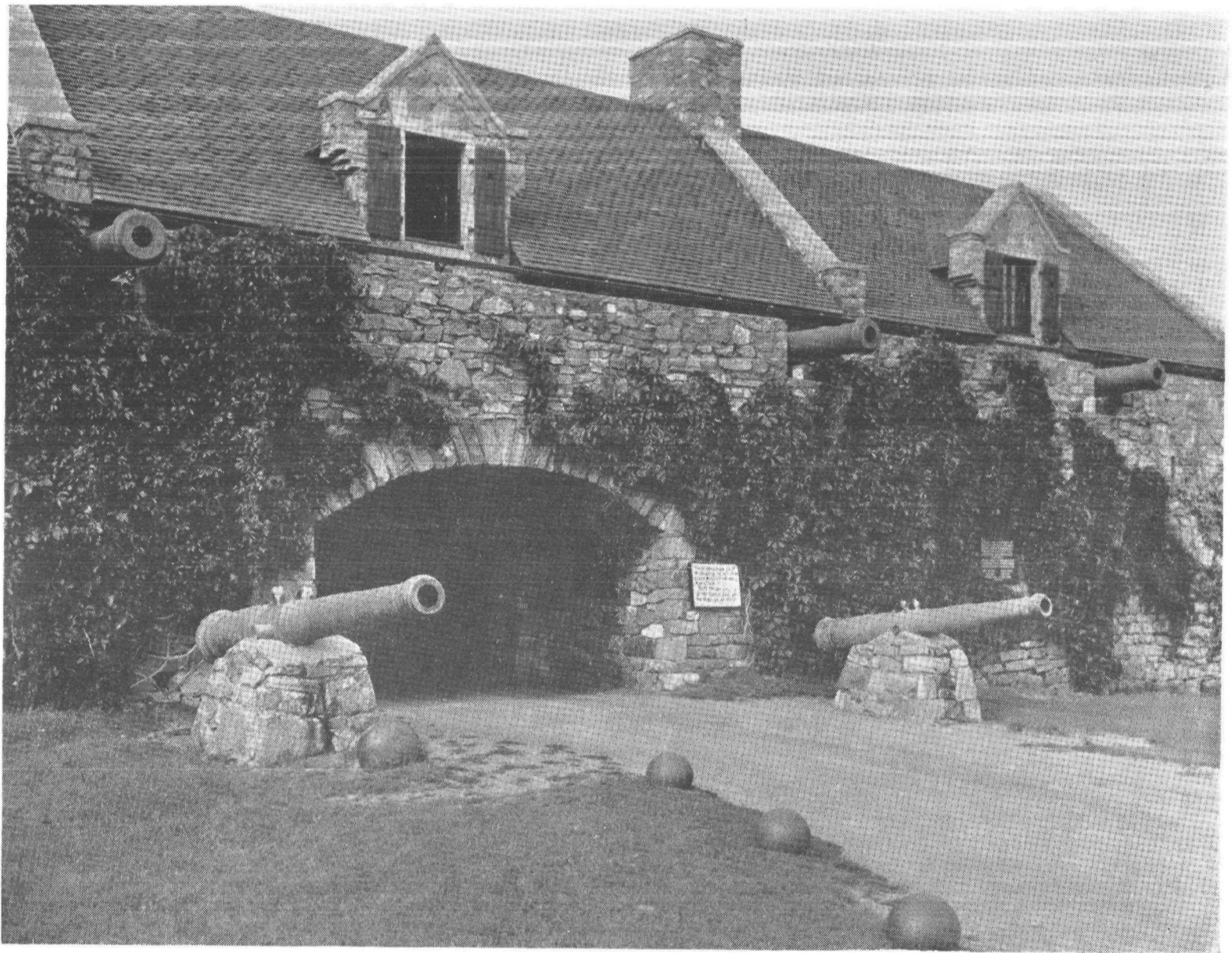


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**AUGUST**

• For Your Information  
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**1939**



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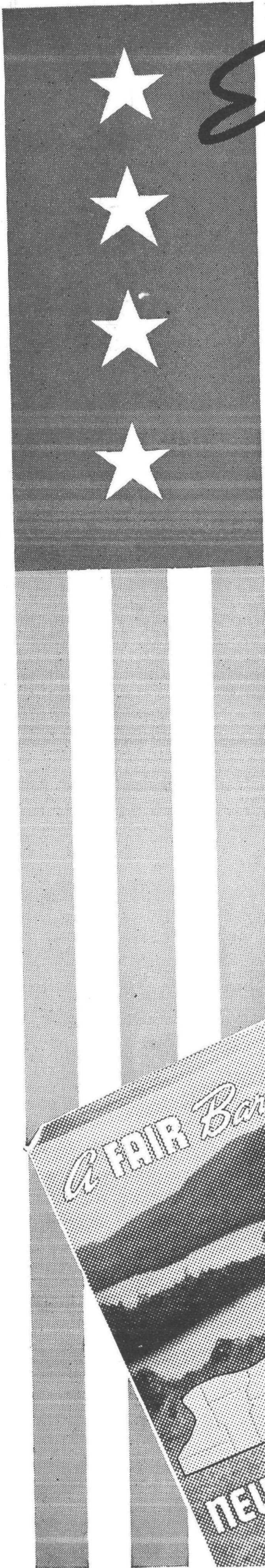
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# Lake Placid

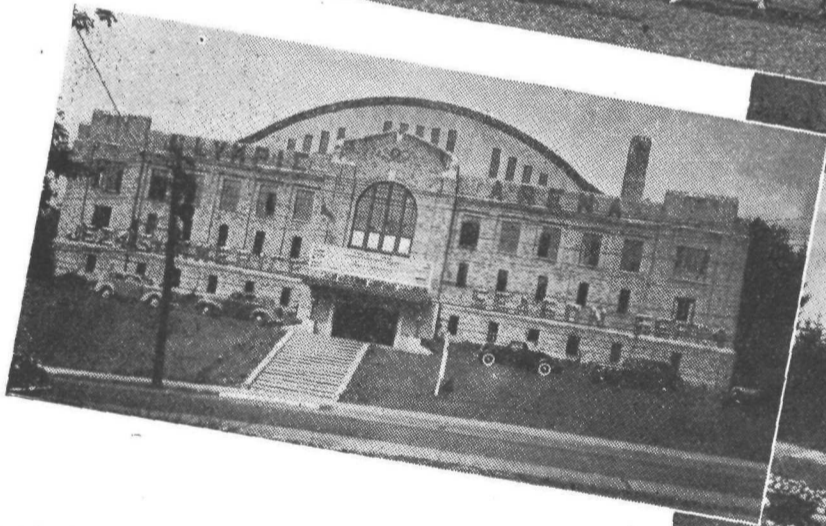
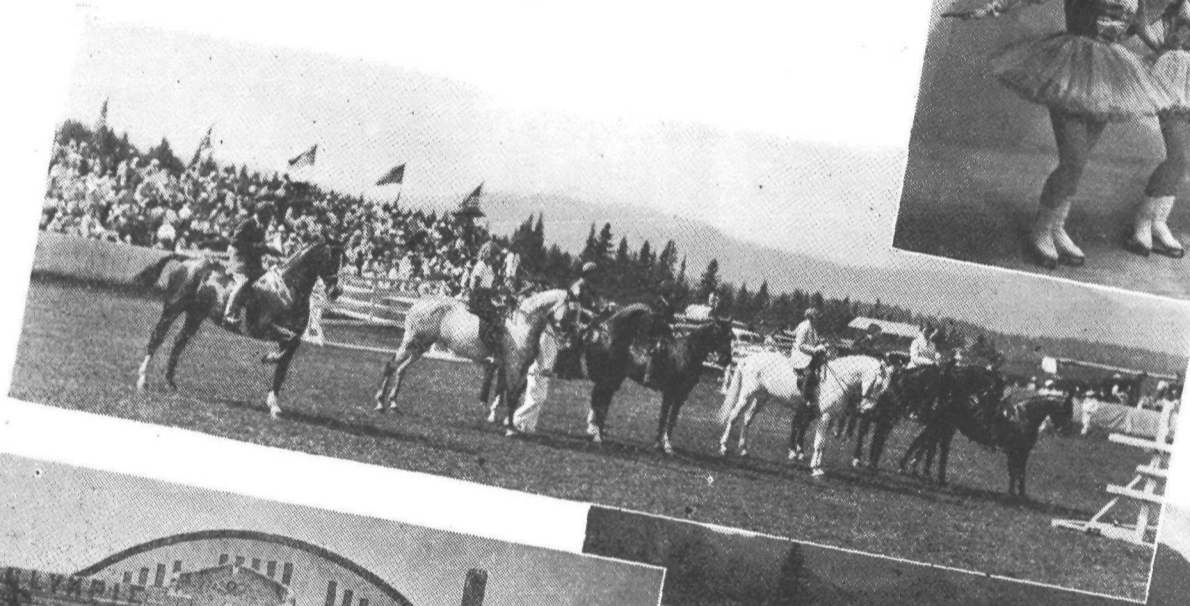
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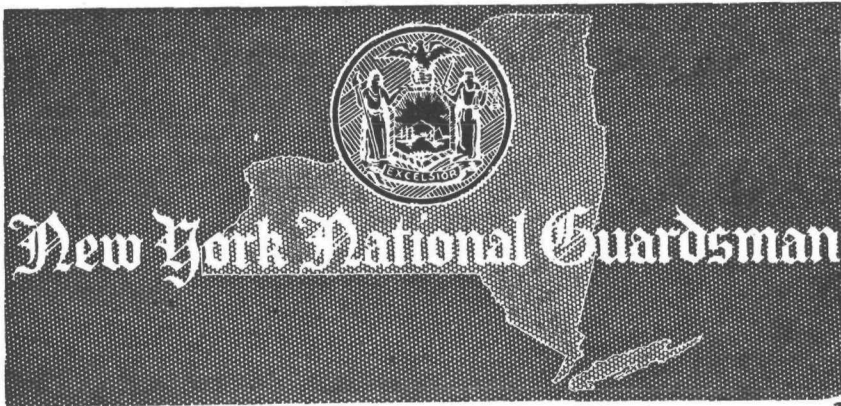
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Olympic Arena

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Circulation 21,000

Established 1924

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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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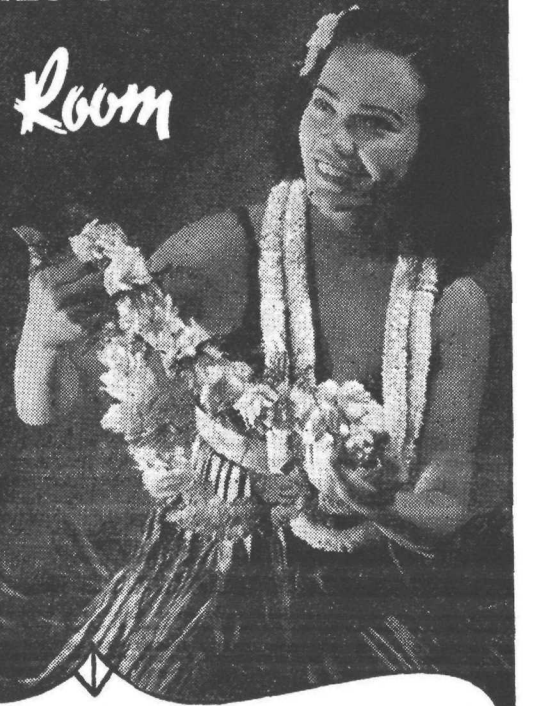
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# For Your Information

EDITOR'S NOTE: In connection with the First Army Maneuver, Headquarters New York National Guard has issued training circulars and memoranda from which the following has been extracted as being of interest to all participants. It is suggested that these pages be extracted from the Magazine and brought to the Maneuver for ready reference.

## The Umpire System; Its Organization and Operation

The following instructions concerning the organization and operation of the Umpire System for the First Army Maneuvers must be thoroughly understood by all officers and enlisted men. In addition, prior to each exercise the tactical mission and plan will be explained to all individuals and units by their immediate commanders, and likewise the existing tactical situation as the action progresses. Special efforts will be made to accomplish this; otherwise, only confusion will result and the primary purpose of the Maneuvers will be defeated.

*Umpire System:* The success of the Maneuvers will depend to a great extent upon the efficiency of the umpire system. Such efficiency includes the prompt compliance by all troops concerned with the decisions and requirements of the umpires. There can be no conflict of interest or objective as between troop commanders and umpires, since *training* and not *tests* of individuals or units is the sole purpose of the Maneuvers. Commanding officers are solely responsible for the training of their troops. The umpires are present to assist troop commanders in this duty and not to assume training functions.

The principal duties of the umpires are as follows:

a. To interpret the results of fire power at any particular phase of the exercise and to furnish to the forces engaged an indication of the relative effectiveness of their tactical plans and dispositions as might result under actual combat conditions.

b. To control the progress of the action in its broader phases, thus insuring logical development and preventing stalemates or absurd situations.

\* \* \* \* \*

### TROOP IDENTIFICATIONS:

#### a. Neutral.

(1) Headquarters, Director, First Army Maneuvers.

Personnel: Red and white arm bands.

Vehicles: Green pennant.

(2) Observers and Correspondents.

Personnel: Yellow arm bands.

Vehicles: Green pennant.

(3) Miscellaneous: Green pennant on vehicles;  
Green diagonal across breast of motorcycle driver.  
Ambulances: Red Cross markings.

#### b. Umpires.

(1) Control and Unit Umpires: White hat band.

(2) Contact Umpires: White hat bands and white strip over and under left shoulder.

(3) Enlisted personnel with umpires: White hat band.

(4) Vehicles: White flag with red center.  
Motorcycles: White hat band on driver.

(5) Umpire Planes: White streamers.

#### c. Combatants.

(1) Personnel:

BLUE	BLACK
Enlisted Men: Denim coat	None
Officers: Blue hat band	None

(2) Vehicles:

BLUE	BLACK
Blue flag or cloth wrapped about upper portion.	Red flag or cloth wrapped about upper portion.

(3) Planes:

BLUE	BLACK
White strip around wings and tail.	None

### FLAG SIGNALS BY UMPIRES.

a. When opposing troops have approached to within 100 yards of each other, they will halt and await umpire signal or instruction. Prior to arrival at this distance, they may advance if no flag is displayed. All troops concerned must promptly obey all flag signals seen.

b. The following flag code will be used by umpires. At night, white, red or blue lights or flash lights will replace flags.

(1) WHITE FLAG (*Stationary*)

Front line cease firing or time out for umpire decision.

Personnel of both sides within 500 yards of the flag location cease firing and remain in place until further movement is authorized.

This signal does not prohibit adjustment or movement of reserves.

It may be used to suspend operations in a particular locality.

(2) RED FLAG (*Stationary*)

Black has fire superiority and can advance in proper formation. Blue must retire.

(3) RED FLAG (*Waved back and forth*)

Black must halt the advance of his front line until more fire power is developed or better tactical dispositions are made. Blue pays no attention to this signal.

(4) BLUE FLAG (*Stationary*)

Blue has fire superiority and can advance in proper formation. Black must retire.

(5) BLUE FLAG (*Waved back and forth*)

Blue must halt the advance of his front line until more fire power is developed or better tactical dispositions are made. Black pays no attention to this signal.

**(6) RED FLAG WITH WHITE CENTER (Stationary)**

Area within 100 yards of this signal is covered by artillery fire.

Units in, or passing through the area, will receive casualties.

**(7) YELLOW FLAG**

Should be displayed by troops of artillery or other arms having guns firing on mechanized vehicles.

The flags will not be displayed unless the unit is actually firing at such vehicles.

Care will be taken by the troops not to display this flag in the immediate vicinity of the guns firing, so as not to disclose the position of the guns.

*Purpose:* The primary purpose of the maneuvers is to afford training in field service and combined operations in conditions approaching those of actual combat. All preliminary training and all exercises or activities during the maneuvers will be conducted with this end in view.

*Allotment of Time:* The period August 13th to August 27th, 1939, is designated as the period for the conduct of the First Army Maneuvers, and is subdivided as follows:

August 13th to 15th (3 days)—Travel from home stations; establish base camps; combat principles for small units.

August 16th and 17th (2 days)—Two two-sided reinforced Regiment exercises.

August 18th to (Noon) August 19th (1½ days)—One two-sided reinforced Brigade exercise. One over-night bivouac.

August 19th (Noon) to August 20th (incl.) (1½ days)—Rest period.

August 21st to (Noon) August 22nd (1½ days)—One two-sided Corps exercise. One over-night bivouac.

August 22nd (Noon) to (Noon) August 23rd (1 day)—Rest period.

August 23rd (Noon) to (Noon) August 25th (2 days)—One two-sided Army exercise. Two over-night bivouacs.

August 25th (Noon) to August 27th (2½ days)—Break camp. Travel to home stations.

**TROOPS**

For the purpose of the Maneuvers, the organization of the First Army is as follows:

**a. FIRST ARMY**

Commander: Maj. Gen. H. A. Drum, U.S.A.	58th Ordnance Company
Headquarters First Army	Companies A and E, 9th Q.M. Regt.
Headquarters Company, First Army	29th Ordnance Company
51st Signal Battalion	I Wing Headquarters
1st Radio Intelligence Company	I Attack Group (less one squadron)
197th Coast Artillery (A.A.)	I Pursuit Squadron
212th Coast Artillery (A.A.)	101st, 102nd, 118th and 119th Observation Squadrons
101st Cavalry	3rd Battalion, 66th Infantry (L. Tks.) (less one company)

**b. I CORPS**

Commander: Maj. Gen. M. B. Payne, Conn. N.G.	26th Division. Commander: Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Mass. N.G.
Headquarters I Corps	43rd Division. Commander: Brig. Gen. J. A. Haggerty, Conn. N.G.
Headquarters Company, I Corps	
I Corps Signal Detachment	
Such observation aviation as may be attached by Army	

**c. II CORPS**

Commander: Maj. Gen. Wm. N. Haskell, N.Y.N.G.	Such observation aviation as may be attached by Army
Headquarters II Corps	27th Division. Commander: Brig. Gen. N. H. Egleston, N.Y.N.G.
Headquarters Company, II Corps	44th Division. Commander: Brig. Gen. C. R. Powell, N.J.N.G.
101st Signal Battalion	
51st Cavalry Brig. Hdqrs. Troop	

**d. PROVISIONAL CORPS**

Headquarters Provisional Corps	18th Infantry Brig. Commander: Brig. Gen. J. M. Cummins, U.S.A.
Headquarters Company, Provisional Corps	7th Cavalry Brigade (Mecz.). Commander: Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A.
97th Observation Squadron	2nd Battalion, 25th Field Artillery, 75-mm gun (TD)
1st Division (less detachments). Commander: Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short, U.S.A.	

**BASE CAMPS; LOCATIONS**

The general locations of base camps are as follows:

- a. Headquarters, First Army: Plattsburg Barracks.  
212th Coast Artillery (A.A.): S.E. of South Plattsburg.  
101st Cavalry: Vicinity of Schuyler Falls.  
102nd Observation Squadron: Ft. Ethan Allen, Vermont.
- b. Headquarters: I Corps: 3 miles S.W. of Plattsburg.  
26th Division: South of West Plattsburg.  
43rd Division: Vicinity of East Beekmantown.
- c. Headquarters, II Corps: Vicinity of Schuyler Falls.  
51st Cavalry Brigade Hq. Trp.: Vicinity of Schuyler Falls.  
101st Signal Battalion: Vicinity of Schuyler Falls.  
27th Division: Vicinity of Laphams Mills.  
44th Division: Vicinity of South Plattsburg.
- d. Provisional Corps: Redford  
1st Division: North of Disco.  
18th Infantry Brigade: Vicinity of Redford.  
7th Cavalry Brigade (Mecz.): Vicinity of Black Brook.

A map of the base camp, 27th Division, will be furnished subsequently, together with a diagram of a type camp. This diagram will be followed as closely as the nature of the ground and the composition of the unit will permit.

Travel by privately-owned conveyances will not be authorized at Federal expense and any such vehicles will not be permitted in base camp areas.

**EQUIPMENT**

Full field individual and organizational equipment, as prescribed in current Tables of Basic Allowances, will be transported, including basic weapons, heavy tentage, cots, bed sacks, field ranges and water sterilizing bags. Woolen uniforms, overcoats, raincoats, two pairs of shoes and an additional blanket per enlisted man will be required. No civilian clothes will be brought or worn. Organizations will bring with them such items of miscellaneous supplies as stationery, toilet paper, matches, laundry soap, corn brooms, caustic soda, and such other cleaning and preserving materials as may be required for their use during the maneuvers. Supplies required for camp sanitation, such as crude oil, lime, etc., will be issued to all troops after arrival. Standard field ice boxes, mess tables and box latrines, ready for installation, will be issued to advance detachments upon arrival by the Division Quartermaster.

**A. Reference Data, Troop Movement, Road Spaces,  
First Army Maneuvers, 1939**

1. a. The following reference data for troop movements will be used by the New York National Guard units participating in the First Army Maneuvers, 1939.

b. All road spaces have been computed on the basis of the existing strength of units, their present weapons and materiel, and the number and type of vehicles assigned for the field maneuvers.

c. It will be noted that two tables are furnished. Table I shows the road spaces for normal march formations, with foot troops in column of squads. Table II shows the road spaces for units marching in anti-aircraft defense formations.

d. The Tables do not include attached medical personnel and vehicles.

2. a. The following basic road spaces have been used in computing Tables I and II:

- 1/2 yard per man—infantry in column of squads.
- 1 yard per horse—cavalry in column of fours.
- 2 yards per animal—riding animals in column of twos.
- 4 yards per animal—pack or riding animals in single file.
- 20 yards per motorcycle—solo or with sidecar.
- 27 yards per vehicle—motor cars or trucks.
- 5 yards per truck-drawn artillery piece.
- 5 yards per trailer.
- 27 yards per searchlight, mobile unit, 60 inch, complete with comparator.
- 5 yards per sound locator.

b. In computing the road spaces of large units, allowances have been made for distances between march units as follows:

- 30 yards between battalions of foot troops and squadrons of cavalry.
- 50 yards between batteries of motorized artillery and motor companies.

TABLE I

**Approximate Road Spaces for Units of Infantry Division and Attached Units in Yards. Foot Troops in Columns of Squads. Road Spaces to Nearest Five Yards.**

UNITS	Personnel and Vehicles (all types)		Troops		Combat Trains		Troops and Combat Trains		Field Trains	Service Trains
	Off. and Men	Vehicles	Foot	Motorized	Foot and Animal	Motorized	Foot	Motorized		
<b>(INFANTRY)</b>										
1. Rifle Co. Inf. Regt. ....	65	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
2. M.G. Co. Inf. Regt. ....	65	2	30	..	..	55	30	55	..	..
3. Hq. & Hq. Co. Inf. Bn. ....	25	2	10	25	..	25	10	55	..	..
4. Total Inf. Bn. ....	285	4	130	25	..	80	130	110	..	..
5. How. Plat. Inf. Regt. .	30	1	15	..	..	25	15	25	..	..
6. How. Co. Inf. Regt. .	65	2	30	..	..	55	30	55	..	..
7. Hq. & Hq. Co. Inf. Regt. .	65	4	30	80	..	25	30	105	..	..
8. Serv. Co., Inf. Regt. .	95	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..
9. Total Inf. Regt. ....	1080	24	540	155	..	320	540	485	160	..
10. Hq. & Hq. Co. Inf. Brig. .	40	6	20	80	..	60	20	140	25	..
11. Total Inf. Brig. ....	2200	54	1160	390	..	700	1160	1110	345	..

<b>(FIELD ARTILLERY) (75mm Gun, TD)</b>										
12. Battery ....	65	8	..	235	..	..	..	235	..	..
13. Bn. Hq., Hq. Btry. & C. T. .	42	7	..	190	..	..	..	190	..	..
14. Total Battalion .....	237	31	..	1045	..	..	..	1045	..	..
15. Hq. & Hq. Btry., Regt. .	60	8	..	215	..	..	..	215	..	..
16. Service Btry. .	65	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..
17. Total Regt. .	599	76	..	2355	..	..	..	2355	160	..
<b>(155mm. How.)</b>										
18. Battery ....	70	7	..	215	..	..	..	215	..	..
19. Bn. Hq., Hq. Btry. & C.T. .	35	6	..	160	..	..	..	160	..	..
20. Total Battalion .....	175	20	..	690	..	..	..	690	..	..
21. Hq. & Hq. Btry., Regt. .	68	7	..	190	..	..	..	190	..	..
22. Service Battery .....	72	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	..
23. Total Regt. .	665	75	..	2460	..	..	..	2460	215	..
24. Hq. & Hq. Btry., F. A. Brig. ....	48	10	..	250	..	..	..	250	25	..
25. Total F. A. Brigade ...	1911	237	..	7570	..	..	..	7570	560	..

<b>(ENGINEERS)</b>										
26. Co., Engr. Regt. ....	66	1	30	..	..	25	30	25	..	..
27. Bn., Engr. Regt. ....	200	4	100	25	..	80	100	105	..	..
28. Hq. & Serv. Co. ....	78	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	..
29. Total Engr. Regt. ....	478	17	230	50	..	160	230	210	215	..

<b>(TANKS)</b>										
30. Tank Co. (R.A.) ....	118	28	..	625	..	110	..	735	..	..
31. Tank Bn. (R.A.) ....	458	113	..	2265	..	1100	..	3365	..	..

<b>(MEDICAL)</b>										
32. Collecting Co. ....	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Collecting Bn. ....	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Ambulance Co. ....	54	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
35. Ambulance Bn. ....	168	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	670
36. Hospital Co. .	66	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
37. Hospital Bn. .	204	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	345
38. Bn. of Coll. Co., Amb. Co., & Hosp. Co. ....	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370
39. Hq. & Serv. Co. ....	72	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
40. Total Medical Regt. .	645	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1090

<b>(QUARTERMASTER)</b>										
41. Hq. & Hq. Co. ....	45	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
42. Co.—Truck. .	48	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
43. Bn.—Truck. .	100	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375
44. Co.—Lt. Maint. (E) .	36	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
45. Co.—Car. (F) .....	31	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270
46. Bn.—Lt. Maint. & Car	77	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455
47. Total Q.M. Regt. ....	322	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1485

<b>(SIGNAL)</b>										
48. Signal Co. .	120	17	..	440	..	..	..	..	..	..
49. Signal Bn. .	180	14	..	380	..	..	..	..	..	..

<b>(A.A. ARTILLERY)</b>										
50. M.G. Battery	62	7	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	..
51. M.G. Battalion .....	269	31	..	990	..	..	..	..	..	..
52. Gun Battery. .	62	6	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
53. Gun Battalion .....	216	28	..	930	..	..	..	..	..	..
54. Hq. & Hq. Battery .	70	7	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	..
55. Service Btry. .	65	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	..
56. Searchlight Battery ....	70	7	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	..
57. Total A.A. Regt. ....	746	75	..	2210	..	..	..	..	245	..



UNITS	Personnel, animals and vehicles (all types)			Troops		Combat Trains		Troops and Combat Trains		Field Trains	Service Trains
	Off. and Men	Animals	Vehicles	Mtd.	Motorized	Mtd.	Motorized	Mtd.	Motorized		
<b>(CAVALRY)</b> (3 Sqns., 2 Tr.ca.)											
58. Rifle Plat. Cav. Tr. . . . .	44	50	..	50	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
59. Lt. M. G. Plat., Cav. Tr. . . . .	23	30	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
60. Rifle Tr., Cav. Regt. . . . .	76	80	..	80	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
61. Rifle Sqn. Cav. Regt. . . . .	154	160	..	160	..	..	..	160	..	..	..
62. M. G. Plat., M. G. Tr. . . . .	21	30	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
63. M. G. Tr., Cav. Regt. . . . .	54	61	..	60	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
64. Hq. & Hq. Tr. Cav. Regt. . . . .	62	12	13	10	215	..	135	10	350	135	..
65. Total Cavalry Regt. . . . .	578	553	13	645	215	..	135	645	350	135	..

TABLE II

**Approximate Road Spaces for Units When Marching in Anti-Aircraft Defense Formations**

NOTE 1: *Foot Troops*—Foot troops in column of twos. One column of files on each side of road. Command and combat vehicles on road between column of files and distributed throughout the column. There should be considerable distance between companies, varying between 50 and 100 yards.

To find the total road space of an organization, multiply the number of companies (less one) by the distance between companies and add to road space shown in the Table.

NOTE 2: *Motorized Units*—There should be at least 100 yards between vehicles, in addition to the basic road space per vehicle. (See Par. 2. a., above.)

To find the total road space of a motorized unit, multiply the number of vehicles (less one) shown in column 3 of the Table, by the distance between vehicles and add to road space shown in Table.

UNITS	Personnel and vehicles (all types)			Troops		Combat Trains		Troops and Combat Trains		Field Trains	No. of Cos.	Service Trains
	Off. and Men	Vehicles		Foot	Motorized	Foot and Animal	Motorized	Foot	Motorized			
<b>(INFANTRY)</b>												
1. Rifle Co. . . . .	65	..	60	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
2. M. G. Co. . . . .	65	2	60	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
3. Hq. & Hq. Co. Inf. Bn. . . . .	25	2	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
4. Total Inf. Bn. . . . .	285	4	260	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	5	..
5. How. Plat. . . . .	30	1	30	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
6. How. Co. . . . .	65	2	60	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
7. Regtl. Hq. & Hq. Co. . . . .	65	4	60	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
8. Service Co. . . . .	95	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..
9. Total Inf. Regiment . . . . .	1080	24	900	..	..	..	..	900	..	160	18	..
10. Hq. & Hq. Co., Inf. Brig. . . . .	40	6	40	..	..	..	..	40	..	25	1	..
11. Total Inf. Brigade . . . . .	2200	54	1840	..	..	..	..	1840	..	345	37	..
<b>(ENGINEERS)</b>												
12. Co. Engrs. . . . .	66	1	60	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
13. Batt. Engrs. . . . .	200	4	200	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	3	..
14. Hq. & Serv. Co. . . . .	78	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	..	..
15. Total Engr. Regiment . . . . .	478	17	400	..	..	..	..	400	..	215	7	..

For anti-aircraft defense road spaces for all other organizations consult preceding Tables and apply Note 2, Table II.

**B. Frontages in Attack and Defense**

1. The following frontages in attack and defense are based upon the present strength and equipment of infantry organizations of the New York National Guard. These frontages will vary considerably, depending upon the mission, the terrain, means of control, supporting weapons, and the enemy organization for defense or offense. They are furnished as GUIDES only and not as RULES.

a. *Offense:*

- Platoon . . . . . 100 to 150 yards
- Company . . . . . 200 to 300 yards
- Battalion . . . . . 400 to 600 yards

b. *Defense (organized in depth):*

- Platoon . . . . . 100 to 200 yards
- Company . . . . . 200 to 400 yards
- Battalion . . . . . 400 to 800 yards

c. *Battalion on security or similar missions:*

- (1) Advance guard, contact imminent formation  
1000 to 2000 yards
- (2) Outpost . . . . . 1500 to 4000 yards
- (3) Delay in successive positions . . . . . 800 to 1600 yards
- (4) To cover development and employment  
1000 to 2000 yards

**BOOKS**

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# *A Solution to War Table Vacancies— The Inactive National Guard*

*By Lt. Col. C. Pemberton Lenart, A. G. D.*

*Director, Personnel Bureau, A.G.O., N.Y.*

SUPPLEMENTING General Haskell's potent message, in a recent issue, dealing with the Inactive National Guard as an effective means of building up a reserve to fill war table vacancies, the attention of all concerned is invited to the provisions of New York State Regulations No. 30, dated July 1, 1939, paragraph 9 of which, relates to the enlistment of persons in the Inactive National Guard. Prior to January 1, 1939, there were no provisions, in this State, for the enlistment of persons in the Inactive National Guard, the only members thereof being those enlisted men who were transferred thereto while serving under an enlistment in the active National Guard. The new regulation therefore now makes it possible, for the first time in this State since the World War, to actually enlist persons in the Inactive National Guard with no obligation on their part to perform duty except in event of an emergency of National proportions. It should be noted, however, that only specially qualified men are eligible for this privilege as the regulation requires they must have served not less than one year in the active New York National Guard during which time they performed not less than fifteen days field training with their organizations under Federal pay and whose services were honorable and who, at the time of application therefore are not commissioned or warrant officers or enlisted men in any active or reserve military naval or police force of the United States or State of New York. The regulations further provide the enlistment must be for three (3) years. The reason for this is that Section 78 of the National Defense Act provides that enlistments in the Inactive National Guard may be for one term only. So it is just good business to require that such be for three years, since a reservist under a contract for only one year would be of little value to the United States before his term of service expired. Hesitancy on the part of a prospect to sign for three years can be overcome by reminding him that such an enlistment carries with it no obligation to perform active duty, unless he desires it, and so far as an emergency is concerned, he would be one of the first to return to active service anyway if he thought there was going to be

an opportunity to help Uncle Sam accomplish a job. Furthermore he has the same privileges of requesting an honorable discharge on expiration of the first or the second year of his three-year enlistment period, if he should find such action necessary, as a former service member of the active National Guard serving in a three-year reenlistment period. So the three-year enlistment requirement should be no barrier to a former service man who really loves the "game" and likes to feel that, although he had to give up his active status on account of business or other reasons, he is still part and parcel of a real fighting unit of the Army of the United States and has his regular place in the order of things whether he is called into United States service or not. The only obligation of an enlisted member of the Inactive National Guard is to keep his unit commander advised of any change of address. Every year hundreds of men leave the National Guard on expiration of period of enlistment because they are becoming more active in the business field and for other reasons. Many of these men have grown to love soldiering so much that it constitutes a hobby, yet they realize that it often interferes with business and frequently reach a point where the military must give way to other interests. Such men are excellent prospects for enlistment in the Inactive National Guard. Just a brief description of the privileges of the Inactive National Guard would result in the enlistment of many of them and the unit commander who loses sight of this opportunity has only a one sided view of his military obligations. There are many things to be mentioned in favor of the new provisions for enlistment in the Inactive National Guard but no one stands out more pronouncedly than the opportunity afforded the unit commander to build up his reserves in peace time so that on M-Day he can march a full strength company, battery or troop into the field without the onus of a recruiting drive to distract his concerted efforts in the very important matter of training his command for the arduous duties ahead. Study the provisions of R-30 (paragraph 9) and take advantage of the splendid opportunities now afforded to lick the war table vacancy nightmare.

# *An Honorable Discharge No Longer Exempts From Jury Service*

*By Major Knowlton Durham*

It will doubtless be a surprise to most veterans of the New York National Guard to know that the promise made to them by the State of New York upon their enlistment, that if they served faithfully in the Guard for five years and at the conclusion of their service received an honorable discharge they would be forever exempt from jury duty, has been repudiated by the State, and that this repudiation has been upheld not only by the Courts of the State but also by the United States Supreme Court. Almost everyone has had the idea—at least until very recently—that the promise of the State, made through its legislative branch, was one that could be relied upon. It has always been thought that when the State made a contract, for instance, to do a certain thing or to refrain from doing a thing, that constituted a binding agreement respecting which there need be no further concern regarding its fulfillment. “As sound as a dollar” used to be an expression indicating that there was no possible flaw in an investment, but times change and the accepted ideas of one generation are discarded for an entirely different set of ideas in the next. This may be an excellent thing; it may be a sign of development and growth, but there are certain fundamental conceptions that should not change—certain fundamental virtues that continue from one generation to the next. The sanctity of an agreement deliberately entered into is one of these. The State of New York has repudiated one of its promises deliberately and solemnly entered into and continued as a matter of policy for a great many years.

Ever since the year 1867 there has been a statute of this State granting exemption from jury duty to persons who shall have served a certain number of years in the National Guard of the State and who have been honorably discharged. The first jury exemption in this form, contained in the Military Law enacted in 1867, required a service of seven years. Similar exemptions had been given in prior years to special horse artillery units, and had been extended to various other units, but in that year the Legislature enacted a law extending this privilege to all National Guard units, and for the next seventy years that statute—in almost identical language—has remained in effect. In 1898 the statute was embodied in the Military Code, which, under the heading of “Exemption from Jury Duty” stated that:

*“Every member of the active militia shall be exempt from all jury duty, provided he shall furnish the certificate of his immediate commanding officer that he has performed the duties required of him for the year immediately preceding a summons to act as a jurymen. And every such member who shall have received a full and honorable discharge, shall be exempt forever after from all jury duty.”*

We have also had in this State a statute relating to matters of procedure, and a Judiciary Law relating, among other things, to qualifications of jurors in New York, and this law has provided that certain persons were entitled to exemptions from service as jurors if they wished to claim such exemption. In one of the subsections of this statute there were included members of the National Guard in active service and persons who had been “honorably discharged from the National Guard after five years’ service”. In 1936, however, the Legislature repealed this section by omitting it entirely from that section of the Judiciary Law, changing the heading of the section to read as follows:

*“Each of the following persons only, any inconsistent provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, although qualified is entitled to exemption as a trial juror upon claiming exemption therefrom: \* \* \*”*

After the enactment of this law, the authorities who select jurymen for service in New York County revised their lists and began sending notices to all former members of the Guard who had earned the exemption and had assumed that when the State of New York had made an agreement it would live up to it to the very letter. Among others, Mr. Ronald E. Curtis received such a notice. Thinking that the matter was one of sufficient importance to ask for a full consideration by the Courts of the State, he petitioned to the Supreme Court for an order directing the Clerk of the County of New York to recognize his exemption. Upon the papers submitted to the Judge on this application, the facts showed that the petitioner had served in the National Guard of New York for more than seven years under two enlistments, had received full and honorable discharge covering both periods of service, and that his enlistment and service had been actually induced by the proffered jury exemption as set forth in the statutes to which I have

referred. Upon these facts the Supreme Court denied the petition. On appeal to the Appellate Division, the next higher Appellate Court, decision of the lower Court was affirmed. Application was then made for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals, but this was denied. Nothing daunted, the petitioner then petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States to review the decisions of the lower Courts, but this was denied without expressing any opinion.

To Curtis and many others like him it seems almost unbelievable that the State of New York would countenance the repudiation of an agreement of this nature, and they have always assumed that the jury exemption provision rested upon the theory of a contract between the State and the individual. Of course there have been many abuses in connection with exemptions from jury service. Many classes of citizens have been granted exemption by virtue of the enactment of special laws which have resulted from the activity of special groups through their Albany lobbyists, but the average member of the National Guard has contributed substantially of his time, energy and interest to the welfare of the State, whereas most of the other groups exempted from jury service have been citizens who have not received the exemption as a reward but simply because they happened to be members of a certain group, such as doctors or lawyers, who had been able to persuade the Legislature that their other functions were so important that they should not be interfered with by jury service. This argument does not, it seems to me, apply to the National Guardsman. He is actually rendering a volunteer service to his State for which it is highly proper that he should receive the slight consideration of jury exemption.

Upon the legal point of the case, there is an old decision of the Court of Appeals holding that while the State may enter into private contracts with its citizens by which the people and the government are forever bound, we are never to construe a general statute as embracing such a possibility,

“when it is obvious that it was designed only as an expression of the legislative will for the time being, in a matter of mere municipal regulation”

and the Court stated that when such was the object of the law those who act upon the faith of its provisions do so with a reasonable assurance that it will not be modified or repealed until such action shall be required in the judgment of the Legislature by the general interest of the community, but with full notice that it is subject to revocation by the State whenever the public exigencies may demand. But can it be said that the statute which provided that “every such member who shall have received a full and honorable discharge, shall be exempt forever after from all jury duty” was obviously designed as an expression of the legislative will for the time being? Possibly so, but only in the sense that the legislative will of today is not in any case necessarily the legislative will of

tomorrow. But even so, that legislative will, when it enacted the statute, gave expression to its then declared policy to secure enlistments through the inducement of a promise of jury exemption. And those citizens who acted upon that promise, believing that it was given in good faith, received, in my opinion, vested rights of which no subsequent legislature had the power to deprive them. And the amendment of 1936 constituted a flagrant breach of a contract, based upon a promise, a valuable consideration and a faithful performance. But such is not the law. In its decision, the Court held that such a repeal does not involve any breach of obligation in the sense of the provisions of the Federal Constitution relative to the sanctity of contracts. Such at the present time is the law of this State, and those who are interested in the matter may refer to two decisions of the New York Court of Appeals, one known as *People ex rel. Cunningham v. Roper*, 35 New York 629, and the other *People ex rel. Sears v. Board of Assessors*, 84 New York 610.

To those who, like the author of this article, have always regarded the promise as binding as the written agreement, it will be of interest to contrast the New York decisions with one in the State of Missouri, where a similar question was decided and the Court held that it entertained no doubt whatever that the petitioner, having served for seven years as a member of the fire wardens of St. Louis, and having received a certificate evidencing that fact, was clearly entitled to exemption from jury service. The Court there said:

“The State, by those statutes and their acceptance by petitioner, entered into a contract with petitioner, which was supported by a valuable consideration, to wit: the service to be rendered, and which, when rendered, constituted a complete and executed contract, which the State, by subsequent legislation, was powerless to annul or abrogate.”  
(*Ex parte Goodin*, 67 Missouri 637)

But so far as the State of New York is concerned the matter is now definitely settled and there is no possible relief for the veterans of the National Guard except by act of the State Legislature and of the Governor. A bill to accomplish this purpose was introduced in the last Legislature by Mr. Stuart in the Assembly and Senator Warren in the Senate. It was favorably acted upon in the Assembly, but in the Senate it was defeated. This bill proposed to amend Section 238 of the Military Law by providing that, “notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of the Judiciary Law”, every former member of the militia who has served five years prior to January 1st, 1937, and has received one or more honorable discharges covering that entire period, should be exempt forever after from all jury duty. This bill was supported in the Senate by Senators Coudert, Coughlin, Crawford, Howard and Phelps, but for reasons unknown to the author was defeated by a vote of 25 to 13 when it finally came up for passage.

## YOUR SPARE TIME

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(1) *Motion Picture Shows.* The following motion picture theatres are available:

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Post Theatre, Nightly change of program. U.S.A. M.P.S. 14c. Cash, 20c.

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Strand Theatre, 35c; daily.  
Champlain Theatre, 25c; daily.

#### KEESEVILLE:

Two Theatres, 30c—nightly.

#### AUSABLE FORKS:

Two Theatres, 30c—nightly.

(2) *Unit Local Talent.* Organizations usually contain sufficient talent to produce a very enjoyable evening's entertainment and are encouraged to start production at the earliest possible date. When such entertainment is scheduled within units, and outside attendance permitted, it is requested that notice thereof be sent the Chaplain, First Army (Tactical), sufficiently far in advance to allow for circularization.

(3) *Boxing.* Unit athletic officers will encourage boxing matches. When boxing match has been scheduled and outside attendance is authorized, it is requested that notice thereof be sent the Chaplain, First Army (Tactical), sufficiently far in advance to allow for circularization.

b. *Athletics.* Athletic equipment is authorized for shipment as organization property. Athletic officers will encourage all forms of athletics.

c. *Sightseeing.* Organization commanders may, if time permits, arrange for sightseeing trips to points of interest. In addition, the following sightseeing trips are available:

(1) To White Face Mountain, \$1.00 for car, not including passengers. (\$1.00 each person).

(2) On Lake Champlain: Regular Friday night excursion on steamer "Ticonderoga", 8:00 to 11:30—50c per person. Chartered excursion on steamer—\$150.00 guarantee up to 300 people; 50c per person over that number. Capacity 950. Also aboard the "General Allen", capacity 45 passengers. Available for small groups for rides, or transporting picnic parties over and return to Crab Island from Post Dock. Rate, \$4.00 per hour. Both boats operated by the Champlain Transportation Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

(3) Trip through Ausable Chasm. Regular price \$1.65—to service men, \$1.10.

(4) Visits to Canada by members of the military establishment participating in the concentration are prohibited.

d. *Fishing.* (1) Because of the limited time that

(Continued on page 22)

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### CONVENTION THOUGHTS

ALMOST before you can say "Aloysius McGillicudy" the 1939 Convention of the New York National Guard Association will be upon us and it behooves us now to give thought to possible resolutions which we might like to see acted upon.

One which comes to mind at once is the question of Headquarters Allowances and Military Funds—these funds are a matter of paramount importance to all of us and while we are all quite familiar with the purposes of the funds and with the manner of their expenditure, wouldn't it be good policy to let the Legislature in on just why and how we need the funds. Many of the members of the Legislature are former National Guardsmen and are familiar with the subject, but there are also a great many other members who are not so familiar with our needs and it would be well to have the Legislature Committee go into the matter thoroughly before the 1940 session of the Legislature and not only be prepared but make it a point to take the matter up with interested members of the Legislature. After all, with practically every legislative body in the world making increased appropriations for defense, it seems strange that our Legislature should reverse the procedure.

Another matter which concerns not only ourselves but the entire National Guard of the United States is the point made by General Haskell in his recent editorial on an adequate reserve—that is, the problem of equipping the members of the Inactive National Guard who are attached to the various organizations. Colonel Kelley in his article (What Is Your M.Q.?) which appeared in our July issue pointed out the necessity for such a reserve of trained men by the examples he cited and Colonel Lenart this month gives us the authority for building up this necessary reserve. The problem then resolves itself to this—"Where is the equipment for these men to be stored?"

General Haskell recommends local storage and in view of the tremendous demands which will be made on the issuing authorities on "M" day, they should welcome this logical solution. Now let us see how we can best pass on our opinions to the War Department. In our opinion, the logical sequence would be for the New York National Guard Association to pass a resolution supporting this plan and then to have our delegation to the National Association Convention (held shortly after ours) present it to that body and, assuming that it is concurred in there, have the National Association take the matter up with the War Department.

These ideas but scratch the surface of what a live association can do to make this a better world to live in as far as our military life is concerned. Think it over—if you have some ideas which you feel might be of general benefit, don't hesitate to suggest them for action at the convention—that is what it is for.

AND, incidentally, another matter which well merits consideration for action at our Convention and later submission to the National Convention, is that of our rolling stock—trucks and station wagons. It is true that they are, in general, quite satisfactory at present but with the constant usage and necessarily constant change of drivers, it is a question of just how long they will so continue—furthermore, they are aging and the normal wear and tear will soon render some of them obsolete. It behooves us then, to begin to look toward their replacement and perhaps a replacement of, let us say, ten per cent per year as a minimum requirement for any long range planning program. This could be discussed at the convention and a plan evolved by those more qualified in motor matters than "Ye Editor" and this plan then proposed to the National Association and eventually to the War Department.

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

AUGUST 1924

51st Cavalry Brigade Horse Show

\* \* \*

Major George A. Vaughn, Jr., commands 27th Division  
Air Service

\* \* \*

AUGUST 1929

Governor's Day at Camp Smith

\* \* \*

Japanese General visits Camp Smith

# General Haskell's Message



INASMUCH as this issue of the GUARDSMAN will reach your hands just prior to the First Army Maneuvers, it may be of value to repeat here, for the sake of emphasis, several items which have already appeared in various circulars and memoranda, particularly concerning the conduct of the tactical exercises.

It should be stated first, that it is of the utmost importance to familiarize all personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, with the umpire system, its organization and operation, and particularly the meanings of the flag signals which will be employed. This information has been published in Training Circular No. 2, and is also reprinted elsewhere in this issue. It is suggested that officers and non-commissioned officers carry copies of this circular in their pockets during the exercises, so that there will be no mistake in promptly recognizing and obeying the flag signals of the umpires.

Secondly, it should be impressed upon all concerned that the object of these maneuvers is *training* and not *testing*. To this end, therefore, it is most important that the enlisted personnel be informed of the general and special situations as they arise for each exercise. This should be done before each exercise begins, and carried on during lulls in the exercise itself. In this connection, it is intended that additional quantities of operation maps and field orders will be issued to organizations, so that every officer and, if possible, every non-commissioned officer, will have a simple map of the operation in which he is engaged.

All of the exercises will be free, i. e., there will be a minimum of control by the umpires, and the exercises will be allowed to develop logically, based upon the actions and orders of the commanders concerned. With this in mind, it is apparent that reconnaissance by all available agencies will be of primary impor-

tance, in order to secure prompt and complete information of hostile movements. In this connection, it has been well said that if we could always be acquainted with the enemy's intentions, it would always be possible to defeat him, even with an inferior force. For reconnaissance purposes, the use of motor detachments should be exploited fully. Coupled with this, emphasis should be given to the collection of combat intelligence by front-line units. A simple form or report for this purpose was published in the last issue of the Infantry School Mailing List. It is suggested that infantry organizations mimeograph copies of this combat intelligence report for the use of their Intelligence personnel.

Equally important as reconnaissance will be the matter of security, in particular the security of the flanks and the rear areas. This problem naturally includes defense against tanks and mechanized vehicles, as well as anti-aircraft defensive formations. The maxim that a good commander *may* be defeated, but *never* surprised, should be constantly in mind.

Particular attention should be given to rapid deployments from route column and the advance on a broad front. This applies particularly to the action of the advance guards when contact is imminent. The formation and conduct of advance guards under these conditions, i. e., when contact becomes imminent, are fully described in the Infantry School text, "Infantry in Offensive Combat." All officers should be thoroughly familiar with the tactics and technique of this matter. Likewise, the artillery with advance guards should follow the prescribed method of advance by echelon in close support.

Time and space factors must be closely considered in all the exercises. For this purpose, simple reference data, showing road spaces, frontages, etc., at existing strength and weapons, have been issued. These should be kept on hand for ready reference. Finally, in any tactical operation, the only two constant factors are your mission and the terrain. The first of these is given to you, the second is as you find it, and you cannot change either. Keep them both constantly in mind, study them together, make the terrain work for you, and nine times out of ten the terrain will provide the key to your mission.

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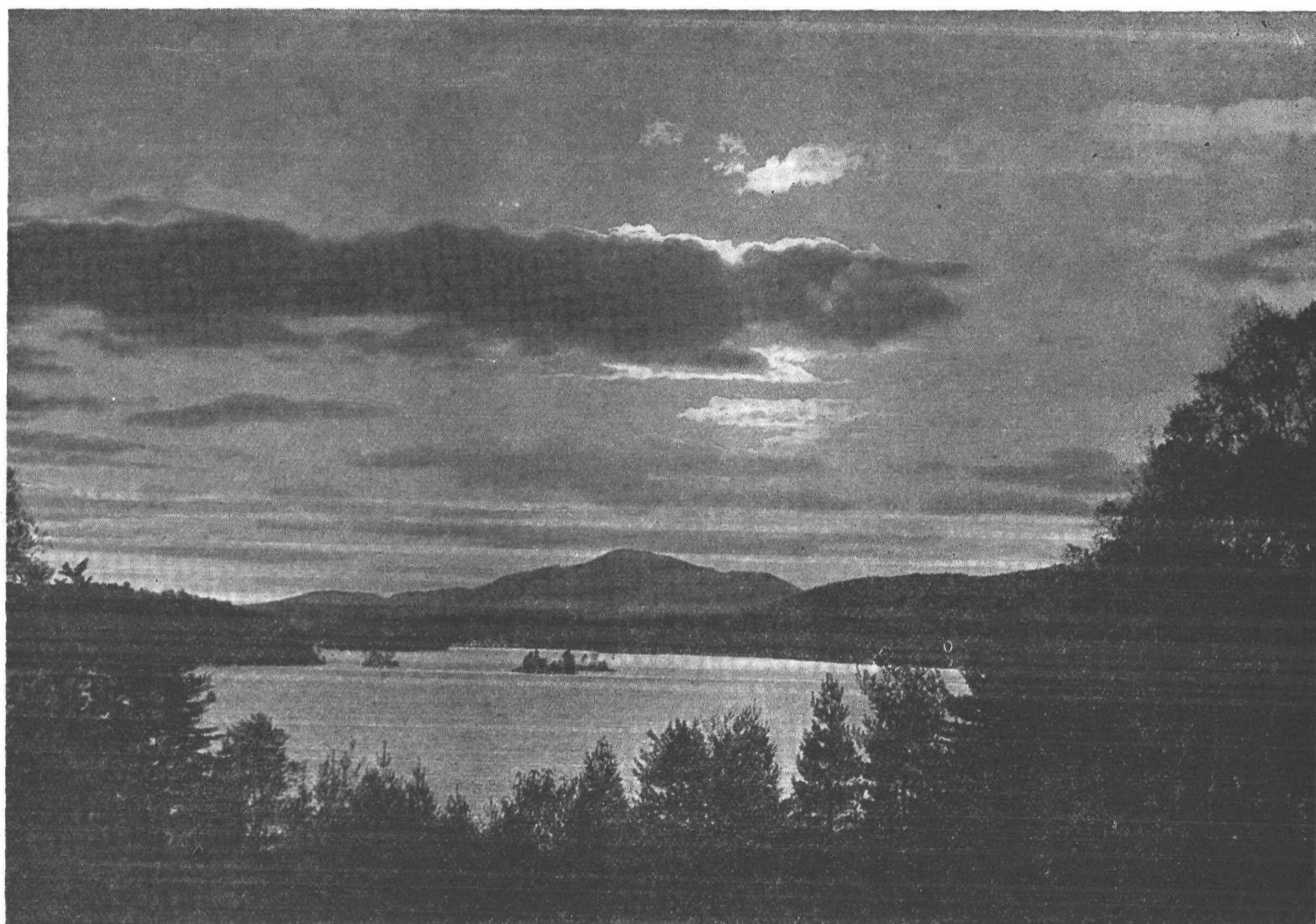
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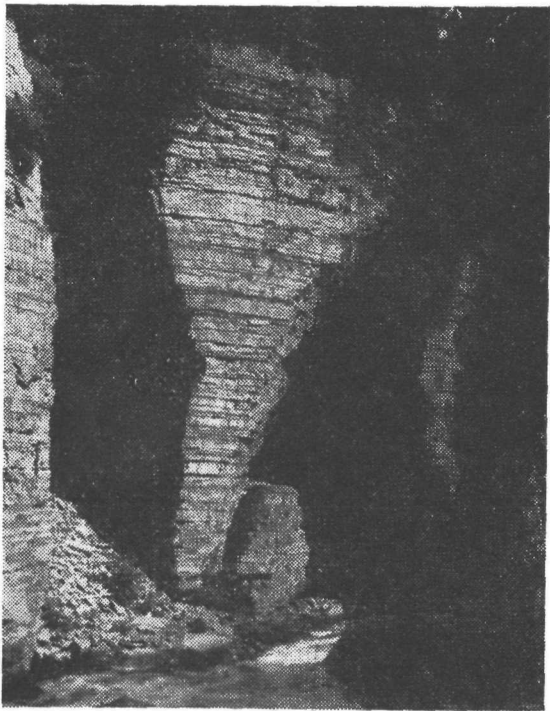
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ELEPHANT'S HEAD, AUSABLE CHASM

FEW persons participating in this summer's field exercises of the First Army in the region around Lake Champlain and the northern Adirondack Mountains, centering on Plattsburg, will realize that that part of the Empire State was an integral part of New France for one hundred and fifty years. Nevertheless, it was on the shore of this lake that Samuel de Champlain in 1609 unfurled the fleur de lis and, by right of discovery, claimed the entire region for France which lost control in 1759 following the capture of Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point by the British under Sir Jeffry Amherst.

As stated in a previous article in the July issue of the GUARDSMAN, this region today is dotted with popular summer and winter resorts and thriving villages. Some of the more interesting of these are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

While the City of Plattsburg, mentioned in the previous article, is the largest community in the region, probably no spot on the American continent is richer in historic association than that on which Fort Ticonderoga stands. It was the southernmost outpost of New France in the Champlain Valley. Erected as Fort Carillon in 1755, it was a terror to the colonists and a threat to the British until

1758 when 15,000 British troops under Abercrombie unsuccessfully attacked a garrison of about one-third that number. But the next year, Amherst captured it after its abandonment by Boulemarque, Montcalm having withdrawn most of the garrison to the defense of Quebec. In 1775 Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys took it from the British "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." In 1777 it was retaken by Burgoyne, then en route from Canada to his ultimate defeat at Saratoga.

Probably second in historic importance in this region is Crown Point, about ten miles north of Ticonderoga. Here Fort Amherst was erected in 1759 and its ruins today are among the largest and best preserved. Nearby are the ruins of Fort St. Frederick which the French erected in 1721 and enlarged several times. The area is now a state memorial park.

Directly opposite, across Bulwagga Bay, is the thriving village of Port Henry, a popular summer resort as well as an important industrial community noted principally since 1849 for its mining and smelting of magnetic iron ore from the adjacent mountains. This village has an excellent municipal bathing beach and a tourist camp.

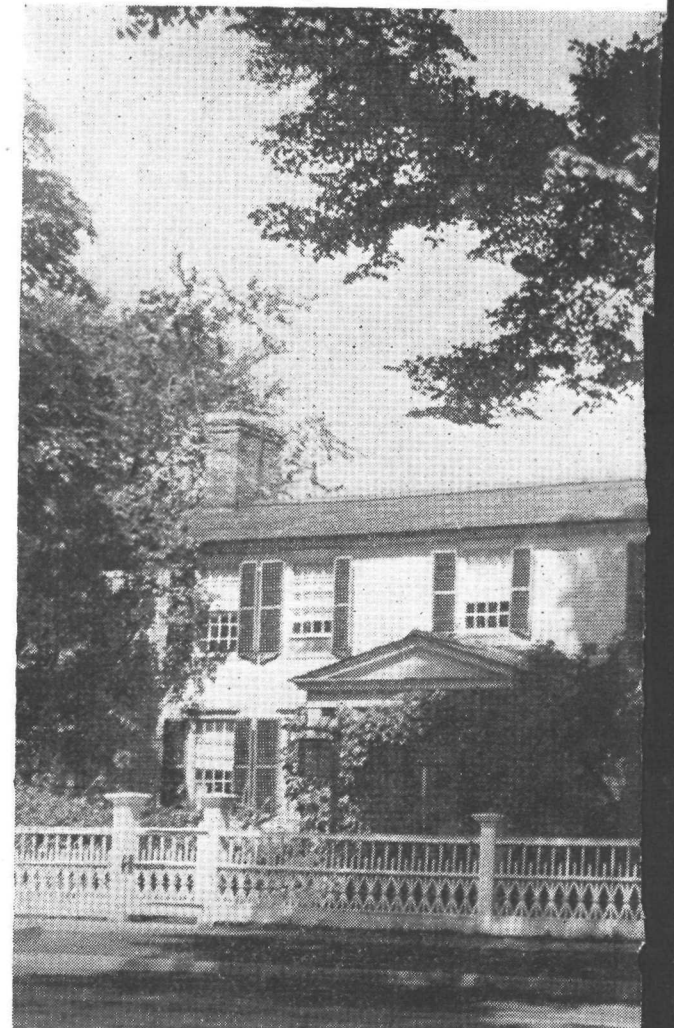
Another lakeside village of beauty and popular as a summer resort is Westport, known as a leading gateway to the Adirondacks. It is on a natural terrace encircling Northwest Bay where General Benedict Arnold with a small fleet staged his dramatic but unsuccessful

naval battle with superior British forces under Sir Guy Carleton.

From Westport one of the principal state highways leads inland to the heart of the Adirondacks through Elizabethtown where the famous Colonial ranger, Robert Rogers, and his band had a memorable fight with the Iroquois after destroying their village on the "Plains of Abraham between Lake Placid and Saranac Lake." The place was then known as Pleasant Valley.

Some of the most entrancing scenic places are situated in this vicinity. These include Keene

• DE LORD HOUSE, PLATTSBURG



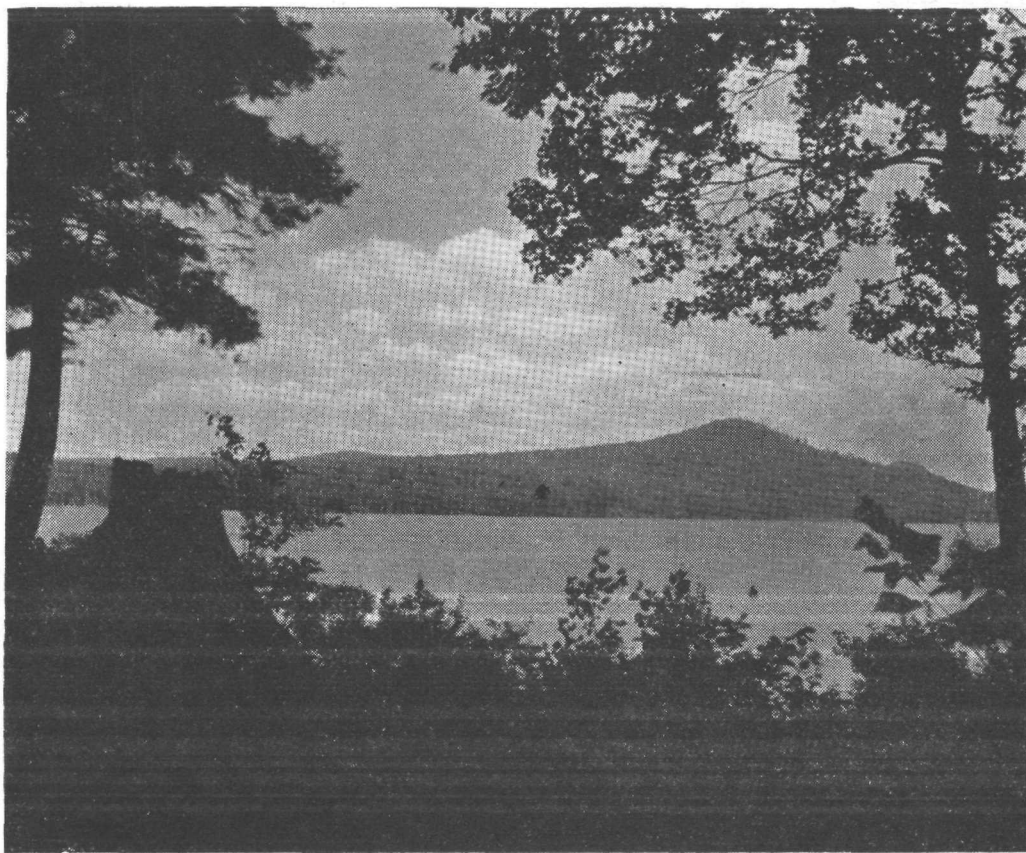
# Historic Plattsburg

by *Alex. A. McCurdy,*  
of the Bureau of State Publicity

Valley and Wilmington Notch after which the tourist comes to the famed Ausable Chasm, long known as the "Grand Canyon of the East," where the Ausable River has carved a passage through the age-old rocks leaving towering walls, 200 to 300 feet high with numerous rapids and waterfalls of rare beauty.

Lake Placid is too well known to need description here. It may be mentioned, however, that nearby points of interest include the noted World War Veterans' Memorial Highway, running from the village of Wilmington up to the top of Whiteface Mountain overlooking

*N. Y. Bureau of State Publicity*



*(N. Y. Bureau of State Publicity)*

LAKE CLEAR

Lake Placid. Near the latter also is the grave and farm of John Brown, noted Civil War figure. Ice-skating in the summer time is a novelty available at the Lake Placid Olympic Arena.

Saranac Lake, noted for its sanatoria, is also famous as a summer and winter resort. Among interesting sights in the community is the cottage where Robert Louis Stevenson lived and wrote several books. Known as the "Little City in the Adirondacks," this is the largest community in the interior and has practically all advantages of an urban center.

Twelve miles north of Saranac Lake is Paul Smiths, noted Adirondack village named after a famous early-day hunter and guide. Through beautiful scenery, a fine highway leads to the bustling town of Malone passing a number of small but interesting lakes such as Meacham and McComb. Also scattered around this area are Rainbow, Loon and Fern Lakes. Malone is one of the largest of the northern Adirondack towns and has long been known as a center for hunting and fishing. It is frequently called "the Star of the North."

In this vicinity also are the Chateaugay Lakes, upper and

lower, which are places of rare beauty. Excellent bathing beaches are to be found on these bodies of water and a scenic feature is Chateaugay Chasm carved out of the rocks by the Chateaugay river.

Back again to the shores of Lake Champlain, a tourist comes to Rouses Point at the northern end of the lake and marking the Canadian border. Here is the ruin of Fort Montgomery, a revolutionary works erected by mistake on Canadian soil. The village has an extensive beach and offers good fishing and duck shooting in season.

A short distance south of Plattsburg is Port Kent, a mecca for tourists and vacationists. It is close to Ausable Chasm and hence a desirable stop-over point. Nearby also is Cliff Haven, noted Catholic summer school and lecture center.

Bridges spanning Lake Champlain are located at Rouses Point and at Crown Point.

Lack of space prevents more complete descriptions of the many scenic and historic spots in this area. Much data, however, has been gathered by the Bureau of State Publicity, Conservation Department, Albany, N. Y., which is freely available upon request to the Bureau.

# PERU, N. Y.

## CHAMBER of COMMERCE

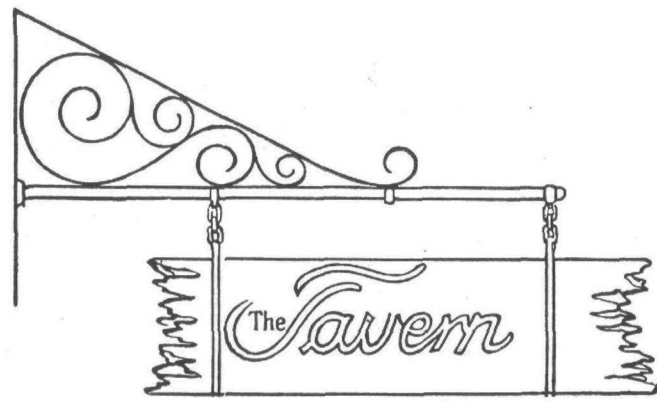
Extends a cordial welcome to the National Guardsmen participating in the maneuvers to be held in Northern New York this summer.

The Chamber has made an extensive survey of the housing facilities of the town and has listed 250 rooms for rental, available now at any time, at reasonable rates.

Peru is located on route 22, four miles from Schuyler Falls, one mile from Laphams, four and one half miles from South Plattsburg.

Peru is ideally situated as a headquarters for those wishing to visit these encampments.

"Northern New York's Finest Little Hotel"



*Peru N.Y.*

All legal beverages sold  
38 ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

Excellent cuisine

*National Guardsmen Welcomed*

Roof Garden set aside for  
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# Plattsburg

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- Kent-Delord Museum
- Plattsburg State Normal School
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- Free Auto Camping Sites

**CHAMBER of COMMERCE**

## Echoes of the Royal Visit

By Chaplain William J. Guinan,  
156th F.A.

IT was a hot, sultry Saturday afternoon, June 10th, when over four hundred troops of the 156th F. A. proceeded to Poughkeepsie to act as a guard for their Royal Majesties, the King and Queen of England. The Regiment was charged with the safe conduct of the Royal Party through Poughkeepsie to the President's home at Hyde Park. The remainder of the Regiment proceeded to Middletown, N. Y., and there set up the kitchens and pup tents in preparation for the regimental bivouac. Their mission accomplished, the troops set out from Poughkeepsie and arrived at Middletown about 10 o'clock, in the evening. It was not long before the men descended on the kitchens where a steaming supper was awaiting them.

The bivouac area was ideally situated on the grounds of St. Albert's College. Father Maher, President of the College generously offered the Colonel of the Regiment all the facilities of the Institution. The area was about one

hundred acres, and on each side the camp was bordered by huge trees offering a degree of privacy from the outside. In spite of a tantalizing sky which threatened to send down rain at any moment, the evening passed with the usual round of camp activities, songs, story telling, until slumber overtook the men, after a hard day.

Sunday morning a hot sun gave promise of a fine day and the band roused the men from a deep sleep. The camp presented a picture of perfect order, trucks and gun carriages neatly arranged and ready to proceed out at a moments notice. After breakfast, the men prepared for Church Service. At exactly 9:45, with the Regimental Commander, Colonel Otto Thiede, and the Regimental Chaplain, Lieut. William J. Guinan, at the head of the column, the Regiment swung out of the camp area, and with the band playing the stirring Church March, Religiosa, paraded about a quarter of a mile to the Campus of the College. There the students



156th at Middletown

of the College had arranged an altar with the necessary equipment, and placed about four hundred chairs on the field. Several hundred Legionnaires and citizens from the neighboring country were waiting to participate in the services. It was an inspiring and soul stirring sight to see a whole Regiment take time out to pay its homage to the God of all men, and the men were deeply impressed by the exercises. The Chaplain conducted two services, a non-denominational and Catholic, and not a man left the field until the services were concluded. The Choir from St. Mary's Church, Newburgh, joined with the band in the services. The Chaplain in his remarks hailed the freedom gained by Americans and likened the return of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll to that of the Prodigal Son.

His remarks were the following:

"When men left our shores because they were unwilling to pay the price to retain that cherished liberty, they soon became disillusioned in their new homes. Only recently we witnessed the return of one, who with a sneer on his lips, fled from our Country when asked to uphold the land that gave him so much. Like the Prodigal Son mentioned in the Gospel, he has returned to his father's house, begging to be taken back, willing to

(Continued on page 24)



Chaplain Guinan conducts services at Middletown Bivouac.

## OUR SOCIETY

THE task of keeping the members of the Guard and the Naval Militia informed concerning the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York is not a difficult one. Quite the contrary. The assignment is both easy and pleasant, but it is often a tax upon the ingenuity to set down items of information concerning the Society which are not month-to-month repetitions. Still, repetition is necessary, for between seven and eight thousand men sign up with the National Guard and the Naval Militia of our State each year, and they must of necessity be informed about a Society which they are asked to support. These words, then, are directed primarily to them.

Our Society, which is a little less than three years old, is an organization of the Guard and the Naval Militia, supported by the annual voluntary contributions (of \$1-\$2, or more) of the active members of those organizations, and its direct benefits are for the "needy widows and fatherless children of those men who have served in the New York National Guard . . . for five years or more."

The National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York both *is* and *is not* an experiment. It *is* an experiment in the sense that every group, every organization, goes through a period of testing; it *is not* an experiment, for it is patterned after the Army Relief Society, which is forty years old, and which helps the needy widows and orphaned children of deceased Regular Army officers and men. The Army Relief Society had its modest start to make, just as we are making ours, but it is now worth the better part of a million dollars and dispenses more than \$100,000 a year. Its beneficiaries are numbered by the hundreds; ours by the score—as yet.

Our Society's finances are administered by a Finance Committee. The applications for its assistance are passed on by a Relief Committee. The Honorary President of the Society is the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Lehman, and its President is the Commanding General, General Haskell. The Society's office, which it shares with National Guard Headquarters, is located in the State Office Building, 80 Centre Street, New York City.

The Society needs and wants the support and understanding of every man who joins the Guard or the Naval Militia. Further information concerning our Relief Society can be had either by writing to the Secretary, at the above address, or by inquiry made of your company or battery or troop commander.

### LOCKER HEADQUARTERS

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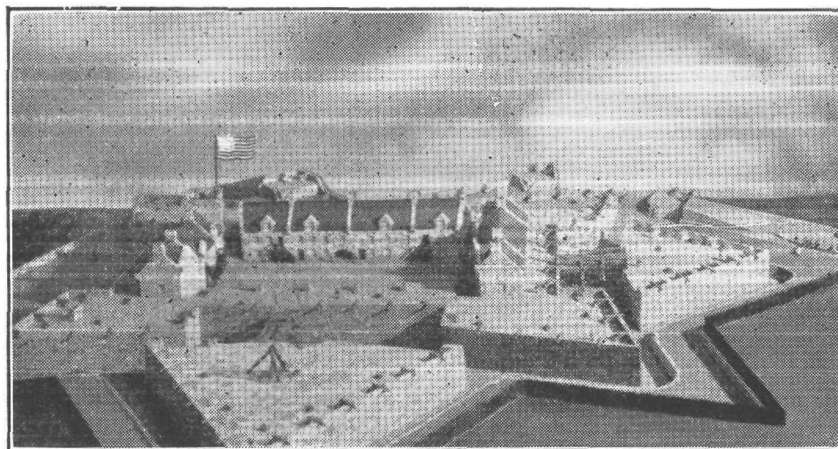
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*Many Other Amusement Centers*

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**MALONE, BOX 309**

### YOUR SPARE TIME

(Continued from page 11)

troops will be in the area, the stringent game laws, and the license requirements, fishing is discouraged.

(2) Those engaging in fishing will comply with the law requiring license and the game law.

*e. Golf.*

Hotel Champlain (Bluff Point). Green fees, \$1.00 week days; Saturday and Sunday, \$1.50.

Catholic Summer School. Green fees, \$1.00. (Both courses about two miles from Post).

Port Kent. Green fees, \$1.00 per day.

Ausable Forks. Green fees, \$1.00 per day.

*f. Swimming.*

(1) Good beach at the Post. Life guards provided. The city municipal beach of Plattsburg is available without cost. For the use of a room with shower, towel and checking privilege, a charge of 10c is made. Swimming near Riverview and Disco, also at the Schuyler Falls tract. Beekmantown is within convenient distance of the municipal beach. Trunks permitted at all beaches.

(2) Swimming in the lake will be permitted at authorized localities. However, life guards will be established at each such locality because in the late summer the eel grass in the bottom of the lake in many places is tall and thick. Many persons have been drowned by being caught in this grass. Authorized bathing areas will be inspected so as to insure against this danger.

*g. Boating.* Lake Champlain is a dangerous lake for swimming and boating. Except where boating is authorized and where it has been prescribed by life guards, it is prohibited.

*Religious Services.* Religious services will be conducted by unit chaplains. In addition, officers and men will be welcome to attend services conducted in the civil communities as follows:

#### PLATTSBURG:

Roman Catholic: St. John's. Masses 7:00; 8:30; 9:30; 11:00 (D.S.T.) Our Lady of Victory. Masses 8:00; 11:00 (D.S.T.).

Trinity Episcopal: 7:30; 11:00 (D.S.T.).

First Baptist Church: 11:00 (D.S.T.).

First Methodist Church: 11:00 (D.S.T.).

First Presbyterian Church: 11:00 (D.S.T.). United Services of the last three, in rotation, 8:00 P.M.

Church of The Nazarene: 11:00 A.M.; 7:30 P.M. (D.S.T.).

Salvation Army: 11:00 A.M.; 8:00 P.M.

#### AUSABLE FORKS:

Roman Catholic: 8:30; 10:00 (D.S.T.)

Methodist Church: 11:00 (D.S.T.)

Episcopal Church: 8:00; 11:00 (D.S.T.)

(Continued on page 28)



## ENTERTAINMENTS PLANNED AT LAKE PLACID DURING MANEUVERS

Recent articles in the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN have acquainted us with the historical background of Northern New York and the immediate scene of the August Maneuvers. Those seeing the country for the first time will have a treat awaiting them in the wealth of scenic beauty of lakes and mountains, a country unspoiled and in some parts still primitive, though three centuries have passed since it was first traveled by the white man.

Within an easy drive from the scene of the encampment in one of the most beautiful Adirondack settings lies the Village of Lake Placid. Under the sponsorship of the North Elba Park District, one will find a most complete program of entertainment, ranging from ten weeks' of summer ice skating at the Olympic Arena, ski jumping on pine needles, boating, golf, to the holding of the 10th Annual Horse Show.

On August 3rd, 4th and 5th, the Eighth Annual Ice Operatta entitled "The Worlds' Skating Fair of 1939" will be held at the Olympic Arena. It will feature some one hundred of the world's most famous figure skaters in a production which has no equal in America. Months of preparation have gone into the designing of costumes and scenery, new color effects, to be seen for the first time, and music by one of New York City's foremost dance bands will carry this year's event to even greater heights of achievement. During the month of August, the popular demand for public skating sessions is also being met, and the program is timed to tie in with the leaves of absence and furloughs of those attending the Maneuvers.

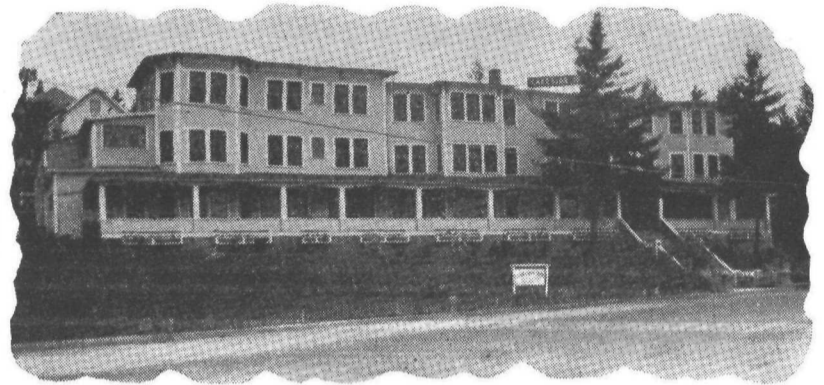
Military classes have been included in the plans for the Tenth Annual Horse Show to be held August 11th, 12th and 13th. The military features of the Show are being staged in honor of the Maneuvers to be held in the Peru, Schuyler Falls area. Entries in the military classes may be made without entry fee and substantial prizes are to be awarded for the winning teams. The details of the Show are being forwarded by letter to the various Cavalry and Artillery regiments in the East that their representation may be as large as possible. Events in addition to those of a military nature will include classes for Hunters, Jumpers, Three-Gaited and Hack types, Western Stock Horses and Draft Horses. Some of the best known horse lovers of America will have their finest on exhibition to compete for substantial prizes and cups.

The North Country is whole heartedly back of the idea of holding the Maneuvers in its section as an annual event. This is reflected not only in the welcome being extended but in the effort being put forth to provide worthwhile entertainment as a supplement to some of the finest scenery, and the most healthful of climates supplied by nature.

## LAKESIDE INN

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

*"The Hotel That Has Everything"*



The hotel that has everything invites the officers and their families to make Lakeside Inn their headquarters while in Lake Placid. Famous for its superb location, excellent meals, comfortable rooms and friendly hospitality. Special attention given dinner parties. We have our own tennis court, bathing beach and a very cosy cocktail lounge. 18-hole golf course nearby.

Booklet on request.

T. A. LEAHY, PROPRIETOR

## The PALACE Theatre

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"Cellar, A. C. Bar and Grill"

Finest Liquors

Beer and Ales

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

## THE ROYAL VISIT

(Continued from page 20)

suffer even in prison, rather than live in a land of economic, political and religious slavery. Perhaps no example in recent times reminds us so aptly of our great privilege in being American Citizens.

There are danger signs all around us warning of influences from across the seas that seek to strike at the very pillars of our Government. We have seen the devastating effect of the various 'isms' on the social life of the people of Europe. Liberty has been supplanted by slavery. The press, the field of education, the economic life, the religious life of the people is one of slavery, and the State in most instances means one man avaricious for power. In America there is no room for 'isms,' save Americanism, and that means the absence of all hatred—religious and racial.

In our appraisal of world conditions there is one note of encouragement—the knowledge that when man rejects God from his plans, then the fruit of his efforts will perish. Look down the corridors of the ages, read the pages of history and you will see that there have been tyrants in the past who sought the same end as those of our day. Where are they today? They flourished for a while, their systems had their vogue and then petered out, for the instinct in man to go back to God asserted itself.

We are reminded of the trial of St. Peter and the Apostles accused by the Council of the people of preaching the doctrines of Jesus, the truths that lead to eternal life. And Gamaliel, a Doctor of the Law and respected by all the people, reasoned thus with the courts: 'Ye men of Israel take heed what you intend to do to these men. If their work be of men, it will perish; but if they be of God, then no power in the world can stop them, lest you be found even to fight against God.' And that is the verdict of history. The systems of men have perished, yet Religion remains vig-

orous and youthful because it is of God.

Let us be true to our religious connections not in word but in deed. Let us live the tenets we profess whether we be Catholic, Protestant, or Jew, in order that men may see our good works and glorify God. If we are alive to the dangers that face our democracy a democracy that guarantees to every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, if we stand united to defend those ideals for which our fathers fought against all foreign 'isms' that have as their sole aim the deification of the State, then we will not suffer the plight of those unfortunate people across the seas. Where religion is the motivating force in man's life, then true justice, true charity, true love toward one another marks a people, and that nation, under God, will enjoy true peace."

At four o'clock the Regiment set out for Middletown to take part in the Legion Parade. The warm reception given the Regiment along the line of march was indeed a tribute to the commanding officers, Colonel Thiede and his efficient body of officers. The men in spite of unusual heat, looked smart and every truck and gun carriage was spotlessly clean. Returning to camp area, the men enjoyed supper and within a short time the units departed for their home stations. It was an enjoyable bivouac and the only regret expressed by the men was that it was all too short.

### 1939 TRAINING CAMPS IN SECOND CORPS AREA TO TRAIN 50,000

SUMMER training camps of the Second Corps Area, comprising the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, will train approximately 50,000 during the months of June, July and August, it was announced at headquarters of the Second Corps Area. The announcement from Governors Island, N. Y., listing the estimated total of the train-

ees, stated that about 600 R.O.T.C. students, 5,200 C.M.T.C. enrollees, 3,200 members of the Organized Reserves, 27,000 National Guardsmen and 14,000 of the Regular Army were included in the figures.

Fort Dix, near Wrightstown, N. J., will have an attendance of 2,000 C.M.T.C. candidates and 1,200 officers of the Organized Reserves. Fort DuPont, Delaware, will train 200 members of the Organized Reserves; Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., will conduct training for 75 R.O.T.C. students in the Coast Artillery, 200 C.M.T.C. candidates taking the advanced course and 300 members of the Organized Reserves.

Madison Barracks, N. Y., will be the training center for 160 C.M.T.C. candidates in the advanced Field Artillery course. Miller Field on Staten Island will have an attendance of twenty officers of the Organized Reserves for training with the First Tank Company. Fort Niagara, N. Y., will instruct about 640 C.M.T.C. enrollees and 85 officers of the Reserve Corps.

Fort Totten, in Queens, home of the 62nd Coast Artillery, will train approximately 115 officers of the Coast Artillery Reserve. Three hundred officers of the Field Artillery Reserve will report for training at Pine Camp, Great Bend, N. Y., and some 200 C.M.T.C. students in the Advanced Field Artillery course also will train there.

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will be the concentrating point for about 275 R.O.T.C. Infantry students, 1,770 C.M.T.C. candidates for basic and advanced Infantry courses and approximately 130 officers of the Infantry Reserve.

The announcement from Governors Island, listing the total in round figures for all trainees — R.O.T.C., C.M.T.C., Organized Reserves and Regular Army troops—stated that the approximate grand total of 50,000 included the figures for the First Army maneuvers near Plattsburg, N. Y., in August, but said those figures were not completed at the present time.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD

**T**HE first units of the State National Guard have gone into camp for Summer training. Regiment after regiment will follow them until finally 21,000 young men will have passed through Camp Smith or Plattsburg for the two weeks of military life which makes them better soldiers and more understanding citizens.

There was a time when our State militia was a rather loose sort of organization, largely social and ornamental. Now it is thoroughly integrated as part of the American Army, prepared to serve in the ranks the minute war comes. It would be optimistic to regard its members as completely trained fighters, but they drill and study through the Winter and their short period in the field is devoted to practical gunnery and combat principles under the supervision of regular army officers. They are men who are willing to learn and who feel the need of learning.

There is not one of them who has not made some personal sacrifice to attend camp. It is their vacation period and they choose to give it to the State in exchange for hard work and rough conditions. They find compensations, to be sure. They like the life, enjoy the companionship and benefit by the strict training. But the State and Nation benefit, too, in this reserve of trained man power. These boys are practical idealists who deserve their mede of public recognition for volunteering to the duty which, in need, is expected of every able-bodied citizen.

—Editorial in *The New York Times*.

Does your husband talk in his sleep?  
No, and it's terribly exasperating; he just grins.

Diner—I see that tips are forbidden here.  
Waiter—Yes, sir, so were apples in the Garden of Eden.

### RIDABOCK & CO.

1847 — Our 92nd Year — 1939

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## Closed Shops and Strikes in 1674

Labor disputes and strikes are nothing new on the American scene, reads one report made by research workers employed by the Federal Writers' Project in New York City. As early as December 1, 1674, a labor group demanded recognition and a closed shop. The corn and wine porters complained that the brewers, bakers and others were getting day laborers to carry up their corn and do other work which of right appertained to them. The Mayor's Court handed down the following decision:

"... The brewers shall have the wine porters to carry out their beer as formerly was accustomed and the bakers are not to hire or permit any corn to be carried up or down in their houses or garretts by any other persons than their own servant or the corn Porters."

In 1684 the strike of the New York City carmen (licensed by the City to carry almost anything from one place to another in hand-pulled carts) was one of the earliest strikes in American history. On March 29th of that year, the Common Council of New York issued the following Declaration as to Carrmen:

"Citty of New Yorke:—At a Common Councill holdden att ye Citty Hall for the sd Citty on Saturday ye 29th day of March 1684: Whereas by fformer Order It hath been enacted that none shall serve for hyre or wages as Carrmen but such as shall be appointed and allowed Carrmen of this Citty.

"And Whereas ye Carrmen formerly appointed and allowed have refused to obey, observe and follow ye Laws and Orders of this Citty by them appointed to be Observed & Kept and for that cause and reason are Suspended & Discharged from being any longer Carrmen. These are therefore to declare and publish that all & every person or persons within this Citty have hereby free Liberty & Lycense to serve for Hyre or Wages as Carrmen (the Carrmen now discharged & Slaves excepted) till further orders."

## Dining Abroad in New York

(Turkey, Armenia, India)

For the benefit of visitors to the Fair, who may be interested in trying some of New York's many foreign restaurants, field workers of the Federal Writers' Project of New York City have compiled interpretations of menus in some of the lesser known languages.

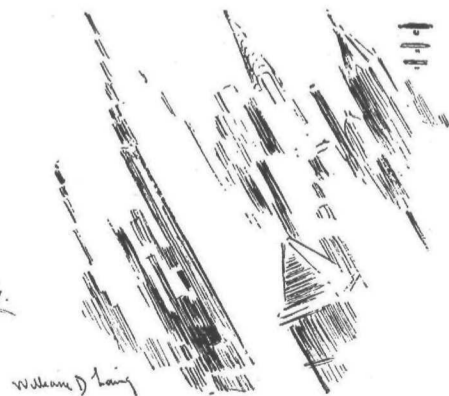
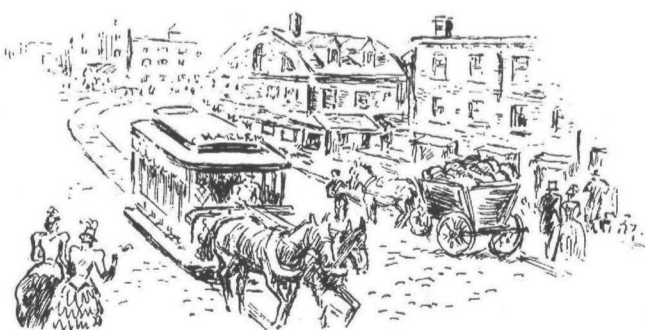
New York has, for example, considerable numbers of Turkish, Armenian and East Indian restau-

rants that serve authentic Eastern foods, but the average American has not the faintest notion of what to order. Since the waiters' English is likely to be very sketchy, the customary method is to select and point, then hope for the best, remembering that things are not always what they seem.

East Indian dishes are characterized chiefly by their seasoning of curry. Lamb, shrimp, chicken, eggs (Indians do not serve beef or pork) are made hot with that inevitable spice. Some of the names are in English others appear as *Kabab*, meat balls of lamb; *Giri Giri*, chicken giblets; *Bombay Duck*, a small dried fish, toasted and served with rice and curry; *Chichuri*, fried rice with green peas. A Parsee-Bombay restaurant (there are said to be only two Parsees in New York, and very proud and haughty they are) features "Indian Tiffin," a "Bengal Dinner," and a "Bombay Supper." Appearing on the menu are *Badami*, a soup with almonds, cocoanut, etc.; *Tukari*, Indian vegetables; *Copra*, fried cocoanut; *Dhal*, Indian lentils; *Pappadum*, Indian bean wafers; *Kachoomber*, an Indian salad; *Akouri*, a tomato omelette; *Kroepoek*, a delicacy of Java; and various other dishes with more understandable names. Some Indian desserts are *Jalabe*, a pastry soaked with honey;

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*Haluwa*, a rice pudding with nuts, raisins and spices; *Hindu Honey Cake*, pastry filled with nuts and honey. *Rose Petal Coffee* is a black Indian coffee served with preserved rose petals.

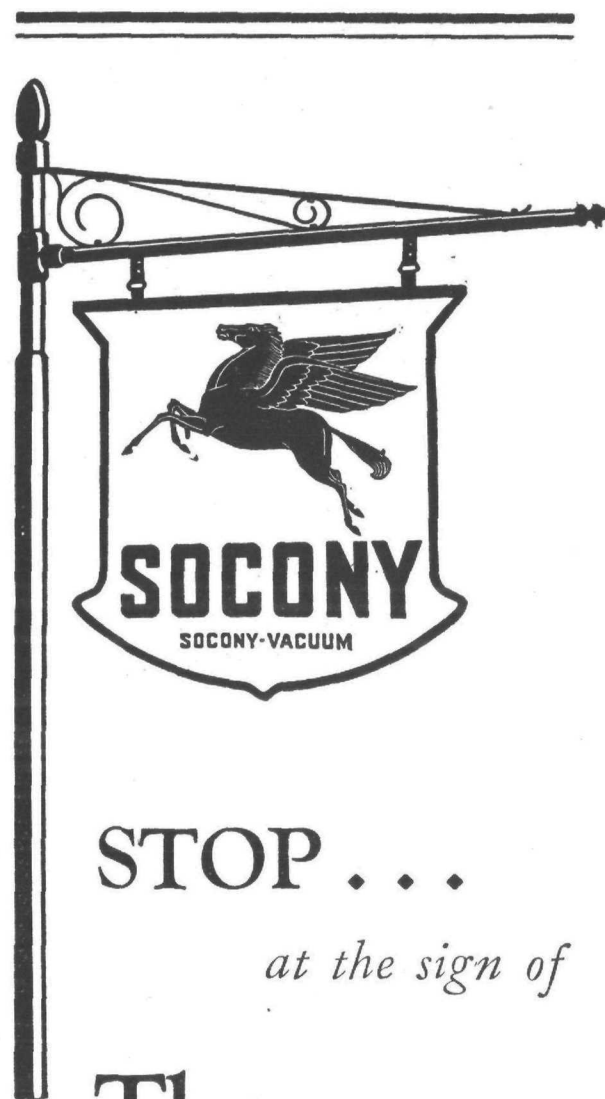
On Armenian and Turkish menus, the many variations of *Kebab* are all lamb in one form or another. *Shish Kebab Domatessli* is lamb, and fresh tomatoes boiled on skewers; *Patlijan Cheop Kebab* is lamb, egg plant and tomatoes, baked on skewers; *Deuner Kebab* is plain lamb, broiled over a charcoal fire; *Khediviye Kebab* is lamb pot roast with green peas and tomato sauce; *Kehad Kebab* is lamb wrapped in parchment paper and toasted; *Tass Kebab* is potted lamb with tomato sauce. Other lamb delicacies are *Kouzou Boughoulama* (steamed lamb); *Bash Fouroun* (baked lamb's head); *Sham Kavournna* (braised lamb with onions); *Patlijan Silkme* (braised lamb with egg plant). Armenians have a weakness for stuffing things with rice, meat, pine nuts, currants, chopped onions, and the like. These dishes appear on the menu as *Patlijan Dolma* (stuffed egg plant); *Midia Dolma* (stuffed mussels); *Yalanji Dolma* (stuffed grape leaves); *Domates Dolma* (stuffed tomatoes); *Kabak Dolma* (stuffed Oriental squash); *Tavouk Dolma* (stuffed chicken). *Pilaff* is steamed rice and is served with most meat dishes. Among the desserts are *Ekmek Kadayiff*, Armenian bread-cake cooked in syrup and topped with *Kaymak* (concentrated cream); *Paklava* (otherwise spelled *Baklava* or *Baklawa*), that fabulous 40-layer pastry full of nuts and soaked with syrup or honey; rose petal jelly and Turkish coffee.

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*and*  
THE SENECA *in Rochester*  
THE ONONDAGA *in Syracuse*



## YOUR SPARE TIME

(Continued from page 22)

### CADYVILLE:

Roman Catholic: 8:00 (E.S.T.)  
Methodist Church: 9:30 (E.S.T.)

### EAST BEEKMANTOWN:

Methodist Church: 12:00 Noon (D.S.T.)

### KEESEVILLE:

Roman Catholic: 8:30; 10:00 (D.S.T.)  
Methodist Church: 10:30 (D.S.T.)  
Baptist Church: 10:30 (D.S.T.)

### MORRISONVILLE:

Roman Catholic: 8:00; 9:30 (E.S.T.)  
Community Church: 10:00 (D.S.T.)

### PERU:

Roman Catholic: 8:00; 10:00 (D.S.T.)  
Community Church: 11:00 (D.S.T.)

### PORT KENT:

Roman Catholic: 8:30; 10:00 (D.S.T.)

### REDFORD:

Roman Catholic: 8:00; 10:00 (E.S.T.)

### SCHUYLER FALLS:

Methodist Church: 10:15 (E.S.T.)

### SOUTH PLATTSBURG:

Methodist Church: 9:30 (D.S.T.)

## OUR ERROR

In the July issue we listed the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment as being in "ninth" place in attendance with a percentage of 92.51 whereas it should have been listed in "third" place with a percentage of 96.04.

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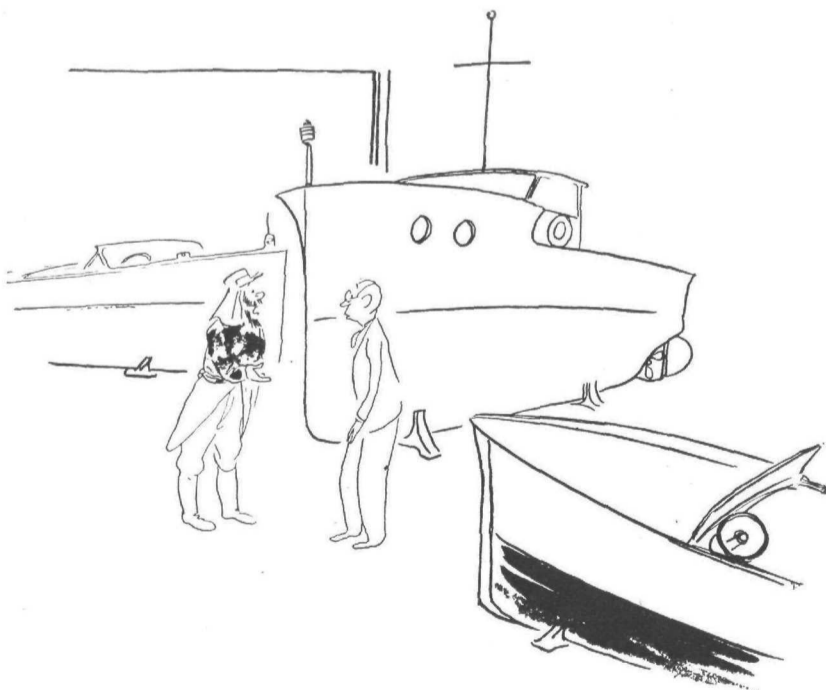
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Bo Brown

### ARMY TO "STREAMLINE" INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, EFFECTIVE THIS FALL

THE War Department has announced that effective in the Fall of 1939, new "streamlined" infantry drill formations will be employed by the various components of the army of the United States.

The new regulations have been designed to provide a system of drill which can be used by any type of organization. Changes in strength or weapons will not necessitate revision of drill procedure. This has been effected by adopting the so-called "column of three" drill with provision to permit its use in column of fours for units whose squads are not in multiples of three.

#### CADENCE CHANGED

The positions, steps and marchings performed by the individual soldier remain substantially unchanged. The marching cadence, however, has been reduced from 128 to 120 steps per minute. A few of the more difficult operations in the manual of arms have been simplified.

Under the new regulations a squad of foot troops, without transportation, will form in single rank, rather than in the double rank now customary, with the squad leader on the right. Squads within platoons will form one behind another. Columns will be formed by execution of the simple movement of right face by members of the squads. The number of men in the squad is immaterial to the performance of the drill of the unit, a distinct advantage in view of the expansion of the rifle squad to twelve men when at war strength.

#### REVISIONS

The drill for units with animal-drawn carts or pack transportation has been revised so as to make it identical with the drill for units with motor carriers; therefore, if a machine gun squad finds a motor carrier substituted for pack equipment, instruction in a new type of drill will be unnecessary.

The drill designed for motor or wagon units is simply a means of forming and moving units which are composed entirely of vehicles. The movements are limited to getting the vehicles into a column or mass formation where they can follow a leader and operate as he directs.

A primary advantage of the revised drill regulations lies in the simplicity of the movements, which will facilitate instruction of recruits. The new drill procedure also will facilitate the prompt movement of units and individuals into battlefield formations.

#### PROCEDURE MODIFIED

The drill procedure pertaining to regulation ceremonies has been considerably modified, the "parade" having been assimilated by the "review" which be-

(Continued on page 31)

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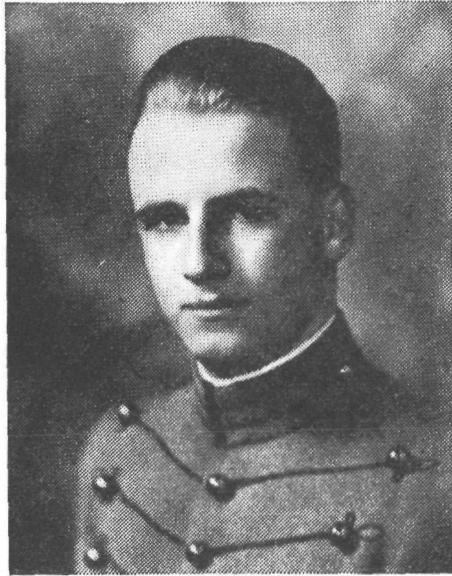
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# Son of 14th-106th World War Hero Graduates from West Point

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EDWIN J.  
OSTBERG,  
U. S. M. A.  
1939



THE LATE  
1st LIEUT.  
CHARLES G.  
OSTBERG



GRADUATING from West Point, Monday, June 12th, in the class of 1939 was Cadet Edwin J. Ostberg, son of 1st Lieutenant Charles G. Ostberg and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ostberg, both now deceased. Cadet Ostberg's father was one of the most popular officers in the old pre-war 14th Regiment. He was killed in action leading his company in the great assault on the Hindenburg Line on September 27, 1918. Prior to her death a few years ago, his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ostberg was active in the Ladies Auxiliary of the 14th's V. F. W. Post. Since his mother's death, Cadet Ostberg has made his home when not at the Military Academy with Mrs. Michael Murray at 23 Howard Place, Brooklyn, Mrs. Murray is the widow of the late Major Michael Murray, for many years prior to his death in 1935, Armorer of the 14th Regiment's Armory.

1st Lieutenant Ostberg originally enlisted in Company D of the 14th Regiment on April 23, 1906. In 1916 he served on the Mexican Border with the Regiment and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant on July 22, 1916. At the outbreak of the World War, he went to Spartanburg with the 14th Infantry and on October 1, 1917, when the new 106th Infantry, U. S. A., was formed, he was one of the 1,300 officers and men from the 14th who were ordered along with 2,200 from the old 2nd Regiment and about 200 men from the old 47th Regiment, to comprise the new 106th Infantry. Lt. Ostberg was assigned to Company B and went to France with that outfit.

On the 25th of September, 1918, the 106th Infantry was ordered to take over a 4,000 yard front, facing the famed Hindenburg Line. At 5:30 A.M. on that eventful Friday, September 27, 1918, the 106th first wave crossed the jump-off line and the advance began. At the head of Company B, in the vicinity of Ronssoy

was its commander Lieutenant Ostberg, the only officer then with the company. Almost instantly the Germans laid down a deadly machine gun barrage that mowed the Brooklynites down by the score. Lieutenant Ostberg fell in the first half hour, a burst of machine gun bullets passing through his face. Several of his men picked him up and started back to a dressing station. One of them was badly hit. Ostberg motioned the others to leave and insisted upon it. After lying on the field until Sunday night, he was finally removed to Rouen Hospital where he died on September 30, 1918. He was first buried in the American cemetery at Rouen. After the war his remains were brought home and interred in Holy Cross Cemetery, Brooklyn. Lieutenant Ostberg was decorated posthumously with the Silver Star Citation by Special Order No. 49, Hq. 27 Div. dated February 18, 1919.

Cadet Ostberg was appointed to West Point under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1926, authorizing the appointment of sons of veterans killed in action in the World War. He graduated from St. Michael's High School, Brooklyn, and attended Manhattan College for a year.

While at West Point, Cadet Ostberg was a member of the varsity gym team, specializing in the flying rings and winning his "A" with a gold star for participating in a victory over the Navy. He was a cadet lieutenant during his last year. On graduation he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry but assigned to the Air Corps and will be ordered to flying school on the expiration of his graduation leave. On Sunday, June 18th, at Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point, he was married to Miss Marjorie Flynn of Newburgh, New York.

Although never actually enlisted in the regiment, he counts himself a true Fourteener.



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## STREAMLINED DRILL

(Continued from page 29)

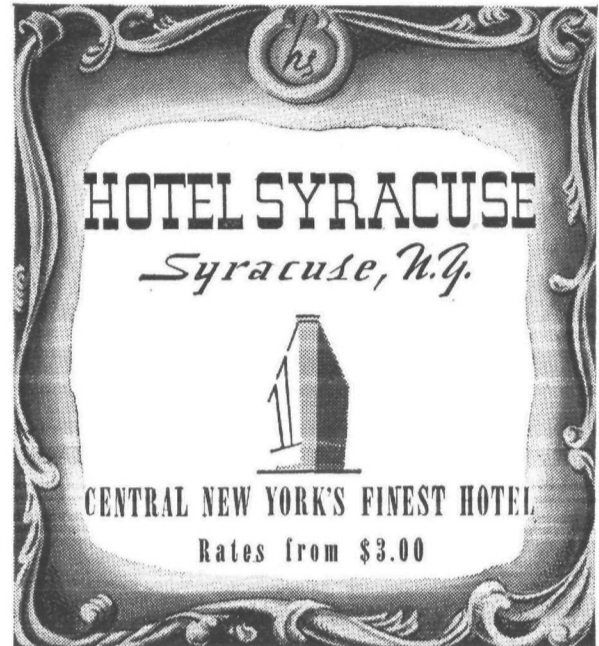
comes a simple but impressive ceremony. Under the revised regulations a radical innovation will become effective in that the officers and enlisted men being inspected by a reviewing officer will execute "Eyes right" and then follow the reviewing officer with their eyes until he has passed their positions. Formerly persons in ranks under inspection looked straight to their immediate fronts.

However, for special ceremonial purposes there have been retained battalion and regimental parade ceremonies which differ little from the present parades except that the troops pass in review in mass formation rather than in the former line formation. The parade ceremonies are optional with the commanders of local garrisons.

In order that there will be no interference with the 1939 summer training activities of the civilian components of the army of the United States, the new regulations will not become effective for the Regular Army and National Guard until approximately September 1, except for the division now undergoing reorganizational test at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. No definite date has been set when the new drill regulations will become mandatory for units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

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# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

## MONTH OF MAY, 1939

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (May 1-31, Inclusive) . . . . . 92.06%

Maximum Authorized Strength, New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19520 E. M.	Total 21021
Minimum Strength, New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength, New York National Guard.....1399 Off.	21 W. O.	19059 E. M.	Total 20479

**NOTE**

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

<b>121st Cavalry</b>	<b>96.60%</b>	<b>(2)</b> <sup>1</sup>	Maintenance.....571	Actual.....630
<b>369th Infantry</b>	<b>95.89%</b>	<b>(3)</b> <sup>3</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1118
<b>106th Field Art.</b>	<b>95.32%</b>	<b>(4)</b> <sup>2</sup>	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....681
<b>212th Coast Art.</b>	<b>95.22%</b>	<b>(5)</b> <sup>5</sup>	Maintenance.....703	Actual.....754
<b>156th Field Art.</b>	<b>94.15%</b>	<b>(6)</b> <sup>4</sup>	Maintenance.....602	Actual.....629
<b>174th Infantry</b>	<b>93.66%</b>	<b>(7)</b> <sup>8</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1138
<b>14th Infantry</b>	<b>93.21%</b>	<b>(8)</b> <sup>15</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1088
<b>244th Coast Art.</b>	<b>92.88%</b>	<b>(9)</b> <sup>13</sup>	Maintenance.....648	Actual.....688
<b>Spec. Trps. 27th Div.</b>	<b>92.30%</b>	<b>(10)</b> <sup>11</sup>	Maintenance.....318	Actual.....378
<b>101st Signal Bn.</b>	<b>92.26%</b>	<b>(11)</b> <sup>17</sup>	Maintenance.....184	Actual.....192
<b>165th Infantry</b>	<b>92.17%</b>	<b>(12)</b> <sup>6</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1112
<b>104th Field Art.</b>	<b>92.05%</b>	<b>(13)</b> <sup>10</sup>	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....631
<b>245th Coast Art.</b>	<b>91.94%</b>	<b>(14)</b> <sup>16</sup>	Maintenance.....739	Actual.....789
<b>102nd Med. Reg.</b>	<b>91.56%</b>	<b>(15)</b> <sup>7</sup>	Maintenance.....568	Actual.....684
<b>10th Infantry</b>	<b>91.50%</b>	<b>(16)</b> <sup>21</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1115
<b>101st Cavalry</b>	<b>91.40%</b>	<b>(17)</b> <sup>18</sup>	Maintenance.....571	Actual.....653
<b>71st Infantry</b>	<b>91.36%</b>	<b>(18)</b> <sup>19</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1092

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>102nd Qm. Regt.</b>			<b>97.22%</b>	<b>(1)</b> <sup>9</sup>
Maintenance.....235			Actual.....322	
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO. ....	5	41	39	95
HDQRS. 1st BN....	6	2	2	100
COMPANY A .....	6	47	45	95
COMPANY B .....	6	48	48	100
HDQRS. 2nd BN....	5	2	2	100
COMPANY C .....	5	47	46	97
COMPANY D .....	5	46	44	95
HQ&HQ.DET. 3rd BN.	5	8	8	100
COMPANY E .....	5	35	35	100
COMPANY F .....	5	31	29	93
MED. DEPT. DET...	5	12	12	100
	324	315	97.22	

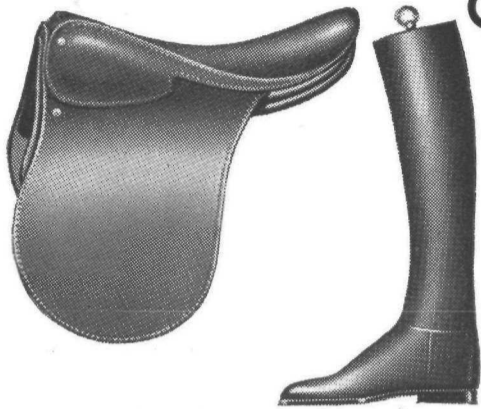
<b>87th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>97.56%</b>	<b>(4)</b> <sup>7</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....41
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b>	<b>94.66%</b>	<b>(5)</b> <sup>9</sup>	Maintenance.....69	Actual.....77
<b>Hqrs. 27th Div.</b>	<b>93.75%</b>	<b>(6)</b> <sup>6</sup>	Maintenance.....65	Actual.....62
<b>93rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>93.02%</b>	<b>(7)</b> <sup>8</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....43
<b>52nd F.A. Brig.</b>	<b>92.30%</b>	<b>(8)</b> <sup>4</sup>	Maintenance.....36	Actual.....51
<b>53rd Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>90.69%</b>	<b>(9)</b> <sup>5</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....44

<b>105th Field Art.</b>	<b>90.77%</b>	<b>(19)</b> <sup>20</sup>	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....660
<b>108th Infantry</b>	<b>90.69%</b>	<b>(20)</b> <sup>12</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1119
<b>105th Infantry</b>	<b>90.12%</b>	<b>(21)</b> <sup>14</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1117
<b>102nd Engineers</b>	<b>90.00%</b>	<b>(22)</b> <sup>23</sup>	Maintenance.....475	Actual.....511
<b>106th Infantry</b>	<b>89.17%</b>	<b>(23)</b> <sup>22</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1090
<b>107th Infantry</b>	<b>87.18%</b>	<b>(24)</b> <sup>24</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1047
<b>258th Field Art.</b>	<b>87.15%</b>	<b>(25)</b> <sup>25</sup>	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....665
<b>27th Div. Avia.</b>	<b>86.04%</b>	<b>(26)</b> <sup>26</sup>	Maintenance.....118	Actual.....130
<b>Brig. Hdq. C.A.C.</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>(1)</b> <sup>1</sup>	Maintenance.....11	Actual.....9
<b>State Staff</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>(2)</b> <sup>2</sup>	Maximum.....78	Actual.....74
<b>54th Inf. Brig.</b>	<b>97.56%</b>	<b>(3)</b> <sup>3</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....41

**BRIGADE STANDING**

<b>51st Cav. Brigade</b>	<b>93.99%</b>	<b>(1)</b> <sup>2</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry
<b>87th Inf. Brigade</b>	<b>93.70%</b>	<b>(2)</b> <sup>7</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry
<b>Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C.</b>	<b>93.37%</b>	<b>(3)</b> <sup>4</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery
<b>93rd Inf. Brigade</b>	<b>92.69%</b>	<b>(4)</b> <sup>5</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry
<b>52nd F.A. Brigade</b>	<b>91.92%</b>	<b>(5)</b> <sup>3</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery
<b>53rd Inf. Brigade</b>	<b>90.28%</b>	<b>(6)</b> <sup>6</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 10th Infantry 105th Infantry 106th Infantry
<b>54th Inf. Brigade</b>	<b>89.17%</b>	<b>(7)</b> <sup>1</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry

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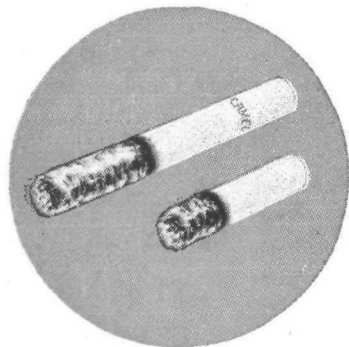
**REFRESH YOURSELF**



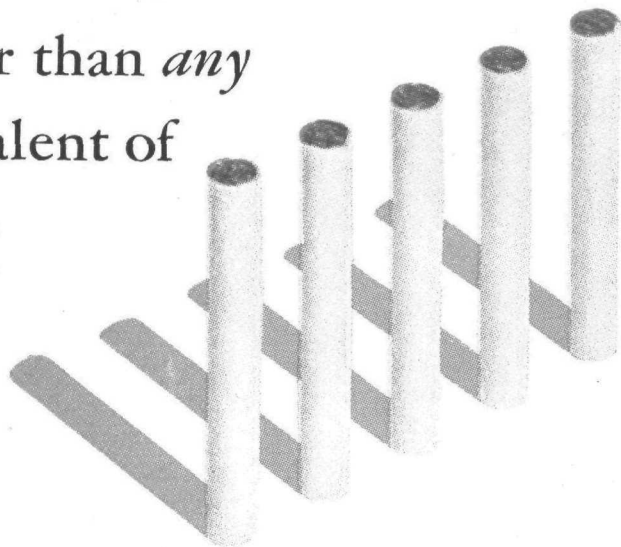
Served **ICE COLD** Served

AT YOUR POST EXCHANGE

By burning 25% *slower* than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—*slower than any* of them—CAMELS give smokers the equivalent of **5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!**



**SEEING  
IS  
BELIEVING!**



CAMEL'S *expensive tobaccos, so inexpensive to smoke*—is welcome news to millions who are keen for the smoking thrill of finer tobaccos! Naturally, a slower-burning cigarette, Camel, gives *more and better* smoking for the money. And now the impartial research of a leading laboratory proves that Camels burn *far* slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested. Here are 3 cigarette facts as reported by this scientific group:

- 1** Camels were found to contain **MORE TOBACCO BY WEIGHT** than the average for the 15 other of the largest-selling brands.
- 2** **CAMELS BURNED SLOWER THAN ANY OTHER BRAND TESTED—25% SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE TIME OF THE 15 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS!** By burning 25% slower, on the average, Camels give smokers the equivalent of **5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!**
- 3** In the same tests, **CAMELS HELD THEIR ASH FAR LONGER** than the average time for all the other brands.

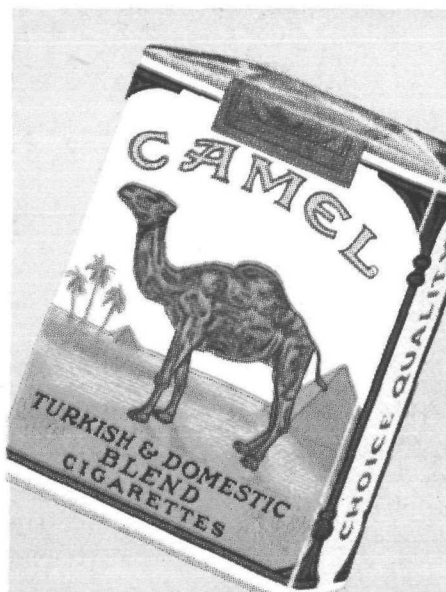


**A BATTERY OF "SMOKERS"** in the laboratory tests to determine the burning time of 16 of the largest-selling brands. Trained scientists and special equipment assured scientific control. Camels (*shown here under test*) proved to be 25% slower-burning than the average of the 15 other brands tested, giving Camel smokers the equivalent of *5 extra smokes per pack!*

**SMOKING  
IS  
BELIEVING!**



Right now—during the summer season of extra smoking—begin enjoying the cigarette of *extra smokes!* Everyone can afford the coolness, the true mildness, the ripe, delicate taste and fragrance of smoking pleasure at its best. Yes, enjoy *more* smoking for your money, and remember the added bonus of Camel's *costlier tobaccos*. Try Camels—America's favorite and *thriftiest* way to true smoking enjoyment!



THE CIGARETTE  
OF  
**COSTLIER  
TOBACCOS**

*Penny for penny  
your best  
cigarette buy!*

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