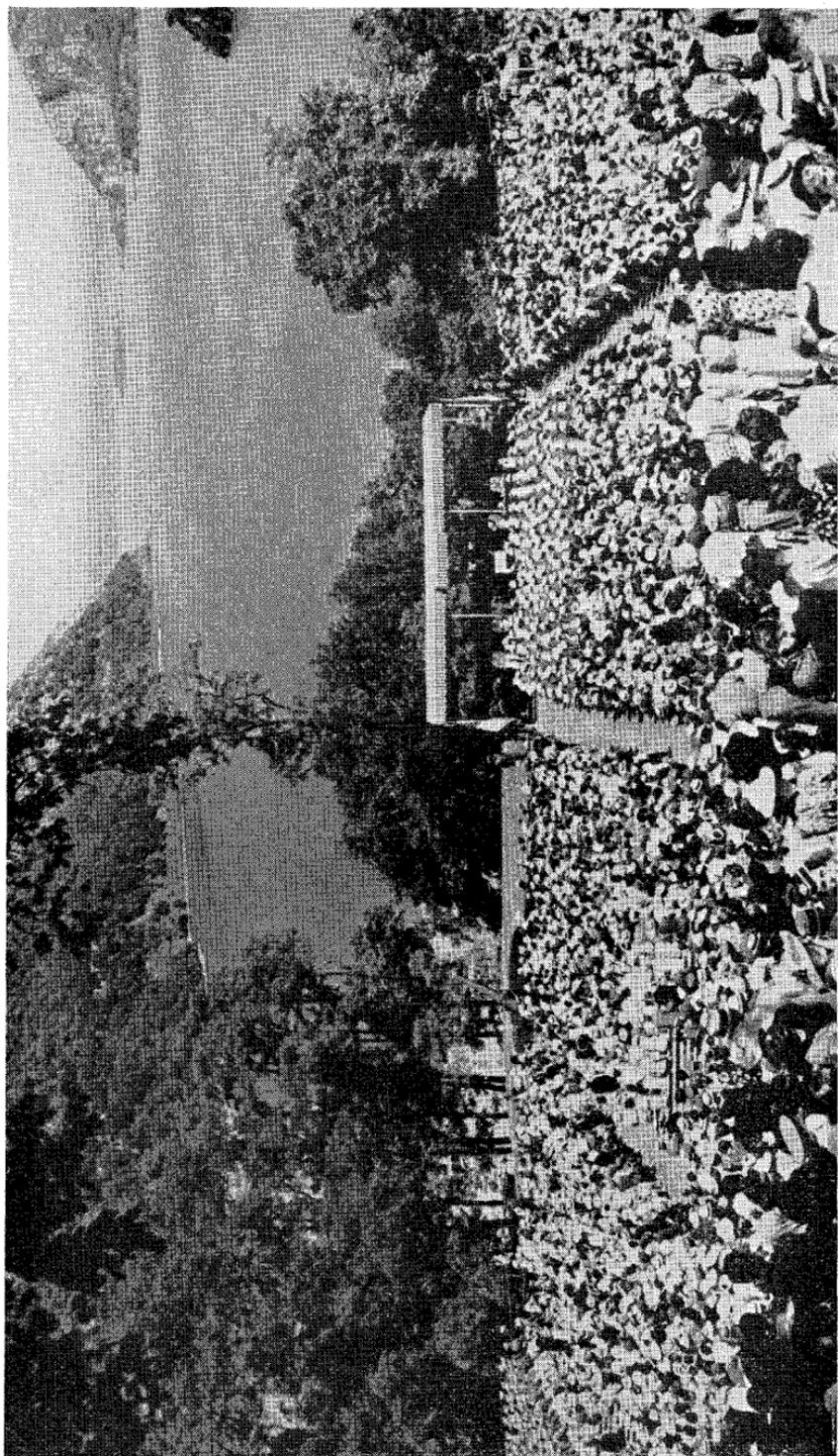


SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Association of Graduates
of the
United States Military Academy
at
West Point, New York

June 11, 1937



Printed by
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Newburgh, N. Y.



Graduation Exercises, June 12, 1937.

Address of Major General Wm. D. Connor

*to the Graduating Class and Introduction of General Malin Craig—
June 12, 1937.*

*General Craig, Gentlemen of the Congress of the
United States, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

As Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, allow me to extend to you a very cordial welcome to West Point and to thank you for the interest that has brought you here which, after all, is only natural, not only on account of the natural beauty of the surroundings and of the tragic part of our national history that was enacted here but also because being one of our national academies it belongs in part to each and every one of you.

In view of the special character of the exercises this morning, with your kind permission, I am going to confine my introductory remarks to that part of the audience to whom especially this day belongs, the members of the graduating class.

Gentlemen of the Class of 1937:

Today you will become a part of a great fraternity known as the graduates of West Point. The members of that brotherhood are very jealous of its honor, its reputation and of all that the Military Academy represents, and they will watch you closely to see if you are maintaining the high standards which they ascribe to this institution. They will judge the Academy of the present day by the product that it is sending forth into the Army and you must ever remember that it is by your acts that your Alma Mater will be judged.

Your record in the Army Register will carry evidence of the fact that you are a graduate of the United States Military Academy, thereby showing that you have enjoyed certain benefits which many other officers have not had. Out of those advantages which have been accorded to you, arise certain inevitable responsibilities and only in so far as you measure up to those responsibilities will you have justified the education and training which the country has given you. To you especially does the rule apply that "to whom much has been given, much will be expected".

I have just referred to the advantages accruing to one from his years in the Military Academy. These are of two kinds, the tangible and the intangible. The tangible ones are fairly obvious and have been enumerated to you, I do not know how many times during the past few months but I assure you that some of the greatest ones are quite intangible and cannot be measured by any yardstick. In fact you will only come to appreciate the value of

them as the years speed by and when you come to know the full meaning of that old song about "Silver Threads Among the Gold".

As I look over this audience and see the faces of my classmates gathered here to celebrate the 40th anniversary of our graduation and as I discern here and there faces of other men who were in the Corps when I was a Cadet, with whom I have worked and played through more than a generation, I realize that to me probably the greatest of these intangible assets are the friendships that started here in my Cadet days.

Upon this occasion of your graduation, I am delighted that our speaker of the day is one of those whose friendship which started here, has always been a living thing to me. I received him here 43 years ago when I was a Yearling Corporal over Plebes and he was a new Cadet. I pass hurriedly over those first 12 months and what his opinion of me may have been during that painful period, during which I was afterward told that not only he but the distinguished alumnus who has just completed a year as president of the Association of Graduates swore by all that they held holy never to speak to me when once they should become upper classmen. But those things "also pass away" and out of that introduction to the speaker came a friendship that has thrived and grown with the passing years.

As a cadet he was quarterback on the football team of which I was Captain and later he became First Captain of the Corps. I have associated with him during the years of Cadet life, through many a hard-fought football game, through the difficult course at Leavenworth and during the War in France. As a result of this association I came to know him better and better and long personal contact has proved to me that he is one whose friendship merely improves with age and whose whole career is best described as fine and honorable in every way.

I have the pleasure of introducing you to one whose friendship has always been dear to me, an officer whose career has been one of high-minded, honorable devotion to duty which I am glad to say has been crowned with success, one who served with distinction as Chief of Staff of the III Army of the A. E. F., who after the War became Chief of Cavalry of the Army and who now occupies that highest position in the Army of the United States, its Chief of Staff—General Malin Craig.

Address of General Malin Craig, Chief-of-Staff, U. S. A.

to the graduating class of 1937—June 12, 1937.

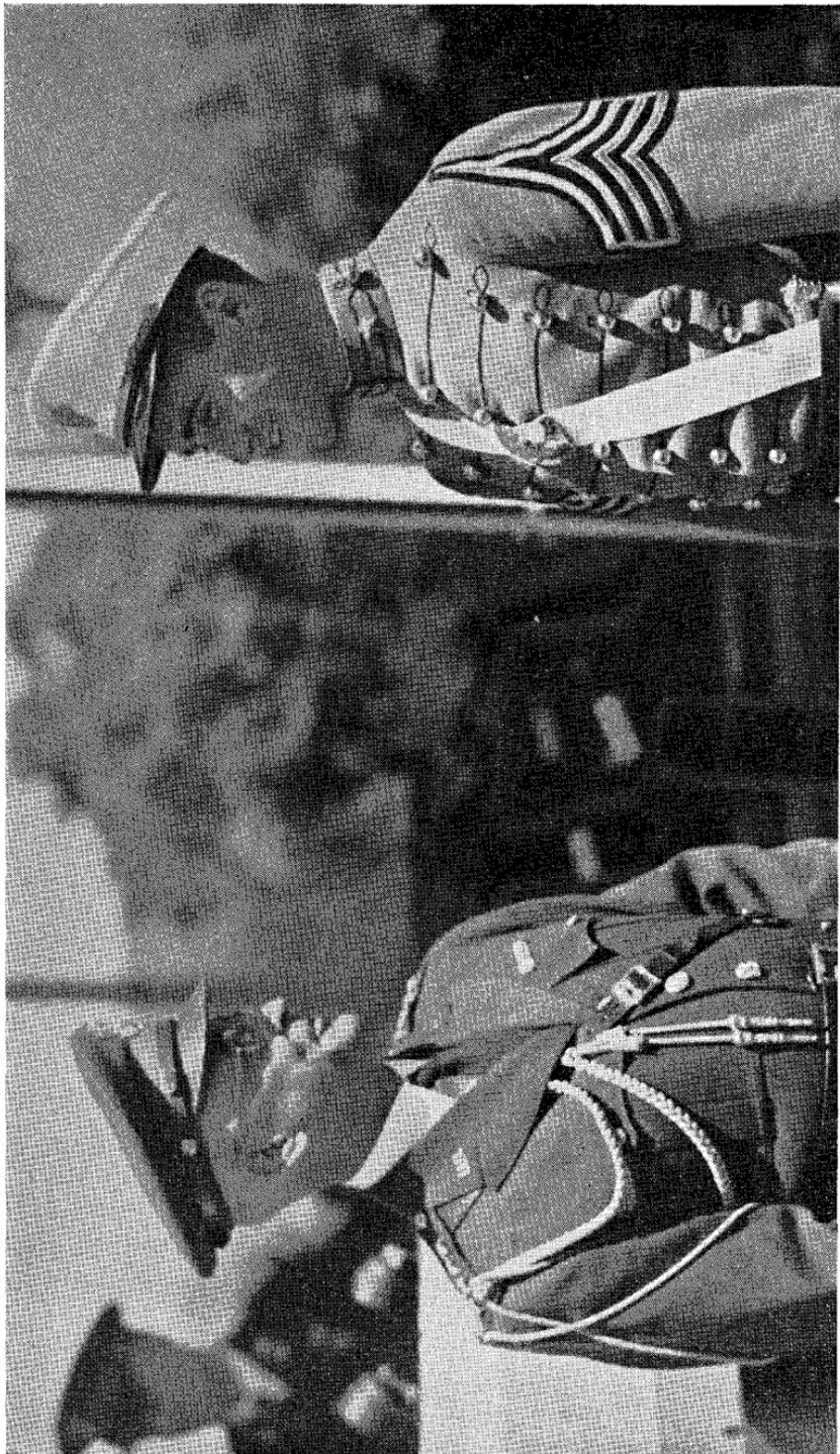
General Connor, Gentlemen of the Congress of the United States, members of the Academic Board, distinguished guests, members of the Corps of Cadets, ladies and gentlemen:—

To visit West Point under any circumstances is always a pleasure; to witness the graduation exercises stirs deeply the emotions of everyone who has been privileged to attend this Academy.

The joy of this occasion is enhanced for me by the opportunity to join with my life-long friend, General Connor, in welcoming the graduating class as officers of the United States Army. My association with General Connor began more than forty-three years ago when we were members of the Corps of Cadets. As almost invariably happens, the same intense, eager devotion to duty that marked his cadet days has been a characteristic of his long and brilliant military career.

The physical aspect of West Point has changed much since I was privileged to wear the cadet gray. There are many new and beautiful buildings of recent construction. The grounds are larger and better landscaped. The population has multiplied. There are now more cadets in every class than we had in the entire corps. But there are many things, and basic ones, that are unchanged. I have often longed to be a cadet again—to wander around the grounds seeking out the old well-loved spots, passing somewhat rapidly certain areas with unpleasant connotations. Memory quickly spans the years and restores in softened hues the scenes of long ago. Happy associations, gay comradeship, the joys and sorrows of cadet life come trooping back amid these familiar surroundings. With them come all the traditions of West Point, enhanced and enriched by the years.

It is now forty years to the day since your distinguished Superintendent was given his first commission. My own graduation followed his in less than a year. Two score years are but a moment in the march of time. They form only a brief chapter in the history of a nation. But they are all important in the life of an individual. They embrace the greater part of an adult life and they encompass nearly all of the active career of the most fortunate Army officer. How well those years may be spent, how successful a career one may have depend in large measure on the vital preparatory years. You are singularly fortunate in having



General Malin Craig and Cadet Arthur W. Oberbeck, who graduated at the top of this year's class.

been selected to spend those years of preparation at West Point. Four years of earnest work at this school should result in forty years of splendid service.

Those of you who today are leaving this grand old institution are experiencing a thrill that can never be duplicated. It is as certain as anything in life is certain that some of you will become national figures; some of you will become great leaders; some of you will be showered with honors. Nevertheless no laurels that you may receive will bring you the happiness that comes with this fitting climax to your four years of devoted service at West Point.

All of you are to be felicitated on the opportunity you have had to attend this great school. I am sure that the country is likewise to be congratulated on securing hundreds of young leaders who are to continue to serve our Government in positions of honor and trust.

The good fortune you have enjoyed comes to relatively few among our millions of young men. It is a blessing for which you will ever be grateful. The enjoyment of this privilege entails the obligation of service. Opportunity and responsibility march together. You can not embrace the one without acquiring the other. To you much has been given. From you much is expected.

Though it may come as a surprise you are soon to learn that your military education has not been completed at West Point. Indeed it will never be completed. So long as you remain in the Army your advancement in the knowledge of military science must be continuous if you are to be worthy of your commission. The art of war is never static. If you would serve your country you must go forward.

However, though the last word of your professional education has not been spoken, you have acquired at this institution a fundamental knowledge that will take you far on the road to successful leadership. More important still the influences of this school have greatly aided in developing character, without which no officer can hope to succeed. Here you have learned—if you have learned anything—that the basic qualities of truth, honor, loyalty and devotion to duty are the prime essentials of an American officer.

It is said that one of the objects of education is to permit us to attain the highest degree of happiness. Some find the pursuit of happiness a difficult chase at best. Men of renown have frequently sought to grasp happiness, only to find in their hands the dead ashes of fleeting fame. The effective guide to happiness will ever be found in the moral principles on which your education at West Point is grounded. Here you have been taught straight thinking and the right way of life. It may not always seem to be the easiest way, but it is the surest way to success and happiness. Here you have learned that happiness comes not from

what you have but from what you do; not from what you get but from what you give.

Today a new vista opens before you. Your West Point experiences pass to the realm of reminiscence. Ranks are leveled. You enter the Army as subalterns each on the same identical basis. Your career lies before you. The orderly room, the drill field and the skirmish line constitute a universal solvent for cadet standings and academic ratings. The test of time will determine your qualifications as an officer. Intelligence, energy, initiative, as well as moral and physical courage are all attributes of great importance, but in the crucible of experience it is dependability that always stands the hardest test. On the relative list of the human qualities of a soldier, loyalty outranks brilliance.

Your professional reputation is yet to be made. The composite estimate of your ability by your fellow-officers is not apt to be wrong. Gradually and steadily your reputation for good or for ill becomes known throughout the Service. No young officer can be unconscious of the impression he is making on others. And yet he would be wrong to govern his conduct solely by the opinions of others. First of all he must to himself be true. Fortunately by a happy paradox of human nature we best serve ourselves when we think only of serving others. An officer should undertake every task, great or small, with a sincere pride in its accomplishment. He should make it a cardinal principle of life that by no act of commission or of omission on his part will he permit his immediate superior to make a mistake. Once an officer establishes such a professional reputation his future is assured. His services will be eagerly sought and his assignment to duties of the highest importance is certain.

As you leave the Academy today you join a great generation of young Americans emerging from our colleges to take their part in contemporary activities. Your part is of special importance. You are to keep vigilant watch over the citadel of our independence. You have the solemn duty to preserve and defend the great Nation that has nurtured you here. To this task you have dedicated your lives. In a very special way your country's future is in your hands.

Upon the loom of time is woven the tapestry of American history. At irregular intervals there appear the red threads of sacrifice, spun from the courage of soldiers who gave their lives in battle. By the deft hands of the Master Weaver these threads are fashioned in a pattern of infinite beauty. To this fabric we must all contribute. Whether your contribution be the golden threads of service rather than the scarlet threads of sacrifice, in the tapestry that is woven it is not the color but the quality that counts. In devotion in peace or in courage in war, the texture of our service must be unblemished.

Today you have completed the apprenticeship of your profession. You now enter into full comradeship with those who have borne arms as defenders of the Republic. Your novitiate has been spent in the greatest of all military schools. West Point and service are synonymous. Its origin was inspired by the men whose bleeding feet reddened the snows at Valley Forge. It was visioned by Washington and his patriot followers who founded our Country and started it on the road to its high destiny. Sons of West Point have been our distinguished leaders in every conflict. They have served their country with an unswerving loyalty in peace as in war. There is a golden chain that links the West Point graduates of every generation.

Today as I welcome you to the commissioned ranks of the United States Army, I feel the presence of the shadowy battalions of our soldiers of the past—soldiers who have hallowed our traditions by their sacrifices. They, too, I am sure, join in my heartfelt greeting. They, too, bid you a soldier's God-speed. In their phantom presence we of an older generation pass to you the torch of leadership. Carry it to new heights—an ever beckoning beacon for those who serve.

Officers and Board of Trustees of the Association of Graduates

OFFICERS

President

Robert C. Davis, 1898

Vice-Presidents

Henry Jervey, 1888

Fred W. Sladen, 1890

William Cruikshank, 1893

Clarence C. Williams, 1894

Dennis E. Nolan, 1896

Secretary and Treasurer

Francis A. March, 3rd, Nov. 1, 1918

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

Thomas M. Watlington, Jr., 1927



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To Serve Until July 1, 1938

Robert L. Bullard, 1885

Charles D. Rhodes, 1889

Charles P. Echols, 1891

John J. Bradley, 1891

Frank S. Cocheu, 1894

Robert C. Davis, 1898

Roger G. Alexander, 1907

Herman Beukema, 1915

Howard P. Richardson,

June, 1918

Denis Mulligan, 1924

To Serve Until July 1, 1939

Avery D. Andrews, 1886

Alexander R. Piper, 1889

Charles McK. Saltzman, 1896

William D. Connor, 1897

William A. Mitchell, 1902

James S. Jones, 1903

Earl McFarland, 1906

Benjamin F. Castle, 1907

Walter H. Frank, 1910

Lawrence E. Schick, 1920

To Serve Until July 1, 1940

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891

Campbell B. Hodges, 1903

Allan M. Pope, 1903

Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904

James W. Riley, 1906

Meade Wildrick, 1910

Desmore O. Nelson, 1913

George F. Lewis, 1914

Edmund B. Bellinger,

June, 1918

R. Deck Reynolds, 1924

Endowment Fund Committee

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

Robert C. Davis, 1898, President of the Association.

Francis A. March, 3rd, Nov. 1, 1918, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMEBERS

To Serve Until June 30, 1938

Allan M. Pope, 1903

To Serve Until June 30, 1940

Edmund B. Bellinger, June 12, 1918

To Serve Until June 30, 1942

Howard P. Richardson, June 12, 1918, Chairman



Board of Trustees of the Memorial Hall Fund

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

Robert C. Davis, 1898, President of the Association.

Francis A. March, 3rd, Nov. 1, 1918, Treasurer of the Association.

MEMBERS

To Serve Until June 30, 1939

Palmer E. Pierce, 1891, Chairman

To Serve Until June 30, 1940

R. Parker Kuhn, 1916

To Serve Until June 30, 1942

James W. Riley, 1906

Appointments

Appointments made subsequent to the Annual Meeting of June 11, 1936, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws:—

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| July 1, 1936 | Francis A. March, 3rd, Nov. 1, '18.....Appt'd Secretary and Treasurer. | |
| Sept. 21, 1936 | Howard P. Richardson, June, '18.....Appt'd Member and Chairman of Endowment Fund Committee. | |
| Oct. 7, 1936 | Palmer E. Pierce, '91
Roger G. Alexander, '07
Benjamin F. Castle, '07 | }Appt'd Members of Nominating Committee. |
| Nov. 13, 1936 | Thomas M. Watlington, Jr., '27.....Appt'd Asst. Sec'y and Asst. Treas. | |
| Nov. 13, 1936 | George W. Hickman, Jr., '26.....Appt'd Assistant to the Secretary and Treasurer. | |
| Nov. 18, 1936 | Alexander R. Piper, '89.....Appt'd Member and Chairman of Committee on B. S. Degree. | |
| Nov. 18, 1936 | Charles D. Rhodes, '89
Charles McK. Saltzman, '96 | } Reappointed Members of Committee on B. S. Degree. |
| March 20, 1937 | Palmer E. Pierce, '91
Roger G. Alexander, '07
Benjamin F. Castle, '07 | } Reappointed members of Nominating Committee. |

Officers of the Association

PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

George S. Greene.....	Class of 1823.....	1897 to 1898
David S. Stanley.....	Class of 1852.....	1898 to 1899
Egbert L. Viele.....	Class of 1847.....	1899 to 1900
John M. Schofield.....	Class of 1853.....	1900 to 1906
Horace Porter.....	Class of 1860.....	1906 to 1907
Henry L. Abbot.....	Class of 1854.....	1907 to 1908
James H. Wilson.....	Class of 1860.....	1908 to 1909
Horace Porter.....	Class of 1860.....	1909 to 1910
Jacob Ford Kent.....	Class of May, 1861....	1910 to 1911
John M. Wilson.....	Class of 1860.....	1911 to 1912
John W. Barlow.....	Class of May, 1861....	1912 to 1913
Morris Schaff.....	Class of 1862.....	1913 to 1914
Horatio G. Gibson.....	Class of 1847.....	1914 to 1915
James M. Whittemore.....	Class of 1860.....	1915 to 1916
William R. Livermore.....	Class of 1865.....	1916 to 1917
Charles King	Class of 1866.....	1917 to 1918
Elbert Wheeler.....	Class of 1875.....	1918 to 1919
Samuel E. Tillman.....	Class of 1869.....	1919 to 1920
William N. Dykman.....	Class of 1875.....	1920 to 1924
John J. Pershing.....	Class of 1886.....	1924 to 1926
Robert L. Bullard.....	Class of 1885.....	1926 to 1928
Avery D. Andrews.....	Class of 1886.....	1928 to 1931
Palmer E. Pierce.....	Class of 1891.....	1931 to 1934
Alexander R. Piper.....	Class of 1889.....	1934 to 1936
Robert C. Davis.....	Class of 1898.....	1936 to

NOTE: Previous to 1897 the senior living graduate was President of the Association.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Cornelis deW. Wilcox	Class of 1885.....	1922 to 1923
Eugene J. Spencer.....	Class of 1882.....	1923 to 1924
John A. Johnston.....	Class of 1879.....	1924 to 1925
William N. Dykman.....	Class of 1875.....	1925 to 1928
G. LeRoy Irwin.....	Class of 1889.....	1929 to 1931
Paul B. Malone.....	Class of 1894.....	1929 to 1931
Robert E. Wood.....	Class of 1900.....	1929 to 1931
Hunter Liggett.....	Class of 1879.....	1928 to 1932
Edwin B. Winans, Jr.....	Class of 1891.....	1929 to 1932
John L. Hines.....	Class of 1891.....	1931 to 1934
Briant H. Wells.....	Class of 1894.....	1931 to 1934
Andrew Moses.....	Class of 1897.....	1931 to 1934

John Biddle.....	Class of 1881.....	1932 to 1934
Alexander R. Piper.....	Class of 1889.....	1932 to 1934
Alexander Rodgers.....	Class of 1875.....	1934 to 1935
Gustav Fiebeger.....	Class of 1879.....	1934 to 1935
William L. Sibert.....	Class of 1884.....	1934 to 1935
Charles H. Martin.....	Class of 1887.....	1934 to 1935
Joseph E. Kuhn.....	Class of 1885.....	1935 to 1935
Ernest Hinds.....	Class of 1887.....	1935 to 1936
William R. Smith.....	Class of 1892.....	1935 to 1936
Nathan K. Averill.....	Class of 1895.....	1935 to 1936
Milton F. Davis.....	Class of 1890.....	1934 to 1937
Charles J. Bailey.....	Class of 1880.....	1936 to 1937
Edwin B. Babbitt.....	Class of 1884.....	1936 to 1937
Edward M. Lewis.....	Class of 1886.....	1936 to 1937
Hanson E. Ely.....	Class of 1891.....	1936 to 1937
Henry Jervey.....	Class of 1888.....	1937 to
Fred W. Sladen.....	Class of 1890.....	1937 to
William Cruikshank.....	Class of 1893.....	1937 to
Clarence C. Williams.....	Class of 1894.....	1937 to
Dennis E. Nolan.....	Class of 1896.....	1937 to

SECRETARIES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Charles C. Parsons.....	Class of June, 1861....	1870 to 1871
Edward H. Totten.....	Class of 1865.....	1871 to 1874
Robert Catlin.....	Class of 1863.....	1874 to 1878
Stanhope E. Blunt.....	Class of 1872.....	1878 to 1880
Charles Braden.....	Class of 1889.....	1880 to 1890
William C. Rivers.....	Class of 1887.....	1900 to 1903
William R. Smith.....	Class of 1892.....	1903 to 1907
Charles Braden.....	Class of 1869.....	1907 to 1918
William A. Ganoe.....	Class of 1907.....	1918 to 1920
Roger G. Alexander.....	Class of 1907.....	1920 to 1930
William H. Donaldson.....	Class of Aug. 30, 1917.	1930 to 1933
Marion P. Echols.....	Class of 1919.....	1933 to 1936
Francis A. March, 3rd.....	Class of Nov. 1, 1918..	1936 to

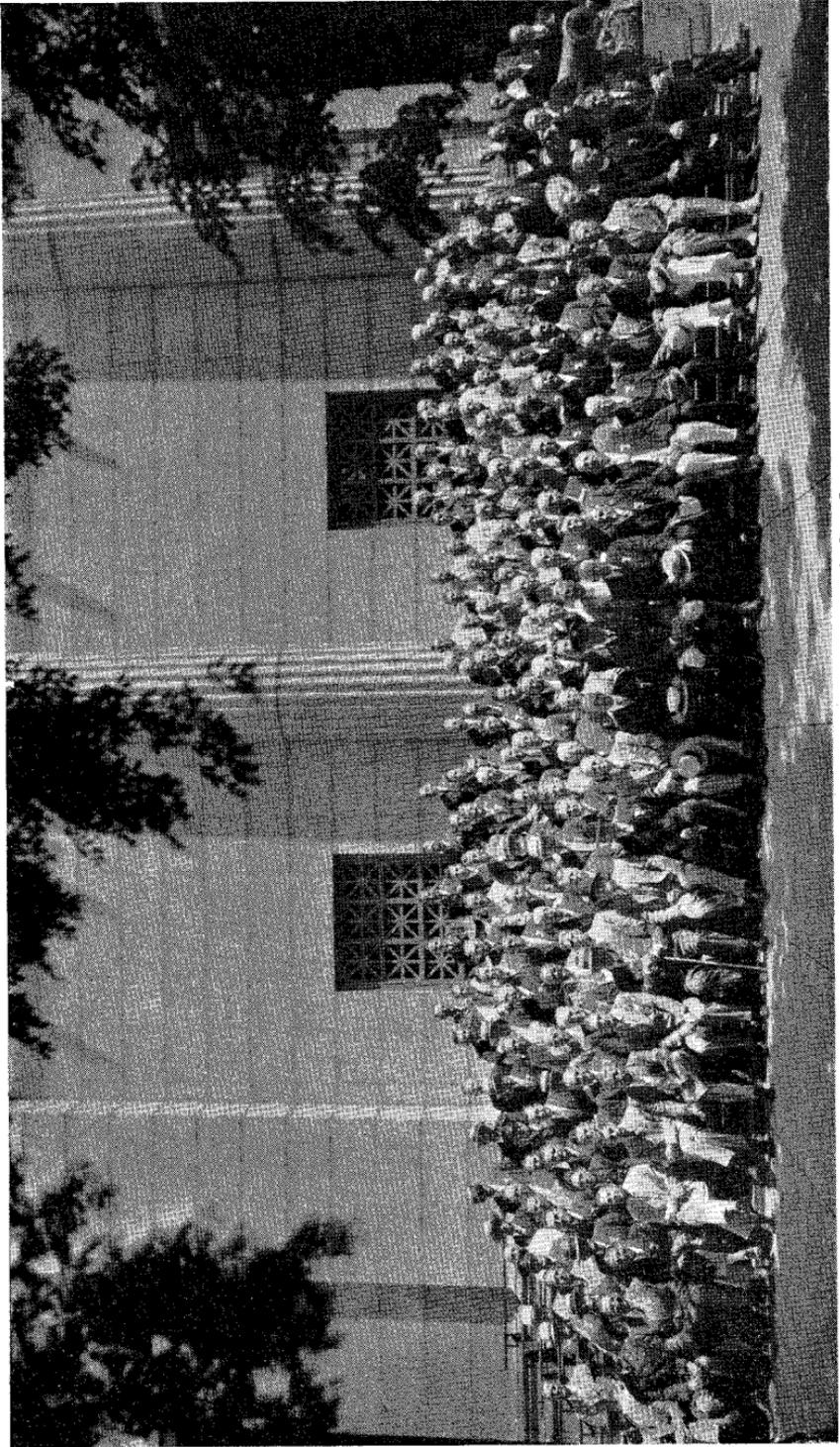
TREASURERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Henry L. Kendrick.....	Class of 1835.....	1870 to 1881
Samuel E. Tillman.....	Class of 1869.....	1881 to 1885
Francis J. A. Darr.....	Class of 1880.....	1885 to 1887
Edgar W. Bass.....	Class of 1868.....	1887 to 1899
Charles P. Echols.....	Class of 1891.....	1891 to 1905

Palmer E. Pierce.....	Class of 1891.....	1905 to 1907
Charles P. Echols.....	Class of 1891.....	1907 to 1930
William H. Donaldson.....	Class of Aug. 30, 1917.....	1930 to 1933
Marion P. Echols.....	Class of 1919.....	1933 to 1936
Francis A. March, 3rd.....	Class of Nov. 1, 1918.....	1936 to

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT
TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION

William H. Donaldson.....	Class of Aug. 30, 1917.....	1929 to 1930
Earl Mattice.....	Class of 1924.....	1934 to 1935
Raymond E. Bell.....	Class of 1927.....	1935 to 1936
Thomas M. Watlington, Jr.....	Class of 1927.....	1936 to



Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates.

Program for June Week, 1937

(Daylight Saving Time)

SUNDAY, JUNE 6.

Services at Catholic Chapel.....	8:00 a. m.
	9:30 a. m.
	10:30 a. m.
Services at Cadet Chapel	8:50 a. m.
Baccalaureate Sermon to Graduating Class	11:00 a. m.
Organ Recital, Cadet Chapel	3:30 p. m.
Formal Guard Mounting on Plain.....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures, Gymnasium (Catholic Chapel Fund),	
1st showing	7:00 p. m.
2nd showing	9:15 p. m.

MONDAY, JUNE 7.

Horse Show, North Practice Field (Benefit Local Relief),	
	9:00 a. m.-12:00 noon
	1:30 p. m.- 5:00 p. m.
Horse Show Luncheon, Cullum Hall	12:00 noon to 1:15 p. m.
Formal Guard Mounting on Plain.....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p. m.
West Point Players, New Gymnasium.....	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop—3d Class, Cullum Hall; 1st and 2d Classes, Old Gymnasium	8:45 p. m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

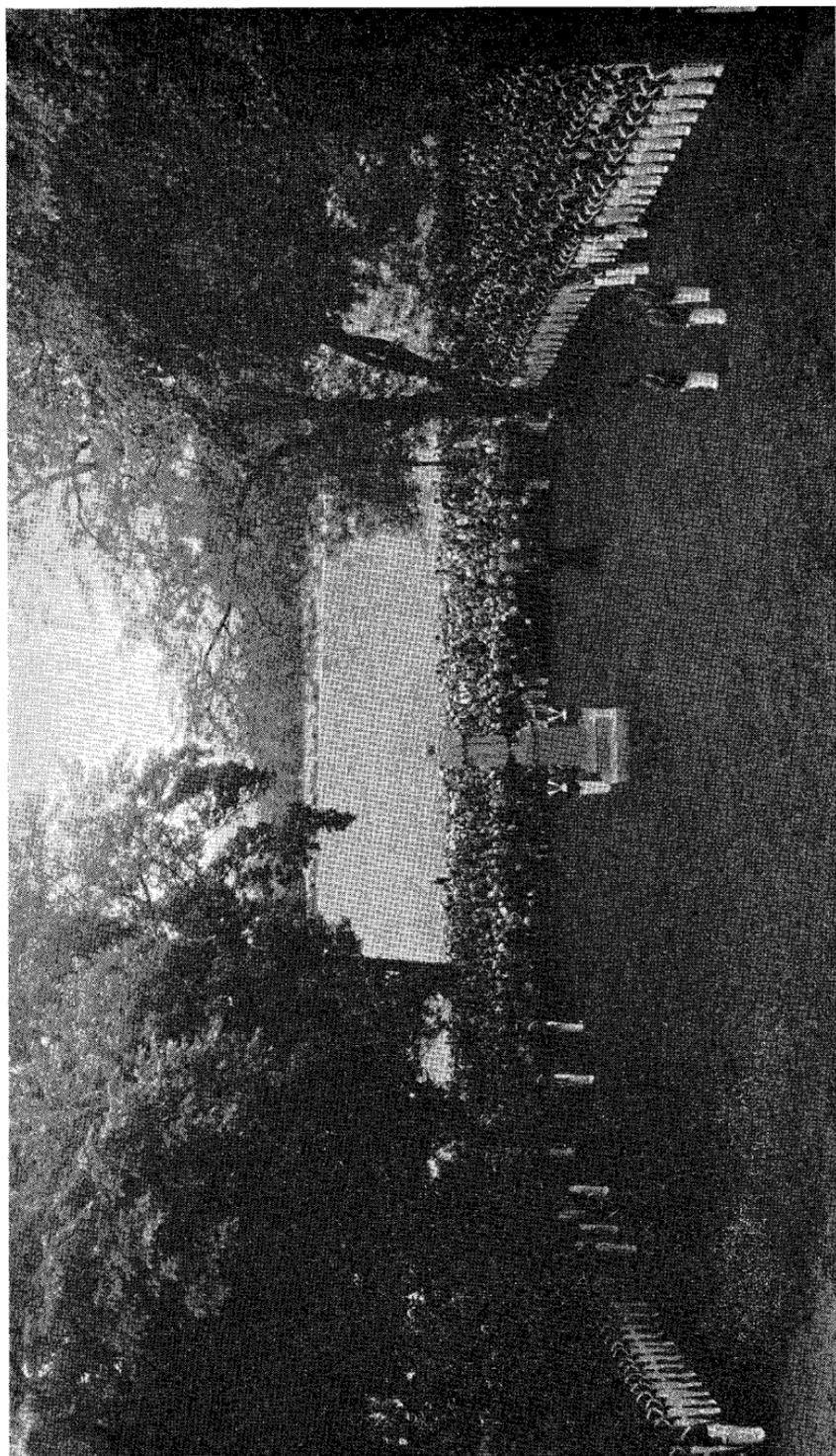
Horse Show, North Practice Field (Benefit Local Relief),	
	9:00 a. m.-12:00 noon
	1:30 p. m.- 5:00 p. m.
Horse Show Luncheon, Cullum Hall.....	12:00 noon to 1:15 p. m.
Formal Guard Mounting on Plain.....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p. m.
West Point Players, New Gymnasium.....	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop and Dinner Dance, 2d Class, Hotel.....	8:00 p. m.
Cadet Hop—1st and 3d Classes, Cullum Hall.....	8:45 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

4th Class Swimming Exhibition.....	10:00 a. m.
4th Class Gymnasium Exhibition (Gymnasium).....	11:00 a. m.
Formal Guard Mounting on Plain.....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures.....	1st showing 7:00 p. m.
	2nd showing 9:15 p. m.
Cadet Hop—3d Class, Old Gymnasium; 1st and 2d classes, Cullum Hall	8:45 p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

Athletic Review	11:00 a. m.
Graduation Ride, Riding Hall.....	2:00 p. m.
Field Artillery Exhibition Drill, Riding Hall.....	2:45 p. m.
Formal Guard Mounting on Plain.....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Presentation of Stars and Awards	5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures	1st showing 7:00 p. m.
	2nd showing 9:15 p. m.
First Class Dinner Dance, Hotel	8:00 p. m.
Cadet Hop—2d and 3d Classes, Cullum Hall.....	8:45 p. m.



Alumni Exercises at Thayer Monument.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

Alumni Memorial Services, Holy Communion, Cadet Chapel	8:30 a. m.
Dedication of Class Windows and Memorial Organ Stops in Cadet Chapel, followed by informal organ recital....	9:45 a. m.
Alumni Exercises, Thayer Monument.....	11:00 a. m.
Review of the Corps by the Alumni.....	11:45 a. m.
Luncheon and Annual Meeting, Association of Graduates, Cullum Hall	12:45 p. m.
Superintendent's Reception to the Graduating Class and Alumni	3:30 p. m.
Graduation Parade	6:00 p. m.
Graduation Hop—1st Class, Cullum Hall; 2d, 3d and 4th Classes, Old and New Gymnasium.....	9:00 p. m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

Graduation Exercises	10:30 a. m.
Formation of Corps on Parade, immediately after graduation, for publication of orders announcing appointments of cadet officers.	
Motion Pictures	7:00 p. m.
	9:15 p. m.
Cadet Hop—1st and 3d Classes (New), Cullum Hall	9:00 p. m.

Report of the 68th Annual Meeting
of the
Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

Held at West Point, New York, June 11, 1937

1. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p. m., by the President of the Association.
2. Invocation by the Reverend Roscoe T. Foust, Chaplain of the United States Military Academy.
3. The President of the Association, Davis, '98, addressed the Association. (See Appendix A)
4. The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, Major General William D. Connor, '97, addressed the Association. (See Appendix B)
5. (a) The Secretary's Report was read and accepted. (See Appendix C)
(b) The Treasurer's Report was read and accepted. (See Appendix D)
6. The Secretary was directed to send a telegram to General William Ennis, '64, the oldest living graduate.
7. Pierce, '91, Chairman of the New Memorial Hall Committee, reported briefly for his Committee.
8. Richardson, '18, Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee, reported for his committee, and recommended adoption of the amendment to the Constitution which had been presented to the members for action at this meeting.
9. Article VI of the Constitution of the Association of Graduates was amended by motion, duly seconded, and unanimous assent of the members present, as follows:

Par. 1. The Trustees of the Association shall designate such New York bank or trust company as the depository of the funds and securities comprising the endowment fund as they in their discretion may decide upon, and said funds and securities shall be kept in the custody of the designated depository subject to the orders of the Board of Trustees or such officers of the Association as they shall authorize to deal with such securities and withdraw said moneys.

Par. 2. The endowment fund will consist of the principal thereof on the 11th day of June, 1937, such gifts and bequests as may from time to time be made to the Association for addition thereto, and such life membership fees, initiation fees and other funds as in the judgment of the Board of Trustees may from time to time be transferred thereto.

Par. 3. There shall be a committee known as the Endowment Fund Committee, consisting of the president and the treasurer of the Association ex-officio, and three life members of the Association who shall be appointed by the president and hold office for five years. One of the appointees shall be designated as Chairman.

Par. 4. The endowment fund shall be invested and re-invested by the Treasurer in such securities as a majority of the Endowment Fund Committee may in their absolute discretion recommend (whether or not such investments are authorized by law for the investment of trust funds), provided however that investments shall be limited to securities legal for investment by life insurance corporations under the laws of the State of New York, with the exception that the securities in which the fund is invested on the 11th day of June, 1937, and such other securities as may be added to the fund by gift or bequest may be retained.

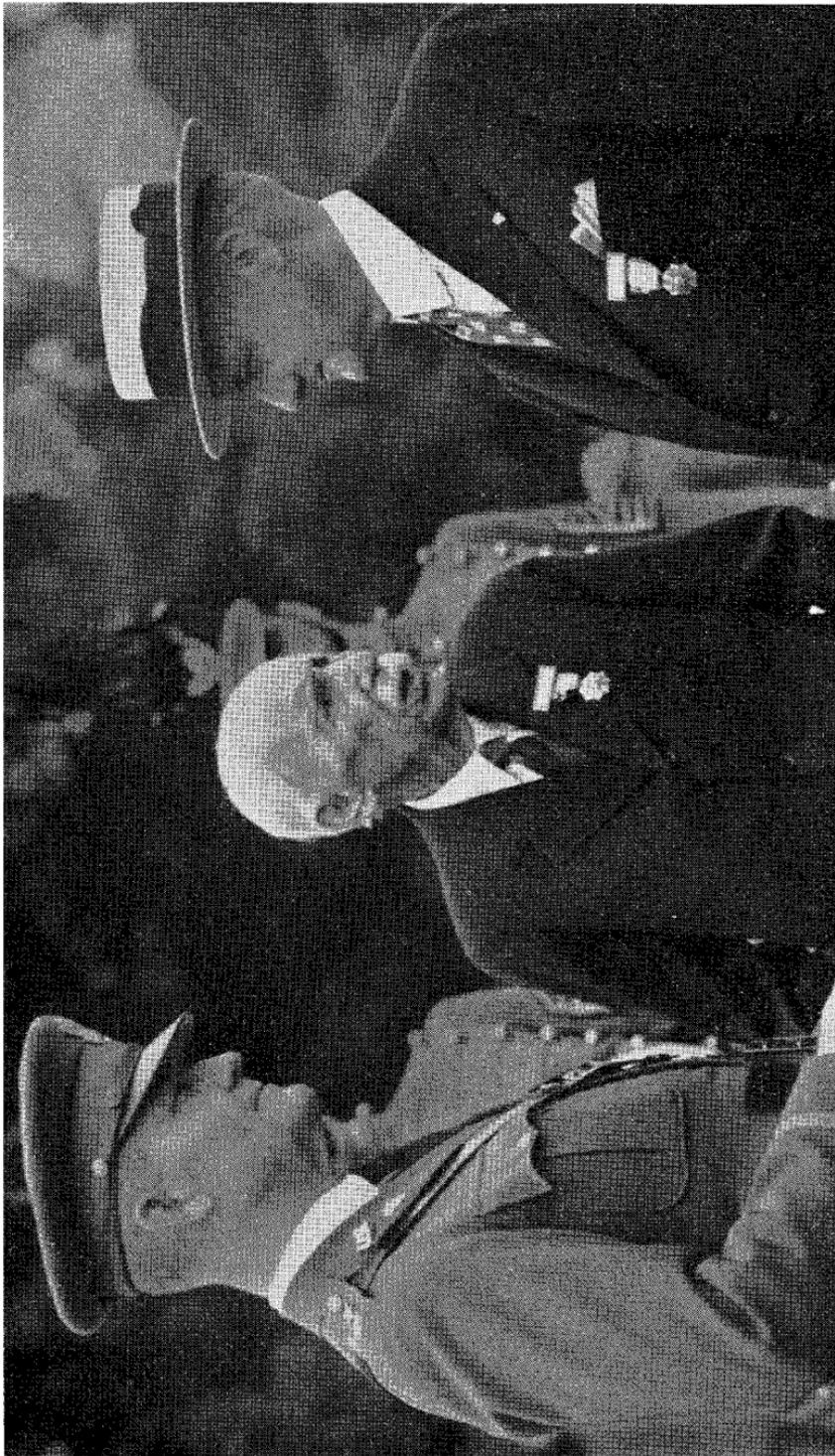
Par. 5. The endowment fund shall be kept separate and apart from general funds of the Association, the income therefrom to be released to the Treasurer semi-annually for the current uses of the Association. The principal of the fund shall not be disposed of in whole or in part other than for reinvestment except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Association present at an annual meeting thereof.

9. Pierce, '91, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the nominations of the Committee, which were as follows:

For President:	Robert C. Davis, '98
For Vice Presidents:	Henry Jervey, '88
	Fred W. Sladen, '90
	William Cruikshank, '93
	Clarence C. Williams, '94
	Dennis E. Nolan, '96
For Board of Trustees:	Palmer E. Pierce, '91
	Campbell B. Hodges, '03
	Chauncey L. Fenton, '04
	Allan M. Pope, '03
	James W. Riley, '06
	Meade Wildrick, '10
	Desmore O. Nelson, '13
	George F. Lewis, '14
	Edmund B. Bellinger, June, '18
	R. Deck Reynolds, '24

On motion, duly seconded, the nominees were unanimously elected.

10. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:45 p. m. F. A. MARCH, 3RD, *Secretary*.



After the Review by the Alumni.

From left to right: Major General William D. Connor, '97, Superintendent, U. S. M. A., Brigadier General S. E. Tillman, Retired, '69, oldest graduate present, and Major General Robert C. Davis, Retired, '98, President, The Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

APPENDIX A

Report of the President

of the Association of Graduates, June 11, 1937.

DUE to illness, I was unable to attend the last Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates, when you honored me by electing me President. I deeply appreciated your action, for in my opinion, no greater honor can come to a graduate of the Academy than to be privileged on suitable occasions to represent the Alumni of this great Academy.

The alumni associations of the larger colleges and universities are strong ones whose members in various cities, through their college clubs and otherwise, keep their contact with each other and with their Alma Mater. They maintain a close relationship with their college and university authorities, and are able to accomplish a great deal financially and in many other ways for the institutions from which they graduated. By the very nature of the service of the graduates of the Military Academy, this is not possible to the same extent, but it is possible for the Association of Graduates to have a closer relationship with the affairs of the Academy and with its governing body. In our Association, we have many members who have had broad experience in important positions in the Service, or have had an intimate connection with the Academy in the past, or occupy responsible positions in civilian life, and all of them are interested in the welfare of the Academy. As Alumni of it, if called on through the Association of Graduates, they could undoubtedly be very helpful on many occasions. I hope that more and more the Association of Graduates will be recognized by the Academy authorities as a real alumni organization, whose assistance and advice can always be counted on. Every graduate should take a real interest in the welfare of the Academy and of his fellow graduates, and if the Association, which maintains records of all graduates, is accepted as a helpful alumni organization, every graduate should feel an obligation to join it and assist in its work.

At the present time, there are 7,052 living graduates of this Institution, and of this number, only 5,021 are members of the Association. I ask every member present, and particularly class representatives, to do everything possible to recruit new members for the Association. There are many former cadets who are eligible to join as Associate Members, and from this group we should be able to obtain many new members. We have only 196 Associate Members from the large number of men who are eligible.

Each year, Annual Dinners are held to commemorate the founding of the Academy. In agreement with the Superintendent, it has been decided that each year the Association of Graduates will announce the date for the Annual Dinner for the coming year. For 1938, it has been fixed for March 19th.

In some of the larger cities like New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco, there are West Point Societies which assume the responsibility for these Annual Dinners. In other places, special committees arrange for them. The Association of Graduates is very glad to furnish to these Societies or committees, data about the Academy which may be helpful in making the Dinners successful. In addition, for the past several years, through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company, the Association has arranged interesting broadcasts.

I am hopeful that wherever there are groups of graduates in civilian communities, in Posts, or at the various Headquarters, that they will arrange Dinners on the selected date each year. Let graduates stand together always, and at least on this one day of the year, assemble in memory of the founding of their Alma Mater.

Last year, the President of the Association suggested to his successor that the services of a retired Officer as Secretary of the Association be secured. I have given a good deal of thought to this matter, and while in theory it would appear advisable, I am of the opinion that in practice it is better to have an active Officer detailed as Secretary and Treasurer. The selection of a retired Officer suitable for the position would be difficult; if unsatisfactory, to get rid of him would be more so, and then, too, the question of quarters would probably cause complications. I have some knowledge of the difficulties of such a situation. As long as the Superintendent is willing to detail an active Officer to fill this position as a duty, I think it is the best solution. If for any reason the Officer does not properly perform his duties, or is not suited for them, I feel sure that the Superintendent would cooperate with the President of the Association of Graduates in selecting another Officer for the place. For all these reasons, I do not believe it advisable to have a retired Officer as Secretary of the Association. I believe the Superintendent shares my views.

You will hear the report of the Chairman of the Committee which handled the change in legislation concerning the Bachelor of Science Degree for graduates. While the situation is improved, it is not entirely satisfactory, for there is discrimination between classes that have completed the full course and those which did not have this opportunity. Those of you who are familiar with the difficulties of obtaining legislation will appreciate the fact that it is sometimes necessary to accept what can be obtained and hope

that later on you may be more successful. I trust that all of us who do not seem to come under the provisions of the new legislation, will take this viewpoint.

I find that in any business, organization, or society, it is always the unpleasant duty of the President to go into the matter of funds. We have an Endowment Fund of approximately \$76,000.00 which brings in about \$2,700.00 interest yearly. The expense of running the Association is annually between \$5,600.00 and \$6,000.00, the main expenditure being for the Annual Report, and as time goes on, due to the increasing number of graduates, this will increase. The operating deficit has to be made up from life membership fees, initiation fees, and dues, leaving only a small balance for the Endowment Fund.

The Endowment Fund should be large enough to provide an income equal to the expenses of the Association, then it could be augmented yearly by all the dues and life membership and initiation fees. There are still quite a number of unpaid contributions by classes to the Endowment Fund; the total amounts to approximately \$3,300.00. It is hoped that the class representatives will do what they can to collect the balance due on these class pledges, and in this way help the Fund. There are a number of classes which have not contributed to the Endowment Fund, so it is also hoped that the representatives of these classes will do what they can to interest their members in making a class contribution to the Endowment Fund.

If the 2,000 living graduates who are not members could be induced to join the Association, this, too, would increase the Fund.

From time to time, graduates who are fortunately so fixed in life that they can do so, have made individual contributions to the Fund or have bequeathed in their wills certain sums for the Fund. Further additions to the Fund from such sources would be helpful.

I have been singularly fortunate in having a most efficient Officer, Captain Francis A. March, 3d, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, and I wish to record my personal thanks, and I feel sure, also the thanks of all the members of the Association for all that he has done. He has been ably assisted by Captain G. W. Hickman and Lieutenant T. M. Watlington in the preparation of the Annual Report.

My grateful thanks are also due the members of the various Committees who have so generously given their time to the work of the Association.

Finally, I want to express my sincere thanks to the Superintendent of the Academy for all of his cooperation and helpful assistance.

I now have a very pleasant duty to perform.

For the past five years one of the Academy's most distinguished sons has been its Superintendent. I have known General Connor for 43 years, and I have personal knowledge of his magnificent record of service. He has been chosen for one important position after another, and with his great ability has been outstanding in each place he has occupied.

We congratulate General Connor on the 40th anniversary of his graduation, and even more so, the Academy on his being its Superintendent.

I asked him if he would talk to us today. He said he would not make a speech, but he would be glad to tell us about the present Day Academy.

General Connor—

APPENDIX B

Address Made By General Wm. D. Connor

*Before Association of Graduates at Annual Luncheon,
on June 11, 1937.*

General Davis and fellow graduates:—

SOMETIME ago your president asked me to speak at this luncheon and I declined. He immediately renewed the request and I again declined. In his third letter he pictured, in a very touching way, how some of you were coming from the golden shores of the Pacific, others from the Everglades of Florida, and still others from the frozen north, for the sole reason of hearing me speak to you upon this occasion. The appeal was too potent, and I yielded and I now have only two requests to make. The first is that if any of you came to West Point for any other reason than that which General Davis alleged, you will not reveal that fact to me. The second one is that if there are any such, they will not all get up and leave the hall in a body without further notice.

As you all know, the Corps was increased in June, 1935, by 42%. The maximum authorized strength of the Corps at present is 1964 but we shall never have to handle that many cadets because on September 1st of any year there have never been more than 93% of the authorized strength in the Corps. This increase in the Corps required an increase in barrack space, section room space, laboratory space and in certain other physical facilities of the institution. Congress generously appropriated funds for all these purposes and we have, at the present time, under contract buildings which, when finished, as they will be before the summer of 1938, will be more adequate for the authorized strength of the Corps than the institution has been for many years.

When the new barracks are completed, there will only be about two-thirds of the Fourth Class living three in a room from September to January and after the January examinations, practically all men will be living two in a room. In the matter of section rooms we shall be better off in 1938 than we have ever been before and shall have plenty of classrooms. The laboratory space and equipment for Second Class work will be splendid and would be first-class in any institution. There is under contract an Engineering and Ordnance Laboratory with which the institution has never been equipped heretofore, which will modernize the instruction in those two subjects and put both courses on a much higher plane than either of them has ever been before in so far as laboratory work is concerned. The extension to the gymnasium, completed a year ago last Christmas, increased those facilities up to the size

of the Corps as it had been. There is now under contract another extension in existing gymnasium facilities by about 40% to meet the last increase in the size of the Corps.

The new Armory will be a splendid addition to our equipment. By adding approximately \$300,000 from Athletic Association funds to the appropriated funds, we were able to get a building which will not only serve all needs of the Tactical Department during hours of instruction but one which at all other times will be splendidly fitted for athletic work. You will have some idea of its size if you will think of a football field. The building has a dirt floor and on that floor there is an unobstructed space for a full-sized football field with a four-way running track around the outside of the field. There is no man on the football team who can kick a football high enough to strike the roof girders in the middle half of the field. The acquisition of this building does not mean that we are going to add any hours to the already crowded day of the Cadet. The building will only serve to let us use to better advantage the hours already dedicated to drill or other instruction.

The only increase in the officer personnel, due to the recent increase in the Corps, has been made in the instructor personnel and the medical personnel. The former was increased by approximately 42%. One new eye and ear specialist and one new dentist have also been added. Money has been appropriated and work is under contract which, when finished, will provide quarters for the entire commissioned and non-commissioned personnel on duty at the Academy, a condition that has not existed since before the World War. No increase is contemplated in the detachments of troops nor in the administrative personnel. The number of Cadet companies in the Corps remains unchanged. The companies are now organized into three platoons, and at the beginning of the Academic year, each company will have about 150 men, decreasing in size to about 125 after the June examinations.

I have been ably assisted in my administration by a splendid body of officers, and I assure you that all of us, from the Superintendent down to the most junior instructor, is giving every ounce of energy that we have and every bit of ability with which we are endowed in our efforts to hold the Corps up to the high standards which we all hold for an institution of which we are so proud. Yes! even more than that—we are trying to maintain it up to those same high standards of perfection that it had when each of us graduated. The problem becomes increasingly complicated as the Corps grows in size, and West Point becomes more and more like a small city. Training must be conducted less by individual contact and more by group contact, but I find the average Cadet of today is just as eager and earnest to do the right thing and maintain the old standards of the Corps as were Cadets in former days.

In the academic departments I am glad to say that we are following practically the same fundamentals of academic instruction with which you are all familiar and which were initiated at West Point by General Thayer, a system in which he was far in advance of his time and which has been approximated to more and more by civilian colleges in recent years. I am speaking of fundamentals, of course, which have been described as "every man, in every subject every day". There have been constant improvements which have come with new inventions, better equipment, better facilities for instruction, with careful attention to text books and to modern changes in methods of presentation of the subject matter. However, I repeat that we have not departed from fundamental methods but assure you that we have taken advantage of every sound advance in educational practice.

I wish to take this occasion to bring out especially two subjects upon which I have long desired the assistance of the Association of Graduates. The first of these is the Superintendent's quarters. I love the old house and have had five very happy years there, but that does not blind me to the fact that it is one of the shabbiest buildings, as it is the oldest, in all the group of beautiful buildings that have been constructed around it. There is plenty of room in the house but the convenience of entrance, closets, cloak rooms and stairways leaves very much to be desired, and the house is so large that no Army officer, under ordinary circumstances, could possibly furnish it adequately and as the house of the Superintendent should be furnished. Now that I am nearing completion of my years as Superintendent, I feel that I can well present the situation since I am asking assistance for my successor and not for myself.

The changes in the structure are matters which I already have under hand and which I hope to arrange for with official funds in the near future. It is the matter of furnishings about which I bespeak the aid of the Association of Graduates. No officer in the Army would normally have furniture enough to fill this house. In my own case, a sad loss during the year before I came to West Point made available to me the entire set-up of two fairly large houses and I, therefore, was able to furnish it at that time in a way that I never would have been able to before.

In all such historic houses, it is quite customary to name the rooms after certain distinguished persons who have been connected with it. I have long had in mind the idea of naming four of the largest rooms in the house after three Superintendents and one of its most distinguished graduates. One room I plan to call the Williams Room after the first Superintendent; another room I plan to call the Thayer Room after the Superintendent who remade the Academy; the third and fourth rooms I plan to name after the two most distinguished opponents. in the Civil War, one

of them being Ulysses S. Grant and one being Robert E. Lee, two of the most famous graduates of the institution and the latter one of its Superintendents.

As a step in this direction, I have been able to acquire three splendid copies of paintings of the three Superintendents and we already have a very famous picture of General Grant. We have a desk that formerly was used in the quarters by General Lee, and a few pieces of old furniture which are about of the Civil War period. My idea would be to place the furnishing and decoration of these four rooms in the hands of some well known firm of interior decorators like W. and J. Sloane of New York City, to have them make up a complete plan for all four rooms with specifications for the furniture and fittings. This would be the foundation work and thereafter, as funds became available, things could be added to the rooms, little by little, and in the course of a relatively short period, the rooms would be completely furnished. There is no possibility of this being accomplished with Federal funds, nor is there much probability of anything being done that will even approximate to this plan.

No predecessor of mine has ever been willing to spend much money on the house during his incumbency; I have never been willing to do so myself and I doubt if any of my successors will, but I do think that it is to the interest of the Academy that the Superintendent's house should be adequately furnished. I do not think that any officer should be prevented from coming here as Superintendent because he was unable to furnish the house as it ought to be and was unwilling to live in it as a sort of barn. I think it would be a splendid thing and a very suitable project for the Association of Graduates to father these four rooms. There would then be an answer to any unfriendly critic in regard to the house that the rooms had been designed and equipped by the Association of interested Alumni and that the federal government had not been called upon in the matter at all.

The second matter about which I would like your help is that of a disease which seems to come to some of our members in later life which I might describe as "writer's itch". Whenever one of our Alumni has the urge to write, I wish very much that he would write about the Naval Academy, because everyone would know that he knew little or nothing about that subject. When, however, they write about the Military Academy, the reader has some color of reason for supposing that they know their subject. I regret to say that some of them write about the Military Academy as though the institution had not changed a particle since the days when they were graduates.

It is a little trouble to look up one's facts when writing on a subject about which one feels as familiar as he does about the

college from which he was graduated, but the real truth is that without long and patient study, a graduate of fifty years ago is not competent to write about the Military Academy, and when he does, his productions are filled with errors, and the damage that he can do to his Alma Mater is very great. He is looked upon as a friendly critic and people do not realize that he has not refreshed his mind with recent data and that in fact he is writing about the things which have not existed for many, many years.

The authorities at the Military Academy are not infallible and by the same token they are not irreparably wedded to existing methods. We are always glad to receive suggestions in regard to the institution, and when received, such suggestions will be given not only courteous, but deep and earnest, consideration by a group of men who are no less devoted to the institution and no less able than those who write about it and who seem to think that they have evolved a brand new theory about an institution in which almost every known theory has been tried out during a period of 135 years. I impute no evil motives whatsoever to these writers. I have not the slightest doubt but that they love West Point and all it stands for just as much as I do but I do deplore their methods. I wish that instead of writing for the New York Times or publishing books written on foreign shores, they would take up the same matters with the Superintendent. I would lay their suggestions before the Academic Board and even try them out for a period of time. Where I ask your help is that not only will you, my hearers, refrain from incurring this "writer's itch" but that you will discourage it in your friends and classmates with whom you have any influence.

APPENDIX C

Annual Report of Secretary
Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.
June 11, 1937

THE Board of Trustees of the Association held three meetings during the past year, the first at the Red Cross Building, New York City, October 21, 1936, the second at the Hotel Astor, New York City, March 20, 1937, and the third at West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1937. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees held two meetings during the year. Both meetings were held at the Red Cross Building, New York City, the first meeting on December 30, 1936, and the second on May 13, 1937.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees on October 21, 1936, was called by the President primarily for the purpose of filling important vacancies in the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee, and the Endowment Fund Committee. Jones, '03, was elected to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees until July 1, 1939; Castle, '07, to serve until July 1, 1939; and Richardson, '18, to serve until July 1, 1938. Piper, '89, Alexander, '07, and Richardson, '18, were elected to fill vacancies in the Executive Committee. The President announced the appointment of Pope, '03, Bellinger, '18, and Richardson, '18, as members of the Endowment Fund Committee, and Richardson was designated as chairman.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee, the duties of the trustees of the Endowment Fund were discussed. Finding ambiguities in the wording of Article VI in the Constitution which defines these duties, the Executive Committee directed the Endowment Fund Committee to prepare an amendment to the article for presentation to the Association at the Annual Meeting, which would more specifically define the duties of the trustees of the Endowment Fund, and the powers vested in them. The Executive Committee then approved a motion to transfer, from the Endowment Fund to the General Fund, the sum of \$2,605.77, which was the interest on securities and bank deposits in the Endowment Fund, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1936. The Committee also approved a motion whereby all investments made by the Association be only in the securities considered legal for trust funds in the State of New York, and that securities received as gifts be accepted at the market values of that day. The Committee then directed the Secretary to offer to the Librarian, United States Military Academy, the loan of the painting, "View Up the Hudson", by Catlin, which had been presented to the Association of Graduates by Professor Robert Fletcher, in order that more

people should have the opportunity to see the painting. The painting has been properly marked and the Librarian has accepted the offer.

At the second meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the same evening as the Annual West Point Dinner, applications of Molner, '28, and Beals, '30, as associate members were approved, and reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were read and approved. Richardson, '18, Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee, then presented for discussion a proposed amendment to Article VI of the Constitution, which purported to more closely define the duties of his committee. After some discussion the President asked each of the members of the Board to examine the proposed amendment and submit recommendations to the Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee in order that an approved amendment might be presented to the members at the Annual Meeting.

At the second meeting of the Executive Committee, Richardson, '18, presented a revised amendment to Article VI, containing recommendations of the Board of Trustees, which was approved by the Committee. The President directed the Secretary, as required by the Constitution, to notify the members of the Association of the proposed change in order that it might be brought to a vote at the Annual Meeting. The Secretary mailed a printed copy of the proposed amendment to each member on June 1, 1937.

Preparations are well under way to publish the 1937 Annual Report in much the same form as has been in the past. As the number of copies to be printed will be larger, because of the size of the graduating class, the cost will be somewhat larger, although the cost of preparing the Corps Seal, which was published in the 1936 edition, will be eliminated. Most of the delay in distributing the Annual Report arises from the fact that it is impossible to economically determine the number of copies to be printed until the members return the postal cards provided for this purpose each year.

The 1936 Annual Report was, as was expected, much larger and more expensive than the 1935 edition, due to the necessity of printing more copies, an increase in the number of obituaries, and the preparation of the Corps Seal for publication. Forty-five hundred copies were printed at a cost of \$2,441.67, the postage amounting to an additional \$555.67. The painting of the Corps Seal and preparation of the 4 color process plates cost \$134.45. The difference between the cost of the 1935 and 1936 editions amounted to \$1,114.25. It is not expected that the 1937 edition will cost proportionately more.

Alumni throughout the country, as well as in our over-seas stations, again were provided with information regarding the date

of the Annual Dinner, the usual article on West Point football prospects, an article on the huge construction projects now underway, moving pictures in several instances, and a list of dinners being held and reported to us. We were also able to provide the traditional "skin list", to those who requested such service. The National Broadcasting System again provided a world-wide hook-up which linked the many dinners together, by presenting greetings from the Superintendent, and the President of the Association, as well as music by the U. S. M. A. Enlisted Band, singing by the Cadet Choir, a dramatization by cadets of "A Day in the Life of a West Point Cadet", and music from a Cadet Hop in Cullum Hall.

The privilege of writing to the Office of the Association of Graduates for information regarding the Academy and individual graduates is being used by many of our members. We are glad to answer all communications to the best of our ability and trust that members will continue to feel free to take advantage of this means of obtaining information.

We are glad to report that 225 members of the new graduating class have joined the Association as well as twelve graduates during the year. However, 74 members of the graduating class have signified their inability or unwillingness to join. This is unquestionably a continuation of the condition which arose when cadet pay was cut some few years ago. As the pay has been returned, it would seem that the 100% class membership should again exist. All members should take an active and serious interest in increasing the enrollment, where they have the opportunity, in order that joining the Association may again be considered as part of the graduation ceremony.

F. A. MARCH, 3RD, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX D

Report of the Treasurer

June 1, 1937

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT (GENERAL FUND)
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1937*Income*

Initiation Fees, Dues, etc.	\$3,180.00
Int. on Bank Deposits.....	516.72
Miscellaneous	143.91
Interest on Endowment Fund for year ending May 31, 1936.....	2,605.77
Total Income	\$6,446.40

Expenses

Salaries	\$1,680.00
Printing	2,532.17
Postage	884.47
Office Supplies	106.46
General Expense	303.26
Total Expenditures.....	5,506.36
Income in excess of expenditures.....	\$ 940.04

Balance Sheet As of May 31, 1937

Securities on hand June 1, 1936.....	\$ 10,062.50
Cash on hand June 1, 1936.....	\$ 937.82
Income for year ending May 31, 1937	\$6,446.40
Expenditures for year ending May 31, 1937	5,506.36
Income in excess of expenditures.....	\$ 940.04
Balance on hand May 31, 1937.....	\$ 1,877.86
	\$ 11,940.36
<i>Suspense Account:</i>	
Amount uncollected on waiver H. F. Bank.....	121.51
Total Assets May 31, 1937.....	\$ 12,061.87

Liabilities

Accounts Payable:

Filing Cabinet (bill rec'd after 6/1/37)....	\$ 51.85	
Ptg. of circular letter (bill rec'd after 6/1/37)	\$ 26.25	
		\$ 78.10

Balance on hand May 31, 1937\$ 11,993.77

ENDOWMENT FUND

Securities on hand (book value) June 1, 1936.....\$ 64,412.65
Cash on hand June 1, 1936.....\$ 10,224.70

Received:

Contributions	\$2,955.00	
Other Sources	26.17	
Int. on Securities & Bank Deposits	2,827.03	
Div. Prudential S. & L. Cert.....	5.82	
Sears, Roebuck & Co. stock (20 sh.)		\$ 1,500.00
Total Receipts	\$5,814.02	

\$16,038.72 \$ 65,912.65

Expenditures:

Securities Purchased.....	\$ 10,153.13	\$ 10,153.13
Comm. & Int. on Sec. Purch.	24.31	
Safekeeping of Sec. & Coll. chg.	75.45	
Transferred to General Fund	2,605.77	12,858.66

Cash on hand May 31, 1937.....\$ 3,180.06
Securities on hand May 31, 1937.....\$ 76,065.78

Total Assets Endowment Fund, May 31, 1937.....\$ 79,245.84

Assets of Association:

General Fund—Cash.....	\$1,877.86	Securities....	\$ 10,062.50
Endowment Fund—Cash.....	3,180.06	Securities....	76,065.78
	\$5,057.92		\$ 86,128.28

Total Assets\$ 91,186.20

Distribution Securities and Cash:

Securities—General Fund—Irving Trust Co.....	\$ 10,000.00
Securities—General Fund—Treasurer's safe.....	62.50
Securities—Endowment Fund—Irving Trust Co.....	76,065.78
Securities—Endowment Fund—Treasurer's safe.....	150.03
On Deposit—First National Bank of Highland Falls	1,093.98
Newburgh Savings	783.88
Bowery Savings	1,977.14
Irving Trust Co.	1,052.89
Total amount accounted for.....	\$ 91,186.20

F. A. MARCH, 3RD,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:

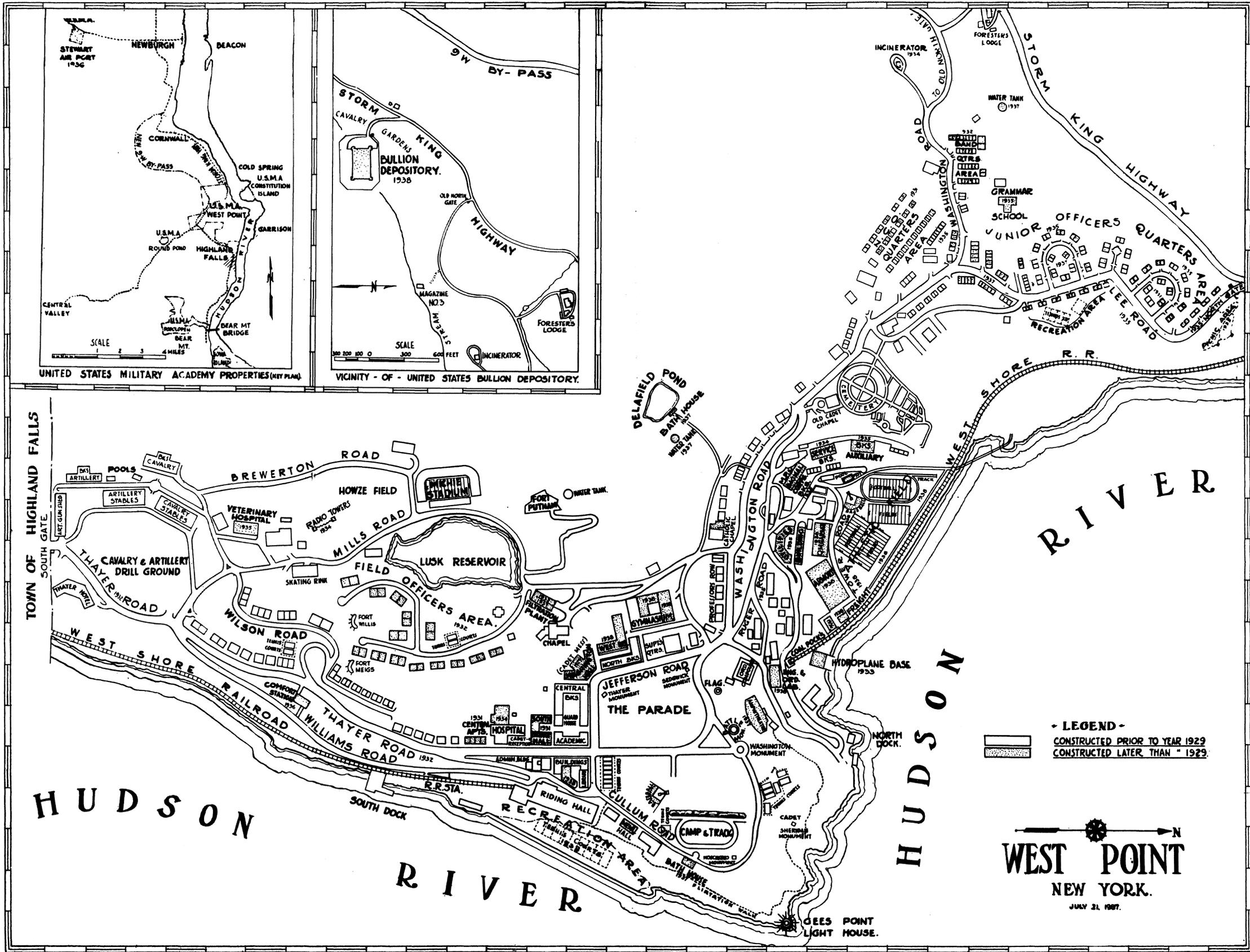
N. H. Cobbs,
Major, Finance Department,
Finance Officer.

Contributions to the Endowment Fund by Classes

(Classes not noted are paid up on promises)

June 1, 1937

	<i>Class</i>	<i>Promised</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Bal. Due</i>
	1882	\$1,070.00	\$ 945.00	\$ 125.00
	1885	545.00	520.00	25.00
	1896	1,080.00	1,060.00	20.00
	1899	575.00	550.00	25.00
	1900	3,000.00	2,850.00	150.00
	1901	631.00	611.00	20.00
	1904	675.00	665.00	10.00
	1905	1,500.00	1,032.50	467.50
	1906	2,000.00	1,334.50	665.50
	1907	2,470.00	2,330.00	140.00
	1909	1,558.00	1,223.00	335.00
	1910	715.00	585.00	130.00
	1911	1,000.00	585.10	414.90
	1913	340.00	270.00	70.00
	1914	475.00	427.00	48.00
	1916	378.00	163.00	215.00
Apr.,	1917	296.00	266.00	30.00
Aug.,	1917	177.50	157.50	20.00
June,	1918	360.00	299.00	61.00
Nov.,	1918	555.00	413.29	141.71
June,	1919	376.00	231.00	145.00
	1920	1,604.00	1,409.00	195.00
June,	1922	420.00	275.00	145.00
	1923	184.00	84.00	100.00
	1924	324.00	276.00	48.00
	1925	569.50	398.35	171.15
	1926	55.00	35.00	20.00
	1928	136.00	101.00	35.00



The United States Military Academy of 1937

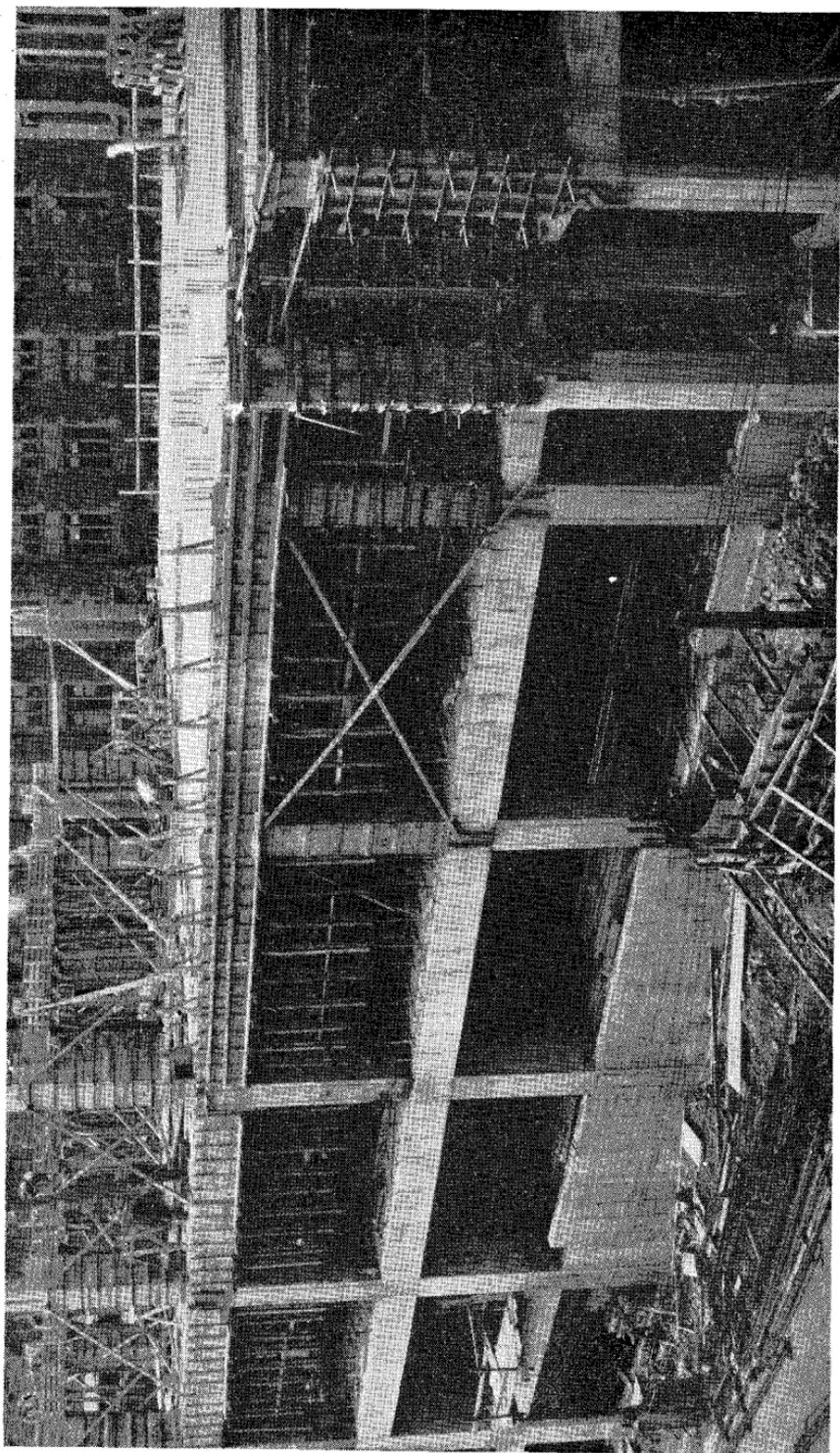
FOR the thousands of graduates of the United States Military Academy who have had little or no opportunity to visit West Point in many years, the Association of Graduates has had the map preceding this article prepared. It is hoped that an examination of the map will provide enough information for the graduate to form a picture of the extensive construction plan which has been or is in the process of being accomplished.

As the Association of Graduates has reported from year to year on current construction, this report will be confined to projects finished or placed under construction since 1936. These are the West Cadet Barracks, the extension to the East Academic Building, an airport, an addition to the Cadet Gymnasium, a Cadet Armory, athletic fields, additional junior officers' quarters, and various minor projects.

The West Cadet Barracks is under construction in the area surrounded by the North Cadet Barracks, Washington Hall, the Cadet Gymnasium, and De Russy Road. It will consist of a basement and seven stories. The basement will provide for four locker rooms, with a capacity of 650 lockers, 8 trunk rooms, and 4 store rooms. The first floor will provide for 46 double and 2 single cadet rooms, while the second, third, fourth and fifth floors will each provide 52 double and 2 single rooms. The sixth and seventh floors will consist of six activity rooms, each, with one double cadet room on the 6th floor only. The entire building will accommodate 500 cadets. The exterior of the building is to be faced with granite rubble masonry with limestone trim, and the Gothic architecture will match and fit harmoniously with the adjacent North Barracks. The estimated cost of the barracks is \$1,089,400.00. Work was started July 15, 1936, and completion is expected March 21, 1938.

The East Academic Building extension, started July 15, 1936, and expected to be completed July 4, 1938, will largely fill the area formerly occupied by tennis courts behind the library. The building will form an angle, one leg of which will be the East wing, six stories high, including the basement and sub-basement. The other leg will form the West wing, and will consist of a one-storied building with terraced roof.

The one floor of the West wing will be used for a modern Natural and Experimental Philosophy Laboratory. Its construction will include a method of completely isolating this floor from the rest of the building to eliminate vibrations. In the East wing there will be installed a machine shop, a large electrical laboratory with



Construction of New Academic Building, Behind Library.

up-to-date conveniences, and a small Natural and Experimental Philosophy laboratory. These will be in the basement. The sub-basement will be used for service and utility line accommodations, a mechanical room, and storeroom. The remaining floors of the building are devoted to large and small section rooms. The building will be erected at a cost of \$741,600.00.

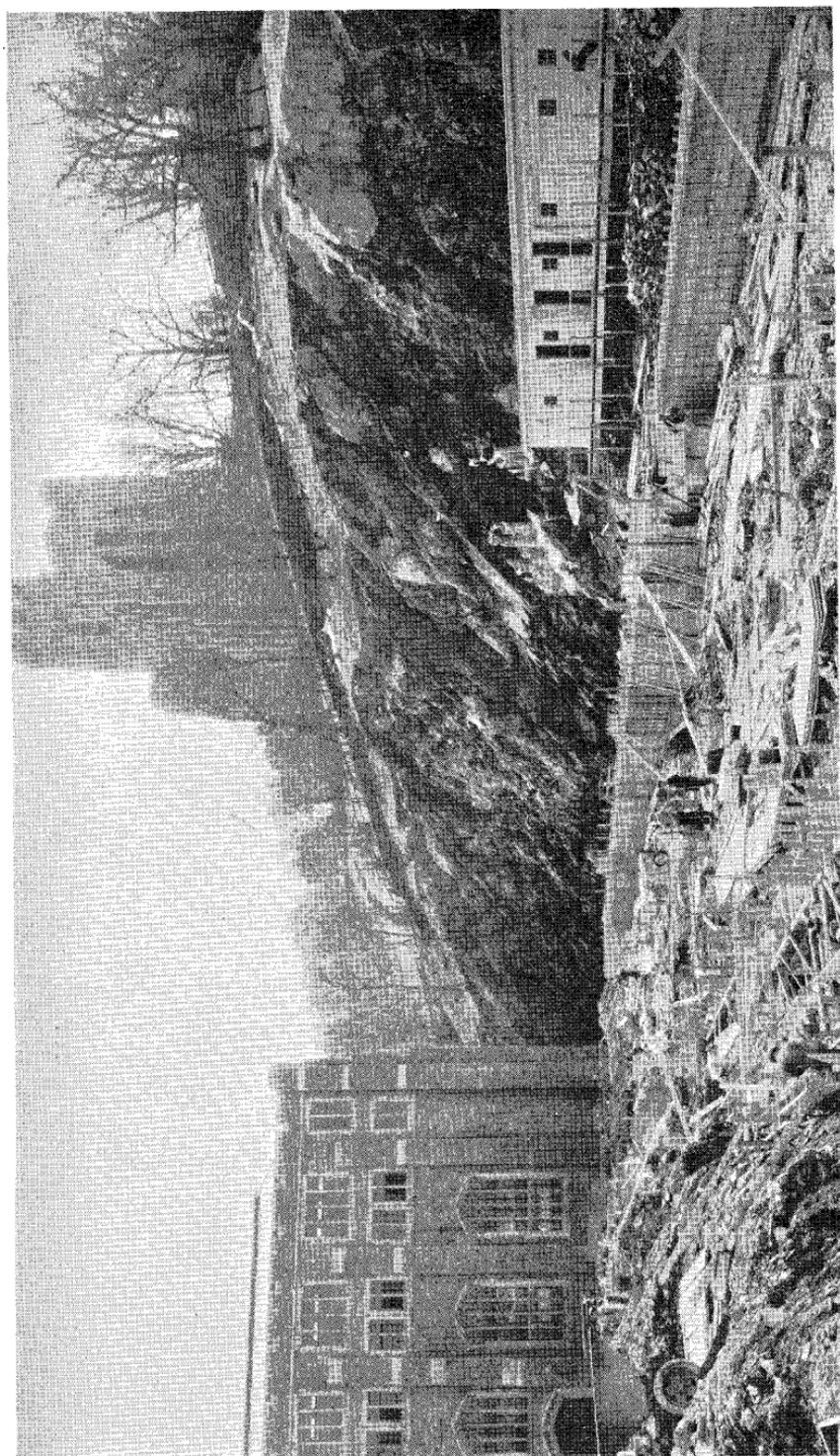
Stewart Airport, situated west of Newburgh, was acquired by the government from the City of Newburgh. The field is at present under construction and is not expected to be available for use until the late fall. No plans for the use of this field have been decided upon, but it is probable that all cadet instruction now given at Mitchel Field, Long Island, will be scheduled for Stewart Airport in 1938.

The new gymnasium addition will fill in the space between the existing natatorium and the auditorium, with a west wing in rear of the old construction. It will form a letter "T", with the east wing consisting of five stories and a basement. However, the south side of the east wing will be only one story high, and will be devoted to a new natatorium, 30' by 75', equipped with diving boards, shower rooms, examination rooms, training room, and doctors' rooms. The remainder of this wing will include a locker room in the basement, locker, rubbing, baking, hot, and drying rooms on the first floor, locker, exercise, and athletic rooms on the second floor, and 14 tactical rooms divided between the third and fourth floors. Due to the contour of the ground the first floor of the new building is called the second floor of the gymnasium. The west wing will include 21 single and 2 double squash courts, 8 handball courts, and a golf room. A gymnasium room will occupy the entire top floor of the wing, and will be large enough to contain two basketball courts.

The new gymnasium will cost \$980,000.00, and will be framed with structural steel and fireproofed with concrete. Entrances will be provided from the auditorium, the existing natatorium, the present gymnasium building, and from Mills Road by means of stairs.

The Cadet Armory is located north and east of the Quartermaster plant. The building, which will cost \$721,000.00, is to be of structural steel, the walls to be finished with face brick backed up by cement blocks. It will have a trussed pitched roof equipped with skylights. The interior clear space will be approximately 195' x 375' x 70' for use of indoor sports and drill. The building will be equipped with showers and toilets, with an athletic room located at the South end. Two main entrances will be provided, one at the north end, and one at the south end.

The area northwest of the Armory site has been leveled, and a drainage system installed, for four football fields, two baseball



Construction of New Barracks, Site of Old North Guard House.

diamonds, and a track. The track will be a permanent installation, and the football fields will be shifted as desired.

Additional Junior Officers' quarters are being completed in the north end of the Post to provide accommodations for sixty families. All of these quarters will be two stories high, with basement storage space, a combination living and dining room, a kitchen, hall, three bedrooms, two baths, and a maid's room. The structures are built of brick, backed with structural cinder block and so arranged that the families will have access to their quarters independent of other residents in the house.

An amphitheater has been constructed northwest of Battle Monument and was used this June for graduation exercises. Spectators sit facing the river or stand on the slope extending toward Battery Schofield. Ample room is now available for the exercises, which had become so crowded in recent years.

Work on the Ordnance and Engineering Laboratories, which will be situated east of the old Cadet Restaurant, has not commenced. This project will cost \$203,000.00 when completed. The same is true of the Quartermaster Garage to be situated west of the Armory. A coal storage plant was completed July 1, 1936, and additional water distribution facilities, consisting of two 5,000,000 gallon steel tanks, with electrically driven centrifugal pumps, were completed January 18, 1936.

Sixty-fifth Reunion

CLASS OF 1872

NATURE has been kind to the all-time President of the class, and of the three members living at the present time circumstances have left to him alone the privilege of representing it at West Point on the 65th anniversary of its graduation. This may seem a lonesome roll to fill, but the spirits of those who have gone before hover around and do much to fill the void. Moreover, there are two other living members in California for a backstay. They are absent from necessity, not from inclination, and there are letters from each of them.

William F. Norris writes from 249 North Euclid Avenue, Pasadena, California, "It would be fine for us three to represent the class of sixty-five years ago. I take much comfort in my association with my classmate Jones—know him better than I did at the Point, and knowing him better is to respect him more. Jones is a fine representative of the old army—one of the most honorable men I know, or have known. I can still repeat the roll call of our first section in law: Griffith, Blunt, Abbott, Wallace, Birnie, Parkhurst, Briggs, Moore, Wood, Low, Carr, Baker, Lyon, Lemly." Norris was section marcher.

Norris and Wood were the oldest men in the class. Norris was elected Class Orator and delivered an oration in the Chapel. Norris resigned after graduation, studied law, and became a Judge of Probate Court in Washington, D. C. He was retired for age as a judge.

Thaddeus W. Jones was retired as a Colonel of Cavalry after 40 years' service. He writes from Long Beach, California: "As you say it would be fine if both of us would meet you at West Point and have a unanimous reunion. I will let Norris answer for himself, but there are good reasons why I cannot be there. Norris is a wonder. He is somewhere near five years older than you. He had a wrist broken in one accident and was knocked down and had four ribs broken in another and so far as I could tell from his letters that did not change the routine of his life." It is a pleasure to record how these two classmates took the opportunity to pat each other on the back. They are both fine examples of West Point product.

On the afternoon of my arrival at West Point I was kindly taken by the Athletic Instructor in his automobile to view the existing development of the Academy. It is truly remarkable when compared with that existing in the period 1868-72 comprising our Cadet years. Then the professors' row extended from Professor Kendrick's quarters near the angle of barracks to the North Gate, and the South Gate was scarcely more than a mile distant from

the North Gate. There was but one Cadet Barracks, and one academic building with the gymnasium located in the north end of the ground floor. The corps numbered about 250 men divided into four companies, A, B, C, and D.

Colonel Black was our first Commandant and was succeeded by Upton. The latter endeavored to establish a rule that Cadets should consider themselves always on duty and honor bound to officially report every infraction of regulations by their associates. This did not find any favor with Cadets, and his attempt failed. The first negro appointed to the Academy (Smith) was our companion for a time but succumbed to the examination.

The boat race from the West Point wharf to Cozzen's dock and return was rowed in 1870 in six oared shell, entered by the three classes—first, second, and third. I was one of the crew in the third. The stroke oars were Homer, Schwatka, and Rogers. At the first get away Homer broke his oar in a few strokes, and the start was renewed. A second time he broke his oar shortly after the start, and his crew fell out. The second class had an easy victory over ours. This was the end of boat racing at West Point. The authorities seemed to find in the class standing of the participants evidence that the time spent in practice was detrimental to studies and so prohibited further racing. We cadets thought at the time it was a short-sighted policy. West Point now finds time for athletics galore with great advantages in the development of muscle and character.

The high light of this visit to West Point for me has been the singing of Alma Mater by the Cadets at the laying of the wreath on the Thayer Monument. The music stirred one to the depths. Beloved *Mater*, we your sons will always be ready to sing in our hearts:

"West Point to thee."

Rogers Birnie.

Sixtieth Reunion

CLASS OF 1877

BROWN, W. C., '77, writes us, "there is really 'Nothing to Report'". However he goes on to say that of the twelve surviving members of the class, he and General George K. Hunter were back and marched in the second set of fours in the column. He goes on to say that they represented the class at all exercises which were scheduled and had a most enjoyable time, without resource to any special parties or functions.

Fifty-fifth Reunion

CLASS OF 1882

AFTER fifty-five years when Abbott, the same old "Jane", called the roll of the one hundred twenty-four members of the Class of 1882, three—Elliott, McIver, and Welsh—answered "Here".

Of the thirty-seven graduates of 1882, sixteen are living but widely scattered. It was deemed unwise to attempt to hold a formal reunion and dinner, but we who were there held a corner in the Officers' Club and passed a delightful evening, made more pleasant by an hour spent with us by General Tillman, who became Professor of Chemistry while we were second classmen.

Preceding us in line at the Review were Tillman '69, Birnie '74, Rodgers '75, Dowd '76, Brown and Hunter '77, Fiebeger '79, Bailey and Morgan '80, and Hodges, H. C. '81.

Even those of us who have formed the habit of going to West Point for Graduation Week note with pleasure and pride the rapid changes and growing importance and beauty of everything about the place. The West Point of 1882 was a pigmy compared with today. The old sinks, baths, and outdoor hydrants are gone; spring beds, even in camp, and steel cabinets with doors replace the old open clothes presses; luxurious baths, both tubs and showers, in the basement of each division, hot and cold water in the halls and even in cadet rooms make us ready to shout with envy.

These are but few of the hundreds of changes you who have not seen West Point in recent years would see, to say nothing of the tremendous changes and additions in buildings and grounds.

You would have seen the long line of three battalions reaching clear across the Plain and a graduating class which almost equalled in numbers the strength of the entire corps of our day. You would have seen decided changes in uniform, but the dress uniform, except for a new dress cap, an extra belt, the absence of the old crimped collar (the loss of the last does not seem to improve the appearance) is the same; yet you would unhesitatingly say that in those uniforms stood the finest and most efficient body of young men to be found any where in the world.

You would, on looking over the "Skin Book", miss the familiar report "Swinging arms in ranks" and wonder whether the old stiff arm or the present rhythmic swing is more effective.

You would wonder, however, what would happen if those battalions attempted to return from Dress Parade in double time.

Today it is worth a trip from the end of the earth to spend Graduation Week at West Point. Our days are growing shorter,

and those of us who are left should make it an object to meet at the Academy on Alumni Day.

Alumni Day of 1938 will be the 60th Anniversary of the birthday of our Class, and an effort should be made to get together both graduate and none-graduate members of our Class on that day.

Fiftieth Reunion

CLASS OF 1887

THE Reunion of the Class of 1887, United States Military Academy, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of graduation, was a marked success. The advance scouts of the movement arrived at West Point on Tuesday, June 8th, 1937, and the main body came in during the succeeding day.

In 1932 at the Reunion on the forty-fifth anniversary of graduation, a Committee had been selected to arrange for the 1937 Reunion. During the five years following, nearly five hundred class circulars were sent out, one being sent each year to each person on the mailing list, and some years, two. About a thousand personal letters were written, one with each circular, and a good many others, as replies to letters which the circulars had evoked, as well as quite a number of others relating to Class matters. The mailing list comprised seventy-seven names, which included, in addition to members of the Class, the widows, sons, and daughters of deceased members and the sons and daughters of surviving members. Both graduates and non-graduates, as well as those turned back, were on the list.

On account of the fact that twelve members of the Class resided on the Pacific Coast, and many of these did not feel that they could make the journey, only three were present from the region west of the Rocky Mountains. However, notwithstanding this fact, the following attended:

William Monroe Davis	Ernest Hinds
James T. Dean	Llewellyn Jordan
Charles Downing	Michael J. Lenihan
Frederic D. Evans	Thomas S. Lucas
Mrs. Farnsworth	Nathaniel F. McClure
Charles S. Farnsworth	William C. Rivers
George W. Gatchell	Thomas H. Slavens
Charles Gerhardt	Charles B. Wheeler
Alonzo Gray	Harry E. Wilkins
John D. L. Hartman	Edward C. Young

In accordance with the provisions of Bulletin No. 2, United States Military Academy, 1937, the members of the Class were

quartered in North Cadet Barracks. This admitted of a free exchange of ideas, which was not only very gratifying but also very interesting and entertaining.

The following ladies of the Class were present during all or part of the Reunion:

Mrs. Evans	Mrs. Ira E. Parker
Miss Eleanor Evans	Miss Lorena Parker
Mrs. Farnsworth	Mrs. Wilkins
Mrs. Gatchell	Miss Wilkins
Mrs. Hunter	Mrs. Young
Mrs. McClure	

All sons and daughters of members had been invited and some attended, among them, Colonel and Mrs. Douglas T. Green, Major and Mrs. Wade C. Gatchell, Captain and Mrs. Paul T. Halloran, and Miss Margaret Wilkins.

Regrets at inability to attend were received from a number, including Mrs. P. D. Lochridge, Mrs. Edgar Russel, Mrs. Wirt Robinson, Mrs. Alva T. Stevens (Miss Martin), Mrs. Edith E. Hubbard, Mrs. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Mrs. Hiram M. Rogers, Mrs. John F. Miller, Colonel Thomas C. Bourke, Colonel George McK. Williamson, Jr., Major Charles H. Gerhardt, Captain William L. Miley, and Mr. Alexander L. Dade, Jr. Mrs. Richard M. Wick sent regrets but stated that she and Dr. Wick would present the Class with a grandchild, which happy event was consummated by the birth of Master Richard Hersey Wick, on June 17th, Bunker Hill Day.

The Class attended the following official functions, on Friday, June 11th:

- The Alumni Exercises at the Thayer Monument,
- The Alumni Parade,
- The Alumni Luncheon,
- The Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates,
- The Superintendent's Reception,
- The Parade in Honor of the Graduating Class.

Next day being Saturday, a number stayed over to witness the graduation exercises. The Reunion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Graduation of the Class of 1887 came to an end with this function. What changes for the better had half a Century brought to our Alma Mater!

It would hardly be a complete account of the Reunion unless we add a few words about some of the social events in which the Class as a whole or in part participated.

General and Mrs. Edward C. Young gave a tea for the Class, at their beautiful home in Scarsdale, forty miles from West Point, on Wednesday, June 9th, from three to six P. M. This was well

attended. General Young sent his own car to West Point for some of the guests and arranged to return them to the Academy after the tea. The drive to and from Scarsdale, over the Bear Mountain Bridge and across the wonderful fields of Westchester and adjacent counties, was one never-to-be-forgotten. The occasion was a very enjoyable one and a worthy tribute to the Class of 1887.

The other outstanding social feature was the Class Dinner, for members only, which took place at the West Point Army Mess, on the evening of June 10th. The affair was enlivened by an abundance of wine, which one member, Colonel Charles Downing, of New York City, presented to the Class. Five telegrams and twelve letters from members who could not attend, were read. Among these was one from Major General Jenkins, President of the Class. Another letter of note was one from Major General Charles H. Martin, Governor of Oregon, the reading of which was received with intense interest and approval. Mrs. Wirt Robinson telegraphed regrets.

For two hours the members of the Class vied with each other, in the exchange of reminiscences of events that had occurred at the Academy, in the early "Eighties" and many was the old "Grind," almost forgotten, which was resurrected.

At the close of the evening's entertainment, a telegram of greeting, signed by all present, was sent to Major General Edmund Wittenmyer, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Before the meeting broke up, arrangements were started for the celebration of the 55th anniversary, in 1942. The first circular relating to this and other Class matters will go forward early in July, 1937.



Forty-Fifth Reunion

CLASS OF 1892

THE Military Academy never appeared more beautiful than during the fine weather of the splendid June week that saw the many happy greetings of the classmates of "Old '92" most of whom had not seen each other for many long years.

This reunion was exceptional in its attendance, for of the thirty living graduates, twenty-three were present, five being prevented from coming by sickness and two by other causes. Some came from as far as the Pacific coast. Of those who were able to come 92% were present. Of the classmates who had shared the joys and sorrows of "plebe camp" and "beast barracks" and departed all

too soon for the successes of civil life, six had signified their intention to be present, though one of these, for business reasons, was compelled later to be absent. In all an attendance of twenty-eight; a fine gathering, delightful from every standpoint and long to be remembered. The large attendance of the classmates in civil life contributed greatly to the joy of the occasion and brought back the memory of those early days when all had first appeared at the gates of the Academy.

The Class banquet was held on the evening of June 10th in the Green room of the Officers' Mess, and many thanks are due to S. B. Arnold who arranged all details and took entire charge of the many things incident to such an occasion. H. H. Whitney, the class president, opened the proceedings and later designated W. R. Smith as toast master for the evening. Everyone was called upon for a speech or a reminiscence, and each one was met by applause or with gales of laughter. It is of course impossible to reproduce all that was brought to mind on such an occasion, but some impressions remained to be remembered. De Shazo read a poem composed by himself and distributed copies of it to his classmates. Parker's contribution was ebullient with his own overflowing emotions. Kane's was touching and pathetic, Anderson's lofty and inspiring, and Jervey, the only living engineer-builder of the Panama canal, spoke beautifully, and John Palmer the class poet contributed the following three fine verses to Benny Havens, Oh!

BENNY HAVENS, OH!

Once more we gather side by side;
 Once more we pour our wine
 To drink another kindly cup
 To days of auld lang syne.
 Since West Point days, we've travelled far
 We have our tales of woe.
 "But let them be forgotten now,"
 Says Benny Havens, Oh!

"Who was this Benny of your song"
 A friend of mine inquiries,
 "Was he some martial West Point Saint
 Who mighty deeds inspires?"
 I did my best to make him see,
 But he can never know
 The mystic tie twixt you and me
 And Benny Havens, Oh!

He wears no medal, no medals on his breast
 He has no warlike fame.
 But in our very heart of hearts
 His is a sacred name.

His is the light when classmates meet
 That makes their faces glow:
 The brother love of old West Point
 That's Benny Havens, Oh!

Alumni Day, June 11th, saw every one ready to do honor to the "Old Grads". In the morning there was a memorial service in the cadet chapel, the dedication of the window of the class of '37 and of two memorial organ stops, the dedication being followed by an organ recital. Later the "Old Grads" assembled in front of Cullum Hall where there were many greetings between the members of various classes before the march to Thayer's statue. Here was held the touching ceremony, which included the singing of the "Alma Mater" and "The Corps" by the splendid cadet choir, massed on the steps of Washington Hall. Then General Tillman, escorted by the President of the Association, placed a wreath in honor of those who had departed during the year, and the reading of the names of the honored dead took place. There followed the review of the Corps by the "Old Grads" where the long line of the "sons of an earlier day" stood uncovered and saluted while "the long line of the sons of today" marched by. This was followed by the Alumni luncheon in Cullum Hall, the annual meeting of the Association of Graduates, and finally the always beautiful reception given on the lawn by the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy to the cadets, their friends, and the Alumni.

Throughout the whole week, the reception and welcoming of the visiting alumni left nothing to be desired. Every detail was looked out for, and every want anticipated. When the members of a class, after many years, assemble amid old familiar scenes of days long gone by, the memory of cadet days comes vividly back, old friendships are renewed, and the debt of gratitude to West Point, their Alma Mater, is brought back to them again, and they renew their pledge to her historic ideals and traditions.

So has it been with the class of '92.

Those attending the reunion were as follows.

Adams, S. P.	Hoffer, J. E.	Reeves, J. H.
Anderson, W. H.	Jervey, J. P.	Smith, W. R.
Arnold, S. B.	Kane, S. A.*	Stokes, M. B.
Burgess, L. R.	Kirkpatrick, G. W.	Stone, H. C.*
Chase, A. W.	Lindsey, J. R.	Summerall, C. P.
Conrad, J. T.	McMaster, G. H.	Walker, W. K.
Davis, A. M.	Mearns, R. W.	Washburn, A. C.*
De Shazo, J. B.*	Palmer, J. McA.	Whitney, H. H.
Fitz Gerald, F.*	Parker, J. H.	Woodward, J. E.
Harris, F. E.		

*Nongraduates.

Fortieth Reunion

CLASS OF 1897

N June 10, 1937, thirty-five of the seventy-seven living members who belonged to the Class at any time during its four years at the Military Academy reported for reunion exercises at Cadet Barracks, West Point, New York. There were seven members from the Pacific Coast; one from Arizona; one from Mexico; and others from nearer by localities.

In the afternoon of June tenth they attended a tea given in their honor by Mrs. T. M. Watlington, Jr., a daughter of the Class.

At 8:00 p. m. there was held the Class Dinner at the Officers' Club, West Point, all the members being present. Johnny Young, the Class Quartermaster and Commissary Officer, furnished a very fine dinner with the necessary trimmings before, during, and after. No formal speeches were required though several were volunteered during the course of the dinner. Considerable discussion was indulged in, much to the enjoyment of all present. The dinner casualties were not great, and at 12:00 o'clock those remaining fit for duty attended an after-dinner party on the yacht of Mrs. Dupont, the yacht being then anchored in the river off the West Point dock. About 1:30 of the eleventh this party was adjourned without further casualties and returned to Cadet Barracks where, after a few discussions, all turned in for the night.

The morning of the eleventh all members attended the Alumni Exercises after which the Class assembled on the north steps of Fifth Division, Old Barracks, and had a picture taken. At noon all members attended a luncheon and business meeting of the Association of Graduates at Cullum Hall. In the afternoon of that day the Class attended the reception given by the Superintendent at his quarters. In the evening of the eleventh an extended Class conference was held on the stoop of Cadet Barracks at which all important matters of Class personnel from the year 1893 to date were discussed with great pleasure and satisfaction to all concerned. In addition most of the great national and international questions were thoroughly discussed and effective solutions were decided upon. Further than that no action was taken at that time.

During the evening a few of those so inclined looked in upon the Cadet final hops, and later joined the grand discussions upon the stoop of Cadet Barracks.

On the next day, the twelfth, the morning was devoted to important Class discussions and the relation of important events in the history of the Class, especially those happening while it was at the Military Academy.

At noon graduation exercises were attended after which the Class, upon special invitation from the Superintendent, a distinguished member of the Class, had a most delicious luncheon at his quarters. The luncheon over, the Class adjourned to meet in 1942 at the call of the President.

The reunion as a whole was most successful and greatly enjoyed by every member present. Its success was very largely due to Katy Connor and Mrs. Katy Connor whose hospitality was most liberal and gracious throughout the three days of the reunion. The spirit of the Class seemed as good as it was forty years ago, and this is amply illustrated by the number who came from such distances simply to be present upon this occasion. Several other members had signed up to be present, but sickness prevented them from coming. Upon departing for their several homes, it is believed that everyone present resolved to make every possible effort to be present five years hence, God willing!

Members of the Class of 1897 who attended their Fortieth Reunion at West Point, New York, June 10, 11, and 12:

Abernethy, Robert S., Brig. Gen.
Ashburn, Thomas Q., Maj. Gen.
Alstaetter, Frederick W., Col., Ret.
Bowley, Albert J., Maj. Gen.
Bottoms, Sam F., Col., Ret.
Brady, James F., Col., Ret.
Carmichael, Roderick L., Maj. Gen., Ret.
Conley, Edgar T., Maj. Gen.
Connor, William D., Maj. Gen.
Conklin, Arthur S., Brig. Gen., Ret.
Cheney, Sherwood A., Brig. Gen.
Drury, Ralph W., Lt. Col., Ret.
Day, Clarence R., Col., Ret.
Ferguson, Harley B., Brig. Gen.
Gibson, Easton R., Col., Ret.
Humphrey, Chauncey B., Col., Ret.
Johnston, Frederick E., Col., Ret.
Millikin, Seth M.
Marine, Madison
McCoy, Frank R., Maj. Gen.
McCornack, Williard H., Col., Ret.
Miller, Lawrence S., Col., Ret.
Miller, Claude H., Col.
Miller, Harry W.
Maginnis, Thomas F., Maj., Ret.
Mogel, Levi F.
Overton, Winfield S., Maj., Ret.
Pinney, H. H.

Pope, Francis H., Col.
 Roberts, Charles D., Brig. Gen.
 Roche, Edward A., Col., Ret.
 Woodyard, Jacob F.
 Welch, Lyman M., Capt., Ret.
 Young, John R.

Thirty-fifth Reunion

CLASS OF 1902

 ONE hundred years after West Point was founded in 1802, the Class of 1902 graduated 54 members. These were all that survived various and sundry events unfavorable to the total of 111 who formed the Class, probably the most unfavorable being one little episode when nine members of the Class went at one time. Even so, the spirit of West Point is still very much alive in those who did not graduate, as shown by the fact that many of the non-graduates were present among the nineteen who assembled for the 35th Reunion, being the 135th Anniversary of the founding of West Point. The members present were as follows:

Black	Free	Miller, B. F.
Bowlby	Hannum	Mitchell, W. A.
Cooper	Harrell	Rehkopf
Cowles	Jennings	Rich
Crissy	Longley	Stewart
Frankenberger	Mahaffey	Valliant
	McCain	

By the evening of June 10th all had arrived who were going to arrive. Last minute telegrams were received from several who had expected to come but could not make it. One of these absent members had driven 1,500 miles to be present, but he reached New York just in time to be ordered to the hospital for a fairly dangerous operation. Consequently, he could not attend, after all of his noble efforts to be present.

The Class Dinner was held at the Storm King Inn, Cornwall-on-Hudson. The menu included speeches and songs, reminiscent of the days at West Point, particularly of furlough. Guided by the Class Song Leader, the Class sang again of their days at West Point. The singing was not as good as we now hear over the radio; but it made up in quantity what it lacked in quality, and

anyhow the members of the Class are perfectly satisfied with their own singing, as they do not care to compete with Caruso, Lannie Ross, Bing Crosby, and other radio artists.

The Class Endowment Fund has been paid up; therefore, no more money was raised for that purpose. However, the Class decided to raise a small amount for stamps to carry on the operations until the next Reunion. The Treasurer of the Class raised the money; but had difficulty in getting anyone to take charge of it, because no one wished the work of using these stamps to get the Class together for Reunions. However, the matter was finally settled in an amicable way.

Naturally, the Toastmaster for the dinner was the President of the Class, who had left his arduous duty of making millions of dollars, and he let a few dollars escape while he was present at the Reunion. The Vice President, not having gone into civil life, did not have to leave millions in order to be present; but he was present just the same. The Treasurer left the command of a Quartermaster Depot and hoped that the Depot would still be there when he returned. The Song Leader dropped his Staff work in the Corps Area; and the Dispenser of Cheer stopped on his way to Europe to spend the money he made in automobiles, which money he still possesses because he retired before the present system of strikes began to operate.

The next day the Class attended the very impressive memorial services at Thayer Monument, and standing in line with the other Classes they reviewed the Corps of Cadets. This ceremony impressed especially those who had not graduated; for, when they walked down the hill sad and alone years ago, they never expected to stand in line and review the Corps of Cadets. They maintain that this is the most effective event of all of the ceremonies of the Reunion.

The Superintendent's Reception was very much appreciated as being a great compliment to the old grads, and the graduation hop was attended with much pleasure. The next day, at the graduation exercises, the members of 1902 cheered a son of a member of the Class as he received his diploma. The Class then dispersed, with much regret but with many vows to be present in full force at the next Reunion.

Thirtieth Reunion

CLASS OF 1907

At the 30th Reunion of the Class of 1907 held at West Point this year, the members and associate members listed below were present:

Alexander, R. G.	Horton, P. J.	Shedd, W. E.
Arnold, H. H.	Howard, N. L.	Spencer, T. C.
Bartlett, G.	Kimball, R. H.	Sultan, D. I.
Boone, A.	Larned, P. A.	Taylor, J. G.
Booth, L. D.	Martin, W. L.	Wagner, H. W.
Castle, B. F.	McChord, W. C.	Watkins, L. H.
Coleman, F. H.	McNeil, E. C.	Watson, H. L.
Collins, J. L.	Morrison, W. E.	Wilder, T. M.
Crafton, D. B.	Murray, M.	Wyman, C. L.
Gruse, F. T.	O'Connor, J. A.	
Eastman, C. L.	Palmer, I. J.	<i>Associate Members</i>
Ganoe, W. A.	Patten, G. F.	Beavers, G. W.
Garrison, D. G. C.	Pfeil, H.	Clark, B. F.
Geary, W. D.	Robins, A. W.	Stedman, C. A.
Gutensohn, A. G.	Rutherford, H. K.	Wood, O. S.
Hanson, A. W.	Santschi, E.	

The class dinner was held at the Powelton Club in Newburgh on the evening of Thursday, June 10th. There was no formal entertainment, but W. C. McChord obligingly acted as toastmaster, and each member of the class contributed something in the way of story and reminiscence. The hit of the evening was provided by W. A. Ganoe, who impersonated a sergeant-chauffeur so successfully as to escape detection by his most intimate friends.

On the afternoon of Thursday, June 10th, R. G. Alexander, W. E. Morrison, and H. W. Wagner were hosts at a garden party given at Quarters 33, West Point. Forty-four members and associate members were present, and also 19 wives and 20 children of the class including 10 cadet sons.

Twenty-fifth Reunion

CLASS OF 1912

MANY of us arrived at West Point about 9:00 P. M. on Wednesday, June 9th, and found that the authorities had rooms prepared for us in North Barracks, with beds made and orderlies assigned to divisions.

On entering barracks we saw many old timers, men of classes dating back to the eighties, gathered in groups renewing old friendships. There was much yelling of "Who are you?", but finally we ran the gauntlet, located our rooms, got settled, and were off to see what others of 1912 were on hand. We discovered some of our own 1912, and then the "talk-fest" started. It took only a short while for the crowd to get together. There were eighteen of 1912 all gathered that evening in one room. That first session lasted until 3:00 A. M. Thursday, and then we regretfully adjourned.

With the music of the "Hell-Cats" marching across the Plain to sound reveille beating upon our ears we awoke with the realization that if we wanted to see the Corps marching in to breakfast we had better get up and out. Making use of the washbowls with running water we found in the halls—Yes, there *are* such luxuries there *now*—it took us only a short time before we could get out and see the Corps. There they came, with the "Hell-Cats" playing as they did in the old days when we marched behind them. The Corps—God bless it—marched by, and into the Mess Hall, leaving us with lumps in our throats. Were we ever as snappy as that and as young looking? As far as we could tell there was no difference between this Corps and that of our day except that now there seemed to be a million cadets in the Corps. This was our first glimpse of the Corps, and they looked fine.

We went in to breakfast, and once more felt at home even though the Mess Hall was not the old one of our day but a far larger one, located where our gymnasium used to be.

After breakfast we roamed around trying to discover the changes that had occurred since we had left there twenty-five years ago. We found plenty of new buildings. Gone was the old Cadet Store, and in its place a fine new building. We wandered around to Cullum Hall, looked over the balcony, and then walked around cadet camp. By and by we arrived at Trophy Point, where we used to gather to sing furlough songs. Here was a familiar place, full of old memories.

At 11:00 A. M. we witnessed for the first time an athletic review and presentation of trophies. This was a novel formation to us. The sight of cadets assembled in various kinds of athletic

uniforms and marching in review was, to us, most unusual. But it was effective and, all in all, very well worth while.

After the athletic review it was time to leave for Round Pond, where Littlejohn had prepared a barbecue for the members of the class and their families. We reached Round Pond at 12:30 P. M. and found thirty-one members of the class present. Including members of our families the total ran up to around seventy-five. "John" served a real feed, with a barbecue sauce that made your mouth water. After the feed many of us sat around and reminisced, while others returned to West Point to attend the graduation ride.

That afternoon all of us were present for parade. After parade some of us had supper with the Corps, and others with the wives had dinner at an inn near Cornwall. Some attended the hop at Cullum Hall or the dinner dance at the hotel. Later we gathered again in a room of Cadet barracks for another session of reminiscing which lasted into the small hours.

The next morning, after breakfast, we climbed the hill to the Chapel where were held Alumni Memorial services and Holy Communion at 8:30 A. M. This was followed by dedication of class windows and memorial organ stops in the Chapel.

Then came the Alumni Exercises at Thayer Monument. Over to Cullum we went to assemble in that long gray line and then to march to Thayer Monument where we found the Corps, our families, and our friends already gathered around. This ceremony was one of the most stirring we have ever experienced and left many damp eyes.

Suddenly there is a hush as the Chaplain delivers his prayer, and a thrill as the choir sings the verses we know so well. After the oldest graduate present has laid a wreath at the feet of old Sylvanus Thayer, a long list is read of those who have died since the last annual meeting. Among them are the names of some that we all loved and respected. Others whom we see about us will have their names read next year.

From the Alumni Exercises at Thayer Monument we marched to the reviewing point on the Plain, and at 11:45 A. M. reviewed the Corps. At 12:45 P. M. came the luncheon and annual meeting of the Association of Graduates in Cullum Hall.

The class tree dedication was held at 2:00 P. M., and we were all there with our families. Littlejohn had seen to the planting of a fine white oak behind cadet camp and not far from the "Com's" tent, with a marker bearing the words "Class Tree 1912. Planted 1937".

Dedication of the class tree was followed immediately at the same location by presentation of officers' sabers to the following sons of the class who were to graduate the following day:

Charles Hanvrin Browne
 William Brackett McClellan Chase
 William Ragland Maxwell
 Carroll David Wood

Tom Hayes was responsible for this part of the program, and arranged for the mothers of the boys to present the sabers to their sons. This was done in a most simple ceremony, yet was so affecting, especially when one remembered that old "C. J." and George McClellan could only be with us in spirit, that most of us had lumps in our throats and a lot of mist over our eyes.

Adjournment was then made to the Officers' Club, where the Phelans served us with champagne from the class cup which had been presented to Don Phelan, our first class son. Many of us attended the Superintendent's reception at 3:30 P. M. to the graduating class and alumni.

Graduation hop on the evening of June eleventh was almost a three-ring circus, for both the old and the new gymnasium, interconnected on the first and second floors, were used by the lower classes, while the big event took place in Cullum Hall. A constant stream of guests flowed from one dance to another. The music was good, and the girls were young and beautiful, but the casual visitor might get the impression that food was the main attraction. At times every available square inch of the smaller rooms of the gymnasiums were occupied by young couples eating from paper dishes. The baseball outfield in front of Cullum was turned into an enormous site for a lawn party, with many waiters from the Cadet Mess occupying positions in the background.

At graduation exercises the next day an excellent address was delivered by General Craig, Chief of Staff, whose talk was short and to the point. The simultaneous presentation of diplomas and commissions, and the calling of the last names only of the graduates, show the modern trend toward speed, entirely agreeable to the boys whose cars stood waiting and loaded with baggage in the area of the old barracks. They, like us visitors, scattered quickly to the four corners of our country, and early on Sunday cars marked "U. S. M. A." could be seen dashing around Washington.

Those of the class who were present for graduation are as follows:

Arnold	Deuel	Kuldell
Brown, A. E.	Dick	Lane, J. C.
Chynoweth	Danielson	Lewis, J. E.
Cook	Fechet	Lewis, H. B.
Cramer	Hauser	Lindt
Crane, A. E.	Hayes	Littlejohn
Delamater	Hinemon	MacGregor
Drake, C. C.	Jones, B. Q.	Malony

Maxwell	Phelan	Smith, J. N.
McLane, J. T.	Robertson	Thomas
Mooney	Snow	Weaver, W. G.
Nalle	Spalding, S. D.	Wood

Also present were Mrs. C. J. Browne, Mrs. Waller Carson (widow of G. McC. Chase), Mrs. Wm. C. Harrison, Mrs. Chase (mother of G. McC. Chase) and the Misses Chase, as well as many wives and children of members of the class.

Thanks to the generous offer made by the Stantons of 1911, who had invited the wives and families of 1912 to use the rooms in the Dormitory of the Stanton Preparatory Academy at Cornwall during the Reunion at *no* charge, most of the ladies and children of the class were comfortably quartered. As a tangible evidence of their appreciation for this courtesy those of the class who had accepted the Stantons' hospitality later sent them a sterling silver sandwich plate engraved: "To the Stantons from the Ladies of 1912". The following note from the Stantons is quoted:

"The Stantons wish to thank the Ladies of 1912 for their very beautiful gift and can assure them that they appreciate their thoughtfulness very much. The Stantons were delighted to turn over their Dormitory to those who wished to occupy it during the June Week festivities—and hope to be able to repeat the offer at any future 1912 Reunions."

In conclusion we want to say that we missed those of the class who couldn't be present at the Reunion, for it was an outstanding event, (even though we slept very little during the entire visit) and one that left us very much affected. Hayes and Littlejohn had charge at West Point of making arrangements for the Reunion, and deserve credit for the fine job they did.

To the Superintendent and all of the personnel at the Academy we tender our thanks for the fine reception and many courtesies extended to us. They made us feel as if we owned the "whole show".

We have resolved never to miss another event, and here's hoping that we'll all meet back at West Point in 1942.

Twentieth Reunion

CLASS OF APRIL 20th, 1917

THIRTY-FOUR members of the Class of 1917 attended their twentieth reunion. Thirty-three assembled in a more or less military manner on June 10th. Pescaia Sullivan, the Flying Quartermaster, came by airplane from Selfridge Field and quite naturally arrived a day late.

Tentative plans for the most elaborate social functions, the most impressive oratory, and the most stupendous—not to say colossal—entertainment were reluctantly abandoned when it was discovered that Shoaf Frier in Mexico City and Jack Nygaard in California would be unable to attend. Under the half-hearted leadership of local talent it all finally boiled down to eating, drinking, talking and generally reuning, with a considerable amount of enjoyment and very little sleep. In other and more poetic words, a good time was had by all.

Those who had arrived by Thursday noon, including a number of intrepid wives, had a delightful luncheon at the Haydens, where Laddie and Jim dispensed their well-known southern (south end of Kinsley Hill) hospitality. Soon, Bill Cowgill dragged in a delegation which had assembled at a previi formation in Fairfield, bringing the total present to thirty-one.

After parade the gang assembled at Professor Jones' for preliminary exercises. They were finally swept off the porch and maneuvered to the Greystone Mansion Inn for the Class Dinner. Here Harmon, E. N. appeared with Dan Noce, A. W. O. L. from the War College, in tow. The dinner proceeded as such dinners do. Parson Parks led in song, Love Mullins in argument, and Gus VonKummer with the musical glasses. Eddie Teal drove himself frantic trying to count thirty-three noses and only finding thirty-two, ever after searching the most unlikely places; until finally Alex Campbell re-appeared with the absurd alibi that he had been dining with the Supe. As all good things do, the celebration finally came to an end, and the return to barracks was accomplished in a remarkably efficient manner. Bates Compton's ride to Peekskill with two chauffeurs, to catch the midnight train to New York, can only adequately be described by an epic poet. For pure thrill, the rides of Paul Revere, Sheridan and Lady Godiva pale into insignificance. To complete the record it should be noted that Jim Hayden got home on time.

On Friday the Class participated in the Alumni Day Ceremonies. Sully finally arrived, swearing that it must have been something he et. By Friday night the gang had begun to disintegrate, and by Saturday noon all was over. It was generally agreed that

this was by far the best twentieth reunion the class had ever had or ever would have.

To an impartial observer, the following members of the class seem to have earned special citations:

For military achievement: Trooper Cowgill of Gold's Dragoons.

For preservation of youthful spirit: Gus Von Kummer (no change).

For masculine beauty: Ray Harrison of Mellon's Food.

For heartbreak over missing the reunion: Jack Nygaard, of points west.

For indomitable resistance to the fair sex: Bobby Kunz, Asa Pope, Donovan Swanton and Daddy Weems, our perennial bachelors.

For getting sons into West Point: Strong Armstrong, Pete Bonham, Jimmy Green, Algy Stamford and Joe Tate.

Twentieth Reunion

CLASS OF AUGUST 30th, 1917

THE twenty-year reunion of the Class of August 30, 1917, was a decided success. The members of the class started gathering on the 8th of June and on the evening of the 10th were here in force. The following is a list of those who

were present:

Bissell, J. T. B.	Mallory, J. S.	Ely, H. B.
Coffey, J. W.	Morgan, C. H.	Faust, H. P.
Counts, G. A.	Pohl, H. H.	Kernan, R. F.
Durfee, L. V. H.	Purvis, A. C.	Knight, J. T.
Garity, R. H.	Rising, H. N.	Kolb, W. K.
Gerhardt, W. R.	Willard, R. A.	Sarcka, E. H.
Harding, H.	Woodward, C. W.	Schaeffer, J. E.
Heiner, G. G.	Day, P. S.	White, W. G.
Hirsch, G. M.	Jones, L. M.	Whitelegg, R. F.
Huff, S. P.	Meredith, R. L.	Whittington, W. E.
Jank, O. M.	Sharp, F. D.	Wood, H. T.
Jenna, W. W.	Simpson, F. P.	Parker, H. B.
Krause, Emil	Brown, E. T.	Rochester, W. A.
Levy, E. H.	Dickson, T. C.	Wilson, D. A.

Of these 42 members: 21 are on the active list, 5 are on the retired list, 13 are resigned, and 3 were casualties prior to graduation.

The first real class activity was the stag dinner at "Rivercrest". Buses and a few private cars transported forty-one members of the class to and from the dinner. Cocktails were served on the porch before dinner.

During the dinner messages of greeting from some of the absent classmates were read, and certain items of business were taken up. It was moved and unanimously carried that the committee should write a letter to the nearest of kin of all of our deceased classmates. It was also unanimously agreed that the class should present a saber to every classmate's son who should graduate from West Point. Young Harry Rising is the first potential donee, he having become a cadet on July 1st.

Another item considered was a memorial to the late Colonel Wirt Robinson. The committee was asked to determine the sentiment of the class on the question of erecting a memorial to Colonel Robinson by those classes who knew Colonel Robinson personally—that is, by the classes between 1911 and 1930. The reaction of the class was entirely favorable and has so been reported to the Association of Graduates.

After the return to barracks matters of other import were considered by the members of the class until about 3:30 A. M.

On June 11th those classmates who were still present and those wives and children who could attend all gathered at the Class Tree where a photograph was made.

In a body the class attended the alumni exercises and the review of the Corps. About twenty-five attended the luncheon of the Association of Graduates. Attendance at the Superintendent's reception, the graduation parade and hop, and the graduation exercises on June 12th was as individuals.

On Saturday afternoon those who had not been forced to leave prior to that time departed, and our twenty year reunion was over.

It was a great success and one long to be remembered by those of the class who were so fortunate as to be able to be present.

Fifteenth Reunion

CLASS OF 1922

THE Orioles, ever famous for their propensity to have a reunion on the slightest pretext, gathered this year for a real celebration of their fifteen years of service. Due to the conflict of dates of graduation of Service Schools, of foreign service, and of distance, only seventeen attended. But as has always been true of the Orioles, the quality was present. The following, some with their wives, attended: Cook, Greene, F. M., Gross, Haas, Hensey, Johnson, R. W., Kessler, Klein, Kyle, Lee, Lynch, Rumaggi, Spalding, Stout, Straub, Svihra and Tyler.

The total group of twenty-seven, which included the wives,

met at Spalding's quarters on Thursday afternoon, June 10th, for the first of a series of parties. Later that evening the class dinner was held at the Hudson Highland Country Club. It can be reported that true to form the speeches (everyone had an opportunity to speak) were on a large variety of subjects with enough compliments for all.

During the Alumni Exercises the following morning, young Willie Burns—and he is the “spitten image”—was picked from the crowd and joined the class in the parade. Our bright Oriole hat bands and neckties were the bright spots of the formation. At noon the wives took a picnic lunch to Constitution Island under the guidance of Mrs. Cook while the class repaired to Round Pond for a class meeting with refreshments. The status of the class wedding present, the size and use of the class fund, and other subjects of import to the class were thoroughly discussed. It was agreed that the result of the discussion should be published to the class in the next issue of the Oriole. Johnson, R. H. and Wardlaw joined the group for this party.

A buffet supper at Hensey's quarters followed after the Superintendent's Reception and Graduation Parade. Some, after listening to their wives, attended the several Graduation Hops that were held, but all returned at midnight for the final toast-drinking ceremonies.

Saturday, all attended the Graduation Exercises held in the new amphitheatre this year. Immediately afterwards, good-byes were said. It was unanimous that the reunion this year was by far the most successful one ever held. Even old timers like Klein and Haas agreed to it. Everyone who attended pledged himself to make every effort to return for the twentieth reunion in 1942 and to bring one classmate with him.



Tenth Reunion

CLASS OF 1927

A TOTAL of fifty-three members of the Class of '27 were present this June for a reunion, the enjoyment of which exceeded all expectations. Headquarters was established in Washington Hall, where the visiting teams' dormitories were turned over to the men for sleeping quarters. Here '27 gathered informally to renew old friendships and swap experiences of the past ten years, assisted materially by the ice, soda, and fixings thoughtfully provided by the reunion committee.

In addition to the regularly scheduled June Week activities,

the class reunion committee had arranged a three-day program of special activities. On the evening of June 9th a mixed beer bust was held on Constitution Island. There was plenty of beer and good eats, and a baseball game between the first and the last six companies. It was finally disagreed that the last six companies won—score undetermined.

The following evening (June 10th) the class had its stag dinner at Greystone Manor. Nearly everyone had arrived by that time, and what with good food, good drink, and good fellows the evening turned out to be one that will long be remembered with pleasure by the class—an evening of good fellowship and good cheer.

On Friday morning, the 11th, the class attended the Alumni Services as a unit, and immediately afterwards had a group picture taken on the steps of Washington Hall. That night everyone turned out for a dinner dance at Bear Mountain Inn. Over eighty classmates and wives were present. The orchestra was excellent, and the dance lasted well into the night. When the music finally gave out the party adjourned to various quarters on the Post and to Washington Hall, there to carry on until morning.

Saturday, the 12th, brought farewells and a general dispersal. Everyone had had a good time and had enjoyed renewing old ties, and all left with the desire to do it over again in an even bigger way five years from now.

The following members of the class were present:

Aloe	Day	Kuter	Rose
Bauer	Douglas	Kurstedt	Schull
Bender	Farrand	Lillard	Segarra
Brown, F. J.	Fooks	McManus	Sinclair
Burdge	Garland	McKinney	Sterling
Burgess	Green	MacArthur	Stober
Carmichael	Ham	Mathews	Thiebaud
Conner	Harron	Mercer	Towner
Coyle	Hines	Miller, A. M.	Verbeck
Cox	Holmer	Moore	Watlington
Crume	Holtzworth	Ostenberg	West, J. M.
Daly, M. F.	Hoppes	Quinn	Whittle
Davidson	Hunter, R. E.	Pegg	Wilson
			Zwicker

Fifth Reunion

CLASS OF 1932

THE Class of 1932 had its five-year reunion this year, but, unfortunately, very few of the class were able to attend. June Week found the Infantry contingent sweating over map problems at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, while almost all the Coast Artillery men not on foreign service were involved in the intricacies of target practice reports at Fort-ress Monroe. Likewise, the Field Artillery School, the Cavalry School, and various Air Corps schools all helped to deplete our ranks at the reunion.

However, the class was represented by a small visiting contingent headed by Ellsworth Davis and Rush Lincoln, who, with Bill Smith, represented the Engineers. Alan Gerhardt, C. A. C., "Tuggles" Wold, A. C., and George Grunert, Cav., dropped in for brief stays.

The only social event of the week for the class was a dinner-dance held at Bear Mountain Inn the night before graduation. It was a small but highly successful affair. Of the visiting married men, Ken Zitzman and Archie Lyon brought their wives, while Jock Sutherland appeared alone because of his wife's illness. Frank Ebey and Johnny Pugh made up the visiting bachelor contingent. The Eddie Farnsworths, the Alex Grahams, the Frank Brittons, the By Paiges, and the Laurie Hillbergs represented the group stationed at West Point, together with Johnny Steele, whose wife was visiting in Honolulu. The Arnold Sommers were on leave, and Chester Hammond and the Andy Heros were unable to attend.

It was agreed unanimously that the class should attempt to stage another reunion in 1938, since circumstances prevented so many from attending this year. The Class of '32 will be represented by a larger group here at the Academy next year, as orders are out for Roger Black, George Mather, Stan Sawicki, Karl Scherer, and Jimmy Cunningham to report here for duty by fall. So make your plans now to attend the first big reunion of the Class of 1932. Bring your wives and sweethearts, and let's have a bang-up get-together in 1938!

Class Representatives

FOLLOWING is a tentative list of Class Representatives. This list does not indicate the officers of the various classes; it simply indicates the graduate in each class who is, at this time, actively co-operating with the Association in its various activities. The Association feels that it is particularly indebted to these fellow graduates for their valued aid and co-operation, and expresses its appreciation accordingly.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1864	Gen. William Ennis,	54 Kay St., Newport, R. I.
1869	Gen. Samuel E. Tillman,	30 Sutton Place, New York, N. Y.
1872	Col. Rogers Birnie,	1835 Phelps Place, Washington, D. C.
1873	Col. John A. Lundeen,	2139 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.
1874	Capt. T. H. Eckerson,	General Delivery, Gearhart, Ore.
1875	Col. William N. Dykman,	177 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1876	Col. Heman Dowd,	500 Berkley Ave., Orange, N. J.
1877	Gen. Wm. C. Brown,	875 Marion St., Denver, Colo.
1878	Col. George McC. Derby,	1015 S. Carrolton Ave., New Or- leans, La.
1879	Col. G. J. Fiebeger,	2318 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1880	Gen. Chas. J. Bailey,	34 Grant St., Jamestown, N. Y.
1881	Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.,	Noroton, Conn.
1882	Gen. Edward Burr,	2017 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1883	Col. Matthew F. Steele,	c/o J. B. Folsom, Fargo, N. Dak.
1884	Gen. E. B. Babbitt,	70 Pomar Lane, Santa Barbara, Calif.
1885	Gen. Robert L. Bullard,	2 E. 86th St., New York, N. Y.
1886	Gen. Avery D. Andrews,	Winter Park, Fla.
1887	Gen. John M. Jenkins,	P. O. Box 2725, Hollywood, Calif.
1888	Gen. Henry Jervey,	131 Church St., Charleston, S. C.
1889	Col. Alexander R. Piper,	7522 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1890	Gen. Milton F. Davis,	N. Y. Military Academy, Corn- wall, N. Y.
1891	Gen. Palmer E. Pierce,	45 E. 62nd St., New York, N. Y.
1892	Gen. William R. Smith,	Sewanee Military Academy, Se- wanee, Tenn.
1893	Gen. John H. Rice,	18 Bon Mar Road, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
1894	Gen. George Vidmer,	McGregor Ave., Spring Hill, Ala.
1895	Col. David S. Stanley,	U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washing- ton, D. C.
1896	Gen. Chas. McK. Saltzman,	Burnt Mills Hills, Silver Spring, Md.
1897	Gen. Edgar T. Conley,	The Adjutant General, Washing- ton, D. C.
1898	Gen. Amos A. Fries,	3305 Woodley Rd., N. W., Wash- ington, D. C.
1899	Gen. Robert C. Foy,	Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
1900	Gen. Robert E. Wood,	162 Laurel Ave., Highland Park, Ill.
1901	Col. Wm. R. Bettison,	Wayne Ave., & Eagle Rd., Wayne Pa.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS
1902	Col. W. A. Mitchell,	West Point, N. Y.
1903	Col. U. S. Grant,	Governors Island, N. Y.
1904	Col. Wm. Bryden,	G. S. C., O. C. of S., G-3, Wash- ington, D. C.
1905	Col. Norman F. Ramsey,	O. C. of Ord., Washington, D. C.
1906	Col. James W. Riley,	49 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
1907	Col. R. G. Alexander,	West Point, N. Y.
1908	Col. Thomas A. Terry,	Manila, P. I.
1909	Lt. Col. Stuart C. Godfrey,	Corozal, C. Z.
1910	Lt. Col. Joseph P. Ale- shire,	Ft. Bliss, Texas.
1911	Lt. Col. Wm. E. Larned,	O. C. of Ord., Washington, D. C.
1912	Lt. Col. W. H. Hobson,	Ft. Snelling, Minn.
1913	Lt. Col. O. K. Sadtler,	Fort Sam Houston, Texas
1914	Mr. George Fenn Lewis,	15 Wayside Place, Montclair, N. J.
1915	Lt. Col. Herman Beukema,	West Point, N. Y.
1916	Maj. R. Parker Kuhn,	100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
April 20,		
1917	Major John M. Devine,	Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
August 30,		
1917	Maj. John W. Coffey,	Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
June 12,		
1918	Capt. Meyer L. Casman,	643 Land Title Building, Phila- delphia, Pa.
Nov. 1,		
1918	Capt. C. R. Bathurst,	Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.
June 11,		
1919	Capt. R. G. Gard,	West Point, N. Y.
1920	Capt. Lawrence E. Schick,	West Point, N. Y.
1921	Mr. R. H. Johnston,	70 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
June 13,		
1922	Capt. Lemuel Mathewson,	Ft. Benning, Ga.
1923	Capt. Harold D. Kehm,	West Point, N. Y.
1924	Mr. Denis Mulligan,	Bureau of Air Commerce, Wash- ington, D. C.
1925	Capt. Charles H. Barth,	O. Dist. Engr., Rock Island, N. Y.
1926	Capt. Wm. C. Baker,	West Point, N. Y.
1927	Capt. George T. Derby,	O. Dist Engr., New Orleans, La.
1928	Lt. E. K. Daley,	West Point, N. Y.
1929	Lt. R. D. Wentworth,	West Point, N. Y.
1930	Lt. Frederick G. Terry,	West Point, N. Y.
1931	Lt. John K. Waters,	Fort Riley, Kans.
1932	Lt. H. B. Thatcher,	Luke Field, Honolulu, T. H.
1933	Lt. John G. Shinkle,	Ft. Shafter, T. H.
1934	Lt. James E. Walsh,	Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.
1935	Lt. Herbert C. Gee,	Ft. Lawton, Wash.
1936	Lt. William W. Connor, Jr.	Oxford Univ., Oxford, England
1937	Lt. Jack N. Donohew,	320 E. Parker St., Slater, Mo.

Visiting Alumni Registered at West Point, June, 1937.

(Members of Reunion Classes are Listed in Reunion Write-ups.)

Name	Class	Name	Class
S. E. Tillman.....	1869	A. H. Wilson.....	1904
Alexander Rodgers.....	1875	James F. Curley.....	1905
Heman Dowd.....	1876	William H. Dodds, Jr.....	1905
C. J. Bailey.....	1880	Adelno Gibson.....	1905
George K. Morgan.....	1880	John S. Hammond.....	1905
H. C. Hodges, Jr.....	1881	E. C. Hanford.....	1905
J. M. Beldon.....	1885	L. A. Kunzig.....	1905
R. L. Bullard.....	1885	Douglas I. McKay.....	1905
Robert O. Fuller.....	1885	Louis A. O'Donnell.....	1905
S. P. Townsend.....	1885	R. A. Seager.....	1905
U. S. Ward.....	1885	A. C. Tipton.....	1905
Malvern Hill Barnum.....	1886	C. P. Titus.....	1905
W. H. Hay.....	1886	E. D. Ardery.....	1906
J. D. L. Hartman.....	1888	E. L. Daley.....	1906
T. B. Lamoreux.....	1890	O. Westover.....	1906
John C. L. Rogge.....	1890	George Beavers.....	1908
James A. Ryan.....	1890	S. B. Buckner, Jr.....	1908
John J. Bradley.....	1891	L. H. Drennan.....	1908
Chas. P. Echols.....	1891	Lawrence C. Ricker.....	1908
Robert J. Fleming.....	1891	F. S. Besson.....	1909
Orlando H. Harriman.....	1891	E. P. Denson.....	1909
Palmer E. Pierce.....	1891	R. L. Eichelberger.....	1909
Lewis S. Sorley.....	1891	M. J. Hickok.....	1909
Edwin B. Winans.....	1891	A. K. B. Lyman.....	1909
Walter M. Whitman.....	1891	R. Sears.....	1909
Robertson Honey.....	1893	C. B. Thummel.....	1909
R. R. Raymond.....	1893	W. A. Beach.....	1910
George H. McManus.....	1893	Charles Hines.....	1910
Frank S. Cocheu.....	1894	James I. Muir.....	1910
P. L. Miles.....	1895	Harding Polk.....	1910
F. B. Watson.....	1895	Martin H. Ray.....	1910
Russell C. Langdon.....	1896	Meade Wildrick.....	1910
C. S. Beaudry.....	1898	William J. Calvert.....	1911
E. D. Bricker.....	1898	Phillip B. Fleming.....	1911
Robert C. Davis.....	1898	Gregory Holsington.....	1911
Ernest D. Scott.....	1898	Allen R. Kimball.....	1911
W. T. Merry.....	1899	Alvin C. Sandeford.....	1911
A. E. Waldron.....	1899	Hubert G. Stanton.....	1911
J. A. Benjamin.....	1900	Alexander D. Surlis.....	1911
F. E. Davis.....	1900	Clarence H. Danielson.....	1913
Henry R. Glynn.....	1900	Douglas T. Greene.....	1913
Arthur P. S. Hyde.....	1900	G. W. Krapf.....	1913
William F. S. Root.....	1900	Henry B. Lewis.....	1913
Beverly F. Brown.....	1901	Desmore O. Nelson.....	1913
W. S. Browning.....	1901	James N. Peale.....	1913
William N. Haskell.....	1901	John H. VanVliet.....	1913
F. P. Lahm.....	1901	R. H. VanVolkenburgh.....	1913
Ernest D. Peek.....	1901	Lathe B. Row.....	1913
Jerome G. Pillow.....	1901	Lawrence B. Weeks.....	1913
E. K. Sterling.....	1901	R. L. Bullard, Jr.....	1914
E. A. Brown.....	1903	C. L. Clark.....	1914
E. F. Graham.....	1903	G. F. Lewis.....	1914
C. S. Hoffman.....	1903	W. E. R. Covell.....	1915
R. C. Taylor.....	1903	T. G. Hanley.....	1915
G. C. Brant.....	1904	John Keliher.....	1915
A. W. Copp.....	1904	John R. Mendenhall.....	1915
John B. Golden.....	1904	Richard K. Smith.....	1915
C. S. Hoyt.....	1904	R. Parker Kuhn.....	1916
R. C. Richardson, Jr.....	1904	C. L. Marriott.....	1916
R. T. Ward.....	1904	J. J. O'Hare.....	1916
Andrew J. White.....	1904	J. W. Rafferty.....	1916

Name	Class	Name	Class
John Haleston.....	June 12, 1918	Robert C. Polsgrove.....	1924
Roland Stenzel.....	June 12, 1918	Herbert S. Waters.....	1924
C. P. Townsley.....	June 12, 1918	T. Q. Ashburn, Jr.....	1925
I. L. R. Browne.....	Nov. 1, 1918	Edwin L. Johnson.....	1925
Donald F. Carroll.....	Nov. 1, 1918	Wiley T. Moore.....	1925
C. R. Gildart.....	Nov. 1, 1918	F. L. Ankenbrandt.....	1926
Thomas R. Aaron.....	Nov. 1, 1918	R. M. Desislets.....	1926
Alfred N. Bergman.....	Nov. 1, 1918	E. A. Foehl.....	1926
H. L. Peckham.....	Nov. 1, 1918	Charles E. Martin.....	1926
Beverly C. Snow.....	Nov. 1, 1918	F. P. Molloy.....	1926
E. M. Brannon.....	June 11, 1919	Henry Ross.....	1926
Horace Speed.....	June 11, 1919	T. A. Sims.....	1926
James G. Collins.....	1920	S. R. Browning.....	1928
F. S. Dixon.....	1920	W. W. Browning.....	1928
J. L. Goff.....	1920	A. W. Meehan.....	1928
C. E. Haswell.....	1920	Fred R. Dent, Jr.....	1929
H. T. McCormick.....	1920	Paul C. Freeman, Jr.....	1929
Francis G. McGill.....	1920	W. E. Hall.....	1929
John A. McNulty.....	1920	D. H. Baker.....	1930
James V. Walsh.....	1920	Edgar Bromberger.....	1930
R. R. Walton.....	1920	D. W. Ferguson.....	1930
R. H. Johnson.....	1921	Arthur L. Fuller.....	1930
J. P. Wardlaw.....	1921	Joseph F. Haskell.....	1930
J. B. Carroll.....	1923	Paul Burns.....	1931
William F. Longwell.....	1923	A. W. Dannemiller.....	1931
C. W. Stewart, Jr.....	1923	T. R. Hickey.....	1931
John C. L. Adams.....	1924	R. D. Johnston.....	1931
H. L. Boatner.....	1924	Walter Krueger, Jr.....	1931
W. H. Bender.....	1924	C. D. McGovern.....	1931
Houston V. Evans.....	1924	Lyle W. Bernard.....	1933
L. K. Ladue.....	1924	K. E. Fields.....	1933
Lowell M. Limpus.....	1924	J. E. Williams.....	1933
J. E. Macklin.....	1924	John R. Parker.....	1935
John J. Outcalt.....	1924	H. S. Bibo.....	1937
E. Pasolli, Jr.....	1924	Paul T. Cullen.....	1937

Miscellaneous Information

THE following information should be of interest, not only to all members, but to all graduates of the Military Academy.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

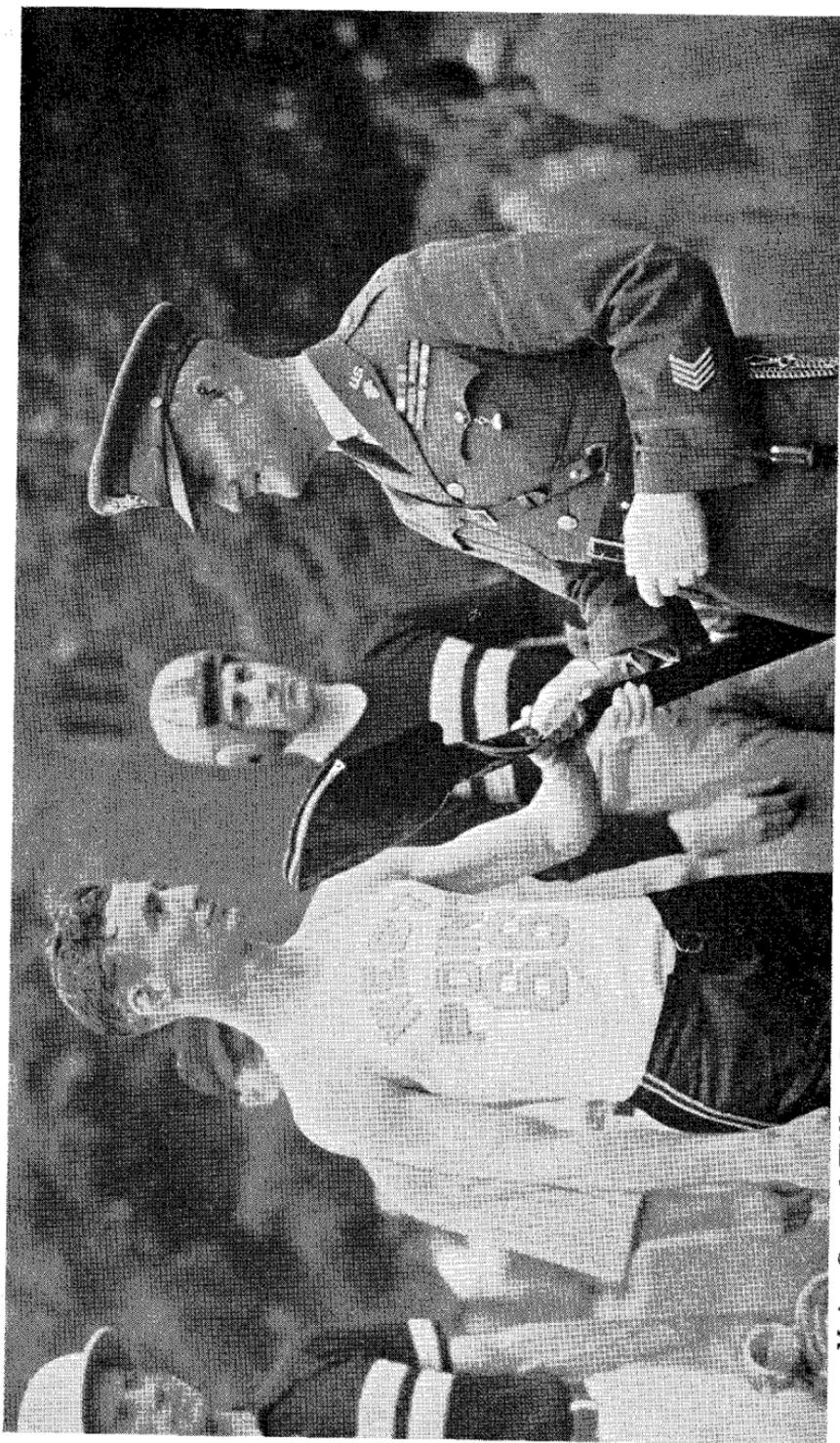
1. Number of cadets who have entered the Academy.....	20,709
2. Total number of graduates.....	11,033
3. Number of graduates on active list.....	5,403
4. Number of graduates on retired list.....	854
5. Number of graduates in civil life.....	1,023
6. Total number of living graduates.....	7,280
7. Members of Association of Graduates.....	5,246
8. Associate members of Association of Graduates.....	196
9. Number of eligible graduates, not members of the Association	2,034

THE NEW FOURTH CLASS

The class which entered July 1st and which at present consists of 503 members, is the third of the classes entering since the recent enlargement of the Corps of Cadets. The new class brings the total enrollment to 1760.

The new cadets will spend the period from July 1st to July 28th living in barracks, and receiving instruction in close order drill, manual of arms, rifle marksmanship, and guard duty. For this purpose they have been divided into five companies by Captain Edwin L. Sibert, F. A., officer in charge. In addition they are given physical drill each morning, and intra-mural athletics each afternoon.

The new class will move to summer camp about July 28th, at which time the First Class will depart for Fort Benning on its annual southern trip. Becoming an integral part of the Corps of Cadets with this movement, the new fourth class will continue its military instruction during the month of August, receiving during this period additional instruction in dancing, swimming, customs of the service, and Hygiene. The last week in August will be devoted to a practice march through Central Valley, with September 1st finding the entire Corps back in barracks, preparing to commence the year's academic schedule.



Major General William D. Connor, '97, Superintendent U. S. M. A., presenting Best All Round Athlete's Saber to Cadet Charles Meyer, '37, during the Athletic Review.

New Members

Claude F. Bryan, Ex-'89, joined July 15, 1936
 Arthur E. Chase, '92, joined May 26, 1937
 William S. Browning, '01, joined July 18, 1936
 John S. Hammond, '05, joined April 16, 1937
 Louis F. Schultze, '05, joined June 18, 1936
 Walter H. Frank, '10, joined July 1, 1936
 Arthur R. Harris, '14, joined June 25, 1936
 Albert T. Lyman, Ex-14, joined October 14, 1936
 Albert W. Waldron, '15, joined August 24, 1936
 Robert H. Offley, June 12, '18, joined October 14, 1936
 W. H. Cocke, Nov. 1, '18, joined January 17, 1937
 Paul E. Tombaugh, '20, joined March 25, 1937



Class of 1937, Joined June 12, 1937.

Jay A. Abercrombie
 Sam W. Agee, Jr.
 Godfrey R. Ames
 Bryan C. Arnold
 William P. Baldwin
 Battle M. Barksdale
 John F. Batjer
 Elmer C. Blaha
 Philip D. Brant
 James S. Brierley
 Edwin B. Broadhurst
 Harold McD. Brown
 Charles J. Browne
 John W. Browning
 Donald B. Brummel
 Emmette Y. Burton
 Henry A. Byroade
 William J. Cain, Jr.
 Richard R. Barden
 Jack E. Caldwell
 Wesley S. Calverley
 Parker Calvert
 Fred P. Campbell
 Joseph L. Chabot
 Jack W. Chapman
 William B. Mc. Chase
 Raymond C. Cheal
 William C. Chenoweth
 Allan D. Clark
 Milton H. Clark
 Frederick J. Clarke

George R. Cole
 Thomas A. Compton
 John M. Cone
 Sidney W. Connelly
 Albert O. Connor
 John P. Connor
 John M. Cromelin
 Coy L. Curtis
 Charles G. Dannelly
 Kelton S. Davis
 Wilbur E. Davis
 Horace G. Davisson
 Walter C. DeBill
 Render D. Denson
 Alfred E. Diamond
 William A. Dodds
 Frederick J. Dooley
 Harvey C. Dorney
 Eric Dougan
 Kenneth W. Driskill
 James H. Drum
 Woodrow W. Dunlop
 Jasper N. Durham
 Meyer A. Edwards
 Gale E. Ellis
 John G. Eriksen
 Perry H. Eubank
 Giles L. Evans, Jr.
 Leigh C. Fairbank, Jr.
 Hamilton W. Fish
 Joseph G. Focht

Gerard J. Forney
John F. Foy
John O. Frazier
Max S. George
Robert C. Gildart
Ephraim F. Graham, Jr.
Marshall R. Gray
Horace Greeley
Malcolm Green, Jr.
Martin L. Green
David T. Griffin
Robert W. Griffin
John McM. Gulick
Samuel C. Gurney, Jr.
Linscott A. Hall
Houghton R. Hallock
Eads G. Hardaway
Charles J. Harrison
James S. Hatfield
Robert H. Herman
Richard F. Hill
Cecil Himes
Charles B. Hines
John B. R. Hines
William G. Hipps
Edward C. Hobbs
Joseph H. Hodges, Jr.
George L. Holcomb
Thomas A. Holdiman
Bruce K. Holloway
Lukas E. Hoska, Jr.
Charles S. Hoyt, Jr.
Robert B. Hubbard
John H. Hydle
W. Clarke Hyzer
Edgar J. Ingmire
James R. Johnson
Colin P. Kelly, Jr.
Robert S. Kennedy
Elwyn N. Kirsten
Oscar G. Kreiser
Ernest H. Laffamme
Philip G. Lauman, Jr.
Edward M. Lee
George F. Leist
Kelley B. Lemmon
Robert F. Lesser
William H. Lewis
Carl L. Lindquist
Curtis R. Low
Roy Lutes, Jr.
Carl F. Lyons
George C. McDowell
Ivan W. McElroy
George A. McGee, Jr.
Morton D. Magoffin
George M. Maliszewski
Victor E. Mansfield
Roy L. Mapes
Harold E. Marr, Jr.
Winfield L. Martin
Whiteford C. Mauldin
William R. Maxwell
Alfred A. Maybach
Luis F. Mercado
Thomas McG. Metz
Joseph A. Miller, Jr.
Robert C. Miller
Joseph B. Mitchell
John H. Montgomery, Jr.
George J. Murray, Jr.
Carlos A. Nadal
John B. Nance
Thomas D. Neier
Richard E. Nelson
James E. Norvell
David B. Nye
Arthur W. Oberbeck
Delk N. Oden
Nils O. Ohman
Charles S. O'Malley, Jr.
Don R. Ostrander
Robert S. Palmer
David B. Parker
James Y. Parker
James N. Peale, Jr.
James F. Pearsall
Floyd J. Pell
Charles A. Pfeiffer
John F. Polk
Ben W. Porterfield
James T. Posey
Edward M. Postlethwait
Thomas E. Powell
John L. Powers
Maurice A. Preston
Douglass P. Quandt
Kelsie L. Reaves
James H. Reeves, Jr.
Charles L. Register
Fred E. Ressegieu
Daniel A. Richards
Edwin W. Richardson
Asher B. Robbins, Jr.
Charles L. Robbins
Raymond W. Rumph
Dan C. Russell
Edwin A. Russell, Jr.
Alvord Rutherford
Kenneth O. Sanborn
Hugh Sawyer
Paul W. Scheidecker
James A. Scott, Jr.
Olen J. Seaman, Jr.
Robert F. Seedlock
Donald W. Shive
George M. Simmons
Victor E. Sinclair

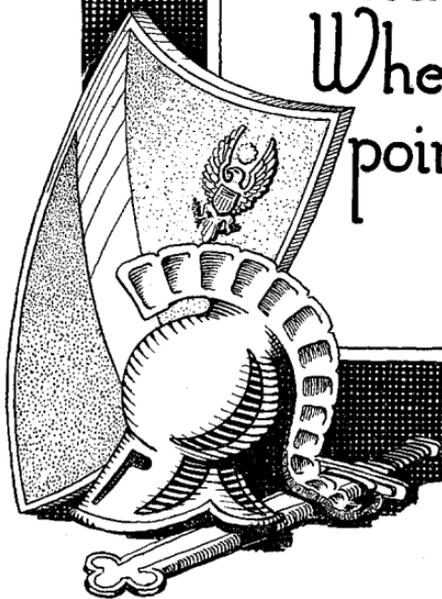
James H. Skeldon
George B. Sloan
Howard N. Smalley
William N. Snouffer
Cambell H. Snyder
Julian V. Sollohub
Edward C. Spaulding
Henry M. Spengler
Lawrence A. Spilman
Charles A. Sprague
Eugene J. Stann
Charles W. Stark, Jr.
Oscar B. Steely
Robert M. Stegmaier
Philip C. Sterling, Jr.
John D. Stevenson
Harry L. Stiegler
William H. Stratton
Woodrow W. Stromberg
Robert H. Stumpf
Manob Suriya
Alexander D. Surles, Jr.
Benjamin F. Taylor
Robert Taylor, 3rd

Frederick M. Thompson
John J. Tolson, Jr.
William H. Traeger
William B. Travis
Thomas Truxtun
Homer H. Uglow
George V. Underwood
Ferdinand T. Unger
John H. VanVliet
Robert H. VanVolkenburgh, Jr.
George H. Walker
Charles B. Westover
Carlin H. Whitesell
Paul B. Whittemore
Ellis E. Wilhoyt
Arthur H. Wilson
Carroll D. Wood
William J. Worcester
Benjamin T. Workhizer
Hueston R. Wynkoop
Posheng Yen
Elery M. Zehner
John G. Zierdt
William W. Bailey

Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting

NAME	CLASS	DATE OF	DEATH
Haupt, Lewis M.	1867	March	10, 1937
Ruffner, Ernest H.	1867	May	24, 1937
Hoskins, John D. G.	1868	March	1, 1937
Bolton, Edwin B.	1875	January	20, 1937
Young, Willard	1875	July	25, 1936
Emmet, Robert T.	1877	October	25, 1936
Wilson, Richard H.	1877	March	21, 1937
Waltz, Millard F.	1878	August	20, 1936
Gaston, Joseph A.	1881	March	31, 1937
Phillips, Charles L.	1881	March	15, 1937
Kennedy, Chase W.	1883	November	23, 1936
Gallagher, Hugh J.	1884	March	16, 1937
Cook, Frank A.	1885	December	7, 1936
Putnam, George I.	1885	May	4, 1937
Baker, Chauncey B.	1886	October	18, 1936
Hardeman, Letcher	1886	February	16, 1937
Holley, Dwight E.	1886	July	27, 1936
Cronin, Marcus D.	1887	August	12, 1936
McAlexander, Ulysses G.	1887	September	18, 1936
Harding, Chester	1889	November	11, 1936
Wood, Winthrop S.	1889	April	11, 1937
Caldwell, Frank M.	1890	March	8, 1937
Keech, Frank B.	1890	March	9, 1937
Learnard Henry G.	1890	March	7, 1937
Lindsley, Elmer	1891	November	6, 1936
Morrow, Jay J.	1891	April	16, 1937
White, George P.	1891	September	17, 1936
Williams, Herbert O.	1891	August	13, 1936
Berkeley, Hugh D.	1894	December	19, 1936
Hof, Samuel	1894	March	10, 1937
Stritzinger, Frederick G., Jr.	1894	January	23, 1937
Parker, James S.	1895	February	27, 1937
Callan, Robert E.	1896	November	20, 1936
Goodale, George S.	1896	November	28, 1936
Hoffman, George M.	1896	November	1, 1936
Tupes, Herschel	1896	January	30, 1937
Longan, Rufus E.	1897	September	3, 1936
Butner, Henry W.	1898	March	13, 1937
Kerth, Monroe C.	1898	August	13, 1936
Cooke, Francis N.	1899	August	13, 1936
Guiney, Patrick W.	1899	December	17, 1936
Jackson, Thomas H.	1899	April	7, 1937
Brewster, Alden F.	1901	September	17, 1936
Brown, Lewis, Jr.	1901	October	16, 1936
Johnston, Edward N.	1901	June	28, 1936
Munroe, John E.	1902	March	8, 1937
Cummings, Avery D.	1905	October	18, 1936
Emerson, Thomas H.	1905	January	8, 1937
Hammond, Thomas W.	1905	September	2, 1936
Reisinger, James W. H., Jr.	1905	July	10, 1936
Calvo, Arturo R.	1907	February	—, 1937
Chandler, Clark P.	1907	September	4, 1936
Shurtleff, Dwight K.	1910	July	12, 1936
Richards, Harold R.	April 20, 1917	December	16, 1936
Erwin, John M.	August 30, 1917	August	4, 1936
Smith, Charles M.	November 1, 1918	July	14, 1936
Brookings, Robert L.	1924	April	27, 1937
Ingalls, Fred A.	1924	April	21, 1937
Smallwood, Eugene C.	1926	September	11, 1936
Poole, John K.	1929	April	17, 1937
Curcio, Anthony E.	1930	August	21, 1936
Griffith, Russell H.	1931	October	12, 1936
Walz, Paul C. H.	1931	April	29, 1937
Zimmerman, Joseph B.	1931	January	29, 1937
Neely, John J.	1933	September	22, 1936
Phillips, Carlyle W.	1933	March	16, 1937
Sills, William G.	1933	December	16, 1936
Presnell, David G.	1935	January	11, 1937
Fickes, Wm. P.	1936	May	25, 1937

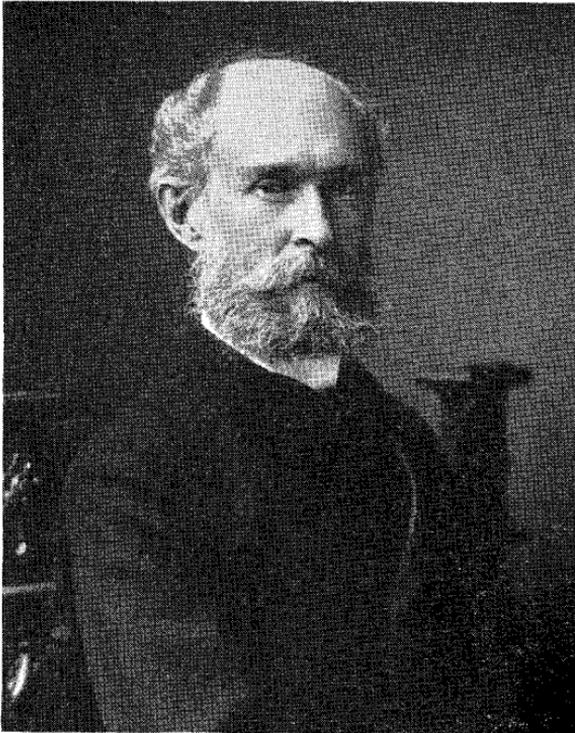
We, sons of
today, salute you,-
You, sons of an
earlier day;
We follow, close
order, behind you,
Where you have
pointed the way.



LEWIS M. HAUPT

NO. 2162 CLASS OF 1867

Died March 10, 1937, at Cynwyd, Pa., aged 92 years.



LEWIS MUHLENBERG HAUPT was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1844. He was the son of General Herman Haupt, builder of railroads for the Union forces during the Civil War. After attending the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, Lewis Haupt was appointed by President Lincoln to the Military Academy in 1863. Upon graduating in 1867, Haupt was assigned to the Engineers, with whom he served in Texas until he resigned in 1869 to accept a position as a topographical engineer in the development of Fairmont Park, Philadelphia. After six years spent in developing Fairmont Park, and instituting solutions to the traffic problems of Philadelphia he was appointed Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania.

During the following years he was also Engineer of the Fourth Lighthouse District; he was in charge of the Geodesy of Pennsylvania; he was one of the commissioners on the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal; and he was Associate Judge to report on the transportation features of the Paris Exposition. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley to study the feasibility of a Nicaraguan Canal, and he served on the Panama Canal Commission.

In hydrography his genius was most manifest, a genius that forced the revolutionizing of accepted practices. In 1887 he patented the reaction breakwater, utilizing the forces of tidewater itself to clear and maintain the channel, a principle which was later widely adopted. For this achievement he was awarded the Magellan Premium by the American Philosophical Society. Of equal utility was his later invention of the hooked jetty, designed to check coastal erosion. Combined with another development, the installation of a double row of open piling, this device has resulted in the recovery of many acres of beach front at Far Rockaway, Long Island, and at many points along the New Jersey Coast.

It is impossible in the space permitted to list all of his contributions to the literature of science. Among his more notable papers are: "Engineering Specifications and Contracts," "The Physical Phenomena of Harbor Entrances," "Canals and Their Economic Relation to Transportation," and "A Move for Better Roads." Also Professor Haupt was the editor of *The American Engineering Register*.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Philosophical Society, National Geographic Society, American Historical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Franklin Institute, and the Philadelphia Engineers Club, of which he was the first president.

Professor Haupt is survived by his son, Lewis H. Haupt, and four daughters, Miss Bessie M. Haupt, Mrs. Martin H. Urner, Mrs. Keith F. Adamson, and Mrs. A. Lodge Oliver.

JOHN DEANE CHARLES HOSKINS

NO. 2255 CLASS OF 1868

Died March 1, 1937, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, aged 91 years.



J. D. C. HOSKINS, "JOC", as his intimate friends loved to call him, was born at Potosi, Missouri, January 19, 1846, and at his death was one of the oldest living graduates. His father, Lieut. Charles Hoskins, Class of 1836, was killed at the Battle of Monterey, Mexico, while acting as Adjutant of the 4th Infantry. The then acting Quartermaster of that regiment, Lieut. U. S. Grant, a close friend of Lieut. Hoskins, succeeded to the latter's duties, and in after years demonstrated his affection for his dead comrade by an urgent, personal appeal for the appointment of his old friend's son as a cadet to West Point. One of the prized possessions of his daughter is the letter from President Lincoln to General Grant dated "Executive Mansion, Jan. 27th, 1864", in which the President acknowledges receipt of

the request and in true Lincolnesque style replies: "It shall be done".

And so it was, for on July 1, 1864 he entered the Military Academy, graduating therefrom June 15, 1868. His first station was at New Orleans where as 2nd Lieut., 1st Infantry, he reported for duty October 2, 1868, remaining there and at Greenville, Louisiana, until April 1869. On May 13, 1869 he was transferred to the 3rd Artillery and, except for a four years' tour of duty in the Inspector General's Department, all of his forty years as a commissioned officer was in that branch of the service.

He was a keen student of the practice of Artillery and as Senior Instructor of Artillery Tactics he served a four years' detail at West Point. But more far-reaching than the instruction he gave was the effect created by his fine address, his unfailing courtesy, and his lovable disposition.

He attained his 1st Lieutenancy December 20, 1875. During the seven years elapsing since his graduation he had served at Charleston, Summerville, and Spartenburg, South Carolina; Ft. Monroe, Virginia; Ft. Hamilton and Ft. Wood, New York. He was Regimental Quartermaster from July 31, 1875 to March 1, 1877, and Regimental Adjutant from that date until April 12, 1887. In those days the tours of regimental staff officers were not limited, and the fact that he occupied this position for ten years was a striking tribute to his worth and efficiency.

From 1887 until he attained his captaincy on June 7, 1897, he was on duty at various times at St. Augustine, Florida; Washington Barracks, D. C.; and Ft. Sam Houston with Light Battery "F", 3rd Artillery.

During the Spanish American War he commanded a Battery at Ft. Monroe and in June 1899 was ordered to the command of Alcatraz Island, California.

From September 1899 to July 1901 he was in command of the Artillery District of Puget Sound and Post of Ft. Flagler. Under his direction quarters for officers and barracks for enlisted men were built, and the coast defenses of Ft. Flagler and Ft. Casey were completed.

He became a Major on July 1, 1901, having served thirty-three years as Lieutenant and Captain, not unusual for the artillery of those days. After a short tour at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, in command of a battalion of Field Artillery, he was ordered to Governor's Island as Assistant Inspector General, Department of the East, and in July 1903 was detailed in the Inspector General's Department with Station at Washington, D. C.

Upon his promotion to Lieut. Col. of Artillery, March 22, 1905, he was assigned to the Command of The Artillery District of Delaware and Post of Ft. Dupont. On November 15, 1907, he as-

sumed control of The Artillery District of Boston and the Post of Ft. Banks.

At his own request, after over forty years' service, he was placed on the Retired List, December 27, 1908, as Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Retired under Act of April 30, 1904. Thus ended his active military career.

During the years of service his various Commanding Officers testified to his worth in phrases such as: "Of high character, a courteous gentleman, an efficient officer"; "An excellent artillery officer and a most efficient instructor"; "An earnest student of his profession"; "A well informed, zealous and able officer, efficient both in theory and practice"; "Courteous, judicious, well-informed, a wise reader"; "His habits are excellent, his moral tone of the highest"; "I consider him one of our best officers, who can be intrusted with important commands of either artillery or infantry". These brief extracts are but a few that could be taken from his efficiency reports to indicate in what esteem he was held by officers whose names are inscribed high on the scroll of our nation's history.

While at Key West, Florida, he met, and later married, Blanca Guiteras, who was his constant helpmate until death claimed her January 1, 1912.

He was a wide reader and loved nothing better than to be with his books and his family. Though he lived long beyond the allotted three score years and ten, his mind was as clear and retentive, his mental processes as keen, at ninety as at sixty.

On June 22, 1920, he married Mrs. Lewis Laws Scott, and the last seventeen years of his life were made happy by her loving companionship.

He died March 1, 1937 at his home in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and on March 4th was laid to rest in the family plot in Beechwood Cemetery, New Rochelle, New York.

*"Now the labourer's task is o'er
Now the battle day is past,
Now upon the farther shore
Lands the voyager at last.
Father, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping."*

J. T. L.

THOMAS FRANCIS DAVIS

NO. 2585 CLASS OF 1875

Died December 10, 1935, at El Paso, Texas, aged 82 years.



THOMAS FRANCIS DAVIS was born May 8, 1853, the son of James and Mary Hennon Davis.

Entering the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1871,

General Davis graduated and was appointed a Second Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, June 16, 1875, and in the usual course of promotion through the grades reached the rank of Colonel, April 11, 1907. He was appointed Brigadier General, May 16, 1913, and was retired from active service, May 8, 1917, by operation of law, having reached the age of sixty-four years.

During the early years of his service, General Davis was on duty with his regiment, the 15th Infantry, at various stations on the western frontier. While on duty in the field as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the New Mexico Column, he engaged in campaigns against hostile Indians, participating in the Ute expedition from November, 1879, to February, 1880, and in the expedition against Apache Indians in Old Mexico from September 20, to October 14, 1880.

He was on duty with the Cuban Army of Occupation, in command of a battalion of the 15th Infantry at Neuvas and Puerto Principe from December, 1898, to January, 1899, and was then Collector of Customs at Santiago until November, 1899. In the ensuing years he was on duty in the Philippine Islands for the following periods: from January to August, 1902, from July to December, 1903, and from November, 1907, to September, 1909. On this last tour of service he was in command of the 18th Infantry and participated in action against hostile Moros in Lake Lanao District, February 15-17, 1908, and April 9-10, 1908. His assignments in the United States included a detail on General Recruiting Service at St. Louis, Missouri; duty as Military Secretary, Headquarters, Department of the Colorado; and duty with troops at Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Fort McKenzie, Wyoming.

In 1913, having been advanced to the grade of Brigadier General, he was assigned to the command of the 5th Brigade at Galveston, Texas. In February, 1914, he assumed command of the 6th Brigade, Texas City, Texas, and subsequently served at Naco and Douglas, Arizona, with the 3d Provisional Infantry Division, and from May, 1916, to May, 1917, commanded the Arizona District.

The long and distinguished military career of General Davis extended over a period of more than forty-five years, in the course of which he undertook with characteristic devotion and efficiency the performance of every duty assigned him. Well versed in his profession, possessing sound judgment, ability, and high personal character, he won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he served.

Upon retirement in May, 1917, drawn by his affection for the West and by contacts made there during his early service in the Army, he went to live in El Paso, Texas, at El Molino, the old home of his wife, on the banks of the Rio Grande, where his father-in-law, Simeon Hart, El Paso pioneer had operated a flour mill. He died in El Paso December 10, 1935. His funeral was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral with requiem Mass and full military honors, the escort being from the 7th Cavalry at Fort Bliss. Burial was in Evergreen cemetery beside his wife, Paulina Hart Davis, and his son, Captain Thomas H. Davis, 12th U. S. Field Artillery, killed in action July 21, 1918.

Mourning his loss besides a host of friends are his son, James H. Davis, of Grass Valley, California; his daughter, Mrs. Joseph M. Cummins, wife of Col. Cummins, Infantry; two grandsons, Lt. Joseph M. Cummins, Jr., 29th Infantry, and Ensign Thomas D. Cummins, U. S. S. Idaho; and three grand daughters, Kathryn H. Davis, Eileen H. Cummins, and Kathleen N. Cummins.

E. D. C.

RICHARD HULBERT WILSON

NO. 2666 CLASS OF 1877

Died March 21, 1937, in Seattle, Washington, aged 83 years.



THOSE whose privilege it was to have known Colonel Richard H. Wilson will long remember him as a faithful comrade, a cultured gentleman, a gallant and efficient soldier. His innate modesty always kept him from parading his splendid qualities of mind and heart. But those whose service brought them in contact with him soon learned to respect and love his happy combination of kindness and strength of character.

Colonel Wilson's parents, Edward H. C. Wilson and Helen M. Hulbert Wilson, had settled in Hillsdale County, Michigan, which is in the southern edge of the state adjoining the Ohio and Indiana lines. Born in this new but fast developing farming country only sixteen years after the admission of Michigan as a state, young Wilson grew up in an atmosphere that developed self-reliance.

When he was eight years old he saw his neighbors stirred by the great issues of the Civil War. His home was near enough to the theatre of the western armies for the growing lad to feel the pulsations of the great fratricidal strife.

Entering West Point eight years after the close of the Civil War, "Dick", as he was affectionately known by his classmates, became a member of the class of 1877. Until nine years afterwards this class, in which seventy-six cadets graduated, was the largest to come from West Point since the establishment of the Military Academy.

Upon graduation, Cadet Wilson was assigned as second lieutenant to the Eighth Infantry, with which regiment he served in the grades of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, and major for nearly twenty-nine years. After a few months at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and Camp Apache, Arizona, Lieutenant Wilson served for six years at Camp Gaston, California. This was a lonely one-company post situated in the mountains of northern California, near the Klamath River, and in the Hoopa Indian Reservation. So isolated was this station that wagons could not reach it. All supplies were brought in by pack mule. But the monotony and the lack of companionship did not impel this officer to seek a change of station. He used his time for the cultivation of his linguistic ability. By acquiring a thorough foundation in the Spanish language he was able to put his knowledge to good use in the Santiago Campaign many years afterwards.

After only a few months at Angel Island in San Francisco Harbor in 1884-85, Lieutenant Wilson served for over a year at Fort Halleck, Nevada, and then for nearly three years at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. Finally in August 1889 he was appointed an instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He served only two years there because his regimental commander selected him as Adjutant of the Eighth Infantry. He then re-joined his regiment at Fort McKinney, Wyoming, where he served until the abandonment of that post in August, 1894, when the headquarters of the regiment took station at Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, Wyoming. In July of that year he attained his captaincy after spending seventeen years in the grades of second and first lieutenant.

In March 1895 Captain Wilson was detailed as Indian Agent in charge of the Arapahoe and Shoshone Agency near Fort Washakie, Wyoming. In the following June he was married to Miss Grace A. Chaffin of Cheyenne.

Captain Wilson's knowledge of the Indian character and his deep sense of justice enabled him to render highly useful assistance to the Department of the Interior during his incumbency of the Agency at Fort Washakie. Just before the declaration of war with Spain Captain Wilson was able to obtain his relief from

detached service as Indian agent. He re-joined the Eighth Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell in time to leave with it for Chickamauga Park, Georgia, April 20, 1898.

After a few weeks at Chickamauga Park, the regiment was transferred to Tampa, Florida, where it became a part of General Henry W. Lawton's Infantry Division of the Fifth Army Corps. Captain Wilson was then in command of the Second Battalion, Eighth Infantry.

On June 14th the entire Fifth Army Corps sailed for the theatre of operations, arriving off Santiago on June 20th. General Lawton's Division landed at Daiquiri in the early morning of the 22nd, the brigade of which the Eighth Infantry was a part being the first to land in the campaign.

In the westward march to Siboney, Captain Wilson's battalion was the leading element of the Division. His natural aptitude for the study of topography enabled him to be exceptionally useful to his superiors from then on to the end of the campaign, as there were no maps of the terrain available.

General Lawton's Division marched inland from Siboney on the late afternoon of the 24th. It was given the task of taking the detached Spanish position at the village of El Caney on July 1 while the remainder of the Corps attacked the principal Spanish position on San Juan Ridge and Kettle Hill.

In the action at El Caney, Captain Wilson's battalion was the left flank element of the entire American line. On his own initiative, he took the necessary steps to protect the line from surprise attack while conforming to the general forward movement. For his gallantry at El Caney Captain Wilson was especially commended, and he was awarded therefor the Silver Citation Star.

After the capture of El Caney General Lawton's Division joined the divisions of Generals Kent and Wheeler on the early morning of July 2nd, and extended their line around the north of the Spanish position. While in this location Captain Wilson at his own suggestion was given the unusual task of making a personal reconnaissance around to the other side—the south—of the Spanish position and between it and the sea. His reconnaissance developed the fact that there was no danger of an attack by the Spaniards on the American left flank. He was frequently consulted by the brigade commander as to the enemy's positions and probable intentions. His knowledge of the Spanish language was of great use in the interrogation of the Cubans.

During the gradual extension of the American line to the west, and toward the north side of the city of Santiago, the Eighth Infantry was usually in the lead. While engaged in this operation, the exposure to heavy rains and the lack of suitable food caused Captain Wilson to suffer from fever. However, he never

gave up, and he did not go on sick report for a single day while the Fifth Corps was in Cuba.

Almost a month intervened between the surrender of the Spaniards and the departure of the Eighth Infantry with the Fifth Corps for Montauk Point, Long Island. This was a trying period. The impulse of the fighting had passed. The exposure to rain and heat, the inadequacy of shelter, the lack of kitchens, and the unsuitable food placed most of the men on their backs. But Captain Wilson kept up the spirits of his men and did his utmost to decrease their discomforts.

Throughout the campaign Captain Wilson with painstaking care kept a diary of all the happenings which came within his observation. A few years ago this diary enabled him to write a narrative of his experiences in the campaign which is replete with interesting details.

After the return of the Fifth Corps to the United States, Captain Wilson was for a few months on mustering-out duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. Re-joining his regiment in camp at Huntsville, Alabama, he went again with it to Cuba, and was in garrison at Havana until November 1899. From then on until the close of his career Colonel Wilson served at a variety of stations and had several important assignments.

He became a major in the Eighth Infantry in February 1901. His promotion to a lieutenant colonelcy in the Sixteen Infantry in April 1906 finally took him out of his old regiment, the Eighth Infantry, in which he had served since his entry into the service in 1877. Four years later his promotion to his colonelcy gave him command of the Fourteenth Infantry which he held until his retirement. His most important commands were the posts of Fort Lawton, Washington, and Fort Slocum, New York; the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry; the post of Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana; the National Guard and Business Men's Training Camps at American Lake, Washington; the National Guard Training Camp at Fort George Wright, Washington, 1916; Camp Harry J. Jones, Arizona, in 1916, and the Yuma Border District 1916-17.

Colonel Wilson retired by reason of age June 10, 1917, while in command of the Fourteenth Infantry and the post of Vancouver Barracks, Washington. He was soon placed on active duty, however, as he was detailed in September 1917 as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., and at Amherst College where he served until August, 1919. The organization of the Students' Army Training Corps at this institution, to train officers for the World War, was an important feature of Colonel Wilson's work.

In the years following the close of his active career Colonel Wilson kept up his interest in current events. The inspiration of

his kindly spirit and the example of his well spent life will remain always in the hearts of those who knew him.

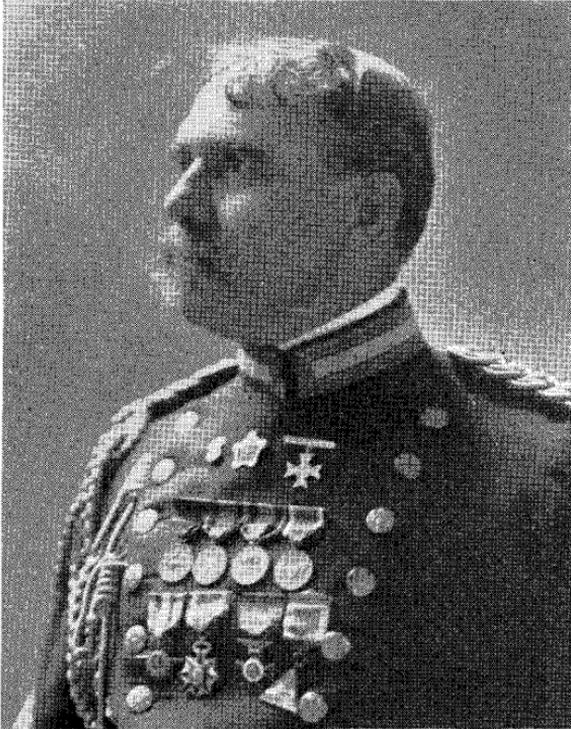
Colonel Wilson is survived by his widow who lives at 1028 Fifteenth Avenue, North, in Seattle, Washington; and by his two daughters, Mrs. Leslie R. Groves, Jr. (wife of Captain L. R. Groves, Jr., Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army), and Miss Mary Helen Wilson of Seattle.

A staff officer of Santiago days.

MILLARD F. WALTZ

NO. 2743 CLASS OF 1878

Died August 20, 1936, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 79 years.



MILLARD FILLMORE WALTZ was born in New Market, Frederick County, Maryland, February 13, 1857, the son of John Thomas Waltz and Susan Mount Waltz. His upbringing was plain and frugal, devoid of any luxuries, his parents being in moderate circumstances. As a small boy he witnessed many stirring scenes during the conflict between the States, his home being in the path of the Confederate troops advancing upon the city of Washington and the Army of the Potomac rushing to the defense of the National Capital. For his lusty cheering of General McClellan he was presented by "the Army of the Potomac" with a non-commissioned officers' sword, which he treasured all his life. Loyalty, patriotism, and devotion to duty were kindled in his heart in these childhood days, his par-

ents being ardent and fearless Federal sympathizers; his mother was characterized by General Fitzhugh Lee as "the bravest woman he had ever met," for her valiant and heroic defense of a Union flag. Soon after the close of the Civil War his mother was left a widow, with ten children, and he was apprenticed out, that his small earnings might add to the family income. He attended the public schools, applied himself diligently to his studies, and availed himself of every opportunity that offered to improve his education. He participated in a competitive examination for appointment to West Point, and acquitted himself so creditably he was personally congratulated by Governor Lowndes of Maryland. To secure the necessary funds to enter West Point, he taught at a little mountain school, at the age of sixteen, where some of the students were considerably older than himself.

Entering the United States Military Academy as a Cadet, July 1, 1874, he graduated June 14, 1878, and was appointed Second Lieutenant, 12th Infantry, with which regiment he served 28 years. On November 10, 1878, he married Corrie Virginia Hilton of New Market, Maryland, his devoted helpmate for many years, who shared the hardships and privations of Frontier life, and journeyed with him wherever duty called, in a beautiful and happy companionship which ended only with her death on July 2, 1914. His first station was Fort MacDowell, Arizona, a frontier post reached by wagon-train from Yuma, the journey across the Yuma desert requiring 17 days. His service at Fort MacDowell was followed by tours of duty at Madison Barracks, New York, Plattsburg Barracks, New York, frontier duty at Fort Sully, South Dakota, and three years at the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, New York, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. He returned to Fort Sully for duty for two years, followed by three years at Memphis, Tennessee, for further school duty, and Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. He served in Cuba, during the Spanish-American War, in command of Company C, 12th Infantry, which company suffered heavy casualties at the battle of El Caney. Years later he was awarded a Silver Star and citation "for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898." He also participated in the battle of San Juan, the bombardment of Santiago, and was the first American officer to enter the city of Santiago after the surrender.

After a brief station at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, he went with the 12th Infantry to the Philippines, in February, 1899; he commanded the 2nd Battalion in the advance from San Fernando to Calulut, August 9, 1899, and in the attack upon and capture of Angeles. He was awarded a Silver Star and citation "for gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Angeles, Luzon, Philippine Islands, August 16, 1899." After accompanying the 2nd Division, 8th Army Corps, during its northern advance, and instituting civil government in different provinces, he became Judge Advo-

cate of the Department of Northern Luzon, and later, of the Department of North Philippines. During this period he served as Defense Counsel in the celebrated trial of Major (later Major-General) Edwin F. Glenn; his masterly handling of the case and brilliant address to the Court received widespread and favorable comment by the legal fraternity. He was detailed as Major, Adjutant General's Department, and served as Adjutant General of the Department of North Philippines, the Department of Luzon, and, after his return to the United States, of the Department of the Gulf. After his detail in the Adjutant General's Department expired he was a member of the General Staff, Secretary and member of the Board of Directors of the Army War College, until he went to Havana, Cuba, as Chief of Staff of the Army of Cuban Pacification, which post he filled ably and efficiently during the period of occupation. After a period of service in the office of the Chief of Staff, and the expiration of his detail on the General Staff, he joined his regiment, the 27th Infantry, and served with it as Lieutenant Colonel at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Upon his promotion and assignment as Colonel of the 19th Infantry, he joined his new regiment in the Philippines, and served there with it through the remainder of its tour of foreign service. Upon the regiment's return to the United States, headquarters was established at Fort Meade, South Dakota. He was in command of a Camp of Instruction for the National Guard at Alexandria, Louisiana, for a period of two months, and then resumed command of his regiment at Fort Meade. When the troops were mobilized at Galveston, Texas, in March, 1913, he accompanied the 19th Infantry to that point, and later, to Vera Cruz, Mexico, subsequently returning with his regiment to Galveston. He was in command of all the troops concentrated at that point during the great storm of August 14, 1915, and utilized all personnel and equipment to succor and aid the citizens of Galveston, rendering invaluable assistance to them in their hour of distress. From Galveston he took his regiment to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and was active in the training of the National Army. With one battalion of the 19th Infantry, he entrained for Houston, when a grave crisis was precipitated in that city by the turbulent rioting of the 24th Infantry, disarmed mutinous troops, and quelled the uprising without any bloodshed.

On April 1, 1918, he retired, at his own request, bringing to a close more than 43 years active service and faithful allegiance to the high principles which were his standard—"DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY." After his retirement, he made his home in San Antonio, Texas, beset with physical infirmities which were a sore trial to him. Particularly trying was his partial blindness, which deprived him of the pleasure of reading.

He died August 20, 1936, and is buried in Arlington Cem-

etry, beside the beloved wife who preceded him in death. Nearby are the scenes which knew him so actively, and afar off are the beautiful rolling hills of Maryland among which he spent his ~~happy boyhood~~ days. Who that knew him can ever forget the enthusiasm with which he sang "Maryland, My Maryland"?

He was passionately fond of music, and enjoyed nothing more than to sing the gay rollicking songs of his West Point days, or the plaintive negro melodies and familiar hymns of his childhood. He had a deep appreciation of the beauties of poetry, and his recitations, given in his own inimitable manner, held many an audience spellbound. His memory was remarkable, and he had an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, garnered through years of contact and association with people of all stations of life. He had a keen sense of humor, a personality which won him many friends, and an extremely sympathetic heart which prompted him to respond readily to any plea for assistance.

He was a charter member of the Order of the Carabao, a member of the Masonic order (Crescent Lodge No. 402, N. Y.), National Sojourners (San Antonio Chapter No. 17), and Past Commander of the local chapter, Heroes of '76.

He was a devoted husband and father—of his four children, the second son, Edgar Norvell Waltz, died at the age of fourteen. Those surviving are, Millard Fillmore Waltz, Jr., Lieut. Colonel, Infantry, now on duty at Fort Hayes, Ohio; Hilda Corita Tillotson, wife of Lieut. Colonel C. W. Tillotson, Retired, of San Antonio, Texas; and Louise Elaine Waltz, who made her home with her father. Two grandchildren also survive—Ethel Evans Waltz, and Hilda Waltz Tillotson.

*"Nor wreck, nor change, nor Winter's blight
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb."*

L. E. W.

LUTHER SCOTT WELBORN

NO. 2775 CLASS OF 1879

Died March 5, 1936, at Indianapolis, Indiana, aged 80 years.



LUTHER SCOTT WELBORN, the son of Peter Clinard and Jane Eliza Welborn, was born in Spiceland, Indiana, November 14, 1856. The family moved to Knightstown, Indiana, in 1857, and there he attended the public schools. Appointed to the United States Military Academy on recommendation of Congressman Milton S. Robinson, he entered the Academy, July 1, 1875, and remained until June 13, 1879, when he was graduated and promoted to Second Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry.

He served on frontier duty at Fort D. A. Russell until October, 1879, on the Ute expedition until March 21, 1880, at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and on scouting duty until May 22, 1882, and at Fort McKinney, Wyoming, until the summer of 1883. After a year at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Mathematics

and a long sick leave, he returned to frontier duty at Fort Reno, I. T., in April, 1885. After serving at Fort Reno and Fort Supply, I. T., he was on sick leave awaiting retirement, and then, April 17, 1891, he retired as a first lieutenant.

He was recalled to active duty at New York City as Assistant to the Department of Engineers, Eastern Department, and promoted to Captain, Corps of Engineers. He was returned to the rank of First Lieutenant, June 10, 1919. On June 21, 1930, he was relieved from active duty and retired as a captain.

After his first retirement from the army he graduated from Columbia Law School and was associated with the law firm of Bangs and Stetson, New York City, from 1889 until 1897.

He was Secretary of the Police Department, New York City, December, 1906, to July, 1909.

On October 22, 1903, he was united in marriage to Luna Belle Confare of Indianapolis, daughter of Ephrian and Angeline Confare.

He died at St. Vincent Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, March 5, 1936, and was buried at Glencove Cemetery, Knightstown, Indiana, March 7, 1936.

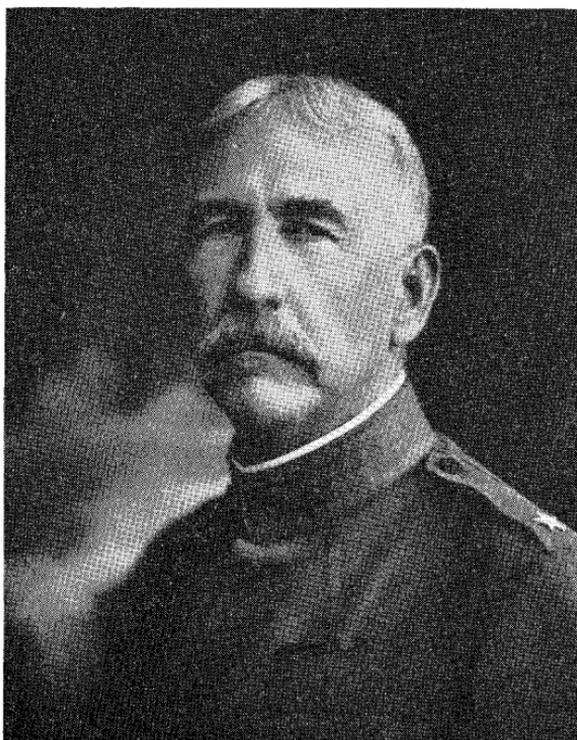
During his years of service he displayed a conscientious attention to his profession and efficiently performed the various tasks assigned to him. His life's course is ended but his memory lives on.

L. C. W.

JOSEPH ALFRED GASTON

NO. 2894 CLASS OF 1881

Died March 31, 1937, at Washington, D. C., aged 80 years.



BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH ALFRED GASTON, Retired, was born September 2, 1856, at Honey Brook, Chester County, Pennsylvania, the son of Dr. Joseph and Agnes Gaston.

He was one of a family of fourteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity, and five of whom survive; Agnes, now Mrs. William Lawson, Carrie, now Mrs. Charles E. Barber, and Miss Lilian, all of Philadelphia, Penna.; Helen, now Mrs. H. G. Sydenham, of Washington, D. C., and Edward Gaston of Harrisburg, Penna.

His father was a practicing physician of Honey Brook for many years, and he and his family were respected and esteemed by everyone in the community. He gave his children a good education, and Joseph, after passing through the local schools, was studying medicine with his father, when he received an appoint-

ment to the U. S. Military Academy, where he was admitted as a cadet July 1, 1877, and was graduated June 11, 1881. He was one of the older men in his class, and his ability and strength of character were soon recognized and won him the respect and esteem of his classmates. He had a powerful physique, and during the allotted time in the gymnasium, he frequently vied with a few other recognized strong men in feats of strength. Although there was no systematized instruction in boxing or other gymnasium exercises in those days, Gaston was a boxer of no mean ability, and he enjoyed friendly bouts. His mental ability paralleled his physical, and he had no difficulty in holding a standing in the upper part of his class throughout the course.

Being an excellent horseman, he naturally chose the cavalry arm of the service upon graduation, and was assigned to the 8th Cavalry, then serving in Texas. His service along the Rio Grande gave him opportunity to continue his study of Spanish, in which he kept up his interest to the end. In 1904, he voluntarily made a translation from the Spanish for the War Department of a part of the "Historia General de Filipinos", for which he was commended by the Chief of Staff for his excellent translation. His first field service was on a scouting expedition in January and February, 1883. During the Apache Campaign of 1885-6, he was in the field almost continuously for a year and a half, until the campaign closed. He was promoted to 1st Lt., 8th Cav., April 24, 1886. In 1888 he was with his regiment when it changed station by marching from the Department of Texas to the Department of Dakota, occupying about 4 months on the march. He participated with his regiment in the Sioux Campaign in 1890-91 in North Dakota. The next few years he was with his regiment at various stations in the Northwest, except for two years on recruiting duty in Chicago. On Jan. 3, 1895, he was promoted to Captain, 8th Cavalry. In February 1899, he went to Cuba with his regiment, where he served at various stations until April 1902, when his regiment returned to the United States. He was promoted to Major, Feb. 22, 1903, and assigned to the 1st Cavalry, and served at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Forts Clark and Sam Houston, Texas. In the summer of 1906, he was sent to San Francisco for duty in connection with relief work incident to the earthquake and fire, and was made superintendent of permanent camps. There were from 15,000 to 20,000 people to be cared for in these camps, and this position called for the exercise of tact and common sense, as well as firmness, in dealing with the civilian population under the distressing conditions prevailing, especially in maintaining order and sanitation. That he was successful is attested by the report of the Department Commander, which states that under Gaston's supervision these camps were brought to a high degree of perfection. In November 1907, he went with his regiment to the Philippine

Islands, where he served at Camp Stotsenburg till January 1910. Upon returning to the United States he served at various stations, and as a student, and later as Commandant, at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel March 3, 1911. He was graduated from the Army War College in 1912, and was promoted to Colonel on March 4, 1913, and assigned to the 6th Cavalry. He commanded this regiment in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in May 1916.

When the United States entered the World War, he was stationed at Marfa, Texas, commanding the 6th Cavalry and in charge of the Big Bend District. This was a trying duty requiring constant vigilance to prevent raiding parties from crossing the Mexican border. Gaston did not spare himself, but rode his line constantly to keep his various detachments on the alert, and no raids occurred on his part of the line. He maintained cordial relations with the civilian population, as is evidenced by a letter from a Senator from the State of Texas bringing this feature of Gaston's service to the attention of the War Department. He was appointed Brigadier General, National Army, August 5, 1917, and ordered to Camp Travis, Texas, where he was in command of the camp and the 1st Depot Brigade to December 1917, and, temporarily, the 90th Division from November 23 to December 26, 1917. Later at Camp Forrest, Ga., he was in command of the 11th Brigade, 6th Division, from January 1 to March 29, 1918, and at Camp Sheridan, Ala., and Camp Lee, Va., he commanded the 37th Division, temporarily, from April 1st to 3d, and April 25th to May 7th, 1918, and the 74th Brigade during brief periods. He was subsequently in command of Camp Meade, Md., and while serving there he was detailed on recruiting duty at Philadelphia, Penna., where he served till he was retired September 2, 1920, upon reaching 64 years of age. He held the grade of Brigadier General, National Army, to Feb. 5, 1919, and was appointed Brigadier General on the retired list June 21, 1930.

To those who knew him it is a matter of no surprise to find that as a subaltern, his commanding officers' reports on him were nearly always excellent in all respects, or that later when he filled responsible positions he acquitted himself more than creditably, or that he was repeatedly recommended for promotion to the grade of general officer.

Gaston was primarily a duty officer, nearly all of his service being with troops, in whose well being and efficiency he took the deepest interest. Although on at least one occasion his detail was requested without his knowledge by a general officer for duty as aide, his services could not be spared from his regiment, and he was not detailed. As a commanding officer, he had the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian. An officer who served in his command was questioned as to this, and he said he was a very

strict disciplinarian, but not a martinet. He did not harass or annoy his subordinates in the performance of their duties, leaving them a free hand within their respective spheres, but holding them to a strict accountability. He set the example in his own actions of loyalty to his superiors and a strict compliance with orders, and in his own forceful way left no doubt in the minds of his subordinates that orders must be complied with. Nevertheless, he usually won the affection as well as the respect of the members of his command. When he left Camp Meade to go on recruiting duty, the officers, most of whom were National Army officers, gave him a farewell dinner, and, as one of them has stated, it was not merely a perfunctory courtesy to a departing officer, but they wanted an opportunity to express to him not only their admiration of his soldierly qualities, but to assure him of the high place he held in their esteem and affection. A former member of his command, in a message to Mrs. Gaston, states: "My service with him a continuing inspiration. His ways a most valuable guide. My respects to a good soldier."

After his retirement he traveled for a time and settled in Washington, D. C., keeping up his lifetime practice of extensive reading and of enjoying the fellowship of his friends. He enjoyed hearing a good story, and had a fund of stories of his own, and being well posted on current topics, he was always an interesting companion. For exercise and diversion he played golf, and it was a matter of comment that the foursome of oldtimers, of which he was a member for several years, seemed to get more enjoyment out of the game than anybody on the course. He retained his mental and physical faculties to the end, except for a slight deafness, and was able to play golf to within a few months of his peaceful passing away at his home in Washington, D. C. He was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.

In 1903, he was married to Miss Lavinia Haskin, daughter of General W. L. Haskin. She accompanied him on his tours of duty at various stations over the face of the earth, and was a loyal and loving helpmeet, and their married life was ideally happy. She survives him, solaced by the memory of the many happy years they spent together.

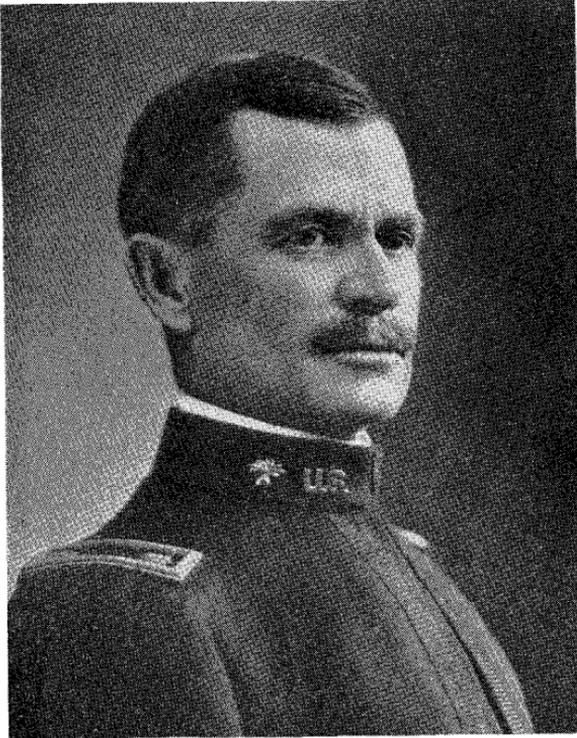
An estimate of his character and service is well expressed in the following tribute of the Chief of Staff: "General Gaston was a faithful, energetic and painstaking officer of strong character and excellent professional attainments, who, in the performance of the many important duties assigned him, demonstrated unfailing loyalty, excellent leadership, fearlessness, and devotion to his chosen work. His death is deeply regretted."

J. T. K.

BEVERLY WYLY DUNN

NO. 2974 CLASS OF 1883

Died May 10, 1936, at New York City, aged 76 years.



BEVERLY WYLY DUNN, son of a fine old Louisiana family, was born in Clinton Parish, Louisiana, on October 12, 1860. He entered the Academy on July 1, 1879, and was graduated sixth in his class on June 13, 1883. His official record follows:

<i>Cadet, U. S. Military Academy.....</i>	<i>July 1, 1879</i>
<i>2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery.....</i>	<i>June 13, 1883</i>
<i>1st Lieutenant, Ordnance Department.....</i>	<i>July 8, 1890</i>
<i>Captain, Ordnance Department.....</i>	<i>June 15, 1898</i>
<i>Major, Ordnance Department.....</i>	<i>January 19, 1905</i>
<i>Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Department.....</i>	<i>March 17, 1908</i>
<i>Retired from active service.....</i>	<i>September 20, 1911</i>
<i>Recalled to active duty.....</i>	<i>April 7, 1917</i>

Colonel, Ordnance Department, National Army,

January 8, 1918

Relieved from active duty.....October 25, 1918

Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired.....June 21, 1930

His service carried him to Jackson Barracks, Louisiana; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Niagara; Artillery School at Fort Monroe, from which institution he graduated as an "honor graduate" in 1888; the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa., where he was professor of Military Science and Tactics; South Bethlehem, Pa., on ordnance inspection duty; Watertown Arsenal; San Antonio Arsenal; Fort Monroe Arsenal, and the Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

While at Watertown Arsenal, Lieutenant Dunn devised the apparatus and completed the experiments described in "Notes on Construction of Ordnance No. 71"—Tarage Tables for Crusher Gauges. This work was republished in leading scientific journals in the United States and Europe; and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia awarded him the "John Scott Legacy Premium and Medal", "... in view of the originality of the investigations made, and of the scope of the apparatus invented by him, for measuring the varying intensity of an impulsive force."

At Frankford Arsenal, he designed the "Photo-velocimeter," a special instrument for testing recoil in small arms, described in "Notes on the Construction of Ordnance No. 74." His investigations here also on "Effect of Fulminate of Mercury on Brass Cartridge Cases" and "Relative Wind Deviations of 30 Caliber and 50 Caliber Bullets" were outstanding studies.

When at Frankford Arsenal and the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Captain Dunn followed that work which has meant so much to our country:

The construction of fuzes and shrapnel

The development of obturating primers

The development of detonating fuzes, particularly of a safe effective fuze for armor plate penetration, and

The development of Explosive "D".

The laboratory at Frankford Arsenal, under his masterly direction, developed from an ordinary routine testing plant into an Experimental Investigation Laboratory, working not only for Frankford but for the Ordnance Board at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground and the large powder manufacturers in the investigation of questions pertaining to the manufacture of powders, explosives, and detonating fuzes. The fine equipment of this laboratory was obtained as a result of a visit of Captain Dunn to Europe in 1900—a visit on which he was directed to investigate "the best apparatus to be provided for the chemical laboratory at Frankford Arsenal and the types of detonating fuzes and high explosives used abroad for shell charges".

At the beginning of this century military chemists were searching for a satisfactory high explosive. Major Dunn was in charge of the tests of explosives at Sandy Hook Proving Ground. Here he developed a form of impact-testing machine which was used to test all available samples of explosives rather than risk the destruction of a gun by trial firing. As a result of tests, Major Dunn selected ammonium picrate as the explosive which seemed to possess sufficient power while having least sensitivity. He recommended that the explosive be tested at the Proving Ground. The results were favorable and it was adopted for service. In order that the composition of the substance might be secret, it was officially designated as Explosive "D", the letter "D" being the initial letter of the name of its proposer; unofficially it was known as "Dunnite". At the same time Major Dunn carried on the development work in the project for a detonating fuze which was powerful enough to detonate such an insensitive material as ammonium picrate yet which could withstand the shock of impact on armor. This resulted in practically our present fuze.

Major Dunn was also instrumental in developing the War Department's powder factory at the Picatinny Arsenal. In 1906 Congress appropriated funds for the erection and equipment of a powder factory. The selection of Picatinny Arsenal was recommended to the Chief of Ordnance by a board of officers, and, after approval by the Secretary of War, the work of preparing the plans was originally assigned to Major Dunn, who took command of the powder depot.

Shortly thereafter he was detailed with the American Railway Association to organize the Bureau of Explosives. This Bureau was established in 1906 by the Association of Railways for the safe transportation of explosives. In the early part of the century the railroads would not accept dynamite for shipment, but with the increase in the use of explosives, particularly after 1900, efforts were made by manufacturers to change the railroad rules. The first set of regulations governing such shipments was prepared by Dr. Charles B. Dudley, and in 1905 Major Dunn was designated by the Government to act as an advisor to this group. In 1907 he became the chief inspector of the Bureau and organized a corps of technicians to instruct manufacturers and railroad officials in the proper observance of the rules for safe transportation of explosives, investigation, and elimination of accidents. The success of the Bureau under Colonel Dunn's direction was so great that he was asked in 1911 to take charge of the Bureau permanently. This brought up the question of his status with the Ordnance Department. The Chief of Ordnance needed his services in the Corps, but the Association of Railways claimed his services as Chief Inspector for the "Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles" and the Presi-

dent of the United States finally permitted him to retire at his own request after over thirty years service, to assume permanent control of this work, on which with the exception of his war duty he continued until his death.

Extracts from two letters by prominent railroad executives so well express what civilians thought of his work that they are quoted.

Extract from a letter addressed to the President of the United States, April 27, 1911, by Mr. James McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

"In view of the facts and testimony demonstrating the necessity for the existence of this Bureau (Bureau of Explosives), it was not a very difficult matter (only requiring time and patience) to secure the cooperation of the Army, Navy, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the passage of the necessary laws; but the success of the Bureau, after its organization, was almost entirely due to Colonel Dunn's thorough knowledge of the subjects to be covered, his common sense and good judgment, through which he obtained the absolute confidence of manufacturers, shippers and the railroads, and this, in my opinion, no civilian could accomplish successfully."

Extract from a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, May 3, 1911, by Mr. W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central Lines:

"On June 10th, 1907, the American Railway Association secured the services of Lieut. Col. B. W. Dunn, of the Ordnance Department, to organize and operate a Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles.

Colonel Dunn has prepared a revised set of rules for this purpose, which, with modifications only in minor detail, have been adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and published, pursuant to Section 2 of the Act of Congress, Public No. 174, approved May 13th, 1908.

Colonel Dunn's special knowledge of explosives, his disinterested official status, his personality and his present wide acquaintance with all concerned in this exceeding worthy, necessary, and organized effort to secure for the people of the country at large, for the Government and for the railroads, a maximum of safety in transporting by rail dangerous materials into and through densely populated districts, combine to make his continued service in this connection almost indispensable.

I do not believe that it is possible for Colonel Dunn to render to the people of the United States in time of peace any

more valuable service than he is doing by his splendid work in his present position.

As Colonel Dunn is about to be recalled, I beg to say that you will place not only the American Railway Association, the railroad companies of the country and their hundreds of thousands of employees, but also the shippers and the great body of our citizens generally, under obligations if you will kindly direct that Colonel Dunn's assignment to this work shall be continued."

In connection with this work, the monumental character of which is realized by few, Colonel Dunn prepared the regulations for the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles which were approved and legalized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the United States and by the Board of Railway Commissioners in Canada. He directed the training and work of the chemists and the inspectors necessary to promote the enforcement of these rules. A czar in the enforcement of the regulations he knew and deemed were necessary to save lives, he was the same careful, considerate, and efficient officer of whom the Ordnance Department was so proud.

During the World War, Colonel Dunn was recalled to active duty and served with credit and distinction in Washington, D. C., as head of the Inspection Service, Office of the Chief of Ordnance. He accompanied Mr. Edward R. Stetinnius to Europe in the spring of 1918 in connection with ordnance supply requirements of the Expeditionary Forces and unfortunately on this trip contracted an illness which forced his return to Army retired duty status.

The Chief of Ordnance, Major General C. C. Williams, at the end of the World War, in recommending Colonel Dunn for the D. S. M., said: "To the energy, foresight, good judgment and ability exercised by Colonel Dunn in the recruitment, organization and training of the personnel of the Inspection Section of the old Gun Division is, therefore, due in great measure the successful inspection by the Inspection Division of the Ordnance Department of all the munitions procured by the Ordnance Department in this country and in Canada during the war.

It is suggested that the citation of award read as follows:

'For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government on duty of great responsibility. By his energy, good judgment and ability in recruiting and organizing the inspection section of the gun division of the Ordnance Department he contributed largely to the successful inspection by the Inspection Division of the Ordnance Department of all the munitions procured by the Ordnance Department in this country and in Canada during the war.'

At play, Colonel Dunn was a lover of outdoor sports, principally golf and hunting; he thoroughly enjoyed spending all late afternoon hours at the University Club in New York City where he indulged in Chess, a hobby from boyhood days; home evenings were spent solving Chess problems or playing bridge with a few of his close friends.

Colonel Dunn married Stella Kilshaw of New Orleans, La., on May 23, 1885; she and four children, Mrs. Stella Furbeck of New York City, Lt. Col. Walter K. Dunn, C. A. C., Fort Moultrie, S. C., Lt. Col. Beverly C. Dunn, C. E., Washington, D. C., Mr. John K. Dunn of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City, survive.

The Acting Chief of Staff at the time of her husband's death wrote to Mrs. Dunn a most appreciative letter concerning her husband. The last paragraph of this letter is quoted:

“Colonel Dunn was an able Ordnance officer of high personal character, who at all times manifested a conscientious devotion to duty. Well qualified in his profession and possessing expert knowledge of all matters pertaining to high explosives, he rendered valuable service to the Government throughout his long military career. His death is deeply regretted.”

Colonel Dunn held a high place in the affections of every one who is familiar with ordnance in the United States, and his name will always be recorded in the vanguard of those military and professional engineers who rendered service of great value to their country. “An industrious, intelligent and highly educated officer and gentleman, of great value to the Government” is the estimate that the Chief of Ordnance placed on his performances for the last four years of his active service in the Army—a rare compliment and a deserved one.

As one of the junior officers who served under his command, the writer of this sketch desires to pay his tribute to the memory of an expert ordnance engineer, a most capable executive, a kindly, considerate officer and gentleman, a man whose friendship was one of life's dearest treasures—such was Beverly Wyly Dunn. His thirty years of service in the Army and almost thirty years afterwards as Director of Safety of Transportation of the Association of American Railroads will always stand out as he wished them to—as years of highest value to the Army of which he was so proud and to his Country which he loved so well.

He was buried where we all wanted him to rest, in the cemetery at West Point—the spot he loved so well and near the institution of whose training and guidance he was an outstanding exemplar.

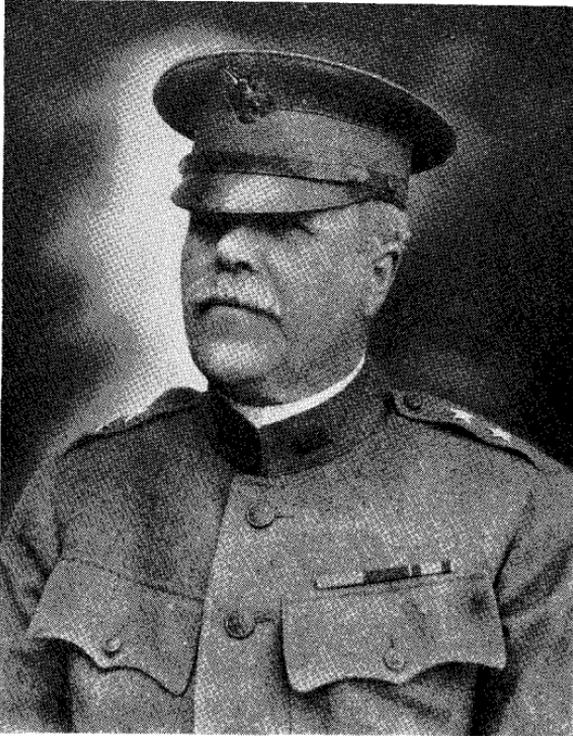
H. B. Jordan.



CHASE WILMOT KENNEDY

NO. 2986 CLASS OF 1883

Died November 23, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 77 years.



CHASE WILMOT KENNEDY, Major General, U. S. Army, Retired, died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1936.

General Kennedy was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Ohio and entered the school July 1, 1879. Graduating four years later he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Third U. S. Infantry. He served on the Western frontier in Montana and Dakota and at Fort Snelling. He was promoted to a first lieutenant in 1889, to a captaincy in 1898, and advanced through other grades until he became a brigadier general May 17, 1917. In August of that year he was made a major general in the National Army and led a Division to France. He retired from active service November 30, 1922.

General Kennedy was a veteran of the Indian, the Spanish-American and the World Wars. In the Santiago Campaign he served with the Third Infantry participating in the action of El Caney, July 1, and at Santiago, July 2 to 14. At the close of the Spanish War he was ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn., after which he was put in command of a provisional company in an expedition against the Chippewa Indians, who had staged a revolt against the Government authorities.

In 1900 General Kennedy was ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he served at Manila and at various other points on the Island of Luzon. Subsequently he saw service at Fort Lawton, Washington, and at Forts Columbus and Slocum, New York. In 1904 he was ordered to Fort McPherson, Georgia, his stay there being short, for orders quickly were received sending him once more to the Philippine Islands.

On August 11, 1906, General Kennedy was made Adjutant General of the Department of Mindanao, an office which he held until June, 1907. A little later he was ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and shortly thereafter was made Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska.

From October, 1910, to June, 1912, General Kennedy served with the 16th Infantry at Fort Wm. H. Seward, Alaska. On returning to the United States he was stationed for a short time at the Presidio at San Francisco, and a little later he was ordered to the Army War College. After graduating from the War College he assumed command of the 23rd Infantry on the Mexican border.

In July, 1914, General Kennedy was detailed to the General Staff and received an appointment as General J. Franklin Bell's Chief of Staff, a position which he held during the remainder of the service on the border. Returning to Washington he was continued on duty with the General Staff.

The World War record of General Kennedy began with his command at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1917. He soon was ordered to command the 78th Division at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and remained in command until August, 1917. In December of that year General Kennedy was ordered to France on an observation tour which lasted until February 1, 1918. During that tour he was at the British, French and American fronts.

On his return to the United States General Kennedy succeeded General Joseph T. Dickman in command at Camp Custer, Michigan, where the 85th Division was in training. On July 1, 1918, General Kennedy took the 85th Division to France and remained in command of it until March, 1919.

On his return to the United States General Kennedy was ordered to duty in the office of the Chief of Staff in Washington, duty on which he remained for a short time only, as he was soon ordered to take command of the United States troops in the Panama Canal Department.

For virtually two years General Kennedy remained on duty in Panama, returning to the United States in May, 1921. He then was ordered to take command of the Presidio in San Francisco, where he remained until October 23, 1922, that being the date of his retirement from active service.

The following tribute was paid to the service of Chase W. Kennedy by the Chief of Staff of the United States Army:

"Throughout the many years of his military career, covering the period of more than forty-three years service, General Kennedy undertook every duty to which he was assigned with characteristic energy and efficiency. Thoroughly reliable, possessing sound judgment and high personal character, he at all times displayed a conscientious devotion to his profession and won the commendation of those with whom he served."

At West Point, Cadet Kennedy was a prime favorite with his classmates and other fellow cadets. In character and in attention to duty he was upstanding. The affection with which his comrades at that time held him, lasted throughout his entire career. He was a kindly but an efficient disciplinarian. He won the respect and the liking of his subordinates and the high regard of his equals and seniors in rank.

At West Point new cadets acquire nicknames usually through some accidental happening. When a nickname stays with one through his Army career, to be used of course by one's former colleagues at the Academy and by those of his own age and rank who come to know him thoroughly, it can be taken as a sign not only of popularity but of sound affection.

At the time Kennedy appeared at West Point there was a doctor who believed in advertising. Occasionally he had half a page in many of the metropolitan newspapers of the country. His advertisements read something like this: "If you have anything the matter with you from foot trouble to lung or brain trouble, see Old Doc Kennedy and he will cure you."

A first classman approached New Cadet Kennedy and asked him what his name was. The answer was: "Kennedy, sir." Then the first classman looked at him and said, "Oh! I see, you are Old Doc Kennedy," and "Doc" stuck to General Kennedy as a nickname throughout his entire career.

For about fourteen years before his death General Kennedy lived in Washington, D. C., and frequently went to The Army and Navy Club, of which he was a member. One chair at the Club was a favorite of his, and it became an assembling point for his old Army friends, some of whom were classmates. He had an extraordinarily keen sense of humor. The things that he said always were to the point but never tinged with bitterness. He was beloved.

General Kennedy sat with a classmate one Saturday afternoon in the radio room of The Army and Navy Club listening to a football game, which play by play was being transmitted over the air. He was apparently in perfect health. The next day he was stricken, and the day following he was taken to Walter Reed Hospital, where he died in less than a week. He was buried in Arlington with the military honor due him and his rank.

General Kennedy married Elizabeth Jewett, a daughter of Colonel Horace Jewett of the United States Infantry. His widow survives him.

A Classmate.

WILLIAM LUTHER SIBERT

NO. 3027 CLASS OF 1884

Died October 16, 1936, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, aged 76 years.



WILLIAM LUTHER SIBERT was an Alabama farm boy who became a world famous engineer. In a foreword to a biography of Sibert, Major General Lytle Brown, then Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army, said:

“Everywhere there are loyal men who keep alive with them the memory of this leader of men, known as such by sterling qualities of mind, heart and soul. The Corps of Engineers claims General Sibert with all of the pride that attaches to an appreciation of high achievement and duty well done in the service to which all are devoted by virtue of education, training, and endeavor.”

The prime proof of the constructive work of an engineer officer is its continued stability through the pressure of time and the

elements. It was the quality of his construction in the early manhood of William L. Sibert, when as a lieutenant in the army he carried out the assignments of authority, that led later to his being singled out for the leadership in greater and more commanding fields of engineering.

General Sibert entered West Point in the year 1880. He graduated four years later and was commissioned with six other classmates in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. The class was the smallest that had graduated from the Military Academy since the war between the States.

William L. Sibert tented for the two months of the Plebe camp's duration with David DuBose Gaillard, who later was his companion worker in the task of constructing the Panama Canal. Sibert as a cadet weighed 190 pounds. Gaillard was a stripling. A first classman threw back the flap of the tent occupied by the two plebes and his eye falling on Gaillard, asked for his given name.

"David, sir," said Gaillard.

The first classman's eye then fell on the sturdy and towering form of Sibert and he said, "Oh, yes, you are David and this is Goliath."

Sibert was known to his familiars all through his army career as Goliath.

General Sibert was born October 12, 1860, on a farm which belonged to his father, who was also a native of Alabama. The father served in the Confederate Army from the beginning to the end in the war between the States. The family moved from the Sibert farm to Gadsden, Alabama, when it was a small isolated country town with no railroad connection with the outside world. Young Sibert went to a country school. He started on the road to higher education when he was only five years old, taking the foot-path way to the school house, for in order to reach it he was compelled to walk two miles. By the time he had reached the age of eleven years Sibert had finished his arithmetic and his elementary algebra. He apparently had a natural aptitude for mathematics.

There were hard times in the South in the days following the war; therefore when Sibert was fourteen years old the family went back once more to the farm for a livelihood, and there for three years the boy hoed, pruned, and plowed.

During these three farm years it was impossible for Sibert to continue his studies. However, he found occasional opportunity for recreation in hunting. These field pursuits were his periods of relaxation from hard work. In the year 1877 the Sibert family moved back to Gadsden, and there the boy Sibert studied hard for one year under a competent tutor and managed virtually to

cover an entire high school course in a twelve-month. He attended the University of Alabama for the next two years. He fell under the eye of an officer of the Engineer Corps of the United States, who suggested to him that he should try to enter West Point. He received an appointment from Representative Wm. H. Forney. No cadet had graduated from the Congressional District in which Sibert lived since the close of the Civil War.

Commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, Sibert took his graduation leave and then reported to the School of Application at Willet's Point, now Fort Totten, Long Island, New York. In the year 1887 Sibert graduated for the second time from a school of military engineering instruction and was assigned as an assistant to Major D. W. Lockwood who was in charge of the work within the Second Cincinnati River and Harbor district. Shortly thereafter Sibert's senior officer assigned him to take local charge of the improvement of the Green and Barren Rivers in Kentucky, with station at Bowling Green. This gave to the young officer an assignment to semi-independent work in the field of his profession.

After the young officer had made a study of the conditions on the two rivers he found that a large part of the existing work was in a dilapidated state. Under the direction of his chief, Major Lockwood, Sibert made a complete study of the entire situation and then submitted plans and estimates for the rebuilding and replacing of the entire system. He supervised this work which required four years for its completion and which cost the government about eight hundred thousand dollars. All of this work was done by hired labor, and engagement in it gave Sibert a construction experience highly advantageous to him at a time which marked virtually the beginning of his career as a practical engineer.

After the whole lock and dam systems on the Kentucky Rivers had been remodeled and repaired, Lieutenant Sibert reported to General O. M. Poe of the Corps of Engineers, at Detroit, Michigan. At that time work was beginning on the twenty and twenty-one foot channel in the connecting waters of the Great Lakes,—work which included the building of a new replacement lock,—one much larger than the old one at Sault Ste. Marie. Sibert was given local charge of four sections of the work extending from the lower end of Lake Huron to the upper end of Lake Erie, and in addition to this his services were utilized by General Poe as an assistant in any part of the District to which he chose to direct him, including that portion of the work at Sault Ste. Marie.

It is not always possible when channel work is in process of development to know what its ultimate effects may be on various industries. Sometimes these effects fall into the class of the un-

expected and occasionally the unthought of. It was the construction of the 21-foot channel in the connecting waters of the Great Lakes which revolutionized the iron and steel business in the United States and placed it first among the nations of the world as a steel-producing country.

For two years Sibert was at work in the Detroit District. The quality of his work there earned for him an independent command. He was given sole charge of the River and Harbor District at Little Rock, Arkansas, including the Arkansas, White, Current, and Black Rivers, with several minor streams. By this time Sibert was a first lieutenant and was the only engineer officer of that rank to be given independent charge of river and harbor work.

While in the Little Rock District, Sibert submitted a project for regulating and controlling the flow of the water in a twenty-mile reach of the Arkansas River immediately above Little Rock. A sufficient appropriation was made to carry out this experiment. The result showed that it was practicable to prevent the erosion of the bends and to control the flow of the water from one bend to another. It was, however, also shown that the low water of the river thus controlled was not sufficient to create a navigable channel of practicable width and depth. As a result Congress made no further appropriations for regulating the flow of the stream. The navigation, therefore, was confined to the periods of high and medium flow of the water.

After finishing his work at Little Rock Sibert was ordered to the Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point as an instructor in civil engineering, having as a companion duty the commanding of "B" Company of the battalion of his Corps.

After a few months spent in instruction duty at Willet's Point Sibert was promoted to a captaincy and was ordered to proceed at once with his company to the Philippine Islands. This order immediately followed the American occupation of that former Spanish possession. The Quartermaster Department at this time was engaged in reconstructing the Manila & Dagupan Railway. The duty of inspecting this work was assigned to Captain Sibert and, added to this, the map and reconnaissance labors. It was his report, after completing the inspection, that brought about the transfer of the railroad construction work to the Corps of Engineers. The change of duties of another officer made Sibert the senior engineer on duty with troops of the 8th Army Corps, and quickly he was made Chief Engineer of that Corps and, as a corollary, Chief Engineer of the Department of the Pacific. This brought with it no increase in rank, but automatically it made him a member of the staff of General E. S. Otis.

In the Fall of 1899 the commands of General Arthur MacArthur and General S. B. M. Young began movement to the north

under the direction of General Otis. It was this movement which made the reconstruction of the Manila and Dagupan Railway highly important as a military aid to the campaign, and General Otis directed Captain Sibert to take charge of the rebuilding of the road in addition to his General Staff duties.

There were no railway supplies in the Islands, no rails and no ties, and so it was that no gaps could be filled in except by the expedient of robbing the yards and sidings of their tracks. This was done, and rail transportation was made possible.

Flood waters had washed out bridge abutments, and the injury in one or two cases from the destruction of bridges constituted the most difficult features of the reconstruction situation. The Insurgent enemy was nothing if not fertile in destructive schemes. It was then that Sibert was confronted with the problem of making bricks without straw. He found a stored quantity of hewn mahogany logs, evidently intended for export. This timber was brought down and used for the making of trestles and in the making of temporary piers of one of the destroyed bridges.

The story of this work is too long to be given here in anything like fullness. Frequently the workers were under not altogether effective but considerably disturbing rifle fire. Artillery finally was brought up and certain of the bridge work was built without further trouble, for the Insurgents found the quarters in their trenches something more than uncomfortable, and they took to the back track.

Late in the Fall of 1899 General Otis, at the request of General Theodore Schwan, authorized Captain Sibert to serve on the latter's staff during an advance into the enemy's country. Sibert participated in all of the engagements of this campaign. On October 10, 1899, Captain Sibert with a detachment of engineers and a battalion of the 13th Infantry under Captain Woodbridge Geary and a part of a battery of artillery under Captain H. J. Reilly, made a reconnaissance on the road toward Buena Vista in order to contact if possible a column commanded by Major J. W. Bubb. On this reconnaissance the enemy was developed in full strength, and an engagement ensued. Captain Geary was killed at Sibert's side.

In a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, through the Chief of Engineers, General Schwan on February 11, 1900, said this:

"Though my acquaintance with the officers of the Army is quite extensive, I know of none who possesses the qualities requisite in the commander of a volunteer regiment in a higher degree than Captain Sibert; or, who by reason of his past service, better merits the appointment of colonel of volunteers."

In a letter to General John M. Wilson, then Chief of Engineers of the Army, General Schwan said:

"I cannot find words which adequately express the high opinion I have formed of General Sibert."

A little later Brigadier General G. L. Gillespie, who had succeeded General Wilson as Chief of Engineers, recommended that Captain Sibert be brevetted as a lieutenant colonel of United States regulars and that he be appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers.

After his duty in the field was completed, Sibert found himself in Manila, where he was ordered to run a railroad. In other words, he was to take charge of the operation of the Manila and Dagupan Railway and inaugurate thereon a service for both freight and passengers. This work he did successfully, and for his accomplishment General Otis paid him a high tribute in a report.

After leaving the Philippines Captain Sibert was ordered to take charge of the River and Harbor District at Louisville, Kentucky, which included the Green and Barren Rivers,—the scene of his early endeavors. One year later he was ordered to Pittsburgh and there was placed in charge of the operations on the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers and on that part of the Ohio River lying within the state of Pennsylvania. It was while he was engaged in this work that Sibert initiated the plan for a nine-foot channel in the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo. In October 1929 he accompanied President Hoover and officials of the Ohio Valley Improvement Company on a trip down the Ohio in celebration of the completion of the nine-foot channel from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi River.

While Sibert was at Pittsburgh there came to him his appointment as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, charged with the work of constructing the waterways. His early engineering experiences were of the kind to fit him for labor on the great enterprise to which he was directed to devote his energies.

His work on the Atlantic Division of the Canal comprised the construction of the Gatun Locks and Dam, the West Breakwater, Colon Harbor, and excavation of the channel from Gatun to the Atlantic Ocean. This work he accomplished and with other Army and Navy officers engaged in Panama Canal work he was given the thanks of Congress in 1915. He was also promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army.

General Sibert's construction work in Panama has stood the test of time. He was upheld in his contention that a certain part of the work should be done in a certain way and he was so upheld by two boards,—one composed of military and the other of civilian engineers. It is not necessary to go into it, but there was a controversy over a certain matter of construction. It was ended by the sanctioning of Sibert's opinion in the case.

After the Panama Canal was completed the Red Cross requested the War Department to loan it the services of General Sibert in order that plans might be devised to control the waters of the Huai, the Yellow, and other rivers in China, at least sufficiently to minimize the dangers and to reduce the suffering which always followed in the wake of a flood.

Sibert went to China and had with him as members of the Board of Engineers, Daniel W. Mead and Arthur P. Davis. Plans were drawn for the prospective work of flood control in China, but the beginning of the Great War prevented their being carried out.

When the United States entered the war in 1917 General Sibert had a command in California. He was made a Major General and ordered to command of the First Division, which he led to France. He trained this Division for action and then returned to the United States, where after a brief command in Charleston, S. C., he was assigned to the task of unifying the various working branches of an embryo Chemical Warfare Service and put in full charge of all the different elements. He received the title of Director of Chemical Warfare Service. In a book called "Chemical Warfare," written by General Amos A. Fries and Clarence J. West, this is said of the service of General Sibert as the first Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service:

"General Sibert brought with him not only an extended experience in organizing and conducting big business, but a strong sympathy for the work and an appreciation of the problem that the American Army was facing in Europe and very quickly welded the organization of the Chemical Warfare Service into a whole and saw to it that each department not only carried its own duties but cooperated with the others in carrying out the larger program."

For his services in the Great War Congress awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to General Sibert. The French Government also made him a Commander in the Legion of Honor.

General Sibert's five sons served in the Great War. One of them, Major William O. Sibert, died shortly after his father's death. The others are Franklin C. Sibert, Harold W. Sibert, Edwin L. Sibert and Martin D. Sibert. Franklin and Edwin Sibert are graduates of the Military Academy and are officers today in the United States Army. A grandson of General Sibert, Franklin R. Sibert, graduated from West Point in the Class of 1936.

After retiring from the Service at his own request, General Sibert went to his farm near Bowling Green, Kentucky, and there he was called by his native state of Alabama to rehabilitate and increase the dock and waterway facilities at Mobile. He undertook this work and completed it. Today the Port of Mobile has been transformed into an adequate seaport. One condition which Sibert laid down when undertaking this work was that he should

be free from any political pressure in the matter of appointing men to work on the project. The promise was made and fulfilled.

In 1928 President Coolidge under the authority of Congress sanctioned the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of a Board of Engineers and geologists to examine the proposed site of a dam to be constructed on the Colorado River and to study and to report upon conditions in any way found to be related to the project which for a long time had been the subject of controversy. The engineer appointees were Major General William L. Sibert of Alabama; Daniel W. Mead of Madison, Wisconsin, and Robert Ridgway of New York. The geologists named were Charles P. Berkey of New York City and Warren J. Mead of Madison, Wisconsin. General Sibert was chosen chairman of the Board. The members of the Board approved in a large degree plans which had been previously drawn. They suggested some changes, which were accepted, and Boulder Dam is now nearing its completion.

General Sibert is survived by four sons and a daughter. In September 1887 he married Mary Margaret Cummings of Brownsville, Texas. She was the mother of his children, and she died in 1915. In 1917 the General married Juliette Roberts of Pittsburgh, Penna., who died about 15 months after the marriage. In 1922 General Sibert married Evelyn Clyne Bairnsfather, who survives him.

Edward B. Clark.

HUGH JOHN GALLAGHER

NO. 3043 CLASS OF 1884

Died March 16, 1937, at Washington, D. C., aged 75 years.



BORN in 1861 as the Civil War raged across the land, and coming to manhood while stories of the gallant struggle were on the lips of every man, it was not unnatural for Hugh Gallagher to chose a military career.

His father, landowner, builder of railroads, political power in the State of Iowa, on the insistence of his son who had early set his heart on a military career, consented to his going to West Point. With the aid of General Granville M. Dodge, a close personal friend, an appointment was secured for the Military Academy from the Ninth Iowa Congressional District. This appointment gave Gallagher the distinction of being the first Academy graduate from this congressional district.

Cadet Gallagher took to the service and the vigorous routine of the Academy with the zest that was always in him, and although he was a good student and proficient in his studies, his main interest was in the active military side of the training.

Graduating in 1884, he chose the Cavalry and was originally assigned to the Sixth Regiment. In later years he saw service also in the Third and Eighth Cavalry. He served at Fort Lewis, Colorado, and Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and while on detached service at Pine Ridge Agency, Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, took part in the Sioux Indian Campaign. On one occasion he was given charge of seventy-two Indian prisoners, the remnant of Big Foot's Band, and was ordered to escort them from Pine Ridge Agency to Fort Bennett, South Dakota. The party encountered a severe blizzard, and the small escort had great difficulty in holding the band together. Rations ran low, fuel was scarce, and warm bedding was lacking. The Indians, with their women and children, were hard to handle. It was only by a great display of courage and fair treatment in sharing with the Indians the meager supplies and equipment that were available, that it was possible to prevent them from overwhelming the escort and adding another blot to the dark record of the Indian Wars. After a long delay, during which time the escort were believed to have been lost or overpowered, they arrived at Fort Bennett, gaunt with hunger, but still in command of their prisoners. For this, Lieutenant Gallagher was commended in War Department General Orders, but of much more interest to him was a visit from one of Chief Big Foot's band several years later, to thank him on behalf of his people for getting them safely to their destination.

There followed several years of duty with his Cavalry regiment, trailing outlaws, cattle thieves, and helping to establish law and order in the restless cattle country. Then he was at Fort Meyer, Virginia, where after a few peaceful, uneventful years in the effete East, the Sixth was again on the march, this time bound for Cuba at the outbreak of the Spanish American War. One of the lieutenants was missing as the regiment started on its way. He was now a major in the Commissary Subsistence, United States Volunteers. Perhaps his fame as a provider for Big Foot's band merited the promotion.

He was at Chickamauga, Tampa, and Siboney, and later General Shafter's official report said:

"I wish to most respectfully invite attention to Major Hugh J. Gallagher, U. S. A., and to put on record my appreciation of his valuable and gallant services during that short but trying campaign (Santiago, Cuba). Major Gallagher had immediate charge of the distribution of subsistence stores to the regiments, detachments of Cuban auxiliary, and the nearly

*twenty thousand helpless refugees from Santiago. In the performance of this duty, he worked almost constantly day and night, and it was due to his zealous and intelligent activity that there was scarcely a break, and that ample supplies were constantly furnished the troops and enough to prevent serious suffering to the women and children under our protection, and this under almost insurmountable difficulties overcome only by his persistent labor. * * * I wish to commend him in the highest degree as one of the best officers in every way, I have ever known in the Army."*

But of more interest to the now Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers was a prized personal letter from General Shafter in which he said:—"To Weston, Humphrey, and you, Gallagher, I owe more of my success in Cuba than to any other three men there."

The Cuban Campaign over, upon the advice of his seniors, he did not return to the line. His initiative and display of energy in supplying men in the field won him an important post. He was sent to San Francisco as Chief Commissary of the Department of California, to get supplies moving to the Philippines. No sooner was this work well under way than the Boxer Uprising in China occurred, and he was sent as Chief Commissary of the China Relief Expedition, serving with General Chaffee in this capacity throughout the campaign.

Back to San Francisco and once more the good provider was given a job. The "California Boys" were returning from the Philippine Campaign and it was Fiesta time in the City of the Golden Gate. All debarking troops had to be fed, and a good job must have been done because twenty-five years later one of the "boys" told the son of Colonel Gallagher—"I can still remember that first meal we had when we got off the transport."

The Commissary General in his report, recommended him for special consideration:

" * * To these let me add the name of Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Volunteers, whose services on the Santiago Campaign, in San Francisco in charge of returning Volunteers, and in China under General Chaffee, were of highest order. I really think Major Gallagher should have been rewarded with a substantial promotion."*

In his Annual Report (1900) the Commissary General stated:

"Early in July, 1900, it became necessary to send an expedition to China to relieve the members of the U. S. Legation in Peking. The immediate work with the troops in the field in China was performed by Major Hugh J. Gallagher, the Chief Commissary of the expedition, who is entitled to great praise for the successful work accomplished. The official and

private reports from China show that this department successfully met every requirement there."

With this experience behind him he was mustered out as Colonel of the Volunteers, and resumed his status as an officer of the Regular Army. He was sent to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Commissary General's Office, as a captain in that department. He had transferred permanently from the line to the staff.

While he was in Washington another important assignment came to him. In 1902, Mount Pelee, a volcano near the town of St. Pierre on the island of Martinique, erupted, destroying the town and leaving death, destruction, and misery in its path. Quickly the United States Government responded to the call for help, and a shipload of supplies was sent to relieve the sufferers. Once more the Commissary General selected the man who, years before, had brought Big Foot's band of Indians to their destination. The sufferers from Mount Pelee's wrath were quickly relieved, and France, grateful to Captain Gallagher, offered for meritorious service a decoration which could not be accepted. Among his treasures Captain Gallagher stored many letters from grateful survivors of the terrible eruption.

In 1903 the General Staff Corps was being created, and eligible officers were being considered for selection. With a splendid record of past achievements and letters of recommendation and commendation from many distinguished older officers, Captain Gallagher was one of the first selected. He thus became one of the forty-five officers comprising the original General Staff Corps, and was given a detail in the corps.

Then another assignment—Theodore Roosevelt was building the Panama Canal. Men—practical, energetic, and businesslike—were needed to do the work. Once more the good provider swung into action to organize the Purchasing Department. This assignment was over soon, as a civil commission took over the task, and Captain Gallagher went back to the routine of the Commissary Department, Philippines, 1906 to 1908; Seattle, Washington; back to the Philippines; Governors Island, and then the Great War.

In August of 1917, General Leonard Wood wrote in a letter to The Adjutant General:

"1. I wish to invite attention to the record of Lieutenant Colonel Hugh J. Gallagher, Quartermaster Corps, and recommend him to the favorable consideration of The Secretary of War in the selection of officers to be advanced to the grade of Brigadier General.

"2. Lieutenant Colonel Gallagher is exceeded in length of service by only a few officers of his corps. He was an officer

with the 6th Cavalry until the war with Spain, and had extensive service with troops on the plains. He served as a commissary officer in Cuba and China during campaign; has been Chief Commissary of a department and served one tour on the General Staff. He was Purchasing and Supply Officer of the Panama Canal Commission and organized a system of purchasing which is still in force. He received honorable mention for services rendered during the Pine Ridge Indian Campaign. In 1907 he was sent by me to Australia and New Zealand and in 1916 was sent by General Barry to Japan, Korea, and Manchuria on duty pertaining to the purchase of supplies. These missions were performed with entire success and the contracts placed by him in China are estimated to have saved the Government over \$700,000.

"3. In all, Lieutenant Colonel Gallagher's service has been varied and such as to make him an officer of broad experience. In the performance of his duty as Department Quartermaster, Southeastern Department, he has shown unusual capacity as an organizer and a broad grasp of the problem of supply. I consider Lieutenant Colonel Gallagher exceptionally well qualified for advancement and extended responsibility in his Department."

And in that same month General Hunter Liggett wrote, recommending him for promotion to Brigadier General:

"1. Understanding that quite a number of colonels of the Quartermaster Corps will be promoted to the grade of Brigadier General of that corps in the near future, I desire to invite attention to the record of Colonel Gallagher as an officer worthy of advancement.

"2. I have known Colonel Gallagher and his work for some years, especially well during the past two years in the Philippines. He is an exceedingly capable Quartermaster, possessing fine business ability in a broad way, and was the main factor in so managing supply questions in the Islands as to insure a great economy, especially in the cost of beef, coal, and cement, without loss of quality or quantity."

But there was much organizing and supplying to do, and Colonel Gallagher was at it day and night, fighting against delays and keeping things on the move. Charleston, South Carolina, Atlanta, Georgia, Camp Fremont, California—in the middle of it all the Siberian Expedition was formed, and a specialist in supply was needed for that far off land. Colonel Gallagher was detailed as Chief Quartermaster of the expedition.

With the ending of the War, he was made a member of the Inter-Allied Military Transportation Board, and later was President of the Inter-Allied Committee on Common Expenses, where

his past training stood him in good hand. As a result of his work on these enterprises he was decorated by the Japanese and Czecho-Slovakian governments.

Back from Siberia he was placed in charge of the huge Supply Base at Boston to assist in the demobilization of troops and supplies. This job finished, still full of fight and energy, he was assigned to the Brooklyn Base as Quartermaster Supply Officer, Depot Quartermaster, and General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service. With these three titles, an enviable service record, and still a colonel of the Quartermaster Corps, he retired on July 25, 1925. A quotation from a letter written to him by The Quartermaster General upon his retirement serves to summarize his service:

"I wish the story of your army service could be flashed before every officer starting his career. You have considered duty first and individual preferment second. Your loyalty has been such that nothing could stand between you and those you served."

After retiring he lived in Boston and then in Washington, D. C., making frequent trips in the summer to his birthplace in Perth, Ontario, Canada. Here, in surroundings he had loved since his boyhood days, he found great pleasure, fishing the lakes and streams, and tramping through the woods, while on the golf course he found an outlet for the energies that had responded so splendidly in his long career as an officer.

Growing quieter and more philosophical he viewed the rapidly changing, restless world about him, and, no doubt puzzled by all that was taking place and trying to apply his own experience as a guide to the future of his children, he wrote to his sons a wonderful letter in which he cautioned them to " * * * stop violence, put aside your shot guns and hoist the flag to patience, moderation, toleration and consideration." The same thought that helped bring Big Foot's band to their final destination.

Colonel Gallagher died on March 16, 1937, at Washington, D. C. He is buried at Arlington Cemetery and is survived by his widow, Amelia Gallagher, a daughter, Marl Lee Gallagher, a son who is in the Army, Captain Philip E. Gallagher, another son, Hugh Gallagher, of San Francisco, and a married daughter, Mrs. A. E. Watson, wife of Admiral A. E. Watson, U. S. N.

In addition to his service medals covering all major campaigns from 1884 to 1925, the Indian Wars to the World War, he received the following awards:

Japanese Order of the Rising Sun
Czecho-Slovak Cross of War.

His sons: Hugh Gallagher and Philip Gallagher.

JOSEPH ERNST KUHN

NO. 3058 CLASS OF 1885

Died November 12, 1935, at San Diego, California, aged 71 years.



JOSEPH ERNST KUHN was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, June 14, 1864, the son of Victor G. Kuhn and Marie K. Kuhn. After attending the local schools in Leavenworth he entered West Point in 1881, graduating at the head of his class on his twenty-first birthday, 1885, and being commissioned in the Corps of Engineers.

After serving at Willet's Point, New York, he returned to West Point in 1889 and served as Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering until 1894. During that tour of duty he had charge of the erection of the Academic Building.

After leaving West Point he went to San Francisco on river and harbor duty. During the Spanish-American War he was appointed Major and Chief Engineer, U. S. Volunteers. He returned

to West Point in 1900 as Engineer officer in charge of buildings and grounds. He was ordered to the Philippines in 1903.

Shortly thereafter the Russo-Japanese War broke out and the General was sent to Tokyo to become a military observer with the Japanese army. He spent two years on that duty and was one of the few foreign officers who saw practically all of the major operations of the Japanese army during 1904 and 1905.

Returning to the United States he was shortly detailed to go to Germany as a member of the Mission to observe the joint German-Austrian maneuvers in the summer of 1906.

After returning to the United States he was for three years on river and harbor duty at Norfolk, whence he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as Director of Military Engineering at the Staff College.

There then followed a tour of duty at Philadelphia in charge of harbor works and fortification. In 1913 he became Commandant of the Engineer School at Washington Barracks. While he was on duty there the World War broke out, and he was detailed a member of the Military Mission to accompany the German army in the field; subsequently he served as Military Attache at Berlin. He left Germany in December, 1916.

Upon his return to the United States in January, 1917, he was raised to the grade of Brigadier General and appointed President, Army College. It was during his tour of duty as President of the Army War College that much of the Military legislation, passed by our Congress following our entry into the World War, was formulated under his direction.

In August of 1917 the General was promoted to the grade of Major General, National Army, and given command of the 79th Division at Camp Meade. The division's most notable achievement was the capture of Montfaucon in the early days of the Argonne offensive. Except for a brief time in France when the General commanded a Corps after the Armistice, his service abroad was entirely with the 79th Division.

Returning to the United States in the summer of 1919 he was ordered to southern California, then to Hawaii, and then back to Portland, Oregon. In 1925 he was made a Major General in the Regular Army and retired shortly thereafter at his own request, after forty years of service.

His tour of duty in San Diego after the war had endeared him to that city, and he returned there to make his home. For the next ten years he took a very active part in the civic affairs of that city. During this time he became much interested in the American Red Cross, of which organization he was Chairman.

He was also President of the Community Chest in 1931. In addition he was intensely interested in the water question pertaining to southern California and for a number of years was Technical Advisor to the Copley Press. All the citizens of San Diego held him in high regard. He lived in that community until the day of his death.

In 1893 General Kuhn married Miss Caroline Waugh Parker, of Washington, D. C. One child survives, R. Parker Kuhn, Class of 1916. Mrs. Kuhn died in February, 1916, and in October of the following year the General married Miss Helen Squires, of Washington, D. C., who died in 1932.

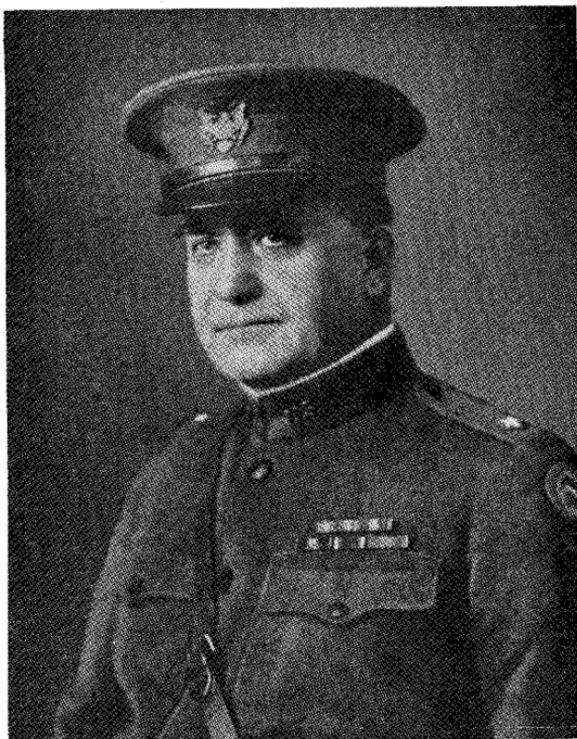
The General had an interesting life as well as a distinguished one; his death was regretted by those in all walks of life with whom he had come in contact.

R. P. K.

CHAUNCEY BROOKE BAKER

NO. 3137 CLASS OF 1886

Died October 18, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 76 years.



BRIGADIER GENERAL CHAUNCEY BROOKE BAKER was born in Lancaster, Ohio, August 26, 1860, the son of Emmanuel Ruffner Peter Baker and Eliza Stoneberger Baker, both members of old pioneer families.

His early boyhood was spent in the little village of Thornville, until his entrance to Ohio State University in 1877. A few years later his parents both died, and he was forced to interrupt his University career and teach in a small country school in order to obtain funds to continue his own education.

It was during this period that he received his much desired appointment to West Point, which he entered in 1882.

Four years after his graduation there in 1886, he was graduated with honors from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort

Leavenworth, Kansas, and in 1904 was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science by Ohio State University.

His first service had been at Fort McKinney, Wyoming. He was aide to General Alexander McD. McCook from 1890 to 1895 and during a large part of this time was also an engineer officer, Department of Arizona.

His later service included duty at Fort Logan, Colorado, to April, 1898; Camp Thomas, Georgia, and Tampa, Florida, and then as Chief Quartermaster of the 2nd Division at Jacksonville.

General Baker then went to Cuba and served as Depot Quartermaster until August, 1900, and as Chief of the Quartermaster Division and Department of Cuba until the latter part of May, 1902.

It was during this tour of duty that the great yellow fever epidemic broke out in Cuba, when the Board of Medical Officers headed by Major Walter Reed established the fact that the dread disease was spread by the mosquito. General Baker has written a very interesting account of his own and others' experience at this time.

On his return to the United States he was assigned to the Office of the Quartermaster General and served there until September, 1906. During this period he also served as Construction Quartermaster of the National Soldiers' Home.

Next he served in Cuba as Chief Quartermaster, Army of Cuban Pacification, until April, 1909. From the latter year until 1912 he served at the Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia, and then in the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington until April, 1914.

After one month's service at Galveston, Texas, he accompanied the expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, serving as Depot Base Quartermaster. Next he returned for duty in the Office of the Quartermaster General, serving until May, 1917.

At that time he was appointed senior member of the Military Commission sent to England, Belgium, and France, and upon his return in July was made Chief of the Embarkation Service, Office of Chief of Staff, War Department, where he served until the close of the war.

He then went to Chicago as Quartermaster of the Central Department and of the 6th Corps Area, where he remained until he was retired at his own request, April 22, 1921, to devote his entire time to business pursuits.

General Baker was the author of articles on many technical subjects. Among them were:

"Notes on Fire Tactics", 1889.

"Transportation of Troops and material", 1905.

"Handbook of Transportation by Rail and Commercial Vessels", 1916.

"Co-Ordination Between Transportation Companies and the Military Service", 1916.

He was married three times. His first wife was Miss Lucy McCook, daughter of General Alexander McD. McCook, to whom he was married in 1889. She died in 1923. His next wife was Miss Ella Turner of Wilmington, Delaware, who died in 1932, and his third wife, Mrs. Emily Burr Ide, whom he married in 1934, survives him.

After his retirement, he returned to his native Ohio and made his home in Columbus, where he soon became active in civic and charitable affairs, in addition to his varied business interests.

He was Chairman of the Board of The Market Exchange Bank Co., President and Director of The Reporter Publishing Co. and The Cosmopolitan Investors Corporation, Director of The American National Fire Insurance Co. and The Union Service Corporation, The Chillicothe Paper Co., The Columbus Better Business Bureau, The Franklin County Chapter, American Red Cross, and The Columbus Chamber of Commerce.

Long active in American Legion affairs, General Baker was the Legion Department Commander of Ohio in 1923.

He was also one of the earliest and most active members of the National Sojourners. The following is quoted from the "Scottish Rite News Bureau"; "As a result of his (General Baker's) observations growing out of the World War, he was one of the earliest and most active members of the Fraternity to sense the need of a body of Masons who could act nationally in a national crisis. With these convictions he served first as Chairman of the Board of Governors and then as Chairman of a Committee on Subordinate Clubs of the Sojourners."

During the last few years of General Baker's life, his many activities were maintained in spite of failing health and eye-sight.

He spent six months of the year 1934 at Walter Reed Hospital and came home much improved, but in March, 1936 his physician thought it advisable for him to return there for treatment. It was never any hardship for him to go to Walter Reed, as he thought it the most wonderful hospital in the world. He enjoyed getting back into touch with the army and meeting many of his old friends.

He had been looking forward for a long time to his 50th reunion at West Point in June, and he and his wife were still planning to attend it, when it was found that an operation for cataract

was necessary. His eye had not healed sufficiently to enable him to leave when the 11th of June approached. It was a very bitter disappointment as he had always loved meeting his class-mates again and felt the deepest sort of devotion towards his Alma Mater.

He was somewhat consoled by a pleasant visit from his friend and class-mate, General Pershing, himself on his way to the reunion, and by a very kind telegram of sympathy and regret from the Class of '86.

After spending five quite happy and comfortable months at Walter Reed, while his eyes were being treated, a more serious trouble developed and in spite of the most devoted care and skilled attention on the part of both doctors and nurses, he gradually grew worse and finally died on October 18th.

He was buried at Arlington with full military honors on October 20th.

A man of gracious social instincts, he had a genius for making friends, and his kindly, generous, hospitable spirit endeared him to all who knew him.

In addition to the editorials in Columbus newspapers, at the time of his death, the many beautiful and touching memorials received by his wife attested to the great affection and esteem of all his associates.

The following is an excerpt from General Malin Craig's letter of sympathy to his wife:

"General Baker was an able officer, especially well qualified in all the duties of an officer of the Quartermaster Corps, with an expert knowledge of matters pertaining to rail, water and motor transportation. In the course of his thirty-eight years of faithful service in the Army, he was intrusted with many important assignments, and the efficient manner in which he performed these varied tasks won the commendation and esteem of those with whom he served. His death is deeply regretted."

E. B. B.

DWIGHT ELY HOLLEY

NO. 3170 CLASS OF 1886

*Died July 27, 1936, at Presidio of San Francisco, California,
aged 73 years.*



DWIGHT ELY HOLLEY, the son of Abner B. and Catherine J. Holley, was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, July 9, 1863. Shortly after his birth his family moved to New York City where he lived and attended the public schools until 1876, when his family returned to Connecticut and took up residence at Danbury. There he again attended the public schools and high schools.

In 1882 he won the competitive examination for the Military Academy and was, on July 1st of the same year, appointed a Cadet, U. S. M. A., from Fairfield County, Connecticut.

Graduating from the Academy in 1886, Holley was commissioned on July 1 as Second Lieutenant, 1st Infantry, and joined

his regiment on September 29, 1886, at Fort Halleck, Nevada. Prior to joining his first station he married, on September 1, 1886, Elizabeth Lapham Howard of Syracuse, New York.

On December 1, 1886, he moved with his company to Fort McDermott, Nevada, and served at that station until September, 1889, when he changed station to Angel Island, California, remaining there and at nearby places in California until August, 1893, when he was sent to the Cavalry and Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

While at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Lieutenant Holley was promoted to the grade of 1st Lieutenant and assigned to the 4th Infantry. Upon his relief from duty at the Cavalry and Infantry School he served for several months as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, San Raphael, California. Upon completion of this duty in October, 1894, he joined the 4th Infantry at Fort Spokane, Washington. From this date he served with his regiment at Fort Spokane, Washington, and Fort Sheridan, Illinois, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he went with it to Cuba and participated in the battle of Santiago de Cuba.

Following the termination of hostilities, Lieutenant Holley returned with his regiment to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where he remained until he sailed for Manila, P. I., in January, 1899. He was promoted to the grade of Captain and assigned to the 4th Infantry on March 2, 1899. He served with that regiment in the Philippine Islands, during the Insurrection, until December, 1901, and participated in the action at Calulet, P. I., August 9, 1899.

Upon the return of the 4th Infantry to the United States, Captain Holley was stationed in Texas, at Forts Clark and Ringgold, until June, 1903, when the 4th Infantry was returned to the Philippine Islands, with stations in the Camerines. Captain Holley was at Sursegon. After a few months in the Philippines he was returned to the United States for recruiting duty and was successively stationed at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, until January, 1907, when he rejoined the 4th Infantry at Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming. He remained at Fort Mackenzie until the 4th Infantry, for the third time, went to the Philippines, in February, 1908, and was this time stationed at Iloilo, P. I.

On December 1, 1909, Captain Holley was promoted to Major, 15th Infantry, and on January 15, 1910, sailed from Manila to join his new regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah, where he remained until August, 1911. While he was at this station, his only daughter, Adele Howard, married Lieutenant Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, 1st Cavalry (now Colonel, 3d Cavalry).

In August, 1911, Major Holley transferred to the 23d Infantry and joined it at Fort Bliss, Texas. At that post, at Fort Clark,

Texas, and at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, he served with the 23d Infantry until he voluntarily retired on March 14, 1913, after more than 30 years active service.

Following his retirement, Major Holley lived in San Francisco until the beginning of the World War, when he returned to active military duty during the periods June, 1917, to March, 1919, and January, 1920, to January, 1922. While on the latter tour of active duty he was promoted to the grade of Colonel.

After his final relief from active military duty Colonel Holley lived, until his death, July 27, 1936, in San Francisco, California, with which city he had been so frequently associated since he first went to Angel Island for duty in 1889, and which city he loved.

Except for one tour of recruiting duty, practically all of Colonel Holley's thirty years of active military service was with troops, mostly with the 4th Infantry, with which he participated in the Santiago Campaign and the Philippine Insurrection, and which he always thought of as *his* regiment. He was preeminently a "line soldier"; at his best when commanding troops, he always enjoyed the respect and admiration of his superiors and the loyal support of his subordinates. Notwithstanding his love for duty with troops and his highly efficient performance of it, Colonel Holley, during portions of the Santiago Campaign and the Philippine Insurrection, served temporarily and with marked success on the staffs of general officers commanding large troop units in battle.

After death overcame him, his remains were escorted by his son-in-law's regiment, the 3d Cavalry, to his final resting place in Arlington National Cemetery, on August 5, 1936.

J. M. W.

MARCUS DANIEL CRONIN

NO. 3218 CLASS OF 1887

Died August 12, 1936, at Governor's Island, New York, aged 71 years.



MARCUS DANIEL CRONIN was born in Massachusetts, January 9, 1865. He attended local schools until at the age of eighteen he received an appointment to West Point. He reported at the Academy and was admitted July 1, 1883. He graduated four years later and was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the 20th Infantry.

As a cadet, he was noted for his wit and fine sense of humor. Many were the occasions when, by the exercise of this accomplishment, he lifted his classmates and friends of other classes out of the "Slough of Despond" into which the long grind of four years had plunged them. For example, at the Hundredth Night Entertainment, held one hundred days before June, in 1885, he was called in as a pinch-hitter at the last minute, in a belated effort

to put on a good show with inadequate preparation. Young Cronin's speech was the hit of the evening and kept the audience in roars of laughter. Moreover, it was the main factor in preventing the evening's entertainment from being a failure.

Cronin did not take part in the Great Rush of August 28, 1886, which the Class of 1887 put on in order to welcome the class of 1888, upon return of the latter from furlough. He was in confinement that day, and there was an unwritten law that a cadet undergoing punishment was excused from taking part in any pranks.

In fact, at a class meeting held the day before, it had been decided that there would be no rush, and this was another factor which helped to place Cronin out of the way of temptation. It having been decided not to rush, he was not present when the hotheadedness of youth caused the class to break over the rules, and thirty-two members of the Class went tearing over Number Six's Post in defiance of the orders of the Superintendent, General Merritt, thus making what they believed to be, at the time, the supreme sacrifice against tyranny. It was indeed a costly sacrifice, but the Class, to a man, stood by the participants.

Special punishment which was to last a full year was awarded. The cadet officers were also tried by Court-Martial and sentenced to dismissal, a sentence that the President, Grover Cleveland, remitted. The other members of the Class were to walk tours of extra (guard) duty for one year and then were to be allowed to graduate below the rest of the Class, provided they had behaved themselves in the meantime. On April 1st, 1887, the Cadet Adjutant published an order to the effect that the punishment had been remitted. There was much grumbling to think that he had made such an April Fool joke. But the joke proved to be true, and the way was opened for a better understanding between the Class of 1887 and General Merritt.

Before this happened, however, seven months had elapsed, and during the dark days of that long winter, Cronin appeared each Saturday Night at the Dialectic Society, in the hall over the sallyport and contributed more than his share in keeping up the spirits of the members of the Class. When it is remembered that practically all social life had been given up by the Class it will be appreciated how much help Cronin was to all of us.

Graduation came at last and Cronin went to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, to join his Regiment. He served two tours of duty there and one at Fort Maginnis, Montana. It was about this time that the War Department was trying out the plan of making one of the skeleton companies in each regiment of Infantry and one skeleton troop in each regiment of Cavalry, into an Indian Company. Young Cronin took charge of one of these companies, on

August 2, 1891, at Camp Poplar River, Montana, an assignment which he held for two years.

He was sent to West Point as instructor in Modern Languages, for a detail of four years, in August, 1893. On his way to take up the duties of this detail he was married to Miss Helen Daisy Hannay, daughter of Colonel John W. Hannay of the Infantry.

Young Cronin was promoted to a 1st Lieutenant, July 15, 1894, and was assigned to the 25th Infantry. In the summer and fall of 1897, he went abroad on leave of absence, for several months. He then joined his Regiment and was made Adjutant at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The Regiment was part of the Santiago expedition, and Cronin distinguished himself in the battle of El Caney and other conflicts leading up to the surrender of Santiago.

In September, 1898, he was invalided to Montauk Point, New York. Having recovered his health, he rejoined his Regiment at Fort Logan, Colorado, March 2, 1899. Three months later he was appointed Major of Volunteers, and assigned to the 33d Volunteer Infantry, which organization he accompanied to the Philippine Islands. Shortly after this, he was made Acting Inspector General of the 7th Brigade which belonged to the 1st Division of the Eight Army Corps. He received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, December 2, 1899 and joined his Regiment, 33d Volunteers, at Vigan. He became Colonel of this regiment, January 9, 1900, and remained there and at Condon for a year, participating in a number of engagements with the insurrectos. He then returned to the United States and was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service, April 17, 1900. Shortly thereafter, he rejoined the 25th Infantry in the Philippines. Two years later his Regiment returned to the United States and arrived at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, for station in August, 1902.

By this time he was Captain Cronin, having reached this grade in the Regular Army on March 2, 1899. As Regimental Adjutant, he accompanied his Regiment to Fort Bliss, Texas. It remained there for four years, and then returned to the Philippines, its first station being at Parang, where it arrived in September, 1907. A year and a half later, Captain Cronin returned to the United States and went to Jefferson Barracks on recruiting service.

In November, 1908, he was appointed a member of the General Staff. While serving on this assignment he was promoted to a majority and placed on duty in the Office of the Chief of Staff in Washington.

In September, 1910, he became a student at the Army War College, graduating a year later. A short tour of duty now followed at Fort Logan H. Roots, after which he again went to the Philippines, arriving there December 1, 1912.

He was five months at Camp Stotsenburg and then went to

Fort Mills for duty. He had three different assignments at the latter post, sandwiched in with two assignments at Fort William McKinley.

On January 2, 1915, he was appointed Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary and served with that organization, part of the time as Acting Chief, until June 8, 1917. Meantime, he had received his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, June 12, 1916, and to Colonel, May 15, 1917. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and returned to the United States, arriving June 8, 1917.

He took command of the Regiment at Fort Snelling, but had not been there long before he was made a Brigadier General in the National Army. This took him to Camp Gordon in August, 1917, where he was assigned to the command of the 163d Infantry Brigade. He conducted the training of this organization during the following winter and took it to France, arriving in May, 1918. The Brigade was first assigned to duty behind the British Lines in Picardy and went into training, preparatory to relieving some of the British in the near future.

The orders of the Division, (except its artillery, which was still undergoing training) were suddenly changed, and it was sent to Lorraine. The Division, including General Cronin's brigade, was to be affiliated in a sector with the 154th French Division. This sector was held at this time by the 26th American Division, which began to withdraw at once.

The 82d Division, assisted by the 154th French Division, gradually carried out the relief, which was completed July 17. The sector was called the Lucey Sector and extended from the Foret du Bois la Pretre to La Lassaniere. The 82d Division, less its artillery, held this part of the line for one month and was then withdrawn and placed in the adjacent right sector called the Marbache Sector. This movement was completed August 18.

The Division, including General Cronin's brigade, participated with great credit in the Saint Mihiel drive. This completed, the Division returned to the Marbache Sector and was placed in the Army reserve, preparatory to the Meuse-Argonne drive. The 163d Brigade remained a part of this reserve till October 2d when it was placed in the Corps Reserve, where it remained till the night of October 8-9. It then joined its own Division, the rest of which was already engaged. The entire Division now made a brilliant advance to the Ravin aux Pierres, where it consolidated its position during the week beginning October 22d. It was then relieved by the 77th and 80th Divisions and assembled in the Argonne Forest, near Champ-Mahuat. Preparations were made in this training area for resuming the attack, but before the call came the Armistice had been signed, and the division then moved to Prauthoy.

General Cronin was honorably discharged as Brigadier Gen-

eral, February 6, 1919, and arrived in the United States with the 87th Division May 26th, 1919.

General Cronin retired at his own request, on August 20, 1926, after more than forty-three years service. He regained his rank of Brigadier General through the provisions of the Act approved June 21, 1930.

General Cronin was very happy in his domestic life and his wife's death several years ago was a sad blow to him. Business matters kept him at San Diego, California, during the last few years of his life but did not prevent his going several times a year to see his various classmates in California. He was thus a strong factor in keeping alive the intense class feeling that has survived the ravages of time in the Class of 1887.

He died August 12, at Governor's Island, New York, while on a visit to his brother-in-law, Colonel Hannay. At his own request, made previous to his demise, his remains were taken back to California, to rest beside those of his wife.

The Class of '87 mourns another beloved comrade gone to his last rest.

The Chief of Staff, General Malin Craig, in a letter to General Cronin's brother-in-law, Col. John R. R. Hannay, Q. M. Corps, U. S. Army, says:

"General Cronin was awarded the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster with the following citations:

'For gallantry in action against Spanish forces, at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898.'

'For gallantry in action in the pursuit of superior forces of the enemy under the insurgent General Tinio, in Northern Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 4, to 18, 1899, through a most dangerous and difficult country, through hardships and exposure, thereby forcing the enemy to liberate twenty-two American prisoners, held by him.'

He was awarded the Purple Heart on account of an award to him of a Meritorious Service Citation for service in command of the 163d Infantry Brigade, while serving as a Brigadier General.

He was commended by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands for his performance of duties as Assistant Chief of Constabulary, from June 15th, 1915 to May 14th, 1917.

General Cronin was a capable and efficient officer of high mental attainments and a pleasing personality. Loyal, conscientious, and keenly interested in his profession, he discharged the many responsibilities entrusted to him with excellent judgment and success and won the respect and esteem of all those with whom he came in contact.

His death is greatly regretted."

N. F. M.

ULYSSES GRANT McALEXANDER

NO. 3226 CLASS OF 1887

Died September 18, 1936, at Portland, Oregon, aged 73 years.



ULYSSES GRANT McALEXANDER was born near Dundas, Minnesota, August 30th, 1864. He was the son of C. P. and Margaret McAlexander, who moved to McPherson, Kansas, some time after his birth. He attended local schools until eighteen years of age and was then given an appointment to the United States Military Academy. He was admitted there as a cadet as of date of July 1st, 1883, two months before his nineteenth birthday.

At West Point, he was popular with the members of his class. He was ambitious and worked very hard to make a record both in good conduct and in his studies. He was involved in about the usual number of pranks against the authorities and the regulations. On one occasion, he and two other classmates got in touch with an enlisted man who was custodian of the boats at Washington Valley, where the Class was at that time taking swimming

lessons. The soldier had given them the low-down as to where to find the key of the boat-house. The result was that Cadet McAlexander and his two classmates ran it to Washington Valley, after supper, got out a boat, and rowed up the river, on a flood tide, to Cold Springs. They went into the town, leaving the boat moored at the wharf. Almost the first person they met was Captain Henry Metcalf, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, who was on duty at the foundry in Cold Springs, as an inspector of Ordnance supplies. He was duly saluted, he being in uniform, as were the cadets. Visions of long terms of punishment, perhaps dismissal, arose as the culprits thought of what would happen when the officer reported them to the superintendent. But they did not know Captain Metcalf. This kind-hearted wonderful man would never have done anything to get a cadet in trouble, if he could possibly avoid it. But the runaways did not know this, then; so they hurried back to their boat. They rowed out into the stream. The flood tide had not yet reached its maximum and they soon discovered, despite all their efforts, that they were going up stream, away from West Point. The three land-lubbers from Kansas, Southern Illinois, and Kentucky, who had never seen a body of water larger than a pond for watering stock, before they went to West Point, were now up against it. They finally worked their way to the West side of the Hudson and were then able to make some headway down stream. When they landed at Washington Valley and put away the boat, they had just twelve minutes left to cover the mile and a quarter that separated them from First Class Camp. They rushed down the West Shore tracks to the tunnel, climbed the cliff encircling the tunnel, and started across the plain. They arrived as the 1st Sergeants reached the letter "Z" on the evening tattoo roll-call. All three were "skinned" for being late but they never minded it, because, not only had they escaped serious punishment, but the record they made sprinting over that course, from Washington Valley to camp, has stood to this day, unchallenged and unbeaten.

Young McAlexander graduated June 11th, 1887, and appeared in McPherson, Kansas, a few days later, in top-hat and Prince Albert coat, to claim the hand of his fiancée, Miss May Skinner. The wedding took place at once.

His first station was at Fort Meade, South Dakota, where he joined the 25th Infantry, September 30th, 1887. He was there for a year and then went to Fort Custer, Montana, for another year. He was at Fort Missoula, Montana, for two years. He then became P. M. S. & T. at the Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained for four years.

Having been promoted 1st Lieutenant, August 16th, 1894, he was assigned to the 13th Infantry and joined his Regiment later, at Governor's Island, New York. Here he remained for three

years. His Regiment was selected as part of the Santiago Expedition, and young McAlexander was with it and distinguished himself on that campaign. Meanwhile he had been appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, and, upon his return from Santiago, he was placed in charge of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, at Governors Island, New York.

Four months later, he was honorably discharged from the Volunteer service and accompanied his Regiment, 13th Infantry, to the Philippines. He was there for two years, but meantime he had received his promotion to a Captaincy in the Regular Army. He was made Regimental Adjutant in 1901, and served as such for the full term of four years. It was while on this duty that he wrote the History of the Thirteenth Infantry, a work which he completed and caused to be published in August, 1905.

From March to October, 1906, he was Aide to General Weston, in the Philippine Islands. He was made a member of the General Staff Corps in August, 1906, and served in that capacity for a year.

He became P. M. S. & T., at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon, in August, 1907, and remained on this duty for four years. On January 19th, 1911, he received his majority and was again assigned to his old Regiment, the 13th Infantry. He accompanied the regiment to the Philippines in 1913 and remained there with it for nearly two years. He was then recalled to the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, as P. M. S. & T. This was in September, 1915, and a year later he received his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, and to Colonel, May 15th, 1917. He was assigned to the 18th Infantry, and a month later the regiment was in France, and he was in charge of its training for entry into the line of battle.

Colonel McAlexander was directed to send his field officers and some of his senior captains to the A. E. F. Staff School which had just been started at Langres. He protested, saying that he could not train his regiment without officers. He was relieved from command and sent to the S. O. S. at Saint Nazaire, with the information that if he could not train the regiment some one would be found who could. This seemed to Colonel McAlexander to be an injustice, but he obeyed orders as a good soldier does, and no one would have ever known from his conduct that he had received what might have been a death blow to his life's work.

He remained on duty as Inspector at Headquarters, Base No. 1, at Saint Nazaire, from January to May, 1918, and was then assigned to command of the 38th Infantry. His opportunity had come at last to show what sort of soldier he was, and he was to demonstrate this in deeds never to be forgotten in the annals of our Country.

Colonel McAlexander's regiment was in the 3d Division which

was attached to a French Corps. Dawn of July 15th, 1918, found the Regiment in line of battle, on the south bank of the Marne, east of Chateau Thierry, in the Valley of the Sumerlin near Mézy. The great German offensive, timed to begin on July 14th, France's Fourth of July, had been postponed, and was really inaugurated by a furious bombardment in the early morning hours of July 15th. As soon as it was daylight, on came the German hosts and drove back the French on the right of McAlexander's position. The 30th U. S. Infantry on his left, fell back a few hours later. The French Corps Commander sent him word that he was at liberty to withdraw his regiment and advised him to do so in order to prevent its capture. But Colonel McAlexander had other ideas. Again the Germans came on, and, as his flanks were now exposed, they were soon attacking him in front and on both flanks. From that day, he was known as the "Rock of the Marne", for he yielded not an inch. Two days later the Germans began their retreat, and for twenty-five days Colonel McAlexander followed them as part of the force which was driving them from one vantage point to another. During these drives he was wounded twice, once on July 16th and once on the 23d, but he never halted until his regiment, exhausted, was drawn out of the line for a much-needed rest.

He was appointed a Brigadier General, August 18th, 1918, and assigned to the command of the 180th Infantry Brigade, 90th Division, a week later.

As commander of this Brigade, he participated in the drives of the Aisne, the Champagne-Marne, Saint Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne. At Saint Mihiel, the Brigade specially distinguished itself under his leadership, and the same is true of its operations in the Meuse-Argonne from October 23d to November 11th. It was his brigade which made the initial attack for the 90th Division on November 1st, and carried it forward for substantial gains through November 2d. The Brigade, as part of the Division, was in line, prepared to continue the attack, when news of the signing of the Armistice brought hostilities to a close. A few days later the Division continued the advance to the Rhine and became part of the Army of Occupation.

After the World War, General McAlexander received many honors from the men of the 180th Brigade, which was composed largely of troops from the Lone Star State. He was voted a citizen of the State of Texas and his men had a life-sized portrait painted of him, for presentation to the Texas Legislature, and also had a bust made of him by a distinguished sculptor, Monsieur Copini. The American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars have named posts after him. The State of Oregon has also heaped many honors upon him, and he was once a candidate for Governor of that commonwealth, but was not elected.

He was made a Brigadier General in the Regular Army, July 3d, 1920, and Major General, July 21st, 1924. As his wounds had been bothering him a good deal, he retired for disability contracted in line of duty, the day after he was appointed a Major General.

General McAlexander was twice a graduate of the Army War College. The first time was in 1907, and later he took the post-war course, graduating a second time in 1920. He received both the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal from our Government, as well as the decoration of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palms from the French Government. The Italian Government gave him the Croce di Guerra.

Shortly after General McAlexander's retirement, Mrs. McAlexander passed away. He was then located in Newport, Oregon, where he had established a home. Several years later, December 5th, 1928, he married Miss Grace Palmer Craig. Two years after this, he and Mrs. McAlexander started on a journey around the world. While away on this, his Class had its Reunion to celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary of its graduation. General McAlexander could not very well return for this, but he did send a most remarkable letter to his classmates. He stated that he had been but recently in Rome and Carthage and in those two cities, in his imagination, he communicated with his classmates, some still alive and other long since dead. His letter was a masterpiece and copies of it were attached to the report of the reunion and sent to those members of the Class who had not been able to attend. It was enjoyed very much by all and occasioned much favorable comment from members of the Class. The part which related to his contact with classmates among the ruins of ancient Carthage was particularly inspiring and amusing.

General McAlexander lost his second wife several months before his death. He, himself, passed away on September 18th, 1936. His old friends of Oregon gave him a very imposing funeral at Portland, Oregon. Among the Honorary Pall-bearers was a classmate, General Charles H. Martin, Governor of Oregon. National Guard troops and the 7th Infantry from Vancouver Barracks, as well as a number of civic organizations, participated.

In his will, he had stated that he wanted his remains to rest in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C., after his death. He was interred there with full military honors, September 26th, 1936. The pall-bearers were General Frederick W. Coleman, U. S. Army, and seven of his classmates, residing in and about the City of Washington.

His son, Mr. Perry H. McAlexander, living in Washington, D. C., survives him.

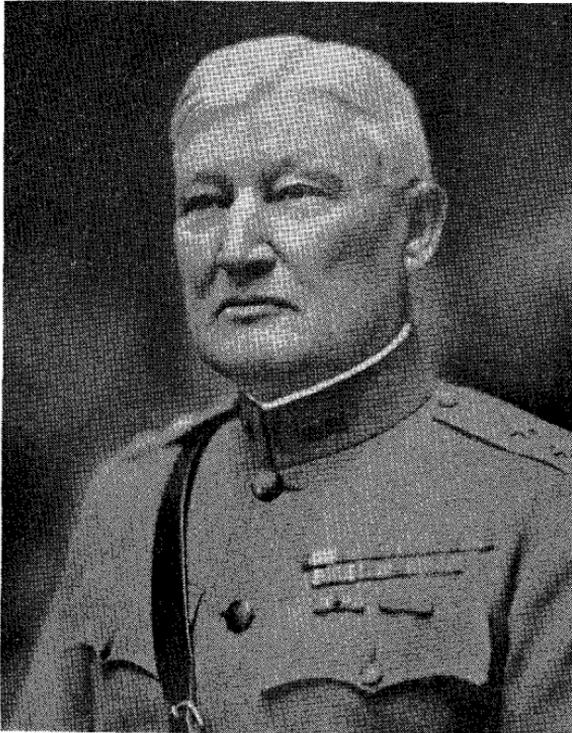
Thus passes to his last and greatest reward, the "Rock of the Marne".

N. F. M.

EDMUND WITTENMYER

NO. 3228 CLASS OF 1887

Died July 3, 1937, at Washington, D. C., aged 75 years.



EDMUND WITTENMYER was born in Buford, Ohio, April 25, 1862, and attended the country schools in the vicinity of his home. He taught school at West Union, Ohio, until he was twenty-one years of age. He was appointed to West Point about this time and was admitted to the U. S. Military Academy, as of date of July 1, 1883. He stood 55 in his class at graduation four years later. He was assigned to the Infantry, and the last week in September, 1883, found him, with his classmates, Slavens, McClure, and Paxton on the same train, leaving Saint Louis, on his way to his first army station. At Las Vegas, New Mexico, the four were joined by another classmate, Hersey, who had early taken unto himself a bride from his native state of Maine and had been honeymooning at Las Vegas Hot Springs.

This was the first Class Reunion of the Class of 1887, and none enjoyed it more than young Wittenmyer. He and the Herseys left the party at Albuquerque, the latter to go to Fort Mojave, the worst post in Arizona Territory, and the former to San Diego, then but little more than a village. The other three members of the party went to various posts in the southern part of Arizona Territory.

Wittenmyer was at San Diego almost five years. Later, he attended the Infantry and Cavalry School at Ft. Leavenworth, from which he graduated in June, 1895. He became First Lieutenant, November 27, 1894, and this promotion took him to the 15th Infantry, Fort Sheridan, Illinois. The regiment soon moved to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and Wittenmyer served several months there as Regimental Quartermaster and almost two years as Regimental Adjutant. When the Spanish-American War broke out, he was, much to his disappointment, sent with his company to garrison Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, and did not get to Cuba until January, 1899. He soon received his captaincy and a few months later was transferred back to the 15th Infantry, which organization returned to the United States in July, 1900. Meanwhile, Captain Wittenmyer had again been appointed Regimental Adjutant. The Regiment was ordered to China, via Manila, arriving August 16, 1900, as part of the China Relief Expedition in the Boxer Rebellion. Captain Wittenmyer returned to Manila in command of Company D, 15th Infantry, and took station at Legaspi, December 24, 1900. He served at various stations in the Philippine Islands and in a number of expeditions against insurgents, until February 3, 1902, when he was detailed in the Pay Department.

He served as Paymaster in Manila for more than a year and then returned to the United States, April, 1903, and was placed on duty in the office of the Paymaster General, Washington, D. C. The next two years were spent in various offices as Paymaster until his detail expired, when he was assigned to the 5th Infantry and joined it at Plattsburg Barracks, March, 1906. His Regiment being detailed as part of the Cuban Army of Pacification, he accompanied it to Cuba, October, 1906, remaining more than two years.

He was a member of the initial General Staff Corps eligible list and was selected for duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, February 5, 1910. He served in this capacity for more than a year. The detached service law compelled him to return to duty with troops March 3, 1911.

He became Major of Infantry, February 15, 1911, and was assigned to the 27th Infantry.

He was with his regiment at Texas City in 1913 and six months later went to Cuba as Military Adviser and Attache. He remained there until he was appointed Brigadier General August 5, 1917,

and assigned to the 153d Infantry Brigade, 77th Division. While in Cuba, he had been promoted successively to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel.

His Division arrived in France in June, 1918, and relieved the 42d Division in the Baccarat Sector. The Division later moved successively to the Vesle Sector and the Meuse-Argonne Sector and after an offensive in the former sector was part of the American force which attacked, on September 26th, in the latter sector, and continued the offensive until October 10th. Meanwhile, on October 1st General Wittenmyer had been appointed Major General, and he assumed command of the 7th Division on October 26th. The Division was in defensive sector until November 10th and then took part in the offensive launched on that day. The armistice brought an end to this attack.

For his services in France, he received the D. S. M., the following being the citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as brigade commander in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and as division commander in the the final operations in the Toul Sector and, in both capacities, by his untiring efforts and breadth of vision, proved himself to be an able leader".

The French Government gave him the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm.

General Wittenmyer returned to the United States with his Division in May, 1919, and then, being returned to the grade of Colonel, served as Chief of Staff of the Ninth Corps Area for two years and a half. He was then appointed Brigadier General in the Regular Army and was assigned to the command of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, where he was serving when he was retired at his own request, after more than forty years of active service, August 9, 1923. He became a Major General on the retired list by the act approved June 21, 1930.

Since retirement, General Wittenmyer has lived with his sister-in-law and family near Peebles, Ohio, and has farmed his own estate near Lawshe, Ohio. More than a year ago, not feeling well, he decided to go to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas. Here, it was discovered that he had a malignant infection, and his left arm was amputated at the shoulder in an effort to save him. It was too late, however, and, though he lingered on for a year and a half with great fortitude and a firm determination to get well, it was not to be, and he succumbed on July 3d, 1937, at Walter Reed General Hospital.

General Wittenmyer never married. He is survived by a num-

ber of nephews. One nephew, Honorable John E. Wittenmyer, who was present at his funeral, is a member of the Ohio State Legislature, and resides at West Union, Ohio. One brother, Dr. Charles Wittenmyer and four other nephews, Paul, C. C., J. L., and L. D. Wittenmyer, survive him.

General Wittenmyer was very popular with his classmates, who called him "Wit". He was of a kindly and genial disposition, ever ready to extend a helping hand to a friend. He was inclined to be reticent and for that reason was never disposed to push himself into the limelight. The honors bestowed upon him were deserved and due only to his own merit and achievements. These honors he won by honest and faithful service, since he left West Point a half century ago.

He was interred at Arlington National Cemetery, July 7, 1937, with full military honors. Among the honorary pall-bearers were General Malin Craig, General Edgar Conley, and five of his classmates.

The Class of '87 has lost another one of its gallant soldiers and true friends.

N. F. M.

JOHN PAUL RYAN

NO. 3265 CLASS OF 1888

Died May 3, 1936, at San Francisco, California, aged 69 years.



JOHN PAUL RYAN was born at Brooklyn, New York, April 24, 1867, the son of William A. and Mary Ryan. He was educated in Brooklyn schools and business college and entered West Point on September 1, 1884, the youngest member of his class.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the 3rd Cavalry and joined the regiment at Fort Clark, Texas; from there he was sent to Del Rio to command a company of Indian Scouts and patrol the Mexican Border, where they maintained law and order "West of the Pecos" with the assistance and cooperation of the famous and notorious Texan, Judge Roy Bean.

He was then assigned to Fort Brown during the Garza Revolution and saw much service in the field, patrolling the Rio

Grande. In June, 1893 the regiment marched from Texas to the Indian Territory. On arrival at Fort Sill his troop was assigned to duty to assist in the opening of the Cherokee Strip, a service which presented many hardships together with interesting and thrilling events. In September, 1893 he was ordered to the Cavalry and Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth, from which he was an honor graduate in June, 1895. In September, 1895 he was assigned to Troop F, 3rd Cavalry, at Fort Ethan Allen and during his service there assisted in training the first military show troop in the service.

He was promoted 1st Lieut. of Cavalry on May 20, 1896, and joined the 6th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Virginia. He served with Troop H, 6th Cavalry, throughout the Spanish American War. The troop was assigned as General Brooke's Headquarters Guard at Chicamagua Park in May, 1898 and sailed for Puerto Rico, July, 1898, remaining there until November of the same year.

On the return of the Army from Puerto Rico Ryan was assigned to Fort Riley where he served until June, 1899. He went from Fort Riley to Boise Barracks, Idaho. He then was promoted Captain of the 6th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was stationed at Taal and Calamba, P. I. During this period his troop was part of the Third Brigade under command of Gen. J. Franklin Bell and took a prominent part in the pursuit and capture of Malvar, the last of the Philippine Insurgent commanders. He was detailed instructor in Military Art at the Infantry and Cavalry Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, September, 1903. In September, 1907, he joined his regiment in San Francisco and again took command of Troop H and was sent to Camp Overton, Jolo, P. I. and was also detailed Quartermaster at that station.

In September, 1908 he was ordered to Fort Bayard where he remained until May, 1909, when he was detailed Constructing Quartermaster at Boise Barracks, Idaho. In March, 1910, he was detailed Regimental Quartermaster of the 6th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines and served on the Mexican Border in Arizona until 1911. He was promoted to Major, 6th Cavalry, February 12, 1912, and detailed to the School of Equitation at Fort Riley, Kansas. At the end of the course he returned to Fort Des Moines to command the 2nd Squadron of the Regiment. In August, 1912 he was detailed as a student officer of the Army War College at Washington, D. C.

On January 1, 1904, he was retired for disability contracted in line of duty. He was recalled to active duty on January 11, 1916, and detailed on the Staff of Governor Hiram Johnson with the National Guard of California. During that period he perfected the organization, throughout the State, of the California High

School Cadets, which at that time was under the control of the National Guard.

In September, 1917, he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nevada, at Reno, where he also commanded the Student Army Training Corps during the period of the World War. He received his promotion to the grade of Lieut. Colonel on the retired list on July 9, 1918, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, Retired, on May 7, 1919. His services at the University of Nevada terminated on September 15, 1928; at the time of his death the tribute paid by that institution bespeaks the regard in which he was held:

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

Office of the Registrar

Resolutions on the Death of Colonel J. P. Ryan

We pay this brief tribute to our former colleague and friend, Colonel John Paul Ryan, who died Sunday, May 3, 1936.

For eleven years Colonel Ryan served the University of Nevada as Professor and Head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics. Upon his retirement in 1928 he was appointed Professor Emeritus and he maintained an active personal interest in all the affairs of the University up to the time of his death.

As a teacher Colonel Ryan exercised the finest kind of influence upon the development and character of our young men. He brought to his work the knowledge and devotion that had come to him from years of service in the Army here and in the Philippines. By precept and example he stressed the best in Military and National ideals. His wide interests, his broad culture, his human tolerance, his sympathies, his sense of humor, and his many lovable personal traits endeared him to his associates in the Faculty, to the townspeople, and to the students who had the privilege of knowing him.

He loved the University. With never tiring enjoyment he watched its development from smaller to greater size, from effectiveness to greater effectiveness. Not a stone went into a new building nor a shrub into the growing beauty of the college campus but he knew of it and found pleasure in it. He was not only the friend of us his companions in teaching but he had a sympathetic and constant interest in the welfare of the students.

Whoever came in touch with Colonel Ryan at once recognized in him that fine type, the scholar-gentleman. He was a truly cultured man. There were no bounds in his interests. He turned his disciplined, active mind to every field that man's intelligence has explored, eager for knowledge and quick to assimilate it. How easily and how pleasurably he could share his well

formulated ideas with his companions. There are few who could equal him in the grasp of his thought and the charm of his conversation. He loved not only companionship but the desert and the mountains as well. To these he belonged by virtue of sympathy and understanding.

Those of us who had the privilege of intimacy with Colonel Ryan knew something of the rare affection which bound together the members of his family in beautiful devotion. We knew the constancy of his friendship. We could understand how there came to those who survived him, from men high in authority, messages of appreciation of his services to his country and of his lovable qualities as a man.

The University must accept his loss with sorrow. But our grief is less because of the rich memories of the wise and genial friend of all, our colleague, Colonel Ryan.

ALBERT E. HILL,
PETER FRANDSEN,
JOHN W. HALL,
*Committee of the
University Faculty.*

Colonel Ryan died May 3, 1936, at the Letterman Hospital. Funeral Services were held at the Presidio Catholic Chapel. Interment was in the Presidio Cemetery with full military honors, and he rests under the shadow of the flag that he served and loved.

Colonel Ryan was married at West Point, January 22, 1897, to Katharine Torney, who survives him. He is also survived by three children, John Torney Ryan, Mrs. Albert E. Harris, and Mary Torney Ryan.

General Craig's tribute to his memory was the following:

Throughout the many years of his service both as an active and as a retired officer, Colonel Ryan displayed a high sense of responsibility and conscientious devotion to duty. An able officer of sound judgment, well versed in his profession, he efficiently performed the duties assigned him. His death is deeply regretted.

His ideal in life was his Alma Mater, and many young officers of the service were influenced by his example and teaching, in their choice of a military career.

T. R.

CHESTER HARDING

NO. 3285 CLASS OF 1889

*Died November 11, 1936, at Whitinsville, Massachusetts,
aged 69 years.*



CRANDSON of one of the first American portrait painters to gain distinction and recognition abroad, for whom he was named, and son of an engineer who saw service during the Civil War, Chester Harding was born at Enterprise, Mississippi, December 31, 1866. He was the younger of two sons born to Horace and Eliza Proctor Gould Harding. His brother, William P. G. Harding became one of the leading bankers of the South and, upon formation of the Federal Reserve Board, was called by President Wilson to become first a member of the original board and later its governor.

Shortly after his birth, Chester Harding's parents moved to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where they remained until after his father's retirement from his position as a civilian engineer under the U. S. Engineer Department at Large.

Of his early education it is known that General Harding's father supplemented the local primary schooling available with instruction of his own to the extent that, at a comparatively early age, General Harding was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1884 with a degree in Engineering. As is the case with so many of West Point's graduates, little is known of the motives which prompted him to consider a military career. Suffice it to say that, after obtaining employment in a Tuscaloosa bank in a minor capacity, General Harding won a competitive examination held for an appointment to the Military Academy. He entered the Military Academy as a member of the Class of 1889, which knew him as "Chet".

A classmate has written the following of his cadet record:

"From his arrival at West Point in June, 1885, the high personal qualities of Chester Harding were evident to all who came in contact with him. His dignity of character, his forbearance toward others, his deliberate and patient attitude in all his discussions with his classmates soon earned for him a reputation for unusually calm and safe judgment. More and more this commanded his classmates' deep respect. Throughout his life these same qualities shone brilliantly. Probably no other cadet in his class was so affectionately regarded and highly esteemed for his warm sympathy, noble character, fair judgment, and earnest desire to help and advise those in trouble.

"All the four years of his West Point life he was invariably elected Class President, a mark not alone of popularity but of faith in his high character. As president of the Class, he never allowed his judgment to be swayed by sudden excess of emotion in others. If painful measures had to be taken, he never hesitated. His guidance was largely responsible for the remarkable record made by the Class of '89 at the Military Academy.

"He rose quickly to his position in the group of best students and maintained it all through the course, graduating four in a class of forty-eight. The prizes of military rank in the cadet battalion were also his. He was appointed Corporal, Quartermaster-Sergeant, and Battalion Quartermaster in the three years following Plebe year."

Upon graduation, General Harding was commissioned an additional Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and was assigned to duty at the Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, (now Fort Totten), New York, where, in addition to service with the Engineer Battalion stationed at that post, he became a student in those courses prescribed at the time to equip newly-commissioned engineer officers for their future duties with the Corps of Engineers. In spite of the continued schooling coming so soon

after the four years at West Point, these were happy days for the small group of young officers who had known each other so well at the Military Academy. These days served also to initiate friendships and contacts which General Harding prized highly throughout the remainder of his life.

On completion of the course at Willets Point, in 1892, General Harding was ordered to duty as assistant to the officer in charge of river and harbor improvement in Chicago. In 1894 he went to similar duty in connection with the Mississippi River in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri. While here he was married July 15, 1895, to Flora Krum, daughter of Judge Chester H. and Elizabeth Harrington Cutter Krum of St. Louis.

In 1896 after a short tour of duty in the Office, Chief of Engineers, General Harding reported to West Point as an instructor in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering, where he remained until 1899. His tour at West Point included temporary duty during the summer of 1898 at Newport, Rhode Island, where he was in immediate charge of the installation of the submarine mine defenses ordered for the protection of Narragansett Bay during the Spanish-American War.

Upon his relief from West Point he was ordered to Grand Rapids, Michigan, as District Engineer, in charge of river and harbor improvements on the east shore of Lake Michigan. In 1901 he went to Washington, D. C., as Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner. While on this duty, in 1904, he was placed in charge of the construction of the Municipal Building, which houses the District Government.

Next followed, in 1906, assignment as Instructor, Department of Civil Engineering, at the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D. C. However, in the summer of 1907 his services in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal were requested by General Goethals, and General Harding soon initiated thirteen years of duty with that engineering project.

He arrived in the Canal Zone in August, 1907, and was assigned by General Goethals as Division Engineer of the Gatun Locks Division under the then Department of Lock and Dam Construction of the Isthmian Canal Commission. In this capacity he was resident engineer in charge of the construction of the Gatun Locks and Dam. The work during this period embraced the lock excavation, the studies and design of the construction plant for the building of the lock structure, the foundation studies, and the beginning of the construction of the Gatun Dam.

In July, 1908, the Department of Locks and Dam Construction under the Commission was abolished, and Major General (then Major) William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, one of the Commissioners, was appointed Division Engineer of the newly-formed territorial Atlantic Division which comprised all canal and struc-

ture operations from the Atlantic entrance at Colon south for a distance of about twenty-three miles, as well as the marine shops and drydock at Cristobal and the procurement of sand and crushed rock from the coast east of Colon for the concrete work of the locks. Under the new organization at Gatun General Harding was appointed Assistant Division Engineer, in which capacity he served until he left the Isthmus in 1913. During this period he was in direct charge of the administrative office of the Division Engineer and to General Harding reported the resident engineers of the locks and the dam, and the office engineer. During the last two years of his tour, he was in direct charge of all dredging operations of the Division and the construction of the breakwaters at the Atlantic entrance to the canal. Of General Harding's service with the Canal during this and a later period comes the following statement from a civilian engineer who was among the first party of Americans to reach the Isthmus in 1904 and who remained with the canal until after its successful completion:

"Apart from Chester Harding's technical and administrative accomplishments, yet contributing in no small measure to his great success in his official capacities, was his deep and sympathetic understanding of the psychology of personnel. He was the first Army officer, following the so-called civil regime of 1904 to 1907, to be placed in direct charge at Gatun of a great organization of civilian engineers. He at once won their loyalty and respect throughout all grades, and many hundreds of young Americans early came to look upon him not only as a great chief but, to them more important, as a personal friend and comrade. His genuine interest and personal association in the numerous activities of the Canal organizations apart from Canal duties endeared him to all. He will always be thought of by the rank and file, as well as the civilian officers of the various organizations, as a real leader and above all a distinguished and kindly gentleman whom all took pride in calling a real friend. To one who was a part of the early civilian organization, and first reported to him in 1907, upon his arrival upon the Isthmus, and continued in close official association with him until 1916, there can be no more outstanding character in the human and personal attributes of a great man than Chester Harding. . . ."

"I saw and was in some degree a part of most of the organizations throughout the twelve years of canal construction. I am sure I personally knew the real thoughts and opinions of the great mass of civilian employees as well as anyone, and what I have written is I am sure a true reflection, in a limited degree, of the respect, admiration, and personal feel-

ings of all the members of the Isthmian Canal organization for him."

In February, 1913, General Harding was ordered to Washington to become Engineer Commissioner, a task for which he was eminently fitted by reason of his previous assignment in that office from 1901 to 1906 as assistant. However, after a year and a half in Washington, he went back to the Canal to be appointed Assistant to the Governor, General Goethals. Shortly after his arrival he was appointed Engineer of Maintenance in which capacity he was in charge of all direct operations of the canal and was acting Governor during the Governor's absence. Upon General Goethals' retirement, General Harding was appointed Governor of the Panama Canal by President Wilson, January 11, 1917, and became President of the Panama Railroad Company in March of the same year. He served as Governor until the spring of 1921, when he retired to private life. Appointed a Colonel, Corps of Engineers, in May, 1917, in which grade he served most of his term as Governor, he was placed upon the retired list at his own request in March, 1920, with the rank of Brigadier General under the provisions of the Act of March, 1915, by which army officers who had served three years or more with the Canal during the construction days were permitted to retire with an increase of one grade in rank. Although thus retired, he remained with the Canal as Governor until the spring of 1921.

The reason for General Harding's recall to the Canal in 1914, and for his selection as successor to General Goethals as Governor may be found in the following quotation from Joseph Bucklin Bishop's biography of General Goethals, "Goethals, Genius of the Panama Canal." Speaking of the closing days of General Goethals' service with the Canal the biography says:

"Goethals had long since chosen the man who was to succeed him as Governor: Colonel Chester Harding of the Corps of Engineers. . . .

"Colonel Harding", declared a confidential memorandum for the Secretary of War, August 22, 1914, 'is eminently fitted for the position of Governor . . . on account . . . of the mature judgment with which he treats all questions, and the lack of friction and the ease with which he deals with all classes and kinds of people.

"If Colonel Harding is chosen for this position, it is unquestionably a fact that the Panama Canal matters would be carried on with the least amount of trouble and worry to both yourself and the president."

While the author of the foregoing memorandum is not known, the biography concludes, with reference to it:

"Indorsing this statement, Goethals observed: 'Harding has the ideal qualifications . . .'"

Though he was justly pleased that he had been entrusted with the leadership of the government and operation of the waterway which had been the dream of nations for centuries his term as Governor was not without its trials and disappointments. He was present after the successful opening of the Canal to witness the havoc wrought in Gaillard Cut by the slides which at times seemed destined to frustrate the hopes of the American people for the future of the Canal. He also saw his country enter the World War and knew the bitter disappointment of being denied active participation, for he was told, that, by reason of his intimate knowledge of and long experience with the Canal, his services with it could not safely be spared, and, in continuing them he would best fulfill his duty to his country during this crisis. Speaking of this period, his principal assistant at the time, a civilian engineer now a member of a well-known firm of consultants in New York, has written:

"I was much pleased to receive from Governor Harding an offer to become Engineer of Maintenance of the Panama Canal under his direction, to succeed Lieut. Colonel J. J. Morrow, who at the time had been ordered to France. I accepted this offer and remained Engineer of Maintenance throughout the War period.

"During that time, of course, I had daily contacts with Governor Harding and was able to appreciate not only his great administrative ability but also his outstanding courage and absolutely uniform justice to all who were under him or otherwise came in touch with him. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the managerial difficulties resulting from operating the Canal during the War. The Governor's record of such handling is itself a monument to his ability.

"What is not generally realized, however, is that he was able to operate the Canal successfully during the war period in spite of the fact that he lost important heads of departments and bureaus at recurring intervals. In some cases, important men volunteering for over-seas service had to be replaced two or three times. I do not recall the number of men in the Canal service who left to enter the Army or Navy, but I think there were four or five hundred, and I know the Governor, regardless of the inconvenience to him and regardless of the resulting difficulties in the operation of the Canal, never refused a single man who wished to do war service. In spite of the great number of replacements, he carried on his important work without a serious hitch of any kind.

“During this period of strain, the Governor was not only always uniformly considerate and unfailing in his governmental duties, but set an example of industry to the entire organization which at times numbered about 20,000 employees.

* * * * *

“Looking back now after twenty years, I realize more than ever that Governor Harding’s success was due not only to his great professional ability and the uniform loyalty he received from all his assistants, especially the heads of the various departments, but also the fact that he engendered in his organization the principles that assured success.”

Referring to the increased difficulties brought on by the War, an early Canal employee, who was one of the department heads during this period, says:

“These are but a few of the important tasks suddenly added by the declaration of war to his regular duties as Governor. All of these tasks were accomplished, and all of his duties were performed in a manner reflecting high credit on the Corps of Engineers and proving his ability to meet and solve difficult problems involving foresight, diplomacy, courage and character. The loyalty and efficiency of the civilian organization were maintained through his efforts at the same high degree that prevailed during the construction period. His ability, courage and integrity were recognized throughout the organization he directed.”

Another department head and early employee, quoted before in this memoir, sums up General Harding’s service with the Canal as follows:

“General Harding’s official activities in the construction of the Canal and his eminently successful administration as Governor during the first four years of commercial operation, fixes his place in canal history as the outstanding associate of General Goethals and the man who first demonstrated in operation to the marine world the soundness of the conception and execution of the unprecedented engineering structures involved in the completed canal.”

With his official career at an end, General Harding took up his residence at Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, where he soon entered upon an activity which he had half jokingly and half seriously considered all his life. Possessing more than ordinary talent and an inherent love for the work, which he undoubtedly inherited from his paternal grandfather, he had always sketched and painted for his own amusement. Now with the time available in which to indulge his hobby, he decided to study portrait painting

seriously, and after two years of experimenting at Vineyard Haven he spent the winter of 1923-1924 in Boston where he entered the studio of Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Brown. Much encouraged with his progress and now deeply interested in his new "profession" he went to Paris in the fall of 1924 and entered the Académie of Monsieur Delacluse in rue Notre Dame des Champs. His teacher had been a pupil of Carolus Duran when Sargent was a student in the same atelier. He spent the following winter in Boston and returned the next winter to M. Delacluse in Paris. He remained abroad until 1928 during which time he painted and travelled, visiting chiefly Italy, France, and London.

Back in the United States late in 1928, except for several winters spent in portrait painting in Birmingham, Alabama, and New Orleans, he lived continuously at Vineyard Haven until his death. During these years he entered into the life of his adopted community and painted many successful portraits. Among these he painted, for West Point, portraits of Generals D. C. Buell and Lyon which are hanging in Cullum Hall; of General Goethals, Colonel Roy E. Stuart, former Professor of Drawing, and Colonel Charles P. Echols, former Professor of Mathematics, which may be seen in the Library. He painted another portrait of General Goethals which is now hanging in the Administration Building of the Panama Canal. In addition to the foregoing, he has left portraits of Colonel G. J. Fiebeger, former Professor of Engineering, Generals J. J. Morrow and M. L. Walker, former Governors of the Panama Canal, as well as those of his family, many friends, and a self-portrait.

Apparently in the best of health, General Harding passed away suddenly early on the morning of November 11, 1936, at Whitinsville, Massachusetts, while enroute with Mrs. Harding for the winter at Hot Springs, Arkansas. In keeping with what he would have wished, he was buried at Arlington National Cemetery on November 14, 1936, with simple military honors with the members of his family, his classmates, relatives, and friends about him. All of his classmates then in Washington, nine in all, acted as his honorary pall-bearers. Besides his widow, he is survived by two sons, Major Horace Harding, Field Artillery, and Captain Chester K. Harding, Corps of Engineers, and a daughter, Katharine (Mrs. William Riley Deeble). He leaves four grandsons.

In announcing his death, the Chief of Engineers stated:

"In his long and distinguished career General Harding showed himself to be an officer and gentleman of high ability; sterling integrity and unflinching loyalty to his Corps and to his country."

In a letter to Mrs. Harding, the acting Chief of Staff wrote:

“General Harding was an able Engineer Officer of high professional attainments. He performed every duty with characteristic zeal and efficiency and was at all times found equal to the important and responsible positions in which he was placed during his long and honorable military career. His death is deeply regretted.”

It is difficult to do justice to General Harding's character and personality. Two things were predominantly apparent in his make-up, his creed that the right of any matter was all to be considered and his respect for the prerogatives of his fellow man. He admired success won by sincere, honest effort. His heroes in his own profession, in history, in public life, in painting, and in other fields of endeavor were all those who gained their success through those means. Thus constituted, it was only natural that he put into everything he undertook his whole effort and gave to his superiors and to those under him his entire loyalty and support. Along with his understanding of the seriousness of life's business, he was able to enjoy its pleasures. He was possessed of a keen sense of humor and never failed to add to the fun and enjoyment of those about him. Ever mindful of their interests, he enjoyed a wide circle of friends whose affection and loyalty he cherished. He was deeply devoted to his family and spared none of the means at his disposal to give it all possible advantages and a happy, contented home-life. Always loving and kind, he set an example of cheerfulness, patience and strength of character which will never be forgotten by his children.

As an old friend and associate of his has stated, “he was a man of many facets”. In addition to his love of painting, he had a deep appreciation of good music, and of all that was best in literature and of the stage. He was not without talent in any of these arts, having at one time taught himself to play the violin; always able to express himself well in writing he once had thought of making writing his vocation;—and in later years he showed a flare for acting. During his Panama days he was a tennis enthusiast and was never so happy as when actively engaged on the court. An excellent chess player, he always enjoyed any knotty problem or puzzle.

The following estimate of him has been written by a former Professor of Engineering under whom he served as an instructor at the Military Academy:

“My close acquaintance with General Harding began in 1896 when he reported to me as instructor. . . . As adversaries at the chess board we soon formed a friendship which continued throughout his life. It was my good fortune to see him often while he was engaged on the Panama Canal and later when he retired and was living at Vineyard Haven, Mass. As an officer of the Corps of Engineers he was a loyal

assistant, an accomplished engineer, and an exceptional executive. As a friend he was warm-hearted and true. As a companion he had a delightful personality with a keen sense of humor and tastes which covered a wide range—engineering, art, literature.”

General Harding truly lived the motto of his Alma Mater. He was proud to have been one of her sons. The following poem, written by him after attending an organ recital at West Point during the 25th reunion of his class, expresses his own understanding of the debt he felt all graduates owe their Alma Mater:

*This is the thought that came to me,
As the organ's peal rolled down to me
With solemn sound and resonant wave
That filled the Chapel's vaulted nave,—
This is the thought that came to me,
What have I done, West Point, for thee,
What have I done for thee?*

*I thought of the fight when the leaden hail
Made men falter and tremble and quail,
And a man was needed to make them stand
And do their duty, and save the command;
And this is the answer the organ gave:
That did'st thou do, my son, for me,
That did'st thou do for me.*

*I remembered the ache and the throbbing pain
Of wasted body and fever-racked brain,
And the burning heat of the tropic sun
That shone on the work that had to be done;
And this is the answer the organ breathed:
That did'st thou do, my son, for me,
That did'st thou do for me.*

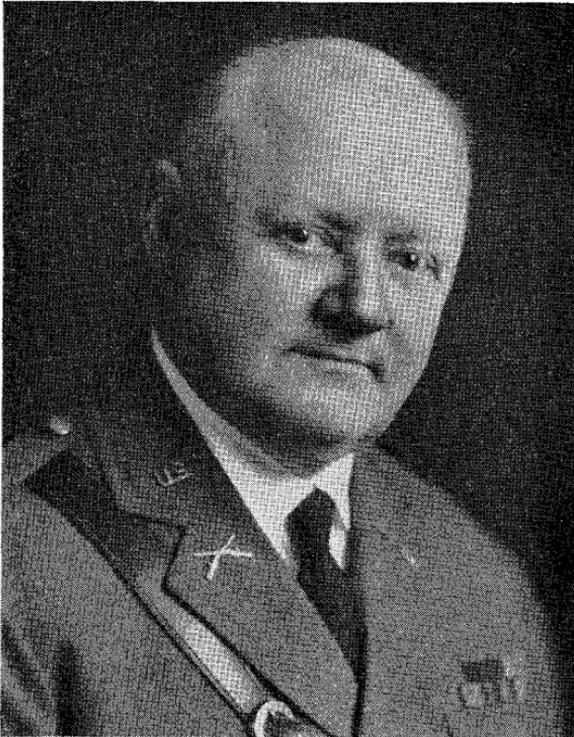
*I thought of the years of dreary grind,
Of dull routine for body and mind.
When I felt there was naught to lose or gain
And the life I led seemed all in vain;
And this is the answer the organ breathed:
That did'st thou do, my son, for me,
That did'st thou do for me.*

*I remembered the day temptation came
To do a wrong and forget the shame;
When I kept the shield of honor bright
And turned from evil and did the right;
And this is the answer the organ gave:
That did'st thou do, my son, for me,
That did'st thou do for me.*

WILLIS ULINE

NO. 3374 CLASS OF 1890

Died August 27, 1935, at Washington, D. C., aged 69 years.



WITH the death of Willis Uline, the Academy and the Army lost a man of whom we were justly proud. Willis Uline was born at St. Charles, Missouri, September 17, 1865. After attending grade and high schools in Indiana he was appointed to the Military Academy, July 1, 1886. Upon graduation he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 12th Infantry, which was then on frontier duty.

With the 12th Infantry Lieutenant Uline served in the campaigns against the Sioux Indians in 1890 and 1891. After graduating from the Infantry-Cavalry School in 1897 he rejoined his regiment and at the outbreak of the War with Spain went with it to Cuba. In the attack against the Spanish forces at Santiago,

July 1, 1898, he so distinguished himself that he was awarded the Silver Star for his gallantry in action.

Transferred to the Philippines, Uline campaigned against the Insurrectos and was wounded at Angeles, August 19, 1899. For being wounded in active service he was awarded the Purple Heart.

After the insurrection, Colonel Uline served three tours in the Philippines, the last one, from 1923 to 1925, as commanding officer of the 31st Infantry. After his return to the United States he was on duty with the organized reserves in Kansas City until he was retired for physical disability, February 1, 1928.

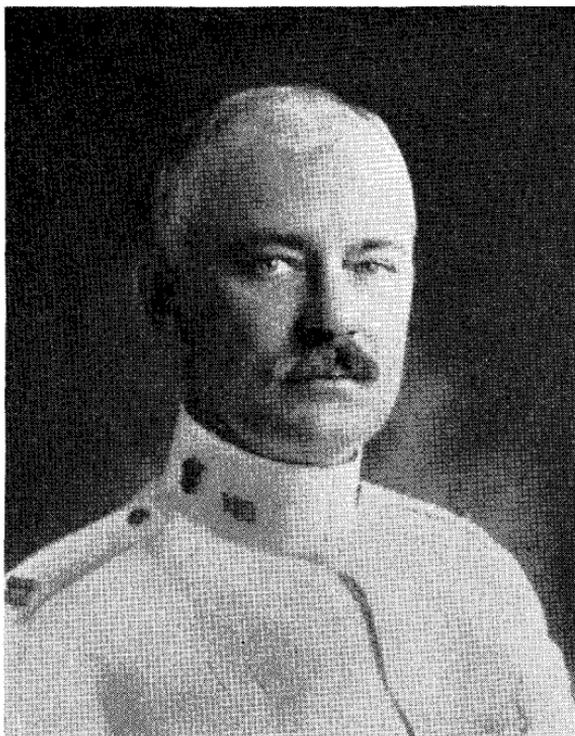
Colonel Uline died at Walter Reed General Hospital on August 27, 1935. His wife, Lou Taylor Uline, to whom he was married December 16, 1896, preceded him in death. His three daughters, Mrs. Charles M. Busbee, and Mrs. Carnes B. Lee, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. W. R. Cooke of Long Beach, California, and five grandchildren, John Taylor Busbee, Willis Uline Busbee, Susan Jane Lee, Cynthia Jane Cooke, and Carolyn Lou Cooke, survive.

Secretary, Association of Graduates.

ELMER LINDSLEY

NO. 3411 CLASS OF 1891

Died November 6, 1936, at Ambler, Pennsylvania, aged 69 years.



COLONEL ELMER LINDSLEY, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William St. John Gould Lindsley, was born at Walton, New York, on November 13, 1866.

Among the schools which he attended was the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, New York, where he taught for one year after his graduation. His future wife was also a student there, but they did not meet until later.

We first made Lindsley's acquaintance in "beast barracks" in June, 1887. Just why we of '91 dubbed him "Squire" escapes memory at this time; possibly it was because of his kindly, almost fatherly bearing, for he was always a quiet and friendly soul, with a gracious greeting for everyone. His modest and courteous personality made him a prime favorite in his class and throughout the Corps of Cadets, and "Squire" he became, and so remained to his friends during his entire career.

Squire would have made a good infantry officer, for walking was one of his favorite pastimes as a cadet—in fact he devoted

many a Saturday afternoon to that wholesome form of exercise, but the Cavalry called him, and he was devoted to that arm of the service.

He was the first of our classmates to marry, leading to the altar, a few days after graduation, Miss Eugenia M. Georgia, of Binghamton, N. Y. Their first child would have rated the class cup but for the fact that she was a girl, Helen, now Mrs. H. M. Bullard, of Ambler, Pa. Their other children are: George L. Lindsley, of the U. S. Immigration Service in Detroit, and Mrs. Robert E. Sullivan, of Trenton, N. J.

Upon graduation, Lindsley was assigned to the 6th Cavalry, and in his subsequent service to the grade of colonel he had assignments in the 1st, 4th, 7th, 12th and 13th Cavalry regiments, and in the Quartermaster Corps (by detail). His first station was Fort McKinney, Wyoming, and he served for many years at that and neighboring posts. One of his early duties was in Yellowstone Park, where he prevented poaching and the invasion of the Park by armed marauders.

Early in his career he attracted attention by his efficiency. In 1898 and 1899 he was commended for his work in construction and repair at Fort Keogh, and an official inspection report stated that "he would make an excellent constructing quartermaster". "He is practical and an officer of incessant energy".

While Quartermaster of the 1st Cavalry, he received the commendation of two Commanding Generals of the Department of Texas, as follows:

"The careful and businesslike administration of the Quartermasters Department (at Fort Clark) commend the efficient Quartermaster, Captain Elmer Lindsley, Quartermaster 1st Cavalry, as meriting special mention".

(Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, 1905)

"To Captain Elmer Lindsley special commendation is due for duties both as quartermaster at his post and of the regiment in connection with its transfer to San Francisco".

(Brig. Gen. Wm. S. McCaskey, 1906)

In a commendatory letter of October 8, 1906, Gen. McCaskey wrote as follows:

"In detailing a Chief Quartermaster for the camp of instruction near Austin, Texas, . . . I chose Captain Lindsley, and though I knew him by reputation to be thoroughly conversant with all the manifold duties of a quartermaster, I did not know that I had secured the ideal man for the position until the organization of the camp was accomplished and later discontinued and dismantled.

"His administrative abilities are unusual, his energy untiring, and his management and comprehension are most

creditable to him. His intelligent and practical solution of difficulties was very noticeable".

Largely on the strength of recommendations such as the above, Lindsley was detailed for a tour of duty with the Quartermaster Department and served at the Philadelphia Depot from 1907 to January 21, 1911. While on this duty he made a special study of fabrics and materials and became an expert in the inspection of such articles from the purchasing and manufacturing angles. As the termination of his detail approached, the Depot Quartermaster, Major Chauncey B. Baker, in recommending his retention on his current duties, had this to say:

"The inspection of the manufacture of fabrics and materials is one of the utmost importance to the Department, and by a thorough and intelligent inspection only can the Department be protected. Captain Lindsley, through his entire four years of service with the Department, has devoted himself unceasingly to this special class of work until he is now in possession of knowledge of the details of materials and fabrics to a degree, and of a variety, unusual even amongst those who are engaged in the trade. In many of the features of the inspection of fabrics I regard Captain Lindsley as an expert . . . Captain Lindsley having profited by the opportunities afforded him in the past four years to learn this special line of work, it would seem a reckless proceeding on the part of the Government not to avail itself of his high attainments in this line".

Another officer, in the office of the Quartermaster General, writing to Major Baker in concurrence with the foregoing, said:

"We are up against what I believe will be one of the toughest fights we have ever had (with the) . . . Company, a concern in comparison with which the Standard Oil Company as a monopoly is as a cooing dove alongside of a hawk, and to hold our own against them we will need the very best talent and resources we can command".

Notwithstanding, Lindsley was relieved at the termination of his detail in the Quartermaster Department and was assigned to the 4th Cavalry. A few days after taking advantage of a month's leave, for the purpose of packing his effects and of placing his children in school, he learned that his regiment had been ordered to the Mexican border. He immediately relinquished his leave and applied for orders to join his command. His orders being, in his opinion, too slow in coming, he wired Captain Malin Craig, then on duty in Washington, for information, and received this reply: "Pack up and dust; your orders will be issued today". Lindsley "dusted" and joined his regiment at El Paso worthwith (February, 1911).

While on duty in the 7th Cavalry in the Philippines in Jan-

uary, 1913, he was again detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, and served in Manila until September, 1914, when his promotion to Major returned him to the 7th Cavalry until late in 1915, when he returned to the United States and joined the 13th Cavalry. The Villa raid on Columbus, New Mexico, March 9, 1916, found him on duty with his regiment not far from that town, and he participated in the Pershing Punitive Expedition into Mexico which followed. In command of five troops of the 13th Cavalry, he left Colonia Dublan, after a march of 25 miles on the same day, about 8 P. M. of March 20, 1916, and arrived at Colonia, Chuichupa, about 100 miles to the south, about 2:30 P. M. on the 22d, having marched almost continuously for 36 hours under conditions of cold, hunger, high altitude, and deadly fatigue. The mission of his column, to this point and on to Babicora, was to watch the country to the west of the main column so as to prevent the escape of Villa in that direction. Upon arrival in Babicora, units of his command were detached to other points, and he was established there in observation.

In September, 1916, Lindsley was again detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, and proceeded to the Philadelphia Depot for duty, where, in October of the same year, he took over the duty in charge of "inspections, standards and accounting therefor", theretofore performed by our classmate Hirsch, and in November, 1917, he relieved Hirsch as Officer in Charge of Purchasing Branch. In May, 1918, he was relieved from detail in the Quartermaster Corps, and in August was appointed Colonel (temporary). From January to May 22, 1919, Lindsley was in command of the 153d Depot Brigade at Camp Dix, N. J.

In April, 1920, he proceeded to Panama for duty, and in July, upon attaining his permanent colonelcy, he was retired from active duty at his own request, after 33 years of service.

For some years after his retirement Lindsley lived in Maple Shade, New Jersey, removing to the South about 1927. Some years later he returned to Pennsylvania and located at Ambler, near Philadelphia, where he lived quietly on account of his impaired health and where he passed away on November 6, 1936, as the result of a sudden heart attack. Funeral services were held at the Trinity Memorial Church in Ambler.

Lindsley was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Past Commander of the Philadelphia County American Legion.

Of him General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, wrote:

"Colonel Lindsley was an officer of wide experience in both staff and troop duty. Well qualified in his profession, he performed the various tasks assigned him with characteristic zeal and efficiency, and rendered many years of loyal service in the Army. His death is greatly regretted."

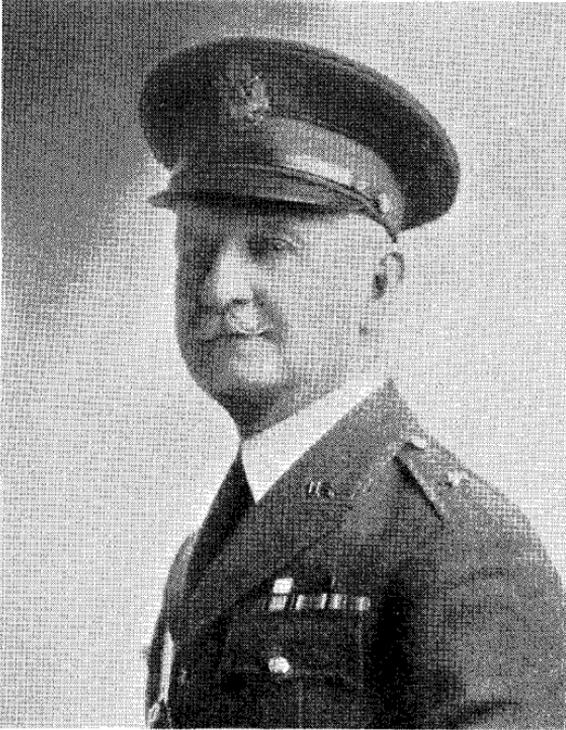
L. S. S.



HERBERT OWEN WILLIAMS

NO. 3440 CLASS OF 1891

Died August 13, 1936, at Glendale, California, aged 70 years.



BRIGADIER GENERAL HERBERT OWEN WILLIAMS was born at Fulton, Mississippi, August 5, 1866, the son of John D. and Elizabeth Marion Williams. Like him, his father was a soldier, having served in the Civil War as Lieut. Colonel in the 45th Mississippi Volunteers of the Confederate Army. His mother also had military forbears, being related to the famous Revolutionary general, Francis Marion of South Carolina.

As a boy young Williams excelled in school, as he afterwards did in the army, and early cherished an ambition to go to West Point. His opportunity came when his Congressman, the famous "Private John Allen", of the Tupelo, Mississippi district, announced a competitive examination to fill a vacant cadetship at his disposal. "Billy" entered and won the contest, and reported at the Academy with the rest of us "beasts" in June, 1887.

From our early plebe days, Billy Williams and your scribe developed a warm friendship, which endured through all the subsequent years. As a cadet, Williams was modest, studious, methodical, and conscientious. Upon becoming a yearling he received the chevrons of a corporal, and in due course those of sergeant and lieutenant. He was characterized by courtesy, common sense, soldierly bearing, and a certain dash inherent in his handsome military figure. Always well-groomed and dapper, we used to say of him that he could march all day in blistering heat through dust and mud, and that not one speck of dirt would adhere to him, nor one wrinkle appear in his immaculate garments.

Graduating with us in 1891, Billy was assigned to the 11th Infantry, and served with that regiment at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and in Arizona. Typical of the keen professional interest and desire to learn which ever animated him was the zeal with which he devoted himself to acquiring a knowledge of the scouting skill of the Indian scouts with which he served while in the Southwest.

Leaving the Infantry and Cavalry School as an honor graduate in 1897, he went on duty with the National Guard of his native State, and upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was commissioned a Lieut. Colonel in the 1st Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in Mississippi, Georgia, and Tennessee, until he was mustered out of the Volunteer service in December, 1898. Thereafter he was on mustering and recruiting duty until he proceeded with his regiment, the 21st Infantry, to the Philippine Islands in January, 1900. Here he participated in engagements with the insurgents, commanded for nine months a company of the famous Macabebe Scouts, and with his habitual efficiency filled an important assignment as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the City of Manila.

Returning to the United States as Captain, 27th Infantry, he subsequently transferred successively to the 4th and 5th Infantry regiments, and was detailed as Captain and Commissary in October, 1909. During this period he performed duty with troops, as well as detached service recruiting, and as Instructor and Senior Instructor in Law at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry Schools and Staff College. Then followed duty in the office of the Commissary General in Washington, and graduation from the Army War College in 1912. Attaining the grade of Major in the latter year, he was on duty with the 2d Infantry at Fort Shafter, when, in 1916, he was detailed in the Inspector-General's Department, and served as Department Inspector in Hawaii and in the Central Department, and in the office of the Inspector-General at Washington. His services in this Department were from February, 1916 to January, 1918, from May 21, 1918, to August 22, 1919, and from December 4, 1922, to September 24, 1926. He held the

temporary rank of Brigadier General from October 1, 1918, to March 10, 1919.

From August, 1919 to December, 1922 Williams was on detail in the General Staff with troops, and served as Chief of Staff of the Panama Canal Department. Thereafter he was Executive in the office of the Inspector General at Washington until he was appointed a Brigadier General on September 25, 1926, and commanded the 8th Brigade at Fort McPherson, Ga., and the 16th Brigade at Washington, D. C. From this last assignment he was retired from active service by operation of law, on August 31, 1930, and resided for a time in Chicago, but later removed to California, where he died on August 13, 1936. His health had not been of the best for some time, but his passing was undoubtedly hastened by the shock of the death of his beloved sister, Mrs. C. H. Clifton, of Tupelo, Miss., who lost her life in the tornado which devastated that city in April, 1936. He had planned to come East for a visit to her en route to our 45th anniversary at the Academy in June, but the tragic removal of one to whom he had been bound by ties of exceptional devotion, his only sister, saddened him and caused him to abandon the trip.

Williams was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for services in the World War, the citation being as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service, as an officer of the Inspector General's Department, his ~~unwavering~~ efficiency, fearlessness, and good judgment in the inspection of large commands, and in the investigation and solution of intricate problems presenting unusual difficulties, have been of the greatest value and have materially facilitated the operations of the War Department and of the Army during the emergency".

Billy long remained loyal to the estate of bachelorhood, but he finally capitulated, and on November 22, 1920, he married Miss Gertrude Edwards, at the home of her father in Terrell, Texas. Mrs. Williams survives him.

In a letter to Mrs. Williams at the time of Billy's death, General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, wrote:

"Throughout the long years of his efficient service, General Williams displayed good judgment, loyalty, and high professional ability, being especially well qualified in the duties of an officer of The Inspector General's Department. Dependable and resourceful, his conscientious devotion to duty amply justified the confidence placed in him. His death is deeply regretted".

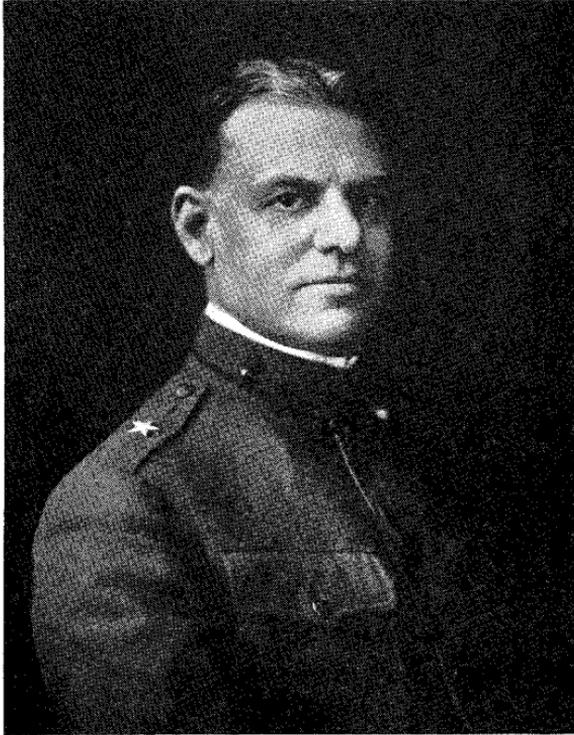
By those who knew him best, Billy Williams is keenly missed. He was a courteous gentleman, an accomplished officer, a conscientious soldier, a loyal friend, and a devoted kinsman.

L. S. S.

TRACY CAMPBELL DICKSON

NO. 3455 CLASS OF 1892

Died May 17, 1936, at Haverford, Pennsylvania, aged 67 years



THE sudden death on May 17, 1936, at Haverford, Pennsylvania, of General Tracy Campbell Dickson, U. S. Army, Retired, was a heavy blow to those who loved and admired him. Especially to one who had lived with him and worked with him in storm and calm, does it seem impossible that his useful and busy life is ended.

The high order of his intelligence, his stainless probity, his inventive and constructive genius, his powers of administration, his exhaustless energy made him a man set far above the ordinary run of men—a man whose services could be ill spared and whose place could not be filled in the esteem and love of his relatives, friends, and associates.

General Dickson was born in Independence, Iowa, September 17, 1869. His parents were early settlers in Texas, his father, Campbell Dickson, coming to that state from Iowa in 1857. His mother was Lucy Ellen Tracy of Delphi Falls, New York. He was descended from Lieutenant Thomas Tracy of Norwich, Connecticut, who came to this country about 1640, and from William Dickson whose wife, Elizabeth Campbell, was massacred by the Indians at Cherry Valley, New York, in 1778.

He was appointed to the Military Academy from Texas, entering the Academy, June 16, 1888. He graduated Number Six in his class, June 11, 1892, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the old Second Artillery. He accepted a commission of First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, July 14, 1894. He was promoted through successive grades to Lieutenant Colonel, September 2, 1912, and retired as Colonel, August 16, 1915.

He was restored to active duty as an additional officer with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance by a special act of Congress dated February 23, 1917. He then served as Colonel and Brigadier General in the National Army to June 1, 1919. He received his commission as Colonel of Ordnance, U. S. Army, March 2, 1920.

General Dickson in his earlier years served on garrison duty at various artillery and ordnance stations, depots, and posts and as Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, and at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. He later rendered distinguished service as Inspector of Shops, Panama Canal from June 10, 1910 to March 6, 1914, under then Colonel George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer. He then assumed command of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground and filled the important position of President of the Ordnance Board to March 4, 1915.

He was again assigned to duty at the Watertown Arsenal, September 15, 1916, and was Commanding Officer of this great ordnance station and laboratory from March 3, 1917, to January 8, 1918; he was Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance from January 9, 1918, to May 18, 1918; he was in charge of work done for the United States by the Bethlehem Steel Company from May 18 to October 10, 1918, and again commanded the Watertown Arsenal from October 11, 1918 to May 17, 1932.

He was retired as Brigadier General, September 30, 1932, under the Act of June 21, 1930. After his retirement General Dickson traveled extensively, occupied on genealogical research work connected with his family. During this time he completed the entire line of his mother's and father's descent from the first emigrant ancestor.

Such is the brief outline of the services and life of this distinguished soldier, administrator and scientist. Within the permissible limits of this inadequate tribute it is impossible to present

details of the vast variety and volume of work covered by his splendid and tireless efforts.

He stands out brilliantly among the sons of his great Alma Mater who not merely tried conscientiously, but accomplished fully and gloriously.

His sudden and untimely death ended prematurely a colorful and varied life which the most exalted in rank might well be proud to have lived. His courage, his abounding vitality, his tremendous interest in all that pertains to life and living, his never-flagging will to conquer and go forward make it impossible for the writer, who knew and loved him, to realize that not again in this life shall we meet him, or rejoice as of old in his hearty handclasp and greeting.

General Dickson is survived by two sons, Tracy C. Dickson, Jr., U. S. M. A., August, 1917, and B. Abbott Dickson, U. S. M. A., November, 1918; two brothers, Dr. Leonard E. Dickson, University of Chicago, and Frederick D. Dickson, of Cleburne, Texas; two sisters, Mrs. R. A. Thompson, Forth Worth, Texas, and Mrs. H. A. Abernathy, Cleburne, Texas; and five grandchildren.

He was buried in the cemetery at West Point amid the nation's great, and doubtless in communion with them, he now takes a leading part in the conclaves of the Spirit World.

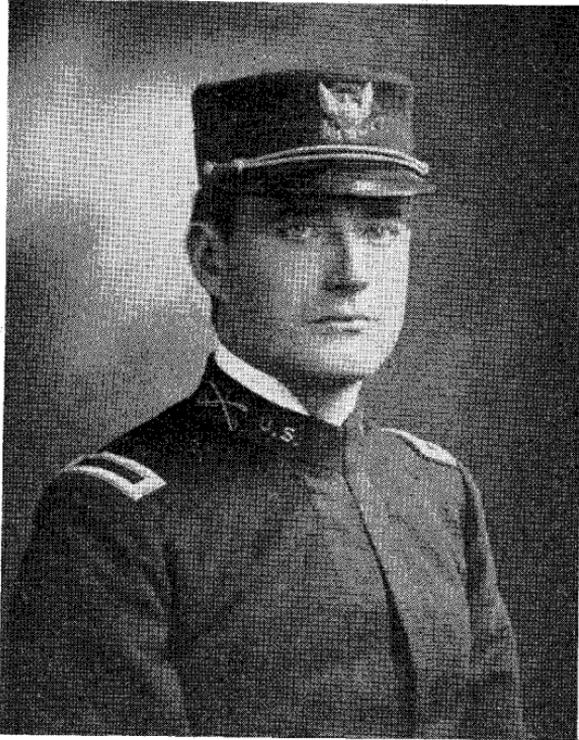
"Adios, Dick", and "Hasta la vista, my dear comrade and friend". Here for the remaining years I shall miss you inexpressibly.

J. P. J., Class of 1892.

HUGH DOUGLAS BERKELEY

NO. 3584 CLASS OF 1894

Died December 19, 1936, at La Jolla, California, aged 65 years.



HUGH DOUGLAS BERKELEY, son of Colonel Edmund and May Williams Berkeley, was born at his family home "Evergreen" in Prince Williams County, Virginia, the thirteenth child, on the thirteenth day of July, 1871. His family, prominent in the early life of Virginia, played its part in military service during the Civil War. The "Berkeley Regiment" as it was called, had his father, Edmund Berkeley as its colonel and two of his uncles and an older brother as officers.

At the early age of three, Douglas had his first ride on a horse and ever after he retained that great love of horses, dogs, hunting and nature in which he found the greatest pleasure.

His early lessons were learned at a little country school in Virginia. From there he went to Mr. Blackburn's school for boys in Alexandria, Virginia; later he went to Mississippi where he received his appointment to the United States Military Academy in 1889 at the age of seventeen.

Due to severe eyestrain and a necessary leave of absence, he was turned back to graduate with the class of 1894. A conscientious student, he stood high in his class in the subjects in which he excelled, Mathematics and Engineering.

"Old Berk" as his friends fondly called him was on the surface quiet and reserved, but underneath there lurked a ready humor, a love of fun, and, apparently, an unconquerable desire for practical jokes. He was always a hard worker, with deep affections, and a loyal heart. As his men were to say of him later in his career, "You will always get a square deal with the Captain." He had great affection and respect for the enlisted men, and they returned his faith in them with service and devotion.

On receiving his appointment as Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, he joined the 1st Cavalry at Fort Apache, Arizona, and while on this duty he was in the field against hostile Indians. After Fort Apache he was stationed at Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

During the Spanish-American War he served with his regiment in Cuba until August, 1898, being engaged in the Battle of San Juan, July 1-3, and in the siege of Santiago to July 17, 1898. Returning to the United States with his Regiment, he was stationed at Fort Yates, North Dakota and Fort Russell, Wyoming.

He then served as Quartermaster on the United States Army Transport "Garonne" on his way to the Philippines in 1900. He served as Acting Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary Officer at Santa Tomas and Batangus. While on duty in the Philippines he received his captaincy, February 22, 1901.

In September, 1901, he returned to this country and was on duty with the 12th Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Clark, Texas. Returning to the Philippines in 1903, he served as Regimental Quartermaster and as Depot Quartermaster with the 12th Cavalry until, in the spring of 1905, he came back to the United States to be stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, as Regimental Quartermaster. He was then sent as Inspecting Quartermaster to Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1908, and, later, was Disbursing Quartermaster and Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Columbia, Portland, Oregon.

Upon relief from this detail, he was assigned to the 15th Cavalry at Fort Meyer, Virginia, where he served during 1912 and 1913. On January 1, 1914 he was transferred to the 7th Cavalry at Fort William McKinley, P. I., to serve with troops. He was stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I. as Regimental Adjutant for the 7th Cavalry in 1915 and 1916.

When the United States entered the World War, Colonel Berkeley was stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, and after brief periods of duty as an instructor, Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Fort Niagara, New York, and as mustering officer at Camp Custer, Michigan, he commanded the 117th Infantry at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, until April, 1918 and then the 308th Cavalry at Douglas, Arizona, until September, 1918. After a short course of instruction at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, he commanded the 50th Field Artillery at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, for a brief period of time. Subsequently he was on recruiting duty at Kansas City, Missouri, and was a student at the School of the Line and the General Staff School and at the Army War College.

At his own request, he retired October 19, 1922, after over thirty-three years' service. He then moved to the Pacific Coast, making his home at LaJolla, California. He became very much interested in growing avocados, having a small orchard at Vista, California. Colonel Berkeley died on December 19, 1936. At his own request his funeral service was very quiet and simple. According to his wish, ashes were scattered on the Pacific Ocean he had grown to love so well.

December 4, 1896, Colonel Berkeley married Mary Pearson Bland, daughter of Judge H. Willys Bland of Reading, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Berkeley died in May, 1936, only eight months before her husband.

Colonel Berkeley is survived by an only daughter, Catherine Bland Berkeley, three sisters, together with numerous nieces and nephews and great nieces and nephews and finally a great-great niece.

General Craig, Chief of Staff, wrote of Colonel Berkeley: "An able Cavalry Officer of fine qualifications and attainments, Colonel Berkeley rendered many years of loyal service in the Army. Possessing sound judgment and wide experience, he at all times manifested a conscientious devotion to duty and performed the various tasks assigned him with characteristic zeal and efficiency. His death is deeply regretted."

C. B. B.



SAMUEL HOF

NO. 3570 CLASS OF 1894

Died March 10, 1937, at Washington, D. C., aged 66 years.



SAMUEL HOF was born at Boscobel, Wisconsin, October 24, 1870, the son of Philip J. and Elizabeth Mayer Hof. He was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy in 1890. Upon graduation in 1894, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Cavalry and assigned to the 6th Cavalry. He served with his regiment until 1897. From August 20 that year until June 7, 1898, he served as instructor of Law and History, and then as Adjutant of the Military Academy, West Point.

During the Spanish-American War, General Hof served again with the 6th Cavalry at Tampa, Florida, and Montauk Point, Long Island, and on October 4, 1898, was appointed 1st Lieutenant of Ordnance. Returning to West Point, he resumed duty as instructor of Law and History until October 17, 1898, when he was

transferred to Watervliet Arsenal. In June, 1899, he was ordered to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, where he served until transferred to Washington, D. C., in January, 1902, for duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance. In April the same year, he was ordered to Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and on February 17, 1903, was promoted to Captain, Ordnance Department. In July, 1904, he was transferred to Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and was promoted to Major, Ordnance Department, on August 6, 1907. He remained on duty at Frankford Arsenal until July, 1908, when he was transferred to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. On July 15, 1914, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Department, and in September, 1915, was ordered to the Philippine Islands.

Upon arrival at Manila, he became Department Ordnance Officer, Philippine Department, and Commanding Officer, Manila Ordnance Depot. He was given temporary rank as Colonel, Ordnance Department, on August 5, 1917, and in February, 1918, returned to the United States for duty as Commanding Officer, Frankfort Arsenal, Pa. On January 28, 1919, he was promoted to Colonel, Ordnance Department, and in March the same year, was ordered to Washington, D. C. as Acting Chairman, Ordnance Department Claims Board, settling contracts for Ordnance cancelled because of termination of hostilities.

In June, 1919, he sailed for France. He returned on August 6, 1919, and continued his duties as Acting Chairman, Ordnance Claims Board until made Chief of Field Service, Ordnance Department, in November the same year. In August, 1920, he was detailed to the Army War College, Washington, D. C., as a student officer, and graduated the following June.

While overseas General Hof was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. The citation is as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in positions of great responsibility, first as Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal from March, 1918 to March, 1919, where, by his indefatigable energy, outstanding administrative ability and thorough technical knowledge, he brought to a successful production, basic tracer incendiary, and armor-piercing small arms ammunition, and supplied substantially all that was used by our troops; later, as Acting Chairman of the Ordnance Claims Board, where, by his energy, tact and business ability he secured the settlement of outstanding obligations and later, as Chief of Field Service, Ordnance Department, where he perfected the organization and controlled the disposition of vast quantities of materials and plants left over from the war."

July 1, 1921, he was detailed in the office of the Chief of Ordnance as Chief of Artillery and Automotive Division and Acting Chief of Small Arms Division. On July 1, 1922, he was again made Chief of Field Service, and continued on that duty until July 1, 1925, when he was detailed as student officer, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, from which upon graduation, June, 1926, he received the degree of Master in Business Administration.

On August 30, 1926, General Hof was transferred to Headquarters, Second Corps Area, Governor's Island, New York, as Corps Area Ordnance Officer, upon which duty he remained until July 19, 1927, when he was made Assistant Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier General. On April 2, 1930, he was appointed Chief of Ordnance with the rank of Major General, which office he held until June 2, 1934. He was retired the same year on October 31, with the rank of Major General.

General Hof died at Walter Reed General Hospital on March 10, 1937. He was buried at West Point.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Alice M. Hof of Washington, and by a daughter, Mrs. L. B. Blinks, of Palo Alto, California.

FREDERICK G. STRITZINGER, JR.

NO. 3607 CLASS OF 1894

Died January 23, 1937, at Norristown, Pennsylvania, aged 66 years.



FREDERICK G. STRITZINGER, JR.—“Strits” to his classmates and friends—was born of German parents at Norristown, Pa., on March 12, 1870. His attachment to his youth, family, and old home ties is well proved by his making his home after retirement in the city of his birth.

“Strits’” father founded and conducted a baking business in Norristown which grew and prospered and which was finally absorbed by one of the national baking chains and continues still as a prosperous business in Norristown. The family, consisting of the parents, three boys, and one girl, was prominent in city circles. Three of the brothers joined with their father in business, but Fred Jr. had breathed adventure in his schooling, reading, and affiliations, and he sought and obtained an appointment to West

Point. A graduate of Norristown High School, he then attended the Hill School in Pottstown, Pa., and later the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. From here he went to the Point, having first studied for a short period at one of the preparatory schools in its vicinity.

After having "fit and died—almost" through the four long, exacting years with his fifty-three graduating classmates—but little over one quarter of the number which started the long, hard grind—"Straits" emerged with a well balanced mind, the superb, untiring physique of an athlete and a kindly, considerate, modest, and winning personality hailed by his classmates and friends and inspiring and reassuring to the men who later served under him. A man's man, every inch of his splendid six feet, he was fond of outdoor sports and was an especial devotee to tennis.

Assigned on graduation leave to the 23rd Infantry he joined that regiment at old Fort Clark, Texas. The next year found him at Fort Ringgold commanding a company of Seminole Negro-Indian Scouts. From there he went to Willetts Point, N. Y., for a course of instruction in Torpedo Service until April 24, 1898, when he rejoined his regiment at New Orleans where it awaited embarkation orders in the Spanish-American War. When these came the regiment was ordered to the Philippines, sailing from San Francisco in June, 1898.

Fred participated in the engagements around Manila June 26th and August 1 to 13, 1898; at Maraguina on February 6, 1899; in the expeditions into the mountains of Cebu in January and May, 1900; and in engagements at various points in Cebu Island. He was Provost Marshal of the villages of Jolo from July 31, 1900, to June 22, 1901, when his regiment stood relieved and sailed for home via Suez, arriving in New York December 1, 1901. Assigned to command the Recruit Depot, Fort Slocum, "Straits" was promoted to Captain early in 1902 and assigned to the new 27th Infantry, from which he transferred to the 22nd Infantry at Fort Crook, Nebraska, joining immediately. Late the following year (1903) found him again en route with his regiment to the Philippines where his service was in Mindanao against the Moros, then hostile, and where he won a Silver Star Citation with one Oak Leaf Cluster for gallantry in action against hostile Moros at Lake Lanao, Mindanao.

Back again in 1905 to the States he served with his regiment at Fort McDowell, California, on the Regimental Staff until March 20, 1907, when his success as an instructor with the rifle and his own expertness with that weapon led the Commanding General of the Pacific Department to send for him and to detail him as Secretary and Instructor in the organization of a new School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey, for which service he was later officially commended. Fred was in reality the early builder

of that School; his was the knowledge—his the abilities without which the School would not have then been started. While on this duty he was detailed as a member of a Board revising the Small Arms Firing Regulations, July 1 to October 30, 1908. These regulations introduced the then new Field Firing at the School later the same year.

The next year (1909) found him in Alaska with a part of his regiment at Fort Liscum, where he commanded the 3rd Battalion and for some time that Post. Back to the States again with the old 22nd Infantry in August, 1910, he again found himself in Texas, where at Fort Sam Houston he won official commendation as a Company and Battalion Commander.

In April, 1911 he was detailed in the Quartermaster Department and saw duty at Galveston in the Spring of 1911. "Straits" was ordered then to Fort Leavenworth as Constructing Quartermaster until October 9th when he was ordered to Omaha, Nebraska, as Assistant to the Depot Quartermaster. On November 15, 1913, he became Depot Quartermaster and filled that office until the expiration of his detail, February 15, 1915. During this service he engaged in relief work in the tornado which swept Omaha, and for this activity was again commended officially. Again assigned to the 23rd Infantry—his first regiment after graduation to which he "came home"—he joined March 3, 1915, and commanded his battalion at Texas City, Texas, until July. During the following year he took part in the National Rifle Matches at Jacksonville and also served with the El Paso border patrol outfit until July, 1916, when he was promoted to Major and reassigned to the 23rd Infantry. He was next ordered to duty as Camp Quartermaster at Deming, New Mexico, where he organized a National Guard Concentration Camp and was then ordered to Douglas, Arizona, as Base Quartermaster for the Expedition into Mexico.

On May 30, 1917, he was ordered to Syracuse, N. Y., for duty in organizing the 50th Infantry which he commanded. He was appointed Colonel of Infantry, National Army, August 5, 1917, and on August 17th was ordered to the 153rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dix, N. J. In December he was ordered to Camp McClellan, Alabama, where he commanded the 114th Infantry until March 30, 1918, when he was ordered to Camp Gordon, Georgia, in command of the 3rd Replacement Brigade. Almost in despair at not being overseas, he was on June 26, 1918, assigned to command the 53rd Infantry at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Sailing via Glasgow, Scotland, and Winchester, England, he left for France on July 6. On July 26, he entered the 9th Training Area at Juzencourt—at last with the A. E. F.

On August 27th he was enroute to the Vosges Mountains. He participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and in the Vosges-

Gerardmer Defensive. He was in the Gerardmer Sector August 30 to October 9, and then he proceeded with his regiment to the Argonne via Camp Chillaz, where he served November 1 to November 8. He next went to the Verdun Front with the 10th French Division until November 20th and on December 6th started by marching for the 14th Training Area at Mauvilly, France. On April 30th, 1919, he was ordered with his regiment to Kempenich, Germany. On May 22 following he took his regiment to Camp Pontanezen, Brest, France, arriving there June 4, 1919, and sailing for home on the Leviathan June 12th, 1919—his 25th Anniversary as a Commissioned Officer. Arriving in New York the regiment went to Camp Mills, L. I., where it was partly demobilized, the remainder being ordered to Camp Grant, Illinois, where Colonel Stritzinger was finally relieved on July 31, 1919 and ordered as a student officer to the School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

After a short leave to gather up his family and his belongings he reported at the School, and on completion of the course the next year was detailed as a student officer at the Staff School, the same station. Completing that course, he was next detailed as a student officer at the Army War College, Washington, D. C.; and completing that duty in July, 1922, he was detailed to the General Staff and assigned to duty as G-3, 6th Corps Area Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois. He served in that capacity until, much run down physically, he was granted a sick leave on May 27, 1924. But partly recovering he sought relief from staff duty and was assigned to duty in command of the Philadelphia Recruiting District, September 28, 1924, where he served until retired for total disability incident to service, on March 19, 1926.

Having meanwhile purchased a fine home at Norristown, Pa., he spent his remaining years at the town of his childhood. While living there he saw his older son graduate from the U. S. M. A., a daughter marry into the Army, another daughter, his younger, marry a practising attorney in Norristown, and his younger son, "Ted", graduate from Duke University to become a Certified Public Accountant and almost immediately enter the employ of one of the largest firms in the country in that exacting business.

"Strits" won a Citation in the A. E. F. from 6th Division Headquarters, and was twice recommended for the D. S. M. (G. O. 46, 6th Division, August 6, 1919). He won a medal in the Division Rifle Competition at Parang-Parang, P. I., 1904; was awarded another medal in the Pacific Division Rifle Competition, 1906; won a medal in the Army Competition, 1906; and was also awarded a Distinguished Marksman Medal, 1906. He was also holder of Expert Rifle and Expert Pistol Medals. He was awarded a Silver Star Citation with one Oak Leaf Cluster for gallantry

in action at Lake Lanao, Mindanao, P. I., against hostile Moros, April 28, 1904.

He is survived by but one brother—Mr. William C. Strtzing, 1230 Airey Street, Norristown, Pa. However, his own family all survive. These are his widow, Glendora Leopold Strtzing, 506 Hamilton Street, Norristown, Pa., whose father, deceased, was an Episcopal minister; his sons, Frederick G. 4th, now First Lieutenant, F. A., at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Theodore L. Strtzing—"Ted"—a C. P. A., Philadelphia; his older daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Major Francis B. L. Myer, Q. M. C., Fort Warren, Wyoming; and Dorothy, the younger daughter, the wife of Mr. Charles H. Brunner, a practising attorney of Norristown. In addition "Straits" had five charming grandchildren in whom he took great pride and all of whom brightened his last years.

His activity could not be terminated by retirement. He was active in numerous local circles, especially in local Boy Scout work, for he organized a Rifle Team for the Norristown Boy Scouts. He was a wide reader of all good literature, leaning to philosophy, biographies, and politics.

Two weeks before his death this writer visited the family in Norristown, at which time "Straits" went with him for a ride of several miles, trying out a new car. While he was unusually reserved, still he was the same erect, smiling, hearty friend and gracious host, with no word or hint of complaint. His wife told me that this was true to the last, his entrance into the hospital being at her own and the attending physician's urging. The family were all home when he died without pain or suffering at 1:00 A. M., January 23rd, 1937. In accordance with his expressed wishes the funeral was private, only the family and close friends attending. The remains were interred in the family vault in Riverside Cemetery in his home city.

The sorrowing family and friends can find comfort in Fred's fine, stalwart Americanism, memory of which will ever abide. He imbibed the good from all his training and varied service and carried this unsullied and untarnished to the end. No more just—no squarer man and soldier ever served any country, and never was there one who was more devoted and loyal. Duty was his first and stern master, and he knew no halfway performance nor any temporizing. His was a character built entirely of solid qualities; where duty pointed was the only way he knew. His classmates and all with whom he ever served who still survive will take personal pride in having known him and having benefitted by his fine example of splendid manhood.

F. D. E.

MORTIMER OSBORNE BIGELOW

NO. 3634 CLASS OF 1895

Died December 11, 1934, at San Diego, California, aged 64 years.



MORTIMER OSBORNE BIGELOW, of the Class of 1895, U. S. Military Academy, was born November 5, 1870, in Birmingham, Michigan.

While a cadet at the Military Academy, Bigelow was a brilliant mathematician, a leader in class activities, and particularly popular with the entire Corps. All through his career, his happy disposition and pleasing personality were additions to the army life about him, wherever he served. Upon graduation, he chose the Cavalry branch. He served with the cavalry and at Department Headquarters on the northern plains. He went with the Cavalry to Cuba where he served for three years. He was detailed instructor in Mathematics at the U. S. Military Academy for four years.

He next rejoined the cavalry and served in the Philippines for two years. Other service included duty in the Yellowstone, the southern plains in Arizona, in the Service Schools as student officer, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, aide-de-camp in the Western Department, another tour of duty of three years with the cavalry at the Presidio of Monterey, California. His next assignment called him to important intelligence duty in Arizona, then regimental cavalry border duty at El Paso, Texas. In 1917, he organized and commanded the new 20th Cavalry regiment and the 164th Depot Brigade at Fort Riley, Kansas, (20,000 strong). After the war, he commanded the Demobilization Camp at that large post.

He was then assigned to the command of the 15th Cavalry in Wyoming, where he also filled other responsible posts, including executive officer of the 2d District, Central Zone of the Western Department. He commanded the General Intermediate Depot at San Francisco. In addition to splendid soldierly qualifications, Bigelow was endowed with great administrative talents, leadership, and a keen and scholarly mentality. He was especially qualified in civil and mechanical engineering, and he spoke Spanish like a native.

Bigelow was commended repeatedly by his commanding generals and other superior officers for his efficient service.

Bigelow was married to Martha Agnes Hennessy of New York, who died in 1903, leaving a daughter, now married to Dr. Joseph William Rochlitzer, and living in Santa Barbara, California.

In 1909, Bigelow married Elizabeth Simpson, of New York, who survives him and is now living at the beautiful Bigelow home and ranch at Imperial Beach, near Coronado, California.

The deepest sympathies of classmates and the many other loving friends, in and out of the army, go out to the surviving widow and daughter.

Bigelow's happy and helpful disposition and his many other fine qualities earned him an enviable place in the hearts of all who knew him and to whom his loss is irreparable.

J. S. H.

ROBERT EMMET CALLAN

NO. 3672 CLASS OF 1896

Died November 20, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 62 years.



MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT E. CALLAN, United States Army, retired, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 24, 1874, the son of Frank J. and Sarah Riley Callan. His family moved to Knoxville, Tennessee in 1877. While a student at the University of Tennessee he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1896, number four in a class of 73 members.

Assigned to the 5th Regiment of Artillery, he served in New York Harbor and in the Puerto Rican campaign of the Spanish-American War in 1898; from 1899-1903 he was instructor in mathematics at the United States Military Academy. From 1904 to 1907 he was a member of the Torpedo Board and in charge of the Torpedo Depot at Fort Totten, New York; from 1907 to 1912

he was Assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery in Washington; in 1912-13 he commanded Fort Andrews, Massachusetts; and in 1914-15 he was President of the Coast Artillery Board, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

In 1915 he was detailed on the General Staff and served in the Philippines until 1917, when he was ordered home at his own request, for duty in France, and was assigned to the 65th Coast Artillery, which regiment he organized and took to France. He served in the A. E. F. as Chief of Staff, Army Artillery of the First Army, and upon promotion to the grade of temporary Brigadier General, he commanded the 33d Heavy Artillery Brigade and the Artillery Training Center at Libourne.

After the Armistice, General Callan served on the Caliber Board, which investigated Artillery questions in France, Italy, England, and the United States, and recommended the types of Artillery required for a Field Army. In 1919-20 he represented the Coast Artillery on the newly organized Technical Staff of the Ordnance Department.

He was graduated from the Army War College in 1921, and was assigned to the War Department General Staff. On June 13, 1921, he was appointed by President Harding a Brigadier General in the Regular Army.

He commanded the Second Coast Artillery District in 1921, The Panama Coast Artillery District from 1921 to 1924, the Third Coast Artillery District and was also Commandant of the Coast Artillery School from 1924 until 1929 when he was assigned to command the Hawaiian Separate Coast Artillery Brigade. In December, 1930, General Callan was ordered home for duty in the War Department, General Staff, as Assistant Chief of Staff, Supply Division. On April 1, 1931, he was appointed by President Hoover to Major General in the Regular Army.

In addition to his General Staff duties, he represented the Secretary of War on the Special Board of Public Works from July 1933 to February 1935. At the completion of his four years on the War Department General Staff he was ordered to command the Third Corps Area (Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia) with Headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland. He assumed command February 18, 1935.

Because of ill health, General Callan applied for leave and retirement. Under War Department orders he was relieved from his command on September 30, 1935 and was retired on January 31, 1936. General Callan died suddenly on November 20, 1936, at his home in Washington and was buried in Arlington.

General Callan was married on October 10, 1912 to Miss Margaret Valentine Kelly at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They have no children.

For his service during the World War, General Callan was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States, the Legion of Honor by France, and the Order of the Crown by Italy. The citation of the War Department in awarding him the Distinguished Service Medal reads:

"ROBERT E. CALLAN. Brigadier General, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of Staff of the Army Artillery, 1st Army, he exhibited ability in the organization of that unit. Later, as Commanding General of the 33d Coast Artillery Brigade, he displayed high technical ability. Though confronted with innumerable difficulties, he developed the heavy artillery regiments under his command into combat units of remarkable efficiency, which units proved to be of the utmost value during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives."

GEORGE MATTHIAS HOFFMAN

NO. 3670 CLASS OF 1896

Died November 1, 1936, at Montclair, New Jersey, aged 66 years.



⁶⁶ **A**n able Engineer officer of high professional attainments, General Hoffman rendered many years of valuable service in the Army. In the course of his long military career of forty-two years of loyal service, he was intrusted with many important assignments, and his successful achievements fully justified the confidence placed in him." With these words Major General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, pays tribute to George Matthias Hoffman.

Born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on June 15, 1870, George Hoffman was of Dutch and German descent. His mother, Margarethe Schwab Hoffman, came to this country from Germany in a sailing vessel at the age of nine. It was she who imbued her eldest son with the spirit of helpfulness which was to be one

of his outstanding characteristics. From his father, Matthias Hoffman, George inherited his engineering talents and inventiveness.

At an early age, George showed ability in the academic field. Throughout his attendance at the public schools of Wilkes-Barre he stood at the head of his classes, showing a special aptitude for mathematics. When he was fourteen he announced his intention of becoming an engineer, and nightly he visited the cottage of one Robert Gillespie, a poor Scotchman of fine education, who took an interest in initiating the boy into the mysteries of higher mathematics.

After graduating from high school and serving a few years with a local engineering firm, George took the competitive examination for entrance to West Point. He stood highest among the candidates, turning in a perfect mathematics paper. Throughout his career at the Military Academy he maintained this high standard of achievement, graduating Number Two in the Class of 1896 and receiving an appointment as Additional Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. With his assignment to River and Harbor duty at New Orleans began his acquaintance with what was to be one of the most absorbing interests of his career—the Mississippi River, with its problems of navigation and flood control.

The outbreak of the Spanish American War interrupted his course at the Engineer School at Willett's Point. In Cuba he served in the field with the Engineer Battalion during the Santiago campaign, then returned to the Engineer School for a second tour. For the next three years he was on engineering duty in Washington, D. C., working on the Aqueduct water supply tunnel and on filtration plants in the city and at Fort Myer. The following years he served as Assistant Instructor at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, and on River and Harbor work at Galveston and at Vicksburg.

His ability as an engineer was recognized at the time of the construction of the Panama Canal, when he was appointed Assistant Division Engineer, Isthmian Canal Commission, and Resident Engineer, Panama Canal Zone. The construction of Gatun Dam, a difficult task and a feature most important to the success of the Canal, was under his charge. After serving continuously for nearly six years in the Canal Zone, he was ordered as District Engineer to Rock Island, Illinois, to direct the improvement of the Upper Mississippi.

When the United States entered the World War, Hoffman, then a major, first served as Senior Engineer Instructor at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. In July, 1917, he was ordered to France as Assistant Chief Engineer of the American Expeditionary Force. After a few weeks in this office, however, he was placed in command of the Eleventh Engineers, an important railway regiment attached to the British

Army on the Somme. In the words of his own report, there "followed an exciting five months at the front maintaining and constructing railroads, with special work handling the concentration of 430 tanks for the Cambrai offensive, and mixing up with the Bosche when they came back with their counter-offensive at Gouzeaucourt—the first instance of American troops tackling the Germans hand to hand."

In January, 1918, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the First Corps, and served as such through five months of trench warfare in the Toul-Baccarat sector, then in the offensives of Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne. It was during the latter period that he earned the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

"As Chief Engineer of the First Corps, by his great energy and marked technical ability, he built up a strongly efficient organization which made itself felt in all operations of the First Corps, and, in a great measure, contributed to the successes achieved during the active operations of the First Corps at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne."

Following his return to this country, he was District Engineer at Louisville for one year. In 1921 he graduated from the Army War College and was placed on the General Staff Corps Eligible List, after which he was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Engineers and made Resident Member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. The following year he proceeded as Division Engineer of the Gulf Division to New Orleans, where he became a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Returning to troop duty in 1926, General Hoffman commanded the First Engineers at Fort DuPont, Delaware, for two years. He then took over duties as District Engineer of the First New York District and in 1931 was appointed Division Engineer of the North Atlantic Division. While in the New York office he had direct charge of the widening of Hell Gate Channel and the construction of the breakwater at Jamaica Bay, as well as the extension to Albany of the ship channel in the Hudson River, and the deepening of the Delaware River. Also under his supervision was the enlargement of the Cape Cod Canal, a project which deeply interested him. It was he who was largely responsible for adoption by the Board of Engineers of the plan for improvement of the Canal without the use of tidal locks. He was a member of the Board of Officers which recommended the improvement of the New York State Barge Canal now being prosecuted.

On June 30, 1934, he was retired from active service at the statutory age, with the rank of brigadier general, in accordance with the Act of Congress recognizing service on the Panama Canal. After his retirement he occupied himself with a number of activities as a consulting engineer, with the development of his inven-

tions, the lap-slab revetment and the tilting-tunnel towboat, and with reading history and biography.

General Hoffman was stricken with heart disease early in 1936, and after a long illness, borne patiently and courageously, he died on November first. He was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery. Surviving are his widow, Ruth Thompson Hoffman, two sons, George M., Jr., and Richard T., a daughter, Mrs. P. B. Stovin, and her daughter, Sandra, all of Montclair, New Jersey, a sister, Edith, and a brother, Edwin A. Hoffman both of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Those who worked with him admired him for his fair dealings and his integrity. The many letters received testify to the high esteem in which he was held by his friends and associates. One of them speaks of a "warm affection for him and a fine regard for his sterling qualities, and above all for his happy disposition. George was always a devoted and steady worker, but he could always relax and chuckle over any amusing thing that occurred. And he never showed the slightest impatience with those of us who had less application than he. He inspired respect and affection." A classmate, in speaking of the many monuments he left behind, says, "In Panama and in numerous places in this country are things that he built, and his name will be connected with them and revered for years to come."

Major General E. M. Markham, Chief of Engineers, writes of him: "His boundless energy and ability were the admiration of all who served under him. He will be remembered by his fellow officers and by his civilian associates as a superior officer, an able engineer, and a true friend."

—R. T. H.

ARTHUR RAPHAEL KERWIN

NO. 3732 CLASS OF 1896

Died June 26, 1935, at Los Angeles, California, aged 64 years.



ARTHUR RAPHAEL KERWIN was born in New York City, October 24, 1870, the son of Andrew J. and Margaret Baggot Kerwin. After attending grammar school and high school in New York City he entered the College of New York and afterwards the De La Salle Institute.

Good sportmanship seems always to have been one of the many excellent products of the attritions incidental to the life of a normal boy in a great city. Through all the "ups-and-downs" of cadet life, "Tess" as we called him, maintained an ever cheerful attitude, and he never made an enemy. He was loved by the cadets of all the classes then at the Academy.

From the time of Kerwin's admission to West Point in June, 1892, he showed his prowess on the baseball diamond. He soon

become a member of the Academy team on which he played short-stop in a remarkably skillful manner during all four years of his cadetship.

Upon graduation he was assigned as an additional second lieutenant to the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He joined this regiment at Fort Missoula, Montana. His subsequent assignment to a vacancy as second lieutenant took him to the Twenty-fourth Infantry which he joined at Fort Douglas, Utah, in February, 1897.

A year later and just before his regiment left for the Spanish-American War, Lieutenant Kerwin married Miss Violet Girard, daughter of Colonel Alfred Girard of the Medical Corps.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry joined many of the other regiments of the Regular Army in camp in the Battlefield Park at Chickamauga, Georgia, at the time when war with Spain was declared. On May 1, 1898 this regiment was moved to Tampa, Florida, where the Fifth Army Corps was being formed for the campaign against Santiago de Cuba. The Corps sailed on June 14th. The First Infantry division, of which the Twenty-fourth Infantry was a part, landed at Siboney, Cuba, on June 23rd.

Lieutenant Kerwin received his first "baptism of fire" when his regiment, on July 1st, participated in the attack on the Spanish position at San Juan Ridge. It was here that his gallant conduct earned for him a citation upon which he was subsequently awarded the Silver Citation Star. He was under fire the next day during the consolidation of the American position, and again in the bombardment of the Spanish trenches in front of the city on July 10 and 11.

Lieutenant Kerwin went with his regiment from Santiago to Montauk Point, Long Island, New York, in the latter part of August and in September returned with it to Fort Douglas, Utah. His promotion to a first lieutenantcy took Lieutenant Kerwin to the Thirteenth Infantry at Governors Island, New York Harbor, in March, 1899. A month later he sailed with his regiment to the Philippines. Early in June, immediately after the arrival of his regiment in Manila, Lieutenant Kerwin was detailed to important duty with the Department of Inspection in the office of the Provost Marshal General. He continued on duty with the Provost Guard until General George W. Davis selected him as an aide-de-camp in August, 1901.

Lieutenant Kerwin attained his captaincy in the following month, and as he was re-assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry on his promotion, he rejoined his regiment in Manila in February, 1902. A few months later Captain Kerwin returned with his regiment to the United States. From then until the Mexican Border troubles Captain Kerwin, during the routine of peace time in various stations in the United States, the Philippines, and Alaska, found opportunity to give exceptionally efficient service. At first

while serving with his regiment, and later while detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, he did highly noteworthy work both as post and constructing quartermaster. His zeal in such work however did not destroy his general military interest. He took the course in the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth from which he was graduated in 1911.

As a captain in the Sixth Infantry he had Mexican Border service at El Paso, Texas, from January, 1915, to March, 1916, and then was for three months in Mexico with the Punitive Expedition.

Captain Kerwin's promotion to major took him to the Thirty-fourth Infantry, with which he served for a year at El Paso, Marathon, and Marfa, Texas. On July 20, 1917, he was placed on the Retired List because of disability contracted in line of duty. However, soon afterwards he was recalled to active duty to serve at the University of Wisconsin. In July, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Meade, Maryland, where he was camp adjutant until he reverted to retired status in March, 1919. Major Kerwin was again recalled to active duty to serve as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the High Schools of Cheyenne, Wyoming, from November, 1919, to May, 1922. He was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel on the Retired List in December, 1920, and to the grade of colonel in April, 1921. Upon reverting again to retired status Colonel Kerwin went to California and settled in Los Angeles. He was admitted to the bar of the State of California in 1923, and he then took up the practice of the law.

While Captain Kerwin was serving in the Thirteenth Infantry, one of his brother officers was another New Yorker, Captain (now Major General) Paul B. Malone, of the Class of 1894, U. S. M. A. Captain Kerwin's sister, Miss Gertrude E. Kerwin became Mrs. Paul B. Malone.

Colonel Kerwin had one son, Arthur R., Jr. and two daughters, Frances and Alfreda. Arthur R. Kerwin, Jr., was graduated from West Point in 1931. Commissioned in the Air Corps, he was killed only two years after graduation while he was on duty flying a mail plane.

This tragedy occurred while Colonel Kerwin was sick in hospital suffering from cerebral hemorrhage. The shock hastened his death.

This closed a very useful career which left a memory of inspiring friendship.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

A Classmate.

HENRY M. DICHMANN

NO. 3783 CLASS OF 1897

Died May 3, 1936, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 59 years.



HENRY MAGDEBURG DICHMANN was born May 24, 1876, the son of William and Eliza Weisbrod Dichmann. Colonel Dichmann died on May 3, 1936, in the Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and was buried in the National Cemetery at San Antonio. He is survived by his widow, who is now residing at 5601 Broadway, San Antonio.

I knew Dichmann best as a cadet. When he entered the Academy, June 21, 1893, he was barely seventeen and quite immature physically, as was evidenced by the fact that not only did his height increase while he was a cadet but his chest and shoulders broadened several years after he graduated. It might be said that the strain of cadet life was too much for him if it were not known that he showed great ingenuity in devising ways to save

himself from unnecessary exertion. That does not mean that he shirked any duty, but only that he did not exert himself unnecessarily. For example, he had not been a cadet long before he knew the exact second at which he must get out of bed to be in time for reveille formation. He confined himself only to the physical training required of all cadets and engaged in no athletics or other extra-curricular activities, other than those connected with music.

Though he had had only a high-school education, he succeeded in graduating without excessive study. I remember well his habit, during study hours, especially in the evening, of placing his feet on the table, sliding down in his chair until he sat on the small of his back, and going fast asleep. I feel sure that he did not put in half of his study periods at work, and his ability to keep up with his classes was a source of wonderment to me.

He had some musical training and possessed a large instrument which he called a "banjeaurine". A lot of his spare time he spent in company with Helms and others, playing and singing to the banjo and guitar. He had a heavy bass voice and belonged to the Cadet Choir of which he was the leader for a short period. His voice and musical ability made him a member of all Hundredth Night casts.

Mentally, he was much more nearly mature than physically. He had a sound, practical, and unprejudiced view of life and his surroundings, was fairly free from whims and caprices, and was amazingly tolerant in his judgment of the conduct of others. I do not remember that Dichmann ever made a really censorious remark about anyone, although, like all the other cadets, he was inclined to be humorously critical of all our superiors, from the superintendent to the fife-and-drummers. He had a peculiar sense of humor. It was quite keen, at times very subtle, at other times broadly farcical but generally devoid of bitterness or cynicism. I think that as a cadet he was much shyer and more sensitive than he ever let anyone suspect, but if his feelings were hurt more frequently than we knew, he never showed bitterness or resentment.

Upon his graduation he was commissioned Additional Second Lieutenant of Infantry and on September 30, 1897, joined the 22nd Infantry at Fort Crook, Nebraska. In December, 1897, he was transferred to the 7th Infantry at Fort Logan, Colorado, and then in 1898 went to Cuba, where he participated in the battle at El Caney. After a sick leave he joined the 26th Infantry at Fort Brady and served with that regiment in the West and Alaska until September, 1902. After service at various stations in Texas he went to the Philippines in 1907. From 1909 to 1914 he was with the 26th Infantry in the United States. He then sailed for

the Philippines again and served there in the 24th, 8th and 31st Infantry regiments until 1917. After returning to the United States and spending six months in the hospital he served with the 63rd Infantry and in command of training camps until October 3, 1918. After commanding the 75th Infantry and the 25th Infantry Brigade he was retired in July, 1920.

He was awarded a Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against the Spanish forces at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

The following are but a few of the favorable comments of his military superiors.

Report of an inspection of San Carlos, Arizona, made on September 16, 1900, by Lt. Colonel Wm. H. Boyle, Acting Inspector General, Department of Colorado: "The zeal, ability, and professional attainments of the commanding officer (1st Lt. Henry M. Dichmann, 7th Inf.) are excellent. Lt. Dichmann is one of the most efficient young officers I have ever seen."

Annual Report, Commanding General, Department of Texas, June 30, 1905:

"The systematic interior arrangement, neatness in quarters, excellence in drill and administration of Company C (Captain Henry M. Dichmann) places it among the very best organizations in the Department."

Major General J. F. Morrison, October 6, 1919:

"He has a knack of handling men."

Brigadier General E. J. McClernand, October 9, 1919:

"Possesses a good mind, unusually efficient."

Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt, November 6, 1919:

"I consider him an excellent officer. He displayed great judgment, tact, and common sense. Under his command, the 75th Infantry was rapidly becoming a very efficient unit, and I consider the 25th Infantry Brigade as being very fortunate in having him as one of its Infantry Regiments C. O's."

Dichmann loved the Army and service with troops. Among the things that indicate his interest in his organizations are the 26th and 31st Infantry Marches, written by him.

He retired from active service much against his desire, although he realized he was physically unable to continue in active service. In fact, he never recovered from the illness that caused his retirement. Despite this, he never lost his zest or interest in life, and up to the time of his death showed great interest and energy in civilian affairs and great loyalty to the Academy and his class. During his last years, he missed few graduation weeks at West Point, although he had to go all the way from San Antonio.

He was a member of the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks, President of the local American Automobile League, and was a National Director of the American Automobile Association as well as president of the San Antonio-Casino Club, a combination of two old clubs, well known to older officers of the Army.

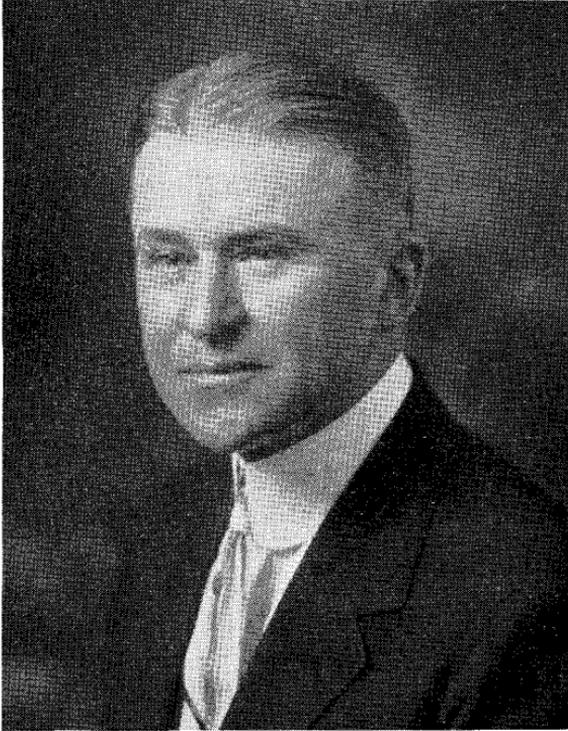
Dichmann, on June 30, 1908, married Clara Wynne, of San Antonio. The Dichmanns had no children. After his retirement he and Mrs. Dichmann, although they pursued many activities, kept up their old friendships and did not keep books on social obligations. During the summer months they travelled a great deal by automobile, nearly always going as far as West Point, but always returning to their home with satisfaction.

R. S. Abernethy.

RUFUS ESTES LONGAN

NO. 3778 CLASS OF 1897

Died September 3, 1936, at St. Louis, Missouri, aged 63 years.



LGENERAL LONGAN was born on January 7, 1873 in the old homestead near Dresden, Mo., which had been a family possession for more than one hundred years. He was the second of six children of Patrick H. and Angeline Donohue Longan. His great grandfather, Augustine Knight Longan, removed to Missouri from Richmond, Virginia, and, in 1810, became a member of the first legislative body assembled in that State. His grandfather, George W. Longan, was the famous pioneer Christian minister of Kansas City and founder of the Christian Church in Sedalia, Missouri.

Young Longan's early education was received in the rural schools of Pettis County. As a child he showed great eagerness for books and knowledge. He was fittingly encouraged by his

mother—a woman of unusual intellect and education. His interest in, and application to, school work bear early evidence of a mother's influence and his own aptitude; for, after her death in 1913, among her papers were found some of his early and treasured cards showing perfect grades.

In the days of his childhood, reading "The Youth's Companion" was one of his joys, and his first information about West Point was contained in an article in that magazine. His interest was aroused, his ambition was fired, and, from that day, he never swerved in his purpose to become a Cadet. His mother encouraged him in those hopes.

After completing the courses offered in the rural schools, Rufus attended Otterville College at Otterville, Missouri, for one year and taught school for three terms. His earnest ambition was realized in 1893, for after receiving the appointment to West Point from Congressman John T. Heard of Sedalia, Missouri, followed by successful examination, he entered the Military Academy in June of that year.

His years at West Point were marked by fine application, excellent conduct, and a final standing that was commendable. His conception of duty was inborn. His standards were the highest. He was well balanced in all things, and he possessed a physique that carried with it a rugged constitution and great energy. His disposition was cheerful, and he had many friends; to his classmates he was affectionately known as Rufe. Aside from his academic work, he possessed natural aptitude for the military; and successively he held the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, and Lieutenant. Rufe was solid; he possessed personality and could be counted on always to exercise good judgment. With fullest friendliness, he was the acme of sincerity. He was frank in thought and word and did not refrain from strong disapprobation of anything that smacked of sham, pretense, or chicanery.

At the end of graduation leave, Second Lieutenant Longan joined the 11th Infantry at Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, and served there until about the middle of April, 1898. The Spanish-American War had then developed, and with his regiment he proceeded to Mobile, Alabama. He was soon ordered on special recruiting service.

On May 16, he was married to Susan Magoffin Luckett of Sedalia, Missouri. Miss Luckett was the daughter of distinguished pioneer families, her mother's family having settled in Missouri from Virginia, while that of her father came from Kentucky. Her father was the nephew of Beriah Magoffin, a former Governor of that State.

Lieutenant Longan rejoined his regiment in July at Tampa, Florida, from whence it sailed for Puerto Rico, arriving August 2, 1898. It was not long ere he had his first smell of gun powder.

This occurred with Schwan's Brigade in the western part of the island in the skirmishes at Hormigueros and at Las Marias on August 12 and 13, respectively. The 11th Infantry later took station at Ponce, and, among other assignments, Longan served as Depot and Post Commissary from May to September 1899. At the end of this period, due to sickness, he was given leave of absence until March 1900, when he returned for duty and remained at Ponce with his regiment until August 1900, when he accompanied it to the States. During the period from August 1900 to January 1902, we find Lieutenant Longan, in turn, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, Fort Columbus, New York, and Fort Slocum, New York, where he performed various, and the most important, post staff duties. For his short service, of little more than two years, much variety of duty had been experienced, and he was already quite prepared for almost any type of assignment that would logically come to a Lieutenant of Infantry. Evidence of efficiency is plain, for, during 1900 and 1901, three successive commanding officers correspondingly expressed opinions of him as follows: "an excellent officer"; "can be trusted and is qualified"; "is a zealous and efficient officer".

In March 1902 he arrived in the Philippines with his old regiment, the 11th Infantry. During his tour of two years he was stationed at isolated posts on the west coast of Leyte, followed by a year of service in Manila. He returned to the homeland with his regiment in March, 1904, and the 11th Infantry proceeded to Fort D. A. Russell (now Fort Francis E. Warren), Wyoming. During two successive target seasons of 1905-6, Captain Longan qualified as expert rifleman, and in the former year he was also awarded the bronze medal as a member of the Infantry Team of the Northern Division. He was continuously thinking of and studying his profession; and in 1906, in a competitive article, he won the Frye Prize awarded by the Journal of the Military Service Institution.

His thought followed original lines, and, in proof of some of his conclusions, he attempted to put workable plans into execution. His efforts and plans concerned the good of the whole service, but conservatism of superiors at times did not lend encouragement and test. A striking example of one such effort is the following. About the year 1906 in his garrison and field experience he was impressed with the chronic shortage of efficient cooks throughout the entire command. To overcome this he presented in detail a solution to his commanding officer. It was the installation and operation of a school for cooks. There was a vacant barracks, and with a special company to be composed of likely personnel from each of the other companies, he proposed to conduct the school himself, in addition to his other duties. But his commanding officer could not be convinced. With-

in a few years, however, the War Department organized such schools on a large scale.

In April 1906, Captain Longan was placed on detached service at San Francisco incident to the earthquake and fire in that city, and remained there until July. From May to July he performed his most important duties as Executive Officer, Bureau of Consolidated Relief Stations. As evidence of the high quality of his performance, his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Lea Febiger, 3d Infantry, expressed himself on three different occasions as to Captain Longan's merit. He is thus quoted: "Captain Longan, as executive officer, was invaluable in organizing and carrying out the office force, and devising a system for handling of requisitions for food supplies and distributing them." "I have the honor to invite your favorable notice to the extremely creditable, thorough and excellent work performed by Captain Rufus E. Longan, Commissary 11th Infantry, while under my control in relief work in this city. He has been with me as Executive Officer of this Bureau since its beginning (and) has shown more than ordinary executive ability and great judgment and capability of a most marked degree. In fact, he has been indispensable to me every moment of the time he has been identified with this Bureau. Permit me to add my endorsement (of him) as an efficient and promising officer and a man of high character." "Just received telegraphic orders relieving Captain Longan. (He) is the most important officer I have with me. His retention is even more important than my own. I would earnestly urge the revocation of the order, as otherwise great confusion will ensue and my personal work will be more than doubled." What a fine and whole-hearted tribute—a sincere and striking estimate of one's principal assistant.

Captain Longan rejoined his regiment and in October sailed with it to Cuba for service in the Army of Cuban Pacification. Stationed at Santiago until April 1909, except for leave of absence in the Summer of 1907, he performed the duties of Post and Regimental Commissary and also served as District Intelligence Officer and Co-ordinating Reconnaissance Officer. During those days in Cuba his active mind again carried him into the competitive field of military composition, and in 1908, for excellence as an essayist, he won the distinction as Silver Medalist, Military Service Institute. When the 11th Infantry, with other American troops, was withdrawn from Cuba, Captain Longan proceeded with his regiment to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and there remained until August, 1910.

On August 21, 1910, he reported for duty at the United States Military Academy and was assigned to the Department of Tactics. The "Manchu Law", which became effective at the end of 1912, caused his tour of duty to be curtailed from the usual four-year

period, and he was assigned to Hawaii. Relative to the manner in which he acquitted himself as a tactical officer at West Point, Major General Thomas H. Barry, Superintendent, pronounced him "an excellent officer in every respect". Had the rating "superior" been an authorized term for highest classification in those days, most probably it would have been employed in the above expression.

Upon arrival in Hawaii in March 1913, Captain Longan joined the 25th Infantry at Schofield Barracks. He performed the duties of Company Commander with his accustomed high efficiency until July 1915. That efficiency is verified by two annual summaries of his regimental commander, Colonel Lyman W. V. Kennon, in the following terms: "Captain Longan is an exceedingly ambitious and very capable officer"; "an exceptionally competent officer with a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of his profession."

From Hawaii Captain Longan proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty as student, School of the Line, reporting on August 15. Upon completion of the year's course, he was graduated number six with the designation of "distinguished graduate". He had missed "honor graduate" by one number. His promotion to the rank of Major took place just as the school course was completed. From Fort Leavenworth he was ordered for temporary duty to Headquarters, Western Department, and shortly was assigned as instructor at the Camp of Instruction, Fort Lawton, Washington, for the period of August and September. At the close of the camp, he returned to temporary duty at Headquarters, Western Department, and remained until early in November, when he proceeded to join the new 32d Infantry in Hawaii. He served with that regiment until July, 1917.

The Summer of 1917 was full of activity, as the United States had become a participant in the World War. The country was being dotted with camps for new organizations and for the training of thousands to become officers in the War Army. Major Longan was accordingly brought from Hawaii to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, as instructor, Officers' Training Camp, and began his new duties in July. He continued on duty until December. As always, he rendered most creditable service, and his superiors have expressed their views about him during that period. Colonel Fred W. Sladen, Infantry, commanding the training camp makes this estimate: "A very high type of officer and man. An excellent instructor, energetic, enthusiastic and thorough." Colonel Otho W. B. Farr, Field Artillery, thus summarizes: "This officer possesses zeal, energy and ability far above the average".

However, greater responsibilities were now claiming the services of Lieutenant Colonel Longan, for on December 14, 1917,

he reported for duty as Chief of Staff, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey. His Commanding General was Major General David C. Shanks. The tremendous responsibilities under most difficult situations attending those who performed the higher duties at that embarkation center are well known. The command was one of the most important and exacting of the War. Most particularly did those burdens have application to the Commanding General and his Chief of Staff.

General Shanks undertook a very long search before he was able to secure a Chief of Staff such as he desired. The search ended with Lieutenant Colonel Longan. Not only a Chief of Staff was needed but many others; and from a group of seventy-seven officers found by General Shanks when he assumed command on August 1, 1917, the essential demands and assignments of officers for duty in connection with the port of embarkation amounted to twenty-five hundred. General Shanks' statement of how Colonel Longan happened to be assigned as his Chief of Staff, is interesting. He says: "I went to Washington to see what might be accomplished. At that time, the officer in charge of the personnel desk in the Adjutant General's Office was Brigadier General Eugene F. Ladd, a classmate and intimate friend. Ladd got out his list of officers of the regular army of field rank. Together we went back and forth over the list. Every officer on the list whom I knew and would have welcomed was already earmarked for other duty from which he could not be released. Finally he came to the name of Lieutenant Colonel Rufus E. Longan whom I had never met. Ladd highly recommended him as an officer well suited to the job.

"Longan arrived at Hoboken and was appointed Chief of Staff about December 15, 1917. From that day he rendered service most valuable and exceptional. With a pleasing personality, splendid judgment and an inexhaustible store of energy, he was the ideal man for the job. From my shoulders he lifted a burden of detail. He did a great work and he did it well. For his service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. To his memory I owe a debt of gratitude I can never repay.

"And yet—and yet—I cannot recall Longan and his outstanding work without a deep regret. His coming to Hoboken shut him off from foreign service—and who knows what might have come to him had he gone abroad?"

Probably in retrospect, it is not easy to comprehend the great responsibility and the scope of duty that was the burden of the Chief of Staff. It would require thoughtful and long analysis to appreciate the extremely diversified matters of every description that found their way to him who had to co-ordinate and supervise the varied and multifold agencies into which twenty-five hundred

officers were organized. These agencies functioned not only at Hoboken, but also in the camps and other localities within the reaches surrounding New York harbor.

General Shanks, in limited space, could portray only broadly the scope of what fell to his Chief of Staff, and his tribute is most delicate and impressive. It is of the very recent present and is not polished with the passing of nearly twenty years; for at the immediate conclusion of General Longan's service, General Shanks made this official expression of record: "One of the best all round officers known to me—loyal, energetic, possessed of excellent initiative and fine common sense."

His assignment as Chief of Staff was performed throughout the most trying days of the War and to its end—a true exhibition of his qualities of intelligence and tenacity, through most arduous and most devoted service.

While others were in France where he longed to be, he toiled aggressively, enthusiastically, and completely in that field into which he was cast, without suggestion of a murmur, even in mental protest. There is the test of the real soldier: he reacted with that soul of what duty called him to do, not with that soul of what he would like to do.

Having been promoted to brigadier general as of October 1, 1918, he continued his duties as Chief of Staff until November 10. After a short period of duty in the northwest, he belatedly arrived in France on January 2, 1919. The Armistice had come in the previous November, and combat assignments did not now exist. After about two months in command of the Forwarding Camp at LeMans, he became seriously ill—an illness which was near fatal—and kept him in hospital and on sick leave until June 17, 1919. He returned to the United States on June 27, and was honorably discharged as Brigadier General, U. S. Army, only, reverting to his regular army rank of Major on June 30. Immediately he was assigned to his former station at the Port of Embarkation. Now that he had reverted to his normal grade of Major, Regular Army, he found that his prior post of duty, since his departure for France, had been taken over by one senior to him, and he assumed the duties of Assistant Chief of Staff. This assignment was natural, for his old commander could not fail to grab his former Chief of Staff when opportunity came, and again he was functioning in the field he knew so well.

He remained for about a year and then, with many war brigadiers, he was ordered to the General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. This was next to the highest link in our new system of military education which was evolved from the Army's experience in the War. At the end of the year's course, the director of that school, in expressing his estimate of the individual student

officers, characterized Major Longan as "an enthusiastic and capable officer." Due to the re-organization of the Army, as of July 1, 1920, promotions came rapidly to a group of officers within a particular period of service, and he quickly passed from Major to Colonel.

He was now sent as student officer to the Army War College, completing the course in June, 1921, having acquitted himself most admirably.

The Chief of Infantry immediately chose him as his Executive Officer, and he continued in that capacity until February 1, 1922, when he was assigned as Chief, Transportation Branch, Supply Division, War Department General Staff. Regarding his service as Executive Officer to the Chief of Infantry, the latter recorded his appraisal of him in the following language: "A conscientious, painstaking, loyal, educated, pushing, thorough, level headed executive and administrator who can be depended upon to make good in any position."

Colonel Longan continued on the General Staff until April 1, 1923—being relieved incident to his request for retirement from active service. That status was assumed on July 31, 1923. The very severe illness he suffered in France had left its mark, and the ill health of Mrs. Longan was also an important factor in his decision to seek retirement.

Surely his thirty years of strenuous, faithful, and highly efficient service could not fail to bring to him the satisfaction of a career stamped with success and with the consistent approbation of his superiors. From his various commanders there is only praise. Their uniformly commendatory expressions may be epitomized in the following very recent tribute from one under whom he served for several years: "I was soon attracted to him by the thoroughness with which he handled his job and his knowledge of his profession. He was always 'on duty', alert, enthusiastic and tireless. His standards of honor, discipline and devotion to duty were exceedingly high and developed in me a feeling of unbounded confidence and trust in him. He never failed me."

In addition to the campaign medals he received for service in the Spanish-American War, the Philippines and in Cuba, and the recognition received for excellence in marksmanship, his services during the World War brought him highest recognition from his Government. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as Chief of Staff, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., from December 15, 1917, to December 16, 1918." A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, directly addressed to him, dated August 19, 1919 was as follows: "The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting to you the Navy Cross

for distinguished service as Chief of Staff to the Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey, during the war with the Central Empires. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy.”

Most officers upon retiring have little opportunity to take up active pursuits that involve hard work in new fields to which they might be adapted. But Longan made his opportunity and registered unusual success. The immediate ten years following retirement were filled with solid effort, and his remarkable success is most interesting. It is a long story, but the high lights will suffice to show the quality of accomplishment.

Upon taking up his residence in Washington, he became restive and, desiring to do something, associated himself with a life insurance company as a salesman for a special type of saving insurance. With his originality he developed an art and technique of salesmanship all his own. Although by far the least experienced salesman in the company, within a few months he won the award by the company to the salesman in each district making the greatest volume of sales. Having proved his metal, he resigned his position with the statement that he was not fitted for that sort of work—he did not like it. Thereupon he returned to a life of inactivity, but that was more than he could tolerate.

The circumstances under which he took his next venture are most unique. By chance he noted an advertisement in a Medical journal for one equipped to fill the position of Superintendent of the Baltimore, Maryland City Hospitals, a municipal institution, and then known as Bayview Hospital. It comprised an asylum for the mildly insane, a refuge for the aged and indigent, a tuberculosis unit, and a unit for the poor. A farm of two hundred acres also was operated for the benefit of the inmates. Naturally, choice of a superintendent would be expected to fall to one who had had experience with such institutions.

In competition with applicants from all parts of the country, Longan submitted his application. After a personal interview with the Board of Supervisors he was selected. After selection he was informed of the limitations of the authority of the Superintendent and of the powers of the Governing Board of Supervisors.. With his usual directness and rugged honesty, Longan then informed the board of the stipulations he wished to present and which must meet their full agreement before he would accept the appointment. In short, the conditions he set forth were that, under policies adopted by the Board for the conduct of the institution, he must have a free hand in their execution and without interference by the board or any of its members. He informed the board of his understanding that such freedom had not been al-

lowed former superintendents and particularly with respect to appointments and removals affecting important administrative positions in the institution.

Longan's stand was novel. His selection had been made after several months of labor by the Board, and his bold and straightforward statement came as a bomb shell and created much confusion. The meeting adjourned, and he was informed that his appointment needed further consideration. After a few weeks he won, and his appointment was confirmed.

On April 16, 1924, he plunged into his work. Many fundamental improvements followed. He put in much new construction and repaired the old; the welfare of employees and inmates attained a high state of contentment and satisfaction. With his adopted motto of "Service, not self" and his complete ability to carry out the full concept of its meaning, nothing less than real success could be the outcome. His accomplishments reached the ears of State authorities.

In April 1925, the necessity for a change in the head of the State Penitentiary caused Governor Ritchie to urge upon Colonel Longan acceptance of the combined position of Warden of that institution and the House of Correction at a marked increase of salary. The City of Baltimore became greatly exercised at the possibility of losing its Superintendent of the City Hospitals and to forestall that loss most appealing resolutions were sent to him.

A quotation from resolutions passed by the Board of Supervisors of City Charities, among other most commendatory expressions, contains the following: "The Board of Supervisors of City Charities would consider itself derelict in its sworn duty to the taxpayers of Baltimore City, if it failed to counsel that an effort be made, by all means possible, to retain the services of such an unusually conscientious and efficient official as Colonel Longan has shown himself to be."

As further expression of the very deep appreciation for him as well as indicative of the strong human appeal he carried, an entreaty was addressed to him and bore several hundred signatures—apparently the expression of every employee and perhaps others within the institution. Pertinent extracts are as follows: "We feel that the efforts expended in the past twelve months would be grievously wasted, should any change be made in its administration. To sever your connection would be, in our minds, nothing less than a calamity."

"Your sagacity, justice and thorough capability so fully qualified you for your present position, that you have, by the wisdom of your administration, won to you the respect and loyalty of the employees, and the confidence and trust of the hundreds of patients under your care. Your keen understanding of human nature, its needs and hopes, have made you a sympathetic and toler-

ant superior; you have appealed to the best in the employees and patients alike, and, as a consequence are building an efficient, loyal and contented organization."

"We deplore any effort made to sever a connection wholly constructive, elevating and altruistic."

"We would offer no obstacle to your progress but feel that inasmuch as the greater good may be served in this institution, you are needed here in so much greater measure."

At the time those pronounced demonstrations were made, Colonel Longan had served the city for just one year. They are all sufficient as complete evidence of his remarkable accomplishments in so short a time. His efforts and his successes continued on the same high plane until October, 1933—a period of nearly ten years. He had put forth in fullest measure; those labors had brought much wear and fatigue. His illness in France of fifteen years before also had not failed to impress its mark on his general condition. He made up his mind to resign, and he could not be dissuaded, even in the face of most urgent appeals. The following notations are from a communication addressed to him on October 13, 1933, by the Supervisors of City Charities of Baltimore and signed by each individual in testimony of his great work: "During the past nine and one-half years, under your administration remarkable improvements have been brought about in every department of the hospital. Some of the more imperfect branches, one might say, have been transformed, and the institution as a whole has been raised from a sub-ordinate place to one which will surely rank among the best." Then follows general enumeration of the larger features of General Longan's achievements, his outstanding characteristics as an official and as a gentleman. The final paragraph of the letter is as follows: "We, in conclusion, say good-bye in a spirit of real gratitude for your efforts and their far-reaching results, and with deep regret at parting with such a worthy and outstanding official."

During the period of his preparation for departure, other testimonials were offered and among them was the presentation of a gold watch by the employees of the City Hospital, and significantly engraved thereon was his motto, "Service, not self."

His strenuous exertions were behind him. His fine accomplishments had covered both military and civil fields, and it is difficult to determine which type of achievement was marked with greater efficiency. Whichever may be deemed to stand out above the other, there is one thing that is the base on which all of his true work rested: his character. Colonel Frank L. Wells, an intimate friend who had served many years with Longan in the 11th Infantry, presents an analysis in which he states that Longan's accomplishments in every sphere of his varied activities centered around his sound and admirable basic qualities. Among such

qualities was that of confidence in his ability to succeed in any undertaking; and added thereto were his directness and inflexible honesty. In amplification, he states: "He hated sham and pretense above all things. He never spared himself and had no use for a shirker of duty or a shirker of hard work. He despised any act that savored of double dealing or crookedness. He had his faults; among them was a *governable* temper. He very seldom let it get beyond his control; and when he did, it was only to register his indignation at some injustice, some one's false dealing, or the conduct of some shirker." His earnestness in thought and act had no counterpart suggestive of intolerance or aloofness. For the following from this same friend will give a true picture, when he says: "He was no martinet, no swaggerer, no blusterer. He sweetened life with a rich good humor. His hearty laugh was always in evidence and spread brightness and cheer everywhere he went among his host of friends."

After leaving Baltimore in 1933, General and Mrs. Longan early chose their residence in San Antonio, Texas. He enjoyed his surroundings, and he had the delightful association of a few of his classmates. He looked forward with keenest interest to the fortieth re-union of his class of '97. However, with all those satisfying thoughts and realizations, his health was now demanding specific attention. So in the Spring of 1936 it was decided to consult a particular physician and friend in St. Louis, Missouri. Seeming improvement resulted, but he was suddenly stricken, and after a struggle of about two weeks he passed away in St. Louis on September 3, 1936. He was buried at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

He is survived by his widow, Susan Luckett Longan. A son, born in 1906, died in infancy.

For him his ideals and standards had genuine meaning, the meaning our Alma Mater has imparted to her sons; through them the tenets of the lofty minded and accomplished soldier were brought to all he served or commanded. They who know the fibre of his being—whether as acquaintance, friend, or intimate—cherish alike the privilege of that relationship with one so real, so fine, so true.

A Classmate.

MONROE CRAWFORD KERTH

NO. 3819 CLASS OF 1898

Died August 12, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 60 years.



MONROE CRAWFORD KERTH was born in Cairo, Illinios, July 1, 1876. Entering the Military Academy in June, 1894, he was graduated April 26, 1898, and commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

He joined the 23rd Infantry at New Orleans, Louisiana, and proceeded with his regiment to the Philippine Islands, taking part, shortly after his arrival, in the engagement at Manila, August 13, 1898. He participated in numerous engagements against the insurgents during the Philippine Insurrection, including action at Block House No. 14, Cainta, and Taytay, and Zapote River. In July, 1900, he returned with his regiment to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and was later on duty at Fort Loban, Colorado, and Fort McPherson, Georgia, until 1902, when he was again on

foreign service in the Philippine Islands, and served with the 23rd Infantry in the field on various expeditions, including the expedition after Datto Ali, May and June, 1904, and the one to Malabang.

After his return to the United States with his regiment in June, 1905, he was during the following years in addition to being on duty with Infantry troops, on duty with the Pennsylvania National Guard; Instructor, School of the Line and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Assistant Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, Washington, D. C., and was, from March, 1913, to December, 1915, on foreign service in China.

He was on the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List and was detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps from November 2, 1910, to September 1, 1912. In 1907 he was an honor graduate of the Infantry-Cavalry School and, in 1908, graduated from the Army Staff College.

After his detail as a member of the General Staff Corps in 1916, he was first on duty with the War College Division, Washington, D. C., and then Chief of Staff, 11th Provisional Division, El Paso, Texas. During the World War he was in Europe as Observer with the Roumanian and Russian Armies and was Assistant Military Attache in Russia from June 1, 1917, to February 14, 1918. He was then Assistant to G-3, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, to June 14, 1918; after a short period of instruction at Army Staff College, Langres, France, he was Assistant G-3 and Deputy Chief of Staff at Headquarters, First Army, from September 2 to 18, 1918 (St. Mihiel Offensive), and Instructor, then Director, General Staff College, Langres, France, until January, 1919, when he returned to the United States.

During the remainder of his detail in the General Staff Corps he was on duty in the War Plans Division, General Staff, Washington, D. C., and was subsequently a member and director of the Infantry Board, Fort Benning, Georgia, and later in command of the 29th Infantry at that station; and was then Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Missouri, until his retirement, November 1, 1929.

Colonel Kerth was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services; as Military Attache at Petrograd, Russia, from September 1, 1917 to February 1, 1918, he performed his exacting duties with marked ability under most trying circumstances. As Director of the Army General Staff College, American Expeditionary Forces, by his professional attainments and unjailing energy, he rendered service of inestimable worth in

connection with the instruction and training of officers for General Staff duty. Later, as Member of the Training and Instruction Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, he demonstrated sound judgment, great breadth of vision, and keen foresight in the solution of the various difficult problems with which he was confronted."

He was awarded the Silver Star decoration with two Oak Leaf Clusters for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Manila, P. I., August 13, 1898; against Insurgent forces at Manila, February 5, 1899; and against Insurgent Forces at Zapote River, Luzon, June 13, 1899; and received the Purple Heart on account of wounds incurred in action during this last engagement. He was also awarded the French Legion of Honor (Officer), and was twice decorated by the Russian government.

Colonel Kerth was an able and forceful officer of high professional attainments. Keenly interested in his work, possessing sound judgment and experience, both in command and staff duties, he rendered many years of efficient service in the Army.

After his retirement, Colonel Kerth made his home in Columbia, Missouri. He became a civic leader and was particularly interested in the training of boys and in better conditions for young people. He organized Community Service and was its president. He was actively interested in Boy Scout work and contributed not only of his means but his time to Scout work. He was one of the original members of the city parks and playgrounds board and personally presented its annual financial report to the Mayor. His persistent leadership for the training and betterment of children won for him the esteem of all classes of citizens. Colonel Kerth felt a great interest in all humanity and his bestowals were many.

Colonel Kerth died at Walter Reed General Hospital on August 13, 1936, after a short illness. Funeral services were conducted at the home of his brother in Anna, Illinois. Members of the American Legion acted as pallbearers. Lieutenant Sides, Chaplain at the CCC Camp at Dixon Springs and an old friend of Colonel Kerth's, officiated at the services. Interment was in the family lot at Villa Ridge, Illinois.

He is survived by three brothers—Egbert G. Kerth, of Anna, Illinois; Addison Thornton Kerth, of Chicago; and Paul W. Kerth, of Cairo, Illinois.

E. G. K.

PATRICK W. GUINEY

NO. 3883 CLASS OF 1899

Died December 17, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 59 years.



BRIGADIER GENERAL PATRICK W. GUINEY, Assistant to The Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, died at Walter Reed General Hospital on December 17, 1936.

The news of Pat's death, at an age when apparently he still had many years of useful service ahead, came as a distinct shock to his many friends, and especially to his classmates; for he had endeared himself to everyone with whom he had come in contact during his long Army career.

Forty-two years ago this June, he was one of the group of young men who reported at the Military Academy as new cadets. From the beginning we all recognized in him a quiet, genial, and sincere friend, of wholesome outlook and ideals. Early impressions were strengthened through the ensuing years of cadet life,

during which his enviable record as scholar and soldier was a true forecast of his after career as a commissioned officer in the Army.

Upon graduation on February 15, 1899, he was appointed second lieutenant of Cavalry, assigned to the 6th at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and accompanied his regiment to China in 1900. He served in operations against the Boxers and with the legation guards, Peking, to May 19, 1901, participating in the capture of Peking on August 14, 1900; in the capture of the Imperial Palace, Peking, on August 15, 1900, and in the battle south of Peking on November 24, 1900. From this duty he was ordered to the Philippine Islands, arriving there on June 1, 1901. He served with the 6th Cavalry in operations against the insurgents to July 15, 1903. He took part in operations against General Belmarine until his surrender on July 4, 1901, and against General Malvar from October 1, 1901, to February 28, 1902.

After service at Fort McKeogh, Montana; Fort Meade, South Dakota; and at the recruiting depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, he returned to the Philippines on April 1, 1909, and was assigned to duty with the 3rd Cavalry at Camp Stotsenburg until January 15, 1908. Upon his return to the United States on February 13, 1908, he was stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, to July 4, 1909, and at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to April 13, 1911. He was constructing quartermaster, Fort Sam Houston, to December 2, 1912; with the 3rd Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston and Eagle Pass to March 12, 1914; post quartermaster, Fort Huachuca, to November, 1915; assistant to the depot quartermaster, El Paso, to May 1917; and at Officers' Training Camp, Leon Springs, to August 15, 1917.

Prior to sailing for France, from August 1917 to May 20, 1918 he was division quartermaster, 78th Division, Camp Dix, New Jersey. He arrived in Europe with that division in May, 1918, and served therewith to September 26, 1918. He then attended the staff school, Langres, France, completing the course on December 27, 1918. While in France he participated in the St. Mihiel offensive. He returned to the United States on January 18, 1919, and was assigned to duty as depot supply officer, Newport News, until August 1919; port transportation officer, Port of Embarkation, and later depot quartermaster, Army Supply Base, Norfolk, to March 11, 1922.

He was ordered to Hawaii in March 1922 and became department quartermaster from March 28, 1922, to December 6, 1924. Upon his return he was designated commanding officer, Chicago Quartermaster Depot, from March 31, 1925, to June 11, 1929, part of which time, from July 1, 1927, to June 11, 1929, he was also commandant, Quartermaster Corps Subsistence School. He was chief, engineer division, construction service, office of The

Quartermaster General, to June 30, 1930, and executive officer, construction division, office Quartermaster General, to August 1, 1933. Following this assignment, he was made quartermaster, Third Corps Area, Baltimore. On September 19, 1933, he was appointed assistant to The Quartermaster General and ordered to Washington as chief, construction division, office of The Quartermaster General, which duty he was performing at the time of his death.

He was awarded a silver-star citation for gallantry in action against the Boxer forces at Peking, China, on August 14, 1900, and the Purple Heart on account of wound received in action in the Philippine Islands on February 28, 1902. An oak-leaf cluster to be attached to the ribbon of the Purple Heart was authorized on account of the award to him of a meritorious-service citation certificate by the Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces, "for services as quartermaster of the 78th Division."

What finer heritage to one's family; what finer response to the teachings and inspirations of one's Alma Mater than such a record of striking achievement in varied lines of public duty and of National Defense at home and in distant, foreign spaces? What finer example to the youth of the land than the willingness of risk to limb or life in the service of our great country? What more satisfying consequence than citation for gallantry, recorded for all time, and advancement in Departmental service to the level of outstanding administration? Assuredly, the family and the classmates of dear Pat may contemplate him throughout their own remaining years with great pride, deep affection, and helpful consolation.

Surviving General Guiney are his widow, Mrs. Margaret B. Guiney, and a son, 1st Lieutenant Patrick W. Guiney, Jr., C. A. C.

ALDEN FARLEY BREWSTER

NO. 4034 CLASS OF 1901

*Died September 17, 1936, at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming
aged 59 years.*



ALDEN FARLEY BREWSTER, the eldest son of Virginia Alden and William Farley Brewster, was born in Chicago, Illinois, on July 30, 1877, and died at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, September 17, 1936. Through his mother he was descended from John Alden and on his father's side from Elder William Brewster. A great many of his ancestors served in the various wars the United States and the Colonies were engaged in. His father left a theological seminary at the age of 13 to enlist as a drummer boy with a Michigan regiment during the Civil War. His grandfather, William Brewster, after serving in the War of 1812, engaged in the fur and lumber business in Michigan, was president of the American Fur Company, and one of the founders of what is now the City of Detroit. Other ancestors in Maine and Massachusetts were sea-faring men, some of whom commanded clipper ships when this country was leading the world on the sea.

He received his earlier education in the public schools of Chicago and New York and was graduated from St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, in June 1896. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Wisconsin and reported as a cadet on June 19, 1897. Upon graduation on February 18, 1901, he was assigned to the Artillery Corps and ordered to Fort Stevens, Oregon, for duty with the 93rd Company of Coast Artillery. While at Ft. Stevens he was Post and District Adjutant.

In 1904 and 1905 during the Philippine Insurrection he was with the 18th and 28th Batteries. After he returned to the United States in 1905 he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Ft. Riley, and Ft. Hamilton, and in 1907 was assigned to the 2nd Field Artillery at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming. While with the 2nd he was detached for temporary duty at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and for recruiting duty at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

He returned to his regiment and went to the Philippines with it in 1910. While in the Philippines in 1911 he was promoted to Captain.

He had an unusual amount of active duty against the Insurrectos and against the Moros in Luzon, Jolo, and Mindanao.

He returned to the United States in 1912 and was assigned to the 4th Field Artillery at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, (now Ft. F. E. Warren). The regiment went to the Mexican Border in 1913, and in 1914 he went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, with it as regimental quartermaster. Afterwards while in El Paso in 1916 he was sent with the Second Battalion to Panama as a battery Commander and later adjutant at Corozal. Later he was promoted to Major and assumed command of the Battalion.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1917 he received the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and took command of the Post of Corozal until he was ordered back to the States to join the 12th Field Artillery. In January, 1918, the regiment went to Europe as part of the 2nd Division. While the regiment was in the Verdun Sector he was promoted to Colonel and sent to Tours at Headquarters S. O. S. as Artillery Liason Officer and supervised the Artillery units in training, hastening their appearance at the front. Later he was assistant to the Chief of Artillery at Chaumont.

Since the World War he has been Executive Officer, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and on three occasions had service with and commanded the 76th Field Artillery at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming. He was detailed in the Adjutant General's Department from July 19, 1919, to July 23, 1920.

After leaving Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in 1921, he attended the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was grad-

uated in 1922. He graduated from the Army War College in 1929 and returned to Fort Sill for the Refresher Course in 1935. Prior to attending the War College he served for nearly four years in the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery under Major General William J. Snow and Major General Fred T. Austin.

After he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1931, he continued in command of the 76th Field Artillery until ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco to take charge of Organized Reserve Affairs of the 9th Corps Area. From July 31, 1933, to October 4, 1935, he was detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps and served as Chief of Staff of the Panama Canal Department under Major General Harold B. Fiske.

Colonel Brewster returned to Ft. Warren in the fall of 1935 and assumed command of the 76th Field Artillery. He had intended to retire and do a bit of ranching near Cheyenne, but in the Spring of 1936 he had a heart attack. After a period of treatment at Fitzsimons in Denver, he returned to active duty, but in the middle of September had another heart attack and died suddenly on September 17th.

Funeral services were held at St. Marks Episcopal Church in Cheyenne, and Colonel Brewster was buried at Ft. Francis E. Warren, September 19, 1936. Non-commissioned officers of his regiment acted as pallbearers, and officers of the regiment were honorary pallbearers.

In Jolo, P. I., February, 1905, he married Florence Willits, daughter of Captain Samuel Willits of the 4th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mrs. Brewster now lives in Cheyenne. His two sons, Willits Alden Brewster and John Potts Brewster, are in business in Cheyenne. His sister, Caroline V. Brewster, and brother Thomas E. Brewster, are in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Colonel Brewster was awarded the grade of Officer of the French Legion of Honor and the Purple Heart subsequent to a Meritorious Service Citation issued by the Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces, "for exceptional meritorious and conspicuous services as Liaison Officer, Office of the Chief of Field Artillery".

Extract from letter to my mother, dated September 24, 1936:

"An able and experienced Field Artillery officer, of pleasing personality and high attainments, Colonel Brewster was keenly interested and well qualified in his profession. Throughout the many years of his loyal service, he willingly and efficiently performed the duties assigned him. His death is deeply regretted by his former associates.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) S. D. Embick,

Acting Chief of Staff."

Willits A. Brewster.

ROGER DERBY BLACK

NO. 4223 CLASS OF 1904

Died April 12, 1936, at New York, N. Y., aged 53 years.



ROGER DERBY BLACK was born at West Point, N. Y., on January 18, 1883, at which time his father was on duty at the United States Military Academy as Instructor in Practical Military Engineering and Commander of the Engineer Detachment. He was an Army child and came from a family of West Point graduates. He was the son of the late Major General William Murray Black, USMA 1877, who headed his class for four years, and was the World War Chief of Engineers, and Daisy Peyton (Derby) Black. He was the grandson of Captain George H. Derby, USMA 1846, Topographical Engineers, U. S. Army, who was brevetted for gallant conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo in the Mexican War, and who, under the nom de plume of John Phoenix wrote "Phoenixiana" and

"Squibob Papers", among the first books of American humor. His uncle, Colonel George McClellan Derby, USMA 1878, also topped his class and was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers.

Roger Derby Black's early education was obtained at various Army posts and stations to which his father happened to be assigned. His secondary education was obtained at the Central High School, in Washington, D. C., in 1896 and 1897, and at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., in 1898 and 1900. He received an "at large" appointment from President McKinley in 1900 and entered the Military Academy on August 1 of that year. While at West Point he demonstrated his ability in both scholastic and military matters, being a first section man in one, resulting in his assignment to the Corps of Engineers upon graduation, and in the other, wearing chevrons for three years as a Cadet Corporal, the Cadet Sergeant Major, and as one of the six Cadet Captains in the Corps of Cadets.

From his graduation in 1904 to the declaration of the war against Germany, Colonel Black executed the varied military and civil duties chargeable to the officers of the Corps of Engineers, including engineering works performed by Engineer troops and River and Harbor operations under the Engineer Department at Large.

From 1910 to 1914, he was on River and Harbor work in immediate charge of the Northern Section of the First New York Engineer District, with station at Albany. His district covered the upper Hudson and projects on Lake Champlain. The office at Albany was much enlarged by Colonel Black to prepare for the work on the construction of the new lock and dam at Troy. At this time he developed and tested a detailed cost accounting system, one of the first of its kind used in the Engineer Department and now, in its essential features, in standard use.

In 1917, while on duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers and as a member of the Board on Engineer Troops, he prepared the manuscript for the Engineer Training Manuals used during 1917 and 1918 by the divisions in training in the United States and overseas. He was promoted to the rank of Major, Corps of Engineers, in May, 1917, and to that of Lieutenant of Engineers in the National Army in September, 1917.

During the World War, Colonel Black rendered invaluable service due to his detailed and intimate knowledge of military organization and training methods. He was responsible for much of the training and organizational literature used by the troops, and participated actively in the training of Staff Officers and of Engineer Troops, both in the United States and in France.

Among the first American troops called for service in France were Engineer Railway Regiments. These regiments had to be raised, equipped, trained, and sent overseas in a very short period

of time, and practically the entire officer personnel and all the enlisted personnel came, of course, from the American Railroads. The very few Regular Engineer officers available for assignment to the units had to be especially qualified men. Major Black was one of the officers selected for this work in May, 1917. As Adjutant of the 13th Engineers (Railway), recruited in Chicago, Illinois, he had charge of the multitudinous details of organization and training of the regiment and accompanied it overseas within three months after the initial organization. He served with the regiment until September, 1917, when the need for his organizational and training knowledge called him to service with the Expeditionary Staff at General Headquarters.

From September, 1917, to January, 1918, he was immediate assistant to the Chief of Engineers of the American Expeditionary Force, in charge of personnel and training, and was employed upon matters relating to Engineer Staff organization. From January to May, 1918, while Colonel, commanding the 116th Engineer Regiment, he selected, organized, and operated the Engineer Replacement Training Center at Angers, France.

In June, 1918, being detailed a member of the War Department General Staff, War Plans Division, he returned to the United States and served at the Army War College, in Washington, D. C., acting as Instructor in the School for Divisional Staff Officers. After the Armistice, he was active in the drafting of plans for the reorganization of the War Department and the Staff Services, plans which finally were, to a great extent, incorporated in the National Defence Act of 1920.

In July, 1919, while holding the temporary rank of Colonel on the War Department Staff, he resigned his commission as Major in the Corps of Engineers to engage in the practice of engineering in civil life.

As a civilian soldier, Colonel Black continued his work in the furtherance of National Defence and was very active in military matters. He took a prominent part in the formation of the Engineer Reserve Corps and was one of its strongest supporters and most enthusiastic members. He exerted a marked influence in the solution of the many problems that arose.

Colonel Black was assigned to command the 342nd Engineer Regiment (General Service) in New York in 1921 and remained continuously in command until December, 1934, when he relinquished command due to his change of residence to Washington. Upon his return to New York in 1936, he was again assigned to the 342nd, the official orders being issued on April 10, 1936, just two days before his decease.

Colonel Black was a valuable asset in the organization and training of the Engineer Reserve Officers in New York City. His regiment was of high efficiency and extreme loyalty. He was a

man of unusual brilliancy and talent and had an engaging personality, which made him a host of friends and attracted able personnel to his regiment. Much of the activity in military matters among the engineers in New York City is due to his enthusiasm and training ability. He never missed an opportunity to attend the Reserve Training Camps, and his work and personality will long be remembered by the Engineer Reserve Officers in the Metropolitan Area. As a drill master he was equalled by few officers in the Army. His two-man squad drill, which he developed for the use of the Reserve Officers, has been used repeatedly in camp and in inactive training with most excellent results. He was always willing to, and did, take an active and whole-hearted part in all problems connected with National Defense.

From the time of his resignation from the Regular Army in 1919 until his death, he spent the major portion of his time in and around New York City as a practicing civil engineer. He was an expert on waterways and was employed on a number of studies and reports in this specialty.

His first work in private practice was for Hugh L. Cooper & Co. and consisted of a special study and report on the economic value of improving the St. Lawrence River for deep-draft navigation and on the proper channel and lock characteristics to accommodate the anticipated commerce, without undue initial investment or necessity for future reconstruction.

From 1920 to 1924 he was President of, and organized, financed, and operated the Roger Black Company, Incorporated, Engineering and Construction, and engaged in general contracting and speculative building projects in New York and on Long Island. As a partner in the firm of Leycraft and Black, and later as Vice President and Director of Colprovia Roads, Incorporated, he was active in the development and promotion of "Colprovia", a special form of bituminous paving, still being used on highways throughout the United States and Canada. He made a special study of Mississippi revetments for the Merritt, Chapman and Scott Corporation. In 1932, he was engaged by the Engineer Department at Large of the U. S. War Department to make a special study on the relative merits of a high-level ship canal in comparison with a sea-level ship canal which was then under consideration for the New York-New Jersey Section of the Intracostal Waterway, Raritan Bay to the Delaware River. This was a thorough and extensive study, including detailed analysis of possible tonnage, types of vessels, canal capacities and general waterway economics, and is a most valuable addition to the voluminous studies and reports upon this proposed waterway.

Upon the completion of this work for the War Department, Colonel Black was engaged upon the initial organization and

subsequent operation of the Station Department of the recently completed Independent Subway System in New York City until 1934, when he was called to Washington where he organized and was later Chief of The Management Branch of the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration. Shortly before his death he was transferred to New York City as Project Engineer of the Ward's Island Sewage Plant.

Colonel Black was a man of vision and imagination. He was specially skilled in organization. His technical reports and studies are clear and complete and very valuable. He was a man of tireless energy and great initiative and had a wonderful faculty for making friends, being especially able to attract and understand the younger men. His sudden and untimely death at the age of 53 was a great loss to the Civil and Military Engineering Professions.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a past-President and Charter member of the New York Post of the Society of American Military Engineers; a member of the American Legion; Past Commander of the New York Chapter of the Military Order of the World War, a Mason, and a member of the Army-Navy Club of Washington and the Engineer's Club of New York. He was active in the Episcopal Church and was for some years a vestryman of St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie, in New York City. He also belonged to many other smaller associations concerned with military matters.

For his services in France he was decorated by the French Government as "Officer de L'Ordre de L'Etoile Noire".

Colonel Black died in New York City on Easter Sunday, April 12, 1936, of coronary and general arterio-sclerosis from which he had suffered for a number of years. He was buried at West Point, N. Y., with full military honors on April 14, 1936. The escort consisted of the U. S. Military Academy Engineer Detachment and the colors of his Reserve Regiment, the 342d Engineers, borne by officers of the Regiment.

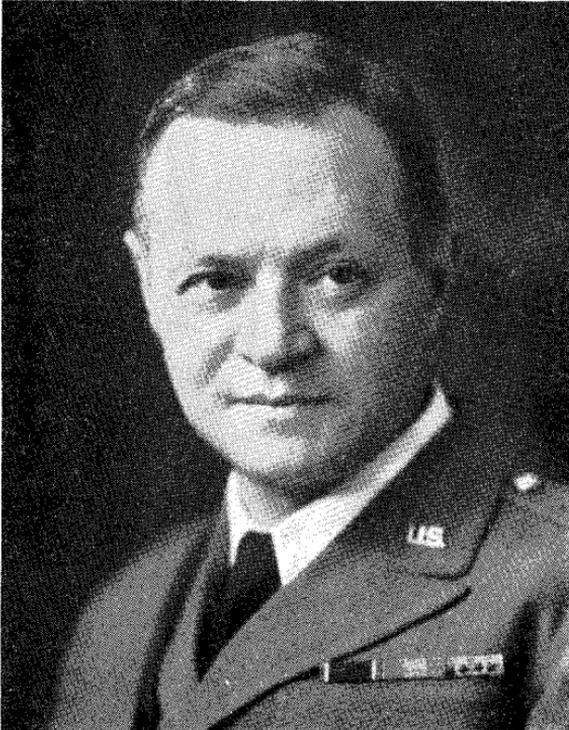
In 1907, he was married to Margaret Eveleth Smith, of Portland, Maine. He is survived by his widow; a daughter, Helen Townsend (Mrs. Alan Gray), of New York; three sons, Lieutenant Roger Derby Black, Jr., USMA 1932 (Rhodes Scholar) Field Artillery, John Murray Black, and Richard Winthrop Black; and by two brothers, Major Percy Gamble Black, USMA 1917, Field Artillery, and William Murray Black of Warrenton, Va.

R. T. W.

AVERY DUANE CUMMINGS

NO. 4427 CLASS OF 1905

Died October 19, 1936, at Seattle, Washington, aged 55 years.



AVERY DUANE CUMMINGS was born in Magnolia, Iowa, September 29, 1881, and died of a heart ailment, after a few hours illness in a hospital in Seattle, Washington, on October 19, 1936. When a youth, he moved, with his parents, to Lewiston, Idaho, and it was there and at Spokane, Washington, that he received his early education. He entered the Military Academy June 11, 1901, and graduated four years later.

His cadet days were the same as those of the average cadet, occupied with the daily grind. He proved himself to be a dependable cadet, always ready for duty, whether on the drill ground or in the section room. Affectionately known as "Bill" to his classmates and friends, he had character, cheerfulness, and loyalty which won for him their admiration and love.

Upon graduating from the United States Military Academy, June 13, 1905, he was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the 29th Infantry at Fort DuChesne, Utah, but after a very short service at that station he was transferred to the 10th Infantry at Fort George Wright, Washington. He served with that regiment in Alaska, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, at San Antonio, Texas, and in the Canal Zone, until December 1914, when he was transferred to the 29th Infantry and was at Governors Island, New York, with that regiment, and later with the 30th Infantry, until September 1916. As a Captain, 37th Infantry, he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Idaho. He remained on this duty for about one year when he joined the 14th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks. In August, 1917, he was promoted to Major, National Army, and assigned as Division Inspector, 91st Division, and accompanied that Division to France in June, 1918. Just a few days before the St. Mihiel drive he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and detailed as Acting Brigade Adjutant, 181st Brigade, under General J. B. McDonald. He went with his organization from Army Reserve to the front line in the Argonne where his brigade participated in that offensive from September 26 to October 12, 1918.

On October 10, 1918, he was promoted to the grade of Colonel for gallantry during the attack on Gesnes and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with the following citation:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Gesnes, France, September 29, 1918. During the attack on Gesnes he, then a Lieutenant Colonel, in addition to performing his regular duties as brigade adjutant, 181st Brigade, went forward with the front line of attack, directing the organization and out-posting of the front line after Gesnes and the Army objective beyond it had been captured. All of the senior officers of the assaulting regiment having been killed or wounded in the attack on Gesnes, he unhesitatingly organized the scattered elements of the regiment and pushed the attack home to final success."

Colonel Avery Cummings went with the 91st Division to Ypres, Belgium, and took part in the last phase of the Ypres-Lys offensive. During this action Colonel W. D. Davis, 361st Infantry, was killed, and Avery took command of the regiment and was in command in action until November 11, 1918. He remained in command of the regiment until it was demobilized at Camp Lewis in April, 1919, when he was detailed in the Inspector General's Department. In this department he served as Inspector, 2nd Division and at Headquarters, Ninth Corps Area, San Francisco, California, until July 1922. For two years he was executive officer at Fort McDowell, California; he went from there

to the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, from which he graduated in June 1925. After one year's service at Fort Eustis with the 34th Infantry he went to Wyoming, where he served with the 104th Division, Organized Reserves, and with the 1st and 20th Regiments of Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell until August 28, 1929, when he was retired as a Lieutenant Colonel, for disability in line of duty when he came up for promotion. In June, 1930, he was advanced to the grade of Colonel on the retired list in accordance with legislation.

After his retirement, Avery settled on an estate bordering Fort Lawton at one end and Puget Sound on the other. The water was a never-ending source of interest to him. He occupied himself with the business affairs of his family, but he found time to travel extensively by automobile on the west coast and in Canada. He was buried at Fort Lawton with full military honors, so that his last resting place is near his home, and beside the sea he loved so well.

In 1908 Avery Cummings was married to Miss Mildred Green at Nome, Alaska. She died in 1926. In 1930 he married Mrs. Mabel Grinnell, a life long friend. Besides his widow, Colonel Cummings is survived by a son, Avery D. Cummings, Jr., known as "Bill", a step-son, Burton T. Grinnell, and a sister, Mrs. Edna Alkire, all of Seattle.

Throughout his life, Avery continued to give evidence of the fine qualities of character and sincerity which he displayed as a cadet. His classmates and comrades in arms will ever remember him as a gallant officer and a most loyal friend.

Classmates.

THOMAS HENRY EMERSON

NO. 4346 CLASS OF 1905

Died January 8, 1937, at Santa Maria, California, aged 56 years



THOMAS HENRY EMERSON was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on August 30, 1880. His parents moved to Arcata, California, when he was a child, and it was there that he received his early education in the public schools. He graduated from the University of California with a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1901. The same summer he entered the United States Military Academy from California; he graduated in 1905. During his academic career he stood high in all subjects and was popular with his own class and with members of other classes.

Upon graduation, Emerson was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers and was placed in charge of the Department Rifle Range, Rodeo Valley, California, where he remained for several months. After a year's service at Fort Mason, California, he was

ordered to the Philippines where he commanded a company of Engineers in Mindanao and was on duty with the civil government of the Moro Province as Assistant Engineer until May, 1909.

After two months at Corregidor, Lieutenant Emerson returned to the United States and was a student at The Engineer School, Washington Barracks, for one year and followed that by a course at the Field Engineer School and at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He graduated in 1912. After a tour of less than a year as Assistant to the District Engineer at San Francisco, California, Captain Emerson was ordered to duty in the Panama Canal Zone in connection with the land defenses of the Isthmus. Upon his return to the United States in October, 1913, he was appointed Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building at Washington, D. C. He remained until he was promoted to the grade of Major May 15, 1917, and assigned to the newly organized 7th U. S. Engineers. In August, 1917, he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, National Army and assigned to the 308th Engineers, which regiment he accompanied to France. Upon arrival in France he was detached from his regiment to the Intelligence Section, General Staff, and attained the rank of Colonel of Engineers, National Army, April 9, 1918. Later he was Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, G-3, 5th Army Corps. He returned to the United States in March, 1919.

For his services in France Colonel Emerson was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal with a citation reading as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the Operations section of the 5th Army Corps, he performed his important duties with marked zeal. By his rare technical skill in originating and developing plans for operations against the enemy he rendered services of signal worth to the American Expeditionary Forces."

Emerson was assigned as a student to the Army War College in August, 1919, and was returned to the grade of Major. Upon completion of his course in 1920 he served as member of the War Department General Staff, as Assistant Chief of Staff, 1st Cavalry Division, and as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Eighth Corps Area, until July, 1924, when he was assigned to Mobile, Alabama, as District Engineer. After four years' service in this capacity, he was transferred to San Francisco, where he was District Engineer of the Second San Francisco District and Secretary of the California Debris Commission. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, in 1929, and was assigned as Assistant to the Chief Coordinator, Washington, D. C., which important post he held until July 31, 1931, when he retired at his own request

after more than thirty years service, with the rank of Colonel, the highest grade he held during the World War.

After his retirement from the Army, Emerson lived quietly in Burlingame and San Francisco, California, but served for a short time as a member of the executive staff of the Works Progress Administration. Because of his retiring nature, few people were aware of his charitable acts. His last gesture was an errand to help a friend in need; on this errand Emerson died from a heart attack brought on by the exertion of the long drive from San Francisco to Santa Maria.

Major General E. M. Markham, Chief of Engineers, in General Orders No. 1, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., January 28, 1937, well said of him:

"Colonel Emerson was an officer of great ability, fine courage and highest loyalty. He leaves an enviable record of duty always well performed."

Devotion to his mother was Colonel Emerson's outstanding characteristic. She was a sufferer from arthritis for many years before her death, and his devotion to her was reflected in his will which provided for the establishment of the Anna B. Emerson Fund for the alleviation of suffering among needy arthritis patients.

Classmates.

JOHN deBARTH WALBACH GARDINER

NO. 4366 CLASS OF 1905

Died February 12, 1936, at New York City, aged 56 years.



JOHN deBARTH WALBACH GARDINER, the son of Louis deBarth Gardiner, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 11, 1879. Among the new cadets reporting to the Adjutant of the Military Academy on June 11, 1901, was a dashing, dark-haired young man from Maryland with snapping black eyes and a quick manner of speech—a man whom his classmates and friends have since known as “Jack”. He actively engaged in both football and baseball, winning his “A” in the latter sport. He took an active part in the social life on the post and was popular with officers and cadets.

Upon his graduation in 1905, Jack was assigned to the 11th Cavalry as a Second Lieutenant, and was ordered to the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, from which he

graduated in April, 1906. He joined his regiment at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and accompanied it to Cuba in October, 1906, with the Army of Cuban Pacification. After nearly one year's service on that island Lieutenant Gardiner was detailed as Instructor in the Department of Law at the Military Academy. He was relieved in the summer of 1910 and resigned from the service on January 1, 1911.

Jack's first civilian employment was with Suffern and Sons, Accountants, New York City, and later he was associated with the Minwax Company as engineer and secretary until 1920. From 1920 to 1924 he was president of Gardiner and Lewis, Inc., and after the latter date he was president of J. B. W. Gardiner, Inc., at 50 Church Street, New York City.

Gardiner was the author of a series of articles for the New York Times on the World War, and also of a book, "*German Plans for the Next War*". He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Association of Engravers, the American Concrete Institute, and the Coffee House Club.

Jack died of a heart attack in New York City on February 12, 1936. The funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, 120 West 92nd St., were attended by a number of his classmates. He is survived by his wife, the former Miss Rebekah McLean, daughter of Mrs. Donald McLean, at one time President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and by a daughter, Mrs. Alvin Neal. Mrs. Gardiner and Mrs. Neal are residents of Beverly Hills, California.

In the passing of Jack Gardiner we have lost a classmate who served his country well as a cadet, as an officer, as an instructor, and in his civil pursuits.

Classmates.

THOMAS WEST HAMMOND

NO. 4377 CLASS OF 1905

Died September 2, 1936, at New York City, aged 55 years.



THOMAS HAMMOND is dead, but he leaves a record blazed with glory.

*A valiant leader in battle
A brilliant diplomat in peace
A character of rugged determination
A fighter for all that was right
A cheery disposition in weather good or bad
A soul of kindness and charity.*

His life was one of service, divided into three spheres of activity. First was his distinguished military career as an officer of the staff and line; second was his nine years liaison duty as the War Department Advisor of the Military Affairs Committee of the Congress, which service resulted in the enactment of the three

most important military legislative acts of the past two decades, and third was his work as a commissioner in the cabinet of the Mayor of New York City, resulting in the reorganization of the largest department of the city and the adoption of a program involving the expenditure of vast appropriations, which has already proved of great and lasting benefit to the City of New York.

There were two influences which affected his life and career to a marked degree—his family life and his love for West Point.

His home life was of the happiest. No sacrifice on his part was too great if it added to the well being of his wife and two boys. His good humor turned to a laugh the small, troublesome frictions of life which to others meant bad temper.

His reverence for West Point is best expressed in the words of Horace Porter, which Tom Hammond so often recited:

“Here the Academy sits enthroned in the fastness of the legendary Highlands; the cold, gray rugged rocks which form her battlements are symbolic of the rigor of the discipline exacted of her children; her towering hills seem to lift man nearer to his God; the mist-laden storm clouds may lower above her, but they break upon her crags and peaks as hostile lines of battle have so often broken up on the sword points of her heroic sons.”

His hobby in life was the Military Academy. His pilgrimages there were many and often. His hope was to spend the latter years of his life, in a home he planned to build, close to the walls of that institution.

He was born in Oregon on June 3, 1881. Prior to entering West Point he attended the University of Oregon for three years. There he became the outstanding full-back on the Pacific Coast. During his four years at West Point he was distinguished both as a cadet and an athlete. He played end on the Army team in every game for three seasons and in one season played sixty minutes of every game. The sports writers of New York's newspapers have accorded him the position of one of West Point's all time ends.

While a cadet he was a student of politics and the biographies of great American Statesmen and Soldiers. He was first Captain of the Corps in his First Class Year. His more than twenty-nine years of commissioned service was active, varied, and distinguished. In addition to being on routine garrison duties, he was on duty as instructor of Mathematics and Coach of the football team at the Military Academy. He was Major of Philippine Scouts in the Philippines. He rendered exceptionally commendable service along the border in the Mexican difficulties of 1916. He was a member of the initial General Staff Corps List. He was graduated from the War College in the class of 1923 and later became an instructor of that institution. He was assistant to the Secre-

tary of the General Staff. He was Secretary of the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He served as a staff officer with several divisions during offensive operations in the Great War.

He commanded the 28th Infantry of the 1st Division in the operations from Verdun to Sedan. The story of Colonel Hammond's part is of interest as it portrays the vital personality, tremendous determination, and great character of this exceptionally brilliant officer.

With only a few days' rest after their attack on the Meuse-Argonne line in October, 1918, the 1st Division was again thrown into action on November 1st as Reserve for the 5th Corps. Trench warfare was now a thing of the past, and open warfare, not employed since the early days of 1914, became the order. Under a heavy rain the 28th Infantry marched against almost insurmountable difficulties. In the annals of American Infantry no troops have been called upon to do more. All that long night it rained. All that night two men at a time carried the heavy 37 mm. guns and the machine guns. There were fourteen miles to go, over indescribable roads, torn by water-filled shell holes and trenches. A regiment starting exhausted and without food—fourteen miles to go—under fire all the way and a battle at the end. Could they make it? No, impossible—good though they were, but after all flesh and blood. And oh, so tired and hungry—no men on earth could make it.

But something happened that night; a great character walked beside those men, and in the darkness they heard his voice. It was the voice of the all-time star West Point end. In the old football days they used to say of him, "the tougher they were, the better he was." Things were very, very tough that night of November 6, 1918, and Tom Hammond rose to great heights. All that long night he walked beside his men encouraging them, inspiring them, with a strength they did not have. Men who were on that march say that dead tired though they were, when they heard his voice, and when he told them they would get their second wind when they hit the Germans, some way or other they seemed to get it right away.

But the night of torture ended, and at about 7:00 A. M. the advance guard emerged from the woods south of Chehery into the valley which ascended gradually to the heights southwest of and overlooking Sedan. French units started to arrive about 4:00 P. M., and shortly thereafter took over the line. The 28th Infantry retired.

In approximately fifty hours that regiment had marched thirty-three miles, after which they had fought a battle, advancing in open warfare against organized defense for about two miles.

During all this time man power had been substituted for mules to carry the 37 mm. and machine guns, nor had the regiment been fed during the entire period. It had performed a well-nigh incredible and what would probably have been an impossible undertaking except for the inspiration and leadership of the commanding officer—Thomas West Hammond.

After the Armistice Colonel Hammond marched his regiment into Germany as part of the Army of Occupation, and was decorated with the French order de E' Etoile Noire.

Major General Frank P. Parker recommended his promotion during active operations, "Based on efficiency in the face of the enemy and on the field of battle."

General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, said of him "Colonel Hammond was an officer of marked ability and high professional attainments, energetic, efficient and of excellent judgment."

The citation under which Colonel Hammond was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal reads as follows: "While a member of the General Staff in the early days of the war his judgment and ability were applied to the solution of intricate problems concerning the distribution of the draft. He rendered meritorious service in France both as a line and a staff officer. The services rendered by him, pertaining to the preparation and development of the Reorganization Act of June 4, 1920 have been of great value to the Army".

The former adjutant of the 28th Infantry, who served under Colonel Hammond in the Sedan offensive writes of him, "Colonel Hammond possessed the outstanding characteristic of loyalty to his subordinates."

Colonel Hammond returned to the United States in January, 1919, to take up his long tour of duty as Liaison Officer between the Congress and the War Department. Almost at once he was returned to France as Military Advisor to the Congressional Committee which visited Europe on an eight weeks' tour of inspection. Upon his return, again to the United States he accompanied the Military Affairs Committee on their detailed inspection of all Army posts in connection with the demobilization.

Again, in 1927 the Army and Navy Journal referred to Colonel Hammond as serving "in the field" with Congressmen. At this time he conducted the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee on a 23,000 mile tour by airplane, inspecting every Army post within the continental limits of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the quartering of the Army.

He was held in utmost confidence by both the Congress and the War Department. This confidence resulted in the passage of

the following legislation which has proved of great benefit to the Army and to the Nation:

The Army Reorganization Act
The Service Pay Act
The Army Housing Act.

Regarding this service, Congressman Frank Greene wrote Colonel Hammond a letter dated June 23, 1920, which reads:

"You know what I think of your work with the Committee, for the War Department, and for the Army, and above all, for the great people we both are serving. I think you are entitled to the warmest thanks for your untiring zeal, unflagging industry, in all this, and withal for the admirable tact and prudence that have governed you on every occasion, some of which, as we both know, have been at times very delicate. No man in our generation has ever had such a relation, to both the Congress and the War Department, as you have exercised in the past year, and I doubt if any man ever did at any time. You were treading new ground at every step, and you never lost your way. I know that the Committee on Military Affairs deeply appreciates your professional services in all this time, and that every member of it, in his personal and unofficial state, values your personal friendship highly."

Again, Congressman McKenzie in a letter addressed to Secretary of War Weeks said:

"Dear Mr. Secretary: I have just been advised that Major Thomas W. Hammond has completed his tour of duty in the War Department and has been assigned to other duty. My official association with Major Hammond during the past three years has been so intimate that I want to take advantage of this occasion to write to you my impression of the character of service he has rendered to the Army and to Congress during that time.

"As a member of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House which spent many months in 1919 and 1920 constructing the Army Reorganization bill and as a member of the Conference Committee of the two houses which sat for seven weeks, on that measure, and more recently as vice chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress and chairman for the special committee of the House which wrote the Service Pay Bill, I have had an opportunity to observe him very closely, as he was on duty with all these committees.

"In my opinion, he is the best informed officer on military matters who has ever appeared before any committee of which

I have been a member, and he has always been very careful to insist that the committees should be thoroughly and completely informed on all sides and phases of every technical and professional point. He has shown a clearness of expression and a degree of patience in explanations that distinguishes him, and it is very largely because of his thorough knowledge and clear explanations that the committees with whom he has worked have been able to make the wise decisions which they did make and which are reflected in the two great measures with which he has had so much to do, the Army Reorganization Act and the Service Pay Act. I want especially to call to your attention the fact of his absolute loyalty to the Army and the committees of Congress with which he has worked.

"He has rendered a very conspicuous and valuable service to the Army for which the Army should be grateful and to the Congress and to the people of this country, and I want to take this opportunity for thanking the department for sending to us for this work an officer who proved to be of such valuable service. I feel it is due both the department and the officer."

Also Congressman Lister Hill, the present Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House said:

"I think of him so often, and in my heart I pay constant tribute to his memory. He was a lovely gentleman, a fine patriot, and a wonderful friend. I am proud to belong to a country that can produce such men as he, and as long as we have such men we need have no fear for the future."

Colonel Hammond, upon his own request, retired from the Army on February 1, 1934, after serving more than thirty years.

The day after his retirement he accepted the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Sanitation of the City of New York. A few weeks later he was promoted to the post of Commissioner of that Department, and entered upon the third phase of his life's service, a service which was to prove as valuable to the City of New York as his service as a soldier had been to the nation.

The Department of Sanitation, although the largest organization of the Metropolis had been for years the traditional underdog of the city. The Mayor himself had outspokenly described it as "shot through with politics and graft." Its morale had sunk close to the vanishing point.

Commissioner Hammond, with characteristic vigor, set out to reorganize the department and to see that it performed the duties for which it had been created. He determined to make New York the cleanest and most sanitary of cities.

Several times a week Commissioner Hammond was called upon to address civic organizations and men's clubs. People of the city became acquainted not only with what the Sanitation Department was trying to accomplish but with the new order of government being administered by the Mayor and his assistants. After decades of political administration, efficiency and integrity became the rule in the running of New York City, and Tom Hammond had no small part in bringing this about.

The annual report of the Sanitation Department for the year 1935, which was submitted to the Mayor of New York on December 31, 1936, a volume of some 199 pages, has been commented upon, by engineers and other authorities on City Management as an outstanding memorial to Commissioner Thomas W. Hammond. Much of it was written by Commissioner Hammond himself. It gives the results of his two years' administration, but what is more important it outlines a program, the effect of which will be felt for the next twenty-five years, and is said to be one of the most constructive and most important treatises of its kind ever compiled in the interest of city management.

After more than two years' service with the Sanitation Department, in May, 1936 Colonel Hammond was appointed Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Commissioner Hammond's executive service for the City of New York was marked by the saving of tens of millions of dollars, and a high state of efficiency.

Mayor LaGuardia on February 6, 1937, said:

"May I join in a tribute to be paid to the memory and public service of Colonel Thomas W. Hammond. We were close personal friends for nearly twenty years. I knew of his splendid services to our country as an officer of the United States Army. We were intimately associated when he served as liason officer between the War Department and the House of Representatives.

"His tireless energy and love of work made him available for continued public service after his retirement from the Army. He entered the city service when I took over the administration in January, 1934. He was given one of the most difficult assignments in the entire city service. In his characteristic manner he plunged into his work and reorganized a demoralized department. He did a splendid job in the

face of insurmountable obstacles and overcame almost super-human difficulties.

“Perhaps the one outstanding accomplishment which Colonel Hammond himself would be happy to know—for he was the most modest, unassuming man I have ever met—was the affection which the men of the Sanitation Department had for him. He won not only their confidence but their love. In his untimely death the city lost a fine, splendid, and loyal official and I, a close, dear, personal friend and counselor.”

On September 2, 1936, Commissioner Hammond's heart faltered, and a few hours later all that was mortal of Tom Hammond passed away.

With full military honors he was laid to rest in the cemetery at West Point. His burial was attended by the Mayor of New York, many of the city commissioners and executives, his classmates in the vicinity, the garrison at West Point, and many of his friends. As Taps sounded and echoed back over the hills he loved so well, the words of an editorial came to mind.

“Tom Hammond Inspirational Leader with the Soul of a Fighter Unafraid.”

J. S. H.

JAMES W. H. REISINGER, JR

NO. 4450 CLASS OF 1905

Died July 10, 1936, on Monrovia, California, aged 53 years.



JAMES W. H. REISINGER, JR., the only son of Roe Reisinger and Ellen Leberman Reisinger, was born February 17th, 1883, in Meadville, Pennsylvania. Roe Reisinger fought in the Civil War and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for valorous conduct during the battle of Gettysburg with the following citation: "Corporal Company H, 150 Penna. Infantry, specially brave and meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy, Gettysburg, July 1, 1863." As the son grew up he learned that his father, who was an attorney, was only prevented from following the military career, which would have been his choice, by the accident that the end of the Civil War found him over the age limit for entrance to West Point. The father's fondest wish was that his son might do that which he

had been unable to do. Jimmie, as his class knew him, was more than eager for the chance.

In 1900 Jimmie received an appointment and took the entrance examination, but failed physically because he was underweight. Again the next year he was given the appointment, and having gained sufficient poundage, successfully passed the examinations and entered the Academy June 11, 1901.

Jimmie's academic career was really brilliant, for he took every examination offered to the class and passed them all, though as one of the "walri" he was a long time convincing Koehler that he could swim. He wore a clean sleeve through his four years and boasted about it.

The following service goes down to his credit: seven years at Fort Sheridan with the 27th Infantry; two years at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, with the 30th Infantry; with the 24th Infantry in Mexico on the Punitive Expedition; with the 83rd and 85th Divisions and the Graves Registration Service in France; as American Representative, Inter-Allied Waterways Commission in charge of patrolling the Rhine while on duty with the American Forces in Germany.

For a while after retirement in 1922, Jimmie was with a bank in New York, then took a position with a railroad in his home town of Franklin, Pennsylvania, so he could be near his aged father and only sister. After the death of his father in 1927 he went to California to make his home.

On January 7th, 1933, he married Alice Anderson, of Los Angeles, and thereafter they made their home in Eagle Rock, a suburb of that city. This marriage, which was to be ended by his death three and a half years later, was a supremely happy one.

Jimmie was a great lover of music and played the violin most expressively. He often played for benefits, churches, and local functions. Most of all he loved to play for small groups of friends.

When one thinks of Jimmie, however, one thinks not so much of what he did as of what he was. He had the highest sense of honor, and of duty and loyalty in every sense of the word. He was very proud of West Point and took pride in having graduated from it. In his military life, conscientiousness, thoroughness, and sincerity marked all his activity. He was a man of fine sensibilities with an appreciation of all that is good and beautiful in life. All who knew him well remember his priceless sense of humor and his ready wit. He had an unusual capacity to enjoy life—even to the smallest things. He was most sociable, delighting in the company of other people, and thinking always of the happiness of those around him, yet he was of a philosophical turn of mind and was a constant reader of serious books. One of his outstanding characteristics was an extreme modesty, or lack of osten-

tation or assertiveness. His gentleness, unselfishness, and even disposition could not fail to make him friends. One who had known him all his life wrote, "He was one of the most thoroughly charming gentlemen I ever knew."

Jimmie had been for several years in apparently perfect health when on June 21, 1936 he was stricken with coronary thrombosis. Pneumonia developed, and he passed away in his sleep in the early morning of July 10th, 1936, at the Pottenger Sanatorium, Monrovia, California. Military services were held at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California. Among the pall bearers were Otwell, '98; Moran, '02; Chick Leeds, '03; his old roommate Titus, '05; Wyman, '07.

It is hard to lose so good a friend as Jimmie. Life was better because he was with us.

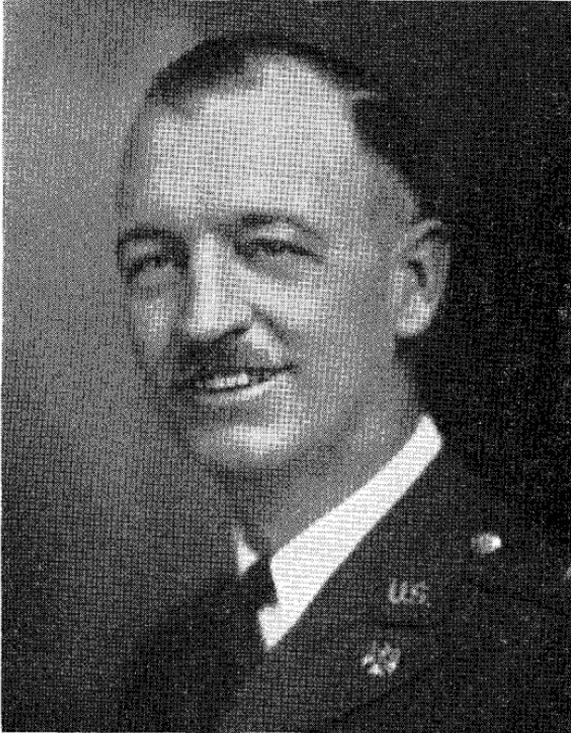
Sleep sweetly, Jimmie, for you harmed no man.

C. P. T. and A. S. R.

CLARK PORTER CHANDLER

NO. 4593 CLASS OF 1907

Died September 4, 1936, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 50 years.



CLARK PORTER CHANDLER was born in Winona, Minnesota, on March 30, 1886. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Concord, New Hampshire and entered West Point June 24, 1903, graduating in 1907.

“B. J.”, as he was affectionately called from his cadet days, was assigned to the 15th Cavalry upon graduation and remained with that regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, until July, 1909, when he was transferred to the 11th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Later he was stationed with his regiment at San Antonio, Texas, and graduated in 1911 from the Mounted Service School where he distinguished himself as a horseman. From 1914 to 1917 he was on foreign service in the Philippines and further distinguished himself as a horseman and polo player with the 9th

Cavalry. More than this, in those hot trying days at Camp Stotenburg his cheerful, ready grin was always an encouragement to all he met.

Upon the outbreak of the World War he was ordered back to the States and with his ready versatility, handled in succession these varied jobs: mustered into Federal service the Massachusetts National Guard at Boston; served with the 6th Cavalry at Glenn Springs, Texas; acted as Quartermaster at Madison Barracks, New York; commanded the 15th Supply Train at El Paso, Texas, and the 380th Infantry at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

In October, 1918, he joined the A. E. F. in France as a Lieutenant Colonel. There he participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and served as a representative of G-1, Base Section No. 1, at Nantes, organizing the embarkation service and was Chief of Staff and Commanding Officer, U. S. Troops at Nantes.

He returned to the U. S. in July, 1919, and was the officer in charge of training and executive officer at the Tank Center, Camp Meade, Maryland, for a year. Then after a short term with the 17th Cavalry in Hawaii he was assigned to his old regiment, the 11th, at the Presidio of Monterey.

Once more he returned to the Cavalry School. He completed the Advanced Course there in 1924 and the Command & General Staff School course at Leavenworth a year later.

In succession then he had a detail with the Kansas National Guard as Instructor, a tour with the 1st Cav. Brigade at Fort Clark, a course at the Air Corps Tactical School, and then another National Guard detail, this time in Ohio. Then he returned to the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Fort Clark.

While at Fort Clark—now a full Colonel—he was still the old B. J., with his ready grin and his eager, boyish manner. Time, rank, success—nothing in any way affected his spontaneous friendliness and genuine fellow feeling for the officers and men around him. He was a part of everything—a great part—riding with his old craftsmanship and playing polo with the best of them.

His last assignment was as an Umpire in the III Army CPX held at Fort Sam Houston in September, 1936. He was stricken suddenly with pneumonia shortly after reporting for duty and died with tragic suddenness on September 4, 1936. With his passing went a man whose place in many of his brother officers' hearts can never quite be filled.

C. H. C.



DWIGHT KNOWLTON SHURTLEFF

NO. 4865 CLASS OF 1910

Died July 12, 1936, at Gorgona Beach, Canal Zone, aged 50 years.



DWIGHT KNOWLTON SHURTLEFF was born in West Ashford, Conn., on Oct. 22, 1885, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight William Shurtleff. Following graduation from the Willimantic High School, he entered Connecticut Agricultural College, (now Connecticut State College), obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1904, before his 19th birthday. For two years he was with the General Electric Company in various parts of New England, and entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1906.

From the earliest days of Beast Barracks he was the "Deak" to all of his classmates; many of us never knew his Christian name. Before Plebe Camp was ended, we had made a prophecy that "Deak" would prove to be a real leader in years to come. We

were not mistaken. "Deak" was around the top of the class during the entire four years. A brilliant scholar rather than a plodding student, he always derived pleasure from helping others—he cheerfully guided many a goat safely over the shoals of Plebe and Yearling Math. He was active in all cadet activities. He successively held the cadet ranks of Corporal, Sergeant and Lieutenant.

"Deak" always said he would choose the Cavalry, whatever his final class rank. He graduated number 13 in a class of 83, joined the 7th Cavalry at Fort Riley at the end of graduation leave, and accompanied his regiment to the Philippines the following year.

In 1912 he was detailed in the Ordnance Department for four years, without examination, with the rank of First Lieutenant. During this tour he served at Springfield Arsenal, Mass.; at Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; at Sandy Hook, N. J.; and in the field at Columbus, N. M. He specialized in the design and manufacture of machine guns and infantry auxiliary weapons. During the years 1912-1914 he visited all the larger camps and posts in the United States, demonstrating the new Benét-Mercier machine gun.

Upon the outbreak of the World War, because of his specialized and detailed knowledge of the modern machine gun and automatic rifle, both of which weapons were destined to play such an important role in the great conflict, "Deak" was summoned for duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, where he served for the duration of the War. Thus penalized for his special qualifications—a result of diligent application and study during previous service,—he was denied the privilege of serving his country in the zone of the Armies, a fate which hurt him to the quick, but disciplined soldier that he was, he never complained, and only his closest friends ever learned, from his own lips, of his grievous disappointment. While on duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, he was promoted to the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was awarded the Belgium Order of Leopold II, and the order of Polonia Restituta.

On April 25, 1918, "Deak" married the charming Mary Ross Harrison, daughter of Mrs. K. A. Stevens, of Philadelphia. A son, Dwight, Jr., was born on July 23, 1919. Mrs. Shurtleff never fully recovered from the shock of her husband's death, and she died of a heart attack on July 10, 1937.

On July 1, 1920, "Deak" was permanently transferred to the Ordnance Department and after attending the various service schools, was again detailed to the office of the Chief of Ordnance as Chief of Statistics and War Plans Section.

In 1929 he assumed the responsible position of Proof Officer at the great Ordnance center at Aberdeen, Md. It was while on this duty that many of us really learned to know him and truly

appreciate his worth. Whenever his friends and classmates visited Aberdeen, the delightful Shurtleff home was their home. The latchstring was always out. The hospitality of the Shurtleff family during those days is traditional.

In 1931 he was detailed as an instructor at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, where he served for four years, performing his duties in a superior manner, as he had always done.

On July 14, 1935, "Deak" assumed command of the Ordnance Depot at Corozal, Canal Zone,—his last command. On the same date he was designated as Ordnance Officer, Panama Canal Department.

On July 12, 1936, while swimming at Gorgona Beach, sixty miles from Panama City, "Deak", an excellent swimmer, was thrown violently backward by a huge wave, breaking his neck. Death was instantaneous. He was buried in Arlington with eight of his classmates acting as honorary bearers.

General Orders No. 16, Headquarters Panama Canal Dept., July 13, 1936, published by the then Department Commander, Major General Lytle Brown, contains the following excerpt:

* * * * *

"Lieut. Col. Shurtleff was an officer of exceptionally pleasing personality, displaying at all times the finest soldierly qualifications, which were characterized by loyalty and devotion to his profession. In his death the Army, and especially this department, suffers a great loss."

* * * * *

The ARMY ORDNANCE in its issue of September-October, 1936, says in part:

"'Deak' as he was familiarly known to his friends, will be missed. He was a capable, energetic officer, a gentleman of highest character. His untimely death deprives the Army and the Army Ordnance Association of a valiant member."

* * * * *

In addition to the brilliant record above cited, Col. Shurtleff was a graduate of the following service schools:

Ordnance School of Technology, 1915
Ordnance School of Application, 1916
Army School of the Line, 1922
Army General Staff School, 1923
Army War College, 1924
Army Industrial College, 1929

His name was borne on the General Staff Eligible List.

Farewell "Deak", Old Man. Our intimate acquaintance with you will always be an inspiration to us. We are better men for having known you. We know not why you were taken from us, but we shall all look forward to greeting you again sometime in that Finer World Beyond.

E. B. G.

WESLEY M. BAILEY

NO. 5048 CLASS OF 1912

Died April 21, 1936. at Tunica, Mississippi, aged 49 years.



WESLEY M. BAILEY, the son of Richard T. and Addie Bailey, was born March 28, 1887, in Lexington, Mississippi. After attending grade and high schools and spending two years at the University of Mississippi he entered the Military Academy in 1908 and graduated in 1912.

Upon graduation he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Sixth Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he served until April 24, 1914. He was then stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Naco, Arizona, until January 31, 1915. From Naco he went to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, as a student at the School of Fire and graduated May 15, 1915.

Lieutenant Bailey was then ordered to the Second Field Artillery at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I. After receiving his promotions to First Lieutenant and to Captain he returned to the United States to command a battery at the Presidio, in September, 1917.

On July 3, 1918, he was promoted to Major, National Army and put on duty at the Field Artillery Replacement Depot at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. On October 24 of the same year he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and ordered to duty at Camp Meade, Maryland, on demobilization work. On May 31, 1919, he sailed for France on a tour of observation and for a course at the Army Center of Artillery Studies, at Treves. Upon his return to the United States in August, 1919, he was ordered to duty with the Construction Division, in Washington, where he remained until he resigned, December 2, 1919.

After his resignation, Colonel Bailey was engaged in farming at Tunica, Mississippi, until 1932, when he became associated with the Corps of Engineers in work on the Yazoo Mississippi Delta Levee. Possessing always a deep affection for the Army, Colonel Bailey accepted a commission of Lieutenant Colonel, Field Artillery Reserve, on February 14, 1935. At the time of his death, April 21, 1936, he was in charge of the construction of the State Park at Durant, Mississippi.

Colonel Bailey was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church. He leaves his widow, Alma Mangum Bailey of Tunica, to whom he was married, June 2, 1915, a daughter, Marjorie, born in Manila, and a son, Wesley Richard, born in Tunica, his mother, three sisters, and a brother.

The Academy and the Service were ever near and dear to his heart, and he was known for his integrity and his great sense of honor.

He was a beloved and loving husband and father, devoted to his family, his home and his work. To those who knew him and loved him best, his loss is irreparable.

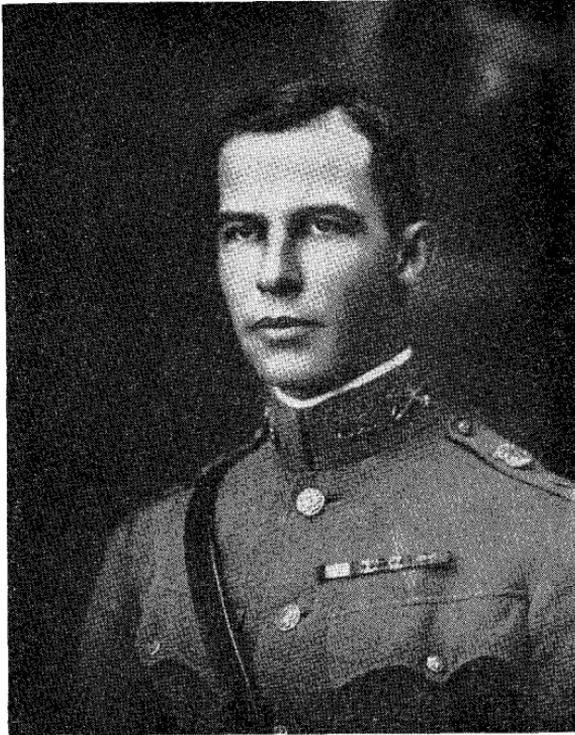
He was laid to rest, April 22, 1936, in Oakwood Cemetery, Tunica, Mississippi.

A. M. B.

CHARLES W. FOSTER

NO. 5245 CLASS OF 1914

Died January 9, 1937, at Denver, Colorado, aged 45 years.



CHARLES WATSON FOSTER was born at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, December 29, 1891, the son of Lieutenant Colonel Fred W. Foster, 5th Cavalry, who graduated with the class of 1877.

He received his early education in the vicinity of the various army posts at which his father was stationed, and graduated from the high school at Prescott, Arizona, in 1909. Shortly after this he entered Braden's School in Highland Falls, New York, and after a period of instruction there was admitted to the competitive examination for a presidential appointment to the Military Academy, in which he was successful. He entered West Point with the class of 1914. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 2nd Cavalry and served with that regiment at Fort Ethan Allen,

Vermont, Fort Myer, Virginia, and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, until June 6, 1917, when he was transferred to the 19th Cavalry then in process of organization at Fort Ethan Allen.

On July 6, 1917, he was appointed Aide de Camp to Major General Joseph T. Dickman, then stationed at Fort Ethan Allen. He accompanied General Dickman to Camp Custer, Michigan, where the 85th Division was in training; from there to Camp Greene, North Carolina, and thence to France with the 3rd Division. After a course of instruction at the Army General Staff College at Langres, he was assigned to duty as G-3, 3rd Division, and later on served as Assistant G-3, 7th Army Corps and the 1st Army. He was Assistant G-3, 3rd Army, in France and Germany until July 29, 1919, when he returned to the United States.

While overseas Foster participated in the Aisne-Defensive, Champagne-Marne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and in the advance to the Rhine of the Army of Occupation.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for service during the war, the citation of which reads as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. He served with the 3d Division as Assistant G-3 during May and June, 1918. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, from June to September, 1918; as Assistant G-3, 1st and 7th Army Corps from September to November, 1918; Assistant G-3, 3d Army, from November, 1918, to July, 1919. By his marked ability, devotion to duty, and high military attainments he contributed materially to the successes achieved by the commands with which he served."

He was also awarded the French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

Upon return to the United States Major Foster was assigned to duty with the General Staff, 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until August 4, 1921, when he was detailed as Instructor in History at the United States Military Academy. After two years of this duty he was ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and served with the 6th Cavalry until September, 1924. Following this detail he attended the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, from which he graduated June 24, 1925. He was an honor graduate of the General Staff and Command School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1926, and was then assigned to duty with the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where he remained until he was retired for physical disability on January 20, 1928.

After his retirement he occupied several positions in civil life, but because of ill health was forced to give them up and enter Fitzsimons General Hospital in Denver, Colorado. He was a patient in that hospital for over two years, and his condition

improved to such an extent that he was able to establish a home in Denver where he spent the last three years of his life with his family. He died at Fitzsimons General Hospital January 9, 1937.

He leaves his widow, Mrs. Dorothy D. Foster, the daughter of the late Lieutenant General Joseph T. Dickman; a son, Charles Dickman Foster; a daughter, Dorothy Dickman Foster; his mother, Mrs. Kate W. Foster; and a sister, Mrs. Wallace DeWitt.

Major Foster's entire military career was characterized by enthusiasm, a high sense of duty, marked ability, and an intense loyalty to the service and his alma mater.

The Distinguished Service Medal was presented to him at West Point by General Sladen who had assembled the officers of the garrison to witness the presentation. After the usual brief procedure of pinning on the decoration, General Sladen gripped him by the shoulder and with very apparent deep feeling spoke the following, or approximately the following, words:

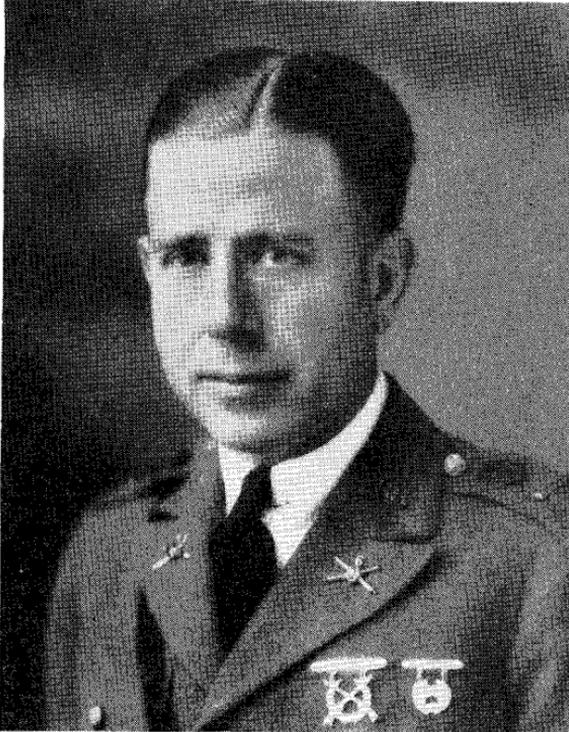
"Foster, no one here knows how glad I am to be the one to pin this on you. You were a *real* General Staff Officer in the highest possible sense. When the troops of the Division were undergoing the most difficult combat conditions, you always came to us and never spared yourself in trying to help us over the rough spots. I shall never forget the help you rendered to me and my brigade."



PAUL LEWIS HARTER

NO. 6338 CLASS OF JUNE 11, 1919

Died June 21, 1935, near Osborne, Mo., aged 39 years.



PAUL LEWIS HARTER was born in Columbia City, Indiana, on November 3, 1896, the only child of Gertrude and Lewis Harter. His early education was received in the public schools of his native town and in the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan for two years. In 1917, Paul received a Senatorial appointment to West Point.

His class entered the Military Academy June 1, 1917, and on November 1, 1918, completed the course then prescribed, the course known as the War Emergency Course. The class was recalled to the Academy December 3, 1918, and completed on June 11, 1919 a Student Officers' Course, on which latter date they were given the diploma awarded on November 1, 1918. No diploma was given for the Student Officers' Course. The relative

rank of the class was permanently fixed by the class standing at the time of graduation (Nov. 1, 1918); however, their work as shown in the post-graduate course was considered in their assignment to branches.

After being an unassigned second lieutenant for about eight months, Paul was commissioned in the C. A. C. July 21, 1919. He attended the Coast Artillery school at Fort Monroe in 1919-20 and upon graduating was assigned to Fort McKinley, Me. From there he went to Fort Amador, C. Z., where he remained from February 20, 1921, to April 1, 1923.

From foreign service he went to Fort Adams, R. I. However, in January 1925 he was detailed with the R. O. T. C. at the University of Pittsburgh. He stayed at Pitt until he was selected to take the Battery Officers' Course at Fort Monroe in 1928-29. On leaving Monroe he again went on foreign service, this time to the 64th C. A. at Fort Shafter, T. H.

From Hawaii he was ordered to Fort Scott, California, where he remained from April 1, 1931, to August 6, 1933. He then attended the Command and General Staff School, from which he was leaving for a detail in the Adjutant Generals' Department when he met his tragic death.

The above was Paul's military record, one of which anyone could be proud. It was lived in days of stress and reorganization in the Army, to say nothing of the discouragement of demotion in 1922 and slow promotion throughout his Army career. But the memory we have of Paul, the things which endeared him to all who knew him were, in addition to his qualities as an officer, his wit which could enliven the dullest party, his kindness which could discover something admirable in everybody, his generosity to anyone in need, the perfection of his home life, his courage during the terrible illness that cut short his tour of foreign service in the Canal Zone, his adaptability to his surroundings whether social or official—these were the characteristics which were Paul Harter's.

Who among his friends hasn't been cheered up by Paul grinning and saying "Life is but a bowl of cherries, but some of them do have pits." No one could stay grumpy long when Paul was near. If things were dull, he could be depended upon to start a really plausible rumor so that the dullness was forgotten quickly. Such a personality can ill be spared. He had accomplished so much, his future was so promising that the tragedy of his passing left us all dazed. His warm friendship and his ability for making life a more interesting experience will live with us all as long as memory lasts. We are grateful for having known him.

Paul met his death near Osborne, Mo., on June 21, 1935, when as a result of a blow-out his car became unmanageable and turned over several times. At the time he was enroute to Washington, D. C., from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth.

Mary Weber Harter, Paul's life-long sweetheart and his wife for fourteen years, survived the accident which cost his life. To her, our love and sympathy; we share her loss as we shared her love of Paul.

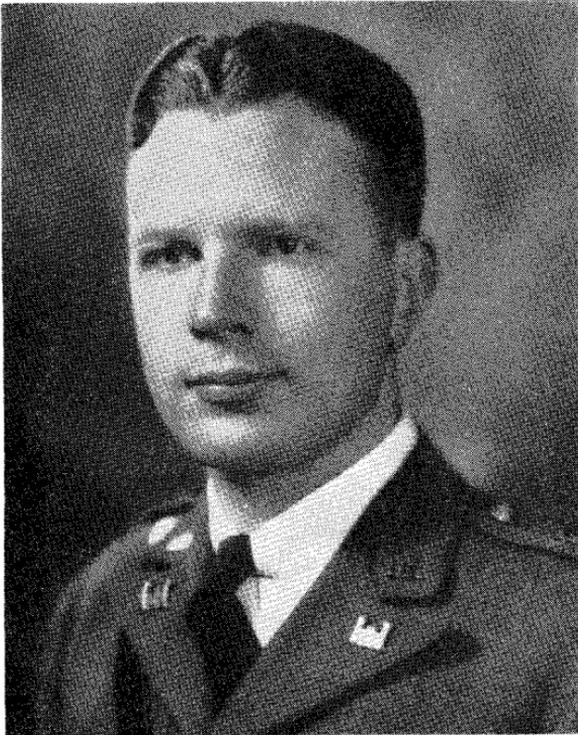
H.H.



STANDISH WESTON

NO. 7627 CLASS OF 1925

Died October 29, 1935, at Washington, D. C., aged 32 years.



STANDISH WESTON, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Weston, was born at Washington, D. C., on November 11, 1902. His education began in the grammar schools of Washington, and continued on in the high schools here. During the year 1919-1920, he attended Colgate University.

While at Colgate he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, entering on August 26, 1921. Though the class as a whole had entered on July 1st, this proved no handicap to Dish. He began at once to stand out in his class.

The Department of Tactics made him a corporal at the end of plebe year. He began and ended his first class year as Captain and Regimental Adjutant. One of only four in his class to be so honored, the Academic Board awarded him stars for all four of

his years as a cadet. He attained this distinction despite spending much of his own time in supervising and participating in coaching activities for his more "goaty" classmates.

Graduating No. 2 in his class, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, on June 12, 1925. As he had led his class during cadet days, with his friend and roommate, Charles E. Saltzman, so, on graduation, did he lead the way for graduates of the Academy by obtaining the first Rhodes Scholarship awarded a graduate of West Point.

Entering Magdalen College, Oxford University, on August 22, 1925, he studied for three years until August 4, 1928, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Honour School of Modern Languages. His record here made easier the way for those who have since won Rhodes Scholarships while at the Academy. In 1934 he was further honored by receiving from Oxford the degree of Master of Arts.

On July 4, 1928, at St. Peters-in-the-East, Oxford, England, Margaret Katherine Addoms and Standish Weston were married. On March 9, 1930, a daughter, Anne, was born to them at Washington, D. C. Both survive him.

On completing his studies at Oxford, he returned to the United States and joined the 4th Engineers, at Fort Bragg, N. C., where he served until December 1, 1929.

He was next at Fort Humphreys (now Ft. Belvoir) Virginia from December 1929 to June 8, 1930, when he was ordered to duty as a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While here he was promoted 1st Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, on July 23, 1930. From this institution he was in June, 1931, graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

Returning to Fort Humphreys he entered the Engineer School in September, 1931, and was graduated in June, 1932. Feeling that now at last he could turn from schools to other work, he found himself ordered to the Military Academy, where he took up his duties at the beginning of the academic year in 1932, as instructor in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering. After three years of this duty he was sent to attend the summer school at Cornell University, to observe methods in the school of Civil Engineering there, with a view to establishing a course in Concrete Design at the Academy. It was typical of Dish, that while at Cornell, though showing the first signs of indisposition, he should have taken advantage of the opportunity to enroll in the graduate school, with the ultimate view of obtaining his Master's Degree in engineering.

On August 1, 1935, he was commissioned Captain, Corps of Engineers, and on September 1, 1935, he again took up his duties as instructor in engineering. Attempting to remain on duty, though in ill health, he was soon forced to enter the Station Hos-

pital. As the seriousness of his illness rapidly became more evident, he was on October 10, 1935, transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital.

Here on October 29th, Dish faced the one enigma we all must face. He met and solved it with the same courage and confidence with which he had solved so many others.

Two days later, surrounded by his family and friends, he was buried at Arlington, with six of his classmates as pallbearers.

It is of no avail to wonder what Dish "would" have done with them, had he been granted a full quota of years. What he did with those he was given, one can find in the bare records set forth above, and in the hearts of those who knew and loved him.

Given a brilliant mind, he used its full powers, though never failing in modesty. With courage and honesty he faced life, with sincerity he met and made friends, and with loyalty he kept them.

Once again he has led us, this time, "to that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns".

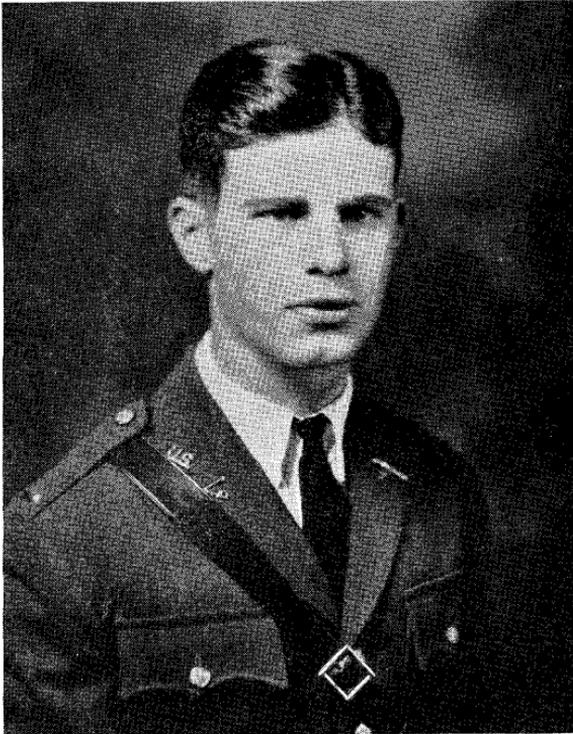
C. H. M.



EDWARD LOWE RHODES

NO. 7939 CLASS OF 1926

Died January 24, 1933, at Fort Riley, Kansas, aged 28 years.



EDWARD LOWE RHODES was born in the little Missouri town of Seymour, on September 23, 1904. After attending local schools there for several years, he finally entered Kempfer Military School from which he graduated in June, 1922. I remember, on one of those hot July days during our beast barracks existence, that "Dusty" had to report to the Commandant in order to show his Kempfer "sheepskin," since the acceptance of his certificate of admission to West Point was contingent upon his completion of his senior year at his "tin school".

Throughout his four years as a cadet "Dusty" was one of the mainstays of B Company. Quietly humorous, genuinely friendly, unostentatiously capable, he was of the real "backbone of the

Corps" type of cadet. Besides being never ruffled by unusual circumstances, he handled with good judgment any situation given him. Because of this ability he was selected from our company to represent us on the Honor Committee.

At graduation "Dusty" chose the Cavalry as his branch of the service. He had shown considerable aptitude as a horseman while we were taking our riding instruction at West Point, and he ranked high enough in the class to get the cavalry. At the end of graduation leave he was assigned to the 8th Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas.

While stationed at Fort Bliss, he married Ann Wilson, the daughter of Major and Mrs. A. H. Wilson. "Dusty" and Ann had known each other during his cadet days, for Major Wilson had been one of the West Point instructors in Cavalry while we were cadets. The marriage of the Rhodes took place on March 7, 1928.

"Dusty" had numerous troop-officer assignments while stationed at Fort Bliss. Eventually, however, he was ordered away from the border in order that he might attend the Cavalry School in September 1932, at Fort Riley, Kansas. He died at Fort Riley on January 24, 1933.

He was survived by his wife and three small children. Surviving him also are his many friends and classmates who regret that, so early in life, he had to obey that old cavalry command, "Ride in."

EUGENE C. SMALLWOOD

NO. 7976 CLASS OF 1926

Died September 11, 1936, at West Point, New York, aged 35 years.



To those who knew Gene his death came as a stunning surprise. His gay spirits and happy friendliness marked him as one whom his many friends could ill afford to lose. By his passing they are deprived of a spirit rich in sympathy and understanding.

Gene was born in Russelville, Arkansas, on August 26, 1901. In that town he grew up, and there he attended the Russelville Grammar and High Schools. However, Gene left home as soon as he could get away; when he reached eighteen he enlisted in the Army and chose the C. A. C. and Corregidor for his first branch and post. At that station he served for three years until in 1922 he won an Army appointment to West Point.

During the next four years Gene's ability to turn the gloomiest situation by a quip and his unfailing cheerfulness lightened the load and smoothed the path of many a classmate. His stories and his intentional or unintentional breaks invariably dispelled the usual dull and dismal section room atmosphere.

In spite of his first service with the C. A. C. Gene chose the Infantry for his branch. After graduating he reported to Fort Sill for duty with the 20th Infantry. For the following three years he served in various stations with that regiment. Then in 1929 he obtained a detail as a student at the Tank School. After graduating from that course he received orders for the Philippines where he served a short time at Fort McKinley with the Scouts. However, duty with the doughfoots in the Philippines entailed too much marching in hot weather for Gene; so in 1931 he obtained a detail with the 75th Ordnance Company, Post of Manila, pending a transfer to the C. A. C. After the transfer had been effected Gene returned to the States, and in 1933 he took the Battery Officers Course at the C. A. C. School. Following the completion of this detail he went to the West Coast where he served with the CCC in various capacities.

Then in the fall of 1935 Gene reported to the Academy for a tour with the English Department. This work exactly suited him, and his very evident enjoyment of his detail at West Point made his untimely death appear all the more tragic.

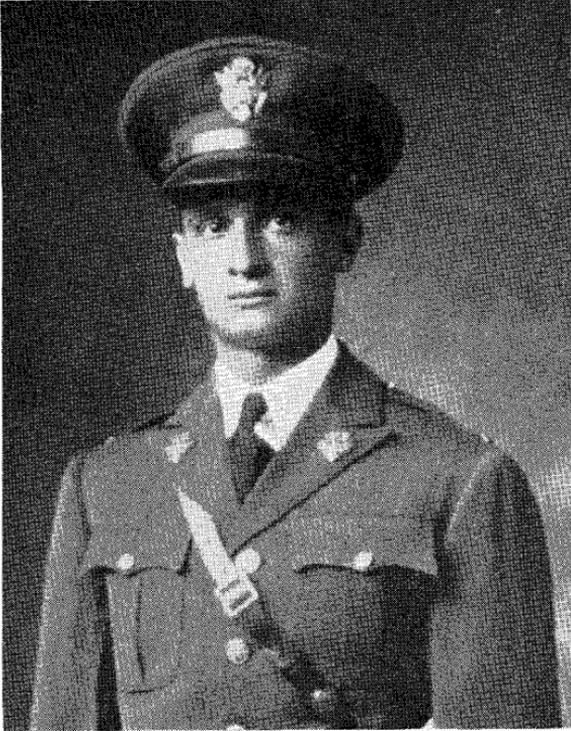
Fittingly Gene was buried in the cemetery at West Point. There near the old Cadet Chapel a simple grave stone marks the resting place of a soldier. But his real monument exists not in stone; it lives in the hearts of his classmates and friends who cannot forget the Gene who brought so much light-hearted understanding into the world.

B. E. T.

ANTHONY EUGENE CURCIO

NO. 8863 CLASS OF 1930

Died August 21, 1936, near Altamont Pass, California, aged 28 years.



ANTHONY EUGENE CURCIO was born in New York City on November 18, 1907. He was the second eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Raffaele Curcio. He graduated from Eastern District High School in 1925, then spent one year at Stanton-Loomis Preparatory Academy, Cornwall, New York, where he prepared for his entrance examinations to West Point. He received his appointment to West Point from Congressman Lindsay, representing the Third Congressional District of New York. He entered West Point July, 1926 and graduated June, 1930.

While a student at high school he developed a keen interest in gymnasium work. Constant and diligent training and the fact that he was endowed with a fine physique made him the school's

outstanding gymnast. His poise and coordination while performing on the horizontal and parallel bars invariably elicited high praise from those who watched him. As a cadet he was a member of the Gymnastics Squad for four years. In June, 1929, he won the Pierce Currier Foster Memorial for being one of the two outstanding gymnasts in the Corps of Cadets. In 1930 he was elected captain of the Squad, and due to his consistently brilliant work in intercollegiate competition he became the highest point scorer on the Squad and as such was awarded the Fisher Memorial at the Athletic Review during June Week.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the Infantry, but was detailed in the Air Corps and sent to the Air Corps Primary Flying School on September 12, 1930. Graduating there, he attended the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas. He received his wings and the rating of an Army Pilot October 10, 1930. He was transferred to the Air Corps on December 22, 1931, and a short while thereafter was assigned to the 73rd Pursuit Squadron at March Field, California. In June, 1934, he received the degree of Master of Science at the California Institute of Technology for having successfully completed a course in Meteorology. He was then assigned to the School of Aerial Navigation at Rockwell Field, San Diego, California, where he acted as instructor in Meteorology. In March, 1936, he was assigned to duty at Headquarters, 19th Bombardment Group, Rockwell Field, California, and then was assigned to duty at Moffet Field, California, where he served until his death. On August 1, 1936, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, Air Corps.

On August 21, 1936, at 5:40 P. M., he piloted an observation plane from Moffet Field on a night mission to Bakersfield, California, accompanied by Captain Brand, who acted as Observer. They left Bakersfield at 8:15 P. M. on their return flight and failed to arrive at their destination. Shortly after dawn of the following day a squadron of planes and the dirigible T C-13 were sent out to search for them. Their wrecked plane was located about four miles east of Livermore near the top of a hill in a tract known as Goecken Heights. Marks and pieces of wreckage strewn 25 feet down the hill indicated the plane had struck there, then, from force of the impact, hurtled up the hill, probably turning over several times. They were found strapped in their seats, head downward. A low fog hung over the Livermore area, and it is believed that in an attempt to fly below the ceiling they struck the hillside. Had they been but 25 feet higher they would have cleared the hillside. The wrecked ship did not catch fire. The time of the crash was fixed at 11 P. M., August 21, 1936, after a rancher told of having heard a crash at that time. Foggy weather conditions the night of the crash were further testified to by the fact that a private passenger plane bound from San Diego to

Oakland was forced down at Livermore. His specialized training in Meteorology could not conquer fog, relentless foe of all airmen.

His untimely death brought to a close a most promising career in the Army. The true character of this energetic young man is aptly expressed by the Chief of Staff, who wrote: "Lieutenant Curcio was capable, attentive to duty, keenly interested in his profession, an excellent pilot, and a well-trained meteorologist, who willingly and efficiently performed the duties assigned him."

Catholic Church Services were held at Moffet Field, California. His remains were brought to West Point, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Sixteen classmates joined Lieutenant Curcio's family, and to the accompaniment of military honors his body was interred in the beautiful Post Cemetery at West Point.

His beloved wife Marjorie followed him in death October 29, 1936, at San Francisco, California. Surviving him are a daughter, Marjorie Eugenia; his father, his mother, three brothers, and two sisters.

Imbued with the spirit of West Point and the Corps, he carried on, always upholding his responsibilities as an officer, devoted to his family, and with a great reverence for his Country. His child, his mother, father, brothers, and sisters have suffered an irreparable loss in his death. May his soul forever rest in peace.

James Curcio.

HARRY HOLLINGSWORTH GEOFFREY

NO. 8854 CLASS OF 1930

Died December 4, 1935, at Bolling Field, D. C., aged 28 years.



HARRY HOLLINGSWORTH GEOFFREY, son of Harry Howard and Armintha Bartlett Geoffrey, was born December 19, 1906, at St. Paul, Minnesota. He attended the local schools and graduated from Central High School, St. Paul, in 1925. After graduation he joined the Third Infantry at Fort Snelling in order to take a competitive examination for the Military Academy, an examination which he passed with high honors. He graduated from West Point in 1930 and was assigned to duty with the 18th Field Artillery, at Fort Snelling.

While a cadet he was literary editor of "The Pointer," was manager of the Army fencing team, and was Secretary and Treasurer of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association.

In December, 1930, he was married to Miss Fredericka Mertens, of Washington, D. C.

In August, 1932, he applied for Air Corps training and was sent to Randolph Field, Texas. After passing his Air Corps examination he was assigned to that branch of the service, promoted to First Lieutenant, and sent to Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y.

On December 4, 1935, he was with another officer, en route to Washington, D. C., from Mitchel Field, when their plane was caught by a gust of wind and swept into a hillside just as they were about to land. In this plane crash at Bolling Field he met his death.

He was laid to rest in the Military Academy cemetery at West Point.

He will ever be remembered at Fort Snelling as one of the most popular officers in recent years. He was known to many residents of the Twin Cities as a horseman, polo player, and athlete.

He left to mourn his loss, his widow and four-year-old son, Frederick, and his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Charboneau.

*"Just as of old—with fearless foot
And placid face and resolute,
He takes the faint, mysterious trail
That leads beyond our earthly hail.*

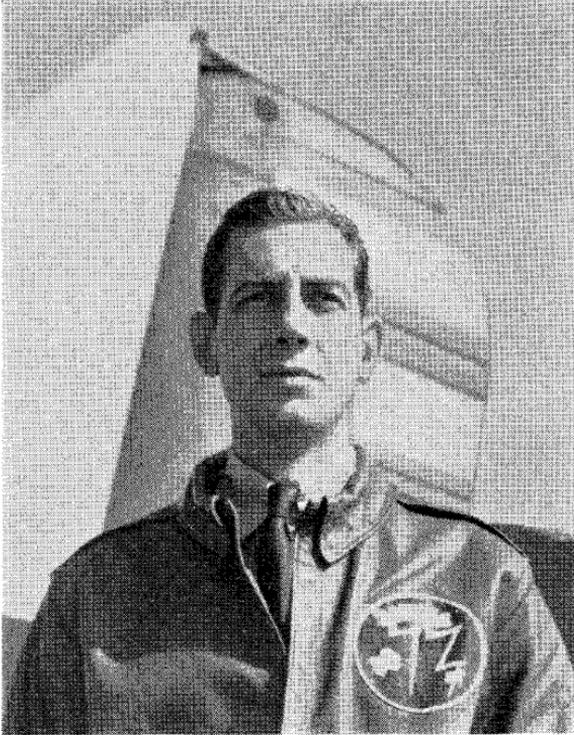
*So, never parting word or cry:—
We feel, with him, that by and by
Our onward trails will meet and then
Merge and be ever one again."*

E. C.

RUSSELL HUNTER GRIFFITH

NO. 9323 CLASS OF 1931

Died October 12, 1936, at Hensley Field, Texas, aged 29 years.



RUSSELL HUNTER GRIFFITH was born at Fort Meade, South Dakota, October 11, 1907. The fourth generation of a family long identified with the United States Army, he carried on the family tradition when he entered the United States Military Academy.

He was the son of Colonel Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., Class of 1902, USMA, and the grandson of General George K. Hunter, USA, Retired, Class of 1877, now living in New York City.

Like most children of Army parents, he spent his childhood in practically every section of the United States, from Vermont to Texas and from Washington, D. C., to the Philippines.

From earliest boyhood, Russ was a serious, responsible person. He early developed a decided aptitude for anything mech-

anical and spent most of his spare time overhauling and constructing engines and radios. His interest in radio continued throughout his life and remained his chief hobby.

Possessed of a fine physique he showed great promise as an athlete. He played an excellent game of tennis which was always his favorite sport. He played football on the team of the Galileo High School, which he attended in San Francisco. While there, he was president of his class and a First Sergeant in the ROTC. He attended the Roosevelt High School in Des Moines, Iowa, making a brilliant record as an end on the football team, and graduated from that institution in June, 1925. He entered the University of Vermont, played on the freshman football team and was a pledge of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. An appointment was offered him, and he left the University to prepare for West Point at Bradens Preparatory School. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from the Third District of California and entered on July 1, 1927.

While at West Point, Russ was in the lower sections of his class and, being of an independent disposition, was constantly in difficulties with the "tacs". The result was that he achieved an all-time record in walking the "area", and acquired the distinction of being the Anchor Man of '31. It will be remembered that while occupying this position he led his followers to a decisive victory in the Goat-Engineer game.

Russ was of an extremely reserved disposition although possessed of a keen sense of humor, and had many friends who both admired and respected him. Those who knew him valued his friendship and appreciated his high standards of loyalty and honesty.

He was graduated a Second Lieutenant of Infantry on June 11, 1931, and detailed in the Air Corps September 11, 1931. He graduated from the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, in the Bombardment Section and led the Graduation Review.

His first post was Luke Field, Hawaii, where he reported for duty in December, 1932. He served in the 72nd Bombardment Squadron, being later transferred to the 6th Pursuit Squadron, Wheeler Field, with the temporary rank of First Lieutenant in March, 1935. He served in various capacities among them being that of Squadron Adjutant and Communications Officer.

One of his commanding officers said of him at this time that Russ was the most efficient young officer who had ever served under him.

He was considered one of the outstanding men of his class and regarded as an excellent pilot. It is certain that had he lived he would have achieved distinction in whatever field he entered.

While in Hawaii, he married Virginia Cushing Brant, daugh-

ter of Brigadier General Gerald C. Brant, Air Corps. He was permanently promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant on August 1, 1935, and in December of that year returned to the United States, reporting for duty with the Organized Reserves at Hensley Field, Texas.

It was there on October 12, 1936, the day after his twenty-ninth birthday, that the accident occurred that cost him his life. In accordance with his duties, he had been checking off a Reserve officer in a new BT 9. As they returned to the field at an altitude of about 2,000 feet, the plane was seen to go into a dive from which it never came out. Both occupants of the plane were instantly killed.

Funeral services were held in the Chapel at Fort Myer, Virginia, and he was buried in Arlington Cemetery, October 16, 1936, with full military honors.

The following excerpts from the many laudatory letters received by his family after his death show in what high regard he was held by those who had followed his career.

From General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff—

“Lieutenant Griffith was a capable, trustworthy and loyal officer of high personal character. Attentive to duty and an excellent pilot, he was conscientiously devoted to his profession and faithfully performed the duties assigned him”.

From Major General Oscar Westover, Chief of Air Corps—

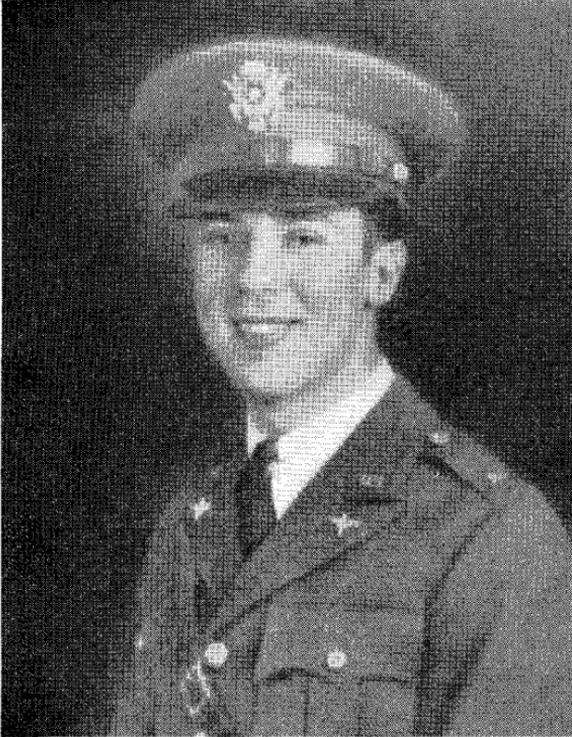
“Lieutenant Griffith’s service with the Air Corps, although he was with us for only a comparatively short time, had shown him to be a very efficient officer, conscientious and thorough in the performance of his duties and of a caliber that we can ill afford to lose. His untimely death is therefore a severe loss not only to his friends, but to the branch of the service to which he had chosen to dedicate his life.”

V. B. Griffith.

CARLYLE WALTON PHILLIPS

NO. 9742 CLASS OF 1933

Died March 16, 1937, at Greenville, Alabama, aged 29 years



CARLYLE WALTON PHILLIPS, only son of Carl Walton Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, was born in Columbia, Mo., April 22, 1908.

While he was still a small boy, his parents moved to Ripley, Tenn., where he received his early education. Later his family moved to Hickory, Oklahoma and Carlyle enrolled in the Hickory High School. Upon graduation, he matriculated at the East Central State Teacher's College, Ada, Oklahoma. While attending this college, he had an ambition to go to West Point and, therefore, transferred to the U. S. Hall, West Point and Annapolis Coaching School. After successfully passing the entrance examinations, he entered the United States Military Academy from the 4th District, Oklahoma.

With his easy going manner and pleasing personality, he soon made friends with everyone. He had his ups and down with both the Academic and Tactical Departments, but with the determination that was characteristic of him he graduated from the Academy and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Field Artillery. Having successfully passed the Air Corps physical examination, he was assigned to duty as a student at the Air Corps Training Center, Randolph Field, Texas. When Phil reported for duty, he brought with him his bride who was formerly Miss Eva Smith of Okemah, Oklahoma whom he had met in 1929.

The following year on October 13, 1934, Carlyle graduated from Kelly Field, Texas with the coveted silver wings finally his, and with the ratings of Airplane Pilot and Air Observer. Immediately thereafter he received orders to report to the Hawaiian Department for duty. He was assigned to the 50th Observation Squadron at Luke Field, T. H.

On August 17, 1935, Eva presented Phil with Twins: a boy and a girl, Jerry and Jane. Of the two fully happy years in Hawaii nothing more need be said. Carlyle brought high praise and credit to Luke Field when he led the Luke Field Pistol Team to victory over all the other organizations in the Hawaiian Department. In recognition of this he was presented with a gold medal.

Phil left Luke Field, an outstanding officer; well liked by all and with many a wish for God Speed and Happy Landings. His next and last duty was with the 15th Observation Squadron at Scott Field, Ill. Shortly after reporting there, and while returning from gunnery practice at Valparaiso, Florida, the motor of the transport plane which he was piloting failed. Like a true soldier he remained at the controls until all of his seven passengers had cleared the plane. Lieutenant Phillips attempted to jump but it was too late. He died in the crash at Greenville, Alabama at 11:00 A. M., March 16, 1937.

He was laid to rest in Arlington Cemetery on March 20, 1937 among the other honored dead of the Country which he had loved and served so well.

He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Eva Smith Phillips, his two children, his parents, Mr. Carl W. Phillips and Mrs. Douglas Phillips, and one sister, Mrs. W. H. Voehl.

* * * * *

*"And when our work is done,
Our course on earth is run,
May it be said, "Well done."
Be thou at peace."*

A Classmate.

WILLIAM G. SILLS

NO. 9809 CLASS OF 1933

Died December 16, 1936, at Schofield Barracks, T. H., aged 25 years.



JUST a few days after he had turned the first quarter in the stretch of life William Gray ("Bill") Sills passed away at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. He had been acting as football coach of the Twenty-seventh Infantry team along with Roy T. ("Bus") Evans, and as the squad was a bit slow in development Sills tossed aside an attack of influenza to scrimmage with his teammates. When a pneumonia germ tackled him he did not have the reserve strength to win. He died in the Army hospital on December 16, 1936, and was buried at West Point on December 30, his resting place being next that of "Jack" Sheridan, a classmate, who won his spurs on many football fields and lost his life in a game against Yale.

Bill Sills was born to Army life; he was a youngster, when his father Colonel William G. Sills died in France in 1919, a victim of the 'flu epidemic which took a heavy toll on both sides of the battle line in the winter of '18-'19. He was prepared for the Academy at Denver, Colorado, entering with the class of 1933. From the outset he was fascinated with the life at the Point; nothing was a bore; everything was taken as a great adventure. Sills was a good student and a good athlete. He was at his best on a horse; his father was a polo player with a good handicap in the days when there were fewer Army polo players in this country.

For a brief period Sills had hopes of joining the Army flying Corps, but his eye-sight barred him. His first assignment was to Fort Francis E. Warren, Cheyenne, Wyoming. There he served as baseball coach and catcher on the First Infantry team, at the same time that his room-mate at West Point, Lieutenant Fred W. Gibb, acted as coach and manager of the Twentieth Infantry team.

In July 1936, Sills was transferred to Hawaii. A year earlier he had married Dorothy Frances Draper, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Draper, of Chestertown, N. Y. She was a graduate of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. She met her husband through Lieutenant Gibb, who is her cousin.

Soon after their arrival in Hawaii Sills was assigned to coaching work. Right up to the end he was enthusiastic regarding every phase of army life. He was a smiling, kindly officer, who commanded the respect and held the affection of all his subordinates.

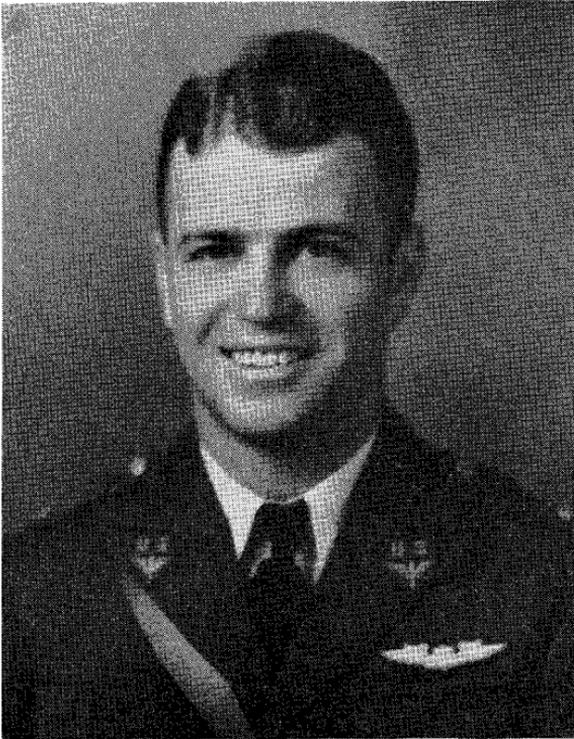
Sills leaves a wife and a son, William Gray Sills III, a mother and two sisters—Mrs. Branner P. Purdue, wife of Captain Purdue, of Fort Warren, and Miss Betsy Sills, of Fort Warren.

A. S. D.

JACK JEROME NEELY

NO. 10082 CLASS OF 1934

Died September 22, 1936, at Providence, R. I., aged 25 years



JACK JEROME NEELY was born at Flasher, North Dakota, February 4, 1911, and died at Providence, Rhode Island, September 22, 1936, in an airplane crash. He was the son of Captain Robert H. Neely and Sylvia Theresa Holman Neely. His father entered the service at the outbreak of the World War and thereafter Jack was an Army Boy, and attended the various common schools near the different Army posts where his father was stationed. He graduated from the Arsenal Technical High School at Indianapolis, Indiana, while at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Jack was ambitious to attend West Point while still in the grade schools and had started his campaign for an appointment before he graduated from High School. He realized the difficulty

of obtaining a Congressional appointment, and in order to increase his chances he enlisted in the Indiana National Guard early in 1929 and then attended the Millard Preparatory School in Washington, D. C., in 1929-'30. While at the Preparatory School he took the competitive examination for the appointment from the Indiana National Guard and stood first in the competition, receiving a grade of more than 20% higher than his nearest competitor. He took the Presidential examination in March 1930 and stood number two in that contest. He entered the Academy July 1st, 1930, a very happy and ambitious young man. Jack immediately made many fast friends with his classmates and associates. He thoroughly enjoyed his cadet days at West Point and wrote many, many cheerful and interesting letters home. He incidentally entered the Academy one year later than his older brother, Robert B. Neely, now a First Lieutenant, 83rd Field Artillery, Fort Benning, Georgia. The two brothers were always very close and agreeable companions and pals. They roomed together one year as cadets and always respected and admired each other.

Jack made a trip to Panama during his furlough and while there made a tour over the Canal Zone in an airplane. He fell in love with the flying game, and from then on he wanted to be an aviator.

As a cadet he was very much interested in athletics. He played on the varsity basketball team for two years, and during his last year was Captain of the soccer team. As a member of these two athletic teams he made many friends with students from other Institutions throughout the country. One of them wrote after his death:

"When his team was in Cambridge to play Harvard, even then, his quiet dignity, his loyalty, the way he stood out above his team-mates as Captain of his team, and the magnificent sportsmanlike manner in which he took his defeat, greatly impressed me. Again when I visited him with Mrs. Calvin Coolidge two days before he received his commission, the same qualities impressed me, and Mrs. Coolidge paid him several fine compliments after she left him, and said that he would make a fine officer and a gentleman, a man of whom his country could be proud".

He was graduated from the Academy on June 12, 1934, and was selected as one of the six Army Lieutenants to accompany the Midshipmen on their annual cruise, which extended over the greater part of his graduation leave. This was a wonderful trip through many countries, ports, and cities of Europe, and he enjoyed it greatly. He spent the remaining few days of his leave with his parents in Washington, D. C. He was detailed in the

Air Corps and early in September, 1934, left for Randolph Field, Texas, with high hopes and many blessings and good wishes of his fond parents.

He completed the Air Corps schools at Randolph and Kelly Fields, Texas, and upon graduation was chosen by his instructors to lead his class in the formation flight at the graduation exercises. He was assigned to duty at Mitchel Field, New York, upon completion of the Air Corps schools, and on his way to his new station, he spent a delightful month's leave with his parents in Florida and his brother at Fort Benning, Georgia. When he reported for duty at his new station he was immediately designated as Squadron Supply Officer, and when his transfer to the Air Corps was completed, he was promoted to first Lieutenant.

Jack had many lovable traits in his character. He made numerous friends wherever he went. He was loved and respected for his honest, straightforward conduct, his open frankness, his keen wit, his conscientious attention to duty and his high sense of honor under any and all circumstances.

The Chief of Staff wrote of him after his tragic death:
"Capable, loyal, and keenly interested in his profession, Lieutenant Neely conscientiously performed the duties assigned him, and was considered a most promising young officer. His untimely death is deeply regretted by his former associates".

The many, many letters and telegrams received by his parents from acquaintances, friends, and classmates all over the country give faint expression of the high esteem and admiration of those who knew him, and of the shock and sorrow at the passing of one so young and so promising.

Jack was a companionable boy and thoroughly enjoyed the association of his classmates and friends, but he was essentially a home boy. He dearly loved his mother and never let her birthday or Mother's Day pass without some tender remembrance to her which was usually accompanied by a sweet and loving message of some kind. He spent his last Christmas at home with his parents in Florida. He took an extended cross-country flight from Mitchel Field by way of Fort Benning, picking up his brother for what proved to be the last family reunion. When he died he was planning another such trip for the approaching holidays.

He loved the Air Corps and was intensely interested in anything that pertained to flying. His Squadron was ordered to Providence, Rhode Island, for manoeuvres. He was, at the time, acting as assistant adjutant of Mitchel Field and requested that he be allowed to accompany his Squadron on the trip. His re-

quest was granted. He was engaged in night flying with two other pilots in three big twin-motored bombers. Jack was leading the group and after they had been up a short time a thick, dense, black fog came in from the sea and completely blanketed the landing field. His plane struck some trees and crashed, instantly killing him and the other two occupants. Thus a career which had started with such high hopes and such great promise and with such careful preparation was abruptly ended.

We know that he thoroughly enjoyed life and was full of the joy of living, yet we believe that, if he could have known that his time had come, he would have chosen to die just as he did—dressed in his flying togs and seated in the cockpit of an airplane.

He was unmarried and left a loving father and mother and a devoted brother and sister to mourn his death. He was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery among the Nation's illustrious sons who had preceded him across the great divide. His active pall-bearers consisted of brother aviators from the same branch of the service he had chosen for his life's work, and during the last sad rites a fleet of airplanes that he loved so well, hovered over his final resting place, each group containing a vacant file for the one who had passed away.

Jack was a most promising young officer, intensely interested in his work, and gave much evidence of being capable of performing much needed service for his country. We cannot understand why one so young and so promising should be taken when the world is so much in need of the services it is probable he could have performed.

Tho those who knew him best there is a desolate void left by his death, yet the memories of his charming personality and his sweet disposition will forever brighten the future, and be a bright and shining example to be followed throughout the coming years.

He had a large circle of friends and left pleasant memories with all of them. It can be truly said that the world is better off because of the sojourn of Jack Jerome Neely.

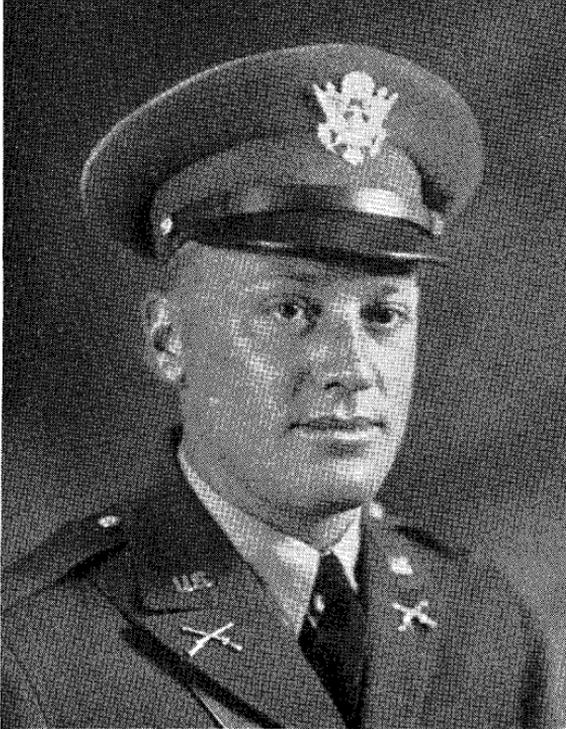
Bon Voyage, Jackie Boy! We miss you desperately.

R. H. N.

EDWARD FRENCH BENSON

NO. 10051 CLASS OF 1934

Died December 10, 1934, at Fort Benning, Georgia, aged 24 years.



ON July 1, 1930, Edward French Benson entered the United States Military Academy as a Cadet. He was graduated on June 12th, 1934, and reported to his organization, the 1st Battalion, 83rd Field Artillery, at Fort Benning, Georgia, after graduation leave. Less than three months later he died on December 10, 1934 as the result of an automobile accident.

These brief statements give the history of Lieutenant Benson's military service. It would be exceedingly difficult to state the far-reaching effect of that service upon those who were associated with him during that time.

Edward French Benson was born in Beachmont, Massachusetts, on November 20, 1910. He received his early education in

the Lynn, Massachusetts, public schools, being graduated from the Lynn Classical High School in 1928. Following this, he attended Suffolk Law School in Boston until his appointment to the Military Academy from the Seventh Massachusetts District by Congressman William P. Connery.

"Ed" Benson's school years were characterized by traits of leadership which made him the idol of his schoolmates and associates and were studded with activities which made him immensely popular and developed him for a brilliant career which was prematurely curtailed by his death. Ed was stroke on the varsity crew during his last two years in High School and was active in swimming and boxing. He engaged extensively in dramatics and had a marked talent for oratory and music.

At the Academy, Ed carried on with his activities; he sang in the choir, swam, played lacrosse, and was a member of the Class Crest and Election Committees. The Class Annual, "The Howitzer", was greatly enriched by several dissertations which he composed without apparent effort.

His favorite subjects were English and Law wherein his penchant for argumentation and clear, straightforward thinking served him in good stead. None of the subjects taught at the Academy had any difficulties for "Benny", but one might find him penning a poem worthy of a Keats, or composing an epistle worthy of a Chesterton, or coaching an underclassman in the pitfalls of syntax, rather than applying himself to the assigned lesson in Mechanical Engineering.

Above all else, Benny made friends at the Academy. His personality shone forth in any circle in which he found himself; his wit and humor scintillated, and as a conversationalist, he had few equals. The writer can do no better than to quote from "The Howitzer" concerning him. ". . . Benny, a firm believer in argument for the sake of argument, never missed an opportunity to do verbal battle. Always in jest, to be sure, but with such a seriousness and versatile vocabulary that even the most wary could be taken off guard and hopelessly involved, until a good natured smile would tell the victim plainer than words the comedy of his predicament.

"Naturally brilliant scholastically, always willing to help less fortunate cadets, forever looking on the brighter side of life—that was Benny of cadet days and the Benny we'll always remember."

Socially he was not backward. In fact, he was successful in whatever he applied himself.

In military work as in other branches of Academy life, he did as well as he desired to do. The non-positive science of Tactics provided for him many opportunities to expound his views. He molded well into Cadet discipline, even though initially he chafed under it as anyone who has a flare for self-expression.

Because of his innate brilliance he could have stood much higher in his class if he had had any such desire. However, other pursuits to which he applied himself kept him from "Engineer" ranking. On graduation, he chose the Field Artillery and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in that branch on June 12, 1934.

After graduation leave Lieutenant Benson reported to Fort Benning where he was assigned to Battery "A", 83d Field Artillery, which assignment he held until his death. His service followed the usual course of that for junior officers and gave promise of future greatness. He was superior in his handling of troops, and it is reported that he was well liked by his men even though he was hard on them. Behind his back, his soldiers habitually referred to him as "Benny".

One of his associates writes, "When not on duty, his quarters in the Bachelor Building were the assembly place for all the junior officers who liked to swap a yarn over a long, tall drink. Being able to thoroughly enjoy every moment working or playing, made Benny liked by every one who wanted to enjoy life".

Non-Military activities played a part in Lt. Benson's service at Benning. He went out for the polo team and was turning out to be an excellent player. He engaged in other athletics there, such as swimming and handball. Any type of social affair was much more complete when graced by his presence.

And then came the fatal accident. Returning from Columbus on the morning of December 8, 1934, accompanied by Corporal J. E. Smith of his organization, the car which Benson was driving skidded off the road and crashed into a telegraph pole. The crash which instantly killed Corporal Smith took place on the military reservation. Benson, however, clung tenaciously to life despite a fractured skull and multiple injuries. Although he never regained consciousness, he lived long enough for his mother to arrive at the bedside for the end which occurred on the afternoon of December 10th.

The order announcing his death follows:

HEADQUARTERS

FIRST BATTALION EIGHTY-THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY

Fort Benning, Ga.,
December 11, 1934.

GENERAL ORDERS)
Number.....22)

1. The death of Second Lieutenant EDWARD F. BENSON, 83d Field Artillery, on December 10, 1934 is announced with deep regret.
2. Lieutenant Benson was born in Beachmont, Massachusetts on November 20, 1910. He graduated from the United States

Military Academy in June 1934 and was assigned to this Battalion. His service in the battalion, short as it was, made him loved and respected by his comrades and gave promise of a successful career in the Army. The heartfelt sympathy of the officers and men of this command is extended to Lieutenant Benson's mother in her bereavement and to the other relatives and friends who mourn his loss.

Leroy P. Collins,
Lt. Col. 83d F. A.,
Commanding.

The Public Relations Officer at Fort Benning writes, "I was not personally acquainted with Lieutenant Benson, and his service at Fort Benning was too short to permit of establishing an outstanding name for himself in military work. He was, however, regarded universally as a promising and popular young officer with a very pleasing personality, and his death was keenly felt by those with whom he was acquainted."

After services at Fort Benning, the remains were transferred to Washington, D. C., for interment in Arlington National Cemetery. An impressive final tribute was paid this promising young officer as he was laid in his last resting place with full honors among the nation's illustrious military dead.

Surviving Lieutenant Benson, is his mother, Mrs. George H. Reed, of Rochester, N. H. Joining her in sympathy are a host of his comrades and associates in and out of the service for whom his passing means the loss of a tried friend, a consummate gentleman, and a fine officer.

L. W. H. S.

JOHN ADAM BRUCKNER

NO. 6428 CLASS OF JUNE 11, 1919

Died May 20, 1931, at Honolulu, T. H., aged 31 years.



THE obituary of John Adam Bruckner which appeared on pages 264 and 265 of the Annual Report of the Association of Graduates, 1936, contained a photograph which had been assumed to be that of Lieutenant Bruckner. The above photograph is published to correct this error with apologies to persons affected.

—Secretary.

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