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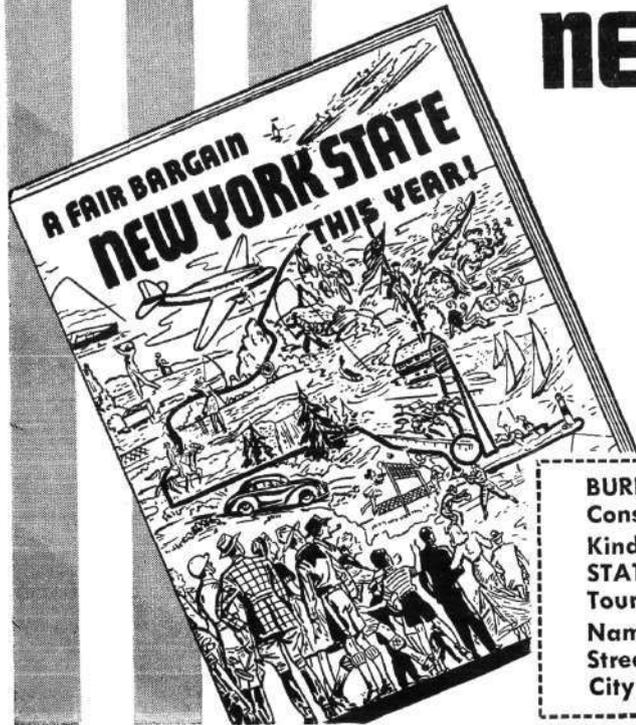
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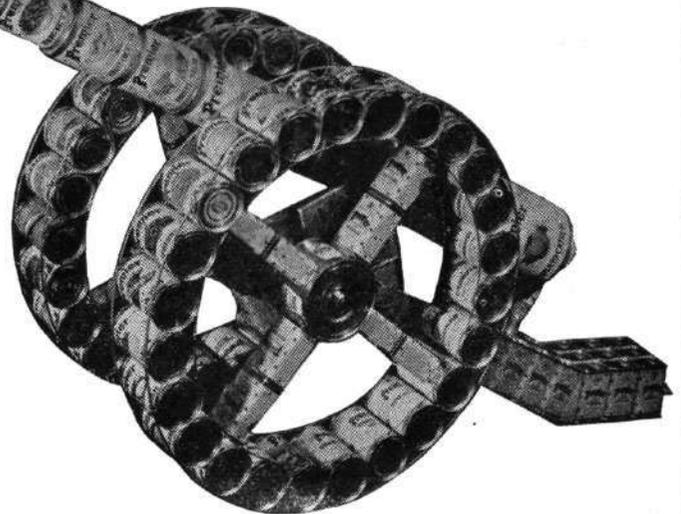
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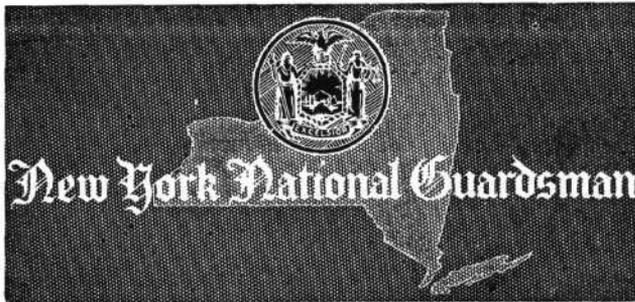


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Lieutenant General HUGH A. DRUM, Commanding General of the First Army, who will direct the Army maneuvers in northern New York state, when more than one hundred thousand officers and men of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves concentrate in the Plattsburg-Watertown area August 3—August 31, 1940, for the largest of the four Army maneuvers of the National Defense Training Program to be held this summer.

The First Army Maneuver

LIEUT.-GENERAL HUGH A. DRUM, Commanding General of the First Army with Headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., recently announced that First Army maneuvers to be held in the Northern part of New York State during the period August 3-31, the largest of the four Army maneuvers to be held this summer, will center in the Plattsburg-Watertown area during that period.

"The normal practice of the War Department has been to hold maneuvers in one Army each year, but that, in the present state of the world it is considered advisable to hold maneuvers this summer in all four Army areas," General Drum said.

The First Army maneuvers will be the largest of the four Army training exercises. More than 100,000 officers and men of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves will concentrate in the Plattsburg-Watertown area of Northern New York, including troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. First Army units include the First, Second and Third Tactical Corps; the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 43rd and 44th National Guard Divisions; the 1st Regular Army Division; and certain Corps and Army troops both

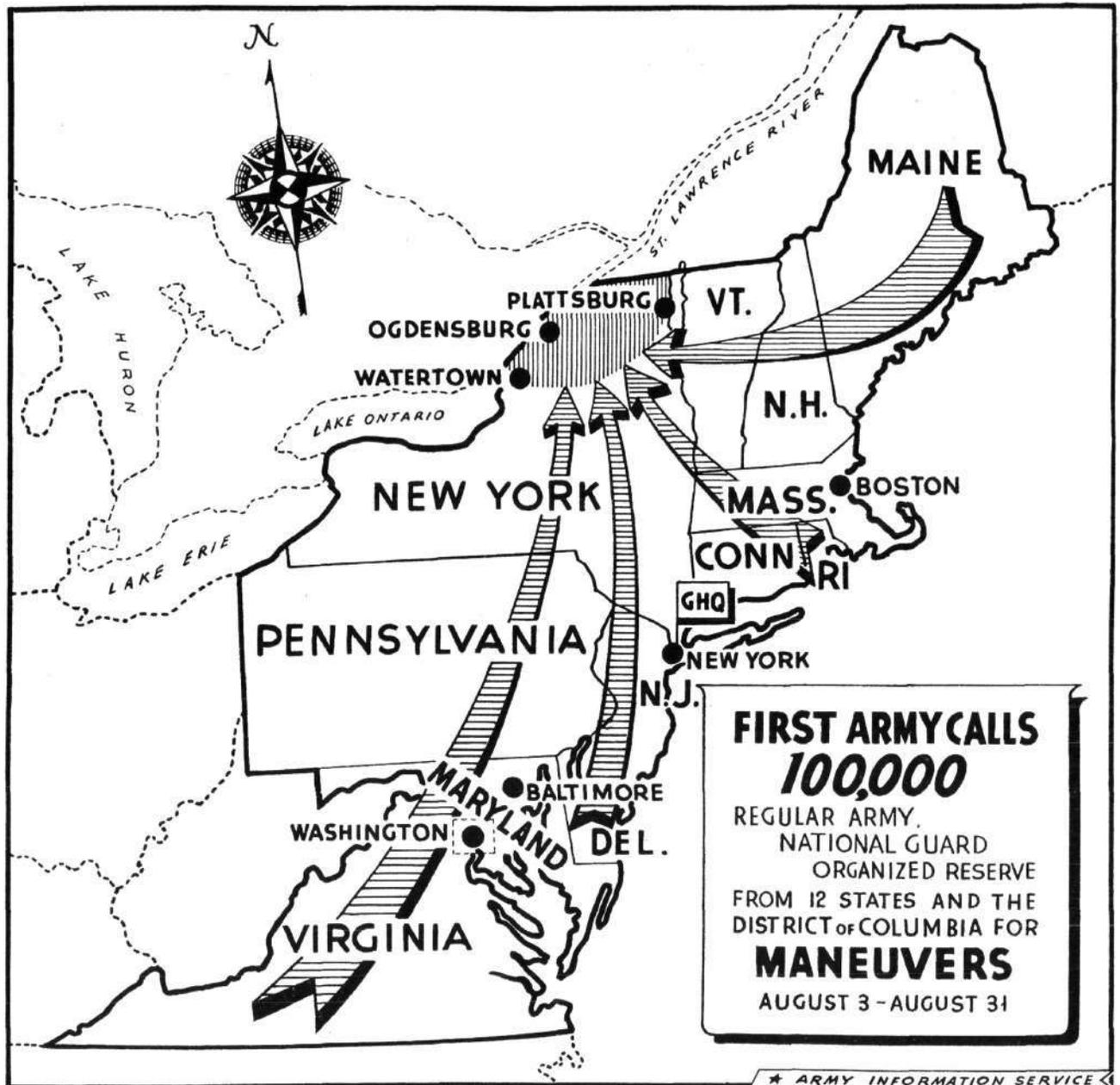
Regular Army and National Guard.

The concentration in the maneuver area will be divided into two opposing groups. On the east, the First Corps (Black) will consist of First Corps headquarters with corps troops, the First Regular Army Division from New York, the 26th and 43rd National Guard divisions from Massachusetts; the 3rd Cavalry regiment from Fort Myer, Va., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the 1st Battalion of the 16th Field Artillery from Fort Myer. To the west the Blue Army will consist of the Army headquarters and Army troops and two corps. One of these corps will consist of the 27th National Guard division from New York and the 44th National Guard division from New Jersey. The other corps will consist of the 28th National Guard division from Pennsylvania, and the 29th National Guard division from Maryland.

The Director of the Maneuvers, Lieut. General Hugh A. Drum, will supervise all training programs and maneuver activities from a field headquarters located at Canton, N. Y.

The 22nd National Guard division from Pennsylvania and the 16th Infantry Brigade from the District of Columbia will participate.

General Drum emphasized that the basic purpose to be accomplished as a result of the First Army ma-



neuers is the training of all components of our Army in "the approach to and the conduct of battle."

Preliminary schedules include small unit training for all organizations followed by a three and one-half day, two-sided Army exercise, August 19 to 22. The complete schedule for training follows:

August 3-7, concentration in maneuver area; Aug. 8-10, field training for small units; August 10-11, rest period; August 12, field training for small units; August 13-14, reinforced brigade exercise; August 14 (half day), rest period; August 15-17, division exercise; August 23-25, final critique and departure to home stations; August 25-31, removal of supplies and equipment from temporary camp sites.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS:

Aug. 3-7 (5 days) Concentration in area.

Aug. 8-10 (noon) (2½ days) Field Training, small units.
Aug. 10 (noon)-11 (1½ days) Rest Period.
Aug. 12 (1 day) Field Training, small units.
Aug. 13-14 (noon) (1½ days) Reinforced Brigade exercise.
Aug. 14 (noon) (½ day) Rest Period.
Aug. 15-17 (noon) (2½ days) Division exercise.
Aug. 17 (noon)-18 (1½ days) Rest Period.
Aug. 19-22 (4 days) Two-sided Army exercise. Terminates at noon Thursday. Return to base camp in P.M. Thursday.
Aug. 23-25 (3 days) Critique. Units en route to home stations.
Aug. 26-31 (6 days) Removal of equipment from temporary camp sites.

PARTICIPATING UNITS:

(Approximately 100,000 men of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.)

27th Division National Guard, New York.

44th Division National Guard, New Jersey.

28th Division National Guard, Pennsylvania.
 29th Division National Guard, Maryland.
 22nd Cavalry Division National Guard, Pennsylvania.
 16th Infantry Brigade Regular Army, District of Columbia.
 1st Division Regular Army, New York and Vermont.
 26th Division National Guard, Massachusetts.
 43rd Division National Guard, Massachusetts.
 Corps Troops and Army Troops.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TROOPS RELATIVE TO UMPIRING

1. PURPOSE.

a. The sole purpose of the exercises to be held is TRAINING. More specifically they are designed to train individuals and organizations in their duties as parts of larger units and to provide opportunity to work in cooperation with others in carrying out a common mission.

b. The maneuvers to be held will provide an opportunity to gain knowledge and instruction. All exercises held should be approached as instructional problems and not as a test of individuals or units. To attain the highest degree of success the concentrated effort of all must be centered on instruction. There can be no conflict of interest or objective as between commander and umpire. Commanders are responsible for the training of their commands, and umpires will be assisting in such training by performing their proper functions in the conduct of the training program prepared by the Director of the Maneuvers. Therefore both commanders and umpires have the same goal—training of the troops. Prior to the maneuvers the Director will issue a training memorandum giving his comments on the purposes of the exercise. It will contain definite instructional matter to be observed and the principal lessons to be learned. Both commanders and umpires should have these in mind in their participation in the exercises.

c. In order to more intelligently accomplish this training it is highly desirable that all ranks understand at all times the tactical purpose of the operation being carried out and the part to be performed by the individual and by his organization. By such understanding each person concerned will have a broader conception of the operation as a whole and be thereby better able to appreciate the necessity for the part played by himself as an individual and by his organization. Therefore, in so far as possible, at the beginning of each action and during any lull in the action, endeavor will be made to inform all ranks of the existing situation and of the tactical plan to be executed.

2. UMPIRE SYSTEM.

a. The success of the exercises to be conducted will be measured to a great extent by the efficiency of the umpire system, and such efficiency includes the prompt compliance by all troops concerned with the decisions and requirements to the umpires. Otherwise only confusion can result and the purpose of the exercise will be defeated. To prevent misunderstand-

ings all concerned should have a working knowledge of the umpire organization and of the operation of the umpire system. To this end all commanders will instruct their officers and men in the provisions of these instructions. Special efforts will be made to accomplish this.

b. The umpire is an agent or representative of the Director of the Maneuvers. His mission is to render decisions as to the results which would have occurred in the various tactical operations if the troops participating had been engaged in actual combat under war conditions. His principal duties are as follows:

(1) To interpret the results of fire power brought to bear at any particular time of the exercise, and to furnish to the forces engaged an indication of the relative effectiveness of their tactical plans and dispositions. In making his decisions as to the probable result of the combat in his area he will carefully consider the relative fire power of the two forces as actually existing at the time, the terrain, use of cover and concealment, the tactical dispositions employed, and the combination of fire, movement and tactical dispositions.

(2) To control the progress of the action in its broader phases in order to insure a logical development of the exercise in accordance with the plans and desires of the Director and thereby prevent the occurrence of unnatural or absurd situations.

c. The umpire acts under the authority of the Director of the Maneuvers and his decision is subject to change only by an umpire senior in the chain of control. All troops will comply promptly with such decisions. The decisions of the umpires will be indicated either verbally, by message, or by flag as described in par. 2e, below.

d. The umpire personnel is organized into three main groups and having the following general duties:

(1) *Control Group.* (a) This group is the agency which provides the Umpire Headquarters and controls the umpire system by issuing the necessary orders to umpires. It consists of the Chief Umpire, the Deputy Chief Umpire, and the Umpire Executive, together with such assistants as are necessary to keep records, maps, to maintain the umpire communications system, and to receive information including Umpire for Blue, one for Black, one for Artillery, and one for Aviation. It transmits the information as to the plans and orders of commanders and the instructions of the Chief Umpire to the Area Umpires in order that they may take station so as to be ready to direct the regimental units umpires when necessary in the control of the front lines when they are in contact.

(b) The Assistants keep the Chief Umpire informed of the plans, and orders of the various commanders, of troop movements and dispositions, and transmit such information and instructions as the Chief Umpire may indicate.

(2) *Unit Umpires.* (a) These umpires are attached to and live with the troop organizations. One is sta-

tioned with each headquarters from army to brigade inclusive. In addition, lower units will have umpires with them at the rate of from one to five per regiment. Umpires will be assigned to units of infantry, field artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, cavalry, engineers, air corps, and medical troops.

(b) One of the principal duty of these umpires is to keep the Control Group informed at all times of the plans and orders, movements, and dispositions of the organizations with which they are located. Commanders must cooperate with their Unit Umpires in every way possible by giving them such information promptly. The umpire is not an enemy spy; he is neutral. He will furnish no information to the enemy. The success of the exercise depends on efficient umpiring of the contacts between the two forces. This can be done promptly and correctly only when Umpires have knowledge of the strength and dispositions of the opposing sides in their areas and know beforehand of the probable place of contact.

(c) In addition to the information duties of the Unit Umpire he will assess penalties for exposure of troops to hostile fire, will mark artillery fire in rear areas or when instructed to do so, and *in the case of regimental unit umpires will umpire and control the contact of front line units.* He will make appropriate decisions for failure to make sound dispositions of forces under the existing situation, for crowding of the troops, for failure to employ adequate combinations of fire, maneuver and tactical disposition, or for failure to take proper dispositions for protection against air attacks. In brief, the Unit Umpire will make decisions, involving penalties when appropriate, which will indicate success where sound judgment is exercised in the handling of units, or show failure or other penalty where tactical errors are committed. This action is necessary if tactical lessons are to be learned. Unit Umpires with artillery regiments will arrange for the marking of the fires of their units.

(d) Each organization to which an umpire is assigned will detail an enlisted man as assistant to the Umpire. The detail should be for the period of the maneuvers. In mounted organizations the umpire will be furnished a mount by the organization to which he is attached. In mechanized forces umpires will ride in vehicles of the organization. Whenever practicable, organizations will assist in the transportation requirements of Unit Umpires.

(e) When contact with the enemy may be gained. Unit Umpires of the minor front line organizations will be with leading elements in order to umpire and contact the front lines and to inform the Area Umpires relative to strength, movement and disposition of the front line elements of the organization.

(3) *Area Umpires.* (a) These Umpires are stationed between the front lines of the opposing forces to exercise such broad control of the exercise as may be necessary. Within the area of front line combat

the decision of the Area Umpire takes precedence over that of any Unit Umpire in that area.

(b) The Area Group acting directly under the Chief Umpire is commanded by one or more Chief Area Umpires who coordinate the work of the entire group, assign the individual Umpires or sub-groups to their stations, keep them informed of the developing situation, and instruct them in their duties. There are relatively few Area Umpires.

(4) Unit Umpires with anti-aircraft organizations will recommend the penalties to be assessed against aircraft fired upon by anti-aircraft artillery.

(5) Unit Umpires with air organizations will make the necessary decisions in case of air against air and of air attacks against airdromes, or any bombing attacks against material objectives.

(6) Unit Umpires with Engineer and Medical units will check the work of the units to which attached. Engineer Umpires, after checking to see whether the demolitions ordered or the repairs to be made can be accomplished within the time computed by the engineer troops, will mark the damaged installations to show how long it will be out of use.

e. Flag signals by Umpires.

(1) 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.

(2) The following flag code will be used by umpires:

(a) WHITE FLAG—vertical and 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.

(b) RED FLAG—vertical and stationary—BLACK HAS FIRE SUPERIORITY AND CAN ADVANCE IN PROPER FORMATION. BLUE MUST RETIRE.

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.

(c) BLUE FLAG—vertical and stationary—BLUE HAS FIRE SUPERIORITY AND CAN ADVANCE IN PROPER FORMATION. BLACK MUST RETIRE.

BLUE FLAG—waved back and forth—BLUE MUST HALT THE ADVANCE OF HIS FRONT LINE UNTIL MORE FIRE POWER IS DE-

(Continued on page 18)

Modern Infantry

by *Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Dager*

Infantry

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

CONCLUSION

Getting the Most Out of Motors

The United States exceeds any other nation in the world today in the production of motor vehicles. Yet it is only in the past few years that motor vehicles have been provided in sufficient numbers to permit our Army to apply its motor-mindedness to movement of personnel, weapons and supplies in a big, effectual way. There is not a single motorized unit in the service today that has not tested and perfected a "standing operating procedure." Such procedure reduces to habit the processes of alerting, ordering, loading, forming, starting, moving, and unloading complete units. We have observed regiments moving into a rented field for overnight bivouac, kitchens leading, and so accurately timed was the procedure that by the hour the usual rapid steps of erecting camps, gassing vehicles and washing hands for supper had passed, the food was on the serving tables and the companies were lining up rapidly to take it away and "make" a dance in the village that night.

Shuttling, the expedient method of using a limited number of trucks to move equipment, supplies, weapons and personnel, from point to point by making one to one and a half round trips totaling 225 miles per vehicle per day, has been found practical. It is not fatiguing, nor is it normally damaging to vehicles. By such methods complete units have been moved for distances up to 75 miles per day. There is nothing more exhilarating to officer or enlisted men than the experience of one of these "motor-treks." There exists a camaraderie that is pronounced. There is no confusion, loud shouting of orders or disorganization evident at any time. The jobs of advance and supply details, of troops en route and in bivouac, are planned for days and weeks ahead. There exists a silent pride in being ready for each succeeding step of the movement. Drivers and mechanics need no orders for greasing, checking, repairing. They confer, consult, examine, check and repair in silence and without any supervision. They know that their vehicle will move out again very shortly, and they work all night if necessary to have it roll past the I.P. with the column. To appreciate the Army's

abilities in motor-moving, one must actually participate, or observe. It is a revelation!

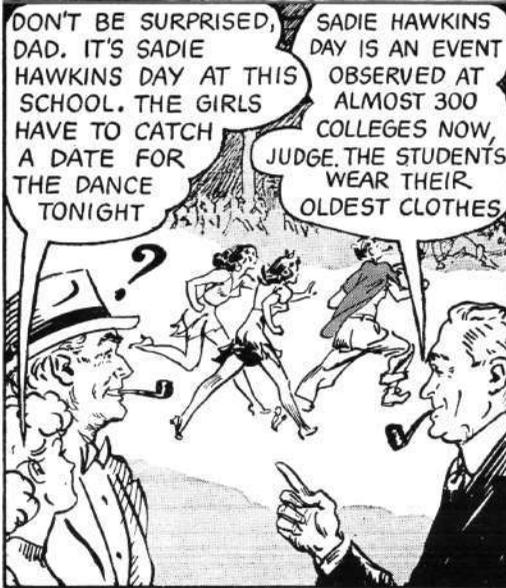
There has been considerable comment and some doubt expressed in the past few years concerning the value of completely or partly motorized or mechanized units. We have by adoption of the principle of "pooling" vehicles in higher echelons, avoided the creation in every unit of a mass of vehicles which would be used only part of the time. We have been careful to distinguish between the picture of complacent closed-up columns and the vulnerable air target. And we have balanced our organizations from company and battery up to corps, army and GHQ reserves, so that the motor and mechanized picture pyramids up to maximum possible requirements, but on a logical basis that permits flexibility in actual tonnages available for supply and for reasonable tactical movements of troops. We have realized that soldiers can neither enter upon a battlefield in an unarmored truck, nor clear an area for detrucking troops by reconnaissance and screening operations in unarmored trucks.

There is a place to get out and fight, though we occasionally see evidence in maneuvers that this vital fact is overlooked.

It is illogical to assume that horse-cavalry can keep ahead of infantry or other arms which now advance 50 to 300 miles or more a day. So cavalry has been reorganized and mechanized units included—swift, well-armed and armored, and capable of preceding and protecting the motor column. Nor do we neglect the faithful horse. We now have "portée cavalry"; and troops, squadrons, and perhaps larger units will roll along in their special vehicles to operate efficiently as only horse-cavalry can, in those rough and broken areas of terrain between roads in which horse-cavalry—and nothing else but—can perform the task.

Justification of motorization and mechanization in actual warfare has recently appeared before us, in Europe. The heavily mechanized forces of Germany crashed through with startling speed and certainty to objectives deep within the Polish lines. Followed swiftly by motorized infantry protected by light mechanized cavalry, the objectives were consolidated

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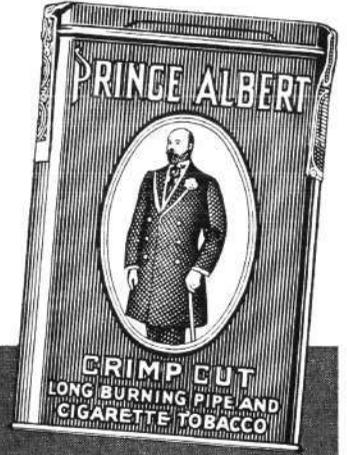
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and advance to another was begun. It has been said that the German drive through Poland might have been accomplished in a week except for the desperate bravery of the Polish defenders.

Possessed of definite air superiority, the Germans discarded the Douhet theory for one of definite support for their ground forces. Employing about 90 per cent of their air force, they took and held complete mastery of the air. Well knowing that the western Polish lines were but covering forces for completion of mobilization and concentrations behind the Narew, Vistula and San Rivers, the German air force struck first at the rail lines in the interior of Poland and definitely stopped the Polish mobilization and concentrations. The possibility of air assistance for Poland from England or France soon passed out of the picture, as landing fields, airdromes, and air bases throughout Poland were so systematically pock-marked with bombs as to absolutely prevent landing or taking-off. Air superiority provided German forces with complete information of location, composition, and movement of practically every Polish force in the field. Concentration, shifting, or employment of Polish reserves for counterattack purposes were impossible. In most cases located reserves were bombed and dispersed again and again. In ring-parlance Poland was hit with everything but the water-bucket, and even that was on wheels.

The entry of Russia via the back door was not necessary to a German victory. It simply added to the death agonies of an already paralyzed army.

"But the terrain of Poland was exceptionally suitable for such operations" we hear. Perhaps, but let us not forget the estimates of military experts of "three to six years" for an Italian conquest of Ethiopia! And in that campaign motors and mechanization played a major role—even though roads were poor and in some places temporarily non-existent.

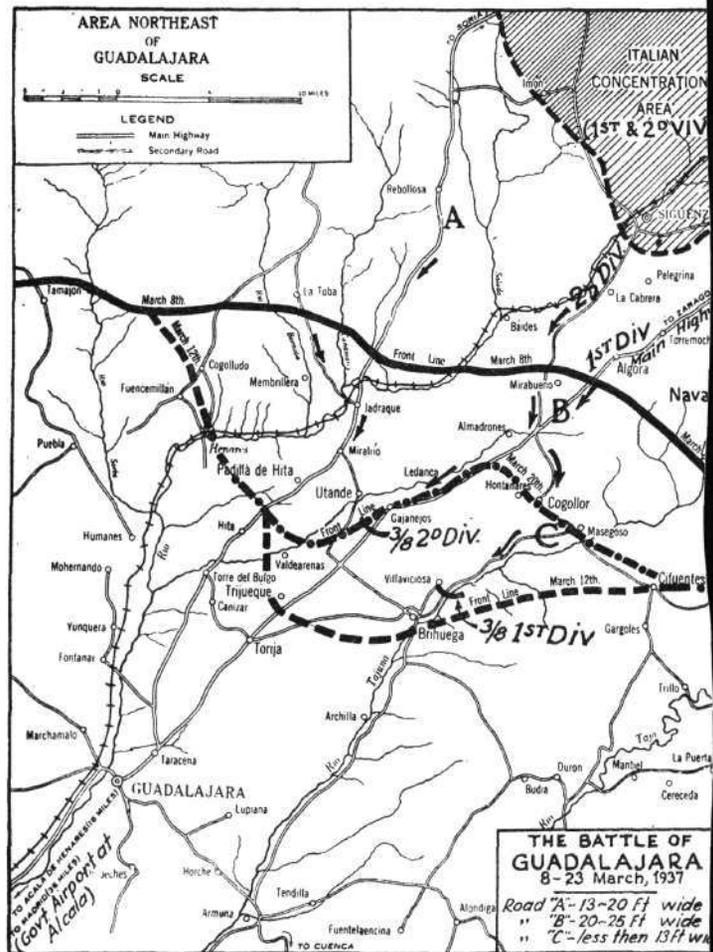
Harking back to the Spanish Civil War we see a startling example of how not to use motors.

Guadalajara

In March 1937 an Italian volunteer corps formed the spearhead of an attack by Franco's Insurgents against the main highway from Madrid to the south, then a vital link in the Government supply system. Guadalajara, the city from which this action takes its name lies at the intersection of the Sigüenza—Madrid highway and the Madrid—Valencia north-south highway. The operation was intended to cut this latter supply route.

The Italian corps consisted of two motorized divisions, each of two infantry regiments, a machine-gun battalion, a battalion of light tanks and portée artillery. This force concentrated unobserved by Government forces near Sigüenza, about 40 miles northeast of Guadalajara.

From 8 to 12 March its attacks progressed to the line indicated on Sketch No. 2, above. Government forces had not discovered the concentration of the



SKETCH NO. 2

Italian corps and were unprepared. Italian advances were rapid.

Between 10 and 12 March Government GHQ concentrated 100 Russian planes at the all-weather airdrome at Alcalá de Henares. During the following week, these planes, approaching in rain, mist and heavy weather, delivered repeated attacks on the Italian motor columns. On the 12th the Italian 2nd Division motor column, stretched out over 12 miles of muddy difficult roads, was surprised and heavily bombed and machine-gunned. Over 500 bombs and 200,000 rounds of machine-gun bullets were poured into this column alone, in one day.

It is unnecessary to describe the Government air attacks of the 13th to the 19th. They found the Italian motorized divisions in full flight, that is, those parts capable of motion. The formations of the motorized Italian forces in retreat were eminently more suitable for their initial advance—the air targets were diminished in size and quite few in number.

Where was the Insurgent air force? Bugged down in mud at various temporary landing fields, unusable in heavy weather, north and east of Sigüenza. There they stayed. Italian failure to provide air protection for this motor movement resulted in a disaster invol-

ing the complete destruction of two powerful divisions!

Conclusions

Our considerations of the new infantry have been general in nature. We are concerned with principles only. Application involves details more suitably set forth through the medium of theoretical map exercises, or actual field maneuvers. We are entering a period of training at service schools and in the field which will produce many such mediums in the next few months.

But it is important that we prepare our minds for this shift to mental high gear which is essential at present. We cannot approach either theoretical or practical exercises properly, unless we have a general concept of the effects of reorganization upon what we know and what we must learn. We might approach our problem by a procedure somewhat as follows:

Our first efforts should be to understand the purpose of the new organizations. What is their "raison d'être," their particular function, in the infantry scheme? How will we train them, move them, fight them? What are their needs, acting alone or as part of a larger force? How are they led, commanded, communicated with? What changes in staff procedure are involved? What is their battle-life? How have their frontages been affected in attack, or in defense, by the changes in strength and in fire-power?

Our next step should be to know the weapons we now include as an integral part of the company, battalion, regiment. What are their essential characteristics? How do they differ from similar World War weapons in weight, method of transport, rate of fire, range, site of emplacement, or employment, angle of fire, effect of fire, armor penetration, vulnerability? What is their particular role in the whole scheme of fire from bullet to shell, with reference to support of maneuver in "fire and movement"? Who directs each weapon in combat? How is such direction applied? What intra-unit or intra-arm method of liaison increases the effect of all weapons? What general principles govern their employment in base-of-fire tactics—in attack, or in defense? How are they supplied in battle?

We should view motor movements with a definite respect. While results to date are indeed startling they will become more so—as a result of habitual usage. But they are of two kinds and they present definite and increasing dangers as they progress from one (strategical) to the other (tactical). And who, in the light of modern air and mechanized threats, can say just where the line of demarcation begins and ends? That is an essential function of command. You determine it, or suffer the consequences.

We must keep in mind the point-to-point principle. The movement, whether strategical or tactical must be (between any two points) protected, concealed, rapid, undelayed and completed within the time limits imposed by the situation.

We must provide air and mechanized reconnaissance, maintain superiority of both in the zone of movement, and perfect the details of standing operating procedure to the point where units moved from covered bivouac to assembly position for attack are able to load, travel, detruck, clear road, receive attack orders and launch an attack with machine-like precision.

We must adjust our staff procedure and command processes to appreciation of the fact that "while troops ride, commanders decide." The terms "preconceived maneuver" and "advance planning" have long been but pretty theoretical catch-phrases. They will now find actual and complete application. Office procedure, written estimate, order, annex and march-table are fast becoming obsolete. Commander and staff must think, move, and produce action in terms that smell strongly of gasoline and its resultant speeds.

Above all let us realize what this shortening of time means. It means that we must become familiar with roadnets for days of probable future advance, and with the intervening terrain. It means that having a fixed process of moving to battle, we must have permanency of combat-teams to enter battle. It means that an astounding amount of decentralization of control must exist while at the same time the high command has its hand resting constantly, though lightly, on the bridle-reins of its "combat-teams"—ready at all times to apply the directing aides to coordinated action.

It means that infantry now rests, moves and fights while constantly protecting itself in five directions—north, east, south, west—and overhead.

It means finally, that infantry has accomplished its own revitalizing and stands ready to take its place with its role unchanged—to *seize and hold ground*.

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'Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!'"**

VOL. XVII, No. 5 NEW YORK CITY AUGUST, 1940

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE
Associate Editor *General Advertising Manager*

MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
N.Y.C. Advertising Manager

Au Revoir

It is with regret that we say "Au Revoir" to the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN and to its many friends—readers, advertisers, contributors, all of whom helped to make the publication worth while. When the emergency is passed, we hope that the Magazine will return to its place in the life of the Guard—for it occupies a very definite position in our organization and, we feel, has carried out the mission for which it was founded: "For The Propagation of One Policy and Only One: 'Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!'"

To our assistants on the Editorial Staff, to our Advertising Staff, to our Advertisers, to our readers, "Au Revoir — but not Good-bye!"

HENRY E. SUAVET,
*Lieutenant Colonel,
Editor.*

NATIONAL GUARD VETERANS' DAY AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

September 29, 1940, has been designated as "National Guard Veterans' Day" at the New York World's Fair. The date is most appropriate and the Associated National Guard and Naval Militia Organizations of the United States which are sponsoring the day are looking forward to a large attendance.

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1940.

In Reply Refer
To AG 351.11 West Point
(4-30-40) Ex.

The Governor of New York
Albany, New York.

My dear Governor:

The report of results of the West Point entrance examination held beginning March 5, 1940, shows the following with respect to candidates nominated from the National Guard of your State with a view to admission to the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1940:

JAMES V. CHRISTY, Pvt. Co. C, 165th Inf.; Physical Examination, Q; Proficient; Admitted.

CHARLES W. DICKINSON, Pvt. Btry. B, 156th F. A.; Physical Examination, Q; Proficient; Admitted.

HENRY A. GRACE, Pvt. Co. A, 14th Inf.; Physical Examination, Q; Proficient; Failed to qualify sufficiently high mentally to gain admission.

JOHN JOSEPH KELLY, JR., Pvt. Btry. C, 156th F.A.; Physical Examination, Q; Proficient; Admitted.

RICHARD G. KLOCK, Pvt. Btry. A, 104th F.A.; Physical Examination, Q; Proficient; Failed to qualify sufficiently high mentally to gain admission.

VAN EVERETT PRUITT, Pvt. Co. I, 107th Inf.; Physical Examination; R; Proficient on reexamination.

JOHN P. SCHATZ, Pvt. Btry. B, 212th C.A.; Physical Examination; Q; Proficient; Admitted.

ARNOLD R. TUCKER, JR., Pvt. Btry. C, 104th F.A.; Physical Examination Q; Did not undergo competitive examination. To be admitted from 34th N. Y. district.

Except where marked proficient, the mark for proficiency in any subject except History is 66%. The mark for proficiency in History, is 60% for the March, 1940, examination. Under the physical examination "Q" means qualified physically and "R" means rejected physically. The candidates have been advised of the results of their examination.

Very respectfully,

/s/ E. S. ADAMS
*Major General,
The Adjutant General.*

THE GUARDSMAN

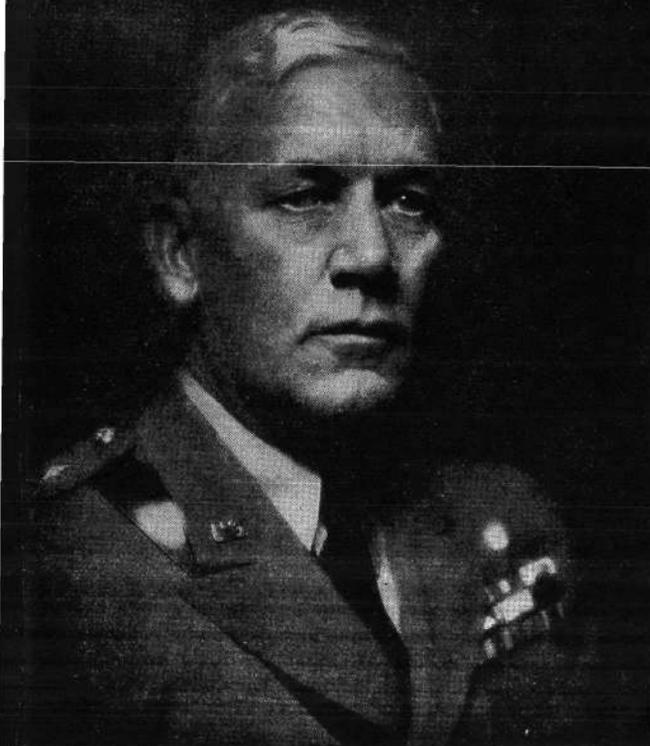
AUGUST

1925

Regimental Historical Sketch—101st Cavalry
New York City Arsenals
Muster Day

1935

Brigadier General DeLamater Commands 53d Brigade
N. Y. National Guard Units on Flood Relief Work
Colonel Harry H. Farmer Retires
Major Michael Murray Dies



General Haskell's Message

MOBILIZATION

THERE seems to be but little doubt that the New York National Guard will be mobilized in the not-very-distant future for an extended period of training. Conditions in the world certainly make such a step logical and necessary. When the National Guard is ordered into Federal service for training, it will, in my opinion, be kept in the service for at least a year. That is my guess; and it is better that the period should be of some reasonable length, for many obvious reasons.

We have already heard that the 44th Division, which includes an infantry brigade and a regiment of field artillery of the New York National Guard, will be the first to go for training, but I do not think that any long interval of time will elapse before the Government will find it desirable to mobilize the 27th Division, the cavalry, and, in fact, all the remaining units of the New York National Guard.

If I could have my way, I would like to see the National Guard attend the Army maneuvers which are scheduled to start within two weeks, and for which all arrangements are now completed. (I am writing as of July 19th.) Upon the return of troops attending the maneuvers I would like to see a short period of time allowed for the officers and enlisted men to wind up their family affairs and their business affairs—say, a period of two or three weeks—before leaving for training areas under Federal order. During this time the processes of induction into the Federal service could be well under way. I would recommend a period, after arrival in the training areas, of about three or four weeks for a shakedown period. Perhaps by this time the first draftees under the new Selective Service Act would be arriving to furnish the men necessary to increase the National Guard to full Regular Army peace- or (preferably) war-strength. Succeeding this phase I should think that the draftees

would be assigned to organizations, and would be given their processing and elementary training. This should take to the beginning of the new year (or longer), by which time I am hopeful that at least sufficient equipment for training purposes will be on hand to begin the intensive training with the new weapons and in combat exercises of the progressively larger units.

Assuming, then, that the New York National Guard is going into the Federal service for about a year at least, there are many things that can be done now which will save time and trouble on M-Day.

Every detail of induction into the Federal service has been laid down for you in the Mobilization Plans. Study them—put your house in order—*now*, and leave nothing that can be done *now* to be done at the last moment.

Get rid of personnel that is not fit physically—both officers and men—*now*. Don't wait. Replace them.

Get rid of men who have any other compelling reason for exemption.

See that your organization has competent enlisted cooks.

Remember that some day your outfit will return to the armory, and therefore Officers in Charge and Control should:

(a) Inventory State and City property therein, and have whoever takes over your armory sign for it. This includes everything except Federal property and organization-owned property. It includes everything else in the buildings.

(b) Make another inventory of organization-owned property, and be sure to have it, too, receipted by the same person.

In 1917-18 the armories were turned over with no check and no receipts. Chaos ruled. Property (State and private) disappeared before the troops returned.

Even paintings and rugs were gone, as well as trophies.

This must not happen again.

The New York Guard will occupy all the State armories after you are gone. The commanding officers of the home force are your friends—usually former officers—from your locality. They will be the new Officers in Charge and Control of your armories. They must protect your property and your interests while you are in Federal service. They must have an inventory of what you leave. Not Federal—that is all arranged in Mobilization Plans—but State and organizational property.

Do it now, while you are not rushed. Maybe your employes could make the list while the organizations are at maneuvers or other field training. Anyhow—do it. Orders have directed such action.

Every officer in the National Guard is due for very greatly increased demands on his time from now until this emergency is over. Induction into the Federal service will require intensive work, without regard to hours. Take my advice and anticipate induction by completing now those tasks that do not need to wait until the hour of mobilization strikes.

This may be my last "Message" for some time. I am taking my own advice and preparing for mobilization.

We suspend publication of this magazine with this issue.

NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICER 105th INFANTRY



MAJOR WILLIAM H. INNES was commissioned Lt. Colonel of Infantry by the Adjutant General on June 7, 1940, and assigned to the 105th Infantry as Executive Officer.

Enlisting February 12, 1906, in Company E 2nd New York Infantry (present 105th Infantry) his service has been continuous, excepting service during the Mexican Border Campaign. On April 20, 1916, he was commissioned 2nd Lieut., and assigned to Company E, 2nd N. Y. Infantry and was transferred to the reserve July 6, 1916. He re-entered the Service as a student of 3rd Officers Training School at Spartanburg, January 5, 1918, and was commissioned 1st Lieut. at the close of the school and assigned to Company D, 105th Infantry, serving later as Battalion and Regimental Intelligence Officer.

Upon returning from overseas he was commissioned Captain, 105th Infantry and assigned to command Company F until April, 1926, when he was promoted to Major, and assigned to command the Second Battalion. In October, 1938, he was transferred to the Regimental Staff where he has served as Plans and Training Officer.



Bo Brown

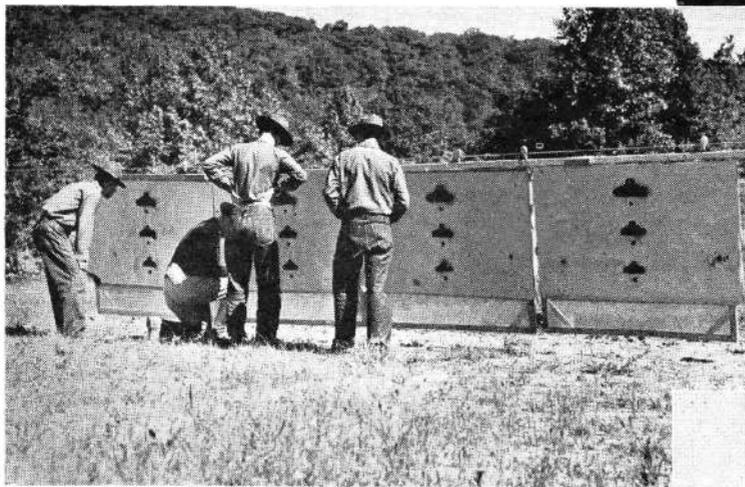
"When I hinted about a picnic supper, I didn't think they'd make us walk twenty miles for it!"



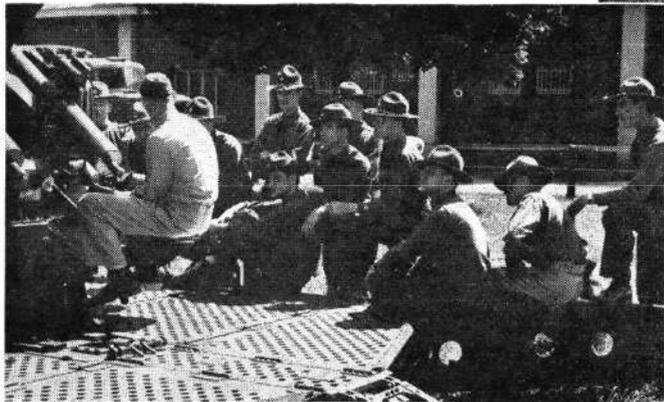
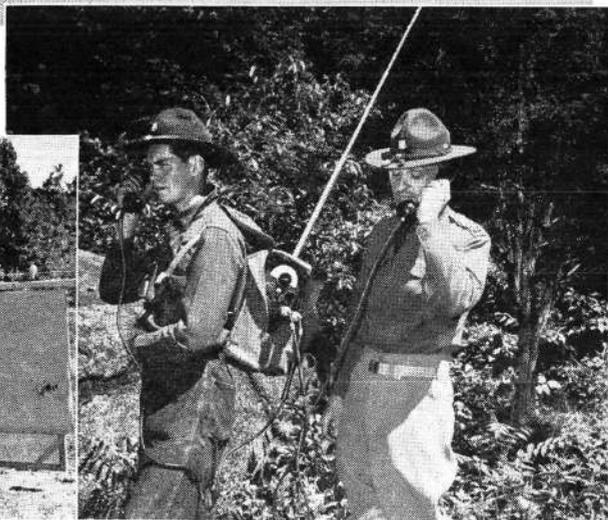
● Sergeant of the 10th Infantry at Camp Smith.

LIFE ★
goes on at
CAMP SMITH

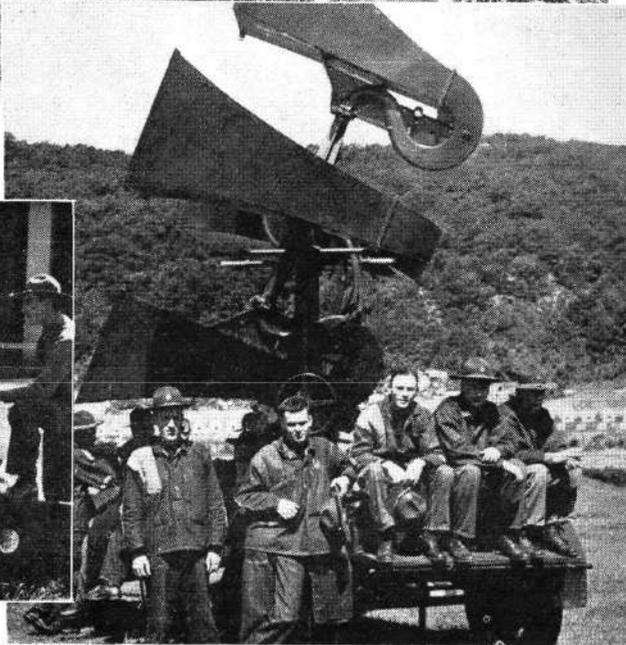
● Right—Members of the 10th Infantry using radio telephone.



● Scoring machine gun firing on new Anti-Tank range.



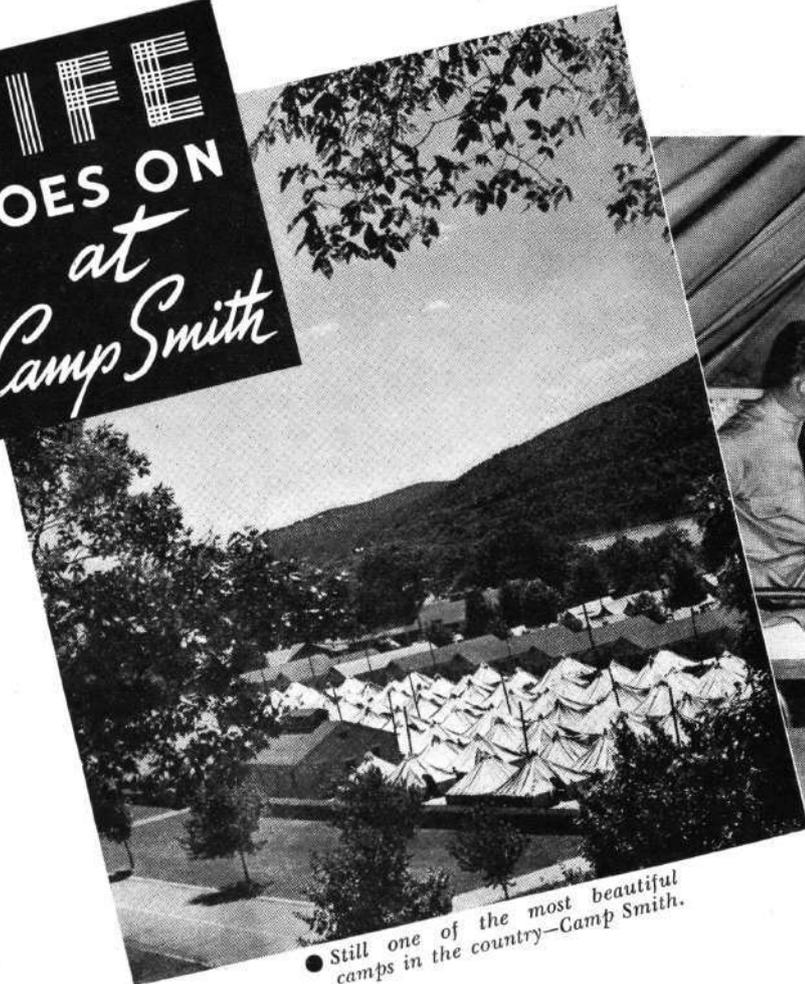
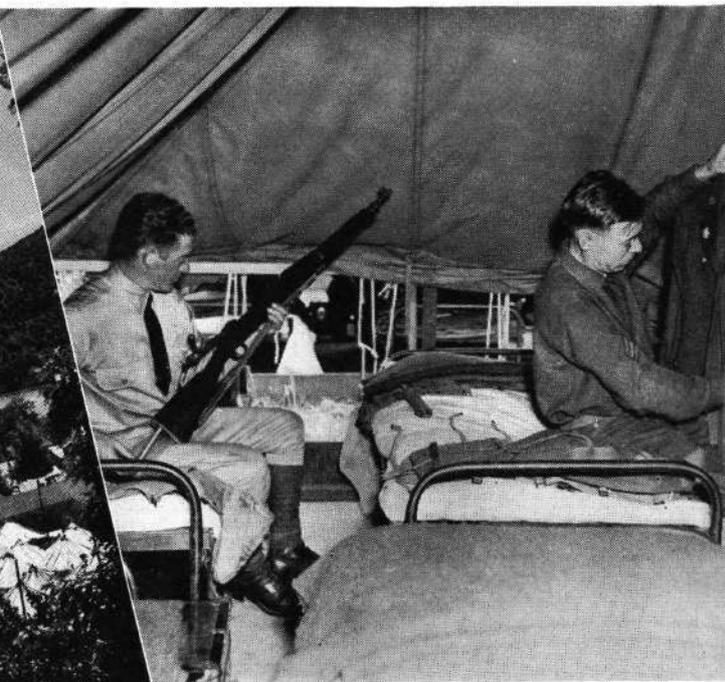
● Instructor from 212th Coast Artillery (AA) explains mechanism of 3" anti-aircraft gun to members of the 107th Infantry.



● Members of the 107th Infantry grouped about sound locator loaned by the 212th Coast Artillery (AA) for purposes of instruction.

LIFE
GOES ON
at
Camp Smith

● A soldier's home at camp must always be ready for inspection.



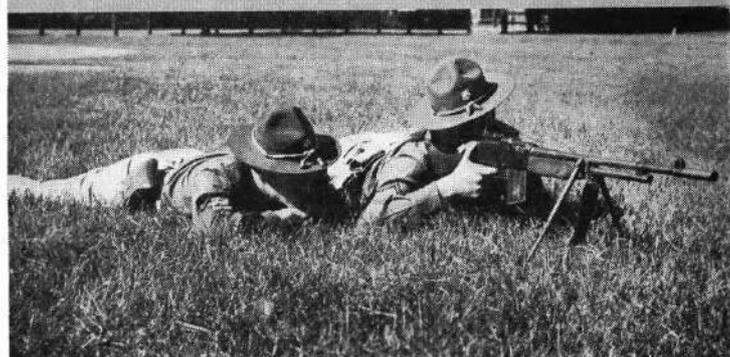
● Still one of the most beautiful camps in the country—Camp Smith.



● The gas chamber is used for instruction purposes during every tour.



● Rifle instruction being conducted by the 10th Infantry.



● The Browning Automatic Rifle as a light machine gun.





● A Tenth Regiment officer gives the new men a few final tips before they fire.



● Tracking a high flying target.



● Before and after firing—and in between—keep the rifles clean.



● Regular Army instructor explains the .50 calibre machine gun.



● Following the explanation the 10th Infantry looks it over.

FIRST ARMY MANEUVER

(Continued from page 7)

VELOPED OR BETTER TACTICAL DISPOSITIONS ARE MADE. BLACK PAYS NO ATTENTION TO HIS SIGNAL.

(d) At night, white, red or blue lights or flash lights will replace flags.

(e) RED FLAG WITH WHITE CENTER—vertical and stationary—AREA WITHIN 100 YARDS OF THIS SIGNAL IS COVERED BY ARTILLERY FIRE. UNITS IN, OR PASSING THROUGH THE AREA, WILL RECEIVE CASUALTIES.

(f) YELLOW FLAG. Should be displayed by troops of artillery or other arms having 37mm or machine 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.

(3) All troops concerned must promptly obey all flag signals seen.

f. Identifications.

(1) Neutral.

(a) Headquarters, Director, First Army Maneuvers: Red, white, and blue arm band with D superimposed.

(b) Observers and Visitors: Yellow arm band.

(c) Correspondents: Green arm band.

(d) Miscellaneous: Blue hat band.

(e) Vehicles: Green pennant.

(f) Ambulances: Red Cross marking.

(2) Umpires.

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

(b) Area Umpires: White hat bands and white strap over and under left shoulder.

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

(d) Vehicles: Chief Umpire: White flag with two scarlet stripes.

Others: Green and white flag with upper half green and lower half white.

Motorcycles: White hat band on driver.

(e) Umpire Planes: White streamers.

(3) Combatants.

(a) Personnel:

BLACK: Enlisted Men: Denim jacket.
Officers: Red hat band.

BLUE: None.

(b) Planes:

BLACK: White strip around wings and tail.

BLUE: None.

(4) Umpire identifications will not be used except

by umpire personnel actually engaged in umpire duties.

g. Penalties and Casualties.

(1) It must be remembered by all that the object of the maneuvers is to furnish instruction and training to all concerned. For this reason it is not considered desirable to withdraw any number of persons from their units or to rule out such units for any considerable length of time in order to give the effect of casualty losses. Also no prisoners or material will be captured. Umpires will from time to time, as penalties are assessed, notify commanders concerned of their assessed casualties in men and material. However the effect of such casualties will be given by penalties.

(2) The assessment of penalties will be made in various ways such as: slowing or halting the advance; retirement from a position occupied. Penalties against a defender may be given effect by permitting the attacker to advance more rapidly. Also umpires will take into consideration assessed losses in determining the combat power of the units.

(3) It is believed that normal attrition due to injuries or sickness will be sufficient to illustrate the operations of the system of evacuation. However, if such is not the case, Unit Umpires with medical units may set up problems or exercises designed to provide practice in such operations, using as a basis the assessed casualties. To assist in such exercises commanders should report such casualties through the proper channel in order that those connected with evacuation of same may plan their operations intelligently.

h. OFF LIMITS. (1) In addition to leased areas for base camps trespass rights for maneuver purposes are being obtained over large areas outside of towns. These areas are indicated on the Maneuver Area map issued with Training Memorandum No. 1, DHQ, dated April 1, 1940. The areas within the Maneuver Area over which such trespass is forbidden will be posted "OFF LIMITS" except for towns. All troops will be kept out of towns during maneuvers or field exercises except when passing through on public highways. There will be no simulated combat within towns. Umpires will render decisions governing engagements near towns so as to insure compliance with the foregoing. Private houses and grounds immediately adjacent thereto unless specifically leased for military purposes, and growing crops and newly planted ground will also be "OFF LIMITS" whether posted or not.

(2) Troops may move on public highways outside of the Maneuver Area in the two-sided Army Exercise, but no deployments are authorized. If opposing forces encounter each other, or simulated obstacles, outside of the Maneuver Area, umpires will decide the course of any possible action which might have ensued.

The 1940 Maneuver Area

BY ALEX. A. McCURDY

State Publicity Agent

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

ON a bright morning just 331 years ago—July 30, 1609 — a white man with some companions stood proudly defiant before a band of hostile Indians on the shore of a lake in a mountain-bordered valley. He was sword-girted and clad in steel corselet and plumed helmet. When the redskin warriors rushed toward him with blood-curdling war cries he raised a bell-mouthed arquebus and fired. The startled redskins saw two of their chiefs fall dead and a brave drop clutching at a mortal wound.

That shot was fired by the great French explorer, Samuel de Champlain, at a point somewhat north of the present Ticonderoga on the beautiful lake now bearing his name. It engendered everlasting enmity in the fierce Iroquois and made them lifelong allies of the English in the subsequent warfare for supremacy, raising Crown Point and Ticonderoga and leading Wolfe and Montcalm to victory and defeat respectively—but both to death—on the fateful field on the Plains of Abraham before Quebec.

Thus was the white man's warfare brought into that delectable land we now call the State of New York, making the northeastern area of the State the Belgium of the Colonial wars with the fertile Champlain Valley as the immediate objective, but with all of North America as the ultimate prize.

Possibly it may be said Champlain's arquebus sealed the fate of France in North America and lost to her the ultimate control of a continent—an empire. Who knows? However that may be answered, events in New York State always have had a major bearing on shaping the course of America. Hence, from the viewpoints of historic setting and national importance, the current field maneuvers of the First Army now being held in this region are in a decidedly fitting locale.

Today this area constitutes one of the most alluring summer and winter playgrounds of North America for vacationists, tourists and sightseers generally. Scattered throughout—along the Champlain Valley, in the surrounding Adirondacks and westward in the St. Lawrence Valley—are numerous delightful resort communities as well as thriving industrial villages.

Practically each one has some outstanding feature either as to historic importance or scenic attraction.

Much interesting data about these important scenic and historic places have been gathered by the Bureau of State Publicity of the Conservation Department, at Albany. This has been incorporated in a profusely illustrated booklet entitled, "A Fair Bargain . . . New York State This Year," which is now being distributed by the Bureau and may be obtained without cost by addressing an inquiry to the Bureau.

Among the many noteworthy scenic points of interest in the Plattsburgh-Champlain area is Ausable Chasm, rated as among Nature's masterpieces. This vast fissure has been chiseled through the granite mountains during countless ages by the Ausable River in its passage from the Adirondacks to Lake Champlain, south of Plattsburgh. The Ausable is one of three charming scenic rivers flowing from the Adirondacks into Lake Champlain, the others being the

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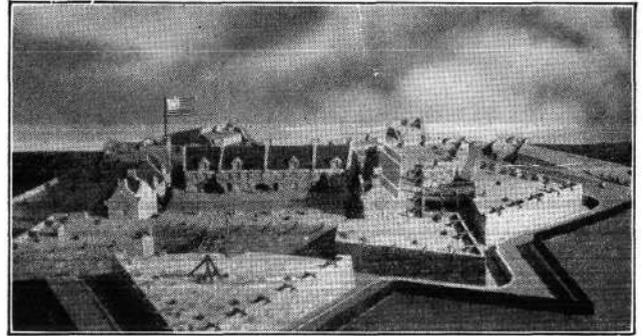
Saranac and the Chazy, the latter two originating in the widely known lakes of the same names.

The Ausable flows through some of the most scenic country of the entire Adirondack area particularly in the vicinity of the villages of Keene and Keene Valley. In the vicinity of those two communities there are thirty-two major mountain peaks including Mt. Marcy, highest in the State, and glorious Whiteface. The latter presents a particularly notable view from Wilmington Notch. From the summit of Whiteface, up which runs the notable Memorial Highway to the summit, the view overlooks practically the entire Adirondack region and over 50 lakes may be counted while the spires of Montreal—100 miles away—may be seen on a clear day.

Saranac Lake and Lake Placid have long been internationally known as both summer and winter resorts. In addition Saranac Lake, as a health resort, long ago became widely known through the work of Dr. E. L. Trudeau, and the little cottage ("Little Red") where he established his first sanitarium is a mecca for tourists. This is also true of the cottage where Robert Louis Stevenson lived and labored for a time. The famous Philosophers' Camp is another point of interest. No tourist visiting Lake Placid would regard the trip as complete without having viewed the excellent statue of John Brown, abolitionist. This is situated just south of the village on the old Brown farm and the farmhouse has been carefully preserved in its original state to receive thou-

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sands of visitors each year. One of the summer attractions of Lake Placid is indoor ice skating in the Olympic Arena.

Another intriguing place to visit in the Adirondacks is Lyon Mountain facing on beautiful Upper Chateaugay Lake. Here is one of the active mining operations in the State with the works of the Republic Steel Company producing high grade magnetic iron ore on a comparatively large scale. In addition the surrounding region is a paradise for the sportsman with excellent fishing in the lakes and streams and fine hunting for deer, bear and fox.

The road from Lyon Mountain runs into Malone, thriving community known as "Star of the North" and known for its lure for sportsmen also. It is relatively convenient to the Roosevelt International Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Rooseveltown.

There are two other notable examples of the bridge builder's art in this general area. These are the Lake Champlain bridges from Crown Point to Chimney Point, Vermont, and from Rouses Point to Alburg. These two interstate crossings connect the principal Adirondack motor routes with those of northern New England.

With reference to Lake Champlain it is interesting to note that the second steamer to be operated in the world was the Vermont which was placed in service on the lake in 1808, or only one year after Robert Fulton's Clermont steamed along the Hudson. Its speed in good weather was five hours and its schedule from Whitehall to St. John's was thirty-nine hours—which was seldom attained however.

Space does not permit detailed accounts of the many other interesting facts about Lake Champlain and the Plattsburgh area in general, nor of the many excellent communities along its shores including such as Port Henry, Westport, Port Kent, Port Douglas, Chazy and Cliff Haven, the last mentioned being the location of the internationally known Catholic Summer School of America and the Champlain Assembly.

Visitors to New York State will find many things of interest to them throughout the region and accommodations to suit all tastes and purses. Natives of the State who are visiting the region for the first time will find many sights of interest.

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SHOT TOWERS

IN June, 1907, the last remaining shot tower in New York City was razed, and with the destruction of that structure went not only a long-familiar landmark but an industry which probably never has been revived in New York City; the shot-making industry.

For the benefit of those who never saw one, most of the old shot towers were built of rough brick and resembled a cross between a disused chimney and a misplaced lighthouse. Gazing at one of them, one wondered why there was no light, or else watched for smoke to issue from its top.

The first shot tower erected in New York City was built by George Youle upon the high bluff then fronting the East River between 53rd and 54th Streets. Constructed in 1821, the tower was about 110 feet in height, and being situated in an ill-chosen section of the city, was rather short-lived. Continual heavy blasting of the rock formation in the neighborhood jarred the tower until its walls crumbled under the impact of the repeated shocks.

Evidently Youle was a rather

determined man—or a foolish one—for by March, 1823, he had another shot tower almost completed upon the site of the former one. Perhaps the blasting had been stopped—the records do not show—but even before the tower was finished, shot was being made in it.

Apparently the Youle Shot Tower had no competition, for the records of the city make no mention of any other within the city limits. Neither did there seem to be very much money making shot, for on May 14, 1833, the New York Commercial Advertiser carried the announcement that "The delightful structure of the shot tower belonging to Mr. George Youle and occupied as a house of entertainment by Mr. Hilton in 1831, is now open for the season of 1833." What was meant by "house of entertainment," is not clear.

In 1849 the tower was bought by Thomas Otis Le Roy and Company from Commodore Vanderbilt who apparently had acquired it somewhere along the line, although no notice of this appears in the records. How soon the Le-Roy Company began dropping shot after acquiring the tower is not recorded, but begin they did, for the New York Commercial Advertiser of October 2, 1852, reported that "Mr. George Youle's

shot tower at the foot of 54th Street and the East River is in active operation."

Today, standing squarely upon the site of the two old towers, is a large apartment building, while yachts tie up and seaplanes land at the foot of 54th Street below.

Thomas Otis Le Roy Company soon had a competitor in the drop-shot business, for in the middle of 1855 another shot tower was begun on Centre Street between Duane and Elm Streets.

The erecting of this tower introduced a new method of construction conceived by one Bogardus, a noted architect of that period. This new tower, more than 170 feet high, was the first building in New York City to have an iron framework partly supporting the walls and floors in a manner similar to modern construction. The uprights of the frame were cast-iron columns bolted on. All of the iron framework was enclosed in the brick masonry. Octagonal in shape instead of the conventional round, or square, the tower was twenty-four feet in diameter at the bottom and tapered to twelve feet at the top, 175 feet above.

Today the triangular little park in the center of Foley Square in downtown New York occupies the site of this old tower.

Evidently the shot business was

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on the upgrade at this time, for by December, 1856, another shot tower had been built almost within a stone's throw of the one on Centre Street. This tower, built by Tatham and Brothers on a plot at 82 Beekman Street was similar in looks and construction to the tower built on Centre Street except that instead of tapering slightly, the first five tiers were perfectly perpendicular. From that point on upward, the sides of the tower inclined so that at its top, 217 feet from the ground, it was only nine feet in diameter.

The records concerning this last and largest shot tower are woefully incomplete, there being little data about it between the time it was finished and when it was demolished in June, 1907.

So hail and farewell, rough old pioneers in shot making! You marked the beginning of a method of manufacture that has been very hard to improve on, for shot is still made by dropping from high towers.

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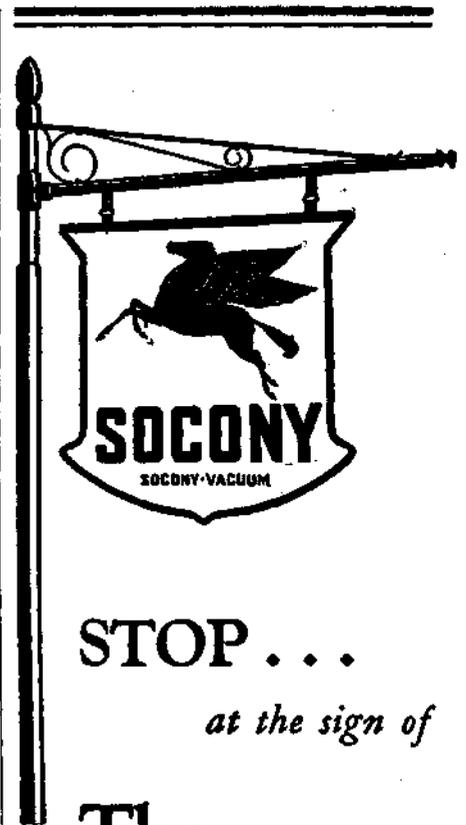
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The 1940 State Matches

Continued from July issue

Bulletin No. 13:

THE GENERAL ROBERTSON MATCH

1000 YARDS—SLOW FIRE—INDIVIDUAL—172 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 10, 1940.

Course: Ten shots at 1000 yards, prone.

COMPETITOR	SCORE
1. Pvt. J. J. Kegney, 2nd Bn., N.M.	47
2. Sgt. M. King, 165th Inf.	46
3. AS Thomas Lennon, 1st Bn., N.M.	45
4. Sgt. C. Delorenze, 105th Inf.	44
5. Cpl. I. Weiner, 71st Inf.	43
6. Pfc. J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.	43
7. Sgt. H. V. Meyers, 369th Inf.	42
8. Sgt. M. Netheway, 105th Inf.	42
9. 1st Sgt. T. Fennell, 102nd Eng.	41
10. Capt. E. K. Johnson, 106th Inf.	41
11. Pfc. W. B. Simpson, 369th Inf.	41
12. Pfc. E. B. Cox, 107th Inf.	41
13. Sgt. A. O'Connell, 165th Inf.	40
14. Pvt. J. J. Neff, 174th Inf.	40
15. Capt. H. F. Ross, 165th Inf.	40
16. Sgt. E. H. Martin, 174th Inf.	40
17. 1st Lt. W. H. Schoenleber, 106th Inf.	40
18. Sgt. E. G. Reitheimer, 14th Inf.	40
19. 1st Lt. S. Pampinella, 71st Inf.	40
20. Pfc. C. F. Schwab, 14th Inf.	40
21. Capt. A. S. Ward, 369th Inf.	39
22. Cpl. M. Breen, 102nd Eng.	39
23. Cpl. C. F. Cusanelli, 14th Inf.	39
24. Sgt. C. D. Fox, 14th Inf.	39
25. Sgt. C. Mason, 107th Inf.	39

147 others competed.

(All photos by Oliver)



Bulletin No. 15:

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH

TEAMS OF THREE—28 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 11, 1940.

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

TEAM	600 Yd.	1000 Yd.	Total
1. COMPANY F, 102ND ENGINEERS			
Pvt. A. Walle	46	48	94
Sgt. B. A. Evans	48	42	90
Capt. W. A. Swan	43	43	86
Total			270
2. Co. K, 10th Infantry			
3. Co. I, 107th Infantry			252
4. Co. F, 105th Infantry			249
5. Co. G, 107th Infantry			248
6. Co. K, 14th Infantry			244
7. Co. G, 71st Infantry			240
8. Co. I, 14th Infantry			239
9. Service Co., 369th Infantry			239
10. Co. B, 102nd Engineers			238
11. Co. G, 105th Infantry			237
12. Co. G, 174th Infantry			236
13. Co. E, 106th Infantry			235
14. Co. A, 1st Marine Bn., N.Y.N.M.			234
15. Co. L, 14th Infantry			233
16. Co. K, 174th Infantry			230
17. Co. F, 174th Infantry			230
18. Co. B, Marines, N.Y.N.M.			227
19. Co. L, 105th Infantry			224
20. Co. F, 165th Infantry			224
21. Co. K, 107th Infantry			216
22. Co. C, 369th Infantry			214
23. Co. E, 174th Infantry			211
24. 2nd Div., 1st Bn., N.Y.N.M.			185
25. Co. K, 369th Infantry			176
26. Co. I, 369th Infantry			170
27. 8th Div., 2nd Bn., N.Y.N.M.			169
28. 5th Div., 2nd Bn., N.Y.N.M.			157

Bulletin No. 16:

THURSTON MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—171 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 11, 1940.

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

COMPETITOR	SCORE
1. Sgt. C. Mason, 107th Inf.	97

2. Pvt. P. H. Agramonte, 107th Inf.....	95
3. Sgt. W. A. Spieth, 107th Inf.....	94
4. Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.....	93
5. Capt. E. L. Bell, 14th Inf.....	92
6. Sgt. J. Fernandez, 71st Inf.....	92
7. Capt. H. F. Ross, 165th Inf.....	92
8. Cpl. F. E. Stephan, 174th Inf.....	91
9. Cpl. Battaglia, 71st Inf.....	91
10. Cpl. H. Clark, 174th Inf.....	90
11. Sgt. C. Delorenze, 105th Inf.....	90
12. Capt. A. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.....	90
13. Capt. A. Ward, 369th Inf.....	90
14. Lieut. J. Batstone, 107th Inf.....	90
15. Pvt. P. Tantullo, 165th Inf.....	90
16. Sgt. J. Varda, 14th Inf.....	90
17. Sgt. Terleski, 71st Inf.....	90
18. Pvt. W. Simpson, 369th Inf.....	90
19. Sgt. Maloney, 71st Inf.....	90
20. Capt. R. Nott, 107th Inf.....	90
21. Sgt. Calandra, 102nd Eng.....	90
22. Sgt. Geo. Seidel, 107th Inf.....	90
23. Capt. R. Devereux, 107th Inf.....	90
24. Lieut. H. Klein, 102nd Eng.....	90

147 others competed.



Bulletin No. 17:

**THE GOVERNOR'S MATCH
INDIVIDUAL—154 ENTRIES**

When Fired: June 11, 1940.

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

COMPETITOR	SCORE
1. 1st Sgt. T. Fennell, 102nd Eng.....	98
2. Cpl. W. A. Powell, 107th Inf.....	97
2. Capt. R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.....	97
4. Capt. H. F. Ross, 165th Inf.....	97
5. Sgt. L. W. Short, 10th Inf.....	96
5. Sgt. E. S. Connolly, 174th Inf.....	96
5. Pvt. J. F. Schaub, 106th Inf.....	96
5. Sgt. F. Palmieri, 106th Inf.....	96
5. Pvt. D. Brown, 107th Inf.....	96
5. Sgt. R. Deverall, 107th Inf.....	96
11. 1st Sgt. T. J. O'Brien, 165th Inf.....	96
12. Capt. W. A. Swan, 102nd Eng.....	95
12. Sgt. E. H. Martin, 174th Inf.....	95
14. Capt. W. S. Ward, 369th Inf.....	95
15. Sgt. D. O'Leary, 165th Inf.....	94
16. Sgt. J. Terleski, 71st Inf.....	94
17. Cpl. J. Babernitz, 106th Inf.....	94
18. Capt. A. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.....	93
18. 1st Lt. J. Batstone, 107th Inf.....	93
18. Cpl. G. Angelides, 71st Inf.....	93
21. Pvt. E. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.....	93
21. Pvt. F. Francisco, 102nd Eng.....	93
23. Sgt. H. Calendo, 174th Inf.....	92
23. Sgt. B. Evans, 102nd Eng.....	92

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Bulletin No. 20:

THE BRIGADE AND HEADQUARTERS MATCHES

TEAMS OF TWELVE—10 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 12, 1940.

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

TEAM	Headquarters Match	SCORE
1. 102nd Engineers	1581
No opposition		
<i>51st Cavalry Brigade Match</i>		
1. 101st Cavalry	1209
No opposition		
<i>53rd Infantry Brigade Match</i>		
1. 106th Infantry	1569
2. 105th Infantry	1518
<i>54th Infantry Brigade Match</i>		
1. 107th Infantry	1640
No opposition		
<i>87th Infantry Brigade Match</i>		
1. 71st Infantry	1561
2. 174th Infantry	1557
3. 369th Infantry	1542
<i>93rd Infantry Brigade Match</i>		
1. 165th Infantry	1540
2. 14th Infantry	1474
<i>Naval Militia Brigade</i>		
1. 31st Fleet Division (6 men-score doubled)	1424
2. 32nd Fleet Division (6 men-score doubled)	1344
3. 1st Battalion	1214
4. 4th Battalion	1139
5. 2nd Battalion	1085

Bulletin No. 21:

THE CAMP SMITH MATCH

TEAMS OF EIGHT—11 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 12, 1940.

Course: A Musketry Problem.

TEAMS	SCORE
1. 107th Infantry	..... 490
2. 106th Infantry	..... 469
3. 102nd Engineers	..... 452
4. 174th Infantry	..... 425
5. 165th Infantry	..... 396
6. 105th Infantry	..... 386
7. 71st Infantry	..... 367
8. 14th Infantry	..... 357
9. 1st Battalion, N.Y.N.M.	..... 350
10. 2nd Battalion, N.Y.N.M.	..... 321
11. 369th Infantry	..... 279

Bulletin No. 22:

THE GENERAL HASKELL MATCH

TEAMS OF SIX—19 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 12, 1940.

Course: Ten shots at 200 yards, Slow Fire, Standing, Target A.
 Ten shots at 300 yards, Rapid Fire, Prone from Standing, Target A, Time 1 minute, 10 seconds.
 Ten shots at 600 yards, Slow Fire, Prone.
 Ten shots at 1000 yards, Slow Fire, Prone.



TEAMS	SCORE
1. 165th Infantry, No. 1	..... 994
2. 102nd Engineers, No. 2	..... 989
3. 71st Infantry, No. 1	..... 968
4. 106th Infantry, No. 1	..... 953
5. 107th Infantry, No. 2	..... 941
6. 107th Infantry, No. 1	..... 916
7. 107th Infantry, No. 3	..... 916
8. 369th Infantry, No. 1	..... 913
9. 106th Infantry, No. 2	..... 902
10. 174th Infantry, No. 2	..... 900
11. 165th Infantry, No. 2	..... 899
12. 174th Infantry, No. 1	..... 897
13. 102nd Engineers, No. 1	..... 887
14. 14th Infantry, No. 1	..... 884
15. 71st Infantry, No. 2	..... 863
16. 174th Infantry, No. 3	..... 816
17. 14th Infantry, No. 2 797
18. 369th Infantry, No. 2 766
19. 106th Infantry, No. 3 672

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Bulletin No. 23:

**THE NEW YORK STATE MATCH
TEAMS OF TWELVE—10 ENTRIES**

When Fired: June 14, 1940.

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

TEAM	TOTAL
107th Infantry	3849
102nd Engineers	3803
106th Infantry	3730
71st Infantry	3727
174th Infantry	3718
165th Infantry	3665
14th Infantry	3597
369th Infantry	3592
2nd Battalion, N.Y.N.M.	3250
1st Battalion, N.Y.N.M.	3139

Bulletin No. 24:

**THE GENERAL OTTMANN
AGGREGATE POINT TROPHY—8 ENTRIES**

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

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

TEAM	AGGREGATE
1. 107th Infantry	7256
2. 102nd Engineers	7186
3. 106th Infantry	7068
4. 174th Infantry	6976
5. 165th Infantry	6965
6. 71st Infantry	6943
7. 369th Infantry	6825
8. 14th Infantry	6747

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Bulletin No. 25:

**TWO MAN TEAM MATCHES
600 YARD MATCH—151 ENTRIES**

This was an elimination match fired over the entire week with progressive elimination resulting in the following teams competing:

Captain A. S. Ward-Private W. B. Simpson, 369th Infantry.
Lieutenant J. K. Batstone-Private J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.
Won by
Captain Ward-Private Simpson, 369th Infantry—Score..... 90

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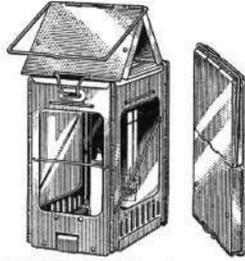
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Bulletin No. 26:

SECOND BATTALION NAVAL MILITIA VETERANS' TROPHY

TEAMS OF TWELVE—3 ENTRIES

When Fired: June 13, 1940.

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

TEAM	SCORE
1. First Battalion	781
2. Second Battalion	738
3. Fourth Battalion	613



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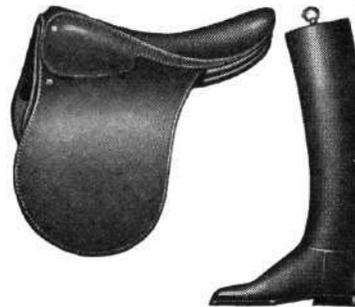
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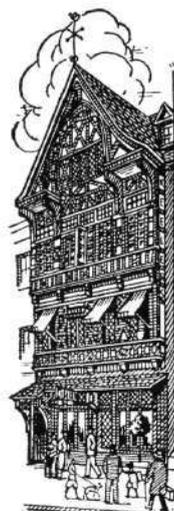
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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF MAY, 1940

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (May 1-31, Inclusive).....90.13%

Maximum Authorized Strength, N.Y.N.G.....	1508 Off.	22 W. O.	24095 E. M.	Total 25625
Present Strength, N.Y.N.G.....	1362 Off.	20 W. O.	22586 E. M.	Total 23968

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.

369th Infantry	96.15% (2) ⁴
Actual Strength...1335	
106th Field Art.	95.78% (3) ²
Actual Strength...832	
121st Cavalry	95.58% (4) ²
Actual Strength...613	
105th Infantry	94.45% (5) ¹⁹
Actual Strength...1301	
Spec. Trps. 21st Cav. Div.	94.07% (6) ⁵
Actual Strength...136	
156th Field Art.	93.71% (7) ⁷
Actual Strength...741	
174th Infantry	92.24% (8) ⁸
Actual Strength...1305	
212th Coast Art.	90.98% (9) ¹⁷
Actual Strength...937	
102nd Med. Regt.	90.77% (10) ¹¹
Actual Strength...628	
104th Field Art.	90.76% (11) ¹²
Actual Strength...757	
10th Infantry	90.73% (12) ²⁷
Actual Strength...1309	
102nd Observation Sqdn.	90.55% (13) ¹⁴
Actual Strength...125	
Spec. Trps. 27th Div.	90.28% (14) ²⁴
Actual Strength...423	
245th Coast Art.	90.16% (15) ¹³
Actual Strength...1125	
244th Coast Art.	89.95% (16) ⁹
Actual Strength...941	
107th Infantry	89.61% (17) ¹⁵
Actual Strength...1044	
101st Cavalry	89.15% (18) ²³
Actual Strength...614	
165th Infantry	88.74% (19) ¹⁶
Actual Strength...1364	

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Quartermaster Regt.				
97.64% (1) ¹				
Actual Strength...320				
HEADQUARTERS	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	5	40	40	100
HDQRS. 1st BN.	5	2	2	100
COMPANY A	4	49	45	91
COMPANY B	5	49	49	100
HDQRS. 2nd BN.	5	2	2	100
COMPANY C	5	47	47	100
COMPANY D	5	45	43	95
HDQRS. & HDQRS. DET. 3rd BN.	5	7	7	100
COMPANY E	5	33	33	100
COMPANY F	5	50	49	98
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	11	11	100
	340	333	333	97.64

54th Inf. Brig.	94.11% (4) ⁴
Actual Strength...51	
Hq. 27th Div.	93.65% (5) ⁶
Actual Strength...63	
93rd Inf. Brig.	93.47% (6) ⁸
Actual Strength...46	
51st Cav. Brig.	93.24% (7) ⁷
Actual Strength...73	
52nd F.A. Brig.	92.00% (8) ⁶
Actual Strength...52	
53rd Inf. Brig.	91.30% (9) ⁹
Actual Strength...44	

BRIGADE STANDING

71st Infantry	88.24% (20) ¹⁰	87th Inf. Brig.	92.54% (1) ¹
Actual Strength...1177		Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry	
258th Field Art.	88.24% (21) ²⁵	51st Cav. Brig.	92.40% (2) ²
Actual Strength...1008		Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry	
105th Field Art.	87.65% (22) ¹⁸	52nd Field Art. Brig.	91.16% (3) ⁸
Actual Strength...748		Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery	
14th Infantry	87.28% (23) ²²	Brig. Hqrs. C.A.C.	90.39% (4) ⁴
Actual Strength...1207		Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery	
102nd Engineers	87.06% (24) ²¹	53rd Inf. Brig.	88.18% (5) ⁷
Actual Strength...544		Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 10th Infantry 105th Infantry 106th Infantry	
106th Infantry	86.89% (25) ²⁶	93rd Inf. Brig.	88.15% (6) ⁶
Actual Strength...1397		Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry	
108th Infantry	85.74% (26) ²⁰	54th Inf. Brig.	87.62% (7) ⁸
Actual Strength...1297		Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry	
101st Signal Bn.	85.51% (27) ⁶		
Actual Strength...264			
87th Inf. Brig.	100.00% (1) ¹		
Actual Strength...50			
Brig. Hq. C.A.C.	100.00% (2) ²		
Actual Strength...11			
State Staff	98.70% (3) ³		
Actual Strength...80			

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THEY'VE GOT THOSE EXTRAS THAT WIN BALL GAMES

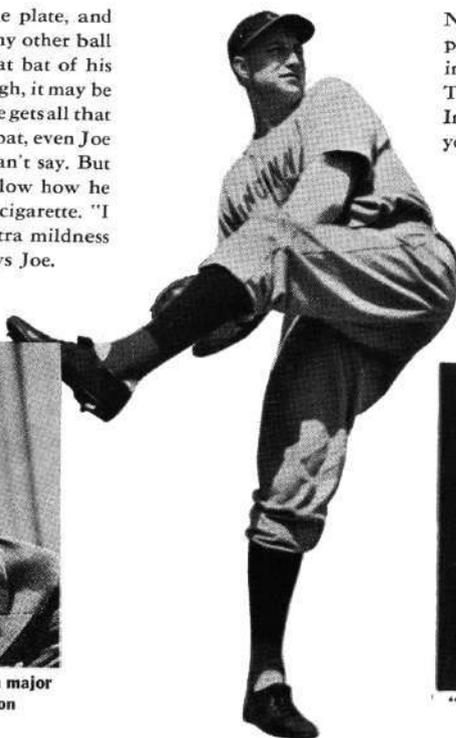
Yes, it's the extras that carried Joe DiMaggio, "Bucky" Walters, and George Case to the top. The extras of slower burning won them to Camel cigarettes



HE STEPS UP to the plate, and he looks like 'most any other ball player. But when that bat of his comes crashing through, it may be the ball game! How he gets all that extra power into his bat, even Joe Di Maggio himself can't say. But you can easily see below how he gets the *extras* in his cigarette. "I smoke Camels for extra mildness and extra flavor," says Joe.



JOE DI MAGGIO—He topped both major leagues in batting last season



NO, "Bucky" Walters has no magic pitch. The magic's in his extra pitching sense—the extra degree of control. Those are the *extras* in his pitching. In his cigarette, "Bucky" will tell you: "Extra mildness and extra coolness win with me. So I smoke slower-burning Camels." Yes, Camel's costlier tobaccos and slower way of burning mean extra pleasure—and extra smoking per pack (see below, left).



"BUCKY" WALTERS—He won more games in 1939 than any other pitcher in the majors

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EXTRA MILDNESS

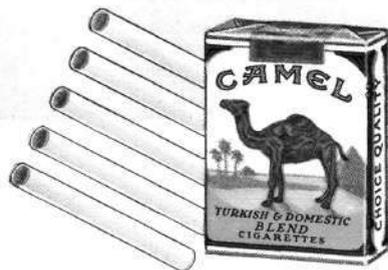
EXTRA COOLNESS

EXTRA FLAVOR

In recent laboratory tests, CAMELS burned 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—slower than *any* of them. That means, on the average, a smoking *plus* equal to

5

**EXTRA SMOKES
PER PACK!**



THE CASE of the stolen base—George Case. *Extra smartness* in getting the jump on the pitcher... *extra speed* in getting there ahead of the ball—those big extras have won George Case acclaim as the "fastest base-runner in the game today." Extras *do* make a difference—even in cigarettes.

With George Case—with millions of others—the *extras* of costlier tobaccos in slower-burning Camels are the difference between just smoking and smoking pleasure at its best. Turn to Camels. Enjoy an extra measure of mildness, coolness, and flavor—and extra smoking (see left).



GEORGE CASE—He stole more bases last year than any other man in the majors

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THE CIGARETTE OF COSTLIER TOBACCOS