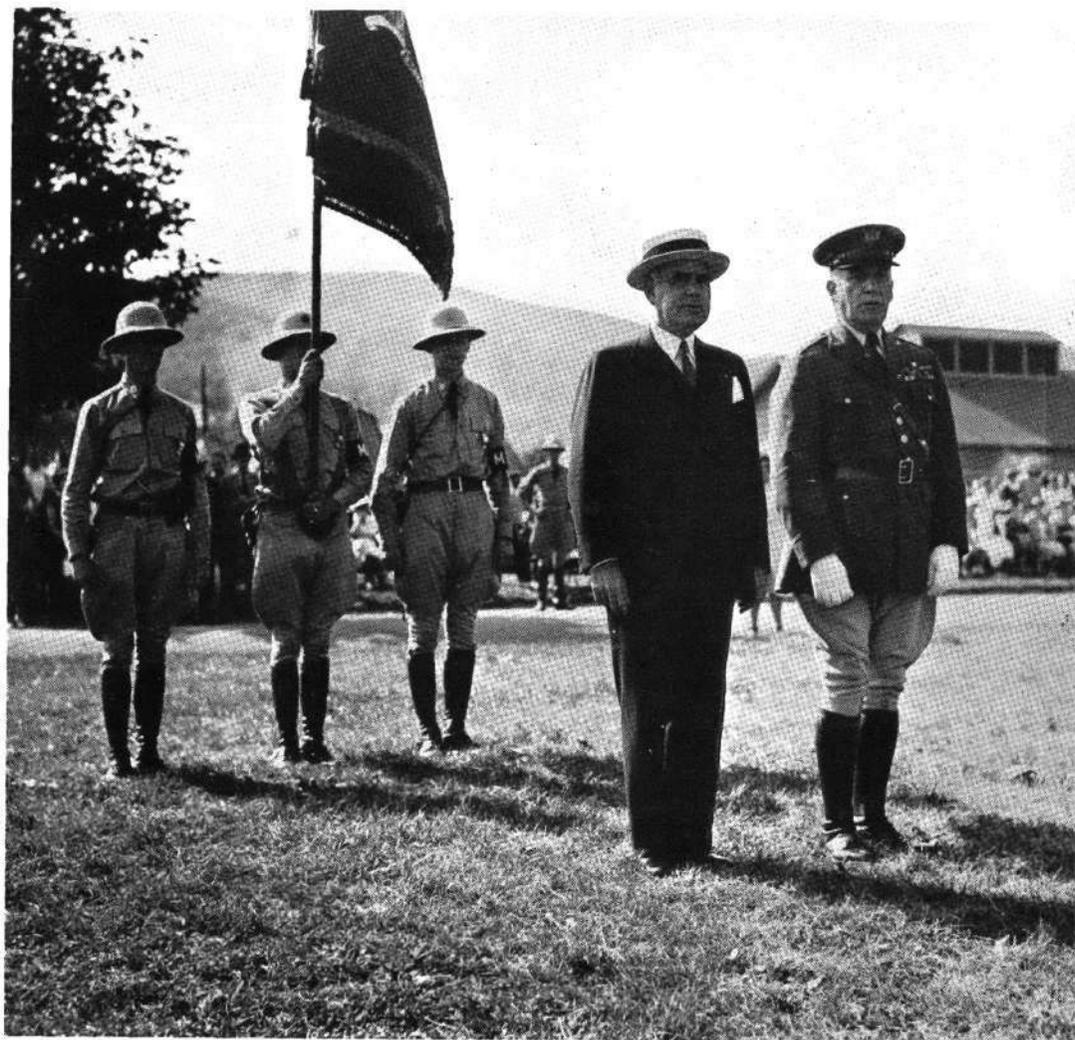


NEW YORK
NATIONAL
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GOVERNOR LEHMAN REVIEWING TROOPS AT CAMP SMITH

AUGUST

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1937

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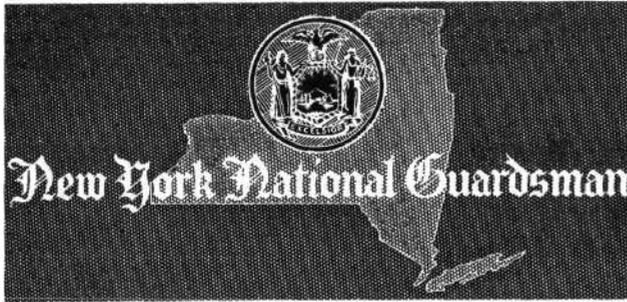
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The 161st Issue

Vol. XIV, No. 5

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

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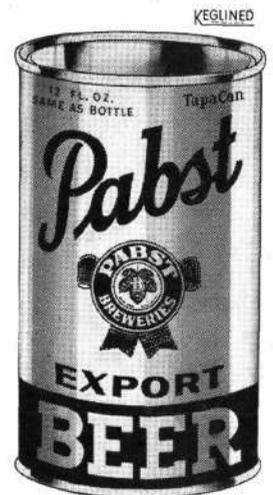
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Major General Ransom H. Gillett

Major General Gillett Retires

Completes 33 Years of Distinguished Service

ON June 6, 1937, Brigadier General Ransom H. Gillett, commanding the 53rd Brigade with Headquarters at Albany, retired from active service after 33 years with the colors and was commissioned Major General, N.Y.N.G.

General Gillett's family has been associated with the military since the early history of our country, he being a descendant of John Gillett, a lieutenant in the Continental Army in the American War for Independence. He obtained his early military training in various military schools and also served several enlistments in the National Guard of the District of Columbia and in the Naval Militia of the State of Connecticut.

In 1900 General Gillett enlisted in the New York National Guard as a private in Company A, 2nd New York Infantry, at Troy and, after passing through the various grades, he was commissioned a second lieutenant on Jan. 6, 1904, and promoted to 1st lieutenant on June 8th of the same year; being promoted to captain on May 31, 1907, in which grade he served until his promotion to major, commanding the Troy Battalion on April 16, 1913. In 1914 he resigned from the National Guard.

Following the entrance of the United States into the World War, he enlisted as a private in the 27th Division at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., on January 17, 1918, and was detailed to attend the Third Officers Training School at that camp.

On his graduation from the School on May 4, 1918, he was commissioned a major and assigned to command a battalion of the 106th Infantry. He went overseas with his battalion and commanded it in all

the important battles of the 27th Division in France. In the attack on the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918, he was badly wounded by machine gun fire and was invalided to England. Upon his discharge from the hospital two months later, he returned to duty with the regiment and accompanied it back to the United States for demobilization in 1919.

Upon the reorganization of the New York National Guard, immediately succeeding the War, he was commissioned Colonel of the 105th Infantry with headquarters at Troy. With characteristic energy he organized and built up the training of this Regiment bringing it to a high state of efficiency and remained in command until July 6, 1926, when he was promoted to the command of the 53rd Brigade by Governor Smith.

While in command of the Brigade he took an active part in its training and also in many division and brigade command post exercises showing in this work the same activity and decision which marked him as a leader in the World War.

General Gillett's military career has brought him many honors including the French Croix de Guerre; the Belgian Croix de Guerre; the Order of the Purple Heart and New York State Conspicuous Service Cross.

General Gillett lives with his wife in Lebanon, New York. Since graduation from college and law school, he has been most active in the pursuit of his profession, being a very successful trial lawyer. On June 14th, he was appointed a judge of the County Court of Columbia County by Governor Herbert H. Lehman. General Gillett has always been interested in local politics and is a power in upstate political councils.

156th Field Artillery Receives Standards

Impressive Ceremonies Mark Event



HISTORIC Newburgh, headquarters during a critical period of the Revolutionary War of General Washington and his army and at present the headquarters of the 156th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., was the scene of an impressive military ceremony on Saturday, June 12th, when the regimental standard of the 156th was received by Colonel Otto Thiede, commander of the unit. General William F. Schohl, commanding officer of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, made the presentation before a gathering of thousands of citizens of the historic city and a group of prominent military and civic guests of the regiment.

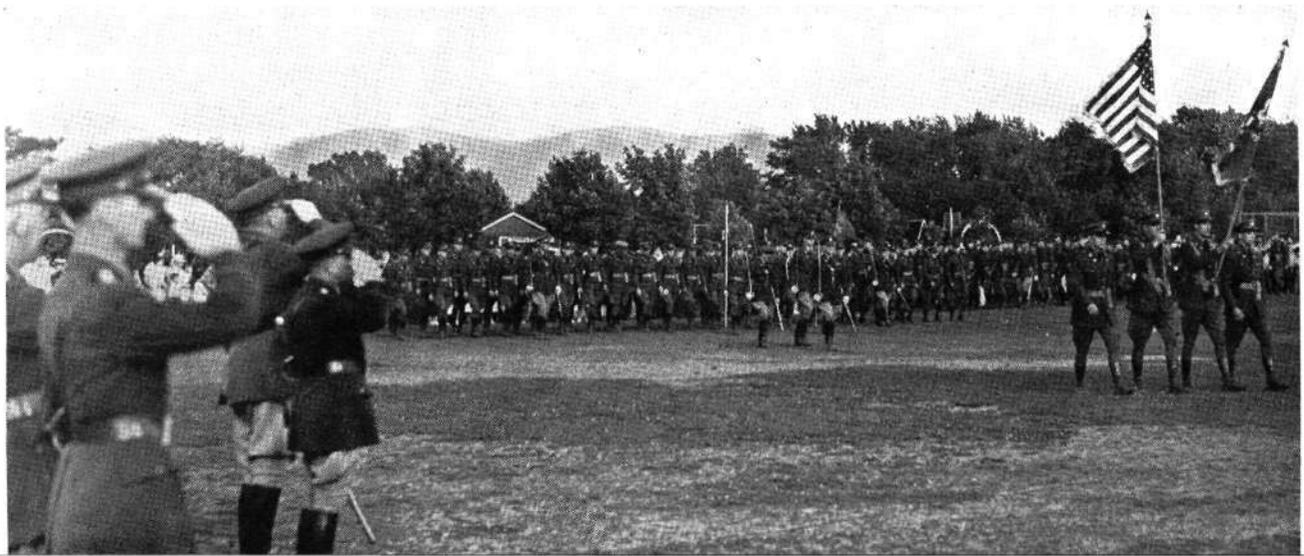
The entire 156th Field Artillery assembled for the occasion and present as guests were three companies of the 107th Infantry of New York City, who appeared in their grey uniforms and participated in the review and parade. The review, parade and presentation ceremony took place on the Newburgh Recreation Park, directly north of the New Newburgh Armory, which provided an ideal setting for the display, the first of its kind ever held in the city.

Officers and men of the 156th had waited for a long period for their standard, due to the necessity of proving to the War Department the long line of historic service of the units which make up the regiment. The Revolution, Civil, Spanish and World Wars are

represented in the crest imposed upon the standard and General Schohl in an address to the officers of the regiment at the conclusion of the ceremony impressed upon them the necessity of living up to the enviable record of those who preceded them as soldiers of the Republic in times of stress and in defence of the nation. He called upon them to instill into the present personnel of the unit the glorious heritage they possess and the necessity of rendering service with the same loyalty displayed by the veterans who served before them.

The attendance of the units of the 107th Infantry, which motored to Newburgh by bus from New York, added color and interest to the exercises. Their attendance was significant inasmuch as units of the 156th Field Artillery saw most of their active service in France with that unit. Companies E, I and L of the old 1st Infantry united in 1917 with the same companies of the old 7th Infantry to help organize the 107th Infantry for service with the 27th Division. It was these three companies of the 107th which sent representatives to honor the 156th at the event which meant so much to the artillerymen. Companies E and L of the 1st Infantry, which were stationed at Newburgh, are now 2nd Battalion Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, and Battery E of the 156th. Company I of Middletown is now Battery D of the same regiment.

Veterans of all three companies who saw World War service were present in great numbers to greet and cheer the visitors from New York and remained after the ceremony to attend the entertainment and reception tendered the present members of their old



war-time unit. Former Guardsmen of Spanish War days and peace time veterans gathered for the reunion and to do honor to the present regiment.

The arrival of General Schohl, who was accompanied by his complete staff, was the signal for a salute of eleven guns by Battery E, guard battery for the day. After a reception to the visiting officers the ceremonies were held, the first formation consisting of a review. For this formation the units of the 107th formed in line in the rear of General Schohl and his party, their grey uniforms, in contrast to the olive drab of the artillerymen, adding color to the brilliant occasion.

During the review Colonel Otto Thiede of the 156th was also decorated, General Schohl calling him forward to be awarded the Order of the Purple Heart. Colonel Thiede saw service in the Spanish American War and was wounded in the Philippine Islands during the insurrection. It was for this service that the commanding officer of the 156th was decorated.

The color guard was ordered forward and General Schohl then handed Colonel Thiede the new brilliant artillery red standard of the regiment. Colonel Thiede then in turn placed the standard in the care of the regimental color guard after which the Rev. William J. Guinan, chaplain of the regiment, blessed the colors and standard and they were returned to their place in line with the troops. To the stirring music of the regimental band the regiment and colors then marched by General Schohl and Colonel Thiede and their staffs, and a large audience of interested citizens. In the rear of the reviewing officers stood the 107th in line to also render the honors due the new standard as it passed by in review.

At the completion of this ceremony the regiment reformed for parade and retreat with the companies of the 107th forming a battalion on the right of the two battalions of the 156th. A cheer and generous applause greeted the troops as they marched by in this ceremony, with the grey-clad units of the 107th leading and receiving an ovation from the war-time veterans of the regiment who were thrilled at the sight of the present representatives of the old unit with which they served.

With the formal military exercises over officers and men adjourned to the armory, accompanied by their guests. The men of the 107th were tendered a banquet in the mess hall, while a collation was served the officers and their guests and the entertainment continued until late in the evening.

The units of the 156th Field Artillery, the Hudson Valley regiment, are from Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Middletown, Peekskill and Mt. Vernon. Batteries from outside of Newburgh came to the ceremony by motor convoy and bivouaced overnight in preparation for their tour of duty at Pine Camp, August 8th to 22nd. The entire regiment remained overnight in shelter tents in the area to the east of the Newburgh armory. Field kitchens were erected

and the men of the regiment enjoyed well-cooked meals for supper on Saturday night after the ceremony and for breakfast on Sunday morning. After breakfast the Rev. William J. Guinan, the regimental chaplain, held field mass and a non-sectarian service, preaching a stirring patriotic sermon to the assembled men and hundreds of civilians who gathered for the service. The units then left for their home stations.

Many prominent military men and civilians attended the two-day program. Among the well-known military men present were Colonel Clarence H. Higginson of the 105th Field Artillery, Colonel Redmond F. Kernan of the 104th Field Artillery, Major Wilbur G. Dockem, U. S. Army instructor assigned to the 104th Field Artillery and Major William R. Frost, instructor with the 156th Field Artillery. Colonel Raphael A. Egan, first commanding officer of the 156th, was present. Lieutenant Charles L. Petzel, of Pittsburgh, a former officer of the regiment, was also among the guests. Lieutenant Petzel, while an officer of the regiment, was responsible for the historical research over a period of several years which resulted in the adoption of the regimental crest and final approval by the War Department of the design which made the regimental standard possible.

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Huddleson, executive officer of the 156th Field Artillery, was in charge of the reception and arrangements.



Commands 105th Infantry



Colonel
Ogden
J.
Ross

COLONEL OGDEN J. ROSS, of Troy, promoted on June 12th to command the 105th Infantry, has served his entire military career of 27 years in the regiment he now commands, having enlisted in Company A, 2nd New York Infantry (now the 105th Infantry) in September, 1910.

He served as a sergeant on the Mexican Border in 1916. On the call into service of the 2nd New York, two weeks prior to the outbreak of the World War to guard utilities, he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He served with the Regiment at Camp Wadsworth and was a member of an advance party sent to France to attend the Second Corps School at Chatillon-sur-Seine. Rejoining his regiment at the end of June, he served with it in all the actions in which it participated in Belgium and France, being promoted to first lieutenant in the summer of 1918 and assigned as adjutant of the first battalion. Colonel Ross was wounded in the battle of the Hinden-

burg Line in September, 1918, and was evacuated to a hospital in London.

Upon his discharge from the hospital he returned to the regiment and was promoted to Captain. He returned to the United States with the regiment and was mustered out of federal service on April 1, 1919. Shortly after his discharge he rejoined the New York National Guard and was assigned to the command of his old company in which capacity he served until his assignment to the regimental staff in 1923. In 1926 he was promoted to major of the 1st battalion of the 105th Infantry where he served until January 1935 when he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, executive officer.

Colonel Ross' decorations include the Silver Star Medal, Purple Heart, Croix de Guerre with Palm, New York State Conspicuous Service Cross, New York State Twenty-Five Year Medal. He has served on the staffs of Governors Smith, Roosevelt and Lehman since 1922.

Commands 53rd Brigade

*Brigadier
General
Bernard
W.
Kearney*



THE promotion of Colonel Bernard W. Kearney, of Gloversville, commanding the 105th Infantry, to the rank of Brigadier General and his assignment to command the 53rd Brigade was announced by Governor Lehman on June 16th.

General Kearney's military career began in 1909 when he enlisted in Company G, 2nd New York Infantry. Two years later he transferred to Troop B, 1st New York Cavalry and in 1916-1917 spent nine months on the Mexican Border with that unit. Returning to New York, he was soon called for service in the World War. He attended the Second Officers Training School at Fort Niagara and was commissioned a Captain of Infantry—sent overseas as a casual officer, he served in various organizations (including the 27th Division) and participated in many engagements including St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne.

On his return to the United States in 1919 he reentered the National Guard as Captain of Co. G, 2nd New York Infantry, now the 105th Infantry.

While his military career has been a busy one, General Kearney's civilian life has been equally active. On his completion of college and law school he established law offices and entered public life serving two terms as City Judge of Gloversville and for five years as Assistant District Attorney of Fulton County prior to his election as District Attorney, in which office he is now serving his third elective year—the approved choice of the two major political parties.

General Kearney has also been much interested in veteran affairs and at the 37th National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at Denver, in 1936, he was honored by election to the post of National Commander in Chief of the organization.

In his capacity as Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, General Kearney has visited practically every State in the Union.

He enters upon his new duties with a splendid record of achievement and with the best wishes of his host of friends.

Hawaiian Army and Navy Maneuvers

1937*

by

E. C. Fleming



Courtesy The Reserve Officer

To give actual practice to the military forces guarding our outpost in the Pacific and to test the defense of the Island of Oahu, where lies the great naval base of Pearl Harbor, was the purpose of this year's joint Army and Navy maneuvers in the Pacific.

They constituted probably the most practical war exercises ever played. No problem was prepared in advance; there was merely a declaration of war, as previously arranged between Major Gen. Hugh A. Drum in command of the Hawaiian Department and Admiral Arthur J. Helburn in command of the Fleet, after which every unit was on its own. There were no theoretical or constructive forces involved and no conflicts between imaginary ships and men.

The maneuvers had the unusual feature of including every army and service of our Army, all entirely motorized, and, unlike in our other maneuvers, troops were composed almost entirely of the Regular Army.

Some 25 Reserve Officers living in the Hawaiian Department were attached to various army units for active duty training during this period. These officers were of inestimable value because as residents they are more familiar with the island's topography, especially in remote sections of Oahu where temporary defense units were stationed. In many instances these officers were assigned to stations where their special knowledge of local conditions was invaluable. The constantly changing personnel of the Army and Navy makes these annual maneuvers of the utmost importance, and it can readily be seen the training of the resident Reserve Officers with the regular units is of immense value to both.

EVEN VISITORS "ALERT"

Even citizens and visitors to the Island of Oahu

found it difficult to keep from feeling the spirit of these maneuvers. The island seemed flooded with soldiers. Wherever one went one found them "in position" behind machine guns and field pieces. On every promontory look-outs ceaselessly scanned the horizon and at night their searchlights swept over sky and water, while in the air the constant drone of propellers told of the vigilance of the air corps defenders awaiting the attack of the enemy.

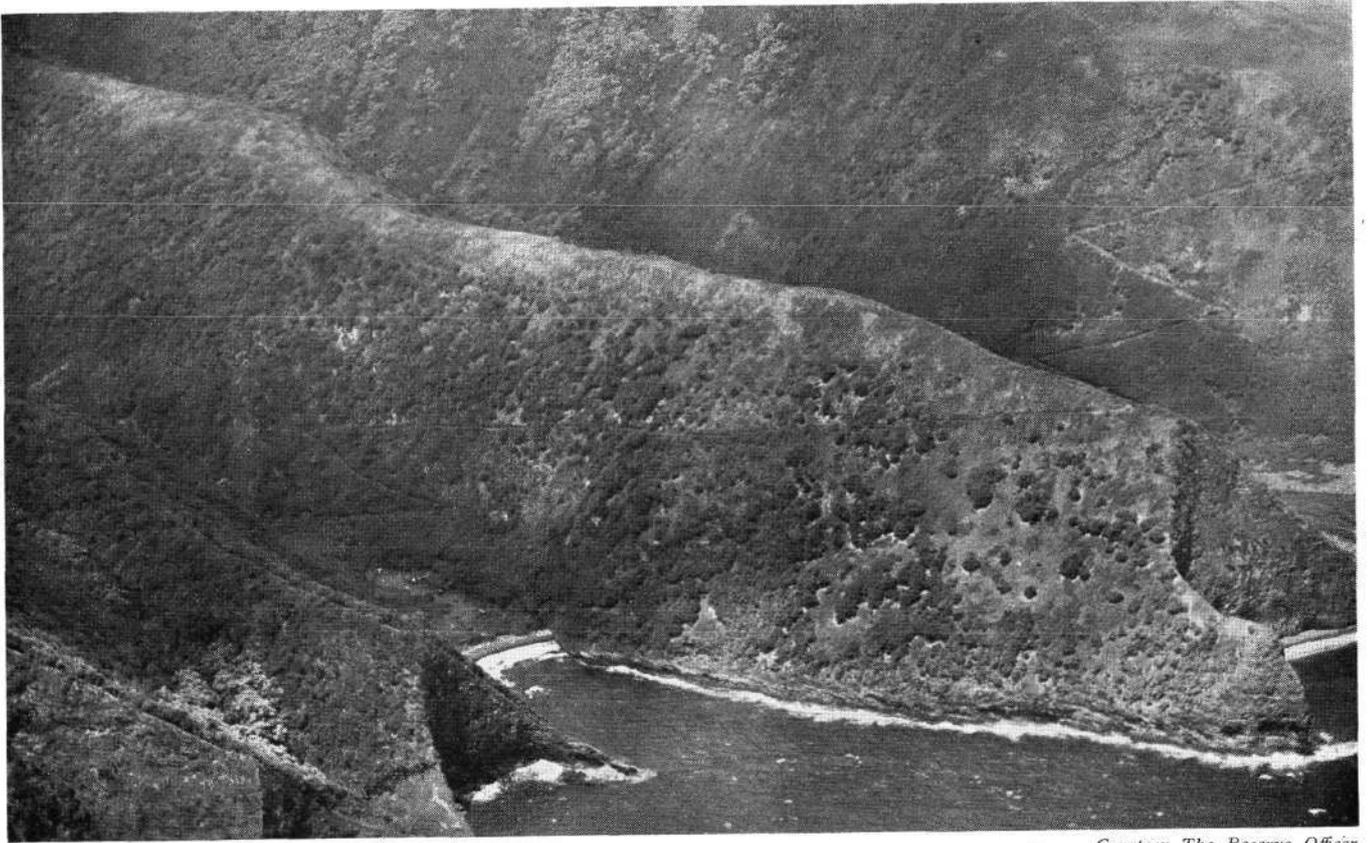
April 12 the army on Oahu was given the "alert" and the units started moving into their positions for the defense of the island. While they were settling down to the long period of watchful waiting, numerous unit problems that might arise in time of an emergency were worked out, such as communications, supply and simulated firing. On the principal island of Oahu mobility is the keynote of defense strategy. Swift moving motorized units can proceed rapidly to any area attacked.

On April 16th, 139 vessels of war and approximately 200 aircraft sailed from San Pedro, California, for an unnamed rendezvous at sea. The Navy's problem was made very realistic by heavy seas and numerous storms during the first phase of the maneuvers. We were informed that one of their internal problems, refueling at sea, was carried out successfully though with great difficulty.

HILO BOMBED

On the evening of April 22 the United States fleet deployed for attack on the Hawaiian Islands. The first contact with the enemy was made on the morning of April 23 at 6:25 a.m. by army reconnaissance planes. At noon on the same day enemy planes bombed Hilo on the Island of Hawaii, the bombing being timed with the arrival of 8 enemy ships which under cover of a barrage landed marines and captured the unfortified city of Hilo. The object of oc-

* Copyright 1937 Edward C. Fleming.



Courtesy The Reserve Officer

cupying Hilo was to use it for a base of operations against the island of Oahu. The attacking fleet was successful and succeeded in making a landing on the island of Oahu.

While the maneuvers were a great success from a training standpoint they demonstrated conclusively the inadequacy of the Army, Navy and Air defenses of the Island of Oahu. There is immediate need for modern transportation, guns and increased fortification to make this outpost invulnerable.

Although in the last few years we have watched the efforts with some degree of success on the part of the commanders to impress their units with the importance of cover and camouflage, we were particularly struck with these points during this maneuver.

Differentiating between cover and camouflage, I may say that the cover discipline was perfect. Even the Air Corps was so impressed with its importance that on one occasion I had two aeroplanes pointed out to me in a wood on the edge of a landing field, and it took me some time to pick them up from terrestrial observation. The camouflage discipline was also highly effective.

Without lessening the credit where it is due I might say that this excellence of cover and camouflage was probably assisted by the fact that the troops involved were very nearly all professional soldiers. If this be true it is an object lesson in one of the greatest arts of war today, that is, that only constant training over a long period can make up for the lessons one otherwise must learn at the costly experience of actual com-

bat in war and thus that a civilian army cannot spring to arms overnight without a later terrific sacrifice.

The main communication net of the Island of Oahu is permanently established and of great efficiency inasmuch as it does away with long delays of wire laying and with the confusion usually realized in the laying of field wire and does not require the constant maintenance that field wire does. But we still find the same communication faults existing between the points where the field wire is connected with the main system and the stations to which the wire is run. The field telephone equipment is old and very difficult to keep in working condition. I visited one prominent look-out station and was informed by the telephone operator that his instrument was not in working order, that he could receive messages but could not transmit them. This condition he told me had existed for the previous 36 hours.

The motorized equipment appeared to be in excellent condition, which is remarkable considering the duty required of some of the vehicles and their age. In the general defense plan of the island the French 75 mm., a flat trajectory weapon, is totally unsatisfactory and should be replaced by light howitzers.

These maneuvers, unlike those on the mainland, do not consist of almost constant movement, and over a period of two weeks or more they are liable to lose their interest for the soldier rooted to one spot and unacquainted with the problem that is going

(Continued on page 22)

The Dog Robber

By Nagitsoc

WE knew little and our instructors, some of them, knew less of what it was all about.

The regiments from the lower part of the state were thrown into Camp Black, which was Hempstead Plains on Long Island. There were high spots and low spots in it. Some of the levels were eight or nine feet above and below each other.

The only experience we had had of camp life before that was what we got every two years going up for one week to the New York State Camp (now Camp Smith) near Peekskill. We used to arrive there on Saturday afternoon, after an hour and a half's train ride from New York and were marched to the parade ground where we had a regimental formation, the only one we had had since we were up there two years before.

After the formation we were marched to our company street where we found neatly arranged tents with board floors, camp stools, cots, wash basins, water-pails and candle-sticks with two candles on each. We were housed, two men to a tent. Instructions were given us how our tents should be dressed each morning for inspection, the mattresses, yes we had mattresses, were to be folded and laid on the center of the cot. On top of them were the overcoat and full dress coat, buttoned up and folded with the neck towards the center of the tent, and on top rested our helmets, yes, we had helmets and they had a spike in the top. At the foot of the cot stood the camp stool folded and leaning against it was the knapsack. I am speaking of the knapsack days; but they were not the kind Napoleon spoke of with Marshals' Batons in them. These had underwear, soap, towels, etc., as per instructions. In front of the knapsack was the water pail, upside down, with the wash basin on it and in that was the candlestick with whatever bits of candle you had left over. Candlelight was all the light we had in our tents. There were a few lanterns at the Guard House which were used by the Corporal when posting his relief or answering calls at night. The Colonel may have had a lantern; but the only ones I ever saw were those in the Guard House.

Our routine of duty was simple. We got up at 6:30 A.M. After Reveille Roll-Call, coffee was served in the company street from large buckets which were delivered from the Mess Hall. With this, thick slices of good bread were served. Then we had fifteen minutes of drill, after which we were marched under the command of the Quartermaster Sergeant to the Mess Hall. Our entrance was ceremonial. The Quartermaster Sergeant would salute the Commissary who stood at the head of the Mess Hall steps, the salute would be returned and our company reported. Then we were marched in to have breakfast. The

tables were all set and we went to our allotted places without further ceremony. We had colored waiters to attend to our wants at the table. The meal usually consisted of stewed fruit, cereal, ham and eggs or just plain eggs, whichever you preferred, coffee, bread and butter. Every table had a number of large pitchers of milk of which you could have all you wanted. After breakfast we returned to our streets in formation. At nine o'clock we had forenoon drill which lasted until eleven. This consisted mostly of right face, left face, about face, fours right, fours left, until we came to the conclusion that the officers had not yet made up their minds as to which way they



Peekskill—1895

Corp. Costigan

Corp. Cummings

Sgt. Brady

wanted us to go. Dinner at twelve; soup, roast or boiled meat, two or three vegetables, bread and butter, desert, either pie or pudding and as always pitchers of milk. If there was one thing they had plenty of, it was milk. After dinner we were free until Evening Parade which was always a full dress affair. That was the day's work; but the guard was as strict and confining as if we were in enemy country, continually in danger of attack, day or night. We were not permitted to leave or enter camp without a pass and at night they were more than vigilant. I have seen men run the guard at night with as much fear as if their very life depended upon whether they got through or not. When taps sounded it was always followed by calls from everywhere: "Put out that light!" and we put them out and did the best we could without them. This tour lasted one week.



Co. G Street, Peekskill, 1895

The foregoing is just to give you some idea of our military experience at the time we were enrolled for the Spanish-American War and sent to Camp Black.

Here tents and other equipment were issued and we were directed how and where we were to put up those circus tents we were to live in. Up and down the camp-site, officers and non-coms ran back and forth, driving a peg here and a peg there, while we sat on the side of a hill and watched them. After some time they decided it was safe and we were marched over to where our street was to be. We carried all our belongings in what was known as the "Merriam Pack" which was one step past the knapsack of the Civil War with which we were equipped up to that time. This new fangled affair consisted of something like a square bundle with two sticks running up and down each side and supported by sockets on the hips. If they were on right, which most of them were not, you could carry your load. If they were not right you had your own troubles. Anyhow we were marched over and told what the pegs represented. It was late in the afternoon; but someone got busy with the company kitchen which consisted of a tent fly under which was rigged up a Bussycot oven which nobody knew anything about. However there was a boiler and the kitchen crew, I don't know who selected them, got busy and put some potatoes on to boil. We had canned beef and it was decided to make a stew, and it was. Someone made coffee and just as the sun was going down over Garden City we were served the first meal of our own making. The meat was overcooked and the potatoes were undercooked, the coffee was hot and that was all that could be said in its favor. We ate our meal sitting on the ground. We did the best we could and when we could stand no more of it we went back to work on the street. The tents were Sibleys, the kind that accommodate eight men sleeping on the ground with their feet toward the pole. Straw was issued and when night was well on we were all in bed.

The next morning we saw the results of our night's work. The two ends of the street almost met. However, after breakfast, which was better than supper the night before, we got some idea of what was wanted and what we would have to do for our own comfort

and as there was no one else to do it for us, we got the street in good shape. We remained here eighteen days before we were mustered into Federal Service, during which time we were examined physically and tested mentally until they were satisfied with us and then we took the oath of allegiance to serve for the duration of the war.

Four days later we were on our way south; but not before we had a parade through New York to let the folks see us as regular soldiers. There was much enthusiasm among the natives and one well-wisher put his arms around me and said: "Extinguish yourself, Billy me bye! Extinguish yourself!" We made a triumphal trip through the country, giving and taking names and addresses wherever we stopped. Many promises were made to write and hard tack was in great demand as souvenirs. After four days' travel we arrived at Chicamauga Park where we camped in the woods. All the water we used here had to be carried from a spring which was about a mile from our camp. From there we went further south to Tampa, Florida. Now that we were Regulars and knew how to do things we were supposed to do, the real surprise was that now we were at war we could go in and out of camp with less restraint than we ever knew in time of peace.

During the process of evolution, I became an officer and lived in a tent with another officer. We had a man from the company fix up our tents. The Captain occupied one and the other lieutenant and I occupied the other. After several men had been tried, it was finally decided to keep Alec Day as orderly. Alec was different from the other men. He had served in the regular army and knew what was what; but never tried to convince anyone that his way was the only way of doing things.

This was our first experience with a "Dog Robber."

(Continued on page 23)



Corp. Costigan with Flag—on his left, Corp. Phelan



VOL. XIV, No. 5 NEW YORK CITY AUGUST, 1937

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE
Editor *General Advertising Manager*

LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
Associate Editor *N.Y.C. Advertising Manager*

THE NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTE

On July 6th a new chapter in aviation history was written with the completion of the flights of the flying boats of Pan American Airways to Foynes, in the Irish Free State and of Imperial Airways to Botwood, Newfoundland. This survey flight was completed in approximately fifteen hours westbound and thirteen hours eastbound, yet so accustomed have we become to the tremendous strides in aviation that this epoch-making event went all but unnoticed.

A twenty-four hour journey between New York and London would have seemed a fantastic dream only a few years ago and yet 1937 will in all probability witness the inauguration of such a passenger service.

Those responsible for this undertaking can well be proud of their work.

THE NEW COVER

Our readers have undoubtedly noted that the cover on this issue presents a rather radical change from the type of cover design which has graced the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN for some time. We feel that the new style will help give the magazine a definite identity and we would be interested in having our readers give us their views in the matter.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave, and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war, is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility that is real, not sham. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens; not the least among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider preparedness or training necessary. It is patriotic with a patriotism more impelling than the fires which burned in the breast of Leonidas at Thermopylae.—*Bulletin Third Coast Artillery District.*

FIRST CLASS MAIL BY AIR IS ADVOCATED

Transportation of non-local first-class mail by air is advocated by *Aero Digest* magazine in the July, 1937, issue which states, editorially, that the United States lags behind Great Britain in offering the public the fastest and most expeditious form of first-class mail carriage at no additional cost. No surcharge mail by air goes into effect in the British Empire this year.

The only people in the United States getting first-class mail service, the magazine states, are those who use air mail—a service for which a premium of at least 3 cents is paid. The others have to be content with the slower service rendered by the railroads.

Pointing out that a unit of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks has petitioned the Post Office Department to inaugurate first-class mail by air, the editorial states that this country still adheres to "our antiquated custom of sending first-class mail by train."

RUSSIAN FLIGHT SHOWS NEW AIR POSSIBILITIES

New possibilities in the realm of air transportation are envisioned by *Aero Digest* magazine in the July, 1937, issue as a result of the recent non-stop flight from Moscow to Vancouver, Washington.

Aside from the fact that the Russians demonstrated that their manufacturing technique and piloting ability has reached heights comparable with other nations, the article points out that the "5,288-mile flight in a single-engined plane clearly demonstrates that countries are separated from each other only by the limitations in the range of their aircraft.

"Flights of this character," *Aero Digest* says, "are a proving ground for the advancement that is yet to come; the laboratory from which comes a broader and better conception of different and difficult problems. As such, they are the worthy and useful endeavors that have led the science of aviation over the stumbling blocks of progress. Without them, aerial transportation could hardly have achieved its remarkable advancement in so short a time.

"Scientific achievement knows no confines and is not held within the borders of any one country. That Russian pilots were able to cross the frozen wastes of the North Pole and endure the physical strain of 63 hours of grueling flight is something of which the Soviet Government has every right to be proud. That an airplane could fly without a stop for 5,288 miles under most unfavorable conditions is a fact which lends encouragement to the aviation industries of the world.

"The fact that American planes are doing such a splendid job across the Pacific spurred the Russians to show the world that a new and feasible route existed. The Soviet Government also thought she might also show that, in the air, she ranks with the best, and here too these efforts were crowned with spectacular success."



GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE

SOLDIERLY CONDUCT AND MILITARY BEARING

EACH enlisted man in the military service—Regular Army or National Guard—is issued a uniform. In color, texture and fit, individual uniforms are identical. To the casual observer a group of men dressed in the issue uniform is composed of soldiers, and each man in the group is a soldier. But to the trained military eye such a casual observation oftentimes is incorrect. The recruit, the slouch, the untrained man and the misfit all expose themselves by the look in their eyes, their posture, the lack of confidence in their conversation, and in other ways.

I am of the opinion that some commanding officers and many unit commanders have failed to put sufficient emphasis upon the importance of soldierly appearance and military bearing. Briefly, it can be accomplished by the example in bearing, confidence, and courtesy as exercised by all officers and non-commissioned officers. In formation it can be emphasized by correcting individual faults. Men should be cautioned to hold the head and body erect, shoulders back, to swing the arms naturally, and to adjust their uniforms properly, especially their headgear, belts, and footgear.

The soldier, from time immemorial, has been looked upon, somewhat enviously, as a member of a most honored profession. Envy is too easily provoked into unfavorable criticism. It therefore behooves us who wear the uniform, who profess pride in the Army in which we serve, and love of the regiment, brigade, division, or other organization of which we are members, so to conduct ourselves in our dealings with the civilian population as to preclude the slightest opportunity for criticism.

Thorough and persistent training of the individual along these lines is the necessary solution. It must be borne in mind that individuals or small groups, by their unsoldierly behavior, can (and often do) stamp their whole organization with the stigma of rowdyism.

It has been my experience that many men, especially young soldiers who at home conform to all

the demands that society imposes upon a gentleman, and who would not think of taking advantage of other individuals, seem to lose their sense of proportion as soon as they put on a uniform. Men who drive their own cars in accordance with all the rules

of the road will, while in uniform and driving a government vehicle, break all the rules of the road and make a spectacle of themselves before the general public, which reacts immediately in a manner unfavorable to the entire military organization. There is no reason why a man cannot be just as courteous and careful in uniform as out of it. Certainly he should be more careful to do the proper thing, because in uniform he is not only personally responsible for his conduct, but he has his company's and regiment's reputation in his keeping. We have had isolated cases, I am sorry to say, where men in uniform have assumed the right to speak to people whom they do not know, have trespassed upon private property, and have thumbed rides from



civilians, but I am happy to say that such cases are very rare indeed in the New York National Guard. At most of our summer training camps the troops (officers and men) have built up a reputation for gentlemanly and orderly conduct, but it is surprising that a reputation of this kind, although it takes years to build up and to obtain the confidence of the civilian population in the vicinity of our camps, can be destroyed in a few days (or even a few minutes) by one or two unfavorable incidents, either thoughtless or vicious.

So I urge every officer and non-commissioned officer to be an example, and every private soldier to keep in mind the fact that the general public is watching him in a very critical way, and that he has in his keeping the reputation of his regiment and the regard in which decent people are going to hold him and the entire military establishment.

W. H. Haskell

Major General

Anti-Tank Defense

By E. C. Fleming¹



Courtesy Gen. Eimannsberger, per E. C. Fleming

Austrian Tank

IN Belgium lately the reserve officers of the garrisons of Brussels, Antwerp, Namur, Ghent, Mons, Liège and Bruges have been addressed on the subject of anti-tank defense by an officer of the staff of the Chief of Infantry.

This is a subject that has to be intensively studied by small countries like Belgium, the total area of which consists, so to speak, of frontier zones of neighbors armed to the teeth. They live under the menace of a brusque and deep invasion, preceding any declaration of war or even of any diplomatic tension.

Major B. E. M. Xhaet, the officer who has been giving the address, is frank with the problem. He says, "It's no use kidding: the advances in armament carry us back to a situation like that of the Middle Ages, when there were always watchers on the towers and guards at the drawbridge." Belgium, in fact, feels it must be ready to meet the armed invasion of swift armored vehicles without notice.

Instead of summarizing this talk on anti-tank defense, it has seemed better to attempt to preserve its character by quoting the more pregnant paragraphs verbatim, though necessarily far more is omitted here than can be given. Its special character is derived from the viewpoint of defense in the first days of war, before lines are drawn for great battles. The Belgian officer speaks—and the emphasis is given as his printed address appears in the *Bulletin Belge des Sciences Militaires* (Brussels), with italics and bold type:

BASIC FACTS

"No troop can get through a barrage of cross fires from machine guns."

"By invulnerability to the ordinary rifle and machine gun ammunition and by aptitude for moving

over any ground and for overcoming the usual obstacles of the battlefield, tanks have become infantry's most redoubtable enemy."

"A guard or outpost without anti-tank equipment on ground favorable to tanks can play only a warning role. Serious resistance to tank attack cannot be expected from them."

"Tanks have abolished the rear: against them and against motorized troops accompanying them one must guard in all directions."

"However, it is much easier to oppose tanks—which are earthbound—than gas or aviation, and, since account has been taken of the mortal danger of tanks, very effective anti-tank weapons have been sought and found An anti-tank mentality has been created, I am tempted to say: anti-tank reflexes."

"Anti-tank defense must be permanently assured in every unit, whether the unit is stationary, marching or fighting."

"All buildings and works serving the army, such as warehouses, railroad centers, etc., must be treated like stationary units."

"There is no rear with tanks."

"Anti-tank guns fire only direct, but the penetrative power of their shells and the rapidity and mobility of their fire make them very dangerous adversaries to tanks."

ANTI-TANK WEAPONS

"The guns have a calibre of about 50 mm. (about 2 ins.) and the machine guns of about 13 mm. to 25 mm. (about 0.50 in. to 1 in.). They shoot armor-piercing projectiles with a high initial velocity. They are mobile enough to follow infantry easily over any ground. The guns fire shells, which for the 47 mm.



Tanks in Atlanta Parade

Wide World Photo

¹ Copyright by E. C. Fleming, 1937.

(1.85 inch) calibre, are capable of perforating 2-inch steel at 660 yards and 1-inch to 1½-inches at 1,100 yards. The practical rate of fire is up to 10 rounds a minute, according to distance, direction and speed of target.

"The anti-tank machine guns fire bullets capable of piercing 1½-inch steel and even 2 inches at 550 yards and ⅝-inch to ¾-inch at 1,100 yards. Practical rate of fire: up to 100 rounds per minute.

"Let it be noted that to put a tank out of movement it is not enough to perforate the armor; a vital part of the tank (motor, track) must be destroyed or the crew must be incapacitated.

"The anti-tank machine guns appear thus, from the viewpoints of rapidity and flexibility of fire, to be



Light Tank at Fort Meade Wide World Photo

more advantageous than anti-tank guns but the gun can fire an explosive shell that is as effective as a powerful grenade. One can thus use the gun as an anti-tank weapon and as an accompanying weapon, which is not the case with machine guns. Moreover, the effectiveness of the individual shell from the gun is very far superior to that of the individual bullet of the machine gun.

"The ideal is the automatic gun and, above all, the automatic gun on a caterpillar carriage.

PRINCIPLES OF A. T. DEFENSE

"'Defense,' Marshal Petain has said, 'is fire that stops.'

"Hence, a first principle: *anti-tank defense requires a succession of barrages (bars), resulting from the combination of obstacles with anti-tank weapons.*

"Second principle: *an anti-tank obstacle must al-*

ways be defended by infantry fire and by anti-tank weapons in numbers that diminish with the lesser importance of the obstacle.

"Third principle: *except when time is too short, it is only after having decided upon the use and eventual completion of the obstacles of the ground that the defender determines the missions and distribution of his anti-tank weapons.*

"But, basically, how many pieces are needed to defend a front? . . . Let us suppose a normal battalion front—1,320 yards—attacked by two waves of tanks following one another 220 yards apart, with spaces of 55 yards between the tanks in each wave.² Suppose there are no anti-tank obstacles and that the anti-tank weapons can only begin to fire against the tanks at 440 yards and that the tanks are coming on at 8 miles an hour.³ To prevent the position being reached in this unfavorable case, 48 tanks must thus be destroyed in three minutes, that is, 16 tanks per minute. At close ranges one can reckon that one of our 47's will put two neighboring tanks out of action in one minute.

"Consequently, eight pieces *intact* are needed up front, served by crews in perfect control of their nerves, in order to give hope that the tanks will not reach the front line companies of the battalion. However, tanks will not always be so numerous one will often be able to fire beyond 440 yards, and anti-tank obstacles will be available. Thus, admit as . . .

" . . . fourth principle: *there must always be minimum of four 47's with each battalion, whether the battalion is posted or in movement.*⁴

SHORT AND BRUTAL

"I have just shown that the battle between tanks and guns is short and brutal: it is a matter of a few minutes, even if the tanks are making only 8 miles an hour.

"Therefore, fifth principle: *the crews of anti-tank weapons must be very vigilant and must act with initiative.*

² General Eimannsberger holds that attacks with 10 yards spacing between tanks will have to be faced in the next big war.

³ Most tanks can move faster, but firing gets wilder.

⁴ Colonel Mainié, of the French Army, views the desirable minimum of anti-tank guns as 20 per mile of front to be held.

(Please turn to page 25)



Cavalry Scout Car Wide World Photo

New York Naval Militia, U. S. N. R.

by Captain L. W. Hesselman, Chief of Staff, N. Y. N. M.

THE provisions for local and National Defense made in the U. S. Constitution and in the Constitution of the State of New York, by the founders of our country, are essentially of a non-aggressive character and the governmental policy in this country has always opposed the maintenance of large standing military forces in peacetime. As a consequence of this policy our World War Army and Navy comprised some 85% of personnel which were drawn from other than the Regular Forces. Similar dependence on personnel drawn from sources other than the Regular Army and Navy characterized our earlier wars.

Though our excellent National Guard and its fore-runners have been functioning since Colonial times as the organized militia authorized in our Federal and State Constitutions, the war-time contributions of man power to our Navy from other than the Regular Service, were generally of an informal and unorganized character until the Naval Militia was established as the seagoing counterpart of the National Guard. Friends of this movement had repeatedly attempted to obtain Congressional authority for the Federal Naval Reserve. Though these were unsuccessful, the Navy Department cooperated for providing such an organization under the militia provisions of the State Constitutions.

The first Naval Militia in the country was established in Massachusetts in 1889. New York passed a law that year to establish a Naval Militia and on October 28, 1889, a Provisional Naval Battalion was organized in New York City under the Command of Lieutenant Commander Philip B. Law. No maintenance funds were provided by the Legislature and the expenses of the organization were borne by its members. A second Provisional Battalion was organized in 1891 under command of Lieutenant commander Jacob W. Miller. About that time, Lieutenant Commander Law resigned his command on account of failing health, the two battalions were merged and Lieutenant Commander Miller became the Commanding Officer of the combined organization. On June 23, 1891, the Provisional Battalion was formally mustered in as a constituent part of the armed forces of the State of New York as the 1st Battalion, Naval Reserve Artillery, S.N.Y., with Lieutenant Commander Jacob W. Miller in command. A separate division was also established in Rochester, N. Y., on September 29, 1891. The 2nd Battalion of Naval Militia was organized in Brooklyn and mustered in as part of the State Forces on July 6, 1897.

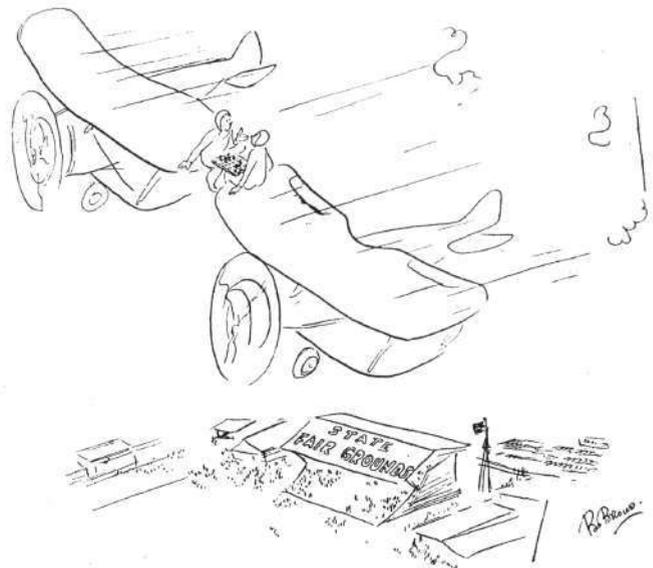
In the Spanish-American War of 1898, the New York Naval Militia furnished most of the personnel for the United States Naval Ships *Yankee*, *Nahant*,

Jason, *Aileen*, *Elfrida*, *Enquirer*, *Huntless*, *Kanawha*, *New Hampshire*, *Restless*, and *Sylvia*.

Subsequent to the Spanish-American War additional Naval Militia organizations were established in various ports of the State. When the United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917, the members of the New York Naval Militia were immediately summoned to the Colors, the strength of the organization at this time being in excess of 2,000 officers and men. They served on a number of different combatant ships and constituted a valuable contribution to the man power of the World War Fleet of the United States Navy.

Though the Naval Militia has had several changes of name and been governed by a number of different laws, the early units of this Force are still functioning as a Reserve for the Navy, as are many others which were established prior to the World War.

The Naval Reserve comprises three classes, namely, the Fleet Naval Reserve, the Volunteer Naval Reserve, and the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve. The units comprising the New York Naval Brigade are all of the Fleet Class, which corresponds approximately to the National Guard. A high degree of readiness for active service is maintained by intensive weekly drills in armories or afloat in local waters; by participation in Small Arms Exercises on the several Rifle Ranges in the State; and by an annual two-weeks training period in battleships or destroyers of the Navy.



"It's no use, Joe—I can't keep my mind on chess!"

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

SENDS A CARD TO MAYOR HAWKINS

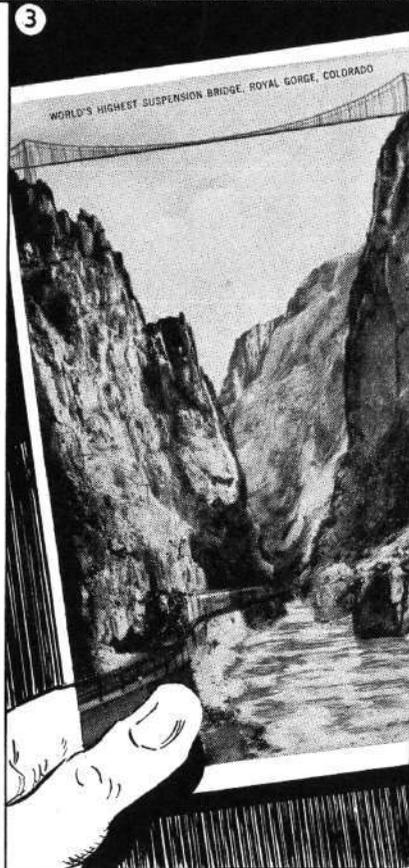


1 LET'S SEND A CARD TO MAYOR HAWKINS BACK HOME. WE HAVEN'T WRITTEN HIM SINCE WE LEFT

HERE'S A PRETTY ONE. IT'S THE ROYAL GORGE WE SAW ON OUR PIKE'S PEAK TRIP

PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

POST CARDS



4

POST CARD

Dear Mayor -

Having a wonderful time on the trailer trip. Wish you were here so that we could enjoy a few pipefuls of good, old Prince Albert together. Old Prince Albert "Hello"!

Cordially Rob.

2

A POSTAGE STAMP, PLEASE -

AND A TIN OF PRINCE ALBERT, SAY THIS IS A GOOD PICTURE, ISN'T IT? I CAN JUST SEE THE MAYOR SHOWING IT AROUND

5

I SEE YOU SMOKE PRINCE ALBERT YOURSELF

MOST PEOPLE DO AROUND HERE. P.A. IS MY BEST SELLER. IT HAS THE MILDNESS AND FULL-BODIED TASTE MOST PIPE-SMOKERS SEEM TO WANT

MEN!
FALL IN WITH PRINCE ALBERT FOR EXTRA-MILD, TASTY 'MAKIN'S' CIGARETTES!

MONEY-BACK OFFER ON "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

MONEY-BACK OFFER FOR PIPE-SMOKERS

Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert



Copyright, 1937,
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE



Wide World Photo

Governors Island Tercentenary

ON the afternoon of June 19th, 1937, on the north parade ground (glacis of Fort Jay), the following general order was read to the troops assembled for the pageant and evening parade:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND CORPS AREA
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

June 16, 1937.

General Order No. 7:

1. Three hundred years ago today Wouter Van Twiller, then Governor of the New Netherlands, purchased Governors Island from the Manahatas Indians. The price paid was only two ax-heads, some nails, and other similar trifles. However, the fact that the Island was honestly purchased has its importance. Because of its many nut trees the Dutch called the Island "Nuttin Island," and for several years it was used as a farm.

2. In 1702, after the Dutch colony was captured by the English and re-christened "New York," Lord Cornbury proposed a residence for the governor on the island; hence its present name of Governors Island.

3. Its fortification was begun in 1745, for the construction of which one John Roosevelt and two associates were awarded the contract. With this project

the military character of the island and its military use began.

4. Major General Sir William Pepperell, the captor of Louisburg, and America's outstanding officer prior to the Revolution, came to command the garrison in 1755. The Loyal American Provincials, a British line unit made up of men recruited in the Colonies, were established here for the purpose of developing new tactics for warfare on this continent, as a result of the lessons learned by Braddock's defeat. Later named the "62nd Loyal American Provincials" and then in 1757 the "60th Royal Americans," this regiment rendered outstanding service in the French and Indian Wars. Its first Colonel-in-Chief was the Earl of Loudoun. His most famous successor was Lord Jeffrey Amherst, one of the two outstanding British commanders ever to serve in America.

5. During the American Revolution, the 60th Royal Americans were ordered to service in the West Indies, and afterwards their name was changed to the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," which won special glory in the Peninsular War, and has rendered distinguished service in subsequent wars of the Empire.

6. When New York was evacuated by the British, Governors Island was garrisoned by American troops, and its fortification was pushed with such energy that

it became the fortified strong-point and pivot which protected Washington's army in the Battle of Long Island and during the retirement therefrom against flank attacks and destruction.

7. The present fortifications, Castle William and Fort Jay, date from the period after the Revolution and continued in importance until the Civil War. They served the essential purpose of coast fortifications by dissuading any enemy attempt against them, and the fact that they never had to sustain a siege may be attributed to the enemy's conviction that they were too formidable to attack.

8. During the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish War Governors Island was an assembly point and training center for recruits. Previous to the World War the area of the Island was doubled, and this additional space was put to effective use for the building of a large supply and storage depot during the World War.

9. A long line of distinguished officers has served at Governors Island, and many of the best known names in the Army appear on the rolls of the garrison, from the Revolution to the present day. General Israel Putnam and Colonel Prescott during the Revolution; Colonel Jonathan Williams, for whom Castle Williams was named; Generals Pemberton and Twiggs, who later became general officers in the Confederate Army; Generals Grant and Hancock, distinguished on the Northern side; General Leonard Wood, who twice commanded the Department of the East from Governors Island; Generals Bullard, Ely and Nolan, among the leaders of the American Forces

in France during the World War, have held command here.

10. Now in the proud harbor of our greatest city, Governors Island still stands as a symbol of our citizen army, the military nerve center of its regular and civilian components in the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and the Island of Puerto Rico. The citadel of Greater New York, it is garrisoned by the famous 16th Infantry of the undefeated 1st Division, which is ever ready, day or night, to respond to the call of duty, protect our Nation's metropolis against any foe, and assist the civil authorities in every emergency.

11. The present Corps Area commander, Major General Frank R. McCoy, takes pleasure in greeting you, the guests of the garrison, and thanks you for your whole-hearted participation in these ceremonies. He trusts that they will emphasize the part Governors Island has played in our country's history, and that you will carry away an enhanced interest in it and its garrison.

(001 Gov. I., AGO-Misc. Div.)

By command of Major General McCoy:

U. S. GRANT, 3RD

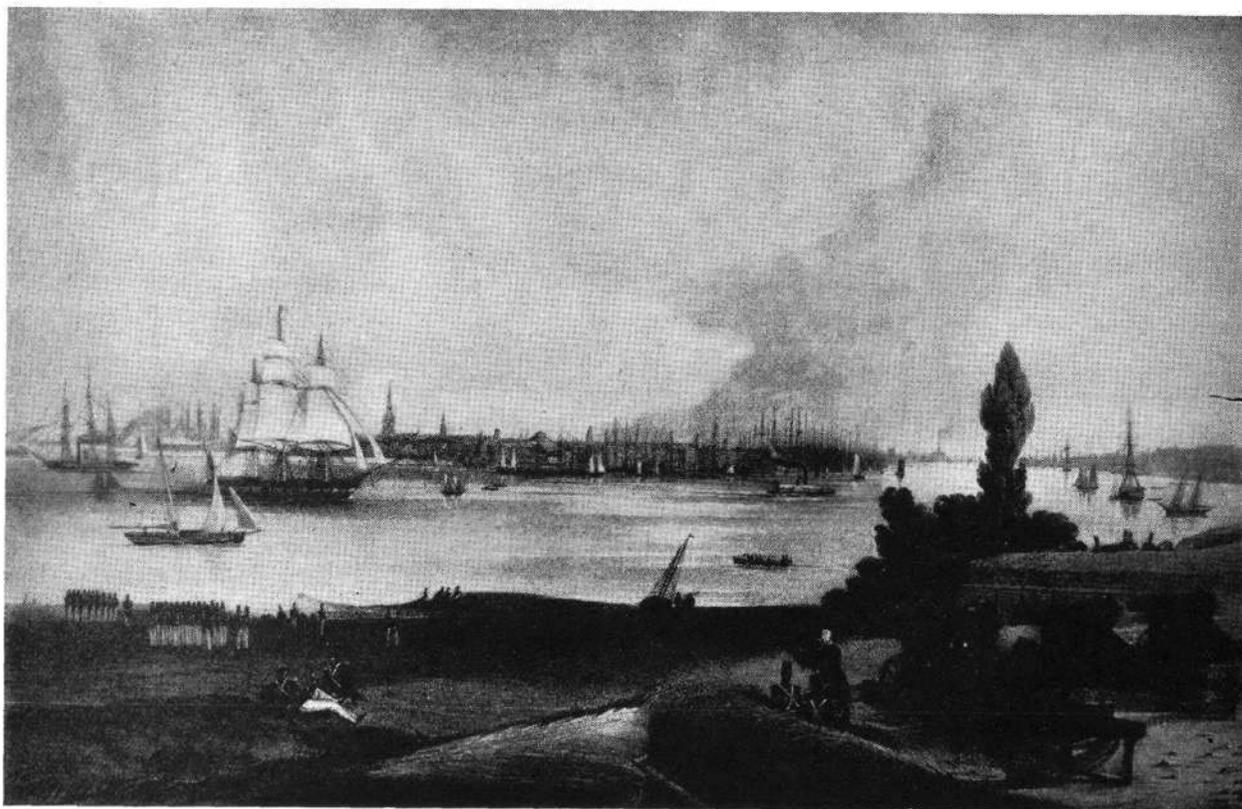
Colonel, General Staff Corps
Chief of Staff

Official:

R. S. BAMBERGER,
Colonel, Adjutant General's Department,
Adjutant General.

This pageant, made more colorful by the presence of many units in their original dress uniforms and

(Continued on page 26)



Courtesy U. S. Army, Recruiting Publicity Bureau

New Executive Officers



LIEUT. COLONEL FREDERICK A. THIESSEN

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FREDERICK A. THIESSEN, recently appointed executive officer of the 105th Infantry, brings to his new assignment a wealth of military experience which began with his enlistment in Co. A of the 2nd New York Infantry at Troy on February 18, 1903. Passing through the grades he was commissioned second lieutenant on August 1, 1911, and 1st lieutenant, battalion adjutant, January 3, 1913. He became captain on April 3, 1916, and was assigned as regimental quartermaster and when the duties and designations of this office were changed to regimental supply officer, he organized the regimental supply company, thus being the first regimental supply officer of the 2nd New York Infantry (now the 105th). Upon his return from the Border he was assigned to command of Company B, 2nd New York Infantry, which unit he commanded during its duty in aid of civil authorities and in preliminary training at Spartanburg. On reorganization of the division in October 1917, Captain Thiessen was assigned to the 1st Pioneer Infantry in command of Company L, which unit he commanded during its war service.

Immediately upon his discharge from federal service on July 28, 1919, Captain Thiessen rejoined the 105th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., and on November 20, 1925, was commissioned major.



LIEUT. COLONEL CHARLES J. DONNOCKER

THE new lieutenant colonel of the 174th Infantry, Charles J. Donnocker, has had long service in the regiment of which he is now the executive officer.

Born in Buffalo on June 5, 1893, Colonel Donnocker enlisted in Company E of the old 74th Regiment on May 15, 1911. He passed through the grades and was commissioned a second lieutenant on March 2, 1916, and served in this capacity on the Mexican Border, his company being redesignated the machine gun company at this time. While on the Border he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and returned and was mustered out at Buffalo on February 24, 1917. A month later he was again called into active service with the 74th Infantry and served during its duty guarding of public utilities and its early training in Spartanburg. On the reorganization of the division he was assigned to the 108th Infantry in October, 1917, with which he served overseas, being promoted to captain in October 1918. He participated in all the engagements of the 108th Infantry, was awarded the British Military Cross, the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross and was cited in 27th Division Orders. Mustered out of federal service he rejoined the 74th Infantry in 1919 as captain, became regimental adjutant in 1920 and major in November 1920, which rank he held until his recent promotion.

VETERANS' ASSOCIATION, TWELFTH INFANTRY

At a review tendered to Brigadier General William Ottmann, Commanding the Coast Artillery Brigade of the New York National Guard, by the 212th Coast Artillery, Colonel Edward E. Gauche, commanding, on June 10th, the newly formed Ladies' Auxiliary of the Veterans' Association 12th-52nd-212th, on which Mrs. S. Lang is President, was presented with a new set of colors by General Ottmann.

The evening parade was participated in by the Veterans' Association and the Ladies' Auxiliary led by John R. Farrell, the Association President, and they received tremendous applause. After the Review, dancing and refreshments were the order of the day in the Veteran Association quarters, which were suitably decorated for the occasion by Sergeant-at-Arms Eddie Jackson.

Comrades, sisters and friends spent a very enjoyable evening. As usual, the comrades got together swapping stories and experiences of the various camps, Cuba and France. When the orchestra played "Home Sweet Home" a tired, but happy group departed, looking forward to the next reunion this coming winter.

1939 NEW YORK'S WORLD'S FAIR AT A GLANCE

THEME:

Building the World of Tomorrow . . . a forward-looking philosophy of universal appeal that dominates endeavors and thoughts of those creating the exhibition.

PURPOSE

to promote trade and industry throughout the world by stimulation of international friendships and furtherance of understanding . . . to emphasize the interrelationship of all men's interests, and to encourage humanity in the belief that modern endeavor and knowledge provide the highroad to living in the bettered World of Tomorrow.

COMMEMORATING

the 150th anniversary of Washington's inauguration as first president of the United States on April 30, 1789, and to give a compelling impetus, in Washington's words, to the "discernment and pursuit of the public good."

GROUND PLAN

derives from zoning, or associated grouping of exhibits, and will continue under rigorous control of the Fair's Board of Design . . . to the end of architectural harmony, landscape design, the free circulation of visitors, and the telling power of exhibits.



It's the order of the day with folks who know their beer

Schaefer

BEER AT ITS BEST

THE F. & M. SCHAEFER BREWING CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The
HENDRICK HUDSON
JAMES J. GRANEY *Manager*
TROY N.Y.
"The Social Center of Troy"

VISIT THE NEW TAPROOM
DEDICATED TO THE MEN OF THE 27th DIVISION AEF and TO THE MILITARY HISTORY OF NEW YORK
MURALS BY . . . George Gray

AMERICAN HOTELS CORPORATION *New York*
J. LESLIE KINCAID *President*

DRINK*Mott - 9.
5627*
Utica Club**PILSENER-WUERZBURGER****SPARKLING ALE****TRIPLE X PALE CREAM ALE****INDIA PALE ALE****OLD STOCK ALE—PORTER****THE FAMOUS UTICA BEER***Delightful in Bottles — Serve at Home***ARMY AND NAVY MANEUVERS, HAWAII***(Continued from page 9)*

on, in as far as it concerns his own unit. In the maneuvers of the 2nd Army last year this point was stressed and had very beneficial results. It is my belief that it would have helped make the long night watches on the Oahu more interesting had the soldiers in this year's maneuvers been acquainted with the problem of their own unit.

Probably even greater than the military problem facing both military and civil authorities in the case of an attack on the Hawaiian Islands would be the problem of reserve resources, adequate food supply, fuel for the Navy and gasoline for the Army. With this problem in mind, Gen. Drum some two years ago organized the "Department Service Command."

SELF-PRESERVATION

The duty of this command is to make a survey of all the resources of the islands and to make definite plans for the future that will insure from local sources the availability of food supplies adequate for the sustenance of the inhabitants, including the defense forces. It is essential for their own preservation that the Islands attain the position of being self-supporting. At the present time they are not self-supporting, and in the words of Gen. Drum, "One can do a lot of starving while waiting for food to grow."

Experimentation in the growing of nourishing foods is being carried on, increased breeding of live stock

is being encouraged and improvised refrigeration is being studied.

The Maritime Strike on the Pacific Coast was not necessary to impress the importance of the supply problem on the Army and Navy, because the problem of sustenance is a primary problem in all defense calculations, but it was of great value in emphasizing to the civilian population the importance of the part they must play in the defense of the islands.

Great Britain's problem in the World War was a striking example. With a shortage of farm labor they were forced to increase their home production and then had to import vast quantities of supplies which necessitated taking naval vessels from their normal duties to convoy supply ships.

The Department Service Command in time of an emergency also takes an active part in the defense problem. On each island a district commander will mobilize all available civil forces; in this he is assisted by the National Guard and Reserve Officers. These forces set up observation stations and communicate with Department Headquarters and the forces on Oahu by short-wave radio stations.

Great emphasis is given by the Press to these maneuvers, which they would have one infer are planned solely with a contemplated enemy in mind. Such an inference is incorrect, and it is time that this erroneous impression was cleared up. It merely happens that the Hawaiian Islands situated, as they are, 2,400 miles off our western coast about latitude 21 degrees N. and longitude 158 degrees W., form an ideal outpost to guard against any enemy, no matter from which direction he may approach.

By taking a rubber band and stretching it on a world globe from any point on our west coast through the Island of Oahu it can readily be seen that the Hawaiian Islands are not in line of direct attack from any nation to our west nor from nations coming through any of the Straits in the East Indies. Likewise Hawaii is far removed from any nation that might attack our coast after coming round the Horn or making use of the Straits of Magellan or even the Panama Canal.

Obviously, therefore, no matter from which direction an attack may come our outpost in the Pacific is bound to flank that attack on one side or the other. One can also clearly see that it would be folly for any nation to attack our Pacific Coast and leave Hawaii in its rear.

It becomes, therefore, the job of the Army to defend our naval base so that the Navy may operate freely from this base in a war threatening our coast. By attack, of course, we mean an attempt to land troops and hold the ground taken. We did not mean to suggest that a raid on one of our Pacific Coast ports could not be made.

In the final analysis, provided our Navy be inferior to none and we have an adequate, well trained Army this country can look forward to security from external foes and thus to an indefinite period of peace.

THE DOG ROBBER*(Continued from page 11)*

The name itself was new to us but not new to Alec and a more faithful attendant than we was would be hard to find, except when, which did not happen often, nor for long, he would go on the loose. Then, when we learned this, we did the best we could until he straightened out. He liked his schnapps but never took any of our stock although he knew where it was and could get at it. Care of personal articles or even money was something we never had to worry about. He was here, there, everywhere! There was not much that he could not do. He could wash, iron, sew buttons, cook and he had worked as a carpenter and he fixed up many little things for our comfort. His own needs were very few and as for eating, if he had coffee he was satisfied. Whenever we moved camp he could always be seen coming up behind the column carrying a lamp, a broom, a hammer, a blanket and at least one hat; more often two. Nothing was ever left behind if Alec saw it, and he saw lots, he did. He was honest and could be trusted and relied upon to return to one of us three officers anything found in either of the tents. One of us had a habit of emptying his pockets when changing clothes and throwing everything on the cot. On several occasions, Alec has come to me with the collection of keys, money, etc., and said: "Will the Lieutenant take care of these? They were on the cot."

One example of the character of the man might illustrate the kind he was. One day I gave him a laundry ticket and a two-dollar bill to go after the laundry. Well it so happened that the loose feeling must have come over him and he did not return that night nor the next and for several days we neither saw nor heard anything of Alec. Then we heard he was seen along the trolley track. Then he was seen at Ybor City and several other indefinite reports—but no Alec! I knew and I knew that he knew that ten days' absence was desertion and I felt sure that if he was alive he would not allow himself to be classed as a deserter. On the night of the ninth day on which he had been missing the boys of the company were having a party and had an organ in front of my tent. After the party was over I went outside to take the lantern off the organ and there by its light I saw on the other side a ghastly face. It looked like a ghost. It was Alec, unshaved, dirty, hungry looking and dilapidated. I left him there and went down to the first sergeant's tent and told him what I had. All the boys liked Alec. I asked the sergeant to take care of him. He fixed him up with some coffee, a blanket, some straw and put him to bed in the wagon with orders to report to me in the morning.

He was up at daybreak, washed and shaved and cleaned up and reported to me: "Sir, Lieutenant, Alec was a bad boy!" and taking out the laundry ticket and the two-dollar bill he handed them to me, saying, "Sir, Lieutenant, I did not get the laundry!"

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COLONEL ALLAN L. REAGAN

On July 10, 1937, Colonel Allan L. Reagan, I.G.D., N.Y.N.G., Retired, died at his home in Albany at the age of 73.

Colonel Reagan was born at Cochranon, Pa., on December 11, 1864, and came to Albany 40 years ago as a member of the state adjutant general's office staff, and remained an active officer of the national guard until his retirement December 11, 1928, when he was 64 years old.

He served as assistant adjutant general from 1912 to 1913 and in 1916 he saw service at the Mexican border with the 6th Division, New York National Guard, as division adjutant. In 1917 he was transferred to Spartanburg, S. C., where he served in the same capacity at the start of the World War.

Later he was again transferred to the 53rd Pioneer Infantry and served overseas in France and Germany with the American Expeditionary Forces and with the Army of Occupation as battalion commander.

At the conclusion of the war, Colonel Reagan returned to the 27th Division Headquarters staff as inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, which post he filled until his retirement in 1928.

It was the line of his last years of service, when he served as inspector general, which he probably cherished most. During this period he was constantly visiting various National Guard units in the state and he made hundreds of friendly contacts. He probably was one of the best known national guard officers during that period.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO MAJOR STANTON

ON Wednesday, May 5, 1937, the officers and men of Battery A, 104th Field Artillery, gave a testimonial dinner in honor of their former battery commander, Major Charles F. Stanton, now commanding the 1st Battalion, 104th Field Artillery. The affair was a great success due to the efforts of the entertainment committee headed by our mess sergeant, Henry A. Scherr. On behalf of the men Captain George P. Van Nostrand presented the Major with a handsomely engraved .45 cal. service pistol as a token of appreciation for his untiring devotion and loyalty to the Organization in sixteen years of his service with the Battery. The Major was also presented on behalf of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Club with a pair of boot trees by Sergeant Carl R. Fellows, president of the Club. In reply Major Stanton thanked both the Battery and the Non-Commissioned Officers Club for the gifts and drew round after round of laughter as he started at the top of the roster and told stories



about each man who had served under him. Many of the stories were surprising to the old timers who thought that they had "pulled the wool" over the "old man's" eyes.

(Continued from page 15)

"Sixth principle, which I consider *absolutely rigid* because I see no possible success in anti-tank combat without this condition: *anti-tank weapons fire without consideration of security.*

"This in no way means firing haphazard. The pieces fire direct and are accurate. And, moreover, when a tank passes, friendly infantry lies flat for a time.

"A barrage will comprise pieces firing in front and others firing on the flank.

"Which will come off best? The tank or the anti-tank defense? Who will be victor in the duel always being renewed between gun and armor?

"One must not consider only the materiel. One must think of the men who will have to use it in moments of intense crisis and when the decision will be gained in a few minutes.

THE ISSUE

"Actually, the issue of the fight will depend largely upon the range at which the men serving the anti-tank weapons catch sight of the tanks and upon the nerves of these same men, who will need a big dose of heroism to remain with their weapons when the tank they began to fire on at 500 yards and which has pushed on towards them, notwithstanding their fire, has come up within 100 yards of their emplacement.

"And one must not lose sight of the fact that the tank action is only one of the many actions that go to the make-up of a battle.

"Often the tanks will be screened by smoke and preceded or accompanied by planes attacking the defense troops on the ground. The wave or waves of tanks will perhaps follow closely a more or less prolonged preparation which has attempted above all to wipe out the anti-tank weapons and some of the obstacles.

"From the start the fight will rise to a high degree of intensity and will subject the nerves of *both* adversaries to a rugged test.

"The defender must be convinced of the superiority of a posted and ranged fire over a fire in motion, the superiority of a gunner who waits for a favorable moment over the gunner who copes with the unforeseen."

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GOVERNORS ISLAND TERCENTENARY

(Continued from page 19)

the massed colors of many Army and National Guard organizations, was the culminating episode of the interesting and vivid eight days' celebration of the Governors Island Tercentenary. During this time a Protestant military church parade, a Roman Catholic military field mass, the polo games of the University Spring Championship (won by West Point), demonstrations of mechanized cavalry (1st U. S. Cavalry), and a night demonstration of anti-aircraft defense (62nd U.S. C.A.C.) against attack by hostile air force, represented by bombers and pursuit planes from Mitchell Field, were held, and a most interesting Historical and Service Exhibit in the 16th Infantry barracks was open to the public.

One of the most interesting features of the pageant was the broadcasting of the following identifications as Adjutant's Call was sounded and each unit marched to and was presented to the reviewing officers and notables assembled.

1. Co. A, United States Corps of Cadets, West Point, N. Y. The United States Military Academy was founded in 1802 as a result of General George Washington's desire to organize a training school for young officers of the new Continental Army. Last week the Military Academy closed the 135th year of service to the country and to the flag.

2. Co. B, 71st Regiment, New York National Guard. The regiment was organized as the 71st United States Infantry in 1850.

3. The Veterans Corps Artillery, Military Society War of 1812. This honorable organization was founded in 1790.

4. Co. A of the 106th Regiment, New York National Guard. The Regiment was organized as the 23rd United States Infantry in 1862.

5. The Old Guard of New York. This honorable organization was founded in 1826.

6. Co. B of the 107th Regiment, New York National Guard. The Regiment was organized as Major Stitche's Battalion of Infantry in 1806.

7. Co. B, 16th United States Infantry. The Regiment was organized in 1861 as part of the 11th Infantry.

8. A detachment of the United States Marines. This detachment, now on duty at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, is composed of Marines from stations and ships along the Atlantic seaboard.

9. Co. K, 16th Infantry. The second company representing the present regimental garrison at Fort Jay, N. Y.

10. A detachment of sailors from the United States Navy. This naval detachment is composed of sailors from the Receiving Ship, U.S.S. *Seattle*, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. The sailors represent naval stations and ships on duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

11. Co. B of the distinguished 18th United States Infantry. The Regiment was organized in 1841.

12. A detachment from the 2nd Battalion, New

(Continued on page 29)



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SUMMER

ANOTHER HILL-BILLY

A back-woods John came into an Army Post and went into the latrine to wash his feet. He started to bathe the dogs in a laundry tub when he received the suggestion that he try the facilities of the shower room. A few minutes later he emerged with the light of discovery in his eye.

"Say feller," he blurted, "a guy could almost take a bath under them sprinklers, couldn't he?"—*Our Army.*

GIFTS

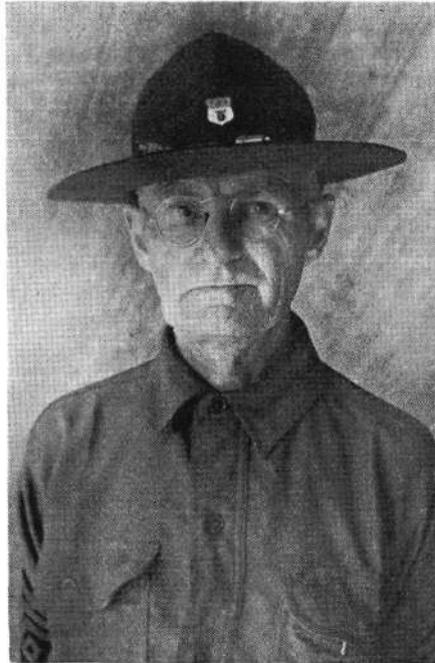
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SGT. WATSON RETIRES

THE 64th birthday of Clarence W. Watson, June 8, was one of sadness for himself and Company L, 105th Infantry, as it marked his unwilling retirement as a member of the Company which he had served 31 years; the last 21 as first sergeant.

Enlisting September 12, 1899, he was appointed corporal March 13, 1903, and sergeant August 24, 1906. He took over first sergeancy of the enlarged Company July 20, 1916, during Mexican Border service, and continued as such to retirement except during the foreign service of the Company during the World War.

He is a recognized authority on army paper work, several of his ideas in administration and keeping of records having been adopted for general use in the regiment.

At his last drill, the day preceding retirement, the company presented him with a gold watch, more than 50 friends in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion and Saratoga Lodge of Elks, of which he is a member, being present for the ceremony.

Sergeant Watson will continue his state service as armorer at the State Armory, Saratoga Springs.

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GOVERNORS ISLAND TERCENTENARY

(Continued from page 26)

York State Naval Militia, a part of the United States Naval Reserve.

Colors of Organizations of the Centennial Legion:

1. First Company, Governors Horse Guard
Organized 1771
2. Fifth Infantry, Maryland National Guard
Organized 1774
3. Second Company, Governors Foot Guard
Organized 1775
4. Veterans Corps Artillery.....Organized 1790
5. Washington InfantryOrganized 1792
6. Second Company, Governors Horse Guard
Organized 1808
7. Washington GraysOrganized 1813
8. The Old Guard of the City of New York
Organized 1826
9. Troy Citizens' CorpsOrganized 1835
10. Old State Fencibles of Pennsylvania
Organized 1836
11. Veterans Guard, 3rd Regiment, Philadelphia
Organized 1879
12. The Morris Guards, Atlantic City, N. J.
Organized 1887
13. Veterans' Corps, 5th Infantry, Baltimore, Md.
Organized 1888

Colors of Units of the New York State National Guard:

1. 212th Coast ArtilleryOrganized 1847
2. 244th Coast ArtilleryOrganized 1821
3. 245th Coast ArtilleryOrganized 1847
4. 104th Field ArtilleryOrganized 1867
5. 105th Field ArtilleryOrganized 1912
6. 258th Field ArtilleryOrganized 1809
7. 14th InfantryOrganized 1848
8. 71st InfantryOrganized 1850
9. 106th InfantryOrganized 1862
10. 165th InfantryOrganized 1851
11. 369th InfantryOrganized 1916
12. 102nd Quartermaster RegimentOrganized 1862

Colors of Organizations of the Regular Army of the U. S.:

1. The United States Corps of Cadets, West Point, N. Y.
2. The First Division, United States Army
3. The First Brigade of the First Division
4. The 16th United States Infantry
5. The 18th United States Infantry
6. The 5th Coast Artillery
7. The United States Naval Detachment
8. The United States Marine Detachment
9. The United States Naval Military Reserve, State of New York
10. The 22nd United States Infantry

General McCoy and the officers in charge of arrangements for the Tercentenary deserve the heartiest congratulations for the conception of this gala week

and for the extraordinarily smooth way the program was carried out. The orderly manner in which the troops were assembled and marshalled for the pageant and evening parade and their quiet evacuation thereafter without rehearsal was indeed a splendid piece of planning and troop movement.

There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation for weakness. If we advise to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; and if we desire to secure peace—one of the most powerful instruments of our prosperity—it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.—George Washington.

... the fact remains that, bearing in mind the probable nature of totalitarian warfare, technical rearmament, unless it is based on what I will call "moral rearmament," that is a firm national discipline, is likely in the next war to prove a frail reed to lean upon.—Major General J. F. C. Fuller.

ATTENDANCE FIGURES

Due to the fact the attendance reports of some organizations had not been received at time of going to press we are obliged to omit the entire report from this issue.

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Old Fort Niagara Restored



VIEW OF OLD FORT NIAGARA

Photo courtesy of W.P.A.

RANKING among the Nation's most famous shrines, a magnet for the tourist as well as the student of American history, old Fort Niagara in upper New York state has been restored to its former glory. At the same time, important improvements have been made to the modern army post which is maintained at this historic site. Restoration of the old fort and improvement of the contiguous army post recently has been completed by the Works Progress Administration. Rehabilitation of Fort Niagara has been accomplished at a cost of approximately \$600,000. The work was begun under the Civil Works Administration, continued under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and brought to completion by the WPA.

Located at the mouth of the Niagara River where it empties into Lake Ontario, Fort Niagara has for centuries been a place of international significance. Along with Texas, Florida, and Louisiana, it had been held, at one time or another, by several foreign powers. Counting the strong Iroquois Nation, with which the early American white settlers treated as a sovereign state, the Fort Niagara area can list four owners in its history.

Origin of Fort Niagara as a military site is credited to Jesuits, or Society of Jesus, organized in France in

the 15th century. In the early days of America, the outstanding figure of this society was the Spaniard, Ignatius Loyola, who conceived and carried forward the greatest missionary enterprise in the history of the world at that time. It was Loyola's disciples who first came to Niagara and built the first Fort Niagara. The Marquis de Nonville, French Governor General of Canada, built the second Fort Niagara and named it after himself.

The constructor of the Old Castle in 1725-26 and the third Fort Niagara was Sir William Johnson, representative of Great Britain, who conquered the French and thereafter became the most influential man on the American continent, his headquarters being the Old Castle. The territory commonly known as the Niagara Frontier received its accepted boundaries at the hands of Sir William Johnson. So far as dealing with the various tribes of Indians was concerned, Sir William was one of the most influential white men who ever trod American soil.

Sir William Johnson wanted Great Britain to have a record title to all this territory from lake to lake. At its northern end was situated the famous Fort Niagara, the key to the entrance to the western country. Near the center was that indispensable portage around the Niagara cataracts. Along the seven miles

of that portage and for its proper protection, he completed 11 block houses, and also built a block house at the brow of the Lewiston Mountain. For the defense of the portage's upper and lower terminals Fort Schlosser and a new fort just below the Lewiston Mountain were built. The Niagara portage, in the fall of 1764, was the best protected highway in all America.

In 1687, Fort Niagara was captured by the British from the French. Turned over to the United States at the conclusion of the American Revolution it was captured by the British in 1813 and held by them for fifteen months until 1814. Above Niagara Falls, the first Little Fort Niagara was built in 1745, the second little Fort Niagara 1751, and Fort Schlosser in 1760.

In 1837, Niagara was the scene of "The Patriots War" when an uprising of revolutionists planned the overthrow of the Canadian government. The Caroline incident aroused intense international feeling which nearly caused warfare on the border.

In 1922, the Old Fort Niagara Association, Inc., was formed and in 1927, under the inspiration of the commanding officer of the post, Colonel Charles H. Morrow, the project, which has made Old Fort Niagara one of the few international patriotic shrines of the world and a major attraction to the millions of people that visit Niagara Falls and the Niagara Frontier was well under way.

In 1927 the association discovered the original plans of the oldest and most important structure, now called the French "Castle," in the archives of the Colonial Department of the French War Department in Paris. Thus encouraged, it adopted a policy of restoring only those buildings and fortifications for which could be found authentic plans. While many more buildings existed at one time in the history of the old fort, there is a well rounded restoration on the eight acres of land that comprised the original area. Ten buildings, the inner and outer works, the French drawbridge and many other details have been restored. In addition to this, several important memorials have been constructed.

Four major memorials have been placed on the Old Fort Niagara grounds. The principal one is to the Rush-Bagot Treaty. Placed on the bank of Lake Ontario, it has a large stone base with plaques of Rush and Bagot on either side of the approach, and bronze tablets lying flat and bearing these inscriptions:

"Through mutual understanding and good will the policy set forth by Richard Rush and Charles Bagot in this treaty has resulted in an unfortified boundary between Canada and the United States. This agreement between the United States and Great Britain in 1817 has assumed the force of an international treaty. The naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes by his Majesty and the government of the United States, shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is: On Lake Ontario to one vessel not exceeding 100 tons burden and armed with one eighteen pound cannon. On the upper lakes to two vessels not exceeding like burden each and armed with like force. All other vessels on these lakes should be forthwith dismantled and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed. If either party should be hereafter desirous of annulling this stipulation and

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should give notice to that effect to the other party it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice. The naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will in no respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party."

"This memorial is erected by the United States and the State of New York and dedicated September 6, 1934 by representatives of the nations to whom the treaty has symbolized lasting peace."

The coats of arms of the United States and Great Britain also appear.

In front of the Old Castle and near the Niagara River wall of the old fort has been placed the LaSalle memorial, bearing this inscription:

"LaSalle, 1643-1687. Cleric, Soldier, Explorer. Here at the mouth of the Niagara, Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de LaSalle raised the first rude palisades of a fort and from this began his far-reaching exploration of mid-America, the Ohio, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Father of great beginnings. Dreamer of dreams. Through his courage and endurance came Christianity and civilization. Erected by the State of New York, 1934." (LaSalle died in Texas, while exploring that region, murdered by one of his men).

In the southwest corner of the fort grounds is the powder magazine bearing a bronze tablet inscribed: "Built by Capitaine Francois Pouchet, 1757. Rehabilitated through the generosity of Wallace I. Keep, 1932. Dedicated as Institute d'Honneur, Institute of Honor, October 5, 1935."

Through the funds allocated by the WPA the successful conclusion of the program was assured.

In collaboration with the War Department, such things were done in the old and new forts as: painting and demolition of buildings, repair and extension of sewer and drainage outlets, construction of ornamental entrances and installation of gates to Soldier's Cemetery and 1812 Cemetery, resurfacing of a 1,200 foot road, and completion of transformer houses and street lighting installation.

Military Photograph Contest

The New York National Guardsman will pay \$5 to the entrant submitting the photo of a military nature considered best by the judges. A second prize of \$3 and a third prize of \$2 will also be awarded.

Your snapshot may be made on any type of film and any make of camera may be used. Developing and printing may be done by a photo finisher or the entrant.

No prints will be returned. Entrants should keep all negatives from which pictures submitted are made.

Pictures should not be mounted or framed.

Each picture submitted must indicate on the back the name and address of the entrant.

NATIONAL GUARD AND NAVAL MILITIA RELIEF SOCIETY

There seems to be a prevailing opinion among Presidents of Sections belonging to the various Branches of the Society that they are limited in obtaining memberships in the Society to the men in their company, troop, or battery. This, of course, is not at all the intent of the Society. It will be recalled that the By-Laws state that any man, woman, or child, military or civilian, is eligible to membership, and can be a member of the Society, i.e., of any Section in it, by the payment of \$1 per annum. This fact has been understood by numerous Sections, which have increased their enrollment considerably by obtaining members in civil life, whether or not former members of the National Guard or Naval Militia. Some Sections, in addition to their enrolled membership, have increased the amounts turned in in various other ways.

Of course, it is hoped that every member of each company, troop, or battery will enroll as a member of the Section, but it is obvious that even if they have all enrolled the field has not been exhausted.

Another point that does not seem to be understood has sprung up through a misunderstanding. The By-Laws state that every Section, in order to continue to exist as a Section, must raise a *minimum* of at least \$25. It can readily be seen that if the membership of a company, troop, or battery is properly approached, each Section would raise somewhere between \$50 and \$75 from its membership alone—not counting any outside members they would be able to get.

I do not think that any Section President can consider that he has done his full share unless he has exercised every effort to obtain as high an enrollment as possible.

WILLIAM N. HASKELL,
Major General,
President.

EX-MEMBERS OF HEMPSTEAD COMPANIES FORM ASSOCIATION

On June 22, 1937, the former members of the present and past units of the New York National Guard at Hempstead met for the purpose of forming an association and elected officers. John Koopman was elected President; James van Nostrand, Vice President; John H. Schulze, Secretary; George Dose, Treasurer.

The Association is to be known as the Hempstead National Guard Association. Its purpose is to perpetuate the comradeship among all former members of the National Guard now resident in Nassau County.

The Association has a large potential membership and should be of great assistance to the active Guard units at Hempstead whose commander, Major R. L. Vandewater, has been elected Honorary Commander.

GENERAL ORDERS *for Sentinels*

My general orders are:

1. To take charge of this post and all Government property in view.
2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.
3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.
4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.
5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.
6. To receive, obty, and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, field officer of the day, officer of the day, and officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only.
7. To talk to no one except in the line of duty.
8. To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.
9. To allow no one to commit a nuisance on or near my post.
10. To call the corporal of the guard in any case not covered by instructions.
11. To salute all officers, and all colors and standards not cased.
12. To be especially watchful at night and, during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and allow no one to pass without proper authority.



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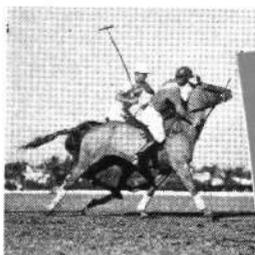
Last summer we served a number of organizations at Camp Smith. This year again we shall be glad to offer our economical, prompt services to Officers' Messes and Enlisted Men's Messes.

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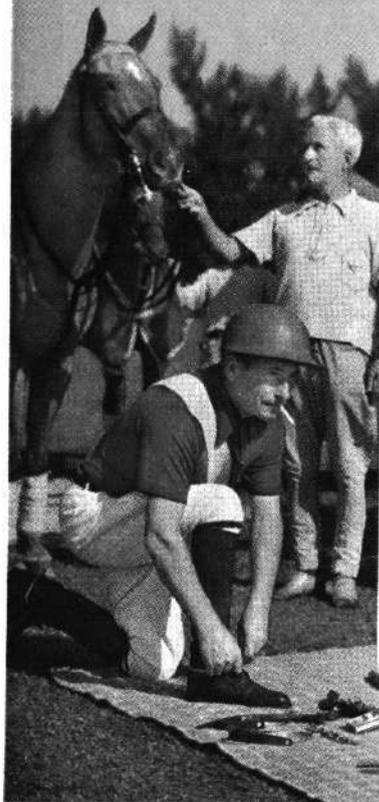
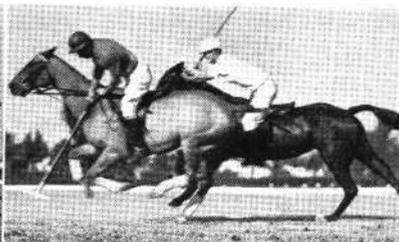
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DID YOU SAY ACTION?



There's plenty doing when Bob Bullock's in the game!

AT the Flamingo Polo Club is a statue of Robert S. Bullock—one of the great No. 3's of polo—a courageous, hard-riding defense man and an accurate hitter.

Polo enthusiasts will agree with Mr. Bullock that it takes healthy nerves to play polo. And millions of Camel smokers will nod assent when he says: "I've smoked Camels for years. They never jangle my nerves."

Mealtime (right) finds Bob enjoying Camels. "Smoking Camels at mealtimes and afterwards adds a world of enjoyment to eating," he says.



TOBACCO EXPERTS SAY:

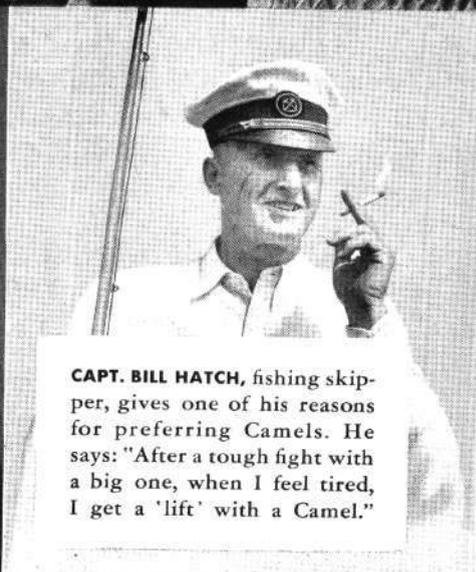
Camels are made from finer,
MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS
... Turkish and Domestic...
than any other popular brand



Costlier
Tobaccos!



WHERE EFFICIENCY COUNTS. As this busy secretary, Miss Rosamond Morse, says: "I can't afford to have jangled nerves—ever. That's why I prefer a milder cigarette—Camels."



CAPT. BILL HATCH, fishing skipper, gives one of his reasons for preferring Camels. He says: "After a tough fight with a big one, when I feel tired, I get a 'lift' with a Camel."

CAMELS NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES!