ANDOVER NEWS

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Our Keynote:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

ANDOVER, N. Y. ---------- JUNE 18, 1942

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Here, Too, Is a Corregidor

MOTHER presenting the family ration card at the grocery store for sugar.—Father counting the miles he drives on his job and wondering if he will be allowed enough more gasoline to make even his minimum rounds as a salesman.—Sister pondering how her office will get thru the war with its antiquated cash register and how long she will be able to get hair curlers, mechanical pencils, kitchen knives or some of the other four hundred articles no longer to be made of iron or steel.—Brother and his young wife sizing up the tires on their car and speculating whether these will wear out or be requisitioned before he, notwithstanding his 3-A classification, is called to the Army.

This is a representative American family today. In thousands of households the exactions of war have struck much nearer home—a loved one lost or injured, income practically stopped during change of employment or conversion of a business, education or a career interrupted to enter one of the armed services, hours taken from nursery and fireside to attend first-aid classes, tie up bundles for Britain, or herd people off the street in practice blackouts.

And yet America has scarcely been touched. For her the fires of war have only begun to burn. For most, sacrifice is still a word rather than an experience. Inconvenience or annoyance—these are all the war has cost a majority of Americans thus far. But a higher price will have to be paid for victory.

Men who have stood floggings and torture in concentration camps can tell Americans what part of that price is. Norwegians who braved capture and an icy sea in small boats to join their comrades; Frenchwomen who have bundled their children in rags to shiver thru a coalless winter; Greek storekeepers who have seen their shelves looted while their countrymen starved; Chinese who have watched the skies rain death for four years; Filipino boys who fought beside Americans on Bataan and at Corregidor—these know the price!

President Roosevelt Says:

We, as a nation, are not fighting alone. In this planetary war we are a part of a great whole: We are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the valiant peoples of the United Nations, the massed, angered forces of common humanity. Unless all triumph, all will fail.—We are fighting in the greatest cause the world has known. We are fighting to free the people of this earth from the most ruthless, the most savage enemy the world has ever seen. We are dedicating all that we have and all that we are to the combat. We will not stop this side of victory.

Our own idea is that Tokyo, despite Japanese victories, is beginning to have the same feeling that came over Mussolini when the British refused to surrender after the fall of France.

Just two years ago the British were crowing because some of their soldiers got away from Dunkerque—now they are fussing because more of them are not being sent back.

The longest day of the year will soon arrive—What will you do with it?

When an individual makes up his mind to go to work, he is usually surprised by the pleasant results.

FATHER'S DAY

JUNE 21, the third Sunday in June, is observed as Father's Day. It is the logical sequel to Mother's Day. As Mother receives affectionate attentions on Mother's Day, so Father on his, is entitled to his share.

Fatherhood of any kind is a summons to the best that is within man. It is human, but it expresses the divine. It is the only word that we apply to God as well as man. The Lord's Prayer is addressed to "Our Father." The Father in Heaven and the father on earth thus are partners in the care of the family and the maintenance of the home.

Our reverence for George Washington is summed up on the saying that he was the "Father of His Country."

Genius, too, is described as fatherhood. We say that Chancer is the father of poetry, that Bacon is the father of science, that Gibbon is the father of history. It must be a great word that adds luster to such greatness.

Fathers and children are today depending more and more on companionship, mutual understanding, sharing of interests and occupations. And it means more than enjoyment. It is an insurance and an investment.

When a father takes his son or daughter to a ball game, a swim, bikes with him or his daughter, more is at stake than health and pleasure. The child finds that his father is a reasonable and consistent person and hence risks of incompatibility within the home are reduced. Also the father has learned without argument how best to say what his son or daughter ought to hear. His investment of time and trouble has yielded an asset.

The Sunbonnet Shines Again

THE sunbonnet will be widely worn this Summer, fashion experts predict. The sunbonnet has ever been a symbol of earnest endeavor. When men roll up their sleeves, it signifies that they have a difficult task ahead and are determined to get the job done without loss of time. When women don this not unbecoming tho utilitarian headwear, it means they are getting ready to do a man's work—hoeing in backyard gardens, "manning" reapers in wheat fields, trucking harvested grain to market—all in addition to seeing that the household machinery is kept running smoothly.

American women wore the sunbonnet during the days of civil strife when, their men called to the defense of the republic, they worked the farms to feed their families. It accompanied them when, by prairie schooner or by ox-team, they ventured into unsettled areas to carve out new homes for themselves and for the thousands that were to follow in their wake. Wherever the rifle of the pioneer went, the sunbonnet was not far behind. It has come to stand for quiet persistence and dauntless determination.

Intelligent co-operation, with tolerant excusing of the errors of others, explains most of mankind's progress.

You can go to the ends of the earth and find no better people than those in Andover. Make it your business to get along with them.

People who try to tell you what you can do, and can't do, should seek to control their own lives.

You can probably get religion anywhere, but the church is the best place that we know of.

The June bride crop shows no signs of being lost in the scuffle connected with the war.

Victory Gardens may be the idea now, but we might use 'em for food later on.

One of these days the United States will have plenty of destroyers and patrol boats, and that will be the end of Herr Hitler's U-boat menace.

USE THE BUCKET!

A Week of the War

The Office of Price Administration fixed July 1, 2 and 3 as the dates for motorists in the Eastern States and the District of Columbia to register for their new gasoline ration books. The permanent rationing sytem in the East becomes effective July 15, and the unit value of existing ration cards was doubled to six gallons to carry motorists to this date. The OPA said motorists who hold A or B cards have used all the units on them will not be able to get any more gasoline for the next 30 days unless they show need to a local rationing board.

Only A books will be issued by school registrars. Supplemental B and C permanent ration books, and bus and truck S books, will be issued by local rationing boards any time between July 1 and July 15. These books will be "tailored" to fit needs of individual motorists and companies, the Office said. B books containing 16 additional coupons will have a variable expiration date; C books containing as many as 96 additional coupons will be issued for three months, but coupons in excess of motorist's actual needs will be removed before the book is issued. Bus and truck S books will be good for four months and will cover just enough fuel for the mileage allowed in forthcoming ODT regulations. Gasoline service station operators will be required to turn over to suppliers the exact number of stamps for the amount of gasoline delivered to their stations.

Rubber and Oil

President Roosevelt ordered an intensive drive this week and next to collect from homes, offices, farms and factories all articles of rubber that have been or can be discarded. The scrap rubber is being collected by the nation's gasoline filling stations, transported to central collection points by petroleum industry trucks and sold to the Rubber Recovery Corporation. Under Secretary of War Patterson reported Army and Navy crude rubber requirements during the months after April 1, 1942, will be 800,000 tons, compared with the present U. S. reserve of 600,000 tons. He said he hoped the difference would be made up by the synthetic prouction prodgram.

Commerce Secretary Jones said the RFC will finance the construction of a 24-inch pipeline from Longview Tex., to Salem, Ill., at an estimated cost of $35 million. The pipeline will be completed December 1 and will have a capacity of 300,000 barrels a day.

Civilian Supply

The WPB limited the use of steel in the manufacture of baby carriages and prohibited the use of any other metal, except gold and silver, in such manufacture. The Board placed similar restructions on production of liturgical articles such as crucifixes, chalices and candlesticks. Deliveries of welding rods and electrodes were restricted to orders with high preference ratings, or to specified Government agencies and accredited schools of welding. The Board prohibited use of any but low-alloy steels in manufacture of chisels, hammers, punches and other tools, and prohibited, after September 1, production of mattresses or pads containing iron or steel.

Office of War Information Established

President Roosevelt created an Office of War Information, headed by Elmer Davis, writer and radio commentator, who was given authority to direct all the war information functions of the Government. The new agency will consolidate the functions and duties of the Office of Facts and Figures, the Office of Government Reports, the foreign information service of the Office of the Coordinator of Information, and certain activities of the Division of Information in the Office for Emergency Management.

Foreign Relations

The White House announced the President and Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov reached "full understanding with regard to the urgent tasks of opening a second European front in 1942" at discussions held in Washington from May 29 to June 4. In addition, the President and Mr. Molotov discussed measures for speeding U. S. war aid to the Soviet Union and the fundamental problems of post-war cooperation to safeguard "peace and security to the freedom loving peoples. Both sides state with satisfaction the unity of their views on all these questions," the announcement said. The State Department reported the U. S. and the Soviet Union have signed a Lend-Lease agreement similar to those between the U. S. and Britain and China.

The President announced the U. S. and Britain have established a Combined Production and Resources Board to bring together "the production programs of the United States and the United Kingdom into a single integrated program, adjusted to the strategic requirements of the war, and to all relevant production factors." Mr. Roosevelt also announced this country and Britain have established a Combined Food Board to investigate and formulate plans on any question, common to both countries, "relating to the supply, production, transportation, disposal, allocation or distrubution, in or to any part of the world, of foods, agricultural materials from which foods are derived, and equipment and non-food materials ancillary to the production of such foods."

The Armed Forces

The Senate completed Congressional action on legislation to raise the base pay of members of the armed forces to $50 a month, retroactive to June 1. The House passed and returned to the Senate a bill authorizing a basic allowance of $50 a month for dependents of members of the armed forces, $28 to be paid by the Government and $22 to be withheld from pay. The War Department reported arrangements have been completed for voluntary transfer to U. S. armed forces of Americans serving with Canadian armed forces.

The President asked Congress to appropriate $40 billion for the fiscal 1943 Army Supply Bill. The Senate passed and returned to the House an appropriation bill providing $650 million in cash and $2 billion in contract authorizations for the Nevy Department. The House pased and returned to the Senate a bill authorizing the Navy to acquire a total of 200 lighter-than-air craft, an increase from 72 specified in the Senate legislation.

The War Department announced that previous flying experience has been eliminated as a necessary qualification for Glider Pilot candidates. Applicants must be between 18 and 26. Those without prior experience will receive five weeks instruction in light power-driven airplanes. The Department said applicants for WAAC commission will not be accepted if they have persons who are dependent on their pay.

The War Front

The Navy announced the Japanese "have made landings on a small scale on Attu Island, at the extreme tip of the Aleutian Archipelago and, Japanese ships have been reported in the harbor of Kiska at the Rat group." Continuing Army and Navy aircraft attacks have forced the enemy to retire from the populated regions of the islands, the Navy said. These U. S. attacks are continuing, despite unfavorable weather conditions. The War Department announced arrival of additional units of the U. S. Army, including Negro troops, in the British Isles. Results of the Coral Sea battle showed U. S. naval task forces and land-based bombers sank one enemy aircraft carrier, three heavy cruisers, one light cruiser, two destroyers, several transports and small vessels; severely damaged and probably sank a cruiser and a destroyer; seriously damaged 20 additional vessels and shot down more than 100 enemy planes. U. S. losses were the aircraft carrier Lexington, the destroyer Sims and the tanker Neosho. In the battle of Midway Island two of the largest enemy aircraft carriers were sunk, two other medium-sized carriers were sunk, and at least 250 Japanese planes were destroyed, the Navy said.

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SUMMONS

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY COURT:
COUNTY OF ALLEGANY

GERTIE GLASE SLOCUM,
Plaintiff

against

BERTHA BLAUVELT SMITH, NINA WITTER, RONALD WITTER, HOWARD WITTER and CHARLES SLOCUM,
Defendants

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANTS:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer, or, if the complaint is not served with this Summons, to serve a notice of appearance, on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service. In case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Allegany.

Dated: May 11th, 1942.

REGINALD J. SOOTHERAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff
Office and Post Office Address
Andover, New York

TO RONALD WITTER:

The foregoing Summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an Order of Hon. Ward M. Hopkins, County Judge of Allegany County, dated May 29th, 1942, and filed with the Complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany at Belmont, New York.

REGINALD J. SOOTHERAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

The object of this action is to partition certain real property in which the said Ronald Witter has an interest, which interest is described in the Complaint filed in the County Clerk's Office at Belmont, New York, and that a brief description of the property affected by this action is being a house and lot situate on the Easterly side of Third Street in the Village of Andover, New York, and being the property owned by Chancy G. Witter during his life time and described in a Deed from Joseph L. Williams and Ida Williams to the said Chancy G. Witter, and recorded in Allegany County Clerk's Office on the 12th day of March, 1924, in Liber 259 of Deeds at Page 87.

Ask the Scientist

Question 1.—What is the best way to defend oneself against a poison gas attack by plane?

ANSWER—Poison gas may be sprayed as a liquid or may be dropped in the form of a bomb from a plane. The methods of defense are much the same in either case. First, go to cover while the gas is falling so that none of the liquid falls on you. Poison gas is heavier than air and tends to hover close to the ground and to collect in valleys and other low places such as cellars.

If you are in the open away from buildings and without a gas mask climb the nearest hill or even climb a tree. If you know where the gas fell and have sufficient time, try to circle around the gassed area and get on the side from which the wind is blowing. If the gas falls near you in a residential or business section go to the highest room in the building where the cracks around the doors should be tightly sealed with wet paper. A damp cloth over your face will protect you to some extent if the gas leaks into the room.

Under no circumstances should you go out of doors until the gas has cleared or been destroyed by the decontaminating squad, unless you are provided with a gas mask and special protective clothing. There is little to fear if these rules are followed. Don't get panicky, but act quickly. If you are sprayed with the liquid go immediately to your nearest gas hospital for treatment.—Dr. Aden King, chemist.

Question 2.—What was the dodo we hear about in the expression, "Dead as a dodo?"

ANSWER—The dodo was a large bird nearly as large as a swan. It had a huge, blackish bill, hooked like a parrot's; short, stout, yellow legs; and such small, rudimentary wings that it could not fly. Structurally it was a huge flightlss pigeon. It was a native of the island of Mauritius, a large island lying east of Madagasoa. This island, uninhabited at the time of its discovery in 1505, was first occupied by the Dutch in 1598. At that time the dodo was abundant. By 1681, less than 100 years later it was exterminated.—Prof Henry N. Jones.

Question 3.—In terms of food value, what is the difference between grass and spinach?

ANSWER—If by food value is meant their content of producing substances such as sugar, fats, and starch, grass and spinach are about equal and close to zero. However, their value to us as food lies in their content of minerals and vitamines and not in their content of heat producing units.

The department of agriculture has shown that an average person should eat every year 680 pounds of fruit and vegetables, exclusive of potatoes, to obtain an adequate supply of minerals and vitamines. As little as 12 pounds of dried grass would fulfill this requirement.

Dried grasspowder is now on the market and is being used to some extent, experimentally, to fortify bread. The grass used for this powder is not ordinary field grass but the young grassy shoots from cereal grains, oats, wheat, barley, and rye. Ordinary grass is too tough and full of indigestible fiber to be comfortably consumed.—Dr. King.

Question 4. Is it true that until the war began, most of our cigarette paper was manufactured in France? Why?

ANSWER—Yes, most of the cigarette paper was made in France from flax because they could make it cheaper and better up to the war. Now several paper mills are making it from flax in this country. There are some in New York, but the biggest plant is in North Carolina. It is a very large mill with five machines making all paper 24 hours a day and seven days a week.—Prof. Nelson Brown, forester.

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☐ Liberty Magazine ....1 Yr.
☐ Flower Grower ....1 Yr.
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☐ Popular Mechanics ....1 Yr.

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☐ Screenland ....1 Yr.
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☐ Science & Discovery....1 Yr.
☐ Outdoors (12 Issues)....14 Mo.
☐ Screen Guide ....1 Yr.
☐ The Woman ....1 Yr.
☐ Click ....1 Yr.

GROUP C — SELECT ONE MAGAZINE
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☐ Household Magazine ....2 Yr.
☐ Farm Jrnl. & Farmer's Wife. 2 Yr.
☐ Breeder's Gazette ....2 Yr.
☐ Capper's Farmer ....2 Yr.
☐ Modern Romances ....1 Yr.
☐ Pathfinder (Weekly) ....1 Yr.
☐ American Poultry Journal....2 Yr.
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Batavia Auto Races Only One Staged In State

Batavia, N. Y., June 17.—Big car auto rate drivers, deprived of the rich purses of the Indianapolis 500-mile grand prix and the national championship century grind at the New York State Fair in Syracuse because of war-time emergencies, will converge on Batavia, Sunday, June 28, for a series of title sprint events, it was announced today by officials of Hankinson Speedways.

Selected as one of the seven American raceways in which national championship races are to be staged this year, the Batavia competitions offer the sole opportunity for Empire state motor racing enthusiasts to witness the nation's leading speed kings in title battle. Suspension of the American Automobile Association contest board, governing body for the speedway stars, has thrown the national race for speed supremacy open to the world, Promoter Ralph A. Hankinson has pointed out in giving promise that the greatest field that has ever assembled here will figure in the seven-event program.

Even before Hankinson had definitely signed the lease for the Batavia race, he announced that he had secured assurances from such famous daredevil speedway stars as Ted Horn, Bob Sall, Indian Joe Chitwood, Wild Bill Holland, Tommy Hinnershitz, Mark Light, Dave Randolph, Rex Records and several others that they would compete. Entry blanks have been spread wholesale over every racing center from coast to coast by members of the Consolidated States Racing Association, the official sanctioning body for the 1942 championship series.

Headquarters for the Hankinson organization have been opened in Batavia and immediate work will be started on the half mile raceway to condition it for motor racing. Entries will be accepted at the Hankinson office until midnight, June 24. No midget cars will be eligible for the championship events but drivers may use the Indianapolis speedway type of machine or the regulation dirt track cars.

New Ruling For Absentee Voters

A new ruling on the regulations for absentee voters has been inaugurated this year to aid those who do not expect to be in their respective voting places on election day.

The former setup required a person who wished an absentee ballot to make the request for such ballot on one of the regular registration days.

Under the law as amended this year, central boards of registration will be established at the office of the election commissioner in Cuba, N. Y., for each election district in Allegany county on July 1 so that any person who does not expect to be home at the time of the coming fall election may come to Cuba any time after July 1st, register and file application for absentee ballot and then if they are not in the county on November 3rd their ballot will be sent to them for use in the election.

In other words, instead of being required to register and apply for an absentee ballot only on the regular registration day, any Allegany county voter may register and apply for absentee ballot at the Election Commissioner's Office in Cuba any time after July 1st.

This ruling was made especially for the convenience of men in the armed forces, but is available to any citizen of the county.

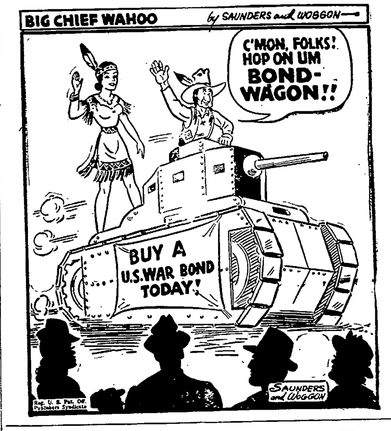
Notice

Examination for Position of Supervisor of Attendance

An examination for the position of Supervisor of Attendance will be held at the Andover Central School Saturday morning, June 27, 1942, at 10 a. m., in accordance with Section 640, Article 23 of the Education Law. Any person meeting the following minimum qualifications may take the examination:

Minimum Qualifications:

1. Twenty-one years of age.
2. In proper physical condition as determined by the medical inspector or other qualified physician.
3. Completion of at least a four-year high school or secondary school course.



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"Gasoline Is Where You Find It"

We are reprinting the following interesting article from the New York Times which contains several references to this area:

Gloversville — "Can't let you have any gas without a ration card" said the attendant or a service station somewhere west of Oneonta. "How do I know you aren't a spotter for the government?"

Having started for an unrationed area to gather a student daughter and her accumulations of one college year, I had stopped en route to see if the new law was really being obeyed. My blank had been filled the day prior to restrictions. It is some two hundred miles across New York State to my offspring's dormitory, but with nearly twenty gallons of gasoline I sallied fourth in faith that the car would average fourteen per cent and reach the promised land leaving my ration ticket still intact.

An occasional cloud of dust assailed me during the first 150 miles as I passed well-kept but closed stations. Being one of the "have nots" from the Eastern section, I was just curious enough to stop now and then at a station still open to study the reactions of the owners. There was much confusion. Plenty of resentment. Syracuse was bitter because Rochester was doing business as usual—no gas cards required.

For the Inner Man

The places doing anything were those lucky enough to have a beer license. They were the real lubricating oases of the highway. It was highballs instead of motor fuel, and outside of trucks traffic was as scarce as Japanese flags. The regular truck stops looked prosperous, crowded with privileged drivers drinking donations of hot coffee. One proprietor told me he could get only twelve pounds a week and might soon discontinue the practice of giving free coffee to the trade.

Traveling State 79, which was to have been a short cut to Ithaca, I came upon the reputed birthplace of John D. Rockefeller. What could be more fitting during this petroleum period than to pay homage to the gasoline king?. It proved to be a weather-beaten, two-story frame house on a back road. Later at a combination store and garage I paused to purchase a postcard picture of the oil magnate's old home. In the course of conversation that followed came an offer of ten gallons of gasoline without benefit of a card. It was declined with thanks, my optimism regarding the car's mileage ability still foremost in mind.

There came a time when it seemed folly to have refused. After a side trip to Taughannack Falls, much searching for the Mark Twain Study on the outskirts of Elmira, and a stop at Corning, it looked as though it would cost me a three-gallon unit before reaching the border. But it is thrifty to combine pleasure with business. It was mostly downhill between Jasper and Andover, N. Y., and it was a case of coast—or run out of gas. The car coasted over the county line and up to a pump. I lighted a cigarette and boldly exclaimed "Fill her up!"

From this point west the roadside attendants appeared jovial. No longer did sour faces pear out from stations along the highway. They were doing business. Customers drove up not only for a full tank but they came laden with cider jugs, bottles and any container that would hold gasoline.

An Oil Center

Wellsville, known as the hub of the Allegany County oil fields, is a town of wealth. Once the combined production of thirteen nearby wells was 219 barrels a day and 750,000 barrels were marketed in 1913. Production rose steadily and in 1937 here were 5,478,000 barrels of petroleum produced. These New York State oil fields differ from many others in that no derricks dot the landscape. A flooding technique is used, forcing the oil up out of the wells by water pressure.

These facts and figures were learned while being treated to a drink entitled "Nose Dive" at a place bearing the unique name of Pick-ups. Is there any wonder that I continued on to Friendship, N. Y. and the Cuba reservation?

No tour of these parts would be complete without seeing the Seneca Oil Spring. It is situated near Cuba Lake, the first observed petroleum spring in America and discovered in 1627 by Joseph de la Roche D'Allian, a Franciscan friar. He wrote of its very good oil. This is the first mention of oil found on the American continent. A stagnant brush-grown pool, the spring is eighteen feet in diameter and of unknown depth. The spring and adjacent land were reserved in perpetuity to the Seneca Indians by the Big Tree Treaty of 1797.

River of Oil

All night trucks rumbled by my hotel. Finally, like an insomnia victim counting sheep, I sat at the window and counted tank loads of petroleum. One hundred and thirty-two passed before sleep overtook me. Morning brought the information that they were enroute to a refinery.

But my job was to take a daughter away from this land of inflammables and return her to that part of the earth's surface known as the Adirondack State Park. We headed east on the U. S. 29 there suddenly appeared a large home-made sign, "Last chance to get gas without a ration card." It was while taking this advice that a young couple sauntered from a soda fountain. Arm in arm they approached a parked car near us. The boy turned to her and said, "Shall we drive around for an hour or so?" That is how the other half lives—where there is plenty of gasoline.

Too Much Name

Newark, N. J.—When No. U-572 of Draft Board 27 appeared, Clerk Joseph Kehir didn't know just what to do. The selectee's name wouldn't fit into the draft board's forms. It was Alevious Costas Pappageorgacopoulos.

TO SHARPEN YOUR MILITARY I. Q.

1. He is a native of New York City, a graduate of Yale, served as Secretary of War, commanded a field artillery regiment overseas in the World War, was Governor General of the Philippines, then Secretary of State and now is.....
2. What are commandos? How did the term originate?
3. Name the corresponding formations to a company of infantry in (a) cavalry; (b) artillery; (c) air force.
4. The soldier who wears this chevron is known in Army slang as the "top kick." What is his grade?

5. Define GHQ.
6. If you should hear an artilleryman speaking of an "Archie" to what might he be referring? (a) English man; (b) anti-aircraft gun; (c) radio telephone; (d) bomber co-pilot.
7. How would you address a man in uniform wearing two silver bars on his shoulder? (a) General; (b) Major; (c) Captain; (d) Corporal.
8. This insignia is worn by soldiers who have very responsible and sometimes dangerous duties. What is their branch of the Army?

9. To which fighting arm of the United States Army are most of the recruits being assigned?
10. This one is easy. Who are the WAACS?