92.18%</b> (8) <sup>11</sup>
Actual Strength...1306	
<b>244th Coast Art.</b>	<b>92.06%</b> (9) <sup>6</sup>
Actual Strength...935	
<b>71st Infantry</b>	<b>91.77%</b> (10) <sup>9</sup>
Actual Strength...1234	
<b>102nd Med. Rgt.</b>	<b>91.17%</b> (11) <sup>13</sup>
Actual Strength...623	
<b>104th Field Art.</b>	<b>90.92%</b> (12) <sup>7</sup>
Actual Strength...764	
<b>245th Coast Art.</b>	<b>90.01%</b> (13) <sup>19</sup>
Actual Strength...1037	
<b>102nd Obs. Squ.</b>	<b>90.00%</b> (14) <sup>20</sup>
Actual Strength...130	
<b>107th Infantry</b>	<b>89.87%</b> (15) <sup>21</sup>
Actual Strength...1092	
<b>165th Infantry</b>	<b>89.73%</b> (16) <sup>14</sup>
Actual Strength...1302	
<b>212th Coast Art.</b>	<b>89.71%</b> (17) <sup>8</sup>
Actual Strength...914	
<b>105th Field Art.</b>	<b>89.34%</b> (19) <sup>12</sup>
Actual Strength...750	
<b>105th Infantry</b>	<b>89.33%</b> (19) <sup>25</sup>
Actual Strength...1311	
<b>108th Infantry</b>	<b>88.82%</b> (20) <sup>22</sup>
Actual Strength...1308	

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>102nd Quartermaster Regt.</b>				<b>97.49%</b> (1) <sup>3</sup>
Actual Strength...318				
HDQRS. ....	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO. ....	4	41	40	97.56
HDQRS. 1st BN. ....	4	2	2	100
COMPANY A ....	5	49	46	93.87
COMPANY B ....	4	47	47	100
HDQRS. 2nd BN. ....	4	2	2	100
COMPANY C ....	4	47	45	95.74
COMPANY D ....	4	44	43	97.73
HO. & HQ. DET. 3rd BATTALION ....	4	8	8	100
COMPANY E ....	4	33	33	100
COMPANY F ....	4	29	28	96.55
MED. DEP. DET. ....	4	12	12	100
		319	311	97.49

<b>Hq. 27th Division</b>	<b>95.23%</b> (5) <sup>7</sup>
Actual Strength...63	
<b>52nd F. A. Brig.</b>	<b>94.00%</b> (6) <sup>6</sup>
Actual Strength...50	
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>92.85%</b> (7) <sup>4</sup>
Actual Strength...73	
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>91.48%</b> (8) <sup>8</sup>
Actual Strength...47	
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>91.11%</b> (9) <sup>9</sup>
Actual Strength...46	

**BRIGADE STANDING**

<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>93.22%</b> (1) <sup>1</sup>
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry	
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>92.18%</b> (2) <sup>4</sup>
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry	
<b>52nd Field Art. Brig.</b>	<b>91.34%</b> (3) <sup>2</sup>
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery	
<b>Brig. Hqrs., C.A.C.</b>	<b>90.61%</b> (4) <sup>5</sup>
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery	
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>89.47%</b> (5) <sup>8</sup>
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry	
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>89.11%</b> (6) <sup>5</sup>
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry	
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>88.19%</b> (7) <sup>7</sup>
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company 10th Infantry 105th Infantry 106th Infantry	

<b>102nd Eng.</b>	<b>88.45%</b> (21) <sup>20</sup>
Actual Strength...528	
<b>14th Infantry</b>	<b>88.34%</b> (22) <sup>23</sup>
Actual Strength...1193	
<b>101st Cavalry</b>	<b>88.83%</b> (23) <sup>24</sup>
Actual Strength...601	
<b>Spec. Trps. 27th Div.</b>	<b>87.65%</b> (24) <sup>15</sup>
Actual Strength...416	
<b>258th Field Art.</b>	<b>87.63%</b> (25) <sup>16</sup>
Actual Strength...947	
<b>106th Infantry</b>	<b>87.53%</b> (26) <sup>27</sup>
Actual Strength...1139	
<b>10th Infantry</b>	<b>87.51%</b> (27) <sup>18</sup>
Actual Strength...1306	
<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>100.00%</b> (1) <sup>1</sup>
Actual Strength...50	
<b>Brig. Hdqs., C.A.C.</b>	<b>100.00%</b> (2) <sup>5</sup>
Actual Strength...11	
<b>State Staff</b>	<b>98.70%</b> (3) <sup>3</sup>
Actual Strength...74	
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>97.87%</b> (4) <sup>2</sup>
Actual Strength...48	



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You haven't heard of anybody getting hit in the teeth, with the butt of a musket, have you — and kicked into the gutter, just because someone didn't happen to like the color of his skin, or the texture of his hair, or the shape of his cheek bones?

A knock at the door doesn't send shivers up our backs, does it?

Neighbors aren't afraid to discuss the state of

the Nation, over the backyard fence, are they?

Our parks are unmarred — our homes intact, and our streets still ringing with the laughter of children, aren't they?

Our God is still mightier than our Government, isn't He?

In a word — we are still free men! Chins up, and face-to-the-wind! Strong in our faith! Firm in our priceless heritage!

\* \* \*

Today, as always, a proud and grateful nation salutes the "good men and true" who wear the Uniforms of our Military and Naval Services. For, in them, we see one of the greatest assurances that this is, and shall remain

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PABST BREWING COMPANY

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