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NATIONAL
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JULY

• State Matches
Historic Plattsburgh
Your M.Q.
Accident Procedure

1939

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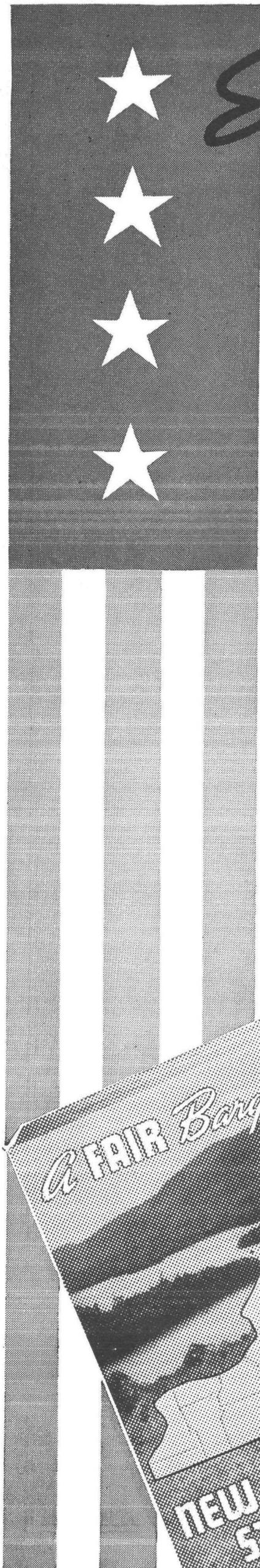
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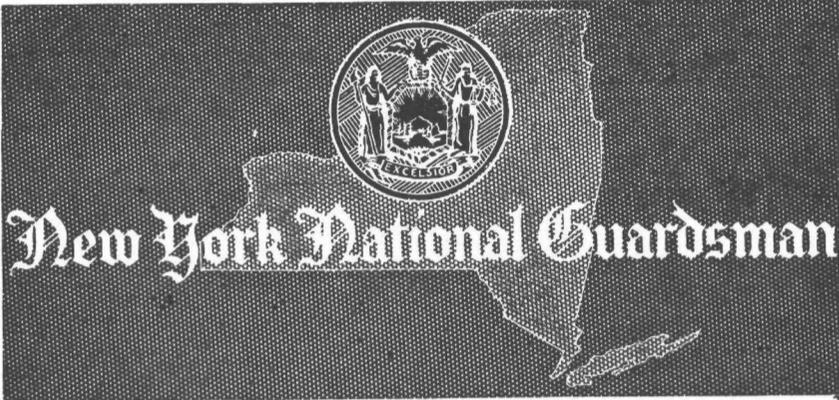
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Circulation 21,000

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

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Ready on the Right!

by Lieut. Colonel Henry E. Suavet

Executive Officer, N. Y. State Matches

WITH the presentation by Brigadier General William Ottmann, commanding the Coast Artillery Brigade, of the trophies to the winning team and individuals, the 1939 New York State Matches passed into history. They were new, these 1939 Matches, in many respects; new, in the fact that twelve of the Matches had never been fired before at Camp Smith; new, in the fact that trophies never competed for previously were presented—The Brigadier General Ottmann Aggregate Point Trophy—The Major General Haskell Trophy—The Brigadier General Robinson Trophy—The Brigadier General Robertson Trophy—The Brigadier General Kearney Trophy—The Brigadier General Anderson Trophy—new, in the squadding arrangements which permitted of almost continuous firing and new in the close competition furnished by teams which have been quietly working over a period of years and are now beginning to get results.

The increased attendance at the pistol matches was especially worthy of note—the State Individual having 157 entries compared with 109 in 1938. The State Pistol Team Match brought out eleven regimental teams and our older matches, the Sayre, MacNab and Richardson, all registered marked improvement in attendance. It is evident that the restoration of the issue of pistol ammunition has stimulated interest in this important phase of training.

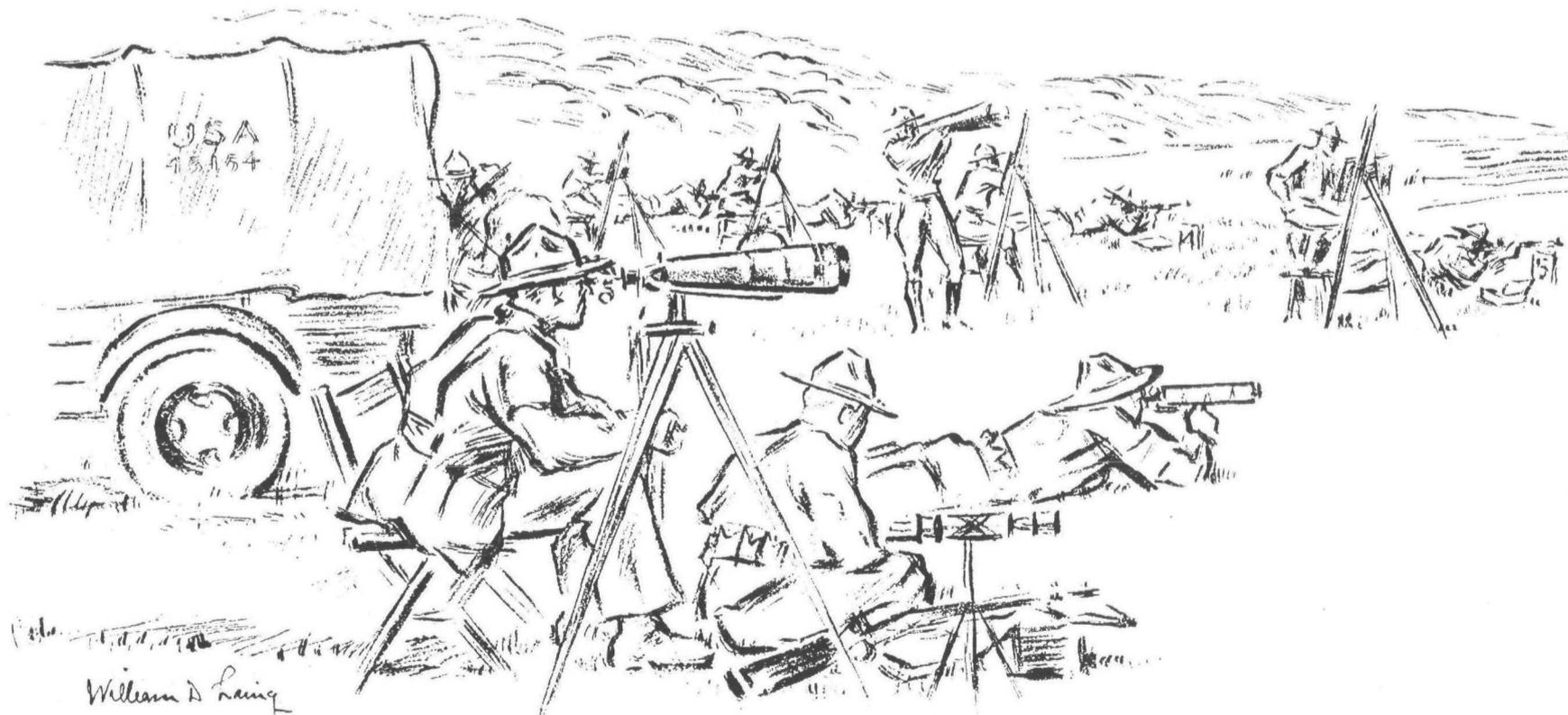
The Two-Man Team Matches, new this year, proved most popular and we look for further advances in these matches next year. A novel addition to our series was the Camp Smith Match which is a musketry problem based on the Infantry Match of the National Matches with certain modifications to fit local conditions. This match was very well received.

The type of competition may be judged by the composition of the Governor's Honor Men, among whom were numbered representatives of eight of our ten Infantry regiments as well as the 102nd Engineers.

In the preparation of the match program, the stages and types of fire common in the National Matches were considered and an effort made to conform as nearly as possible to the end that the competitors who are selected for the National Guard team have as much practice as possible. With the assistance of the ever resourceful P.O.D.'s, the 300-yard firing point was made available at all times by the construction of a ramp and a set of steps. This enabled us to use the 300, 600 and 1,000-yard ranges simultaneously and did much to eliminate the congestion which formerly occurred at the 1,000-yard stage.

The weather man, bless him, was most kind to us and arranged to have the necessary rain fall at night so that at no time was the program held up.

Now read the results which follow and we'll be seeing you next year.



William D. Loring

THE GOVERNOR'S HONOR MEN FOR 1939

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

- 200 Yard Slow Fire
- Brigadier General Alexander E. Anderson (300 Yard Rapid Fire)
- Brigadier General Bernard W. Kearney (600 Yard Slow Fire)
- Brigadier General Ralph K. Robertson (1000 Yard Slow Fire)
- Thurston

Name	Aggregate
1. Capt. Richard A. Devereux, 107th Infantry..	274
2. Sgt. Charles S. Mason, 107th Infantry.....	274
3. Cpl. William A. Spieth, 107th Infantry.....	271
4. St. Sgt. Peter Rizzo, 102nd Engineers.....	271
5. Sgt. John J. Driscoll, 71st Infantry.....	269
6. Pfc. John B. Morrissey, 107th Infantry.....	268
7. 1st Lieut. John K. Batstone, 107th Infantry....	267
8. Capt. Edwin J. Rafter, 71st Infantry.....	264
9. Cpl. John J. Babernitz, 106th Infantry.....	264
10. Sgt. John P. Nicolai, 106th Infantry.....	263
11. Capt. William A. Swan, 102nd Engineers....	263
12. Pfc. Herman M. Lutz, 165th Infantry.....	263
13. Sgt. Irving Pais, 102nd Engineers.....	262
14. Sgt. Howard C. Atkinson, 174th Infantry....	262
15. Sgt. David C. Bradt, 105th Infantry.....	261
16. Sgt. G. Harry Huppert, 107th Infantry.....	261
17. Sgt. Carrol H. McLeay, 174th Infantry.....	261
18. 2nd Lieut. Constantine A. LaButis, 106th Infantry	261
19. Sgt. Milton Nethaway, 105th Infantry	260
20. 1st Lieut. Emil Alisch, 71st Infantry.....	260
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22. Cpl. C. Frederick David, 165th Infantry....	259
23. Pvt. Albert Walle, 102nd Engineers	259
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26. Cpl. Charles F. Morgan, 71st Infantry.....	258
27. 1st Sgt. Carl R. McCoy, 10th Infantry.....	258
28. Sgt. Herman P. Calendo, 174th Infantry.....	257
29. 2nd Lieutenant Walter Kelly, 174th Infantry..	257
30. Capt. Alonzo S. Ward, 369th Inf.....	257

THE GENERAL RICHARDSON MATCH

TEAMS OF FOUR

17 Entries

When Fired: June 3, 1939

Course: Qualification Dismounted Pistol Course (less Bobbers).

Team	25 Yd. S.F.	15 Yd. R.F.	25 Yd. R.F.	Total
Service Battery, 156th F.A., No. 1				
2nd Lieut. J. V. Miseli	94	96	90	280
2nd Lieut. S. Augustowski.....	93	92	77	262
Sgt. G. B. Walker	96	84	80	260

Capt. C. H. Forbush	88	75	77	240
Team Total				1042
Battery C, 156th F.A.				980
Battery D, 156th F.A.				958
Battery A, 104th F.A.				932
Battery E, 156th F.A., No. 1				913
Service Bty., 156th F.A., No. 2.....				905
Hq. Bty., 1st Bn., 105th F.A.....				903
Hq. Bty., 52nd F.A. Brigade.....				898
Battery F, 258th F.A.				868

MATCH OFFICIALS

Executive Officer—Lieut. Col. HENRY E. SUAVET
Assistant Executive Officer—Captain LEO W. HESSELMAN, N.Y.N.M.
Chief Range Officer—Major EDWARD J. DOUGHERTY
Assistant Chief Range Officer—Captain JOHN H. TRAVERS
Range Officers—Captain JAMES J. FOGARTY, 1st Lieut. EDWARD T. BRADT, 1st Lieut. ARTHUR J. CHRISTIANSEN, 1st Lieut. HERBERT B. STILL, Ensign WINFIELD F. DELONG.
Commanding Officer, P.O.D.—Captain FREDERICK W. ELLIS
Statistical Officer—Captain THOMAS E. BROWN
Assistant Statistical Officer—Captain EARL J. TILYOU
Adjutant and Camp Inspection—Captain WALTER S. MULLINS
Surgeon—Major CHARLES D. BLES
Quartermaster—Captain JOSEPH A. FORGETT

THE SAYRE TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF SIX

13 Entries

When Fired: June 3, 1939

Course: Qualification Dismounted Pistol Course (Less Bobbers).

Team	25 Yd. S.F.	15 Yd. R.F.	25 Yd. R.F.	Total
156th Field Artillery, No. 1				
2nd Lieut. J. R. Herron.....	98	99	100	297
Lt. Col. A. Huddelson, Jr....	94	98	92	284
2nd Lieut. J. Miseli	95	98	90	283
Cpl. W. Bennett	94	93	85	272
Sgt. G. Walker	94	89	80	263
1st Lieut. W. Lockhead	90	83	82	255

Team Total				1654
212th Coast Artillery, No. 1.....				1495
101st Cavalry (Manhattan)				1479
156th Field Artillery, No. 2.....				1474
Battery A, 104th Field Arty.				1402
258th Field Artillery, No. 1.....				1381
101st Cavalry (Brooklyn)				1358
105th Field Artillery, No. 1				1265
105th Field Artillery, No. 2				1263
105th Field Artillery, No. 3				1253

(Continued on page 22)



What is Your M. Q.?

by Lieut. Col. Gerard W. Kelley

A. G. 27th Division

WE have heard speeches and we have read articles, books and other publications on the subject of preparedness. In recent years we have been virtually bombarded with this opinion and that thought on what is right or wrong with our national defense.

Some individuals advocate a huge army. Others say we need a small, fast, powerful force. Some think we need thousands of airplanes; others solve our problem with anti-aircraft guns. Another group wants tanks, others anti-tank guns, and so on, ad infinitum. Like Yale, Notre Dame and Stanford, the War College has its grandstand quarterbacks and subway alumnae. Members of the military service who realize the tremendous job of planning involved in adequately covering the many ramifications of the problem very wisely hold their counsel.

Ours is not to question why; 'tis but to do or make way for someone who can. Our job is to learn how to man these guns, planes and tanks better than anybody else, so that we can go out and whip any enemy that this nation of people elects to defend itself against. In short, when they turn the green light on we must be ready to move. If we stall, the whole convoy will be held up.

We know that we can't sit back complacently awaiting the decision on how or with what we'll fight. We realize that something has to be done, because we know more than the civilian about battle requirements, because we are charged with using to the best advantage whatever weapons they give us; because we have to be alive and healthy to do this at all; because, if we are not efficient in all angles of this fighting business, somebody is going to get hurt.

We know that any weapon or vehicle is as good as the man operating it. Hence our first concern is men. We are primarily interested in getting men, *good* men, and then training them to fight. What have we got at our disposal with which to do this? One or two officers and a handful of dependable, experienced non-coms. We're allowed seventy-two hours in the armory and fifteen days in camp. In spite of this, we plug along and finally get together a company of sixty men that are pretty darned good. Then what happens? About twenty of these men have to leave the outfit for various reasons: change of residence, business, school, etc., next, some of our non-coms are commissioned in another unit, then your lieutenant is made a captain, and we are pre-

sented with a brand-new lieutenant. After several years' hard work we're right back where we started.

Now, we've heard a lot about "M-Day." To most of us, it is a hypothetical date the proximity of which varies inversely with the good will of the world in general.

For a long while, it was given very little thought by the junior officers. But recent international nose-thumbing, name-calling and sparring have caused us to start looking into this thing. As a result we uncover some points that are startling, to put it mildly.

What will happen when "M-Day" arrives and starts to acquire those inevitable numbers M-1, M-2, M-3, M-10 and so on? The situation is very similar to that of a fighter in the boxing ring. He has ten or fifteen rounds in which to polish off his opponent. His ability to do this depends upon his opponent and his own condition. If he has trained conscientiously his chances are very good. If he has not, he'll have a front row seat at the hand-raising ceremony of his opponent—providing he can sit up and see.

"M-Day" will present new problems, most of which, when taken alone, can be handled by the type of officers we now have. But collectively they will constitute many headaches and nerve-strains that may seriously impair our efficiency. The experiences of 1917 are still fresh in our minds. Those of us who did not take part in that show have certainly heard from those who did of the difficulties encountered in those days. It is obviously sensible to profit from the lesson of over twenty years ago, and take the necessary steps now, and from now on to reduce to a minimum the odds against our success.

This article is concerned with one phase of preparation. From the National Guard viewpoint I think this element is by far the most important factor in our training for the fight.

I present this to you in the form of an illustrated problem. I ask you to sit down and use your own figures.

Take the strength of your unit from your own Form 100. Use the Tables of Organization that apply to your regiment, battalion or troop. Be as optimistic as you will, or, if you seriously want to preclude unfavorable eventualities, be pessimistic. Follow the steps outlined below by substituting your figures for those I use. My figures were taken from two organizations. One set (Table I) are the actual figures taken from the records by the Commanding

Officer of an infantry battalion in New York City. The units of this battalion are housed in one armory. The figures in (Table II) were furnished by an up-state infantry battalion whose units are quartered in several armories. The conditions governing either organization represent the extreme personnel situations which confront the New York National Guard. The results of the problem I have for your own analysis. I DO ask you to absorb *A* solution which follows the problem and which, I think, is THE solution.

TABLE I

Column 1 Unit	Column 2 Average Strength	Column 3 Service of 1 year or less	Column 4 War Strength	Column 5 M.Q.
"A" Co.	62	26	162	1/6.5
"B" Co.	63	19	162	1/5
"C" Co.	66	34	162	1/8
"D" Co.	67	27	143	1/5
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	22	11	43	1/16
Total Battalion	280	117	672	1/7

TABLE II

Column 1 Unit	Column 2 Average Strength	Column 3 Service of 1 year or less	Column 4 War Strength	Column 5 M.Q.
"I" Co.	65	10	162	1/35
"K" Co.	62	19	162	1/5.6
"L" Co.	60	22	162	1/7.5
"M" Co.	59	20	143	1/7
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	23	4	43	1/6
Total Battalion	268	75	672	1/5.3

FIRST STEP: Using your Forms 100 for the last twelve months, add up the existing strengths at the time of each drill, and divide by the number of drills. The resultant figure is your average strength. (This is listed in Column 2).

SECOND STEP: Still using the Forms 100 for twelve months, check off the men who at that time had one year's service, or less (48 drills, plus 15 days in camp, or less). Now divide the total number by twelve. The resultant figure represents the average number of men of your command who could not honestly be called trained men. This is obvious when you consider that a full year's training means seventy-two hours plus fifteen days, or approximately twenty-three days' training. Now put this figure in Column 3.

THIRD STEP: Take the Table of Organization applicable to your unit. Under the Column "W" is the figure you will have to build up to, beginning on "M-Day." Take the total number of enlisted men authorized and required and enter this figure in Column 4.

Now we are ready to compute the entry for Column 5, which represents your degree of preparedness and efficiency for battle. It is what I call your M.Q. (Mobilization Quotient).

Let us take "A" Company (City Regiment) with a strength of 62 men (Table I). Experience tables indicate that, in spite of our rigid physical examinations and our rules which limit the number of en-

listed men with dependents to twenty per cent, we will lose an average of fifteen per cent for various reasons on "M-Day." Your unit may lose five per cent or it may lose twenty-five per cent. The mathematical steps follow:

(Column 2) 62 — (Column 3) 26 =	
36 experienced men	26 inexperienced men
.15%	.15%
180	130
36	26
5.40 experienced men lost	3.90 or 4 inexperienced men lost

5 experienced casualties
4 inexperienced casualties

9 total casualties

62 — 9 = 53.

This leaves a balance of 53 men. Deduct the remaining inexperienced men 26 — 4 = 22.

53 — 22 = 31.

We now have 31 men left (with over one year service). How many of these men can you expect to assist you in the training of the new and inexperienced men? Refer to your Tables of Organization and list those men whose assignment will preclude their use as assistants in the training of new men. I list below those that I extracted:

Hq. Co. Battalion	Rifle Co.	Heavy Weapons Co. (MG)
Technical Sergeant	Sergeant	Sergeant
Sergeant Major	Mess 1	Mess 1
and Supply Sergeant	Supply .. 1	Supply 1
..... 1	Corporal	Corporal
Corporal	Clerk,	Clerk, Com-
Clerk, Head-	Company. 1	pany 1
quarters 1	Private	Private
Clerk, record .. 1	Armorer	Armorer-artificer. 2
Gas 1	artificer . 1	Bugler 2
Private	Bugler ... 2	Cook 4
Chauffeur 1	Chauffeur . 1	Mechanic,
Clerk, record... 1	Cook 4	motor 1
Motorcyclist ... 2		Motorcyclist ... 2
Totals 8	11	14

The total number noted represents trained men (necessarily) who, in the performance of their own duties are of little or no assistance to you in training others.

My total shows 11 such men in "A" Company (Rifle). When I subtract this figure from the 31 above remaining, I have left 20 men with more than one year's service whom I can depend on to assist in the training of others.

Now let us refer to Column 4: We find that "A" Company (Rifle) must have a war strength of 162 enlisted men. We have already figured that we will have a nucleus of 31 trained men with which to operate. Therefore the balance of (162 minus 31) 131 men will be untrained. This figure includes 22 men with one year service or less.

The Company Commander now finds he has 20

(Continued on page 15)

Procedure In Case of An Accident

Lt. Col. C. B. Degenaar,
AGD, SS, N.Y.N.G.

Capt. W. M. Van Antwerp,
Headquarters, 53rd Brigade, N.Y.N.G.

PART II

In Part I of this article the course of an accident involving a government motor vehicle was traced from the time of the accident until the investigating officer's complete report had reached the files of The Adjutant's General's office. But from there on what happens?

It is quite possible that few realize that a majority of the claims arising from motor vehicle accidents occurring during authorized duty in connection with Field Training are claims against the Federal Government and not against the State of New York. Nevertheless such is the case and in addition to its other duties the Adjutant General's office acts as the representative of the Federal Government in these claims up to a certain point.

In 1938 The Congress of The United States appropriated \$25,000 for the settlement of claims (each not to exceed \$500) for damages to and loss of private property incident to the operation of Federally owned motor vehicles in the hands of the National Guard during field training or while en route thereto or therefrom. This \$25,000, of course, applied to the entire National Guard and not just to the New York National Guard. It is logical to believe that some similar appropriation will be made for the fiscal year of 1939.

On advice by the War Department of this appropriation General Orders No. 9, AGO, NY, July 1, 1938, were issued. The order is based on a directive from the War Department and, briefly, gives instructions as to various types of claims, action to be taken by claimant, and procedure upon receipt of

a claim. It is not necessary to discuss GO 9 for it is available in all files. But appended to GO 9, advance mimeograph copy, are instructions as to procedure, and these we shall discuss, for these instructions are the guide of the Claims Officer mentioned in Part I.

Now back to the accident. The investigating officer has done a thorough job. His investigation is complete and when he starts it on its course through channels he knows that should a claim be filed, the Board investigating the claim will have all the military part of the case in its hands. There will be no need for further inquiry of the unit concerned in the accident.

The report arrives at the office of The Adjutant General and becomes File 186201. A few days pass, two weeks, perhaps three months. One day a letter arrives in which John Jones of Hay-

market, N. Y., states that on July 10th his car was damaged in a collision with an army truck driven by Pvt. Peter Smith, ——— Infantry. It has cost \$27.50 to repair the damage and Mr. Jones wants reimbursement. Of course the collision was entirely the fault of the army driver. The motor vehicle accident file is examined and it develops that Mr. Jones' claim is connected with the accident reported in File 186201. The office smiles, for the military angle of the case is complete. There is no need to write to the ——— Infantry for a report. All is in order and the next move can be made. Government Standard Form No. 28 in quintuplicate is mailed to Mr. Jones to be filled in. This is the official Claim for Damages. At the same time the map is studied to find what organization of the Guard is stationed nearest to Mr.

Standard Form No. 28
Approved by the President
June 10, 1927

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES—ACCIDENT, MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

.....
(Department or establishment)

.....
(Place and date)

To

Sir:

In order that the claim for damages submitted by you may receive proper consideration, you are requested to fill out and return to this office the form on the reverse side of this sheet, duly sworn to before an authorized officer of the law, and attach thereto receipted bills covering expenditures made necessary because of said damages. All material facts should be stated upon this form, as it will be the basis of further action upon your claim. If additional space is required for a full statement of the facts, blank sheets may be attached.

Very truly yours,

(Signature).....

(Official Title)

Jones' home. It develops that Troop _____, _____ Cavalry is stationed in Haymarket. A letter goes through channels to the Commanding Officer of the _____ Cavalry requesting that one officer be designated for appointment to a Board to investigate the claim of John Jones of Haymarket for damages to his car in a collision with an army truck, and so forth. Naturally the Cavalry Commander designates an officer from the Haymarket Troop. At this point, *please note.* The _____ Infantry is the regiment involved in the accident. Its headquarters are 200 miles from Haymarket. The _____ Cavalry has never heard of the accident until advised by the Adjutant General's office. And when Lieutenant Man of Haymarket learns of his assignment, the case is all Greek to him. Is it clear now why it is so necessary that the investigating officer's report must be absolutely complete?

To continue, on receipt of Lieutenant Man's name, the Adjutant General's office issues an order appointing him a Board to investigate and report on the claim of John Jones. The order, in quintuplicate, with an accompanying letter of explanation, Mr. Jones' official claim (which has been returned), the report of the investigating officer, and five W. D. Forms 30, "Report of Board of Officers", is forwarded to Lieutenant Man. Without fail there also goes in the envelope a copy of GO 9 with instructions as to procedure.

Now for Lieutenant Man and his Forms 30. If the Lieutenant is an inexperienced young officer he reads through the accompanying papers and jumps into filling out the Form 30 as soon as he has acquainted himself with the case. By doing so he invariably guarantees himself many headaches and hours of extra work. On the other hand, if he is wise, he will make that famous "Estimate of the Situation" before he goes to work and will not regret his move. The accompanying letter informs him of his detail. GO 9 gives him the general story regarding the types

of claims. Then the instructions, and unless Lieutenant Man is an unusual person, these pages will leave him in a quandary. But really they are not so bad. If the Lieutenant will take his pencil and pad and analyze as he proceeds, he will find he can make a list of the requirements which will be clear to him and later will prove a check list when the Form 30 has been filled out.

He learns his function, namely, to investigate thoroughly and impartially the incident which caused the loss or damage for which a claim is being made and to secure evidence of the facts pertaining thereto. Proceeding, he lists as follows:

1. Study investigating officer's report with attached papers.
2. If government vehicle has been damaged, obtain testimony on Survey from U. S. P. & D. Officer and study same.
3. Conduct an independent investigation.
4. Secure all evidence on behalf of both government and claimant, same to be secured under oath or by notarized oral testimony.
5. If possible allow claimant to cross-examine the government witnesses or to see their testimony and evidence for rebuttal.
6. Clear disputes.
7. If possible prepare a diagram of the accident including all pertinent measurements and features having bearing on the case, such as traffic warnings and lights.
8. If land or crop damage, get itemized evidence from disinterested agricultural agents.
9. Get all testimony in writing. Certify all copies to be true.
10. Have all sworn statements notarized.

Lieutenant Man now notes how he should proceed in ascertaining the true amount of the claim. He makes a second check list.

1. Cost or estimated cost of restoring property to its condition before the accident.
2. What improvements if any have been made?

3. Was any salvage allowed? How much?

4. Was any insurance collected? How much?

5. Are replaced parts of permanent type? (Example—a tire may be only half worn and an allowance given. In the claim this allowance must be deducted from the cost of the tire. A tire is not a permanent part of a car. On the other hand, a fender is a permanent part.)

6. Does claim involve remuneration for deprivation? If so, what proof is available?

"Three times and out" is the old saying and again it applies. Lieutenant Man has a list of his functions, a list of his proceedings in ascertaining the amount of the claim, and now he starts his third list in order to arrive at his conclusion or recommendation.

1. Study all testimony and supporting evidence.

2. Make an impartial decision as to whether or not the claim should be awarded.

3. Prepare a statement of recommendation, briefly outlining the reasons for the decision.

4. If the payment of the claim is recommended, advise the claimant to this effect, but also that the final decision lies in the hands of higher authority. (Note: Never advise a claimant that recommendation is in the negative.)

5. Obtain from the claimant a signed acceptance of the award in full, or if not obtainable, a signed statement of his reasons for non-acceptance.

Our Lieutenant now has all his work papers in order and can proceed with filling out W. D. Form 30. He will be wise if he omits the first sheet of the form until the rest has been completed. The instruction sheet details the requirements of each paragraph and by following each item closely he will be sure that all required information is included. As he progresses, supporting evidence will be mentioned and in order of reference will be labelled Exhibit B, C, D, etc. Finishing, the

(Continued on page 19)

N. Y. N. G. Guards Royal Visitors

by Sgt. Leonard H. King
174th Infantry



STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
GOVERNOR

June 13, 1939.

Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson,
The Adjutant General,
Capitol,
Albany, N.Y.

My dear General Robinson:

May I congratulate the officers and men of the New York National Guard on the fine service which they rendered on the occasion of the recent visit of Their Britannic Majesties.

I had the opportunity of personally observing the splendid manner in which they handled the situation in different parts of the State. I was very much pleased with the military precision and conduct of the officers and members of our National Guard.

Appreciation to the National Guard was expressed to me by Their Majesties. Will you please convey this expression of commendation and appreciation to the officers and members of the Guard.

Very sincerely yours,

THE New York National Guard played a major role in the task of providing for the safety of King George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain when the royal couple, the first British monarchs ever to set foot on the soil of the United States, crossed the turbulent Niagara Gorge, via Suspension Bridge, which marks the boundary between American and Canadian soil at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and began their history-making tour of this country on the evening of June 7th.

The honor and responsibility of co-ordinating this undertaking, the greatest policing job in the history of the Niagara Frontier, was the assignment of Col. Joseph W. Becker, commanding officer of the 174th Infantry. Not only did Col. Becker have to direct the units of his own command, but all of the co-ordinated guard units, including city, township and railroad police, and deputy sheriffs, in order that no untoward incident might mar the arrival of the distinguished visitors. His responsibility lasted from

the time the Royal Monarchs first reached American soil at Suspension Bridge until the time the royal train crossed the New York-Pennsylvania state line en route to the nation's capitol.

The remark of one tired civic official in the early hours of Thursday morning, June 8th, soon after the responsibility officially ended, probably was as sincere a tribute, even though slightly ungrammatical, as could have been paid to Col. Becker, the 1,200 citizen-soldiers and other guards who participated.

He murmured between yawns, "Well, the whole god-darned thing sure went off swell."

Compliments for the manner in which this difficult assignment was carried out were not restricted to this lone, unidentified official, however, for praise for the accomplishment has been received from numerous and diversified quarters. Governor Herbert H. Lehman and Adj. Gen. Walter G. Robinson were among those who heartily approved plans for the guard detail and the manner in which it was conducted.

Gen. Robinson, who issued orders to Col. Becker concerning the undertaking, personally visited Buffalo and went over details with Col. Becker and his staff several days prior to the visit of the king and queen.

Col. Douglas P. Walker, commander of the 106th Field Artillery, also played a prominent part in the event. Although his command wasn't ordered to participate, he volunteered the services of the artillery trucks and drivers to convoy the infantrymen to their posts of duty, which extended over an area of more than 35 miles. He also supervised the work of transportation.

Some idea of the magnitude of the precautions taken to provide safety for the royal couple and their entourage upon their entrance into this country may be gleaned from the fact that provisions were made and carried out to have guards stationed at 100-yard intervals or less all along the route of the royal train through Western New York from Suspension Bridge in Niagara Falls to Transit Road in Lancaster. From the latter point state police were on duty to the state line with patrol cars at regular intervals. Details also were provided for patrol duty between intervening points, for all bridges, viaducts and crossings.

The guardsmen made an impressive spectacle as they assumed their stations on the night of the 7th. Dressed for field service and armed with revolvers, pistols and rifles with fixed bayonets, they quickly moved to their assigned areas and at once assumed their responsibility of making certain that "everything was in order." Ammunition was issued to all men as added precaution, "just in case"—

The high state of training and general efficiency of the men was adequately exemplified by the manner in which they assumed their duties. Although they took up their stations three hours before the scheduled arrival of the royal train, large crowds had already assembled at advantageous points along the route in the hope of catching a glimpse of Their Majesties' train, if not of the royal couple themselves. As a precautionary measure an area along the tracks varying in width from 150 feet to more than 300 feet at some points had been proclaimed as restricted, and although the public had been advised of the fact by press and radio many days in advance, a large portion of the crowds had assembled within the restricted zones.

Thus the soldiers found plenty to occupy their time as soon as they arrived, but handled the situation in a manner which drew praise from the disappointed citizens themselves as well as from officials.

The entire scene throughout the area was one reminiscent of World War days. Army trucks, flanked by soldiers with gleaming bayonets, blocked off streets forbidden to traffic during the period, all plant and factory employees in the area going to or from work were stopped and had to show special passes provided for the occasion before being allowed to proceed; the river front, woods and bushes along the route were scoured by patrols who expelled many individuals,

chiefly young boys who had hoped to evade the restrictions by remaining in hiding; thousands of parked automobiles had to be removed from the restricted zones, and all other possible precautions were taken long before the pilot train, which preceded the train bearing royalty, made its way from Niagara Falls to Buffalo and then on toward Washington.

At last the long anticipated event arrived and the ruling British Monarchs entered the United States to be formally greeted at the Falls by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mrs. Hull. After the brief ceremonies the blue and silver special started toward Buffalo on its over-night journey toward the capitol. Many of the guardsmen along the route were treated to a fleeting glimpse of the royal train, but a number of others who were occupied in keeping the crowds under control or were stationed at points from which the tracks were not visible, missed the brief opportunity.

About 30 members of Company H, 174th Infantry, received a real "break," however. They were stationed along the Lower Terrace in Buffalo and when the train reached that spot it stopped for about 15 minutes. Then the King and Queen made an unscheduled and unanticipated appearance on the platform and began speaking to the astonished soldiers. With King George standing as an interested spectator in the background, Queen Elizabeth did most of the talking, discussing such everyday topics as the weather, the beautiful buildings in the vicinity and incidents concerning the trip. They spoke indiscriminately to the few officers, N. C. O.'s and privates present, all of whom later admitted that they had received one of the major thrills of their respective lifetimes.

It was, in all, a real event for all of the guardsmen, even those who failed to catch a glimpse of the train, and it afforded many their first experience at real guard duty in which initiative and resourcefulness were required to handle the large crowds and many unanticipated happenings. At least two burglaries in the area were prevented by alert guardsmen, who also gave first aid to persons involved in minor accidents, to several who became faint or ill in the crowd, and assisted in returning several lost children to their parents.

Taken as a whole it was the kind of assignment which afforded the soldiers a welcome change from the regular routine of military life; gave them a real opportunity to prove their worth to their community, state and country in times of peace, and was the kind of a job which all concerned would like to have more often.

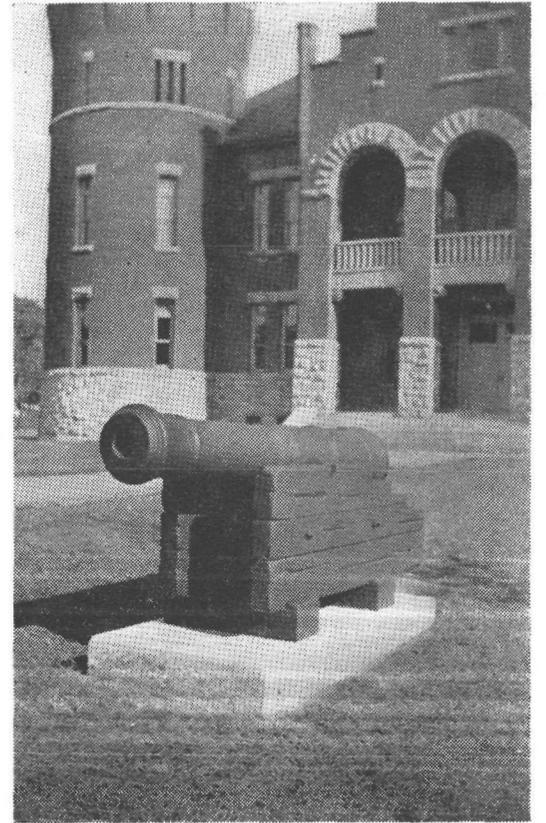
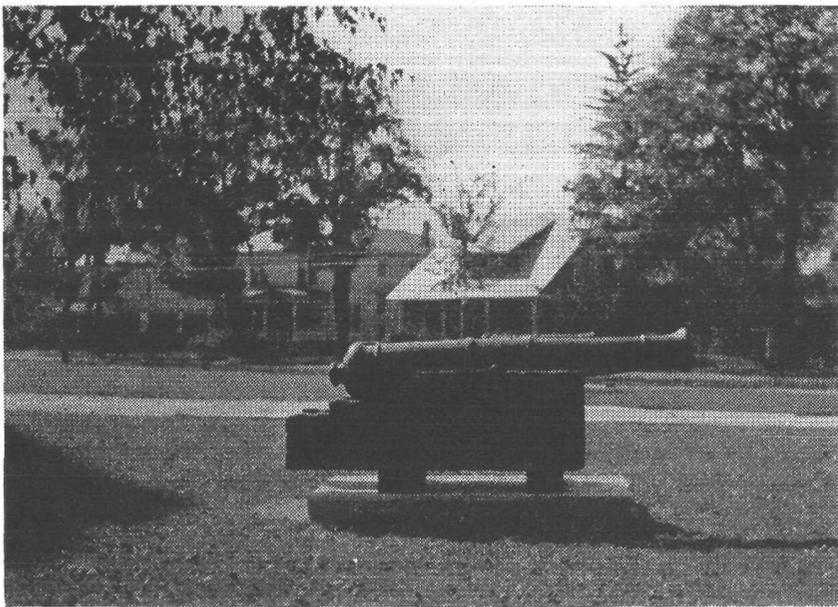
Welcome again, Your Majesties, any time.

EDITOR'S NOTE: While the foregoing deals with the experiences of the 174th Infantry and the 106th Field Artillery during the Royal visit, it is typical of the experience of the other organizations of the New York National Guard which performed this duty, namely the Headquarters Co., 53rd Inf. Brigade; 71st Infantry; 105th Infantry; Headquarters Battery, 52nd F.A. Brigade; 104th Field Artillery; 105th Field Artillery; 156th Field Artillery; 102nd Quartermaster Regt.; 102nd Medical Regt.; 121st Cavalry.

Ancient Cannon Guard Whitehall Armory

by Captain George H. Hopkins
105th Infantry

Two war weapons of the distant past stand in front of the armory at Whitehall, N. Y. Their long record directly connects the district with one of the inspiring



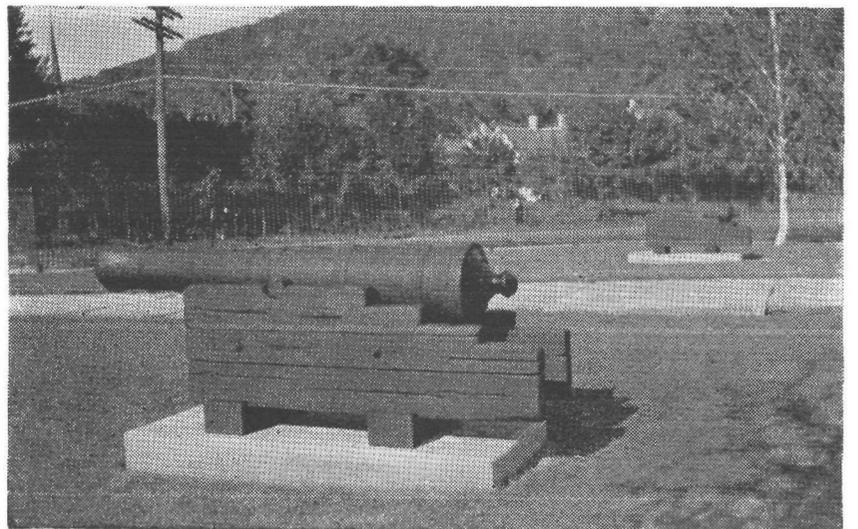
epochs of American history. The story goes back more than two hundred years.

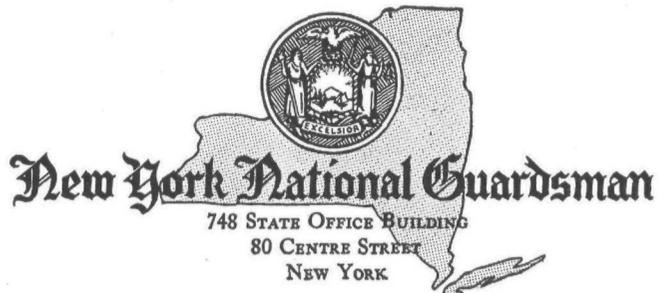
Five little ships, the remains of the fleet on Lake Champlain, reached a false safety at Skenesborough harbor in mid afternoon on July 6, 1777. The idea of safety was an error. The pursuing British launched a surprise attack almost as soon as the ships had come to anchor. Unable to withstand the attack and with the fleet bottled up, the Americans set fire to everything that would burn. Two ships were captured by the British but three burned and sank. Those sinking were the Gates, a galley; the Enterprise, a sloop; and the Liberty, a schooner. The harbor must have been too deep for salvaging of the sunken ships. They were forgotten as they slowly became covered with mud.

However, these ships were not to remain forgotten. More than a hundred and thirty years passed and Skenesborough had become Whitehall. The harbor was being dredged for new canal locks. Deep in the

mud the dredge bit into a wooden ship. Soon one of the last three members of the first Lake Champlain fleet saw daylight again. Two four-pounder guns were recovered bearing the broad arrow of the British and the casting dates 12-2-19 and 12-3-20. The low cast trunions carry the initials G and P. Burned and battered as the vessel was no definite identification was made. The small size of the guns recovered indicate that it was the Liberty as the schooners are known to have carried the smaller guns. This is fitting if true, as the Liberty before being armed with guns captured at Ticonderoga, belonged to Philip Skene, the founder of Skenesborough.

The paramount question became the placing of the guns. They were not mounted immediately but were stored for many years. In 1935 it became necessary to move them. They were then presented to the Howitzer Company, 105th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. by the late Captain Herman E. Sullivan. These two historic old cannon are now authentically mounted on the lawn of the State Armory and therefore, have found a proper and fitting domicile.





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

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LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE
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THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE NEWS

In a recent editorial, General Haskell mentioned the subject of Public Relations and suggested that we endeavor to make ourselves known to the public at large.

That his suggestion is beginning to take effect is evidenced by the items which appear below and which indicate what can be done to further Public Relations.

ON MEMORIAL DAY

Manhattan's units of the National Guard, parading under command of General De Lamater in Riverside Drive tomorrow, will wear their fighting clothes instead of their dress uniforms.

Tuesday will be the twentieth Memorial Day since the World War. On most of those days it was altogether appropriate for the citizen soldiery to get into gay plumage and make a brave appearance on parade. It was a celebration of the peace for which the heroic dead had given their lives. But the world recently has gone through such shocking disturbances to its peace and the threat of war appears so menacing even yet, a different mood is indicated.

Field uniforms today are no violation of America's determination to stay out of war. But it is a good time for the city to realize the work and sacrifice which these Guard units have given to the cause of peaceful defense and preparedness.

The troops will parade on Memorial Day in massed formation, in service uniforms, with steel helmets, fixed bayonets and all the modern tools of machine warfare. Their bearing will show the effort they have given to perfecting their training. In honor of the dead of past wars, New Yorkers may very well step out Tuesday and give a hand to these living defenders of peace.

—*New York World-Telegram,*
May 29, 1939.

In Roscoe McGowen's description of the opening night game of the Brooklyn baseball season, which appeared in the *New York Times*, we find the following item:

Watching the game from the center-field stands, which usually are blanked out by the green curtain, was the famous 14th Regiment of the New York National Guard. These 1,500 boys put on a parade and drill just before the game that in its precision and beauty compared favorably with those seen on the plains at West Point.

and in the "DODGER DOINGS" published by the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, we find a history of the 14th Regiment and its uniform together with a description of the evening parade put on at Ebbets Field.

PEEKSKILL LIONS CLUB NATIONAL GUARD DAY

As part of the observance of Flag Day on June 14th, the Lions Club of Peekskill held a National Guard Day at which officers stationed at Camp Smith were invited guests. This event was arranged by Captain C. H. Forbush, commanding the Service Battery, 156th Field Artillery, and a member of the Lions Club. Featured were addresses by Lieutenant Colonel Gerard W. Kelley and Lieutenant Colonel John W. Foos.

The matter of interesting the members of the Service Clubs in communities throughout the State in the National Guard will go a long way toward bettering our Public Relations and will be of great help to us in solving our problems.

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

JULY 1924

Changes in State Military Law

* * *

State Matches at Peekskill

* * *

Colonel Walter A. De Lamater commands 71st

* * *

JULY 1929

General Summerall addresses National Guard officers

* * *

State Rifle and Pistol Matches

* * *

Regimental Historical Sketch—212th Coast Artillery



General Haskell's Message

MANEUVER PREVIEW

WHILE at this writing the official training and administrative orders for the First Army Maneuvers have not been approved for issue, it is possible to outline briefly a few of the more important plans which will be of interest to the participating troops.

First, as to equipment. There is now being issued to the home stations of all organizations the necessary items of full field equipment to completely outfit all organizations in accordance with the current Tables of Basic Allowances. This equipment includes heavy tentage, cots, field ranges, etc. Field latrines of the box type, metal urinals, field iceboxes, and two folding tables per mess will be constructed and issued to all of our units in the maneuver area. Water for cooking and drinking purposes will be supplied from railroad tank cars at the divisional railhead, and will be trucked to the camp sites in milk cans. Motor vehicles will be issued to non-motorized organizations at their home stations one week prior to the maneuvers. These vehicles will be issued for the loading of freight, and also for the movement of the advance detachments to the concentration area. Each organization will have a rail freight movement in addition to its movement by rail or motor, as the case may be.

The establishment and operation of the base camps is the responsibility of the organization concerned, and is considered as a training phase equally as important as the field exercises themselves. Advance detachments, which will be of adequate strength, will arrive in the area on August 11th with the necessary vehicles for unloading organization rail freight and moving it to the base camp sites. The advance detachments will not establish the camps, but will simply lay out the camp area. The railhead for the 27th Division will be at Peru, N. Y., and the camp site for

the 27th Division will be in the general vicinity of Lapham's Mills.

During the fifteen-day period there will be four overnight bivouacs, located at some distance from the base camps.

The movement to and from Plattsburg will be accomplished about half by rail and about half by motor. For the "going" movement, all troops will de-train in the vicinity of Lapham's Mills. For the return movement troops will entrain at Lapham's Mills and also at Port Kent. The reason for the use of the Port Kent entraining point for the return movement is that, inasmuch as this entraining point is located on the main line, it will permit a more rapid departure by the 27th Division for home stations. It will probably be necessary to move certain of the troops from their base camps to Port Kent by truck for this return movement.

Beginning on August 16th, there will be a series of tactical exercises, as follows: (1) Two two-sided regimental exercises, on August 16th and August 17th; one illustrating the employment of a flank guard, and the other an advance guard action, with contact imminent. (2) One two-sided reinforced brigade exercise, illustrating the attack and defense of a hastily prepared position. Length of exercise, one and one-half days, with overnight bivouac. (3) A two-sided corps exercise, scheduled from August 21st until noon of August 22nd, with an overnight bivouac. (4) A two-sided Army exercise, scheduled for August 23rd to the 25th, with two overnight bivouacs.

In all of the above exercises various troops will be attached to each side, including tanks and mechanized or horse cavalry.

The mid-Saturday afternoon and mid-Sunday will be holidays for the troops, as well as the two Wednesday afternoon periods.

Concentrations and maneuvers such as are contemplated this summer at Plattsburg are rare in the United States; in fact, this will be the first peace-time maneuver to include the actual operation of an Army. It will attract wide attention from the public, and will be minutely covered by newspapers, magazines, movies, etc. Many official observers (both American and foreign) and others will visit the area during the maneuvers. It will be readily understood, therefore, by all concerned, both officers and enlisted men, that camps, organizations, and individuals will be under constant surveillance by large numbers of people with varying interests. It is of the greatest importance that no discredit be reflected upon the Army of the United States by the misconduct of any individual.

It is my sincere wish that every individual of the New York National Guard, by his personal conduct throughout the maneuvers, will justify the high pride which I feel in all the members of my command.

A 1777 FLAG

By NORMAN C. SCHLICHTER

ON patriotic holidays our thoughts turn naturally to the flag and events in its history.

Perhaps the most prized of all our flags in existence today is the one that may be seen in the flag room of the State House at Annapolis, Maryland.

It seems without doubt to be our oldest existing flag. It was made according to the regulations of the act of Congress of June 14, 1777, and no other flag that conforms to these regulations is known of.

Its history, too, is quite authentic.

It was the flag of the Third Maryland Regiment and was carried by William Bachelor at the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, in January, 1781. He was wounded in this encounter and brought the flag back home with him to Baltimore.

His family was, of course, very proud of this flag and kept it after his death. In 1814, when the English invaded Maryland, Bachelor's son, also named William, carried it in the fight at North Point as a member of the Twenty-seventh Maryland Militia.

This same William Bachelor carried the flag in all parades of his regiment up to 1840 when the organization was disbanded. Then he became a

member of a new veterans' organization known as the Old Defenders, and he was the color bearer in their public appearances as long as he was physically able. At his death his family gave his flag to the Society of the War of 1812, and that society in turn presented it, in 1907, to the State of Maryland.

The place where the first 1777 flag was flung to the breeze is still a moot point.

Four places in New York State claim his honor, each on the dates following: Fort Ann, July 8; Fort Stanwix, August 3; Bennington, August 16; and Saratoga, September 19, 1777. But the most exact historians would fix the place as an army encampment on the banks of the Neshaminy Creek in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

The 1777 flag continued to be used until Congress passed the following act, which was signed by President Washington: "That from and after May 1, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

This action was necessitated by the coming into the Union of the states of Vermont and Kentucky.

The 1795 flag served for twenty-three years. Its stars were arranged in three rows of five each instead of in a circle.

In 1818, due to the admission of more states, a new flag law was passed which provided, "That from and after the fourth of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white on a blue field.

"That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

Fourth of July might also be very appropriately named our Flag Star Day.

There is no law that designates how the stars are to be arranged. At one time they were formed into one large star, but the present arrangement in rows has lasted a long time.

Our new official national emblem was first displayed on foreign territory at Fort Nassau, in the Bahama Islands, on January 28, 1778. And it was the French there who were assisting us in our conflict for independence who were the first foreigners to salute Old Glory.

But the very first salute by a foreign power to a flag of the revolting colonies was by the Dutch in the harbor of Orangetown, on the island of St. Eustatius, in the West Indies, on a November day in 1776. The flag was flying from the privateer vessel, the *Andrew Doria*, and the portrait of the Dutch governor of this island who authorized this salute hangs in the state house at Concord, New Hampshire.

Since no trace of this flag can be found, the claim of the historic emblem at Annapolis, Maryland, to being our oldest existing flag appears well founded.



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WHAT IS YOUR M. Q.?

(Continued from page 6)

men (trained) and 131 (untrained). He has a mobilization quotient of $20/131 = 1/6.5$ or 85% of his combat soldiers need lots of training in a short time.

A SOLUTION: Get yourself a copy of New York State Regulation No. 30, dated January 1, 1939. Turn to paragraph 9. Read and digest.

If you are at home and the Regulations are not available, that paragraph reads:

"9. *Enlisted Men.—a. Enlistments.*—Any person who has served not less than one year in the active New York National Guard during which time he performed not less than fifteen days' field training with his organization under Federal pay and whose services were honorable and who at the time of application therefor is not a commissioned or warrant officer or enlisted man in any other military, naval or police force of the State of New York or United States or a part of its reserve forces, may be enlisted in the Inactive New York National Guard for a period of not less than three (3) years, provided he is found qualified therefor under the provisions of National Guard Regulations No. 30. (Note: Section 78, National Defense Act provides that enlistments in the Inactive National Guard may be for one term only. Service in the Inactive National Guard as a consequence of transfer thereto from an enlistment or reenlistment in the Active National Guard is not considered an enlistment in the Inactive National Guard). In preparing enlistment and service records in the blank spaces following the words 'National Guard' on each of these forms will be entered the word 'Inactive.' Otherwise the forms will be completed in the manner prescribed for enlistments of persons for the active National Guard."

Now go back to your Form 100 under the Column "Losses" for the past twelve months, check off the good men you lost. Men who hated to do it but *had* to get out for business or other reasons. Men who will enlist the minute war is declared. I asked that question of every unit commander of one of our Infantry Regiments and the minimum figure was five per year. Go back three years and you will probably get fifteen men. It follows, then, if you sign these fifteen men up for three years, and acquire five a year thereafter, that at the end of three years you should have about thirty assigned reservists.

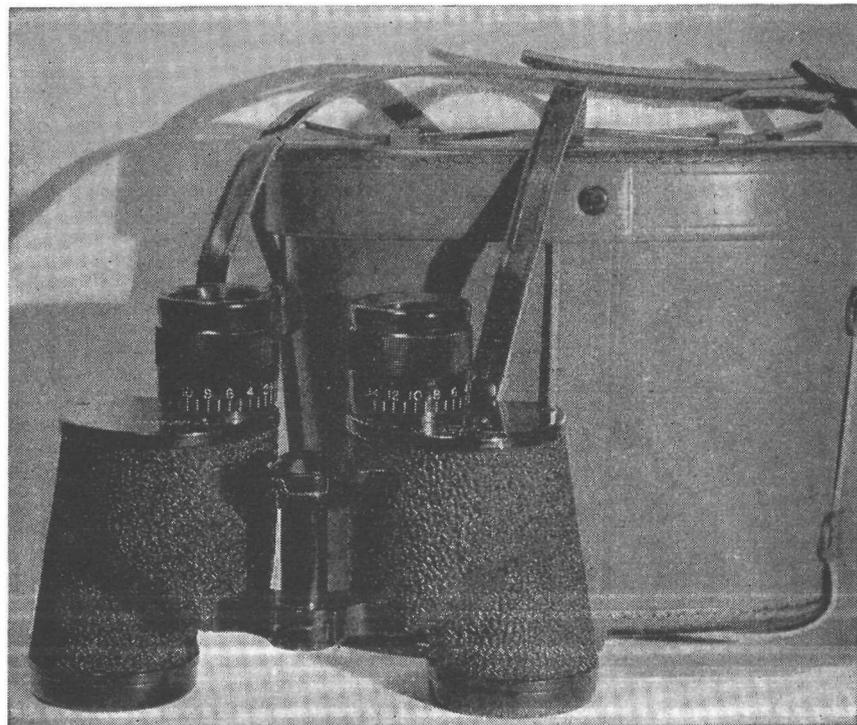
What will be your M.Q. three years hence?

"A" Company today is 20/131 or 1/6.5.

Presuming that the same proportion of active strength and active untrained men exists then. Your M.Q. should be computed as follows:

$$\frac{20 \text{ (trained active)} + 30 \text{ (trained inactive)}}{131 \text{ (untrained active)} - 30 \text{ (trained inactive)}} = \frac{50}{101} \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$$

You will then have one trained for every two untrained men, and fewer grey hairs.



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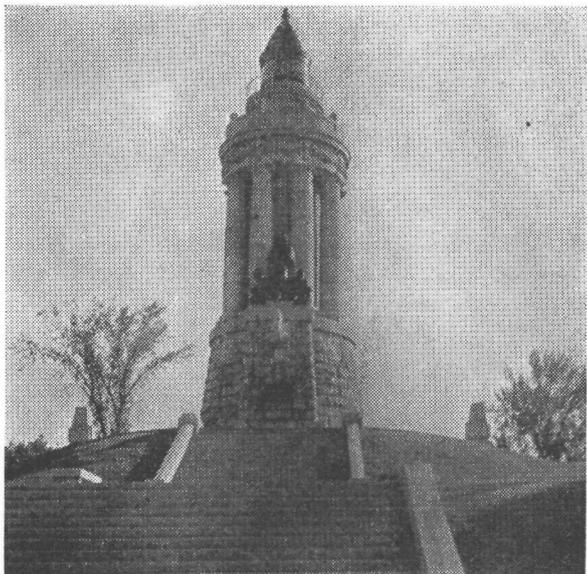
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Served ICE COLD Served

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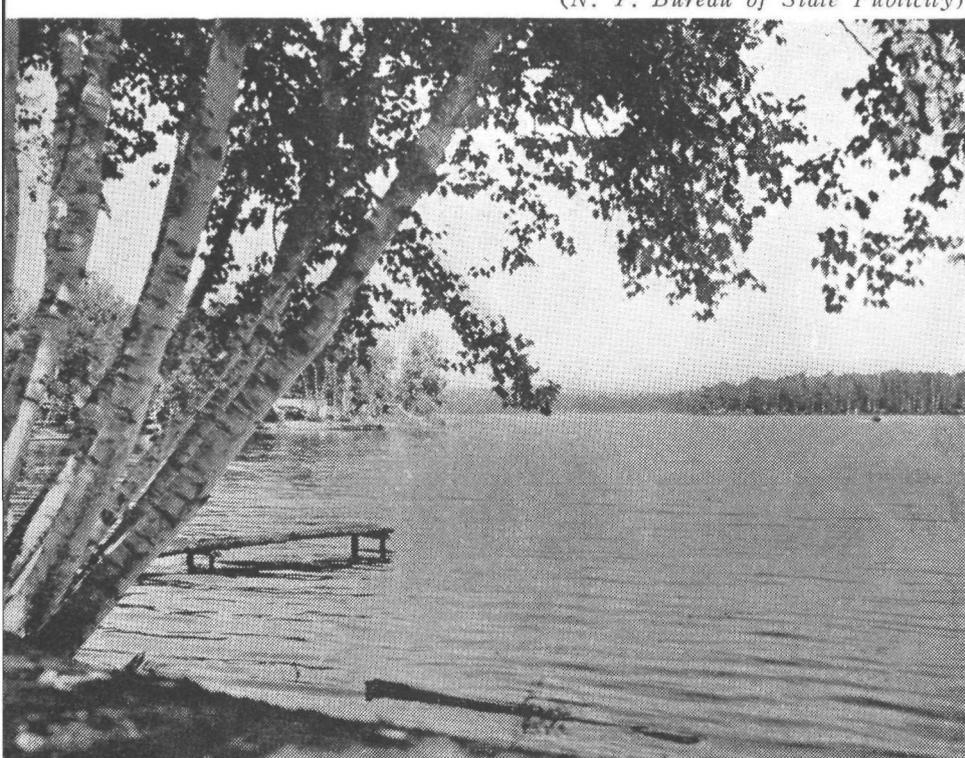
(N. Y. Bureau of State Publicity)
Grenadiers Fort, Crown Point

Historic Platts

WHEN the region now known as the State of New York was a primeval wilderness inhabited solely by Indians, the Lake Champlain-Lake George-Hudson River chain of waterways constituted the main north and south highway of the red men between the Atlantic Ocean and the St. Lawrence River. Along its course the various tribes waged practically constant warfare for control. Most savage of all the fighting was that which occurred between the Iroquois and the Algonquins in the Adirondack-Champlain area, which subsequently came to be known to the Indians as "the dark and bloody ground" long before that designation was applied to Kentucky by white pioneers. It is over much of this same "dark and bloody ground" that this summer's field exercises of the First Army are to be held with Plattsburg practically as a center.

Within a radius of fifty or sixty miles of Plattsburg

Birches on Lake—Fish Creek Pond
(N. Y. Bureau of State Publicity)



there are some of the finest scenic spectacles in New York State as well as the nation. There are also many points of historic interest, chiefly having to do with the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods of our national history. Likewise, many Indian legends are associated with much of this territory of beautiful lakes and magnificent mountains. Popular summer

Plattsburg

by Alex. A. McCurdy,
State Publicity Director



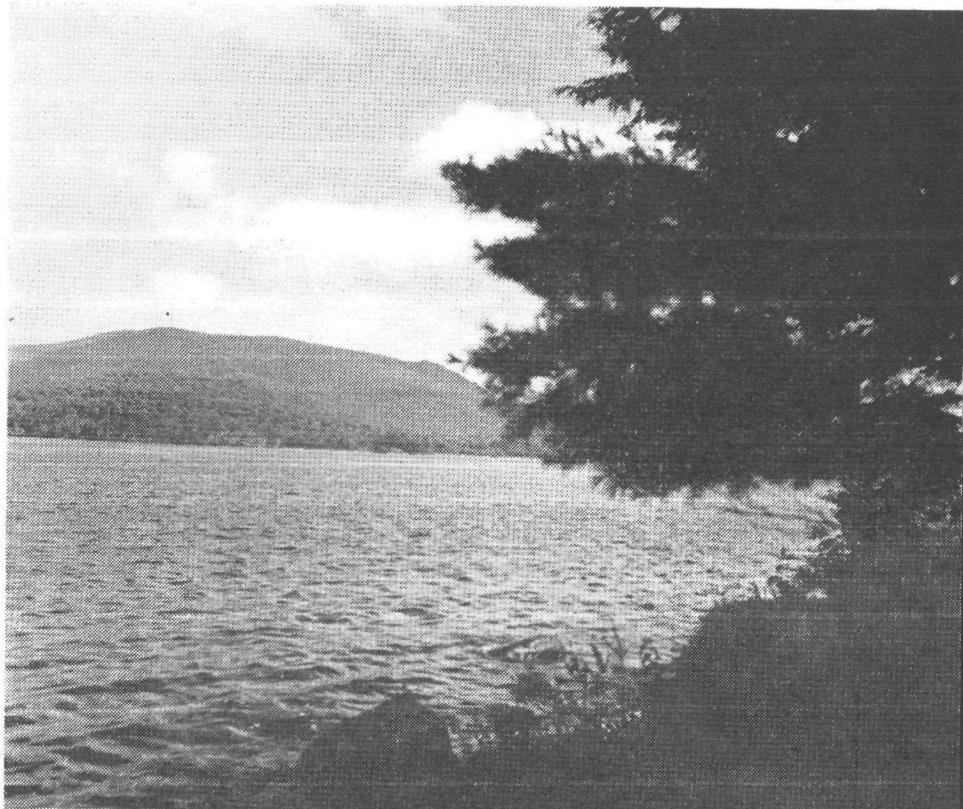
(N. Y. Bureau of State Publicity)
MacDonough Monument, Plattsburg

diminish this warfare, starting with the arrival in 1609 of the French explorer, Samuel de Champlain on the lake now bearing his name. Subsequent territorial wars raged up and down this "gateway" to Canada between the French and English, each with their Indian and Colonial allies, for control of an empire. With Canada ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, there followed comparative peace, but thirteen years later the colonists who had aided England in achieving this victory were in revolt and war once more raged up and down "Canadiari Guarunte," or the "Lake That Is the Gate to the Country," as the Indians knew Lake Champlain, largest body of water in the United States other than the Great Lakes and Lake Okeechobee in Florida.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, many battles were fought in the area between the English forces and the French and Indians under command of such outstanding leaders as Abercrombie and Amherst, Montcalm

Lake Clear

(N. Y. Bureau of State Publicity)



Map of
Plattsburg
50-mile radius,
from map by
Adirondack
Resorts
Association

(N. Y. Bureau of
State Publicity)

resorts are now to be found scattered over the red man's former battlefields and hunting grounds, offering every modern convenience to the visitors where once the pioneer white and the savage red men struggled for mastery.

The advent of white men in the area more than three centuries ago served to intensify rather than to

*The ideal stop-over
to and from the*

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•

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ROBERT F. COLLAMER, *Manager*

and de Dieskau. It was down this lake that Burgoyne traveled from Canada to meet his "Waterloo" at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777. Also it was in this region that General Benedict Arnold performed one of his outstanding feats during the Revolution, namely, his naval battle with superior English forces. This was known as the Battle of Valcour Island. With one sloop, two schooners, four galleys and eight gondolas, Arnold attacked an English fleet of twenty-nine vessels. Defeated in the battle, Arnold burned his surviving vessels and escaped ashore with his crews near Crown Point.

During the War of 1812, the lake was the scene of another naval battle when Commodore McDonough fought the Battle of Cumberland Bay on September 11, 1814. This battle practically brought to an end the long history of Indian, territorial and colonial warfare in the Champlain region, and what had come to be known as "the Old Warpath of the Nations" has steadily developed into one of the nation's best known pathways for tourists, sightseers and vacationists. Thriving communities dot the shores of Champlain and in addition, other bustling villages have been established in the interior of the Adirondacks. Excellent motor highways provide easy access to them and link these communities with the large metropolitan communities of the state. Similarly these highways enable the tourist to view the many scenic

splendors of the state's vast Adirondack Forest Preserve of some 2,300,000 acres which embraces the entire area.

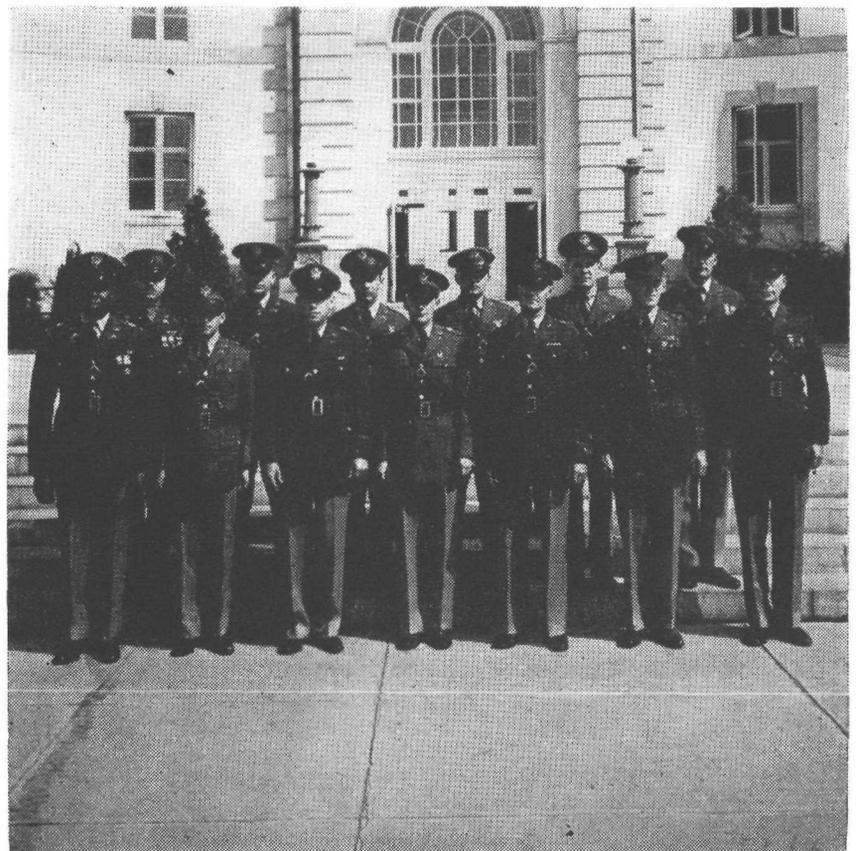
Largest among the communities in this area is Plattsburg, where the first Citizens' Military Training Camp, or the "Plattsburg Idea" was born. This "Plattsburg Idea" had its inception with Major General Leonard Wood in 1913 for the training of high school and college students, and was subsequently expanded in 1915 to include professional and business men after the sinking of the Lusitania.

There are many points of interest in and around Plattsburg. Among these are the MacDonough and Champlain monuments, and the DeLord House, now a museum.

Other points of scenic and historic interest will be indicated in a subsequent article to appear in the next issue.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are grateful to Mr. Allan Reagan, Publicity Director, Conservation Department, and Mr. McCurdy, for the privilege of presenting these articles.

**1939 N. Y. N. G. Class
at Fort Benning**



Front row, left to right: Capt. E. J. Marshall, 369th Inf.; 1st Lt. J. D. Hogan, 10th Inf.; Capt. H. P. Jones, Hq. Co., 53rd Inf. Bgde.; Capt. F. H. Sheldon, 10th Inf.; 1st Lt. J. F. Schaub, 106th Inf.; Capt. W. E. Vannier, 105th Inf.; 1st Lt. R. H. Fillingham, 108th Inf. Rear Row, left to right: Capt. A. S. Ward, 369th Inf.; 1st Lt. W. S. Drysdale, Jr., 174th Inf.; 1st Lt. C. W. Markland, 108th Inf.; 2nd Lt. J. P. Perlett, Hq. Co., 54th Inf. Bgde.; 2nd Lt. R. F. Armour, 108th Inf.; 1st Lt. C. H. Dufrain, 105th Inf.

ACCIDENT PROCEDURE

(Continued from page 8)

Lieutenant signs his name, rank and organization (omitting the Approval blank) and runs through his supporting papers making sure that each one is labelled an exhibit. He then enters his exhibits on the first page of the form, making sure that Exhibit A

- 2. The claimant was or was not driving his car.
- 3. The claimant was in the car or had authorized the driver's use of the car.
- 4. The method of arriving at the money value of the award is clear—showing original claim and all deductions.
- 5. All inappropriate words have

WAR DEPARTMENT
Form No. 30
Approved May 20, 1930

REPORT OF BOARD OF OFFICERS

(AR 35-7020)

HEADQUARTERS

.....
(Post, camp, station, or organization)

.....
(Place)

....., 19.....

PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF OFFICERS

In the case of for damages on account
(Name of claimant)

of
(Accident, gunfire, transportation, fire, etc.)

the Board convened at on 19.....
(Place)

in accordance with
(Authority)

copy of which is attached as exhibit
(A, B, C, etc.)

Members of Board present:
(Name) (Name)

.....
(Name) (Name)

Members of Board absent:
(Name) (Name)

The sworn and recorded testimony, affidavits, duly authenticated bills or estimates and/or other documents are attached hereto in duplicate as exhibits, as listed below:

Exhibit
(A, B, C, etc.) (Sworn testimony, affidavit, bill, etc.)

is the copy of the AGO orders designating him the Board.

W. D. Form 30 is finished and can be returned to the office of The Adjutant General.

But a few warnings, Lieutenant Man. Before you seal your envelope, are you sure that you have noted:

1. The government vehicle was or was not damaged.

been crossed out.

6. Paragraph 7, pecuniary liability of the army driver, has been crossed out. It does not apply to the National Guard.

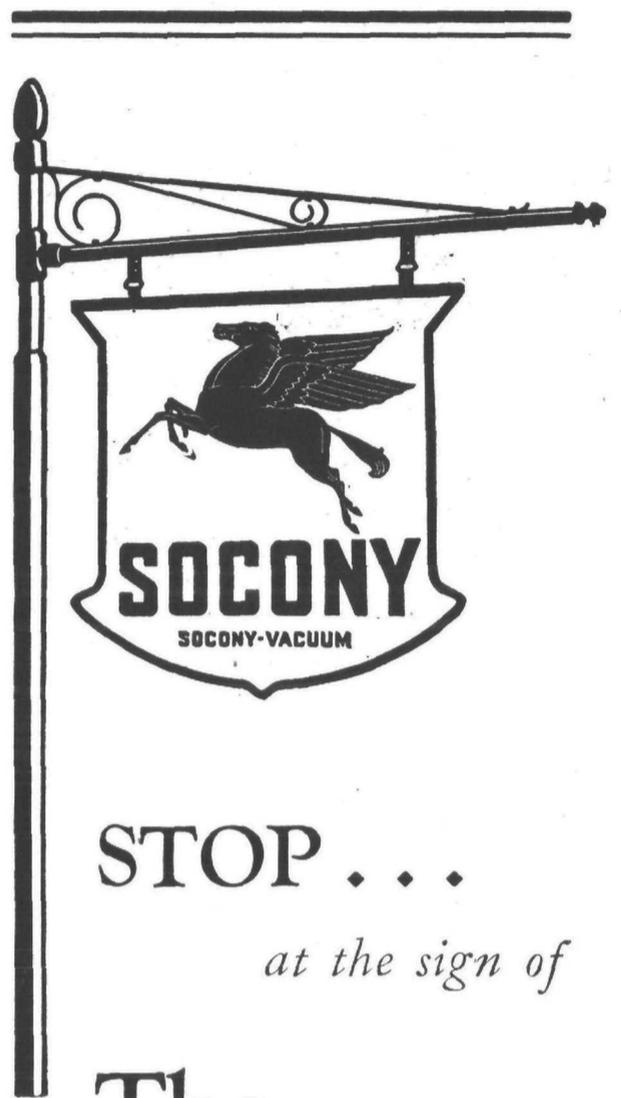
7. In paragraph 8 all references to Army Regulations have been replaced by the words, "The Act approved July 1, 1937."

8. The description of the damaged car is complete, showing make, cylinders, style of body, and year of manufacture.

9. All receipted bills bear the signature and the title of the person signing the receipt.

10. If the car was a used car at

(Continued on page 21)



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Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

WHEN darkness fell, in the afternoon of October 17, 1918, the 105th Infantry, tired and spent after a day of gruelling combat, dug in on the outskirts of the village of Arbres Guernon, its objective which it not quite succeeded in reaching.

The regiment was shot to pieces, a hollow shell of the organization which had jumped off that morning shortly after dawn. So heavy had been its casualties that to a low-ranking captain Frank R. Potter of New York City, fell the task of reorganizing the assault battalion and leading it forward in the attack for the following day.

Captain Potter refused to believe his handful of men were unequal to the task of taking the village. He placed himself at the head of the first wave of assaulting troops, and dashed into the shell-swept town with the scouts. Inspired by his conduct, the men charged recklessly behind him joining him in hand-to-hand combat with the stubborn enemy.

House by house, the New Yorkers under Captain Potter advanced into the town until, by noon, the entire village was in the 105th's hands. Meanwhile, Captain Potter at the head of a handful of survivors of the first assault wave had advanced beyond the town, charged an enemy machine gun nest in a sunken road and shot that enemy "pill-box" forever out of action.

* * * * *

On the night of October 17-18, a patrol of volunteers from the 108th Infantry stole across No Man's Land on the east bank of the La Salle River near St. Souplet, France, waded the stream at a narrow ford, and crept forward toward the heavily-held enemy lines on the west bank.

In command of the raiding party was a Buffalonian, 1st Lieutenant James J. Roos of the 108th. When the patrol, in extended order, neared a farm house believed to be occupied by the enemy, Roos signalled his men to stand by under cover while he went forward, to investigate.

Just as he reached the place a fusillade of rifle fire burst from one side of it, the volley being directed not against Lieutenant Roos who had crept up unobserved but against some of the American patrol who had been observed in the moonlight by the Germans.

Unhesitatingly, the brave young officer rushed into the building, and taking the entire German party

by surprise, forced its surrender. As others of the enemy came pouring out of the cellar of the building the Buffalonian secured their weapons and made them his prisoners. Then, sure that he had effected the capture of all in that building—no fewer than 200, including three high-ranking officers—Lieutenant Roos signalled his patrol party up to help him escort his large "bag" back to our lines.

* * * * *

An Ossining man, Sergeant George Rowe of Company I, 107th Infantry, early on the morning of September 29, received a painful wound just as his company advanced against the Hindenburg Line. Concealing the serious nature of his injury from his superiors, this plucky Son of Orion remained in action throughout that day, courageously and efficiently leading his combat team until, late that afternoon, he collapsed from loss of blood and exhaustion and had to be carried unconscious from the field of battle.

* * * * *

A like feat of courage, in that same day's bitter action was performed by a Buffalo man, Corporal Gail H. Sager of Company D of the 108th Infantry. Wounded in the hand, early in the day's fighting, Corporal Sager bound up his own wounds, dashed after his platoon, and remained in action with the unit through the rest of that engagement. Soon after rejoining the platoon he voluntarily rushed forward, alone, and shot an enemy machine gun nest out of action.

* * * * *

Sergeant John W. Schwegler, Company C, 107th Infantry, hailing from New York City, was forced to take cover, with his platoon, in a deep shell-hole during a German artillery counter-barrage near Ronssoy on September 28. Learning that a soldier of the company was lying, helplessly wounded, out in the open, the Manhattanite voluntarily left his shelter, dashed forward more than sixty yards under the hail of shell and machine gun fire, reached the wounded soldier and assisted him to shelter in a nearby shell-crater. After treating the man's wounds, Sergeant Schwegler remained with him and subsequently brought him back to the 107th's advanced dressing station for necessary surgical treatment.

ACCIDENT PROCEDURE

(Continued from page 19)

purchase, the price paid by the claimant.

11. All pertinent traffic regulations as an exhibit. And there always are pertinent traffic regulations.

12. A statement of the surveying officer's action if the government vehicle was damaged. (Obtainable from U. S. P. & D. O.)

13. In the blank space at the end of the form or attached as an exhibit a statement of the pros and cons of the case whereby the Board arrived at its findings as shown under paragraphs 4 and 5 of Form 30.

14. The amount of the award agrees with the money value determined in the body of the form.

15. All exhibits are in quintuplicate save Forms 26 and 27 and all are certified to be true copies.

God speed you, Lieutenant Man. If you have followed this course of action you will never see the case again. If you have not, it will bounce back like a rubber check, for the War Department knows what it wants and is untireable in its demands until they are satisfied.

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the pleasure of choicest porterhouse steak for a rump steak price. We gladly pay premium prices to give you a finer smoke. This costly leaf is then manufactured to the high Edgeworth standard—better tobacco, made to smoke cooler, means *no tongue bite* and permits you to enjoy fully its enhanced flavor, greater mildness and richer aroma.

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THE BRIGADIER GENERAL OTTMANN AGGREGATE POINT TROPHY

10 Entries

1. The aggregate of the scores attained in the following matches comprise the score in this event:

- The Brigadier General Robinson Match
- The Brigade and Headquarters Matches
- The Major General Haskell Match
- The New York State Match

Team	Aggregate
1. The 107th Infantry	7396
2. 102nd Engineers (C)	7344
3. 71st Infantry	7284
4. 106th Infantry	7249
5. 174th Infantry	7246
6. 165th Infantry	7207
7. 369th Infantry	7191
8. 105th Infantry	7122
9. 10th Infantry	6931
10. 14th Infantry	6581

THE MACNAB TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF FOUR

6 Entries

When Fired: June 3, 1939

Course: Qualification Dismounted Pistol Course (less Bobbers).

Team	25 Yd. S.F.	15 Yd. R.F.	25 Yd. R.F.	Total
Company K, 14th Infantry				
Sgt. Albert H. McQueen.....	98	88	94	280
Capt. Ernest L. Bell, Jr.....	93	94	92	279
Pfc Lewis S. Bostwick	87	97	90	274
Sgt. Charles D. Fox.....	93	93	88	274
Team Total				1107
Company I, 107th Infantry				981
Headquarters Co., 87th Inf. Brigade.....				968
Howitzer Co., 174th Infantry.....				966
Company M, 174th Infantry.....				865
Company H, 14th Infantry				780

THE STATE PISTOL MATCH

INDIVIDUAL

152 Entries

When Fired: June 4, 1939

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

Competitor	Score
1. 2nd Lieut. J. R. Herron, 156th F.A.....	267
2. Sgt. E. J. Walsh, Jr., 101st Cav.	263
3. Capt. A. N. Gormson, 102nd Eng.	244
4. Cpl. W. S. Bennett, 156th F.A.....	243
5. Pfc J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.....	240
6. Pvt. Raymond Daliberti, 101st Cav.....	239
7. Pfc A. Arzuaga, 1st Bn., N.Y.N.M.....	238
8. 2nd Lieut. R. O'Neill, 212th C. A.....	237
9. Pvt. W. A. Ball, 107th Inf.	235
10. Pfc A. Walle, 102nd Eng.	235
11. Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.	234
12. 1st Lieut. H. J. Billings, 108th Inf.....	234

THE NEW YORK STATE MATCH

TEAMS OF TWVE

12 Entries

When ired: June 9, 1939

Course: Course A, Rifle, eliminating the two sighting shots at six hundred yards.

Team	200 Yd. S.F.	300 Yd. S.F.	500 Yd. S.F.	600 Yd. S.F.	200 Yd. T.F.	300 Yd. T.F.	500 Yd. T.F.	Total
1. 107th Infantry								
Capt. R. Devereux.....	44	47	48	47	50	50	50	336
Sgt. C. Mason	47	44	46	50	50	49	49	335
Lt. J. Batstone.....	44	44	44	50	49	50	47	328
Pvt. J. Morrissey..	49	44	45	47	50	49	43	327
Cpl. E. Shannahan	48	46	46	43	49	49	45	326
Cpl. D. Fowler ...	44	44	47	45	50	49	45	324
Capt. R. A. Nott..	43	41	48	44	50	50	48	324
Sgt. R. Deverall...	44	44	47	43	50	50	46	324
Sgt. G. Huppert...	46	46	48	45	49	50	37	321
Pvt. P. Agramonte	42	44	50	47	45	50	41	319
Sgt. C. Sample.....	44	44	47	45	47	47	36	310
Sgt. S. Irsay.....	46	39	48	38	46	50	43	310
Team Total								3884
2. 102nd Engineers (C)								3830
3. 71st Infantry								3824
4. 174th Infantry								3813
5. 106th Infantry								3788
6. 165th Infantry								3783
7. 369th Infantry								3777
8. 105th Infantry								3725
9. 10th Infantry								3623
10. 108th Infantry								3558
11. 14th Infantry								3362
12. 2nd Battalion, N.Y.N.M.								3167

STATE PISTOL TEAM MATCH

11 Entries

When Fired: June 4, 1939

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

Team	50 Yd. S.F.	25 Yd. T.F.	25 Yd. R.F.	Total
1. 107th Infantry				
Capt. R. A. Devereux	80	86	85	251
Pvt. W. A. Ball	74	85	83	242
Pfc. P. H. Agramonte	69	91	81	241
Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald	71	81	84	236
Pvt. J. B. Morrissey	72	93	66	231
Team Total				1201
2. 156th Field Artillery				1164
3. 101st Cavalry				1062
4. 102nd Engineers				1055
5. 14th Infantry				1006
6. 212th Coast Artillery				999
7. 258th Field Artillery				974
8. 174th Infantry				910
9. 71st Infantry				814
10. 369th Infantry				804
11. 108th Infantry				784

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THE BRIGADE AND HEADQUARTERS MATCHES

TEAMS OF TWELVE

18 Entries

When Fired: June 8, 1939

Course: First: Target A at 200 yards, rapid fire, position kneeling or sitting from standing, ten shots for record. Time: 1 minute. Second: Target A at 300 yards, rapid fire, position prone from standing, ten shots for record. Time: 1 minute, 10 seconds. Third: Target B, at 600 yards, slow fire, position prone, ten shots for record.

Headquarters Match

Team	Score
102nd Engineers	1593
No opposition	

51st Cavalry Brigade Match

121st Cavalry	1354
101st Cavalry	1207

53rd Infantry Brigade Match

106th Infantry	1577
10th Infantry	1547
105th Infantry	1533

54th Infantry Brigade Match

107th Infantry	1604
108th Infantry	1502

87th Infantry Brigade Match

71st Infantry	1585
174th Infantry	1581
369th Infantry	1579

93rd Infantry Brigade Match

165th Infantry	1578
14th Infantry	1492

Naval Militia Brigade Match

31st Fleet Division	710
(score doubled)	1420
32nd Fleet Division	
(score doubled)	1204
2nd Battalion	1116
4th Battalion	905
1st Battalion	871

THE GOVERNOR'S MATCH

INDIVIDUAL

195 Entries

When Fired: June 6, 1939

Course: Individual skirmish run, target D, twenty shots, five shots each halt, magazine fire only; four halts of thirty seconds each as follows: Four hundred, three hundred fifty, three hundred and two hundred yards. The first half of each advance at quick time and the latter half at double time.

Competitor	Score
1. Sgt. D. Wills, 106th Inf.....	98-97
2. Sgt. R. L. Deverall, 107th Inf.....	98-89
3. Cpl. H. Mehrtens, 107th Inf.....	97-91
4. Pvt. M. Breen, 102nd Eng.	97-90
5. Sgt. S. S. Irsay, 107th Inf.	96
5. 1st Lieut. W. Maloney, 165th Inf.....	96
5. 2nd Lieut. J. Cushing, 102nd Eng.....	96
5. Cpl. S. F. Rzonca, 106th Inf.....	96
5. Sgt. C. DeLorenze, 105th Inf.....	96

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THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH

TEAMS OF THREE

34 Entries

When Fired: June 6, 1939

Course: First: Slow fire, Target B, six hundred yards, position prone, ten shots. Second: Slow fire, Target C, one thousand yards, position prone, ten shots.

Team	600 Yd.	1000 Yd.	Total
1. Company K, 10th Infantry			
Sgt. L. W. Short.....	45	45	90
Sgt. J. A. Cerio.....	43	45	88
Sgt. N. R. Short.....	46	41	87
Team Total			265
2. Company G, 71st Infantry			254
3. Company E, 106th Infantry			251
4. Company F, 165th Infantry			248
5. Company A, Marines, 1st Bn., N.Y.N.M.....			247
6. Company K, 174th Infantry			239
7. Company K, 14th Infantry			238
8. Company L, 107th Infantry			238
9. Company G, 106th Infantry			237
10. Company A, 102nd Engineers			237

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM N. HASKELL MATCH

TEAMS OF SIX

31 Entries

When Fired: June 8, 1939

Course: Ten shots at 200 yards, slow fire, standing, Target A. Ten shots at 300 yards, rapid fire, prone from standing, Target A. Time 1 minute, 10 seconds. Ten shots at 600 yards, slow fire, prone. Ten shots at 1,000 yards, slow fire, prone.

Team	200 Yd. S.F.	300 Yd. R.F.	600 Yd. S.F.	1000 Yd. S.F.	Total
1. 102nd Engineers, No. 1					
Capt. W. A. Swan	49	45	48	46	188
Sgt. B. A. Evans.....	49	45	48	43	185
2nd Lieut. J. Cushing....	45	47	47	44	183
St. Sgt. P. Rizzo.....	46	44	45	46	181
Sgt. I. Pais	44	46	43	45	178
St. Sgt. H. Klein	44	47	43	42	176
Team Total					1091
2. 106th Infantry, No. 1					1087
3. 105th Infantry, No. 1					1079
4. 71st Infantry, No. 1					1079
5. 107th Infantry, No. 3					1078
6. 174th Infantry, No. 1					1072
7. 107th Infantry, No. 1.....					1069
8. 102nd Engineers, No. 2					1046
9. 369th Infantry, No. 1					1043
10. 165th Infantry, No. 3.....					1039

THE CAMP SMITH MATCH

TEAMS OF EIGHT

13 Entries

When Fired: June 7, 1939

Course: A Musketry Problem

Team	Score
1. 107th Infantry	517
2. 106th Infantry	458
3. 165th Infantry	410
4. 369th Infantry	390
5. 105th Infantry	375
6. 10th Infantry	375
7. 71st Infantry	375
8. 108th Infantry	366
9. 102nd Engineers	356
10. 174th Infantry	337

BRIGADIER GENERAL WALTER G. ROBINSON MATCH

TEAMS OF SIX

36 Entries

When Fired: June 7, 1939

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

Team	200 Yd. S.F.	200 Yd. R.F.	300 Yd. R.F.	Total
1. 107th Infantry, No. 3				
Pvt. J. B. Morrissey	48	48	48	144
Sgt. C. Mason	45	47	48	140
Sgt. R. L. Deverall	48	47	45	140
Capt. R. A. Devereux	48	46	45	139
Lieut. J. K. Batstone	47	44	45	136
Capt. R. A. Nott	42	44	45	131
Team Total				830
2. 102nd Engineers, No. 1				830
3. 165th Infantry, No. 3				807
4. 106th Infantry, No. 2				797
5. 71st Infantry, No. 1				796
6. 107th Infantry, No. 1.....				794
7. 369th Infantry, No. 1				792
8. 102nd Engineers, No. 3				788
9. 102nd Engineers, No. 2				788
10. 107th Infantry, No. 2				785
11. 105th Infantry, No. 1				785

BRIGADIER GENERAL RALPH K. ROBERTSON MATCH

1,000 YARDS—SLOW FIRE—INDIVIDUAL

216 Entries

When Fired: June 5, 1939

Course: Ten shots at 1,000 Yards, prone

Competitor	Score
1. Sgt. J. F. Miller, 105th Inf.....	48
2. Sgt. A. Connell, 165th Inf.	48
3. Capt. R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.	47
4. Cpl. W. A. Spieth, 107th Inf.	47
5. Sgt. M. Nethaway, 105th Inf.	47
6. Sgt. I. Pais, 102nd Eng.	47
7. Sgt. H. Huppert, 107th Inf.	47
8. Cpl. C. Billington, 105th Inf.	47
9. Sgt. D. C. Bradt, 105th Inf.....	47
10. St. Sgt. P. Rizzo, 102nd Eng.....	46
11. Capt. J. F. McDonough, 165th Inf.....	46
12. Sgt. E. Martin, 174th Inf.....	46

THURSTON MATCH

INDIVIDUAL

212 Entries

When Fired: June 6, 1939

Course: Ten shots standing, two hundred yards, Target A; Ten shots, rapid fire, one minute, ten seconds, three hundred yards, Target A, prone from standing

Competitor	Score
1. 2nd Lieut. C. A. LaButis, 106th Inf.....	92
2. Sgt. C. Mason, 107th Inf.....	92
3. Capt. R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.....	92
4. Sgt. J. J. Driscoll, 71st Inf.....	91
5. Staff Sgt. P. Rizzo, 102nd Eng.	91
6. 2nd Lieut. M. A. Rivisto, 71st Inf.....	91
7. Pvt. P. H. Agramonte, 107th Inf.....	91
8. Sgt. C. McLeay, 174th Inf.	90
9. Sgt. S. Cleghorne, 369th Inf.....	90
10. Sgt. H. Atkinson, 174th Inf.....	90
11. Pvt. J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.....	90

BRIGADIER GENERAL BERNARD W. KEARNEY MATCH

600 YARDS—SLOW FIRE—INDIVIDUAL

223 Entries

When Fired: June 5, 1939

Course: Ten shots at 600 yards, prone.

Competitor	Score
1. Capt. W. A. Swan, 102nd Eng.	48
2. Capt. E. J. Rafter, 71st Inf.	48
3. Cpl. J. J. Babernitz, 106th Inf.	48
4. Sgt. A. Connell, 165th Inf.	48
5. Sgt. J. J. Driscoll, 71st Inf.	47
6. Sgt. C. W. Babcock, 108th Inf.	47
7. Cpl. C. Morgan, 71st Inf.	47
8. Pvt. J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.	47
9. Capt. J. F. McDonough, 165th Inf.	47
10. Sgt. C. Mason, 107th Inf.	47
11. Capt. R. A. Nott, 107th Inf.	47

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEXANDER E. ANDERSON MATCH

300 YARDS—RAPID FIRE—INDIVIDUAL

222 Entries

When Fired: June 5, 1939

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

Competitor	Score
1. Sgt. J. J. Driscoll, 71st Inf.	49
2. Pvt. P. H. Agramonte, 107th Inf.	48
3. Capt. R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.	47
3. Sgt. W. Economos, 71st Inf.	47
3. Cpl. F. Francisco, 102nd Eng.	47
3. Sgt. C. Mason, 107th Inf.	47
3. Sgt. F. Sylvester, 71st Inf.	47
8. Pvt. M. Breen, 102nd Eng.	46
8. Cpl. T. Dooley, 102nd Eng.	46
8. Pfc. H. M. Lutz, 165th Inf.	46
8. Cpl. Maloney, 71st Inf.	46
8. Cpl. H. Mehrtons, 107th Inf.	46
8. Sgt. J. P. Nicolai, 106th Inf.	46
8. Sgt. D. S. Seeley, 71st Inf.	46
8. Cpl. E. C. Shannahan, 107th Inf.	46
8. Cpl. P. A. Snapp, 106th Inf.	46
8. Pvt. K. Todd, 105th Inf.	46
8. Capt. F. Westerman, 165th Inf.	46

SECOND BATTALION NAVAL MILITIA VETERANS' TROPHY

TEAMS OF TWELVE

3 Entries

When Fired: June 8, 1939

Course: 10 shots, 200 yards, slow fire, standing. 10 shots, 600 yards, slow fire, prone.

Team	Score
1. 2nd Battalion	843
2. 4th Battalion	759
3. 1st Battalion	723

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OUR SOCIETY

OWING to the multiplicity of duties which are mine, duties both official and semi-official, it is seldom possible for me to write anything in the "Guardman" about our National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York. I am impelled to do so this month, however, by pride in the Society's achievement this past fiscal year of 1938-39, which ended on April 30th. That achievement was outstanding, for a highwater mark in membership contributions was reached.

Our Society is divided into twenty-seven Branches, which are subdivided into Sections, and of the Sections there are about three hundred and fifty. Were it within my power to do so, I should like to write letters of thanks personally to the Presidents and members of some hundreds of these Sections, for the majority of them were up to the 100% mark in membership contributions, which is to say that in that majority of Sections every officer and every man contributed \$1 or more to the support of the Society. This is a matter for deep gratification on the part of myself and the officers and directors of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society, and if the individual letters to which I have referred could be written, that thanks and gratification would be repeated several hundred times. As it is, I must of necessity use the columns of the "Guardman" for this expression, but it is a personal and personalized one, nevertheless.

Of course, as has been stated before, most of the Society's twenty-seven Branches have done all that could reasonably be expected of them; some have done more; a few have done less. In any boat that is manned by many oars, there are bound to be some oarsmen who do not pull their own weight in the boat, and they ride the waves at the expense of the man in front or the man behind. Such a condition is to be deplored, but it can be corrected, and I have been assured by the Presidents of some of our laggard Branches that their efforts on behalf of the Society in the present fiscal year of 1939-40, which began on May 1st, will make up for past deficiencies.

Again, to the thousands of officers and men who made the past fiscal year the banner one that it was—thank you!

W. H. Haskell
Major General,
President.

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* * * * *

In the June issue of the "Guardman" it was stated that the 1938-39 contributions of the 14th Infantry Branch and of the 101st Cavalry Branch had not been received in time to be reported on then, but that such report would be made in July.

It is a pleasure to note now that the total contribution of the 14th Infantry Branch, consisting of eighteen Sections (Colonel William R. Jackson, Branch President), was an even \$1,000, and of the 101st Cavalry Branch, with ten Sections (Colonel James R. Howlett, President), \$701.

This adds two more to the list of Branches which gave the Society actually or practically 100% support.

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The First "Safe and Sane" Fourth

The first "safe and sane" Fourth of July was "celebrated" 153 years ago. The Common Council of the City of New York decided in 1786 that "on account of the dangers of fire there will be no illuminations, bonfires or fire-works of any kind."

Well, that's what the city fathers decided then and what they are still deciding from year to year and the citizens refrain from even lighting a match . . . or do they?

"Heap Big" Cigar Store Indian

The last of New York's majestic life-sized wooden Indian stands proudly outside the door of a little tobacco shop in East 7th Street. A staff member of the Federal Writers' Project in New York City, entering the shop, discovered that it is owned by an aged widow who, together with an 81-year-old female assistant, ekes out a meager livelihood by making and selling her own cigars.

But when an antique collector's representative offered to buy the redskin at one time, the widow refused because "he wasn't prepared to pay the price I would need to make me forget my sorrow if *Too-*

man should go away." *Tooman*, as the Indian is called, has been in her possession fifty years, and she would like him to act as monument at her grave, if this is to be denied her, then she hopes that he will at least be buried with her.

Every night the aged widow rolls him into the store. Whilst she sleeps in her room at the back, *Tooman*, tomahawk aloft, clutching with his left hand a trusted hunting-knife, stares fixedly at a calendar on the opposite wall and promises no quarter to intruders.

New York's Summer Snow

It is a hot summer day; New York is sweltering in the sun. Above the noise of the city rises the penetrating drone of a hundred airplanes flying in formation, the hoarse bellow of ocean liners; the scream of sirens—New York is welcoming a national hero.

As the hero and his accompanying dignitaries move up Broadway, a seeming phenomenon takes place—New York's summer snow-storm. Down through the canyon of lower Broadway sweeps a veritable blizzard of whirling, dancing flakes, settling on the shoulders of hero and worshippers alike, covering the street with a blanket inches thick—not snow, but tiny scraps of paper-torn telephone books, ticker

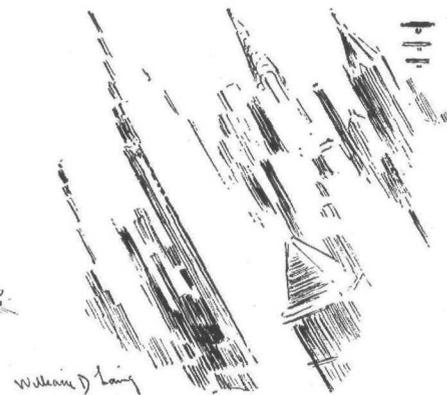
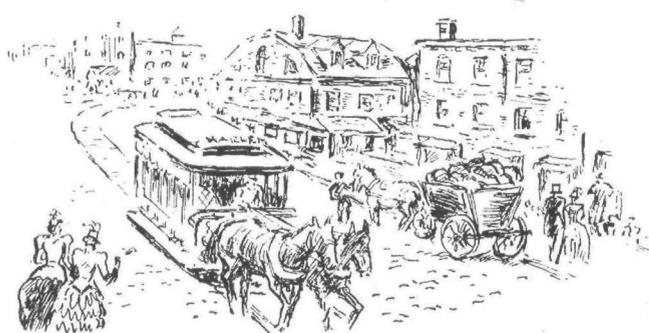
tape, anything that will float through the air.

Theodore Roosevelt was the first hero to be so welcomed. The occasion was his return from his famous African hunting expedition, on June 18, 1910. Since then thousands of tons of "summer snow" have annually been swept up by an army of weary white-wings, coming in the wake of the welcoming parade. For one parade alone—that of the American Legion in 1937—625 tons of torn paper were swept from the streets. But the crowd has fun, the tax-payers don't mind, and it makes more jobs for white-wings. Long live the hero.

Revolt of Col. Smith, Late of Red Mill

About one hundred years ago, a man named Smith decided to do something about it. Although his campaign was confined to one announcement in the newspapers, he was the first Smith to set himself apart from the gray masses of Smiths that abound.

"NOTICE: Col. William Smith, late of Red Mill, Dutchess Co., informs his friends and the public that having moved into New York and finding so many of his name, to distinguish himself from them, has added between his name the letter 'M'."



Armed Citizenry

For the protection of free government in our country the National Guard must be preserved as the preponderant force in the national defense establishment.

We assert this on the day designated as Army day, with full appreciation of the inevitable professional shortcomings of part time officers as compared to specialists who give all their time and effort to the military calling, and in full realization of the great difficulty of raising the peace time standards of citizen soldiers to meet the harsh necessities of war. Probably the regular army will have to provide the instructors, most of the generals, and most of the assault troops. But the guard must at all times be sufficient in strength to prevent a military coup d'état.

This is not to suggest that there are ambitious tendencies in the regular army or disloyalties. On the contrary, there is no body of men more loyal to our form of government or more to be relied upon in danger. Our army's traditional devotion is to the flag and American regular officers drawn from all sections and all stations or circumstances of life represent the character of the nation and share the spirit of the citizens. It is not likely that they would consciously enter into any conspiracy to overthrow our form of government or make themselves the agent of some ruthless ambition.

The President is the army officers' commander in chief. The crisis in which the regular army would find itself would not be one of debate in which the officer might weigh the penalties of disobedience against the probability that an order was illegal. It would be one of swift and almost automatic action. With the almost unlimited powers now proposed for the President in emergency, false or real, there would be no processes of appeal and it is easy to see how a President avid of power could make use of the regular force to overawe congress, suppress the courts, and threaten the governments of the

states. In this brusque summary no doubt such a situation seems little short of incredible, but fair consideration does not justify putting it aside. America is free from many of the conditions which have bred tyrannies in the old world, but we are not immune to forces which are in human nature and we have had good reason in our own recent experience to be disquieted by exhibitions of overweening ambition and unscrupulous deceit.

The more power is concentrated the easier it is for it to ride down formal restraints and by seizing the instrumentalities at hand to bring protesting majorities to servitude. Because we have enjoyed for generations the privileges and securities of free government we ought not to close our eyes to the fate of other peoples or relax the safeguards we have possessed. The great Americans who have had vast powers put in their hands have loved American ideals of government more than themselves and have had no megalomaniac temptation to transform them. But times change and will change. If we are to preserve self-government we must watch over it unceasingly and provide as well as we can against the possibilities which inhere in human nature, in the will to power whatever the plausible guise it wears.

In the present extraordinary expansion of central executive power, offered in the form of measures for alleged defense from foreign perils, it should be clear that the decisive power must remain with the citizen. This was the wise foresight of the founders of American liberty who preserved in the fundamental law of the land the right of the citizen to bear arms. The National Guard represents that guaranty and should at all times be maintained at a strength which will assure that the government of the nation shall not be seized out of the people's hands—*Chicago Tribune*, April 6, 1939.

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THE FIELD GLASS

THE optical characteristics of a good field glass have recently been summarized by John F. Brandt, of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, in answer to numerous inquiries. Brandt said one of the commonest questions is, "How far can I see with these glasses?" The answer usually is, "How far can you see with the unaided eye?" You can see the moon, for one thing, 240,000 miles away. It depends on the size of the object and the nature of its background.

Binoculars magnify according to their power, which means the number of times the image seen through the glass is larger than that seen with the naked eye, but as Brandt explains, high power increases the diameter of the object and as a consequence decreased the field of vision. Power is, therefore, only one of the qualities sought in a binocular and 6X, 7X and 8X are the powers most usually sought, with 7X predominating. Powers above 8X really require a tripod.

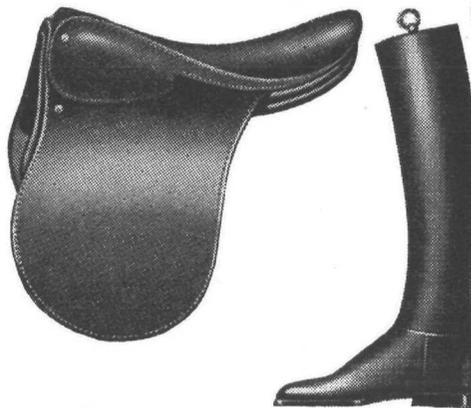
Since low visibility is a factor to be considered, the brightness or illumination of the glass is important. Illumination is proportional to the square of the quotient of the full aperture of the objective lens divided by the magnification. For a given power, says Brandt, the larger the objective lens the greater the illumination. The quality of the optical glass used, its high transparency and the precision with which all optical surfaces are ground and polished has much to do with the illumination and the resolution. A very important factor is the method of seating the prisms. Good binoculars no longer have cemented prisms; they are snugly fitted into recessed supports so that lateral shift is impossible. Collimating was once accomplished by merely shifting the prisms, preventing them from being locked in position, but today the alignment adjustments are made with the objective lenses so that the prisms can be permanently anchored. The prism shelf is not anchored to the body and thus may be taken out as an integral unit for cleaning.

The definition and resolving power of a good glass far exceeds that of ordinary types due to the fact that the lens system is achromatic and that the correction extends to the margin of the lens and not merely the center, thus a flat field of view is obtained from edge to edge.

The prism binoculars demanded by the Army and Navy must give a good stereoscopic effect, revealing depth as well as height and breadth since this effect is essential in fire-control. Stereoscopic power depends upon the ratio of the interobjective distance to the interocular distance, the wider the objectives in comparison to the eyepieces, the greater will be the stereoscopic effect.

Methods of testing field glasses have been fully covered in a new catalog recently issued by Bausch & Lomb.

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF APRIL, 1939

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (April 1-30, Inclusive).....92.15%

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 Strenth, New York National Guard.....1393 Off.	21 W. O.	19143 E. M.	Total 20557

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.

106th Field Art. 96.96% (2)²
 Maintenance.....647 Actual.....691

369th Infantry 95.09% (3)³
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1124

156th Field Art. 94.63% (4)¹¹
 Maintenance.....602 Actual.....635

212th Coast Art. 94.34% (5)⁷
 Maintenance.....703 Actual.....765

165th Infantry 93.15% (6)⁹
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1124

102d Med. Regt. 93.04% (7)¹⁷
 Maintenance.....568 Actual.....678

174th Infantry 92.97% (8)⁵
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1146

102nd Qm. Regt. 92.51% (9)¹
 Maintenance.....235 Actual.....328

104th Field Art. 92.47% (10)¹⁶
 Maintenance.....599 Actual.....631

Spec.Trps.27thD. 92.38% (11)¹⁰
 Maintenance.....318 Actual.....380

108th Infantry 91.85% (12)¹³
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1124

244th Coast Art. 91.78% (13)⁸
 Maintenance.....648 Actual.....695

105th Infantry 91.74% (14)¹⁴
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1114

14th Infantry 91.60% (15)¹²
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1088

245th Coast Art. 91.25% (16)²¹
 Maintenance.....739 Actual.....788

101st Signal Bn. 91.19% (17)²⁴
 Maintenance.....184 Actual.....195

101st Cavalry 91.15% (18)⁶
 Maintenance.....571 Actual.....631

HONOR ORGANIZATION	Aver. Pres.		Aver. Att.	
	No. Dr.	Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.
121st Cavalry	97.08% (1) ⁴			
Maintenance.....571	Actual.....611			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP.....	4	70	65	92
BAND	4	30	29	96
MACH. GUN TROOP	4	70	69	98
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP A.....	5	64	61	95
TROOP B.....	5	68	66	97
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP E.....	4	67	65	97
TROOP F.....	5	68	67	98
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP I.....	5	67	67	100
TROOP K.....	4	67	64	95
MED. DEP. DET.....	4	33	33	100
	617	599		97.08

52nd F.A. Brigade 94.11% (4)⁷
 Maintenance.....36 Actual.....52

53rd Inf. Brigade 92.85% (5)⁹
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....43

Hdqrs. 27th Div. 92.31% (6)⁶
 Maintenance.....65 Actual.....65

87th Inf. Brigade 92.11% (7)⁵
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....41

93rd Inf. Brigade 90.69% (8)³
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....43

51st Cav. Brigade 89.61% (9)⁸
 Maintenance.....69 Actual.....76

BRIGADE STANDING

71st Infantry 90.90% (19)²²
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1101

105th Field Art. 90.80% (20)¹⁸
 Maintenance.....599 Actual.....668

10th Infantry 90.41% (21)¹⁵
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1140

106th Infantry 90.36% (22)²³
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1133

102nd Engrs. 89.51% (23)¹⁹
 Maintenance.....475 Actual.....510

107th Infantry 88.71% (24)²⁶
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1043

258th Field Art. 88.62% (25)²⁵
 Maintenance.....647 Actual.....635

27thDiv.Aviation 83.84% (26)²⁰
 Maintenance.....118 Actual.....130

Brig. Hdq. C.A.C. 100.00% (1)¹
 Maintenance.....11 Actual.....9

State Staff 100.00% (2)²
 Maximum78 Actual.....75

54th Inf. Brigade 95.00% (3)⁴
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....41

54th Inf. Brigade 94.94% (1)⁷
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 107th Infantry
 108th Infantry

51st Cav. Brigade 93.82% (2)¹
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop
 101st Cavalry
 121st Cavalry

52nd F.A. Brigade 92.77% (3)⁵
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery
 104th Field Artillery
 105th Field Artillery
 106th Field Artillery
 156th Field Artillery
 258th Field Artillery

Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C. 92.49% (4)³
 Hdqr. & Hdqrs. Detachment
 212th Coast Artillery
 244th Coast Artillery
 245th Coast Artillery

93rd Inf. Brigade 92.35% (5)⁴
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 14th Infantry
 165th Infantry

53rd Inf. Brigade 90.86% (6)⁶
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 10th Infantry
 105th Infantry
 106th Infantry

87th Inf. Brigade 90.05% (7)²
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 71st Infantry
 174th Infantry
 369th Infantry

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