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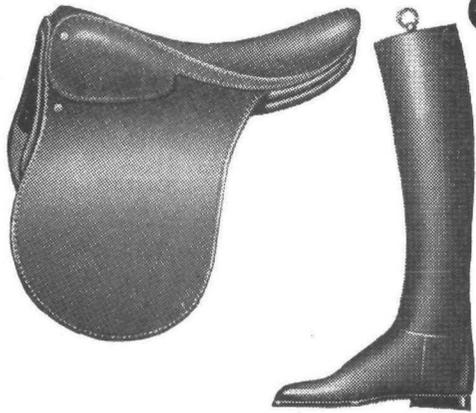


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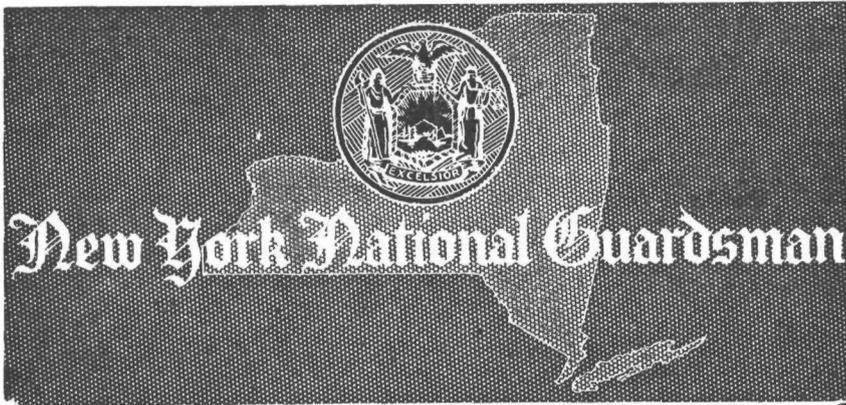
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# The Reorganization of the Infantry Division —Possible Effects on the National Guard

by Lt. Colonel Hampton Anderson

G3, 27th Division

**A**LTHOUGH there are no War Department plans for the present to reorganize the Infantry Divisions of the National Guard, the subject is, nevertheless, one of great interest in view of the current changes in the Regular Army Divisions and the possible effects on our own organization in the event similar changes should be authorized for the National Guard.

It is not proposed to offer any extended discussion of the historical background of this subject of reorganization, nor to bore the reader with statistical data as to the composition and characteristics of the several "type" divisions which have been developed and tested during the past three or four years.

For our purposes, it will perhaps be sufficient to say that there exists at present *on paper* three such "type" divisions.

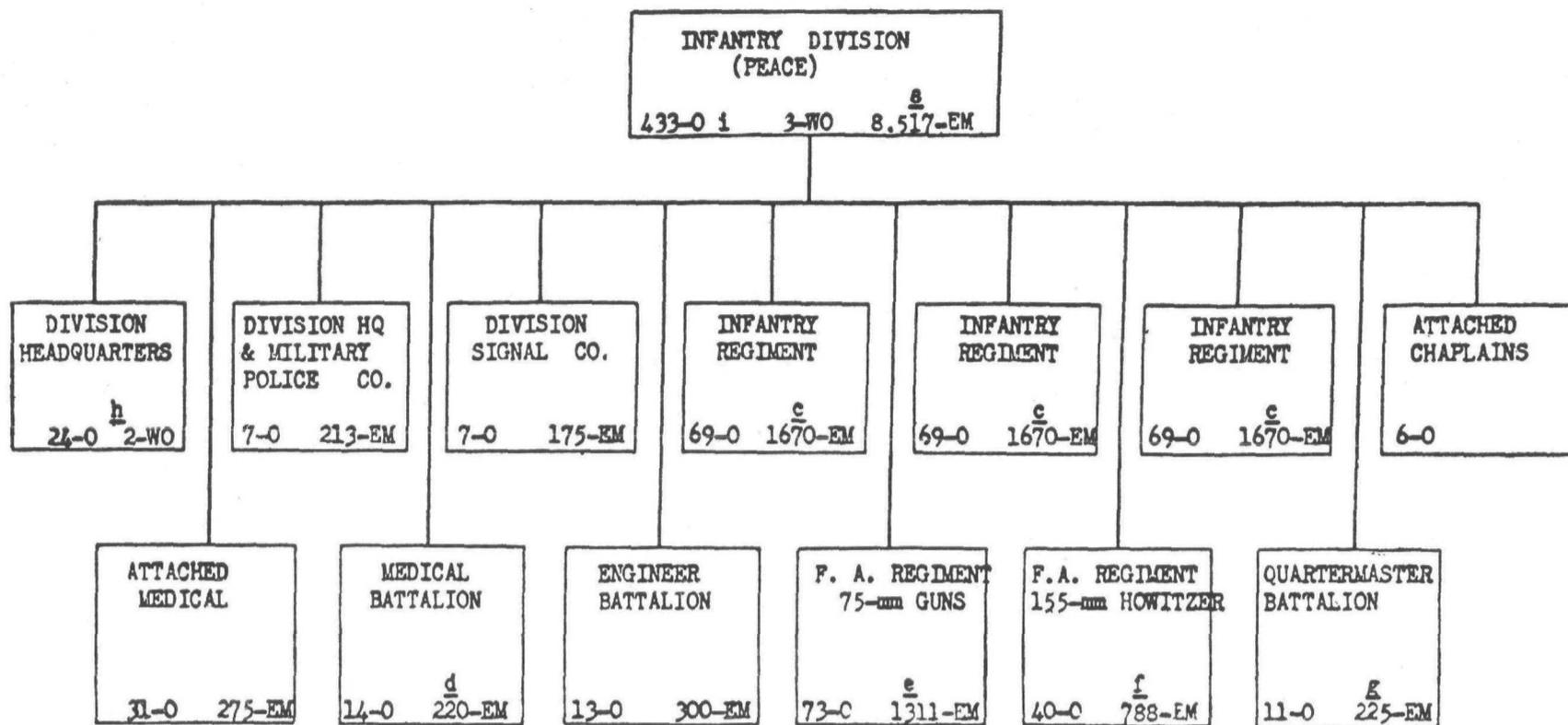
There is first, of course, the present so-called "heavy" division, under which the National Guard is now organized and with which we are all familiar. Its strength in round numbers is 22,000 officers and men. It is partly motorized and partly animal-drawn. It was intended as a self-contained, self-supporting unit, capable of sustained independent action. Its outstanding characteristic is great fire power. Obviously, its mobility is low. For instance, marching in a single column, this "heavy" division would be 38 miles long. To deploy from march column and get into action in one day, it would have to move on several parallel roads. It requires an excessive amount of command and supply overhead. For example, considering the rifle and machine gun companies and the gun batteries of the artillery alone, we find that only 13,000 of the 22,000 men actually fight, while the remaining 9,000 are "overhead."

The second "type" division with which we are concerned is the "Proposed Infantry Division" or P.I.D., which has been under test for the past three years in Texas. It consisted originally of some 13,000 officers and men, divided into four echelons: command, reconnaissance, combat and service. It was completely motorized or mechanized. Although its total road space was still excessive—about 30 miles in a single column—its mobility was relatively great. Its fire power would have been exceptional, if it had been entirely equipped with the new weapons for which it was primarily designed. As compared to the 2 to

5 ratio of "service" to "combat" strength in the old "heavy" division, the P.I.D. ratio was about 1 to 5. It represented an attempt to include in one self-contained unit the essential arms and services only, and in the correction proportion to make a balanced fighting team. As we are aware, the P.I.D., as originally organized, has been changed and modified in many respects as a result of the extensive field tests by the Second Division. In one sense, the P.I.D. was an "unreal" division, since it depended for its tactical and logistical employment on a number of new weapons which were not—and are not—available in the required numbers.

It is perhaps, this very fact which has influenced the War Department to create the *third* type of division with which we are here concerned, namely, the present Regular Army "streamlined" division. Five such divisions are now in process of organization and concentration for extended field training. It is armed throughout with weapons which are — or will be shortly—available in quantity. Its present authorized strength is about 9,000 officers and men. It is a workable and realistic solution of the problem of reorganization and, although the War Department has stated that for the present National Guard divisions will retain their existing organization, this new division is probably the "type" division contemplated in current mobilization plans for all components. Already, our own infantry regiments have been partially reorganized on the new basis and it is understood certain changes will shortly be made in our divisional artillery to conform with the plan. For this reason, I should like to outline briefly the organization of the new "streamlined" or "light" division, which is now known officially as the "triangular" division.

This new, triangular division is organized at peace or mobilization strength. It comprises three infantry regiments, two field artillery regiments (one 75mm gun and one 155mm howitzer), division headquarters, a division headquarters and military police company, a medical battalion, an engineer battalion, a quartermaster battalion and attached medical and chaplain personnel. There is one band per division. Total strength: 433 officers, 3 warrant officers and 8,517 enlisted men. Some of these are inactive in peace. Its total road space in one column would be about 20



- a. Includes 384 inactive in peace.
- b. Includes 6 inactive in peace (mail section).
- c. Includes 45 inactive in peace (ammunition carriers).
- d. Includes 48 inactive in peace (litter bearers).
- e. Includes 90 inactive in peace (combat trains).
- f. Includes 70 inactive in peace (combat trains).
- g. Includes 35 inactive in peace (service section).
- h. Enlisted personnel included in Division Headquarters and Military Police Company.
- i. Includes 6 officers inactive in peace (mail section and combat trains).

### ORGANIZATION CHART OF NEW "STREAMLINED" INFANTRY DIVISION

miles. However, being completely motorized, it would have excellent mobility.

The Division Headquarters consists of 24 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers and 57 Enlisted Men, distributed as follows:

*Division Commander and Aides:* 3 Officers and 1 Enlisted Man; *Infantry Section:* 3 Officers (including 1 Brigadier General) and 4 Enlisted Men; *Artillery Section:* 4 Officers (including 1 Brigadier General) and 15 Enlisted Men; *General Staff Section:* 5 Officers and 14 Enlisted Men (These 5 Officers include 1 Chief of Staff, 1 G-2 Officer, 2 G-3 Officers and 1 G-4 Officer); *Administrative and Special Staff Section:* 9 Officers and 23 Enlisted Men. (Included in the above 9 Officers are 2 Adjutant General Officers, 1 Inspector General, 1 Judge Advocate General, 2 Finance Department Officers, 1 Chemical Warfare Officer, 1 Ordnance Officer and 1 Chaplain. The special staff officers who also command units are: 1 Division Engineer, 1 Division Signal Officer and 1 Division Quartermaster. These latter officers are not included in the total.)

The Division Headquarters and Military Police Company consists of 7 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer and 213 Enlisted Men (including the Mail Section which is inactive in peace, but activated immediately upon mobilization), and attached personnel from Division Headquarters as follows: 24 Officers and 2 Warrant

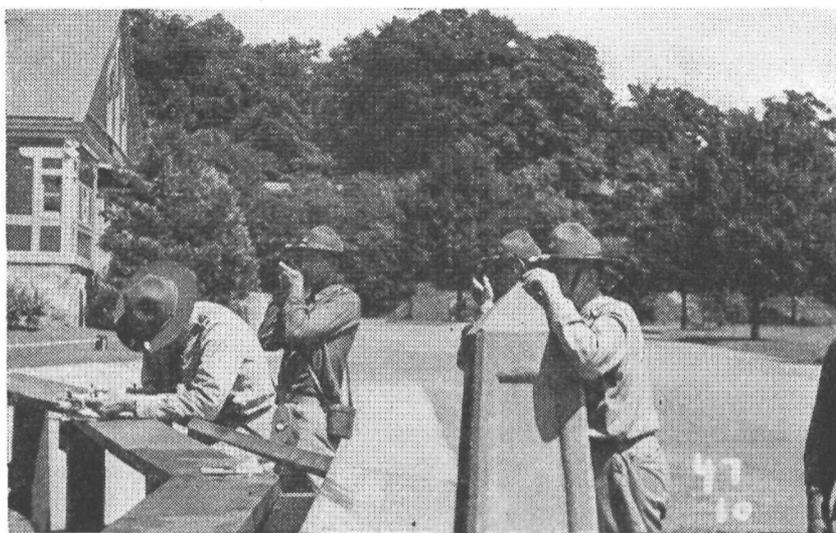
Officers. Included in this component is: *Company Headquarters:* 1 Officer and 10 Enlisted Men; *Division Band:* 1 Warrant Officer and 50 Enlisted Men; *Military Police Platoon:* 2 Officers and 50 Enlisted Men; *Mess and Orderly Platoon:* 1 Officer and 25 Enlisted Men; *Division Headquarters Section:* 1 Officer and 34 Enlisted Men; *Special Service Section:* 2 Officers and 44 Enlisted Men (including the inactive Mail Section of 1 Officer and 6 Enlisted Men which becomes active immediately upon mobilization).

In the Special Service Section is: *An Ordnance Section:* 1 Officer and 16 Enlisted Men; *A Chemical Warfare Section:* 3 Enlisted Men; *An Infantry Section:* 4 Enlisted Men; *An Artillery Section:* 15 Enlisted Men.

The Division Signal Company consists of 7 Officers and 175 Enlisted Men made up as follows: *Headquarters Platoon:* 3 Officers and 30 Enlisted Men; *Operating Platoon:* 3 Officers and 90 Enlisted Men; *Construction Platoon:* 1 Officer and 55 Enlisted Men.

The Field Artillery Regiment, 75mm Guns, consists of 73 Officers and 1,311 Enlisted Men (including 90 for battalion combat trains) and is composed of: *A Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:* 10 Officers and 90 Enlisted Men; *Three Battalions (3 Batteries each):* 21 Officers and 407 Enlisted Men each (includ-

(Continued on page 18)



## On Being An American Soldier

(From The Post-Star, Glens Falls, N. Y., October 12, 1939)

To an officer of Company K the remark was made, "You shouldn't have much trouble filling your new quota of 20 more men."

The officer responded, "It may not come easily. For one thing, our requirements are strict, not only on the physical side, but in regard to fitness in the field of personality. For another thing, parental consent is required in that age group where the best material is available, and at this time when the American people are against going to war there is an understandable, if not necessarily logical, projection of that feeling into an unwillingness to let young men volunteer for military service."

Despite the strict entrance requirements of the National Guard we are sure there will be plenty of material found available. As for parental influence, a clear understanding of the situation should prevent that being a resistive factor.

\* \* \*

People should appreciate that the re-organization, re-equipping and enlargement of the military forces now in progress is not a warlike gesture.

It would not be logical to say that from the completion of a highly effective volunteer army to par-

ticipation in the war is a short step which the nation might take too easily under the influence of propaganda. It would not because a National Guard at its best, even when merged with the professional forces, would in total be only the skeleton of the force that would be required for a foreign expedition. We all need to be clear about that.

The purpose of the current reorganization is to correct the glaring weaknesses of the National Guard, weaknesses about which not much was said publicly after the mobilization in the Plattsburg district, but which were startlingly revealed by that experience. If we are drawn into the war, it certainly will not be because we shall have created a great offensive military machine and through cockiness or confident idealism have been moved to meddle in other people's affairs.

However, if for some reason we are drawn into war in spite of ourselves, a position in Company K, it is important to observe, will be an advantageous one for a young man to hold.

The coming of war would mean the immediate mobilization by draft of all America's man power. All the young men who now are potential Company K material would promptly be called to the training camps and to a large extent the non-commissioned and commissioned officers who would train and lead these inexperienced forces would be the young men of experience and ability who previously had shown their worth in the National Guard. This was pointed out by Colonel Ross, commander of the 105th Regiment, in his recruiting orders the other day, when he said that in case of war large numbers of the Guardsmen would receive promotions, many of them commissions, to form the backbone of an American army which would have to be numbered in the millions. Thus the fact is that anyone who studies the enlistment problem with the assumption that America



will be involved in war must logically decide that the sooner a young man learns soldiering, the better it will be for him.

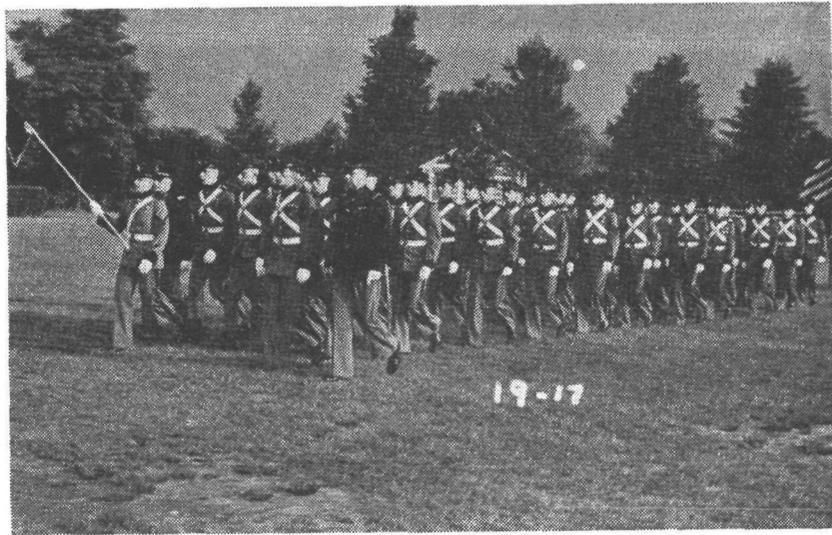
\* \* \*

It seems to us, for reasons already stated, that in urging Glens Falls young men to seek a place in their home military company, the primary consideration should be the value of that experience to a young man who can reasonably expect never to have to go to war. From that point of view a period of service in the National Guard, beyond being good for the physical man, is a maturing and mellowing experience from the viewpoint of the man of peace.

While it is true that the Guardsman spends all his time learning how to kill people quickly and in great numbers, it is equally true, inevitably so, that the more such knowledge he acquires, the more he tends to become the determined man of peace. One does not hear present members of Company K going around saying they would like to have a crack at Hitler's army. That is not because they would be afraid to fight if they had to. It is because they know too much about modern warfare to engage themselves and their nation in it except as an ultimate resort. The young men who are meat for martial propagandists are young men who don't know what war is all about, who, for instance, have never seen what a job a Garand rifle can do in 15 seconds. To educate democratic young men in the ways of modern war is to build a population which favors peace.

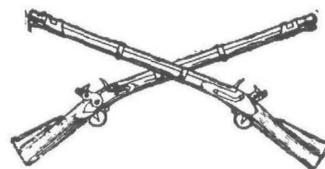
That is one phase of the good of a Guardsman's experience. The other phase, of hardly less importance, is the opportunity it provides in numerous details of technical education which can be of value in the peaceful life, and its tendency to make men at the same time respectful toward wise authority and self-reliant—confident of their own ability.

Soldiering is no longer a matter of learning the right foot from the left and eventually of executing fancy drills. All the emphasis now is to make each soldier a unit army independent unto himself. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the private of today has to know more than the officer of yesterday was required to know or even could know. The Warren Street armory isn't a drill shed any more but



a class room where the soldiers work out intricate problems on the sand map, a school where they study the hundred and one technical, psychological and even spiritual problems of that intricate institution which large scale warfare is. Each soldier to become a good soldier must be an officer in himself, not an unthinking cog in a machine, but an independent, cognizant unit of an intelligent whole.

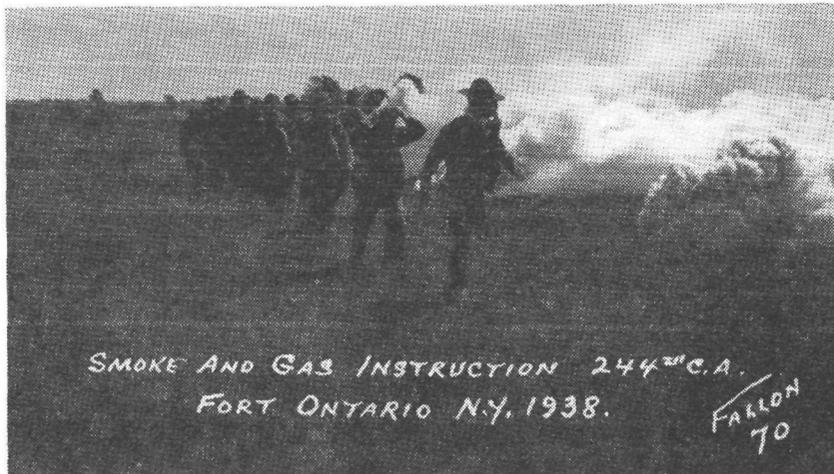
And we submit that it is good for a young man to be molded along such lines. Men who in their amateur soldiering learn to lean on themselves because they have something in themselves to lean on are fitting themselves for victory in that legitimate competition which the life of peace requires.



**MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM N. HASKELL TO BE THE GUEST OF HONOR AT OLD GUARD BALL**

The 114th Old Guard Ball to be held in the Grand Ball Room of The Hotel Commodore, New York City on Friday night, January 26, 1940, will have as its Guest of Honor, Major General William N. Haskell, Commanding General of the New York National Guard. Accompanying General Haskell will be the officers of the New York National Guard.

Officers who have not as yet applied for invitations should do so through the Adjutant of their unit.



# A Training Plan

by Captain George H. Hopkins

105th Infantry

THE streamlined infantry regiment, with its large variety of weapons and instruments within each company, is here. Because of the reduction of the manpower of the company it will be necessary for each member to be trained in the use of all weapons of the company. Specialization, which is the only alternative to such training, makes for economy of men but leaves the efficiency of a company vulnerable to slight casualty. This would not be the case if a large proportion of the personnel were trained in all operations of the company.

In the new heavy weapons company there are 81mm. mortars, cal. .30 and cal. .50 machine guns, pistols, rifles, field glasses, mortar sights, aiming circles, range finders, clinometers, gas masks, compasses, and other items. A rifle company will have almost as large a variety. None of these items except the rifle and pistol will be issued in quantity enough for more than a few men to work on at any one drill. Some advantage would be gained by a lecture about them but the average man must have the opportunity to use the weapons physically if he is to have the ability to employ them later. Talk will not suffice, he must also use the weapons.

It is apparent, therefore, that it will be impossible to line up a company, each man with the same instrument or weapon, and train it as a unit. Also, it will be short of the objective if each man is trained only in the duties of his particular job. Training with several weapons or instruments will have to run concurrently. In some cases weapon training may have to run concurrently with disciplinary and tactical training.

This will be necessary if all members are to become thoroughly familiar with all the operations of their company.

The above points to a much more diverse scheme of training during any one drill and the training will necessarily become more decentralized than in the past. The problem is not new, as some companies have always been faced with this difficulty. The question is—what kind of a schedule to use?

There follows here a description of a plan which will provide for nearly any amount of decentralization and diversification. The plan consists of the schedule proper, a progress chart, subject training folders, also two work sheets. These items will be described in the order in which they should be created.

The first work sheet is the subject list. Place alphabetically in column 1 of this list every subject that is to be taught to the company during the drill year. Include Federal inspections, review drills, and any other known training losses. Based on the importance of each subject to the company involved, allot each subject its training period. This allotment should be shown as 1/2 drill, 1 drill, 2 or more drills, and must total 48. Record these allotments in column 2 opposite the subject. List carefully and in exact detail all equipment required in the presentation of each subject and place

in column 3 opposite the subject. This list is now ready to use in writing the schedule.

## THE SCHEDULE

The first step in the formation of the schedule is to divide the company into a convenient number of squads or instruction groups. These groups should consist of no more than ten men for best results. They should conform as nearly as possible to the organization of the company. Their personnel must be permanently assigned. Usually headquarters personnel should be assigned to the groups for standard training. Next make a work sheet having a space for each of the forty-eight drills opposite each of the six groups. (See illustration No. 1.) Enter the first subject to be taught, Subject A under Drill 1 and opposite Group I, under Drill 2 opposite Group II, and so on. Enter Subject B, the second subject to be taught, under Drill 2 opposite Group I, under Drill 3 opposite Group II, and so on as shown.

At this point one must consider the first contingent difficulty. What is to be done with Group VI during the first five drills, and Group V during the first four drills, etc. There is also the reverse problem at the end of the year. Five subjects must be selected which can be taught to part of the personnel at the beginning of the year and to the remainder

(ILLUSTRATION No. 1)

	Drill No. 1	Drill No. 2	Drill No. 3	Drill No. 4	Drill No. 5	Drill No. 6	Drill No. 7
Group I	Sub A	Sub B	Sub C				
Group II		Sub A	Sub B	Sub C			
Group III			Sub A	Sub B	Sub C		
Group IV				Sub A	Sub B	Sub C	
Group V					Sub A	Sub B	Sub C
Group VI						Sub A	Sub B

at the end of the year without causing confusion. Such subjects exist. Some of them are Guard Duty, Articles of War, Gas Mask Drill, Riot Duty, etc. Fill in the blank spaces at both ends of the year with these subjects. The remainder of the year may now be scheduled; being careful to keep as much equipment in use as possible and with the subjects proceeding in a logical sequence. Below each drill column show all the equipment required for the six scheduled subjects to insure that the same equipment is not scheduled for two places on the same drill.

This schedule can be broken at any place where it is desired to instruct the company as a unit or for Federal inspection. (See Illustration No. 2.)

will be found to be all that can be administered easily. If the instructors are properly prepared for their work, interest can be maintained for one hour where the groups under instruction are no larger than ten.

Include in the schedule a review drill for about each twelve instructional drills. As there will be some training losses, three such drills will be enough. These review drills are used to bring up to date members who have missed any of the previous instruction as well as for general review.

Number each of the forty-eight drills but do not date them until the dates are definitely known. In the case of events of unknown date such as Federal inspection, reviews, etc., leave space for them at the end of the forty-eight drills. When

of each Group for each drill is shown.

THE PROGRESS CHART

The chart for use in this connection is no different than any other progress chart except on one point. Names are listed by instruction groups rather than alphabetically. This is because all men will not have covered the same subjects on any review date. This listing provides any easy way to determine how far any man should be at the time of a review drill. (See Illustration No. 4.)

SUBJECT TRAINING FOLDERS

Lastly there should be a folder for each subject. These folders contain a list in detail of materials required for the presentation of the subject involved, also the detailed references to regulations which instructors should use when preparing the subject. Include a score sheet showing the names of all members arranged in the same order as on the progress chart. A short outline or statement of the method of instruction to be employed, also any photographs or illustrations to be used by the instructor. These folders must be available to the Supply Sergeant so he can prepare the required materials before drill time. They are principally for the use of the instructors.

The plan is now ready for operation. The Supply Sergeant will prepare all equipment for the N.C.O. school and for the six groups. He will have it ready when needed. His information

ILLUSTRATION No. 2

DRILL No.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group I .....	E	F	G	..	H	I	J	..	K	..	..
Group II .....	D	E	F	..	G	H	I	..	J	..	..
Group III .....	C	D	E	..	F	G	H	..	I	J	K
Group IV .....	B	C	D	..	E	F	G	G	..	I	I
Group V .....	..	B	C	..	D	E	F	G	..	H	I
Group VI .....	..	..	B	..	C	D	E	F	..	G	H

Some subjects are best taught to groups the size of a platoon. This can also be done without any conflict (see Illustration No. 2). Nearly any desired arrangement is possible once the basic system is visualized.

Many directives from higher headquarters require a short period of disciplinary drill and a uniform inspection immediately after roll call. Add to the time so used a few minutes for questions designed to keep the company reviewed on past subjects or for any other matter and about sixty minutes is all that remains for the schedule. An attempt should be made to hold this period to a stated length such as sixty minutes. With that period in mind subjects can be arranged so that they can be covered in the time allotted. Some subjects require a much shorter period; in such cases, two subjects can be covered in one period. As a steady diet, however, one subject per hour per group

the dates become known, date them.

The completed schedule should be cast in a form something like the following example. (See Illustration No. 3.) Each drill is numbered but not dated until its date is known. The assignment of each instruction Group for each drill is shown. Space is left to insert the name of the instructor for each subject as the names become known. The place of instruction

ILLUSTRATION No. 3

<i>Drill No. 27</i>		<i>Drill No. 28</i>	
1. Technique of fire.....	Read	1. Range cards and T.D.....	Dine
2. BFM III-4 Par. 67.....	Shed	2. Technique of fire.....	Read
3. Hygiene and 1st Aid.....	Heat	3. BFM III-4 Par. 67.....	Shed
4. Subcalibre exercise No. 3.....	Range	4. Hygiene and 1st Aid.....	Heat
5. BFM III-4 Par. 62.....	Shed	5. Subcalibre exercise No. 3.....	Range
6. C.O.D. and printing.....	Dine	6. BFM III-4 Par. 62.....	Shed
<i>Drill No. 29</i>		<i>Drill No. 30</i>	
1. BFM III-4 Par. 63.....	Shed	1. Subcalibre exercise No. 4.....	Range
2. Range Cards and T.D.....	Dine	2. BFM III-4 Par. 63.....	Shed
3. Technique of fire.....	Read	3. Range cards and T.D.....	Dine
4. BFM-4 Par. 67.....	Shed	4. Technique of fire.....	Read
5. Hygiene and 1st Aid.....	Heat	5. BFM III-4 Par. 67.....	Shed
6. Subcalibre exercise No. 3.....	Range	6. Hygiene and 1st Aid.....	Heat

ILLUSTRATION No. 4

		1st Aid	Riot Duty	Gas Mask	Review	Dry Fire
Group I	Buck	X	X	X		
	Reynolds	X	X	X		
	Green	X	X	X		
	Smith	X	X	X		
	Stark	X	X	X		
	Sweet	X	X	X		
	Wilson	X	X	X		
Group II	Casey	X	X			
	Dodd	X	X			
	Jones	X	X			
	Kerr	X	X			
	Norman	X	X			
	Peters	X	X			
	Swift	X	X			
White	X	X				

comes from the schedule and the subject training folders. Each instructor should prepare his subject two weeks before he is to begin instructing Group I. The next week at N.C.O. school he instructs the other instructors in his subject. This gives these other instructors their training in the subject and they will not get it again. This group should have a discussion of both the subject and the method of teaching. The discussion will get rid of any "bugs." The instructor also gets his teaching practice before he starts on Group I. Corporal Instructor "A" starts the scheme by instructing Group I in Subject "A" during the first drill. During the second drill Corporal Instructor "A" teaches subject "A" to Group II. At the same time Corporal Instructor "B" teaches subject "B" to Group I. During the third drill Instructor "A" teaches subject "A" to Group III, Instructor "B" teaches subject "B" to Group II, Instructor "C" teaches subject "C" to Group I, etc. (See Illustration No. 1.) Instructors rate each man on the score sheet in the subject training folders. The ratings are later consolidated on the progress chart by the clerk. Lieutenants should supervise the instruction.

The system here described, in approximately this form, has been in use for six years. Though it leaves some things to be desired it has been found to work in a very satisfactory manner. When this training assembly line is well prepared it will grind out by mass

production well rounded soldiers. Its by-product is Non-Coms with a high instructional ability and confidence.

This article has been confined to the training of the personnel of a company in the use of several weapons under the condition of a shortage of both weapons and time. Nothing has been said so far about a progressive schedule. A progressive schedule is held to mean a plan whereby a man entering a company will receive what amounts to a three-year course of instruction, each year's instruction proceeding from where it stopped the previous year. The difficulty of attaining the end sought comes from several facts. Men enter the company all through the year. The instructors are also under instruction. The instructors or the instructees must suffer or the instructors must give far more of their time than is prescribed. In practice, all three conditions will usually be present. The plan prescribed by the 105th Infantry to insure a progressive drill is followed from here on. It provides for a recruit school, the regular instruction already described, a double-barreled N.C.O. school and correspondence lessons.

Recruits entering the company are placed under a line sergeant who will teach them the usual recruit subjects. The same or another instructor will then train them in the work of the regular group to the end that the recruit may take a place in one of the regular instruction groups and be

able to carry on. No definite time can be placed on this instruction as it depends on the point to which the company has progressed and on the alertness of the man.

When men have reached the state of training usually referred to as "Non-Commissioned officers and selected privates" the plan calls for additional advanced training. An N.C.O. school for instructors has already been provided. To it is added this advanced instruction. Subjects here taught include combat intelligence, map reading, messages, etc. Men can join this group at any time after they have mastered the regular schedule. It is an additional duty, as the leaders must not be removed from a company while its chief instruction is going on. The burden of still more advanced training must be shifted to another center. Those men still able to go forward should be induced to carry on correspondence lessons. Having reached this point the regular schedule should not be more than a healthy progressive review.

This drill plan is presented with the realization that it may not fit exactly the situation of any other unit. However, if any of the ideas are found of value elsewhere it is that much gained.

(Continued on page 28)

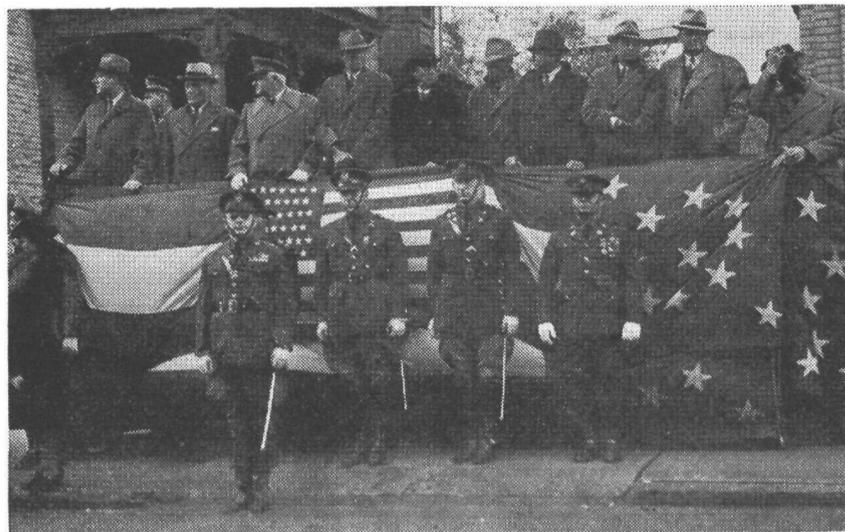
## BAIL ON WHEELS

**P**USHCARTS are acceptable in lieu of bail in the New York City Courts, according to information brought to light by a research worker for the Federal Writers' Project of New York City.

The City's Administrative Code contains the following (B36-94.0): "If a pushcart peddler is arrested in the city for a violation of any law requiring a license for such vocation, when brought before the police officer, court or magistrate authorized to accept bail for such violation, he may tender in lieu thereof his pushcart, and such police officer, court or magistrate shall accept the same accordingly."



Colonel Ames T. Brown Leads 27th Division Veterans.



Reviewing the Parade; Mayor Carter, Gen. Haskell, Gen. Robinson, Mr. Brown.

(Evening Recorder Photos.)

## Colonel Brown Again Heads 27th Division Association

THERE were drums along the Mohawk at the Annual Reunion of the 27th Division Association held recently at Amsterdam, N. Y.—drums in the parade of the veterans and their escort and drums of warning sounded by speakers at the Association's meeting and at the dinner which closed the reunion.

The delegates and members of the Association assembled at Amsterdam on October 13th and 14th under the leadership of Colonel Ames T. Brown, the President. The business meeting was held on Saturday morning and the election of officers resulted in the unanimous selection of Colonel Brown to again head the Association with William W. Long of Albany, first vice president; Hugh A. Carson of White Plains, second vice president; C. M. McLean of New York City, third vice president; Eugene R. Collins of Troy, secretary; and Frank J. Cahir of New York City, treasurer.

In the course of his address to the Association, Colonel Brown spoke of the increased strength allotted the New York National Guard and called upon the members of the 27th Division, A. E. F., "to constitute themselves members of a recruiting committee for the New York National Guard" remarking "The New York National Guard is our baby—let's help take care of it!" He also warned of subversive elements in our midst and questioned whether the time has not come for some modified form of universal service in the United States.

The city of Amsterdam was gaily decorated along the line of march of the annual parade and thousands of Amsterdam citizens as well as visitors from the surrounding towns and countryside lined the route. Brigadier General Bernard W. Kearney, commander of the 53rd Infantry Brigade, was Grand Marshal and headed the escort to the veterans which included a mounted platoon of State Police, detachments of

the 10th Infantry, 105th Infantry, 156th Field Artillery and the 27th Tank Company.

In the reviewing stand were Mayor Carter of Amsterdam, General Haskell, General Robinson, Mr. Walter T. Brown, Secretary to Governor Lehman, and other distinguished guests.

The closing feature of the reunion was a dinner at which Colonel Brown presided as toastmaster. Colonel Brown first presented Mayor Arthur Carter, of Amsterdam, himself a veteran, who expressed the pride of the City at being selected as the Reunion City of the Association and welcomed the guests.

General Haskell then spoke of the efforts being made to promote preparedness and urged the members of the Association to assist in recruiting the National Guard to its new strength. The General pointed out that despite the present effort, much essential equipment was lacking and that it would take time and continued effort to remedy the deficiencies.

General Robinson supported General Haskell's plea for continued efforts toward preparedness and expressed the hope that the Legislature would take cognizance of the added needs of the National Guard and appropriate the needed funds.

The final speaker was Mr. Walter T. Brown, Secretary to Governor Lehman, who served with the 30th Division overseas and so was right at home with the 27th Veterans. Mr. Brown stressed preparedness and warned groups with foreign affiliations which are hostile to our form of government that they "must tread softly these days."

All who attended the reunion were loud in their praises of the members of the local committee, headed by Arch D. Anderson, for the thoroughness of the preparatory work and their splendid contribution to the reunion's success.

# It Began This Way, Soldier

by Jasper B. Sinclair

THE CHANCES ARE, soldier, that you know your squads right and your manual of arms backwards. I'm wondering, though, just how much you know about the origin of some of our military terms and customs.

The hand salute is a case in point. Saluting in some form or another is as old as warfare, of course. Yet the hand salute of today is scarcely four hundred years old. Strangely enough, it is of naval rather than military origin.

It all started because sixteenth century England had a queen who was rather touchy about her lack of feminine charm.

After the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, a great naval tournament was arranged for the returning British seamen. At the request of Admiral Drake, Elizabeth of England agreed to come down from London and personally award the prizes.

The officer in charge of the arrangements proved himself one of the most tactful men in history. He issued orders that "on account of the dazzling loveliness of Her Majesty, all seamen, upon receiving their prizes, should shield their eyes with their right hand."

Thus was born the naval and military salute of the present day. And thus Elizabeth, homeliest of queens, was made the happiest of women for a day!

Service medals originated in the warfare of the ancients. It was Alexander who began the custom of giving medals in recognition of meritorious service on the field of battle.

The historian Josephus describes their origin in "The Antiquities of the Jews." He relates how Jonathan, the high priest, aided the

cause of Alexander the Great by successfully leading the Jews in battle. That was in the third century B. C.

Alexander afterwards sent a golden button to Jonathan as an honorary reward for his services. A few years later Jonathan received a second golden button for similar service in behalf of the all-conquering Alexander.

These tokens conferred by the Macedonian general are said to be the earliest form of medal ever awarded for war services. The ancient Greeks and Romans copied the idea—and so all our military medals and campaign badges had their beginning.

For the jaunty overseas cap introduced in World War days, the army went overseas and modeled it after the bonnet of Highland Clansmen. They'd worn it for several hundred years. In place of the tartan or red and black checkered cloth of Scottish regiments, our army merely substituted the khaki-colored cap.

No Man's Land is a phrase that had its beginnings in days of peace, not war. It has been applied to several regions in the United States long before it was applied to the pockmarked, lifeless stretch of land between the lines in World War days.

A strip of land ceded by Texas to the United States in 1850, was called No Man's Land, because for many years it was without any government. It is now a part of Beaver county in the state of Oklahoma.

A small island three miles southwest of Martha's Vineyard, off the Massachusetts coast, was another No Man's Land. So was the strip of land bordering on Pennsylvania,

Delaware and Maryland. It was long in dispute between those states because of the displacement of early boundary stones.

The outlawed Dum-dum bullets have a Hindu origin. They were so named from the place near Calcutta, where they originated.

Turning back the pages of history a bit we find that the wicked little carronades of early artillery days took their name from a river in Scotland. They were first cast in a foundry on the banks of the little Carron River, near Glasgow.

History tells us, too, that the bayonet took its name from the French town of Bayonne where the first of these "rib-ticklers" were made. The first of them are said to have been manufactured about 1640, though they did not come into general use till the pike was laid aside about fifty years or so later.

The first bayonets, by the way, were inserted on the inside of the gun barrel. It was not till half a century afterwards that some bright genius discovered their proper place was on the outside of the barrel.



I think I'll write to Santa Claus to bring the Major that war game for Christmas. . . . He's been here every day this week to play with it!

# SOLDIERS!

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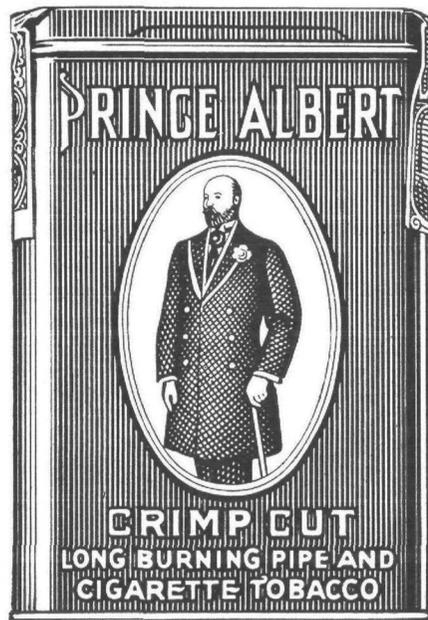
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VOL. XVI. No. 9      NEW YORK CITY      DECEMBER, 1939

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET  
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N.Y.C. Advertising Manager

## COOPERATION

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY  
70 PINE STREET  
NEW YORK

November 2, 1939.

Mr. William H. Dodd  
1st Lieut. F. A. Executive  
104th Field Artillery  
New York National Guard  
168th Street and 93rd Avenue  
Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We desire to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter in connection with your four days field training at Camp Upton, necessitating our employee, Milton Ford, being absent from his work in order to take part in this maneuver.

We are very glad that he is a member of your organization and it will be entirely satisfactory to us for him to be absent during the period mentioned in your letter.

We thank you very kindly for writing us and hope that you will have nice weather for your training period.

Very truly yours,  
FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY  
W. E. JOHNSON,  
Treasurer.

WEJ:RL

**"COOPERATION,"** says Mr. Webster, is the "Act of co-operating; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor" and the foregoing letter received by Lieutenant William H. Dodd is a fine example of just that. We feel

that this letter is especially interesting at this time as an indication of the attitude of the vast majority of employers toward the National Guard.

With the recent improvement in business, the absence of members of the staff very often effects a hardship on the employer but we have found that if the unit officers will contact the employer and explain the situation (as Lieutenant Dodd did in this instance) we can usually be assured of full cooperation. Many of the employers are former members of the National Guard and realize the work being accomplished by our members—to those not so familiar with the National Guard, it would undoubtedly be very interesting if they could visit an armory and observe the varied instruction which comprises the drill schedule.

It will well repay the effort of any officer to sell the National Guard to the employers of the members of his unit.



## THE SEASON'S GREETINGS

**T**HE holiday season is upon us as we close 1939 in a whirl of additional drills, additional periods of field training and additional strength; but we must pause for a while in these activities to exchange greetings.

To all of our friends we extend our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year—may our subscribers find the Magazine more interesting; our advertisers find their advertising more profitable, and our contributors ever increase in numbers and in contributions—that is our wish for 1940.

## TEN AND FIFTEEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

DECEMBER, 1924

National Guard Athletic Trophies

\* \* \*

Bear Mountain Bridge opened

\* \* \*

DECEMBER, 1929

Colonel William R. Wright appointed Chief of Staff

\* \* \*

Lieut. Colonel Hampton Anderson appointed G-3

\* \* \*

23rd Regiment returns to gray uniform

\* \* \*

Hempstead Armory formally opened



## GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE



**T**his will be the last issue of the "Guardsman" before the Christmas holidays, and although I have other things that I would like to talk to you about, particularly with reference to the winter training now going on, I do not want to let this issue go to press without wishing to each individual of the Guard—officer and man alike—a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

There have been a great many changes that have taken place in the world since last Christmas, and I must say that the changes are for the worse, so far as the happiness of the civilized world is concerned. The principal nations of Europe are engaged in an international war, from which, as usual, nobody will emerge as the victor. Every nation in Europe, whether actively engaged in the war, or not, will have suffered from what is now taking place between the combatant nations. Even outside of Europe, and even in our country, the repercussions of the war will be felt in many a household. It seems strange that the war in Europe should throw Americans out of work and cause hunger and privation to the families of men who have no control and no interest in what is going on abroad; but it is a fact.

There does not seem to be very much happiness or good will abroad these days. We all try to be neutral, but no one is neutral, because we stand for freedom and for liberty and fair play and honesty and a respect for the rights of small nations and the underdog.

No one knows just what will happen in this coming year, but I hope that Nineteen Forty will be a happy and profitable New Year for the New York National Guard and its members, and I also wish it for all those people who are affected by the upheaval in Europe. The only way that I can see that they can have a Happy New Year is that, by some miracle, this horrible catastrophe may be stopped, and people return to their senses and to a normal and a happy life.

*W. H. Haskell*

Major General



## Colonel Frederick S. Johnston Retires

ON November 16th, the 108th Infantry lost, by retirement, one of its outstanding officers, Colonel Frederick S. Johnston. His record covers a continuous period of over forty years' service in the National Guard of this State.

Colonel Johnston enlisted in the 2nd Separate Company, N.G.N.Y., on September 26, 1899. He was promoted to Corporal, August 13, 1904, and Quartermaster Sergeant January 12, 1907. Commissioned First Lieutenant, 3rd Infantry, on November 26, 1910, he was promoted to Captain, Commanding Company M, May 3, 1911. In 1916 he was assigned to command the Supply Company, which unit he commanded during Federal Service on the Mexican Border and the World War in the United States and France. At the conclusion of the war, he returned to the United States with his organization and upon being discharged from Federal Service reentered the New York National Guard. He was promoted Major in 1921, Lieutenant Colonel in 1935 and Colonel on November 15, 1939.

Rifle marksmanship has always been a subject of keen interest to Colonel Johnston and the Auburn armory is ornamented with numerous trophies won by teams under his guidance; his original Company

M, of Auburn, called the Wheeler Rifles, was an outstanding shooting company in the State.

In 1927, Colonel Johnston was Captain of the New York National Guard Team in the National Matches and this team was outstanding in the annals of marksmanship in this State. It led all teams other than the service teams in the National Match and won the Hilton Trophy—the only New York National Guard Team to accomplish this feat.

Colonel Johnston is well known in military and veteran circles throughout the State and Nation and was the recipient of many honors prior to his retirement. Among these were dinners tendered him by the officers of the Third Battalion, 108th Infantry; the members of his war time command, the Supply Company of the 108th Infantry; and the Cayuga County American Legion.

At the Legion dinner, Brigadier General Walter G. Robinson, Adjutant General of the State and a native of Auburn, was one of the speakers and praised Colonel Johnston upon his long and faithful service while expressing regret that the Guard was compelled to lose the services of so able an officer.

Colonel Johnston retired while the 108th was in the field for the additional period of Field Training.

# 107th Demonstrates M1 Rifle

By

Capt. R. A. Devereux

107th Inf.

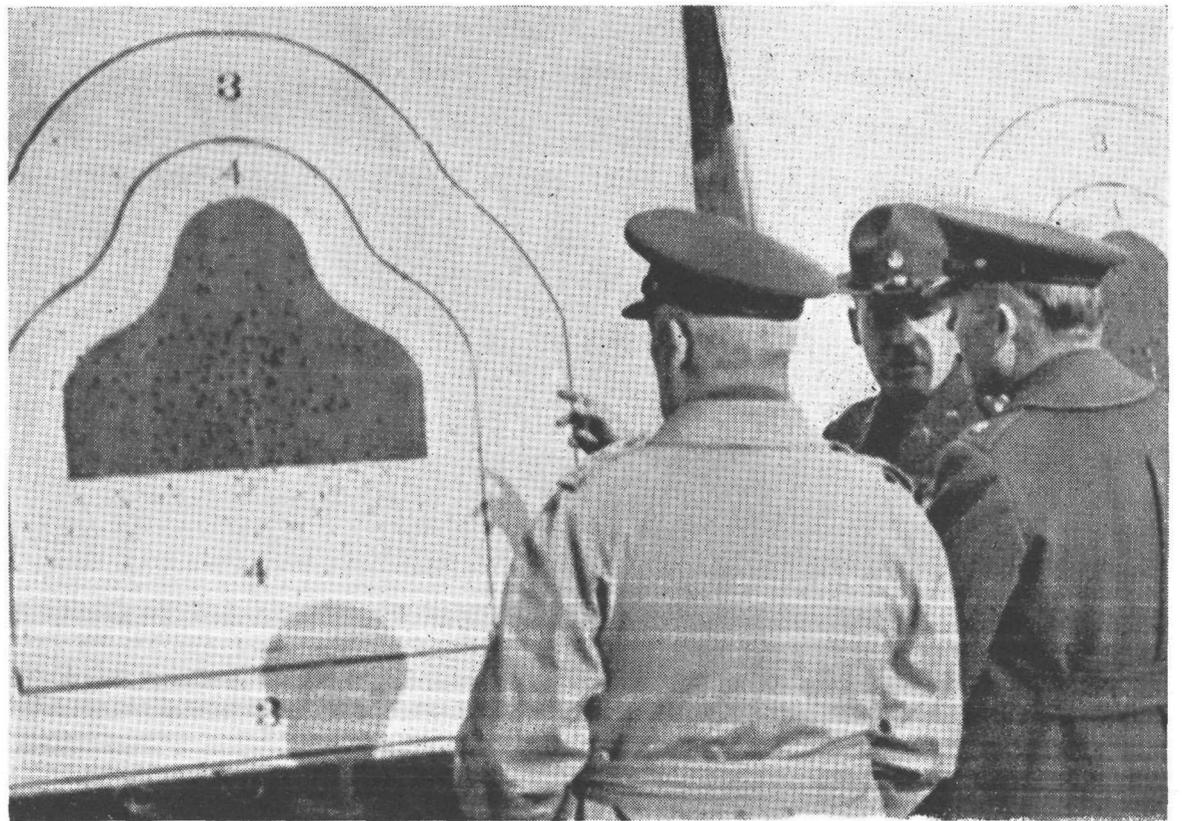


Photo by Lt. Scovil, 107th Inf.

Major General Haskell, Captain Devereux and Major Lindroth inspect the Target.

**A**PPROXIMATELY five hundred M1 rifles were recently issued to the 107th Infantry to replace the Model 1903 rifle as the arm of the individual soldier.

To acquaint the regiment with the performance of the new rifle, a musketry demonstration was arranged and fired by the regimental rifle team at Peekskill on Sunday, November 19th.

The rifle fire unit selected for the demonstration was the squad as now constituted and armed. The squad leader, the second in command, and nine men fired the M1 rifle. The twelfth man fired the Browning equipped with bipod and hinged butt-plate.

To accustom the members of the squad to the "feel" of the new rifle, and to afford practice in loading, two strings of rapid fire were fired by the squad. For each of these strings, a single "D" target was exposed for one minute at 200 yards. No rate of fire was prescribed, each man fired as rapidly as he could realign his sights on the bullseye.

The first string resulted in 356 shots being fired, 280 of which were bullseyes. The shot group was slightly more than two feet in

diameter and was well centered. The Browning fired about sixty shots, so the average rate of fire for the eleven M1 rifles was between 27 and 28 shots per minute.

The second string, fired under the same conditions, resulted in 402 shots being fired, with 402 hits on the target and 300 bullseyes. The average rate of fire for the M1 rifles was 31 shots per minute. Two minor stoppages occurred during this string, both of which were reduced by the shooter with the loss of only a few shots. The increase in the rate of fire produced a corresponding increase in the size of the group, which can be seen in the photograph. The experience of the members of the squad in this first day of firing the M1 rifle indicates that the jump of the rifle restricts accurate aimed fire to about four clips per minute. Further experience and practice with the rifle may develop better methods of "holding it down," with a resulting increase in the rate of fire. Recoil is slightly reduced in intensity but appears to "last longer" than the recoil of the Model 1903. Jump is considerably greater than with the Springfield.

Following this introduction to the rifle at short range, the squad

moved back to 400 yards to obtain their zeros for the musketry exercise. The accuracy of the new rifle appears to be excellent. In spite of "creepy" triggers and the poor light of late afternoon on the Valley Range, the M1 rifles shot consistently inside the "D" target bullseye. The new sights are easy to see, even under bad light conditions, but are somewhat coarse in adjustment for target shooting.

The musketry demonstration was fired with tracer ammunition against an enemy squad of "F" targets. The presence of two regiments of spectators on Sunday morning proved too much for the Browning, and it flatly refused to function. The M1 rifles performed well, however, and the "enemy" was extensively riddled. Again, two minor stoppages occurred. Some members of the squad fired as many as 48 shots during one minute. The average rate of fire was less than 40 shots per minute, which the corporal attributed to good fire discipline rather than awkwardness of his squad in handling the M1 rifle. Mr. Garand is quoted as having said "—but then it was the first time they had fired the rifle."



JCH"

WAY 105th INF.

2nd Prize—National Guard Group



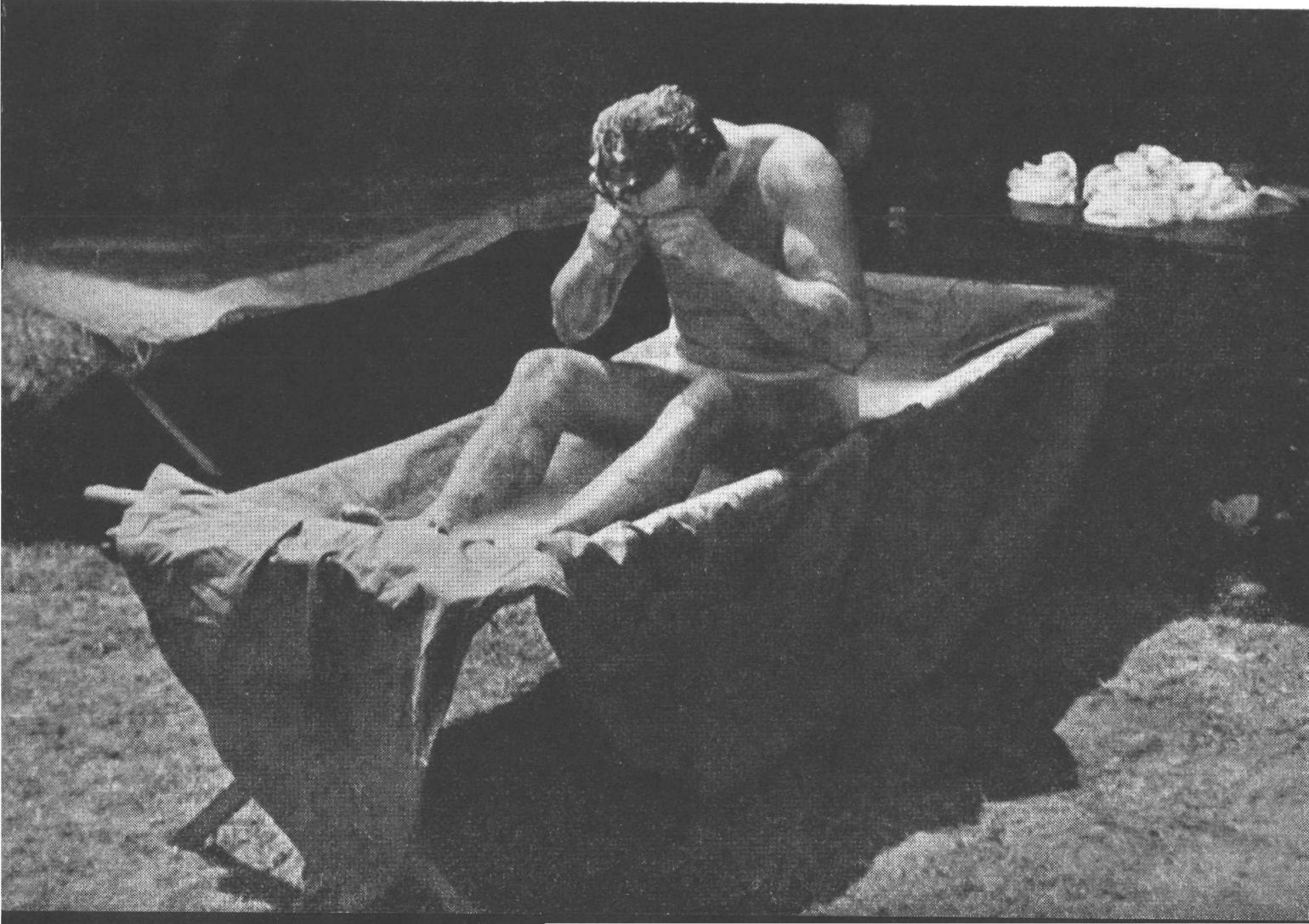
"SWINGING ALONG"

PHOTO CLUB 27th DIV. AVIATION

3rd Prize—National Guard Group

## Photo Cont

Noticing all the cameras at the Plattsburg Maneuvers to hold a photographic contest, open to all members of the maneuvers. ¶ Entrants were divided into two groups of the Guard outside the 107th. Two sets of prizes worth \$5 to each of the two groups. ¶ Pictures were received at an Armistice Day Dance given by Company E at the were Colonel Ralph C. Tobin, Commanding the 107th and Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn, radio commentator for the Regiment group was won by Mr. E. V. Dillon; 2nd prize E. V. Dillon. ¶ In the National Guard Group, 1st prize Infantry; 2nd prize by Mr. Charles E. Way, Regiment the Photo Club of the



"SOAP  
GETS  
IN  
YOUR  
EYES"

•

WARD  
165th  
INF.

•

1st  
PRIZE

•

NATIONAL  
GUARD  
GROUP



"PATIENCE"

3rd Prize—Regimental Group

DILLON 107th INF.

# Best Winners

... summer, Company E, 107th Infantry, decided to ... National Guard who could submit pictures taken at ... one to be members of the 107th; others to be members ... awarded: a first of \$15; a second of \$10; and a third ... from all over the State and were judged and exhibited ... 107th armory the night of November 11th. The judges ... Mr. Frank Fraysur, pictures editor of *Life Magazine*, ... Columbia Broadcasting System. ¶First prize in the 107th ... by Mr. Wilson A. Krayner and 3rd prize also by Mr. ... was won by Mr. John A. Ward, Company C, 165th ... Headquarters Co., 105th Infantry; and 3rd prize by ... n Division Aviation.

"SHOOT THE SUDS"

KRAYNER 107th INF.

2nd Prize—Regimental Group

"MEN  
OF  
BRAWN"

DILLON  
107th  
INF.

1st  
PRIZE

REGIMENTAL  
GROUP



## THE INFANTRY DIVISION

(Continued from page 3)

ing 30 for each battalion combat train). Total 36 75mm Guns in regiment. In the Battalion there is: *A Headquarters Battery and Combat Train*: 9 Officers and 110 Enlisted Men (including 30 for the combat train); *Three Batteries*: 4 Officers and 99 Enlisted Men each.

The Field Artillery Regiment, 155mm Howitzers, consists of 40 Officers and 788 Enlisted Men (including 70 for Battalion Combat Trains) made up of: *A Headquarters and Headquarters Battery*: 10 Officers and 80 Enlisted Men; *Two Battalions (2 Batteries each)*: 15 Officers and 354 Enlisted Men each (including 35 for combat train inactive in peace, but activated immediately on mobilization). Total 16 155mm Howitzers in regiment.

In the Battalion there is: *A Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and Combat Train*: 7 Officers and 110 Enlisted Men; *Two Batteries*: 4 Officers and 122 Enlisted Men each.

The Engineer Battalion consists of 13 Officers and 300 Enlisted Men composed of: *A Battalion Headquarters Detachment*: 4 Officers and 30 Enlisted Men; *Three Combat Companies*: 3 Officers and 90 Enlisted Men each.

In the Quartermaster Battalion are 11 Officers and 225 Enlisted Men (including 35 laborers in the service platoon inactive in peace and activated immediately on mobilization). The Battalion is made up of: *A Truck Company*: 3 Officers and 90 Enlisted Men; it has 48 trucks. *A Headquarters and Headquarters Company*: 8 Officers and 135 Enlisted Men; the Headquarters and Headquarters Company includes: *A Car Platoon*: 12 Enlisted Men; *Headquarters, Company Headquarters and Division Quartermaster*: 6 Officers and 28 Enlisted Men; *Service Platoon*: 1 Officer and 50 Enlisted Men; *Maintenance Platoon*: 1 Officer and 45 Enlisted Men; the Service Platoon includes: A Gas and Oil Supply Section; a Service Section. The Maintenance Platoon consists of: Platoon Headquarters; a Repair Section; a Wrecker Section; a Supply Section.

The Medical Battalion consists of 14 Officers and 220 Enlisted Men (including 48 litter bearers inactive in peace but activated immediately upon mobilization). The Battalion is composed of: *A Headquarters and Headquarters Company* including: Headquarters and Division Surgeon's Office, 3 Officers and 6 Enlisted Men; *Company Headquarters*, 1 Officer and 19 Enlisted Men; *Clearing Platoon*, 3 Officers and 30 Enlisted Men; *A Collecting Company* made up of:

*Company Headquarters*, 1 Officer and 15 Enlisted Men; *Three Collecting Platoons*, 2 Officers and 50 Enlisted Men each. Each Collecting Platoon includes: *Platoon Headquarters*, 2 Officers and 6 Enlisted Men; *Bearer Section*, 29 Enlisted Men (including 16 litter bearers inactive in peace); *Ambulance Section*, 15 Enlisted Men; the Ambulance Section has 7 Ambulances.

The Attached Medical personnel comprises 31 Officers and 275 Enlisted Men distributed as follows: *Signal Company*: 2 Enlisted Men; *Infantry Regiment*: 7 Officers and 70 Enlisted Men each; *Field Artillery Regiment, 75mm Guns*: 3 Officers and 29 Enlisted Men; *Field Artillery Regiment, 155mm Howitzers*: 3 Officers and 18 Enlisted Men; *Engineer Battalion*: 2 Officers and 10 Enlisted Men; *Quartermaster Battalion*: 2 Officers and 6 Enlisted Men.

We have finally the new Infantry Regiment, with three regiments in the division (hence the term "triangular"), each consisting of 69 officers and 1,670 enlisted men, or a total Infantry component of 5,217 in the division.

The infantry regiment consists of three battalions, a Headquarters Company, a Service Company and a Medical Detachment. The Band is eliminated.

The enlisted personnel for the operation of the Regimental Command Post are found in a Regimental Headquarters Platoon of the Service Company.

The Regimental Headquarters Company includes an Anti-tank Platoon, an Intelligence Platoon and a Communication Platoon. The Anti-tank Platoon is armed with six 37mm anti-tank guns. The Communication Platoon includes not only the means for establishing regimental communication but all of the Battalion Communication Sections as well. These Battalion Communication Sections are grouped in the Headquarters Company to simplify and coordinate their training.

The Regimental Supply Service is commanded by the Regimental S-4—a Major. The Service Company, commanded by a Captain, includes a Regimental Headquarters Platoon and a Transportation Platoon.

Each of the three battalions of the regiment consists of a Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, three rifle companies and a heavy weapons company.

The rifle company consists of three platoons of three squads each and a headquarters platoon.

All riflemen are equipped with the new M-1 Rifle.

The rifle platoon has a Platoon Headquarters and three rifle squads. The squads have eight men in peace and twelve in war.

The rifle section has been eliminated.



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The Headquarters Platoon of the rifle company consists of a Headquarters Section, one 60mm Mortar Section (2 mortars) and one Light Machine Gun Section of four guns. (At present, the modified automatic rifle).

The old Machine Gun Company becomes the Heavy Weapons Company. It has two caliber .30 machine gun platoons, one caliber .50 machine gun platoon and one 81mm Mortar Platoon. Including the additional machine guns carried for the defense, we have the following impressive weapon strength in the new regiment:

.30 Caliber Machine Guns.....	48
.50 Caliber Machine Guns.....	6
Light Machine Guns.....	36
37mm Anti-tank Guns .....	6
81mm Mortars .....	6
60mm Mortars .....	27
.45 Caliber Pistols .....	757
M-1 Rifles .....	975

There are, of course, no animals in the new Infantry Regiment. Vehicles set up as organic equipment for the regiment or lower unit are limited to those required for the following purposes:

1. Prime movers for weapons.
2. Command, communication and reconnaissance.
3. Fire control.
4. Transportation of ammunition and maintenance equipment.
5. Kitchens and kitchen equipment.

Vehicles which have heretofore been set up for transporting rations, baggage, gas, oil and other items normally carried in field trains are not included as organic vehicles of regiments and lower units. Vehicles of this type will be made available to regiments and lower units when and as needed from a pool of vehicles under the control of higher echelon commanders.

Rolling kitchens have been eliminated and the kitchen sections are now a part of the regimental field train. The ration and kitchen truck is a standard 1½ ton truck with a two-wheel trailer. The new field range, burning either gasoline or wood, is installed in the truck.

So much for the organization of the new "triangular" division.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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Turning now to the more important questions insofar as the National Guard is concerned, namely:

1. Is this division suitable for the particular purposes of the National Guard?
2. Could it be adopted without undue difficulties?

As to the first question—the suitability of the new divisional organization to the National Guard—it would have, I believe, many advantages. These advantages might be listed as follows:

1. The new division is a small division and hence its organic units could be grouped more compactly in adjoining States, if any one State is unable to maintain a complete division.

2. There is a relatively smaller number of specialist and technical troops required for the new division, with a corresponding increase in combat troops. This is a certain advantage for the effective peace time training of the National Guard.

3. It would be highly desirable, if not essential, to have the National Guard as a component of the Initial Protective Force, organized on exactly the same basis as the Regular Army.

4. The new weapons, both Infantry and Artillery, and the newer types of vehicles which are now being procured for issue to the National Guard have been adopted primarily for a small mobile division of great fire power and not for the present "heavy" division.

5. The tactical doctrine and system of training issued by the War Department and the several Special Service Schools will apply to the new small division. This will include also the Army Extension Courses, which it is understood are now under revision for this purpose. Inasmuch as the training of the National Guard is based on such training literature, our organization should conform therewith.

6. In view of the present emphasis on field maneuvers for larger units it would be relatively easy to assemble the complete small division more frequently for field training in the combined arms.

As to the second question — could the proposed organization be adopted by the National Guard without difficulty—the following points should be considered:

In the new division the following personnel and units would be absorbed or rendered surplus:

a. Two Infantry Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Companies, including one Brigade Commander.

b. One Infantry Regiment is rendered surplus.

c. One Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters Battery is rendered surplus.

d. One light Field Artillery Regiment is rendered surplus, but the remaining regiment is increased by one battalion.

e. One battalion of the medium Field Artillery Regiment is rendered surplus.

f. The present Engineer, Quartermaster and Medical Regiments are reorganized on the basis of one battalion each. The strengths of these battalions are practically the same as that of the present regiments. All are commanded by Lieutenant Colonels.

g. The Tank and Ordnance Companies are rendered surplus.

As against these losses, it is understood that there will shortly be organized by the War Department additional Corps troops, which will probably consist of medium and heavy artillery units, Coast Artillery anti-aircraft units, and Corps Signal, Engineer, Quartermaster, Medical and Ordnance troops. If this plan is expanded to include the National Guard, units rendered surplus by the organization of the smaller divisions will probably be converted to such Corps troops.

One of the major difficulties of reorganization is, of course, the availability of suitable armory facilities within each State. This might involve the breaking up of long established organizations, which is certainly undesirable. It might also mean the abandoning of certain armories, or their temporary use by units for which their facilities are not adequate or suitable.

There are undoubtedly other local objections which exist in each individual State and these create problems which would have to be solved separately and possibly over a period of time. I do not believe, however, that such individual problems, affecting only a relatively small number of units or personnel should bar the way to the adoption of the new organization, if found desirable, by the bulk of the National Guard, and which would result in a better balanced and more readily available force in the event of mobilization.

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NEW YORK CITY**



First Sergeant Gossett is congratulated by Captain F. W. Ellis.

### SERGEANT GOSSETT RETIRES

After over thirty-nine years of continuous service, First Sergeant Benjamin E. Gossett of Company E, 174th Infantry, retired on October 11th on reaching the age of 64.

In recognition of the occasion, Sgt. Gossett was tendered a dinner which was attended by over one hundred present and former members of Company E, World War Veterans, Exempt Volunteer Firemen's Association and other friends.

Captain Frederick W. Ellis, commanding Company E, presented Sgt. Gossett with a wrist watch on behalf of the officers and men of the company.

Sergeant Gossett enlisted in the 13th Separate Company July 10, 1900. He was appointed corporal of the 13th Separate Company April 13, 1905; Sergeant of Company E, 65th Infantry (the new designation of the company) May 22, 1909; First Sergeant Company E, 74th Infantry (as the company was then designated) August 9, 1915; First Sergeant Company E, 55th Pioneer Infantry, October 26, 1917; First Sergeant P. W. E. Company 209, November 20, 1918, and First Sergeant of Company E, 174th Infantry, January 18, 1920, which office he held at retirement.

Sergeant Gossett saw service on the Mexican Border in 1916 and overseas in the World War.

In his long period of service, Sergeant Gossett made many friends throughout the New York National Guard and several of these were able to attend the dinner in his honor. These and his other military friends who were unable to be present know that despite his retirement, Sergeant Gossett will continue his interest in the Guard and it is their sincere wish that he may continue to do so for many years to come.

*National Guardsmen  
stop at . . .*



*when in  
Central New York*



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THE WAITER KNOWS**

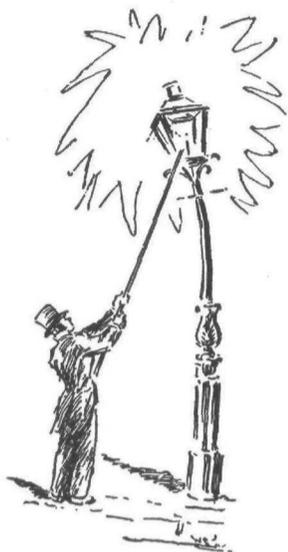
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### NOT WHAT YOU THINK

Hell Gate! What a name, and how fitting it seems for the vicious little strait around Randall's Island in the East River, to which it applies. New Yorkers think nothing of it, for most of the dangerous rocks have been blasted out; but to visitors it still conjures up all the terrors of Washington Irving's fabulous yarn concerning Commodore van Kortlandt's first voyage through the strait—of the fiendish rocks called the Hen and Chickens, the Hog's Back, the Gridiron, the Frying Pan, and the whirlpool called the Pot; of how the good Commodore, his boat whirling about in the Pot, put his hand in the water and found it scalding hot; of how he saw spectres and hobgoblins flying through the air, and the devil sitting astride the Hog's Back playing the fiddle; and of how in consequence of his horrific experience he named the strait Helle-gat, later interpreted as Hell Gate.

It seems that Helle-gat correctly interpreted means something quite different. It signifies, in fact, a clear passageway and was the name first applied to the East River below Hell Gate by the

# New York

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

Dutch navigator, Adrien Block, in the Spring of 1613.

The Indians had a better name for it—"Monatun," meaning violent or dangerous.

### STRANGE FRUITS GROW IN ORCHARD STREET

The beautiful new municipal market on Tenth Street has swallowed up the pushcarts on First Avenue but on Orchard Street, half a mile south, the reign of the pushcart goes unchallenged. Street and store fronts both shrink into insignificance before these frowzy little carts that turn Orchard Street into a precariously narrow lane. The crowds, rich and poor, that choke the street, come not to stroll or to shop under a roof—they are in search of hidden treasure among this most amazing conglomeration of articles ever assembled in a New York street.

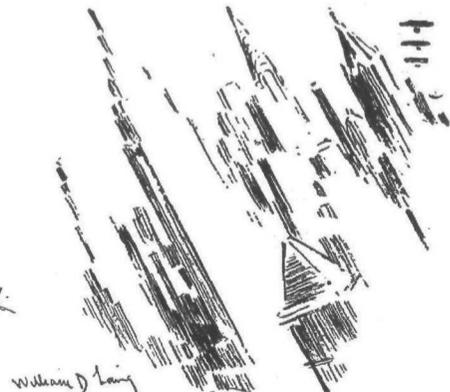
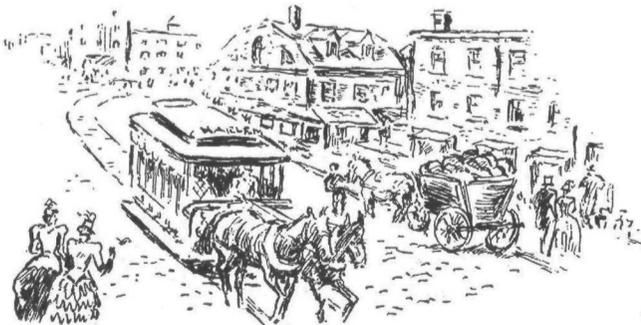
Your reporter from the New York City WPA Writers' Project quickly learned that not only such articles as used bathing suits, corks, corsets, sponges, dog muzzles, mateless shoes, and wheelless roller skates are sold, but also that second-hand automobiles have prospective buyers. Relics of better days such as riding boots, hunting caps and oil paintings are democratically mixed in with bathroom

plumbing fixtures and old zippers. Battered trunks whose frayed labels come from the four corners of the earth finally find a place in Orchard Street.

Everybody yells. Otherwise no one could make himself heard. The sales talk of the vendors is racy and the dialogue rich. One, selling chipped dishes for a penny, shouts "Don't steal, ladies, I tell you, don't steal!" Another says bitterly to a bargaining customer, "You asking me to break a penny in half?" During a lull, a pineapple seller discusses business with the lock-and-key man. A woman from a doorway bellows to a passer-by, "Well, lady, you buying today?" She sells old rat traps.

There is no one-price nonsense here. A woman fingers a mangy fox tail and demurs at the price—four dollars. The salesman cheerfully says, "Lady, you wanna buy one, we can come to terms." Such high pressure sales talk as "the finest merchandise you ever saw" and "you couldn't buy it on Fifth Avenue" flies thick and fast. Some salesmen are less extravagant. "If it's torn fix 'em up" says one.

Not all are bustling businessmen. There are the maladjusted ones too. A frail little Jew presides over a trayful of boxing gloves. Obviously his selling point can never be "I use them myself."



A girl clutching a crumpled silk article asks "What's this?" and the pushcart woman replies sadly, "Nothing. Just a piece. Not for you, you wouldn't like it." The final heresy is a herring-seller, sleeping soundly among his herring barrels.

Vendors of pretzels, hot sweet potatoes, hot corn and knishes weave in and out, doing a thriving business among the shoppers.

A bearded rabbi absently picks his way through the broken mandolins and sports shirts—39c, and stumbles over a pedigreed Scottie. No one stops to say "Pardon me." There is not time nor room on Orchard Street.

### EARLY NEW YORK PUNISHMENTS

THE SOLDIERS of New Amsterdam were a gay lot, and not at all shy about harassing the good people of the town. A popular sport was cutting a citizen's wainscot with a cutlass. A citizen who saw no humor in the matter had three playful soldiers brought up on charges of slashing his wainscot. They pleaded guilty and two of them were sentenced to ride the "Wooden Horse" for three hours.

Lest you think this a mild sentence, let us explain that the "Horse" had a razorlike back upon which the prisoner sat, while weights and chains were hung on his feet. It was the third soldier's second offense and so he had to stand for three hours under the gallows with a cutlass in his hand. This punishment was meted out on August 8, 1644.

Although beer was a popular drink, and standing guard for hours was a very dry business, in 1648 a soldier would reflect considerably before sneaking off from his post for a drink or two. On the first day in 1648, one unlucky fellow was found guilty of such an offense and was compelled to sit on the "Wooden Horse" during a parade. To show that he liked beer better than his duty and that his courage was always in propor-

tion to the quantity of beer he consumed, he paraded on the "Wooden Horse" with a pitcher in one hand and a drawn sword in the other.

\* \* \*

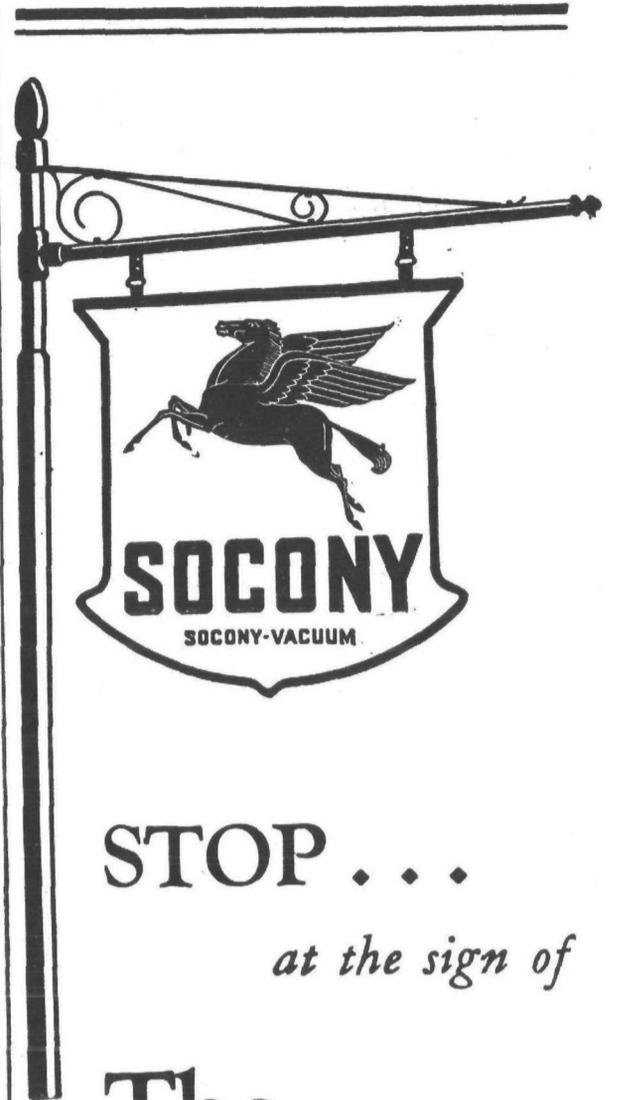
*The above story is from material used in the preparation of the "New York City Guide" of the WPA Federal Writers' Project.*

### TRAFFIC REGULATION, STYLE OF 1900

New York's reception to the earliest automobiles was anything but warm. Modern motorists, harassed by such physical difficulties as traffic congestion, might ponder the legal obstacles placed in the way of drivers at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Motorists with steam cars were confronted with the authorities' view that their vehicles were, technically, locomotives, and thus subject to the rule that a man holding a red flag must proceed one hundred feet ahead of each as it moved. Although this regulation failed of enforcement, the authorities continued to insist on the classification of such vehicles as locomotives, and demanded that the driver have a steam engineer's license—a requirement necessitating some years' apprenticeship as a steam boiler fireman. Owners of steam cars met the problem by the discovery of a small city farther up the Hudson that granted engineer's licenses after a brief questioning and the payment of a small fee. And New York City was bound to honor these licenses.

Another example of the authorities' attitude is found in their ban on the use of automobiles in the public parks. Eventually a group of motorists brazenly defied the decree by driving into the parks and passing one policeman after another. Completing the tour in triumph, they entered a complaint because they had not been arrested! Thus laughed off, the prohibition of automobiles in New York's park was at an end.



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DIVISION OF  
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# Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

WHEN advance elements of the assault wave of the 105th Infantry had progressed a few yards across No Man's Land toward the enemy position east of Ronssoy, France, on the morning of September 29, 1918, a withering blast of fire from a German "pill-box" swept the New Yorkers' thin line and forced the men to dive for nearest cover.

Ordinarily, volunteers would have been asked to make the attempt to shoot the machine gun nest out of action. Instead, 1st Lieutenant Carl G. R. Ross of New York City, in command of the advance party, crept forward alone and bombed the spot, silencing its guns and making it possible for the scouts to advance.

\* \* \* \* \*

## *Helps Repulse Enemy Raid*

Another New Yorker serving in the 105th Infantry also distinguished himself by outstanding heroism in the same day's action east of Ronssoy. He was Private Harry J. Rover of Company A, hailing from Staten Island, New York. With an officer and three other enlisted men of the 105th, Private Rover was holding an advanced outpost position just before the main attack of that morning was launched.

The outpost was jumped by a superior force of German raiders, and a desperate hand-to-hand battle ensued. Rover, with his comrades, succeeded in repulsing this sharp attack and in killing ten of the enemy, capturing five and driving off the rest of the raiding party.

\* \* \* \* \*

## *Makes Wholesale Capture*

Near St. Souplet, France, on October 18, heavy rifle and machine gun fire from a large farmhouse held by the enemy was impeding the advance of Company C of the 107th Infantry. A New York City man, Corporal Charles T. Stoll, with three other volunteers, set out to remove this obstacle to the New Yorkers' advance.

Under Corporal Stoll's orders, the farmhouse was surrounded and attacked from close range. Stoll's call to the enemy to surrender was met by a burst of machine gun fire, whereupon he ordered the building grenaded. Corporal Stoll, creeping close to the house, tossed the first hand grenades through the open windows, killing two of the Germans. The rest of the

enemy, 36 men and two officers, thereupon trailed from the place with their hands uplifted in surrender.

\* \* \* \* \*

## *Rescues Wounded Under Heavy Fire*

A gallant and heroic Irish-American soldier, Corporal Patrick Synott of New York City, took hasty cover with his platoon of F Company, 108th Infantry, when they came under direct fire from German machine guns east of Ronssoy on the afternoon of September 28th.

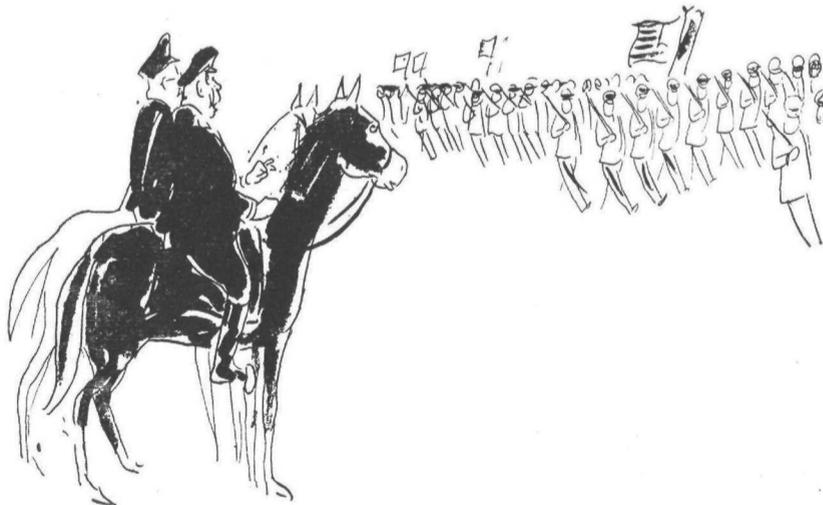
The enemy fire had felled many of the company and several of the American wounded were lying helpless, exposed to the German fire.

Without waiting for volunteers, Corporal Synott dashed forward from his position of secure shelter and, fearlessly exposing himself to the terrific cross-fire, brought in several wounded men, one by one.

\* \* \* \* \*

## *Runner Carries On Through Battle*

An Upstate New Yorker, John A. Van Dyne of Geneva, was serving as a private in Company B of the 108th Infantry when, during the height of the fierce fighting near Ronssoy on September 29th, a runner was called for to take an important message along the front under heavy fire from both sides. Van Dyne was the first of several B Company men to offer themselves for this risky role. He carried not one but several important messages, back and forth along the firing line, and thereby assisted materially in the success of the Americans' operations during that important phase of the attack on the Hindenburg line.



"Twenty-two Thousand and Eight, Twenty-two Thousand and Nine."

**NEW STRENGTH ALLOTMENT**

**T**HE National Guard Bureau has announced that the increase in enlisted strength of the National Guard would be used as noted below pursuant to instructions of the Secretary of War. It was pointed out that the Executive Order of the President authorizing the increase specifically stated that no part of this increase could be used for the activation of new units except those included in the fourth increment.

*Units (GHQ, Army and Corps)*

- 11 Antiaircraft regiments—increased to approximately 85% of peace strength.
- 11 Harbor Defense regiments—increased to approximately 85% of peace strength.
- 3 Regts. C.A.C. 155mm Gun—increased to approximately 85% of peace strength.
- 1 Signal Battalion — increased to full peace strength.
- 2 Signal Cos., Radio Int.—increased to full peace strength.
- 1 F.A. Regt. and 1 Bn. 155mm Gun—increased to 80% of peace strength.
- 3 F.A. Regts. 155mm How.—increased to 80% of peace strength.
- 2 F.A. Regts. 75mm Gun—increased to 80% of peace strength.
- 1 Medical Regiment—increased to 80% of peace strength.
- 2 Engr. Cos. (light pontoon) (Cavalry Division)—increased to 80% of peace strength.
- 4 Recon. Sqs. (Cav. Division)—increased 40 enlisted men each.
- 4 Div. Hq. Dets.—authorized 43 enlisted men each.
- 1 Engr. Sq.—increased 80 enlisted men.

After the above allotments were made, it was directed that remaining enlisted personnel be allotted to active units of the National Guard (except horsed units of cavalry regiments) on an approximately proportional basis. In making these allotments to the infantry divisions it was further directed that preference be given to the combat and communications elements thereof. The distribution made on this basis is as follows:

<i>Organizations</i>	<i>Increase (Enlisted)</i>
Infantry Regiment .....	225
Field Artillery Regt., 75mm.....	130
Field Artillery Regt., 155mm How.....	148
Engr. Regt., Combat.....	70
Hq. Co. Infantry Brigade.....	20
Hq. Co. Field Artillery Brigade.....	20
Light Tank Company .....	20
Signal Co. Infantry Division.....	41

**WHERE STATE LEADERS MEET**



**HOTEL TEN EYCK**

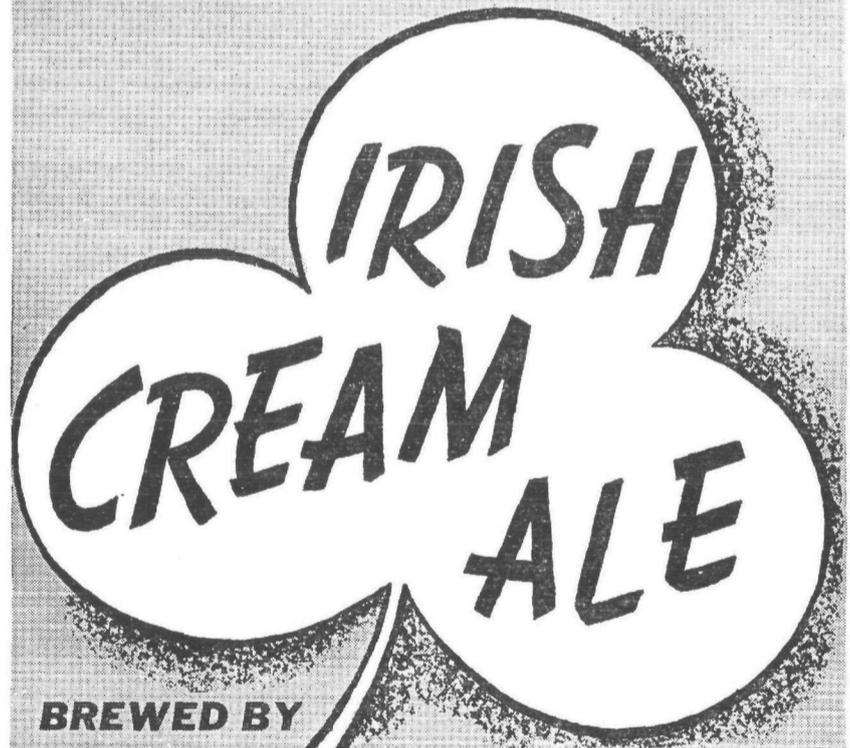
- Nearness to the Capitol . . . Prestige of Address . . . Convenience to Downtown Stores, Theatres . . . and *the best in modern service* are yours at this famous gathering place.
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Bet. 31st and 32nd Sts.**WHY "NORTH RIVER"**

Millions of visitors to New York, not to mention a few millions living within its confines, must wonder when they have time to think about it, why the Hudson River is commonly referred to as the North River, when quite obviously it is west of the city.

As a matter of fact, the river now properly known as the Hudson was called the North River by cartographers and navigators in the sixteenth century, before Henry Hudson explored it. What is now known as the Delaware River was first called the South River. The East River, so named before navigators became aware that it was not, strictly speaking, a river, still retains the name.

**THE FIRST GOLD BRICK IN AMERICA**

Real estate operators since Peter Minuit's time have regarded him as a shrewd bargainer. His purchase of the island of Manhattan for sixty guilders' worth of trinkets has gone down in history as a real estate buyer's dream. The Canarsie Indians, from whom Minuit made his purchase, were not so dumb, for they sold something they did not really own. The Canarsies, who dwelt on Long Island, heard that Minuit was in the market for land and sold him Manhattan Island. Later on, because of this trickery, it was necessary for the white man to buy part of the island over again from the tribes living near Washington Heights.

**1939 Advertisers**

Here is a partial list of the firms which have used The New York National Guardsman as an advertising medium during the current year. To them and to all our advertisers, we extend the season's greetings and our best wishes for the New Year.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Adirondack National Bank & Trust Co. | Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce                  |
| Aristo Import Co.—Watches            | Lakeside Inn—Lake Placid                         |
| Arkay Florist—Albany                 | Leggett, Francis H., & Co.—Premier Food Products |
| Bausch & Lomb—Binoculars             | Liebmann Breweries                               |
| Beverwyck Breweries                  | Lund Publishing Co.                              |
| Boston Variety Store                 | Luxenberg—Tailors                                |
| Briar Hill Corp.—Pipes               | Lyon Co., J. B.—Printers                         |
| Brooklyn Academy                     | Malone Chamber of Commerce                       |
| Camel Cigarettes                     | Milbouer—Tailors                                 |
| Carnation Bakers                     | Mossberg & Sons, O. T.                           |
| Chesterfield Cigarettes              | Murine   |
| Christianson—Tailors                 | National Biscuit Co.                             |
| Coca-Cola                            | National Savings Bank of Albany                  |
| Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.     | Nettleton Co., A. E.—Military Boots              |
| Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn.  | New York State                                   |
| Delehanty Institute                  | Niagara Hudson Coke                              |
| Dieges & Clust                       | Norma Pencil                                     |
| Dwight School                        | Office Equipment Co.                             |
| Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco            | Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer                           |
| Fiendoil                             | Paul Smith's Electric Light & Power & R. R. Co.  |
| Fitzgerald Brewing Co.               | Pearl Taxi                                       |
| Frojoy Ice Cream                     | Peru Chamber of Commerce                         |
| Good Humors                          | Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce                   |
| Gottfried Baking Co., Inc.           | Plattsburg National Bank & Trust Co.             |
| Great Bear Spring Co.                | Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco                    |
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| Hotel Cumberland—Plattsburg          | Seagram's Whiskey                                |
| Hotel Jefferson—Clinton—Syracuse     | Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.                        |
| Hotel Lexington—N. Y. City           | Stanton Brewery, Inc.                            |
| Hotel Onondaga—Syracuse              | Syracuse Brewers Exchange                        |
| Hotel Paris—N. Y. City               | Tarshes Bros., Inc.—Tailors                      |
| Hotel Queensbury—Glens Falls         | The Tavern—Peru                                  |
| Hotel Rochester—Rochester            | Ticonderoga Chamber of Commerce                  |
| Hotel Saranac—Saranac Lake           | United Hotels Corp.                              |
| Hotel Seneca—Syracuse                | Williams & Co., R. C.—Coffees                    |
| Hotel Syracuse—Syracuse              |  |
| Hotel Ten Eyck—Albany                |  |
| Hotel Winslow—N. Y. City             |  |
| Jaburg Bros.—Epicure Food Products   |  |
| Kopf Mfg. Co.—Mel-O-Wax              |  |

**Commander Daniel Harris  
G. A. R.**



IT may interest many of our active and veteran Naval Militiamen to know that there is still living a veteran of our Civil War who saw active service on the old Granite State (U.S.S. New Hampshire) when she was the pride of our United States Navy.

Daniel Harris, born in London, February 28th, 1846, ninety-four years ago, came to the United States as a youngster. His family settled at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, where at that time roving Indian tribes were still a menace to our outposts of civilization.

When he had reached the age of seventeen, and Lincoln was still calling for volunteers, he enlisted as a Seaman in the United States Navy, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was first assigned to the U.S.S. New Hampshire (Granite State), which at that time was the receiving ship for the Atlantic Squadron.

Later, at Port Royal, he was assigned to U.S.S. Constitution, and again to the Sloop of War Saratoga, then on active in blockading the coast of the Southern Confederacy.

While serving on the Saratoga, a call for volunteers came to augment the forces assigned to intercept a large force under General Hardee, whose mission was to forestall the advance of General Sherman through Georgia, and Daniel Harris, with his comrades

Why buy "just another pipe." Get the one that makes all others obsolete. Here's real pipe satisfaction—it's making pipe smokers of thousands who "couldn't smoke a pipe." Saves 30% to 50% of your tobacco—burns it all. Smokes cool, dry and velvety. Genuine imported Briar—unsurpassed at twice the price. Stoker pushes tobacco UP and KEEPS IT LIT. Send for FULL SIZE PIPE CATALOG. It's FREE. Give Briar Hills for Christmas—get one for yourself. You'll like it.

**YOUR OWN PIPE** can be fitted with a **BRIAR HILL STOKER**. Put a **ONE DOLLAR BILL** with your pipe **BOWL** and mail to us. (Pack it well—do not mail the stem.)

See our complete line ad in December *Popular Science* and *Esquire*.

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	<input type="checkbox"/> SLIM # 06	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM # 08	<input type="checkbox"/> LARGE # 13
	<input type="checkbox"/> SLIM # 80	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM # 42	<input type="checkbox"/> LARGE # 33
	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM ONLY # 50	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM ONLY # 24	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM ONLY # 09

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**BRIAR HILL CORP.** Millersburg, Ohio  
 Enclosed is \$..... Send Briar Hill "Pioneer" Stoker pipes checked at left.  
 Enclosed is \$1.00 and my favorite pipe. Please "fix it so it will stay lit."  
 Send Briar Hill Chart of full size illustrations.  
**NAME** .....  
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**CITY AND STATE**..... 12-39 N.G.

of the Saratoga, served thus for a period of two months, in the Union Army.

The battles of Pocotalagio and Honey Hill, many skirmishes, and sorties against the enemy, soon decimated the gallant volunteers of the Saratoga, and after two months they were transferred back to their beloved ship.

The termination of the war found Harris transferred once more, this time to the U.S.S. Hartford, Flagship of the South Atlantic Fleet, with orders to tour the world.

When the Fleet reached the port of Hongkong, China, his term of enlistment had expired, so homeward bound on the U.S.S. Wyoming, he completed his active service in the forces of the Union.

Eventually, honorably discharged at Boston Navy Yard, he returned to Brooklyn, and now resides not far from the old Navy Yard, where, seventy-seven years ago, he embarked on his great life of adventure.

Still active, and in excellent health, he enjoys his daily portion of grog, a few good cigars, and the companionship of thousands of admiring friends.

**PART OF NEW INFANTRY DRILL FOR ARTILLERY**

Following the issuance of the new infantry drill regulations, there is being published at the Field Artillery School a supplement to field artillery book 20, according to the Army and Navy Register, which will include the following paragraphs from the infantry drill regulations:

- 1- 32, Introduction; Soldier without arms.
- 83- 93, Manual of the Guidon.
- 95-102, Manual of the Color and Standard.
- 114-116, Drill for Foot Troops; the Squad.
- 129-142, The Platoon.
- 144-158, The Company.
- 211-234, Formation of the Battalion and Regiment; Ceremonies.
- 237-242, Parades.

—Wisconsin National Guard Review.

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**EXECUTIVE OFFICER 71st INFANTRY**

**TRAINING PLAN**

(Continued from page 8)



**L**T. COL. HERBERT R. CAMPBELL was born in Monterey, Concordia Parish, Louisiana, on August 6, 1900. After graduating from the Monterey High School at Monterey, Louisiana, he attended Louisiana State University for one year. He then was appointed to, and entered the U. S. Military Academy from which he was graduated on June 11, 1923. While at the Military Academy, Colonel Campbell played pool and won his letter in track. In 1923 he was captain of the Army Track Team.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the 18th Infantry at Fort Hamilton where he was noted for his excellent polo playing.

On June 30, 1925, he resigned from the Regular Army to enter civil life. He resisted the urge of the military until January 8, 1927, when he was appointed Captain Adjutant, 87th Infantry Brigade under Brigadier General George R. Dyer. On May 28, 1930, he was promoted to Major and assigned as Executive Officer, 87th Infantry Brigade serving successively under General Dyer, General Pooley and General DeLamater

Colonel Campbell has been admired and beloved by those who have served with him for his ability to maintain quiet and pleasant efficiency within his jurisdiction at all times.

Squad No.	Drill No. 1		Training Area
1.	B.F.M. III-4, Par. 54	Movie	Shed
2.	" " " 54	"Soldier	and
3.	Close order, Sec. 1	Instruc-	Movie
4.	" " " 1	tion dis-	House
5.	" " " 1	mtd w/o	
6.	" " " 1	arms"	

*Drill No. 2*

1.	Close order, Sec. 1	Shed
2.	" " " 1	"
3.	B.F.M. III-4, Par. 54	"
4.	" " " 54	"
5.	Close order Sec. II	"
6.	" " " II	"

*Drill No. 3*

1.	Close order Sec. II	Shed
2.	" " " II	"
3.	" " " II	"
4.	" " " II	"
5.	B.F.M. III-4 Par. 54	"
6.	" " " 54	"

*Drill No. 4*

1.	Close order Sec. III	Shed
2.	Mech. training and nomen	"
3.	Close order Sec. III	"
4.	" " " III	"
5.	Mech. training and nomen	"
6.	Close order Sec. III	"

*Drill No. 5*

1.	Close order, Section IV	Shed
2.	" " " III	"
3.	How squad drill	"
4.	Close order Sec. IV	"
5.	" " " III	"
6.	How squad drill	"

*Drill No. 6*

1.	How squad drill	Shed
2.	Close order Sec. IV	"
3.	How squad drill	"
4.	" " " "	"
5.	Close order Sec. IV	"
6.	How squad drill	"

*Drill No. 7*

1.	How squad and ptn. drill	Shed
2.	" " " " "	"
3.	" " " " "	"
4.	" " " " "	"
5.	" " " " "	"
6.	" " " " "	"

*Drill No. 8*

1.	Close order Sec. V	Shed
2.	" " " V	"
3.	" " " IV	"
4.	Mech. training and nomen	"
5.	AW and Serv. customs	Dine
6.	Mech. training and nomen	Shed

*Drill No. 9*

1.	B.F.M. III-4, Par. 55T, 56, 57	Shed
2.	} Review also include mem- bers of squad 1 when not busy	
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

Drill No. 10

- 1. Subcalibre exercise No. 1.....Range
- 2. BFM III-4 Par. 55T, 56, 57.....Shed
- 3. Close order Sec. V....."
- 4. } Riot duty ..... "
- 5. }
- 6. }

Drill No. 11

- 1. Instruments and angles.....Pool
- 2. Subcalibre exercise No. 1.....Range
- 3. B.F.M. III-4, Par. 55T, 56, 57.....Shed
- 4. Close order Sec. V....."
- 5. " " " V....."
- 6. " " " IV....."

Drill No. 12

- 1. } Lecture, Shed
- 2. } Demonstration
- 3. } Instruction and
- 4. } Practice on
- 5. } Military
- 6. } Courtesy

Drill No. 13

- 1. Military Courtesy .....Read
- 2. Instruments and angles.....Pool
- 3. Subcalibre exercise No. 1.....Range
- 4. BFM III-4 Par. 55T, 56, 57.....Shed
- 5. Transport squad drill .....Dine
- 6. Close order Sec. V.....Shed

Drill No. 14

- 1. BFM III-4 Par. 67.....Shed
- 2. Military Courtesy .....Read
- 3. Instruments and angles .....Pool
- 4. Subcalibre exercise No. 1.....Range
- 5. BFM III-4 Par. 55T, 56, 57.....Shed
- 6. AW and Serv. customs.....Dine

Drill No. 15

- 1. Range cards and printing.....Dine
- 2. BFM III-4 Par. 67.....Shed
- 3. Military Courtesy .....Read
- 4. Instruments and angles.....Pool
- 5. Subcalibre exercise No. 1.....Range
- 6. BFM III-4 Par. 55T, 56, 57.....Shed

Drill No. 16

- 1. BFM III-4 Par. 55Q, 60, 61.....Shed
- 2. Range cards and printing.....Dine
- 3. BFM III-4 Par. 67.....Shed
- 4. Military Courtesy .....Read
- 5. Instruments and angles.....Pool
- 6. Subcalibre exercise No. 1.....Range

Drill No. 17

- 1. Subcalibre exercise No. 2.....Range
- 2. BFM III-4 Par. 55Q, 60, 61.....Shed
- 3. Range cards and printing.....Dine
- 4. BFM III-4 Par. 67.....Shed
- 5. Military Courtesy .....Read
- 6. Instruments and angles .....Pool

Drill No. 18

- 1. Chemical defense .....Pool
- 2. Subcalibre exercise No. 2.....Range
- 3. BFM III-4 Par. 55Q, 60, 61.....Shed
- 4. Range cards and printing.....Dine
- 5. BFM III-4 Par. 67.....Shed
- 6. Military Courtesy .....Read

Drill No. 19

- 1. Mecz attack defense.....Read
- 2. Chemical defense .....Pool
- 3. Subcalibre exercise No. 2.....Range
- 4. BFM III-4 Par. 55Q, 60, 61.....Shed
- 5. Range cards and printing.....Dine
- 6. BFM III-4 Par. 67.....Shed

Drill No. 20

- 1. } Guard duty .....Shed
- 2. }
- 3. }
- 4. Subcalibre exercise No. 2.....Range
- 5. BFM III-4 Par. 55Q, 60, 61.....Shed
- 6. Range cards and printing.....Dine

Drill No. 21

- 1. } Lecture, Shed
  - 2. } Demonstration
  - 3. } Instruction and
  - 4. } Practice on
  - 5. } Scouting and
  - 6. } Patrolling
- Movie  
TF No. 36  
"Infantry  
AA  
Defense

Drill No. 22

- 1. C.O.D. and printing .....Dine
- 2. Mecz attack defense.....Read
- 3. " " " "....."
- 4. Chemical defense .....Pool
- 5. Subcalibre exercise No. 2.....Range
- 6. BFM III-4 Par. 55Q, 60, 61.....Shed

Drill No. 23

- 1. BFM III-4 Par. 62.....Shed
- 2. C.O.D. and printing.....Dine
- 3. Chemical defense .....Pool
- 4. Mecz attack defense.....Read
- 5. " " " "....."
- 6. Subcalibre exercise No. 2.....Range

Drill No. 24

- 1. Subcalibre exercise No. 3.....Range
- 2. BFM III-4 Par. 67.....Shed
- 3. C.O.D. and printing .....Dine
- 4. } Guard duty .....Shed
- 5. }
- 6. }

Drill No. 25

- 1. Hygiene and 1st aid, Corp. Brown.....Heat
- 2. Subcalibre exercise No. 3.....Range
- 3. BFM III-4 Par. 62.....Shed
- 4. C.O.D. and printing.....Dine
- 5. Chemical defense .....Pool
- 6. Mecz attack defense .....Read

Drill No. 26

- 1. BFM III-4 Par. 67, Corp. Doty.....Shed
- 2. Hygiene and 1st aid, Corp. Brown.....Heat
- 3. Subcalibre exercise No. 3.....Range
- 4. BFM III-4 Par. 62.....Shed
- 5. C.O.D. and printing.....Dine
- 6. Chemical defense .....Pool

Drill No. 27

- 1. Technique of fire .....Read
- 2. BFM III-4 Par. 67, Corp. Doty.....Shed
- 3. Hygiene and 1st aid, Corp. Brown.....Heat
- 4. Subcalibre exercise No. 3.....Range
- 5. BFM III-4 Par. 62.....Shed
- 6. C.O.D. and printing.....Dine

Drill No. 28

- 1. Range cards and T.D. ....Dine
- 2. Technique of fire.....Read
- 3. BFM III-4 Par. 67, Corp. Doty.....Shed
- 4. Hygiene and 1st aid, Corp. Brown.....Heat
- 5. Subcalibre exercise No. 3.....Range
- 6. BFM III-4 Par. 62.....Shed

Drill No. 29

- 1. BFM III-4 Par. 63.....Shed
- 2. Range cards and T.D. ....Dine
- 3. Technique of fire.....Read
- 4. BFM III-4 Par. 67, Corp. Doty.....Shed
- 5. Hygiene and 1st aid, Corp. Brown.....Heat
- 6. Subcalibre exercise No. 3.....Range

Drill No. 30

- 1. Subcalibre exercise No. 4.....Range
- 2. BFM III-4 Par. 63.....Shed
- 3. Range cards and T.D. ....Dine
- 4. Technique of fire .....Read
- 5. BFM III-4 Par. 67, Corp. Doty.....Shed
- 6. Hygiene and 1st aid, Corp. Brown.....Heat

Drill No. 31

- 1. Combat prpls. How squad.....Pool
- 2. Subcalibre exercise No. 4.....Range
- 3. BFM III-4 Par. 63.....Shed
- 4. Range cards and T.D. ....Dine
- 5. Technique of fire.....Read
- 6. BFM III-4 Par. 67, Corp. Doty.....Shed

Drill No. 32

- 1. BFM III-4 Par. 66, 68, 69.....Yard
- 2. Combat prpls. How squad.....Pool
- 3. Subcalibre exercise No. 4.....Range
- 4. BFM III-4 Par. 63.....Shed
- 5. Range cards and T.D.....Dine
- 6. Technique of fire .....Read

Drill No. 33

- 1. C.O.D. and T.D. ....Dine
- 2. BFM III-4 Par. 66, 68, 69.....Yard
- 3. Combat prpls. How squad.....Pool
- 4. Subcalibre exercise No. 4.....Range
- 5. BFM III-4 Par. 63.....Shed
- 6. Range cards and T.D. ....Dine

Drill No. 34

- 1. } Pistol Marksmanship,
- 2. } Dry fire, Safety
- 3. } Range rules, etc. ....Shed
- 4. Combat prpls. How squad.....Pool
- 5. Subcalibre exercise No. 4.....Range
- 6. BFM III-4 Par. 63.....Shed

Drill No. 35

- 1. Pistol Practice .....Range
- 2. C.O.D. and T.D. ....Dine
- 3. BFM III-4 Par. 66, 68, 69.....Yard
- 4. } Pistol Marksmanship,
- 5. } Dry fire, Safety .....Shed
- 6. }

Drill No. 36

- 1. } Lecture, Demonstration Practice
- 2. } on organization operation .....Shed
- 3. } of How Ptn.
- 4. BFM III-4 Par. 66, 68, 69.....Yard
- 5. Combat prpls. How squad.....Pool
- 6. Subcalibre exercise No. 4.....Range

Drill No. 37

- 1. Mech. Training and nomen.....Shed
- 2. Pistol Practice .....Range
- 3. C.O.D. and T.D. ....Dine
- 4. } Lecture, Demonstration Practice
- 5. } on Organization operation .....Shed
- 6. } How Ptn.

Drill No. 38

- 1. AW and Serv. Customs ||| Movie Read
- 2. Transportation squad ||| "Tent Heat
- 3. Pistol Practice ||| Drill and Range
- 4. C.O.D. and T.D. ||| Establish Dine
- 5. BFM III-4, 66, 68, 69 ||| ment of Yard
- 6. Combat prpls. How squad ||| Camps" Pool

Drill No. 39

- 1. } Riot duty .....Shed
- 2. }
- 3. }
- 4. Pistol Practice .....Range
- 5. C.O.D. and T.D. ....Dine
- 6. BFM III-4 Par. 66, 68, 69.....Shed

Drill No. 40

- 1. Work on equip. for Camp.....Supply
- 2. AW and Serv. Customs.....Read
- 3. " " " " " " " " " "
- 4. " " " " " " " " " "
- 5. Pistol Practice .....Range
- 6. C.O.D. and T.D. ....Dine

Drill No. 41

- 1. } Review
- 2. } also for members of
- 3. } squad No. 6 on odd
- 4. } time
- 5. }
- 6. } Pistol Practice

Drill No. 42

- 1. } March
- 2. } and
- 3. } Pistol
- 4. } Record
- 5. } Practice
- 6. }

Drill No. 43

- 1. } March
- 2. } and
- 3. } Howitzer platoon
- 4. } in Defense
- 5. }
- 6. } Field exercise

Drill No. 44

- 1. } March
- 2. } and
- 3. } Howitzer platoon
- 4. } in attack
- 5. }
- 6. } Field exercise

Drill No. 45

- 1. } Preparation
- 2. }
- 3. }
- 4. } for
- 5. }
- 6. } Camp

Drill No. 46

- 1. } Review
- 2. } (to be used before
- 3. } preparation
- 4. } for
- 5. } Inspection)
- 6. }

Drill No. 47

- 1. } (1st drill before Inspection)
- 2. }
- 3. } Preparation
- 4. } for
- 5. } Inspection
- 6. }

Drill No. 48

- 1. } (Insert in schedule
- 2. } when dated
- 3. } Annual
- 4. } Federal
- 5. } Inspection)
- 6. }

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**B**RIGADIER GENERAL WALTER A. DELAMATER, Commanding the 87th Infantry Brigade, New York National Guard, who was elected President of the National Guard Association of the United States at the annual convention held recently at Baltimore.

This is the first time that an officer of the New York National Guard has received this honor.

The rifle team of Squadron VMS-2R, F.M.C.R. desires to arrange small bore matches with Company teams of the National Guard in New York City, or Postal Matches. Please write A. E. Rieck, 1233 East 34th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



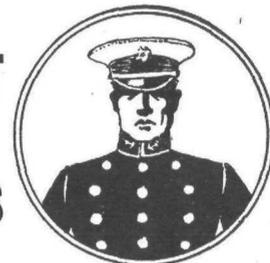
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# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

## MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1939

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (September 1-30 Inclusive) . . . . . 87.70%

Maximum Authorized Strength, New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19520 E. M.	Total 21021
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength, New York National Guard.....1409 Off.	21 W. O.	18979 E. M.	Total 20409

**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>102nd Qm. Regt.</b>	<b>92.77%</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<sup>1</sup>	
Maintenance.....235	Actual.....332			
<b>121st Cavalry</b>	<b>92.00%</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<sup>17</sup>	
Maintenance.....571	Actual.....615			
<b>245th Coast Art.</b>	<b>91.73%</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<sup>6</sup>	
Maintenance.....739	Actual.....788			
<b>102nd Med. Reg.</b>	<b>91.08%</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<sup>13</sup>	
Maintenance.....568	Actual.....674			
<b>156th Field Art.</b>	<b>91.07%</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<sup>7</sup>	
Maintenance.....602	Actual.....638			
<b>71st Infantry</b>	<b>89.29%</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<sup>14</sup>	
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1117			
<b>108th Infantry</b>	<b>88.33%</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<sup>23</sup>	
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1105			
<b>105th Infantry</b>	<b>88.25%</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<sup>21</sup>	
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1105			
<b>10th Infantry</b>	<b>88.12%</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<sup>24</sup>	
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1114			
<b>165th Infantry</b>	<b>86.74%</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<sup>18</sup>	
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1051			
<b>104th Field Art.</b>	<b>86.56%</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<sup>11</sup>	
Maintenance.....599	Actual.....635			
<b>Spec. Trps. 27th Div.</b>	<b>86.51%</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<sup>19</sup>	
Maintenance.....318	Actual.....377			
<b>102nd Engineers</b>	<b>83.79%</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<sup>15</sup>	
Maintenance.....475	Actual.....511			
<b>101st Signal Bn.</b>	<b>83.42%</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<sup>22</sup>	
Maintenance.....184	Actual.....180			
<b>107th Infantry</b>	<b>83.31%</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<sup>25</sup>	
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1052			
<b>258th Field Art.</b>	<b>81.08%</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<sup>10</sup>	
Maintenance.....647	Actual.....674			
<b>106th Infantry</b>	<b>80.87%</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<sup>26</sup>	
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1094			
<b>27th Div. Avia.</b>	<b>Not drill.</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<sup>3</sup>	
Maintenance.....118	Actual.....131			
<b>369th Inf.</b>	<b>Not drilling</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<sup>4</sup>	
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1115			

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>106th Field Art.</b>				<b>94.96% (1)</b> <sup>2</sup>
Maintenance.....647				Actual.....695
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	2	66	61	92
SERVICE BATTERY.	2	77	72	93
HDQRS. 1st BN.....	4	3	3	100
HQ. BAT. & C. T., 1st BN. ....	2	33	33	100
BATTERY A.....	2	68	67	98
BATTERY B .....	2	68	66	97
HQ. 2nd BN.....	4	4	4	100
HQ. BTY. C. T., 2nd BN. ....	2	33	31	93
BATTERY C.....	2	67	62	92
BATTERY D .....	2	67	64	95
HQ. 3rd BN.....	4	4	4	100
HQ. BTY. & C. T., 3rd BN. ....	2	32	28	87
BATTERY E .....	2	68	64	94
BATTERY F .....	2	67	65	97
MED. DEPT. DET....	2	32	30	93
		695	660	94.96

<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>92.85%</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<sup>5</sup>	
Maintenance.....27	Actual.....42			
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>90.47%</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<sup>7</sup>	
Maintenance.....27	Actual.....42			
<b>Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C.</b>	<b>Not drilling</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<sup>1</sup>	
Maintenance.....11	Actual.....10			
<b>52nd F. A. Brig.</b>	<b>Not dng.</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<sup>3</sup>	
Maintenance.....36	Actual.....54			
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>Not dng.</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<sup>6</sup>	
Maintenance.....69	Actual.....78			

### BRIGADE STANDING

<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>92.00%</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<sup>5</sup>	
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Troop				
101st Cavalry				
121st Cavalry				
<b>Brig. Hqrs., C.A.C.</b>	<b>91.73%</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<sup>3</sup>	
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Detachment				
212th Coast Artillery				
244th Coast Artillery				
245th Coast Artillery				
<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>89.65%</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<sup>2</sup>	
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company				
71st Infantry				
174th Infantry				
369th Infantry				
<b>52nd F.A. Brig.</b>	<b>88.25%</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<sup>1</sup>	
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Battery				
104th Field Artillery				
105th Field Artillery				
106th Field Artillery				
156th Field Artillery				
258th Field Artillery				
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>86.88%</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<sup>4</sup>	
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company				
14th Infantry				
165th Infantry				
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>86.04%</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<sup>7</sup>	
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company				
107th Infantry				
108th Infantry				
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>85.77%</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<sup>6</sup>	
Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company				
10th Infantry				
105th Infantry				
106th Infantry				

<b>105th Field Art.</b>				
	<b>Only 2 units drilled</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<sup>5</sup>	
Maintenance.....599	Actual.....647			
<b>14th Inf.</b>	<b>Not drilling</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<sup>8</sup>	
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1099			
<b>174th Inf.</b>	<b>Not drilling</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<sup>9</sup>	
Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1106			
<b>212th Coast Art.</b>	<b>Not dng.</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<sup>12</sup>	
Maintenance.....703	Actual.....752			
<b>244th Coast Art.</b>	<b>Not dng.</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<sup>16</sup>	
Maintenance.....648	Actual.....676			
<b>101st Cav.</b>	<b>Only 4 units drilled</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<sup>20</sup>	
Maintenance.....571	Actual.....665			
<b>State Staff</b>	<b>98.71%</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<sup>2</sup>	
Maintenance.....78	Actual.....78			
<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>97.77%</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<sup>4</sup>	
Maintenance.....27	Actual.....44			
<b>Hqrs. 27th Div.</b>	<b>93.65%</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<sup>9</sup>	
Maintenance.....65	Actual.....64			
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>93.33%</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<sup>8</sup>	
Maintenance.....27	Actual.....45			



**Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard  
During the Month of October, 1939**

**MAJOR**                      *Date of Rank*                      *Branch and Organization*

Steiger, Howard A. . . . . Oct. 6'39..87th Brig.

**1ST LIEUTENANTS**

Campbell, W'b'n C. (Chap.) Oct. 4'39..106th Inf.  
Schoenleber, William H. . . . Oct. 18'39..106th Inf.  
Warner, John W. . . . . Oct. 19'39..106th Inf.

**1ST LIEUTENANTS**                      *Date of Rank*                      *Branch and Organization*

Niddrie, Frederick W. . . . Oct. 20'39..87th Brig.  
Imre, Raymond P. . . . . Oct. 24'39..102nd Engrs.  
Hettrick, Herbert L. . . . . Oct. 25'39..106th F. A.

**2ND LIEUTENANT**

Bruce, Peter P. . . . . Oct. 18'39..107th Inf.

**Resigned, Resignation Accepted and Honorably Discharged,  
October, 1939**

**MAJORS**

Kelley, Samuel F. . . . . Oct. 6'39..M.C., 71st Inf.  
Kitts, Earl B. . . . . Oct. 18'39..107th Inf.

**CAPTAINS**

Hynes, Thomas W. . . . . Oct. 10'39..M. C., 106th Inf.  
Zecher, Ilsley S. . . . . Oct. 18'39..D. C., 71st Inf.

**1ST LIEUTENANTS**

Coats, Edward C. . . . . Oct. 10'39..M. C., 107th Inf.  
Weeks, Wallace W. . . . . Oct. 6'39..107th Inf.  
Whaley, Charles D. . . . . Oct. 4'39..Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.

**2ND LIEUTENANT**

Arwine, Shryock M. . . . . Oct. 17'39..O. D., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.

**Transferred Inactive National Guard, Own Application,  
October, 1939**

**CAPTAIN**

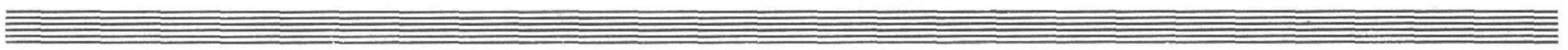
Imhof, Louis E. . . . . Oct. 11'39..244th C. A.

**1ST LIEUTENANT**

May, Renwick C. . . . . Oct. 10'39..M. C., 156th F. A.

**2ND LIEUTENANTS**

Becker, Lee . . . . . Oct. 6'39..165th Inf.  
Jenkins, Farish A. . . . . Oct. 10'39..52nd F. A. Brig.



# GOOD FRIENDS AGREE—

**"THERE'S EXTRA PLEASURE . . AND  
EXTRA SMOKING IN CAMELS!"**

**N**ORTH, East, South, West, you'll hear the same story: One true yardstick of cigarette pleasure is *slow burning!* Kenneth E. (Nick) Knight (*below, left*) confirms the experience of millions of smokers when he says: "One of the first things I noticed about Camels was their slow burning. I figure that's why Camels smoke so much cooler, milder and taste so much better. Camels last longer, too." Howard

McCrorey agrees on Camel's slow burning, and adds: "To me that means extra pleasure and extra smoking per pack."

Yes, the *costlier tobaccos* in Camels are *slower-burning!* And of course the extra smoking in Camels (*see right*) is just that much more smoking pleasure at its best—*Camel's costlier tobaccos!* Enjoy extra pleasure and extra value in America's No. 1 cigarette...Camels!



**CAMELS — LONG-BURNING  
COSTLIER TOBACCOS**

Whatever price you pay per pack, it's important to remember this fact: By burning 25% *slower* than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—*slower than any* of them—CAMELS give a smoking *plus* equal to

**5 EXTRA SMOKES  
PER PACK!**



Cigarettes were compared recently... sixteen of the largest-selling brands... under the searching tests of impartial laboratory scientists. Findings were announced as follows:

**1** CAMELS were found to contain **MORE TOBACCO BY WEIGHT** than the average for the 15 other of the largest-selling brands.

**2** CAMELS BURNED **SLOWER** THAN ANY OTHER BRAND TESTED—**25% SLOWER** THAN THE AVERAGE TIME OF THE 15 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS! By burning 25% slower, on the average, Camels give smokers the equivalent of **5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!**

**3** In the same tests, CAMELS **HELD THEIR ASH FAR LONGER** than the average time for all the other brands.

**MORE PLEASURE PER PUFF...  
MORE PUFFS PER PACK!**

**PENNY FOR PENNY  
YOUR BEST CIGARETTE BUY**