

The New York National Guardsman



October, 1936

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

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New York National Guardsman

718 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
80 CENTRE STREET
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LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE
Asst. Editor and Business Mgr.

LT. COL. WM. J. MANGINE
General Advertising Manager

MAJOR ERNEST C. DREHER
N. Y. C. Advertising Mgr.

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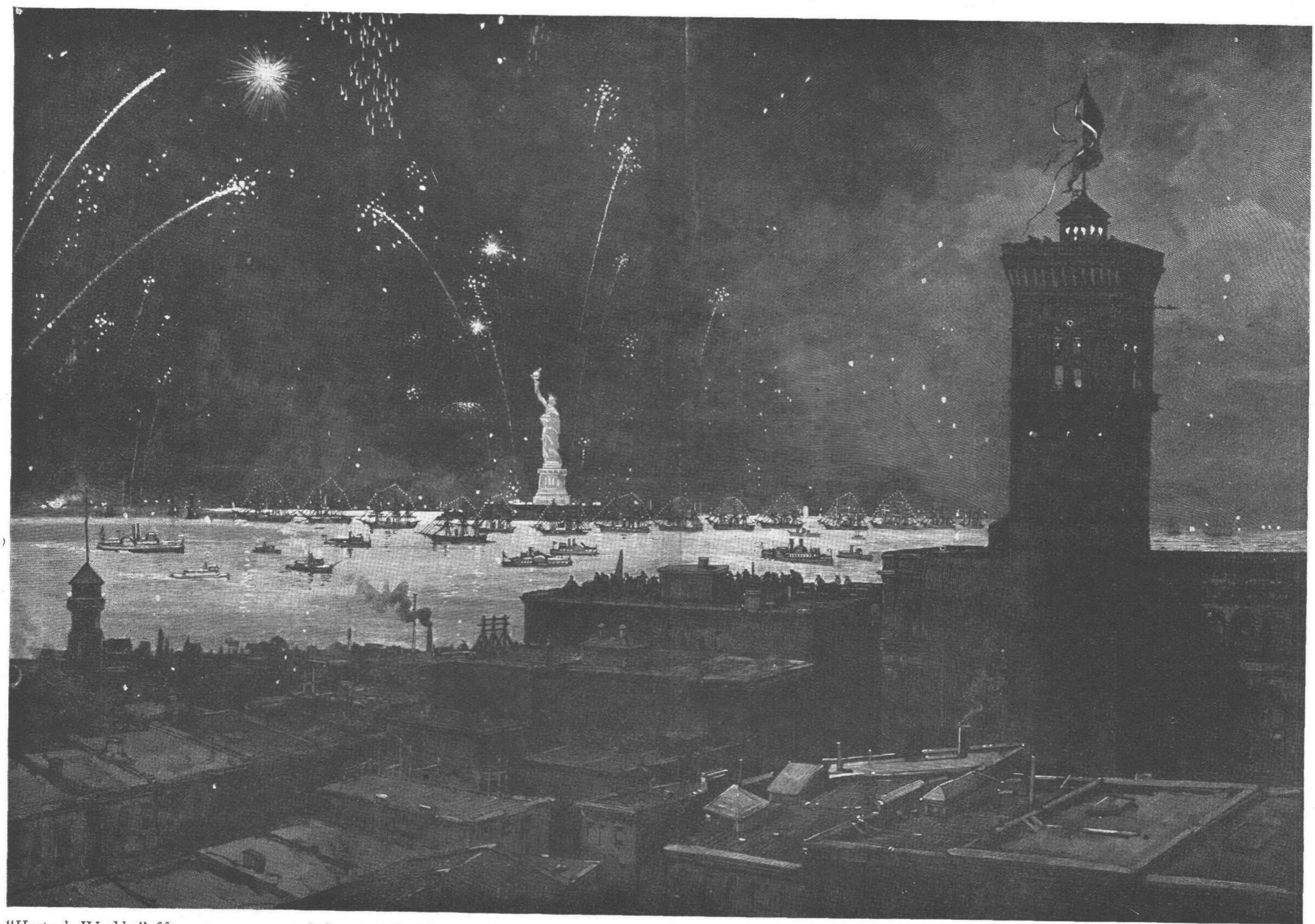
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'undertaking' the ambitions or activities of any individual, public or private; it will be severely independent, making its appeal to the interests of the readers rather than to the vanity of those in charge; it will encourage that training which no successful business man can ignore if he desires his employees to be better disciplined and trained to give 100 per cent of duty to all work entrusted to them—it will be a vehicle for the propagation of one policy and only one: Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is published monthly and is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is also the official magazine of the 27th Division Association of the World War. Subscription by mail, \$1.00 a year; Canada, \$1.50; Foreign, \$2.00. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City.



"Harper's Weekly," fifty years ago, carried this vivid double-spread drawing of the dazzling illumination of New York Harbor, following the dedication of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty. From her constant position on Bedloe's Island, Miss Liberty has seen many changes in the city's skyline during the intervening half-century.

OUR SYMBOL OF FREEDOM

For fifty years, Miss Liberty has upheld the torch of freedom to the peoples of the earth in evidence of the "inalienable rights" of man.

The facts contained in this article were furnished through the courtesy of the Superintendent, National Park Service, Fort Wood, N. Y.

Photographs and drawings were kindly loaned by the French Line, and formed part of a large window display in their offices in Rockefeller Center.

THE visitor to the Statue of Liberty is often so amazed by the scene presented in the surrounding harbor that his interest is quickly drawn there. It is now almost impossible to imagine Hendrick Hudson coming up the harbor in 1609 with his small craft where now modern speedy liners start or end their journeys. These modern ships come slowly up the Lower Bay from Sandy Hook through the Narrows where they drop anchor off the Quarantine Station located on Staten Island. From quarantine the ships continue through the Upper Bay past the very feet of the Statue of Liberty to dock along the Hudson River or along the Brooklyn waterfront.

Cutting across the path of the ocean liners are hundreds of harbor craft: a small tug with a huge scow tied alongside, a barge lined with freight cars from the New Jersey railroad yards, or white excursion boats with their pleasure seekers. Occasionally one may see a Coast Guard cutter speeding on its way out of the harbor or one of the larger Navy vessels entering the Brooklyn Navy Yard up the East River.

Across the harbor from the Statue, skyscrapers rise where the little Dutch colony built its first fort, homes and church. The name Battery still reminds us that the fortification on the tip of Manhattan was once the chief protection for the city. Along the Battery one sees the

low stone building, now the Aquarium, once the fort Castle Clinton; later the concert hall, Castle Garden, where Jenny Lind made her American debut; and later still the New York immigration station before Ellis Island was established as such.

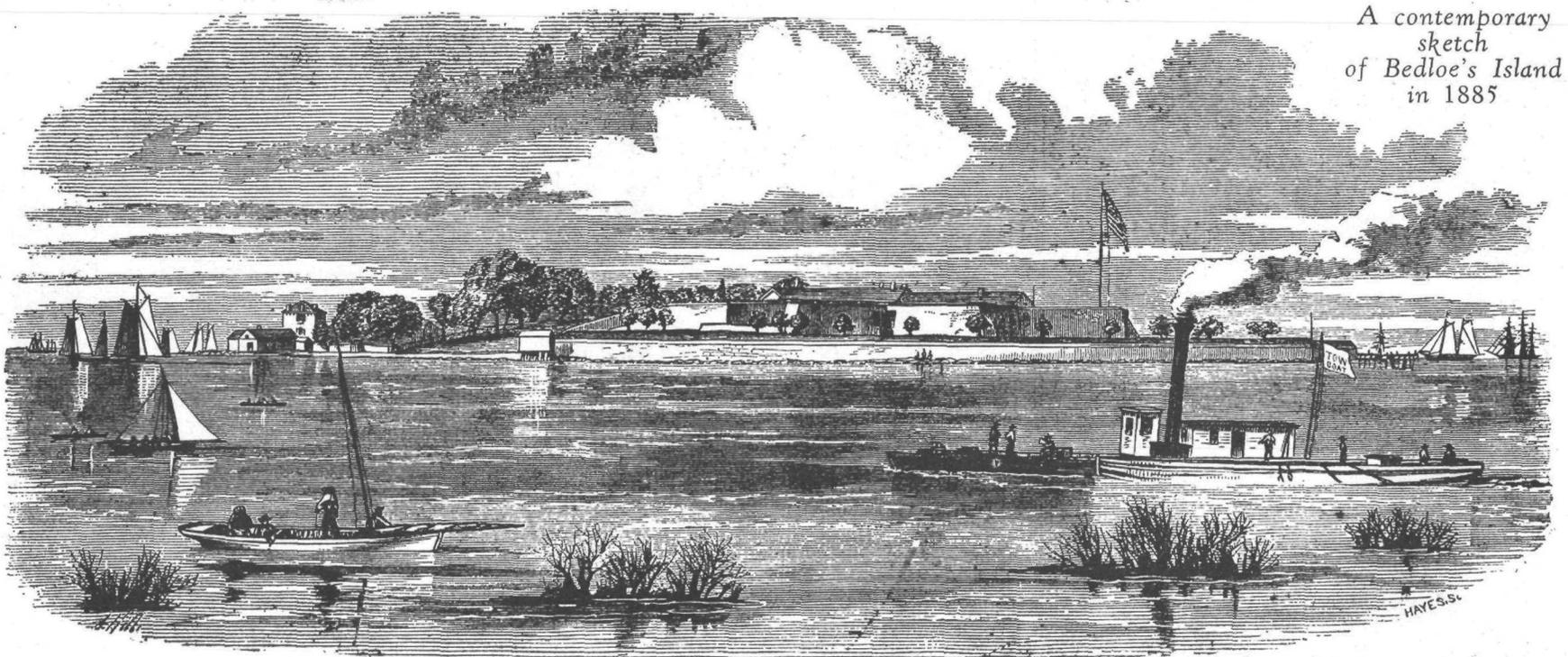
Ellis Island, lying to the north of the Statue, replaced Castle Garden as the immigration station in 1892. It was through Ellis Island that a large part of the immigrants entered their new home during the beginning of the twentieth century. With a quota now set on the number of immigrants, Ellis Island has little of its former activity.

Governors Island, once the seat of the colonial governors, lies to the east of the Statue. Since the last quarter of the eighteenth century it has been a military post and is today the headquarters of the Second Corps Area of our Army.

NO object in America today is more widely known or deeply loved than Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. During the fifty years it has stood in New York Harbor it has taken on a

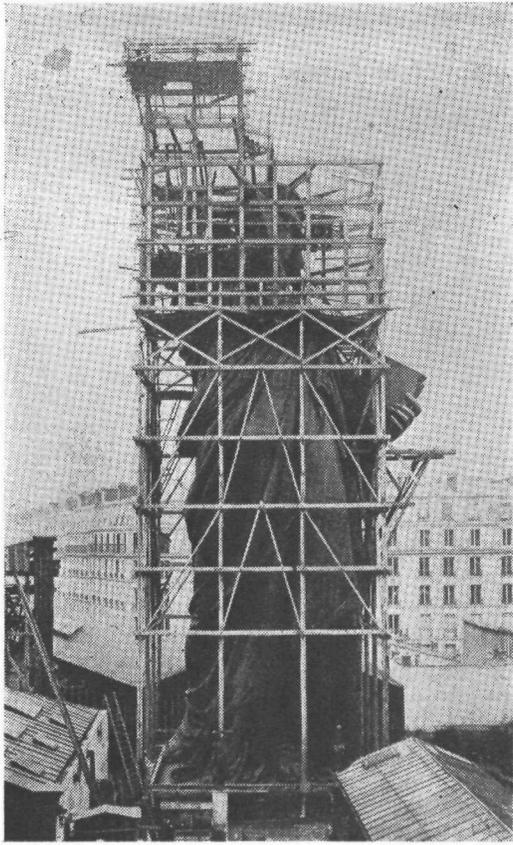


F. A. BARTHOLDI, Sculptor



A contemporary sketch of Bedloe's Island in 1885

BEDLOE'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.



The statue being erected in Paris before being dismantled and packed in 214 specially constructed cases for shipment to New York.

symbolism that is very real to American and foreigner alike. By citizens of other countries it has been accepted as a trade mark of America and the symbol of freedom and opportunity. To Americans it represents the fundamental concepts of Liberty and Democracy on which this government was founded and through which alone it may be perpetuated.

This symbolism is not an artificial thing, but one which is inherent in the Statue and which has attached to it by natural association of ideas—just as the Statue itself was the outgrowth of early French and American relations. French assistance was a material factor in the struggle of the Colonies for independence and in the early years of the formation of our government. With France we consummated our first treaty of alliance; her forces were instrumental in the victory at Yorktown; and throughout the long struggle the sympathy and aid of the French people was of inestimable moral value to the American cause.

France had done much to aid the American colonies in

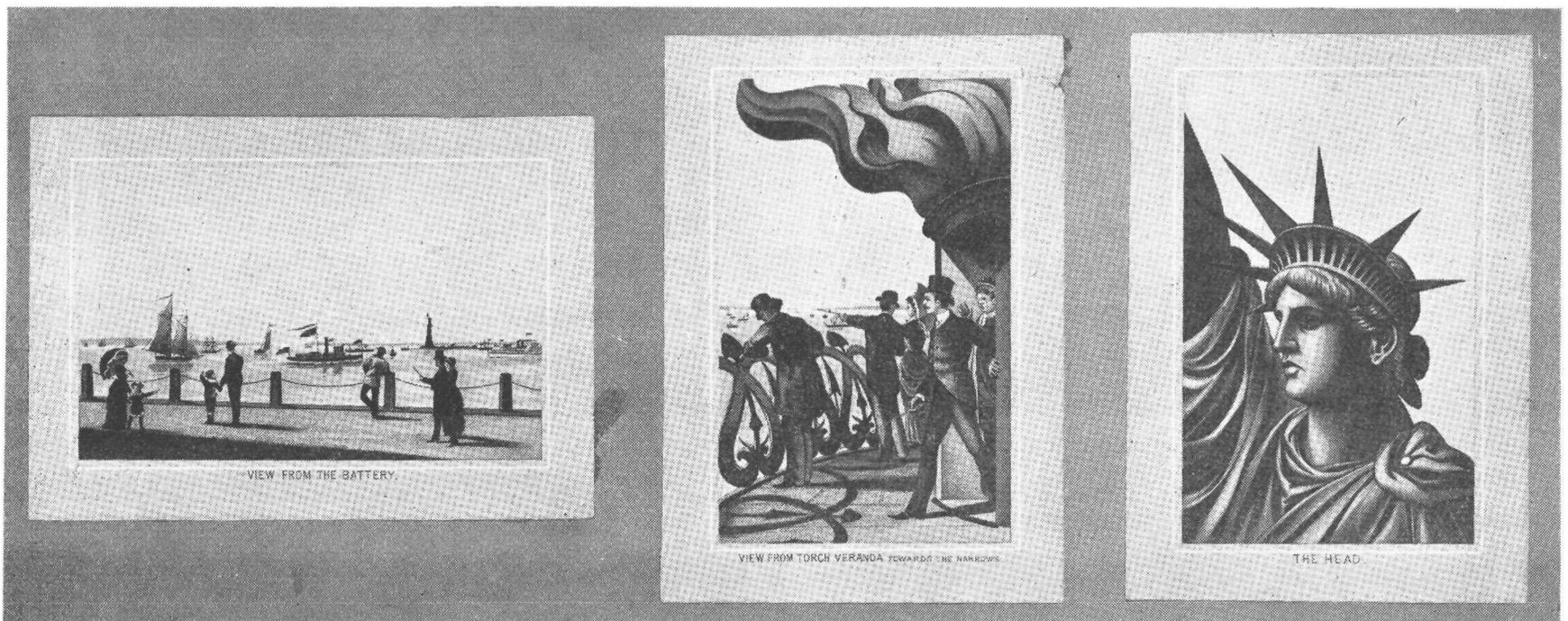
their struggle for independence. Headed by Lafayette, the youth of that country arose to offer themselves and their fortune to our cause. Without their help the outcome might have been entirely different and the contest would surely have been vastly more difficult.

In France, belief in personal freedom and in representative government was strengthened by the influence of Benjamin Franklin. The emissary of the new republic endeared himself to the people of France not only because of his own unique personality, but because he typified the new world of political freedom. French thought crystallized about him and when the republican form of government was established there many of its basic principles were adopted from the democracy Franklin represented.

The idea of a memorial to perpetuate this alliance between France and America was proposed in 1865 by Edouard de Laboulaye, eminent French historian and commentator, grandfather of the present French Ambassador to Washington. The Franco-Prussian War intervened but again, in 1874, the idea was suggested by Laboulaye to a group of his friends, including: Oscar de Lafayette (grandson of the Marquis), Henri Martin, Valousky, de Gasparin, and Remusat. The 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was to be celebrated in 1876 and Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, a young Alsatian sculptor, was sent to America to plan a memorial which should be erected by the joint efforts of the two peoples.

Bartholdi relates that on the voyage he searched in vain for an appropriate idea for the monument. Then, as he entered New York Harbor, he caught the vision of a colossal statue which should stand there at the very gateway to the New World representing the one thing which men had found to be most precious—Liberty. His first sketches were prepared in this country and on his return to France were enthusiastically accepted.

The following story is the history of the building and presentation of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. It is taken from the history of the Statue by Regina Maria Hughes, A.M., and Jennie Holliman, Ph.D., part of the *National Park Service Report on Historical Points in New York Harbor, 1934*. It is presented in the hope that a more complete knowledge of the Statue of Liberty will lead to a fuller understanding of its deep moral and spiritual values.



A series of pictures, published at the time of the Statue's dedication.

THE response of the people of France was instantaneous. With characteristic enthusiasm they caught up the idea and Bartholdi was able to start work on the Statue almost immediately. Gounod, the famous composer, wrote a song to the Statue which he presented at the Paris Opera; public fêtes and entertainments were given to help raise funds.

It was soon discovered that the Statue would cost a great deal more than had been anticipated. The final cost was approximately a million francs and it was not until July, 1880, that the total was subscribed. The French government was not asked to aid in the construction of the Statue and every sou was contributed by the French people. There were more than 100,000 signatures on the list of subscribers including 181 towns, 10 chambers of commerce, and almost every Masonic lodge in France.

No effort was made to rush work on the Statue. It was evident from the outset that a figure of the size proposed could not be completed in time for presentation in 1876 and, also, that the pedestal on which it was to stand would not be ready for several years.

As soon as Bartholdi's plan had been approved by the men who had sent him to America he started working on the designs of the Statue. By the time the Franco-American Union was formed in 1875 he had already made several small study models. These models are on display in Colmar, Alsace—his birthplace—and are an interesting study of the ideas Bartholdi wanted to build into the Statue.

The figure as he conceived it was to have but one purpose—that of expressing the beauty and grandeur of Liberty breaking the bonds of tyranny and extending the light of freedom to the world. Some of the models show Liberty holding the torch in her left hand instead of in her right, as she does now, while in others the left hand that now clasps the Declaration of Independence to her breast hangs at her side and holds the broken end of the chain of tyranny—which in the finished figure Bartholdi represents only by a broken shackle about the right foot. In many of the earlier models the whole attitude of the figure is different, the motion being that of lifting the torch rather than of extending it, as the Statue now does.

The most difficult problems were involved in the mechanics of construction and in solving them the sculp-

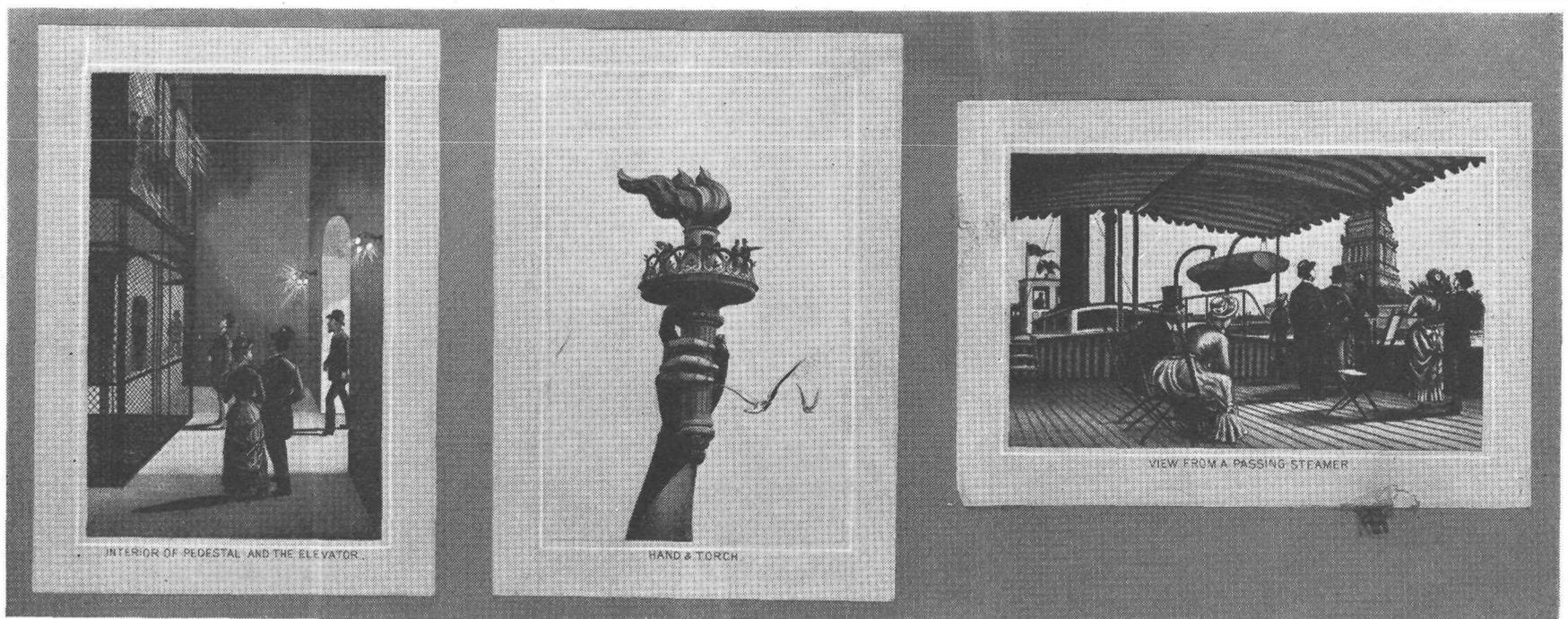
A drawing made in 1886 showing the Statue after it had been erected on Bedloe's Island. In the right background can be seen the then newly-opened Brooklyn Bridge.



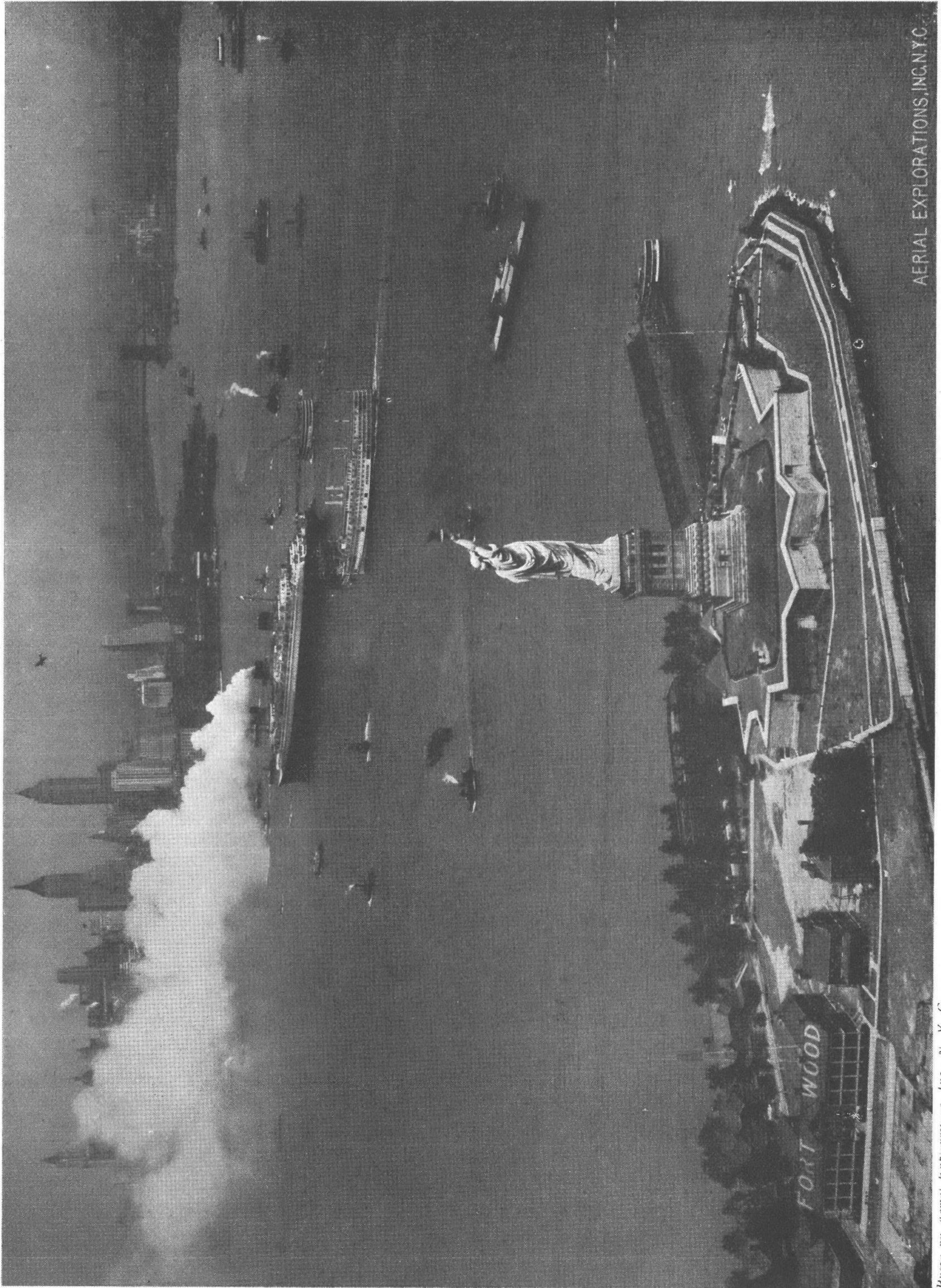
tor had no guide but his own genius—for in all the known history of man no statue of such colossal proportions had ever before been undertaken. A material must be used which was light, easily worked, of good appearance—and yet which would stand the stress of a long ocean voyage and which would be almost impervious to the effect of the salt-laden air of New York Harbor. Copper was decided upon as the material, to be supported by a framework of iron and steel.

To get the form for the Statue Bartholdi built what is called the "working model," a figure about nine feet high. By mechanical processes this was enlarged by four times, to a model about 36 feet in height. This figure was studied for weeks so that every detail which might mar the appearance of the completed Statue might be corrected. No further changes would be possible. When the artist was satisfied, the plaster of the model was carefully smoothed and the work of reproducing it—four times that size—in copper and iron was undertaken.

(Continued on page 23)



showing details and views of the Statue from various points.



AERIAL EXPLORATIONS, INC., N. Y. C.

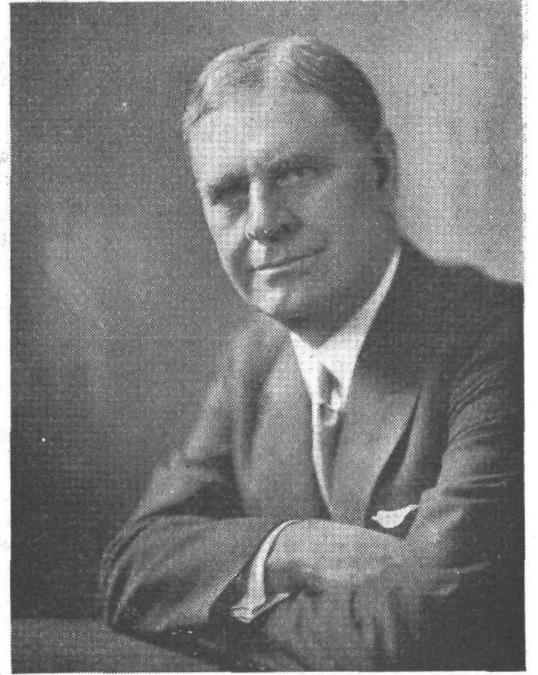
Photo by Aerial Explorations, Inc., N. Y. C.

With the "blue ribbon" in her possession, the "Normandie" steamed by the Statue of Liberty upon completing her maiden voyage.

Secretary of War George H. Dern

"He worked unceasingly in behalf of national defense, sacrificing his health to the welfare of the country."

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, Chief of Staff.



ARMY cannon at all army garrisons throughout the United States fired salutes at half-hour intervals and a nineteen-gun salute at retreat on August 28th in tribute to Secretary of War George H. Dern who died the previous day at the Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D. C., of a heart disease complicated by recurring attacks of influenza. He was sixty-four years old.

Twice Governor of Utah, George Henry Dern was appointed to the post of Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's Cabinet in 1933. Although Mr. Dern had neither West Point background nor a military career to bring to his Cabinet post (few Secretaries of War have been chosen for practical military experience), yet he did bring to his job a progressive, liberal spirit, executive ability gained in a successful business career and a capacity for getting along with his associates.

The United States Army, reduced to peace-time strength, ranked approximately seventeenth in man power among the nations of the world when Secretary Dern assumed his post as head of the War Department. He announced that he was "no militarist," yet he advocated vigorously a policy of preparedness for national defense. He insisted that the fighting forces of the United States should be built into a modern, efficient organization, highly mobile, capable of rapid expansion in emergency and equipped with the latest developments of military science.

He supported the recommendations of General Douglas MacArthur and General Malin Craig, his successive chiefs of staff, to reorganize and modernize the Army. Under his direction a five-year program was undertaken to equip the Army with new and faster airplanes, more tanks and armored cars, semi-automatic rifles for the infantry and modernized artillery.

Soon after his appointment, Secretary Dern began a series of inspection trips to Army posts and engineering projects by airplane, train, motor car and boats. He talked to scores of Army officers, inspected their equipment, shared their mess and learned something of their problems at first hand.

He charged that the Army had been "starved" for twelve years and advocated a trained force of 165,000 men instead of the "microscopic" force to which the national defense, he said, had been reduced. He lived to see many of his ideas carried out, and the increased force which he advocated achieved.

During Secretary Dern's administration the Army Air Corps took over, for a brief period in the winter of 1934, the flying of the air mail. Hastily undertaken, following the wholesale cancellation of private air-mail contracts, the Army's performance was severely criticized because

of the fatalities that resulted from night flying in hazardous weather. Secretary Dern at once appointed a committee of aeronautical experts and prominent citizens to study the Army's air force and

recommend a course of action. From that survey came the Baker report, which detailed recommendations and a program for increasing the strength and efficiency of the Air Corps, which the Secretary put into effect.

Also during his administration, War Department engineers undertook the supervision of vast public works projects. Two of these, the Florida ship canal and the Passamaquoddy Dam on the coast of Maine, were interrupted in the early stage of construction when Congress decided that they were expensive and impractical.

THE most severe test of the Army's organizing ability since the World War came soon after Secretary Dern took office in 1933, with the formation of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Under Army supervision, 300,000 jobless young men in their late 'teens were enrolled, outfitted and trained in forestry and soil conservation camps throughout the nation. An emergency task, it was viewed as the Army's most important contribution to the depression period.

In the fall of 1935, Secretary Dern went to Manila, P. I., to represent President Roosevelt at the inauguration of the new Philippine Commonwealth. In his address on that occasion, he gave warning that the problems of the ten-year transition period required thoughtful study and consideration and pledged the continued friendship and cooperation of the United States to the new island government. As an earnest of that pledge he released General Douglas MacArthur from his post as chief of staff to become the military adviser to the new Philippine government.

Mr. Dern was born September 8, 1872, in Dodge County, Neb. After graduating from the State Normal School when he was sixteen, he worked four years in freight and lumber yards to earn enough money for a course at the University of Nebraska.

In the university cadet corps, Mr. Dern played the alto horn in the band and learned the elements of military drill under a young Army officer, Lieutenant John J. Pershing, who was later to lead the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War.



New York State Teams Do Well

THE 1936 National Matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio, during the period August 24-September 12, are now shooting history. We have not the exact comparative figures on entries as against previous years but from our observation of the entry board maintained in the Statistical Office, it is apparent that the 1936 entries exceeded those of 1935 by several thousand.

Under the capable direction of Colonel Jay L. Benedict, the Executive Officer, the great administrative organization necessary to an undertaking of such magnitude functioned very smoothly. To illustrate the efficiency of this temporary organization, the experience of our National Guard Team will serve very well. On arrival, the team captain reported at the Camp Director's office and was assigned his guide. This guide had a list of the necessary steps to be followed in getting established and within ten minutes after reporting, we were in our quarters, the necessary Quartermaster property was in our street, and we were prepared to function in so far as the Camp Administration could do anything about it.

The State of New York was represented by four teams this year—one New York National Guard, one New York Naval Militia, and two civilian. These teams all performed in a most satisfactory manner and gave a good account of themselves in the matches.

The tryouts for the New York National Guard Team were held each week-end following the conclusion of the State Matches and for the final brushing-up those members of the squad who could spare the time were assembled at Karners, N. Y., where the range of the 105th Infantry was made available through the cooperation of Major Wm. Innes, 105th Infantry, the officer in charge. Here five days were spent in firing at the various stages and in a general refresher course. That this was time well spent is evidenced by the fact that for the first time since 1930 our team finished in Class B in the National Team Match.

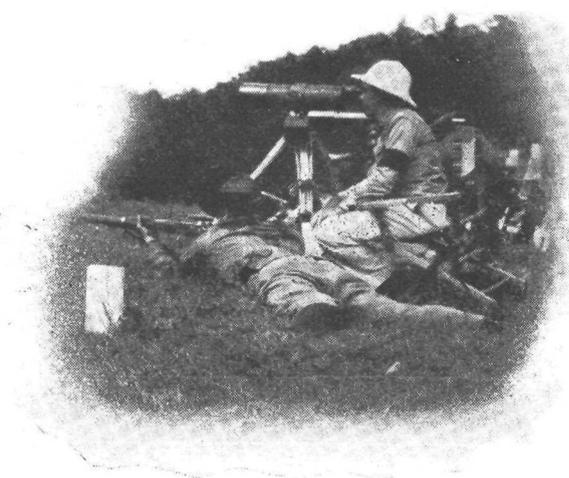
At this point it is interesting to note the general progress in team-shooting which has been made in the last few years. In 1928 the New York National Guard finished in Class A, eleventh of 95 teams competing, with a score of 2576. This year we finished in Class B, nineteenth of 119 teams competing, with a score of 2690.

A departure from the previous method of conducting the National Rifle Association Matches was in effect this year, the competitors being grouped into two classes A and B. Class A included all competitors who elected to shoot for medals, trophies or merchandise prizes, and Class B, those who competed also for cash prizes. With proper confidence, our team members elected to enter the B class and, incidentally, we may note in passing that in most cases they recovered their added fees and sometimes a bit of someone else's to boot.

The National Rifle Association instituted another innovation this year which was most favorably received. In each individual match, a medal was awarded to the high competitor from each State participating in the match and our boys added several of these to their collections.

Tom Brown, our coach, again did a splendid job in organizing and pairing our team, and his "Team Locator" chart was used to great advantage during the matches.

Our friends of the Naval Militia did a fine job with Captain Leo W. Hesselman as team captain and Lt. Comdr. Saunders as





at Camp Perry

team coach. Better watch out for them in the 1937 State Matches!

The two civilian teams, captained by E. J. Dougherty and E. Mechling, also gave excellent accounts of themselves and kept the State of New York in the running whenever they entered a match.

The four teams were quartered in one street which was most convenient and we of the National Guard were particularly fortunate in having as our neighbors the California National Guard Team, led by Lt. Colonel D. P. Hardy—a fine team and grand sports.

We cannot close without mentioning the fact that the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve Team included several members from the New York Naval Militia: Lt. M. J. Davidovitch, Co. B; Sgt. J. H. Hanly, Co. B, and Pvt. Max Rosenblatt, Co. B.

The results of the several matches follow:

THE NATIONAL RIFLE TEAM MATCH

119 Teams Entered

(The official bulletin has not yet been received but the following information is believed to be accurate)

1. Winner—U. S. Marine Corps.....	2830
2. U. S. Infantry.....	2782
3. U. S. Cavalry	2771
4. U. S. Engineers.....	2766
5. Class A—U. S. Coast Guard.....	2766
6. California Civ. No. 1.....	2756
7. Mass. Nat. Guard.....	2737
8. Conn. Nat. Guard.....	2724
9. Washington Nat. Guard	2722
10. Texas Civilian	2719
11. Dist. of Col. Nat. Guard.....	2716
12. New Jersey Nat. Guard.....	2716
13. U. S. Marine Corps Res.....	2712
14. Kansas Civ.	2706
15. Class B—Washington Div.	2701
16. American Legion (Nat.).....	2694
17. Penn. Nat. Guard	2692
18. Officers Reserve Corps	2691
19. New York National Guard.....	2690

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES

(Following are the results of Class B entrants only)

COAST GUARD TROPHY MATCH

1747 Entries

R. F. 200—300 yds.—10 shots each

Winner—H. J. Adams, Jr., Cal. Civ. Team.....	99
N. Y. State Medal Winner, Capt. A. S. Ward, 369th Inf.	
52. Capt. A. S. Ward, 369th Inf.....	95
102 Lt. J. R. Herron, 105th Inf.....	94

NAVY TROPHY MATCH

1790 Entries

S. F. 200 yds.—20 shots

Winner—M. O. Wilson, U.S.C.G.....	96
37. Lt. J. R. Herron, 105th Inf.....	92
38. Lt. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng.....	92

MARINE CORPS CUP MATCH

1774 Entries

600-1000 yds.—10 shots each

Winner—D. H. Hudelson, Cal. N.G.....	98
--------------------------------------	----

CROWELL TROPHY MATCH

1534 Entries

600 yds.—10 shots

Winner—Paul Goulden, U.S.C.G.....	50
56. Sgt. C. P. Perkins, 105th Inf.....	49
76. Lt. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng.....	49
79. Pvt. J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.....	49
89. Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.....	49

MEMBERS MATCH

1669 Entries

600 yds.—10 shots

Winner—L. D. Stoker, Nevada Civ.	50
7. Lt. L. A. Smith, 369th Inf.	50
87. Lt. J. R. Herron, 105th Inf.	49

LEECH CUP MATCH

1401 Entries

800-900-1000 yds.—7 shots each

Winner—H. F. Stemen, Ohio Nat. Guard.....	105
N. Y. State Medal Winner, Lt. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng.	
17. Lt. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng.	102
45. Sgt. C. Mason, 107th Inf	101

WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH

1593 Entries

1000 yds.—20 shots (Free rifle)

Winner—H. P. Crowe, U. S. M. C.....	100
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THE PRESIDENT'S MATCH

1879 Entries

S. F. 200-600-1000 yds.—10 shots each

Winner—V. J. Kravitz, U. S. M. C	147
--	-----

A. E. F. ROUMANIAN TEAM MATCH

98 Entries

S. F. 200-600 yds.—10 shots per man at each

Winner—U. S. Infantry Team	571
N. Y. National Guard	548

ENLISTED MEN'S TEAM MATCH

43 Entries

S. F. 200-600 yds.—10 shots per man at each

Winner—U. S. Coast Guard	569
N. Y. National Guard	540

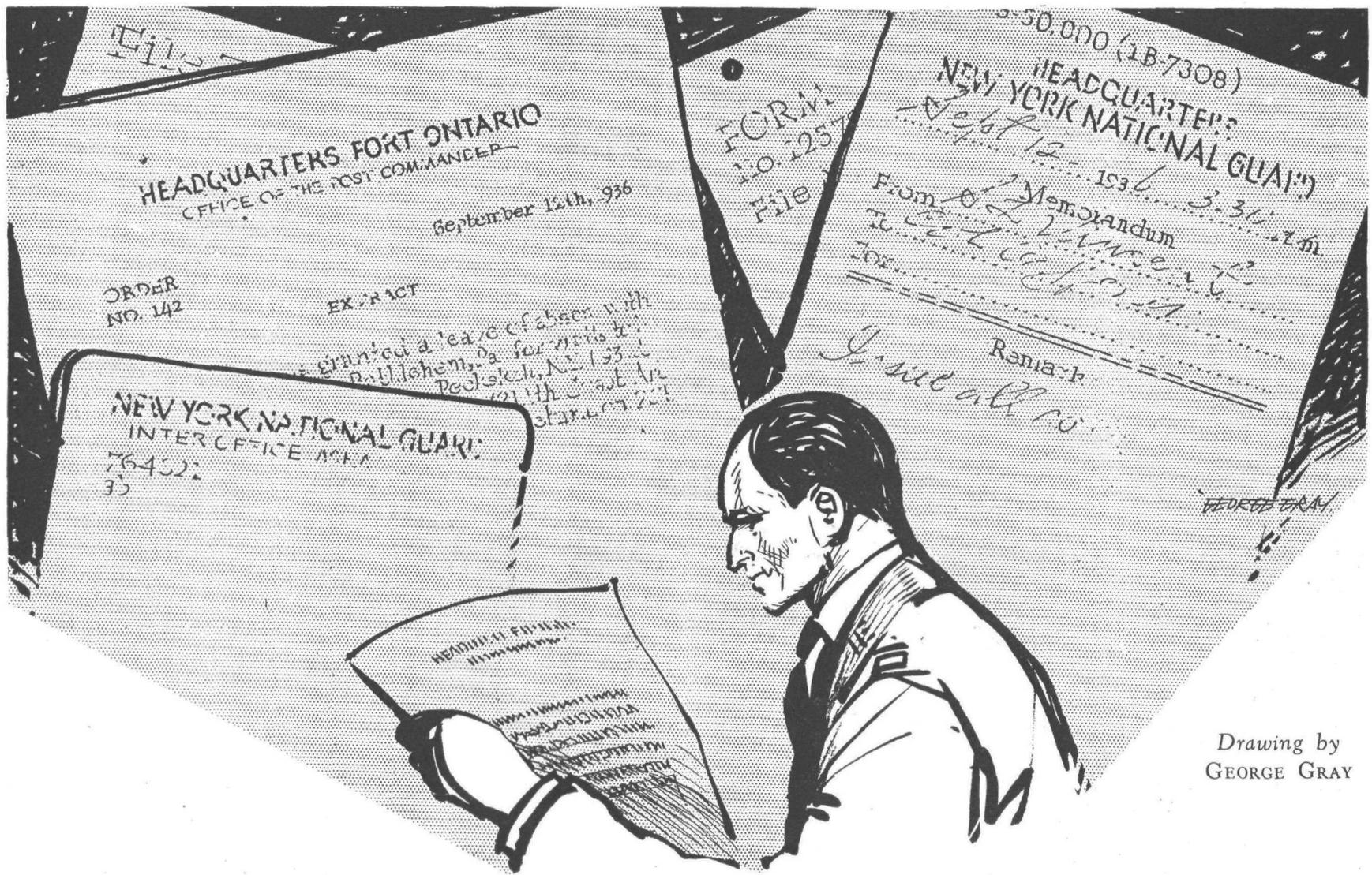
CAMP PERRY INSTRUCTORS' TROPHY MATCH

645 Entries

R. F. 200 yds.—10 shots standing

Winner—M. O. Wilson, U.S.C.G.	46
N. Y. State Medal Winner, Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.	
7. Pvt. J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.	46
13. Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.	45

(Continued on page 28)



Drawing by
GEORGE GRAY

PUT IT IN WRITING

"Generally speaking, an officer who has mastered the art of writing has improved his prospects of advancement if only because he has mastered the art of clear thinking."

IN a paper set at the qualifying examination for entrance to the Staff College some years ago, there was a question which must have astonished officers of the old school, but which is symptomatic of conditions in a modern Service. "What are your views," asked the examiner, "of the value, to all officers, of skill in the art of writing?" The question itself was prefaced by several quotations intended to give candidates a lead in writing their answers and implying that the efficiency of a military organization is dependent, in part at least, upon an officer personnel with some degree of skill in that art. We need not repeat the quotations, but we would point out the significance of such a question in an examination of this type. It was unusual enough to ask officers to evaluate skill in "pen-pushing," a side of the duties of the modern officer which is by no means popular and which is regarded with considerable contempt by not a few, especially by those bred in the tradition that a man of action has no time to devote to scribbling. But to introduce a vexed question by quotations, implying that skill in the art of writing is as necessary in war as the scientific use of the weapons of war, must have seemed like adding unforgivable insult to unnecessary injury in the eyes of officer candidates who had

already spent many trying hours in writing answers to questions on the strategy and tactics of war by land, sea and air.

Yet, deprived of these quotations and viewed in cold blood, the question was not an unreasonable query to put to potential Staff Officers. Indeed it is one that every officer might profitably study and attempt to answer, for writing, in some form or other, is now part of the normal routine duty of all officers in a modern military Service. It is true that the Staff Officer wields the pen more often than his brother officers, but none can escape paper work entirely. In the course of his career every officer is compelled to do no small amount of written work, and there is every indication that the amount tends to increase every year. This tendency has not been allowed to develop unchallenged, for there is always a body of opinion, which, quite rightly, refuses to accept anything as inevitable, and which tries to keep new developments in check by placing positive obstacles in their way. Numerous devices have, therefore, been tried to prevent the rising tide of paper from drowning the personnel of the Services. We are not referring here to the skilful use of a "pending" tray in which letters are left indefinitely, in the hope that eventually they will

answer themselves, but to more legitimate means of keeping down the volume of written work and making the essential minimum easy of composition. By the use of printed form letters in which blanks have to be filled with single words, by the standardization of the form of official correspondence, by trying to reduce official language to a series of conventional phrases and sentences, and by a number of other ingenious, but not always effective, measures, the amount of actual composition is kept down to the minimum.

There is much to be said for putting obstructions in the way of the mere scribbler and of helping the non-literary officer in an unpalatable task. They put a partial stop to that curious, but apparently natural desire some people have to multiply reports, returns and the like, merely for the sake of receiving them. They also prevent officers from becoming "office-wallahs" to the detriment of their other duties. Nevertheless, when all these devices have been taken into account, there still remains and always will remain a colossal amount of written work to be done, for the simple reason that it is an established Service practice to say "Put it in writing" whenever anything important or unusual has to be considered or decided. So long as this practice exists—and it is now so woven into the military fabric that not even the supreme acid test of that fabric, war, can shake it—so long will it be necessary for all officers to exhibit some skill in the art of writing.

It is incredible that any modern officer would subscribe to the view that skill in the art of writing is of no value whatever in his profession. One certainly cannot imagine such an officer surviving long or making much progress in a military service in the twentieth century. On the other hand, it would not be difficult to find officers who distrust writers, as a class, and who assume that an officer who can compose, and who enjoys composing, a well-written letter or report must necessarily be less of a man of action than one who deliberately cuts down paper work to the irreducible minimum because he has no natural aptitude for it. This view is due, in part, to a confusion of ideas. It is an English characteristic to regard an ounce of practice as worth much more than several tons of theory. We place infinite faith in "common sense" and comparatively little in expert knowledge. The practical-minded have a certain amount of distrust for the theorist at all times. As writing is a mental process, it appeals to the type of mind which prefers thinking to doing. It is taken for granted, therefore, that the writer is more theoretical than practical in his outlook. If this be true, it follows that an officer whose special forte is writing is likely to have a preference for theory. Hence the fear that he may first develop an aversity to translating theory into practice and finally become a man who exalts theory over practice. In other words, some officers are afraid that too much writing will deprive them of the capacity for action and reduce the individual initiative which must always be the first essential in an officer in the emergency of war.

This point of view is probably derived from observation of the fact that the physically active often feel no natural desire for office work and from the fallacious argument

that the converse must be true. It simply is not true that the brainworker is necessarily physically inactive. Nor is it correct to say that the man of action, using the expression in the best sense of one who can not only make quick decisions, but can also carry them through, must be a man of the type which ordinarily prefers physical activity to brain work. Thought must precede action. Ordered thought is more conducive to successful action than a semi-instinctive impulse based on so-called "common sense." Moreover, a properly trained officer never loses sight of his *raison d'être*. He knows that he must control and direct the activities of others, but he also appreciates that he cannot do this effectively unless he can participate in these activities himself. In addition, however, he knows that he has to supply the brain as well as the brawn. If he sees the matter clearly he will understand that, whilst it is an advantage to be able to write well, since it is always advantageous to be able to perform any side of one's duty with the minimum of effort and the least possibility of error, it would be absurd to claim that skill in writing is of equal worth with rapidity of thought and action. Nevertheless, this form of skill has something more than a merely relative value.

TO belittle the importance of writing in the Service, or to suggest that it is immaterial whether a letter, say, is well or indifferently composed is to ignore the main purpose of all writing. We commit thoughts or opinions, facts or theories, information or queries to paper because we wish to transmit them to somebody else in a more permanent form than is afforded by speech. Our chief object should be to put them down in such a manner that they can be quickly and easily understood by whoever reads them. Above all, we must not be equivocal or express ourselves in such a way that what we have written conveys some different message from that intended, either because of ellipsis or sheer inaccuracy in composition. Whilst it is always possible for a reader to make a guess at a writer's meaning, it is sometimes very dangerous to compel him to do so by badly or carelessly constructed English. A guess is a gamble and, in

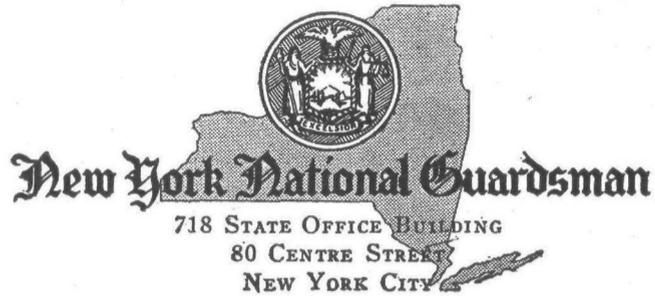
(Continued on page 27)



Reprinted by courtesy of The Pennsylvania Guardsman

Bo Brown

"Well—We came through that battle without a scratch!"



VOL. XIII, No. 7 NEW YORK CITY OCTOBER, 1936

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE
Editor *Asst. Editor and Business Mgr.*

LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
General Advertising Mgr. *N. Y. C. Advertising Mgr.*

AUTHORS' LAST CHANCE

TWO weeks is all you have left if you wish to get your story or military article entered for our cash-prize contest. Both contests close on October 15th and the awards will be announced next month in the November issue.

You still have time to send in your item and win a cash prize. We are definitely on the look-out for new authors, since we feel sure among the 21,000 active members of the New York National Guard there must be a number of men with a real ability to write whose talents, up to the present, have been hidden beneath a bushel. Your strong line may be fiction-writing, or you may have done a little serious thinking about training-methods, means of promoting efficiency, the art of war, or the psychology of leadership. Whatever it is, write it down *now* and send it in to us before the fifteenth. This is the very last call.

\$25.00 first prize; \$15.00 second prize, in each contest, while \$5.00 will be paid for any story or article, other than the prize-winners, which is deemed suitable for publication.

THE WAR OF THE GUNS

ALREADY a generation has arrived in our midst to whom the World War is as remote an historical event as the Spanish-American War was to most of those who went overseas in 1917-1918. For this new generation, impressions of the World War are garnered chiefly through the movies and through occasional books they have read, and such impressions are liable to be erroneous because of the romantic, heroic emphasis which is inevitably placed upon the leading characters. Heroes have a way in fiction of coming through the heaviest bombardments unscathed, of facing the enemy single-handed with inhuman intrepidity, of enduring the most exhausting hardships with a laugh of superior indifference.

But war (at least, modern war, as waged between 1914 and 1918) is for the most part made up of long periods of weariness, hardship, and boredom, interspersed by only occasional episodes of almost unpleasant excitement. During these brief experiences of intense battle, it was almost as though the men taking part in them were of another race of men; stronger, more heroic, almost superhuman. Men lived through days of bombardment, stabbed each other in the back by night, crept through the dark trem-

bling, trod, sometimes with nausea, on the dank faces of the dead: but they were not another race of men. They were sensible and sensitive men who, at peace one day and at war the next, remembered other things, and remained sane. They retained their sanity, for the most part, by thrusting aside the memory of their experiences as soon as peace allowed them to return to their civilian occupations. A few, however, have ventured to keep alive the memory of those years and to set them down in black and white so that others who did not share their experiences (and those of millions of their contemporaries) may catch a glimpse of the agony and incredible stoicism of 1914-1918.

Aubrey Wade (author of "The War of the Guns," published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, price \$3.00) was seventeen when he went to France early in 1917. Actually he was nineteen when he was wounded a month before the Armistice was signed, but in the intervening two years he had lived through a condensed lifetime of dangerous, sobering experience which exceeds anything encountered by the normal citizen of fifty.

These experiences he has set down in a matter-of-fact way without any exaggeration. Glancing at the photographs (of which there are more than 120 in the book), one is even inclined to accuse the author of understatement. The photographs were furnished by the Imperial War Museum, London, and were selected from the ten thousand official photographs of the British, American, German, Canadian and Australian forces.

In a foreword, the publishers state that "while certain obvious 'horrors' have been included deliberately among the illustrations," they are not thereby "seeking to commercialize them by an appeal to the morbid-minded." All aspects of the war are shown—the ration parties, unbelievable mud, artillery in action, infantry in the front line and back on rest, billets, tanks, gas, shell-bursts, and unforgettable pictures of the dead.

Aubrey Wade's book forms a clear, unvarnished narrative of the war as seen by a signaller in an artillery unit. If any veteran wishes to recall the atmosphere of those two years, or if any member of the newer generation has an honest desire to find out what modern war is really like, he should read and study the illustrations of "The War of the Guns." In that way, the publishers' hope that the volume may be "an instrument, however humble, to prevent a recrudescence of these and worse horrors," may be realized.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL VICTORY BALL

THE Eighteenth Annual Victory Ball will be held on Armistice Day Eve, Tuesday, November 10th, at the Hotel Plaza, under the auspices of the Welfare Committee, New York County Organization American Legion. Captain William H. McIntyre, Jr., is Chairman; Colonel Frank Wilbur Smith, Chairman; Major L. Roberts Walton, Treasurer and Miss Margaret H. Lawson, Secretary. The President, The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt; The Governor of New York, The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman; The Mayor of the City of New York, The Honorable Fiorello H. La Guardia; and Ambassadors representing our Allied Countries in the World War are the Honorary Patrons. The Ball is sponsored by the usual distinguished Army and Navy Officers and Citizens of distinction. Admission tickets are \$5.00 each and may be obtained from the Treasurer, Room 12M, Hotel Plaza.



GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE



THE N.Y.N.G. AND N.Y.N.M. RELIEF SOCIETY

USUALLY, at this time of the year, it has been my habit to write a message to the Guard on the subject of the field training accomplished during the summer. This article is being written before the last of our camps is actually closed, and many reports from brigade and regimental commanders have not yet reached me and received the careful attention that I always give such reports. So I shall delay until next month my comments on the training season just concluded. I shall take this opportunity to depart from a strictly military subject to one in which I believe the rank and file of the National Guard will be interested.

Shortly after the Spanish War a group of distinguished women, mostly located in the City of New York, organized a society known as the Army Relief Society, which was created for the express purpose of rendering aid to the widows and orphans of regular Army officers and enlisted men. Through the years the Society has grown, and although it was started entirely by civilians, it is now in the main supported by contributions from the Army at large. Entertainments, air meets, football games, garden parties are held throughout the Army in the various corps areas, and the proceeds are returned to the Army Relief Society. A considerable fund has been built up, totalling approximately half a million dollars, the interest on which goes to swell the annual budget of the Society.

Before this society was organized it was not uncommon to have an officer die unexpectedly in an Army post, and leave his widow, perhaps with children, absolutely destitute, and many a time the hat had to be passed among officers of the garrison to get the soldier's widow back to her relatives, if she had any, or otherwise to provide for her and her children.

The annual expenditures of the Army Relief Society today total over \$100,000 a year. The overhead of the Society is practically negligible. It is now divided into branches in the nine corps areas, one in the Philippine Department, one in Hawaii, one in Panama, and some civilian branches, the largest of which is the New York Branch. In each of the branches there are many sections, which are required to raise a certain amount of money annually. The Board of Directors—all women—decide on the assistance to be given, and this depends entirely on a basis of need, after thorough investigation.

Last winter it occurred to me, after several untimely and tragic deaths, and after considerable discussion with members of our own National Guard, which is almost as

strong as the regular Army was at the time of the Spanish War, that some New York society for the National Guard could be organized following the general lines of the Army Relief Society. Several officers assisted me in drafting a constitution and the necessary by-laws to put into

existence what might be called the New York National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society, to have for its purpose the rendering of emergency aid to widows and orphans of enlisted men and officers who complete a reasonable amount of service and who die in the service or on the retired list.

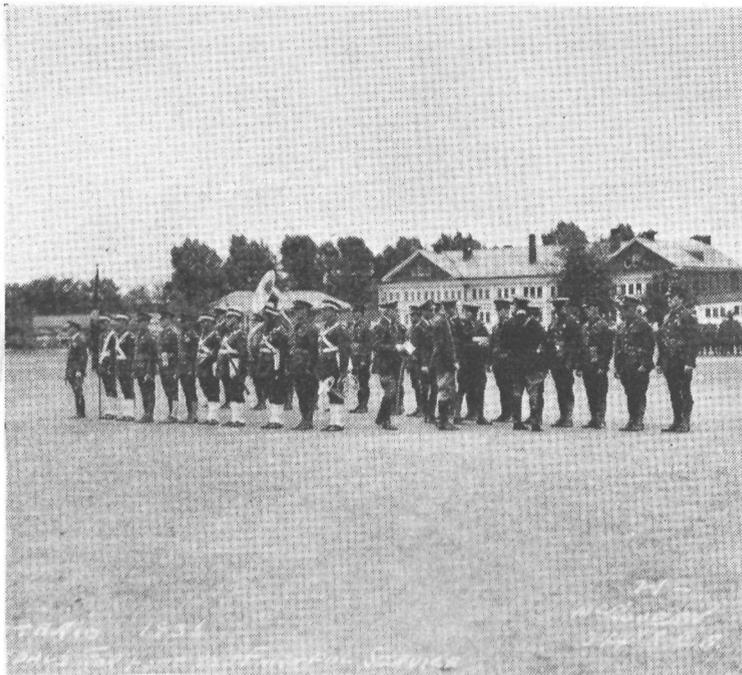
This aid might take the form of direct relief, to tide the widow over a bad time, or it might be in the form of financial assistance in keeping her children in school, or in obtaining scholarships for such children; but in each case such modest aid would be rendered after thorough investigation of the attendant circumstances, and within the limits of whatever the funds available might be. The matter has been talked over quite generally, and most of the senior officers have been called upon for suggestions looking toward the proper set-up of

such a society. There would be no assessment on anyone, but it is expected that all members of the Guard will be interested in joining, and everyone would be entitled to join upon payment of not less than \$1.00 per year. Under the set-up it is also expected that members of the National Guard and other civilians interested in the National Guard would be grouped into sections and branches, with the idea of increasing the Society's income.

Of course, there are a great many details concerning this matter which are too lengthy to be broached in such a short article as this, but I want the enlisted men and junior officers of the Guard to know that such a proposition is under way, and I hope that it will materialize into something that will be of great benefit to our National Guard. So many cases of sudden death and resultant destitution have come to my notice within the past five or six years that I think the National Guard should have some kind of a society that would be interested in its own people. Of course, there would not be enough money to take care of everybody that might want help. In fact, so far as this society is concerned, it would be impossible to render help to the family of any living person, because it must be remembered that only widows and orphans can receive any assistance. It is very possible that men in their first enlistment would not be eligible—at least, not in the beginning, because the men of longer service

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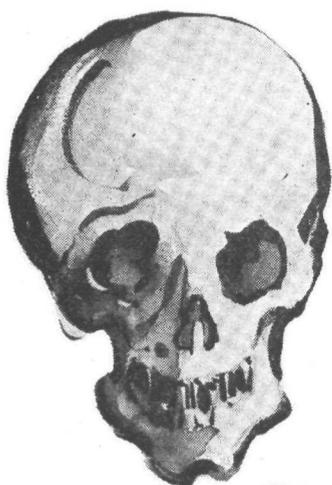
When the 244th C. A. Were at Fort Ontario

Top Row, left to right: (1) Gas mask practice in a cloud of real tear gas; (2) Long and Faithful Service medals being presented by Brig. Gen. Ottmann; (3) the radio truck in operation. Center Row (left): Cleaning up the ammunition, and (right) Cleaning up Battery A's street after the storm had subsided. Bottom Row, left to right: (1) the Regimental Color Guard; (2) Battery D, 244th C. A., firing out to sea, and (3) members of the First Battalion receiving gas instruction. All the above photos were taken by Corp. D. A. McGovern, 244th C. A.

ONLY THE DESERT CAN TELL!

One of those minor mysteries of the World War which neither man nor time will ever solve.

Illustration by GEORGE GRAY



THE following narrative is one of many mysterious episodes of the British Royal Air Force during the war.

The circumstances, which are true in every detail, were related by a senior officer of the Royal Air Force, who was actually in command of the search party sent into the desert to unravel the mystery.

* * *

PROLOGUE

In August, 1918, a de Havilland bombing aircraft stationed at Amman in Transjordan, was ordered, with Lieutenant Adams as pilot and Corporal Brown as observer, to fly from Amman in Transjordan, Palestine, to Abu Sueir aerodrome, near the Suez Canal in Egypt.

They left Amman at dawn, and were never heard of again.

* * *

One morning in December, 1918, an Arab was brought before the Commanding Officer of Abu Sueir aerodrome, and stated that he came from a village called El Jeb, situate somewhere in Arabia. No one had ever heard of the village, nor was it shown on any map, but by dint of long questioning of the Arab, its position was roughly estimated as about 200 miles east by south of Kantara, and right away "in the blue." The Arab stated that, whilst attending to his flocks in the desert, he came across a large aeroplane, apparently undamaged, but that there was no sign of the crew when he saw it last about two months previous. As no aircraft were reported missing from Egypt, he was at first disbelieved, but he swore it was the truth, that he had left his village and joined a camel convoy south of his village a month previously, and had traveled via the camel track to Kantara.

Eventually, the authorities came to believe there might be something in the Arab's story and he was prevailed upon to accompany Major Clarke, who spoke Arabic fluently, and a crew in a large Handley-Page aeroplane in an endeavor to locate his village of El Jeb from the air. Great difficulty was found in finding the village, but eventually the aircraft landed in the desert close to an Arab village, which luckily turned out to be El Jeb; but, unluckily, the sand was soft, and the big aircraft, in landing, turned over and crashed the undercarriage and both main planes. The crew were

thus stranded in an unknown village over 200 miles from the Canal.

Endeavors to fix up a ground wireless to communicate with Egypt were unsuccessful, and the only thing was to wait until further aircraft were sent out, which was done when the first Handley-Page failed to return.

About three days later, an aeroplane was seen by the marooned crew circling near the village. Major Clarke had previously improvised some ground signals from the canvas of the wrecked Handley, and these were spread out warning the pilot of the relief aeroplane *not to land*. A search for a safe landing place was made by the marooned crew, and eventually one was discovered. Two days later the relief aeroplane returned and landed safely. Supplies, food etc., were unloaded, and Major Clarke returned to Egypt in the relief aeroplane to report and make arrangements for the salving of the crashed Handley.

At the conference which followed at Abu Sueir, it could not be seen how it would be possible to repair the Handley, as it was quite out of the question to transport by air the enormous spare main planes required. It was found impossible also to proceed to El Jeb by road, except by camel transport, and this could be ruled out on the score of distance, 200 miles.

Major Clarke was ordered to return by air to El Jeb, to dismantle the engines of the Handley and to continue his search for the mysterious aircraft. He returned to El Jeb and next day was guided by the Arab to the spot where the aircraft lay.

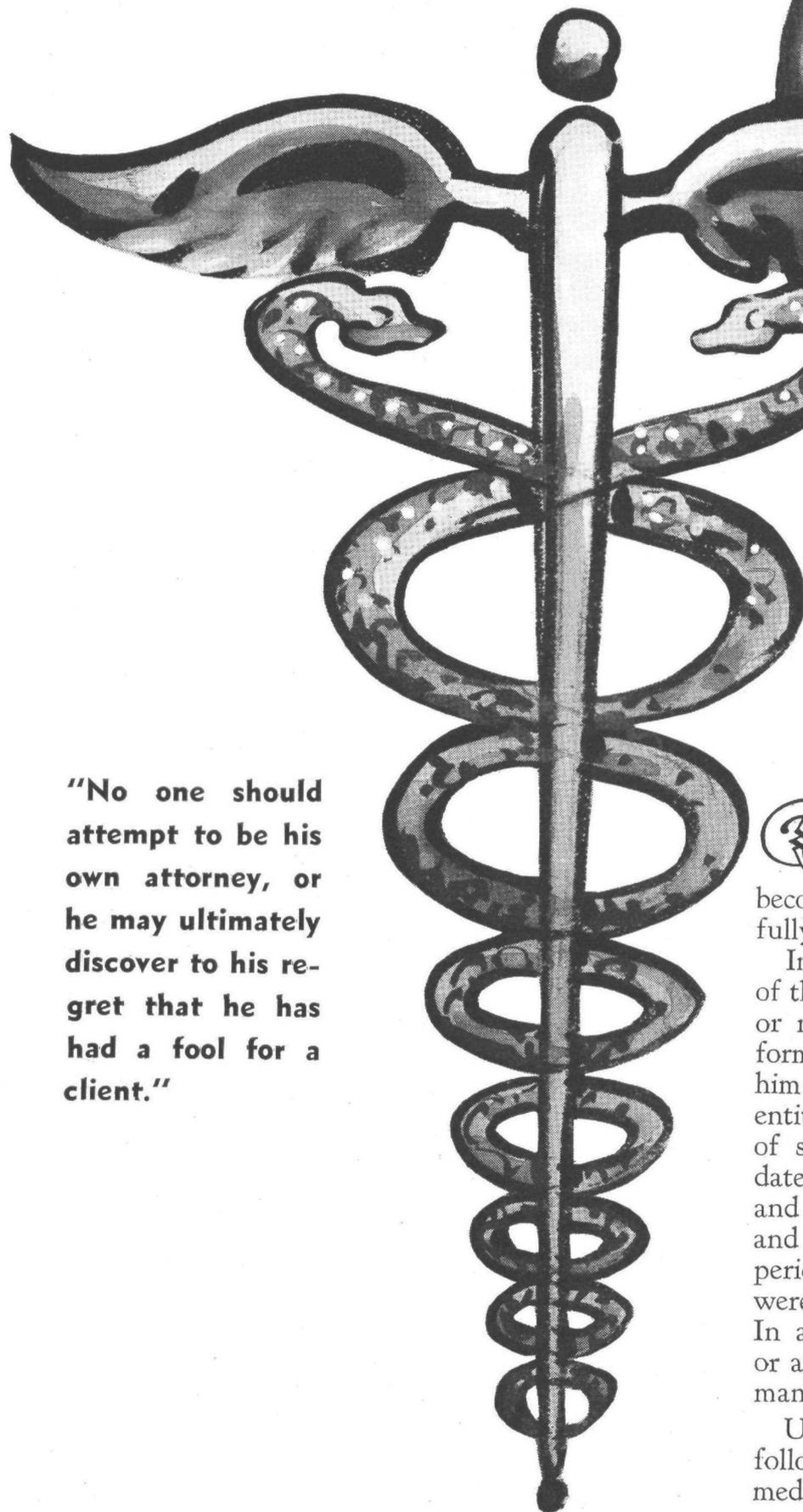
It was found in a slight hollow and appeared to have made a perfect landing on hard, gravelly desert and to be in perfect condition; the radiator was practically full of water, there was sufficient oil and petrol for at least another hour's flying, and everything was apparently in order, but no trace of the pilot and observer could be seen. Major Clarke stated afterwards that the whole circumstances were mysterious and eerie. A perfectly good aeroplane lying in the stillness of the desert, where it had been for over four months, but no sign of either member of the crew.

He returned to El Jeb and, having procured a camel to

(Continued on page 26)

RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OF AN INJURED GUARDSMAN

By
MORRIS B. KESSLER



"No one should attempt to be his own attorney, or he may ultimately discover to his regret that he has had a fool for a client."

THE State of New York has by statute provided a tribunal and a method for affording relief to members of its National Guard who may become injured or disabled while engaged in any lawfully ordered parade, drill, encampment or inspection.

In accordance with section 223 of the Military Law of the State of New York, a guardsman who without fault or neglect on his part is injured or disabled while performing any lawfully ordered duty which incapacitates him from pursuing his usual business or occupation is entitled to care and medical attendance during the period of such incapacity not exceeding ninety days from the date of receiving his injury. However, upon the consent and authority of the Adjutant-General expenses for care and medical attendance may be allowed for an additional period within one year from the date when the injuries were received which cannot exceed two hundred days. In addition he is entitled to such pay as is determined or approved by the Adjutant-General and in cases of permanent disability will be granted a pension.

Under the Military Law should a claimant refuse to follow the advice given or treatment prescribed by the medical officer designated by the Adjutant-General or go to such hospital designated by the Adjutant-General

Illustration by
GEORGE GRAY



he forfeits and is barred from all rights claims or allowances under this section.

The Adjutant-General has the power to appoint a medical examiner or a board of three officers to inquire into the merits of any claim or the Adjutant-General may in his discretion determine any claim and fix the amount to be paid the claimant under this section. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the Military Law makes it compulsory that claims be presented to the Adjutant-General within one year from the date of receiving the injury.

An examination of several of the reported cases involving injured members of the New York National Guard reveal a determinative effort on the part of the claimants to avoid submitting claims to the Adjutant-General.

In 1916, William J. McAuliffe, while an enlisted man in the National Guard of the State of New York, pursuant to an order made by the duly constituted military authorities, was inoculated with an immunizing vaccine administered at one of the armories by a doctor in charge. The vaccine used was impure and as a result McAuliffe became sick and subsequently died. Some time thereafter McAuliffe's mother instead of applying to the Adjutant-General for relief filed a claim in the Court of

Claims of New York against the State of New York asking for the sum of \$25,000.00 damages for his death and \$280.00 necessarily expended for his medical care and treatment. The Attorney General of the State of New York, representing the State of New York, resisted the claim and a motion made by him to dismiss the claim was granted. (See *McAuliffe vs. State* 107 Misc. Rep. 553.) The Court in dismissing the claim held that the State of New York was not liable in damages for torts (wrongs) committed by its agents or servants unless such liability had been voluntarily assumed by an act of the Legislature who has the power to recognize and legalize private claims which though unenforceable through the application of legal principles, are yet founded upon equity and justice. Secondly, the State of New York having furnished a tribunal for the hearing of claims (Section 223 of the Military Law) application should have been made to the Adjutant-General.

NINE years later, to wit, 1925, Louis C. Schmohl, a member of the 212th Coast Artillery, was assigned as a truck driver while his outfit was in training at Fort Ontario. His duty was to drive the truck that carried the machine guns and men to and from the camp and the firing range. After the guns had been used and were being loaded on his truck a cartridge that had been carelessly left in the chamber of one of the guns exploded and Schmohl sustained a serious injury to his left arm.

As in the *McAuliffe* case, Schmohl prosecuted his claim in the Court of Claims of the State of New York but before instituting suit he had the Legislature pass an enabling act which gave him the authority to sue the State of New York. (See Chapter 818 of the Laws of 1930.) Again the Attorney General defended and asserted as a defense that Schmohl did not have any standing in the Court of Claims because his remedy for relief was in accordance with the Military Law of the state and cited the *McAuliffe* case in support of his contention.

The Court, however, held that the so-called remedy under the Military Law was nowise exclusive and where a claimant had obtained the consent of the Legislature to prosecute his claim in the Court of Claims of the State of New York that he may do so. Schmohl who at the time of the accident was eighteen years old and a plasterer by trade, which occupation he was unable to pursue because of the injury to his left hand, was awarded the sum of \$15,000.00. (See *Schmohl vs. State*, 141 Misc. Rep. 274.)

The trail having been blazed by the decision of the *Schmohl* case the same procedure was followed in *Decicco vs. State*, 152 Misc. 54. This action arose by reason of the death of Alexander Decicco, a member of the National Guard who died as a result from a collision of two U. S. Government trucks loaned to the State of New York for training purposes, while he and other members of the National Guard were returning to Camp Smith at Peekskill from field maneuvers. As in the *Schmohl* case the Legislature passed an enabling act granting his mother permission to sue in the Court of Claims. (See Chapter 544 of the Laws 1933.)

An award was granted by the Court of Claims in the *Decicco* matter which was also resisted by the Attorney General representing the State. A point raised by the Attorney General who resisted this claim is worth men-

tioning. Before the suit was instituted, the mother of the deceased soldier wrote the following letter to her dead son's Company Commander: "I wish you would see to this matter to the State for any help or pension which the State allows. I hope that you would do your utmost best to see to my appeal." The Attorney General contended that the letter forwarded by Mrs. Decicco was to be regarded as an application for a pension under the Military Law and having so elected that, proceedings in the Court of Claims were barred and the claim, if any must be relegated to the Adjutant-General. The Court to this contention stated that the letter in its opinion was merely an appeal for help and not an election to proceed under the Military Law.

FROM the statement made by the Court it is logical to conclude that where an individual once elects to proceed under the Military Law for injuries sustained, as provided by statute, he cannot thereafter discontinue his proceeding and prosecute it in the Court of Claims.

It is the writer's opinion that a larger award can be obtained in the Court of Claims but as heretofore pointed out the Court of Claims is powerless to recognize a claim until the claimant has obtained the consent of the Legislature. Meritorious claims involving serious injuries will generally be approved by the claims committee of the Legislature to whom these matters are referred before being submitted to the Legislature for enactment. Claims involving ordinary injuries would not in all probability be approved and a claimant's only recourse would be to the Adjutant-General.

Regardless of whether the claim is submitted to the Adjutant-General or Court of Claims, the claimant must always bear in mind that he does not possess the privilege of suing by his own right but that he is conceded this privilege as an indulgence and the rules of both tribunals must be strictly followed. Inasmuch as a wrong move may prove fatal to a claim, extreme care and caution must be exercised in the prosecution of the suit. No one should attempt to be his own attorney as he may ultimately discover to his regret that he has had a fool for a client.



Wide World Photo

In Action at the Maneuvers

Regulars of the 12th Brigade attacking their "vittles" during the recent Army Maneuvers in Michigan. The attack was carried out successfully.



Wide World Photo

French Tanks Parade in Force Through Paris

GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 13)

and probably therefore with greater responsibilities, married, and probably with children, would be the chief beneficiaries.

There is no doubt in my mind of our ability to raise sufficient funds within the National Guard, by various activities, to create a fairly sizeable fund to carry out the objects of the Society. As a matter of fact, already over \$1,000 has been pledged to the Society by interested people, if and when it comes into existence. Everybody in the National Guard knows that there are a great many men who have made a real financial sacrifice to stay in the Guard, and this applies particularly to some of our oldest and best non-commissioned officers; and I think that it would give every member of the Guard a great satisfaction to feel that if sudden death should overtake such a man, at least the Guard could do something toward finding employment for the widow or children, and perhaps give them such financial aid as would tide them over until they could become adjusted, especially if such help were needed in order that children half-grown might complete their schooling and thus become a real assistance to their mother in carrying the resultant burden.

I have yet to find anyone in the National Guard who is not favorably inclined toward the formation of this Society, and it is probable that during the oncoming winter the details will be arranged, and the matter brought to a head. Instead of having corps areas for branches, the branches might possibly be by brigades, with sections at every station, or even in every company, battery, and troop. It is contemplated that this will not in any way place a burden on anyone unable to carry it, and that in any event no large donation will be expected of any enlisted man or young officer who is not able to make it. It is expected that the principal part of the funds necessary are to be raised by memberships throughout the Guard, not exceeding \$1.00, and those larger sums resulting from various activities which the various branch and section chiefs will be able to initiate.

W. H. Haskell

Major General

A TALE OF THE RIO GRANDE

You'll enjoy this story of an innocent-looking note which led to the capture of a gun-smuggling band of revolutionists.

By **COLONEL PARKER HITT**

Author of "The ABC of Secret Writing"

IN the back office of the United States custom house in a dusty little town on the Rio Grande two officers of the Border Patrol studied a dirty scrap of paper that had just been brought from the Mexican side by a barefoot peon. It read:

Capt. NED JOHNSON

By Bearer

Dear Ned

Just a note to let you know that I am O.K. Yes, send Gus every thing stored. He understands, Ned. Drilling recruits every day. Got uniforms now. See Laura. All right if Tom and she understand now. Don't add your troubles to her's.

Hastily,

BILL

OK

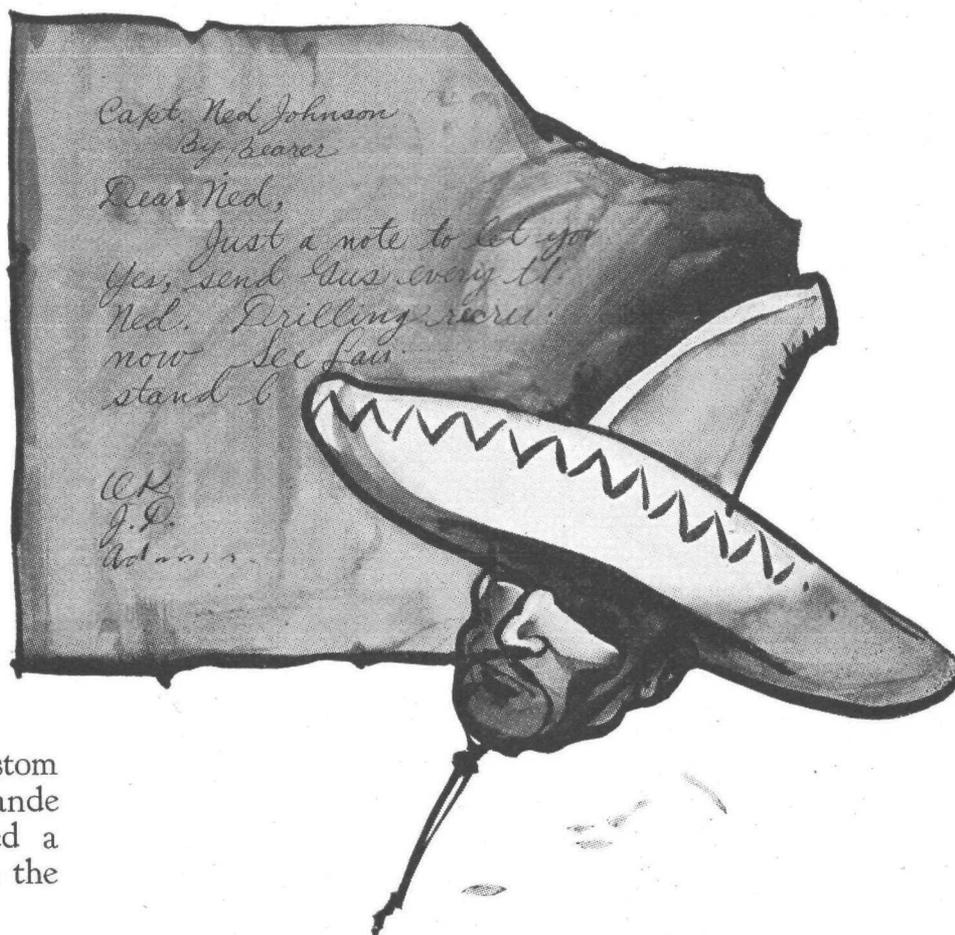
J.D.

Adjutante

It was a note from an American who had loafed about the town and in the saloons on the Mexican side and who finally, some weeks before, had joined the forces of the revolutionary General Ysidro Salazar in the hills of Mexico off to the south. It was generally understood that he was a renegade, wanted in the United States for desertion from the Army. At any rate, he spoke Mexican and knew soldiering and had no trouble getting into the Salazar outfit. The note had been censored, for Salazar was a careful man, and it bore the OK of one of his officers in the lower corner.

It was an ugly time on the border. The bridges were open but roving bands of revolutionists threatened the Federal forces which still held the towns on the Mexican side. The Border Patrol was doing its best to prevent the illicit shipment of arms and ammunition to the revolutionists for Washington had decreed an embargo. But whenever the agents of the revolutionists could make arrangements with unscrupulous dealers in munitions to pay for the precious contraband there were always those who would try to make shipments across the river in spite of the authorities.

A silly little personal note, but it seemed to interest those two officers of the Border Patrol very much as they copied something from it in a note book. "Let's see," said Captain Johnson, "This is Thursday, the Seventeenth. We have until Sunday." That night he left for San Antonio.



As the crow flies, the crossing of the Rio Grande known locally as La Rita is barely fifty miles from the railroad. It is a safe and easy ford in the dry season but the trails to it are known to but few men. They run through a desolate and uninhabited region, covered with mesquite and cactus, and finally drop down to the river through great gorges.

The tinkle of a little bell, far up the mountain did not come from a chapel, although it was Sunday. Instead, it showed that a pack train was coming. There were those on the Mexican side of the river who heard it and then they could see the bell mare, the packers and the file of twenty loaded mules coming down the steep trail.

Of a sudden the head of the train came to a turn in the trail where the packers could see the river two hundred feet below them. On the far bank, a Mexican stepped out from the shelter of the brush, took off his sombrero and raised it three times in the air. "Well, the crossing is clear," said the head packer and waved his hat in reply. Then "Halt and put 'em up," came from the rocks ahead as ten armed men of the Border Patrol stepped out of ambush and closed in on the train from front and rear. There was no escape for packers or mules. The loads were bundles of rifles and boxes of ammunition and in the head packer's saddlebags were all the invoices and receipts for turning over the contraband to General Salazar's representatives, waiting on the Mexican bank of the river.

WE omit the remarks of the General when the witnesses to this little affair reported it to him. As to the dealer in illicit arms and his agents and assistants, the evidence against them was complete and they were too busy in the courts, for many a long day, to make more shipments through the devious channels which they had arranged between their warehouses and the Rio Grande.

No suspicion ever fell on Bill, the American, who sent a note about his personal affairs to his friend, Captain

(Continued on page 22)

INFANTRY FIRE POWER AND MOBILITY

ACCORDING to the *Army and Navy Journal* the new Infantry organization, designed to increase the flexibility, mobility and fire power of the Infantry regiment, will soon be announced. The project has been under test by the 29th Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga., since last October. While the final report has not yet been submitted and the ultimate form of the new organization is not yet authorized, there are indications that the new organization will be a major departure from the old. According to the *Journal*, the new Infantry regiment as recommended will have four combat battalions, three rifle and one special weapon. Other features of the unit are:

It has not animals or animal-drawn vehicles; the only non-motorized elements are rifle companies except for their trains and the foot sections of regimental headquarters and the three battalion detachments of the rifle battalions. All riflemen are equipped with the semi-automatic (self-loading) rifle, capable of approximately twice the rate of aimed fire of the Springfield. In each rifle section there are two rifle squads and one light machine-gun squad—all squads consisting of a corporal and six men. It has an anti-tank company (cal. .50 machine gun) which has a secondary anti-aircraft mission. The howitzer company is equipped with six mortars (81-mm.) instead of three mortars and three 37-mm. as at present. Battalions have headquarter detachments, instead of companies, contain no intelligence platoon but have, instead, a group of one corporal and three privates as observers.

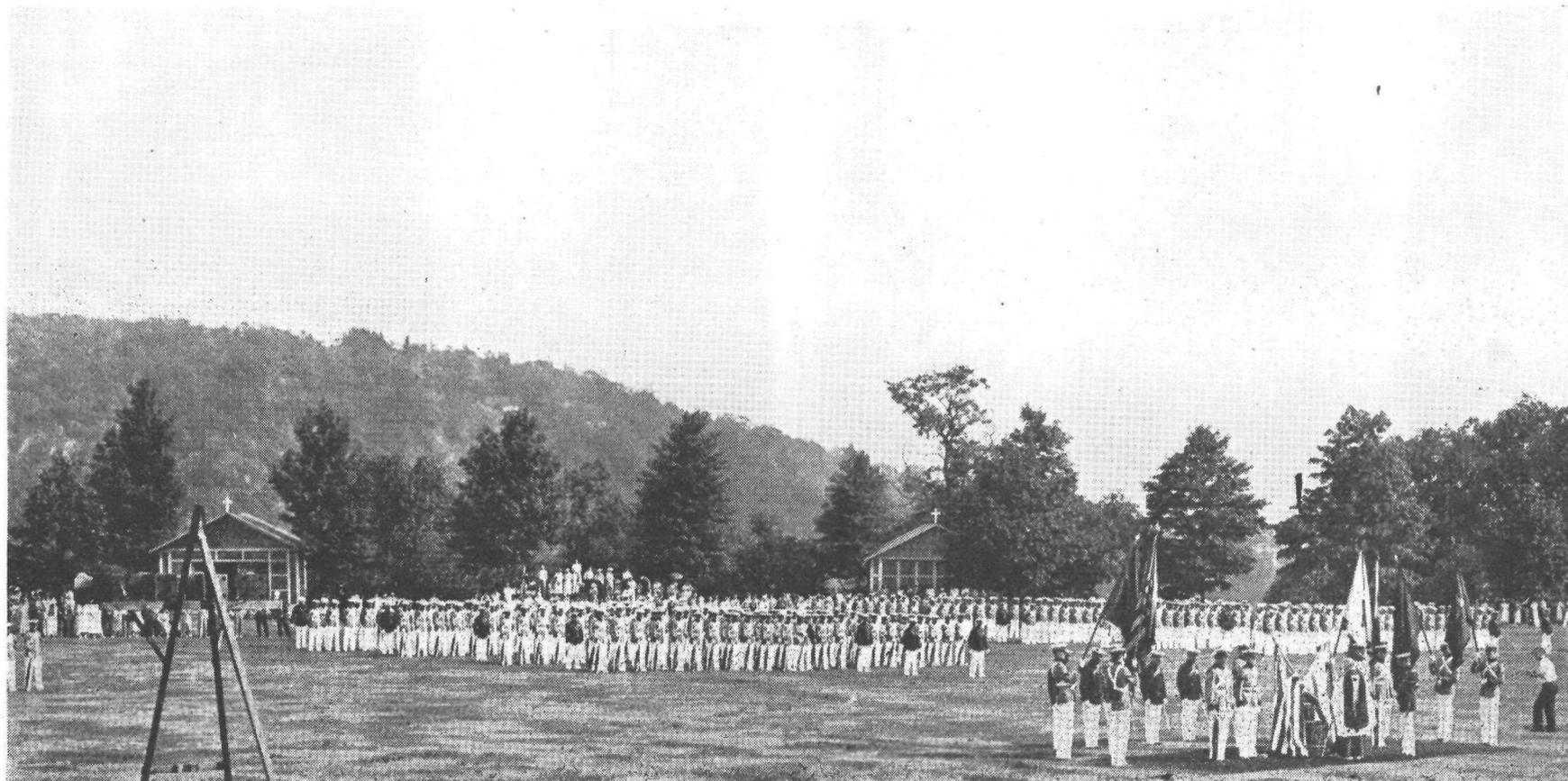
Communications platoon contains no wire, radio or panel sections. The regiment has about 500 less men, but about the same number of officers as the old regiment. Service company is commanded by a major. Contains fewer non-commissioned officers as a whole, but has thirty-eight more sergeants. Its fire power is slightly greater for defense, but considerably greater for offense.

GAS DEFENSE

A THOUGHT-PROVOKING paragraph appeared in a recent issue of the *British Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette* entitled "Our Gas Defense Crisis." It is unnecessary here to go into the details of this crisis. We are more concerned with the philosophy which may have brought it about in Great Britain, because that philosophy is at the root of all military organization, our own included. It is well for all of us to look conditions squarely in the face.

If memory serves correctly, it was our distinguished contributor, Major Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, in one of his books, who quoted a conversation he had just after the World War with an officer of high rank in that conflict. The officer said with every sign of pleasure: "Now that this beastly war is over we can do some real soldiering." The expression apparently epitomizes what too many military minds have been doing about gas warfare. It would seem that this new branch of combat has been neglected more than a reasonable man would have supposed. We cite the incident because it indicates how easily the mind reverts to experience. And few of us are immune. We publicly here confess that the tendency is very captivating.

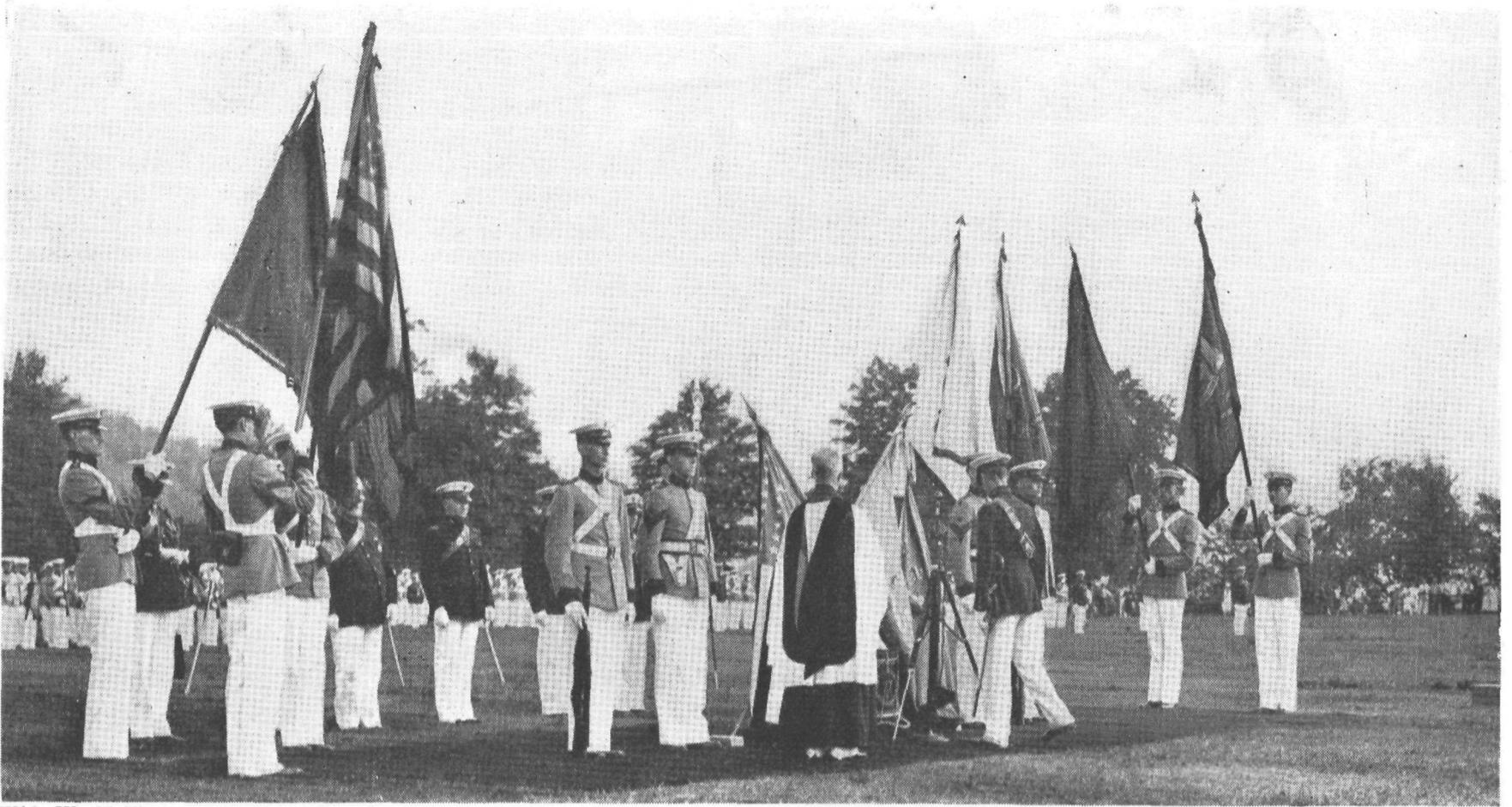
It is difficult to doubt that gas will be used in abundance in another war. And it will probably be used immediately on the outbreak of that war. Such seems to be the indicated fact although we do not subscribe to the hallucination that the use of gas can or will wipe out entire populations, destroy humanity generally or to any of the other wild-eyed, grotesque pictures painted so generally these days. The fact is that nobody with a realistic mind can look back on the last twenty-odd years and place much faith in treaties, leagues, agreements, protocols, and such other ways nations have of giving lip service to peace. With no disparagement of that very large and very respectable body of opinion which most earnestly and sin-



Wide World Photo

First Time in More than a Century

A general view of the 107th Infantry drawn up on the East Parade Ground, Camp Smith, during the ceremony at which the regiment's new colors were consecrated. The last recorded consecration was at the presentation of a new set of colors to the regiment by the Corporation of the City of New York in 1831.



Wide World Photo

New Regimental Colors for the "Old Seventh"

The "Old Seventh Regiment," now the 107th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., revived an old and colorful military ceremony when their new set of national and regimental colors was consecrated at Camp Smith on August 16, 1936. Above, the Rev. Dr. Roelif H. Brooks, rector of St. Thomas' Church, N.Y.C., blesses the colors as Colonel Ralph G. Tobin, commander of the regiment, looks on.

cerely wants peace, it appears that in the final analysis every strong nation must put its own preservation ahead of peace. From the strictly moral point of view this should not be so, but alas, in the world of reality, it is so.

Aircraft, submarines, gas, tanks, and all the other newcomers in the field of combat will be used in another war. That is certain because in war utilization is made of every scientific advancement of the preceding peace. Therefore any failure on the part of military men whether in Great Britain, the United States or elsewhere, thoroughly to study and prepare for the offensive and defensive use of the new agencies would be negligence bordering on the criminal.

We have an obligation and a duty to call from the military past all that it has of value—and it has a tremendous amount. But there is also the very definite obligation to go forward. The past should be made of record and studied intimately. Armies and navies are very conservative organizations and when they give too much attention to the past and too little to the future then crises will develop. At least a progressive policy has the merit of bringing the crisis to attention while "soldiering." Looking to the future whether on land, sea, or in the air, whether with gas, aircraft, artillery, or rifle, is the only way to meet the pressing obligation of national security.

SPEEDIER BULLET IS NIPPLE-SHAPED

A NEW shape of rifle bullet which is roughly similar in shape to the nipple of a baby's nursing bottle has been invented by Captain Wiley T. Moore of the Springfield (Mass.) Arsenal, it is revealed by a United States patent recently granted.

Calculations indicate that because of its unusual shape the bullet should have about four times the acceleration

of a normal .30-caliber bullet. Moreover, stabilizing fins are formed on the bullet during its passage down the rifle barrel so that it may be expected to fly straighter to its mark.

Captain Moore provides that the Federal Government may use his invention without payment of royalty.

The body part of the new style bullet would correspond (to use the nursing nipple analogy) to the part of the nipple which the baby takes in its mouth. Integral with this is an enlarged hollow base part forming a cup-shaped tail whose diameter is about twice the size of the body part. The base would correspond to the part of the nipple which fits over the top of a nursing bottle.

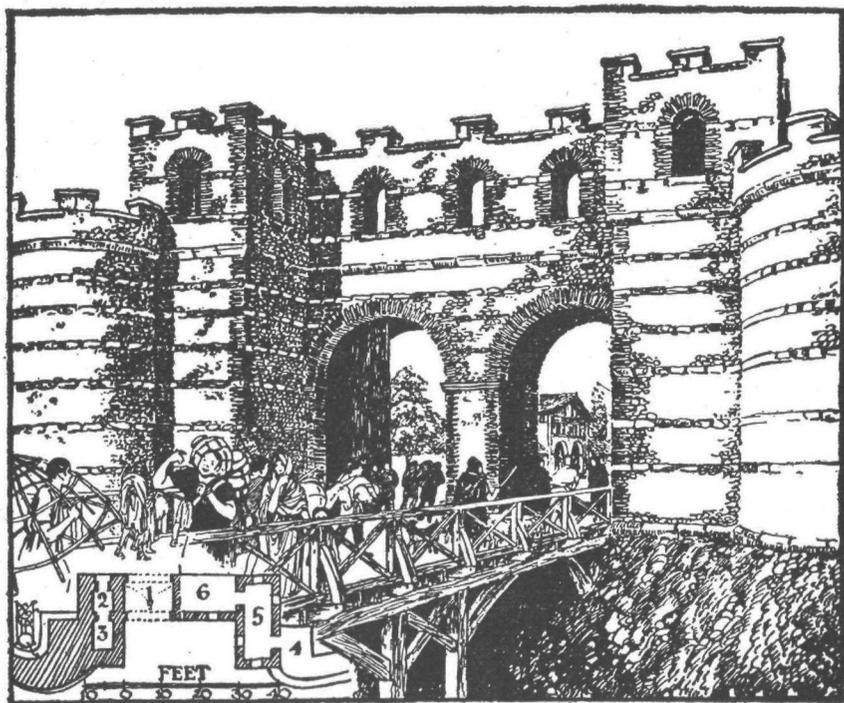
The cup-shaped base is partly hollow and gives the exploding gases greater surface area on which to act. For equivalent gas pressures such an enlarged area means that there is more "kick" when the charge is fired; and that the bullet accelerates quicker and leaves the gun with a higher muzzle velocity.

As the bullet travels down the barrel of the rifle, special grooves act as a die to re-form the cup-shaped tail structure into fins. Much as the fins on a dirigible stabilize its flight in the air, so, envisions Captain Moore, the fins formed on the bullet will steady its flight toward the target.

Tests indicate that the friction losses due to spin produced in the rifle barrel are no greater with the new type bullet than with the ordinary shape. Only a quarter or half twist is given to Captain Moore's bullet, while the ordinary type turns more than one complete revolution during the time it is in the barrel.

Captain Moore's invention seeks a new solution for the problem which ballistic experts have been studying for a

(Continued on page 22, col. 2)



Gateway through the Roman wall.

HADRIAN'S WALL BUILT IN LESS THAN FIVE YEARS

JUST how long it took to build Hadrian's Wall, that series of fortifications erected in the second century across England, has now been definitely learned by the discovery of a tablet in the ruins. The wall, ordered built by the Roman Emperor Hadrian, was constructed in less than five years by Platorious Nepos, the Governor of Britain.

It runs $73\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wallsend on the estuary of the Tyne to Brownees on the Solway. Its object was to keep Roman Britain from being invaded by the then barbarian clans of the north. For more than 300 years following its erection, the Roman legions manned "The Wall" and put down the many serious risings of the Picts and Celts who then inhabited Scotland. Today the wall is still visible in many places and the eye can follow its line over hill and dale.

The tablet with a half-obliterated inscription was unearthed by a member of the University of Durham excavation committee, in the wall at Halton Chesters, near Newcastle. It is the dedication tablet formerly over the West Gate, which mentions the name of Nepos, and says that the work of construction occupied him from 122 until the last part of 126. Other discoveries, however, reveal that during the building the plans were constantly changed and that after the dedication important additions were made to strengthen the work.

The fort at Halton Chesters, one of six, projects 200 feet north of the Great Wall, the excavation committee report. Excavation now shows that this was not the original arrangement. The original ditch fronting the Great Wall runs straight through below the existing fort, whose east and west gates are carried down the entire depth of the filled-in ditch on massive foundations of imposing strength.

Another discovery represents the Roman power of recovery from disaster. After a Caledonian invasion the Emperor Severus rebuilt the fort about A. D. 205, erecting a monumental fore-hall in front of the central administrative building. Such halls are rare in Britain and none so far discovered is as fine as this.

Foundations show it to have been 160 feet long by 30 feet broad, with a monumental central entrance spanning

the north-to-south street. Its roof covered the main street of the fort, providing a covered parade-hall for the garrison.

About a century later the fort was increased in size by an enlargement toward the west behind the shelter of the Great Wall, acquiring the peculiar L-shaped plan which has long puzzled students of the site. A season's work has thus shown that the fort is of particular interest to the historian of the wall, not merely in the later period which fascinated Kipling, but also in the earliest stages, when the frontier scheme was in process of elaboration.

—*New York Times*, July 26, 1936.

A TALE OF THE RIO GRANDE

(Continued from page 19)

Johnson. The note was read by Salazar's adjutant who was born and brought up in El Paso and knew English like an American. After his OK, it was carried openly by an innocent peon who was going to town. It was read by the Mexican customs guards at the bridge when the peon handed it to them with his bridge pass as orders required. The guard at the American end of the bridge glanced at it without appreciation of its real contents before he delivered it to Captain Johnson. And yet all the essential information leading to the capture of the arms and ammunition was given in the note.

Read it again. Does it ring true and, if not, what is the matter with it? The key is simple but this type of cipher is a fine one for occasions like this because it does not look like a cipher to the casual observer and so creates no suspicion.

The Key? Write down the initial letter of each word of the message after "O.K." and see what these letters spell out. The TTH at the end might confuse you unless you remember or figure out that T is the twentieth letter of the alphabet and translate these last three letters as "20th."

Note (Not a part of the story)

I do not think that any "Solution" is necessary for the cipher contained in the note as it can be read off as soon as the method is known. However, if it is required, here it is:

Y. S. GETS HUNDRED GUNS LA RITA SUNDAY 20th.

SPEEDIER BULLET IS NIPPLE-SHAPED

(Continued from page 21)

long time. What is really desired is a bullet "which would act like a cork while inside the gun and like a needle when in the air," as one expert once expressed it.

Bullets which have a muzzle velocity of between 5,000 and 6,000 feet a second have been made experimentally. In 1933 H. Gerlich, a German-American, then resident in England, developed a rifle giving a bullet such muzzle velocities. Gerlich's bullet was .35 caliber when placed in the rifle and, by compression during its course down the barrel, left the rifle at only .25 caliber.

In small arms ballistics an equally ever-present problem is to retain sufficient velocity at long range to insure accuracy. Low caliber bullets may travel swift enough to kill a man at a sizeable distance, but their velocity may not be sufficient to keep them on their course to the target. If they strike they can kill, but they have to hit the mark before they can injure.—*The New York Times*, 8-9-36.

OUR SYMBOL OF LIBERTY

(Continued from page 5)

So gigantic was the completed work to be that only a comparatively small portion could be worked on at a time. Section by section the 36 foot model was enlarged to four times its size and reproduced on the existing scale of the Statue in wood and plaster. It is stated that more than 9,000 measurements were necessary in the reproduction of each section of the Statue. As a portion was enlarged the measurements were verified, the plaster smoothed off, and wooden molds were made to fit exactly against the outside of the model. On these molds copper sheets about the thickness of a silver half-dollar were then pressed and hammered into shape. More than 300 separate sheets of copper, each hammered by hand over an individual mold, went into the outside of the Statue to form the visible portion of the figure which is known and loved the world over.

The framework, too, is worthy of attention. It was designed and executed by the great French engineer, Eiffel, who afterwards constructed the famous tower in Paris which bears his name. Four huge iron posts run from the base of the Statue to the top, forming a pylon which bears the weight of the whole structure. Out from this central tower is built a maze of smaller beams each supporting a series of outer copper sheets. Each sheet is backed by an iron strap to give it rigidity and these iron straps are fastened to the supporting framework in such a way that each section is supported independently—so that no plate of copper hangs from the one above it or bears upon the one below.

The right arm of the Statue, bearing the torch, was completed in time for the centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. It was displayed there and then sent to New York where it remained for several years in Madison Square. It was sent back to France only so that it could take its place on the completed Statue for the presentation on July 4, 1884. The head, too, was completed and displayed at the Paris exposition of 1878.

WORD of the proposed statue had, of course, spread in America even before the Franco-American Union issued its appeal for funds in 1875. The citizens of this country, however, were loath to embark upon construction of the pedestal until some material steps had been taken toward the creation of the Statue. Accordingly, it was not until September, 1876, that a committee was appointed by the famous Union League Club for this purpose, with John Jay as its chairman. For some reason this committee was completely unsuccessful in its efforts and at the end of the year had no material accomplishment to report. On January 2, 1877, therefore, the American Committee for construction of the pedestal and reception of the Statue was formed. The committee included such men as William M. Evarts, John Jay, Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate, Henry F. Spaulding, Richard Coudert, Samuel D. Babcock, James F. Dwight, Anson Phelps Stokes, Richard Butler, and James W. Pinchot. At first numbering 114, the committee grew to a membership of more than 400 prominent men. Evarts was elected chairman, Spaulding treasurer, and Butler secretary.

It was estimated that \$125,000 would cover the cost of erecting the pedestal and receiving the Statue and an im-

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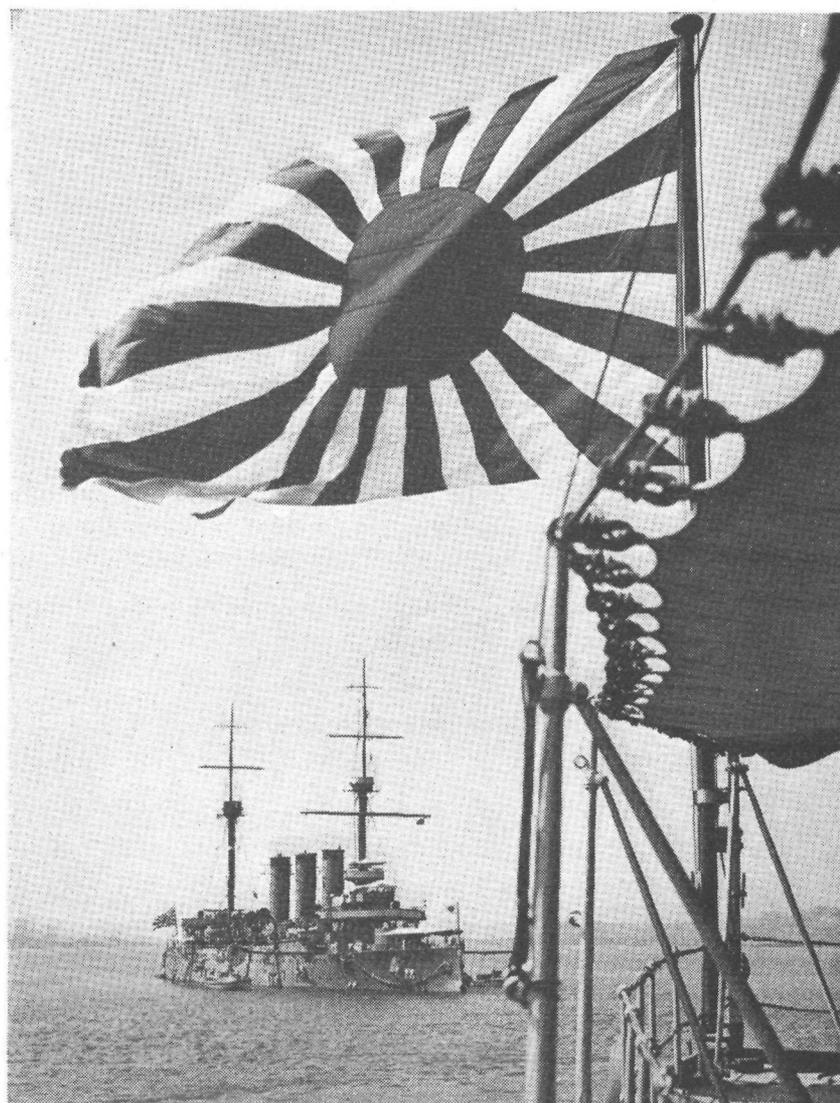


Photo by Wide World

Two Japanese cruisers recently visited New York and anchored off 125th Street in the Hudson River.



Photo by National Park Service

mediate appeal was made for this amount. The coolness with which the appeal was greeted can be explained only by the lack of public information regarding the nature and purpose of the proposed Statue. The publicity attained by the committee was poor and a great many people thought that the appeal was to finance construction of the Statue as well as of the pedestal. As late as 1882 Mr. Evarts found it necessary to explain at a public meeting that the pedestal only was to be built by the people of America and that the Statue itself was to be financed entirely by the French. Another obstacle faced by the committee was the fact that the original estimate of the cost had been entirely too low and that the total would be not less than \$250,000.

From 1877 to 1881 little progress was made. The country at large looked upon the project as a purely local enterprise. The majority of the press was hostile and the attitude taken by the people was that they should not be called upon to finance the construction of "New York's lighthouse."

Impetus was given the movement in 1882 by the announcement from France that the last franc necessary for construction of the Statue was in the coffers and that the colossal figure could be completed in 1883. By January, 1884, the American Committee had collected \$125,000, most of which had come from New York and from the wealthy residents of that city. Contracts already entered into, however, soon ate up this fund and by January, 1885, the committee found itself without a cent in its treasury and with very little prospect of obtaining more.

During this period work on the pedestal had been going on intermittently and sporadically. In 1877, Congress, at the suggestion of President Arthur, had authorized ground to be set aside for the erection of the Statue in New York Harbor and to provide for its reception and maintenance. General W. T. Sherman, of "marching through Georgia" fame, was authorized to select the site and—acceding to the wish of Bartholdi—he chose Bedloe Island, although there was much sentiment in favor of other locations in or about the harbor, and even some other cities had hopes of getting the Statue.

Bedloe Island, the 12-acre site of the Statue of Liberty, has flown the flag of the Netherlands, England, and the United States. Under Dutch rule it was known as Great Oyster Island, Hore Island, and Bedloe Island. Under the English it was designated variously as Love Island, Kennedy's Island, and Corporation Island. When the State of New York purchased the island in 1796, it was re-named after Isaac Bedloe, the original Dutch owner. It retained this name in 1800 when it was ceded by the State to the United States Government.

The island has played various rôles in the unfolding pageant of New York Harbor. Its chief function under English and American rule to 1794 was a quarantine station. From 1794 to 1877, however, its chief significance was as a part of the defenses of New York City.

Situated conspicuously off the end of Manhattan, it has changed ownership frequently and has been used variously as a farm, quarantine station, official residence, pest house, gallows site, military prison, and general dump. It was the locale of the famous "hen house raid" during the Revolutionary War, when Colonial troops seeking to surprise the British rowed over from the nearby New Jersey shore in the dark of night only to find that their quarry had evacuated to safer parts, leaving the island in the keeping of a few sleepy hens. Just prior to the War of 1812 the island was loaned to the French government as the site of a medical base for the French fleet which was then patrolling our shores.

Due to the imminence of the War of 1812, however, title was retaken by the United States and a fort was constructed on the island. The fort, named "Fort Wood" after an 1812 hero, was remodeled and strengthened by the addition of an outer battery in the early 1840's but was not changed materially. When the foundation of the pedestal was started it was intended to tear down the old fort which—with the advent of long range guns—had become useless as a defense for the city which had grown up around it. The masonry of its ramparts was so solidly constructed and in such excellent condition, however, that it was decided to let it stand and build the Statue inside its walls in the space which had been the parade ground. Today the fort remains very much as it was at the time of its construction except that the armament has been removed, the small enclosure has been occupied by the Statue of Liberty, and the space between the wall of the fort and the pedestal has been filled in. So well does it blend with the shape of the pedestal that thousands of visitors stroll on the promenade at the base of the Statue without being aware that they are walking on the parapet of old Fort Wood and go through the low, vaulted passage and doorway without knowing that they are using the postern of the tiny fortress still flanked by its ponderous iron-studded doors.

GENERAL CHARLES P. STONE, an Army engineer, was appointed engineer-in-chief by the American Committee. April 18, 1883, ground was broken for the foundation. Excavation was much more difficult than had been anticipated due to buried bomb-proofs and cisterns of the old fort. Geologists state that Bedloe Island is part of the same rock on which the skyscrapers of Manhattan stand and at a depth of 20 feet a mass of this rock and granite boulders was uncovered. On this base the concrete foundation was poured. It has the shape of a pyramid, being 91 feet square at the base, 66 feet 7 inches square at the top, and 65 feet 10 inches high. It is almost solid concrete, pierced only by a central shaft and four small passages, with a total weight of 23,500 tons. It was completed May 17, 1884, and construction of the granite pedestal was then undertaken.

In the interests of architectural harmony (after it was decided to permit Fort Wood to stand), strength and economy, the design of the pedestal had been changed considerably from that recommended by Bartholdi. Granite from Leete's Island, Connecticut, was selected by Richard M. Hunt, architect of the pedestal, as the material for the outer wall, to be backed by a massive shaft of concrete. The cornerstone of the pedestal was laid August 5, 1884, by William A. Brodie, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, with Masonic ceremonies.

Work progressed rapidly on the pedestal but it was increasingly apparent that the American Committee was reaching the end of its financial resources. Appeals were made again to the people, to the New York Assembly, and to Congress—all equally fruitless. It seemed that the sincerest effort could not raise the necessary funds. Work on the pedestal was stopped in the Fall of 1884 with only 15 feet of the structure completed. During the winter the committee worked heroically but vainly and on March 12, 1885, treasurer Spaulding reported that \$182,000 had been subscribed; that all but \$3,000 had been spent; that there seemed to be no further prospect of aid from any quarter; and that unless some unforeseen power assisted in raising the \$100,000 still needed the pedestal would have to be abandoned and the generous gift of the people of France returned to its donors.

Just when the outlook seemed darkest to the American Committee an efficient champion of the cause appeared. In 1883, Joseph Pulitzer had become owner and editor of the *New York World*. He had immediately undertaken to popularize the erection of the pedestal for the Statue of Liberty and had tried to point out that it was a gift to the whole American people and should be so considered.

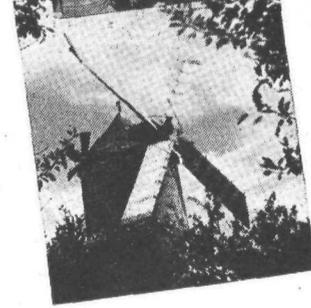
His first efforts had not been highly successful. In the intervening two years, however, the now famous publisher's prestige had grown. He had successfully backed the candidacy of Grover Cleveland for President and had become personally famous for his liberal point of view. The *World* had become known as the people's paper and its circulation had become the greatest in New York.

On March 16, 1885, the *World* launched its pedestal fund campaign. Through the columns of his paper Pulitzer stormed at the men of wealth who had failed to finance the pedestal construction and at the mass of citizens of lesser means who had been content to let the

(Continued on page 29)

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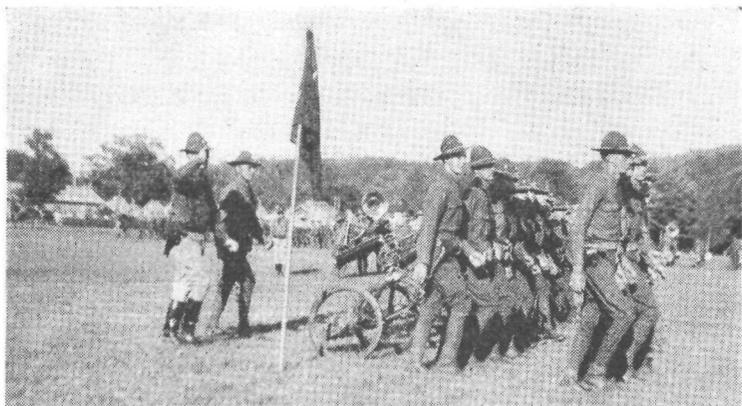
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ONLY THE DESERT CAN TELL!

(Continued from page 15)

carry rations and water for fourteen days, again proceeded with the guide to where the aeroplane lay. The guide pointed out the two sets of footmarks, still to be clearly seen, and with the guide, followed by the camel in charge of a camel boy, the party set out in search of the two occupants.

The footmarks were clearly seen all the time, and places were found where the two men had evidently sat down at times to rest, the marks indicating that they had laid on their backs, the edges of their helmets having made a groove in the hard sand. After following the tracks for two days which led south all the time, they next found a helmet of the type issued to other ranks, as distinct from the officer's type of helmet. The traces where the two men rested were now more frequent. Early on the fourth day, pieces of a man's shirt were found, and later a skeleton, picked clean, and lying close to it a big stone on which there were patches of dried blood. There was no sign of a struggle, but what was perfectly plain and written in the sand were two sets of footsteps which led to the skeleton, and only one set led away from it, still in a southerly direction as if the survivor had a definite objective. There were no traces of circling, which generally happens when lost in the desert.

On the fifth day, another skeleton was found, and with it just an empty water-bottle and an officer's type helmet; nothing more! The mystery was deepened by the fact that no boots or clothing of any description were found, neither was it possible to identify either of the skeletons as of officer or airman.

The second skeleton lay at the foot of a small rise, which slightly hid the country to the south. Major Clarke walked for barely five hundred yards farther to the top of the rise, and there at his feet, not 50 yards away, was the main camel road which led from the Hedjaz Railway to Kantara. Had the second person continued another few yards he would undoubtedly have been saved, as convoys pass along this track every day. What is the answer to the riddle?

Only the desert can tell!



Wide World Photo

Chow, with chop-sticks, in a messroom aboard the Japanese cruiser "Iwate" which recently visited New York.

PUT IT IN WRITING

(Continued from page 11)

war, may lead to disaster. The same danger is not present in peace, but peace training determines war practice. In the stress of war we automatically shed many of the habits of peace, but it would be a ridiculous system of peace training that encouraged bad habits in the belief that war will make us distinguish between good and bad habits and make us discard only the latter. If we belittle the habit of writing well merely because, in peace, there is usually time to prevent and to correct any positive errors due to guessing the meaning of a writer, who has little skill in the art of self-expression, we lay up trouble for ourselves when, as in war, the time element is reduced to a minimum.

In war a piece of paper may become the vital link in the military chain. To allow the writing on that piece of paper to leave its source of origin in such a form that it conveys a wrong impression to the reader of it, is to weaken the chain. If the writing is merely ungrammatical or incorrectly punctuated, the link in the chain is ill-forged, though it is not necessarily weak. In the interests of ordinary military efficiency, therefore, it is desirable that everybody to whom the duty of writing falls should have a certain degree of skill in the art. All that is required is that other people should be able to read what is written with complete and immediate understanding and without possibility of error. There is no need for what is termed a literary style. Nobody wants the "journalist" officer, but it is important that every officer should handle a pen with reasonable skill.

What is true of general efficiency is usually true of individual efficiency. So it may be well to add that nobody can express himself on paper unless he can think clearly and logically and that, often, indifferent composition is the result of muddled thought. The danger to others of an officer who cannot think clearly need not be emphasized. But what of the danger to himself? The officer who knows that all his faculties are trained to the highest pitch has greater confidence in himself. This confidence, providing it does not become undue self-confidence, is an important factor in success. Generally speaking, therefore, an officer who has mastered the art of writing has improved his prospects of advancement if only because he has mastered the art of clear thinking. It is not suggested that an indifferent writer is necessarily an unsuccessful officer. This is palpably untrue. But an officer who has some skill as a writer must, *ipso facto*, have the advantage over one who is less able to express himself clearly on paper.

In conclusion, it must be said that it is a mistaken idea that ability to write is always an inherited or a natural gift; it can be, and often is, an acquired art. Writers in the literary sense may be born, but, so far as the Service is concerned, writers can be made. Let an officer take a pride in his written work and he will quickly find how easy it can be. Let him convert "Put it in writing" into "Put it in readable and accurate English," and he will achieve the same end with an added grace.

N. W.



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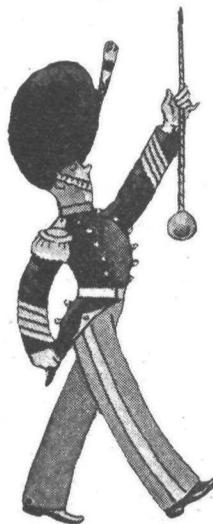
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N. Y. STATE TEAMS DO WELL AT CAMP PERRY

(Continued from page 9)

SCOTT TROPHY MATCH

1548 Entries

R. F. 300 yds.—10 shots

Winner—C. M. Harris, U. S. Marine Corps.....	50-47
N. Y. S. Medal Winner, Sgt. C. P. Perkins, 105th Inf.	
35. Sgt. C. P. Perkins, 105th Inf.	48-43
35. Cpl. D. C. Bradt, 105th Inf.	48-42
36. Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.	47
36. St. Sgt. P. Knob, 102nd Eng.	47
36. Lt. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng.	47
36. Cpl. J. P. Nicolai, 106th Inf.....	47

HERRICK TROPHY TEAM MATCH

87 Entries

1000 yds.—20 shots per man (Free rifle)

Winner—U.S.M.C.	789
N. Y. National Guard	672

TWO MAN TEAM

Re-entry Matches

10 shots per man at prescribed range

300 yds. R. F. Winning score.....	99
2. Cpl. D. Bradt—48	
Cpl. J. Nicolai—47	95
3. Sgt. B. Evans—48	
Lt. H. A. Manin—47	95
6. Sgt. P. Rizzo—43	
Sgt. C. Mason—47	90
600 yds. S. F. Winning score.....	99
8. Sgt. C. Mason—49	
Sgt. C. Perkins—48	97
1000 yds. S. F. Winning score	97
9. Tech. Sgt. Cushing—45	
St. Sgt. Knob—38	83

NATIONAL MATCHES

THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL PISTOL MATCH

667 Entries

S. F. 50 yds.—T. F. 25 yds.—R. F. 25 yds.—10 shots each

Winner—C. Askins, Jr., U.S.B.P.	276
Bronze Medal Winner—Pvt. J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf....	243
(Leg on Distinguished Marksman's Badge)	

THE INFANTRY MATCH

48 Entries

(A Musketry Problem)

Winner—U.S.M.C.	493
N. Y. National Guard	352



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THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL RIFLE MATCH

Details not yet received; however, the following members of the New York National Guard Team won legs on their Distinguished Marksman Badges:

Corporal D. C. Bradt, 105th Inf.	232
Staff Sergeant P. Rizzo, 102nd Eng.	232
2nd Lieut. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng.	231

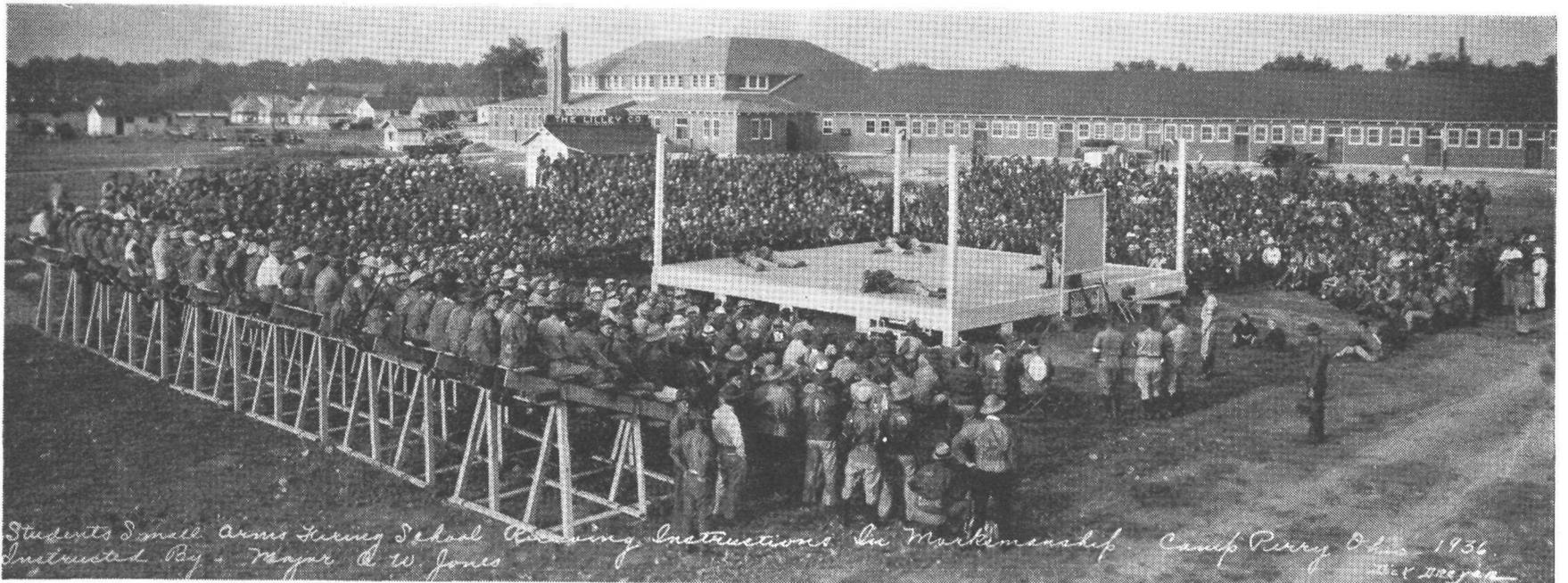
FAMOUS FEMININE SHOTS AT CAMP PERRY

SHOOTING with masculine competitors, many women strove to set up new records at the National Rifle and Pistol Matches during the recent "shoot" at Camp Perry. Equipped with the most modern fire arms, young ladies from all parts of the country attended the strenuous sessions of the Small Arms Firing School, and sun-burned noses and freckles failed to disturb these enthusiasts when they went down to the ranges to compete with their he-man rivals. They competed in practically every National Rifle Association Match as well as in several of the National Championship Matches.

Leading feminine contenders included Mrs. Marion Semmelmeier from Beverly Hills, California, who was selected by the twelve members of the California Civilian Team to be their captain. She was the only woman in charge of a team and brought them into sixth place in the National Rifle Team Match. She holds every woman's record in the caliber .22, .38, and the heavy regular service automatic pistol. Mrs. Semmelmeier was taught how to shoot by her husband who is a West Point graduate. Petite and pretty, she has won approximately 150 medals.

Mrs. Leland L. Bull, Seattle, Washington, who competed again this year, made a perfect score on the 600-yard range last year in the Caliber .30 N.R.A. Members Match, thereby defeating 1,034 men.

Many other outstanding feminine shots pitted their marksman skill against male contestants and won high places with the excellent scores they turned in.



Students Small Arms Firing School receiving instructions in marksmanship Camp Perry Oct 1936 Instructed By Major C. W. Jones

View of the Small Arms Firing School conducted at Camp Perry before the National Matches took place.

OUR SYMBOL OF LIBERTY

(Continued from page 25)

rich men do the job. He assailed the provincial attitude which withheld assistance because the Statue was to stand in New York and called upon every citizen of the country to assist in averting the shame of rejection of the most generous gesture one nation had ever made to another.

Almost daily editorials on the pedestal fund and information about the Statue appeared in the *World*. School children were appealed to and responded with contributions which were of great assistance. The campaign took on the character of a popular crusade. Benefit theatrical performances, sporting events, entertainments, and balls were sponsored. In April word was received that the Statue was being packed for shipment to America and vigor was given the drive. May 11, the American Committee, encouraged by the *World's* success, ordered work resumed on the structure, with 38 of the 46 courses of masonry yet to be built.

New enthusiasm was generated by the arrival of the Statue at Bedloe Island on June 19 and by August 11—less than five months after it had been started—the *World* was able to announce that the \$100,000 pedestal fund had been completed and that Liberty was assured of a resting place. The fund was in all respects a popular subscription. Of the total amount, more than \$80,000 had been contributed in sums of less than one dollar each. The achievement becomes greater when it is remembered that it took 18 years to collect the \$150,000 with which to build the Bunker Hill Monument and fully 50 years to get enough money, by popular subscription and Congressional appropriation, to build the Washington Monument.

With the financial problem solved the builders of the pedestal were able to turn their attention to an engineering problem of high importance. The outer shell of the Statue was very thin. In spite of the 200,000 pounds of copper and 250,000 pounds of iron which made up the figure, it was extremely light in comparison to its great size. This meant that the Statue would be much less able to resist wind pressure by its own weight than would a structure of proportionately greater mass.

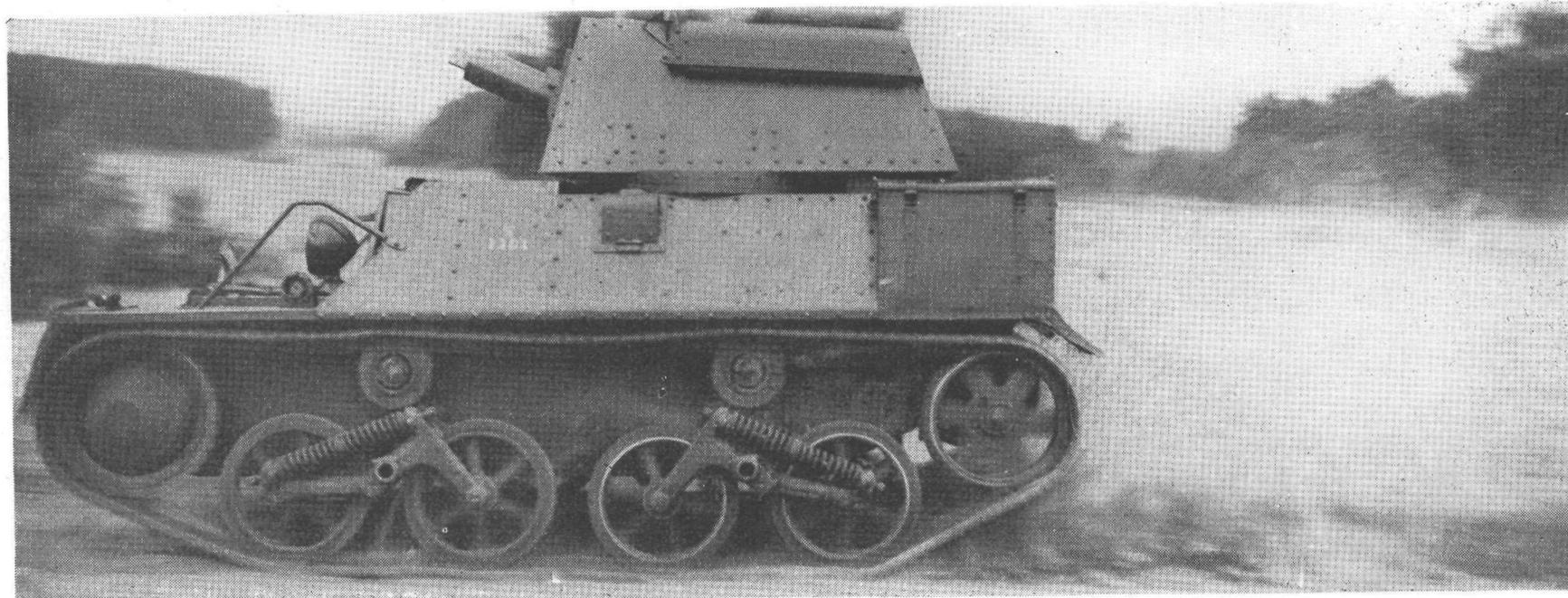
WHEN it became generally known that it was proposed to stand the 152-foot figure on top of a pedestal almost 150 feet high many competent engineers predicted that it could not be made to stand and that the first high wind that swept the bay would send it tumbling into the harbor. A figure of such immense surface area, they argued, and of so little relative weight could not be anchored firmly enough to resist the terrific air pressure which would assail first one side and then the other. General Stone was confident, however, that he had evolved a method anchorage which would hold the Statue solidly in place and his careful calculations have been proved by the test of fifty years.

When the 29-foot level was reached in construction of the pedestal four huge steel girders were built into the walls so that they formed a square across the inside. Fifty-five feet higher—a few feet from the top of the pedestal—similar girders were placed and the two sets were connected by iron tie-beams which continued on up and became part of the framework of the Statue itself. Thus the Statue was made an integral part of the pedestal and any force exerted upon it was carried on down to the 29-foot level so that the great weight of the upper 60 feet of the granite and concrete pedestal was added to that of the Statue.

The pedestal itself is considered one of the heaviest pieces of masonry ever built. It towers 89 feet above the foundation and is so anchored to it—and in turn to the rock below the foundation—that for a wind storm to overturn the Statue it would almost have to invert the whole twelve and one-half acre island. In the past half-century the Statue has not moved a fraction of an inch from its position and is as firm today as when it was erected.

April 22, 1886, the last stone of the pedestal was swung into place and the jubilant workmen showered into the mortar a collection of silver coins from their pockets.

Although work had been under way on the Statue since 1875, actual assembly of the parts was not started until 1881 when, on October 24—the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown—the ceremony of driving the first rivet took place in the workshop of MM. Gaget-Gautier and Companu, in Paris. From this date the work of



Wide World Photo

A new British tank, small and of high speed, is here being tested over a special speed track on the proving grounds at Farnborough, England.

Assembly continued without interruption and could have been completed in 1883 but because the pedestal was not yet finished work was not pushed and the last rivet was driven in May, 1884. The beloved scholar whose vision had conceived the idea of the Statue of Liberty, Edouard de Laboulaye, did not live to see it completed. His place as president of the Franco-American Union was taken by Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal. On July 4, 1884, Levi P. Morton, United States Minister to France, accepted the Statue in the name of the people of the United States.

After the presentation the Statue remained open to the public in Paris until January, 1885, when the work of taking it down for shipment to America was started. Each piece of the Statue was classified and marked as it was removed so that it could be reassembled on Bedloe Island with accuracy and efficiency. The pieces were packed into 214 specially constructed cases which—when filled—varied in weight from a few hundred pounds to several tons.

The French government supplied a vessel, the *Iserre*, in which to transport the Statue to America. To avoid moving the cases containing the precious sections of the Statue any more than was absolutely necessary, thus limiting possible distortion, the *Iserre* was placed in dry dock, plates were removed from the side of her hull, and the cases were carried directly into place in her hold. May 21, 1885, the *Iserre* left Rouen and arrived at Sandy Hook, at the entrance to New York Harbor, June 16. Her progress up the bay was the occasion of a tumultuous welcome by the citizens of New York. After the title papers to the Statue had been transferred to General Stone the vessel was docked at Bedloe Island June 19.

Arrival of the Statue gave the impetus needed to make the *World's* pedestal fund a success. In spite of this, however, the pedestal remained to be completed and the Statue of Liberty—still in its 214 cases—lay in a storehouse on the island until May of 1886 when its erection atop the finished pedestal was undertaken.

The first step was to put up the iron framework. It was planned to erect the Statue atop the 150-foot pedestal without the use of scaffolds and, although this method of construction is common today, it was unusual in 1886 and was watched with great interest. In spite of the care with which the sections had been marked and packed some of them had either been erroneously labeled or their markings had worn off during the voyage. Many of the iron ribs were so similar that in some cases as many as 20 had to be hoisted the 200 feet into place in the framework before the right one was discovered.

After the framework was up the copper surface of the Statue was hoisted into place a sheet at a time, bolted to the supporting iron, and riveted to the adjoining sheets. On July 12, 1886, the first rivets were driven and beside the first two the names of Bartholdi and Pulitzer were engraved. The riveting and bolting of the copper plates was done by workmen suspended over the side on ropes.

LIGHTING the Statue was another perplexing problem. Electricity was to be used and a steam operated generator capable of supplying current for 20 lamps of 6,000 candlepower each had been installed in one of the rooms of the old fort. Disposal of this little-understood source of illumination so as to light the Statue to the best advantage was, however, a matter about which no one seemed to have any definite information. Any

method adopted was a new and untried experiment. Finally six arc lights of 6,000 candlepower each were placed inside the torch; four more were suspended from brackets on the upper corners of the pedestal; and the other ten were housed in the angles of the fort in a futile effort to light the outside of the Statue. Edison's newly-discovered incandescent bulbs were installed to light the interior stairways but proved unsatisfactory and were temporarily discarded in favor of oil lamps. From the day of its dedication, however, the Statue has been lighted with electricity.

October 28, 1886—the day of the inauguration and dedication of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World—was declared a general holiday in New York City. France was represented by many of her most eminent men. Bartholdi himself cut the ropes which dropped the French flag from the face of the Statue. Count de Lesseps (builder of the Suez Canal) and Ambassador Le Faivre spoke. The Statue was presented to the United States by William M. Evarts, chairman of the American Committee and was accepted by President Grover Cleveland, who was present with most of his cabinet. The chief address of the day was delivered by Chauncy M. Depew. Gayly decked boats swarming with spectators thronged the bay. As the official party arrived at Bedloe Island, following a huge parade down Broadway, the canon of old Fort Wood and of the naval vessels in the harbor boomed a continuous salute. It was a spectacle long remembered in New York, the spirit of which was not dampened by the rain which fell intermittently during the day and settled into a steady downpour at night, causing the postponement for several days of a remarkable fireworks display.

The original electrical system has been replaced several times by more modern equipment. Although provision was made for an elevator when the pedestal was constructed the first one was installed in 1906. The spiral stairway in the Statue has never been replaced although that in the pedestal has been changed.

The first adequate floodlighting system was placed in operation in December, 1916, by President Wilson. A few years ago a more modern system was installed, lighting the Statue with the glow of 92 thousand-watt bulbs. The flame of the torch was originally copper. This was replaced by glass several years ago under the direction of Gutzon Borglum, the famous sculptor, and the torch is now lighted by 15 thousand-watt bulbs. The remodel of the torch restricted the space so that it was necessary to close the right arm. Thousands of visitors climb to the head of the Statue, however.

When completed in 1886 the Statue was placed under the jurisdiction of the Lighthouse Board and for many years was considered a necessity to navigation. In 1901, control was transferred to the War Department, which had controlled Bedloe Island since 1794 and which still maintains a small army post—Fort Wood—on that part of the island not occupied by the Statue itself. In 1924 President Coolidge, recognizing the significance of the Statue to the whole nation, declared it a National Monument. With other national monuments, the Statue was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in 1933 and its administration was delegated to the National Park Service—the organization which has become world-famous for its administration of the great National Parks in the West.

NEW COLT MILITARY PISTOL INSTRUCTION CHART BEING DISTRIBUTED BY COLT COMPANY

A SHORT time ago we received from the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut, a copy of their New Military Instruction Chart. According to the letter that accompanied the chart, it is designed for use by all military and naval units using the Colt .45 Caliber Automatic Pistol, and is being distributed without charge. The Colt Company has furnished us with the cut shown below in order that members of the New York National Guard might better understand the type of chart offered, and they have also advised us that charts will be mailed upon request to any New York National Guard units desiring them. It should be understood that the chart is not available for individual distribution, inasmuch as it is an expensive chart to print, and its distribution is to be restricted to units where a group of interested shooters may receive benefits from it. Address your request to Leonard C. Davis, Advertising Manager, Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

PREMIER
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FOOD
PRODUCTS

▼

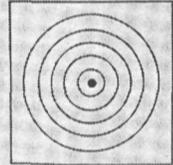
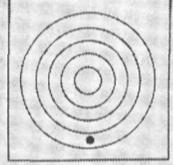
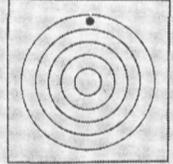
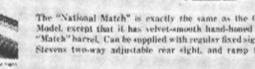
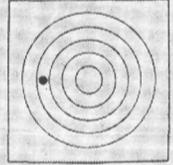
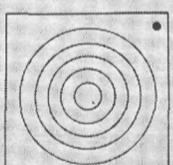
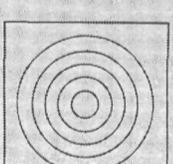
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MILITARY PISTOL INSTRUCTION CHART

Designed by Lt. R. M. Bair, O.R.C. - Author, Bair's Pistol and Revolver Instruction Manual



 1 Perfect alignment. Top of front sight level with top of rear. Equal line of light on either side of front sight in rear sight notch. Perfect shot.		 Showing proper position of the feet, firing right hand. Left thumb in belt, or hanging at side of body. This position relieves any muscle strain.
 2 Front sight lower than top of rear, equal line of light on either side of front sight in rear sight notch. Shot too low.		 COLT GOVERNMENT MODEL AUTOMATIC PISTOL Caliber .45 The Colt Government Model Automatic Pistol is the most popular and most powerful arm of its type ever produced. It has for many years been the official side arm of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps. It is world famous for its ruggedness, accuracy, power and dependability. Seven shot magazine, released by thumb pressure. Checkered trigger and hammer spur. Three safety features. Checkered walnut stocks. Blued finish.
 3 Top of front sight higher than top of rear, equal line of light on either side of front sight in rear sight notch. Shot too high.		 The "National Match" is exactly the same as the Government Model, except that it has velvet-mouth hand-honed action, and "Match" barrel. Can be supplied with regular fixed sights, or with Stevens two-way adjustable rear sight, and ramp front sight.
 4 Top of front sight level with top of rear, too much light on right side of front sight in rear sight notch. Shot to left, 9 o'clock.		<h3 style="margin: 0;">Shooting Suggestions</h3> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stand in a comfortable position, with free hand on belt, hip or hanging at side. Relax. Grip the arm with last three fingers and back of palm. Place the thumb just under the slide back and against left stock, as shown in the illustration below, or, lower the thumb, level with the slide. Trigger finger on trigger whenever it touches. Grip the arm firmly but lightly. Too tight a grip will cause tremors of the hand and arm. Forget the recoil. The top of front sight should be even with the top of rear sight, with an equal amount of light on either side of front sight. See diagram No. 1. SQUEEZE the trigger gently - straight back. Do not attempt to pull the trigger but increase the amount of SQUEEZE each time the sights line up with the target.
 5 Top of front sight higher than top of rear. Too much light on left side of front sight in rear sight notch. Shot high and right.		 Automatic Pistol—Caliber .22 Long Rifle The ACE is especially popular among Military men who regularly use the Colt .45 Caliber Automatic Pistol. Both models have the same grip, safety features and method of operation. The ACE shows for economical target practice, using inexpensive .22 Long Rifle ammunition - both regular and high speed. The shoulder can shift to the ACE model without changing his method of sighting or his grip. Has hand-fitted action, over-exposed barrel and adjustable rear target sight. Ten shot magazine.
 6 Top of front sight level with top of rear, too much light on left side of front sight in rear sight notch. Revolver "canted", shot low and right.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After each shot, determine what caused shot to go where it did - in this way correct your shooting faults. If your shots go to the left, exert a small amount of pressure on the left side of the gun with the thumb. Do not fight the recoil. Grasp the arm naturally and the recoil will take care of itself. Never point a gun - loaded or unloaded - at anyone. Point it only in the direction of the target. Always remove the magazine from your gun before you hand it to anyone, or lay it down. Be careful! Keep your gun clean - it will last a lifetime if properly cared for. Have it checked occasionally by the factory. <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">Send for a copy of Colt's Complete Catalog</p>
 7 Top of front sight level with top of rear, too much light on right side of front sight in rear sight notch. Revolver "canted", shot low and left.		<p style="font-size: x-small; margin: 0;">Send for a copy of Colt's Complete Catalog</p> <p style="font-size: x-small; margin: 0;">COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO. Fire Arms Division HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT Patent U. S. A.</p>

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1936

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (August 1-31 Inclusive) 90.48%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19485 E. M.	Total 21006
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1426 Off.	20 W. O.	18856 E. M.	Total 20302

NOTE

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

102nd Q. M. Regt. 95.85% (2)¹²
 Maintenance.....235 Actual.....303

71st Infantry 95.72% (3)¹
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1123

156th Field Art. 95.38% (4)⁴
 Maintenance.....602 Actual.....662

244th Coast Art. 95.007% (5)⁵
 Maintenance.....646 Actual.....688

104th Field Art. 94.63% (6)¹⁰
 Maintenance.....599 Actual.....631

27th Div. Aviation 94.48% (7)⁷
 Maintenance.....118 Actual.....125

14th Infantry 93.50% (8)³
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1088

121st Cavalry 93.47% (9)⁹
 Maintenance.....571 Actual.....602

369th Infantry 92.15% (10)²⁰
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1116

Special Troops, 27th Div. 91.52% (11)¹⁸
 Maintenance.....318 Actual.....338

101st Signal Bat. 91.37% (12)¹⁹
 Maintenance.....163 Actual.....173

102nd Med. Regt. 89.98% (13)⁸
 Maintenance.....588 Actual.....664

108th Infantry 88.75% (14)²⁴
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1103

258th Field Art. 88.41% (15)²
 Maintenance.....647 Actual.....690

105th Field Art. 88.04% (16)¹⁷
 Maintenance.....599 Actual.....644

102nd Enrgs. (Com.) 87.54% (17)²⁶
 Maintenance.....475 Actual.....507

10th Infantry 85.61% (18)²²
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1107

105th Infantry 78.007% (19)²³
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1107

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. of Dr.	Aver. of Pres. & Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th Field Art. 96.48% (1)¹¹				
Maintenance.....647				Actual.....684
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY ..	4	62	61	99
SERVICE BATTERY ..	4	64	61	95
HDQRS. 1st BATT...	4	4	4	100
HQ. B. & C.T., 1st BN.	4	31	30	97
BATTERY A	4	70	68	97
BATTERY B	4	68	63	93
HDQRS. 2nd BATT...	4	4	4	100
HQ. B. & C.T., 2nd BN.	4	28	25	89
BATTERY C	4	68	66	97
BATTERY D	4	70	70	100
HDQRS. 3rd BATT...	4	4	4	100
HQ. B. & C.T., 3rd BN.	4	31	29	94
BATTERY E	4	70	67	96
BATTERY F	4	69	68	99
MED. DEP. DETACH.	4	33	32	97
		682	658	96.48

52nd F. A. Brig. 95.91% (5)⁶
 Maintenance.....36 Actual.....42

54th Brigade 93.33% (6)¹
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....45

53rd Brigade 86.04% (7)⁹
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....44

93rd Brigade No Drills (8)⁷
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....34

51st Cav. Brig. No Drills (9)⁸
 Maintenance.....69 Actual.....79

BRIGADE STANDINGS

Coast Art. Brig. 95.62% (2)¹
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detach.
 212th Coast Artillery
 244th Coast Artillery
 245th Coast Artillery

87th Inf. Brig. 94.05% (3)²
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 71st Infantry
 174th Infantry
 369th Infantry

93rd Inf. Brig. 93.50% (4)³
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 14th Infantry
 165th Infantry

51st Cav. Brig. 93.47% (5)⁴
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop
 101st Cavalry
 121st Cavalry

52nd F. A. Brig. 92.42% (1)⁵
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery
 104th Field Artillery
 105th Field Artillery
 106th Field Artillery
 156th Field Artillery
 258th Field Artillery

54th Inf. Brig. 87.43% (7)⁶
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 107th Infantry
 108th Infantry

53rd Inf. Brig. 82.34% (6)⁷
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 105th Infantry
 106th Infantry
 10th Infantry

107th Infantry 85.71% (20)²⁵
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1064

212th Coast Art. No Drills (21)¹³
 Maintenance.....705 Actual.....739

245th Coast Art. No Drills (22)⁶
 Maintenance.....739 Actual.....769

101st Cavalry No Drills (23)¹⁵
 Maintenance.....571 Actual.....649

174th Infantry No Drills (24)¹⁴
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1120

106th Infantry No Drills (25)¹⁶
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1113

165th Infantry No Drills (26)²¹
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1070

State Staff 100.00% (1)¹
 Maximum.....140 Actual.....89

87th Brigade 100% (2)²
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....42

Hdqrs. Coast Art. 100% (3)⁸
 Maintenance.....11 Actual.....10

Hdqrs. 27th Div. 96.07% (4)⁵
 Maintenance.....65 Actual.....71

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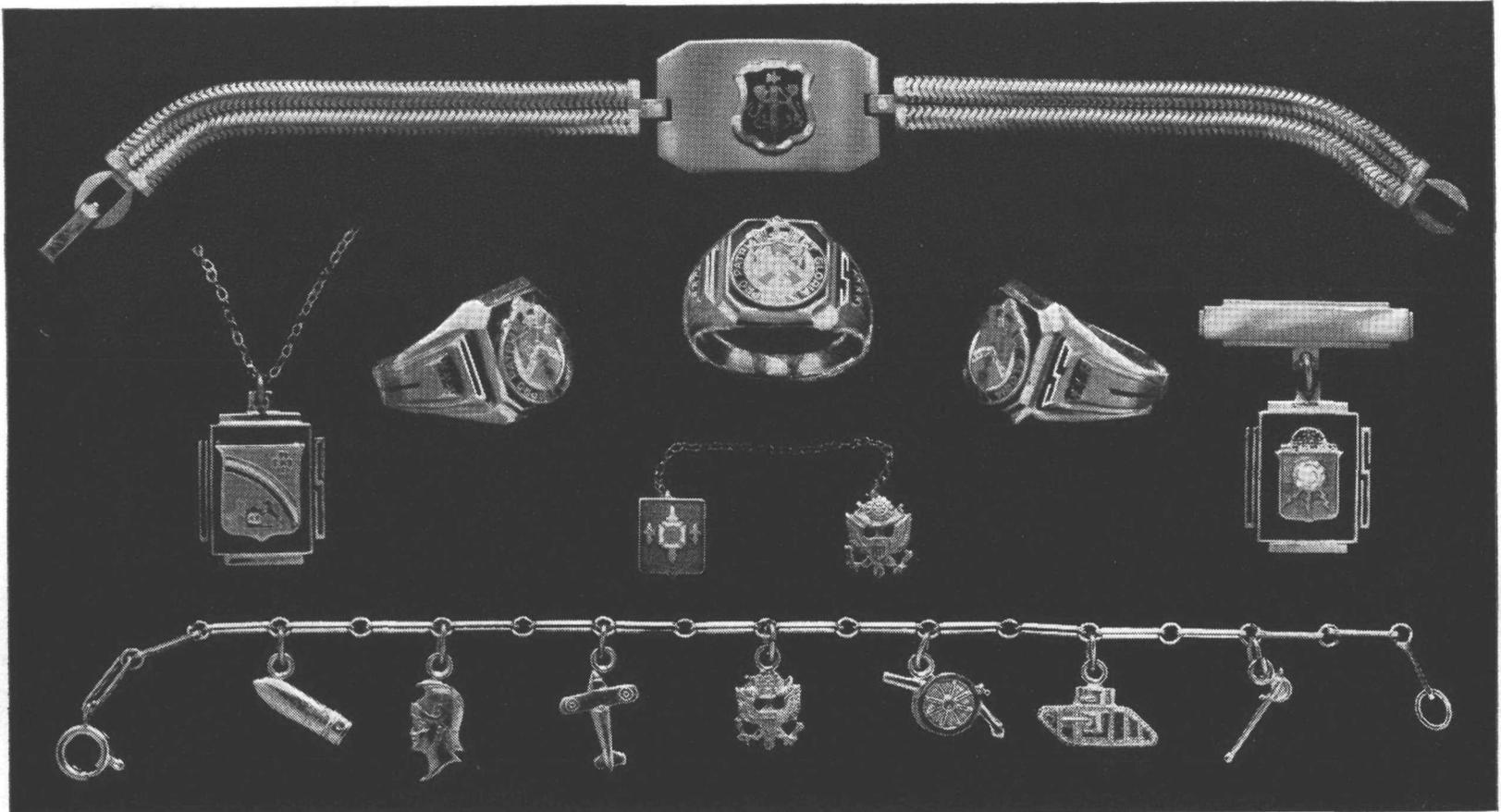
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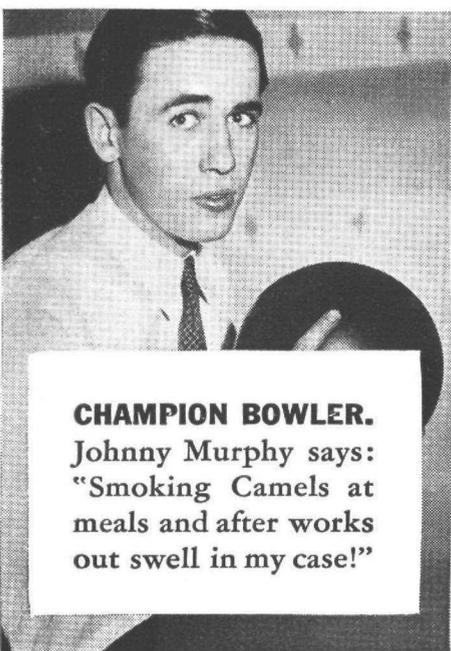
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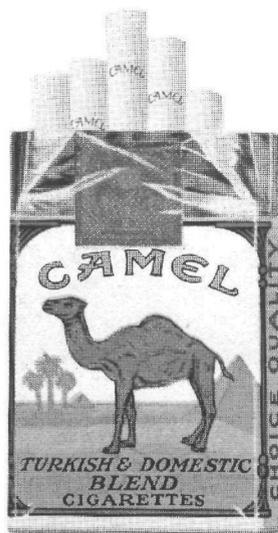
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