SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Association of Graduates

of the

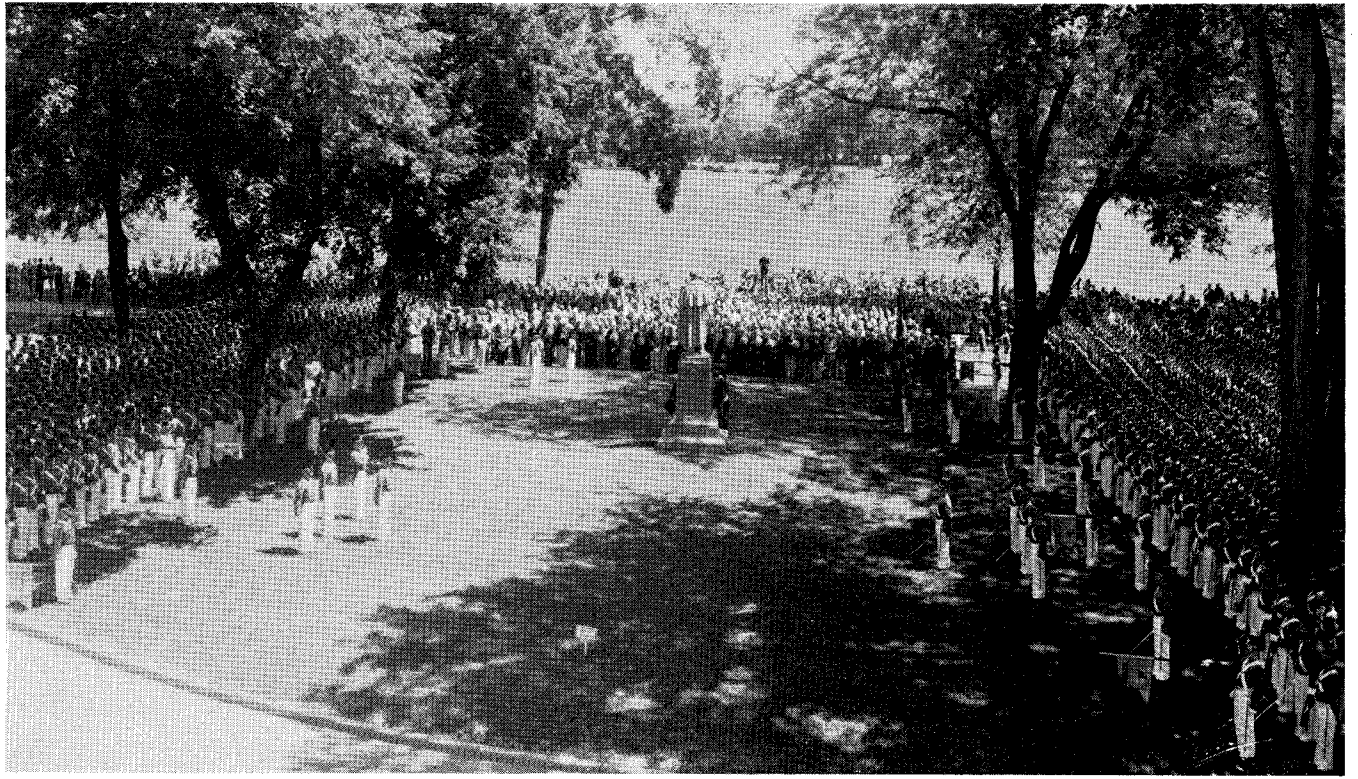
United States Military Academy

at

West Point, New York

June 10, 1941

Printed by
The Moore Printing Company, Inc.
Newburgh, N. Y.



Alumni Exercises at Thayer Monument, June 10, 1941. Photo White Studio.

Report of the 72nd Annual Meeting
of the
Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

Held at West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1941

---

1. The meeting was called to order at 2:02 p. m. by McCoy '97, President of the Association. There were 225 present.

2. Invocation was rendered by the Reverend H. Fairfield Butt, III, Chaplain of the United States Military Academy.

3. The President presented Brigadier General Robert L. Eichelberger, '09, Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, who addressed the Association (Appendix B).

4. It was moved and seconded that the reading of the report of the President be dispensed with, since that Report would later be published in its entirety in the 1941 *Annual Report* (Appendix A). The motion was passed.

5. It was moved and seconded that the reading of the Report of the Secretary be dispensed with, since that Report would later be published in its entirety in the 1941 *Annual Report* (Appendix C.) The motion was passed.

6. It was moved and seconded that the reading of the Report of the Treasurer be dispensed with, since that Report would later be published in its entirety in the 1941 *Annual Report* (Appendix D). The motion was passed.

7. It was moved and seconded that the President send telegrams of greetings to the oldest living graduate, Tillman, '69, and to Pershing, '86. The motion was passed unanimously.

8. Fenton, '04, Chairman of the nominating Committee, presented nominations, aproved by the Board of Trustees, as follows:

For President:	Frank R. McCoy, 1897
For Vice-Presidents:	Peter E. Traub, 1886 Malvern-Hill Barnum, 1886 Andrew Hero, Jr., 1891 Joseph P. Tracy, 1896 Sherwood A. Cheney, 1897

For Board of Trustees:

To Serve Until July 1, 1944:

Dennis E. Nolan, 1896
Robert C. Davis, 1898
John C. Montgomery, 1903
Roger G. Alexander, 1907
Robert L. Eichelberger, 1909
Clarence H. Danielson, 1913
Herman Beukema, 1915
Howard P. Richardson, June, 1918
John A. McNulty, 1920
R. Deck Reynolds, 1924

To Serve Until July 1, 1942:

Frederick A. Irving, April, 1917

A motion to elect the nominees of the committee was made, seconded, and passed by unanimous vote.

9. Davis, '98, made a motion that a vote of appreciation of the services of McCoy, '97, as President during 1940-41, be made of record. The motion was seconded, and passed unanimously.

10. The President presented Crozier, '76, oldest graduate present, and James G. Harbord, honorary member of '86.

11. The President announced that Pershing, '86, would speak by telephone from Walter Reed General Hospital to his classmates at their reunion dinner that evening.

12. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:32 p. m.

—EDWARD L. MUNSON, JR., *Secretary*.

APPENDIX A

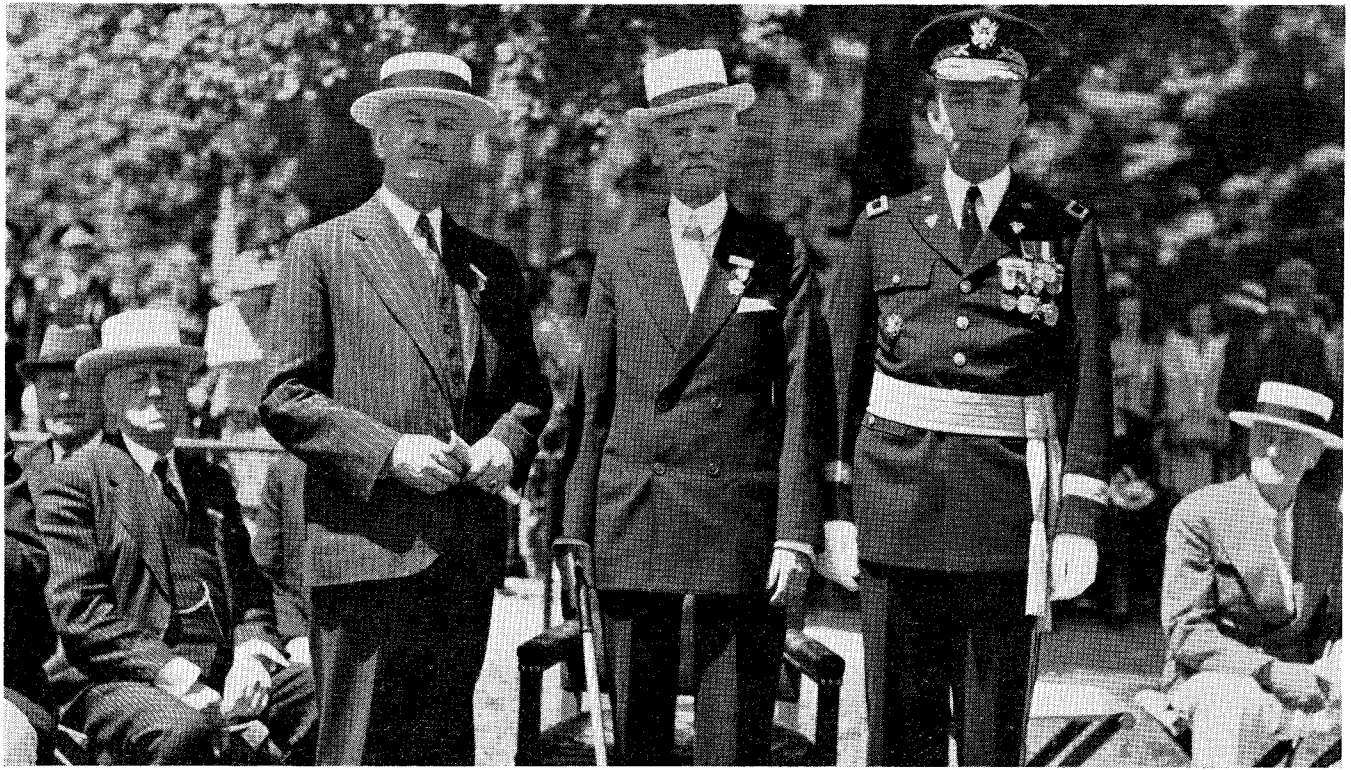
Report of the President, Association of Graduates

GUIDING our policy by the three objects of the Association of Graduates, as stated in our Constitution—"to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, to promote its welfare and that of its graduates, and to foster social intercourse and fraternal fellowship"—we have this year been making definite progress toward a more alert and active Association.

Our funds have now reached sound, healthy proportions. Last year income exceeded expenditure by nearly $8,000; under the wise guidance of our Endowment Fund Committee, our investments have paid just under 5%. Therefore we have felt better able financially than ever before to support increased activity by the Association.

The campaign to secure the election of Sylvanus Thayer to the Hall of Fame of New York University resulted in his candidacy receiving nine votes at the 1940 election; in 1935 he had received only one vote. Definitely this was progress, but we are still far from the needed 65 votes. To insure the Thayer election in 1945 will require greater efforts from all of us. Already the Association is planning that next campaign.

We have made every effort this year to keep the Association before the Corps of Cadets, fully realizing that the Association can give much, and should give much, to make the value of membership in it more keenly appreciated and desired than has been the case in the past. A suitably inscribed record playing machine was installed in the Thayer Hotel ballroom, for the use of cadets and their guests. Our old furniture —desks, tables, chairs, rugs, bookcases—was repaired, refinished, suitably marked, and presented to the Corps of Cadets. As a result the new Club Room of the Cadet Debating Society was completely furnished; the Cadet Class Clubs and the Radio Club received furniture; and the Ordnance Museum now uses four of our large bookcases in which it displays behind glass numerous items of historical value which heretofore have been necessarily on open display. All First Classmen were given copies of the 1939 and 1940 *Annual Report,* and files of past *Annual Reports* and Cullum Registers were provided for the First Class Club. All members of the graduating class received letters covering in detail the purpose and activities of the Association; the entire class



Major General Frank R. McCoy, U. S. A., retired, President of the Association of Graduates; Major General William Crozier, U. S. A., retired, senior graduate present; and Major General Robert L. Eichelberger, Superintendent, at Alumni Review, June 10, 1941.

was assembled to hear splendid discussions of the purposes of the Association by Major General R. C. Davis, '98, Acting President of the Association during my absence in South America, and Major General Irving Phillipson, '04.

As a result of these efforts, three hundred and ten members of the Class of 1941 joined the Association upon graduation. Also, twelve members of older classes joined, as well as one non-graduate who became an Associate Member. These numbers are gratifying, but we will never be fully satisfied until we attain a 100% membership of all eligibles. We look forward to the day when every son of West Point will consider that his membership in the Association is an essential to his future career.

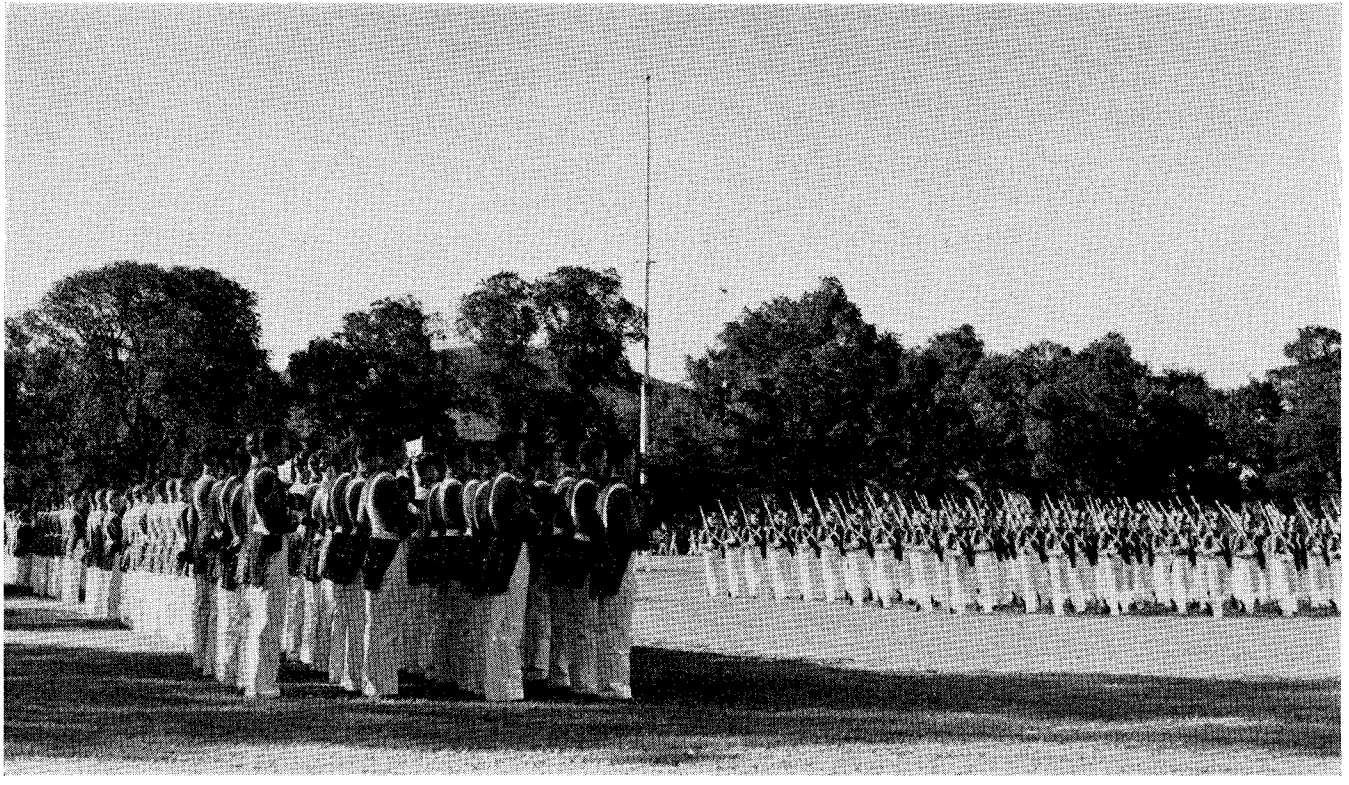
We acknowledge with deep appreciation the bequest of $5,000 made by Arthur S. Hardy, '69. Such legacies will always be gratefully received by the Endowment Fund. I might here suggest that, for many of us, life insurance policies are probably the most convenient method of leaving legacies.

The 139th anniversary of the founding of the Military Academy was celebrated on March 15. Thirty-two dinners were held—a gratifying number, in view of general conditions. We supplied all dinner committees with up-to-date publicity releases of West Point news, and where desired, we also furnished the usual "skin" lists, *Pointers,* song books, and moving pictures—the reels including a new 16 mm. short of modern cadet activities. The annual broadcast, over the Blue N. B. C. Network, rebroadcast by short wave to outlying possessions, we consider to have been very successful. Its theme was Unity—it emphasized the fact that once again West Pointers were wholeheartedly cooperating with civilian appointees in creating an expanded civilian army. Our principal speaker was a non-West Pointer, General George C. Marshall. General Robert L. Eichelberger also spoke, as did General Robert C. Davis, acting president of the Association.

I cannot close this report without expressing the sincere thanks of the Association to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, General Eichelberger, and to his staff, for their most helpful cooperation with the Association during the past year.

Also I wish to make of record the grateful appreciation of the Association for the splendid work done by our secretary, Major Munson, now leaving us because of orders for change of station. Much of the spade work in this year of progress has been done by him in a devoted, efficient manner which has merited our warmest commendations.

—FRANK R. MCCOY, *President.*



Graduation Parade, June 10, 1941. Photo White Studio.

APPENDIX B

Address Made by General R. L. Eichelberger

To Association of Graduates at Annual Meeting, West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1941.

FELLOW GRADUATES:

FOR MANY years, this pleasant luncheon has been the occasion for the Superintendent to officially welcome you to the Military Academy. To me, it is a fine old custom. It is a pleasure, therefore, to welcome all the "Old Grads" back to the Seventy-Second Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates. This yearly trek is a pleasure and an inspiration to all and now forms an important and indispensable part of June Week. Without you these ceremonies would not be complete.

I know it is your love and veneration for this great institution that prompts your return. It is also the added spark which brings to light the sometimes latent interest, or anxiety, in her current welfare. I realize that in addition to paying homage to the shrine of four of your youthful years, you are seeking for yourselves an estimate of the situation in the Corps. Perhaps you may be concerned that the "Sons of Today" are not as well equipped as you were in an earlier day. You did your duty well and consequently have a right to expect your successors to carry on the glorious traditions of the past.

Since your graduation it has been traditional to have the Corps bound for eternal perdition. Jokingly, we say so, though deep in our hearts we realize the Corps of today is as sound as ever. Times change and the perspective of both officers and cadets change to keep pace. The Military Academy changes and, though individually you may not wholly approve of each detail, none of you will deny the progressive trend of that change. In the fundamentals of education there has been unmistakable progress in teaching. Only a general or superficial survey will be necessary to convince you of the broadest application of current development in this respect to the latest lessons of modern warfare. This must be so, else the Military Academy would soon fail in its mission. Yes, we who guide the future of West Point are gravely conscious of our responsibility.

In our guardianship of the Military Academy we need the support and encouragement of every loyal graduate. We need you to carry

to the service, and to the Country, a message of what is being done to keep West Point modernized. No criticism can harm us more than an allegation that antiquated thoughts and outmoded techniques govern the conduct of this institution. The older we grow, the more important our position becomes; and, correspondingly, more weight is attached to our statements. That is as it should be. Unfortunately, to most of us, the older we grow the less intimate is our contact with the Military Academy. May I say we stand ready to apprize gradutes and non-graduates alike with what we think has been progress. I wish everyone would make it quite clear to his friends and acquaintances that the past, the present, and the future of this institution are open books. If I could have but one wish, it would be that you would carry away a true conception of the West Point of today. Please do not mistake me. There is no desire to destroy the memory or the tradition of your day. Times have changed. You must have a clear picture as it now exists so that, when you leave here after graduation tomorrow, you will carry away a clear conception of the Military Academy and a determination to refute all unjust charges based on insufficient knowledge or misconception.

Therefore, my talk to you will be an attempt to portray the West Point of today. Physically, it will be a different West Point than you knew, though not necessarily a new one. Were you to enter with the Plebe Class in July, you would find the drills different, the barracks more modern, the food better and, though it might be just as difficult to get, of greater variety. If you were as adaptable now as you were then, this would be no handicap. What would pleasantly surprise you would be the straight and narrow path outlined for you by the upper classmen. Yes, a familiar path, one that leads to maturity and to the attendant characteristic of maturity, an appreciation for responsibility and dependability. A path whose virtues are ever symbolized in the motto of our Alma Mater. West Point is changed in physical appearance, but it is still the same West Point you knew, and so you would find it throughout your four years. Upon completion of the allotted years, you would appreciate the special emphasis made to have you emerge at graduation fully as competent as you were in an earlier day to make your way from the very first day of your first assignment.

May I take just a little of your time to tell you something of the more tangible side of the Military Academy.

Academically there would be even more to keep you busy. Our professors visit other educational institutions to acquaint themselves with the latest developments in their respective departments. In the light of their findings, the courses are constantly being revised and

improved. This year the course in modern languages is being overhauled to give an extra year of Spanish with a corresponding reduction of one year of French and to provide a course in German for one hundred selected cadets. The reasons for these changes are probably obvious to all of you.

The study of the European War has not been neglected pending a study of the German language. Already a most comprehensive course on this subject is under way in the Department of Military Art and Engineering. Particular attention is being given to the tactical and strategic operations of the German armored and mechanized units. The battles of Flanders and France are well known to all members of the Graduating Class.

Incidentally, you will find men in grey as well as officers in olive drab sitting upon the rostrum. Some specially selected first classmen have been used as instructors this year. A dual purpose is served by this change; officers are released for duty elsewhere, and cadets are provided with an opportunity to develop leadership qualities so essential in their future work. As a trial, it has proved most encouraging.

In the Tactical Department you will find officers as good as the best we have in the Army. They are fresh from service and bring with them the latest in thought and practice. They are thoroughly competent to instruct in all phases of modern warfare.

We have the very latest in equipment, all detachments being thoroughly modernized. It includes the new 37 mm. anti-aircraft gun and fire control equipment; the 75 mm. anti-aircraft gun; the 75 mm. anti-tank gun; the 75 mm. howitzer; modern sea-coast artillery; 60 mm. and 81 mm. mortars; Garrand Rifles; armored cars; aeroplanes; and many other items of equipment.

Instruction was included in aerodynamics, in the use of wind tunnels and Link trainers, in the study and interpretation of aerial photos and mosaics, in ballistics, bombs, telephone communication, radio, and television.

In order to put our young graduates on their toes, an intensive refresher course has been given in basic branch instruction. To provide every opportunity for the development of responsibility and leadership, full advantage has been given upperclassmen to lead and command.

Practical instruction supplements lectures. Outstanding officers, returning from observers details in Europe, have addressed the first class on their experiences and observations in the combat zones. In addition to this group, a number of outstanding specialists have lectured

here. These talks have covered every subject from national policy to the training of our field forces.

No longer is there to be a yearling summer dead-beat. Afternoons as well as mornings will see the cadets busily engaged in the practical applications of the various techniques learned last winter.

In rounding out the cadet's picture of service conditions and requirements, many trips are made to other posts—to Aberdeen Proving Grounds for the study of the latest types of weapons and armored and mechanized vehicles; to Frankford Arsenal for the observation of ordnance manufacture; to Fort Hancock for practical instruction in anti-aircraft artillery and in the use of submarine mines; to Fort Monmouth for instruction in radio, in telephone, in television, and in the latest equipment used in detection of hostile aircraft; to Fort Dix to witness processing and training of selectees and the training of a division; to Tobyhanna, for tactical instruction in field artillery, for instruction in the technique of that arm, and for service practice; to Langley Field for practical instruction in Air Corps operation and tactics; to Fort Benning, Ga., where cadets have the opportunity to study the work of the Infantry, the Infantry School, Tanks, Parachute Battalions, Armored Divisions, and other components in this highly specialized army of ours.

This afternoon I have arranged to have the laboratories of the Departments of Drawing, Chemistry and Electricity, Philosophy, and Ordnance and Gunnery open from two until four. Though it will not be possible to see cadets at work, there will be young officers present to explain the equipment and instruction given. You are cordially invited to inspect these facilities; as a matter of fact, I urge you to do so. It will be an inspiration and will arm you with an accurate knowledge with which to combat unjust criticism.

In conclusion, we all realize the future of our Alma Mater will largely be determined by the quality of her graduates, by their ability to meet the current conditions of the service and to provide and inspire leadership among the junior officers of their grade. I believe we can look forward to a hopeful future, for by all reports our young graduates are worth their weight in gold.

—R. L. Eichelberger,
Brig. General, U. S. A.,
Supertintendent.

APPENDIX C

Annual Report of the Secretary, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

June 10, 1941.

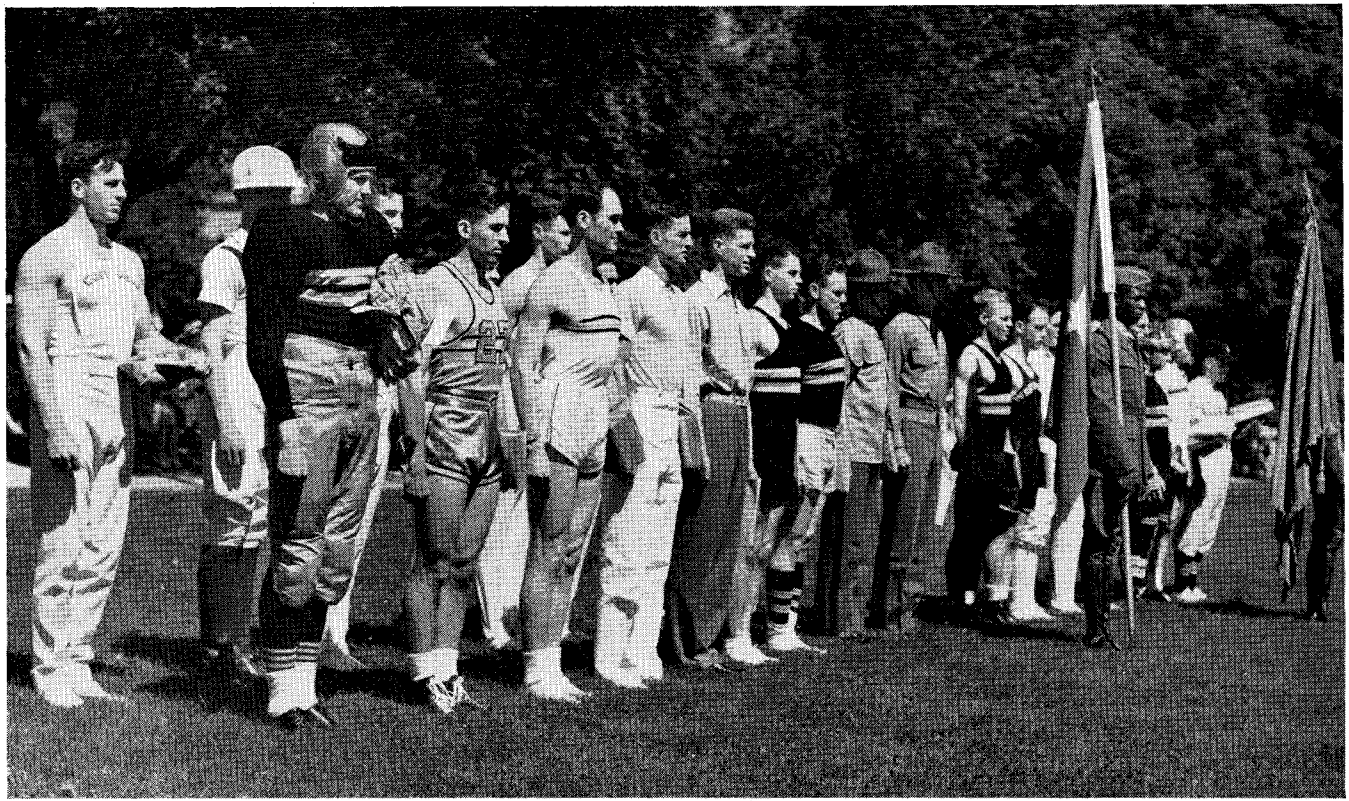
SINCE THE last annual meeting of the Association of Graduates the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees has met once, as has the Board of Trustees. The Executive Committee met in New York City on July 23, 1940, at the call of the President; the Board of Trustees met at the Barclay Hotel, New York, just prior to the Annual Dinner on March 13, 1941.

At its meeting, the Executive Committee transferred the sum of $9,014.52 from the General Fund to the Endowment Fund for investment. This amount included a bequest of $5,000.00 made by Arthur S. Hardy, 1869. The Committee discussed at length the campaign then being made to elect Sylvanus Thayer to the Hall of Fame.

At the March meeting of the Board of Trustees the facilities of the Association's office were carefully considered. The furnishings and equipment were found to be antiquated and inadequate; the filing system was considered ancient, inefficient, and not fireproof. The Secretary was authorized to expend from the General Fund a sum not to exceed $3,000.00 in order to place the office in a modern and business-like condition. In spite of delays in securing the all-metal equipment, this project is rapidly nearing completion.

In our campaign to secure the election of Sylvanus Thayer to the Hall of Fame of New York University, every effort was made to keep the name of Thayer before the Electors. The Association sent to each Elector material including two biographies. In response to our circular, the membership of the Associaton made personal calls upon Electors and wrote hundreds of letters of endorsement; several Electors commented to the Secretary on the strong support that was rendered Thayer by West Pointers. Sixty-five votes are required for election; Thayer received one vote in 1935, but last year he received nine. It is my personal belief that the same sort of publicity campaign, begun earlier and intensified by use of the press, screen, and radio, would result in recognition of Thayer in 1945. Of interest is the fact that Stephen Foster, the only successful candidate last year in a field of 141 nominees, failed of election in 1930 and 1935.

—EDWARD L. MUNSON, JR., *Secretary.*



Army Team Captains and winners of Individual Awards at the Athletic Review, June 9, 1941. Left to right: Cadets Richardson, DeSaussure, Gillis, Maloney, Reinbold, Eberle, McKinley, Hutson, Marshall, Tindall, Mayo, Moore, Dessert, McClure, Birdseye, Wells, Rising, Moody, Garret, Gilbert, Thigpen, and Polk.

APPENDIX D

Annual Report of the Treasurer Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

May 31, 1941

EXHIBIT A:—Balance Sheet as of May 31, 1941.
EXHIBIT B:—Income and Expense Statement of General Fund from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941.
EXHIBIT C:—Income and Expense Statement of Endowment Fund, from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941.
EXHIBIT D:—Income and Expense Statement of Cullum Fund, from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941.
SCHEDULE 1:—Investments as of May 31, 1941, and income received on investments from June 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941.

EXHIBIT A
BALANCE SHEET AS OF MAY 31, 1941

Assets

Securities: (See Schedule 1)		
Irving Trust Company	$104,747.80	
Office, Treas., Association of Graduates	7,211.77	
		$111,959.57
Cash in Bank:		
First National Bank Highland Falls (Checking account)	$ 551.61	
First National Bank Highland Falls (Savings account)	411.80	
Newburgh Savings Bank	1,771.76	
Irving Trust Co. (Checking account)	261.34	
		$ 2,996.51
Furniture and Fixtures		$ 1,129.83
		$116,085.91

Liabilities

General Fund:		
Balance as of June 1, 1940	$ 5,441.47	
Less Waiver Payment, Highland Falls Bank	12.15	
	$ 5,429.32	

Subtract excess of Expenditure over Income (Exhibit B)	$ 2,351.37	
		$ 3,077.95
Endowment Fund:		
Balance as of June 1, 1940	$ 91,771.61	
Subtract excess of Expenditure over Income (Exhibit C)	8,810.48	
	$ 82,961.13	
Securities Purchased (Exhibit C)	18,030.00	
	$100,991.13	
Securities Sold & Redeemed (Exhibit C)	200.00	
		$100,791.13
Cullum Fund:		
Balance as of June 1, 1940:		
Securities	$ 11,081.67	
Cash	5.33	
		$ 11,087.00
Furniture and Fixtures		1,129.83
		$116,085.91

EXHIBIT B

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND

From June 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941

INCOME

Initiation Fees and Dues	$ 5,742.00	
Interest on Bank Deposits	78.68	
Interest from Endowment Fund	3,446.32	
Bequest	5,000.00	
Miscellaneous	168.90	
Payment on Waiver, Highland Falls Bank	12.15	
		$ 14,448.05

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 1,789.87	
Printing	2,802.18	
Postage	794.34	
Office Supplies	1,621.70	
General Expense	776.81	

Transferred to Endowment Fund	9,014.52	
		$ 16,799.42
Expenditure in excess of Income		$ 2,351.37

EXHIBIT C

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND

From June 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941

INCOME		
Principal:		
Contributions	$ 5.00	
Securities sold and redeemed	200.00	
Transferred from General Fund	9,014.52	
		$ 9,219.52
EXPENDITURES		
Securities Purchased	$ 18,030.00	
		$ 18,030.00
Expenditure in excess of Income		$ 8,810.48
INCOME		
Interest:		
Interest on Securities	$ 3,668.10	$ 3,668.10
EXPENDITURES		
Transferred to General Fund	$ 3,446.32	
Safekeeping of Securities	104.00	
Commission on Purchase & Sale of Securities	117.78	
		$ 3,668.10

EXHIBIT D

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT OF CULLUM FUND

From June 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941

Income	$ 0.00	
Expenditures	0.00	
		$ 0.00

EDWARD L. MUNSON, JR.,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:
E. J. BEAN,
Major, Finance Department,
Finance Officer.

SCHEDULE 1

INVESTMENTS AS OF MAY 31, 1941, AND INCOME RECEIVED ON INVESTMENTS

From June 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941

GENERAL FUND

Date Purchased and Name of Security	*Book Value*	*Market Value*	*Interest Received*
Aug. 1/33—5 Shs. 1st National Bank of Highland Falls, Common, par value of $7.50 at $12.50	$ 62.50	$ 62.50	$ 2.50
Waiver, First National Bank of Highland Falls	24.27	24.27	.....
	$ 86.77	$ 86.77	$ 2.50

CULLUM FUND

June 4/31—One Unit 10,000, 92-21 Union Hall St., Inc., 5½% Reg. & 100 Shs. Union Hall St., Inc. N. P.	$3,956.67	No quoted market	
Feb. 3/40—U. S. Government Baby Bonds	7,125.00	$7,220.00	.....
	$11,081.67	$7,220.00	.....

NOTE:—Bequest of $10,000 to the Association of Graduates by General Cullum, under the stipulation that after investment the interest is to be used for current expenses of the Association but only as long as the principal remains intact. If a loss in the amount of the principal occurs, interest is to revert to principal until its original value is again attained.

ENDOWMENT FUND

Date Purchased and Name of Security	*Book Value*	*Market Value*	*Interest Received*
Jan. 29/29—5,000 Alabama Power Co. 1st Ref. Mtge. 4½%, 12/1/67	$ 4,717.50	$ 5,081.25	$ 225.00
May 21/29—9,600 N. Y. T. & M. Co., 1st M. Group ctf. Gtd. Title 5½%, 7/1/39, Stpd. F-1	9,600.00	5,448.00	482.00
July 12/29—5,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., 1st Ref. M., 4½%, 5/1/2037	4,756.25	787.50	.....
July 25/29—10,000 T. G. & Tr. Co., Ptn. Bm. C. Cappellani Const. Co., 373-92 St. Bkln. 4 7/12, 7/1/38	10,000.00	4,800.00	458.33

Date Purchased and Name of Security	*Book Value*	*Market Value*	*Interest Received*
July 7/30—5,000 St. Louis, San Francisco Ry. Co., Ser. A, C/D, 4½%, 3/1/78	4,620.88	650.00	30.26
July 18/30—5,000 Colorado & So. Rwy. Co. Gen. M. Ser. A, Stpd, 4½%, 5/1/80	4,889.00	1,100.00	225.00
Oct. 9/30—2,000 N. Y. T. & M. Co., PTN. BM. Rocklyn Opera Corp., President St. 8th Ave., Bklyn, 5½%, 6/1/38, B-10	2,000.00	560.00	50.00
June 1/31—100 Lefcourt State Bldg. (1375 Bway Corp.) 1st mtg. lshld. Stpd. 6½%, 4/25/48	100.00	38.00	5.83
Feb. 2/33—2,000 Long Island R. R. Co., 4%, 3/1/49 Ref. Mtge. G. B	1,815.00	1,920.00	80.00
July 2/36—20 Shs. Sears, Roebuck & Co. N. P.	1,500.00	1,390.00	85.00
Nov. 10/37—5,000 Gt. Northern Rwy. Co., 10 yr. Gen. Con. Ser. H., 4%, 7/1/46	4,850.00	4,875.00	200.00
Nov. 10/37—5,000 Southern Kraft Corp., 1st Lshld. Gen. Mtge. 4½%, 6/1/46	4,775.00	5,081.25	212.50
Nov. 10/37—50 Shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co. $4 Pfd. Ser. A PV 100	4,506.25	4,700.00	200.00
Nov. 10/37—50 Shs. Consumers Power Co. $4.50 Cum. Pfd. NP	4,212.50	4,962.50	225.00
Nov. 25/38—5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 3½%, 7/1/49 (Ill. Div.)	4,912.50	4,600.00	175.00
Nov. 25/38—5,000 Pittsburgh, Cinn., Chi. & St. Louis, 5s 6/1/70	5,037.50	5,550.00	250.00
Nov. 25/38—5,000 Toledo, Edison Co. 1st Mtg., 3½%, 7/1/68	5,225.00	5,387.50	175.00
Jan. 1/39—5,000 Ohio Power Co., 1st 3¼%, 10/1/68	5,243.75	5,375.00	162.50
Purchased since June 1, 1940:			
July 30/40—50 Shs. Kansas Power & Lt. Co., 4½%, Cum. Pfd. PV $100	5,050.00	4,925.00	168.75
July 30/40—2,000 Long Island R. R. Co. 4%, 3/1/49, Ref. Mtg. G. B	1,842.50	1,920.00	80.00
Aug. 1/40—5,000 Jersey Central Power & Lt. Co., 1st Mtge. 3½%, Due 3/1/65	5,137.50	5,375.00	175.00
May 31/41—6,000 U. S. A. Defense Savings Bonds "G" 12 yr. Cur. Inc., 2½%, 5/1/53 Reg	6,000.00	5,928.00*	
	$100,791.13	$ 80,454.00	$ 3,665.17

* *Redemption value 6 mos. after issue date.*

Security redeemed since June 1, 1940:

Dec. 6/40—100 Fortham Const. Co., Inc., Fortham Apts. 1st M. 6%, 12/5/37, Ext. 5 yr.	$ 100.00	$ 100.00	$ 2.93

Bequests and Gifts

The following bequests and gifts have been made to the Association of Graduates within recent years:

BEQUESTS

1936	Willard A. Holbrook, Class of 1885	$1,000.00
1936	James M. Andrews, Class of 1890	4,540.00
1939	George F. Barney, Class of 1882	3,325.23
1940	Arthur S. Hardy, Class of 1869	5,000.00

GIFTS

1936 Robert W. Wood, Class of 1935
(20 shares, common stock, Sears, Roebuck & Company.)

Luncheon Photos Contained In This Issue May Be Obtained As Noted Below

ORIGINALS of luncheon cuts, both panoramas and cuts of individual tables, may be procured by ordering directly from J. Ruben, Photographer, 39 Johnston St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Description of Photo	*Order No.*	*Price**
Panorama of Luncheon (20″ x 8″)	1	$1.25
Panorama of east tables (17″ x 8″)	2	1.25
Panorama of west tables (17″ x 8″)	3	1.25
8″ x 10″ Photos, individual tables:		
1876, 1881, etc.	16	1.00
1886 (Taken at A. of G. Luncheon, June 10, 1941)	12	1.00
1904, 1909, 1910, etc.	17	1.00
1911, 1916 (west table)	10	1.00
1923, 1924, 1925	14	1.00
1926	11	1.00

* *Does not include Postage.*

Officers and Board of Trustees of the Association of Graduates

For the year 1941-42

OFFICERS

President

Frank R. McCoy, 1897

Vice Presidents

Peter E. Traub, 1886
Andrew Hero, Jr., 1891
Malvern-Hill Barnum, 1886
Joseph P. Tracy, 1896
Sherwood A. Cheney, 1897

Secretary and Treasurer

Harry P. Storke, 1926

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To Serve Until July 1, 1942

Avery D. Andrews, 1886
Benjamin F. Castle, 1907
Alexander R. Piper, 1889
Hugh H. McGee, 1909
Charles McK. Saltzman, 1896
R. Parker Kuhn, 1916
Frank R. McCoy, 1897
Clare H. Armstrong, April, 1917
William E. Morrison, 1907
Frederick A. Irving, April, 1917

To Serve Until July 1, 1943

Allan M. Pope, 1903
George W. Beavers, 1908
Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904
Meade Wildrick, 1910
Douglas I. McKay, 1905
Edmund B. Bellinger, June, 1918
James W. Riley, 1906
Francis M. Greene, 1922
Walter S. Sturgill, 1906
William E. Slater, 1924

To Serve Until July 1, 1944

Dennis E. Nolan, 1896
Clarence H. Danielson, 1913
Robert C. Davis, 1898
Herman Beukema, 1915
John C. Montgomery, 1903
Howard P. Richardson, June, 1918
Roger G. Alexander, 1907
John A. McNulty, 1920
Robert L. Eichelberger, 1909
R. Deck Reynolds, 1924

Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees

Robert C. Davis, 1898
Roger G. Alexander, 1907
Meade Wildrick, 1910
Howard P. Richardson, June, 1918

Endowment Fund Committee

Members Ex-Officio

Frank R. McCoy, 1897, President of the Association.
Harry P. Storke, 1926, Treasurer of the Association.

Members

To Serve Until June 30, 1942
Howard P. Richardson, June 12, 1918, Chairman
To Serve Until June 30, 1943
Allan M. Pope, 1903
To Serve Until June 30, 1945
Edmund B. Bellinger, June 12, 1918

Board of Trustees of the Memorial Hall Fund

Members Ex-Officio

Frank R. McCoy, 1897 President of the Association.
Harry P. Storke, 1926, Treasurer of the Association.

Members

To Serve Until June 30, 1942
James W. Riley, 1906
To Serve Until June 30, 1944
Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904
To Serve Until June 30, 1945
R. Parker Kuhn, 1916

Appointments

Appointments made subsequent to the Annual Meeting of June 10, 1940, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws:

June	10, 1940	Edward L. Munson, Jr., 1926. *Appointed Secretary and Treasurer.*
June	10, 1940	Harry P. Storke, 1926. *Appointed Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*
June	19, 1940	Edmund P. Bellinger, June, 1918. *Reappointed Member of Endowment Fund Committee.*
June	19, 1940	Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904. *Appointed Member of Memorial Hall Fund Committee.*
June	19, 1940	R. Parker Kuhn, 1916. *Reappointed Member of Memorial Hall Fund Committee.*
November	1, 1940	Leslie H. Wyman, 1928. *Appointed Assistant to the Secretary and Treasurer.*
May	20, 1941	Chauncey L. Fenton, 1904. James W. Riley, 1906. Howard P. Richardson, June, 1918. *Appointed Members of Nominating Committee.*

Officers of the Association

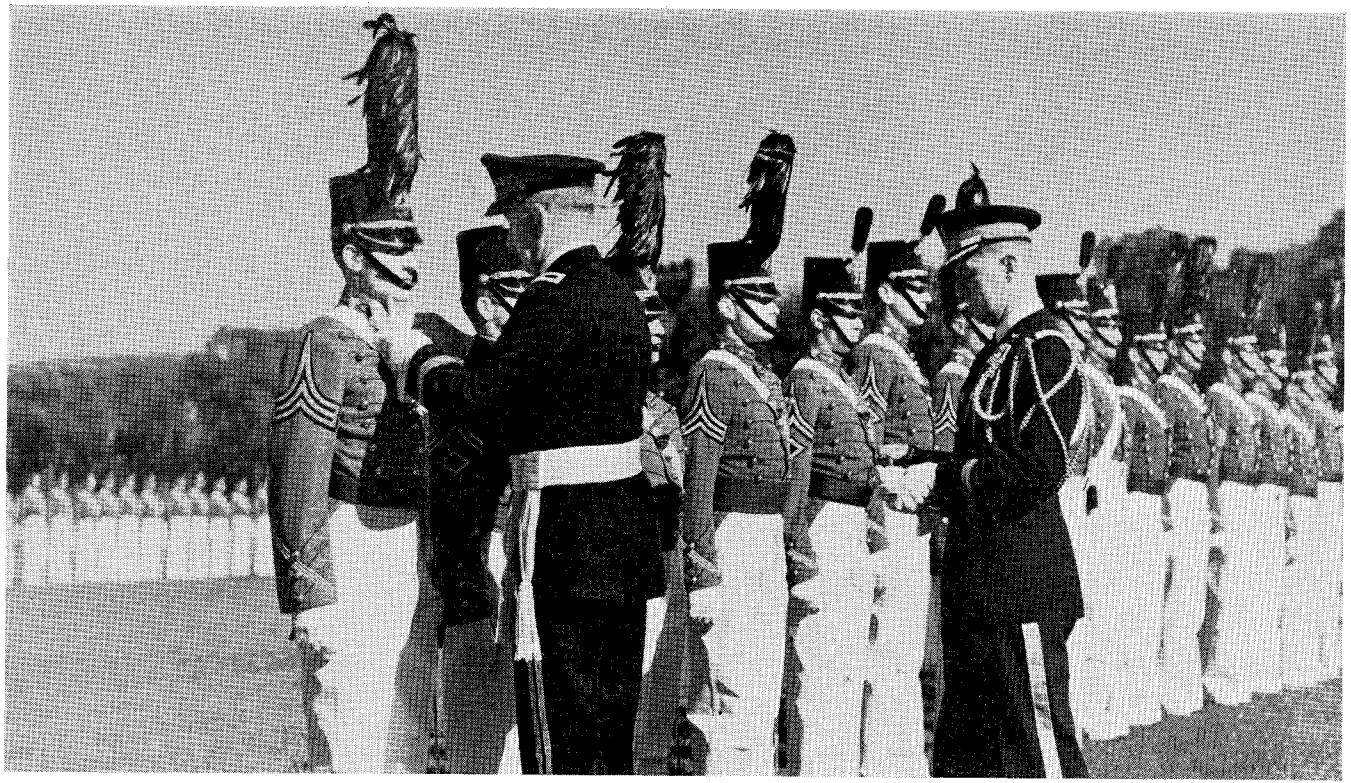
PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

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 1868	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 1938
Dennis E. Nolan	Class of 1896	1938 to 1940
Frank R. McCoy	Class of 1897	1940 to

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

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Cornélis deW. Willcox	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



General Eichelberger, at the "Star Parade," June 9, 1941, presenting stars to Cadet A. J. F. Moody, No. 1 man of the Class of 1941.

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 1938
Fred W. Sladen	Class of 1890	1937 to 1938
William Cruikshank	Class of 1893	1937 to 1938
Clarence C. Williams	Class of 1894	1937 to 1938
Dennis E. Nolan	Class of 1896	1937 to 1938
George H. Morgan	Class of 1880	1938 to 1939
John M. Carson	Class of 1885	1938 to 1939
Mason M. Patrick	Class of 1886	1938 to 1939
William Lassiter	Class of 1889	1938 to 1939
Charles P. Summerall	Class of 1892	1938 to 1939
Henry C. Hodges, Jr.	Class of 1881	1939 to 1940
George H. Cameron	Class of 1883	1939 to 1940
Walter A. Bethel	Class of 1889	1939 to 1940
Charles D. Rhodes	Class of 1889	1939 to 1940
Lucius R. Holbrook	Class of 1896	1939 to 1940
John L. Chamberlain	Class of 1880	1940 to 1941
Henry P. McCain	Class of 1885	1940 to 1941
Beaumont B. Buck	Class of 1885	1940 to 1941
William J. Snow	Class of 1890	1940 to 1941

James A. Ryan	Class of 1890	1940 to 1941
Peter E. Traub	Class of 1886	1941 to
Malvern-Hill Barnum	Class of 1886	1941 to
Andrew Hero, Jr.	Class of 1891	1941 to
Joseph P. Tracy	Class of 1896	1941 to
Sherwood A. Cheney	Class of 1897	1941 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 1869	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 1940
Edward L. Munson, Jr.	Class of 1926	1939 to 1940
Harry P. Storke	Class of 1926	1941 to

TREASURERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

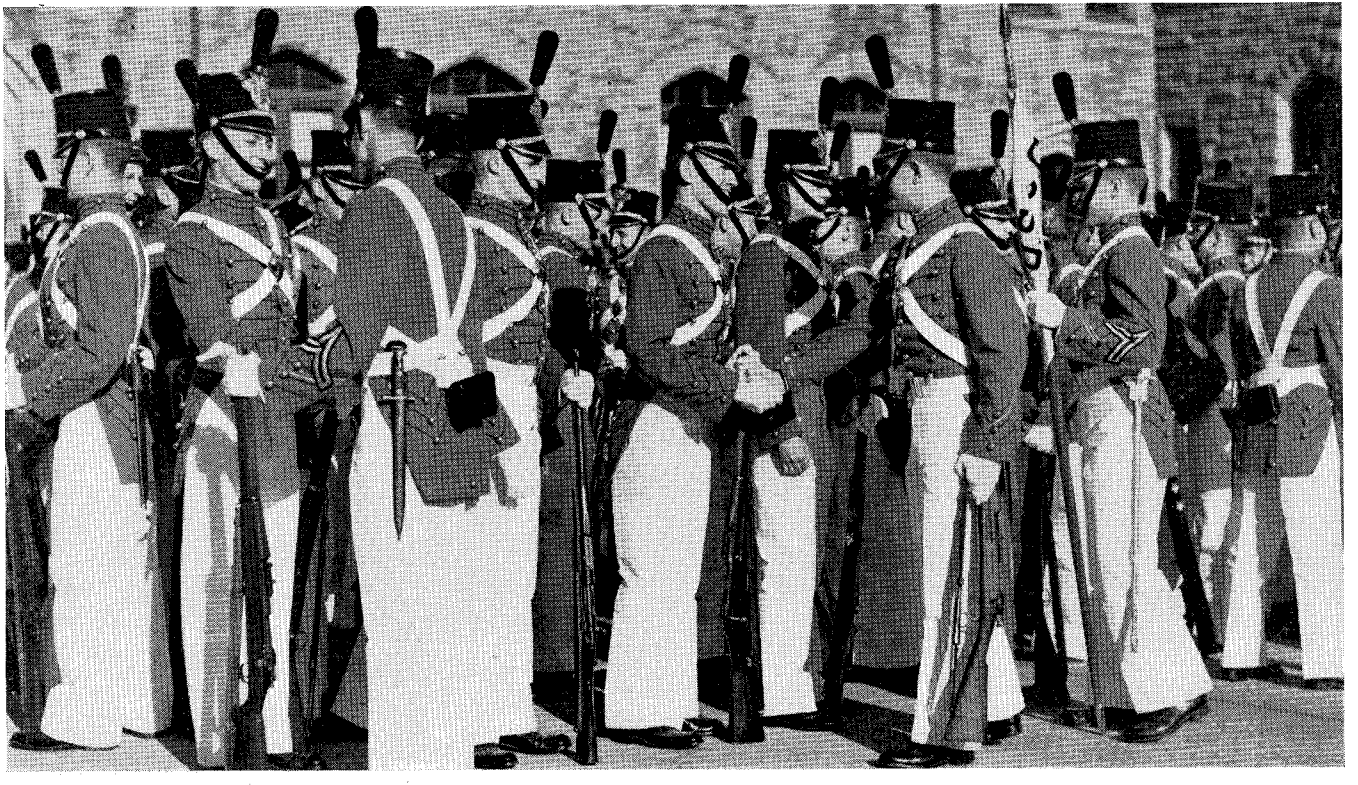
Henry L. Kendrick	Class of 1835	1870 to 1881
Samuel E. Tillman	Class of 1869	1881 to 1885
Francis J. A. Darr	Class of 1880	1885 to 1887
Edgar W. Bass	Class of 1868	1887 to 1899
Charles P. Echols	Class of 1891	1891 to 1905
Palmer E. Pierce	Class of 1891	1905 to 1907
Charles P. Echols	Class of 1891	1907 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 1940
Edward L. Munson, Jr.	Class of 1926	1940 to 1941
Harry P. Storke	Class of 1926	1941 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 2-'38
George W. Hickman, Jr.	Class of 1926	2-'38 to 6-'38
John S. Nesbitt	Class of 1929	1938 to 1939
Edward L. Munson, Jr.	Class of 1922	1939 to 1940
Harry P. Storke	Class of 1926	1940 to 1941
Leslie H. Wyman	Class of 1928	1941 to

Class Officers Please Note

FROM YEAR to year, many classes publish so-called *Reunion Bulletins* or *Class Books*. The Association of Graduates is very anxious to build up its rather incomplete file of these publications. May we take this opportunity to request that a copy or copies of such publications be forwarded to us when they are published.



"Recognition." Photo White Studio.

Program for June Week, 1941

(Daylight Saving Time)

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

Regimental Parade	5:30 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium.....1st showing	7:15 p.m.
2nd showing	9:15 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 1st Class, Cullum Hall	9:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 2d and 3d Classes, South Gymnasium	9:00 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

Regimental Parade	5:30 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium.....1st showing	7:15 p.m.
2nd showing	9:15 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 1st and 2d Classes, South Gymnasium	9:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop and Dinner Dance, 3d Class Thayer Hotel	7:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

4th Class Swimming Exhibition, South Gymnasium	10:00 a.m.
4th Class Gymnastics Exhibition, Main Floor, South Gymnasium	10:45 a.m.
Regimental Parade	5:30 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium.....1st showing	7:15 p.m.
2nd showing	9:15 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 1st and 3d Classes South Gymnasium	9:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop and Dinner Dance, 2d Class, Thayer Hotel	7:30 p.m.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8.

Church Services	
Cadet Chapel:	
Early Service	8:50 a.m.
Service and Baccalaureate Sermon to Graduating Class	11:00 a.m.
(Admission to this service by card only.)	
Catholic Chapel:	
Military Mass and Baccalaureate Sermon to Catholic Graduates	8:00 a.m.
Masses .....9:30 a.m. and	11:00 a.m.
Dedication of Class Windows and Memorial Organ Stops, followed by Informal Organ Recital, Cadet Chapel	3:00 p.m.

Regimental Parade	5:30 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium.....1st showing	7:15 p.m.
2nd showing	9:15 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Athletic Review on Plain	10:30 a.m.
Remount and Training Competitions, Howze Field	2:00 p.m.
Regimental Parade and Presentation of Stars and Awards	5:00 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium, ...1st showing	7:15 p.m.
2nd showing	9:15 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 1st Class, Cullum Hall	9:00 p.m.
Cadet Hop, 2d and 3d Classes, South Gymnasium	9:00 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Requiem Mass for Deceased Graduates, Catholic Chapel	8:00 a.m.
Alumni Memorial Services, Holy Communion, Cadet Chapel	9:00 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	3:00 p.m.
Graduation Parade	5:30 p.m.
Graduation Hop, 1st Class, North Gymnasium; 2d and 4th Classes, South Gymnasium; 3d Class, Cullum Hall	9:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Graduation Exercises	11:00 a.m.
Formation of the Corps on Plain, immediately after graduation, for publication of orders announcing appointments of cadet officers.	
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium	8:00 p.m.

Address of Honorable Henry L. Stimson,

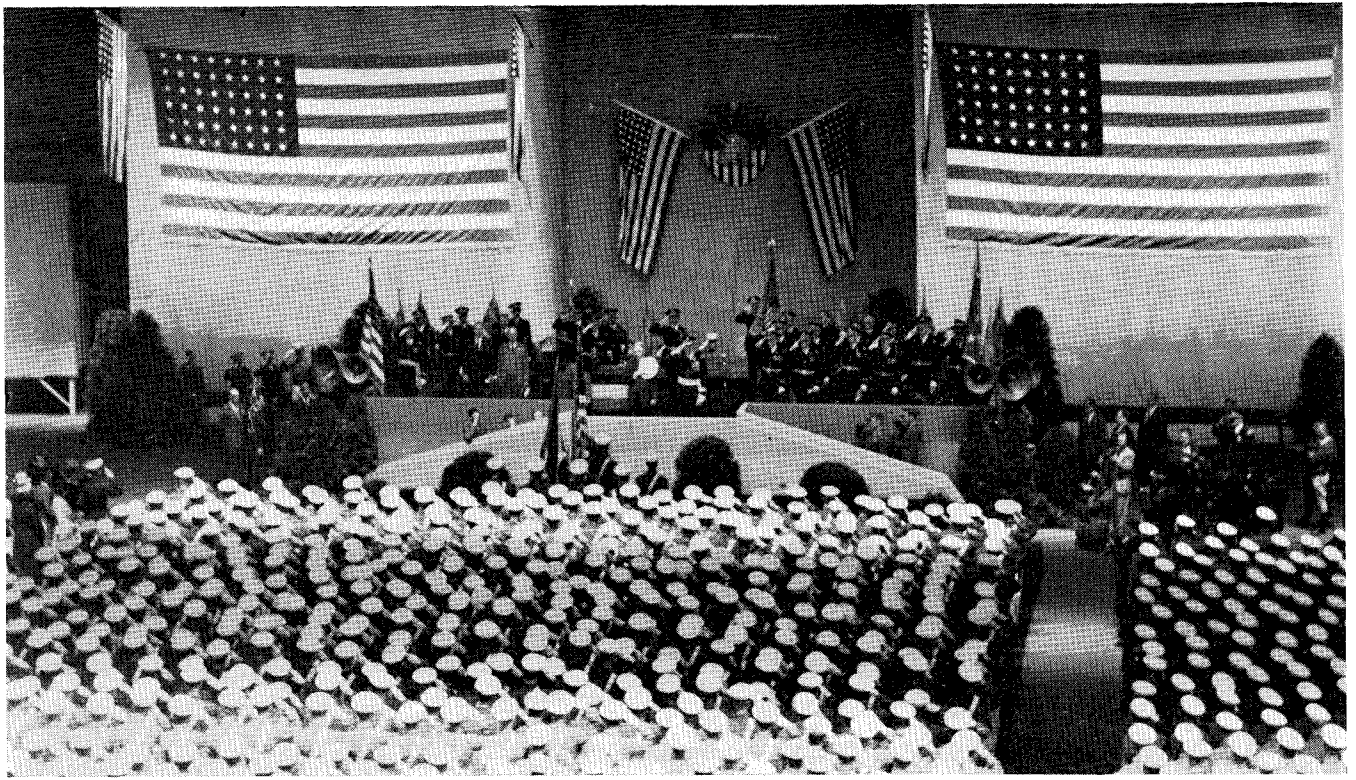
SECRETARY OF WAR

to the Graduating Class of the United States Military Academy on June 11, 1941.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS:

I KNOW THAT you will understand the reason when I tell you that the words I have for you this morning will be of an unusual and perhaps unconventional character. Usually Commencement is a time of rejoicing and congratulations as we elders give our good wishes to the young men who are beginning life's journey. But that is hardly the atmosphere which surrounds our country today. And I have the feeling that I should be false to the responsibility which is laid upon me by the invitation to meet with you here if I did not try to help you to understand the nature of the crisis which confronts us all today and to give you encouragement in meeting it. The work of meeting it may fall in large measure upon your shoulders.

Thirty years ago this month I had the honor of coming to West Point to assist in launching the Class of 1911 upon its career in the United States Army. Thirty years is a very short time in the life of a nation and a very much shorter time in the life of human civilization. Yet think for a moment of the profound changes which have occured during that brief period to transform the outlook which was before the Class of 1911 to the somber outlook which you gentlemen face today. In 1911, although we little realized it, we were approaching the close of a long period of constantly expanding liberty in the habits and thoughts of men. Freedom of the person, freedom of thought and of speech, freedom of movement and communication, and freedom to choose our own government under which we should live, had been constantly expanding throughout the world ever since that time, many centuries ago, which we now call the Dark Ages. During the hundred years which preceded 1911 that progress in personal liberty for the



Graduation Exercises, June 11, 1941. Photo White Studio.

individual man, as well as political independence for the various nations, had been spreading with great rapidity and with hardly a check. Our own nation, ever since its birth, had been the recognized leader of that movement, and the movement had spread so rapidly throughout the various nations that we were becoming confident that the entire world would ultimately be governed by the habits and ideals in which we believed and to which we were devoted. Liberalism in thought and in action, justice under the reign of law, humanitarian ethics between man and man were all expanding towards even the darkest corners of the earth.

Today after that brief interval of thirty years, our own nation, sheltered as it is by the geographical position and natural resources which hitherto we had believed made it impregnable, is confronted by the most dangerous threat which has ever faced its political and economic independence. Our President has declared it to be a national emergency and has characterized the danger as one which will require the muster of all our energies. And when we look out beyond the boundaries of our own hemisphere into that world which thirty years ago seemed so rapidly moving along the pathway to freedom and humanity and tolerance, we see a world where justice and law have been overthrown, where mutual tolerance has been replaced by cultivated hatred, and where the doctrines of humanity and religion have been trampled under by ruthless barbarity and by the organized slavery of fellow men. In all that world today only the British Commonwealth of Nations is still fighting for the old standards of freedom. All other nations are either cowed or conquered.

That is the world picture which confronts us today, and certainly it seems a grim picture to lay before you on your start in life. But in your training at West Point you have already learned that the first duty of a commander in going into battle is to make a fearless and accurate estimate of the situation which lies before him and of the issue which he has to face. That is our first duty today. Perhaps we can even gain some encouragement from such an unflinching analysis. I think we can.

The issue which has been raised by the enemies of our system of government and life today is so clear-cut that its nature should be apparent to anyone who faces it fairly. There is no danger of misunderstanding its fundamental character and the depth of the cleavage between what we believe in and what they believe in. To anyone brought up in American standards it is an issue between right and wrong, between freedom and slavery, between kindness and cruelty. Such an issue is not subject to compromise. The people who are urging today that we can make terms with the Nazi system and that our system can peacefully live in the same world with theirs today simply have not thought this matter through. They are guilty of wishful thinking. There is no possibility for this country with its principles and its methods of life to live safely in a world dominated by the methods and practices of the leaders of the Axis nations. The world has grown too small to make that possible. We are now facing exactly the same situation in the whole world which Abraham Lincoln faced within our nation eighty-three years ago when he pointed out that a nation divided upon such an issue could not remain divided. It must either become all one thing or all the other. The world today is divided between two camps, and the issue between those camps is irreconcilable. It cannot be appeased. It cannot be placated. Humanity cannot permanently make terms with injustice, with wrong, and with cruelty.

In pointing these things out to you I am encouraged by what I know to have been the training of the men to whom I am speaking. The purpose of education and training in most schools and colleges is to fit their students for personal success in life. But the purpose of your training at West Point is to fit you for service to your country. Your training in character has been shaped with that primary purpose in view. Therefore you are prepared to consider and decide this fundamental issue before us today with a singleness of purpose and a freedom from personal interest which does not always exist among those who decide such questions upon a basis of expediency alone. You have been trained to face the questions of the world from the viewpoint of character and honor. You can therefore understand

more easily than most of us the dominant part which is played in all world issues by considerations of what, in military affairs, we call morale.

So I am inclined to think that you will understand me and agree with me when I say that the very sharpness of the issue which the leaders of the Axis powers have raised today not only demonstrates that any compromise between their system and ours is impossible but also demonstrates by that very fact, that, however powerful and effective and dangerous their system may seem to be at the moment, it is a system so at variance with the entire history of man's progress that it will not endure permanently. It is doomed to eventual and total failure. You have only to look back over the reaches of mankind's long and toilsome but steady progress upward from barbarism to humanity to be confident of the futility of the present attempt to set the clock back to barbarism. So, even from our estimate of the crisis, we may take courage in our efforts to meet it.

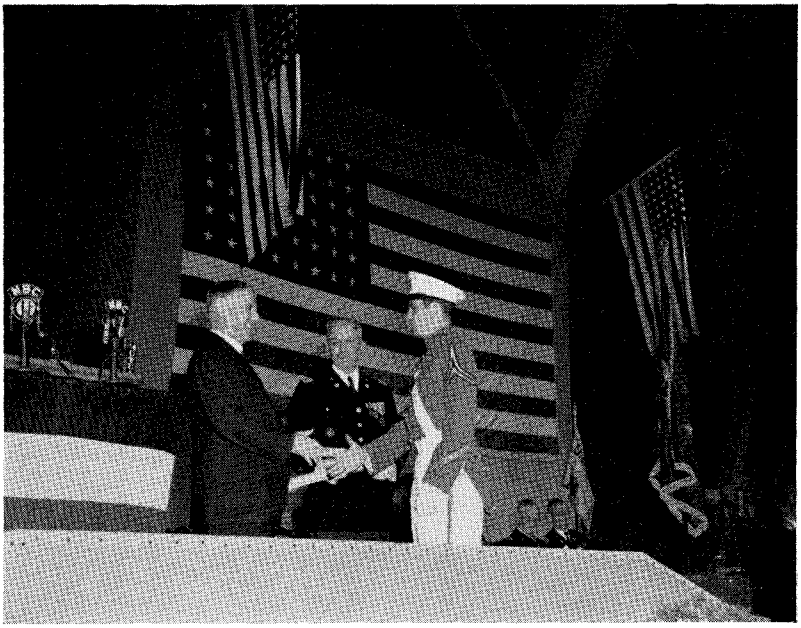
But while the long view offers this encouragement, I do not wish to lead you to underestimate the critical danger which at this moment faces our country or the courage and diligence which is needed by you in your preparation for its defense. The attack upon the world and the threat to our nation come from armies which had had seven years of able, efficient, and tireless preparation. They are guided by methods which are as shrewd as they are ruthless. They are veterans trained by actual and successful combat in many and varied theatres of action. Not only that, but their young soldiers by false teaching have been inculcated with a spirit of fanaticism which makes them willing to sacrifice their all in a cause which we know to be evil. Such men and such armies cannot be successfully resisted without equal intelligence, equal effort, and superior devotion. Far too many young men in modern times have grown up under false teachings which have led them to believe that the old days for sacrifice were ended and that the world owed to them nothing but comfort and luxury. Fortunate are you that you have had different teaching in your Alma Mater and that the meaning of duty and sacrifice still remains clear and dominant in your

training. But even so, your bodies must be continually hardened, your minds must be constantly stimulated, and your spirit of devotion to your country must be forever nourished. Given these factors, given the requisite material preparation, and you can be confident that a civilization based on freedom will produce among its men better initiative, better lasting power, and an unconquerable morale. I have talked with or heard from many of the gallant British soldiers who have come from the agonies of Dunkirk, the Balkans, and North Africa. The tenor of their words was always the same: give us numbers and equipment equal to those of our opponents and we know that we are the better men.

Finally, let me call your attention to one of the most important duties of all: You graduates of this year, unlike your predecessors, are not going into the old Regular Army. You are going into the new army of the United States—the great army which is now in process of enlistment and formation and training. You will immediately be brought into contact with other young American officers who are not West Pointers and whose military antecedents and training have been quite different from yours. They have not had some of the priceless benefits which are given by tradition and history to the graduates of this Military Academy. But they are young Americans all, dedicating their service to their country, like you, and animated by the same spirit of patriotism and devotion to the cause in which you and they are preparing to serve. One of the greatest of all the great lessons taught you at West Point is its democracy, the spirit of equality and fair play which has dominated your life at this Academy. Here you have all started from scratch and your success or promotion in the Corps has depended solely upon the worth and merit of the man himself. Carry that spirit with you into the new competition and the new life which you will now enter when you meet the young officers from the Reserve Corps and the National Guard with whom you will come in contact. Remember that they are your peers in patriotism and that you are all equally devoted to the cause of giving to your country a common safety against a peril which is common to you all. These young men whom you will meet are all honorable comrades of yours in a great service.

They are entitled to your warmest cooperation and your highest respect. In the new army you are all entering upon a democratic service where every man is entitled to success only on the basis of his merits alone and where each of his fellows is entitled to receive from him the respect and fair play which goes with such a system.

And now in closing may I personally and in behalf of your Commander in Chief welcome each of you gentlemen of the graduating class to the Corps of commissioned officers of the United States Army. I am proud of you. I am glad to be with you here today, and I am encouraged by what I know will be your influence in the patriotic cause to which we are all devoted. I wish you Godspeed and good luck.



The Secretary of War, presenting the 425th diploma to the Class of 1941, June 11, 1941.

Alumni Registered at West Point, June, 1941

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

Name	Class
C. J. Bailey	1880
H. C. Hodges, Jr.	1881
J. T. Kerr	1881
G. W. McIver	1881
John Millis	1881
John B. Abbott	1882
S. P. Townsend	1885
U. S. Ward	1885
M. J. Lenihan	1887
Charles H. Martin	1887
A. R. Piper	1889
C. L. Kingsley	1890
I. W. Rand	1890
John C. L. Rogge	1890
S. B. Arnold	1892
George H. McMaster	1892
Kenzie W. Walker	1892
Robertson Honey	1893
L. B. Lawton	1893
R. R. Raymond	1893
N. K. Averill	1894
C. F. Crain	1894
W. B. Ladue	1894
A. J. Bowley	1897
A. S. Conklin	1897
J. H. Hughes	1897
C. B. Humphrey	1897
F. R. McCoy	1897
R. C. Davis	1898
A. A. Fries	1898
E. D. Scott	1898
F. R. Brown	1899
L. B. Kromer	1899
W. T. Merry	1899
J. A. Benjamin	1900
P. S. Bond	1900
W. E. Gillmore	1900
Henry R. Glynn	1900
E. S. Godfrey	1900
Arthur P. S. Hyde	1900
F. A. Pope	1900
William S. Root	1900
F. F. Longley	1902
C. S. Hoffman	1903
J. L. Schley	1903
M. C. Tyler	1903
A. D. Budd	1904
C. L. Fenton	1904
I. J. Phillipson	1904
Walter Singles	1904
A. W. Gullion	1905
J. N. Hodges	1905
R. A. Seager	1905
R. G. Alexander	1907
P. A. Larned	1907
W. E. Morrison	1907
W. C. Potter	1907
H. W. Wagner	1907
R. L. Avery	1908
R. E. Cummins	1908
L. C. Ricker	1908
W. A. Beach	1909
E. P. Denson	1909
R. L. Eichelberger	1909
E. E. Farman	1909
R. C. Goetz	1909
E. F. Harding	1909
John C. H. Lee	1909
J. L. Walsh	1909
C. H. Brown	1910
J. Millikin	1910
Meade Wildrick	1910
L. L. Barrett	1912
O. J. Gatchell	1912
J. N. Hauser	1912
J. H. Hinemon	1912
J. S. Mooney	1912
C. E. Alfaro	1913
H. B. Cheadle	1913
C. H. Danielson	1913
S. A. Gibson	1913
D. T. Greene	1913
D. O. Nelson	1913
L. E. Oliver	1913
George W. Sliney	1913
J. W. Viner	1913
R. G. Whitten	1913
J. A. Brooks	1914
Herman Beukema	1915
C. M. Busbee	1915
E. J. Dwan	1915
T. J. Hanley, Jr.	1915
E. B. Hyde	1915
G. H. Peabody	1915
L. H. Watson	1915
C. H. Armstrong	April, 1917
R. L. Bowlin	April, 1917
I. A. Crump	April, 1917
J. L. Hayden	April, 1917
F. A. Irving	April, 1917
Harris Jones	April, 1917
S. B. Ritchie	April, 1917
A. C. Stanford	April, 1917
J. S. Tate	April, 1917
M. Carson	August, 1917
G. A. Counts	August, 1917
H. B. Ely	August, 1917
W. M. Hall	August, 1917
A. C. Purvis	August, 1917
H. N. Rising	August, 1917
T. D. Stamps	August, 1917
W. G. White	August, 1917
H. T. Wood	August, 1917
G. B. Aigeltinger	June, 1918
E. B. Bellinger	June, 1918
J. C. Marshall	June, 1918
H. P. Richardson	June, 1918
P. W. Smith	June, 1918

Name	Class
P. H. Tansey	June, 1918
J. L. Binder	November, 1918
J. D. Cambre	November, 1918
D. F. Carroll	November, 1918
R. B. Coolidge	November, 1918
J. M. Moore	November, 1918
K. S. Stice	November, 1918
W. I. Allen	June, 1919
E. J. Bean	June, 1919
R. R. Coursey	June, 1919
R. M. Montague	June, 1919
J. V. Dillon	1920
E. C. Gillette	1920
W. McDonald	1920
J. A. McNulty	1920
J. G. Renno	1920
J. B. Reybold	1920
C. H. Schabacker	1920
C. J. Barrett	1922
H. H. Haas	1922
A. A. Klein	1922
L. C. Leonard	1922
R. L. Taylor	1922
J. W. Harmony	1923
E. L. Harrison	1923
W. N. Leaf	1923
L. P. Leone	1923
C. W. Nist	1923
V. P. O'Reilly	1923
J. H. Pesek	1923
J. H. Weikert	1923
V. A. Conrad	1924
R. H. Coombs	1924
H. V. Evans	1924
E. H. France	1924
W. E. French	1924
B. Furuholmen	1924
P. C. Hains	1924
R. W. Harper	1924
A. T. Leonard	1924
M. A. McComsey	1924
W. H. Maglin	1924
F. A. Mitchell	1924
H. B. Millard	1924
O. L. Nelson	1924
R. G. Prather	1924
R. D. Reynolds	1924
W. L. Richardson	1924
P. Sather	1924
S. W. Smithers	1924
G. J. Sullivan	1924
A. T. Bowers	1925
J. L. Chamberlain, Jr.	1925
J. E. Clare	1925
G. J. Deutermann	1925
H. O. Ellinger	1925
V. J. Esposito	1925
A. Hopkins	1925
R. M. Shaw	1925
D. H. Tully	1925
R. E. Bell	1927
F. J. Brown	1927
E. G. Daly	1927
W. W. Ehrgott	1927
N. I. Fooks	1927
W. J. Glasgow	1927
J. L. Hines	1927
W. L. Hoppes	1927
W. H. Hunter	1927
C. R. Hutchinson	1927
M. S. Johnson	1927
L. D. Pegg	1927
C. L. Whittle	1927
J. P. Breden	1928
J. E. Briggs	1928
W. W. Browning	1928
J. B. Grinstead	1928
A. R. Hartman	1928
R. H. Kelly	1928
C. B. King	1928
F. R. Maerdian	1928
E. H. McLemore	1928
M. G. Pohl	1928
E. C. Reber	1928
T. S. Riggs	1928
L. K. Tarrant	1928
Paul Todaro	1928
J. F. Trent	1928
F. G. Stritzinger	1928
C. H. Sturies	1928
J. S. Upham	1928
H. W. Wilkinson	1928
L. H. Wyman	1928
L. S. Bork	1929
E. H. Carns	1929
P. W. Caraway	1929
F. H. Chaffee	1929
W. P. Connally	1929
N. A. Costello	1929
J. M. Gavin	1929
E. G. Griffith	1929
G. E. Keeler	1929
R. M. Kraft	1929
W. E. Kraus	1929
G. F. McAneny	1929
J. S. Nesbitt	1929
K. D. Nichols	1929
J. D. Phillips	1929
D. N. Sundt	1929
Wm. M. Talbot	1929
P. S. Thompson	1929
L. A. Vickrey	1929
J. F. Ammerman	1930
R. H. Booth	1930
H. E. Brooks	1930
P. Clark	1930
K. H. Ewbank	1930
J. K. Herbert	1930
H. B. Kunzig	1930
R. D. Millener	1930
C. L. Peterson	1930
I. R. Schimmelpfennig	1930
W. W. Sisson	1930
F. G. Terry	1930
R. W. Timothy	1930
W. H. S. Wright	1930
R. D. Black	1932
F. H. Britton	1932
J. D. Childs	1932
A. F. Clark	1932
J. H. Cunningham	1932
E. I. Davis	1932
H. A. Gerhardt	1932
D. B. Johnson	1932
G. R. Mather	1932
J. E. Metzler	1932

Name	Class
S. Sawicki	1932
W. R. Smith	1932
J. E. Stearns	1932
S. R. Stewart	1932
B. Thielen	1932
B. J. Webster	1932
E. G. Wheeler	1932
J. K. Woolnough	1932
K. F. Zitzman	1932
W. H. Baumer	1933
W. O. Blandford	1933
M. Bonner	1933
C. R. Broushous	1933
T. J. Conway	1933
C. A. Dahlen	1933
H. D. Davis	1933
W. A. Downing	1933
C. G. Dunn	1933
M. O. Edwards	1933
C. S. Gates	1933
S. O. Fuqua	1933
S. F. Giffin	1933
D. W. Gray	1933
P. W. Guiney	1933
B. D. Jones	1933
V. H. King	1933
J. J. Lane	1933
R. C. Leslie	1933
L. J. Lincoln	1933
L. W. Merriam	1933
R. D. Meyer	1933
J. H. O'Malley	1933
F. I. Pohl	1933
W. F. Ryan	1933
H. G. Sparrow	1933
A. D. Starbird	1933
R. C. Tripp	1933
R. A. Turner	1933
G. L. VanWay	1933
S. Whipple	1933
C. L. Andrews	1934
F. W. Barnes	1934

Name	Class
S. L. Brown	1934
R. E. Bucknam	1934
J. E. Diefendorf	1934
D. L. Durfee	1934
H. W. Ebel	1934
R. G. Finkenaur	1934
R. W. Fuller	1934
W. M. Gross	1934
H. J. Jablonsky	1934
K. R. Kennerick	1934
R. B. Miller	1934
James O'Hara	1934
W. J. Renfroe	1934
C. R. Revie	1934
J. E. Shuck	1934
J. B. Stanley	1934
J. DuV. Stevens	1934
W. S. Stone	1934
A. J. Stuart	1934
C. F. Tank	1934
A. T. Wilson	1934
W. J. Bryde	1935
J. S. B. Dick	1935
E. M. Harris	1935
B. W. Heckemeyer	1935
J. W. Keating	1935
J. M. Kimbrough	1935
R. M. Miner	1935
J. C. Moore	1935
D. J. Murphy	1935
H. P. Van Ormer	1935
R. Van Roo	1935
L. Saxton	1935
E. M. Smith	1935
J. Van G. Wilson	1935
W. W. Stromberg	1937
J. G. Duncan	1938
J. E. Kelsey	1938
G. M. McHaney	1938
F. D. Miller	1938
R. S. Morrison	1939
J. Walker	1939

New Members

J. T. O'Keefe, '40, joined June 12, 1940
H. T. Simpson, '40, joined June 18, 1940
Albert D. Epley, '40, joined June 24, 1940
Russell J. Manzolillo, '40, joined July 2, 1940
Manley C. Perry, '40, joined July 2, 1940
James M. Moore, '40, joined July 2, 1940
R. W. Hamelin, '40, joined July 2, 1940
Herbert E. Pace, '40, joined July 2, 1940
Benjamin F. McClellan, '03, joined February 2, 1941
Albert Y. Molner, Ex-'28, joined March 31, 1941
Robert C. F. Goetz, '09, joined June 8, 1941
Harry K. Bagshaw, '41, joined June 12, 1941
Thomas E. Reagan, '41, joined June 12, 1941

Class of 1941, Joined June 11, 1941

George R. Adjemian
Joseph P. Ahern
Richard A. Aldridge
Michael F. Aliotta
Windsor T. Anderson
George L. Andrews
Clair H. Armstrong, Jr.
Fred J. Ascani
Roy L. Attleberry
Emory A. Austin, Jr.

Leslie W. Bailey
Frederick J. Baker
Cargill M. Barnett
John C. Barney, Jr.
Sam H. Barrow
Jack L. Bentley
Leon H. Berger
Harry C. Besancon
Hill Blalock
Henry N. Blanchard, Jr.
Linton S. Boatwright
Hyman Bodzin
Edgar C. Boggs
William W. Brier, IV
Leon A. Briggs
Robert H. Brinson, Jr.
Earl V. Brown
Earle W. Brown, II
Edwin W. Brown
George S. Brown
Horace M. Brown, Jr.
Joseph T. Brown
Robert D. Brown, Jr.
John W. Burtchaell
Edwin B. Buttery

John W. Callaway

John H. Camp
Victor W. Campana
Raymond P. Campbell, Jr.
Charles J. Canella
Vincent P. Carlson
Charles M. Carman, Jr.
Marshall W. Carney
James H. Carroll
Bruce C. Cator
John M. Christensen, Jr.
Robert E. Clark
Herbert C. Clendening
William E. Clifford
Robert J. Coakley
Wharton C. Cochran
Sears Y. Coker
Clifford E. Cole
Robert J. Colleran
Leroy P. Collins, Jr.
Lanham C. Connally
George W. Cooper
Thomas G. Corbin
Thomas R. Cramer
Robert L. Cummings
William K. Cummins
Gwynne S. Curtis, Jr.

Albert S. Dalby
Carroll F. Danforth
Paul C. Day
Eric T. deJonckheere
Edward H. deSaussure, Jr.
John V. D'Esposito
Kenneth O. Dessert
Robert P. Detwiler
James H. Dienelt
Donald L. Driscoll
Heister H. Drum
Kenneth O. Due
Paul D. Duke
Ernest Durr, Jr.

Joseph J. Eaton
Bruce W. P. Edgerton
Harry H. Ellis
Harry V. Ellis, Jr.
Robert V. Elsberry
Andrew J. Evans, Jr.

Lyman S. Faulkner
Howard J. Felchlin
Thomas L. Fisher, 2d
Francis C. Fitzpatrick
Charles L. Flanders
Charles W. Fletcher
James P. Forsyth
Horace G. Foster, Jr.
Hugh F. Foster, Jr.
James D. Fowler
Elkin L. Franklin
Herbert W. Frawley, Jr.

Robert W. Garrett
David G. Gauvreau
Felix J. Gerace
Frank A. Gerig, Jr.
Willard R. Gilbert
William G. Gillis, Jr.
Guy H. Goddard
Howard C. Goodell
Denis B. Grace
James O. Green, 3d
Lawrence V. Greene
Michael J. L. Greene
William C. Gribble, Jr.
Joseph S. Grygiel
Joseph I. Gurfein
William H. Gurnee, Jr.

Max W. Hall
Matthew G. Harper, Jr.
Charles K. Harris
Matthew C. Harrison
Harry C. Harvey
Mills C. Hatfield

Auboron P. Hauser
John N. Hauser, Jr.
Alfred G. Hayduk
Roy G. Hendrickson
James G. Healy
John M. Henschke
William J. Hershenow, Jr.
Ralph R. Hetherington
George L. Hicks, 3d
Arnold J. Hoebeke
Justus M. Home
Robert W. Horn
Frank B. Howze
Burnside E. Huffman, Jr.
Charles H. Humber
Stanton C. Hutson

Henry L. Jarvis, Jr.
Allen Jensen
Allan G. W. Johnson
Malcolm C. Johnson
Robert P. Johnson
Charles E. Jones
Morton McD. Jones, Jr.
Perry T. Jones

James L. Kaiser
Robert B. Keagy
Reynolds R. Keleher
Roy S. Kelley
Straughan D. Kelsey
Paul R. Kemp
Kenneth W. Kennedy
Benjamin B. Kercheval
James H. King
Edwin C. Kisiel
Richard W. Kline
Wendell P. Knowles
Joseph L. Knowlton
Stephen T. Kosiorek
Ralph E. Kuzell

James R. Laney, Jr.
Robert E. Lanigan
Gerard A. LaRocca
Paul R. Larson
Wallace M. Lauterbach
Roger L. Lawson
Thomas R. Lawson
Lee B. Ledford, Jr.
John C. H. Lee, Jr.
Lynn C. Lee
Richard M. Levy, Jr.
Paul V. Liles
Frank E. Locke
John L. Locke
Clarence J. Lokker
Robert G. Loring

Benjamin McCaffery, Jr.
Jack C. McClure, Jr.
Joseph A. McCulloch, Jr.
William T. McDaniel
George W. McIntyre
John C. McIntyre
Donald L. McMillan
Rob R. McNagny, Jr.
Samuel B. Magruder
Clinton E. Male
John B. Manley, Jr.
Harley T. Marsh, Jr.
Walter E. Mather
Charles F. Matheson
Thomas W. Maxwell
Charles D. Maynard
John W. Meador
John F. Michel
Maurice G. Miller
John Millikin, Jr.
William L. Mitchell, Jr.
Walter F. Molesky
Alfred J. F. Moody
George B. Moore
Walter L. Moore, Jr.
Miroslav F. Moucha

Maynard G. Moyer
Charles L. Mullins
Charles R. Murrah
John F. T. Murray
Alexander F. Muzyk
Francis J. Myers, Jr.

Harold E. Nankivell
Roger S. Neumeister
Gibson Niles
Harold W. Norton
John Norton

Paul J. O'Brien
Thomas C. O'Connell
Roderic D. O'Connor
Richard M. Osgood
John R. Oswalt, Jr.

Samuel W. Parks
Hume Peabody, Jr.
Joseph S. Peddie
Charles L. Peirce
Irving Perkin
William M. Petre
George B. Pickett, Jr.
Robert P. Pierpont
Paul E. Pique
Ernest F. Poff
Richard B. Polk
Hector J. Polla
Edgar T. Poole, Jr.
Edwin L. Powell, Jr.
William A. Purdy

Paul W. Ramee
Stanley M. Ramey
Richard J. Rastetter
John G. Redmon
Wilson R. Reed
Robert S. Reilly
James Richardson
Harry N. Rising, Jr.
John L. Robinson
Paul C. Root, Jr.
Robert H. Rosen
Bert S. Rosenbaum
John E. Rossell, Jr.
William F. Roton
Edward L. Rowny

Lloyd R. Salisbury
John R. Sands, Jr.
Charles H. Schilling
Raymond I. Schnittke
John E. Schremp
Bernard Schultz
Richard P. Scott
Charles S. Seamans, 3d
William T. Seawell
George P. Seneff, Jr.
Thomas W. Sharkey
Joseph M. Silk
Walter Singles, Jr.
Paul G. Skowronek
Edgar M. Sliney
Bradish J. Smith, 2d
Cecil L. Smith
Albert H. Snider
Benjamin A. Spiller
Frank P. Stainback, Jr.
George W. Stalnaker
William F. Starr
Herbert I. Stern
James W. Stigers
George H. Stillson, Jr.
James W. Strain
James R. Sykes

David B. Taggart
Peter S. Tanous
Patrick H. Tansey, Jr.
Robert M. Tarbox
Joseph S. Tate, Jr.

Joseph J. Thigpen
Charles E. Thomas, 3d
Clyde A. Thompson
Jesse D. Thompson
Harold A. Tidmarsh
Richard G. Tindall, Jr.
Oscar C. Tonetti
Arnold S. Torgerson
Jacob H. Towers
Richard V. Travis
Harry W. Trimble
Malcolm G. Troup
Francis J. Troy
Max C. Tyler
John G. Tyndall, 2d

Jess P. Unger
Ralph R. Upton

Dick S. Von Schriltz

Robert G. Waitt
Joseph H. Ward
Thomas M. Ward
Leroy H. Watson, Jr.
Joseph J. Weidner
George H. Welles
Ernest J. Whitaker
Lester S. White
Theodore K. White
Charles G. Willes
Isaac O. Winfree
Roscoe B. Woodruff, Jr.
David S. Woods
William H. Woodward
Walter J. Woolwine, Jr.

Elmer P. Yates

West Point Societies

IN JULY of this year, the Association sent a circular letter to the numerous West Point Societies. The letter read in part, as follows:

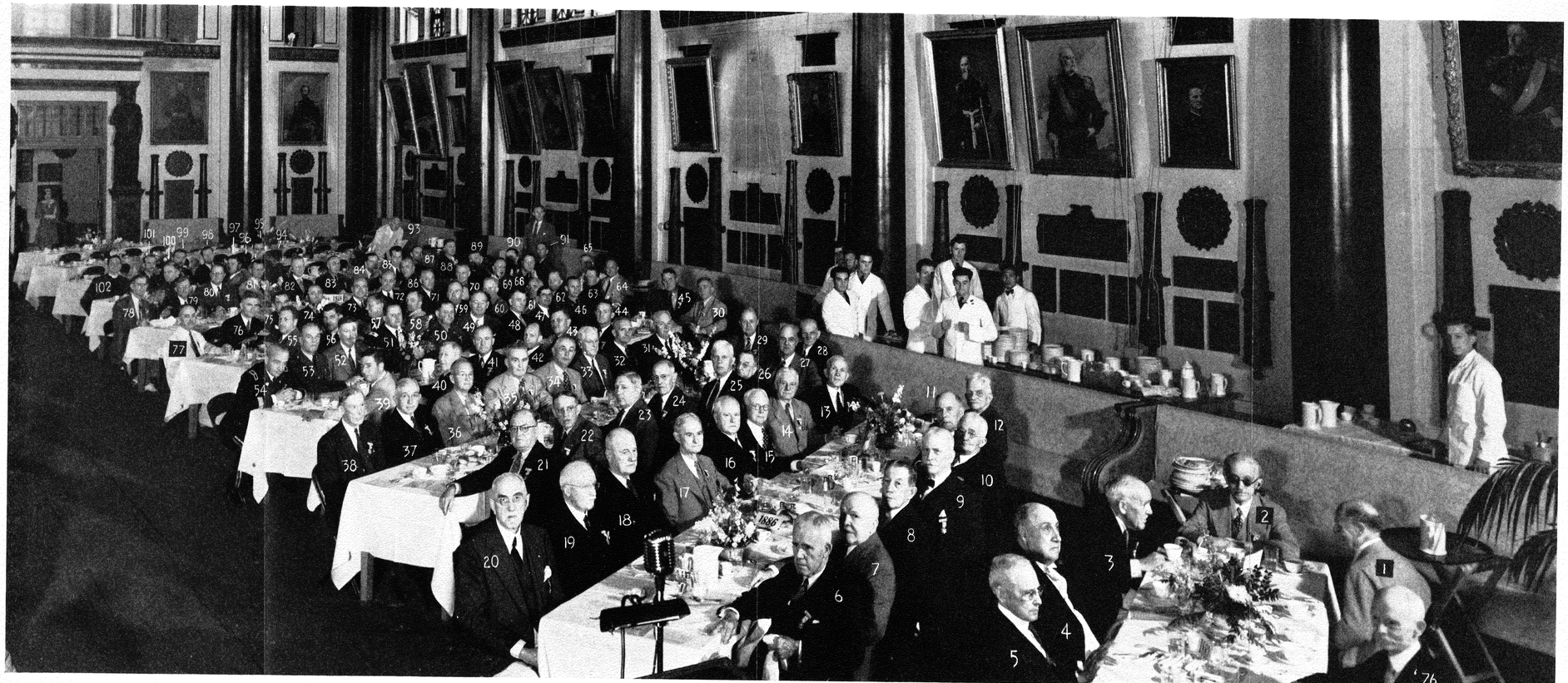
> *The Association of Graduates, believing that active West Point Societies are a valuable and necessary means of promoting the welfare of the Military Academy and of fostering the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of West Pointers, is anxious to assist in any way it can to stimulate interest in and to increase the activities of those societies. We would therefore appreciate any suggestions from your society as to how this goal can be achieved and as to how this office can be of assistance in achieving it.*

In reply to this letter, the following listed societies have, to date, signified their desire to be considered active and anxious to further the interests of West Point alumni and of the Military Academy.

Society		*Officers*
Alabama.	President:	George M. Morrow, Jr. 2815 Balmoral Road, Birmingham, Alabama
	Secretary:	William Logan Martin, 2500 Lanark Road, Birmingham, Alabama.
Charleston, S. C.	President:	General Charles P. Summerall, The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.
	Secretary:	Dr. William H. Price, 120 Sans Souci St., Charleston, S. C.
Chicago, Ill.	President:	Gen. Manus MacCloskey, 181 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Ill.
	Secretary:	Mr. William J. Halligan, 2611 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

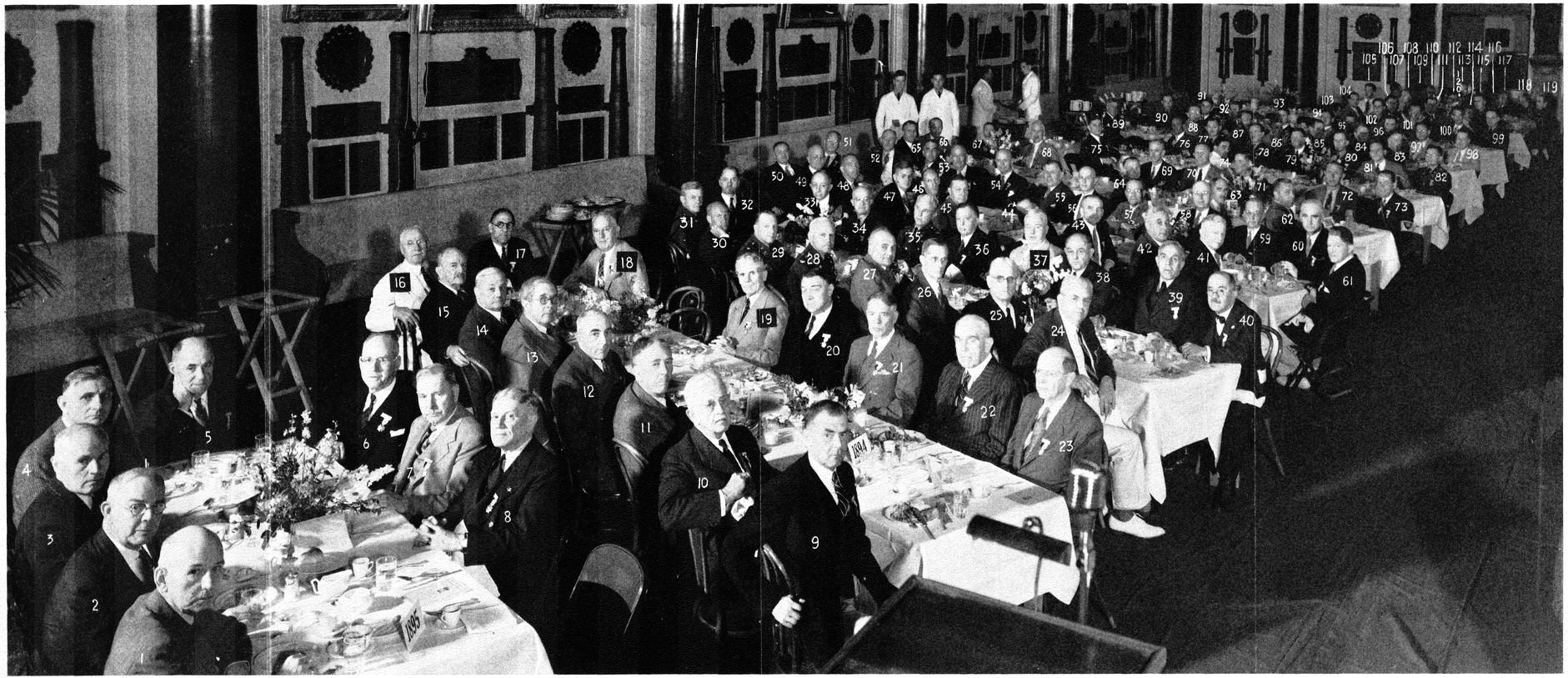
Society		*Officers*
Denver, Colo.	President:	Col. T. N. Gimperling, Insurance Building, Denver, Colo.
	Secretary:	Major R. E. Anderson, Insurance Building, Denver, Colo.
Lexington, Ky.	President:	Gen. George B. Duncan, 450 W. 2nd St., Lexington, Ky.
	Secretary:	Col. Howard Donnelly, P.M.S.&T. Univ. of Ky., Lexington, Ky.
New York, N. Y. (Club room at Barclay Hotel)	President:	Mr. H. P. Richardson, 100 Broadway, New York City.
	Secretary:	Mr. W. J. Thinnes, Room 1612, 19 W. 44 St., New York City.
Philadelphia, Pa.	President:	Col. G. Barrett Glover, 222 Woodland Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.
	Secretary:	Mr. Charles F. Voorhees, 12 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y. (West Point-Annapolis Club)	President:	Mr. Henry R. Dutcher, 315 Genesee Valley Trust Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
	Vice President:	Col. Roy L. Bowlin, 1238 Mercantile Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
	Secretary:	Capt. Robert L. Bullock, 1238 Mercantile Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
San Diego, Calif.	President:	Col. George W. Goode, 2285 Ft. Stockton Drive, San Diego, Calif.
	Secretary:	Capt. Nevins D. Young, 467 San Fernando St., San Diego, Calif.

Seattle, Washington.	President:	Ernest J. Riley, 302 Republic Bldg., Seattle, Washington.
	Secretary:	H. P. Sampson, 710 Belmont Place, Seattle, Washington.
Southern California. (Meets for luncheon first Monday noon of every month, at University Club, Los Angeles)	President:	Major Charles T. Leeds, 905 Edison Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
	Vice President:	Colonel Hugh L. Walthall, 234 N. Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Calif.
	Secretary:	Major William R. Wilson, 430 S. Swall Drive, Beverly Hills, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo.	President:	Mr. Reuben C. Taylor, 1800 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
	Secretary:	Mr. Otto Praeger, Jr. 6215 Pernod St., St. Louis, Mo.



ANNUAL LUNCHEON, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, CULLUM HALL, WEST POINT, JUNE 10, 1941.

'76. Crozier, senior graduate present; 1. Arnold 2. Hoffer 3. Bailey 4. Abbott 5. Millis 6. Duncan 7. McIntyre 8. Barnum 9. Patrick 10. Walcutt 11. Walker 12. Wright 13. Johnson 14. Traub 15. Piper 16. Martin 17. Hay 18. Harbord (Honorary '86) 19. Lewis 20. Andrews 21. Muller 22. Kay 23. Browne 24. Bettison 25. Shinkle 26. Lynch 27. Small 28. Harllee 29. Jordan 30. Shekerjian 31. Maguire 32. Baird 33. Oliver 34. Powell 35. Smith, W. D. 36. Carlenton 37. Cox 38. Lahm 39. Harding 40. Farman 41. Lee 42. Nelson 43. Hinemon 44. Mooney 45. Crawford 46. Beukema 47. Hyde 48. Ulsaker 49. Barrett 50. Gatchell 51. Wildrick 52. Walsh 53. Goetz 54. Eichelberger 55. Hudnutt 56. Hogue 57. Prickett 58. Miller 59. Betcher 60. Hardy 61. Fleming 62. Reinecke 63. Kimball 64. Simpson 65. Franke 68. Bowley 69. Calvert 70. Kutz 71. Nichols 72. Maguire 73. Rafferty 74. Johns 75. Kuhn 76. Woodward 77. Cockrell 80. Ely 81. Binder 82. Carroll 83. Bean 84. Blaik 85. Greene 86. Allen, W. I. 87. Leonard 88. Reybold 89. McNulty 90. Gillette 91. Taylor 93. Houser 94. Upham 95. Terry 96. Kelly 97. Sturies 98. McAneny 99. Connally 100. Briggs 101. Maerdin 102. Butt (U.S.M.A. Chaplain)



ANNUAL LUNCHEON, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, CULLUM HALL, WEST POINT, JUNE 10, 1941.

1. Wade 2. Newell 3. Tschappat 4. Holbrook 5. Pickering 6. Jackson 7. Stodter 8. Langdon 9. Ladue 10. Crain 11. McCornack 12. Hughes 13. Scott 14. Davis 15. McCoy 16. Lenihan 17. Merry 18. Brown 19. Fries 20. Bowley 21. Conklin 22. Honey 23. Raymond 24. Hyde 25. Pope 26. Longley 27. Phillipson 28. Fenton 29. Beavers 30. Cummins 31. Alexander 32. Edgerton 33. Ricker 34. Avery 35. Morrison 36. Budd 37. Singles 38. Hoffman 39. Root 40. Benjamin 41. Selton 42. Campbell 43. Williford 44. Matthews 45. Loughry 47. Parr 48. Rockwell 49. Pelot 50. Henderson 51. Horsfall 52. Sturgill 53. Hoyle 54. Riley 55. Morrow 56. Ardery 57. Burleson 58. Green 59. Seager 60. Lane 61. McFarland 62. Klein 63. Gallagher 64. Armstrong 65. Richardson 66. Aigeltinger 67. Bellinger 68. Smith, P. W. 70. Hayden 71. Jones 72. Maulsby 73. Frazer 74. Leone 75. Ehrgott 76. Todaro 77. Esposito 78. Tully 79. Nist 80. Prather 81. Reynolds 82. McComsey 83. Davidson 84. Pearson 85. Van Horne 86. Foehl 87. Molloy 88. Corderman 89. Riggs 90. Fooks 91. Storke 92. Ford 93. Bowen 94. Elliott 95. Jones 96. Creasy 97. Ankenbrandt 98. Laidlaw 99. Beishline 100. Henry 101. Willis 102. Coolidge 103. Zitzman 104. Furhpy 105. Walker 106. Mikkelsen 107. Counts 108. Rogers 109. Ely 110 Hall 111. Dalton 112. McCormick 113. Wood 114. Bryde 115. Stuart 116. Purvis 117. White 118. Stamps 119. Kassan (M. C.) 120. Rising.

Radio Speech of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff,

on the 139th Anniversary of the Founding of the Military Academy, March 15, 1941.

I AM HONORED tonight with the invitation to greet the cadets and the graduates of the United States Military Academy who have assembled at the posts and stations of the Army throughout the United States and in our foreign possessions to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of West Point. For more than a hundred years the Academy has been devoted to the basic purpose of training leaders for our armies. That purpose has more significance this year, I believe, than at any previous period in our history. An army of citizen-soldiers is in process of formation. As has been said, more than a million men are now in ranks, and we face the tremendous responsibility of instructing and guiding these fine young Americans.

It is a great experiment in democracy, and the quality of the leadership and the character of the leaders are of supreme national importance.

Several years ago while visiting West Point I was impressed by the inscription on a bronze tablet over one of the sally ports. In part it read: "The discipline which makes the soldiers of a free country reliable in battle is not to be gained by harsh or tyrannical treatment. . . He who feels the respect which is due to others cannot fail to inspire in them, regard for himself."

The thought expressed on that tablet should become the inspiration, not alone of the West Pointer, but of every leader in our new Army. As a matter of fact, it was the inspiration for a War Department directive of last fall.

The Army officer in this country is not commissioned because of wealth or social position. Under our system it is intended that he should hold his commission by virtue of his ability to lead men—by

virtue of his character and of his knowledge. For that reason West Point is the most democratic institution in this country, excepting only the Naval Academy. The method of selecting and appointing its Cadets is democratic in the extreme. Every section of the country is represented. Wealth, religion, politics, position—none of these factors determine the issue. In the Corps of Cadets all are equal in opportunity. All are molded in one standard of integrity, of responsibility, and in every military crisis in American history the graduates of West Point have reflected in character *and in action* the standard of the Corps of Cadets.

About an hour ago I arrived at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama, the headquarters of the recently established Southeast Air Corps Training Center. Since leaving Washington Friday morning I have inspected some thirty thousand soldiers at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; about twenty-five thousand at Camp Jackson, South Carolina; and eighteen thousand at Camp McClellan, Alabama. I will see similar groups of ground and air troops during the next three days—in Mississippi, in Georgia, and in Florida.

This new Army, now in the making, is an inspiring spectacle—as General Davis has just said, selectees, volunteers, National Guardsmen, reservists, and old regulars, are united in a common purpose to provide for the security of this country. The men in ranks are all that we could hope for. The selectees, by the report of every officer to whom I have spoken, and judging from my own observations, are a truly remarkable group of men. They actually are what the term implies—selectees, the pick of the nation. With such men anything is possible.

Materiel is vitally important, but it is of little avail unless the training has been of a high standard. Morale, however, is the most important factor in the make-up of an Army. Morale depends upon leadership. And we can depend on West Point to make its traditional contribution to the leadership of our young army.

Sixty-Fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1876

An excerpt from a letter to the Association of Graduates from Major General William Crozier, '76:

> *. . . As I am the only living member of the Class of '76, anything from me concerning a reunion could only be in the nature of a soliloquy . . . So I am . . . enclosing some few words relative to the present World War which I think may be appropriate for presentation to the Academy's alumni.*

General Crozier's message follows:

"At this anniversary meeting of the Association of Graduates at old West Point, my thoughts are resting, somewhat wistfully, upon us older members of the alumni who are present. I realize that we are past that period when we could have expected to make an effective contribution to the strenuous activity which today faces the military service. But I venture to hope, having lived through the first World War—some of us in positions of active responsibility—and having watched the efforts (and their failure) to profit by the victory presented to the world by the military services, that we might be able to say something worth listening to not only as to the reasons behind and the responsibility for the failure of those efforts but also as to the responsibility of bettering the results of our efforts in World War II, if victory again goes to the forces that won the last war.

"The tragic failure occurred when a method was sought to secure a guarantee of continuing peace, to make the war in reality one to end war. The League of Nations was the device decided upon, and, in theory, it was not a bad device. The theory was that in case of an attempt at war, the number and the power of the nations not directly interested in the quarrel would greatly exceed that of the combatants and that, since the former are always inconvenienced—sometimes very seriously inconvenienced—by any war, their self-interest could be relied upon to induce them to use their preponderant power in restraining the belligerents. Reliance was not placed upon a weakening of a disputant's desire to fight; but upon the very human objection of one people to incur damage through the wars of another when there is abundant power available to stop such wars at their inception. A method was actually thought out and agreed upon by which this latent

power of the non-belligerent nations could be put into effect. Why did this plausible scheme fail? Whose was the fault?

"The United States dealt the hardest blow when she refused first, to join the League of Nations, and second, to implement the Kellogg Pact. America's back was thus turned upon any plan to use the collective power of disinterested parties to prevent a resort to war from being the means of settlement of international disputes. The American people have failed to appreciate the fearful extent to which their interests are bound up in the peace of the world. This failure has been more than shared by the other great powers who, in addition to having material interests, have been under firm engagement to prevent major aggressions by such powers as those three whose predatory violation of the League Covenant has landed us all in the holacaust of destruction and slaughter in which we are now wallowing.

"Although immediate interference with business interests was easily perceptible, the American people would not have supported a policy of using force to restrain Japan in the recent Manchurian incident. They would have resisted such a policy even had the disastrous consquences which have followed been shown to have been at least probable. At the time of the incident, and since, able men have expressed the firm view that, if the Manchurian situation had been properly handled, the problem of Abyssinia and of Austria would never have arisen. Must our policy of inaction be accepted as having been inevitable in this important crisis simply because the views of the people prevail in this country?

"I do not think so. The views of the people have often been swayed, and even changed, in other less important crises. The rule of democracy is not that the "average" wisdom must be the guide but that, in important affairs of state, the average man may expect to have the guidance of the best intellect in the country—and he usually gets it from those who have the public ear and to whom he listens with respect. I am not referring particularly to the legislative and administrative statesmen, for these are often under the necessity of being politicians as well and are strongly motivated to refrain from discussing anything that the people do not desire to hear, but to the editors, publicists, clergymen, college presidents, professors, and leaders of moral and patriotic movements—such men and women as have been prominent in the secession issue, the tariff issue, and many others—those who have been vociferous in their attention to the subject of international peace. But, up to the beginning of the second world war, if any one of these same scholars and public-spirited individuals has been heard

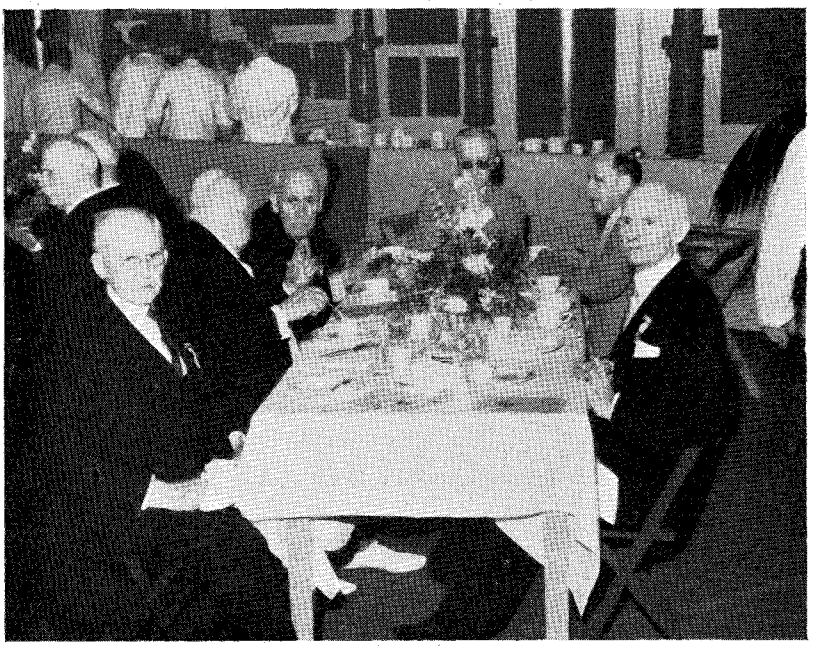
to utter one word urging the people to cultivate a spirit of willingness to support the government in the use of force to restrain an aggressor nation, it has escaped my somewhat attentive observation. Here, then, is where we seem to be able to place the responsibility—upon the people who have lost the peace.

"A few years ago, the American University of Washington published a list of nearly one hundred 'associations' in the United States whose ostensible object was, 'to examine the subject of international relations, with particular reference to peace and war.' Some such associations were: The League of Nations Association; The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; and many others for investigating the causes and cure of war. The list embodied short summaries of the object which each organization was designed to forward. Not one single association stated as such an object the use of force to preserve the peace of the world, the one feature of the Covenant of the League of Nations which has so disastrously failed. Note that the objection to the Covenant when the Treaty of Versailles was under inception and discussion—viz: that the member states would never be able to agree upon the often difficult question of what shall constitute an 'aggressor' nation in a given conflict—has failed to arise in any one of the three cases cited. In each, the aggression was so flagrant that there could have been no disagreement on this point. The course which was followed prior to World War II was simply the path of least resistance.

"It seems a melancholy retrospect; it would appear that the present struggle will have no better outcome than the prospect of having the whole thing to do over again after another generation; but the record has improved. Since the advent of the present war, there has arisen in our land a number of distinguished citizens—notably among the college presidents and experienced national executives—who have been grasped by a sense of duty to hold before their fellow citizens a light which their exceptional opportunities enable them to kindle and display, to illuminate the Truth that the necessity for organizing the common strength for the suppression of unlawful violence does not stop at national frontiers but pervades all international relationship, and to hold before them this second dreadful warning of the consequences of blindly and lazily ignoring that Truth. They have urged upon all Americans the duty of putting the strength of this great country into the desperate struggle—now being waged by others, similarly minded—to prevent domination of the world by a race whose leader claims the right to do so by force.

"Some thought is now being given to the devising of a plan to secure world order at the conclusion of this war. The last plan had its good points and failed of enforcement not through lack of appreciation that enforcement might be needed but through an over-estimate of the willingness of the people to make the effort which that enforcement would require. Now, the lessons of the first world war are being reinforced by the far worse lessons of a second world war; it may be that it will leave both intellectuals and average citizens more receptive to the need for a plan which will work to enforce peace. It is in this field—the field of application of public force through an education of public opinion—that you and I, elderly men of military education and experience, might be able to present to the country some ideas well worth considering."

—*William Crozier, '76.*



At the Annual Luncheon of the Association of Graduates, June 10, 1941. Millis, '81; Abbott, '82; Bailey, '80; Hoffer, '92; Arnold, '92; and Crozier, '76.

Sixtieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1881

OF THE ten living members of 1881, three were present during June Week, 1941, for their sixtieth reunion. McIver, ex-'81, Class of '82, helped to swell our somewhat depleted ranks. Of '81, Kerr, J. T., Millis, J., and Hodges, H. C., Jr., were at West Point; Bartlett, G. T., Bennett, C. A., Carleton, G., Kernan, F. J., Rowan, A. S., West, P. W., and Dinkens, S. M., although anxious to get together again, were unable to attend the reunion festivities.

The total number of graduates in the class was fifty-four. Of this class, and including three members who entered with it but who graduated in 1882, the official records show as follows:

One Chief of Staff of the Army

One Judge Advocate General of the Army, and of the U. S. and U. S. Ambassador to a foreign country

Two Superintendents of the United States Military Academy

During the first World War, twelve of the class attained the rank of major general; and one commanded both an Army Corps and an Army. Two became brigadier generals.

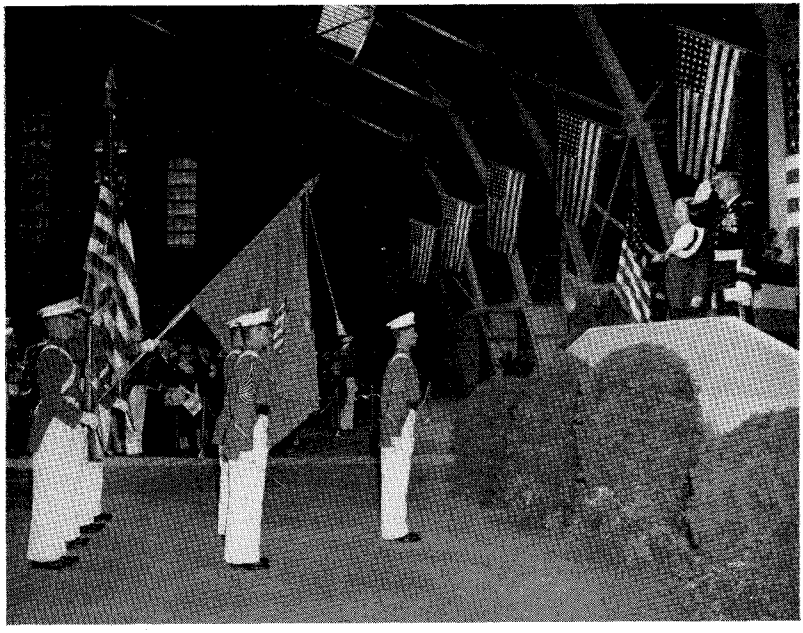
One member, preliminary to the Spanish-American War, "carried the message to Garcia" in Cuba, and one was killed in action while leading his regiment during the Philippine Insurrection.

Without exception the record of all members of the class of 1881, shows honorable and faithful service to the country.

The most important and most outstanding occasion of the few days of our stay was Alumni Day. The annual alumni exercises at the Thayer Monument were most impressive—even more impressive than in previous years because in these hectic days we realize more strongly

than ever that hands younger than ours will guide the Army through the storms that may lie ahead. It was an honor to witness the Class of 1941 as they marched the Corps in review. We are proud to know that they are now carrying the torch which we oldsters once carried so valiantly.

John Millis, '81.



Presentation of the Colors, Graduation Exercises, June 11, 1941

Fifty-fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1886

THE CLASS of '86 graduated 77 members of whom 19 are now living. Of these 19 no less than 14, or over 73 per cent, were at West Point in attendance at the Fifty-fifth Anniversary of our graduation.

Those present were:

Major General Malvern-Hill Barnum
Major General George B. Duncan
Major Charles G. Dwyer
Brigadier General Arthur Johnson
Colonel Floyd W. Harris
Major General William H. Hay
Major General Edward M. Lewis
Major General Frank McIntyre
Major General Mason M. Patrick
Brigadier General Thomas H. Rees
Major General Peter E. Traub
Brigadier General Charles C. Walcutt
Colonel Edmund S. Wright
Brigadier General Avery D. Andrews

Others present were our only Honorary Member, Major General James G. Harbord, and Major General Charles H. Martin, recently Governor of the State of Oregon, who graduated with the Class of '87.

The absentees were:

The General of the Armies, John J. Pershing

Brigadier General Henry C. Newcomer
Mr. James L. Druien
Colonel T. Bentley Mott
Colonel Robert C. Williams

Generals Pershing and Newcomer were prevented from being present by temporary indisposition, after having made all arrangements to come. Colonel Mott has recently been returned to active duty with the American Battle Monuments Commission and is now in France. Colonel Williams of Atlanta, Ga., and Druien of Bardstown, Kentucky, were unable on account of illness to make the long trips involved.

Some of the Class were at the Thayer Hotel with members of their families, but the majority were comfortably quartered in Cullum Hall and enjoyed the nearby hospitality of the Officers' Mess. Our first meeting was an informal gathering of the Class in the lounge of the Officers' Mess on the evening of Monday, June 9. The feature of the evening was a call from the Superintendent, Brigadier General R. L. Eichelberger, who joined our group and talked most interestingly about current conditions and future plans of the Academy. The Class deeply appreciated the courtesy of the Superintendent in thus honoring '86.

On Tuesday morning, Alumni Day, several members attended the Memorial Service at the Cadet Chapel, after which they enjoyed the superb organ music with Mr. Mayer at the console and again admired our two class windows in the east ambulatory of the chancel. Later, at the always impressive alumni exercises at the Thayer Monument, one of our cadet instructors, Crozier of '76, was the senior graduate present while the large delegation of '86 marched ever nearer the head of the column.

At the annual meeting of the Association of Graduates the Class of '86 was honored by the election of two of its members, Traub and Barnum, as Vice Presidents of the Association.

Our Reunion dinner was held Tuesday evening in the blue room of

the Officers' Mess where every courtesy and assistance was extended, and an excellent dinner was served. The event of the evening was a lengthy telephone conversation with Pershing from his quarters in Washington. When at the last moment he found that it would be impossible for him to be present, as he had long planned, he arranged for the installation of a loud speaker in our dining room. During the dinner he spoke at length to the Class, deeply regretting his absence and promising to attend our next reunion in 1946. A portable telephone was then passed around the table and everyone present enjoyed a brief personal conversation with our distinguished and regrettably absent Class President.

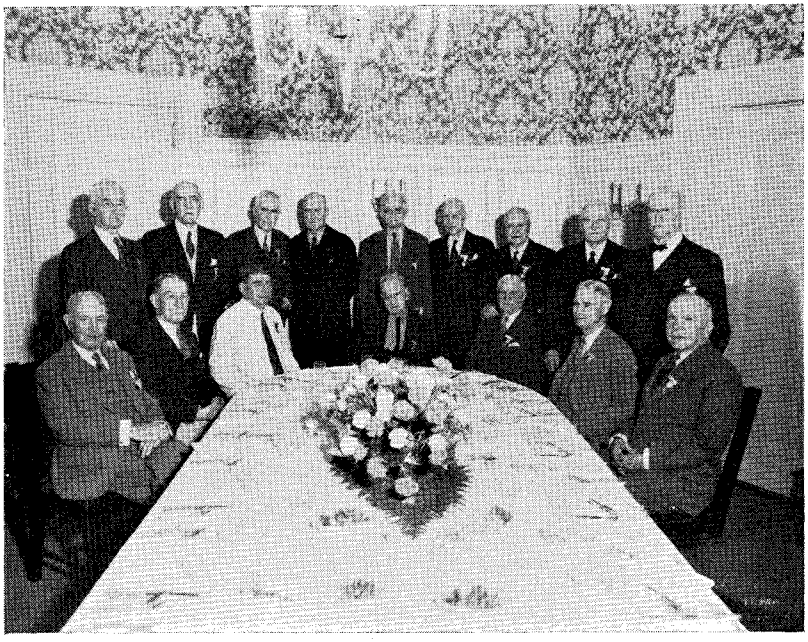
Another interesting and highly appreciated event of the evening was that of courtesy calls from the Classes of '96, '01, and '11 who were dining nearby. In each case they gave their Class cheer for '86. As Class cheers were unknown in our day, we were unable to respond in kind, but we did express our sincere appreciation of the compliment to '86 extended by these visits.

The Class of '86 held its first reunion in Chicago in 1893 at a time when several members were on duty with the World's Fair of that year. Its first reunion at West Point was held in 1896, and except for the years 1901 and 1906, class reunions have been held at West Point every five years since 1896, always with a large attendance. We are already looking forward to our 60th in 1946.

This brief account of our 55th Reunion, with its memories extending back nearly sixty years since we first reported at West Point as candidates, would be far from complete without a sincere acknowledgment of the cordial welcome and universal kindness extended to us by everyone on the post, from the Superintendent and his staff to the M. P.'s and orderlies. Every arrangement was made for our comfort and enjoyment, and every old graduate was made to feel that he was the special guest of the Academy. A special expression of our thanks and appreciation must be given to the Alumni Reception Committee and to its efficient and always helpful chairman, Captain D. W. Gray.

West Point has expanded greatly since we were cadets, but its fundamental principles and traditions remain secure. No class recognizes and appreciates its debt of gratitude to its Alma Mater more than does the Class of '86; and no class can be more proud than we of the great Academy, which always has been, is now, and we believe, always will be a glorious symbol of American character and American valor.

—*Avery D. Andrews, '86.*



Class Dinner, Class of 1886, June 10, 1941.

Fiftieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1891

WELL, 'twas quite a Reunion!

Out of our living membership of 49 (graduates and non-grads) we mustered 15, as follows: Bradley, Clark, H. C., Conrad, Cosby, Davis, A. M., Ely, Glasgow, Harriman, Howard, Jackson, Jarvis, McMaster, Schoeffel, Sorley, and Whitman. Notable for distances travelled were Glasgow, Howard, and Jackson from El Paso, Minneapolis, and San Francisco, respectively. The Class greatly appreciated the fine loyalty of these members in coming from such remote regions to give us the pleasure of greeting them.

The first item on our program of Class events was a visit, on the afternoon of Monday, June 9, to the Cemetery where we placed flower sprays of remembrance at the graves of our three classmates—Echols, Furlong, and Pierce—and listened to the reading, by Bradley, of his own eloquent tribute to the memory of Echols. After viewing these graves, we moved on to the Mortuary Chapel, the old Cadet Chapel of our day, which, stone by stone, has been transported and rebuilt in the Cemetery. The wall tablets, the flags, the painting of "Dawn" over the chancel, and all other details are just as we, and the ladies of our party who had known us as cadets, remembered them.

At 7:30 of that same day the men proceeded to the West Point Army Mess where we enjoyed our Reunion dinner. Fourteen of us sat down to a most excellent repast. The dinner cards showed, at the top, an inspection of Co. "B" and the first-class Color-guard in our camp of the summer of 1890. Below the picture appeared our Class yell, followed by our slogan "Nous sommes le peuple" (invented by Jay Morrow), and flanked on one side by the Academy crest and on the other by the Class crest. The latter had been re-drawn by the Class President so as to correct the heraldic error by which, in the original, the helmet and cuirass had faced toward the left—the sinister aspect of dishonor. In this connection it is interesting to note that the same mistake was made in the original Academy crest, which had the eagle's beak pointing to the left, and in the Navy's cap ornament. Some years ago this situation was corrected in the Academy arms, and recently the Navy has directed the revision in the same respect of its design.

During our dinner, toasts were drunk to our Alma Mater, with the singing of the Reinecke verses; to our departed comrades; and to the

ladies—this last in the matchless eloquence of Kid Bradley, than whom none could do it better! Through the courtesy of Captain George L. Van Way, of the Academy staff, we had the pleasure of seeing the film of our 1931 Reunion, with many familiar faces recognizable, as well as a beautiful colored reel showing "A Quarterback's Day" and other scenes of the Academy.

Among business matters brought up were: Reports of officers; election by acclamation of Francis H. Schoeffel as Vice-president—a belated and inadequate recognition of one of our most ardent and hard-working members in Class matters; a Memorial to "Puckles" Echols; obituaries; and membership in the Association of Graduates. Several possibilities for honoring the memory of Echols were suggested, but no definite action was taken. In regard to obituaries, members were urged to assist the Association of Graduates in securing adequate write-ups by designating someone to prepare each obituary in advance, by furnishing the Secretary of the Association with detailed information not avaible in official sources, by sending in a suitable photograph, and even by writing the obituary one's self, if desired. It was pointed out that these writings are a part of the permanent records of the Association which may well be of great interest to future generations. The desirability of joining the Association of Graduates was brought out. The expense of getting out the Annual Report has greatly increased and it is through membership that Graduates can exert their influence in behalf of the Academy and in the maintenance of its splendid traditions.

Messages from absent members were received with appreciation. An unusual and highly valued greeting came from Rear Admiral Henry Hough, U. S. Navy, Retired, President of the Class of '91, U. S. N. A., in which he felicitated the U. S. M. A. Class of '91 and reminded us that it was through the initiative of our respective classes that the first football game yas played between the Academies. He cited the influence of this contact in building up comradeship between the Services and in welding our common devotion to our country. This, and other messages, were duly acknowledged by our Class President.

Exchange of reminiscences and impromptu remarks by several members of our party made the dinner period pass rapidly and pleasantly. At at early hour we returned to barracks—as became elderly gentlemen of our vintage!

Alumni Day, June 10, like the other days during our stay, dawned bright and cloudless. A number of our early risers, not otherwise engaged, attended the memorial service and communion at the Cadet Chapel.

At 11 o'clock, the Alumni, in the traditional column of fours, marched behind the band from the road in front of Cullum Hall to the Thayer Monument for the impressive Alumni Exercises. Enroute, we exchanged waves of greeting with the elderly Winkelman, our old friend of Phil-lecture memories, as he stood at his usual post near the '91 Class-tree.

After witnessing the inspiring review of the Corps for the Alumni, and a period of visiting with friends on the parade, we gathered with our ladies and special guests at the Class tree where we listened to the reading of the ode written by Echols in 1926 at the time of the planting of the tree on the site selected by him.

From the tree, we proceeded to the Officers' Mess for our luncheon with our guests. This was undoubtedly the climax of the Reunion and an hour not soon to be forgotten. Thirty-one of us sat down about the prettily decorated, U-shaped table. In addition to several bowls of beautiful flowers, individual place cards and favors added their color to the picture. The cards and favors were the handiwork of the Class President, designed to provide each of us with a souvenir of the occasion which we would wish to preserve. Of gray, with the class-crest in gold and the names in black, the cards conformed to the Corps color scheme. The favors, cut out of wood and representing cadet-lieutenants of our day, were painted in "fifty-fifty" full dress. Modelled upon the figure of Lutz Wahl which appeared on our dinner card, the "cadets" stood about seven inches in height upon a black pedestal bearing the dates "1891—1941."

In addition to our members, the luncheon was attended by the following guests: Mrs. George D. Arthur (Agnes Belden of cadet days), Mrs. Bennet (widow of Jack, and also a cadet girl), Mrs. Braitmayer (Marian Schoeffel—a Class daughter), Mrs. Cosby, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Echols (nephew of "Puckles"), Mrs. Glasgow (Billy's d. i. l.), Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Charles W. Palmer (Edith Belden—a cadet girl of '91), Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., of "Sotobed," (nephew of Jay Morrow) and their two charming children, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Sorley, and Mrs. Whitman. It was through the courtesy of the Scandretts that Jay Morrow was able to provide for the entertainment of our ladies at the lovely country home near Cornwall in 1931 and 1936. We were especialy indebted to Kid Bradley for supplying the addresses of the Belden girls, for the presence of these class sweethearts who did not "join up" with the army was an outstanding feature of our enjoyment.

Mrs. Bennet (Nellie Sharp) had been detailed to respond to the

toast "A cadet-girl who joined up"; she did so in interesting style. Mrs. Palmer (Edith Belden) had also received an assignment: "A cadet-girl who didn't join up, and why," but she undertook to get a "stay-back." The bunch would have no "bugling," however, and demanded that she respond. She did with credit, flattering all of us old boys with the assertion that when one is in love with sixty men it is difficult to make a choice. On our own, we were convinced that she could have joined up all right had she been so inclined! Impromptu remarks were made by Mrs. Braitmayer, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Whitman, Bradley, Cosby, Davis, and Jackson.

With joining of hands and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" we brought to a close our luncheon and the last special feature of a most successful Reunion.

—*L. S. S.*

Alumni Parade.

Forty-fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1896

THE 45TH REUNION of "The Justly Celebrated Class of '96" having now passed into the limbo of recent events, it becomes the duty of some member of that distinguished aggregation of Has-beens (none being left on the Active List of the Army) to make a record of the Reunion.

Like all buck passing, whether it be in a poker game, where bluffing is ever rampant, or in politics, where mere bluffing is never indulged in, the result is always the same; i.e., the buck finally comes to rest in the hands of one who has been made the goat or in the hands of one who believes sincerely that he is the goat. You must guess the goat in this game.

Arrangements for the Reunion Dinner were all made in advance by the efficient and energetic President of the Class, Charley Saltzman, who was unable to be present due to ill health. This absence of the man who has done so much to keep the fine spirit of comradeship alive and flourishing in the Class was deeply regretted by the Classmates who were fortunate enough to be present.

Dinner was held in the Red Room of the Officers' Mess. Naturally it did not start on time, for to be on the dot would have been contrary to tradition and considered by the old Grad as rather bad form. Eight of the nine Members attending the dinner were fairly prompt. One, "Widow" Holbrook, was so late that we feared for his safety. When all had assembled, those of the Class who had passed to the Great Beyond were given a silent toast. There was no singing as songbirds were non-existent.

There was one glaring Omission in the program—Harry F. Jackson was *not* bumped for the lateness of the Widow. This was a great surprise for Jack.

Reminiscences and Stories were the order of the day. Joshing was

rampant. "Sep" Newell was forever prodding the tongue-tied and reticent "Dominie" Langdon into talking; this aggravated "Pat" Tschappatt exceedingly as it so cramped his style. "Pick" Pickering was nominated for Commandant of the first concentration camp to be established. Charley Stodter, "Mac" McCornack and Jack Wade chipped in a word or two, in the game, when and if the opportunity offered.

Telegrams of regret from Charley Saltzman, Fred Lewis, and Lanning Parsons were read, as was also a snappy poem on the 45th Reunion of '96 written by Bill Chitty and sent to Stodter for presentation to the Class.

During the dinner '96 went to the room in which '86 was celebrating its 55th Reunion and made the rafters ring with the old '96 yell and three lusty '86's. Returning to our own room we passed the room where 1911 was celebrating its 30th Reunion, so we stopped to give them a yell but the young rascals beat us to it and simply swamped us with their 1911 Cheer for '96.

A grand time was had by all.

The trunk of the Class Tree is a foot in diameter and it is really a beautiful tree. It gives promise of being there for a good long time.

And there was Winkelman, standing on the corner where he has stood each Alumni Day, for so many years, to watch his beloved Old Grads march by on their way to the Thayer Monument. What a warmth must glow in his old heart at the demonstration of real affection for him as each class that he once knew passes. What memories the questions hurled at him about "Lectures" must awaken.

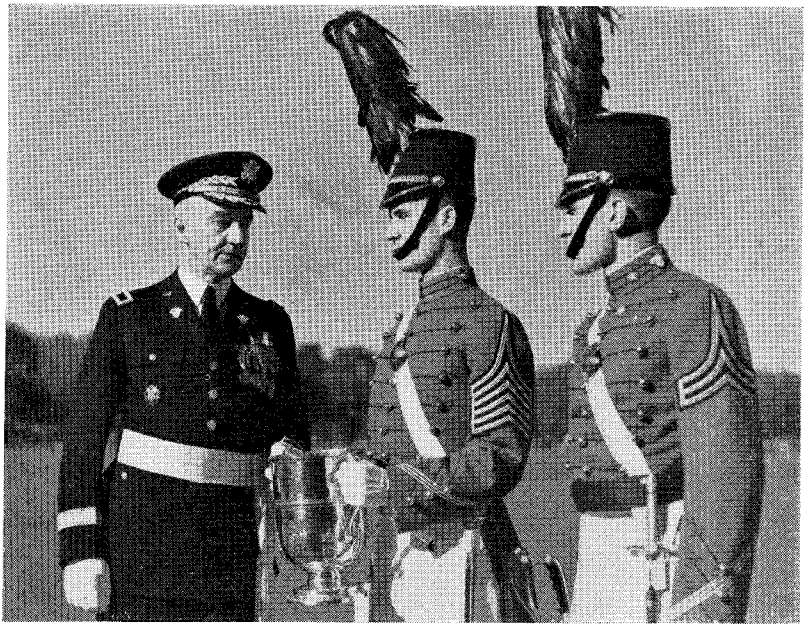
'96 cannot close this record without expressing to the Alumni Committee and those connected therewith, its sincere appreciation for the courtesy and consideration extended to the Old Grads during the June Week of 1941. Nor will '96 soon forget the luxury in which it basked while Quartered in the 46th Div. New North Barracks.

Yes, the 45th Reunion of the Class of 1896 is gone but it is not forgotten nor will it be forgotten by those who were present. Memories of it will linger to add to the resolve of those present that, God willing, they will meet again in 1946. Let us hope that every member of the

Class, living on that date, will make an extra effort to be present at the 50th Reunion.

Today there are 29 out of the class of 73 graduates, living. Present at our 45th Reunion were the following: Jackson, Holbrook, Langdon, Pickering, Newell, Wade, Tschappatt, Stodter, McCornack.

—*J. P. W.*



General Eichelberger, at the "Star Parade," June 9, 1941, awarding the cup presented by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York to Cadet J. Norton, First Captain and Regimental Commander; the cup is awarded to that cadet who ranks highest in his class in military excellence and on it will be inscribed Cadet Norton's name.

General Eichelberger has just completed awarding the Francis Vinton Greene Memorial Saber to Cadet A. J. F. Moody; the saber is presented, in memory of Major General Francis Vinton Greene, Class of 1870, by Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene, to that cadet of the graduating class who stands highest in general order of merit.

Fortieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1901

ON JUNE 19, 1897, when the Class of 1901 reported at the Military Academy, it never occurred to any of us that the time would come when we would come back to a Reunion celebrating our 40th Graduation Anniversary.

However, that event came this June, and, while some distressing thoughts of age disturbed us, it was one of the best reunions we have ever had. It was unfortunate that, because of present conditions, only fourteen of the seventy-four who graduated with us and six ex-members of 1901 could come; but those twenty considered themselves exceedingly fortunate and proceeded to make 1941 a truly reunion year.

Present: Baird, Bettison, Browne, Carleton, Cox, Gregory, Harllee, Jordan, Kay, Lahm, Larkin, Lynch, Maguire, Muller, Oliver, Powell, Shinkle, Small, Smith, W. D., and Tidball.

Although we had no set program of activities, our impromptu schedule left small room for improvement. Before discussing it, it would be unfair to our loyal spirit if we did not mention—and with honor—the presence of many of our wives and families—how Mrs. Browning, because of Bill's inability to be present, carried on in a true Browning manner with the help of one of her "sons of 1901," and how Emory Pike, although a long time gone from our ranks, was represented by his daughter.

We can trace our reunion week back to the 2nd or 3rd of June when Heinie Muller put in his appearance, although the actual festivities did not begin for us until June 7th. We have our own ideas as to whether or not the "DuBarry" tradition had anything to do with Heinie's early arrival—.

On Saturday night, June 7th, the Class of 1901 had its first official gathering at the quarters of Major R. L. Taylor, a loyal son-in-law of

1901. Mrs. Janet Muller Taylor was a superb hostess; the party was a huge success; songs were sung; stories told; and many reminiscences of cadet days revived. Otto Hein, our commandant, received his tribute; we heard again how Pope Gregory became "the Pope"; and Harllee's "arctic experiment" was retold. Many toasts were given throughout the evening until we decided, discretion being the better part of valor, to adjourn.

On Sunday, someone suggested that a "Dutch Treat" party at the Thayer would be a fine thing for Monday night—we suspect that some super-salesmanship on the part of a classmate originated this idea because the main refreshment served that night went under the trade name of "Peak of Virginia." As a direct result of the largesse of 1901, dividends are to be declared by the manufacturer of this product—or at least, they should be. The success of the party Monday night cannot be adequately summed up. Bettison, as usual, was a superb master of ceremonies. Baird told us the story of his famous "alumni pin," so called. We wonder if, as a direct result of Monday night, some young captain or lieutenant of the Alumni Reception Committee is not now wearing that pin.

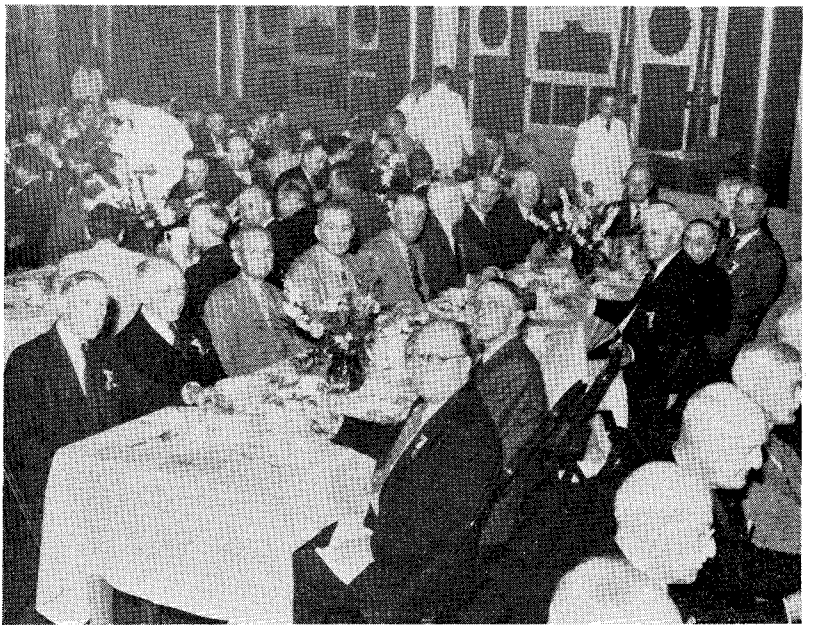
On Tuesday, June 10th, we assembled at Cullum Hall for the Alumni Exercises and marched in the Alumni Parade to Thayer Monument where the senior graduate present, this year General Crozier of '76, placed the wreath. The ceremony was, as it always is, very impressive. We then reviewed the Corps before assembling again at Cullum for the Annual Luncheon of the Association of Graduates.

On Tuesday afternoon, we attended the colorful lawn party and reception given by the Superintendent at his quarters for all alumni and their ladies. Many old friendships were renewed and many new acquaintances made. Graduation Parade followed this gathering; we found the Corps to be just as inspiring a sight as it always has been and thought, somewhat wistfully, of our own farewell to the Corps in 1901.

That night, at the Officers' Club, saw our last official gathering. Including wives and ladies, thirty-four of us were present. The classes of '86, '96, and '11 also were having individual dinners at the club at this time. We of 1901 acquitted ourselves well in the mutual serenading between the four classes that went on during the course of the

evening. The dinner was excellent, the conversation sparkling, and the "spirit" of 1901, true to form, ebullient.

In closing, we wish to extend our thanks and appreciation to the Superintendent, to Captain D. W. Gray of the Alumni Reception Committee, and to Captain R. A. Turner of the Officers' Mess for the gracious hospitality and kind attention shown to us old grads throughout our Fortieth Anniversary.



The Class of 1901, at the Annual Luncheon of the Association of Graduates, June 10, 1941.

Thirty-fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1906

IN THE existing unsettled state of affairs, 1906 considered itself fortunate in having twenty-five men present for its Thirty-Fifth Reunion. As we graduated only seventy-seven, this attendance was remarkable. All regretted the unavoidable absence of our Class President, Colonel Charles G. Mettler, who, having been ordered back on active duty from the retired list, was unable to attend.

The members of the Class began assembling at West Point on Monday, June 9th. After a cordial reception by the Alumni Reception Committee, all were assigned quarters in the new 46th Division and there provided by the Class Committee with hat bands and ties of crimson—the class color.

The first event was the Class Dinner, held in the Green Room of the Officers' Club. In the absence of any of the other class officers, Riley, Class Secretary and Treasurer, presided. All present had ample opportunity to make all the speeches they wanted to make, and none failed to grasp that opportunity. However, time was taken to vote the thanks of the Class to General Eichelberger, the Superintendent; Colonel Danielson, the Adjutant General; Captain Turner, Secretary of the Club; and to Captain Gray, Chairman of the Alumni Reception Committee, for their kind hospitality and cordial cooperation in helping make the reunion a success. Messages of affection were also sent to our Class President, Colonel Mettler, and to our Vice President, Colonel Torney.

The following morning, June 10th, a ceremony was held at the 1906 Class Tree. We had no sabers to present this year, but it was deemed fitting, in these uncertain times, to have present our two representatives in the Corps, Cadets Ardery and Huntley, to meet their fathers' classmates and friends. In Colonel Mettler's absence, a short address from him to the two Cadets was read and they were welcomed in advance to membership in the "Knights of 1906." They were then pre-

sented to the members of the Class and friends who had gathered at the tree.

Following this ceremony the Class attended the inspiring Alumni ceremony at the Thayer Monument and the Alumni Review which followed. After that the Class attended in a body the Association of Graduates Luncheon at Cullum.

In the afternoon the Class gathered at the Cadet Chapel for an organ recital and to view the Class window and the window placed by the Class to our predecessors by one hundred years, 1806. Mr. Mayer, the Choir Master and Organist, had kindly acceded to the request of the Class that he give a recital for us. His rendition of several of our favorites was superb, and a vote of gratitude was extended to him in person.

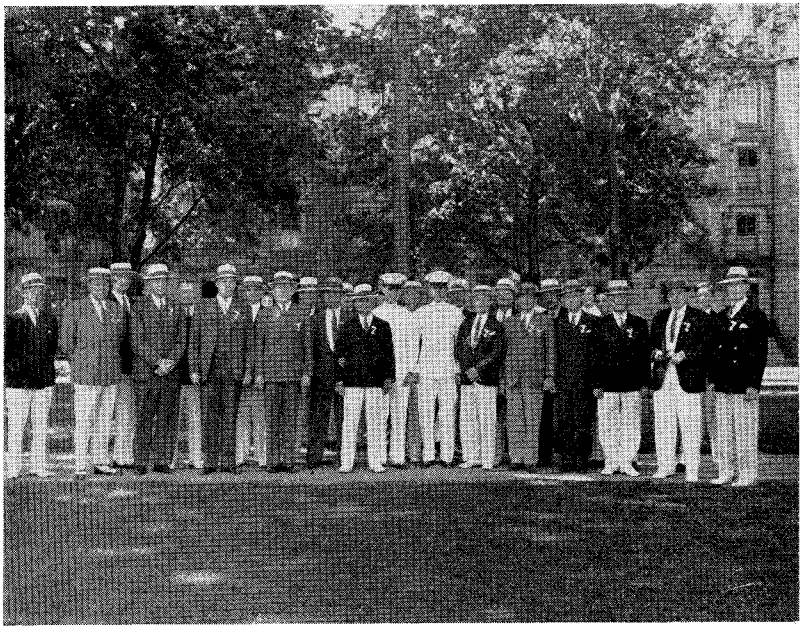
After the Superintendent's reception to the graduating class and friends, and the ever inspiring graduation parade, several of the class had to depart. The others continued the reunion on an informal basis; many reminiscences were told; and many new (and old) stories were swapped. Joe King's "Here's another one for your quiver" was always the signal for a new string of stories, and if our memories do not fail, we should certainly have enough to last until 1946!

As is always the case it was wonderful meeting with the classmates, renewing old friendships, discovering unknown qualities and depths in men not so well known formerly, and receiving that splendid renewal of inspiration and faith which any visit to West Point always gives.

Those attending the reunion were:

Ardery,
Brooks,
Campbell,
Gillespie,
Green,
Horsfall,
Henderson,
Hoyle,
King,
Lane,
Layfield,
Loughry,
McFarland,
Mathews,
Morrow,
Parr,
Pelot,
Pendleton,
Riley,
Rockwell,
Selton,
Sturgill,
Wessels,
Williford,
Seager.

—*J. W. Riley, Secretary.*



The Thirty-fifth Reunion of the Class of 1906.

Thirtieth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1911

PRESENT: Nichols, Franke, Larned, Gray, Cowles, Hardy, Fleming, Reinecke, Batson, Simpson, Betcher, Bishopp, Dargue, Calvert, Shekerjian, Crawford, Kutz, Chase, G. W., Clark, Mooney, Kimball, and Bowley. A bit thicker about the waist and somewhat thinner and grayer on top of the head than when we went down the hill with our diplomas thirty years ago, the men of 1911 gathered again to pay homage to their Alma Mater. Physical changes, however, in no way affected enthusiasm, class spirit, or capacity for enjoyment.

By Monday, June 9th, the clan had gathered. After parade, they moved in a body up the hill to Quarters No. 74, where the first get-together was staged, a supper party in the open air under the trees. The rock garden and flowers beds looked their prettiest, and the lawns their greenest. With the assistance of the mint-bed and a variety of bottles, a pleasant hour was spent as classmates greeted each other and exchanged gossip, reminiscence, and chaff. We had a new bride to induct into the class, and she proved herself a good sport and a real addition by the gracious way in which she received the very enthusiastic welcome of her husband's classmates. Then supper was served, and the tables scattered about on the lawn were soon occupied by laughing, chatting, congenial people. When the food was disposed of, nightfall drove us into the living-room, and the barber shop tenors and shower bath bassos did their stuff. All the old furlough songs of thirty-two years ago were dug up and dusted off, and the Mayor of Canajoharie, N. Y., rendered "My Irene" as a solo with great eclat. This latter effort almost deprived us of two of our ten brigadier generals by the apoplexy route. Along about the shank of the evening we were pleased pink by the arrival of our old friend Johnnie Lee of 1909 who announced his presence by sounding off a 1911 yell. Somewhat later the party broke up, and we rested up for another day.

Alumni Day, June 10, was as near perfect as the weather-man could make it. Our thrill in the Alumni exercises under the elms at the Thayer Monument was doubled by the fact that P. S. Reiniecke, the author of "Alma Mater," was with us, wearing the maroon armband of 1911. When the Cadet Choir rendered the words of Paul's song, written when the author pounded out punishment tours on the area and originally intended merely as a furlough song, yet by its sheer merit destined to

become one of the Academy's epics, we of 1911 felt that there were no bronze tablets necessary to commemorate our class. P. S. has written his own and his class' memorial. It will endure beyond bronze or granite.

After the Corps had passed in review before the long line of graduates, and we had definitely decided that the Corps had *not* gone to the dogs, we moved over to the Thayer Monument where our class sons were waiting for us. We have ten sons in the Corps at present and we individually greeting the youngsters, and our class president, Gus Franke, explained to them how keenly interested we all are in their careers as cadets and officers and how we wish for their success.

We strolled over for the luncheon at Cullum Hall and the annual meeting of the Association of Graduates. Then came the Supe's reception and after that Graduation Parade. Each in turn was perfect, but Graduation Parade is always the highlight of June Week. When the band plays the medley of "Home, Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne," "The Dashing White Sergeant," and "The Girl I Left Behind," and when the graduating class comes front and center, there is something that tugs at the heart string of all old grads.

In the evening came the big event of the reunion—the banquet. The Green Room at the Club was the scene, and in adjoining rooms were gathered the Classes of 1886, 1896, and 1901. Large silver bowls filled with dark red roses, candelabra, cadet full dress hats, cadet swords, and sprigs of fern were used in the table decorations, and the food and drink were excellent. It was a most informal banquet, and yet it seemed to have a certain dignified tone quite different from previous reunions. Telegrams and letters from absentees who were either too distant or too deeply involved in maneuvers to be with us were read and applauded, and we drank deep and fervently to our absent classmates. Gus Franke called on different ones for short informal talks, and bits of humor and sentiment, mingled with items of professional interest, made the evening pass only too swiftly. And of course we paid calls of courtesy on the older classes who were gathered in the Club and serenaded them with cheer and song. Among the items of class business that were settled around the banquet table was the adoption of a plan to install in the Cadet Chapel a memorial window to the Class of 1811.

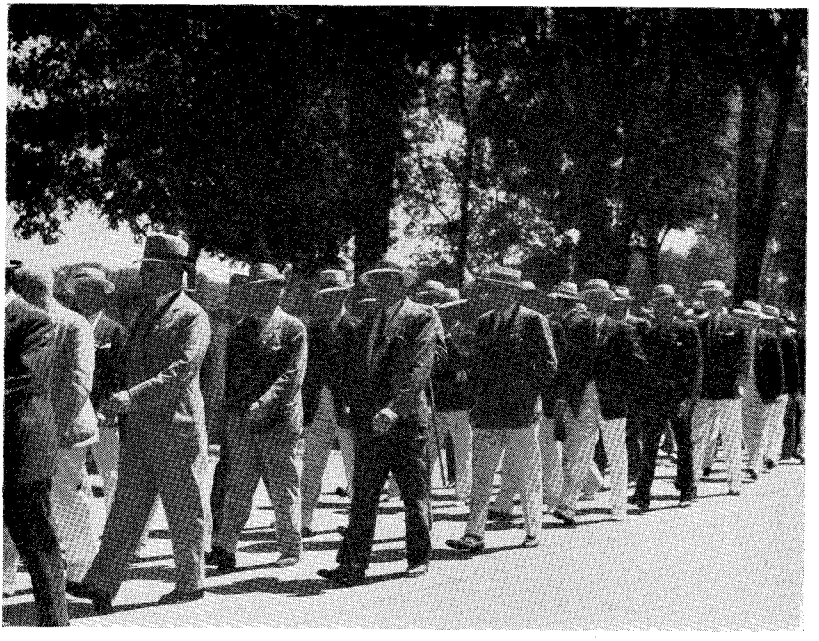
While the men of the Class were at the Club the ladies of the Class were gathered at the Kimball quarters where Mrs. Kimball entertained at dinner. The class wives must have had a grand party from all accounts, and the Kimball hospitality is too well known to need addi-

tional comment. It was strictly a ladies' affair and what transpired is beyond the ken of mere men.

At the graduation exercises the following day we received a distinct thrill when the Secretary of War opened his address by describing how he had come to West Point thirty years before to present the diplomas of the Class of 1911. Then he went on to tell of the changes in this queer old world of ours that had come about during our thirty years of commissioned service. It was all very personal and made us feel much closer to the Academy of today.

And that's about all. Back to work everybody went, but in far better shape to tackle the problems of National Defense for having been here. We had rubbed elbows with the youth of the Army, we had drawn fresh inspiration from our Alma Mater, and we relearned what the principles of Duty, Honor, Country mean in the preservation of our Democracy.

—*F. W. Bowley.*



Alumni Parade.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1916

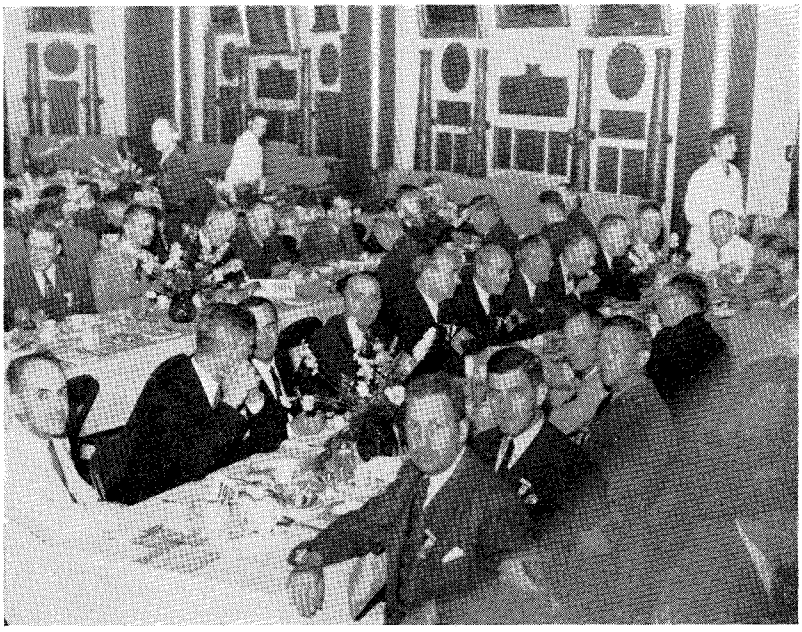
FIVE years ago plans were started to make the Twenty-fifth Reunion, Class of 1916, the biggest and the best reunion ever held. Unfortunately a war intervened and a National Defense Program was started in this country. As a result the attendance fell very short of what we had so hopefully expected a few years back. Despite the vicissitudes of the times, twenty-six members of the class put in an appearance, and there were practically as many who wired at the last moment that leaves had been canceled or that other matters of pressing importance had come up to prevent their being with us.

Most of us had assembled in time for Parade on Monday the ninth. We were quartered in the 20th and 21st Division of North Barracks which, I might add, suffered somewhat by our presence. After Parade we convened at the Officers' Club for a class dinner. Please note, for the first time we rated the Officers' Club. A most satisfactory and pleasant dinner with all the necessary trimmings, both dry and liquid, had been arranged for by Jimmie Ruddell who is on duty at West Point. The banquet, if so it may be called, was a great success. There were no speeches, but there was quite a discussion, both serious and frivolous, in which practically everyone participated during the evening. Halfway through dinner Bill Coffin arrived, having come from Williamsburg, Virginia, where his daughter had graduated from college at noon. He had left Williamsburg for Richmond by taxi, by plane to New York, and by car from La Guardia Field to West Point. The Class party broke up around midnight, some repaired to the Club Tap Room, others returned to Barracks where, apparently, they continued to return throughout the small hours of the morning.

The next morning, after very impressive Alumni exercises, the class as a unit assembled at the Class tree in front of the Library. There, the five sons of 1916 who were graduating the next day were presented with sabers. Bill Coffin gave a very stirring address, and then each father stepped forward and presented his own son with the saber. The sons were R. Potter Campbell, Jr.; William M. Hoge, Jr.; Richard M. Levy, Jr.; Maurice G. Miller; and William Hunter Woodward. All other sons of 1916 in the Corps were invited to attend; in addition, it was appropriate after this ceremony to introduce two of the grand-

children of the Class of 1916, Jack Bennet's daughter and Fay Prickett's daughter, both having married Army officers now on duty at West Point. After this ceremony, members of the class broke up into small groups and visited with their various friends around the Post. A number of wives and children of members of the class had come to West Point for this particular reunion, the first time many of us had had an opportunity to meet them.

The Supe's Reception started at three o'clock, and Graduation Parade took place thereafter. The gang began to drift away after Parade and a twenty-five year milestone had come to an end. Those present included Blankenship, Bolton, Britton, Brundred, Campbell, Cockrell, Coffin, Fraser, Gallagher, Haskins, Hibbs, Hoge, Hudnutt, Johns, Kuhn, Levy, Maguire, Maulsby, Miller, Moses, O'Hare, Prickett, Rafferty, Ruddell, Walsh, and Woodward.



At the Annual Luncheon of the Association of Graduates, June 10, 1941.

Fifteenth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1926

SIXTEEN visiting members and the eleven resident members of the class of 1926 put in an appearance during the 1941 assembly for celebrating the passage of fifteen years since graduation.

The festivities began with a beer party given by Nat and Bill Bowen in their basement ballroom on Sunday, June 8. From this time until the armistice was declared on June 11, the proper degree of alcoholic humidity was maintained, and no one was accused of failing to comport himself as befits a returning alumnus.

On Monday a one-club golf match was fought at the Storm King Golf Club. Beer was provided at regular and frequent intervals along the course; thus, the necessity for frequent foraging trips back to the club house was avoided. Every opportunity was taken by the players to improve their lies. During this match all corners of the golf course were thoroughly reconnoitered and many fox holes were dug without regard to the man-hours involved. Foursomes became twelvesomes; balls flew thick and fast in all directions, some even flew towards the green. Once or twice a ball was found in the cup. Many extra hazards were introduced on the course, including Ankenrunt, L'Enfant Terrible of the Signal Corps, who, early in the match broke his golf club (it was too long for him anyway) and was rendered hors de combat. He continued as a roving hazard, however, and ended up winning the cup by guessing his probable score.

Following the golf match, refreshments were served at the clubhouse. It had been intended to preserve the masculine character of this day's activities as a testimonial to the autonomy of the male of the species, but man proposes and woman disposes, and it was not long before woman reared her pretty head in our midst and got away with

it. The ladies were quick to take advantage of this initial success, and early in the evening, weakened by the day's campaign, we found ourselves on the receiving ends of various and sundry female monologues. Someone had forgotten to cut the telephone wires at the start of the proceedings. The party, thus reinforced, continued far into the night, and bed check revealed that some of the celebrants were still at large, scattered over the country side. Most of the members were rounded up however, and were able to march in the alumni parade on Tuesday and to participate in the customary activities of Alumni Day.

On Tuesday night, a dinner dance was provided at the Cornwall Inn. Thirty-five classmates and wives were present. Dancing was enjoyed until the withdrawal of the orchestra, after which the group sang many songs, including Alma Mater and The Corps. This singing was enjoyed immensely by the participants, but the expressions on the faces of some of the bystanders indicated that one or two of the notes may have been slightly off key.

Wednesday morning roll call disclosed no casualties, and the usual tearful good-byes were said and resolutions made to attend the twenty-year reunion.

It was regrettable that the pressure of duties prevented many classmates from returning to West Point this June week. For those who were present, it was a very pleasant period of visiting old scenes and re-living cadet days. Old friendships were renewed, some of which had lapsed since 1926. It is to be hoped that 1946 will see a larger gathering.

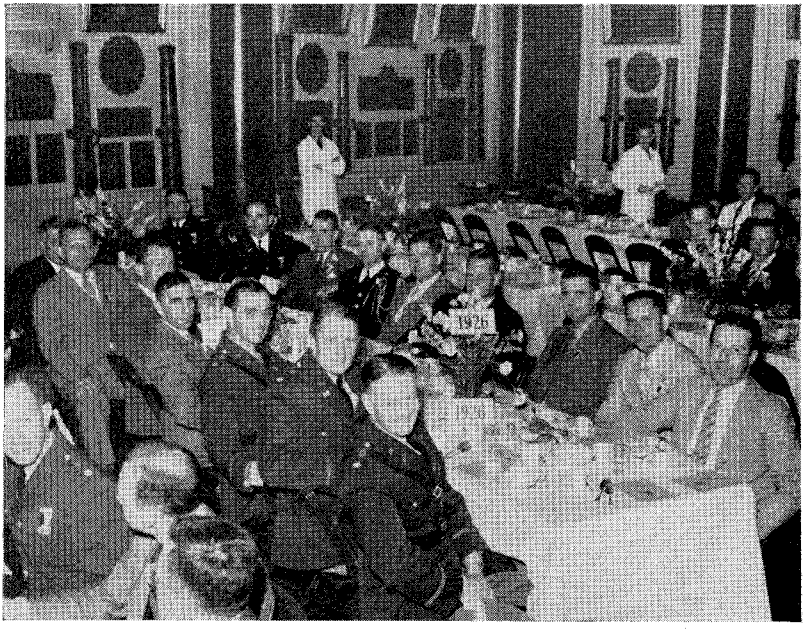
Following is a list of graduates and ex-members of 1926 who were present at this reunion.

Anderson*	Creasy	Ford, H. P.
Ankenbrandt	Davidson*	Gaffney
Bowen*	Elliot*	Heiberg*
Corderman*	Foehl	Heidner*

Johnson, A. H.
Johnson, H. W.*
Jones, L.*
Kane*
Laidlaw*
McMaster*
Molloy*
Munson, E. L.
Pearson*
Perman*
Riggs
Ross, H.*
Storke*
Van Horne*
Whittle

* *With Dependents.*

—*R. W. Pearson.*



The Class of 1926, at the Annual Luncheon Association of Graduates, June 10, 1941.

Tenth Anniversary

CLASS OF 1931

FROM the peaks on which they perched, from the swamps in which they squatted, some thirty field soldiers of '31 returned to join the twenty-four homeguards for this our tenth reunion. Officially, our reunion lasted two days, June 9th and 10th; unofficially, it commenced about June 3rd and lasted until June 13th, at which time, the last icepack was removed from the last throbbing forehead.

Rather than engage in the messy task of disinterring a regiment of dead soldiers, we will limit our discussion to the official reunion. The first class function was a beer and pretzel, ball-and-chain get-together, given by the homeguard in honor of the visiting firemen. It was a grand party which gave everyone an opportunity to compare notes. You know the racket. "Is that old man a classmate of mine?" "Sure. That's old so-and-so." "Oh, I remember now. Class of thirty-one and a half; one of Hackett's classmates."

The evening of the 9th and the morning of the 10th saw us through a stag party in the Second Class Club. A good time was had by all —at least two cases of good time. Chet Young recorded a portion of the proceedings for posterity. Remembering the tales that were told and, above all, the songs that were sung, that record about thirty years from now should be a priceless bit of blackmail. By the common consent of those present, the party ceased at reveille.

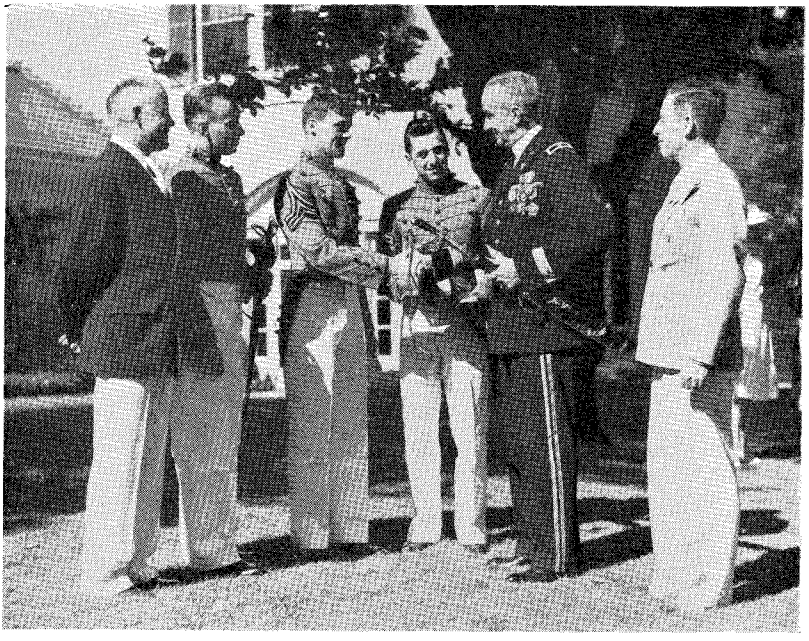
On the evening of the tenth, with our camp-followers, we had supper, music, a full moon, and lots of Coca Cola at the Lodge at Round Pond. Late that evening, when a bomb exploded in George Dietz's car, '31's official reunion closed.

The following members of the class of 1931 were present at some time during June Week.

Beishline	Cave	Dietz
Berg	Coolidge	Easterbrook
Bond	Cron	Eaton
Brady	Cusack	Farris
Brown, E. A.	Daley, J. P.	Fisher
Burroughs	Davis, W. A.	Fulton
Burns	Decker	Gay
Callahan	Dick, W. W.	Gordon
Carlson, G. W.	Dickson	Gough

Hackett
Hanmer
Henry
Hightower
Hockenberry
Hoy
Hughes
Hutchison
Jewett
Krueger, O. C.
Lash
Lawson
Leeper
McNair
MacLaughlin, V. C.
Messinger
Milner
Ondrick
Speidel
Strother
Train
Waters
Welch
Wertz
Westermeier
Willis
Young

—*J. P. Daly.*



General Eichelberger presenting a 1909 Class saber to Cadet E. L. Franklin, Jr., son of the late Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Franklin, '09. Left to right: General J. C. H. Lee, '09; Cadet J. C. H. Lee, Jr., '42; Cadet E. L. Franklin, Jr., '41; Cadet E. F. Harding, Jr., '41; General Robert L. Eichelberger, '09; and General E. F. Harding, '09.

Fifth Anniversary

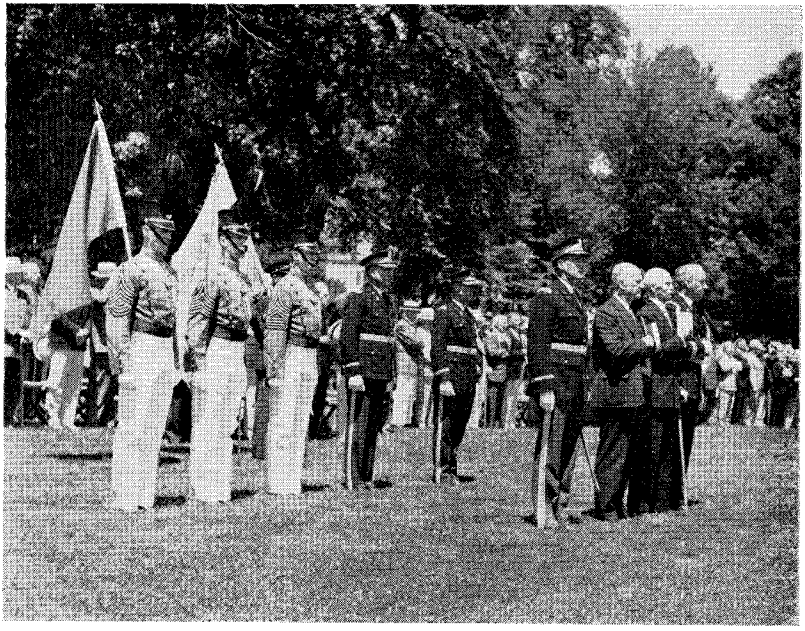
CLASS OF 1936

THIS June Week, we "Jawbone" captains of '36 got together for our five year reunion. As was expected, the attendance was not very large, probably due to the fact that, since most of the work of this army is done by us "low-rankers," many of us were not so fortunate as Furphy who asked for six weeks leave and got four days. Now, of course, four days are better than nothing and, provided one is stationed nearby, are just about enough to hit the high spots. However, in addition to the cave-dwellers—Mikkelsen, Beggs, Landrum, and Rogers, I. W. already stationed here at West Point—Kelley, J. E., Furphy, McCormick, Dalton, and "Willie" Jones who flew in on the last day, were here. Although Schwering, Kimball, Elbert, and a few others had signified their intentions of coming up, something evidently upset their plans.

The high spot of our reunion occurred on June 10th when we joined in rear of the "older" grads to form the "long grey line" during the march over to Thayer Monument for the Alumni Day ceremonies. Then, after the Alumni review of the Corps, we assembled at Cullum Hall for luncheon with the rest of the old grads. In between bites we talked over old times and laughed about the time the "tac" did so and so. Here, Dalton, having had an additional year's experience as a cadet—more than most of us—excelled.

It is unfortunate that we were not able to have a bigger 1936 delegation; however, in 1946 we hope that the present National Emergency will have developed or subsided to the point where we of '36 can, with a free conscience, leave the Army long enough and in large enough numbers to have a ten year reunion of the first order. We realize that this year most of use had to submerge our own desires and stay on the job.

—*Mikkelsen, '36.*



At the Alumni Review, June 10, 1941.

THE POINTER

By Cadet Thomas H. Lauer, '42, Associate Editor.

SINCE 1923 *The Pointer* has been the official periodical publication of the United States Corps of Cadets and has become one of the foremost undergraduate magazines in the country. Cadets themselves handle all of the work in connection with editing, business, and advertising under the supervision of a member of the Tactical Department designated yearly as censor. The Pointer Board, consisting of seven cadet department heads, acts as a board of directors in forming the policies of the magazine; they are assisted by a staff of approximately thirty other cadets.

The Pointer is published bi-weekly throughout the academic year and contains regularly from thirty-two to forty pages. Of these, a total of about six or eight are devoted to advertisements which cover, in general, commodities in which cadets are now interested and in which they will be interested as officers—among them are jewelry, cigarettes, civilian clothes, transportation facilities, hotels, automobiles, and officers' uniforms and equipment.

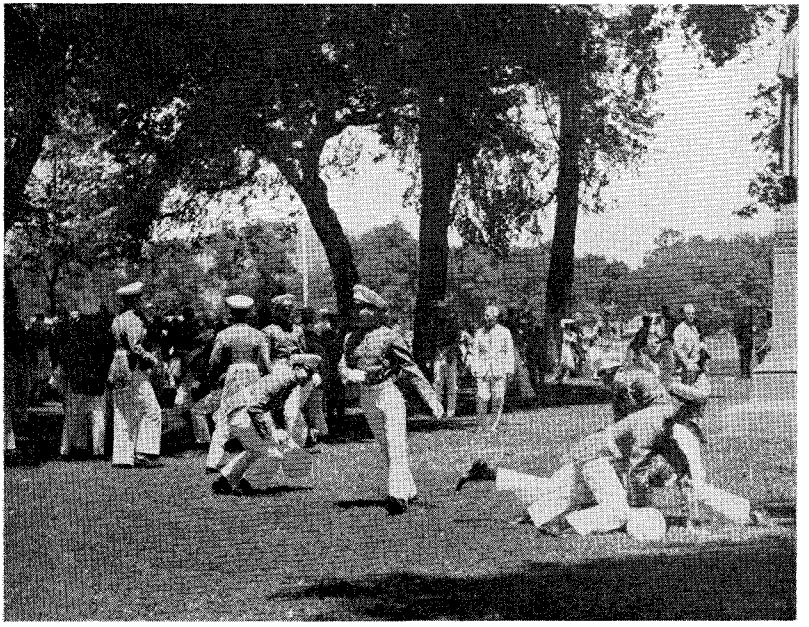
About ninety per cent of the editorial material appearing in *The Pointer* is written by cadets; the remainder comes from Army officers, from young ladies, and from other friends of the Academy. In general, the subject matter concerns West Point and its personnel, the various aspects of the service, and other items of general or humorous interest. *The Pointer* probably contains more illustrations for its size than does any other similar publication; every page has at least one illustration—either photograph or cartoon.

Each issue is devoted to some timely theme; for example, there are the Ring Number, the Navy Game number, the Christmas number, etc. Of particular interest to graduates of the Academy is the annual "Old Grads'" number which usually appears some time in the late spring. It is edited by a graduate who happens to be stationed at West Point at the time and contains articles written by and of interest to members of the alumni. Material concerning the West Point of a number of years ago is of particular interest to all readers of the magazine; in fact, anecdotes of the days "when I was a cadet" by old grads are always welcome. Cadets are also especially interested in learning as

much as possible about what they can expect to encounter after graduation when they join the Army as second lieutenants, and only those men who have experienced the transition from cadet to officer can adequately describe it.

At the present time *The Pointer* has a circulation of about five thousand copies and reaches every state in the union as well as all the territories; its subscribers include all cadets, many Army officers, congressmen, and families and friends of cadets. The subscription rate for *The Pointer* is $3.00 per year (twenty issues), and subscriptions can be obtained by writing to the Circulation Manager, *The Pointer*, West Point, New York.

The Pointer staff takes this opportunity to welcome to the ranks of those who subscribe to *The Pointer* all alumni who wish to keep closer contact with the Corps by themselves becoming subscribers.



"Yea, Furlough!"

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
1869	Gen. Samuel E. Tillman,	P. O. Box 947, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.
1874	Mr. Chas. E. S. Wood,	Los Gatos, California.
1876	Gen. William Crozier,	1735 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1877	Gen. Wilbur E. Wilder,	University Club, 1 W. 54th St., New York, N. Y.
1878	Col. George McC. Derby,	1015 S. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.
1879	Gen. F. S. Foltz,	The Wyoming, Washington, D. C.
1880	Gen. Charles 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	Col. C. E. Dentler,	5732 S. E. Yamhill Street, Portland, Oregon.
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,	The Dresden, 2126 Conn. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1888	Gen. Henry Jervey,	131 Church St., Charleston, S. C.
1899	Col. Alexander R. Piper,	7522 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1890	Gen. J. A. Ryan,	23 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
1891	Col. Lewis S. Sorley,	239 Long Lane, Upper Darby, Pa.
1892	Gen. Charles P. Summerall,	The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.
1893	Gen. C. W. Kutz,	2032 Allen Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.
1894	Gen. George Vidmer,	McGregor Ave., Spring Hill, Ala.
1895	Col. David S. Stanley,	U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.
1896	Gen. Chas. McK. Saltzman,	Burnt Mills Hills, Silver Spring, Md.

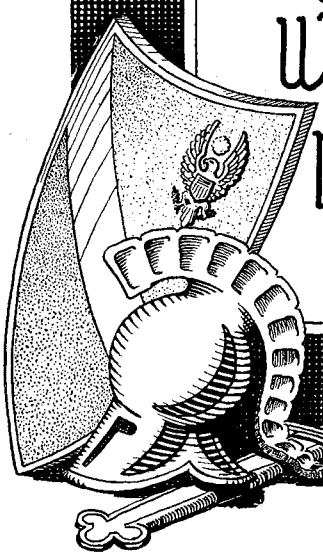
Class	Name	Address
1897	Gen. Edgar T. Conley,	R. F. D. 2, Silver Spring, Md.
1898	Gen. Amos A. Fries,	3305 Woodley Rd., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1899	Gen. Robert C. Foy,	Cibolo Inn, Boerne, Texas.
1900	Gen. Robert E. Wood,	162 Laurel Ave., Highland Park, Ill.
1901	Col. Wm. R. Bettison,	Wayne Ave., & Eagle Rd., Wayne, Pa.
1902	Gen. Walter K. Wilson,	Manila, P. I.
1903	Gen. U. S. Grant,	Hq. Second Army, Chicago, Ill.
1904	Gen. Wm. Bryden,	War Dept., Washington, D. C.
1905	Gen. Norman F. Ramsey,	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.
1906	Col. James W. Riley,	49 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
1907	Col. R. G. Alexander,	West Point, N. Y.
1908	Gen. Thomas A. Terry,	Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.
1909	Col. Stuart C. Godfrey,	O., C. of E., Washington, D. C.
1910	Col. Joseph P. Aleshire,	Hq. 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill.
1911	Col. Freeman W. Bowley	West Point, New York.
1912	Col. W. H. Hobson,	Ft. Benning, Ga.
1913	Col. O. K. Sadtler,	Hq. Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.
1914	Mr. George Fenn Lewis,	15 Wayside Place, Montclair, N. J.
1915	Col. Herman Beukema,	West Point, N. Y.
1916	Mr. R. Parker Kuhn,	100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Apr. 20, 1917	Lt. Col. John M. Devine,	Hq. 1st Armored Div., Fort Knox, Ky.
Aug. 30, 1917	Lt. Col. John W. Coffey,	Army War College, Washington, D. C.
June 12, 1918	Capt. Meyer L. Casman,	643 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 1, 1918	Maj. F. A. March, 3rd,	Ft. Bragg, N. C.
June 11, 1919	Maj. C. V. Allan,	O., C. of S., Washington, D. C.
1920	Maj. Lawrence E. Schick,	Hq. 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga.
1921	Mr. R. H. Johnston,	70 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
June 13, 1922	Maj. Lemuel Mathewson,	O., C. of S., Washington, D. C.
1923	Maj. E. S. Gruver,	Ft. Benning, Georgia.
1924	Mr. Dennis Mulligan,	Bureau of Air Commerce, Washington, D. C.
1925	Maj. Charles A. Barth,	Balboa Heights, C. Z.

Class	Name	Address
1926	Maj. Richard W. Pearson,	West Point, N. Y.
1927	Maj. George T. Derby,	Ft. Bragg, N. C.
1928	Maj. E. K. Daley,	O. Dist. Engr., New Federal Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1929	Capt. Don Z. Zimmerman,	Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, Calif.
1930	Capt. Frederick G. Terry,	841 Kawana Rd., Columbia, S. C.
1931	Capt. R. L. Jewett,	West Point, N. Y.
1932	Capt. H. B. Thatcher,	Mitchel Field, N. Y.
1933	Capt. Herbert G. Sparrow,	West Point, N. Y.
1934	Capt. James E. Walsh,	Ft. Buchanan, P. R.
1935	Capt. Herbert C. Gee,	U. S. Engr. O., Milwaukee, Wis.
1936	Capt. William M. Connor, Jr.,	Fort Sill, Okla.
1937	Capt. W. W. Stromberg,	West Point, N. Y.
1938	Lt. A. B. Pendleton,	Randolph Field, Texas.
1939	Lt. George Y. Jumper,	Basic Flying Sch., Moffett Field, Calif.
1940	Lt. R. W. Strong, Jr.,	Fort Riley, Kans.
1941	Lt. Kenneth O. Dessert,	Unassigned, Address c/o W. D. A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Alumni Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting

Name	Class	Date of Death
Charles A. Dempsey	1865	June 4, 1941
John A. Lundeen	1873	September 2, 1940
Theodore H. Eckerson	1874	January 8, 1941
Frank deL. Carrington	1878	December 2, 1940
Robert N. Getty	1878	April 15, 1941
William C. Rafferty	1880	May 22, 1941
Charles J. Stevens	1882	December 11, 1940
John T. Thompson	1882	June 21, 1940
Samson L. Faison	1883	October 17, 1940
Benjamin A. Poore	1886	August 27, 1940
Frank L. Winn	1886	February 24, 1941
Frank H. Albright	1887	July 21, 1940
Charles G. French	1888	March 5, 1941
Charles D. Palmer	1888	October 3, 1940
Peter Murray	1890	December 26, 1940
Gordon Voorhies	1891	September 13, 1940
Mathew C. Smith	1893	March 12, 1941
James A. Moss	1894	April 23, 1941
Ralph R. Stogsdall	1894	December 9, 1940
Adrian S. Fleming	1895	December 1, 1940
Robert M. Brookfield	1896	December 20, 1940
William S. Guignard	1896	August 21, 1940
George W. Moses	1896	August 17, 1940
Edward A. Roche	1897	March 28, 1941
Thomas Q. Ashburn	1897	May 2, 1941
Roy B. Harper	1897	June 7, 1941
Ralph N. Hayden	1901	August 20, 1940
Albert H. Mueller	1901	December 14, 1940
Willis G. Peace	1901	February 12, 1941
John H. Poole	1901	August 31, 1940
Henry A. Meyer, Jr.	1901	December 26, 1940
George R. Rogers	Ex-1905	November 19, 1940
Laurence V. Frazier	1902	April 23, 1941
William A. Mitchell	1902	March 6, 1941
James S. Jones	1903	August 17, 1940
Benjamin F. McClellan	1903	March 12, 1941
Edmund L. Gruber	1904	May 30, 1941
Francis W. Honeycutt	1904	September 20, 1940
John P. Bubb	1905	October 7, 1940
Otho V. Kean	1905	August 30, 1940
Robert S. Thomas	1905	May 11, 1941
Frederic E. Humphreys	1906	January 20, 1941
Paul R. Manchester	1906	January 27, 1941
Augustine W. Robins	1907	June 16, 1940
Philip Gordon	1908	February 5, 1941
Chester A. Shephard	1908	June 30, 1940
Francis C. Harrington	1909	September 30, 1940
Cris M. Burlingame	1912	November 22, 1940
Walter G. Kilner	1912	August 30, 1940
Layson E. Atkins	1915	September 17, 1940
Edward C. McGuire	1915	June 24, 1940
William A. Snow	1916	September 25, 1940
Leroy H. Lohmann	April 20, 1917	September 25, 1940
John P. Dean	June 12, 1918	April 9, 1941
William F. H. Godson, Jr.	June 12, 1918	September 12, 1940
Percy E. Hunt	June 11, 1919	December 21, 1940
Royal W. Park	June 11, 1919	March 2, 1941
Powell P. Applewhite	1920	December 28, 1940
Frederick T. Schiffler	1926	June 9, 1941
Robert F. Sadler	1929	September 25, 1940
George P. Moody	1929	May 5, 1941
Richard S. Freeman	1930	February 6, 1941
George W. Lermond	1930	July 6, 1940
David N. Motherwell	1931	June 8, 1941
David N. Crickette	1933	April 1, 1941
Herbert M. Baker	1934	June 10, 1940
Robert H. Bennett	1934	January 29, 1941
Paul Burlingame, Jr.	1934	June 17, 1940
Clifford W. Hildebrandt	1935	January 7, 1941
Thomas R. Conner	1936	January 9, 1941
Kenneth W. Driskill	1937	August 30, 1940
Shelby Y. Palmer	1938	January 30, 1941
Walter J. Alsop	1939	March 3, 1941
Benjamin F. Avery, II	1939	November 10, 1940
James E. Mather	1939	October 7, 1940
David Kenneth White	1939	November 5, 1940
Albert E. Brown, Jr.	1940	November 21, 1940
Delano Edgell	1940	July 31, 1940

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



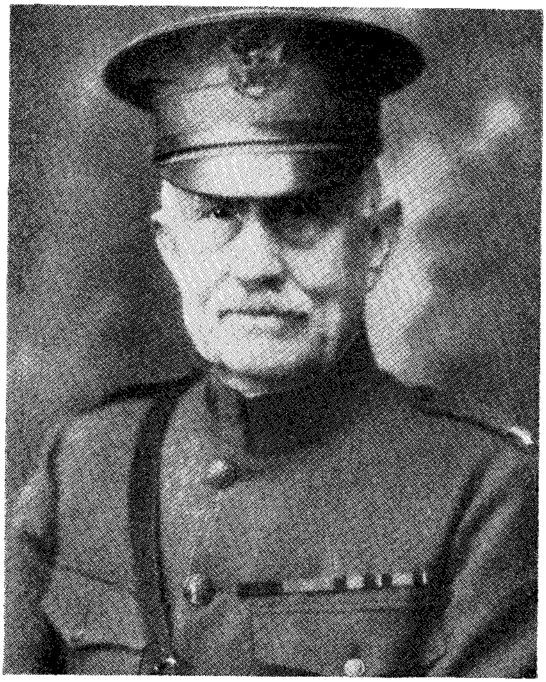
★★

CHARLES ADAM DEMPSEY

NO. 2114 CLASS OF 1865

Died June 4, 1941, at Richmond, Virginia, aged 96 years.

At the time of his death, Colonel Dempsey was the oldest living graduate of the Military Academy.



CHARLES ADAM DEMPSEY was born November 15, 1844, in Alexandria, Virginia, a son of James Dempsey and Esther Williams Dempsey. His father served as consul for the Danish and Norwegian governments at Alexandria.

When the War between the States began he was too young to en-

list for service, but he entered the Military Academy at West Point a few months after the beginning of the war and graduated there in the class of 1865.

He was first sent for duty at Hart's Island, Long Island Sound, with the 17th Infantry and afterwards served with the 35th Infantry.

He was assigned to duty in Texas and spent three years of army service at posts located at Houston, San Antonio, and Victoria, in that state. At that time yellow fever was a serious menace, and after the captain and the first lieutenant of his company had succumbed to that dread disease, Lieutenant Dempsey was left in command. Later he was stationed near Atlanta.

He served with the 2nd Infantry and was Adjutant from 1871 to 1878, captain, 1878, major, 1898.

In 1877, certain bands of Indians having left their reservation in Indian Territory, young Dempsey was sent West to take part in putting down the uprising that threatened. Thirteen years later he was with the United States troops that had occasion to block the warpath of Chief Red Cloud and his tribe of Indians.

In 1898, upon the declaration of the war against Spain, Colonel Dempsey's regiment followed Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" to Cuba, as a member of the Fifth Army Corps. On the day of his landing at Siboney, June 7, 1898, he was notified of his appointment as major, although the commission had been signed on April 26th of that year.

He was cited for distinguished service at San Juan, and received from time to time various medals in recognition of his services as an Indian fighter, and for services rendered in the Philippines, and for his service during the period of the World War. One of Colonel Dempsey's prized possessions was the sword that had been carried by him in the battle of San Juan, Cuba.

At the close of the war with Spain, Colonel Dempsey left Cuba with his regiment for Montauk Point, Long Island, and later went into winter quarters with his regiment at Anniston, Alabama. He was returned to Cuba in 1899 with the Army of Occupation under General Brooke.

On June 16, 1899, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and assigned to the First Infantry. This regiment was sent to the Philippines in 1900 for service against the Insurrectionists.

Colonel Dempsey organized the Thirtieth Infantry at Boac, P. I., and was made its commanding officer on March 4, 1901. He returned

to the United States in that year, and then retired from active service, at his own request, September 27, 1901, after forty years of continuous army service.

Coming to Richmond in 1904, Colonel Dempsey immediately reported for duty with the local unit of the National Guard and, at the request of Governor Andrew J. Montague, assumed the duties of supervisor of the organized militia of Virginia. When the World War broke out, he was called back by the War Department into active service and continued to serve with the Virginia militia. He was returned to the retired list January 20, 1922.

When Brigadier General William Ennis died in the fall of 1938, Colonel Dempsey, his surviving friend, then became the oldest living alumnus of the West Point Military Academy and has a record of army service covering a period of fifty-eight years.

Colonel Dempsey, United States Army veteran of four wars, and for many years one of Richmond's widely known citizens, after an illness of about one week, died June 4, 1941, at his home in the Gresham Court Apartments, 1030 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia. The funeral services were held at 4:30 P. M., Thursday, June 5th, at the Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church and were conducted by the Rev. John Hardin Marion, Jr., the pastor. Honorary pallbearers at the services were the elders and deacons of the church. Interment took place at Noon, Friday, June 6th, in Arlington National Cemetery.

This beautiful tribute was written by the Session of the Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, of which church Colonel Dempsey was a ruling elder:

> *While he loved his country and distinguished himself in its service, the greatest loyalties of his life were given to Him under whose banner he marched in humble and devoted service. As an officer of the Church he was faithful and diligent in the discharge of all his obligations. Where moral issues were involved he always stood firm for his convictions. He possessed a strong and childlike faith. Like most truly great persons, his was an humble spirit; no praise or earthly honors ever turned his head. To few men are allotted such a span of years as was Colonel Dempsey, yet he filled his to the brim with loving service. The advancing years only served to unfold more and more the Christian graces of his character, like*

a beautiful flower, till full blown God reached out and took it for himself, leaving the rich fragrance of his life to linger with us always. In his death we have lost a loyal friend, the Church a faithful servant, and our community a valued and beloved citizen.

Among many other tributes received and deeply appreciated, the following is from a brother officer of a later class of his beloved Alma Mater:

In almost half a century of army life, I met no officer more worthy of the title of "Officer and Gentleman" than Colonel Dempsey, nor one more sincerely devoted to the West Point teachings of "duty, honor, country." As one who had the privilege of knowing him well, I offer my sympathy.

★★

JOHN A. LUNDEEN

NO. 2472 CLASS OF 1873

Died September 2, 1940, at Oceanside, California, aged 92 years.

JOHN AUGUST LUNDEEN was born March 6, 1848, in Gettinge, Smaland, Sweden. The Lundeen family landed in the United States in 1853, and, after several moves, settled in the town of St. Peter, Minnesota. John Lundeen attended schools in the vicinity, including Gustavus Adolphus College. One of his earliest recollections of this period was the news of the bombardment of Fort

Sumter, April 12, 1861. He also remembered vividly the Sioux outbreak and massacre in Minnesota during August, 1862. During the fall of 1865, John Lundeen entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Paxton, Illinois, for the purpose of becoming a Lutheran Minister. After two years, he became convinced that he was not entirely suited for the clergy and returned to his home in St. Peter.

In 1869, the Honorable William Windom, member of Congress from Minnesota, appointed John Lundeen to the Military Academy, as a result of a competitive examination. Lundeen entered the Academy on June 7, 1869, and was graduated, number five, in the Class of 1873.

Upon graduation he was assigned to Light Battery "B," 4th Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco. As a result of the Modoc casualties, he was promoted to first lieutenant on March 7, 1874. During December, 1874, Lundeen was ordered to Alaska where he served at Fort Wrangel and Sitka until August, 1876. He was then transferred to the University of Minnesota as P. M. S. & T. While on this duty, in 1879, he was married to Mary Cutler Johnson, of Minneapolis. Shortly thereafter the Lundeens were moved to Fort Stevens, Oregon, at the mouth of the Columbia River. One year later, he was ordered as a student to the Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, where he graduated in May, 1882, number one in the class. The next five years were spent at Forts Trumbull (Conn.), Adams (R. I.), Snelling (Minn.), and Warren (Mass.). From August, 1887, to August, 1892, Lieutenant Lundeen was detailed to the U. S. M. A., West Point, as Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

After leaving West Point, Lieutenant Lundeen served six years at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and Fort McHenry, Maryland, with the 4th Artillery. On March 8, 1898, he was promoted to captain of Artillery and assigned to the new 7th Artillery, stationed at Fort Slocum, New York, and Fort Greble, Rhode Island.

His next station was Fort Caswell, North Carolina, where he was promoted to the grade of major on August 1, 1901. During this period Major Lundeen was detailed as a member of a board appointed to revise the Coast Artillery Drill Regulations and to devise the instruments needed for Fire Control and Position Finding for Seacoast Artillery.

Shortly after his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery Corps, June 8, 1905, Colonel Lundeen was detailed as Inspector General and Artillery Inspector, Pacific Division, with station in San Francisco. While on this duty, he served on General Funston's (and later General Greely's) staff during and after the earthquake and fire.

Upon his promotion to Colonel, Artillery Corps, October 2, 1906, Colonel Lundeen was assigned as commanding officer of the Presidio and the Artillery District of San Francisco. He retained this command until February, 1911, when he was transferred to command Fort Mills, Philippine Islands, and the Artillery District of Manila Bay.

Colonel Lundeen was retired from active service by operation of law on March 6, 1912, having reached the age of 64 years.

On June 6, 1917, Colonel Lundeen was called to active duty at Fort Monroe as President of the Coast Artillery Board and Editor of the Coast Artillery Journal. He commanded the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay and the Coast Artillery School for a period during the war. He was relieved from active duty on March 7, 1919, and resided in Washington, D. C., and Oceanside, California, until his death on September 2, 1940.

He is survived by his two daughters, Mrs. Harry L. Steele and Mrs. Sevier R. Tupper.

Colonel Lundeen was a natural leader; one who rarely had to drive to get results. Throughout his career three traits of character were outstanding: high ideal of duty, firmness and justice in discipline, and unfailing courtesy and sympathy. These won him the affection of his associates and subordinates just as his efficiency won for him their confidence.

★★

GEORGE KING HUNTER

NO. 2707 CLASS OF 1877

Died February 2, 1940, at Washington, D. C., aged 85 years.

GEORGE KING HUNTER was born at Lancaster, Ohio, April 6, 1855, the son of Henry Berkshire Hunter and Josephine (King) Hunter. His father was a Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers during the Civil War. His grandfather, Hock Hocking Hunter, the first white child born in Fairfield County of Ohio, became one of the leading lawyers of that State before he died in 1872. Appointed

to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, by President Grant, and entering the Military Academy September 1, 1873, Cadet Hunter was graduated June 15, 1877.

Cadet Hunter was appointed additional 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, June 15, 1877, and joined his first station, Fort Elliott, Texas, in December of the same year. Before he had reached Fort Elliott, a vacancy occurred in the 3rd Cavalry, and he was commissioned second lieutenant of that regiment, December 14, 1877.

Lieutenant Hunter joined the 3rd Cavarly, which was then on frontier duty in Wyoming, in January, 1878. With this regiment he was to be identified for nearly a quarter of a century. During that period the tasks that the 3rd Cavalry was called upon to perform were many and arduous, including as they did, participation in Indian Campaigns both in the Northwest and Southwest, border duty along the Rio Grande, and service in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. In all of these either as a lieutenant or a captain, but nearly always commanding a troop, he thoroughly and efficiently played his part.

Lieutenant Hunter's first station, upon joining the 3rd Cavalry in Wyoming, was Fort Laramie; then in succession he served at the old frontier posts of Fetterman, Sanders, D. A. Russell, and McKinney. But service in Wyoming with the cavalry, in those days, was by no means all garrison duty, and Lieutenant Hunter's service was no exception. He had hardly joined before he was in the field assisting in the building of a military telegraph line in the Indian country between Fort Keogh, Montana, and Deadwood, Dakota. But this was soon to be interrupted by active participation in an Indian Campaign.

Following General MacKenzie's expedition in the autumn of 1876, a number of the Northern Cheyenne Indians who had been rounded up by that expedition were moved to the Darlington agency near Fort Reno, in what is now Oklahoma. In all justice to those Cheyennes it must be said that their treatment at the agency, to say the least, was not all that it should have been. The result was that, in September, 1878, a number under Chiefs Dull Knife and Little Wolf, breaking away from that reservation, began a most remarkable journey, in their determined attempt to reestablish themselves in their old hunting grounds in the North. A fight occurred in western Kansas, new troops took up the stern chase, but the Cheyennes succeeded in eluding every effort until finally in October, the 3rd Cavalry, by forced marches, was able to cut their advance and capture Dull Knife's band, which was then moved to Fort Robinson, Nebraska. Most of the time commanding a troop, Lieutenant Hunter had, in this campaign, his first

experience with the difficulties and hardships incident to cavalry operations in the rigorous winters of Wyoming and Nebraska.

The Cheyennes being, as was then believed, securely confined at Fort Robinson, Lieutenant Hunter availed himself of a leave of absence and on December 17, 1878, in Lancaster, Ohio, he and Miss Mary E. Hinman were married. The bride, a descendant of the Bowditch family of Massachusetts, was destined to face for over fifty years the many vicissitudes of Army life. This she did with cheerfulness, fortitude, common-sense, and never-failing good judgment. Six children were born to this union. Her death, in 1933, left General Hunter with a feeling of a loss and a loneliness he never overcame.

In the summer of 1879, part of the long peaceful Utes, then a powerful tribe divided among several reservations in Colorado and Utah, murdered their agent and left their reservation. A detachment under Major Thornberg, the first troops to be sent to the scene of trouble, was too small to cope with the situation. On September 29th Major Thornberg was killed. It was important that the uprising be not permitted to spread to the other reservations; October and November, 1879, saw the 3rd Cavalry again in the field. Lieutenant Hunter was with "B" Troop during that winter.

The Ute expedition proved to be the last campaign for the 3rd Cavalry against Northern Indians. Nevertheless, Lieutenant Hunter had two very pleasant experiences in the open spaces of Wyoming. First in the fall of 1880 by detail, and again the following year by request of General Marcy, then Inspector General of the Army, Lieutenant Hunter commanded the escort for the General on hunting expeditions in the Casper Mountains, at that time a country which the Indians had abandoned some years before, and which, still being unoccupied by whites, was abundantly supplied with all the game indigenous to that climate.

Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 3rd Cavalry, May 24, 1881, Lieutenant Hunter was assigned to "M" Troop, which he was to command almost continuously for four and a half years.

In the Spring of 1882, a war party of Chiricahua Apaches left the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre Mountains on the border of the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua. Advancing swiftly north to the White Mountain Reservation in Arizona, they persuaded or forced a number of Warm Spring Apaches to join them. Then rapidly retreating, while killing white settlers and destroying ranches, they succeeded in returning to Mexico. This increase in the number of hostile Apaches in Mexico, together with the bitter resentment of those remaining on the White Mountain Reservation, over the bad treatment

they were receiving at the hands of dishonest employees of the Indian Bureau, created a very serious threat to the settlers of Arizona and New Mexico. At this time the 3rd Cavalry, stationed at a number of Posts in the Department of the Platte, was ordered by telegraph to Arizona. Forced marches to the railroad were made. Lieutenant Hunter with "M" Troop had 200 miles to make to the nearest railroad. From marches in the snow, men and animals were dropped in a period of a few days through thirteen degrees of latitude and five thousand feet in elevation into the Arizona summer climate of 110° in the shade. The regiment was scattered. Lieutenant Hunter with "M" Troop went to Fort Bowie, Arizona, some thirty miles south of the Southern Pacific Railroad and east of Tombstone, which placed it near the Mexican border and in close proximity to the natural routes of travel for Indians passing to and fro between the agency and their strongholds in Mexico. Out of the three years that Lieutenant Hunter was stationed at Bowie, he spent a year in the field and received the surrender of over a hundred and fifty Chiricahua hostiles.

In April, 1885, the 3rd Cavalry was concentrated at Bowie Station and marched to stations in Texas, effecting a change with the 10th Cavalry. Lieutenant Hunter with "M" Troop went to the isolated, one-troop post at Pena Colorado, Texas, spending the summer scouting along the Rio Grande to prevent hostile Apaches from crossing from Mexico.

After a short tour as Regimental Adjutant, and two years on recruiting service in his native State of Ohio, Lieutenant Hunter joined Troop "H", 3rd Cavalry, at Fort McIntosh, Texas, January 4, 1889, moving with that troop to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in March of the following year.

Promoted Captain, 3rd Cavalry, February 1, 1891, Captain Hunter took command of "K" Troop of that Regiment, at Fort Sam Houston, remaining, except for short periods of sickness or leave of absence, its troop commander for ten eventful years.

While Fort Sam Houston remained the station of "K" Troop until June, 1893, the troop spent the winters of 1891-1892 and 1892-1893 in the field, with Captain Hunter in command, assisting in the arrest and dispersion of lawless roving bands under the so-called Mexican revolutionist Catarino E. Garza.

In June, 1893, the 3rd Cavalry moved to stations in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, with "K" Troop taking station at Fort Reno. While at this station, Captain Hunter with his troops assisted in the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and the settlement of a labor strike at Lehigh and Coalgate, Indian Territory. With a detachment of twenty

men of his troop, Captain Hunter, in April, 1894, made a rapid march to the Red Moon District in Western Oklahoma, succeeded in dispersing 150 armed and angry whites, and nipped in the bud a threatened uprising of Cheyenne Indians.

With the changes of stations which took place for some of the troops of the 3rd Cavalry in the fall of 1894, "K" Troop moved to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where it remained except when participating in various practice marches, exhibition drills, expositions, etc., until the opening of the Spanish-American War, April, 1898.

When Admiral Sampson had succeeded in bottling up Cervera's Naval Squadron in the Bay of Santiago, Cuba, it became necessary to send a land expedition to force Cervera to surrender or face Sampson's superior strength on the open sea. The Fifth Army Corps, reinforced, under the command of Major General Shafter, was made ready, at Tampa, Florida, to execute this mission.

The 3rd Cavalry, initially concentrated at Camp Thomas, Georgia, arrived May 13, 1898, at Tampa, where the regiment less its mounts and one squadron, became part of Shafter's force. "K" Troop, with Captain Hunter commanding, was one of the eight troops of the regiment which, embarking June 8th and sailing June 14th, were landed ten days later at Daiquiri, some twenty miles east of the entrance to the Bay of Santiago. On July 1st, Shafter, dividing his forces, attacked the Spaniards in their positions at El Caney, some six miles northeast of Santiago and also in their position along the San Juan Heights about two miles east of the city, astride the El Pozo-Santiago road, the only direct road from Shafter's landing beaches to the city. This road, because of the tropical jungle on each side, was a narrow defile until it crossed the Aguadores River about half a mile from the position on San Juan Heights; debouchment and deployment for the attack was a very difficult operation. The 3rd Cavalry came under artillery fire while in this congested defile, and the situation was not improved by the attempt of the American forces to gain information by advancing a captive balloon as far as the Aguadores ford, thus attracting to this most vulnerable point all the hostile fire. Fortunately the balloon was soon shot down. Upon fording the Aguadores River, "K" Troop, which was among those organizations that were deployed to the right or northern half of the attacking line, remained under such cover as was available, for an hour or more, until the deployment of the forces south of the road was completed. Finally, moving forward with the main attack, it gained a position on Kettle Hill, a post occupied by the Spaniards in advance of their main line of defense. Again advancing, past the northern end of the lake separating Kettle Hill from San Juan

Heights, it captured the trenches in its immediate front. At this point, while preparing his troop for a further advance, Captain Hunter was wounded and evacuated.

Captain Hunter was nominated to the Senate for brevet of Major "for gallantry in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898," but, the Senate having failed to confirm any brevets recommended for this campaign, he was, many years later, under new policies of the War Department, awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart for his part in this campaign.

From sick leave, Captain Hunter rejoined his troop at Montauk Point, August 23, 1898. A month later the regiment took station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. In April, 1899, Captain Hunter, with his troop, was returned to his old station, Jefferson Barracks, but only to remain until August, when he left for the Philippine Islands.

The summer of 1899 found the Philippine Insurrection still presenting a bold and defiant front. Among the many troops sent to the Island during that fall, the 3rd Cavalry, less one squadron, was the only cavalry to sail. Assembling at Seattle, Washington, the regiment sailed August 25th and reached Manila Bay October 1st. Hurriedly landing a few days later, because of a threatened uprising and attack on Manila, it was rushed to trenches at Pasay.

At this time, General Otis, Military Governor of the Philippines and Commanding General, Eighth Army Corps, initiated operations to secure the great central valley of Luzon, which then contained the seat of the insurgent government and the greater part of its army.

General MacArthur, on the left flank, moving north from the vicinity of Angeles, secured the railroad at Dagupan on Lingayen Gulf. General Wheaton, landing at Lingayen Gulf, blocked escape by the road leading north along the west coast. General Lawton, assembling his division in the vicinity of Arayat, moved north in two columns with General Young's brigade, of which the 3rd Cavalry was a part, on the right. Young, pushing up the Rio Grande Pampangee, crossed that river at Cabanatuan, advanced to San Jose, Neuva Ecija province, turned northwest and joined hands with Wheaton on Lingayen Gulf, having encountered the insurgents at several points. Here Young's column was reorganized and made independent, and with the 3rd Cavalry still part of his command, Young advanced in pursuit of the insurgents, along the west coast to the extreme northern tip of Luzon. The 3rd Cavalry now took stations in that vicinity, Captain Hunter, with "K" Troop, occupying in succession San Esteban, Bangui, Laoag, and Dingras. Throughout this period, from October, 1899, to April, 1901, when the now Major Hunter left to join his new command, "K" Troop

either as a troop or through detachments of the troop had encountered the enemy twelve or thirteen times. For his gallant and meritorious service in two of these engagements he was recommended by General Young to be brevetted.

Major Hunter left his troop in April, 1901, and taking command of the First Squadron, 15th Cavalry, proceeded to Jiminez, Mindanao, where he commanded the Sub-District of Misamis until July of the same year, when finally, broken in health, he was ordered to the United States and granted sick leave.

Returning to the Philippines, in May, 1902, Major Hunter joined the 15th Cavalry at Ilagan, Mindanao, where he remained until detailed, in April of the following year, as Inspector General, Department of the Visayas, with station at Iloilo, P. I.

Sailing from the Philippines in October, 1903, Major Hunter joined the 6th Cavalry at Fort Meade, South Dakota, where he remained until August, 1906, most of the time being Constructing Quartermaster at that station and executing an extensive building program.

Promoted Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Cavalry, June 30, 1906, he joined the part of that regiment stationed at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, which post he commanded until September, 1908. While at Wingate in the summer of 1908, Colonel Hunter was in the field commanding the Black Mountain Expedition consisting of six troops and Machine Gun Platoon of the 5th Cavalry and detachments of Indian Scouts. This expedition investigated conditions existing among the Utes, Paluetes and Navajo Indians in Chin Lee Valley, Arizona, and southern Utah.

After a leave of absence Colonel Hunter rejoined the 5th Cavalry, remaining with that regiment at Cantonment Oahu and Schofield Barracks, T. H., until March, 1910.

Promoted Colonel, 7th Cavalry, February 26, 1910, Colonel Hunter joined that regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, April 10, 1910, and commanded the regiment at Fort Riley and at Fort William McKinley, P. I., until May, 1914. During the last two and a half years of that period Colonel Hunter also commanded the Brigade Post of Fort McKinley.

Sailing from the Philippines, May 15, 1914, Colonel Hunter assumed command of the 1st Cavalry and of the Presidio of Monterey, California, in July, but the following December he was detailed Department Inspector General, Central Department, with station at Chicago.

Appointed Brigadier General, National Army, August 5, 1917, General Hunter assumed command of the 164th Depot Brigade at Camp Funston, Kansas, August 23, 1917, and of the 6th Infantry Brigade at Camp Green, North Carolina, on January 1, 1918. On January 3 he was taken sick; he was retired at his own request February 2, 1918.

Subsequent to his retirement he was recalled to active duty and served as Commanding Officer, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, which was used as a large reception center and where he initiated a system by which over 3,000 men could be completely processed every twenty-four hours. He was relieved from active duty July 28, 1919, and became a Brigadier General, retired, by the Act of June 21, 1930.

From numerous testimonials concerning General Hunter the following extracts from official communications are selected as representing a fair and impartial judgment as to his reputation as a soldier: Brigadier General Frederick Funston wrote—

> *. . . Colonel Hunter has been under my command for nearly a year and a half . . . He is especially strong in the maintenance of discipline without friction among both officers and enlisted men.*

And to quote Major General J. F. Bell,

> *As recently reported, Colonel Hunter has for some time been commanding the post of Fort William McKinley with such entire satisfaction to myself and the Department Commander that I requested that he be not displaced by a General. . . . He has a clear conception of right and wrong, has a keen sense of justice and is forceful but considerate. He has the entire respect and confidence of his mixed command.*

General Hunter is survived by three sons and two daughters: Colonel George B. Hunter, Russell H. Hunter, Joseph L. Hunter, Anna Hunter Sterrett, wife of Colonel Robert Sterrett, and Katherine Hunter Griffith, wife of Colonel Frederick D. Griffith. The third daughter, Helen, who some years before had joined in marriage with Lieutenant William V. Carter, died in August, 1917.

General Hunter died in Washington, D. C., February 2, 1940, and, with full military honors, was buried beside his wife in Arlington Cemetery.

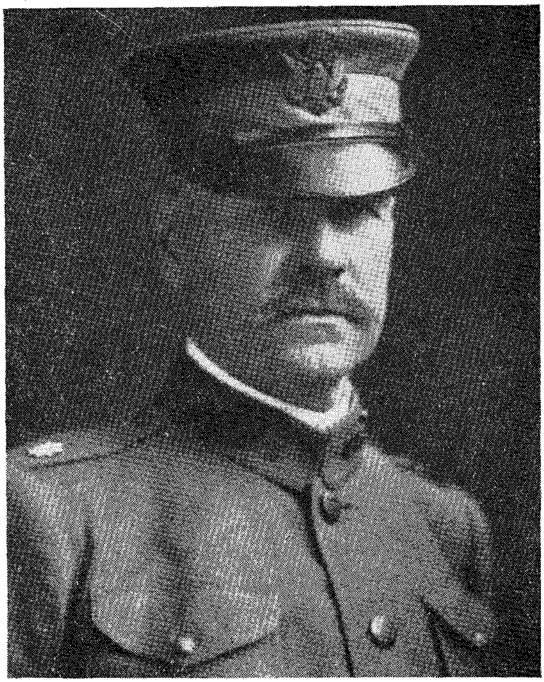
—*G. B. H.*

★★

FREDERICK MARSH

NO. 2654 CLASS OF 1877

Died March 7, 1938, at Washington, D. C., aged 85 years.



COLONEL FREDERICK MARSH, born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, January 12, 1853, was appointed to West Point from Missouri and entered the Military Academy on September 1, 1873. Graduating on June 14, 1877, with a rank of fourteen in his class of seventy-six men, Marsh was assigned to the 2nd Artillery.

First stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., he served successively at Fort Adams, R. I., the Presidio of San Francisco, Alcatraz Island, and Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., until the spring of 1884, when he went to the

Artillery School for Practice, Fort Monroe, Va., for a two-year detail. While there he received his promotion for the grade of first lieutenant.

In 1886 he was returned to the Military Academy, where he served as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy until August, 1888. There followed another two-year assignment in the San Francisco area. In May, 1890, Marsh was ordered to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., where he served continuously until October 20, 1896. His next detail was at Fort Barrancas, Fla., where he remained until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

Marsh, still a first lieutenant, was ordered immediately to Fort Pickens with troops to man new batteries. Relieved from Fort Pickens in September, he was promoted to the grade of captain and placed on duty as Chief Mustering Officer for the state of Louisiana. At the close of 1898 he was placed in command of St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., where he remained until the middle of April. There followed two years in Hawaii and the Philippines.

In September, 1901, Marsh was stationed at Fort DuPont, Del. There followed command of Fort Strong, Mass., and Fort Mott, N. J., until 1907, when he returned to San Francisco. Promotion was rapid during this period; between 1903 and 1907 he went through all the grades from captain to colonel of Coast Artillery. After duty as Inspector, Coast Artillery, Militia of California, he went to Fort Moultrie, S. C., where he commanded the Artillery District until January, 1911. During the next six months he served at Fort Totten, N. Y., and then at Portland, Oregon, each time in command of Coast Defenses. From 1911 to 1913 he was Coast Defense Officer, Pacific Division, at San Francisco. At Fort Banks, Mass., from February to September, 1913, he commanded the Coast Defenses of Boston. On September 1, 1913, Colonel Marsh retired at his own request, after forty years' service.

He was recalled to active service on September 19, 1917, and was placed in command of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco. During the period of his command the Coast Defenses of San Francisco received, equipped, organized, and trained 15,000 officers and men for service abroad, in addition to rehabilitating and manning the coast defense installation of the Bay Area. Among units organized and trained were the 40th, 62nd, and 67th Regiments, C. A. C., the 1st Anti-aircraft Battalion, the 1st Artillery Park, and Headquarters 33rd Artillery Brigade.

Colonel Marsh's long, faithful, and valuable military career was terminated on March 7th, 1919, when he was relieved from active duty. He died at the age of 85 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., on March 7th, 1938.

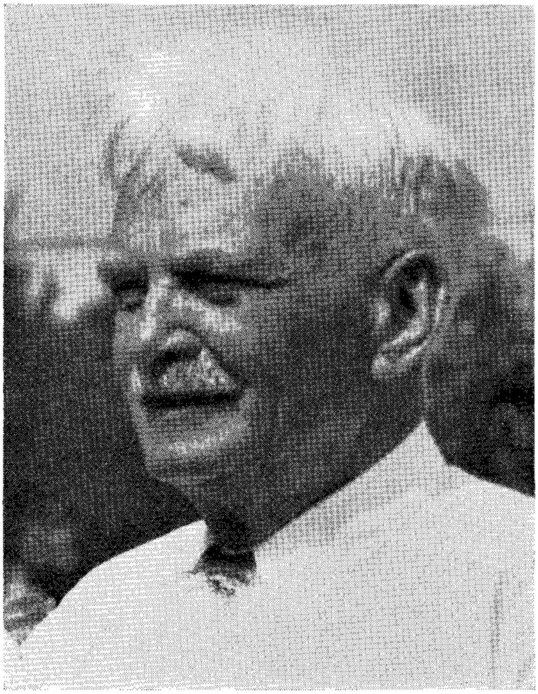
★★

WILLISTON FISH

NO. 2885 CLASS OF 1881

Died December 19, 1939, at Western Springs, Illinois, aged 81 years.

Copyright, 1941, by Josephine Fish Peabody



WILLISTON FISH, oldest son in the family of eight children of Job and Anne Elizabeth (Peabody) Fish, was born January 15, 1858, at Berlin Heights, Ohio. His paternal line of descent is from John Fish, born in 1555 in Great Bowden in Leicestershire, England, through Thomas Fish who emigrated to Portsmouth, R. I., and there died in 1684. On the side of his mother his descent is from John Peabody who was born in 1612, emigrated from

England, settled in Newport, R. I., and died at Newport in 1687.

Williston Fish passed his childhood and youth in his native village or nearby, except for three years when his family lived near Burr Oak, Michigan. Close intimacy with his father, a rare companion and teacher from whom he received his early schooling, gave him a zest for exercising reason, an appreciation of the gems of English literature, and a keen interest in people and in the wonders of the world. He taught district school during the winters of 1874-75-76. In 1876, he entered Oberlin College, having prepared himself, without a teacher, in Greek and Latin. Through a competitive examination he secured appointment to the United States Military Academy and graduated from that institution in 1881. Later he studied law and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1897.

On September 22, 1881, he married Mary Gertrude, daughter of Dwight F. and Fannie (Norris) Cameron of Chicago, and sister of General George H. Cameron of Fishers Island, N. Y. and of Reverend Dwight F. Cameron of Stewart Manor, N. Y. Mrs. Fish died May 28, 1939, and her husband only a few months later. Williston Fish is survived by three children: Cameron Fish of Western Springs, Mrs. Gertrude Fish Rumsey of Batavia, N. Y., and Mrs. Josephine Fish Peabody of Western Springs, Illinois; by seven grandchildren; and by two brothers and two sisters: Miss Florence Fish and Professor Emeritus John C. L. Fish, both of Palo Alto, California, Mrs. Ann Fish McClure of Berlin Heights, and Albert E. Fish of Wakeman, Ohio.

On graduation he was stationed at Fort Point, San Francisco, for two months; at Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, 1881-85; at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, 1885-87. He was promoted to first lieutenant October 5, 1887, but resigned from the Army, December 31, 1887, to enter business. He was salesman with the Crane Elevator Company 1887-89; a partner in the real estate firm of Cameron and Fish 1889-90; assistant to the president South Chicago City Railway Company 1890-99; assistant to general counsel Chicago Union Traction Company 1899-1908; assistant to president Chicago Railways Company, 1908-12, and vice president and general manager of the same company 1912-14; vice president and general manager West Penn Railways Company 1914-20; and general manager Chicago Surface Lines 1920-23. On retirement from the traction business he built, by way of investment, a number of houses in Western Springs, the rental and maintenance of which occupied a part of his time thereafter. Some of his characteristics are reflected in the remarks of a business colleague:

He was a tremendous worker. His mind worked with mathematical precision, and his clear logic was constantly upsetting bias, prejudice, and slack reasoning. . . And with all the concentration, long hours, and unsparing labor he kept a gay spirit. Working with him was an inspiration.

All his life Williston Fish was a writer. He wrote *Won at West Point* (McNally, Chicago, 1884) and *Short Rations* (Harper, N. Y., 1900). He wrote *A Last Will* which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* in 1898 and which since that date has been continually reappearing—often without due credit, often misquoted—in newspapers, in periodicals, and as separate prints in many forms. More than five hundred other pieces both in prose and in verse—most of them written while he was in the army—have been published in various periodicals. While in the traction service he contributed professional papers to the American Academy of Political and Social Science and to electric traction journals.

After his retirement in 1923, he wrote for his family (not for publication) some thousand pages of reminiscences. After attending, in 1931, the half-century reunion of his class at West Point, he wrote *Memories of West Point—1877-81.* These memories he began characteristically in the desire to give pleasure to others by bringing the reunion to those who had not been able to attend it. On completion of this work, he passed copies about among members of the classes of 1878, '79, '80, and '81 and of the faculty of those years who still survived. The degree to which this labor of love stirred their memories is shown by these excerpts from letters he received from the recipients:

. . . It is a very remarkable book. . . . All you observed in those early days and the amazing amount of it that you remembered is most extraordinary . . . have them filed at the West Point Library. . . . I fairly lived over our cadet life in your history of our time. . . . — . . . . a magnificent contribution to the history of West Point as I remember it. — . . . I marvel at your memory and the accurate summing up of individual characteristics. You have brought so many again to life. . . .— . . . . Your book is a monumental work, an encyclopedia of the life of our times at West Point. You are blessed with a photographic and retentive memory and, best of all, with a tolerant and kindly sense of the humorous side of life . . . — . . . and the fact that (at cadet age) you could estimate the characteristics of all those men so accurately . . . . . — . . . . Your genius

for expression . . . . the vividness with which you brought back those four memorable years is outstanding.

He wrote several pieces in verse that were sung at his class reunions, among them, an original version of *Army Blue* which, unfortunately, space does not permit us to reproduce here. The last of his writing on West Point was finished only a few months before his death. Because of its rollicking note, its almost uncanny portrayal of the dauntless spirit of The Corps, we print:

WHEN NEXT TIME'S IN HIS PERIGEE

Time, flying Time, oh it must be
In some "closed curve" he flies, and he
Will turn, return and bring us back
Old days and old felicity.

——o——

When next Time's in his perigee.
When next we in "the Corps" shall be,
With all the files, all "as they were",
Oh glad and merry-mad we'll be.

We'll "laugh in ranks continually,"
"Exhibit undue levity,"
We'll be "B.J.," and every day
We'll "laugh in ranks continually."

We'll wear our forage caps a-jee,
Our ponpons at "arms port" shall be,
Our arms we'll swing like anything,
And "laugh in ranks continually."

At drill we'll "gaze about"—ah me!
Each true and olden sight to see,
And "out of dress" and "out of step"
We'll dance a joyous jubilee.

When dreams are told, a dream we'll tell,
A frightful dream, the heart to quell,
A dream that years and years had fled—
Then reveille, and all was well.

When next Time's in his perigee
When next we all cadets shall be,
With all the files, with all the files,
Oh glad and merry-mad we'll be.

As indicative of further reaches of his broad interests, this story of his life may be fittingly concluded with his poem *Time* and "A Last Will."

TIME

I think that Time abideth in some star
That winter nights doth glimmer faint and cold,
Some star lost in a mist of worlds afar,
Wherefrom he casts the spell that makes us old;
Wherefrom he maketh that the ripened grain,
The restful night, the ever-welcome day,
The sparkling tide new-risen on the main,
Do register our hours that pass away;
Wherefrom he maketh that a little sand
Cannot within its glass run silently,
Nor on a dial move a foolish hand,
But they do measure our mortality.
O demon Time, accursed, malevolent,
When shall thy rage be satisfied or spent?

Thou necromancer of the starry steeps,
Thou wizard, ravisher, and enemy,
Eternity, thy master, broods and sleeps,
And knows not of thy cruel villany.
Thou conjurest the dead forth from their mould
To question them for fearful auguries;
The golden hours that in our hands we hold
Thou changest into withered memories;
The chastest maids in youth, sole loveliness,
Thou dost pursue, and lead'st them on to scorn,
Their rosy lips and cheeks thou ravishest,
Then who shall love them that thou leav'st forlorn?
Of all mankind thou art the enemy,
And never kind except in treachery.

All, all this world thou usest but to mock
Our pillaged senses that would love it well;

Of every motion dost thou make a clock;
Of every sound thou mak'st a passing-bell.
A happy moment is a moment gone;
A crowned life is but a lifetime fled.
Thou writ'st a doom across the breaking dawn:
"The day that cometh passeth to the dead."
Oh, might it be that thou didst not invade
Some sheltered spot, some dreaming summer land!
Lo, on the turf there lies the maple's shade,
And 'tis a dial with a creeping hand.
O cruel Time, why doest thou this wrong,
That thou lett'st not one summer's day be long?

Oh, were Time kind, as never yet Time was,
Then would he use this strange, transmuting power
Only to make fair change, bring good to pass,
Fond friends to meet, and clasped buds to flower;
To raise the worthy peasant high at court,
The lonely scholar to a great renown;
To bring far-wandered ships to happy port;
To crown our hopes and never cast them down;
To raise the patient from his weary bed,
And lead sweet lovers to their rosy bliss,
Making the timid swain emboldened
To take at last the undefended kiss.
Oh, were Time kind, then would his magic be
More golden rich than golden alchemy!

A LAST WILL

(Excerpt from the Preface: *The name, Charles Lounsbury, of the devisor in the will, is a name in my family of three generations ago—back in York State where the real owner of it was a big, strong, all around good kind of a man. . . .I took the name . . . to add strength and good will to my story. W. F.*)

He was stronger and cleverer, no doubt, than other men, and in many broad lines of business he had grown rich, until his wealth exceeded exaggeration. One morning, in his office, he directed a request to his confidential lawyer to come to him in the afternoon—he intended to have his will drawn. A will

is a solemn matter, even with men whose life is given up to business and who are by habit mindful of the future. After giving this direction he took up no other matter, but sat at his desk alone and in silence.

It was a day when summer was first new. The pale leaves upon the trees were starting forth upon the yet unbending branches. The grass in the parks had a freshness in its green like the freshness of the blue in the sky and of the yellow of the sun—a freshness to make one wish that life might renew its youth. The clear breezes from the south wantoned about, and then were still, as if loath to go finally away. Half idly, half thoughtfully, the rich man wrote upon the white paper before him, beginning what he wrote with capital letters, such as he had not made since, as a boy in school, he had taken pride in his skill with the pen:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN

I, CHARLES LOUNSBURY, being of sound and disposing mind and memory (he lingered on the word, 'memory'), do now make and publish this my last will and testament, in order, as justly as I may, to distribute my interests in the world among succeeding men.

And first, that part of my interests which is known among men and recognized in the sheep-bound volumes of the law as my property, being inconsiderable and of none account, I make no account of in this my will.

My right to live, it being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but, these things excepted, all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

ITEM: And first, I give to good fathers and mothers, but in trust for their children, nevertheless, all good little words of praise and all quaint pet names, and I charge said parents to use them justly, but generously, as the needs of their children shall require.

ITEM: I leave to children exclusively, but only for the life of their childhood, all and every, the dandelions of the fields, and the daisies thereof, with the right to play among them freely, according to the custom of children, warning them at

the same time against the thistles. And I devise to children the yellow shores of creeks and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, with the dragon-flies that skim the surface of said waters, and the odors of the willows that dip into said waters, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees.

And I leave to children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the Night and the Moon and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers; and I give to each child the right to choose a star that shall be his, and I direct that the child's father shall tell him the name of it, in order that the child shall always remember the name of that star after he has learned and forgotten astronomy.

ITEM: I devise to boys jointly all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played, and all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may skate, to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows, with the clover blooms and butterflies thereof; and all woods, with their appurtenances of squirrels and whirring birds and echoes and strange noises; and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found, I do give to said boys to be theirs. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood or coal, to enjoy without let or hindrance and without any incumbrance of cares.

ITEM: To lovers I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need, as the stars of the sky, the red, red roses by the wall, the snow of the hawthorn, the sweet strains of music, or ought else they may desire to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

ITEM: To young men jointly, being joined in a brave mad crowd, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Though they are rude and rough, I leave to them alone the power of making lasting friendships and of possessing companions, and to them

exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses to sing, with smooth voices to troll them forth.

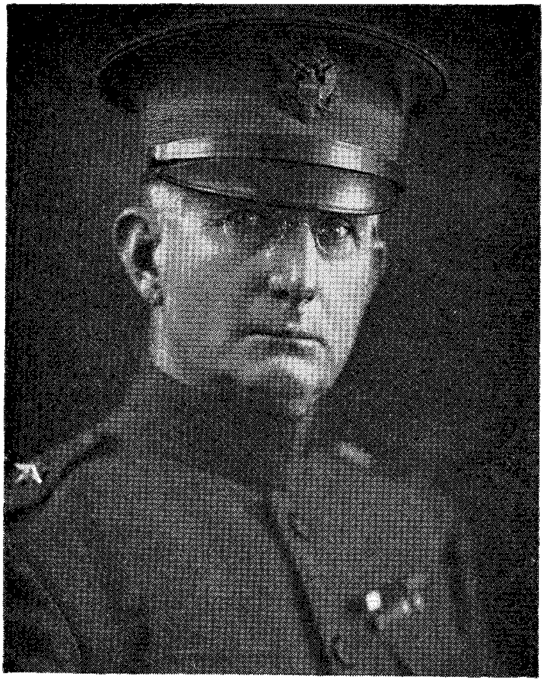
ITEM: And to those who are no longer children, or youths, or lovers, I leave Memory, and I leave to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare, and of other poets, if there are others, to the end that they may live the old days over again freely and fully, without tithe or diminution; and to those who are no longer children, or youths, or lovers, I leave, too, the knowledge of what a rare, rare world it is.

★★★

THOMAS BUCHANAN DUGAN

NO. 2962 CLASS OF 1882

Died April 27, 1941, at Washington, D. C., aged 81 years.



GENERAL THOMAS BUCHANAN DUGAN was a great-grandson of Cumberland Dugan of the County of Londonderry, Ireland, who came to America in 1762, and landed in Philadelphia in September of that year. In 1769, he moved to Baltimore, Md., where he remained until his death on November 1, 1836, and where his family continued to reside thereafter.

General Dugan was born in Baltimore, Md., July 27, 1858, the son of Cumberland Dugan and Harriet Buchanan. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College in Maryland and at Seton Hall in New Jersey, before entering the Military Academy in June, 1878, as a member of the Class of 1882.

On graduation General Dugan was assigned as Additional Second Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, but on June 26, 1882, was promoted to second lieutenant and assigned to the 3rd Cavalry. With that regiment he served in the field and at various stations in Arizona and Western Texas from time to time commanding a company of Indian Scouts. Promoted to the grade of first lieutenant on October 29, 1888, he was Regimental Adjutant from September 1, 1890, to September 1, 1894, and served in Texas, Oklahoma, and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to April 19, 1898. On the outbreak of the Spanish War he went with his regiment to Camp Thomas, Georgia, to Tampa, Florida, and finally sailed June 14, 1898, with the expedition against Santiago de Cuba. He was engaged in the battle of San Juan, July 1-3, 1898, and in the siege of Santiago to July 17, 1898. He was awarded the Silver Star decoration for gallantry in action against the Spanish forces.

Returning to the United States, he served with his regiment, the 7th Cavalry, to which he was assigned on promotion to captain on July 9, 1898, and with which he served in the occupation of Cuba, 1898-1901. March 8, 1901, he transferred to the 12th Cavalry and, after a tour as Regimental Adjutant, was assigned to recruiting duty at Richmond, Virginia, November, 1901, to November, 1903. In 1903, he went to the Philippines, returning with his regiment in September, 1905, to serve at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, to January 10, 1908. He was promoted to Major, 4th Cavalry, October 28, 1906, but was transferred back to the 12th Cavalry on December 19, 1906. He was in command of various Recruit Depots in 1908-1911. September 17, 1911, he was again assigned to the 4th Cavalry and in 1911-1912 was a student officer at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Promoted to lieutenant colonel, July 30, 1912, he was assigned to the 6th Cavalry, June 10, 1913, after finishing the course, 1912-1913, at the Army War College. He served with that regiment in Texas until promoted to colonel on December 9, 1915. Early in 1916 he again went to the Philippines, where he served with the 9th Cavalry; he was as-

signed to that regiment October 21, 1916. Promoted to be a brigadier general, National Army, August 5, 1917, he returned to the United States and reported at Camp Grant, Illinois, where he commanded the 161st Infantry Brigade from October 24 to December 15, 1917. After a short period of detached service in Washington, D. C., in December, 1917, he went to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to the command of the Brigade and Field Officers School from December 28, 1917 to May 2, 1918, and on May 4th took command of the 169th Infantry Brigade at Camp Custer, Michigan, with which he went to France in July-August, 1918. After a period of service in the Intermediate Section, Zone of Operations, he was transferred to and joined the 70th Infantry Brigade, 35th Division, 1st Army, in the defenses of Verdun on October 15, 1918. He transferred with his division to the 2nd Army, November 1, 1918, and, on November 22, 1918, assumed command of his division, which command he retained to March 25, 1919, when he was transferred to the 10th Brigade, 5th Division, in billets at Esch, Luxembourg. He arrived in the United States with his brigade, July 26, 1919, and was assigned August 12, 1919, to command of the Overseas Replacement Depot at Camp Meade, Maryland, returned to the grade of colonel, Regular Army, October 31, 1919.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal:

> *For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the 70th Infantry Brigade during a part of the Meuse-Argonne offensive with great distinction and marked ability. By his painstaking energy, zeal, and great initiative, he proved to be a material factor in the success of the division.*

This citation was especially well earned by reason of the fact that his command when he took it over, was in none too good a condidtion of morale and efficiency.

After the war he was assigned to various duties, including the Presidency of the Infantry and Cavalry Equipment Board, Command of the 15th Cavalry, Chief of Staff of 62nd Cavalry Division, and at Headquarters, 3rd Corps Area, until his retirement on July 27, 1922. Subsequently, he was promoted brigadier general, U. S. Army, retired, as of Febuary 28, 1927.

After his retirement General Dugan's energy and ability would not

permit him to remain idle, and he took part in various civil and public activities in Connecticut and in the West for some ten years longer. He died in Washington, D. C., on April 27, 1940, at the age of 81 years, leaving a record of staunchness and fidelity to the best tenets of the military service which was fully exemplified throughout his long service and experience as a soldier.

In all his personal relationships, General Dugan was equally outstanding and admired, and his administrative and executive ability gained him successes in civil activities in his later life.

November 24, 1897, he was married to Geraldine, daughter of General H. W. Wessells, U. S. Army.

General Dugan is survived by his wife; by two sons, Thomas Buchanan Dugan, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy, and Francis Cumberland Dugan; and by a daughter, Eliza Lane, who is married to Lieutenant Commander S. R. Clark, U. S. Navy.

CHARLES JOSIAH STEVENS

NO. 2960 CLASS OF 1882

Died December 11, 1940, at New York, New York, aged 81 years.

Charles Josiah Stevens was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on June 28, 1859. He was the son of Edward Robbins and Catherine Yale Stevens. In 1882, he was graduated from the United States Military Academy and commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry. Assigned to the 9th Cavalry, he served with that regiment at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, and at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, until 1888, when he was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant. He then served at Fort McKinney, Wyoming, until he was sent on general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. From 1892 to 1895, Lieutenant Stevens returned to service at the frontier stations, Fort Logan, Colorado; Fort Du Chesne, Utah; and Fort Robinson, Nebraska. In 1897, he graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and returned to duty with the 9th Cavalry at Fort Robinson.

In 1898, he went with his regiment to Cuba and participated in the Santiago campaign, the battle of San Juan, and in the siege of Santiago. In July of this year he was promoted to the grade of captain and assigned to the 2nd Cavalry. However, Captain Stevens remained with his former regiment, the 9th Cavalry, during the siege of Santiago and returned to the United States with that regiment in August, 1898. While still a lieutenant, during the action in Cuba, he was recommended for brevet as major and was awarded the silver star citation, "For gallantry in action against the Spanish forces at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898." Of his Cuban service, the following excerpts from letters are tributes to the sterling qualities of this soldier.

Letter from Lieutenant Bennet, Commandant of Cadets, Fairfield Military Academy:

> *. . . Colonel Roosevelt said to me, "Stevens was a fine fellow and a magnificent officer; he was not afraid of anything and was dearly beloved by his men."*

Letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to Secretary Elihu Root:

> *Captain Stevens of the 2nd Cavalry, now on General Nelson's staff, fought side by side with me at San Juan. He was*

in the trenches with me afterwards; and, for courage and coolness under fire, for indomitable energy, for ability to cheer his men in camp, on the march, and in battle, for proficiency in every soldierly duty, and for eager desire to accomplish the best results, I do not know his superior. If I were to have a brigade, I would give a great deal to have him a colonel under me.

After returning to the United States, Captain Stevens served as a staff officer and did duty with the 2nd Cavalry at Montauk Point, New York, and Huntsville, Alabama. In 1899, he returned to Cuba where he was Provost Marshal, Department of Santa Clara, Cuba, for a few months. He then became Provost Marshal and Inspector of Police, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, where he served until 1902. In 1899 he was offered the commission of Major, 39th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, but declined the honor. During this period, prior to 1902, he did wonderful service in regions prejudiced against the American uniform—and justly so prejudiced—by bringing back friendship for and a resulting kindly feeling toward American soldiers.

In 1902, Captain Stevens went with his regiment to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and served there until December, 1903. In January, 1904, the regiment again went on foreign service, this time to the Philippine Islands, not to return until 1906. In 1906, the 2nd Cavalry was ordered to Fort Assinniboine, Montana, at which station Captain Stevens received his majority and was ordered to the 5th Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in October of that year. From November, 1907, to December 31, 1908, he was in command of Fort Apache, Arizona, and there retired at his own request on April 3, 1909, after thirty years of loyal service.

Major Stevens spent his last years at "Oakwold," Glen Summit Springs, Pennsylvania. On December 11, 1940, he died at the New York Hospital, New York City. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.

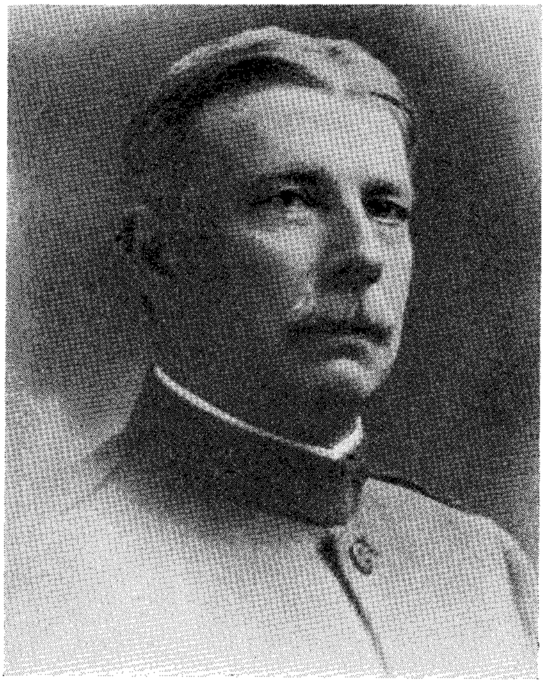
He is survived by his widow, Sarah C. M. Stevens, and a daughter, Adelia Ross, both of Glen Summit; by a son, Yale, of Rye, N. Y.; by a brother, Richard Tracy Stevens, of New York; and by two grandchildren.

★★

JOHN TALIAFERRO THOMPSON

NO. 2942 CLASS OF 1882

Died June 21, 1940, at Great Neck, Long Island, New York, aged 79 years.



JOHN TALIAFERRO THOMPSON was the son of James Thompson who was No. 6 in the Class of 1851 and served in the artillery until his retirement for disabilities in the line of duty in 1869, having been brevetted major and lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Glendale, Va., and of Chickamauga, Ga., respectively. After his retirement Lieutenant Colonel

Thompson served as Professor of Military Science at Indiana State University from 1873 to 1876 and died at Newport, Ky., February 12, 1880. He was appointed to the Military Academy from New York State and was doubly related, collaterally, to Bankman Thompson (Count Rumford) through the latter's father and mother. Lieutenant Colonel Thompson married Julia Maria Taliaferro of the Virginia family of that name which were intimately related to the Monroe, Madison, Harrison, and Taylor families of Virginia.

General Thompson was born at Newport, Ky., on December 31, 1860. He was graduated in 1877 after a two years' course at the Bloomington, Ind., High School, which constituted the "Preparatory School," or Sub-Freshmen Class for Indiana State University, where his father was then on duty. Entering the Military Academy in 1878, he was graduated No. 11 in the Class of 1882. Assigned on graduation to the Second Artillery, he was assigned to various routine duties and graduated from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., in 1890. He was transferred to the Ordnance Department, December 15, 1890, and served with distinction in that Department through all grades to include that of colonel. On November 2, 1914, he was retired from active duty at his own request after more than 30 years service. In April, 1917 he was recalled to active duty in the Ordnance Department and on August 8, 1918, he was appointed Brigadier General, Ordnance Department, from which grade he was honorably discharged, December 20, 1918, and returned to retired service status. As of June 21, 1930, he was promoted Brigadier General, Retired, under authority of the Act of Congress of that date.

During the Spanish-American War, General Thompson was promoted (July 18, 1898) Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Ordnance Officer, U. S. Volunteers, and as such served with Headquarters, U. S. Forces, Tampa, Florida, and as Chief Ordnance Officer, 4th Army Corps, (General Shafter's expeditionary force in the campaign against Santiago de Cuba) and subsequently as a member of the Board to select camp sites in Cuba. He was also charged with arrangements for Ordnance depots on that island. He was honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service, May 12, 1900.

During his long service in the Ordnance Department, General Thompson saw duty in relation to many of the functions of that Department. He was detailed to the Military Academy, and to various departmental headquarters, Ordnance depots, and arsenals. Be became Senior Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance in 1907 and at various times thereafter was Acting Chief of Ordnance in the absence of his Chief. His interest was early attracted towards the question of military small

arms and his service in Cuba in 1898 impressed him with the necessity for increasing the fire power of the individual soldier. Duty at Springfield and Rock Island Arsenals and on various boards and committees sustained his interest in all matters pertaining to small arms and stimulated his practical and inventive ability for their improvement, particularly in respect to increase of fire power. For a time prior to 1914 he was Chief of the Small Arms Division of the Ordnance Department and as such supervised the development of the Springfield rifle.

On his retirement from active service at the start of the World War in 1914, General Thompson became chief engineer of the Remington Arms Corporation and designed and built the corporation's Eddystone plant at Chester, Pa. Under his supervision the plant manufactured great numbers of Enfield rifles for the British and Three Line Berlin rifles for Russia, and at the end of the war its production capacity exceeded that of all other plants in the world. Recalled to active service in 1917 when the United States entered the war, General Thompson became Chief of the Small Arms Division of the Ordnance Office, in charge of the design and manufacture of small arms and cartridges. He was also Advisory Engineer, Director of Ordnance Training, and Director of Arsenals until he again returned to inactive service, December 20, 1918.

Early in his service as Director of Arsenals he came to the conclusion that the only available means of equipping the greatly expanded American Army with small arms was to adapt the .303 caliber Enfield rifle to the .30 caliber cartridge made in this country and thus utilize existing manufacturing facilities in the continued production of both Springfield and Enfield rifles.

On March 7, 1919, General Thompson was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal—

> *. . . For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Chief of the Small Arms Division of the office of the Chief of Ordnance, in which capacity he was charged with the design and production of all small arms and ammunition thereby supplied to the United States Army, which results he achieved with such signal success that serviceable rifles and ample ammunition therefor were at all times available for all troops ready to receive and use them.*

Prior to the World War the late Captain John N. Blish, U. S. Navy, had discovered and obtained naval recognition of a new principle of Physics, subsequently called the "principle of metalic adhesion," in

the application of which certain metals, set at certain angles, of themselves and without mechanical aids of any kind became alternately adhesive and repellant under alternating high and low pressures. In collaboration with General Thompson, Captain Blish applied this principle to a self-opening and self-oiling breech closure which constituted an automatic breech mechanism and promised to eliminate excess weights and mechanical complications which have retarded the perfection of automatic small arms.

Returning to civil life General Thompson resumed his consideration and development of automatic small arms. Experimentation and research were begun at the plant of Warner & Swazey & Co., at Cleveland, Ohio, which, after the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, resulted in the development of the Thompson .45 caliber submachine gun—light, portable, automatic, and capable of being fired from the shoulder. About 285 patents were granted to the Auto-Ordnance Corporation, including 38 in Great Britain and many in other countries.

In 1920, General Thompson became President of the Auto-Ordnance Corporation and subsequently in charge of engineering for the same company's invention and the manufacture and inspection of his own gun. In 1921, on the Company's order, 15,000 basic Thompson submachine guns were manufactured by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. General Thompson became vice-president in charge of sales, and in the following ten years the gun was successfully tested in many military countries. As a result huge sales were made throughout the world. The Thompson submachine gun cal. .45 and cal. .38 was used by the United States Navy, U. S. Marine Corps, U. S. Coast Guard; Belgian Congo Army, the armies of many minor military powers; represetative state constabularies and state police here and abroad; in penitentiaries and jails; Reserve, National, and State Banks; express companies and detective agencies. Also, by the underworld, in whose hands they became famous as the "Tommy Gun."

General Thompson also directed the same work for the Thompson autorifles, calibers .30, .303, 7.65 m/m, 8 m/m, .265, etc. The Thompson Autorifle, cal. .303 made by B. G. A., Ltd., Birmingham, England, won the British Government competition open to all comers at Enfield Armory in 1928 for the best semi-automatic shoulder arm and was awarded the £3,000 prize,—which prize was not to be awarded unless the rifle was deemed worthy by the Board. The weapon has been widely used by the British, including home defense in the present war, and has become standard equipment for mechanized forces of the United States Cavalry.

Not long after 1928, General Thompson (and his son, Marcellus Hagans Thompson, of the Class of 1906) left the Auto-Ordnance Corporation, although they were later reported to be interested in the company and in an affiliate, the Thompson Automatic Arms Corporation. From 1929 to 1930, he was president of the John T. Thompson Corporation, Engineering Consultants, particularly in mechanical work and research relating thereto.

During his long career General Thompson wrote numerous articles on military subjects, such as coast defense, torpedoes, sights for small arms, big guns, etc., etc.,—pioneering in a line profitable to others though not to himself. He was the author of "Art of Designing and Constructing Small Arms," paper No. 27, International Engineering Congress, 1940; "Modern Weapons of War," 1905; "American Small Arms," X Edition, Encyclopedia Britannica. In 1922, he received from the Indiana State University the degree of Doctor of Laws, with this citation:

INVENTOR

"John Taliaferro Thompson, I shall not attempt here and now to recount the long list of your achievements and honors as a soldier, as inventor, as international authority on small arms, as directing head of that division of the war department which with incredible speed and success furnished rifles for our world army for which achievement the war department has conferred upon you the distinguished medal.

"Here and now I wish to recognize you as one of our soldiers, as one of the 2,800 men who went to the great war from this University. They stand about you, sir, proud of you as their senior officer and adding their suffrages to those of the faculty and board of trustees in conferring upon you the degree, doctor of laws."

General Thompson was a member of the Loyal Legion and of other military societies; also, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of numerous other technical societies. He had been a Mason since 1882.

General Thompson's genial and companionable disposition made him a general favorite among his classmates as a cadet and was an outstanding asset in advancing his success in his subsequent career. His interest in everything relating to West Point and to his classmates continued throughout his long and busy life,—the writer received a memorable letter from him not long before his death which followed a long

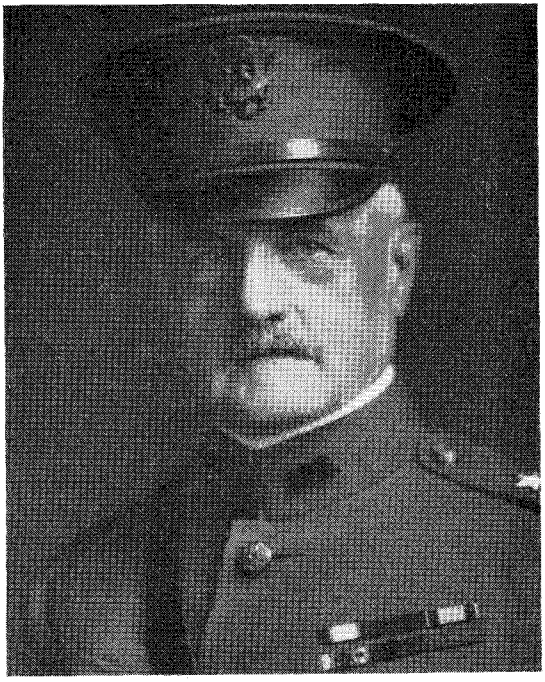
and confining illness. His son, Marcellus Hagans Thompson, received the "Class Cup" as the first son to be born to a member of the Class of 1882 and was graduated from the Military Academy in the Class of 1906. In leaving the military service, he was associated with his father in the latter's business and technical interests but died before him. His father has no other living direct descendants.

General Thompson has left an outstanding mark on his times. As an inventor, he demonstrated an exceptional gift; he specialized in automatic military small arms with eminent success, and his executive abilities aided him in the world wide extension of the practical application of the results of his genius. In all respects, he typified the best that is expected and realized from graduates of the Military Academy in their subsequent careers.

SAMSON LANE FAISON

NO. 3009 CLASS OF 1883

Died October 17, 1940, at Baltimore, Maryland, aged 79 years.



BRIGADIER GENERAL SAMSON LANE FAISON, United States Army, retired, died at his home in Baltimore after a most distinguished service of more than forty-four years.

He was born November 29, 1860, at Faison, North Carolina, in the manor house still standing upon an estate which has been continuously in the family since the original crown grant. His father,

James Elias Faison, came of French Huguenot and Dutch stock; his mother, Elizabeth Maria Lane, was of English ancestry. Both families were of notable social, political, and professional standing in the state.

Faison entered the Military Academy as the "Sep" in 1878. A soldier by instinct, with a keen brain and active body, he quickly absorbed and enjoyed both the theoretical and practical in military training. Handsome and agreeable, a born leader, he became extremely popular with his fellow cadets, at the same time winning the respect and friendship of the official staff.

Upon graduation, in 1883, he was assigned to the 1st Infantry which was then stationed in Arizona Territory, our last and perhaps one of our wildest frontiers at that time. Over an enormous area, the Apaches were a scourge to settlers, as they had been for centuries to the agricultural Indian tribes. Although in 1872 they had been subdued and placed on reservations by General George Crook, ten years later their depredations necessitated the return of General Crook for another four years of scouting and fighting. To an ambitious fearless young officer the opportunity for active service in such conditions against such an enemy was a challenge far beyond the requirements of routine duty. Faison was constantly in the field, generally with Indian Scouts, earning the affection and approval of that stern critic, General Crook. The climax of our last serious Indian campaign occurred in May, 1885, when a band of Chiricahuas under Geronimo, after a career of murder and rapine, retreated to the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre Mountains in Mexico. Faison was prominent in the pursuits and was one of the few officers present at the council held by General Crook with Geronimo when that wily savage promised to surrender.

The Apache campaign concluded, the 1st Infantry was rewarded by station in the Department of California. From 1886 to 1890, as second and first lieutenant, Faison remained with his original regiment in San Francisco and nearby posts with a brief tour at long forgotten Fort McDermitt, Nevada. Then, to round out his military education, he took the course at the Torpedo School, Willets Point, N. Y., and graduated in 1891. In 1896 he was appointed Senior Instructor of Infantry Tactics at the Military Academy, a post he filled with great success, until relieved at his own request early in the year 1899. His duties at the Academy having kept him from service in the Spanish War, he was determined to take part in the suppression of the Philippine Insurrection. After leaving West Point, Captain Faison sailed from San Francisco with the 13th Infantry. From the date of its arrival in Manila, on May 29th, the regiment was constantly in the field or bil-

leted for brief periods in various native villages. Within its first two weeks ashore it was engaged at Guadeloupe Ridge and, soon after, in sharp actions at Cavite Viejo and San Francisco de Malabon, part of a running fight which lasted for several days.

In November, 1899, the 13th Infantry was included in General Loyd Wheaton's Expeditionary Brigade which proceeded by sea to disembark under fire and to capture San Fabian on Lingayen Gulf, a strategic movement which forced the evacuation of Dagupan, the terminus of the only railroad, and opened direct communication with Manila. This was followed by a skirmish at Rabon River and later by the repulse of a strong night attack by Insurgents upon the town of San Jacinto.

During this entire Philippine tour, Faison was constantly being borrowed by higher commanders for detached service as Adjutant General of different units. Perhaps the most valuable, even if less conspicuous duty, was that performed in cleaning up the criminals left in the wake of the insurrection and in re-establishing civil government. He was frequently employed by the Division Commander, General MacArthur, as Judge of the Provost Court and as Judge Advocate of Military Commissions.

The Regiment sailed for home in the fall of 1902 and upon arrival was stationed on Angel Island with two companies detached at Fort Mason—the latter at that time was probably the most attractive station in the army, a beautiful little park within the residential district of San Francisco. Although not qualified by seniority, in recognition of his accomplishments and reliability Faison was complimented with the command of Fort Mason, where he served for three years, until a detail to the Quartermaster's Department sent him to the office of the Quartermaster General, October 5, 1905. On December 19, 1906, just before the completion of this tour, he married Miss Eleanor Kerfoot Sowers, the daughter of Dr. Zachariah T. Sowers, a well-known physician of Washington, D. C. Promoted to major and assigned to the 24th Infantry, Faison sailed with his bride to join his regiment in Leyte, P. I., where for about a year he commanded Camp Downs. In February, 1908, he returned home via Suez to station at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Selected in 1910 for the coveted detail to the War College, he graduated with such distinction that he was retained as Instructor for an additional year. Promoted to lieutenant colonel on September 27, 1911, and assigned to the 5th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, he joined in time to command in the extensive maneuver exercises of 1912.

A colonel on October 2, 1915, after a short tour in the Panama Canal Department, he joined his new regiment, the 25th Infantry, at Schofield Barracks, T. H. Upon entrance of the United States into the World War, he was transferred to the command of the 42nd Infantry at Fort Douglas, Utah. In August, 1917, he was appointed Brigadier General, National Army, and assigned to the 60th Infantry Brigade, 30th Division, with station at Camp Sevier, South Carolina. As senior Brigade Commander, he was, on several occasions both before and after its arrival in France, for considerable periods, in command of the Division. One of these periods covered the return voyage from France to the United States and thereafter.

Its training completed, the Division was ordered to France, via England, arriving at Calais, June 8, 1918. It was then attached to a British Corps and served mostly in Belgium until September 2, participating in many actions, such as: Canal Sector (defensive), July 16th to August 30th; Ypres-Lys (offensive), August 31st to September 2nd. The Division was then transferred to participate in the Somme offensive in France, September 2nd to October 20th, 1918.

After the Armistice, the Division moved to the Le Mans Area where it remained until March, 1919, when it embarked for the United States and took station at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, for demobilization.

Faison reverted to his permanent grade of colonel on July 15, 1919, and held several transitory commands. On June 5, 1922, while in command of the 22nd Infantry at Governor's Island, New York, he was appointed Brigadier General, United States Army. On December 1, 1922, he was retired for disability incident to the service and settled in Baltimore, Maryland.

Faison's career may be divided into four stages. First, as an ambitious but inexperienced youth, he found himself projected into an active campaign against the fiercest Indians this country ever knew, fighting over a terrain of unsurpassed military difficulties where the enemy was at home but the troops at a disadvantage. Our Indian campaigns were an unsurpassed school of soldiering; they taught fortitude, self reliance, vigilance, dexterity, in addition to practical application of the principles governing the handling, supply, marching, and fighting of American troops. For this early service he received the unusual and enviable distinction of being mentioned in General Orders 41, Headquarters of the Army, 1891, for "bearing uncomplainingly the almost incredible fatigues and privations as well as the dangers incident to operation against hostile Apaches in Arizona and Sonora during May, 1885, and eleven months following."

Second, was his comparatively few years of duty as a Tactical Officer at West Point for which he was outstandingly qualified by character, accomplishment, professional knowledge, and physical appearance. There was not a cadet at the Academy during those years who was not influenced to some degree by this officer who, if he was feared for the inflexibility of his discipline, must be admired as an exemplar of the highest soldierly type. He had one trait that never failed to excite surprise, a photographic memory. He used to assert that after three roll calls he knew every man in a company and that after one week he was acquainted with every cadet in the corps.

Third, is the period of his first tour in the Philippines where, although his combat record was equal to all expectations, his conduct of judical affairs, "mopping up" as it would now be called, was of inestimable value in pacifying Northern Luzon. His earliest ambition was to become a lawyer—here he had opportunities to prove that he was as well fitted for the legal profession as for the military. As an investigator he was rarely deceived, as a judge he was stern and inflexible. No decision of his was ever overruled. While he spoke neither Spanish nor any native dialect, he could appear in a strange town and within an incredibly short time develop a picture of current and past delinquencies with the names and affiliations of every prominent inhabitant. Once again his sterling character, his knowledge of human nature, and his wide experience brought him the support and friendship of such brilliant soldiers as Generals Loyd Wheaton and William H. Bisbee.

Fourth, the crown of his career, to which all of his prior service was but the preparation, was his participation as a fighting Brigade Commander in the World War. His D.S.M. citation reads as follows: "He commanded with great credit the 60th Infantry Brigade, 30th Division, in the breaking of the enemy's Hindenburg Line at Bellicourt, France, and in subsequent operations in which important captures were made, all marking him as a military commander of great energy and determination."

His friends knew that characterization to be well deserved. For him, as for the reputation of many another, the war ended too soon. Had America's participation lasted longer there is no doubt that he could have aspired to the highest commands. The French decorated him with the Croix de Guerre with Palms and awarded him the rank of *Officier* in the *Legion d'Honneur*. Field Marshal Lord Haig published a generous and laudatory appreciation of the conduct and accomplish-

ments of the United States troops, including Faison's Brigade, while attached to the British forces.

The following letters from those who knew him well best express the regard in which he was held by those in supreme command.

October 17, 1940.

My dear Mrs. Faison:

The sad news of the passing of General Faison fills me with deep sorrow and my heartfelt sympathy goes out to you in your bereavement. It is an irreparable loss that has come not only to you but to the Army that he served so well and to his many friends.

I recall our service together beginning more than forty years ago and the memory of the intimate relationship that existed between us over all these years gives me sincere pleasure. His professional ability, and his fine loyal character endeared him to all who had the privilege of his friendship.

If I may be of service to you now or at any time, my dear Mrs. Faison, please let me know.

Very cordially yours,
John J. Pershing.

October 29th, 1940.

My dear Mrs. Faison:

In addition to my recent telegram extending to you the sympathy of the War Department in the death of your husband, General Faison, I wish to express more formally my personal and official condolences.

During his long military career of more than forty years active service, General Faison rendered exceptional service both in peace and war. By the highly successful and loyal manner in which he discharged the responsibilities entrusted to him, he fully justified the confidence placed in him and brought credit to himself and to the Army. His friends now on duty in the War Department join me in expressions of sincere sympathy.

Faithfully yours,
George C. Marshall
Chief of Staff.

Like all strong personalities, Faison made an unconscious distinction between his official and his social character. On duty he was reserved and cold, but at all times eminently just. To him right and wrong were as black and white, with no shades of grey. His innate dignity discouraged any undue familiarity at any time or from any person.

Socially, on the contrary, he was gay, sunny, and unaffected. His cadet nickname, "Rube," of unknown origin, clung to him through life and was affectionately known throughout the army. The number of his friends and admirers was that of his acquaintances. In his home he was a charming host with the manners of the traditional southern gentleman.

During the evening of his life on the retired list he suffered much physical pain, the result of the demands made upon a strong constitution during his early service. This only threw his soldierly character into stronger relief, for pain brought no complaint and his cheerfulness never failed. He was supported by the constant affection of his many friends and by the devotion of his wife and two children, Samson Lane Faison, Jr., now Associate Professor of the History of Art at Williams College, and Eleanor Sowers Faison, 2nd.

His interment was in Arlington National Cemetery, with full military honors, October 19, 1940.

So passed a gallant soldier, a loyal friend, a delightful companion, and an honest generous gentleman of whom:

May the better sort say
He's gone, and has left not behind him his fellow.

—*L. H. B.*

★★

FREDERICK PERKINS

NO. 3017 CLASS OF 1883

Died April 25, 1940, at La Habra, California, aged 82 years.

GENERAL FREDERICK PERKINS, United States Army, retired, passed away at his home, Hillside Avenue, La Habra Heights, La Habra, California, at midnight, April 25, 1940. He was born in Aroostook County, Maine, August 21, 1857, at Houlton, the town which had been named after his great-grandfather, James Houlton.

After graduating from the United States Military Academy, he was assigned to the Fifth Infantry, Fort Keogh, Montana. He went with that regiment to Fort Hancock, Texas, but was later transferred to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he remained on duty until May, 1891. Then he reported to the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was put in command of the Provost Guard. While on that duty he received his promotion as first lieutenant of the 16th Infantry, and was later transferred to the 8th Infantry, still remaining on duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; later he became an Adjutant there. He was retained at the Military Prison until its transfer to the Department of Justice was completed, after which he joined the 8th Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

On October 9, 1895, he was sent to command Camp Pilot Butte, Wyoming, where a detachment of United States soldiers was then kept on duty. At the completion of that detail on October 31st, he returned to Fort D. A. Russell to command his company. In April, 1898, he went to the Department of the South with the 8th Infantry, as Adjutant of the regiment. He became seriously ill from an attack of amoebic dysentery while on duty in Cuba and was ordered back to the United States on sick leave. He was given a recruiting detail at Springfield, Mass. while recuperating from the illness. While at Springfield, Massachusetts, he was promoted to the rank of captain and assigned to the 8th Infantry, Columbia Barracks, Cuba. For a short period he was Acting Inspector General on General Fitzhugh Lee's staff, after which he joined his company at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, returning to the United States with the 8th Infantry to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Later he was ordered with his company to Fort Missoula, Montana; then to Fort Egbert, Alaska, where he remained for over two years. Thence to Fort Slocum, New York, where he was made Commissary of the 8th Infantry and officer in the charge of the Military Prison at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, New York. Then to the Philippine Islands, to Camp Jossman, until August 7, 1906. He was then promoted to the grade of major in the 13th Infantry and joined his battalion at Leyte, where there was an uprising among the natives. Later the battalion was ordered back to Fort William McKinley, Manila, where he was put in charge of the prison stockade and the improvement of roads.

On April 7, 1908, Major Perkins was detailed to the Adjutant General's Department and ordered to Governor's Island, New York. One and one-half years later he was ordered back to the Philippines as Adjutant General of the Department of Mindanao, with station at Zam-

boanga. He served at this station until he returned to the Department of the East on March 15, 1911, and resumed duty as Assistant Adjutant General.

He received his lieutenant colonelcy on March 2, 1912, and with it assignment to the 20th Infantry at Fort Douglas, Utah. In 1915 Colonel Perkins took the regiment to El Paso, Texas, on border patrol; then he was ordered to Fort Bliss, Texas, to establish camp and take entire charge of the six thousand refugees who had crossed the border, fleeing from Pancho Villa. Colonel Perkins built an enormous stockade of barbed wire surrounding the tents, as it was necessary to keep the Mexican refugees confined because they had every known disease, including smallpox. He was highly commended for the able way in which he handled this difficult problem. Later he moved the refugees to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, before going to Washington to attend the War College.

After leaving Washington he was detailed for duty in charge of Militia Affairs at San Francisco, California, from September 21, 1915, until July 9, 1916. While there he was promoted to Colonel of Infantry. He organized and drilled a civilian regiment in San Francisco and took command of the Camp of Instruction at Del Monte.

On August 5, 1917, he was appointed Brigadier General, National Army of the United States, and was ordered to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he organized and commanded the 166th Infantry Brigade.

General Perkins was honorably discharged as Brigadier General, National Army only, on March 22, 1918, and returned to Governor's Island, New York, in charge of Militia Affairs. He asked to be retired from active service after over forty years of service, because of the serious illness of his son. On June 21, 1930, under act of that date, he was appointed Brigadier General, United States Army, retired.

For a number of years before his death, General Perkins had been living on Hillside Avenue, La Habra Heights, La Habra, California, with his wife and son. The death of the son was a great sorrow to the couple, but they bravely went to work to build up their lives and recover from the blow. On the piece of land they had purchased arose a fine grove of oranges, grapefruit, lemons, and avocados. It developed into an attractive orchard of citrus fruits, and it was soon seen that General Perkins had a real genius for the life he was living on his La Habra Heights home. A man of great natural ability and attainments, General Perkins turned his architectural skill to home-

building, and within a short space of time the place had grown in size and beauty to a country manor of great charm and comfort as well —all entirely due to the work of the General and his capable wife. The countryside showed great interest in his achievements. Finally an orchard of blooming fruit trees and ornamental walks spread before the eyes of their many visitors—a scene of rural peace and beauty. It was there among these scenes that were produced by his own skill and craftsmanship that General Perkins passed his last years.

★★

EVERARD ENOS HATCH

NO. 3035 CLASS OF 1884

Died May 14, 1940, at Washington, D. C., aged 80 years.

EVERARD ENOS HATCH was born at Mountville, Maine, July 18, 1859, and received his early education in the public schools of his native town. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Liberty, Maine, and reported at the Academy in June, 1880, the Honorable Thompson H. March being responsible for his military career. While a cadet at West Point, General

Hatch was one of those quiet but dependable men of his class and possessed a strong vein of kindness and good humor.

As a fourth classman, he started out in the third section in all studies, but soon was advanced to the second section in Mathematics and in nearly everything else. Once there, he remained a second section man and graduated number fifteen in his class—one of those whom the late Lieutenant James E. Runcie, their Mathematics instructor, described as "without ambition and devoid of fear." This description applied to Everard E. Hatch only in part. He certainly demonstrated during his entire military career, and later in his civilian career as well, that he was devoid of fear, but he was not devoid of ambition, as the record of his life amply shows.

He graduated from West Point with a B. S. degree in 1884. He was the first man to marry after graduation and was the first man to present to '84 a male heir. His son was also the first '84 junior to become a West Point cadet (that son is now a colonel of Field Artillery in the service of his country).

On graduation, General Hatch chose the infantry and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 18th Infantry on June 15, 1884; he was promoted to first lieutenant on June 16, 1890, and to captain, April 26, 1898. During this period he remained assigned to the 18th Infantry but had numerous other details. Among them were Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Maine (1888-1891); at the Clinton Liberal Institution, Fort Plain, N. Y. (1894-1895); and at the West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas (1895-1898).

He served as Captain, 18th Infantry, in the war with Spain and was with the 8th Army Corps in the first expedition to the Philippines. He served during the siege and capture of Manila, August 13, 1898, and later in the capture and occupation of Iloilo, a military adventure in which Hatch wrote his wife, with the deep sense of humor that was part of him, that he had "beat old Noah's record for staying afloat for forty days and forty nights." Because of international complications, the expedition to take Iloilo, of which the 18th Infantry was part, were on board ships outside Iloilo for forty-five days waiting to attack. In this battle the 18th Infantry bore a very conspicuous part. After the capture of Iloilo, Captain Hatch was detailed as Collector of Customs, in which capacity he served for some time.

He was promoted to the grade of major in the 25th Infantry on October 20, 1904, and was transferred to the 26th Infantry in 1905.

On March 11, 1911, Major Hatch was promoted to lieutenant colonel. On January 3, 1914, assigned to the 4th Infantry, he went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, with General Funston. He became a colonel on July 29, 1914. During this year he went to the Army War College and graduated from that school in 1915. On August 5, 1917, he became a Brigadier General, National Army. In May, 1918, General Hatch was honorably discharged from the National Army and resumed his duties as a colonel of the Regular Army. At his own request, after forty years service, he was retired in October, 1921. On June 21, 1930, he was made a brigadier general, retired, under the Act of that date. He died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 14, 1940.

He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mellie S. Rowe whom he married August 7, 1884. His second marriage was on September 12, 1899, to Miss Annie K. Spring who survives him. He is also survived by two sons, Colonel John E. Hatch, F. A. and Lieutenant Edward S. Hatch; and by a daughter, Mrs. Mae Hatch Brown of Laurel, Md.

Upon his retirement in 1921, General Hatch made his home in Laurel, Maryland, where he had a distinguished civil career. At his death, the town of Laurel gave him all the honor in its power. The following publication in the local newspaper shows the esteem in which he was held:

GENERAL HATCH DIES; LAUREL LEADER

Retired Officer, 80, Was Mayor Twice

Brigadier General Everard E. Hatch, 80, colorful retired Army officer, who spent 42 years in Uncle Sam's military service, then gave 19 more years for the civic betterment of Laurel, Md., died at 7:45 a. m. yesterday, in Walter Reed Hospital.

After retiring from the Army in 1921, General Hatch took up residence at Laurel. He terminated 19 years of public service there last month when he rounded out two terms as mayor. He declined to run for a third term. Prior to his election as mayor, General Hatch had served the community as Health Officer, Justice of the Peace, and as a Member of the Town Council.

General Hatch, a veteran of the Spanish-American and World wars, entered Walter Reed Hospital on April 24.

The flag of the Laurel Post Office was flown at half staff during his funeral, and his death was announced over the radio network of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Hatch has received condolences from all over the United States from her husband's friends, from many U. S. Senators, from the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and from the Vice-president of the United States.

The Class Association of 1884, U. S. M. A., feels his loss very much. He was the class president for some time before and at the time of his death.

No one of us who got to know Everard E. Hatch but mourns his passing.

—C. E. Dentler,
Friend and Classmate.

★★★

JAMES HENRY McRAE

NO. 3144 CLASS OF 1886

Died May 1, 1940, at Berkeley, California, aged 76 years.

JAMES HENRY McRAE died at his home in Berkeley, California on May 1, 1940.

A gallant soldier and kindly gentleman, his long career of distinguished service adds another page to the glorious records of West Point.

Born in Lumber City, Georgia, on December 24, 1863, it was his

privilege to enter the Academy on July 1, 1882, as a member of the class of '86. From that day, the official records tell the story of the long climb from cadet days to retirement, on December 24, 1927, as a Major General of the line.

On December 14, 1887, James H. McRae married Florence A. Stouch, daughter of the then Captain G. W. H. Stouch, 3rd Infantry. After serving with her husband in true army fashion for more than thirty-six years, Mrs. McRae died at Fort Hayes on December 26, 1923. In February, 1926, General McRae married his widowed sister-in-law, Mrs. Nellie B. Stouch, who passed away in Berkeley on July 22, 1939. The General is survived by three children of his first marriage, a son, Donald M. McRae, and two daughters, Mrs. Lewis C. Beebe and Mrs. Mildred McRae Mixson.

During his forty-five years of active service, General McRae served on the Indian frontier, was present at the battles of El Caney and Santiago in Cuba, where he received a Silver Star for gallantry. Three years service in the Philippine Insurrection added to a growing reputation and brought a second Silver Star.

The years from 1902 to 1917 were devoted to the usual peace time duties and training designed to prepare officers for high command should the need arise. This need arose, and General McRae was entrusted with the command of the 78th (Lightning) Division. Assuming command of the Division early in the spring of 1918, at Camp Dix, N. J., he remained its beloved leader during the Defensive Sector training on the British front and also throughout the Battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne.

In recognition of his qualities of leadership and of the heroic efforts of his officers and men, General McRae received the following decorations:

Distinguished Service Medal
Silver Star (Oak Leaf Cluster)
British Order of the Bath (Companion)
French Legion of Honor (Commander)
French Croix de Guerre (Palm)
Panamanian Medal of La Solidaridad.

Following the World War, General McRae served, at different times, as G-1 War Department General Staff; Commanding General of the 5th Corps Area, Philippine Department, 9th Corps Area, and 2nd Corps Area, respectively.

There have been few officers of the American Army more generally

esteemed or better loved. A quiet and unfailing courtesy that always recognized the rights and dignity of others made many friends.

The following letter marks a fitting close to any soldier's career:

December 24, 1927.

Dear General McRae:

You retire from the active list of the Army today after long years of conscientious and meritorious service. On this occasion I wish to communicate to you directly my personal appreciation of your work.

Over forty-five years ago you entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet, since which time you have served through all the commissioned grades to culminate a notable military career as a major general of the line. You have seen service in Cuba as a major general of the line. You have seen service in Cuba, during the Spanish-American War; in the Philippine Islands, during the Insurrection; in France as a Division Commander in the World War; in Alaska; in Hawaii; and in many sections of the United States. During your many years of patriotic service, you have been called upon to assume important responsibilities. These you have accepted cheerfully, performed conscientiously, and accomplished successfully.

With the knowledge of having rendered most faithful and loyal service to the Nation, you retire today to what I hope will be many long years of well-earned rest and pleasure.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Dwight P. Davis,
Secretary of War.

—D. M. M.

★★

BENJAMIN ANDREW POORE

NO. 3129 CLASS OF 1886

Died August 27, 1940, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, aged 67 years.

BENJAMIN ANDREW POORE was born June 22, 1863, at Center, Alabama. His father, Andrew Poore, then sixty-nine years of age, was a veteran of the War of 1812, having served at Fort Warren in 1814. His grandfather's name appears on Revolutionary records. While he was still an infant, his mother died, and at the age of four "Benny" came with his sister to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, to

be brought up by his half brother. Educated in the public schools, he went to high school the youngest in his class and graduated at sixteen. After two years in the mechanical trade he entered the United States Military Academy in 1882, graduating in 1886, a classmate of General Pershing and many other distinguished officers. There followed forty years of active military service during which he was stationed at more than twenty-five different army posts throughout the country as well as others in Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Tientsin, China, France, and Germany.

He was first attached to the 12th Infantry from 1886 to 1891. A distinguished graduate of the Infantry-Cavalry School in 1893, he went to the United States Military Academy as instructor for the next two years and then served with the 6th Infantry until 1907. During this twelve year period, he saw active service in Puerto Rico and twice in the Philippine Islands.

In Puerto Rico he was Adjutant General of General Schwan's Brigade and participated in the engagement at Guanica and at Hormigueros. For gallantry in action against the Spanish force at Hormigueros, August 10, 1898, he was awarded a silver star citation. In the Philippine Islands he participated in the engagement at Guintabuan and was awarded a second silver star citation for gallantry in action against Insurgent forces in Tabuan, Negros, October 1, 1899.

After a year as a student at the Army War College he was attached to the 22nd Infantry with which he remained until 1912. In the summer of 1907 he was a competitor in the Northern Rifle Competition at Fort Sheridan and held a medal as a distinguished marksman. Following assignment on the War Department General Staff at Washington, D. C., he was appointed Director of the Army War College, which office he held until 1916, when he was sent to Tientsin, China, on foreign service with the 15th Infantry. On July 1, 1916, he was promoted to the grade of colonel and assigned to the command of the 8th Infantry at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands. Returning to the United States in August, 1917, as a Brigadier General, National Army, he commanded the 162nd Depot Brigade at Camp Pike, Arkansas, the 14th Infantry Brigade at El Paso, Texas, the 7th Infantry Brigade at Camp Greene, North Carolina, and Camp Mills, Long Island, and then sailed for France with that brigade on May 10, 1918, to serve with the American Expeditionary Forces as a unit of the 4th Division until the end of the war and thereafter in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

He participated in the Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, and St. Mihiel Offensives and received the following awards:

The Distinguished-Service Medal with the following citation:

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with distinction and ability the 7th Infantry Brigade, 4th Division, in the numerous engagements of the Argonne-Meuse campaign. By his energy and ability his brigade drove the enemy from Ruisseau-des-Forges and from the Bois-du-Fays. In these engagements important captures of many prisoners and much material were made by the troops of his command.

The Distinguished-Service Cross with the following citation:

For extraordinary heroism in action. At Bois-des-Septsarges on Sept. 27, General Poore personally re-formed his disorganized troops, who were falling back through lack of command and because of severe casualties. Under heavy fire, he led them to the lines, and presented an unbroken front to the enemy. Again on October 11, in the region of Bois-du-Fays, he gathered together troops who were taking refuge from hostile fire, and turned them over to the support commander.

From the spring of 1920 for almost two years he commanded the 1st Infantry at various stations. On December 21, 1921, he was appointed Brigadier General, Regular Army, and commanded the 4th Infantry Brigade until 1924 and the 12th Infantry Brigade until 1925. On October 11 of that year he was promoted to the grade of major general and assigned to command the Seventh Corps Area with headquarters at Fort Omaha, Nebraska. This was his final assignment. He retired for age on June 22, 1927.

In June, 1888, he married Addie Johnson Carleton at Salem, Massachusetts, and she was his constant and devoted companion for over forty years, except during active war-time service. They had four daughters. After retirement in 1927 he planned to travel and then make a permanent home in Washington. While on a round-the-world cruise his wife became ill and they returned to this country. She died in Washington during February, 1929. In 1930 he came back to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and in October married Flora B. Bullock, widow of Brigham N. Bullock. There followed ten very happy years in the Fitchburg home. During that period he went several times to West

Point, which he dearly loved. There was never a more loyal or devoted son. His fiftieth reunion was an outstanding event, and he was greatly anticipating the fifty-fifth.

He watched closely the development of near-by Fort Devens and the summer activities of the C.M.T.C. His recreation in later years was motoring and, in the fall season, the shooting of the New England ruffed grouse; he never lost his marksmanship.

It had been my happy privilege to have his friendship and affection since boyhood. Often on furlough he came to see his people in Fitchburg and on one such occasion brought to me jungle trophies from the Philippine Islands—bolo knife, machete, dagger, and other weapons that simply thrilled. Little did I realize that one day he would live in my home, that for him I would have the respect, admiration, and love that I would have had for my own father, and that I would feel so keenly his loss. During a lifetime one knows few such men.

His widow, his sister, a niece, three daughters, and nine grandchildren survive. The daughters all married army officers—Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne, Brig. Gen. Donald A. Robinson, and Lt. Col. Charles L. Bolte, whose records and accomplishments were to him a source of great pride and joy.

Following his death on August 27, 1940, a service was held in Fitchburg at the Unitarian Church which he had served as Trustee, and final services with military honors were conducted on the 31st at Arlington National Cemetery. Very fittingly the escort consisted of a battalion of the 12th Infantry, with the 3rd Cavalry Band, and the salute was fired by a battery of the 16th Field Artillery. Uniformed members of the Legion of Valor, several of whom were from General Poore's home state of Massachusetts, and two of whom had served in his brigade during the World War, were in attendance. Honorary pall bearers included Maj. Gen. M. M. Patrick, U.S.A.—Ret., and Brig. Gen. T. H. Rees, U.S.A.—Ret., both of whom were classmates of the deceased at West Point; Lt. Col. Henry Terrell, Jr., and Lt. Col. C. H. Karlstad, who served with General Poore during the war; Lt. Col. C. S. Kilburn; and Maj. N. F. Twining, who was at one time his aide. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, took time from his busy desk to pay a last tribute to the distinguished soldier.

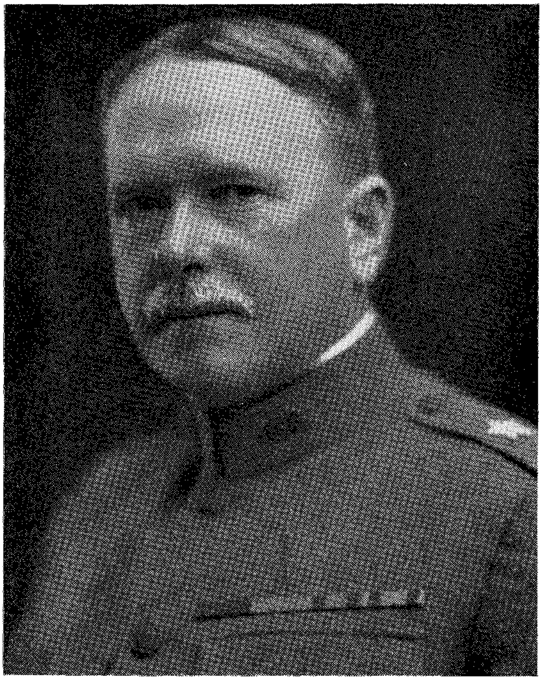
—*R. B.*

★★

FRANK LONG WINN

NO. 3158 CLASS OF 1886

Died February 24, 1941, at Palo Alto, California, aged 76 years.



FRANK LONG WINN, the son of William and Carrie Sinclair (Hord) Winn, was born in Winchester, Kentucky, on October 4, 1864. Here he lived, except for one year (1880-1881) spent as student at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, until his departure for West Point where he became a cadet of the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1882. After completing creditably the four years'

curriculum, he graduated on June 12, 1886, was commissioned a second lieutenant and was assigned to the 1st Infantry, which regiment he joined at Fort McDermitt, Nevada, at the end of graduation leave. He served in the Infantry in all commissioned grades except for a detail in the Adputant General's Department, with the rank of major, from July 2, 1912, to February 7, 1915, and in the Inspector General's Department, with the rank of colonel, from August 20, 1920, to May 8, 1921. On October 2, 1921, he was appointed brigadier general in the Regular Army and later was advanced to the rank of major general, in which grade he was retired for physical disability in line of duty, on December 5, 1922.

He served, during the World War, as Brigadier General, National Army from August 5, 1917, until he was promoted, August 27, 1918, to the rank of major general in which grade he served until honorably discharged from his temporary commission on July 31, 1919.

Much of Winn's early service was in or near San Francisco, and he formed one of a group of young and socially attractive officers much in demand in the social activities of that city. Here, his attractive personality and social charm won him great popularity with his associates as they had done with his classmates and fellow cadets at West Point. And here, he met, won, and was married on November 5, 1890, to Miss Dora Boardman, daughter of a prominent family. Mrs. Winn's untimely death occurred on December 23, 1891, leaving a daughter, Dora, later to marry Mr. Lovell Langstroth of San Francisco and to become the mother of Lovell Langstroth, Junior, now a student in the Medical College of Leland Stanford University. Lovell, Jr. is Winn's only living descendant.

Later in life, while stationed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, serving as Military Secretary to Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur, he was, on October 15, 1910, married to the charming and attractive Miss Katherine McCord who now survives him and makes her home, temporarily at least, with her sister in Milwaukee.

After Winn's retirement, he and Mrs. Winn settled at once in his beloved San Francisco where they lived until his impaired health indicated a change of climate. They then built a lovely suburban home near Saratoga, California, subsequently building an even lovelier one in the same locality. After a residence of several years here, they moved to the neighboring university city of Palo Alto where they continued to live until the general's death on February 24, 1941. During

his residence in California, with San Francisco easily accessible, Winn's life was filled with quiet pleasure. He took great pride in his country estates and in the beautiful garden that adorned his Palo Alto residence. Wherever he lived, he was surrounded by old and new friends and took suitable part in the social life and interest in the municipal affairs of the several localities. Though separated from many of their Army friends, the Winns could always be counted upon to be present at military gatherings in San Francisco and the Bay area and frequently entertained groups of service people in their hospitable home. Winn carried on a voluminous correspondence and employed his time and talents in other writing. His service was unusually varied and of a most interesting character; it is to be hoped that there may be found among his papers "Memoirs" sufficiently completed to be seen later in print.

After service at Fort McDermitt, Angel Island, Monterey, and the Presidio of San Francisco during which period, he was on temporary duty at the Torpedo School, Willetts, Point, N. Y. and in the field during the Sioux campaign of 1890-91, he was detailed in 1893 as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California. His memory is still cherished by the "Old Grads" who knew him then. He served at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, from 1897 until the Declaration of War with Spain in April, 1898.

During the Spanish-American War, he served as Assistant Adjutant General, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Corps, to June 4, 1898, and then sailed with his regiment to Cuba, participating in the battles of El Caney, San Juan, and subsequent operations against Santiago. For gallantry in battle at El Caney, he was nominated to be Brevet Captain.

On August 23, 1898, he returned to the United States, and, after service at Montauk Point, N. Y., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., he, in March, 1899, sailed for Manila, serving there and in the field in Northern Luzon as Adjutant, 12th Infantry, and as Adjutant General, 3rd District, Department of Northern Luzon. There, he was in numerous engagements—San Fernando, Angeles, Bamban, Campan, and others.

Returning to the United States on October 12, 1901, he was assigned to General Recruiting Service with station at Sacramento, California, being transferred later to Fort Douglas, Utah. He served as Aide to Major General Arthur MacArthur from 1904 to 1906 and during this time, also acted as Military Secretary, Pacific Division, and for short periods, as Aide to Major General S. S. Sumner, and to Major General Greely at the time of the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

He was appointed Military Secretary to Lieutenant General MacArthur and served with him, 1907-1909, in San Francisco and Milwaukee.

After completing another tour in the Philippine Islands, he returned for brief duty in San Francisco, after which he attended the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth and later, after serving for a time as Inspector, 2nd Division, on Border Patrol duty, went to the Army War College from which he graduated in May, 1916, to join the Pershing Punitive Expedition which entered Mexico from Columbus, New Mexico.

Returning in 1917, he took command, as a Brigadier General of the National Army, of the 117th Infantry Brigade at Camp Funston, Kansas, and moved with it on May 25, 1918, to Camp Mills, New York, to sail for France in June. He was in command of the 89th Division from June 1 to September 5 when he returned to the command of his Brigade with which he participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and served in the Flirey-Limey Defensive sector at the front. Immediately after November 11th, he, now a Major General, was assigned as Commander of the Division and took it to Germany as a part of the Army of Occupation, with Headquarters at Kylburg. He retained command of the Division until May 19, 1919, when he returned to the United States, to assume command of Camp Custer, Michigan. He retained this command until he was discharged from his National Army commission on July 31, 1919.

Winn's post-war service was varied—Commander of Fort McIntosh, Texas; Inspector Eastern Department; Chief of Staff of the Second Corps Area at Governor's Island, N. Y.; and, after his appointment on October 2, 1921, as Brigadier General in the Regular Army, in command of the 4th Coast Artillery District with Headquarters at Fort McPherson, Georgia, where he retired as Major General on December 5, 1922.

Winn's gallantry in action won him two citations and silver stars: one for gallantry in action against the Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, and for one gallantry in action against Insurgent Forces near Angeles, Luzon, in 1899. The French Government honored him with the decorations of the Legion of Honor in grade of Commander, and the Croix de Guerre with two palms. His own country awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

As Commander of the 177th Infantry Brigade, and later of the 89th Division, he displayed military attainments of a high

order and achieved signal successes. In the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, he accompanied the assaulting battalions and placed them on their objectives, inspiring all by his personal courage and gaining their confidence by his exceptional tactical skill and ability as a leader. At all times he was tireless in energy, showing keen judgment and initiative in handling difficult situations.

Winn, from his cadet days on, was an outstanding soldier and highly regarded in his profession. He was popular with and beloved by his comrades in arms, a devoted husband, and loyal and affectionate to his friends. While approachable and of most kindly disposition, he was a man of great personal dignity, reticent and modest where his own affairs were concerned, and of a choice personality more appreciated as he was more intimately known.

—*E. M. L.*

★★★

FRANK HERMAN ALBRIGHT

NO. 3237 CLASS OF 1887

Died July 21, 1940, at San Diego, California, aged 74 years.

FRANK HERMAN ALBRIGHT was born near Ottawa, Putnam County, Ohio, on August 2, 1865. He was sworn in as a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, on July 1, 1883. It was the custom in those days for cadets to report about the middle of June, but they were not inducted into the Academy till July 1.

Young Albright's light-hearted way of taking things was an inspiration to many of his classmates who feared that they were going to have a hard time getting through the Academy. He himself was up to the usual number of pranks, but notwithstanding this fact managed to stand well in discipline during his whole four years at the institution.

In a letter written to a classmate more than fifty years after graduation he said, "Professors Bass and Michie were neither of them above bluffing a little on occasion. It makes me laugh, but with a shiver, to think that I ever dared to question either of those 'war horses.' They appeared to me to be veritable gods in those days. There was not much mirth in Professor Bass. I never heard him laugh, but Professor Michie was not averse to having a joke on you once in a while. I remember once, in 'Phil,' that I had the last board and had drawn a diagram to illustrate open and closed organ pipes. The bugle for dismissing the section had just been blown and there was barely time enough left for him to ask me two or three questions. To my reply to his last question he said, 'Do you believe that, Mr. Albright?' I said, 'Yes, sir.' Then he inquired, 'Do you believe everything that the book says?' I again said, 'Yes, sir,' knowing that my answers were those in the text-book he had written. He gave me a good laugh and hurried out of the section. I think it pleased him that I had such sublime confidence in his book."

Cadet Albright had the honor of being the first "General" of the Class of 1887. It happened this way: when the Class first began to have swimming lessons at Washington Valley, on the Hudson River, one mile above West Point, we were divided into two sections. Cadet Acuff being sick in hospital, it fell to Adams and Albright, the next two on the alphabetical list of the Class, to march the two sections, each consisting of one half the Class, to the swimming place, which was more than a mile from camp. Albright, in performing this duty, early assumed a martial air, and it was not long before his classmates gave him the nickname of "The General"; he was known as such by his classmates from that day.

Upon graduation, young Albright was assigned to the 12th Infantry, which he joined at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, September 30, 1887. He had been there less than two months when he received his permanent appointment as second lieutenant with assignment to Company G of the 9th Infantry, which he joined at Fort Bowie, Arizona, in November, 1887. A year later he marched with his company to Fort Huachuca for station.

Lieutenant Albright was married to Miss Minnie L. Scott, daughter of Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. Army, in March, 1891. Chaplain

Scott had served in the Civil War as Captain of his company from Syracuse, New York. In 1882 he was appointed a chaplain in the Regular Army, and was stationed at Fort Huachuca at the time of his daughter Minnie's marriage. He was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was elected Chaplain-in-Chief of that organization, at its annual encampment in 1903 at San Francisco, California.

The 9th Infantry moved to New York in the summer of 1891, and Lieutenant Albright was first stationed at Madison Barracks but was transferred later to Fort Ontario, New York. He was promoted first lieutenant, January 3, 1895, and assigned to the 25th Infantry. This took him to North Dakota, which had now become a state. His station was at Fort Buford, but a few months later he was transferred to Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

About a year after this he was assigned to duty as military instructor at Grand Forks, North Dakota, with the University of that State. When the Spanish-American War broke out he was detailed on mustering-in duty and inducted eight companies of the National Guard of North Dakota and two troops of Grigsby's Rough Riders into the service of the United States. This work completed, he was about to join his regiment when he was detailed to command a large detachment of recruits en route to Puerto Rico to join the 11th Infantry. By the time he arrived there, hostilities had ceased, and the Spanish-American War was over.

He left Puerto Rico September 5, 1898, and proceeded to join his regiment at Montauk Point, Long Island, New York. A little later, he was sent from there, with his company, to Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, for station. During this tour of duty he was promoted to captain and was again assigned to the 25th Infantry.

Late in 1898 he took station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and remained there till April, 1899. He sailed with his regiment for the Philippines in August, 1899, where his company was part of the force sent to Zambales Province for station. This was Company E; it was first at Santa Cruz and later at Masinloc. When the regiment returned to the United States in 1902, he was sent with his company for station to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory. Not long after this he was detailed for duty as military instructor at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. He remained on this duty until October, 1905, and was then relieved and returned to his company at Fort Reno. Within a short time thereafter he was ordered to Fort Bliss, Texas, and was there detailed as Regimental Commissary, in 1906. He remained on this duty

for four years, accompanying his regiment to the Philippines in 1907; this foreign service tour was completed at Parang, Island of Mindanao. October, 1909, again found him in the United States, with station at Fort Lawton, Seattle, Washington. Part of the regiment was at this time at Fort George Wright, Washington, and this fact is mentioned because he afterwards served at that post twice.

Captain Albright was promoted to the grade of major on March 3, 1911, and this took him to the 14th Infantry at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota. The regiment was moved to Washington State in 1913, and Major Albright took station at Fort George Wright, with his battalion. He was assigned as a student officer, Army War College, in August, 1914, and graduated from that institution in June, 1915. After a short leave of absence, he joined the 25th Infantry in Hawaii.

Major Albright was promoted to lieutenant colonel, July 1, 1916, and to colonel, May 5, 1917. He became a Brigadier General, National Army, August 5, 1917, and was assigned to the 151st Brigade, at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. He commanded that organization when it sailed for France July 5, 1918. His brigade belonged to the 76th Division and took station in the vicinity of Saint Amand, in central France. The personnel of the Division was used largely in supplying replacements to other elements of the American Expeditionary Forces. This was a great disappointment to General Albright; so he was delighted to receive an order in October, 1918, to command a brigade of the 28th Division. This was the 56th Brigade; he joined it in the line of battle. He soon received orders to put over a number of raids in order that prisoners might be secured and the hostile organizations on the front thus identified. These raids resulted in the capture of nearly one hundred German prisoners and brought the following expressions of commendation:

Hdqrs II Army, 1 Nov. 1918.

Commanding General, 28th Division: Congratulate your Division on the way you are bagging the Bosch. It is fine. (Signed) *Bullard.*

Another big bag of Bosch. I again congratulate the 28th Division. You surely know how to do it. (Signed) *Bullard.*

IV Corps, 2 Nov., 1918.

General Commanding 28th Division: Accept for yourself and convey to the officers and men of your Division who participated in this morning's raid on the Bois Bonsell my appreciation of the excellent results obtained. The raid was effi-

ciently planned and managed and executed with the spirit that wins. (Signed) *Muir.*

Shortly after the Armistice was signed, General Albright reverted to the grade of colonel and was assigned to command the Leave Area with headquarters at Bagnéres de Luchon, Haute Garonne. He held this post until May, 1919, when the area was relinquished as a leave area for American Troops. General Albright then received orders to return to the United States and took station again at his old stamping ground, Fort George Wright, Washington.

He had already requested retirement on thirty-six years service, and was placed on the retired list as of date of July 23, 1919. He proceeded to San Diego, California, where he established his home.

General Albright lived in that city for twenty-one years, lacking a few days, and was very highly thought of. He was a charter member of the Army and Navy Club of that city and was one of its first presidents. He was a member of American Legion Post No. 6; The Gordon M. Dawson Post (No. 1877); Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Bennington Camp No. 20, United Spanish War Veterans. He belonged to the San Diego Club and to other clubs, including the "High Hatters."

General Albright passed away at the Naval Hospital, San Diego, California, on July 21, 1940, at 1:00 P. M. His funeral, which was conducted by the Gordon M. Dawson Post, V.F.W., was an imposing affair. Several of the pall-bearers were officers who had been cadets with him at West Point or had served with him in the Army in after years. He was laid to rest July 26, in the family plot in the Grand Army of the Republic Section of Mount Hope Cemetery, San Diego, where Mrs. Albright's parents are also buried.

Mrs. Albright and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Florence Scott Turner, survive him. Mrs. Albright will continue to reside at her lovely home in San Diego.

General Albright was very popular with the members of his Class at West Point. His dry humor was of the most cheering type and was much appreciated by his comrades at the Academy. It might well be said that he was the mentor as well as the philosopher of his Class.

After graduation he became an amateur photographer of no mean ability and produced and preserved many pictures of his Army life.

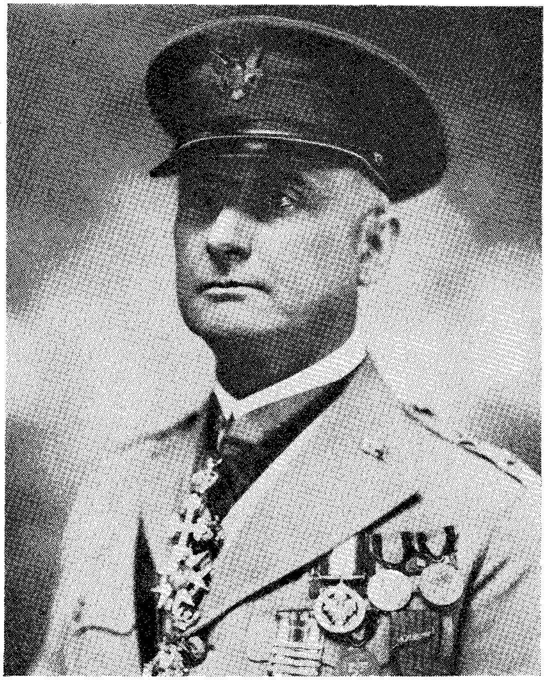
Throughout his long career his outstanding characteristics were his loyalty and devotion to his country and to his classmates. His kindness to and consideration of his family helped to make his domestic life a very happy one. The survivors of the Class of 1887 could ill afford to lose him from among its members. —*N. F. M.*

★★★

ERNEST HINDS

NO. 3181 CLASS OF 1887

Died June 17, 1941, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 76 years.



GENERAL HINDS was born at Red Hill in Marshall County, Alabama, August 18, 1864, a descendant of English people who came to this country before the Revolutionary War. Members of the family have participated in all the wars in which this country has been engaged.

He entered the Military Academy in 1883 beginning a career of

forty-five years of distinguished service. Graduating No. 8 in the class of 1887, he was appointed a second lieutenant of Artillery. He was promoted to all grades including Major General, Regular Army, which was the highest rank obtainable at the time of his retirement.

General Hinds' service was replete with important assignments, but it is possible to mention here only the more important events. The character of his service is indicated by the fact that his record reveals that he always earned the wholehearted praise of his superiors and contains not a single blemish. Some may have comparable records but few of these, if any, have also been able to win and hold the love and respect of their subordinates as did General Hinds. A man's superiors sometimes overrate him but his subordinates never do. He was known for his ability to obtain the maximum results with the minimum friction. This was due to his perfect self-control, patience, fairness, kindness, and ever-courteous manner.

General Hinds had a natural aptitude for mathematics and a talent for accuracy almost beyond belief. These factors figured prominently in his military career and subsequently in his work in civil life. He chose the Artillery on graduation from West Point and, on April 1, 1898, graduated from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, as an honor graduate. He became recognized as one of the foremost artillerymen of his time and rose to the important post of Chief of Artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces, one of the most responsible assignments in our Army during the World War.

General Hinds invariably sought duty at the front in time of war and generally obtained it. The War Department files contain a dozen or more letters written by him with this object in view. He saw active service in the Spanish-American War. On July 2, 1898, then a first lieutenant, he succeeded to the command of Light Battery "F," Second Artillery, when his battery commander, Captain Parkhurst, was wounded during the engagement at Santiago. Captain Parkhurst's official report contains the following interesting account:

> *Lieutenant Hinds joined the battery and assumed command on the morning of July 2d after I was wounded . . . he having marched on foot all night from Siboney, carrying his blanket roll, in order to get up to the front and join his battery as speedily as possible. Having been ordered to my battery too late to join it before leaving Port Tampa, he embraced the first opportunity for transportation to Cuba, arrived there*

July 1, and immediately set out for the front on foot. . . I have it upon the best authority that the good work of "F" battery upon July 10 and 11 was due to his energy in getting the battery moved to an available position on the right of the line and within a range of 800 yards of the advanced Spanish entrenchments.

The "first opportunity for transportation to Cuba" referred to by Captain Parkhurst was a freight boat. General Hinds' unwillingness to wait for a troop transport and his night march to Siboney on foot are typical of the thoroughness and zeal with which he performed his duty throughout his life.

He was recommended "to be Brevet Major for gallantry in action at Santiago" and was officially commended by Generals Lawton and Ludlow.

He served in the Army of Occupation in Cuba until September 13, 1899, when he was promoted to major (temporary) and assigned to the 49th United States Volunteers. On November 15, 1899, he was ordered with his regiment to the Philippines for service in connection with the suppression of the insurrection. During this Service he commanded a battalion and also a sub-district of Northern Luzon. He received the following official commendation from his district commander on September 18, 1900:

The District Commander desires me to express to you his complete satisfaction and appreciation of the very able manner in which you have in the past few days planned and carried into successful execution the capture of Manuel Victa and the other notorious insurgents associated with him. He regards the capture of arms and the large amount of ammunition especially opportune.

General Hinds served as a member of the "Board for the Preparation of Drill Regulations for the 3-inch Rapid Fire Gun" from December 7, 1903, to December 9, 1905. This was an important assignment inasmuch as the report of the board is the basis of the technique of modern field artillery in our army. He was a member of the Field Artillery Board from January 12, 1906, to March 29, 1907.

In 1907, when the field artillery was made a separate arm of the service, General Hinds, then a captain, requested permanent assign-

ment therein. The following indorsement by a senior officer appears on Captain Hinds' request:

> *Approval recommended. Captain Hinds' ability and attention to duty are such that he would distinguish himself in the coast as well as the field artillery. His services to the field artillery, however, have been and are so valuable to that Arm, especially in this period of reorganization, that the best interests of the Service demand his retention therein.*

A four-year detail in the Adjutant General's Department ended in 1911 and included his second tour of duty in the Philippines.

Following his detail in the Adjutant General's Department, General Hinds attended the courses for field officers at the following schools, graduating on the dates indicated:

School of Fire (Field Artillery School), Fort Sill, Oklahoma, December 15, 1911. Special commendation was noted on his Efficiency Report.

Mounted Service School (School of Equitation), Fort Riley, Kansas, May 31, 1912. He was rated as an excellent horseman.

General Service Schools (Command and Staff School), Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 20, 1914. The records state that the class was divided into four groups according to merit and that Colonel Hinds was in the first group.

General Hinds served a second tour on the Field Artillery Board from 1912 to 1914.

He was recommended for detail to the Army War College by Major General William P. Duvall in the following language:

> *I have served for years in intimate association with Major Hinds and thus have full knowledge of his ability, efficiency, and devotion to duty wherever placed. Surely no officer has a better reputation than he as a thoroughly posted, modern artillerist; but his abilities and experiences are distinctly wider than those appropriate to any one arm of the service. He is conspicuously the type of officer that should preferably be sent to the War College: studious, broad, well-read, ambitious—in short, a sterling officer in every respect. I do not believe that*

there is any officer in the Army of whom success and distinction at the War College would be more confidently predicted. . .

He had passed the examination prescribed at that time for entrance into the Army War College and was selected for the 1914-15 course when the War Department found it necessary to assign him to the important post of Chief of Staff of the Philippine Department. The following entry on his efficiency report is pertinent:

Lieutenant Colonel Hinds passed the examination for entrance into the Army War College and was recommended for the detail to take the course during the year 1914-15; his detail as a member of the General Staff Corps precluded his taking the course.

This duty took him on his third tour to the Philippines where he served as Chief of Staff from 1914 to 1917. Our entry into World War I prevented his attending the War College. However, his name was among the first to be placed on the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List, when that list was established after the war.

General Hinds returned from the Philippines on August 13, 1917, and immediately sailed for France where he served as Commandant, Saumur Artillery School, until January 26, 1918; commanded the First Corps Artillery to March 23, 1918; commanded the Army Artillery, First Army, to May 23, 1918, when he was appointed Chief of Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces, which office he held until General Headquarters was discontinued July 12, 1919. In his capacity as Chief of Artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces, there were trained under his direction approximately 15,000 officers and 340,000 enlisted men. During the peak training load, General Hinds had directly under his command approximately 5,000 officers and 110,000 men. The efficiency of this training is reflected in official German War Records which pay a frank tribute to the American Artillery. It is stated that time after time American artillery fire of "machine-like accuracy and deadliness" held up their advances, prevented counter-attacks, and covered the advance of American troops. For these services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as Chief of Artillery, First Army Corps; Commanding General

Army Artillery of the First American Army, and as Chief of Artillery American Expeditionary Forces. He perfected and successfully directed the organization and training of the artillery of the American Army in France.

General Pershing wrote as follows concerning General Hinds' service as his Chief of Artillery:

As you know, General Hinds was my Chief of Artillery in France, and in that position of vital importance to the success of the American Expeditionary Forces he rendered magnificent service. He was an exceptionally able officer, and withal extremely modest. I valued his friendship highly.

Upon his return to the United States, General Hinds was assigned as Commandant of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from October 24, 1919 to July 1, 1923. During this period, General Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, rendered several efficiency reports on General Hinds which were particularly accurate in describing him. The following is an extract from one of these reports dated October 10, 1922:

. . . I have known General Hinds for thirty-six years and I consider him one of the most remarkable officers in our service. He is broad in his views, a close student, thorough in his work, is not aggressive in behavior but has the courage of his convictions. He is even-tempered, possesses a judicial temperament with an analytical mind, has pleasant and agreeable manners, always has the respect, admiration and loyal support of those under him and has my absolute confidence. His principles, both personal and official, are the highest. Of the thirty-three brigadier generals whom I know personally, I place General Hinds No. 1.

He commanded the Second Division at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from July 3, 1923, to January 12, 1925, at which time he assumed command of the Eighth Corps Area. At that time, the Corps Area Commands included all tactical units within the areas as well as the service commands. He remained in command of the Eighth Corps Area until his retirement on January 3, 1928.

General Hinds received the following awards:

Campaign Badges: *Spanish Campaign Badge*
Army of Cuban Occupation Badge
Philippine Insurrection Badge
World War Badge

Decorations: *Distinguished Service Medal (United States)*
Commander of the Legion of Honor (French)
Croix de Guerre with Palm, Army Citation (French)
Commander of the Order of Leopold (Belgian)
Commander of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus (Italian)

Upon his retirement in 1928, brother officers gave him the job of reorganizing and managing the United Services Automobile Association. He held this position until the time of his death.

Under his able leadership, the Association expanded approximately six-fold and invariably earned the highest rating, "A plus (Excellent)" by the leading authority on such organizations. The State Insurance Examiners have repeatedly commended the Association for its efficiency in operation and its high factor of safety since the reorganization. The following extracts from their reports are pertinent:

> *This organization presents, in the estimate of your examiners, a model organization. The records are complete, concise, accurate, and clear.*
>
> *The Officials of this Association are to be greatly complimented upon the high degree of efficiency, accuracy, and fairness with which the affairs of the Association are conducted.*
>
> *. . . The Association has made substantial gains from its underwriting activities and investment of funds, thus indicating a sound and conservative underwriting policy and efficient management of investments.*

The efficiency of General Hinds' administration is reflected in the large savings to members, amounting to approximately 48% of usual commercial insurance costs. He was particularly able in protecting the reserve assets of the organization by maintaining a sound investment policy and by the exercise of superior judgment in the selection of securities.

General Hinds was a 32nd degree Mason and the Senior Warden of St. Paul's Memorial Church, San Antonio. He was a member of the Society of the War of 1812, and of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

He was married on the 24th of January, 1889, to Minnie H. Miller of Little Rock, Arkansas, who was thereafter his devoted and constant companion until his death. He died June 17, 1941, at the station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and was buried with full military honors in the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery. The General is survived by his widow and their two children, Mrs. F. T. Cruse (wife of Colonel F. T. Cruse, Field Artillery) and Major John H. Hinds (Field Artillery), General Staff Corps.

General Hinds' record of achievements is brilliant, but the record alone cannot fully reveal his greatness. Achievements are limited by circumstances, but the development of character, the true measure of a man's worth, has no limit short of perfection. Words are inadequate to describe the fineness of his character. No virtue could be named which he did not have, and yet he was perfectly natural. There was no trace of conceit or vanity. It was as natural for him to do the honorable thing and to be considerate of others as it is for the sun to shine. The keystone of his character was unselfishness, that fundamental quality which is essential to the full realization of all other qualities. General Hinds had apparently dedicated his life completely to his country, his family, and his friends. Thus he eliminated by a single stroke the cause of most human failures, selfishness. He also performed his duty with a quiet courage and determination which inspired confidence and assured success. At the same time his genuine concern for the welfare of others, rather than of himself, created in him a spirit of kindness and a gentleness of manner which invariably won the loyalty and affection of those associated with him. Thus his character was a remarkable combination of strength and gentleness. His fine example will always be a source of inspiration. In conclusion we quote from the letter of a fellow citizen of San Antonio:

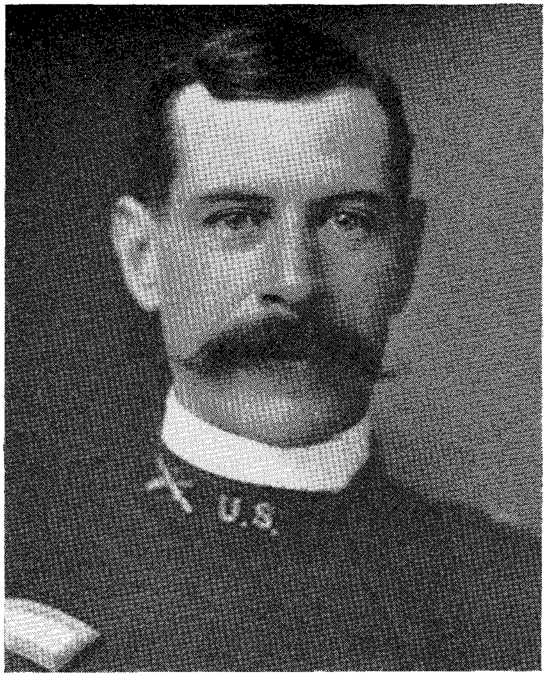
> *Our memory of the General, which shall always be with us, is that of a man who evidenced at all times devotion to his family; kindness and gentleness toward his fellowman; fidelity in his endeavors and a consciousness of the responsibility of citizenship—a combination of admirable qualities seldom possessed by one man. His thoughts, ideals, conduct, and accomplishments have left their impressions upon those who recognize and admire noble manhood. We who had the privilege of knowing him are better citizens by virtue thereof.*
>
> *—J. H. H.*

★★

CHARLES GRANT FRENCH

NO. 3279 CLASS OF 1888

Died March 5, 1941, at Coronado, California, aged 76 years.



Charles Grant French was born in Taunton, Mass., of "good old New England stock," and followed his brother, John T. French (Class of 1876), into the U. S. Army via the United States Military Academy, where he was graduated with the Class of 1888.

Second Lieutenant Charles G. French married Velnette Conklin

Scribner, and together they started their Army career at Forts Missoula and Custer, Montana.

He spent the years 1888 to 1896 in this early-day Northwest, performing the duties usually assigned to a second lieutenant of Infantry, such as post "Treasurer," Canteen, Commissary, Ordnance, and Signal Officer. With his command, he engaged occasionally in chasing Indian raiders and reconstructed many miles of railway telegraph lines. In the word "reconstructed," there is a whole story of the early-day Northwest.

For the next twenty-five years the French family became military nomads and followed the fortunes and gypsy-like peregrinations of the U. S. Army. A baby daughter, born at Fort Custer, later helped them to make over fifty changes of station; the daughter, Marian, is now the wife of Colonel Eben Swift, U. S. Army, Retired.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Lieutenant French was P. M. S. & T. at the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, N. D. He participated in the purchase, for the "Grigsby Rough Riders," of those "1,000 horses that had never seen a man for 1,000 men who had never seen a horse."

Lieutenant French served at Puerto Principe, Cuba, with the 15th Infantry (1898-1899); he went to Alaska (1900) as a Captain, 7th Infantry, and served with this regiment in many places and many assignments until he was promoted to the grade of major in 1912 and was assigned to the 4th Infantry. He served in the Southwest on border duty and with the Funston Expedition in Vera Cruz, Mexico, until he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Infantry in May, 1917. Three months later he was made a temporary Colonel of the 1st Infantry. He was commissioned Colonel of Infantry in December, 1919, and retired from active duty on January 17, 1920, for physical disability contracted in line of duty.

Colonel French's military record is filled with the praise and commendations of his senior officers. A few excerpts are quoted here:

From Assistant Secretary Smithsonian Institute under date of June 14, 1897:

> *I am directed by the Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and to express his thanks for the suggestions contained therein respecting the construction of a machine for aerial navigation.*

From recommendations of his regimental commander, dated December 31, 1900, in regard to competing for appointment in staff department:

> *My estimate of his merit is based on my observation of his zeal and promptitude as a subordinate commander. His personal qualifications are as follows:*
>
> *Attention to duty.....Perfect*
> *Temperance and morality.....Perfect*
> *Punctuality in financial obligations.....Perfect*
> *Judgment and tact.....Excellent*

From Headquarters Bureau of Consolidated Relief Stations, Hamilton School Building, Geary and Scott Streets, San Francisco, California, under date of June 23, 1906:

> *. . . The excellent character of the service performed by Captain C. G. French . . . Captain French was . . . Chief of the Sixth Relief Section . . . one of the largest . . . containing a numerous and varied population . . . the greater part . . . the extremely poor of this city . . . was the most difficult to traverse . . . required great amount of energy, progressiveness, and determination to accomplish good results. I am pleased to state that Captain French more than filled expectation of the work he would accomplish. . . Smoothness, good feeling, effectiveness, marked the work in the Sixth Section from the beginning, and for this state of affairs I consider Captain French responsible. . .*

In France, as a member of the A. E. F., Colonel French served as Billeting Officer, Provost Marshal and Ordnance Officer, 5th Division. Later, he commanded the Savoie Leave Area at Aix-Les-Bains where he was cited in orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the French Military Mission "for excellent performance of duty."

Colonel French completed his active Army career as commander at Camp Sheridan, Ala., where, a paragraph of the Journal under date of January 3, 1920, states, "assisted by members of his command, (he) rendered valuable aid in the rescue work of a number of people whose lives were in danger in a flooded farming district at Montgomery, Ala., December 15th, last."

In his personal character, Colonel Charles G. French maintained

the highest standards of honor and integrity. He was a splendid example for junior officers who served with him. He had a brilliant mind and a keen sense of humor. He presented the surface appearance of a realist, as if he were ashamed of entertaining any idea beyond mathematical proof, but the very ruggedness of this surface appearance indicated that it was only a screen for his inner self.

Some of the high points in his character are illustrated by the following incidents in his career as commanding officer at Nome Barracks, Alaska, in 1900.

Nome, at this time, was the last of the Wild West Frontier towns. It had a population of about 20,000, all of whom were badly infected with the "gold fever." All lived in tents or shacks built of driftwood. There was no legally constituted civil authority in the town and, during the week previous to the arrival of Captain French and his company, it was reported that there had been 14 "killings." The chief businesses were liquor, gambling, and claim jumping. Captain French debarked with his company and took station at Nome Barracks with orders to protect the inhabitants and maintain peace and order pending the expected arrival of civil authority.

On his first evening ashore, while out for a walk with Mrs. French, he personally arrested and confined to the Guard House a violently angry man whom he encountered in the act of threatening with a gun another individual. This gunman turned out to have the reputation of being the "biggest two-gun badman of the town." After a cooling-off period such cases were released under bond to keep the peace.

On another occasion, during a mad-dog scare, a passionately angry woman burst into his office and accused Captain French of ordering her dog shot when "he wasn't half as mad as I am right now." "But madam," replied Captain French apologetically, "I have no authority to order you shot." The incident ended amicably.

He assuaged the aggravation of a young officer who complained that Army Regulations were too restrictive and obstructive, by quoting a current definition that, "Army Regulations are sets of rules promulgated by proper authority whenever it is thought likely that some of them may be violated."

At Nome, Captain French performed the duties of Mayor, Chief of Police, Police Court Judge, Chief of the Fire Department, and Sanitary Officer. Among his intimates he jokingly spoke of himself as "The Tyrant of Nome," but, when winter came and all were "frozen in," a

group offered to raise a fund of $30,000.00 if Captain French would administer it. He was generally loved by those he served and by those who served him.

Colonel French spent his last years in retirement at Coronado, California, where his wife preceded him "over there." He is survived by his daughter, Marian French Swift, wife of Colonel Eben Swift, U. S. A., Retired, of San Antonio, Texas.

As a realist, Colonel French might has said, "and when you die, that's all," but I prefer to believe that he is just "over there" still maintaining his high standards and, on occasion, cracking jokes with Benny Havens.

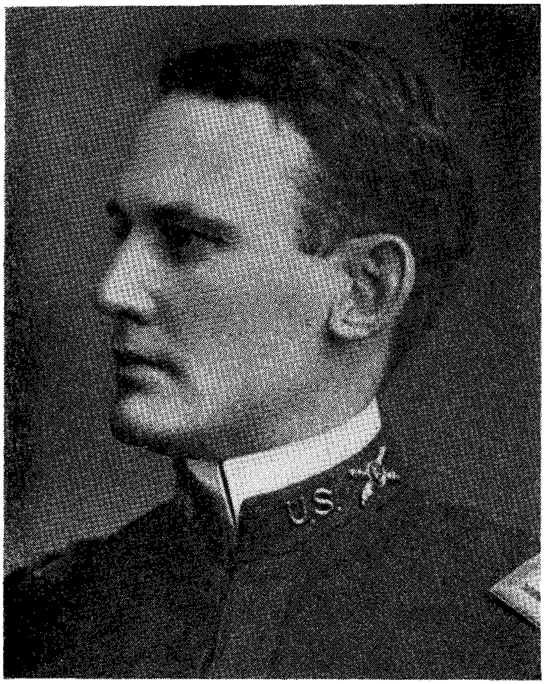
—G. W. Stuart, Colonel, U. S. A. Retired.

★★★

CHARLES DAY PALMER

NO. 3244 CLASS OF 1888

Died October 3, 1940, at Dubuque, Iowa, aged 75 years.



CHARLES DAY PALMER was born on November 30, 1864. He was born at his mother's family home in Atwater, Ohio, but in every other sense he was a native of Council Bluffs, Iowa. His father was J. M. Palmer, a son of Quaker stock, born and raised near Philadelphia, who was a pioneer settler of Iowa, a real estate owner and dealer, and thrice mayor of Council Bluffs. Charles

Palmer's mother was Helen M. Day.

After graduating from high school in Council Bluffs, Charles worked in a bank there for three years, and then was appointed to the Military Academy by the Honorable W. H. M. Pusey, his Representative in Congress. He graduated seventh in the Class of 1888 and was commissioned in the 4th Artillery.

Lieutenant Palmer served with his regiment at Fort Warren, Mass., until August, 1890; at St. Francis Barracks, Florida, until May 1891; and at Fort McPherson, Georgia, until August, 1892. He then spent four years as an instructor in the Department of Mathematics at the Academy, during which he was promoted first lieutenant in the 3d Artillery in October, 1894.

Upon finishing his tour at the Academy, he took advantage of a long leave of absence to make a bicycle trip through England, after which he joined the 3d Artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco and served there until April, 1898, when he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, and sent to Fort McHenry, Maryland, to organize a purchasing depot. Thence he was shortly sent to Chicago, where the War Department was creating a new depot to exploit the Middle Western Market. After assisting to develop a great purchasing center at Chicago, Captain Palmer was put in charge of the handling and transporation of all supplies which originated anywhere in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

While at Chicago, in 1898, Captain Palmer married Edith Birkhimer, daughter of Captain William E. Birkhimer, 3d Artillery, of the Class of 1870. The two children of this marriage are both graduates of the Academy and officers of the Regular Army. Williston Birkhimer Palmer, born 1899, was in the Class of June, 1919; Charles Day Palmer, Junior, born 1902, was in the Class of 1924.

Captain Palmer received his captaincy in the Regular service in March, 1900. A month later he sailed for Manila. He was in the Orient more or less continuously for the next nine years. In February, 1901, he resigned from the service at Manila to join the International Banking Corporation. After a brief visit to the United States, he took an active part in opening branches of the bank in Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Kobe, Yokohama, and Manila. He was manager of the Manila branch from 1905 to 1909.

Captain Palmer's first wife, Edith, died in 1903. Four years later, at Tokyo, he married Katrina Wright, daughter of Luke E. Wright, who

was then Ambassador to Japan. They had one daughter, Anne, born in 1908.

In 1909, Captain Palmer returned permanently to the United States. Until 1915, he continued his business association with the International Banking Corporation. In that year, he became President of the International Typesetting Machine Company of New York City, which he had reorganized on behalf of its creditors.

He returned to the military service on October 18, 1918, with an emergency commission as Colonel of Infantry. After serving briefly at Camp MacArthur, near Waco, Texas, and visiting several of the large cantonments to plan their demobilization, Colonel Palmer was ordered to the War Department for duty with the Operations Branch of the General Staff. Here he had an active part in the demobilization of the war army. In July, 1919, he was detailed to the General Staff Corps. His most important tasks were in the legislative conferences and contacts in which the National Defense Act was shaped. Colonel Palmer remained in the General Staff until his return to civil life in April, 1921. His name appeared on the Initial General Staff Eligible List.

Following the termination of his war service, Colonel Palmer reentered business life as a consulting authority on corporate reorganization and international exchange operations. In this capacity he conducted extensive surveys in South America for the National City Bank of New York City.

In recent years, Colonel Palmer spent much of his time near his boyhood home. His sister Harriette, and her fine husband Thomas H. Fell, were especially close to him, and he was with them a great deal at their home in Omaha.

Charles Day Palmer was an able and gifted man. He had an exceptionally good mind, a forceful personality, and great charm of manner, to which were added many social graces that made his company delightful. As a young officer he was noted for excellence as a drillmaster and instructor. With maturity he became known for ability as a staff officer and executive. When he turned from military service to business organization and finance, he found a long succession of interesting and remunerative opportunities which took him widely across the world.

A life of unusual variety and interest flowered from his gifts, and his keen mind and winning personality were undimmed to the end.

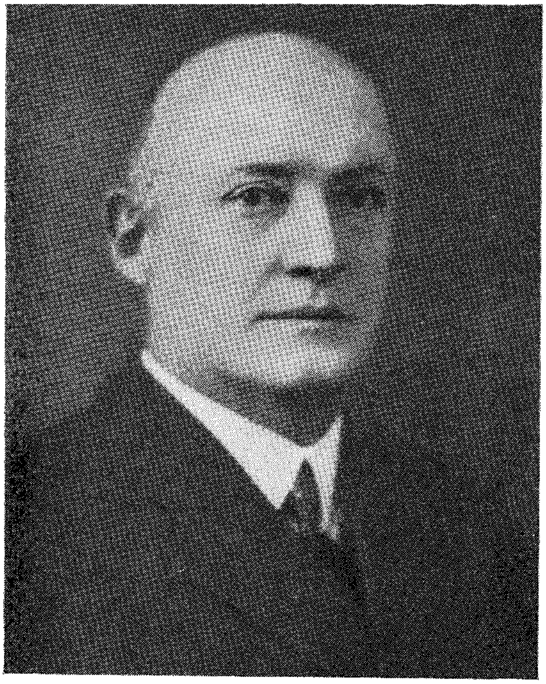
—*Harriette Palmer Fell.*

****

JOSEPH G. HOOPER

EX-CADET CLASS OF 1890

Died August 15, 1935, at Carmel, California, aged 67 years.



JOSEPH G. HOOPER was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, January 25, 1868. He was the nephew and adopted son of George F. Hooper, who was at one time President of the Old First National Bank of San Francisco. His father was Thomas N. Hooper, of Davenport, Iowa.

While attending the Santa Clara College, Joe Hooper received an

appointment to the United States Military Academy and reported for duty June 11, 1886.

Joe stood out among his classmates as a gentle, patient soul. He complied with every regulation, he was faithful to every trust, but a soldier's life was not his calling, and he realized early in his career that, while he could endure its hardships, the grinding work of drills and study, his success in the future lay in other fields.

He left West Point in January, 1887, returned to California, and entered the First National Bank of San Francisco as a messenger boy. It was early recognized by the officers of the bank, that Joe Hooper possessed sterling traits of character; he was such a student in banking that he was advanced step by step, till 1907, when the First Federal Trust Company was formed, and he was named as its head. Upon the consolidation of the First National Bank, the Crocker Bank, and the First Federal Trust Company, he was placed at the head of the Trust Department of the merged banks. He was regarded as one of the city's leading banking authorities. He remained the Manager of the Trust Department until the Board of Directors reluctantly granted his request for retirement after forty-eight years of service.

Upon his retirement he took up his residence in the Carmel Valley and announced his intention to devote the rest of his life to gardening. He was a member of the Olympic Club and during his youth gained a reputation as a baseball and tennis player.

He died August 15, 1935, at the age of 67.

Joe Hooper was a knight of the old school, a man of ability and integrity, with a high sense of honor and unselfishness in giving the best that was in him to those who asked for his services. The widow, the orphan, and the financially embarrassed found in him an intelligent and sympathetic counsellor, a true and constant friend.

The affectionate regard accorded to him in the community in which he lived was a tribute to his kindly nature and a distinct asset to the institution that he represented.

He so impressed himself on his classmates, that they welcomed the opportunity to renew their friendship with him, when they were stationed in or near San Francisco, as well as when they were on their trips to and from the Philippine Islands.

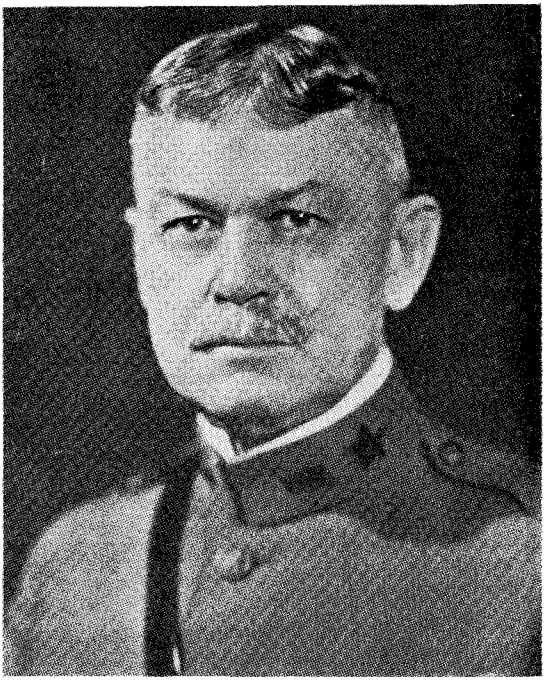
The Class of 1890, United States Military Academy, is proud to call him one of their own.

—*James A. Ryan.*

PETER MURRAY

NO. 3370 CLASS OF 1890

Died December 26, 1940, at Cape Cottage, Maine, aged 73 years.



PETER MURRAY, born April 21, 1867, on a ranch in Tulare County, California, near what is now the town of Visalia, was the second of seven children of Joshua and Amanda Roark Murray. His parents, both of notable Scotch lineage, were typical of the highest type of pioneer American stock whose sturdy character and fortitude made possible the "winning of the West." From South Carolina

to Tennessee, and later to Missouri, Peter Murray's grandparents had followed the frontier westward and then, with his parents, had endured the hardships of plain and mountain in coursing their way by covered wagon to settle in California.

With this background and the tempering of early ranch life in California's rugged yet beautiful wilderness, a sturdy, reliable, and unselfish boy developed to manhood.

He was appointed to the Military Academy in 1886 as the result of winning a competitive examination held by Congressman H. H. Markham. Graduating in the class of 1890, he became the first appointee from his District to graduate, though many had tried.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the 5th Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. During this seven-year tour of duty he met and married Harriet Tingley Jewett at Youngstown, New York, on November 16, 1892, daughter of Brigadier General Horace Jewett of Civil War and Indian fighting fame. From this union came two children, Frances Jewett, now the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., C. E., and Janet Elizabeth, now Mrs. Charles D. Voorhies of Cape Cottage, Maine. Already young Murray had earned a reputation for judgment, thoroughness, and for accepting responsibility, so that in 1894 he was detached for topographical mapping in the vicinity of Fort Yellowstone. Here his pioneer background and the perfection of detail in his work resulted in a special request for a continuance of his services in 1895.

After serving as Adjutant, 21st Infantry, in 1898, he participated with that organization in the Cuban Campaign, including the storming of San Juan Hill. For this action he was awarded the Silver Star under the following citation: "For gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898".

While serving in the Philippines a year later, 1899, he was appointed captain in the 18th Infantry. The officers and men of the 18th Infantry came to know Captain Murray well indeed during his next ten years of service with that splendid organization and the mutual respect and devotion that grew up between this officer and his superiors, colleagues, and subordinates, commissioned and enlisted, lasted through their lives and constituted one of those intangible but very real sources of morale that the Old Army "had but didn't talk about."

With the 18th Infantry in the Philippines in the "days of the empire," Captain Murray served as A. A. A. G., Bell's Expeditionary Brigade, and as Company Commander of Company "F" from Luzon to Leyte. He was cited by Major General H. W. Lawton for gallantry under fire on Guadalupe Ridge.

The practical nature, sound judgment, and common sense with which this officer was endowed can not be better illustrated than by his appointment as Regimental Quartermaster, 18th Infantry, in which capacity he served at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming (now Fort Warren) and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. At that time Regimental Quartermasters filled the office of both Post Quartermaster and Constructing Quartermaster. This was at a time when a considerable building expansion program was instituted at those posts and required a highly responsible officer in charge. In 1907, when the Quartermaster Corps took over its present functions and Regimental Quartermasters were returned to organizational duties, the then Quartermaster General, C. F. Humphrey, wrote the Regimental Commander, "In face of the newly adopted policy you can readily understand how useless it would be for me to recommend that Captain Murray be retained at Leavenworth, as much as I would like to do so because of the excellent service he has rendered the Department as Post Quartermaster".

In 1906 Captain Murray's reputation in supply and construction matters resulted in his detail to the Staff of Major C. A. Devol, Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, during the tragic and trying period of the San Francisco Earthquake. Here, according to the Depot Quartermaster, "At a time when stress of the situation required absolutely capable and efficient officers, he took charge of, systematized, and arranged most economically all the city transportation incident to relief and saved the relief fund many thousands of dollars by so doing."

Upon transfer of the 18th Infantry to Fort Slocum, New York, in 1907, Colonel T. F. Davis, the Regimental Commander, wrote to the Adjutant General, "Captain Murray is an Officer of exceptional merit and ability. The record of his work in the Philippines, in San Francisco, and at this Post as Post Quartermaster is one of success that stamps him as a strong executive and a man of large capacity for detail."

Coincident with his transfer to Fort Slocum, came his promotion to major in 1907 and service as Battalion Commander, 18th Infantry for four years at that station followed by two more years with the 11th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

But his reputation followed him, and in 1912 he was detailed as Treasurer, U. S. M. A. Typical of his service there in improving the management of all the cadet services was the comment appended by the Adjutant General to Major Murray's record in 1914. "The affairs of the Treasurer, cadet mess and cadet store are extremely well run. Major Peter Murray, Infantry, has exhibited a high degree of business ability in organizing and systematizing the varied affairs under his

charge. The cadet mess, in particular, is worthy of note as showing what can be done under careful and efficient management."

These experiences, involving responsibility, business, and engineering, served this officer to good advantage after his retirement when he became Deputy Manager of the Post Graduate Hospital, New York City, in which capacity he very successfully served for a number of years.

But with the advent of the World War came the need of calling again upon Major Murray's talent as a soldier and leader. In 1916 he joined the Staff of Major General Leonard Wood at Plattsburg in that far-sighted venture which resulted in laying the basis of all officer training upon the entry of this Country into the World War. Here, in the words of General Wood, Major Murray handled with outstanding ability a very difficult situation and conducted the volunteer officer training camps in a very satisfactory manner.

Following a serious illness brought on by the continuous heavy responsibility and duties placed upon him for a number of years, Major Murray was appointed lieutenant colonel on July 1, 1916 and, joining the 29th Infantry, served a short tour of duty in Panama.

In October, 1917, he was again promoted to temporary colonel and shortly joined the A. E. F., being detailed early to the Staff School at Langres, France. Two months later he was promoted to Brigadier General and assumed command of the 3d Brigade in the 2d Division at the start of its training. How well General Murray accomplished his task in the relatively short period available is a matter of history in the brilliant record of this famous organization. He led it early into battle, serving with it during its baptism of fire and continuous service in the Verdun and St. Mihiel Sectors.

But here, with the opportunity at hand that every true soldier constantly cherishes in his heart, and a brilliant future assured, fate took a cruel hand by way of poor health that had descended upon him from his strenuous work before the war. Yet it was characteristic of the man to accept philosophically what had to be. In May, 1918, although he served to the last at the front in command of his Brigade, he was relieved for physical disability and returned to the United States.

His loss at this time was a severe blow to the Division Commander as well as to the officers and men of the 3d Brigade. Major General Omar Bundy indicated later to the Adjutant General, General Murray's unceasing activity during the training period for the fighting efficiency of his Brigade and designated him as one of the most capable Officers in the 2d Division, attributing the later successes of the 3d Brigade in open warfare to the training and leadership of General Murray while in command of it.

Upon return to the United States he served the remainder of the War in the War Plans Division of the General Staff. For this work he was later awarded the Distinguished Service Medal under the following citation:

> *For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as Chief Training and Instruction Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, 1919. Under Colonel Murray's direction, the existing system of Army Education and Training was established and ways and means evolved to apply to peace training the lessons learned in the World War.*

In 1921, General Murray was detailed as Chief of Staff, Second Corps Area, at Governor's Island, New York. Here he served until retired at his own request after over thirty years service on November 1, 1924. His last tour of duty would have been a particularly happy one were it not for the invaliding of his wife to whom he was dearly devoted and who with him was endeared to the garrison at Governor's Island. Throughout his career his family life had been a particularly beautiful one, centered in his unselfishness and flowing in return from the deepest love and devotion of his family.

In bidding General Murray farewell at a garrison banquet, Major General R. L. Bullard, then Corps Area Commander, speaking for the older officers, reminded them of the many partings of the way he had seen in his career; yet never saw he one in which such general and genuine loss was felt by those left behind. "The kindness, consideration, gentleness, camaraderie, love of common service and devotion to our best Army ideals have brought General and Mrs. Murray very near indeed to all of us," and kindred feelings were expressed by the junior members of the Garrison.

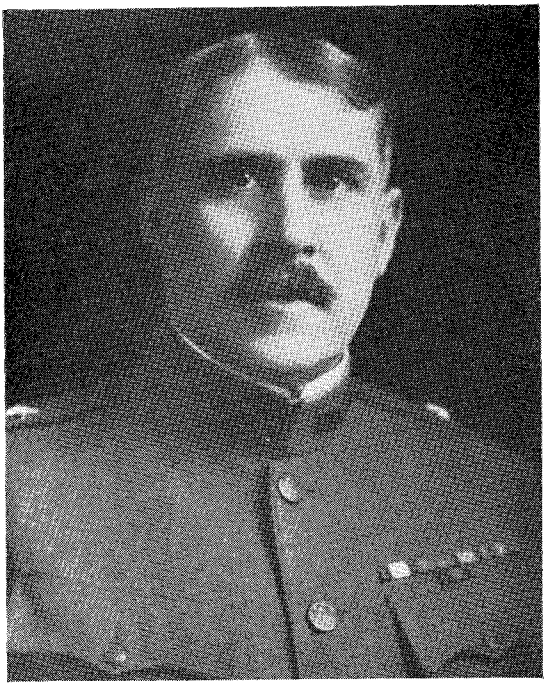
Success is hard to define. It may be as brittle by some standards as it is shining by others but before the judgment of our fellow men we are all equal. Peter Murray had that rare combination of courage and an understanding heart which nobly guided his actions far more than his natural ambitions. As a result he gained and has taken with him from this world all that in the end is really worth having—the love and respect of the officers and men with whom he served and the many friends who knew him.

★★

EDWARD D. ANDERSON

NO. 3394 CLASS OF 1891

Died May 22, 1940, at Washington, D. C., aged 72 years.



IN JUNE, 1887, there reported at West Point for admission with the new class of 1891, a somewhat plump and roundish young lad with a definitely southern manner and accent. With his dark hair, handsome eyes, long lashes and friendly smile, he immediately attracted attention. While in no sense inclined to push himself, he nevertheless often found himself thrust into prominence when the ab-

sence of the two "A" files ahead of him alphabetically forced him to "drive" the class to dancing or to swimming. This alert but unobtrusive individual was none other than "Mustuh Anderson, E. D., suh; from Tennessee, suh!"

Beast barracks and plebe camp behind us, we entered upon our academic work, and Anderson at once demonstrated his ability as a student, taking a high standing in mathematics and other subjects, which standing he maintained throughout the course. He excelled in Chemistry, later returning to the Academy as an Instructor in that Department. With his happy, companionable disposition he possessed a serious and purposeful character, manifested in his close attention to his studies and other duties, which brought him out in the upper sixth of the class on graduation.

Born January 22, 1868, at Jasper, Tennessee, the son of Milton Ward Anderson and Elizabeth Miller Anderson, he attended school in his native town and high-school in Winchester, Tennessee. Preparatory to entering the Academy, he studied at Lieut. Braden's in Highland Falls, where he first met some of his future classmates.

Graduating in 1891, he was assigned to the 4th Cavalry and joined his troop at Fort Walla-walla, Washington, upon the termination of his graduation leave. It was at this station that he was married, in 1893, to Miss Adelaide Ewen to which union there were born two sons.

He graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1895 and served thereafter with his regiment at Forts Walla-walla and Yellowstone until his promotion to 1st Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, November 6, 1897. In the Spanish War he commanded Troop C, 10th Cavalry, and also served as Topographical Officer of the 2d Cavalry Brigade. He was wounded and received the Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action at the Battle of San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898. From September, 1898, to June, 1899, he was Instructor in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology at West Point, and in July, 1899, he was commissioned major in the 26th Volunteer Infantry, this being one of the temporary organizations raised to take the place of the State Volunteers returning from the Philippines. He served with this regiment during the insurrection, participating in engagements at Sugans Ford, and at Agsarab and Cabatuan, Panay, and commanded the sub-district of Jaro. Returning to the mainland for the muster-out of his regiment in the spring of 1901, he performed routine troop and staff duties at Forts Sam Houston and Clark, Texas, in his permanent rank of Captain, 12th Cavalry, to which grade he had been promoted February 2, 1901. Accompanying his regiment to the Philippines in July, 1903, he was busy with miscel-

laneous troop and special duties at Camp McGrath until his return to the States in 1905. Thereafter he served with his regiment (Regimental Quartermaster Sept. 6, 1907, to May 31, 1908) at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., until his detail as Paymaster for four years from May 31, 1908. This last duty took him to Atlanta until July, 1909, to the Philippines to September, 1911, and to New York City until the expiraton of the detail.

He served next with the 6th Cavalry—as captain to April 26, 1914, and thereafter as major—at Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Texas City, Texas; in Mexico with the Pershing Expedition; and in the Big Bend country of Texas. He attended the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas, to December 17, 1914; the Army Service School Special Course to April 13, 1915; and the Army War College to April 29, 1916.

Receiving his promotion to lieutenant colonel, July 27, 1916, he served as an Instructor at the Army War College from August 14, 1916, to May 30, 1917. Then followed a tour of duty in England and France as an Observer with the armies of those two countries to July 23, 1917. A temporary colonel as of August 5, 1917, he was a member of the General Staff at Washington from August 22, 1917, to August 21, 1921, with the rank of brigadier general from August 8, 1918, to October 31, 1919. He was Chairman of the Equipment Committee, General Staff, to May 6, 1918, and Chief, Operations Branch, General Staff, to August 21, 1921. Upon his relief from the General Staff he availed himself of the four months accumulated leave due him and retired from active service December 21, 1921, after more than 34 years service. His permanent colonency dates from July 3, 1919.

He became a brigadier general on the retired list by operation of law on June 21, 1930.

General Anderson's service was characterized by quiet efficiency in all of the duties which fell to his lot. As an evidence of the appraisal of his work on the War Department General Staff, the citation attached to the award of the Distinguished Service Medal on January 18, 1919, reads as follows:

> *Brigadier General Edward D. Anderson, Chief, Operations Branch, for especially meritorious and conspicuous service in initiating and executing plans for the mobilization of enlisted personnel of the Army during the war.*

At Walter Reed General Hospital on May 22, 1940, Anderson answered the last Call to Quarters, after an illness of several months. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

—*A Classmate.*

★★★

CHARLES PATTON ECHOLS

NO. 3387 CLASS OF 1891

Died May 21, 1940, at New York, New York, aged 72 years.

SOME years past I was in Birmingham, Alabama, visiting General Chester Harding who, after his retirement from the Army, had developed remarkable talent as a portrait painter like his grandfather before him.

General Harding at the time had about completed a portrait of Colonel Charles Patton Echols. He was not altogether satisfied with it

and asked my opinion as to what was lacking in it. After some thought I realized that it did not fully depict that gentle, illusory, half-smiling expression in mouth and eyes which his friends occasionally had the privilege to see.

This same, fleeting, hardly-to-be-grasped characteristic also manifested itself in his intellectual and spiritual attributes. Those who did not recognize and appreciate these attributes, physical, mental, and spiritual, did not really know Colonel Echols. Yet even for a devoted friend they render difficult the preparation of any written word which does adequate justice to his memory and talents.

An outline of his family, his birth, education, and services follows for record and reference.

Colonel Echols' forebears, both paternal and maternal, came from Virginia. His grandfather, William Echols, Jr., was born in Lynchburg, Va., in 1800 and came to Alabama with his parents in 1812. His father, William Holding Echols, was born in Huntsville, Ala., March 11, 1834, and died in that city November 11, 1909. William H. Echols was appointed a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and graduated July 1, 1858, number four in his class. He was commissioned brevet second lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers on the same date. He served as assistant Topographical Engineer, H. Q. Department of Texas from June 4, 1859, to February, 1861. He resigned from the Army, March 21, 1861, when his native State seceded and cast his fortunes with those of the Southern Confederacy in whose Armies he served conspicuously in various capacities as military Engineer with the rank of major. He was probably among the first, if not the first, military engineer to use floating submarine mines for the defense of harbors. After the Civil War, he was Chief Engineer of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, and subsequently cotton manufacturer and banker, in Huntsville, Alabama, until his death.

Colonel Echols' mother was Mary Beirne Patton, honored and beloved by all who knew her. She was born November 18, 1841, and died June 9, 1924. She was married to William Holding Echols in January, 1859. Her father was Dr. Charles H. Patton, for whom Charles P. Echols was named. C. H. Patton was born in Virginia, July 10, 1806. His father was a native of the North of Ireland, and his mother was a Virginian. In the year 1812, the Pattons, with three small children, came to the territory of Alabama (then Mississippi). The family settled in Huntsville and achieved success in the manufacture of cotton. A cotton mill was built by William Patton on the Flint River near Huntsville and was known as the Bell Factory Mill. It

was operated by water power and slave labor. The goods manufactured by it were famous throughout this part of the country and were handled exclusively by the Bell Factory Store, located on the south side of the town square in Huntsville.

William Holding Echols and Mary Patton Echols had three children. The oldest, William H. Echols, Jr., was professor of Mathematics at the University of Virginia and attained fame as an educator, mathematician, and engineer. He was born December 2, 1859, and died in September, 1934. Mary Patton Echols, born February 17, 1864, died March 25, 1918, became Mrs. Robert E. Spragins.

Charles Patton Echols was born in Huntsville, Alabama, September 6, 1867. He graduated at the Episcopal High School, Virginia, where he won many gold medals and certificates of merit and then attended, for three years, the University of Virginia, which endowed him with that unmistakable hallmark of poise and gentle dignity with which she seems able, so strikingly, always to distinguish her sons. He entered the Military Academy June 16, 1887, and graduated number three in his class, an honor cadet, June 12, 1891, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. After graduation from the old U. S. Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, New York, he served briefly at Montgomery, Alabama. Then in succession (from 1895 to 1898) he served at West Point as instructor and assistant professor in the Department of Mathematics, as engineer officer in the Department of the East, and with troops in the Philippine Islands. He was appointed Associate Professor of Mathematics at West Point with the rank of captain, October 7, 1898; Professor of Mathematics with the rank of lieutenant colonel, July 29, 1904; detached, visiting foreign schools, July 19, 1905, to July 1, 1906; promoted to the grade of colonel July 1, 1914; served as Military Observer with the Allied Armies in France, June 19 to September 2, 1918. Finally, having reached the statutory age, he retired from active service September 30, 1931.

I first saw him as a cadet corporal assisting in the induction into the military service of my class in June, 1892. He was a stern disciplinarian, but his just and wise handling of the difficult problems, physical and psychological, connected with the control and training of green and homesick "plebes," and his pleasant bantering did much to alleviate the rigors of the "plebe" summer and to make "Puckles" a favorite with the "plebes" of my time. In his third and fourth years at the Academy he was in succession Cadet Sergeant-Major and Cadet Adjutant, highly prominent and esteemed offices in cadet life. Both

of these he filled with credit and in harmony with the best traditions of the Corps of Cadets.

Our next contact was at the Engineer Post-graduate School at Willets Point. There we had two happy years together. He was active in all social matters and added much to the joy of living of those who composed our closely knit little army community. He showed much dramatic talent in all our amateur efforts, loved Art and good Literature; his devotion to Music and to the Drama found full scope for gratification and development in frequent attendance at operas, dramas, and musical comedies in New York City, only eleven miles distant from the School.

We then had the joy of being friends and neighbors for many years during our work as instructors at West Point. Our interest in French was kept up by weekly reading classes of good French authors and small dinners which we alternated between our two households. "Puckles' " skill in reading and speaking French were an inspiration and a joy to all of us who had the rare privilege of being members of the class.

During this time, too, he was much interested in Athletics, was a member of the governing athletic board, and was Secretary of the Athletic Association for many years. He was also Treasurer of the Association of Graduates for a long period, and the organization prospered and grew under his wise and efficient administration of its affairs.

Our friendship continued without a break after we left West Point, and our annual visit to him for some years past marked always the highlight of our joy for the year.

After his retirement, Colonel Echols maintained an attractive and hospitable home in Englewood, New Jersey, near his friend and classmate, Jay J. Morrow, who always gave him his unstinted love and admiration. If it is true that a man's house is his castle, it also was true that "Puckles' " home was always a sanctuary for his friends.

While doubtless Echols may have been considered—and even designated—ruthless by the wasters and idlers among the youngsters in his classes in mathematics, his justice and fairness were proverbial; no one could offer and give sympathy and aid with a more delicate touch than he when any demand was made upon him for such help. He loved to tease his relatives and friends, but the teasing was always of such a kindly, humorous, and friendly type, that the victims of his humor enjoyed it fully as much as he did.

Colonel Roger Alexander, Professor of Drawing, U. S. Military

Academy, appropriately calls attention to the great significance of the fact that Colonel Echols never married. "Thus, much of the time and attention that the average man gives to his family and personal affairs, Colonel Echols gave to the Academy and to the welfare of the garrison. As a result, he knew the Academy more intimately, gave its affairs more detailed study, was more alert to its needs, and was more active in hunting means for making worth-while improvements of a permanent nature. . . . Everyone respected and had confidence in his steadiness, judgment, and courage. Officers of all departments turned to him for advice and counsel in time of trouble, knowing that to one in the right his advice would be to fight injustice to the limit but also that to one in the wrong his advice would be to face the music without quibble or evasion. He was like a Rock of Gibraltar and a rallying point in case of any truly worthy cause." (Quoted from Colonel Alexander).

He was keenly interested in the music of the West Point Chapel and was a prime mover in the drive for funds raised by Army women to provide the organ screen in the Chapel. He was also active in raising funds for the beautiful memorial window over the altar. (Colonel Lewis S. Sorley).

He was a member of the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, the Century Association, Fellow of the American Society for the Advancement of Learning, the Society of the Carabao, the Southern Society of New York, The Alabama Society of New York, the Army and Navy Club of New York, the Army and Navy Club of Washington. He was active particularly in the Southern Society, attending its dinners and supporting and advancing its interests.

He was an enthusiastic and skilled chess player, often playing on even terms in the tournaments staged by professionals at West Point or in New York.

His tragic death, May 21, 1940, stunned us all, and left an abiding sorrow which time does not cure. The expressions of grief and regret, official and personal, were many.

The Academic Board of his great Alma Mater at its proceedings of July 1, 1940, passed a resolution of appreciation and love from which the extract which follows is quoted:

> *His keen analytical mind, his frank, outspoken opinion, and his blunt honesty tempered with a sense of proportion and fairness, made his counsel on the Board both respected and*

valued. His magnetic personality, poise, and charm of manner set him apart in any social gathering.

The following extract is from a letter of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, to Mr. Angus P. Echols:

Professor Echols' Army career was noteworthy for the highly efficient manner in which he performed every duty. Most of his service of more than forty years' active duty was in the Department of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy, where his exceptional service and brilliant scholastic attainments contributed to a marked degree to the maintenance of the high standards of that institution.

His classmate, Spencer Cosby, writes:

His was a character of many sides. The soul of gentleness, yet so strong was his sense of honor that he could be almost grim in following undeviatingly the straight line of duty. As became a mathematician, he loved chess. . . but his love for music was even greater. However, the hobby of his life was unquestionably West Point; our Alma Mater never had a more loyal and devoted son. The long years of his professorship—the best years of his life—were spent unselfishly in her interest. His strong influence and keen brains were ever directed towards preserving and strengthening the best of her traditions. Many of the leaders of our Army today will be the better able to meet the heavy tasks confronting them for having passed under the influence of "P. Echols" . . . .

His loyal and devoted friend, Colonel Clayton E. Wheat, Professor of English at West Point writes:

Almost every year Colonel Echols went with me to Canada for a fishing trip, where for a week we spent the day in a boat fishing and enjoying out-of-doors. He was a fair fisher and a wonderful companion to have on such trips. In the evenings we would have occasional games of chess. The guides in the woods admired his quiet sense of humor and his good sportsmanship. . . . .

The Association of Graduates at its annual meeting, June 10, 1940, passed an appropriate resolution commending his long and able serv-

ive as member and Treasurer of the Association, and as soldier, educator, and patriot.

He is survived by two nieces, nine nephews and many cousins. Space permits reference only to the two nieces who were frequent visitors at Colonel Echols' residence at West Point and were known and beloved by his friends. These are Suson Echols Spragins, now Mrs. James Foster Watts, and Jane J. Echols.

Fittingly Colonel Echols is buried at West Point with her other famous sons—West Point to which he devoted so many years of his busy life and so large a measure of his splendid talents in faithful and productive service. His influence was far-reaching and is reflected and perpetuated in the disciplined minds and lucid reasoning of those alumni, whether in civil life or in the Army, who were fortunate enough to have the splendid privilege and benefit of his teaching and guidance.

His Alma Mater and her sons mourn him. We, remaining here, his kindred and his friends, miss him and shall always miss him unspeakably—musician, scholar, scientist, the loyal and understanding friend.

—J. P. J., Class of 1892.

★★★

JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL

NO. 3386 CLASS OF 1891

Died April 20, 1940, at Brevard, North Carolina, aged 71 years.

BETWEEN the two dates, January 16, 1869—April 20, 1940, lies the record of a life rich in youthful promises and still more rich in manly achievement; of a career brilliant in its military assignments and accomplishments in war and in peace, and notable for its successes in civil life.

Sewell was born in Tennessee, the son of a minister of the Christian

Church—and this incidentally furnishes another proof that minister's sons make good soldiers. Most of his boyhood was spent in Louisville, Ky., and it was from this city that he was appointed to West Point. He entered the Academy on June 16, 1887, and from the first showed those qualities of leadership which distinguished him throughout life.

In studies he was always a first section man and graduated second in the class of '91; in fact, after a close race he barely missed graduating at the head. He was perhaps a bit careless as to his personal appearance, but his disciplinary record was almost perfect; he bore chevrons from the end of the plebe year and was one of the four cadet captains throughout first class year. On all counts, Jack Sewell was one of the outstanding members of our class and one of the most influential, a man to whose sound judgment we looked when any important decision had to be made, a man always ready to extend the helping hand to a classmate in difficulties, a man whose sterling integrity of character we all recognize.

Upon graduation, Sewell and four of his classmates assigned to the Engineers, were stationed at the Engineer School, then located at Willets Point, N. Y. They kept house together, a happy, congenial lot of bachelors with few worries and little money. On one Saturday at the month's end, when the question of visiting nearby New York came up, it developed that the combined bank accounts amounted to just under five dollars—so no one went to town.

Sewell was the first to leave the happy family, being ordered in July, 1893, to duty in Washington in connection with the erection of public buildings. A year later, while on this duty, he married Miss Agnes Temple Lyon, the sister of a classmate, "Cub" Lyon. They had met at West Point, where "Miss Cub" was one of the most popular girls of our cadet days. The marriage was an exceptionally happy one. There were no children.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Sewell was commissioned as Major, 1st U. S. Volunteer Engineers, and served with the regiment in the Puerto Rican campaign. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and "honorably mustered out" in January, 1899, returning to his regular rank of first lieutenant. A few weeks later he was ordered back to duty in Washington and placed in charge of the erection of public buildings. This duty lasted eight years; among the important buildings whose erection he superintended were the Government Printing Office, the Army War College, the Department of Agriculture Building, and new buildings at the Soldiers' Home. His able

handling of this extensive work gained for him a great reputation as an expert on methods and materials of construction. He was sent by the Government to Baltimore in 1904 to report upon the effects of the great fire on buildings and construction materials and two years later, after the earthquake, was sent to San Francisco on a similar mission. In 1906, for a paper on reinforced concrete design, he was awarded the Norman Medal by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

On January 31, 1908, a few months after being promoted to major, he resigned from the army to become Vice-President and General Manager of the Alabama Marble Company. In 1919, he was made president of the company, and held that position up to the time of his death.

A month after the United States entered the World War, Sewell, as a reserve major, was called to active service and organized the 17th Engineers, a railroad construction regiment. In July, 1917, he was promoted to colonel and took his regiment overseas to St. Nazaire, France, where he was placed in charge of all the construction work in Base Section No. 1, A. E. F. In July, 1918, he was made Commanding Officer of this Base Section; he relinquished this duty in February, 1919, when he was sent to Rotterdam to organize and command Base Section No. 9, at Antwerp, of which Rotterdam was a sub-base. This command ended on June 30th, and Sewell returned to the United States where he was mustered out on August 14, 1919.

Having given this perfunctory record of his war services, their importance and true value can best be gauged by quoting the citation accompanying the award to Sewell of the Distinguished Service Medal, and by three telegrams received by his widow after his death:

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of a regiment of Engineers and later as commander of the base port at St. Nazaire he displayed high engineering skill and long practical experience in the management of men. His genius, together with his great energy and devotion to duty, contributed largely to the successful development and efficient operation of that base.

TELEGRAM

Profoundly shocked at passing of your distinguished husband. His services during World War were outstanding. My sincere sympathy goes out to you in this sad hour of your bereavement. *John J. Pershing.*

TELEGRAM

I have just heard of your great loss and send you my sincere sympathy. I had a profound respect and admiration for John S. Sewell and have always deplored the fact that my efforts to get him given a military grade commensurate with his merits when we were in France together were not successful.

J. G. Harbord.

TELEGRAM

My wife joins me in deep sympathy in your great bereavement. Your husband, as Commander of Base Port Number One at St. Nazaire, rendered an outstanding service to the American Army in France and to his Government for which he will always be remembered in history. I am calling together the Chicago Veterans of the 17th Engineers for a memorial meeting in his honor.

Charles G. Dawes.

Soon after leaving the Army and resuming his position with the Marble Co., Sewell was commissioned a reserve colonel and held the commission until his death. In 1924, he was appointed Chief of the Birmingham Ordnance District and in that capacity devoted much time and energy to industrial mobilization planning for the southeastern section of the United States. That his work was appreciated is shown by the following telegram to Mrs. Sewell:

TELEGRAM

The officers of the Ordnance Department join with me in expressing deepest sympathy. Colonel Sewell rendered valuable service in war and peace. He was as unsparing in willingness as he was talented in ability. His unfailing assistance in our industrial mobilization planning as Chief of the Birmingham Ordnance District was generously given and, I must add, gratefully received.

C. M. Wesson, General, Chief of Ordnance.

Among his later activities, it may be mentioned that he was a member of the Budget Commission to the Dominican Republic in 1929; that in 1930, he went to Europe in charge of our participation in the

1933 Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, with offices in London; that on his return to Chicago, he was Director of Exhibits at the Exposition until his resignation on account of ill health in 1933.

He was a member of the following: American Society of Civil Engineers (Life); American Concrete Institute; Society of American Military Engineers; Army Ordnance Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Mathematical Society; American Mathmatical Association and also of the following Clubs: Engineers (New York); Cosmos (Washington); Southern (Birmingham, Ala.); Highlands (N. C.) Country.

He was an Officer of the French Legion of Honor and an Officer of the Belgian Order of Leopold.

Sewell died in the hospital at Brevard, N. C., on April 20, 1940.

The following extract from Resolutions adopted by the veterans of his old war regiment well sum up the fine record, great qualities, and the human understanding of their colonel and our classmate, Jack Sewell.

> *We, members of the 17th Engineers residing in Chicago, are assembled to pay our tribute of respect and esteem to the memory of our Commanding Officer, Colonel John Stephen Sewell.*
>
> *A graduate of West Point with twenty years experience in the regular army and ten years in active business in civil life, Colonel Sewell at the time he took charge of the recruiting and organization of the 17th Engineers was ideally equipped for the task.*
>
> *Both a soldier and a business man, his influence from the first upon his comrades of the 17th Engineers, which was a volunteer and not a drafted regiment, was distinctive and productive of a fine esprit de corps. He had a brilliant and cultured mind, and his men found in him all those qualities of leadership which commanded their admiration and obedience. But he had as well the kindly and sympathetic heart which, from the first to the last of their military service, endeared him to his comrades. He quickly welded a diverse group of men, gathered from all parts of our country from varied professions and different walks of life, into an efficient and well disciplined regiment.*

The magnitude of the projects built at Saint Nazaire, which required a continuing force of about thirty thousand men, the handling of hundreds of thousands of in-coming and out-going troops and millions of ship tons of material, all under his efficient supervision, constitutes a proud and indispensable part of the history of the American Expeditionary Force.

Major General Harbord's work, "American Army in France, 1917-19," in reviewing the accomplishments of Colonel Sewell said that he did an outstanding work which richly deserved the rank of major general.

To us, his comrades, his death comes as a personal loss. Indelibly imprinted on our memory is his sympathy, understanding, and consideration shown to us by him not only throughout all of our service under his command but also throughout his life. For the comfort, progress, efficiency, and prestige of the officers and men of the 17th Engineers he toiled, struggled, and sacrificed unceasingly. He was a gentleman and a great leader, a considerate friend, and a loyal and brave soldier.

—A Classmate.

★★★

GORDON VOORHIES

NO. 3431 CLASS OF 1891

Died September 13, 1940, at Medford, Oregon, aged 72 years.

IN OUR plebe camp, in the summer of 1887, we made the acquaintance of a keen young soldier who, wearing the chevrons of a corporal, assisted the Cadet Adjutant in lining up the guides at formations of the battalion and in forming the details each morning at guardmounting. He was filling, by special selection, the important functions of Acting Cadet Sergeant-major during the absence on furlough of Billy Harts.

Gordon Voorhies, for such was his name, impressed us with his quiet dignity, his alert efficiency, and his soldierly bearing. Tall, handsome, erect, precise in word and movement, he seemed well fitted for the post which he filled so capably that summer. Never one, so far as your scribe knows, to devil plebes, he was little tolerant of anything less than perfect execution of duties under his direction, and he ever set the example of a high standard of performance. When one thinks of Voorhies, one instinctively remembers him as a soldier through and through, with rich gifts of leadership and an innate capacity for making and retaining friends.

Born November 30, 1868, at Lexington, Kentucky, Gordon Voorhies was the son of Charles Howard Voorhies and Nancy Griffith (Brand) Voorhies. He attended school in Lexington, including one year at Kentucky University (now Transylvania), before going to West Point.

Appointed to the Military Academy by the Honorable W. C. P. Breckenridge, Voorhies entered in June, 1886, and during the years of his cadetship he held the successive ranks of corporal, sergeant and lieutenant in the Corps. Interested in athletics, he was a boxer, baseball player, and captain of the '91 football team. He was among those who were instrumental in persuading the Superintendent to approve the playing of the first football game between the Military and Naval Academies in the fall of 1890. At that time, the mere suggestion of the West Point team, to say nothing of the Corps, leaving the Academy for so frivolous a purpose as a football game was enough to make Sylvanus Thayer turn in his grave; consequently, it was arranged that the Annapolis team should come to West Point. With no stadium or bleachers, we stood along the sides of the field and watched, in the chill November wind, the course of this forerunner of a long series of contests between the soldiers and the sailors. To Voorhies' great regret, he was denied participation in this history-making event because of an injury sustained in a practice game shortly before the Navy game.

Voorhies must have liked us of '91, for, after two years or so with his original class of '90, he decided to join us and to graduate with us.

Upon graduation, Voorhies was assigned to the 25th Infantry and served with that regiment from September 30, 1891, until the following

August, when he transferred to the 4th Cavalry. Service with the latter continued until November 30, 1897, when he resigned to enter business.

On September 14, 1893, Voorhies married Miss Helen Strong Burrell, of Portland, Oregon, by whom, as well as by three of their four children, he is survived.

Upon resigning, Voorhies took up his residence in Oregon, where he remained until his death except for those periods which he spent in military activities. He was very successful in orcharding in Medford and in financial enterprises both at the latter place and in Portland where he resided during his first year in civil life and, also, from 1905 to 1920. He developed a decided talent in various phases of business, being one of the founders, and for a number of years to the time of his death the President, of the Southern Oregon Sales Corporation, of Medford, an organization regarded as a model among cooperatives founded and maintained by fruit growers. He was prominent in social, business, and club circles, and gave of his time and talent to all civic movements for the betterment of his community, state, and nation.

It was characteristic of Voorhies' soldierly instinct and training that in the Spanish War he offered his services and was commissioned a captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers. He was discharged from this service in March, 1899. From 1903 to 1905 he held the rank of colonel and the position of Inspector General and Chairman of the Military Board of the State of Oregon. Before this country entered the World War he had offered his services, passed a successful physical examination, put his affairs in order, and awaited the call. After waiting several months for the summons which never came, he enlisted as a private, at the age of 48 years, in the Second Training Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, which was commanded by his former classmate, Lieutenant Colonel Fred W. Sladen. After some three weeks at this camp, he received his commission as major of Field Artillery and was assigned to the 91st Division at Camp Lewis, Washington, in September, 1917. He served overseas with distinction in that Division, participating in the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Schéldt offensives, and receiving the Belgian Croix de Guerre. Graduating from the Staff School at Langres, he preferred service with troops at the front to the General Staff duty for which he was considered. On November 6, 1918, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel

and, for a short time commanded the 364th Infantry. He was honorably discharged from the National Army on May 10, 1919.

The Citation accompanying his award of the Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm reads:

Pour s'être particulièrement distingué par son courage au cours de l'offensive victorieuse en Flandres, 22 mars, 1919.

Colonel Voorhies died at his home in Medford, Oregon, on the early morning of September 13, 1940, after a short illness. His passing is mourned by a large circle of friends at his home, as well as by many comrades of his Army days.

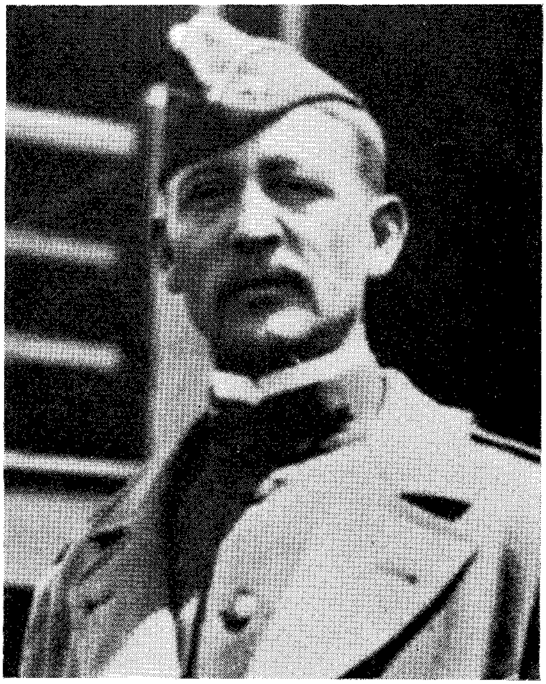
—*A Classmate.*

★★

ADRIAN SEBASTIAN FLEMING

NO. 3632 CLASS OF 1895

Died December 1, 1940, at Portland, Oregon, aged 68 years.



ADRIAN SEBASTIAN FLEMING was the son of William Boyer and Susan Harris Fleming, and the great-grandson of that William Fleming, a native of Jedburgh, Scotland, who emigrated to Virginia, 1755, and was a lieutenant in Washington's regiment during the Revolutionary War. General Fleming was born in Midway, Kentucky, December 6, 1872, and in this little country

town in the Bluegrass his early boyhood was spent during the aftermath of the Civil War. Still vivid then were the recollections of the conflict just over, and the little boy listened so intently to the stories told and retold of battle fields and soldiers and of lives given freely that he was deeply affected. While quite young he knew with sureness that a soldier was what he wanted to be. This certainty was the lodestar of his youth, and he never deviated from the course it set. He obtained the appointment to the Military Academy from his home district in Kentucky, graduated with the class of 1895, and was commissioned additional 2nd lieutenant, 5th Artillery.

He was transferred to the 6th Artillery in 1898, and accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he had his baptism under fire in the fields in the first outbreak of the Philippine Rebellion. He served in the actions from Manila and Caloocan to San Fernando, until attacks of tropical fever invalided him home in July, 1899. He had been promoted to First Lieutenant, 6th Artillery, in March, 1898. He was recommended for brevet captain for "cool, courageous, and effective service of his battery on the infantry firing line at Quinga, April 23, and at Pulian, April 24, and especially for distinguished bravery in placing and serving his guns on the brink of Calumpit River, Luzon." After his return from the Philippines he served on general recruiting duty at Louisville, Kentucky, until, promoted to Captain, Artillery Corps, he was detailed to Fort Rosecrans, California, in August, 1901.

In June, 1902, he was married to Mab V. Gassen, at San Diego. No marriage was ever more ideal in "simpatica" and understanding. It was a happy companionship for 38 years, and his wife was still his sweetheart when General Fleming died.

Graduating from the School of Submarine Defense, Ft. Totten, N. Y., in 1905, he commanded the 15th Field Artillery battery until June 30, 1907, when he was assigned to the 4th Field Artillry as regimental adjutant, serving at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. In 1911, a major, he was on duty with the Maneuver Division of the 4th Field Artillery at San Antonio, Texas. He took the field officers' course at the Army School of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth, in 1912, and served as Adjutant General, Department of the Columbia, until the discontinuance of that department, when he was detailed Adjutant of the 7th Brigade. He served with the 2nd Field Artillery in the Phillippine Islands until July 1, 1916, when he was advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery and appointed Adjutant General, Department of the Philippines. He was again advanced in May,

1917, to colonel and served with the 14th Field Artillery at Ft. Sill. There he commanded the School of Fire for Field Artillery when it was expanded to train 1,200 student officers. In April, 1918, he was promoted Brigadier General, National Army, and assigned to the command of the 158th Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio. His brigade went to France in June, 1918, trained for three months in Brittany, and entered the front line in time to participate in the Meuse-Argonne offensive beginning September 26. In addition to his own troops, General Fleming that day commanded two regiments of General Todd's brigade which also were supporting the 91st Division. His own brigade then reverting to the 32nd Division, in reserve, General Fleming was given command of all the artillery with the 32nd Division, and, with the two American brigades and six French groups in this Division, he participated in the operations in the vicinity of Gesnes. From October 8 to October 27 he commanded the 158th Field Artillery Brigade, supporting the French 17th Army Corps north of Verdun, and then supporting the 32nd Division until the Armistice. He took this Division on the march to the Rhine and was with the Army of Occupation in Coblenz Bridgehead from December, 1918, until his return to the United States, when he resumed his regular rank of Colonel, Field Artillery. After he was graduated at the War College, Washington, D. C., in 1920, he was detailed to the General Staff as Assistant Director, Supply Division, D. C. During his performance of this duty, as a result of studies and recommendations of the Supply Division, the entire supply system of the army was changed.

In 1921 a severe attack of pneumonia-influenza seriously affected his heart, and, warned by his medical advisers than uninterrupted absolute rest was imperative, General Fleming was retired at his own request on June 17, after 30 years of service. He was appointed Brigadier General, Officers Reserve Corps, on July 30, 1921.

General Fleming's promotions, the factual record of his services, his D. S. M. (Oak Leaf Cluster), his award of the Legion D'Honneur from France, and the citation given by General Pershing which read:

> *For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services; he commanded with distinction the 158th Field Artillery Brigade, displaying aggressive leadership and the highest professional attainments. He contributed materially to the successful operations of the infantry units to which his brigade was attached during the Meuse-Argonne offensive by the timely and accurate artillery support furnished by his regiments.*

—all these bear witness to his excellence as an officer and to the singleness of purpose with which he served his country.

His intellectual attainments were of high order; his mind functioned with precision and brilliance. Just as there was never any confusion in his mental processes, so there was never anything but clarity in the quality of his living. There was one code by which he lived; it could be summed in few words—honor; truth; simplicity; loyalty to one's friends; fairness to one's foes; and, always, courtesy and kindness.

After his retirement General and Mrs. Fleming took residence at Portland, Oregon, where they had made many friends during his two periods of service at Vancouver Barracks. As his health improved, idleness became irksome, and, the opportunity presenting itself, in 1925 he became Vice President of the Columbia River Paper Mills and its chain of affiliated mills. In this civilian capacity those qualifications which were his by inheritance and discipline, his habit of industry, his power of concentration on the matter at hand, his faculty of seeing the essential factors in a maze of obstructing detail, earned the admiration and respect of his associates. His impartial administration of complex employer-employee relations won confidence and cooperation.

Along with his recognition that "Life is real, life is earnest" General Fleming possesed a real appreciation of life's pleasures, and of its felicities, too. He was an enthusiastic hunter of big game, and he made many trips into the far north and into Alaska to hunt. Probably the most memorable of these hunts was the one he made in 1929 with his dear friend, Tom F. Cobbs, which took them into virgin country in Central Alaska, the Cooks Inlet country, and on Kodiak Island. From this hunt they brought back splendid trophies—Alaskan white mountain sheep; Black, Brown, and Glacier bears; and tremendous caribou moose. His last big hunt, during the summer before his death, was up in the Cassiar country on the Alaskan-British Columbia borders, where he went for black mountain sheep.

General Fleming loved good music and good books. He had a special facility with words; he wrote some important articles on the development and use of field artillery. His letters were models of precise diction, and the journals he brought back from his hunting trips in Alaska were splendid writing, delightful to read. As he mellowed with the years, his intense love of Nature in all its aspects increased, and he found his greatest content in the gentle art of husbandry. His flower gardens at his farm, Running Water, on the Clackamas River in Ore-

gon, were of his own planning; his collection of orchids was his special pride.

For all his friends, those who knew him best, he has left a memory of a worth while life lived with dignity, urbanity, and honor, and in their hearts a fond and tender regard for him will remain.

General Fleming died at Running Water, the farm on the Clackamas, December 1, 1940, at the age of 68, after a very short illness. His devoted wife was with him when he died. Interment was at Arlington Cemetery in the summer of 1941.

The field is still
The last far bugle echo spent.
The guns are stacked
And through the darkening quiet
The bivouac fire burns ember low.
The soldier sleeps; and
Sleeping, hears another Reveille
And knows another Dawning.

—*M. G. F.*

★★★

ROBERT MORRIS BROOKFIELD

NO. 3707 CLASS OF 1896

Died December 20, 1940, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aged 67 years.

THE FACULTY of the Central High School records with sorrow the death of a most distinguished member, Major General Robert Morris Brookfield, at the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia on December 20, 1940. His death was caused by heart trouble, from which he had suffered for several years, and about which he had

been warned. Despite medical advice, however, he persisted in living his life to the full and curtailed no activity of his many-sided career.

He was born in Philadelphia on March 13, 1873. He attended the public schools here, among them, quite fittingly, the General Meade School. He was graduated from the Central High School in 1891, a member of the 94th Class. He next attended United States Military Academy at West Point, and upon completing the course there was assigned to the United States Army on active duty as a second lieutenant. His military career was long and distinguished. He was stationed at Fort Keoch, Montana, for two years, in Alaska, and during the Spanish American War at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Then he resigned from the Regular Army with the rank of captain. He immediately joined the Pennsylvania National Guard and served until his retirement as Major General in 1935. During the World War he was in France as Assistant Chief of Staff for the 28th Division.

After his retirement from the Regular Army, he became a member of the Faculty of the Central High School in September, 1900. Except for the period of active military service on the Mexican Border and in the World War, he continued to teach there until his death.

In 1904 he received the degree of Bachelor of Law from the University of Pennsylvania. For a time he was Professor of Military Tactics at St. Joseph's College, and was for many years the Commandant of the Girard College Military Corps.

When he came to the Central High School he was assigned to the Commercial Department to instruct in Commercial Law and Commercial Arithmetic. It was not long before he was giving courses in the whole range of Mathematics, in which he showed complete mastery of subject matter and of its presentation. He was a strict teacher; he was kindly but firm; he expected his students to do a thorough job. He insisted upon adhering to the standards maintained at the Central High School when it was the one high school in the city and most selective in its membership. He tolerated no shirking; he brooked no compromise.

An outstanding characteristic of General Brookfield was his passion for solving problems. These might be cryptograms, cross-word puzzles, bridge technique, chess problems, roster troubles, military maneuvers. The Organization Committee of our school considered him indispensable for solving roster riddles. The Chess Club found him an enthusiastic and able sponsor.

He introduced rifle-shooting at the school, solicited the support of the Government for a rifle club among the boys, and secured for it a sub-target gun. Many of its members he later recruited for the Third Regiment, National Guard, to form a crack Central High School Company. In this way he was able to prepare trained men and efficient officers for service in the World War. Many of Central High School's Roll of Honor had been those recruits.

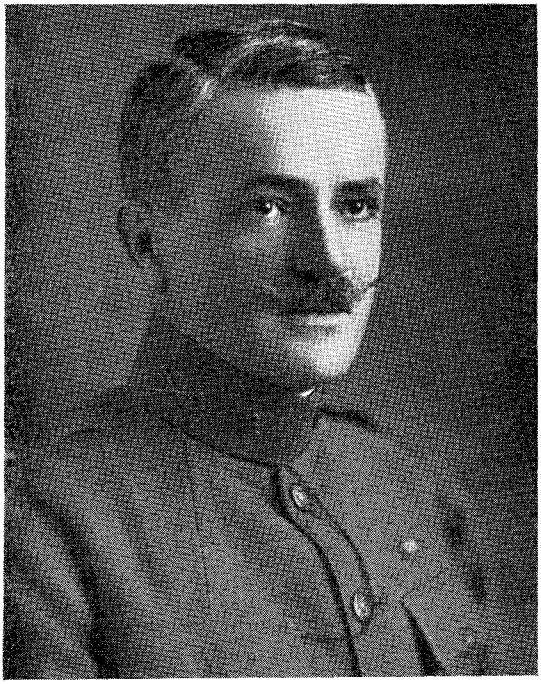
Those who knew him best must pay tribute to his innate kindliness, his generous sympathy with the sufferings of the unfortunate, his geniality, his understanding love of children and young people, his unaffected modesty, his unswerving loyalty. His experience was varied, his career distinguished, his spirit rich and sweet.

★★

WILLIAM SLANN GUIGNARD

NO. 3675 CLASS OF 1896

Died August 21, 1940, at Columbia, South Carolina, aged 67 years.



WILLIAM SLANN GIUGNARD, Colonel of Field Artillery, U. S. A., retired. Veteran of the Spanish American War and World War I, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, died on August 21, 1940, at the family estate of Still Hopes near Columbia, South Carolina. In a letter to his sister, Miss Caroline Guignard, expressing the condolence of the War Department, General G. C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, writes:

I wish to extend to you, personally and on behalf of the officers of the War Department, our sincere sympathy in the loss you have suffered in the death of Colonel Guignard.

Colonel Guignard's Army career was outstanding for the highly efficient and loyal manner in which he performed every duty. Possessing a broad knowledge of his profession, a keen intellect and pleasing personality, he rendered many years of loyal and efficient service in both peace and war and won the commendation and esteem of all with whom he served.

Colonel Guignard on his paternal side represented the tenth generation, and on his maternal side the eleventh generation, of his family in this country; his forebears were the Huguenots and the New England pioneers prior to the ten generations of his South Carolina family.

Colonel Guignard was born on the paternal cotton plantation, Evergreen, South Carolina, and there he passed his boyhood days in the straightened conditions that followed the disaster of Secession and caused the drastic effect upon the old plantation regime of the South. But if the material side of life suffered in those painful days, the spiritual element rose to the challenge of adversity, and William Guignard, his brothers, and his sisters were given the advantages of a strict religious training and good education in accord with the traditions of the family. The heroism of the men and women of the South of the days of Secession was to follow through those trials of Reconstruction and give to the future welfare of their children the full measure of selfless devotion. Those parents with broken and worn-out tools reconstructed the shattered South by the training and education of their children for future service.

From his high school days on the plantation William Guignard went to the College (now the University) of South Carolina. It was here that we met as classmates in the fall of 1888. Our association was to continue until his recent death in 1940, for our service brought us together often during the intervening years.

William Guignard graduated from the College of South Carolina in 1891 and entered West Point in 1892, graduating high in his class in 1896 as an officer of Field Artillery. For the next two years he served on home stations, and then in 1898 he participated in the Spanish American War, at the battle of Coamo, Puerto Rico. He returned in November, 1898, with his regiment to the United States and served at home stations until ordered to West Point as instructor in modern languages, 1901-1903. In 1903 he was ordered to the French Cavalry School of Saumur, graduating in 1904. He then returned to his regi-

ment, the 4th Artillery. From 1905 to 1909 he served as Military Attache to France, at which latter date he returned to his regiment, the 2nd Field Artillery at Fort Sill. From 1910 to 1911 he served with his regiment in the Philippines. He returned to the United States in 1911 and attended the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill. In 1912 he served with the 6th Field Artillery and took the Field Officers' course at the Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, in 1913. From 1914 until 1917 he served with the 1st Field Artillery and 9th Field Artillery in Hawaii. He returned to the United States and to the 21st Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston in 1917. Here illness occurred, and he was finally retired on September 27, 1919.

The following memberships attest Colonel Guignard's many interests and broad contacts: Trinity Episcopal Church, Columbia, South Carolina; the University Club of New York City; the Army Athletic Association; the Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.; the American Legion; the American Society of the French Legion of Honor; South Carolina Society of the Sons of Colonial Wars; Alumni Association of South Carolina University; the Huguenot Society; the Army and Navy Club; the Metropolitan Club and the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C.; and the Columbia, Forest Lake, and Cotillon Clubs of Columbia, South Carolina.

In sports his greatest interest was equitation; an outstanding horseman, he always owned and rode horses of fine quality.

It is on this official record that the Chief of Staff sent the foregoing eulogy of Colonel Guignard to his family. But to the comrade of the long road of service fared in common, it is not the record of duty well done, nor yet of the keen intellect and professional efficiency, that grip the heart and fill the memory with reminders of the past association. Chevalier Guignard, as many of us called him, possessed a sense of humor, an impregnable philosophy, a generous and loyal devotion to friendship that gave him, in his later years of suffering and disappointment due to illness, an equanimity devoid of bitterness and a fortitude worthy of his tradition. To be stricken by an incurable illness on the eve of a great war is as heavy a professional cross as could be laid upon a soldier's shoulders. But he met his successes and misfortunes with the same tranquility and resolutely applied his doctrine of laughing over disaster rather than weeping over its results. A gentleman by tradition and practice, a soldier faithful to duty, and a friend true to his friendships—so shall we remember him.

—Frank Parker, '94, U. S. M. A.

★★

GEORGE WILLIAMS MOSES

NO. 3685 CLASS OF 1896

Died August 17, 1940, at St. Petersburg, Florida, aged 68 years.

GEORGE W. MOSES was born at Nelson, Ohio, September 13, 1872, a son of a Methodist minister, Mathew Moses.

George Moses attended Mount Union College, Ohio, and then entered West Point, graduating from the U. S. M. A. in 1896. His first assignment was an interesting one, for he was sent to Captain George Dodd's famous Troop "F," 3rd Cavalry, at Fort Ethan Allen.

Vermont. Captain Dodd's troop was the first to give exhibition drills to music and was such a novelty that it was sent to Madison Square Garden, New York City in January, 1897, to take part in the Military Show. The troop also traveled all through the New England States during the summer and fall of 1897, giving exhibition drills at County Fairs.

When the Spanish American War was declared, the 3rd Cavalry went to Chickamauga Park, and while there Lieutenant Moses was ordered to Canton, Ohio, on Regimental Recruiting duty. He did not remain there long, for in June, 1898, he was appointed a Major and additional Paymaster of Volunteers, and ordered to Washington, D. C. for duty. Later, the Paymaster General, Brigadier-General A. B. Carey, sent this indorsement of his service. "Major George W. Moses was appointed an additional Paymaster from 2nd Lt. 3rd Cavalry, June 3rd, 1898, and at once entered upon his duties. He was assigned to the payment of mileage accounts, the most difficult of any with which this department has to deal. Major Moses has proven himself one of the most active, industrious, efficient, and accurate of the Additional Paymasters."

In 1899 Major Moses went to Cuba to help pay the Cuban Army and was relieved in May from the detail in the Pay Dept. Almost immediately he was sent again to Cuba as Aide to Brigadier-General Adna Chaffee, Commanding General, Headquarters, Division of Cuba, but soon afterward received his promotion to first lieutenant of the 4th Cavalry, then taking part in the Philippine Insurrection. He felt that he should be serving with the regiment to which he was assigned, so requested to join it. He was ordered to San Francisco and given the job of changing the English vessel, "Flintshire," into a horse transport to take a load of horses and mules over to the Philippines. Many animals had been lost or crippled on previous trips, so Lieut. Moses spent much thought and planning in arranging this boat so that nothing like that would happen this time. You can imagine his distress when he, suffering from fever and dysentery, had to be taken from the boat the night before it sailed, to the Letterman General Hospital. After two weeks in the hospital he was given a sick leave, which he spent in Ohio. Later, in March, 1900, he sailed for the Philippines from New York City by way of the Suez Canal.

While serving in the Philippine Islands with the 4th Cavalry, he was stationed at Naic, Penaranda, and Angeles. He participated in the attack on Penaranda March 5-6, 1901, in the engagement at Fort Rizal,

March 17th, and also at Canon of Rio Chico March 25th of the same year. He returned to the United States with the regiment in August, 1901, to be stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, but on March 31, 1902, he received his promotion to Captain, 9th Cavalry and was again sent to the Philippines, only to find on his arrival that his regiment had left for the States. He followed on the next transport and joined the regiment at Monterey, California.

On December 21, 1903, he was detailed to the Pay Department and ordered to Kansas City, Mo., for station, but after four months was again ordered to the Philippine Islands; this time he took his family with him. His first station was with Headquarters, Dept. of Luzon, at Manila from May 2 to October 10, 1905, when he was ordered to Zamboanga, Dept. of Mindanao.

He sailed for the United States on July 15, 1907, ending his tour in the Pay Department in Chicago, Ill., December 20th. He was then assigned to the 15th Cavalry at Cienfuegos, Cuba, sailing January, 1908. When the regiment returned to the United States, February 10, 1909, it was stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia. From there he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 6, 1910, where he was a student at the Army School of the Line and Staff College. After graduating in 1912, he joined the 15th Cavalry at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and with it was moved to Fort Bliss, Texas, in 1913, serving on the border at Marfa, Presidio, Tabeus and Ysleta, Texas. On July 1, 1916, he was promoted to Major of the 16th Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, but in October of the same year received the detail of Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Minnesota which position he held until the end of March, 1917. When the United States entered the World War he was sent to the 24th Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, but after three months was appointed Colonel, 324th Infantry, National Army, with the 81st Division, training at Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

On August 5, 1918, he sailed with his regiment for France. While serving in France with the 324th Infantry, he participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He received the Croix de Guerre with Palm from the government of the French Republic for exceptional gallantry in action in the Meuse-Argonne Sector, November, 1918, and was awarded the Silver Star "for exceptional gallantry and skill in conducting his regiment against heavy machine gun and shell fire and advancing through strong obstacles to the enemy line of resistance."

On his return to the United States, after a leave of absence, he

served with the 14th Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston a few months and was then detailed to the Quartermaster Corps and sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, June 30, 1920. He was relieved from there and ordered to the University of Nebraska, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. At the end of the school year he was transferred to the War College at Washington, D. C. but on January 6, 1922 was put on Detached Service, sick at the Walter Reed General Hospital. On July 5, 1922, he was retired from active duty for physical disability, and on July 6 returned to active duty to serve as P. M. S. & T. at the Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, where he remained until July, 1928. When he was relieved from college duty he continued on active duty as P. M. S. & T. at the Boise High School, Boise, Idaho, until August 15, 1932, when all retired officers were relieved from active duty.

He was always deeply interested in boys and young men and their problems, supporting the Y. M. C. A. and working on boy's committees in Civic Clubs. Chancellor Avery of the University of Nebraska wrote to President Kerr of Oregon State College that "Colonel Moses was one of the most efficient officers we have ever had. He brought the standard of the R. O. T. C. up to a high degree of excellence, and we regretted his leaving here. Not only is Colonel Moses a very efficient officer but he is a gentleman of fine character, one who sets a splendid example to students in all respects."

He is survived by his wife; two sons, Capt. R. L. Moses, and Capt. George W. Moses, Jr.; two daughters, one the wife of Major L. H. Gibbons, and the other the wife of Major K. F. Pughe.

In a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Moses, General George Marshall, Chief of Staff, wrote in part as follows:

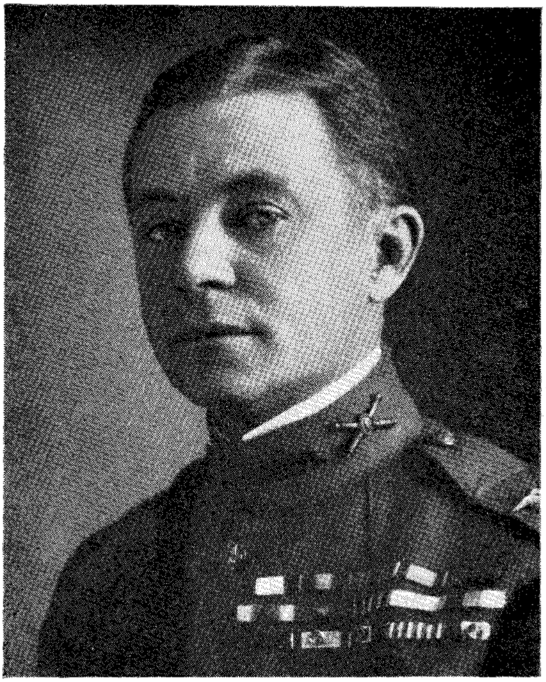
> *During his long army career of more than forty years active duty, Colonel Moses rendered exceptional service both in peace and war. Possessing a broad knowledge of his profession, a keen intellect and sound judgment, he displayed at all times an enthusiastic interest in his work and a conscientious devotion to duty—and won the commendation and esteem of all with whom he served.*

****

MERVYN CHANDOS BUCKEY

NO. 3761 CLASS OF 1897

Died March 20, 1940, at Washington, D. C., aged 66 years.



BORN IN Buckeystown, Maryland, April 11, 1873, Colonel Mervyn Chandos Buckey was of prominent lineage. He was a member of an old Virginia-Maryland family on his father's side, his mother being a direct descendant of Samuel Washington, younger brother of George Washington, of which relationship he was very proud. He was a strict Episcopalian.

He graduated at the old Washington High School in 1890 and was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1893. He graduated four years later and was assigned as second lieutenant in the 5th Artillery, with station in New York Harbor. He served with the Field Artillery in Porto Rico from July to October, 1898, through skirmishes at Guanica and Yuaco; he sailed to the Philippine Islands, via Suez, in November, 1899; commanded the Provisional Battery of Field Artillery in the Southern Luzon Campaign; and was in Manila until July, 1901. He returned to the States and served on various regular duties until 1911, during which time he attended the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y., from August, 1904, to September, 1905; he was assigned to the Pay Department and Quartermaster Corps in July, 1911, and served again in the Philippine Islands, from July, 1911, to September, 1914; then he commanded Fort Baker, Calif., until November, 1916, and Fort Washington, Md., until June, 1917.

He was Military Attache at Rome from August, 1917, to October, 1919, and at the Italian front during the World War. While on this duty he was assiduous in the performance of his duties, becoming on rather intimate association with the highest ranking military and naval officers of the Italian Services; was honored by the friendship of King Victor Emanuel, who gave him a cordially autographed life-sized bust portrait of himself.

Upon Colonel Buckey's return he was assigned to special duty in the office of the Chief of Staff until December, 1921; was on regular duty until assigned to temporary duty at Governor's Island from July, 1922, to January, 1923; then he served as Signal Officer at Atlanta until retirement, upon his own request, on October 18, 1923.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, with the following citation:

> *For especially meritorious and distinguished service while serving as military attache at Rome, Italy.*

He was also awarded the following foreign decorations:

> *French Legion of Honor, in the grade of officer; Japanese Order of the Rising Sun (Third Class); Order of the Crown of Italy (Commander); Panamanian Order of La Solidaridad*

(Second Class); Czechoslovak War Cross; Montenegrin Silver Medal for Bravery; Montenegrin Order of Prince Danilo I (Commander); Italian War Cross; Italian Order of the Saints Maurice and Lazarus (Commander); and Italian War Service Ribbon.

After retiring, fourteen years before the age limit, Colonel Buckey went into the real estate business in Washington and was quite successful. To note his early business acumen and money complex, we recall that time when he was asked by an instructor at West Point what the Bessimer Process saved. He answered, "Money." "No," said the instructor, Lieut. Shunk, with a rather commiserative attitude, "It saves time." "But, time is money," replied Buckey.

Upon that principle he became one of the leading business men in Washington and was among the fortunate ones who weathered the financial crisis in 1929.

Colonel Buckey remained a bachelor. He was fond of society and rather popular with the ladies. He was somewhat critical and satirical in his attitude some times, however, of himself as well as of others. For instance, he had over his desk on the Island of Corregidor, P. I., when Quartermaster there, the reminder: "We aim to please, but we fail miserably."

He is missed by his friends, especially at the Army and Navy Club, where, as a frequent diner with his classmates and other friends, he was interesting and amusing. However, in his graver moods he was a gentleman of the old school.

He died in Washington, D. C., on March 20, 1940, and was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery, with his West Point class president and eleven other classmates officiating.

—W. D. N. and F. E. J.

★★★

W. GOFF CAPLES

NO. 4001 CLASS OF 1901

Died May 5, 1940, at Presidio of San Francisco, California, aged 62 years.

WILLIAM GOFF CAPLES was born August 21, 1878, in Glasgow, Missouri. His father, Russell B. Caples, an attorney, had served in the Confederate Army under General Price. Russell Caples' wife, Agnes Watts, the daughter of a physician of Fayetteville, Missouri, was a professor of Mathematics in Howard-Payne College and assistant to the distinguished astronomer, Carr Pritchett.

The father of Russell Caples, William G. Caples, also served in the Confederate Army under General Price as a Chaplain, losing his life in the Battle of Glasgow, Missouri. In company with General Gist, he layed out the town of Leavenworth, Kansas; he also founded Central College at Fayetteville.

After graduationg from Pritchett College, William Goff Caples, II, entered West Point, June 19, 1897. As a member of the class of 1901, he quickly became and remained one of the "First Section" men of the class and also a very popular member. The good humor which never failed throughout his life, endeared him to his classmates. His characteristic chuckle and exceedingly hearty laugh often helped others to forget their troubles.

Upon graduation, February 18, 1901, he was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers. The next two years were spent on Engineering duty in the Philippines. Returning in the summer 1903, he was assigned to the First Battalion of Engineers at Fort Riley, Kansas. From July 31, 1904, to February 16, 1905, he had an important and interesting experience through service with the Jefferson Guard Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri. On October 10, 1905, he married Alice Keller Thomas of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

During the next three years—August, 1905, to August, 1908—Lieutenant Caples was engaged in various Engineer duties; in the Nashville and Chattanoogo District, as Recorder of a Board on the improvement of Muscle Shoals and as Assistant Lighthouse Engineer with station at Mobile, Alabama. He received his captain's bars July 28, 1908.

Next followed a period of duty with the 3rd Battalion Engineers stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which included participation in field duty, Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, in 1911. He served with Company "I" of the battalion.

On March 2, 1912, Captain Caples was detailed to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers where he remained until August 25, 1914. During this period he was promoted to the grade of major.

After a tour in charge of the Fourth Mississippi River District stationed at New Orleans, Major Caples was transferred to the 2nd Engineers and with this regiment participated in the Mexican Punitive Expedition in 1917. In this year he also was given command of provisional regiments of Engineers and during the summer was District Engineer at El Paso, Texas.

On August 5, 1917, he was made a colonel of Engineers, National Army. He was asigned to the command of 310th Engineers and also

was designated as Division Engineer of the 85th Division stationed at Camp Custer, Michigan. With the Division, he sailed on July 21, 1918, for France. During the summer of 1918, Colonel Caples commanded the 1st Engineers and served as Division Engineer of the 1st Division until September 26th. He participated in the St. Mihiel offensive. He was detailed as student at the Army Engineer School and attended the Army General Staff College at Langres, France.

After a short tour as Chief of Staff, First Replacement Depot at Saint Aignan, he was given command of the 307th Engineers in France and returned with that regiment to the United States in the Spring of 1919.

During the next two years he was on Department Engineering duty, including relief work in Pueblo, Colorado, during the flood in the summer of 1921. Here his work in relief, salvage, and clearance was noteworthy.

Detailed as a student, School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, in the class of 1921-22, he remained the next year as a member of the General Staff Class and became an honor graduate of that class. The next year he attended the Army War College; graduating from the War College in July, 1924, he was detailed on the War Department General Staff in the G-4 Section where he served until June 30, 1936. The next two years were spent as Director of the War Plans Course of the Army War College.

Then followed a tour in Panama, during which Colonel Caples first commanded the 11th Engineers, then the Post of Corozal. He also acted as Division Engineer.

Returning to the United States in December, 1930, he was on duty during the next five years as District Engineer—first at Chicago, then at Charleston.

For his services in connection with the landing operations of the General Italo Balbo flight to Chicago in 1933, he received the award of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Grade of Commander.

In the spring of 1936, Colonel Caples was detailed as Corps Area Engineer, Ninth Corps Area, with station at the Presidio of San Francisco. He served under two Corps Area Commanders, General George Simonds and General A. J. Bowley. These officers commanded the Fourth Army as well as the Corps Area, and Colonel Caples performed duties of Army Engineer as well as those of Corps Area Engineer.

This dual assignment, which was to be Colonel Caples' final service,

was one which involved hard and important work. One very vital and troublesome project was that of a second road across the Presidio Reservation to connect with the Golden Gate Bridge. This project had been hanging fire for a long time and at times seemed almost impossible of solution.

Under General Simonds' direction, Colonel Caples took personal charge of the Army side of this problem with most gratifying results. Now, due primarily to his work, a splendid second route to the Golden Gate Bridge crosses the reservation with a minimum of interference with military interests. Early in the solution of this problem, Colonel Caples conceived and planned a "clover-leaf" junction with the original approach in order to permit traffic to use the two approaches as a main route across the reservation and city, irrespective of traffic crossing the bridge. With some difficulty he sold this idea to the Bridge Authority. This "clover-leaf" has greatly relieved traffic congestion on both civilian and military roads.

In purely military lines, this period covered the beginning of our rapid military expansion; it included a great increase in field and command post exercises. Colonel Caples took an important part beyond that normally required of the Corps Area Engineer.

Never did Goff Caples' fine character and superb courage stand out more clearly than in the last months of his life. Knowing his time on this earth was limited, his only concern was for his beloved wife and children. If physical weakness made his laugh less hearty, it did not affect his chuckle, and so he finished his military and earthly career as he always had lived, a splendid example of what is meant by our service phrase: "An officer and a gentleman."

Colonel Caples is survived by his widow and three children: William Goff Caples, III, general attorney of the Continental Casualty Company in Chicago; Joseph T. Caples, a captain in the Medical Corps; and James Steven Caples, an architect, at present on duty as Second Lieutenant, 121st Engineers, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

This account may well close with a remark, made by one of his sons, which indicates an outstanding characteristic of Goff Caples: "As you remember, dad was interested in a wide variety of things, and I still find myself, when confronted by something new and interesting, thinking that I must write him about it."

—*R. S. P.*

★★★

RALPH NOBLE HAYDEN

NO. 4033 CLASS OF 1901

Died August 20, 1940, at Pacific Grove, California, aged 61 years.

RALPH NOBLE HAYDEN was born March 22, 1879, at Hempstead, N. Y., and died August 20, 1940, at Pacific Grove, California. He was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from New York, and was of the Class of 1901. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 7th Cavalry and served with that regiment until 1906. This service included stations at Chickamauga Park, Fort Oglethorpe,

and at Camp McGrath, P. I. In 1906 he was transferred to the 3d Cavalry and was with that regiment at Camp Stotsenburg and, upon return to this country, was stationed at various posts in Texas.

During the World War, Hayden, as a major and lieutenant colonel of the National Army, was with the 345th and 355th Infantry at Camp Funston, Kansas, and with the 153d Depot Brigade at Camp Dix. He was also Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 102d Division.

After the World War, he served as Demobilization Officer at Camp Dix, and as Assistant General Superintendent in charge of Vessel Operation at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J.

He transferred from the Cavalry to the Quartermaster Corps on August 15, 1920. In that corps he was Post and Division Quartermaster at Schofield Barracks, T. H., and Commanding Officer, Hawaiian Branch Depot, at Honolulu. He was retired, at his own request, as lieutenant colonel on December 15, 1922, and settled in Palo Alto, California, where for several years he was partner in a school for boys. Later he was active in civic affairs and Red Cross work. He was Special Representative of the Mayor of Palo Alto for Emergency Relief, a member of the Santa Clara County Welfare Commission, and Chairman of the Disaster Preparedness Relief Committee of the Red Cross for Palo Alto. His sympathy and understanding made his work in these capacities outstanding.

To his classmates and friends, memory of him will always bring back a picture of a smiling face and a happy disposition always ready for a frolic or a "sing" that he dearly loved.

He is survived by his wife, Grace; a son, Ralph J.; and two married daughters, Mrs. William R. Covington and Mrs. Charles I. Rider, Jr., who have the deepest sympathy of all Ralph's friends in their and our loss.

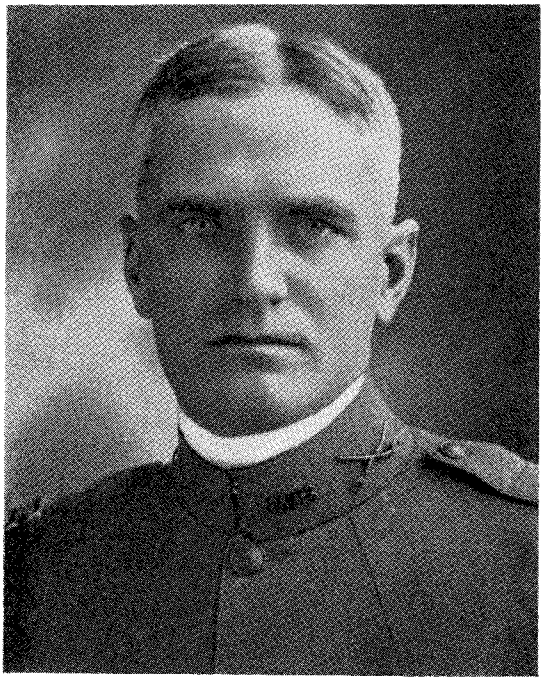
—*W. R. B.*

★★

HENRY A. MEYER

NO. 4061 CLASS OF 1901

Died December 26, 1940, at Burbank, California, aged 64 years.



MY FATHER, Colonel Henry A. Meyer, was born on July 15, 1877, at Van Buren, Arkansas, son of Captain Henry ("Buck") and Mary McGee Meyer. After giving up the study of law, a decision on his part which I feel robbed that profession of a great debater, he was appointed to West Point in 1897 and graduated with the class of '01. Upon his graduation, he married

Edith Barnum, daughter of Edmund K. and Josephine Thompson Barnum of St. Paul, Minnesota.

He first served as a second lieutenant of Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and then at Fort Assinniboine, Montana; Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming; and at Fort Meade, South Dakota. From '03 to '05, he was with the 13th Cavalry at Naie, San Mateo, and Camp Stotsenburg, P. I. On his return from the Philippines, he was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, and at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, for two years when he was ordered back to Camp Stotsenburg where he remained until 1911.

In 1912, he was stationed with the Signal Corps at Fort D. A. Russell and Fort Bliss, with the 10th Cavalry, until 1915. He then went to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, for two years, during which time he was on temporary duty on the Mexican border for two and one half months and on detached duty at Fort Keogh, Montana, for one month. From August, 1917, to February, 1918, my father was with the 352nd Infantry at Camp Dodge, Iowa. As lieutenant colonel, he sailed to France in February, 1918, where he remained for five months, returning on leave with the 314th Infantry to Camp Meade, Maryland, for one month. He returned to France in July, 1918, and remained until July, 1919. While in France this time, he was with both the 127th and 128th Infantry of the American Expeditionary Force. He took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and in the occupation of the First Army Defensive Sector. After one month's leave, he was sent with the 13th Cavalry to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and was on detached service at Rock Springs, Wyoming, until his retirement on July 22, 1922.

Upon retirement, my father returned to his home state, Arkanas, to visit his three sisters in Little Rock. He then moved to Roswell, New Mexico, with my mother and three brothers in order to enter Ted, the eldest, in the New Mexico Military Institute. Ted was killed in an auto accident the year before his graduation. However, the twin boys, Archie and Henry, graduated from Roswell in 1929. While living in New Mexico, my father bought an interest in—and managed—a 2,000 acre "ranch" (actually a plantation with approximately 1,400 acres of cotton under cultivation).

While I was attending the University of California at Berkeley, my father and mother and two brothers moved to California; they lived first at Carmel and later at Berkeley. In 1935, we all moved to Hollywood. Four years later my father bought a house in Burbank, near Toluca Lake. One of the twins, Henry, had married, and my father derived from his two grandsons possibly the greatest enjoyment of his last three years. His other sources of enjoyment were his very beauti-

ful garden and his intense curiosity and interest in current world events. We heard very little of his experience in the Argonne, but Colonel Barnard, whose regiment relieved my father's, wrote at that time: "I found him in a dugout in the Argonne woods, shooting craps with one hand and scratching cooties with the other!" After his return from France, he wore two service stripes on his arm and possessed a Croix De Guerre. Upon being asked for what particular service he received the latter, he replied: "Oh . . . one day they were issuing them, and I happened to be standing in line!" But I suspect that was not the case. Dad was also, I understand, a fast hard-playing polo player, as those who served with him in the Philippines will probably recall.

In 1916, when Dad was with General Pershing's cavalry chasing Villa across the Mexican border, Damon Runyon, who was a war correspondent at the time, wrote, "Late Thursday afternoon there came riding into camp a long line of cavalrymen . . . led by a lank loose-jointed man who looked as if he might have ridden right out of a Remington drawing. He fitted the horse as closely as the saddle itself. His skin was swarthy from the sun and the wind of the Texas border. He was and is a real type of the American Cavalry officer such as the imagination pictures. His name is Henry Meyer and he comes from Arkansas. . . ."

Dad was an omnivorous reader. He divided his time between his reading and the tending of his beloved garden. Helping him in the latter was an old tramp, Tom, whom Dad fed and looked after. My father died of heart failure the day after Christmas. His death was not entirely without warning but was sudden. Tom, on being told that the Colonel had died of heart trouble, replied with tears: "Yes, that was his trouble. His heart was just too big."

My father is survived by my mother, Edith Myer; myself; two sons, Archie and Henry Meyer; three sisters, Kate Meyer, Lil Meyer, and Gretchen Allen; and by two grandsons, Henry Hunter and Peter Barnum Meyer.

—*Mary Meyer Green.*

★★

ALBERT HECKER MUELLER

NO. 4067 CLASS OF 1901

Died December 14, 1940, at El Cajon, California, aged 65 years.

Albert Hecker Mueller was born July 12, 1875, at Peoria, Illinois. His parents were Rudolph and Malvina Hecker Mueller. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1897, entered in June of that year, and was graduated four years later.

"Nosey," as he was called by his classmates from the day he entered

the Military Academy, acquired his nickname for obvious reasons, not from a characteristic of curiosity concerning the affairs of others. His charming personality and friendly attitude to all soon gained for him the friendship of his entire class. Always a good conversationalist with a convincing manner, keen, alert, and interested in the affairs of cadet life, he was from the beginning a leader in his class. His convincing ways were demonstrated early in his military career and may jokingly be illustrated by an incident in plebe camp. He was reported for dropping his bayonet at parade. In explaining the humiliating and unpardonable dereliction to the Commandant of Cadets, he stated he had spent the entire day prior to the parade polishing his bayonet, and he had made such a good job of it that when removing it from the scabbard with his immaculate, tight-fitting silk gloves, it was just too slippery to handle. The hard boiled Commandant, with tears in his eyes, removed the report without a question.

As a gymnast and tumbler "Nosey" was head and shoulders above all other contenders in his class. In competition his acts were characterized by originality, nerve, and skill that never failed to thrill an anticipating audience. He was a natural gymnast and excelled with little training and no apparent effort.

Upon graduation "Nosey" chose the Cavalry, for which branch of the service he was especially qualified in physique, boldness of action, and quick judgment. As a commissioned officer he served in all the grades from second lieutenant to colonel. His first assignment was to the 8th Cavalry, with which regiment he remained until January, 1915. During this period he served in succession at Fort Riley, Kansas, the Philippine Islands, Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and again in the Philippines for a three year tour. Upon his return to the United States he served with the 10th Cavalry for approximately one year at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and Naco, Arizona. In January, 1916, he was assigned to duty as Post Adjutant at Fort Logan, Colorado, which position he held for two and one half years. Following this assignment he served for a few months with the 7th Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas. In August, 1918, he was assigned to the 17th Division at Camp Beauregard, Lousiana, where he remained until February, 1919. During this period he was selected for a short course at the Army War College, Washington, D. C. For the next year and a half he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Davidson College, North Carolina. Then followed short tours of duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In February, 1921, he was detailed as Cavalry In-

structor, Colorado National Guard, at Denver, Colorado, where he remained until August, 1925. He was then ordered as student in the advanced course of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas. Upon completion of this course in June, 1926, he was sent to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In June, 1927, he was assigned to the 5th Cavalry at Fort Clark, Texas, where he remained one year as Regimental Executive Officer. He next served for one year as Instructor of the National Guard of New Mexico at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Then followed a six year detail as Instructor of Organized Reserves at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In June, 1935, he was again detailed as Senior Instructor, New Mexico National Guard, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he remained until his retirement on January 31, 1939, for physical disablity in line of duty.

His record shows him to be: Bachelor of Science, United States Military Academy, 1901; graduate of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, 1905; of the Cavalry School Advanced Course, 1926; and of the Command and General Staff School, 1927.

Colonel Mueller's entire service was characterized by devotion to the Army, a sympathetic and helpful attitude towards subordinates, and an efficient performance of all duties to which assigned. As a testimonial to his worth the following letter is quoted:

My dear Colonel Mueller:

Upon the occasion of your recent retirement from active service on account of physical disablity, I wish to express to you the appreciation of the War Department for the faithful service you rendered the Country in the United States Army.

A review of your record shows that you rendered conscientious and loyal service; and the efficient manner in which you discharged your duties was commended by those with whom you served.

As you now enter a new sphere of life, it is my wish that your health will improve, and that the future will bring you many years of happiness.

Sincerely yours,
Malin Craig,
Chief of Staff.

"Nosey" was married in 1903 to Miss Katherine Bucknum of Denver, Colorado. Theirs was a truly ideal married life. They were thoroughly congenial and constantly together. They liked the same people

and the same pastimes and shared each other's responsibilities. Their friends seldom mentioned one without including the other. It was always "Bridie" (as she was called) and "Nosey."

"Nosey" loved his home. On his first detail to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1928, he built a most attractive, comfortable, and commodious house on a knoll in the outskirts of the city, with a view of the surrounding country that is unsurpassed in beauty. Here he kept open house for his friends during the remainder of that tour of duty at Santa Fe and a subsequent tour of three and one half years. He was never happier than when entertaining his friends in his home and was unexcelled as a host.

Shortly after his retirement for physical disability in line of duty, he found the altitude of Santa Fe was detrimental to his health. With great reluctance he parted with his beautiful home and moved to southern California. It was not long before he had acquired a new home there and was busily engaged in its landscaping when the final call came.

"Nosey" has crossed the "River," leaving his devoted wife, a few remaining classmates, and a host of other friends to mourn his departure. In our sorrow we can be consoled by the certainty that he will be in the front rank on the opposite shore to greet us on our landing.

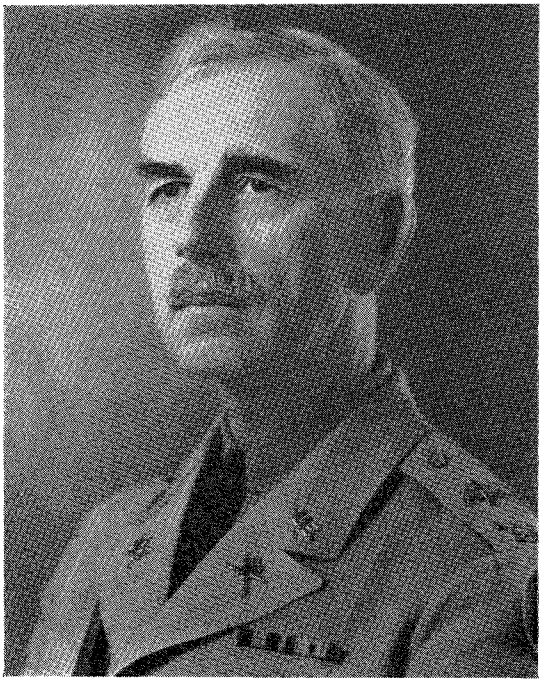
—*F. K.*

★★★

WILLIS GRANDY PEACE

NO. 4017 CLASS OF 1901

Died February 11, 1941, at Laguna Beach, California, aged 65 years.



WILLIS GRANDY PEACE, son of Captain Alexander Smith Peace and Ella Courtney Grandy Peace, was born in Oxford, North Carolina, on September 21, 1875.

After having been graduated with highest honors from the Horner Military School, he worked for two years in the banking house of J. C. Cooper and Sons before attending the University of North Car-

olina. He remained at the University for one year, during which time he became vice-president of his class, joined the Sigma Chi fraternity, and earned the rating of *cum laude* for his scholastic work. He then entered the United States Military Academy from which he was graduated and commissioned a second lieutenant of Artillery on February 18, 1901. After graduation, his military record, in brief, was as follows: Stationed with coast artillery troops at Tybee Island, Georgia; St. Helena Island, South Carolina, and San Francisco, California. Military map work in Southern California along the Mexican border. In 1905, promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the Field Artillery. Stationed at Camp Stotsenberg, Philippine Islands, and then back to Coast Artillery at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, where he reached the grade of captain in 1909. Detailed as professor of Military Science and Tactics at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, West Raleigh, N. C. Three years at Fort Caswell, North Carolina. Graduated from the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, in 1916, and detailed as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard of North Carolina with headquarters at Raleigh. On the American entry into the World War, appointed major in the National Army and assigned to Field Artillery which was in training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Took war course at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Trained American troops at La Courtine, France.

Two days before the regiment set out for St. Mihiel, he was transferred to the 11th Field Artillery then in training at Valdahon near the Swiss border. The bitter disappointment at not getting into the battle of St. Mihiel was softened somewhat by his getting a regiment of his own which, as colonel, he commanded in the Meuse-Argonne battle. He was credited with having fired the last American shot of the war—this near Laneuville on the Meuse River, at one second before 11:00 A. M. on November 11, 1918. After the Armistice, his regiment was quartered at Laneuville and Cervissy (near Stenay), and later was billeted about forty miles north of Dijon with headquarters at Villaines. While awaiting to return to America, he took an advanced course at the United States Field Artillery School at Treves (Trier), Germany.

He brought the regiment back to Camp Grant, Illinois, via Brest and New York City. At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he was distinguished graduate of the School of the Line in 1920; he graduated from the General Staff School in 1921 and was an instructor in those schools in 1922. The following year, he was graduated from the Army War College, Washington, D. C., and was detailed on the General Staff with troops in Panama, where he assisted in drawing up plans for the

defense of the Panama Canal. Returning to the United States in 1926, he was for two years in command of the harbor defenses of Los Angeles, after which he was on duty with the Organized Reserves in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

In 1933, he was ordered to Hawaii as commanding officer of Fort Shafter and of the 64th Coast Artillery; he remained there for three years. From January, 1937, until May 1939, he commanded the Harbor Defenses of Puget Sound and the 14th Coast Artillery at Fort Worden, Washington. He retired on September 30, 1939.

Colonel Peace came from a prominent, old North Carolina family, whose members have served with distinction in the various wars in which the Colonies and the United States have engaged. His father and four uncles fought with great gallantry and devotion for the southern cause, and his mother, a great-grand niece of General Peter d'Augé of the Revolutionary Army, numbered many distinguished Confederate officers among her close kinsmen.

His marriage to Miss Dorothy Dustan, of San Francisco and of Washington, D. C., took place in January, 1906, at Old Grace Church in San Francisco; it was one of the last notable weddings to be solemnized in that historic edifice which, less than three months later was destroyed by earthquake and fire.

Colonel Peace was the finest type of the southern gentleman of the old school. His high sense of honor and integrity, his courtesy, wisdom, gentleness, and courage endeared him to a host of friends.

He died on February 11, 1941, of angina pectoris, at Laguna Beach, California, and was buried on February 14 at the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco. Five of his classmates acted as his pall-bearers.

His widow and daughter, Mrs. Justus Baldwin Lyman Lawrence (Mary Grandy Peace) of Los Angeles, survive Colonel Peace.

It seems fitting to close this brief sketch with a paragraph taken from a letter of condolence received by Mrs. Peace from Lieutenant-General Hugh A. Drum and quoted with his permission;

> *During my forty-two years of service, I have had the opportunity to serve with Colonel Willis G. Peace on numerous occasions. His service was characterized throughout his entire career with high ideals of loyalty and devotion to duty to the*

Army and the nation. He possessed that fine quality of leadership that always instilled confidence in his associates. In recent years, he commanded the 64th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) in the Hawaiian Department which was a part of my command. This regiment, because of his superior leadership, was one of the outstanding regiments in the entire Department. He was beloved by all officers and enlisted men who came in contact with him. Throughout his entire service he up-held the fine traditions of his training at West Point. In his passing, the Army, and the nation, has lost one of its finest soldiers.

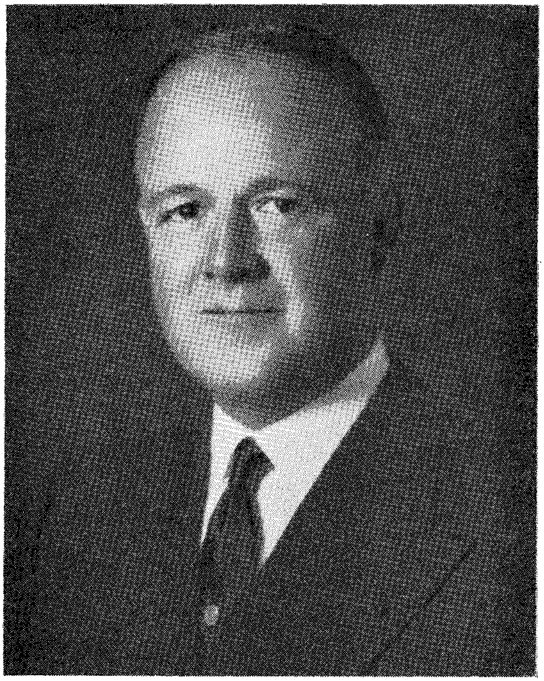
—D. D. P.

****

JOHN HUDSON POOLE

NO. 3996 CLASS OF 1901

Died August 31, 1940, at Pasadena, California, aged 62 years.



JOHN HUDSON POOLE was born at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan, October 6, 1878, the son of Colonel DeWitt Clinton and Maria Woodward Pettes Poole, both descendants from early Colonial families. Having been raised at Army posts, "Hud" Poole's urge to pursue the profession of a soldier was a natural one. He was appointed to the Military Academy June 19, 1897, and was graduated,

the third in his class, on February 2, 1901. When he entered the Academy it was his ambition to become a Cavalry officer, but on graduation he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers.

In the spring of 1903, after completing the course of the Engineer School of Application, he was transferred to the Philippines, where he was assigned to duty under the Chief Engineer of the Division as disbursing officer. On February 20, 1903, he was promoted to first lieutenant. In the fall of 1905 he was relieved from duty in Manila. On returning to the United States he was designated Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings. He was promoted to captain on February 28, 1908. In the following year, when President Taft was attempting to reduce government expenses, Captain Poole introduced many changes in personnel and practices, installed a modern central heating plant for the buildings, all of which resulted in extensive economies. During part of the time Captain Poole was Superintendent he was also in charge of the office of Public Buildings and Grounds. In 1909 he was relieved from duty in Washington and entered the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth. He resigned from the service March 28, 1910, to take up private engineering and give more personal attention to his business interests with office in Detroit.

He joined the Officers' Reserve Corps shortly after it was created by Congress and held a commission as Major, Reserve Engineers, until called to active duty May 17, 1917, as Major, First Battalion, 16th Engineers. He sailed with his regiment to France July 29, 1917, immediately following the Pershing Expedition, and was with his regiment constructing the Advance Depot and Regulating Station at Is-sur-Tille. After six months he was detached from his regiment and detailed on the General Staff, A. E. F., in which capacity he was Deputy G-4 at Tours. For his fine service in France he was decorated with the French Legion of Honor (Officer) and French Order de l'Etoile Noire (Commander). In June, 1918, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and in September, 1918, to colonel.

On being honorably discharged in January, 1919, Colonel Poole resumed his business activities, principally iron mining. For years, and up to the time of his death, he was President of the Mesabi Mineral Association. He was also active in banking, ship-building, and the oil business, having been President of the Bolsa Land Company. He also owned a controlling interest in a large cocoanut plantation near Zamboanga.

In 1920 Colonel Poole became a resident of Pasadena, where he was identified with many local institutions and philanthropies. He was a

member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, Southwest Museum, and Treasurer, California Institute of Technology.

In 1907 Colonel Poole married Miss Caroline Marie Boeing of Greenwood, Virginia. She died in January, 1932. One son, John Hudson Poole, Jr., survives. In 1933 he married Miss Reeta Mae Walker of Pasadena.

Colonel Poole was editor of the *Twenty-fifth Anniversary Class Book,* a record of the class of 1901 at the Academy and during its twenty-five years of post-graduate life, published in 1926.

In 1939 he published *American Cavalcade,* primarily a memoir of the life and family of Colonel DeWitt Clinton Poole, but which, because of its historical significance, has become a reference volume in numerous libraries. In reading *American Cavalcade* one is impressed with Colonel Poole's breadth of vision, his keen insight and understanding of the spirit of America's pioneers, his vivid appreciation of the ideas and ideals that have made America great and how, in portraying the character of his father, he unconsciously revealed the fine qualities of his own mind and heart.

Colonel Poole not only supported national and local charities financially but also took an active part in promoting worthy community enterprises and left behind a host of friends whose lives were enriched by association with him.

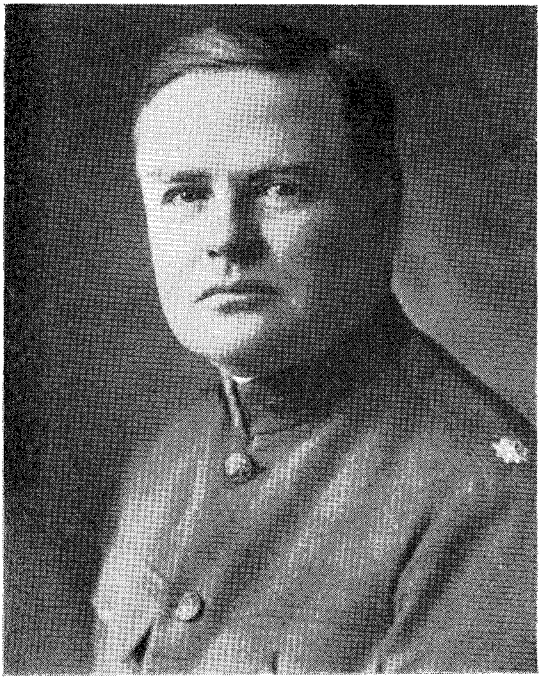
To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

★★

JOHN MAURY GIBERT

NO. 4082 CLASS OF 1902

Died February 16, 1940, at Cleveland, Mississippi, aged 60 years.



THE CLASS of 1902 was a small one, even for that period in the history of the Military Academy. Partly for that reason, and partly because of a happy dispensation of fate, it was and has always been a close knit and friendly group, so that when one of our class leaves us, the grief experienced by those of us remaining is unusually keen. Moreover, John Maury Gibert would have been

outstanding in any group, because of his natural gift of leadership and because of his vast capacity for friendship. Add to that our respect for his integrity and high mindedness, and it is easy to understand the feeling that no obituary that one of us could write would do him justice. So we will confine our words to the recital of the main events of his life, the framework, as it were. Each of us who knew him well can clothe the frame with the warm vitality of the man himself.

John Maury Gibert ("Gibby" to us) was born at Gallman, Mississippi, on November 29, 1879, and there he lived until he was five, when his parents moved to Shaw, Miss. He was graduated from the Chamberlain-Hunt Academy, Port Gibson, Miss., in 1895; and entered West Point in 1898.

On June 12, 1902, he was graduated from the Military Academy, and was assigned to the 10th Infantry, then stationed at various points in Mindanao, P. I. To quote from his own recital of his experiences, written for a 1902 class book of many years ago: "He served in Mindanao stations at Tucuran, Davao, and Zamboanga, accent on the last named town, where in those far off, delectable days, the life of Palm Beach was within the means of a shave-tail. When the Tenth was ordered back to the United States for station, Gibert narrowly escaped responsibility for an apoplectic stroke on the part of his Regimental Commander by applying for transfer to the 23rd Infantry, just arrived, thus insuring another tour in the Island. The application was not approved, and Gibert accompanied the Regiment, via Nagasaki, to San Francisco, where he was stationed in the Infantry Cantonment until the following June. That June, 1904, Gibert and Stewart, his classmate, took the examination for detail in the Ordnance Department and were detailed to that department with the grade of first lieutenant. It was a detail for four years; and the first year was spent at Sandy Hook, N. J., which was then the proving ground and beginners' school for the Ordnance Department. One important note about the Sandy Hook assignment was the week-ends in New York City. The remaining three years were spent at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—one year as assistant to the officer in charge of small arms ammunition, and two years in direct charge of the fuse and shrapnel departments."

Gibert resigned on October 15, 1908, and in 1909 took up the business of growing cotton. His time not being fully occupied, at first, he secured admission to the Bar of Mississippi. He practiced law for about three years, but his farming interests grew meanwhile to the point that they demanded his entire attention; and accordingly the practice of law was discontinued in favor of what appeared to him to be a more agreeable and remunerative occupation.

As Gibert wrote in another connection: "As I look back over the years that have passed since we were together (at West Point) I find that no event of my life stood out with sufficient emphasis to warrant development according to the specifications that the editor of our class book requires. The technical side of growing cotton is not very complicated, and it is not intended that this book shall resemble at any point one of the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture. On the human side, it is interesting and frequently very funny; but the magazines are already full of darky anecdotes. I have never engaged in a campaign, military or political; I have fought no battles; but in civil life, and on the plantation, I have had much interesting work, lots of fun hunting and fishing, an agreeable method of living for those whose taste runs in that direction; but it is likely to be devoid of episodes of a thousand words or more (the editor's requirement). . ."

In February, 1917, when it became obvious that our entry into the war could not be much longer delayed, Gibert applied through channels for a commission in the Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps. But due to the distance from the throne, or to rearrangments of the eastern departments, or something, he did not succeed, after repeated efforts, in getting his application considered. Meantime an invitation to enter the Ordnance Department arrived, and this he finally concluded to accept. He was commissioned a major in the Ordnance Reserve Corps on June 12, 1917, and soon thereafter was called to active duty, and was assigned to the Inspection Section of the Carriage Division.

After a brief period of instruction at Springfield Armory, he was assigned to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Connecticut, having supervision of the manufacture of automatic pistols and Vickers machine guns. He was asked to consider being made a lieutenant colonel of an engineer regiment, but the Ordnance Department refused to release him and said that they were going to make him a lieutenant colonel themselves next week. . . They did so, next year, his commission as lieutenant colonel being dated January, 1918.

A short time later he was placed in charge of the inspection of all automatic arms being produced for the Ordnance Department and continued this work until the organization of the Ordnance Districts relieved him of connection with the Savage Arms Corporation engaged in the manufacture of Lewis guns.

On March 29, 1918, he was appointed Inspection Manager of the Bridgeport Ordnance District and continued on this duty until April, 1919, when he was assigned to the command of New York Arsenal,

Governor's Island, New York. At his own request, he was honorably discharged from the service on September 15, 1919, and after a delightful trip into the wilds of Quebec after moose, he returned to Mississippi and began the reorganization of his plantation.

We here include an extract from a letter to Colonel Gibert signed by the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, under date of December 15, 1919.

> *The Board further finds that as Inspection Manager of the Bridgeport Ordnance District you not only insured the delivery in that district of munitions of proper quality, but by your energy, tact and ability you actually increased the production of munitions while firmly maintaining their quality.*
>
> *The Board, therefore, recommends that you be especially commended by the Chief of Ordnance in the following terms:—"Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Gibert: For especially meritorious services in a position of great responsibility as Inspection Manager of the Bridgeport Ordnance District. To his energy, tact and ability is due in large measure the successful production and inspection of ordnance materiel under the manufacture in this district during the war."*
>
> *I take pleasure in communicating to you the findings of the board in which I heartily concur, and to commend you specially as recommended by the board.*

After his discharge from the army he again engaged in farming at Shaw, Miss., from 1920 until 1930. To quote from a letter written during this period:

> *The period after the war has been pretty strenuous for every kind of business, and the cotton planter has not escaped. In common with others he had to deal with inflated prices for commodities, and the other fellow's commodities always seemed to be much more inflated than one's own. His troubles also included bank credits badly congested on the speculative side of the markets, and laborers who had come to regard a silk shirt and an automobile as absolute necessities. The disease has, happily, run its course, convalescence has set in, and Gibert, along with many others, is at last able to relax sufficiently to squint one eye at the calendar on which is recorded the date when the open season for deer begins, and to paw around the tackle box for a new bass bait.*

But in January, 1931, he left the plantation and became the County Auditor of Bolivar County, Miss., an office that he held at the time of his death. In 1933, the family moved to Cleveland, Miss., where he resided for the rest of his life. He lived a full and happy life there, surrounded by his family. He had married in 1905 Virgie Tucker, and they had three children: Jere, Virgie, and Miriam. His son is married and lives in Perthshire, Miss., with his wife and little daughter. Virgie, his daughter, married John Milton Jones and has two little daughters. They too, live near Cleveland. His youngest child, Miriam, has just graduated from Mississippi State College for Women and is teaching in Rosedale, a town about twenty miles from Cleveland.

The mention of some of his activities shows what a useful and active part he took in the affairs of his community: he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for years was an elder in the church; he was the Chairman of the committee that built the Presbyterian Church in Shaw; he taught Sunday School Class for years in Shaw and in Cleveland until forced by ill health to stop; he was a valuable member of the Shaw School Board, and Chairman of the committee that built the present Shaw School; he was also a member of the American Legion.

As a member of the family wrote: "The sympathy of our friends was a wonderful help in that dark hour. The number of floral offerings far exceeded anything we could have imagined, and testified to the many friends he had here and in many places. His going was quite sudden, even though we were in a way prepared for it, since he had been steadily losing ground for some time. He was a courageous soldier to the last. He WOULD go to work that last day though he had to have additional stimulant to keep going. And he never by word or action showed that he was alarmed; he realized his own condition as well as did the doctors. His going was as he wished it to be, to work to the very last, and to pass quietly on to that better country."

His wife is continuing to live in Cleveland, Miss.

In closing this inadequate tribute to a strong and lovable personality, we append some resolutions on the death of Col. John Maury Gibert, adopted by the Bolivar County Board of Supervisors at its meeting on April 1, 1940.

Resolutions on the death of Col. John Maury Gibert adopted by the Bolivar County Board of Supervisors at its meeting on April 1, 1940.

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from his earthly abode a man who was one of the most

able and efficient officers which our County has ever had, and one who has endeared himself to each and every member of this Board, during the years we were privileged to be so closely associated with him in his office as County Auditor; and

Whereas, we keenly feel the loss of his ever gracious and amicable presence and his invaluable and untiring services; and

Whereas, we desire, inadequate though words may be, to give expressions to our profound sense of sorrow and grief, and to pay tribute to his honored memory:

Be it therefore resolved, That we, the members of the Bolivar County Board of Supervisors, go on record as considering that, in the untimely passing of Col. John Maury Gibert, this County has been deprived of an official who was unexcelled in the performance of his every duty, and that we have lost a sincere and loyal friend—one of God's noblemen whose daily actions truly illustrated the spirit of brotherly love; that to each of us he has left the memory of a life which was full of kind deeds and the mastery of good work, his demise is one of personal loss; and

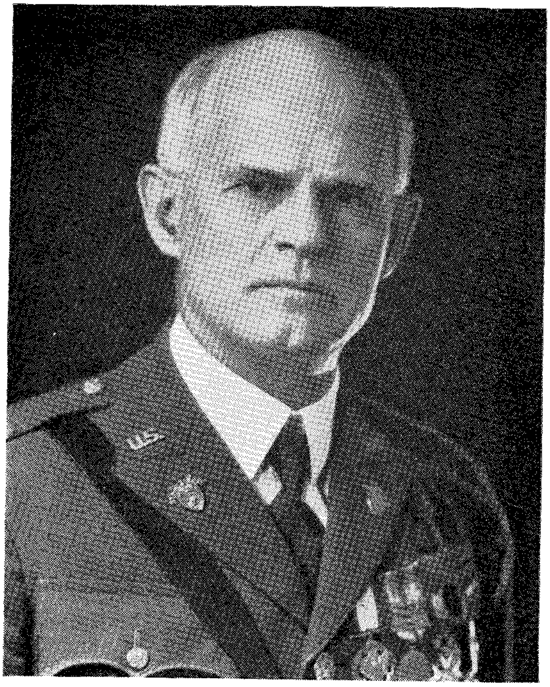
Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and a copy mailed to the widow and family of Col. John Maury Gibert as testimony of our deep sympathy in their sore bereavement.

★★★

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MITCHELL

NO. 4068 CLASS OF 1902

Died March 6, 1941, at Tuscumbia, Alabama, aged 63 years.



"'TWAS THE twentieth day of June in the year of ninety-eight that the future of the Army was assured." It was the day of admission of the annual contingent of new cadets from all parts of the country. Among those from the deep South came William Augustus Mitchell, later to become better known as "Mitch." He has joined "you sons of an earlier day." He passed away "with his boots on," during a visit to the country whence he came.

William Augustus Mitchell was born in Seale, Alabama, on November 30, 1877, son of James Billingslea and Rebecca Stone Mitchell. His father was an attorney who was for seven years Alabama State Senator and who, in 1891, was appointed Supreme Court Judge of the State. Mitchell, Sr., was also an officer in the Civil War on the Confederate side, being a lieutenant in the 24th Alabama Infantry at the age of 18 years. He participated in the Battles of Perryville, Murfressboro, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge; he was captured at the Battle of Missionary Ridge. Americus Mitchell (deceased), brother of W. A. Mitchell, was a lieutenant colonel of Infantry and fought in the World War with the 35th and 89th Divisions. There were also two sisters, Miss Fannie Pace Mitchell (deceased) and Mary, who is married to Colonel H. C. Fiske, Corps of Engineers, Retired.

From such a propitious background came William A. Mitchell.

Mitchell attended the public schools in his district, and went to college at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, where he stood first in his course of study. He did not graduate, being appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1898 as a result of winning a competitive examination. While at Auburn College, he joined the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity and was head of the fraternity when he left the college. He entered the U. S. Military Academy as cadet, representing the 4th Georgia District, June 20, 1898, and graduated in the Class of 1902, the centenary class of the founding of the academy.

When the members of the U. S. M. A. Class of 1902 reported for duty at West Point in June, 1898, this black-haired, dark-eyed boy, Mitchell, soon became conspicuous for aggressiveness, energy, and enthusiasm. Whether the matter pertained to academic work, to military training, to athletics, or to social activities, Mitchell was in the center of the discussions, expressing his convictions with confidence and urging his classmates on to do this or that. He was never in doubt. It was inevitable that his capacity for quick and thorough comprehension and his energetic activities in academic work should carry him at once to the top of his class and keep him there during the four years until he graduated the Number 1 man in June, 1902. But academic work did not detract from his interest nor active participation in all features of cadet life. During his first class year he was manager of the Football Team, the team which played Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania and was beaten only by Harvard with the score of 6 to 0. He was not born to be an "athlete," but that did not prevent his taking

part in many forms of athletics and in "rooting" for the teams. At the "Hops" and other social activities "Mitch" was usually present.

After the four years' mental and physical test at West Point to determine the survival of the fittest, he chose and was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers. During the graduation period, a classmate who had chosen the Cavalry condoned with him on his assignment, saying "Why, I would rather be a second lieutenant of Cavalry than a captain of Engineers," and, remarkable though it be, six years later these were their respective ranks. Both were happy in their chosen branches even though the promotion system at that time was hardly fair.

Prior to graduation, "Mitch," upon stating his choice of branch of service, had also stated his preference for station, indicating, in order, a number of stations along the South Atlantic coast and concluding with "Any place on the Atlantic Coast." He was ordered to the Philippine Islands. He did not protest, even verbally. He could take it, as he had as a cadet and as he did throughout his commissioned career. To whatever duty he was assigned, he gave the best he had and usually left things in better condition than he found them.

From 1902 to 1917, as an officer of the Corps of Engineers—in the Philippines, in Cuba, and in various parts of the United States—he carried on with energy and enthusiasm in many capacities and on varied duties. Whether the job was one with troops or on civil work he would find many ways in which the work could be done better than it had been done. He bubbled over with ideas, plans, and schemes.

Along with a few other classmates, "Mitch" departed from San Francisco for the Philippines on a transport sailing late in September, 1902. After a few months in and about Manila, "Mitch" was ordered to Mindanao and given charge of construction of a section of the road from the coast to Lake Lanao. The road was in constant use for the movement of troops and supplies. He found difficulty in controlling his operations since the senior officers in charge of these movements ignored him because he was "a runt shavetail." Always a source of ingenious ideas, he contemplated how to overcome this handicap. He possessed an unusually heavy beard, which had required him as a cadet, many times, to shave twice a day to avoid the delinquency list. He permitted that beard to grow, and in a short time had a gorgeous black facial adornment. After that he had no trouble; he said, "They all thought I must be at least a major."

After eighteen months in the Philippines, an order by cable from Washington directed him to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, where he re-

ported in due time and was assigned to duty with the Engineer Battalion stationed there, receiving at this time his promotion to first lieutenant. Later there were assignments on the varied duties of the Corps of Engineers: Student, Engineer School; Instructor at West Point; river and harbor improvement; student at Fort Leavenworth, graduating with distinction as usual; and instructor at Fort Leavenworth.

In 1914, towards the end of a tour of duty at Wheeling, West Virgiian, Mitchell was married to Miss Margery Neave Brady. Subsequent to this time, apart from the rigorous duties of his office, his life was merged most harmoniously with that of his charming and accomplished wife and of their four fine children who are as follows: Joseph Brady Mitchell, graduate of U. S. M. A., Captain of Field Artillery, married in August, 1938, to Vivienne French Brown; William A. Mitchell, Jr., graduated Doctor of Laws, University of Arizona, Phi Beta Kappa, Reserve First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, married in May, 1941, to Pauline Correll; Margery Frances Mitchell, married to James B. Lampert, Captain, Corps of Engineers; and Anne Hubbard Mitchell, youthful companion to her mother in their home in Arlington, Va.

Mitchell was always the head and center of his family and its never failing inspiration. With them, as with his friends, no effort was too great for him to render assistance, be the need physical or mental. His brilliant brain and his keen humor were unfailing.

Then came the World War in which he was to play a distinguished part. The Engineers expanded from a force of 2,000 to 200,000. To that successful expansion he made a major contribution in its initial stages as a planner and organizer while on duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers. One of his principal accomplishments was the organizing and equipping of the 20th Engineers, a forestry regiment of some 20,000 officers and men, to produce the lumber needed by the A. E. F. Later, with the combat engineers in the St. Mihiel drive, he gained distinction as a capable, tireless leader of fighting men. Then, with corps troops, he acquired the respect and admiration of the Corps commanders and of their staffs as an energetic leader of sound judgment. Once a Corps Chief of Staff was expatiating on the necessity for detailed instructions to unit commanders relative to timing the movements of their units to avoid interference with other units in complicated operations; he added, "As for the Engineers, I merely inform Mitchell about our general plans and tell him, 'Get the h--- out of here.' I leave the details of the movements of the Engineer troops to him."

Four times he was recommended for promotion to the grade of brigadier general for service with combat troops. He was awarded the

Distinguished Service Medal and made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Mitchell considered himself peculiarly fortunate in his service in France with the A. E. F. While in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, he had the responsibility for the organization of a number of special engineer regiments but, most particularly, of the 20th Engineers, the largest regiment in the U. S. Army. He accompanied a part of this regiment to France but was shortly separated from it and placed on detached service. Duties of many kinds kept him occupied until July 4, 1918, when he was assigned as Commanding Officer, 2nd Engineers, with the 2nd Division.

This was the type of command he desired and for which he was well fitted. Being a unit of one of the American shock divisions, the regiment had already performed distinguished service and under "Mitch" increased its prestige in all the offensives in which the division was engaged. "Mitch" was one of those young engineer officers who believed the fighting engineer was the best engineer. His regiment performed its engineer duties and also fought as Infantry.

His services were of such an outstanding character as to arouse the admiration and the commendation of his superiors in the A. E. F. and, also, of the commanders of units of the French Army.

He commanded the Division Reserve in the Battle of Soissons, July 18 and 19, 1918. In this battle, acting under general instructions to use his own judgment without relying upon the then inadequate means of transmitting orders and information, Colonel Mitchell, without orders, placed his regiment in the fighting line. For this he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honor with the following citation:

> *During the attack of that division to the southwest of Soissons the 19th, July, 1918, showed remarkable skill and great valor in checking with his regiment then in support, a counter-attack of the enemy prepared against our very exposed flank. Thanks to his promptness in seeing the danger, to his courage in decision, and to the vigorous measures taken by him, a possible disaster was averted.*

Under orders of the French Commander-in-Chief, Petain, October, 25, 1918, he was again decorated with the Croix de Guerre with gold star for his gallant services in the Battle of Soissons, with this citation:

Engaged unexpectedly in the offensive of July 18, 1918, in the middle of the night, on a terrain which was unknown and very difficult, displayed during two days, without allowing themselves to be stopped by fatigue and the difficulties of obtaining food and water, a remarkable ardor and tenacity, driving back the enemy 11 km., capturing 2,700 prisoners, 12 cannon, and several hundred machine guns.

The next battle of the 2nd Division was the Battle of St. Mihiel. In this battle, the 2nd Engineers was so energetic that the 2nd Division Artillery and Trains were the first over No Man's Land, thereby assisting to render safe our success of the day. For the work of his regiment in this battle, Colonel Mitchell was recommended for promotion to the grade of brigadier general.

During the first part of the Meuse-Argonne Campaign, the 2nd Division was diverted to a specially difficult mission under the French, namely, the capture of the Blanc Mont position which had been a strong position of the Germans for four years. The attack was successful; and the 2nd Engineers was, in the last part of the battle, thrown into the fight to stop two gaps in the line. For this work, the 2nd Engineers was again decorated with the Croix de Guerre, and Colonel Mitchell was again recommended for promotion to the grade of brigadier general and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with the following citation:

Distinguished himself by his bravery in the course of numerous reconnaissances, under heavy bombardments. His skillful arrangements largely contributed to the success of the Division in the Blanc Mont Region.

The 2nd Engineers was now attached to the 36th Division in the drive and pursuit of the Germans and took part in what is known as the Attigny Campaign.

The 2nd Division was then called upon for operations by the Americans in the final drive in the Meuse-Argonne Campaign. In this drive, the 2nd Engineers was especially successful, breaking through the last German line of defense, and finally, on the night before the Armistice, crossing the Meuse River opposite Beaumont. In this crossing, the 2nd Engineers especially distinguished itself by throwing two foot bridges across the river under hostile machine gun fire in less than 11 minutes, a record which has never been equalled.

On October 10th he was recommended for promotion to the grade of brigadier general by the Commanding General of the 2nd Division.

On November 14th he was recommended again for promotion to the grade of brigadier general by the Commanding General of the 2nd Division, with this statement:

> *It is recommended that Colonel W. A. Mitchell, 2nd Engineers, be promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Colonel Mitchell is an officer of exceptional energy and ability and possesses qualities of leadership to an unusual degree.*
>
> *Colonel Mitchell commanded the 2nd Engineers during the battles of St. Mihiel, Salicht, Blanc Mont Ridge, and in the recent offensive of the First American Army; during these operations he worked unceasingly, untiringly, and with great success in constructing and repairing roads so that the Artillery, ammunition, food, and other supplies were able to follow rapidly the advancing Infantry. From my knowledge of Colonel Mitchell's military attainments, I am convinced that he is fully qualified to command a brigade of Infantry in the field.*

On November 14th, he was specially commended by the Commanding General of the Fifth Corps, through the following letter:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps
American Expeditionary Forces

France, 14 November, 1918.

From: Commanding General V Army Corps
To: Commanding Officer, Second Regiment of Engineers
(Through Commanding General, 2nd Division)

Subject: Commendation.

1. The Corps Commander takes pleasure in expressing to you and to the Officers and Soldiers of your Regiment his deep appreciation and his high admiration of the gallant, skillful, and able manner in which the Second Regiment of Engineers cooperated with the Fourth Infantry Brigade during the crossing of the MEUSE river by that Brigade on the night of November 10th. Both Officers and Soldiers of the Fourth Infantry Brigade have expressed to the Corps Commander their most

enthusiastic admiration of the manner in which the Second Regiment of Engineers performed their duties.

It appears that your Regiment placed across the River improvised foot-bridges under a heavy fire of Artillery and Machine guns, and guided the Infantry to these bridges through a dense fog in the darkness of the night, thus enabling the entire operation to be executed without delay or inconvenience. During this operation the members of the Engineer Regiment suffered casualties, but were undeterred in their mission. One bridge is reported to have been laid in seven minutes, and one in thirteen minutes. The entire structure of the bridges had to be improvised by the Second Engineer Regiment. I have inspected these bridges and am profoundly impressed by the resourcefulness and the skill of which they give ample evidence. To the Second Regiment of Engineers is due a large measure of the credit for the forcing of the MEUSE, and it is an honor and a privilege to have such Soldiers and Officers in any command.

2. In addition to the foregoing act of meritorious conduct, it became necessary on November 13th to order the Second Regiment of Engineers to assist in the construction of a bridge at POUILLY. I have witnessed the zealous, industrious, and intelligent manner in which they went about this mission, and I desire further to express to you my appreciation of their hearty response, and of the great assistance they have rendered this Corps in meeting a situation which was critical, and for which there appeared to be no other immediate remedy than that afforded by the assignment of the Second Regiment of Engineers to the task.

C. P. SUMMERALL,
Major General, Commanding.

1st Ind.

Hq. Second Division American E. F., France, Nov. 16, 1918

To Commanding Officer, 2nd Engineers, referred.

1. The Commanding General concurs in the commendatory remarks contained in this communication.

By Command of Major General Lejeune,

John W. Llufrio
Adjutant General, Adjutant.

On November 29th, 1918, he was recommended by his own chief, the Chief Engineer, A. E. F., for promotion to the grade of brigadier general, and his letter should not be omitted from Mitchell's record.

November 29, 1918

From: The Chief Engineer, A. E. F.

To: Commanding General, A. E. F., G. H. Q.

Subject: Promotion of Colonel W. A. Mitchell, Engrs. U. S. A.

1. I desire to call special attention to the able and gallant services of Colonel W. A. Mitchell, Engrs., U. S. Army, formerly commanding the 2nd Engineers, and now Corps Engineer of the 8th Corps.

2. Colonel Mitchell is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, served four years with that institution as instructor in civil and military engineering, and is a graduate of the Leavenworth Schools, he is therefore particularly well-qualified in the theoretical requirements of his professions.

3. His active field service in France began in June, 1918, at Chateau Thierry, where during the last few days of the battle the 2nd Engineers, under his command, helped to stop the German attack at Bois de Belleau, and in consolidations of the position. At Soissons he commanded the reserve, placed it in line of battle, and for a short time commanded an Infantry brigade. For his services in this battle he was awarded the Croix de Guerre. In the St. Mihiel attack his regiment completed the roads across No Man's Land, so that they could be opened for traffic and begin the hauling of ammunition by 3:00 P. M. of the day of the attack, well before the same results were attained by adjacent divisions. At Blanc Mont for the last two days of the battle he commanded the division reserves on the line, forming a portion of the right wing. For his action in this battle he was again recommended for the Croix de Guerre, and by the Division Commander for the grade of Brigadier General. In the advance on Machault, while on duty with the 36th Division he was principally engaged in road work, and the repairing of the railroads. In the final attack in the Argonne he served with the 2nd Division, principally on road work, but during the last two days the 2nd Engineers, under his command, constructed a bridge

168 feet long for heavy artillery, and two foot bridges of the same length across the Meuse River, the last two being built under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire.

4. Colonel Mitchell's regiment, the 2nd Engineers, has been constantly engaged, and in as many battles as any other regiment in the service, and very few regiments have suffered such heavy losses. The actual replacements in the regiment have amounted to 1,996, or over 100%.

5. I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter from Major General John A. Lejeune, then Commanding the 2nd Division, recommending Colonel Mitchell to the grade of Brigadier General, and from Major General C. P. Summerall, Commanding the 5th Army Corps, commending Colonel Mitchell for the gallant, skillful and able manner in which the 2nd Engineers cooperated with the 4th Infantry Brigade, during the crossing of the Meuse River on the night of November 10th, with an indorsement by the Division Commander, concurring in the commendatory remarks of the Corps Commander.

6. I am of the opinion that Colonel Mitchell is fully qualified for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General, and for the command of an Infantry Brigade. Under the present ruling of the War Department, this promotion cannot be made, but it is thought that this communication should be forwarded to the War Department, in order that it may be filed with Colonel Mitchell's record, and be available for consideration should there be a change in the policy of the department as regards promotion.

W. C. LANGFITT,
Major General, U. S. A.

After starting into Germany with the 2nd Division, Mitchell was appointed Corps Engineer of the 8th Army Corps, which duty he performed until April 20, 1919, when he was placed on detached service under the orders of the Chief Engineer, A. E. F. He returned to the United States, arriving on May 30, 1919, and remained on detached service until July 17, 1919, when he reported to The General Service Schools, where he was assigned to duty as Senior Instructor in Engineering of the School of the Line and the General Staff School.

In 1922 a vacancy was due in the Professorship of Engineering at

West Point. His broad experience in both military and civil engineering qualified him highly for such a position, so he sought and obtained the professorship. To this duty he applied himself successfully with his usual energy and aggressiveness. After handling the high responsibilities of this job for sixteen years, he retired from active service.

Mitchell was the victim of a physical defect, a hernia, that gave him trouble from time to time and necessitated repeated surgical attention. He was not the kind of man to favor himself because of personal discomfort, but at times he was aware that it interfered with his freedom of accomplishment. His wonderful record, in the face of this defect, and the heart trouble that resulted in his retirement and later his death, is a fine testimonial to his ability, his endurance, and his character.

He truly exemplified the motto of West Point throughout his life. Duty was never too hard nor too long. No duty required too much of his physical or mental energy to stop him. The important consideration with him was that duty came first, recreation and rest later if there was time. Throughout his life he never deviated from the code of honor which he adopted as a cadet, and he applied this code in his professional, social, and business life.

Looking forward to retirement, his mind did not turn to idleness nor to self-centered interests. After he and his lovely and loving family departed from West Point and took up residence on Arlington Ridge, overlooking the Potomac and the National Capitol, he seemed to be as fully occupied with friendly efforts for the benefit of his fellows as he had previously been with his official duties. He played a large part in getting through a bill giving the grade of brigadier general to those who were recommended to that grade during the emergency of 1917-18, but who, because of the termination of hostilities, did not then receive promotion.

Mitchell had a fine vision of establishing classes in Washington for teaching, to groups of young men, high principles of statesmanship and honest politics, based upon our revered motto, "Duty, Honor, Country." In his efforts in this direction, covering several years, he gained the sympathetic attitude of a number of educational authorities, patriotic societies, foundations, etc., but the project, for all its meritorious tone, did not succeed in attracting the financial aid necessary to establish it as a going concern, but the effort is a testimonial to Mitchell's desire to do fine things to help his fellow men.

No one took a keener interest than Mitchell in maintaining unity,

class spirit, mutual respect and affection among the scattered members of the Class of 1902.

He was a man of superior attainments and, withal, very simple and forthright, without pose or pretense, and loyal and dependable to a high degree.

He dared to and did speak and write about the things he believed true, whether they were in the book or not. His mind was like an integrating machine, and he was so honest that some "behaviorists" or career men could not appreciate him.

He was wise. He saw into the future. He foresaw the type of defensive fortification represented by the French "Maginot Line." He had this in his "Field Fortification" years before M. Maginot proposed it. Mitchell called it the "Fortification of the Future." He was a pioneer in teaching, as far back at 1927-28, that future wars will be fought with tanks, airplanes, and fortifications.

He finally was appointed a brigadier general, but, shortly thereafter, he suddenly passed away after less than three years of "retirement."

A true friend, unselfish, willing to help others, possessing a keen sense of humor, zealous in the maintenance of traditions of his Corps and of the Army, a worthy son of West Point. In the words of "Alma Mater," we can say "Well done, be thou at peace."

He was the author of many books and articles. Among his best known books are *Second Engineers in World War, Topography, Army Engineering, Fortification, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering,* and *Outlines of the World's Military History.*

In addition to the honors and citations above referred to, Mitchell received the Distinguished Service Medal, with the following citation:

William A. Mitchell,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

Having taken command of the 2nd Engineers, 2nd Division, just prior to the battle of Soissons, he served with distinction as the leader of this regiment until the close of hostilities. Under his skillful direction his regiment successfully accomplished all the important technical missions assigned to it. His high military attainments were reflected by its effi-

ciency in combat operations. Subsequent to the Armistice he continued to render important services to the American Expeditionary Forces as Chief Engineer of the 8th Army Corps.

Upon his retirement from the Professorship of Engineering at West Point and from the active list of the Army, the Superintendent, in appreciation of his services, published the following:

West Point, N. Y., June 29, 1938.

To the Officers, Corps of Cadets, and Soldiers of the Garrison:

On June 30th, 1938, Colonel William Augustus Mitchell, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at the United States Military Academy since May 10, 1922, will retire from active service on account of physical disability in line of duty, under the provisions of Section 1251, Revised Statues.

. . . As a Cadet he had a distingushed career, graduating No. 1 in his class on June 12, 1902. He particularly excelled in the subjects of: Civil and Military Engineering, History, Spanish, Ordnance and Gunnery, Drill Regulations, Practical Military Engineering, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Chemical Physics, Mineralogy and Geology, Drawing, Mathematics, French, and English.

During the World War Colonel Mitchell rendered distinguished service to his country. . . . In recognition of his gallant and meritorious service he was four times recommended for promotion to grade of Brigadier-General for duty with combat troops in France; cited by Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces:

For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as Commander, 2d Engineers;

and cited in orders of 2nd Division:

This officer performed the duties of Division Engineer Officer and commanded the operations southwest of Soissons, St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont Ridge, and the Meuse-Argonne. His services were distinguished, exceptionally meritorious and in duty of great responsibility;

and received the following decorations:

Distinguished Service Medal.
Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Croix de Guerre with gold star.
Croix de Guerre with palm.

Colonel Mitchell came to the Military Academy with an outstanding background of service. He had applied the principles of Engineering to the training of troops and to the conduct of battle and then came to the Military Academy to teach cadets these principles. He wrote or revised most of the textbooks for his department and dedicated his life to the improvement of the Military Academy in every way possible. He worked without regard to hours to accomplish these results, which, to some extent at least, is responsible for his retirement for physical disability.

It is desired that Colonel Mitchell know that the Military Academy appreciates his splendid service and wishes him long life, happiness, and prosperity in his retirement.

(Sgd.) Jay L. Benedict,
Brigadier General, Superintendent.

Brigadier General Mitchell was buried at West Point on March 9, 1941, with full military honors. His pallbearers were officers of the Corps of Engineers and members of the Academic Board, most of whom were personal friends who served with him at West Point. His escort consisted of detachments of cadets and enlisted men. A deep snow had just fallen and the hills were never more beautiful. In the quiet of the evening he was laid to rest amid the surroundings he loved so well. As the last note of taps died away and the last cannon of the salute was fired, his friends and loved ones present must have realized that no more fitting tribute could be paid to a distinguished soldier.

There has been placed on the records of the Academic Board this tribute:

As professor at the Military Academy for many years, he left upon the numerous cadets who were privileged to study under him the deep imprint of his knowledge, character, and personality. He brought to them an experience in leadership gained from gallant and meritorious service on the battlefields of France, for which he received in recognition numerous citations and decorations.

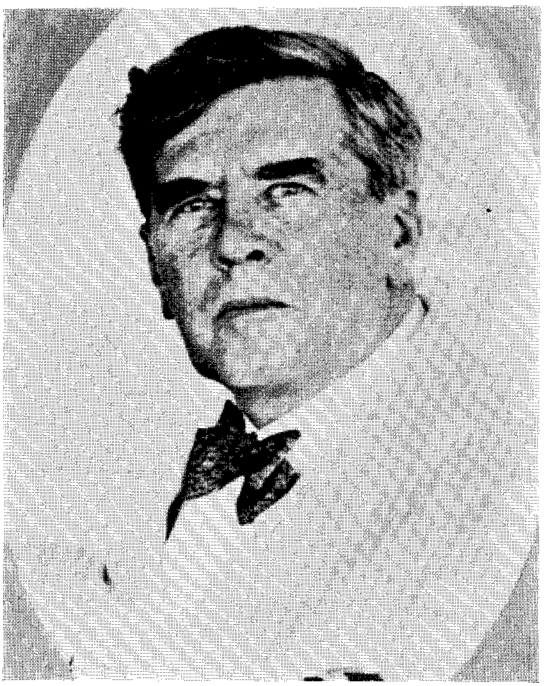
—F. F. L., F. B. W., C. L. F.

★★★

EDMUND LLEWELLYN BULL

NO. 4187 CLASS OF 1903

Died November 8, 1939, at White Post, Virginia, aged 61 years.



EDMUND LLEWELLYN BULL was born on West 57th Street in New York City on May 5, 1878. His father, Mr. Charles Pinckney Bull, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and served in the Confederate Army throughout the four years of the Civil War. After the war, he obtained a degree in law at the University of Virginia and practiced his profession in New York City. During the last

thirty years of his life, Mr. Bull was connected with the legal department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; he died in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1916. Bull's mother was born Frances Margaret Parrott of Aiken, South Carolina. She died in New York in 1913. From these parents Bull inherited a gentleness and thoughtfulness that characterized his dealings with everyone with whom he came in contact and that were to a great extent responsible for the affectionate regard in which he was held by a host of friends at West Point, throughout the Army, and in civil life.

When he was six years of age, Bull was taken by his parents to Plainfield, New Jersey. It was there that he spent his boyhood and adolescence before he entered West Point.

Bull attended the public schools in Plainfield for a time but later entered the Leal School. It was apparent to his family that from a very early age he was determined upon a military career. In fact, when only ten or eleven years of age, Bull definitely decided upon the Army as a profession and planned, if possible, to attend West Point. His military activities actually began at about the same time. At the age of thirteen, he organized a military company among the boys of Plainfield, equipped them with military caps and wooden rifles, and drilled them diligently throughout a very hot summer. Later, in the Plainfield High School, he organized a military company of which he was captain and drilled it incessantly. Still later, he was instrumental in organizing the Leal Cadets.

Bull's preparatory work for West Point was covered by his studies at the Leal School, by a considerable amount of tutoring, and by special work at a preparatory school at Highland Falls, New York. Through a competitive examination, in which he came out second, he received an appointment as alternate from Union County, New Jersey. Both he and his principal passed the mental examination for entrance to the Academy, but the principal failed physically, and Bull entered West Point on June 18, 1898, with the class of 1902. A severe illness while at the Academy prevented him from continuing with his class; so, he joined the class of 1903, with which he graduated on June 11th of that year.

As a cadet, Bull was very much interested in fencing and in revolver practice. He was notably successful in fencing, became captain of the West Point fencing team, and acquired considerable national prominence as an expert fencer. He specialized in revolver practice, both at the Academy and later in the Army; that he attained real success

with this weapon is evidenced by the numerous medals he won for marksmanship.

Bull was well and affectionately known to all his contemporaries in the Corps. He was especially well known for his unselfish consideration of others, his politeness, and his good manners. He was said to be one of the few cadets of his time who was noticeably agreeable between reveille and breakfast, and there was once a rumor that he had actually picked up his roommate's handkerchief and handed it to him, while the two were dressing for reveille. However, the correctness of this report was never actually verified. At any rate, he possessed very definitely a charm of manner and an unselfish considerateness which not only made him a most agreeable companion but started many warm and loyal friendships that lasted through the years.

Upon graduation, Bull was appointed a second lieutenant in the 22nd Infantry. After having spent his graduation leave in traveling in Europe, he reported at Fort Crook, Nebraska, where he served from September 9 to October 21, 1903, before going with his regiment to the Philippines. He sailed October 31, 1903. While on foreign service, he served at Camp Pantar, Mindanao, at Camp Marahui, in the field with the Taraca Expedition, at Camp Wheeler, as assistant Engineer Officer on the Iligan-Lanao road, at Camp Overton, on survey duty at Camp Keithley, with the Provisional Battalion, 22nd Infantry, on the 3rd Sulu Expedition, and again at Camp Keithley until the termination of his tour, November 18, 1905.

Bull was an outstandingly enthusiastic field soldier and, during this first tour in the Philippines, saw much active service with the 22nd Infantry against the Moros. On one occasion he encountered a native in camp who was apparently looting some of the tents. Bull was unarmed at the moment and grappled with the man; whereupon, the native pulled out a knife and endeavored to stab him. Bull defended himself but was cut badly across his thumb and the back of his hand; he carried an ugly scar for life. Finally, however, he subdued the man by hitting him in the stomach with a rock. This was but one of many instances of active service in which Bull displayed special personal valor. Every opportunity for such service found him an eager volunteer. He was a member of the Military Order of Moro Campaigns.

To return to the United States, Bull took a leave to travel. With a classmate, Colonel Charles B. Moore, he visted Japan, China, India, the Mediterranean, and Europe. While in India, through the courtesy

of a British Army Officer, a tiger hunt was arranged, and Bull succeeded in shooting a tiger, the skin of which he brought home with him as a trophy.

Upon arrival in the United States in the Spring of 1906, Bull went to Alcatraz on duty in connection with the prison. He was on Angel Island during the San Francisco earthquake and later served with his regiment at Camp Tacoma, then at Fort McDowell, and for about six months was engaged in progressive military mapping in the vicinity of Yuma, Arizona, and around Ramona and Indio in California. In 1908, he went to the Military Academy in the Department of Tactics. During this tour at the Academy, he was elected Secretary of the West Point Officers' Mess, a duty for which he was especially well fitted. His efficient management and fine personality were responsible for making the Mess a most attractive tavern for the hapless bachelors on duty at the Academy. His intense interest and pride in the West Point Officers' Mess resulted not only in maintaining the standards which have always made it an outstanding Mess and unique among officers' clubs of the Army but also in instituting many improvements entirely in keeping with the attractive surroundings of the Military Academy.

In 1910-11, while on leave, Bull visited Spain and remained there for some months. He became much interested in the Spanish language. In February, 1912, he returned to the Philippines for his second and last tour. While in the Islands on this tour, he served at Ludlow Barracks, at Pettit Barracks, at Cuartel de España, and at Camp John Hay, Baguio.

During this last tour in the Philippines and as the result of some difficulty with the major arches of both of his feet, Bull was operated on in Manila in an effort to make himself thoroughly fit for service in Europe in the event that he should be ordered to France. Both feet were operated on and afterward were placed in plaster casts which were removed before he boarded the transport at Manila to return to San Francisco. While on the transport, Bull was dismayed to find that he could use his feet only with great difficulty. Upon arrival in San Francisco early in 1915, he entered Letterman General Hospital where he remained until August.

Later Bull came to New York and placed himself under the care of leading orthopedic surgeons in the city. It was discovered that some cartilage and one or two small bones had been removed from under the great toes of both feet which resulted, after the wound healed, in conspicuous recession of that part of the feet under the great toes. Because

of the operation, the purchase which one obtains in walking, especially on that part of the foot beneath the great toe, was no longer possible for him. Efforts of the doctors to restore to some extent his capacity to remain on his feet a reasonable length of time were only partially successful.

Bull returned to duty in the Department of Modern Languages at the Military Academy in 1915 as a Spanish instructor; but in 1918, as he never recovered the perfect use of his feet, he was ordered before a retiring board and was retired from active service, although he remained on active duty at the Military Academy until August, 1919. He was recalled to active duty December 31, 1919 with the Board of Survey for Maritime Affairs in New York City and, later, at the New York Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, New Jersey, until April 30, 1921, when he finally retired.

For so enthusiastic a field soldier it was heartbreaking to miss the opportunity for service in France, but he bore the blow stoically and with outward calm. Throughout the rest of his life, Bull had constant difficulty with his feet and was continually under one kind of treatment or another.

In 1917, a year before he was retired from active military service, Bull married Mrs. Bernice Wyeth Furness, formerly of St. Joseph, Missouri. For a short time the Bulls lived in New York City but, in 1918, moved to their country home at Mead's Point, Greenwich, Connecticut. Under the firm name of William R. Bull and Company, Colonel Bull entered the investment security business of his brother in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Sometime after their marriage, the Bulls adopted a baby girl through the Spence Alumni Association of New York. The child was named Berenice Wyeth Bull. In 1924 Bull and his wife were divorced and after the divorce the child remained with her adopted mother. Mrs. Bull subsequently married Colonel Berkeley T. Merchant and resided in Kensington, Maryland, near Washington until her death in 1940.

Bull remained in business in Bridgeport until 1925 when he transferred his business and residence to New York City. Shortly thereafter he retired from active business and spent part of his time traveling in Europe but undertook no other active business ventures.

In the spring of 1930, Bull married Mrs. Georgette Haven Blandy. They had met through some American friends in Paris in the Spring of 1929, after which they had seen much of each other both in New York and abroad. The marriage was celebrated in the home of Mrs.

Blandy's mother, Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, 116 E. 37th Street, New York City. They lived on E. 38th Street in New York, but after two or three years at this address they moved to 104 E. 37th Street. Their home in Virginia, "The Tuleyries," was located at White Post, Clarke County. "The Tuleyries" comprises a large farm of about 350 acres and the handsome old Tuley mansion of Southern early American design. The place was actively maintained as a farm and included a stable of thoroughbred horses in which Mrs. Bull was particularly interested. Mrs. Bull died suddenly after an operation in New York, July 26, 1939. In the Spring of 1938, Bull suffered a stroke from which he never fully recovered. After his wife's death in July, he established his residence at "The Tuleyries" in Virginia, where he lived until his death.

Bull consistently devoted a certain part of his income to philanthropic work. His gifts were extended to various philanthropic and religious institutions and to many European acquaintances who, as a result of the World War, were under financial stress. Bull was particulary interested in younger men and spent a considerable part of his time in aiding them with advice and financial assistance. His extreme thoughtfulness in this respect is typified by an instance that occurred in March, 1933. After the bank moratorium of that year, a New York bank, in which a friend was a depositor, failed to open when the moratorium ended. Bull called to express his sympathy and, when he shook hands with his friend as the latter greeted him at the door, dropped a paper in his hand. After Bull and other guests had departed, it was discovered that the paper was a check for $100.00.

In his later life, although Bull never became a devotee of any particular hobby, his innate sociability and friendliness made him always an ardent bridge player, an excellent mixer of good drinks, a devout student of social and military affairs, and a loyal and true friend.

While still affected by his first stroke, Bull had another stroke in New York in the autumn of 1939 which left him very weak and rendered it advisable for him to return to his country place in Virgina. There he remained until his death which occured at "The Tuleyries" on November 8, 1939.

Bull was baptized and confirmed in the Episcopal Church in Plainfield, but before he died he had transferred his church affiliations to the Episcopal Church in Millwood near his country home. He is buried beside his wife in the Episcopal Cemetery at Old Chapel, Clarke County, Virginia. The funeral was held there among many friends, and the pall bearers were six of his classmates at the Military Academy.

He is survived by his brother, Mr. William R. Bull of New York, with whom he had been in business after his retirement, by his brother's wife, and by another brother's widow, Mrs. George P. Bull of New York, who was always more of a sister than a sister-in-law to Bull.

Bull's record of military service is as follows:

Cadet, U. S. Military Academy.....June 18, 1898
2nd Lieutenant, 22nd Infantry.....June 11, 1903
1st Lieutenant, 21st Infantry September 10, 1909
Unassigned.....March 11, 1911
Assigned to 21st Infantry.....August 15, 1911
Transferred to 8th Infantry.....April 27, 1912
Unassigned.....December 1, 1914
Assigned to 23rd Infantry.....December 23, 1914
Captain.....July 1, 1916
Major, Temporary, August 5, 1917 to.....August 5, 1918
Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, U. S. Army,
accepted .....August 6, 1918
(To rank from July 30, 1918)
Honorably discharged as Lieutenant Colonel, U. S.
Army, only, reverting to Captain of Infantry
March 3, 1919
Retired from active service because of disability in
line of duty.....March 5, 1919
Active duty, March 6, 1919 to.....August 22, 1919
Active duty .....December 31, 1919
Major, Retired.....November 9, 1920
Relieved from active duty.....April 30, 1921
Lieutenant Colonel, Retired (Act June 21, 1930)
June 21, 1930
B. S., U. S. Military Academy, 1903.

Llewellyn Bull will always be remembered by us who knew him, with admiration for his soldierly qualities, his never-failing professional zeal, his consideration for others, and his high sense of honor. He was an outstanding example of an officer and gentleman.

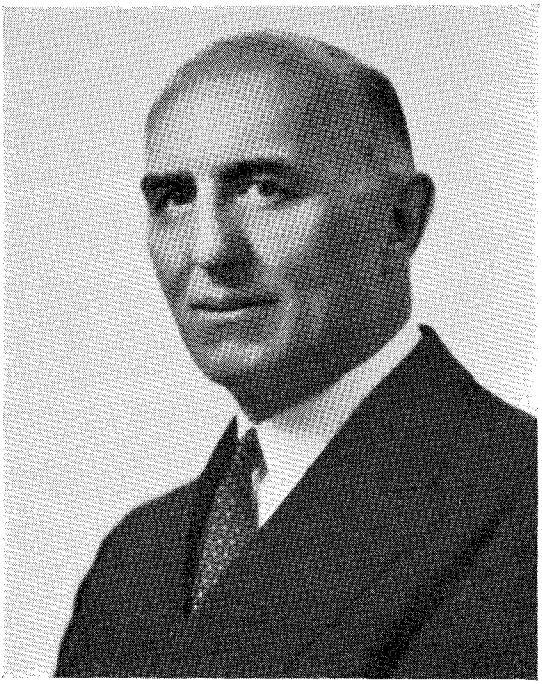
E'en as he trod that day to God so walked he from his birth,
In simpleness and gentleness and honour and clean mirth.

★★★

JAMES SUMNER JONES

NO. 4165 CLASS OF 1903

Died August 17, 1940, at Wheeling, West Virginia, aged 59 years.



JAMES SUMNER JONES, affectionately known to his many friends and admirers in the Army as "Jimmie Jones" and to his civilian associates as "Sumner," was born April 23, 1881, at Wheeling, W. Va. His parents were Henry F. Jones, a broker in Wheeling and a veteran of the Civil War, and Anna P. Stone Jones. His uncle, W. E. Stone, was for many years the leading citizen of Wheeling and

responsible for the building up of many organizations in the City. The Stone family descended from the Zanes, who originally settled the City of Wheeling.

He graduated from the Linsly Institute in Wheeling in 1897 and then attended Washington and Jefferson College in Washington, Pa., for a year and a half (1897-1899). He then gained an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point which he entered in 1899 and from which he graduated in 1903. He was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the 6th Cavalry with which he served at Fort Meade, South Dakota, until June, 1906. He was then selected to be an aide-de-camp to Brigadier General W. H. Carter with whom he served until November, 1907, when he rejoined the 6th Cavalry and sailed with it to the Philippine Islands. While in the Philippines, he was stationed both at Malabang and at Jolo. He returned to the United States with his regiment in December, 1909, and served at Des Moines, Iowa, to August, 1910, when he was detailed an instructor in the Department of Tactics at the United States Military Academy. He remained on this detail until December, 1912. After a short leave, he again sailed for the Philippine Islands in March, 1913, and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry at Fort William McKinley, Luzon. He left the Philippine Islands in May, 1913, and, to enable him to enter business, his resignation was accepted by the President in October, 1913.

When the World War commenced, Jones immediately volunteered and was commissioned a major in The Adjutant General's Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps. In June, 1917, he was called to active duty in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army. At the urgent request of the Adjutant General of the American Expeditionary Forces, he was sent to France in June, 1918, where he served as assistant to the Adjutant General, A. E. F., until July, 1919, when he was honorably discharged upon his return to the United States. While in France, he was promoted a lieutenant colonel and then a colonel.

Such is a brief record of Jimmie Jones' service in the Army. From the day he graduated, he was an outstanding officer in every grade in which he served, as evidenced by the reports made upon him. Just a few of the remarks on his efficiency reports are quoted:

> *An exceedingly good, young officer who is energetic and displays excellent justice and tact in dealing with both his superiors and inferiors in rank.*
>
> *His resignation is a distinct loss to the Service.*

I cannot commend him too highly. My feeling is that there is nothing I can give him to do that he won't do well.

For his service in France, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

For exceedingly meritorious and distinguished services as Assistant to the Adjutant General at General Headquarters, A. E. F., he displayed executive ability of the highest order in the efficient administration of the divisions successively assigned to him. Possessed of a keen mind for organization, with sound judgment, tact, and a thorough understanding for the intricate details of the office, he successfully surmounted innumerable obstacles, rendering service of single worth to the A. E. F. and to the Government.

He also received the following decorations:

The French Legion of Honor (Chevalier).
The Italian Order of the Crown (Officers).
The Panamanian Medal of la Solidaridad (2nd class).

In July, 1923, he was appointed a brigadier general in The Adjutant General's Section of the Reserve Corps and was the ranking Reserve Officer in his native State until his death.

No man loved the Service more than Jimmie Jones. If he could have continued in the Regular Army with his great ability, his fine character, and his devotion to duty he undoubtedly would have emerged at the top. However, because of that character and sense of duty, when his Uncle called upon Jimmie to resign in order to assist him in his many responsibilities, he cheerfully did so. He then entered on a business career with the same energy and initiative that had marked his service in the Army, but his career was interrupted by the entrance of the United States into the World War, for, as was to be expected of him, he immediately returned to the colors. Upon his return from France, he rapidly assumed a position of leadership in the business and civic life of his community.

At the time of his death, Jones was President and General Manager of Stone & Thomas, Inc., the largest Department Store in West Virginia, which had trebled in size in the twenty years of his manage-

ment. He was President of the Security Trust Company of Wheeling; Managing Director of M. Marsh & Son, Inc., manufacturers of the original "Wheeling Stogies"; and a Director of the Ohio Valley Drug Company, the Clarksburg Drug Company, Hazel Atlas Glass Company, U. S. Stamping Company, Sterling Products, Inc., Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Company, and the Wheeling Tile Company. For a number of years, he was a Director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and served two terms as its Vice-President. He also was a Director of the Federal Reserve Board for the Cleveland District for the maximum number of years. He was the father of the nationally outstanding municipal park system of Wheeling and served on the Park Commission since its inception. Active in Masonry for many years, he served as Commander of the West Virginia Consistory, (32nd degree Scottish Rite), was honored with the 33rd Masonic Degree but was forced to refuse the proffered appointment to the Supreme Council on account of his business responsibilities.

Although he had been ill for a few months, his death was a great shock to all his friends and classmates and to the people of Wheeling who rated him as their first citizen. Wheeling's feeling of loss was shown by the many eulogies by its business and civic leaders, by the many resolutions of Clubs and organizations, by the services held in the parks and churches, by the closing of business houses and stores during the time of his funeral. His memory is to be perpetuated by the dedication of the "J. Sumner Jones Pinetum," the first project in the fifty acre Oglebay Arburetum, in the Park which he did so much to develop for the people of his native city and state.

The following is an editorial from a Wheeling paper which shows the esteem in which he was held:

> *Wheeling is mourning today the loss of one of its very first citizens—J. Sumner Jones. Not in recent years has a death so shocked this Community or brought such widespread regret.*
>
> *Some measure of the esteem in which the man was held by his neighbors is indicated in the spontaneous decision of so many merchants virtually to suspend business during the time of his funeral.*
>
> *It is difficult to speak with restraint of the value to his City of Sumner Jones. He touched the life of the Community at so many points; he was so deeply and so unselfishly inter-*

ested in public welfare; he occupied a position of so great, though inconspicuous influence, and he was possessed of such outstanding ability that he carried a greater load of community responsibility than any of us fully realized.

Sumner Jones was trained for the responsibilities he so ably shouldered. He was a member of a family that has been in the forefront of the commercial and civic life of this City for generations. He inherited not only important business direction, but the mantle of civic leadership which had been carried with honor and distinction in his family for many years.

In every respect, Sumner Jones measured up and had come to be regarded by informed citizens as the man to whom the Community could look above all others for leadership in the years immediately ahead.

It is a tragedy that such a man was called away at the very peak of his powers, the heighth of his career, at a time when fifteen or twenty more years of useful work seemed a reasonable expectation.

No man, of course, is indispensable. But we can think of none ready to take Sumner Jones' place. To his sorrowing family there can be in his passing but this consolation—that he leaves behind him a career of conspicuous public service; that he lived in such a way as to merit the richest rewards of the hereafter.

An editorial in another Wheeling paper ended with the following words:

In a hundred different ways Sumner Jones' activities touched the life of this community. The places that knew him once will know him no more, but those places will long be held sacred in the minds and hearts of a multitude of friends,

"None knew him but to love him
None named him but to praise."

On learning of his death, General Pershing wrote the following letter to Jimmie's mother-in-law, Mrs. Sands:

My dear Friend:

I have just seen a press report of Jimmie's passing and my deepest and most heartfelt sympathy goes out to you and Marguerite and the family. This sad news distresses me more than I can say, and you both are very much in my thoughts. How I wish there were something I could do to soften the blow.

I am, of course, entirely familiar with Jimmie Jones' splendid record of service in France during the World War. By his ability and zeal, he contributed materially to the success of the A. E. F. But I recall particularly and most pleasantly my visit with him and you in his own home and among his little family. He was truly in every sense a gentleman, and his untimely death will be mourned by countless friends.

Please convey my kindest regards to Marguerite and assure her that I shall ever be ready to be of any possible service.

Affectionately yours,

(Signed) John J. Pershing.

On October 4, 1905, he married the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. George H. Sands, Marguerite Westinghouse Sands, who survives him, as also do his sons, Wilbur Stone Jones and Pearson Sands Jones; four grandchildren; and his sister, Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, the wife of Major General Kenyon A. Joyce.

Jimmie Jones, in his life, was everything that a West Point graduate should be. He was devoted to the Military Academy and to everything it stands for, and no man ever more faithfully followed its teachings of Duty, Honor, and Country. Those who were privileged to know him, admired his ability, fairness, honesty, generosity, and loyalty. With his strong and resolute character and his kindly nature, he lent a helping hand to many. His life was rich in accomplishment and no man arriving at the end of life's road more deserved the "Well Done" in the following quotation from "Alma Mater":

And when our work is done
Our course on earth is run
May it be said, "Well done,
Be thou at peace."

—R. C. D.

★★★

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN McCLELLAN

NO. 4176 CLASS OF 1903

Died March 12, 1941, at Jackson, Mississippi, aged 62 years.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN McCLELLAN was born on July 23, 1879, at Utica, Mississippi. He died on March 12, 1941, at his home in Jackson, Mississippi, where he had resided since his retirement from active service in the Regular Army on December 9, 1920. Soon after retirement he was called to active service with the National Guard of his home State, and at the time of his death he

was serving with distinction as Executive Officer of the Guard and as an official of the State Selective Service.

Colonel McClellan was graduated from the United States Military Academy on June 11, 1903. As a second lieutenant, he joined the 28th U. S. Infantry in Mindanao in the Philippine Islands. Later service in the grade of lieutenant took him to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Guanajay, Cuba, in 1908, to San Antonio, Texas in 1912, to Jackson, Mississippi as Inspector-Instructor of Organized Militia in 1912, and to Fort Shafter, Hawaii, in 1917, for service with the 2nd Infantry.

Colonel McClellan served with recognized distinction during the World War. As a major in the National Army he became Division Inspector of the 41st Division and sailed for France on December 13, 1917. Soon after arrival in France he became an attached member of the Fifth Section of the General Staff at General Pershing's Headquarters where he served in the grades of lieutenant-colonel and colonel until his return to the United States on June 19, 1919.

While serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, he participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and in the occupation of a Defensive Sector. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

> *For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Attached to the 5th Section of the General Staff, he displayed high professional attainments and marked executive ability in the general supervision of the entire group of army schools. As an inspector-instructor of infantry, his influence was an important factor in securing the correct tactical training of that arm, rendering creditable services to the American Expeditionary Forces.*

He also received the following Foreign Decorations:

Italian Order of the Crown,
French Order of the "Etoile Noire."

Colonel McClellan's beloved wife was his Lexington, Mississippi, Normal School classmate, the former Miss Nettie Watson. Those who survive him include a daughter, Mrs. George B. Wolf of Greenwood, Mississippi, and a son, Lieutenant Harry Watson McClellan, U. S. Army. The Colonel was closely affiliated with the First Presbyterian

Church of Jackson where for many years he served as general superintendent of the Sunday School.

Colonel McClellan was endowed in exceptional degree with the gifts of friendliness, humor, patience, helpfulness to others, and persistent efficiency in service to his Country. These qualities brought him hosts of friends as was attested by public expressions of esteem throughout Mississippi at the time of his death. The following quotation from a public press editorial comment of March 12, 1941, is typical and may well serve as a summary of the high qualities of Benjamin Franklin McClellan:

> *Colonel McClellan was truly an "officer and gentleman" of the finest type. He commanded the friendship and respect of those who served with and under him. And he won the friendship and respect of associates outside of military circles by his intelligence, high character, and friendliness.*

★★★

JOHN PEARSON BUBB

NO. 4432 CLASS OF 1905

Died October 7, 1940, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aged 58 years.

JOHN PEARSON BUBB was born at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, August 14, 1882. He was the son of Brigadier General John Wilson Bubb and Frances Steele Bubb and was the youngest of seven children. His father served during the Civil War and remained in the Army until he retired for age.

Johnny, or J. B., as he was affectionately known, was therefore an

Army boy and attended the common schools near the various Army Posts where his father was stationed. He graduated from Western High School, Washington, D. C., and went from there to the Military Academy in June, 1901, graduating in June, 1905.

Upon the expiration of his graduation leave, he was ordered to the Phillipine Islands, where he served, as his father's aide, with the 16th Infantry at Fort William McKinley, P. I., until ordered to Buranen, P. I. In February, 1907, his regiment returned to Fort William McKinley until August of the same year when it returned to the United States. After leave, he rejoined his regiment at Fort Crook, Nebraska, and served with it until February, 1908. After a short duty at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, he returned to Camp Jossman, P. I., where he served with the 4th Infantry until March, 1910, when his regiment returned to Fort Crook. During this time he became a first lieutenant.

His next detail was as Instructor in History at the United States Military Academy for a period of four years. The trouble in Mexico found him with the 16th Infantry on border patrol in Columbus, New Mexico, as a captain. His regiment joined the Punitive Expedition, in Mexico in July, 1910, then returned to El Paso, Texas and remained there until 1917. Captain Bubb then sailed for France with the 16th, 18th, and 112th Infantry regiments of the American Expeditionary Force and returned to the United States in July, 1919. He attained the temporary rank of major on November 5, 1917, and lieutenant colonel on September 18, 1918.

While serving in France, Colonel Bubb participated in the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel Offensives, and in the occupation of a Defensive sector.

His first detail upon his return home from the World War was as Assistant Military Inspector, 12th District, Spokane, Washington. He then became Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana, during which time he attained his majority.

Major Bubb entered the School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1921, and graduated in 1922. After six weeks service with the National Guard as Instructor at Sea Girt, New Jersey, he went to Rochester, New York, where he served for one year as executive officer of the 391st Division. He went from there to the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he graduated in 1924. His next duties were with the 96th Division, Organized Reserves, Camp Lewis, Washington, and Portland, Oregon until 1925; at Eugene, Oregon, with the 382nd Infantry to 1928. He became a lieutenant colonel on September 8, 1929, while serving with the 1st Infantry at Fort Russell, Fort Francis Warren, Wyoming, until August, 1930.

Colonel Bubb then served as Senior Instructor with the Virginia National Guard in Roanoke, Virginia, until 1935. He became a full colonel on August 1, 1935, while serving as executive officer, 10th Infantry, Fort Thomas, Kentucky. His next and last station was with the Organized Reserves as executive officer at Newark, New Jersey, until February 29, 1940, when he was retired on account of disability in line of duty.

Colonel Bubb had a charming personality, a ready grin, and a hearty handclasp. His mind was filled with great knowledge, and he took keen interest in everything that was being done. He was very popular with and well loved by all who knew him.

General George Marshall, Chief of Staff, said of him:

> *During his long Army career, Colonel Bubb performed his duties in a loyal, efficient, and soldierly manner and won the commendation and esteem of those with whom he served.*

One who knew him well and had worked with him said, before his death:

> *Colonel Bubb is a most efficient and capable officer. He is a gentleman in the true sense of the word. Because of his learning and knowledge, I have a deep respect for him; because of his honest and efficient endeavors, I have great admiration for him; and because of his gentlemanly and generous actions, I have a warm regard for him.*

Colonel Bubb was a Mason, a member of the American Legion, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

After his retirement, Colonel and Mrs. Bubb bought a home in Beachwood, New Jersey, whey they hoped to have a long and pleasant life. It was a great shock, therefore, to his family and friends to learn that his stay in his new home was to be for just a few short weeks.

Besides his widow, Vera Mackey Bubb, Colonel Bubb is survived by two step-children, Thomas Fiske Mackey and Constance Mackey Garber, and by the following sisters and brothers: Fred S. Bubb; Clara B. Bubb; Ada Bubb Godfrey; Mrs. Gerald B. Street; and Joseph Wilson Bubb.

He was buried with full military honors in Arlington Cemetery where he rests near his mother and father. The pallbearers—all classmates—were as follows: Major General Allen W. Gullion; Brigadier General Clifford L. Corbin; Brigadier General Joseph E. Barzynski; Colonel Ernest Graves, retired; Colonel Robert S. Thomas; Colonel Edward C. Hanford; Colonel Thomas H. Lowe; Colonel Thomas M. Spaulding, retired; and A. B. Barber. —*V. M. B.*

OTHO VAUGHAN KEAN

NO. 4362 CLASS OF 1905

Died August 30, 1940, at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, aged 59 years.

OTHO VAUGHAN KEAN was born in Lynchburg, Va., April 5, 1881, the youngest son of the late Robert G. H. Kean, who was Chief of the Bureau of War of the Confederacy, and the late Adelaide (Prescott) Kean. He began his education in the public schools of Lynchburg, afterwards going to the Virginia Military Institute from which he was graduated in 1901. He then received an

appointment to West Point, graduating with the Class of 1905. He served as Cadet Adjutant his first class year. He was greatly beloved by his classmates and very popular with the entire Corps of Cadets. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery.

During his army career, he served at Fort Myer, Va., Fort Sill, Okla., and Fort Hancock, N. J. From 1909 to 1911, he was assistant professor of Ordance and Gunnery at West Point, having previously transferred to the Ordance Department. He then served at Watertown Arsenal, Mass. He resigned from the army, with the rank of captain, in 1912.

During the rest of his life, Captain Kean was engaged in manufacturing and engineering activities. He was on the staff of the Canadian Rogers Silver Ware Co., Toronto, for two years and moved to Providence, R. I., in 1914 to become general superintendent of the Gorham Manufacturing Co. There he built up a large industry while making munitions for the Allies. When the United States entered the war, he applied for a commission in the Field Artillery, but the Ordnance Department opposed his leaving the important work which he was doing, and the Armistice came before his commission was issued.

Following the war, Captain Kean acted as President of the Mechanical & Chemical Equipment Corporation of Providence. Later he was Director of Sales for the Automatic Signal Corporation of New Haven. He returned to the army as a civilian engineer in the Ordnance Department, in June, 1939, being at the time of his death Chief Inspector and Senior Engineer of the Philadelphia Ordnance District.

Captain Kean was married March 21, 1908, to Mary Louise Duell of New York, who with four children—the Rev. Charles Duell Kean, of Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Charles F. W. Cooper, of Hamilton, Bermuda; Mrs. Alfred Kelsey, of New York; and John Vaughan Kean, a third-year student in the Harvard Law Schools—survives him. Captain Kean died suddenly from a heart attack at his home in Bryn Mawr, Pa., on August 30, 1940. Funeral services were held in the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, and interment took place with full military honors in the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

No obituary notice could do him justice. He was a man among men, kindly, sympathetic and forceful.

—M. D. K. and A Classmate.

★★

WALTER ELDRIDGE PRIDGEN

NO. 4449 CLASS OF 1905

Died May 16, 1940, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aged 57 years.

WALTER ELDRIDGE PRIDGEN was born in Gravel Hill, North Carolina, January 6, 1883. He received his early education in the schools of his native state and was appointed to the Military Academy from North Carolina in June, 1901.

During his cadet days he excelled in marksmanship. His perseverance carried him through many examinations, and he graduated among

the Immortals, June 13, 1905. Upon the expiration of his graduation leave, he joined the 1st Infantry at Fort Wayne, Michigan, and accompanied that regiment to the Philippine Islands via the Suez Canal in April, 1906. He served at various stations in the Islands and was engaged in active operation against Pulajanes, in the Island of Samar for three months, March-June, 1907. He was on duty with the Progressive Military Map of Baliran Island and Samar until he returned to the United States in May-June, 1908, for station at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and for further mapping duty. Four years later, he sailed for Hawaii with his regiment, but his foreign service tour was interrupted by a detail at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he graduated in June, 1914. He returned to the 1st Infantry in Hawaii, and after service with the 1st and 32d Infantry regiments, returned to the United States in July, 1917, for duty with the 45th Infantry at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, to November, 1917.

He was Division Signal Officer, 83d Division, at Camp Sherman, Ohio, from November, 1917, to May, 1918; en route to France and with the American Expeditionary Forces to July, 1918; Division Signal Officer, 77th Division, American Expeditionary Forces to September, 1918, and en route to the United States to October, 1918. He participated in the occupation of the Baccarat and Vesle Sectors, and in the Oise-Aisne operations.

After his return from France, Pridgen was engaged in the organization of signal battalions at Camp Meade, Maryland, and as Division Signal Officer, 12th Division, Camp Devens, Massachusetts. After service with the Motor Transport Corps at Camp Holabird, Maryland, and at Fort Wayne, Michigan, he was a student at the Infantry School in 1920-1921, and at the School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, 1921-1922. He was then stationed with the 8th Infantry at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, for a year when he returned to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth and became a distinguished graduate in June, 1924.

The remainder of his service, until he retired as a major in March, 1929, was spent in the vicinity of New York City, at Governor's Island with the 16th Infantry, with the Organized Reserves in New York City, and at the Discharge and Replacement Depot, Fort Slocum, New York. On June 21, 1930, he was advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel on the retired list, the highest rank he held during the World War.

After his retirement he traveled extensively with his wife.

On May 16, 1940, he died at Philadelphia. His wife, Mrs. W. E. Pridgen, survives him.

—*Classmates.*

★★★

GEORGE RANDOLPH ROGERS

ASSOCIATE MEMBER—CLASS OF 1905

Died November 19, 1940, at San Diego, California, aged 59 years.

GEORGE RANDOLPH ROGERS was born in San Diego, California, September 12, 1881, the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Rogers, pioneers who had settled in San Diego in 1874. He attended the public schools in that city and was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, entering with the Juliets, July 29, 1901. During his First Class year, he was injured and was badly paralyzed. On ac-

count of his physical condition he was unable to graduate with his Class in June, 1905.

The high esteem in which he was held by his classmates is shown by the following sentence from the 1905 Howitzer:

> *Though Providence has decreed that his name shall no longer appear on the Class Roll of 1905, we still wear him in our hearts as a brother, and our best wishes will always go with him.*

After many months in the hospital, Rogers was discharged as a Cadet, January 17, 1906, and was given a total disability pension. He spent years in various hospitals, taking treatments for his physical infirmities but showing very little improvement.

As a result of a Special Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1919, Rogers was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry and retired a few days later. In spite of his physical handicaps, he never became discouraged but engaged in various activities. He did some writing, some patent work, and for several years was employed as a clerk in a bank in San Diego. At the time of his death he held positions as secretary-treasurer of Greenwood Memorial Park, Greenwood Cemetery Association, and of the East Puente Oil Company of California. Because he depended entirely on his wheel chair and automobile, he had recently moved into a new home where everything was fixed for his convenience. In his car he had a radio control which, by pushing a button, caused his garage doors to be opened by an electric motor. Throughout the years he maintained an active interest in the Military Academy and in his Classmates, few of whom he had seen for years. In spite of his physical handicaps his spirit of perseverance and geniality prevailed with all his correspondents and with his associates.

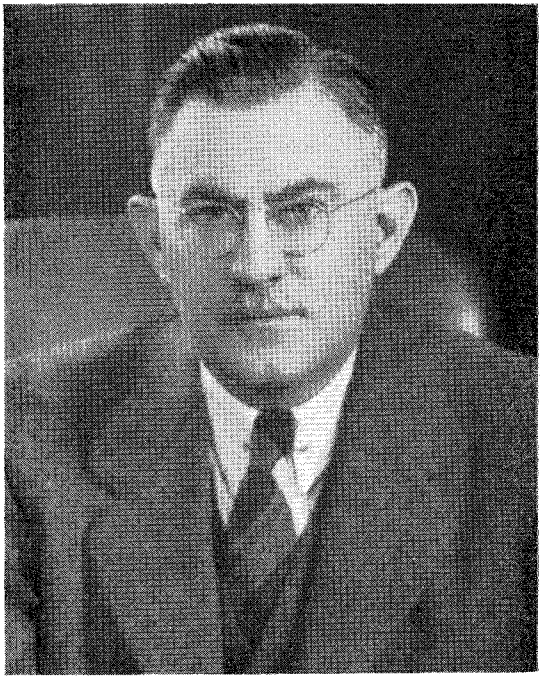
He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mabel Hasbrouck Rogers, two nieces, two nephews, and four great nieces, all of California. He was buried in Greenwood Memorial Park, San Diego, California.

—*Classmates.*

ROBERT SPENCER THOMAS

NO. 4347 CLASS OF 1905

Died May 11, 1941, at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, aged 57 years.



ROBERT SPENCER THOMAS was born in Brownsville, Tennessee, December 27, 1882, the son of Spencer Farrington Thomas and Kate Fanning Thomas. He was named for his paternal grandfather, who was a member of a large and honorable family whose history dates back to 1735 when the first of his family came from Wales and settled in Nottingham County, Virginia. Rob

received his early education at the Baptist College founded by his grandfather and, for one year, was a student at the University of Tennessee before he entered the Military Academy in July, 1901, from the State of Tennessee.

As a cadet Rob will always be recalled as an outstanding student, an "Engineer," and an enthusiastic horseman. Upon his graduation he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers and to the 1st Battalion of Engineers at Camp Overton, Mindanao. After two years service in the Philippine Islands he returned to the United States and was assigned to the 2nd Battalion of Engineers at Washington Barracks, D. C., where he graduated from the Engineer School. From June, 1909, to September, 1911, he was on duty with 3d Battalion of Engineers at Fort Leavenworth which included a four months' experience in the Maneuver Division at San Antonio, Texas. Rob's love of horses asserted itself, and he had a happy year at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas, from which he went in 1912 to engineering duty at Kansas City, Missouri, until September, 1914, when he was assigned as Inspector and Instructor of Organized Militia at New York City, until August, 1916. The entrance of the United States into the World War in April, 1917, found him at El Paso, Texas, as assistant to the District Engineer; he was assigned as an instructor at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas. In August, 1917, he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel and assigned to the 312th Engineers at Camp Pike, Arkansas. In April, 1918, he was promoted to the grade of colonel and commanded the 22d Engineers at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, to July, 1918. He then commanded the 213th Engineers at Camp Forrest, Georgia, and at Camp Lewis, Washington, to February, 1919. During this period, he was a student in the Staff Class at the Army War College. After one year's duty as District Engineer at Mobile, Alabama, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth and graduated from the School of the Line in 1921 and from the General Staff School in 1922. For the next two years Rob was an instructor in the Engineer School at Fort Humphreys, Virginia, and then, from 1924 to 1928 was assistant and Chief of the Construction Division of the Supply Section, Militia Bureau, at Washington, D. C. After nearly a year as District Engineer in Buffalo, New York, he went to the Philippine Islands where he was Department and District Engineer at Manila until he returned home sick in October, 1930. After his recovery, Rob had engineering duty in San Francisco until he went to the Army War College from which he graduated in June, 1932. After three and one-half years as District Engineer at Mobile, Alabama, he was ordered to Hawaii where

he served until March, 1938, as Commanding Officer, 3d Engineers, and Division and Post Engineer at Schofield Barracks. Upon his return to the United States he was assigned as District Engineer, River and Harbor Duty, at Washington, D. C., and was in charge of the construction of the National Capitol Airport which was completed before he was assigned as Engineer, Second Army, at Memphis, Tennessee, in December, 1940. He was sick in hospital and sick in Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs for two months before he died May 11, 1941.

Colonel Robert Spencer Thomas is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Eleanor Blythe Marshall of Connelesville, Pennsylvania, whom he married December 28, 1914, and by eight brothers and sisters. Of his sisters, the oldest, Mrs. C. S. Walker, resides in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the wife of a lawyer and former judge; Martha and Elizabeth Thomas, two other sisters, occupy positions in women's colleges in the East; and the youngest is the wife of Major Francis J. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. Of the brothers, Frank Pugh Thomas is a commander in the U. S. Navy; Albert Thomas is a business man in Paris, Tennessee; Dr. Atha Thomas is an orthopedic surgeon in Denver, Colorado; and Woodlief Thomas is Assistant Director of the Federal Reserve Board's Division of Research and Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Rob Thomas was a man of high principles and a deep sense of honor. "Optimistic by principle and sentimental by nature, he finds 'books in running brooks' and good in everything." (The 1905 Howitzer).

—*Classmates.*

★★★

FREDERIC E. HUMPHREYS

NO. 4460 CLASS OF 1906

Died January 20, 1941, at Miami Beach, Florida, aged 58 years.

FREDERIC E. HUMPHREYS was born September 16, 1883, at Summit, New Jersey. He was the only son of Jay and Fannie Brush Humphreys.

He was educated in the schools of New Jersey, and later at the Pennsylvania Military Academy. When he finally arrived at West Point, with his military training, his fine slim figure, and his knowl-

edge of how to wear and care for military clothes, he was at once a model among his fellow beasts and plebes. Also, he knew the exact amount of humility, the exact pitch of the voice, and nearly all the answers necessary to merit the approval of the yearling corporals and of observing tactical officers. How we envied him! And every time thereafter that chevrons were awarded, he bought new ones at the cadet store; corporal's, first sergeant's, sergeant major's, adjutant's, and captain's. His military achievements while in the Corps are worthy of a star.

Nor did he spend all his time on spit and polish. On the academic side of his career, he stood eighth among the seventy-eight members of the class of 1906 and won his assignment to the coveted Engineer Corps. On the athletic side, he participated each year for four years in the Outdoor Meet, often won points for the class in the 120 yard hurdles, and was one of the best fencers at the Academy. He was a member of the Army teams at the 1905 and the 1906 Intercollegiate fencing meets and proudly wore the Army "A" on his sweaters. On the social side, he was one of the class beaux and was a favorite choice on milady's hop card. When there were festivities over the arrival of contraband in the barracks, he was present and assisting. As an all around cadet, his career at the Academy might well be marked with a star.

He reported for his first army duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, where the Engineers were engaged in building a bridge over the Kaw River. At the same time, five other Engineer classmates reported on the same job and set up their tents on the Flats east of the Artillery Post. Some eight other members of his class shortly thereafter joined the Mounted Service School for instruction in riding and in mounted military activity. They were scattered through the Artillery and Cavalry posts. Great opportunities for hilarity were frequently presented to and seldom neglected by these irresponsible shavetails. Jo-Jo was not infrequently the principal assistant on these occasions. His work on the bridge was commended, and he achieved a fine reputation with his men. When the bridge was far enough along, and sufficient training was felt to have been imparted, the young engineers were sent off to Cuba to participate in the 1906-1907 Pacification Expedition. Hardly a year of this experience was completed before Humphreys, with others of his class, was sent to the Engineer School, then located at Washington Barracks. Just as he was graduated from this school, there arose a demand for someone to study the new art of flying. Selfridge had been killed the year before in the first army plane crash, and the Wrights were just

now delivering the second plane to the Signal Corps. Humphreys was detailed with the Signal Corps to study aviation on June 12, 1909. He assisted with the military features of the new plane, and, when it arrived he reported, along with Frank Lahm, to Wilbur Wright for flying training. He and Lahm rode with Wright about three hours each, and then, on October 26, 1909, hanging a window sash out on the wing to replace the effect of the absent Wilbur Wright, Humphreys took the plane up alone, the first military officer in the world to fly as a pilot of a military plane—or any plane for that matter. He returned and made a safe landing. Then Lahm took it up for his record as the second military pilot. Thereafter, they flew minutes and even hours on journeys from College Park, Maryland, establishing the feasibility of the airplane for military reconnaisance. When the anniversary of the adventures of this first plane was celebrated at Wright Field in 1939, both Humphreys and Lahm were present and were officially commended by the Secretary of War for their splendid pioneer spirit in Army Aviation. This record of Humphreys, I contend, is worthy to be marked with another star.

In 1910, Humphreys was called to New York by his family to assist in the affairs of their prosperous company, the Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company, founded by his grandfather in 1854. His own investigation of the situation indicated the need for his presence, and he resigned his commission, very regretfully indeed, to become the treasurer and assistant secretary of the company. With the exception of his military service on the Mexican Border in 1916-1917 and his World War service in 1917-1919, he worked continuously with the company from 1910 until his death; for the last twelve years he was its president. During his period with the company, he left a record of many improved methods of bottling, labelling, wrapping, and shipping proprietary medicines. He expanded the business over the world farther than ever before, particularly in South America where he took a strong personal interest. He left an improved and expanded company in fine condition. In commercial life, it is a high measure of success to have controlled an important corporation, to have carried it safely through the depression of late years, and to have handed it over to his successors in a flourishing condition. Here also we must place a star on his record.

In New York City, and particularly among those men and women who have centered their lives around the armory of the 122nd Engineers, Humphreys will be known always as the boss of the armory and the head of the regiment. From the time he joined this 22nd Regiment of

New York National Guard (Engineers) in 1915 as a lieutenant, through his Border experience in 1916-1917, through his Spartanburg experience of 1917 until he was called away for aeronautical duty, and through later years as colonel of the regiment, he guided and controlled thousands of young men, who have looked up to him and have sought his advice. He is still to many of them "The Old Man." At the end of the World War I, the name or designation of the regiment was changed to the 122nd Regiment. He was its colonel from 1920 until 1939, when he retired as one of the senior colonels of the New York National Guard. He was made, then, a Brigadier General of the National Guard Reserve of New York, receiving through this title some recognition of his high achievement and loyal service to his state. I believe that such a record merits a star, for this service alone would entitle him to a high place on any list of successful men.

No sooner was his regiment of New York Engineers mustered into federal service, in 1917, than the Signal Corps rediscovered his experiences as the first military pilot with the Wright Brothers at College Park. He was sent to San Diego to take new training at Rockwell Field, Coronado Beach. His proficiency and his superior background was quickly evident, and he was sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for technical training in order to be ready to assist in the design of new war planes. He completed the course there and became the commandant of the group, remaining until about the time of the armistice, and accomplishing considerable progress in the design and construction of new planes. He went to McCook Field at Dayton and became one of the founders of that center of research and proof for aeronautical work. The aftermath of the war found his company again in need of his guidance, and he returned to New York with an honorable discharge and the commendation of his associates. May we not add another star to his record for this achievement. His military reward was a reserve commission as a Colonel of Engineers.

Cooperation between the organizations of American commercial life is secured through numerous trade clubs and associations. In some ways we may measure the success of a business man by the societies that accept him as a member and honor him with offices. Frederic Humphreys was a member of the Drug and Chemical Club from 1911 until his death. From 1924 to 1930 he was one of its board of governors. From 1927 to 1930 he was its secretary. He belonged to the Proprietary Association of America, the National Foreign Trade Council, The Central Mercantile Association, and to the New York Board of Trade. In these organizations he was by no means an idle joiner for the honor

of belonging, but he took an active part in the work of the societies. Many men who knew nothing of his military achievement would award him a star on the basis of his work in the trade organizations.

His technical work with the Air Corps aroused his interest in the scientific side of flying. He was a member of the Institute of Aeronautical Science and of the National Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also connected by membership with the American Museum of Natural History, and with the National Geographic Society. his military side he belonged to the Association of Graduates at West Point, the West Point Society of New York, the Society of Military Engineers, the Early Birds of New York, the American Legion Aviation Post No. 743, and to the American Legion Air Service Post No. 501. These affiliations indicate in some measure the wide diversity of his interests and the honors which many associations of men conferred upon him.

As to his family life, we were boys together in New York City in that we were connected with the same district and had the same congressman, the Honorable Montague Lessler, who secured our appointments to West Point, his from New York, and mine from Pennsylvania. His mother, Mrs. St. John Gaffney and his sister, Rita, came to West Point often when we were cadets. In those days Rita drove a Simplex auto along the shady hidden roads on and off the reservation. Many a forbidden ride was stolen with her and what a thrill rides were in those days, too. Sister Rita, married abroad, is now Mrs. J. H. Schlemmer of Florence, Italy. Frederic married Myrtle Lee Fears in 1910 in New York City, and she was with him at Miami Beach when he died. The class record contains some excellent photographs of Frederic and Myrtle Lee on the Mexican Border and in the Air Corps stations of the days of World War I. They had no children. Myrtle Lee maintains the home at 41 Riverside Drive in New York and the farm home at Berlin, Maryland.

Of Jo-Jo, the classmate and friend, there are hundreds of fine things we might say of his life in cadet barracks and camp, in the army, and at the many reunions of our class over the years. His kindness and generosity, his sly smile behind a mask of pomp, his whimsical fancy for a humorous deed or thought, his love of harmless mischief, and withal, a military bearing and dignity of voice on official duty, impressive of force and character, brought about an inspiration of loyalty among his men that made him truly a great leader. And there was enough aloofness, too, to make him stand alone, away from the crowd, and to inspire the necessary awe and reverence that is often essential for effect-

ive command. Even with his classmates these qualities stood out in spite of his desires, and they were recognized as his and accepted at their value, even when hilarity had reached its highest pitch in the friendly class gatherings. It is hardly proper to tell here of the thwarted attempt of Jo-Jo and Charlie Gatewood to decorate the top of the boiler house stack with 1906 numerals and mottoes. It was only the irregular timing of the tactical officers on their rounds that interfered with a good prank, and his classmates always have had a good laugh over the ludricrous scenes that resulted. Nor is it quite the place in which to picture him with a lantern leading to his home an unsteady veterinary officer who was exemplifying the equine species by traveling on all fours over a slippery road after having been warmed too well on a cold winter night, ignoring silently the onlooking Fort Riley contingent on its way home from a hop. Yet, somehow, one cannot dismiss this subject without the mention of such well remembered events of this merry life.

When I come to sum up the many sides of his life, I shall award to him seven stars for seven accomplishments, any one of which would be proudly worn by any man, to represent a life well lived. That he was not content with one or two or three, but strove to master his task in each new field of labor and to mark his record with a star, is to me a sign of genius and strength far above that which shows in other men.

Goodbye, Jo-Jo, strong, fine, merry friend and classmate! May we hope that someday, somewhere, in this long eternity before us, the whole seventy-eight of us may again gather together to sing the songs of 1906 and give its lusty yell!

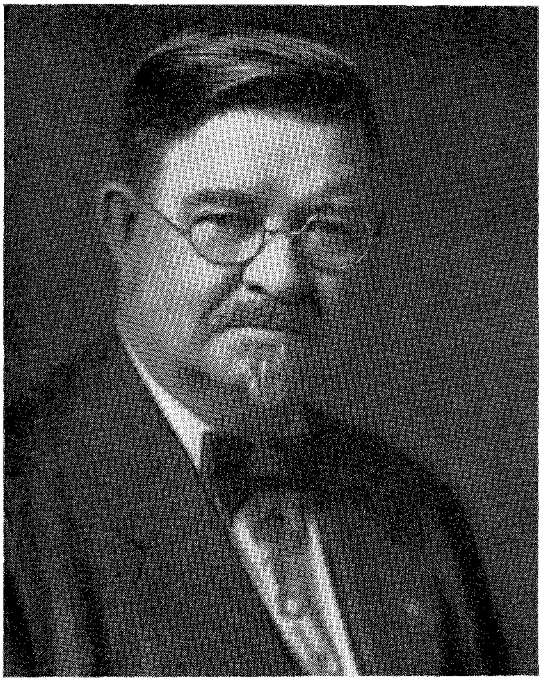
—*Charles G. Mettler, Class of 1906.*

★★

PAUL REVERE MANCHESTER

NO. 4488 CLASS OF 1906

Died January 27, 1941, at Granville, New York, aged 57 years.



PAUL REVERE MANCHESTER, distinguished editor of the *Granville Sentinel,* former Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Regular Army, beloved classmate of the Class of 1906, U. S. M. A., passed to his final reward on the afternoon of January 27, 1941, at his home in Granville, New York, having lived to the end of his equilateral triangle, nineteen years of which was spent in preparation

for life, nineteen years in the military service in the defense of his country, and nineteen years at the editorial desk of his newspaper, preparing others to take up the problems of life and of the nation.

P. R., as his classmates always called him, was born, March 29, 1883, at Pawlet, Vermont, to Doctor and Mrs. H. L. Manchester, beginning under the shadow of the Green Mountains the first nineteen years. He went to school at the Old Meeting House Hill in Pawlet until he was ready for higher learning, and then went over the state line to the High School in nearby Granville. He never told us much about those early days, but we do know that he profited by his piano and violin lessons as well as by his school instruction and that he met in Granville during this time a young lady to whom he wrote many letters, and to whom he was married some years after he graduated from West Point.

P. R. arrived at West Point in June, 1902, there to begin the second nineteen years of his life work. There he met seventy others, under the elm trees that border the Plain, and swore his oath and signed his contract to become a soldier of the U. S. Army. By the time the forty-four Juliettes arrived, P. R. had become a seasoned soldier. At all class gatherings throughout his life, he insisted upon this very particular type of superiority over the Juliettes. His ability to sing pretty sentimental songs, to play the violin, to wear his clothes well, and to carry his chin in and his back straight, soon endeared him to the supervising noncoms of the upper classes. Throughout his yearling, second class, and first class year, he wore chevrons, always with pompous grace but with a face never far from a smile. He was a good cadet officer.

April 19th was the great day of P. R.'s cadet life. Although he made a great show of resistance, I am sure he got a big kick out of the affair just the same. After the dinner formation was dismissed at barracks, P. R. was seized by his classmates in his company until others arrived. He was then mounted on a barrel, the barrel tied to one of the long fire ladders, and this was hoisted upon the shoulders of stalwart men. The group then marched past each Division of barracks in turn, where P. R. was made to call loudly, "Turn out the minute men." From each division rushed a motley crew of continentals, ponchos on awry, bandages over eyes, swimming trunks over trousers, rifles upside down, but fifes blowing gaily. When all twelve divisions were passed, the parade marched to the sink, which showed a lantern and a banner marked "Ye Olde North Church." There Paul, mounted high on his barrel, with much prompting from the crowd, recited the wonderful lines of "Paul Revere's Ride." Such things are great moments in cadet life. But now the sink is gone, the "Hustling Lizzie"

and the "General Belknap" have passed into oblivion, and such action could not take place—or could it?

He, with his fiddle, was the founder and head-pusher-outer of the pantry quartet; with his fine voice, he was a leading member of the cadet choir; with his fine figure he was a chorus girl for two years in Hundredth Night. In the last year, he was a member of the cast of Captain Pumpernickle; the cadet room parties never really started until P. R. and his fiddle arrived. He graduated 36 in the class and was assigned to his choice, the Infantry.

In the Army, P. R. covered the usual wide range of the officers during the first quarter of this century. The first year he served at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and Camp Columbia, Cuba. The three years spent at the last post gave him the opportunity to become a military guide to Havana, a fair speaker of Cuban Spanish, and a keen observer of Cuban politics. When the Cuban intervention was concluded, he found a new task at the Military Academy, only to be manchued from it because he had been a staff officer in his regiment. At the end of a year, he was off to the Mexican border and in the field after Pancho Villa. He improved his Spanish with a new lot of Mexican words and his geography by much travel over the trails of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and even into Chihuahua. After three years of this experience he was glad indeed to welcome the comfort of Hawaii.

Before he left West Point, he went back to his high school town of Granville and persuaded Isabel Lewis McArthur to marry him and to share the vicissitudes of army life. She made a fine home for him in their temporary shack at Little Fort Shafter on the edge of Honolulu, and there McArthur Hiram Manchester was born to them on December 5, 1915. The home was a frequent gathering place for the several classmates who were stationed in Hawaii.

One night when the classmates were searching each other's brains for material for a decennial book at Heinie's Tavern at Waikiki, P. R. left early, cranked up the Lizzie, set his compass for Fort Shafter, and began his journey. He shortly found himself and the Lizzie astride a tree in the center parking on Kalakua Avenue, a Hawaiian policeman standing above him with his note book in hand. Quickly recovering himself, he told the policeman to stop writing and to assist in getting his car to the roadway. The policeman obeyed, and the car was rescued. He then asked the policeman to drive him to night court, which was done obediently. Arriving there, P. R. hastened inside and,

accosting the justice said, "McDuffie, I'm feeling rotten. Please have Moki drive me out to Shafter." McDuffie so ordered, and P. R. arrived safely home. Those were days of generosity, but the incident is claimed to show brilliance of mind.

P. R. became a captain in 1916 and was assigned to the formation of the new 32nd Infantry. He went off with it to the war, and I went to Watervliet Arsenal. When P. R. came home from his tour of the battlefields of France he dropped in to see me and we had a long discussion over the lunch table on the future of the army. He was very much discouraged about the odd assignments that had come to him, such as: inspector of the National Guard of Oklahoma; commander of a subdistrict of New Mexico; and later special student at the new Infantry school at Fort Benning. He resigned his commission there and, having finished his nineteen years, returned to Granville, New York.

The home town looked good to him and Belle and little Mac, and there they settled down to a new life. P. R. joined the staff of the *Granville Sentinel,* tied in with the American Legion, affiliated with the local Masonic lodge and the Shrine, became a director of the schools and of the hospital, a member of the county Republican Club and Committee, and a member of the State Press Association. Soon he bought out the other interests in the *Sentinel* and became its owner as well as its editor. For about nineteen years he built up public opinion in his community and interpreted for it the meaning of local and national affairs. His wise sayings and his sage editorials have been quoted over the nation. He developed a real genius for newspaper work. I called on him in Granville, a little while after Belle had died and had left him alone. He was just beginning to see light ahead again and was full of new plans but was very lonesome. A few years later he married again, and Paul and Nan along with Mac became known as the newspaper fraternity of the town. He was on the job when he died, but Mac had been trained then to take his place and is now the owner and editor along with Nan.

Wonderful things have been said of P. R. in the memorial sketches that were printed at the time of his death. Let me quote an extract from the note of W. D. Jamieson, who writes from a Washington office the Window Seat syndicated column for a couple million readers over the nation:

> *Paul, . . . you and I have exchanged more personal letters of real friendship . . . than I have ever exchanged with any*

other man in the same length of time. . . All this time you were seeing good in people and were happy to tell about it. You had ideas and ideals. You urged them in your forceful writing and conversation, and better than all you lived them. You opposed some of the things I believed in, but you were ever ready to fight for my right to believe. You earnestly sought the truth—the highest possbile objective in thinking. . .

But I feel that his personal staff on the *Sentinel* summed up his influence better than any others. The staff said:—

He was one of us, never the Boss. His interest was that of a fellow worker rather than that of employer. With his pleasant and genial personality there was never rough going in this force. He measured his happiness by the happiness that he could impart to us.

Though Paul will never again be stationed at the control lever of the press, memory never issues a last edition.

His classmates and friends will ever remember his sweet songs, his violin, his own stories, and the stories about him; and many, too, will remember his editorial grasp of national affairs in the trying times of these late years. Yes, Paul, Memory never will issue its last edition, while we, who knew you, live to recall our days together.

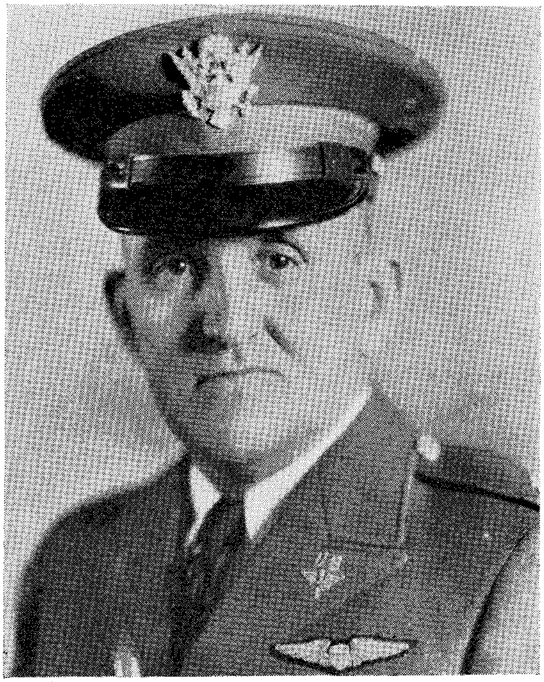
—*Charles G. Mettler,*
Classmate of 1906.

★★

AUGUSTINE WARNER ROBINS

NO. 4585 CLASS OF 1907

Died June 16, 1940, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 57 years.



Augustine Warner Robins was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, September 29, 1882. His father was William Todd Robins, Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate Army; his mother was Sally Nelson Robins, authoress and geneologist—both descendants of early settlers in the Virginia colony. From these ancestors, Warner Robins inherited membership in the Society of the Cincinnati.

When Warner was about six years old, the family moved from the homestead on the York River to Richmond. There he spent his youth, attending public schools and singing in the choir of famous old St. Paul's Episcopal church.

He entered the United States Military Academy in 1903—graduating in June, 1907. Upon expiration of his graduation furlough, he reported for duty with the 12th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he served from September 16, 1907, until March 29, 1909.

He was then ordered to the Philippine Islands and was on duty at Fort William McKinley until September 26, 1910. On that date he was given detached service with the Military Information Division.

This detached service was a very interesting detail for he was sent into China on mapping duty. His stories of his experience—travelling as a millionaire tourist; many times narrowly escaping imprisonment—were most delightful. Possessed of charming manner and a fine sense of humor, he was most entertaining.

On departure from foreign duty he was granted leave and permission to return to the States by way of Europe; with his travelling companions, he took several months for this trip.

When he reached home, he received orders to return at once to the Islands for more mapping duty; his foreign service was thus extended until February 15, 1912. Returning again to the States, he reported for duty at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

On August 24, 1912, he was assigned to duty at the Military Academy as an instructor in Mathematics. Here the Manchu Law shortened his tour of duty, and he was sent to Fort Meade, South Dakota, August 26, 1913.

There he joined his old regiment, the 12th Cavalry, and remained with it until September 11, 1915. It was during this tour of duty that he, with most of his regiment, was sent on strike duty in the Colorado coal mines at Superior near Denver, from March, 1914, to January, 1915.

On September 25, 1915, he reported for duty as a student in the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kansas. Although he was given a diploma for this course he was not able to complete it; for, on March 14, 1916, he was sent to Hachita, New Mexico, on Border Patrol duty. He remained on the Border until September 25, 1917, and during that time served with the Punitive Expedition in Mexico at Las Cienegas —and in Columbus, New Mexico.

On leaving the Mexican Border he was transferred to the Air Corps, which in those early days was called "Aviation Section, Signal Corps"; he remained with that branch of the Army for the rest of his service.

During the First World War he was stationed at Scott Field, Illinois, near St. Louis, Missouri, until December 19, 1917; at Park Field, near Memphis, Tennessee, until June 17, 1918; then back to Scott Field until October 1, 1918.

It was while serving at these Posts, as Executive Officer or as Commanding Officer, that he received his flying training, taking such time as could be spared from his many duties. He received his wings in August, 1918.

On leaving Scott Field this second time, he was made District Supervisor of the Northern Air Service with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, serving in this capacity until January 29, 1919. During these four months he made constant flights, inspecting the schools and activities of the district, which covered Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. From Indianapolis he was sent to Washington where he was on duty in the Supply Division of the Air Corps until August 26, 1921.

On January 3, 1921, he was seriously injured in an airplane accident and suffered a broken jaw; his face was so shattered that he was in Walter Reed Hospital for six months. Because his health was so impaired, he was relieved from office duty and sent to the Air Corps Supply Depot at Fairfield, Ohio, near Dayton, in August, 1921, and there he remained until July, 1928.

In the summer of 1926, he was sent on temporary duty to take an Observers' Course at Kelly Field, Texas. This was a three months detail, and he received the rating of Military Observer.

On August 20, 1928, he reported for duty as a student at the Air Corps Tactical School, then located at Langley Field, Virginia. This was a one year course; on its completion, he was ordered to the San Antonio Air Depot at Duncan Field, Texas.

He was ordered to Dayton, Ohio, on November 4, 1931, as Executive to the Chief of the Materiel Division at Wright Field. There he remained until he was again sent to school—to the Army Industrial College for its one year course, and then to the Army War College.

In January, 1935, before he completed the course at the Army War College, he was appointed Chief of the Materiel Division with rank

of Brigadier General. He remained at the War College until the first of April in order to gain credit for this course of instruction.

These next four years as Chief of the Materiel Division were the most interesting of his career. He was intensely interested in the important work of directing the supply, repair, experimental work, and purchase of equipment for the Army Air Corps. He was extremely popular with all his associates in the airplane industry, among the hundreds of civilian employees, and among the officer personnel. He was highly commended for the excellent performance of his duties.

On the completion of his four years of temporary rank as Brigadier General and as Chief of the Materiel Division, on February 24, 1939, he was sent to Randolph Field as Commandant of the Air Corps Training Center. His was the task of supervising the new plan of opening civilian schools for the primary or elementary training of pilots. It was a difficult undertaking, excellently performed.

It was there on June 16, 1940, that he finished his military duty, a loyal soldier and servant of his country.

General Marshall, Chief of Staff, in his letter of condolence wrote:

> *Colonel Robins' Army career was outstanding for the highly efficient and loyal manner in which he performed every duty. Possessing a broad knowledge of his profession, sound judgment, and a fine spirit of cooperation, he rendered many years of valuable service and won the commendation and esteem of those with whom he served.*

His classmate and very good friend, Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, wrote:

> *On behalf of myself and of his brother officers in the Air Corp . . . not only do we feel a deep sense of personal loss at the passing of such a fine officer and friend, whose warm enthusiastic personality had endeared him to us all, but to the Corps in general his death constitutes a distinct and untimely loss. We realized fully his ability and were counting on his experience and advice, both of which were especially needed at this time in connection with our expansion program. As one of his classmates at West Point, I can well sound the sentiment of those who knew him intimately for so many years. He was every inch a soldier.*

His death came as a great shock to his family and to many friends. It came suddenly and peacefully in the privacy of the home he so dearly loved. "Robby" to his hundreds of friends throughout the country, Army and civilians alike—"Warner" to his devoted family—he was a charming and delightful person. Seemingly in excellent health, he was happy until the last. His associates of recent years will remember him for his jovial good sportsmanship, as well as for his fairness in line of duty. By his lifelong friends, his classmates at West Point, and by his family, he will be remembered for his happy, singing cheerfulness, his love of fun, his cordial informal charm.

On January 6, 1915, he married Dorothy Gretchen Hyde at Deadwood, South Dakota. He is survived by her and three daughters—Dorothy Gretchen Robins Gray, wife of Lieutenant Frederic Colbert Gray, Air Corps; Elizabeth Warner Robins; and Helen Hyde Robins—all of who mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father.

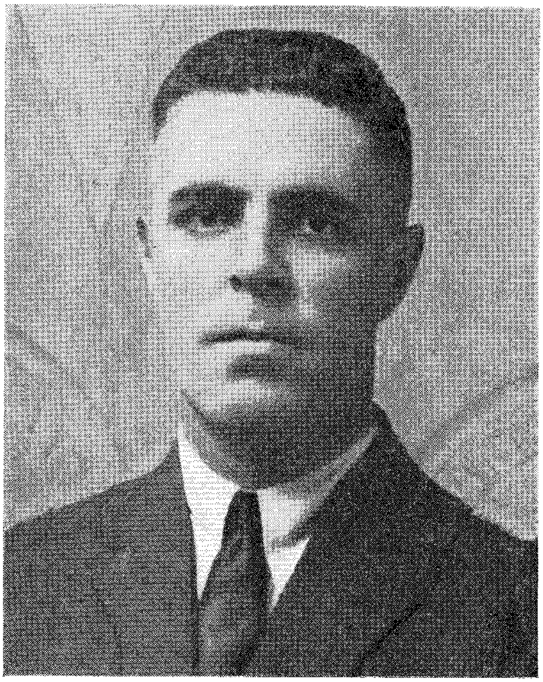
—*D. H. R.*

★★

THOMAS CLEMENT LONERGAN

NO. 4745 CLASS OF 1908

Died September 27, 1940, at Sawtelle, California, aged 53 years.



THOMAS CLEMENT LONERGAN was the son of T. J. and Katherine Lonergan, born on October 23, 1886. His father was a grain-dealer and a member of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis for over fifty years.

He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from St. Louis, Missouri. He entered in June, 1904, and graduated with

his class in February, 1908. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, February 14, 1908, and assigned to the 18th Infantry at Camp Keithley, Mindinao, Philippine Islands.

He served continuously with the 18th Infantry—save for the period September, 1914, to June, 1915, which time he spent as a student officer at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas—in the Moro provinces of the Philippine Islands, in Wyoming and Texas, and on the Mexican border until January, 1916.

Having been promoted to the grade of first lieutenant and assigned to the 13th Infantry, he joined that Regiment at Corregidor Island, P. I., in March, 1915. He served at that station as Company Commander, Garrison Quartermaster, Provost Marshal, and Intelligence Officer on the Staff of the Coast Defense Commander of Manila and Subic Bay. During this period, temporary details of a varied nature were assigned to him. Subsequently, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Department Commander in Manila, P. I.

In September, 1917, having been promoted to the grade of captain, he returned to the United States as aide-de-camp to Major General C. J. Bailey, U. S. Army. He went with the latter, who was assigned the command of the 81st Division, to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, serving as A. D. C. and also as Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence Section, of the Division.

Being ordered to France in December, 1917, he served overseas as a student officer and, later, as an instructor at the Army General Staff College, Langres, France until January, 1919. During this period, however, he saw service at the front with the 3rd Division on the Marne, with the 80th Division in the St. Mihiel attack, and with the 28th Division in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. It was while at the Army General Staff College that he prepared the Provisional Staff Manual for the A. E. F. This book—the first staff manual that has ever been written for American Armies—was published by and with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief for the information and guidance of Armies, Corps, and Divisions.

In January, 1919, Major Lonergan, then having been promoted by special recommendation to lieutenant colonel and assigned to the General Staff Corps, was ordered to the Fifth Section of the General Staff at the General Headquarters, Chaumont-on-Bassigny. Later, he was made assistant to the Chief Athletic Officer of the A. E. F. and a member of the Inter-Allied Games Committee.

In August, 1919, he joined the relief mission of Colonel Haskell

(the American Relief Administration) to the Caucasus. With this mission he served as Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Third (Operations) Section and, later, as Chief of Staff of the mission. During the same period, he also served on the Staff of the Allied High Commissioner to Armenia.

Returning to the continent in August, 1920, he was ordered to report as Assistant Chief of Staff, Third (Operations and Training) Section of the General Headquarters of the American Forces on the Rhine. He served there until December, 1920, when he was ordered to return to the United States and report to the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department in Washington for duty.

In his new position he was given the task of preparing a Combat Manual of Instruction for the Intelligence Units of the Army. This work was not completed by him, however, for at the request of the Chief of Infantry, he was detailed as a member of the Infantry Board at Camp Benning, Georgia. In the latter capacity he served until he was ordered to report to the American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, New York City, as a member of the relief mission that was to be sent to Moscow, Russia.

He reported for this duty on September 1, 1921, and served as the Executive of the mission until April 20, 1922.

Upon his return to the United States, he spent a brief period as instructor with the New York National Guard and was subsequently ordered to London, as the representative of the War College, Washington, D. C., with the British Historical Section of the Imperial Defense Committee of the British Realm. In this capacity he remained until December, 1924.

Returning again to the United States, he served from March, 1925, until November, 1925, as Brigade Executive of the 18th Brigade at Fort Howard, (Baltimore), Maryland. In November, 1925, he was transferred to the 99th (Reserve) Division Headquarters at Pittsburgh, Penna., where he served as Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Third (Operations and Training) Section of the Division General Staff. In this capacity he was also assigned the duties of Executive Officer of the Correspondence School of the Reserve Officers in Western Pennsylvania. He remained on this work until the date of his separation from the service.

Major Lonergan was separated from the service by the provisions of paragraph 20, Special Orders No. 32, War Department, February 8,

1928. At the time of his separation, Major Lonergan had completed twenty-one years commissioned service and twenty-five years service, including his cadet career, in the government's interests.

In regard to his scholastic record, Major Lonergan held the degree of Bachelor of Arts from St. Louis University, was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, of the Mounted Service School, and of the Army General Staff College, Langres, France.

In regard to his field service, Major Lonergan is entitled to the Philippine Campaign Badge for service against hostile Moros, to the Mexican Campaign Badge, and to the World War Badge with four bronze stars—one for service in a defensive sector at Boisleaux-au-mont, between Bapaume and Arras with the 3rd British Division, one each for participation in the Champaign-Marne offensive with the 3rd American Division, in the St. Mihiel attack with the 80th American Division, and in the Meuse-Argonne with the 28th American Division. Major Lonergan has received the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Honor, the Crown of Italy, the Royal Order of the Redeemer of Greece, and the Royal Order of Danilo of Montenegro.

Upon his separation from the service in 1928, Major Lonergan for a time sold bonds in New York City, but later moved to Hollywood, where he acted in motion pictures, was an Assistant Director in the production "Cimaron" and technical advisor for the play "Flirtation Walk." During this time he also wrote a book, *It might Have Been Lost*, which has been recommended highly by General Pershing as a valuable and interesting book on the military and diplomatic policies and relations of the American and allied armies of 1917 and 1918.

Major Lonergan died after a brief illness at the Veterans' Hospital, Sawtelle, California, on September 27, 1940.

★★★

RICHARD D. NEWMAN

NO. 4703 CLASS OF 1908

Died September 19, 1939, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., aged 56 years.

COLONEL RICHARD D. NEWMAN was born July 30, 1883, at Whitestone, Long Island, New York, where his parents were prominent members of the community for many years, both before and after "Dick's" arrival. He obtained his basic education in the local schools and later attended Colgate University for a time. He entered West Point in August, 1903, and being even then a "glut-

ton for punishment," took the full five year course at our beloved Alma Mater, graduating with the Class of 1908, on February 14, of that year. It may be because he was a member of two classes that he seemed to have so many friends in the Corps during his cadet days, but more likely it was due to his cheerful, sunny disposition. He had an unusual number of nick-names, a sure sign of popularity, but they all finally gave way to "Dick," and since we knew and loved him so well by that name, we shall, in this brief account, so call him.

This "driving energy" of his never left him. As one of his family servants said, "The Colonel sho' do always live in the middle of a whirlwind." He chose the Cavalry; and then there followed in rapid succession—duty with the 13th Cavalry, a tour in the Philippines, service at the Academy in the Department of Modern Languages, strike duty in Colorado, service in Panama, General Staff duty in Washington, U. S. M. A. again as a "tac," instructor at Cavalry School. During these years, at appropriate intervals, he graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Leavenworth in 1924 and from the War College in 1931. Dick was headed for higher things had it not been for his untimely death.

He was stricken with a heart attack on the golf course of his beloved Country Club, and after some weeks in the hospital, where he seemed at times on the point of complete recovery, he took a sudden turn for the worse, and on September 19, 1939, passed away. "*In pace requiescat.*"

His death can no doubt be directly attributed to his intense energy, which in health drove him to the point of exhaustion, and in sickness prevented him from taking the rest required for recovery.

He was buried with full military honors at Arlington Cemetery, and there upon a gentle slope, overlooking the Washington he knew and loved so well, lie the mortal remains of our comrade and friend, Dick Newman.

There were present at his funeral, in addition to his family and his classmates, many friends and several general officers under whom or with whom Dick had served, and whose respect and admiration he had won by his outstanding soldierly qualities, his zeal, and his devotion to duty.

He was married to Miss Mary Shields of Sewickley, Pa., on November 28, 1912. Mary's serene and placid disposition was a perfect foil for Dick's energy, and she deserves her full share of credit for

the accomplishment that so thickly studs Dick's military career. She survives him, as does their daughter, Rosemary, now Mrs. W. M. Moroney, of Arlington, Va.

If one had access to the dry and dusty records of the War Department, he could no doubt find inscribed therein much fulsome praise of Dick Newman, "an officer and a gentleman," written by his military superiors as he traversed his slow, laborious path from second lieutenant to colonel. He would also no doubt find a few opinions not so favorable, for Dick was never one to whom "appeasement" was a fine art. He preferred to do his duty as he saw it, and to take the consequences, good or bad.

We who knew him well do not need official records to tell us what manner of man he was. We knew and loved him as he was, we had a friend in him, and one of our fondest hopes for the hereafter is that "Dick's" smiling face may greet us on the other shore, which he has reconnoitered for us in advance and found good.

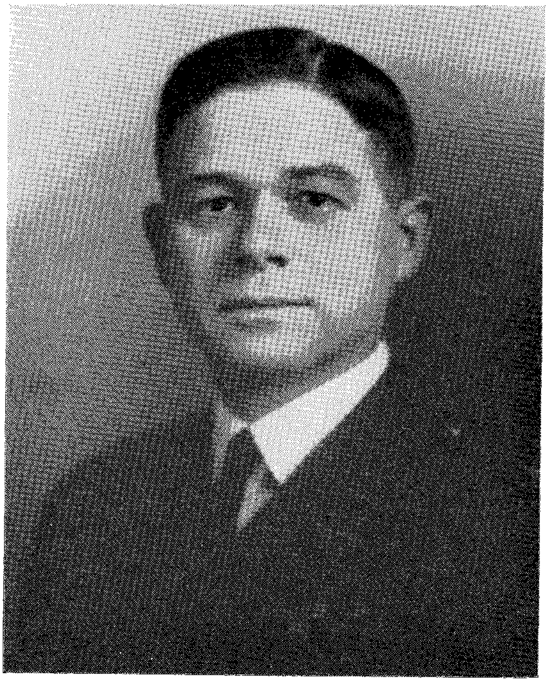
—*L. L. P. and W. J. F.*

★★

ALVAN CROSBY SANDEFORD

NO. 4998 CLASS OF 1911

Died September 1, 1938, at Columbus, Ohio, aged 49 years.



ALVAN CROSBY SANDEFORD was born in Midville, Georgia, on October 31, 1888, the son of J. W. Sandeford, a planter. He received his early education in the country schools of his state and was in his sophomore year at the University of Georgia when he was appointed to the Military Academy from the 1st Georgia District.

Sandy entered West Point in June of 1907, a young, slender country boy with a Deep South dialect and a merry smile. As a cadet, he was neither an engineer nor a goat. He lived his life as an easy-going Georgia gentleman was supposed to, yet he was never in difficulties with the Academic Board. He accepted his punishments from the Tac Dept. smilingly, and seldom indulged in the luxury of a grouch.

On graduation in June, 1911, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, 8th Infantry, and joined his regiment at the Presidio of Monterey. Within a year the 8th Infantry was transferred to the Southern Philippines and Sandy received his baptism of fire in numerous minor operations against hostile Moros. Returning to the United States in 1915, he was called back to the Academy as an instructor in English and History. In January, 1917, he transferred to the Field Artillery, and the outbreak of the World War sent him to a regiment destined for overseas service.

He went to France in April, 1918, as a captain in the 13th Field Artillery, Fourth Division. After training with his regiment at Camp de Souge, he was rapidly promoted to the temporary grades of major and lieutenant colonel and participated in combat with his regiment at the front. In July and August, 1918, the Fourth Division was engaged in the Marne-Aisne Offensive, and Sandy was wounded in action and evacuated to a hospital in Orleans. For his conduct in this affair he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with the following citation:

> *For act near Chery-Chartreuve, France, August 8 to 17, 1918, while serving as Major, 13th Field Artillery, 4th Division. "Twice gassed, he declined to be evacuated and continued in active command of his battalion. Having been advised and knowing that failure to be evacuated would probably result in his death, he nevertheless continued until he fell from his saddle in a state of total collapse. His fortitude and spirit of self-sacrifice were conspicuous."*

Sandy was able to rejoin his regiment in time to participate in the Meuse-Argonne offensive in September and October, 1918. In the attack of the Fourth Division on the Bois de Foret on October 4, 1918, he commanded a groupement of forty-four 155 mm. howitzers with great success.

In November, 1918, his physical condition required his return to

the United States, but he nevertheless was able after the Armistice to fill the important task of Personnel Adjutant at Camp Jackson, S. C., in charge of demobilization.

His post-war service was well-rounded in every respect. His military education included the Advanced Course at the Field Artillery School, honor graduation from the Command and General Staff School, and the War College. He served with the General Staff, both in the War Department and with troops. He was a White House Aide, and he served in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery. He organized the Field Artillery Battalion when the Armored Brigade at Fort Knox came into being. He served at a Corps Area headquarters in charge of Organized Reserve affairs. His professional knowledge was extensive and his execution of his duties was consistently superior. Truly the Georgia country boy had developed tremendously in his thirty-one years of service. He was entitled to wear the Distinguished Service Cross, the French Legion of Honor, the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Philippine, Mexican Border, and World War campaign badges, and the Medal Militaire Abdon de Calderon of Ecuador.

Sandy at the time of his death was the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence of the Fifth Corps Area. His passing was characteristic of his life in that he thought of others first. On September 1, 1938, enroute from Columbus, Ohio, to Fort Knox by motor, accompanied by a brother officer, he attempted to pass a young boy who was driving a small farm truck. The youngster turned suddenly into a narrow lane, and to avoid hitting him, Sandy ditched his car. His companion was only slightly hurt, but Sandy later in the day died of his injuries at the Mt. Carmel Hospital. He rests in Arlington where a group of his classmates tenderly laid him.

On December 2, 1939, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Division, issued an order which changed the name of a road in the 13th F. A. Area at Schofield Barracks from "Motor Park Road" to "Sandeford Road."

Sandy was one of the few bachelors of 1911. He is survived by a brother, Ralph Sandeford, of Midville, Georgia, to whom the Class extends its deepest sympathy. So lived and died a gallant gentleman.

—*F. W. B.*

★★

CRIS MILES BURLINGAME

NO. 5039 CLASS OF 1912

Died November 22, 1940, at the Bronx, New York, aged 52 years.

A STATEMENT of the military service of Cris Miles Burlingame does not tell anything of the man himself, and one must go to his background and ancestry for the key to his character. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., the son of Elmer Ellsworth and Estelle Hancock Burlingame. His father was the son of Miles Eaton Burlingame of Willet, N. Y., at one time District Attorney for Cortland

County. He is a direct descendant of Roger Burlingame, the first of that name to land in this country about 1635. Anson Burlingame, first Ambassador to China from the United States, was a relative. Major Burlingame's mother is one of the few remaining members of the old John Hancock family. General Winfield Scott Hancock was a second cousin.

Cris' father began his career as a newspaper man and editor and later branched into business as a promoter of inventions. He became a millionaire several times, but, because he usually "put all his eggs" into the latest "basket" in which he was interested, his prosperity rarely lasted. This condition of affairs made Cris' boyhood life very uncertain and insecure—when his father was "in the money" the family had fine homes and servants and the children were sent to private schools; when hard times arrived, the children were sent to the country to visit Grandfather Burlingame until business improved again.

Cris as a small boy went to several private schools as well as to the public grammar school in Willet for three years. (A reminiscent letter from his mother in 1916 gives us a picture of that small boy: "My Cris, so staunch and true and manly, with the honest blue eyes, . . . I see you yet as you told me once with shoulders thrown back and the fearlessness of truth in your eyes, 'Mummie, I didn't do it, and I know I didn't 'cause I say so.' And everybody else knew you didn't do it 'cause you said so!") In 1900 he attended the Boston Latin School; four years later he transferred to the English High School, from which he graduated in 1905.

At graduation Cris received the Franklin Medal, the highest mark of honor bestowed by the school. He also received Lawrence prizes for History and Civics, and a special prize for Mathematics for the discovery of an original group of theorems in geometry. A Boston newspaper article states "Cris Burlingame is considered to be an exceptionally clever mathematician and is easily the best schoolboy chess player in this city."

Cris was the third of nine children, an unusually sensitive boy, slender, but not very robust. The divorce of his parents when he was about sixteen was a distinct emotional shock to Cris; life became a serious business. He got his first job about that time and from then on helped his mother to support the youngest brother and sister; at the same time, he finished his high school work. He then held a job as a cost accountant until he entered West Point in 1907.

Cris' professors had advised him to take up the study of law, but

other prominent men, knowing his scholastic record, urged him to take the examination for West Point. This he did casually, with no special preparation, and more from curiosity than for any other reason. When he easily walked away with the appointment, Cris accepted, thinking to avoid, in a military career, the uncertainty of business life as demonstrated by his father. A Boston newspaper records this event as follows: "A ROYAL SENDOFF FOR CRIS BURLINGAME, BRILLIANT HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT. With several hundred of his old schoolmates at the South Terminal to give him a royal good sendoff, Cris Miles Burlingame, who received the appointment for West Point from Congressman Sullivan's district, started on his journey for the academy at 6 o'clock last night."

However, a brilliant scholastic record did not smooth the path of young Burlingame at the Academy. He was not a natural mixer; he was shy and prone to be suspicious of another's good intentions (he was not going to be taken in, as had been his all-too-trusting father!); these characteristics did not tend to create a spirit of friendship with others. He made a few friends among his fellow cadets but had no intimates. His scholarship continued to be high through the first three years at the Academy, but the military routine and strict discipline were a severe strain to one of his sensitive and individualistic nature. He developed severe attacks of asthma and suffered from a general neurasthenic condition until a year's sick leave became imperative.

Cris got a teaching position at St. Andrew's School, Concord, N. H., for a few months. He then taught in the High School at Eastport, Me., until time to return to West Point. The moment he left for his sick leave the asthmatic condition disappeared, and Cris himself described this period as "one of the happiest of my life." Back again for a final year at the Academy, Cris graduated with the Class of 1912, standing number twenty-three in the class and making the C. A. C.

A short tour at the C. A. School at Fort Monroe was followed by a four year detail at the Coast Defenses of San Francisco with a side tour of duty on the Border. Shortly after graduation Cris' father suffered a final business misfortune which rankled in Cris' breast and set him wondering how he could "avenge the wrong." To offset this secret shame and grief, Cris plunged into the gay social life of San Francisco at the time of the Pan-Pacific Exposition of 1915 and became one of the most popular of the young bachelors in military and civilian circles; his air of mystery and his evasiveness about his family only lent an added appeal. He also developed into an exceptionally

good tennis player and from then on found in that sport a real release and enjoyment.

January, 1916, found him in Honolulu, where he continued to enjoy a gay social life until the entry of the United States into the World War. Promotion became rapid, and by the fall of 1917 Cris was a captain with added responsibilities. To these he added still further by his marriage on January 15, 1918, to Miss Katherine Raymond, daughter of Colonel R. R. Raymond, C. E. (Class of '93), at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu. Like many other officers during this period, Captain Burlingame was given the full-time jobs of about three men, and he settled down to work with such a vengeance that there was no time for even the few remaining social activities. It was in this busiest period that he also found time to perfect his invention, a spotting board for use in the Coast Artillery.

Two efficiency reports which cover this period state: "On his own initiative he instituted reforms in the Post Exchange and increased its profits and use to the command. I consider this performance rather remarkable. Considerably more ability and initiative as a business man and organizer than the average army officer" and "His battery was one of the two best in the Coast Defenses, out of twenty or thirty."

Eager to get into real action, Captain Burlingame transferred to the Field Artillery and was sent to Camp Custer, Michigan, as a Major of Field Artillery; here the Armistice caught him. It was not until May, 1919, that he had a chance to join the A. E. F. for a couple of months; frequently thereafter he smarted because he was not eligible to wear the "gold chevrons."

Upon his return from overseas, Major Burlingame was ordered to Camp Eustis, Va., where he was E. & R. Officer in charge of Vocational Training under General Johnson Hagood. The following letter speaks for his work in this respect:

> *I am in receipt of a letter dated June 22, 1920 from Headquarters Eastern Department in which the E. & R. officer, Colonel H. M. Bankhead, states: "I desire to say to you that these Headquarters appreciates the magnificent work and unselfish efforts which you have put forth to bring Camp Eustis to its present high standing in E. & R. activities. The credit for this matter does not lie with the Commanding General but lies with the E. & R. Officer and with the Officer in immediate charge of Vocational Training." I desire to take this*

opportunity to thank you personally for your untiring efforts in this direction and for your fine accomplishments in the face of great difficulty. This commendation should at the proper time be forwarded by you for file with your Efficiency Record.

In March, 1931, Major Burlingame was sent as Executive Officer to the General Reserve Depot at New Cumberland, Pa., near Harrisburg, and here, under Colonel Bell, a genial and understanding commanding officer, his real executive ability continued to flower. (Here also he reached the peak of his prowess in tennis, reaching the semi-finals in a big all-city tournament in Harrisburg.) During this time, General Hagood made the following statement concerning Major Burlingame. "The longer Major Burlingame served under me, the higher was my estimate of his character." In February, 1922, his third son was born. Unfortunately, almost coincident with this event, Cris suffered a recurrence of the neurasthenic condition suffered at West Point. He was ordered to Walter Reed Hospital for observation and treatment, and remained there for five weeks. On December 21, 1922, he was retired under the Acts of June 30 and September 14, 1922.

Not long after retirement and before the birth of his fourth son in 1924, Cris discovered a swelling on his neck caused by an enlargement of the thyroid gland. This handicap, however, did not daunt him in his struggle for a place in civil life commensurate with his military standing. In 1928 he organized the boys' boarding school of "Junior Haven" in Englewood, N. J., and for over six years gave it everything he had. The future began to look bright and hopeful but fate seemed to have other plans. The depression of 1929 struck without warning. Cris' thyroid condition had grown steadily worse, and the added strain of "depression years" brought him to the point where he was on the verge of a mental and physical collapse. He was forced, reluctantly, to close his school in 1934.

During the years at "Junior Haven" Cris had begun to take an active interest in politics and community affairs, as well as in the larger problems of social welfare and more effective government, and, now that he felt his usefulness fading because of increasingly poor health, he turned his still brilliant mind to the solution of these problems, many of his ideas being published in the local papers. He delved into metaphysics, religion, social justice, government reform, etc. and spent hours at a time working on geometrical problems.

In 1939, three of the sons having graduated from high school and

holding positions in New York City, it was decided best for the family to move to a city apartment. The new environment seemed to lift Cris' morale once more; he took a renewed interest in outdoor activities and through two seasons played more tennis—and *excellent* tennis—than he had played in all his life before. In September, 1940, after a splendid season, handicapped as he was with his large and uncomfortable goitre, his game began suddenly to fall off and he decided to quit until spring. The next six weeks brought a sudden and terrible change in him. He wasted away to a shadow and could not eat, sleep, or breathe without great difficulty, and at last the operation (which he had always absolutely refused to consider "until all the boys were through school") became an emergency one. He was rushed to the Veteran's Hospital in the Bronx, and the operation was performed the day after Thanksgiving. Through God's mercy he passed quietly away during the operation, for he could have lived only for greater suffering. By a strange coincidence his death occurred at 2:20 P. M., November 22nd, the exact moment when his second son, Alfred, had been born twenty years before at Camp Eustis. Thus, those who love him feel that he is not dead, but has been born again into the Larger Life where all earthly disappointments are forgotten.

Cris' ashes were sent to Honolulu where a beautiful memorial service was held in St. Andrew's Cathedral, on January 15, 1941, the twenty-third anniversary of his marriage there. A friend of the family scattered his ashes from the Pali, and his gallant spirit was at last freed from the fetters of earth.

Many beautiful tributes have been received by his family since his passing, but none is as touching as that of his son, Alfred, in the following lines:

REBORN

Weep not! His earthbound fate was pain;
Life found him no release.
Weep not! His spirit lives again
In God's eternal peace.

In Memory.
Alfred W. Burlingame.

—*K. R. B.*

★★★

WALTER GLENN KILNER

NO. 5083 CLASS OF 1912

Died August 30, 1940, at Washington, D. C., aged 52 years.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WALTER GLENN (MIKE) KILNER was born at Shelby, New York, July 8, 1888. He was appointed to the Military Academy in June, 1907, and upon graduation in June, 1912, was assigned to the 3rd Infantry, serving at Madison Barracks, New York, from September 12, 1912, to November 2, 1914.

During this early service he became interested in aviation and ap-

plied for duty with the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. In 1914, Captain Lutz Wahl, company commander of Infantry, wrote to General Scriven, then Chief Signal Officer, in part as follows: "One of our promising young officers, Lieutenant Walter G. Kilner, has submitted his application for the Aviation Corps. I have known him since he joined my regiment in January, 1913; that is, for nearly two years. He is attentive and conscientious and painstaking . . . . in short, he is a fine youngster. He seems anxious to make the corps, and if he does I would be very sorry to see our branch lose him. But I feel what is our loss is your gain." The signer of that letter later became Adjutant General of the Army, Major General Lutz Wahl.

So with that recommendation, Mike came to the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, and within a year had been rated a junior military aviator, and on June 17, 1915, was promoted to first lieutenant. He soon joined the 1st Aero Squadron and went with it into Mexico in 1916 as part of General Pershing's Expeditionary Force. On July 1, 1916, he was promoted to the grade of captain.

Soon after our entry into the World War, he was made commanding officer of the Signal Corps Aviation School at Mineola, Long Island. Early in the war he was sent to France where he was promoted every few months, reaching the grade of full colonel before his 30th birthday. In France, he built up and commanded the Third Aviation Instruction Center, at Issoudon, where he had more than 10,000 men under his command. Here most American pilots who received training overseas were trained.

Before the war ended he was in charge of all flying training in the A. E. F. It was at this time that he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States, with the following citation:

> *For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. By his personal efforts and efficient labors he organized the machinery necessary to train pilots, and successfully developed this branch of the Air Service. He overcame numerous difficulties inherent in the establishment of such an organization in a foreign country, and it was largely due to his efficiency that the Air Service was able to furnish well-trained personnel to the squadrons at the front. He at all times displayed marked devotion to duty, untiring energy, and sound judgment.*

In addition to the Distinguished Service Medal, Mike was made

an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Government and was decorated with the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the British Government.

Upon his return from France, he held in succession many of the most responsible offices in the Air Corps: Executive, Office Chief of the Air Corps; Air Officer, Philippine Department; Executive to the Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation; G-3, GHQ Air Force; Chief of Staff, GHQ Air Force; and in September, 1938, he was appointed Brigadier General, Assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps, which appointment he held until his retirement, because of physical disability, in November, 1939. He did outstanding work in each of these tasks and is one of the few officers who was officially commended by every Chief of Air Corps during the time he held such positions.

Mike's devotion to military aviation and aeronautics in general did not cease with his retirement. Promptly following such retirement, he was appointed by President Roosevelt to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and for his distinguished work as a member of this Committee he received a personal letter of commendation from the President.

Walter Kilner was a graduate of the Army Industrial College, the Air Corps Tactical School, and the Army War College, and was the first member of the Class of 1912 to be made a Brigadier General.

General Kilner died in Washington, D. C. on August 30, 1940, and was buried with full military honors in Arlington Cemetery on September 3, 1940. He was survived by one son, Glenn, a senior at Williams College, and by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kilner of Syracuse, N. Y.

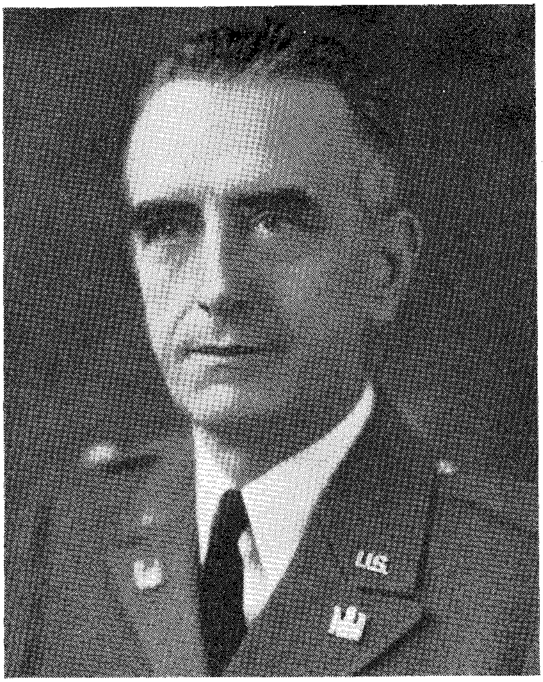
—*D. J.*

★★★

LAYSON ENSLOW ATKINS

NO. 5337 CLASS OF 1915

Died September 17, 1940, at Presidio of San Francisco, California, aged 48 years.



LAYSON ENSLOW ATKINS was born at Hurleton, Butte County, California, on October 12, 1892, the son of Abraham Atkins and Louise Cummings Atkins. His father died during his school days, and he was brought up by his mother in Berkeley, California. After high school education in Berkeley and at the Mt. Tamalpias Military Academy, he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from the District of Columbia.

He entered the Academy June 14, 1911, and was graduated twenty-fifth in his class on June 12, 1915. While at West Point his keen wit, sense of humor, and happy disposition made him a favorite among his classmates. He was the center of a group that found pleasure in the everyday happenings of cadet life whether on a hike to Popolopen or at an Army and Navy football game. The Howitzer of 1915 said of "Tommy," "If you want a man who is always ready and able to put joy into the dullest hours, who does not know what a grouch is, and who believes in straining all the good wholesome pleasures that he can out of life, you just tie to Atkins right now." I do not know which one of our class wrote those words in 1915, but after thirty years of intimate association with "Tommy" Atkins, I know that they were true.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. His first assignment was as a student at the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D. C. Here, with six other engineers of the Class of 1915, he was initiated into the mysteries of engineering and still found time to attend the social functions of the Capitol and to be, for a short period, aide at the White House.

His stay in Washington was terminated on September 28, 1916, when, as a first lieutenant, he joined the 2nd Engineers and accompanied that organization on the Punitive Expedition into Mexico. He returned with the others of his class to the Engineer School on January 15, 1917. War was declared April 6, 1917, and on April 15th he was on duty with the 1st Engineers. May 10th of the same year, he was appointed Adjutant of the newly created 14th Railway Engineers, Boston, Massachusetts. Three months later he went to France, Adjutant of the 14th Railway Engineers, to be engaged in railway construction on the British Front. His untiring attention to duty, his ability for organization and for handling men, the example of his spirit and courage, were important factors in the training and organization and in the operations of the regiment under fire. On February 18, 1918, he was promoted to Major (Temporary), Corps of Engineers. At the same time, he was selected as one of the officers to attend the Army Bridge School at Langres, France, and then to return to the United States to serve as an instructor at the Army Engineer Bridge School where he remained until October, 1918.

After the Armistice, his service led him to Texas, to Washington, to Camp Humphreys, Virginia, and to duty as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. This was in the days when the R. O. T. C. was in its infancy. The

establishment of policies, standards of training and of organization, the building of morale, the fusing of military and civilian educational ideals were the problems that had to be met during that formative period. In this work Atkins was especially successful. The fine Engineer Unit at Illinois still bears the stamp of the four years of his guidance during its creation and establishment.

His next duties took him as Assistant to the District Engineer at Louisville, Kentucky, for two years, and then for four years as Assistant Engineer Commissioner, Washington, D. C. In this latter duty, Atkins' ability to make friends and to meet the public brought him great success. His popularity was widespread, and he was elected Commander of one of the Local Posts of the American Legion. During this tour of duty, his ability was so marked and his service so satisfactory that, at the end of it, he was appointed as Member and Engineer Officer, Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska with station at Juneau, Alaska.

On this tour of duty he met with equal success. His popularity throughout the length and breadth of Alaska remains undimmed. The long trips by automobile, dog sled, or on snow shoes, supervising the building and maintenance of roads in the vast territory, brought him in contact with people of all classes, all of whom succumbed to his enthusiasm and cheer. It was with regret that they saw him leave to take command of a battalion of the 6th Engineers at Fort Lewis, Washington.

After a successful tour with troops, he was selected for additional duty with the Civil Works Administration at Los Angeles, California, and then as a student at the Army Industrial College. His work at the College was so outstanding that he was named, by the Chief of Engineers, to attend the Army War College from which he was graduated with a superior rating in 1936. At this time he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

His training in the Army Industrial College and Army War College fitted him particularly for his next duty as Chief, Supply Section, Office of the Chief of Engineers, which position he held from June, 1936, to July, 1939. During this period he had additional duties in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, War Department General Staff.

He was transferred to Seattle, Washington, on August 10, 1939, to serve as District Engineer of the important Seattle District. Here he had the responsibilities of the flood control and river and harbor work in a large and active district which embraced the Washington coast

as well as river and harbor work in Alaska. In June, 1940, he received additional duties with the Organized Reserves, Ninth Corps Area. He remained in Seattle until June 13, 1940, when he was admitted to the Station Hospital, Fort Lawton, Washington. On July 22, 1940, he was transferred to Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. He died on September 17, 1940. He was buried with full military honors at the Presidio of San Francisco, classmates and distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers serving as honorary pallbearers.

Lieutenant Colonel Atkins is survived by his wife, Helen Clark Atkins, their son Douglas C. Atkins, and by his mother, Mrs. Louise Cummings Atkins. His wife, born Helen Clark, was the daughter of Judge Edgar E. Clark, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Atkins and Miss Clark met during his tour at the Engineer School in 1915-1916 and, shortly after his return from France, they were married in Washington, D. C. on May 10, 1919. His wife shared his gift for friendship, and together they were a congenial and delightful couple. Their son, Douglas, is at present a student at the University of Washington.

A successful officer from the first, Layson Atkins developed in ability, efficiency, and skill as ever new and increasing responsibilities were given him. His keen analytical mind solved problems quickly and correctly. He had no lost motion in his actions; his tasks were promptly and well done; and he had the loyalty and love of his associates and fellow workers. Just, kind, considerate, and cheerful, he was an inspiration to all about him. His sincere devotion to duty, to the Corps of Engineers, and to the Army fully justifies the official remarks from the Office of the Chief of Engineers:

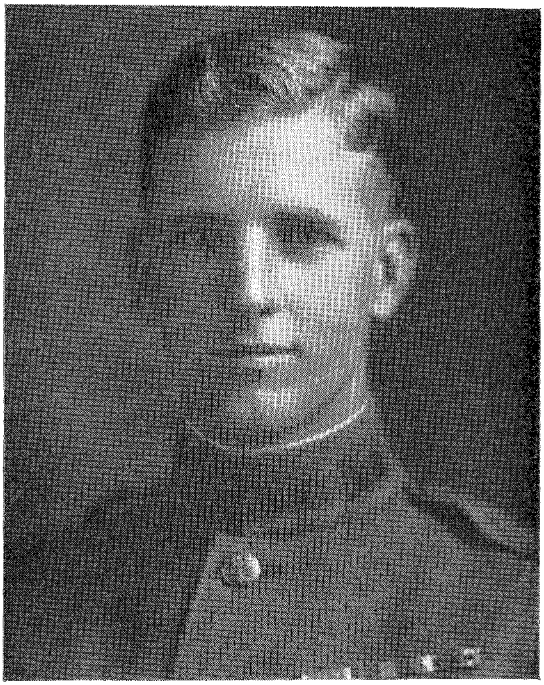
> *Lieutenant Colonel Atkins applied himself diligently to the duties assigned him and won the respect and admiration of all with whom he came in contact; and, during his long and excellent service, he displayed marked ability and never failed in loyalty to his superiors and to his country. The Corps of Engineers has lost an able officer, and his comrades have lost a valued friend.*
>
> *—Edwin C. Kelton,*
> *Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers.*

★★★

WILLIAM ARTHUR SNOW

NO. 5483 CLASS OF 1916

Died September 25, 1940, at Washington, D. C., aged 46 years.



Distinguished Service Cross
Silver Star Citation
Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster
Mexican Service Medal
Victory Medal with five Battle Clasps
Chevalier Legion d'Honneur
Croix de Guerre with two Palms

WILLIAM ARTHUR SNOW was born at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, April 21, 1894. He was the son of Major General William J. and Isabel (Locke) Snow. He came from a line of ancestors that has been traced back through five Mayflower passengers and, without a break, through English, Scotch, Welsh, and French ancestors for more than a thousand years.

His nickname was "Tuppy" or "Tups"; from enlisted men to high ranking general officers and by hosts of friends to whom he was endeared in civil life, he was invariably referred to by this nickname. He grew up at the army posts where his father was stationed, his formative years being spent mainly at Fort Riley, Kansas. He received his education at the post and public schools of the near-by town of Junction City. The post of Fort Riley with its athletic features and its large reservation afforded wonderful facilities for physical development and established an interest in athletics and a love for the outdoors that never left him. It was during this period that he showed those qualities which characterized him in later life—truthfulness, generosity, helpfulness to others, thoroughness in everything he undertook, and unbounded courage.

When seventeen years old, he won a Presidential competitive appointment to West Point, being number four among fifty-two competitors. As a cadet, he was Manager of the Baseball Team and developed an interest in football which never left him during his life. An expert rifle shot, he set an Academy record when he won the annual rifle competition. And, best of all, he was cadet captain of "C" Company, the company in which his father had been a cadet private for four years. He graduated number six in his class and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers as a second lieutenant. At this time, he was one of four graduates ("Boy Tacs") who were kept on duty for six weeks to handle the plebes.

From his graduation leave he joined the 2nd Engineers at Ojo Frederico, Mexico; in the meantime, on July 1, 1916, he was promoted to first lieutenant. He came out of Mexico with the rest of General Pershing's force in the spring of 1917 and was stationed with them at El Paso, Texas. Here he was placed on Progressive Military Mapping and Train Guard Duty until promoted to a captaincy, May 15, 1917; he then organized, and thereafter commanded, a company in the 2nd Engineers. He sailed for France with the 2nd Division on September 21, 1917. Landing in England, he immediately crossed to France where he engaged with his company in construction work and in

training for battle. The first test of this latter came shortly after he had been promoted to major, May 17, 1918, when the 2nd Division was hastily thrown across the Paris-Metz Highway and stopped the previously victorious Germans. This was, indeed, an initiation into war; for the Commanding General of the 2nd Division had held a conference that night, had explained the desperate situation and the absence of reserves, had stated that an attack might be expected during the night, and had directed that the position be held at all costs; none of the officers present (and that included Major Snow) expected to be alive the next day.

Major Snow's Victory Medal has the five Battle Clasps on it of Aisne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Defensive Sector. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with the following citation:

> *For distinguished heroism in the Belleau Woods, France, June 12 to 15, 1918. In order to consolidate the position of his brigade Major Snow personally led one company of his battalion through a heavy barrage. After passing through the barrage he discovered that part of his company had become separated because of the violent fire. He returned through the barrage and, in so doing, was wounded in the neck. After having his wound dressed at the aid station, he refused to go to the rear, but went back and conducted the remainder of the men through the barrage. Despite his wound, he remained on duty for sixteen hours until ordered to the rear.*

The wound referred to was a piece of shell which lodged in his neck in such position as to render its extraction too dangerous; it was still in his neck when he died years later. In later engagements he received four other wounds. One was received when he was out at dusk in charge of a wiring party. The Germans threw over seventeen shells which burst near Major Snow, and from the last one fragments spattered his leg. One piece of shell entered the heel and lodged in the instep. Both of the above mentioned wounds were serious and required hospitalization. He was wounded in the Defensive Sector at Verdun when a shrapnel ball lodged in his leg; he then laid up in a dugout and had the Regimental Surgeon cut it out. Upon another occasion, he was wounded just before "going over the top" as Infantry, a spent shell fragment hitting him on the wrist as he held out his arm to look at his watch; he went over the top with the arm hanging use-

less. He was gassed once but would not go to the hospital for this or for any of the last three mentioned wounds; he was afraid it would be too long before he could get back to the front again.

During the war the American artist, Joseph Cummings Chase, visited the American Expeditionary Force and painted a cross section of it. Mr. Chase visited General Headquarters at Chaumont and stated that he wanted to paint a "fighting Engineer"; he was told to paint "young Snow." This he did, and the portrait now hangs in the Smithsonian Gallery in Washington, D. C. An Emergency officer, writing officially of his war experiences, wrote as follows:

> *It is a privilege to serve under Major Snow in a fight. The writer remembers him as the coolest officer he ever saw under fire, bar none, though this kind of an indorsement may be like that of the poilu who recommended his colonel. Major Snow's head appears to work all the time and never better than when he is under the stimulus of fire. He is the goods. He has an open mind, yet he knows his own mind, too.*

It was truly said of him that he "made the fighting reputation of the Corps of Engineers in the World War." He had even commanded successfully a regiment of over two thousand men in battle.

Following the war, his career in time of peace, while less spectacular and dangerous, was, nevertheless, equally brilliant and of the same high standard. His first duty after his return to this country in August, 1919, was at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he rebuilt a quarter of a mile long bridge across the Kaw River, using convict labor for the work. And here the ability he showed all through life of "getting his men behind him" came out even with convicts. A month at Camp Travis, Texas, was followed by a year at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from which institution he received the degree of B. S. of Civil Engineering. The President of that Institute said later that his army students had set a standard that had never been equaled. Following his graduation from M. I. T. in 1921, he served two years as Assistant to the District Engineer at Washington, D. C. during which time he completed the Key Bridge across the Potomac and had charge of the installation of the new water system for the District of Columbia. In 1923, he was placed on duty in the office of his Chief in the Personnel Section, where he remained for about a year. In the meantime he had become a "permanent" major on February 16, 1921, and by Act of Congress had been demoted (with other officers) to a "perman-

ent" captain on November 5, 1922. He held this grade until he was again promoted to a "permanent" major on June 23, 1926. In the meantime, on September 29, 1924, and by direction of the then Chief of Engineers to select the captain of that arm who had the most outstanding military record in the Corps, he was assigned to the 29th Engineers to handle the military and morale end of the training of this map making and map reproducing regiment. This he did with such success as to bring forth highly commendatory efficiency reports on his service.

On July 1, 1926, he became District Engineer of the Wilmington, N. C., District and remained there for four years and three months. He made such a reputation as District Engineer that he was kept on civil duty for the balance of his life, although he really preferred soldiering. Among other accomplishments at Wilmington was making arrangements for completing the section of the Intercoastal Waterways in his district for $3,000,000 and in three and a half years while all previous estimates had been $7,000,000 and seven years. In appreciation of his services in this district, the boat captains who use the Waterway named a section of it "Snow's Cut," and it is now so designated. While at Wilmington he was a member of the N. C. Transportation Commission and was frequently sent for by the Governor to advise on various engineering and technical matters.

He was next detailed as District Engineer at St. Louis, Mo., on November 1, 1930. Here he had charge of between 200 and 300 miles of the Mississippi River and a section of the Missouri River. His work on the former consisted largely in maintaining the necessary depth of channel for operation of the extensive system of barges which have become so important in recent years. His work on the Missouri consisted not only of improving navigation but also in preventing that river from abandoning, during flood season, towns located upon it. These various enterprises involved an annual expenditure of about $3,500,000. While at St. Louis, he secured authority to design and build two larger and more powerful pipe-line dredges than had yet been built and later had the satisfaction of seeing these become standard for the Mississippi. He also did work for other government departments—for instance, the design, for the Tennessee Valley Authority, of the highest lock lift gates in the United States.

On December 1, 1933, he was appointed Assistant to the Division Engineer with headquarters still in St. Louis. Here his work consisted largely in direct supervision of the project, located in three

districts, of constructing and maintaining a nine foot channel depth from St. Paul and Minneapolis to St. Louis and from Chicago to St. Louis. By the construction of 28 lock dams on the 650 miles of the Upper Mississippi and of nine lock dams on the 350 miles of the Illinois and other rivers and of the Chicago Canal, at a cost of about $150,000,000, an uninterrupted water route was secured from these inland northern cities to the Gulf of Mexico. It may not be out of place to state here that, years later, one of the best engineers in this country, who was thoroughly familiar with the Mississippi Valley, made the statement that Major Snow was the only Engineer officer he had ever known who had never made a mistake. There can be no higher tribute to Major Snow's ability as an engineer.

Major Snow was relieved from duty at St. Louis on August 24, 1935, and ordered to Fort Leavenworth as a student. He graduated in 1936 and was ordered to Washington, D. C., where he remained until shortly before his death in 1940. His duty in Washington was entirely in his Chief's Office. He started as Resident Member of the Engineer Board for Rivers and Harbors. After about a year of this duty, he was made chief of the Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Sections of the office; the last year of this assignment his designation was changed to Executive Assistant. In the meantime, on July 1, 1937, he had become a lieutenant colonel. These years in Washington are glossed over briefly because their recent occurrence does not permit the elaboration to which they are entitled. Someone told Colonel Snow that if he kept a journal during these four years, it would, if published later, keep him. Briefly it may be stated that Colonel Snow exercised financial control of over more than a billion dollars, was a Member of the National Resources Committee, liaison agent with Congress, the Department of Agriculture, the Interior Department, the P. W. A., the W. P. A., the Federal Power Commission, advisor to the Secretary of War, etc. His work involved an extensive knowledge of finance, politics, public utilities, flood control, commerce, navigation, governmental policies, etc.

Upon the expiration of his four year detail in his Chief's Office, he was ordered to the Army War College. At this time the college was closed due to the present emergency. Mr. Knudson, President of General Motors Corporation, came to Washington to become head of procurement war materials; the Secretary of War introduced Colonel Snow to Mr. Knudson in most glowing terms with the recommendation that Colonel Snow represent the War Department in Mr. Knudson's organization. However, just at this time the Armored Corps was or-

ganized and Colonel Snow was detailed as its Corps Engineer Officer with station at Fort Knox, Ky. He joined the Corps on August 1, 1940, and remained on duty until early in September when he was stricken with his last illness; he was brought to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., and died there on September 25, 1940. And there passed out of this world one of the finest and ablest officers the army had ever known.

"The measure of life is not its span, but the use made of it." In this respect Colonel Snow's record was "outstanding" in the words of the Chief of Staff; the general officer in charge of all personnel records in the War Department volunteered the statement a few years ago that "few officers in the army have as good a record as Colonel Snow; none has a better one." His rating was superior practically ever since the rating system was established in 1919. His efficiency reports bristle with such statements as:

"One of the finest officers with troops that I have ever met." "Well fitted for staff duty of any nature." "I consider him one of the very best officers with whom I have ever served." "He is a fine type of officer—good soldier, natural leader, loyal, and dependable, with excellent judgment." "Brilliant war record; talented, shrewd, well-balanced, modest. Has remarkable appeal to his men. Unquestionably the most capable officer of his age (27 years) that I know." "This officer has a pleasing personality and possesses practically all the qualities essential in order that he may perform all duties that may be assigned to him in a thoroughly satisfactory manner." "Capable, efficient officer who has executed with more than average ability every task assigned to him." "This officer is highly intelligent, is fertile in sound ideas, and has the ability to successfully apply his ideas to the good of the service at all times. He is thoroughly and well versed in military affairs and has shown ability to cope with problems of all kinds. He is level-headed and gets large volumes of work accomplished." "Men under him admire him and respect him; senior officers seek his advice." "Well suited for civilian contacts." "A fine, loyal, able, helpful officer, courageous and quietly forceful. One of the very best officers I have ever known." "Capable of serving in any position in Staff, Command, or as Administrator." "An officer who, more than anyone I know of his rank, typifies all that is best in our service." "A brilliant, industrious officer who performs all major tasks efficiently and expeditiously. He is outstanding as an Engineer and as an Administrator, and at the proper time, deserves consideration for appointment as Assistant or Chief of Engineers." "I consider this officer capable of

handling in a superior manner any problem of a military or engineering nature of any magnitude." "Tactful and able officer; he will execute with credit any duty assigned to him." "This officer has an unusual personality which endears him to superiors and juniors alike. A brilliant mind, exceptional executive ability, leadership and tact. In any assignment of great responsibility he will perform with exceptional credit to the service."

His brilliant mind is repeatedly referred to in these reports on him. At one time, there was a question on efficiency report blanks which read: "What is the highest command or assignment he is qualified to hold in peace? In War?" In Colonel Snow's case all reporting officers, except one, answer by saying, "In peace and war, General Officer." The excepted reporting officer answered, "In peace and war, no limit."

This brief biography is confined to actual accomplishments; no mention is made of the nature of the requests, rarely more than six months apart, made by senior officers for Colonel Snow's services; nor is any mention made of the numerous highly lucrative offers he received to enter civil life. No civilian offer had the slightest temptation for Colonel Snow. His heart was in the army and, within that, in the Corps of Engineers for which he gave of his best, even to his life. He was a soldier in every instinct. He carried this to the extent of never expressing a preference at any time for any particular station or duty. Upon several occasions, when asked by his Chief what duty or station he wanted, Colonel Snow invariably replied, "I want that station and that duty to which you want to assign me." And this was his only reply when his Chief added the words, "You can have any station and duty to which an officer of your rank can be assigned." He made no distinction between peace and war; if a man could sacrifice his life in war for a cause, he saw no reason why he should not equally sacrifice it in peace for a just cause. Never complaining, he undertook every task assigned him—and never failed in any one of them. But many years of this gruelling overwork left their imprint on him and contributed to his early death. Unsparing of himself, he refused to heed the advice of medical officers that he must slow down on his work or that he should take a sick leave; he regarded this as quitting, and, above everything else in life, he utterly despised a quitter. And yet, he constantly watched his assistants and continually secured rest for them when they showed signs of overfatigue. It is no wonder that he possessed not only their loyalty and respect but also their deep admiration and affection. Whenever his work was cleared up, he

was a delightful social companion, warm-heartedly friendly to all, and intensely sympathetic. Notwithstanding his crowded, busy life, he made time to do countless acts of kindness for others; hence, he possessed untold hosts of friends both in the army and in civil life.

On June 11, 1921, he married Margaret Tarr Payne, widow of Captain Douglas Tilford Cameron. Colonel Snow is survived by her and by their two children, Margaret Payne Snow and William Josiah Snow, 2nd. Colonel Snow's parents also survive him. His strong love for his family caused him to decline several details that would have separated him from them temporarily; and this, added to his sweet, considerate, unruffled disposition, made life ideal for his family.

He rests in Arlington with every obligation to duty more than fulfilled. A full knowledge of his life should be an inspiration to every young officer in the army. Quietly, and with an unbelievable degree of modesty, he had the zeal of a crusader for everything that is fine and best in the service. No officer ever fought more valiantly for the army in war; no officer ever shed more luster on his arm both in war and in peace; no officer ever lived more consistently on a higher plane, day in and day out; and no officer ever more fully practiced, from year's end to year's end, the motto of his Alma Mater, "DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY."

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But oh, for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

—*W. J. S.*

LEROY HENRY LOHMANN

NO. 5675 CLASS OF APRIL 20, 1917

Died September 25, 1940, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, aged 49 years.

LEROY HENRY LOHMANN was born in Grand Island, Nebraska, August 2, 1891, the son of Charles H. and Lena Lohmann. Prior to entering the Military Academy he lived near Sturgis, South Dakota, and from time to time visited nearby Fort Meade where he became interested in an Army career.

In October, 1912, he arrived in Highland Falls, New York, to at-

tend Braden's School in preparation for the West Point entrance examination which was to be held the following spring. It was here at Braden's that he met many of his future classmates for the first time and formed many friendships which lasted throughout his life. The nickname "Dad," by which he was known thereafter, was given to him at this time.

He entered West Point from South Dakota June 14, 1913, and graduated April 20, 1917. As a cadet he held the grades of corporal and lieutenant and was noted for his quiet, industrious, and conscientious habits as well as for his friendly personality.

Upon graduation, he was commissioned in the Coast Artillery and, on June 16, 1917, reported to Fort H. G. Wright where he served with a company until July, 1917. After a short period at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as mustering officer, he returned to Fort Wright and commanded a company until January, 1918.

He was promoted to first lieutenant May 15, 1917, and to captain (temporary), August 5th of that year.

After serving as a student officer at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and as Ordnance Officer of the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, he sailed for France, August 8, 1918, with a battalion of the 68th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps. Because of his fine work and demonstrated ability while with the 68th Artillery, he was recommended for promotion to the grade of major, and he was commissioned as such October 26, 1918.

Major Lohmann while in France served in a distinguished manner with the 68th and 62d Artillery, the Field Artillery Railway Reserves, and at the Embarkation Camp, Base Section No. 6, of the American Expeditionary Forces.

He returned to the United States in July, 1919, and reported to Fort Scott, California, where he took command of the 2d Battalion, 57th Artillery, C. A. C. He retained command of this battalion when it moved to Camp Lewis, Washington.

Because of reduction in the strength of the Army he was returned to the grade of Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, on March 17, 1920, and continued his service with Headquarters Battery, 57th Artillery, and as Adjutant of that regiment until June, 1920, when he was placed in command of the Army Mine Planter "Baird." He continued in command of the "Baird" until September, 1923.

After graduating from the Battery Officers Course at the Coast Artillery School in June, 1924, he was ordered to the Canal Zone where he commanded the Army Mine Planter "Graham" until May, 1927. During this period he was commended in the report of Colonel J. C. Johnson, Inspector General, as follows:

> *Captain Lohmann deserves commendation for his painstaking and close supervision over all activities on the Mine Planter "Graham." He is in close touch with the work connected with all departments on this ship, and his records are most complete. Clearly this is due to his own attention to details and to proper supervision over the personnel concerned.*

Returning to the United States, he reported at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, and was Commanding Officer of the Army Mine Planter "Joseph Henry" until June 30, 1931. The following is an extract from a commendation written by Brigadier General Alston Hamilton:

> *. . . the Mine Planter "Joseph Henry" relaid and repaired submarine cable in a highly satisfactory and creditable manner. The work performed by the crew is in itself worthy of commendation. It also reflects great credit on Captain Lohmann's leadership and on his organizing and executive ability.*

He then took the two-year course at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he was graduated in May, 1933. He was promoted to major, November 1, 1932. After serving four years with the R. O. T. C. at the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, he was ordered to the Philippines. Here he was stationed at Fort Mills where he filled many responsible positions including those of Battalion Commander, Mine Group Commander, Regimental Executive Officer, and Plans and Training Officer. Upon completing this two-year tour of duty, he was commended by Brigadier General Walter K. Wilson, Commanding General, Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bay, in a personal letter as follows:

> *My dear Major Lohmann:*
>
> *On the eve of your departure from this command, I wish to express to you my appreciation of your outstanding services as Mine Commander. During the past two years under three*

different regimental commanders, you have carried out your duties with enthusiasm and interest. Your close attention to duty, your loyalty, and your good judgment have aided materially other agencies of the Mine Work in this command.

Upon returning to the United States he was ordered to Fort Monroe where he served as Executive Officer, 2nd Coast Artillery, Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion of that regiment, and Mine Group Commander of the Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, being commissioned as lieutenant colonel July 1, 1940. He died at Fort Monroe, September 25, 1940, and was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lucille C. Lohmann and by his son, Henry Lohmann.

The following tribute contained in General Orders No. 20, issued at Fort Monroe, exemplifies the feeling of affection and respect held by all who knew him:

Lieutenant Colonel Lohmann accepted each and every task with the cheerfulness which endeared him to all ranks and, during the twenty-three years of his active commissioned service, executed each with the efficiency for which he was so well known and highly respected.

In the death of Lieutenant Colonel Lohmann the Army loses a fine officer, and the Corps, a skilled artillerist and loyal friend.

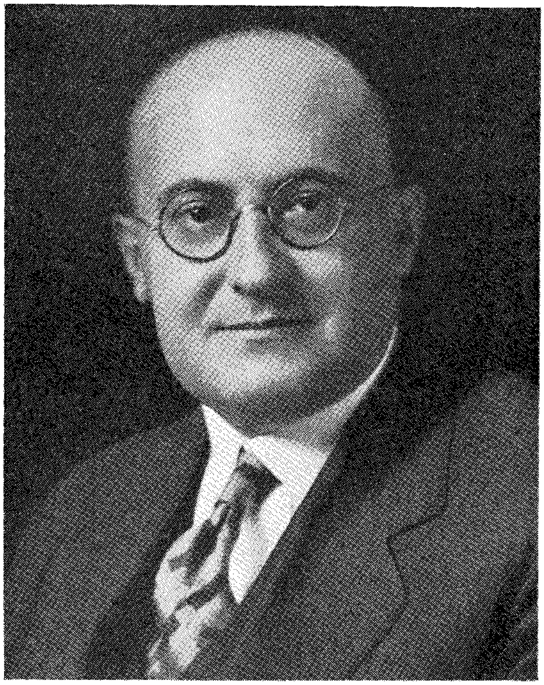
—C. E. H.

★★

HAROLD ROGER RICHARDS

NO. 5605 CLASS OF APRIL, 1917

Died December 16, 1936, at Indianapolis, Indiana, aged 44 years.



HAROLD ROGER RICHARDS, born March 29, 1892, at Indianapolis, Indiana; died December 16, 1936, at Indianapolis, Indiana. "Make it simple; he would have wanted it so." Dick Richards' devoted wife wrote this sentence in a note to one of his classmates and closest friends who had undertaken to write his biography. And she added in a postscript, "It's not how long but how well you have lived."

Little can be added that is not a mere mechanical recital of Dick's history. It will be futile to try to reflect a picture of his character to those who knew him. But those who lost contact with him will be interested in an outline of his career.

This modest and brilliant gentleman was a leader as a student but more so as a man. He wore stars on his collar for three years at West Point. Throughout his cadet years he coached his less fortunate classmates in their studies and many of the best in our army today have Dick Richards to thank for quietly helping them over the rough places in their work at the military academy.

Graduating on April 20, 1917, he was a captain in the Corps of Engineers by May 15th of that year and a major by August 11, 1918. After service in this country as an instructor at the engineer officers' training camp and as a company commander, he reached France in March, 1918, and served there in various capacities, finally being placed in charge of map making for the entire A. E. F. In August, 1919, he returned to the United States and was placed in charge of the map reproduction plant at Camp Humphries. After taking a special course in map reproduction at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, he graduated with a B. S. degree and completed his army career with different important assignments in the art of map making by lithography.

In 1926, he became seriously ill with an affliction which puzzled the doctors. Rather than remain indefinitely in army hospitals under observation, he resigned on May 1, 1926, and became manager of a large lithographing company where he carried on actively and successfully until 1931. In that year, he was made assistant executive officer of the rapidly developing Sikorsky Aviation Corporation.

But his illness was growing worse, and finally he was forced to retire and settle down on a small farm in the beautiful hill country of southern Indiana where he was born. By this time, the army doctors had recognized the nature of his trouble, and he was shifted to a retirement status.

Terribly afflicted, his spirit never faltered, and he continued to apply his mind to the mild pursuits of poultry farming and raising flowers. Both the flowers and the chickens responded to his touch, and again he succeeded in an endeavor where not only intelligence but sympathetic human instincts are essential.

When he died in 1936, he was a happy man, a success in those things that count the most. Dick was a good man. May the rest of us be like him.

—*Four Classmates.*

★★★

JOHN MARCUS ERWIN

NO. 5803 CLASS OF AUGUST, 1917

Died August 4, 1936, at Washington, D. C., aged 40 years.

JOHN MARCUS ERWIN, known as "Jack" to his family and friends, was born at Fort Douglas, Utah, October 10, 1895. He was the son of Colonel Isaac Erwin, U. S. Army, and the Grandson of General S. R. Whitall, U. S. Army.

He received a Presidential appointment to the Military Academy and entered on June 15, 1914. Upon graduation on August 30, 1917, he was commisioned a second lieutenant of infantry, and on the same date was promoted to first lieutenant.

His first regiment was the 20th Infantry, which he soon left to become aide de camp to Brigadier General Thomas G. Harrison, 178th Infantry Brigade, 89th Division, whom he accompanied to France in May, 1918. He served with the 89th Division in the Lucy Sector, north of Toul, and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Returning to the United States after the Armistice, he served at Camp Dix, N. J., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Presidio of San Francisco until the fall of 1919, when he was detailed in the Ordnance Department. On July 1, 1920, he was transferred to that department, becoming a captain in 1920 and a major in 1936.

During his service as an Ordnance officer, he attended the Ordnance School of Application and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served two tours of duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and a tour at Raritan Arsenal.

On the day of his graduation from the Academy, he married Rosanna Corrine Cronise, who, with their daughter, survives him.

Those who knew Jack as a cadet loved him for his cheerful disposition, even temperament, and loyalty to his friends. At that early date, they recognized his great ability, and to them it was no surprise that he became an outstanding officer, beloved and respected by his associates. His untimely death was mourned by a host of friends, many of whom had the sad privilege of accompanying his body to its last resting place at Arlington.

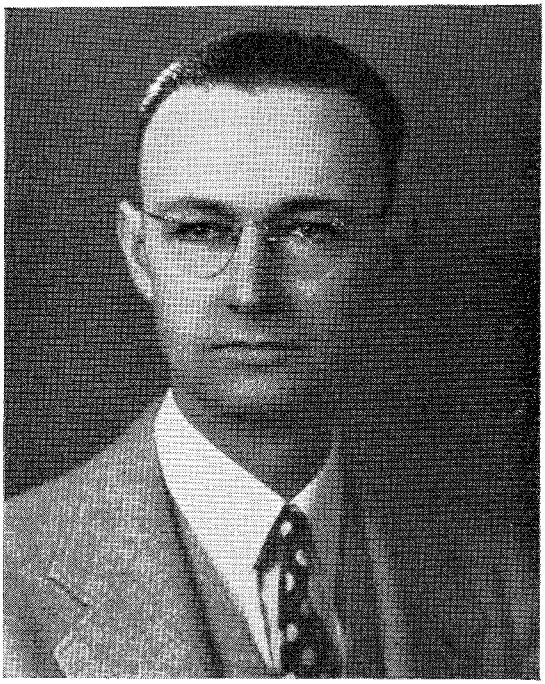
—A Classmate.

★★★

WILLIAM F. HOLFORD GODSON, JR.

NO. 5976 CLASS OF JUNE 12, 1918

Died September 12, 1940, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 44 years.



HERE WAS a sterling soldier and citizen, of soul so big, of mind so genuinely superior, gifted, and accomplished that an ordinary mortal hesitates to eulogize him for fear that full justice to his memory may not be done.

Here was an "army child" who rose to high military rank in the Corps; who was one of our outstanding athletes—basketball, tennis,

fencing, captain of polo; who always had time for extra-curriculum activities—Howitzer Board, Secretary of the Glee Club (which activity was founded by our own class); whose heart was big; whose humor was infectious; whose active service in the army was a grand success; who, when forced to retire from the army through physical disability. was not discouraged but carried the same high qualities on into civilian life. Bill endeared himself to a wife, a child, and to a host of friends. When he finally left us, adieus were bade from hundreds of friends, from an entire American Legion Post, from his many Masonic brethren, and from all of his U. S. M. A. classmates who were within reach.

Here was a loyal and capable soldier, a true cavalier in heart and soul. Upon graduation from West Point in June, 1918, he was fortunate in being assigned to his beloved Cavalry. He always rode within the rules of the game and truly followed the spirit of the Military Academy, possessing the courage to carry out what he thought to be right in the face of any opposition. Bill lived and exemplified the spirit of West Point.

William Frederick Holford Godson, Jr., the son of Colonel W. F. H. Godson and Josepha Bentley Godson, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on February 1, 1896. Being an "army child," his early education was acquired in various schools near the posts at which his father was stationed. Prior to entering the Military Academy in 1915, he attended Schadman's Preparatory School in Washington, D. C.

After graduation, Bill was retained at the Military Academy for one year as an instructor in the Department of Tactics. In June, 1919, he was ordered to Europe. During the following year, he saw duty with the 1st Division in Germany; with the General Intermediate Supply Depot; the Women's Division, Civilian Employment Branch, Labor Bureau; Army Service Corps; the Quartermaster Corps; (all these in France) and, finally, with Troop B, Mounted Detachment, American Forces, in Germany. In May, 1920, he returned to the United States. Here, after a short illness, he went to Camp Sherman, Ohio, as aide to the commanding general, Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis. In 1921, Godson went to Fort Riley, Kansas, as a student at the Cavalry School. This year was interrupted by a long period of illness —September 12, 1921 to April 5, 1922, during which time he was sent to Walter Reed General Hospital for observation and treatment. He was then ordered to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, New Jersey, but was retired, for disability incident to the service, on August 17, 1922. How-

ever, he was recalled to active service and continued on at Bordentown on duties connected with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps until April 29, 1928.

While in France, Bill had been awarded the Medaille de Mutualitie Francaise by the French Minister of Labor for services rendered in connection with the Civilian Employment Branch, Labor Bureau.

While on duty at Bordentown, Bill was Assistant to the Commandant, 1923-1925, and Commandant of Cadets, 1926-1928.

In 1924, he met Suzette Heinen who, born in Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, had only been in this country a few years. They were married on June 16, 1925, and to them was born a daughter, Maisy Sanderson Godson, at Trenton, New Jersey, on May 3, 1926.

In 1928, he became Superintendent of the Castle Heights Military Academy, Castle Heights, Tennessee, for one year. In 1930, he became Head of the Department of Mathematics at the Chestnut Hill Academy of Philadelphia, where he served with distinction until 1932. In that year he attended Temple University and obtained his master's and doctor's degrees. His doctor's thesis was entitled, *A Short History of West Point.* From 1933 until 1938 he was Head of the Department of Mathematics at Glen Nor High School, where he endeared himself to the student body, to the faculty, and to all who came in contact with him.

In September, 1938, he left for California to become Headmaster of the Urban Military Academy in Los Angeles. He was very anxious to make this a fine academy, but, before he could attain this goal, he was taken ill and spent four months in the Veterans' Hospital at Sawtelle, California. He then decided to return to Philadelphia where he had established himself and had made so many friends. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently from his illness, he again, in May, 1939, undertook teaching and consulting work at the Chestnut Hill Academy, the Abington Friends' School, the Franklin High School, and the Roxborough High School. In July, 1940, Lehigh University called him for R. O. T. C. duty, but he became ill again. This time he was sent to the Veterans' Hospital at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He entered the hospital on July 22, 1940, and died there on September 12, 1940.

While in Philadelphia, despite his failing health, he had succeeded in writing articles for various magazines and papers. An article called *The Seven Points of Departure* was published in a 1933 number of the *Atlantic Monthly* and was republished, several years later, in a 1937

number of the *Readers' Digest.* He wrote several war stories which were published in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin,* one of which was entitled *Rubber Gloves* and another, *Cleaning Up After the War.* He was the inventor of a new game called "Three Dimensional Chess" which appeared in 1931. He was so active and popular in his community that he was frequently called upon for speeches at all manner of occasions. He was actively interested in the American Legion and, in 1937, was elected Commander of the John Wesley Cross Post, Number 507, at Norwood, Pennsylvania.

He was buried at the National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia. All his classmates who were available were present at the ceremony. Surviving him are his wife and daughter of 514 East Sylvan Avenue, Glenolden, Pennsylvania; his father, Colonel W. F. H. Godson, of Pasadena, California; and his sister, Mrs. G. C. Pippetor of San Antonio, Texas.

The world can ill afford to lose such an accomplished and lovable man. No words can adequately describe the loss felt by his family, classmates, and friends. The devoted husband and father, the soldier and gentleman, the truest of friends—has gone. No other can replace him. We can only console ourselves with the fact that his infectious good nature and ready smile will remain with us forever, that the soul of that indomitable, courageous, yet gracious and gentle Bill Godson will carry on.

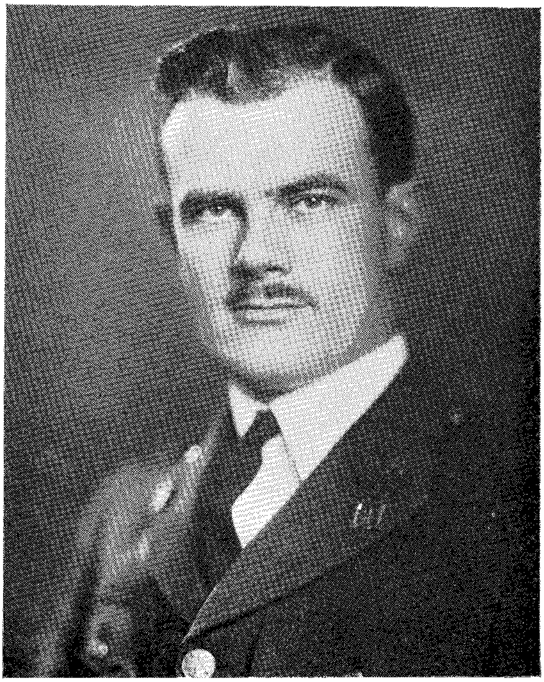
—*M. L. C.*

★★

JAMES MARSHALL YOUNG

NO. 5914 CLASS OF JUNE 12, 1918

Died October 17, 1939, at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, aged 43 years.



JAMES MARSHALL YOUNG, affectionately known to his host of friends and to his generation of Army associates as "Mike," was born in Memphis, Tennessee, on May 7, 1896. Although his entire life was spent in the federal service, and his nomadic travels took him to all quarters of the country, he always retained the manner and the tradition of the south.

His father, George Bright Young, a native of New Orleans, eventually moved to and settled at Charlottesville, Virginia. He studied medicine at the Universities of Virginia and Maryland, but his later career took him far from the place he had chosen for his home. Charlottesville, however, became Mike Young's old homestead, and throughout his service he always maintained Virginia as his official residence. Dr. Young was commissioned in 1889 in the then U. S. Marine Hospital Service, which later became the U. S. Public Health Service, and devoted his entire life to the exacting duties and the strenuous requirements of that arm of the government service. He was active in the early yellow fever campaigns in the south and sacrificed much of his health from the fevers and contagions to which he was thus continuously exposed and which resulted in his death while still a young man.

Together with his parents, two sisters and a brother, young Mike lived in turn in: Memphis, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; Norfolk, Virginia; New Orleans, Louisiana; in Delaware; and later in Illinois. In this latter station, Dr. Young was in charge of the large Chicago Public Health Hospital for a period of several years; and it was in Chicago that Mike attended high school, and from there left his family to enter upon his Army career.

On his maternal side, Mike Young's ancestry had long been closely identified with West Point and the Army. General Horatio Gates Gibson, of the Class of 1847, a pioneer of the artillery service, was the first of the family to graduate from West Point. General Gibson, for several years prior to his death in 1924, was West Point's "oldest living graduate" and a very beloved figure at the "June Week" celebrations. It was a matter of great pride to the then young Lieutenant Young to accompany this distinguished old gentleman and kinsman at these anual reunions which each made great effort to attend.

Colonel James M. Marshall, Class of 1865, was his maternal grandfather, and it was for him that Mike was named. Col. Marshall's family were also Virginians who had "gone west" in the 1840's and who later also settled in Illinois. After a long period of frontier service, in the Indian-fighting days, Col. Marshall returned to West Point for duty as a tactical officer. He was serving as Treasurer of the Military Academy when his daughter, the future Mrs. Young and Mike's mother, was born. Another uncle of Mike's, who also served in the Army of earlier days, was an officer of the old Sixth Cavalry, Col. James A. Cole of the Class of 1884. The family roster includes several other names of sons and daughters of Army officers of the frontier period.

With all this military background and with so much of the West Point tradition in his blood, it was only natural that the growing boy should have had early and strong leanings toward a military career. This for a time seemed to give way, however, to an interest in medicine, his own father's profession. As a youth he was constantly stationed near hospitals, associating with young internes and doctors, and during these years he acquired an attitude toward medicine which colored his later reactions toward illness and physical weakness. Throughout his life, Mike always was a bit intolerant of physical weakness, particularly of any condition caused by neglect or improper living, or by any tendency to accept or yield to physical ailments. He was much of a Spartan in his own outlook. Mike always kept himself in excellent physical shape, and it was no mere accident that he remained the lean, hard, and conditioned soldier that he was to the end.

Mike very early gave evidence of the qualities of leadership, sober judgment, and executive ability that so marked him later in the military service. While at Lake View High School in Chicago, he became the active head of the then new student government organization. His student record there was oustanding, particularly as to his studies; and in addition to general activity in sports and other extra-curricular interests, he was chosen as president of his class and as editor of the student magazine and the class annual. He graduated from high school in 1914, and still following his bent toward medicine, he worked throughout the next year at the Municipal Sanitarium in Chicago; this work involved a kind of pre-medic interneship.

However, the Army tradition of the family prevailed; having received an Illinois Congressional appointment to the Academy, he took his examinations without special preparatory work, passed them easily, and entered as a cadet in June, 1915. As a cadet, Mike was a quiet, serious-minded student who found it easy to stand well in his classes and still have free time for the more robust of cadet activities. He gave freely of his time in coaching and assisting those whom he saw needed help; but, as in everything else, Mike had no patience with either the dullard or him who would have his work done for him rather than work at it himself. He was ever a willing help to the classmate who found the going hard or who lacked a certain background to see him through; but he was convinced that no favour was conferred in extending assistance to a man who was in difficulties of his own deliberate making. This easy recognition of worthiness in people and his generous response where such worthiness did exist was one of the

qualities which enabled him to build excellent organizations that marked his later handling of important assignments.

In his cadet life, as in later years, Mike was essentially a man's man. The social amenities he always observed, but the social life left him utterly unimpressed. Not that he was anti-social, but quite the contrary. In spite of his enormous capacity for work, and a predilection for serious thought and discussion, he could play with just as great an energy. The formalities of "parties" and the shallowness of many social formulas carried to him a note of superficiality and insincerity which he was never able to accept. But in a stag game of poker or at a session of bridge or, better still, at an impromptu and robust songfest, Mike was immediately in his element and happily raised that booming voice which his friends all loved so well. On such occasions his energy knew no limits, and he invariably took the lead and set the pace. His classmates and associates will always carry very dear to their hearts the lustiness and geniuneness of his rendering, whether it was the "Caisson Song" or "Benny Havens," or his hearty versions of the "Hills of Virginia," or "I Learned About Women from Her." Never given to superficial sentiment and normally presenting a decided exterior reserve, the depth and warm friendliness toward life which Mike really held came out best to his friends in these occasional escapes from the rigid routine he normally imposed on himself.

Due to the fact the United States was then at war, his class was graduated a year early, and Mike received his diploma in June, 1918, standing No. 23 in his class of 137. He was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers and was allowed but a short graduation furlough before reporting for duty with the other engineers of his class at Camp Humphreys (now Fort Belvoir), Virginia. This tour of duty involved a disciplinary course deemed necessary by certain older officers as an offset to the early graduation of his group. Mike endured, but never accepted, some of the more quaint restrictions of this period, and it gave him a hearty distaste for the martinet type of leadership. He later was sent to the engineer combat training center at Camp Lee, Virginia, where he was trained in the specialized features of the war then waging abroad. On completing this course of instruction, Mike was thoroughly disappointed at being sent back to West Point for instructor duty, instead of joining a regiment destined for the A. E. F. as he had applied for. He chafed under this assignment for the three months prior to the Armistice of November, 1918, but quickly seized the opportunity offered him a year later to make a trip to Europe and

tour the A. E. F. battlefields. In his earnest and sober way, he saw this trip as no mere tour of observation but as a golden opportunity to study and analyze all that was available as a furtherance of his professional qualifications.

Upon his relief from further duty at West Point, he was sent for a short tour in New York City with the District Engineer's Office and, at this time, had his first contact with actual engineering construction, with the Army Engineers' "civil work" functions, and with the practical politics incidental to such activities. Here it was that the young engineer officer really found himself and made his own choice as to the lines along which he preferred to specialize. He chose well according to his talents and innate abilities; henceforth, he avidly developed himself as an executive and as an administrator.

In 1921, he was ordered to Boston for a student course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he earned his degree as a Civil Engineer and was graduated in 1922. Orders then sent him to the Office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington where he spent a year of interesting duty in the Construction Division. This year brought him into intimate contact with procedures, policies, political routines, and the general functioning of the governmental construction agencies. He at this time demonstrated his great aptitude for meeting people, classifying them, and pigeon-holing them mentally for future contact when needed. In turn he made many strong impressions as to his own dependability and soundness, which resulted in his being specially selected for important later assignments.

In the fall of 1922 he was ordered to duty in the Canal Zone at Panama. He was now again a first lieutenant, after a period of wartime advanced rank as Captain of Engineers. His tour of "foreign service" here was with the 11th Engineers and was spent for the most part "in the jungle" on mapping duty. Arduous and trying as such work was, Mike took it with an exuberance and a driving sort of joy which soon pervaded all the men of his command and brought both to them and to him repeated commendations for excellent performance. Though this represented Mike's last real bit of troop service and field duty, it was his good fortune to have it under conditions almost comparable to actual campaign, and it left on him the indelible impress of the "field soldier" which he bore ever after. Here, with his independent command, he became sure of himself—if, in fact, he ever had any doubts as to his own powers—and he assimilated that distinguishing

something which led his closer friends to accost him affectionately as "soldier" in the years that followed.

In 1925 he was ordered "back to the States" and after a short period of duty at the Engineer Reproduction Plant at the Army War College, he was sent again to old Fort Humphreys to take the too-long deferred "Company Officer's Course" at the Army Engineer School. Here he was recognized by senior officer instructors as perhaps being ahead of the course he was taking, with the result that he was assigned a number of independent studies of an experimental nature. These studies represented such definite contributions to the matters involved, that his record on them assured his later return to carry on more responsibly this type of research and experimental work.

In 1926 he returned to duty with the Office of the Chief of Engineers, this time in the Supply Section. This procurement and contract work widened his knowledge of business procedures, and his great interest along these lines culminated in his application for the course at the Army Industrial College. His request was honored, and he was soon designated for this course; so, in June, 1928, with a very creditable year's work he added this additional diploma to his record. During this year, Mike not only studied business procedures, war-plans for industrial mobilization, and the like, but devoted much thought and study to the problems of "organization" which stood him in such good stead later on. This ended finally his long years of study and preparation. Even the impersonal army records indicated that, by now, Lieutenant James M. Young had been adequately "rounded" through diverse courses of studies, rotated assignments to varied duties, and the complete cycle of an engineer officer's training. Of course, most of his duties had been actually productive rather than merely instructive thus far, but they had nevertheless been in subordinate capacities and under rather close supervision. From now on, however, he was to be "on his own" with ever-increasing and ever-sought heavier responsibilities.

His new assignment was to further civil duty with the District Engineer at Kansas City, where for the next three years he was in responsible charge of important construction in connection with the canalization of the Missouri River between St. Louis and Kansas City. Here his talents were allowed free rein, and here his ready assumption of authority, and ability to make clear-cut decisions, brought him to the fore as an officer of real capacity. Though the nature of the heavy work handled, the contentions then raised as to the program in general,

and the hard gambles always involved on such river work served to make his activities here a bit turbulent, he emerged with the respect, admiration, and friendship of all concerned—contractors, politicians, business interests, and the general public—though their individual ideas and aims often clashed, they all seemed in the end to meet on common ground through his administration of these projects.

In 1931, his Alma Mater again called him, and Mike once more was ordered back to West Point. This time his duties were as business administrator of the Army Athletic Association. During this period the A. A. A. was greatly expanding and had underway a very large construction program; as Army athletic teams were at that time particularly prominent in the public eye, (due to the "break" with the Navy and and other factors) this duty again called for a high degree of executive ability and brought forth in Mike a hitherto unsuspected facility in diplomacy. Though his forcefulness had gained rather than diminished, the old days of frank spade-calling had been replaced by a day when Mike could give the same blunt answers but somehow make them sound differently. Perhaps the old smile and his straight-from-the-shoulder attitude did it, but a definite suavity had now been added to his make-up.

By 1933, the increased construction activities of the federal government had placed a tremendous additional load on the Corps of Enginers. The new public works projects undertaken in the national effort to fill up the slump in heavy industry, was particularly heavy in the midwest States, and in that particular area where Mike had served before. It was only natural that he should be called back to that work for which he was so ideally suited. So he was returned again to Kansas City, now as Captain of Engineers, and this time for duty with the Division Engineer, Upper Mississippi Valley Division. He was very soon, however, sent to Omaha, Nebraska, and there appointed as the District Engineer in charge of that large area. In addition to handling the river and harbor works of that district, he was soon assigned a wide supervision over the Civil Works Administration program in the area and later became heavily involved in the initiation of "loan and grant" projects under the new Public Works Administration. In these fields he was particularly successful, and his steadfast handling of several difficult situations with political administrators redounded to his further credit.

It was while on this station that Mike was married and his son, Marshall Young, was born. The bride he brought to Omaha was orig-

inally from Atlanta, Georgia, nee Olga Dickenson, and she knew but little of the Army Engineer's life she was entering upon. Though her husband by this time had matured to his full stature and had made his definite place in life, her influence was soon reflected in the many important facets that only a devoted wife can bring out in any man. Mike's happiness in his new state was shared by his intimate friends who rejoiced that this essentially warm and gregarious man would no longer be tinged with the lonesomeness those same friends had long suspected.

In 1935, Mike was advanced to a larger field of activity as District Engineer at Kansas City, Missouri. However, he was not to remain there long, as his abilities were by now so well known in Washington that he was asked for as Regional Engineer for the Works Progress Administration. When the War Department released him for this work, his horizon was widened to include an enormous area running from Montana to Oklahoma and from the Mississippi to the Rockies. For the next year he covered this area intimately and repeatedly in supervision of the growing number of W. P. A. projects, which in that year were providing badly needed work-relief for hundreds of thousands of unemployed throughout that area. The task he here assumed was enormous, the energy and devotion he gave it was in proportion. As in all his other duty assignments, his work here, particularly, brought great credit to Mike personally, and through him, to the Corps of Engineers and to the Army as well.

In the summer of 1936 Mike came back to military work through orders returning him to Fort Belvoir, Virginia, as Resident Member and Secretary of the Engineer Board. He came to this duty at a crucial time. Projects before the Board for development, experiment, and testing ran the whole field of modern mechanized warfare. New motorized equipment, modern bridging expedients, camouflaging techniques, anti-tank measures and methods, new power-driven field tools and construction equipment—all these and others of similar nature were Mike's daily grist for the next three years. As though he sensed the coming world upheaval, and our unpreparedness to meet it, Mike was worried by the endless fields open to his efforts. The Board's activities enormously expanded under his administration, and his labors of these years have culminated in many of the new equipment items which are being procured on a large scale for our defense effort today. Certainly his work in this his last assignment constituted a great individual contribution to today's national defense program. Certainly he was

an ideal man for the work. More certainly still, he gave himself unsparingly to it. The outbreak of war in Europe in September seemed to appall him, in his knowledge of all that remained to be done here in Amercia to adequately meet its threat. Mike soon gave evidence of a great weariness which apparently undermined his health. He did not step aside from the overload of work assigned him, and only a month later, on October 17, 1939, came his sudden death.

Mike had always been a voracious reader and a deep thinker along social-economic lines. He had nothing of the crusader about him, however, and did not try to force his opinions on others, but he took things as they came. He showed toward the end an understanding of what was ahead, far beyond that of most men. For a man so fully self-reliant, so individually strong-willed, and so utterly independent in his own thinking, no other assumption will adequately explain his sudden end. He was worn down by his intuitive knowledge of the disasters impending and the realization that even his strength could not fill the gaps in the big field in which he was working.

Mike never sought or wanted praise or thanks for what he did. In his utterly matter-of-fact way, a man was supposed to do things and to do them well if he had the ability. When his high school officials paid particularly lavish compliments on his leadership of the student body for a year, his only reply was, "Well, what did you expect me to do?" That was Mike's life; he said little but did his duty and felt that was the only alternative for any man.

Besides his wife, Olga, and his son Marshall, Mike was survived by his daughter, Martha, born two months after her father's untimely death. Also surviving him are his mother, Mrs. George B. Young of Charlottesville; a sister, Katherine Young, also of Charlottesville; his brother, George M. Young of New York City; and another sister, Mrs. C. P. Echols, also of New York City.

James Marshall Young, heir to the Army tradition, loyal son of West Point, line-of-duty soldier in his own right!—a host of friends loved him as a man and will ever salute his memory.

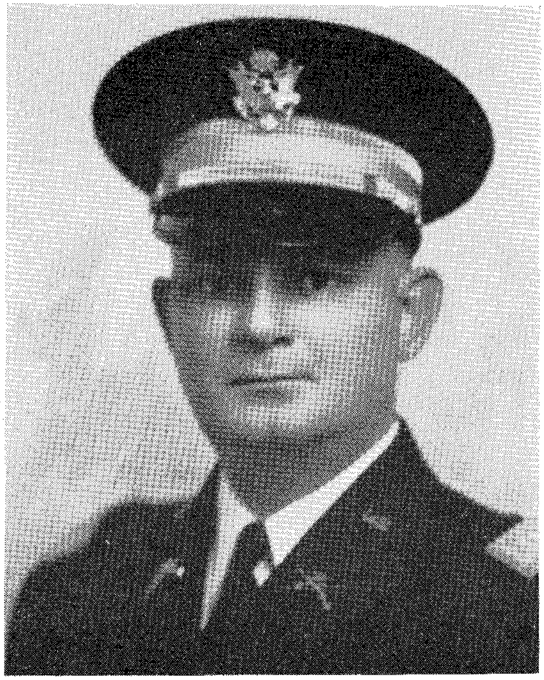
—D. J. L.

★★★

PERCY EMERY HUNT

NO. 6397 CLASS OF JUNE 11, 1919

Died December 21, 1940, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, aged 45 years.



PERCY EMERY HUNT was born in Arkansas City in the state of Kansas, on June 7, 1895, the son of Charles Nelson Hunt and Helen Ellsworth Nash, both of whom had come to Kansas from Abington, Massachusetts, in the early eighties. Mr. Charles Hunt made the famous run into the Cherokee strip when the Indian Territory was opened. He was very prominent in Republican politics in Kansas,

at one time being a National Committeeman. He served also for several terms as postmaster and as mayor of Arkansas City.

Percy Hunt attended the city schools of Arkansas City, later graduated from the Kemper Military Institute at Booneville, Missouri, and entered Kansas University in 1915. At the University, which he attended for only two years prior to his entering West Point, he was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. In 1916 he was appointed to the Military Academy by the Honorable Charles Curtis, then United States Senator from Kansas, and later, during the Hoover Administration, Vice President of the United States, and entered West Point on June 15, 1916, with the Class of 1920.

Percy's first tour at the Military Academy was terminated on January 11, 1917, but he was re-admitted on August 30th of the same year, and graduated with the Class of 1921, when early graduation came to that class. After the signing of the Armistice, he returned to the Military Academy with the Student Officer Class and served as a student officer until June of 1919, when the class graduated a second time.

During the summer of 1919, with members of the class, he participated in a tour of observation and study of the Belgium, French, and Italian battle fronts and visited the Army of Occupation in Germany, returning in the fall to Camp Benning, Georgia, where he was a student at the Infantry School until July 1, 1920.

Percy Hunt's service, excepting for a tour of duty in Washington and six years as an instructor in military science and tactics at the University of Georgia, was all as a company officer of Infantry. He served successively with the 58th Infantry, the 35th Infantry, the 22nd Infantry, the 6th Infantry, the 27th Infantry, and the 30th Infantry, retiring as a captain on November 30, 1939, for disability in line of duty. On his second tour of duty in Hawaii, he was for nearly two years Regimental Adjutant of the 27th Infantry. His Washington tour was with the Historical Section of the American Battle Monuments Commission, where for a year he edited historical monographs on the battle participation of American divisions in the World War, and later, in company with his classmates, Vance, Hubbell, and Allan, assisted in the compilation and editing of General Pershing's World War memoirs.

While stationed at Fort McPherson in 1927, Percy met Elizabeth Shearouse, of Guyton, Georgia, and they were married on October 22, 1927. After Percy's retirement in 1939, they moved to Sarasota, Flor-

ida, where they purchased a home and prepared to enter into the life of that community. In December of 1940, he left Sarasota to visit friends and enter a hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee. There death came to him quickly and unexpectedly on December 21, 1940, and two days later he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Both his parents and his only brother, Elwin S. Hunt, a newspaper man of Arkansas City, had preceded him in death. He is survived by his wife, who makes her home in Sarasota, by his sister, Mrs. Vera Hunt Reynolds, and by a niece, Mrs. Gordon Wells, both of McAlester, Oklahoma.

Percy Hunt's record in the Army was exemplary, and his professional reputation high. On his retirement, the Chief of Staff of the Army wrote him:

> *At this time of your retirement from active service due to physical disablity, I wish to express the appreciation of the War Department for the faithful and loyal service you rendered the country as an officer in the United States Army.*
>
> *A review of your record discloses that you performed your duties with efficiency and zeal and to the satisfaction of those under whom you served.*

One of his early battalion commanders desiribed him as: "A capable officer, interested in his work, who got excellent results from his soldiers through his likeable personality and qualities of leadership." And his last regimental commander wrote of him: "He could command a battalion or perform any regimental or brigade staff duty in a superior manner. His value to the service would have been superior."

But "Old soldiers never die—they simply march away." And somewhere Percy Hunt rests among the company of the long grey line that has marched on to Valhalla, content in the satisfaction of duty well performed for the Army and the Alma Mater he loved so well.

—*A Classmate.*

★★

JOSEPH WILLIAM KULLMAN

NO. 6438 CLASS OF JUNE 11, 1919

Died April 4, 1940, at Fort McClellan, Alabama, aged 43 years.

JOSEPH WILLIAM KULLMAN was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 1, 1897, and attended primary schools in that city. Graduating from Culver Military Academy, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy. Awarded the B. S. degree from the latter at West Point in November, 1918, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry. After a brief tour of duty in France, he re-

turned to the United States and was detailed as a student at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, in September, 1919. While a student at this school, he was promoted to first lieutenant of Infantry. Upon graduation from the Infantry School in June, 1920, he received his first peace time assignment, the 20th Infantry then located at Fort Crook, Nebraska. The regiment was later moved to Camp Travis, Texas. Shortly after, Lieutenant Kullman was assigned to the Headquarters, 4th Infantry Brigade, and served as Brigade Adjutant and later as Plans and Training officer. In June, 1922, he was transferred to the 17th Infantry and then stationed at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, where he served in the capacity of Post Adjutant. In October, 1923, he was ordered to duty in the Panama Canal Zone with the 42nd Infantry stationed at Camp Gaillard. As Communications Officer of this regiment he rendered outstanding service on special maneuvers in which the regiment conducted landing operations to test the defense of the Panama Canal.

Returning from his foreign service in the Canal Zone in September, 1926, he was assigned to the 28th Infantry at Fort Ontario, New York. He was next detailed to the University of Vermont as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and later, returned to the 28th Infantry at Fort Niagara, New York. While at this station he was ordered to temporary duty at Buffalo, New York, with the Civilian Conservation Corps and assisted in the organization of that activity. He later commanded Company No. 228, Camp No. 23, Hunt, New York.

On being promoted to captain, Kullman was assigned to Rhode Island State College as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Upon completing his tour of duty at this college, he was selected to attend the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon graduation he was placed on temporary duty with the 5th Division and attached to the 10th Infantry at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Captain Kullman was recognized throughout the service for his happy disposition, pleasing personality, and outstanding leadership ability. He was highly commended for the fine morale and superior discipline of the units which he commanded. During his tour of duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps he was officially complimented for outstanding services in connection with the organization and mobilization of this activity. His company, the 228th, won the distinction of being the best camp in the Northeastern zone of the 2nd Corps Area during the two years in which he commanded that unit.

He was awarded the Army and Navy Journal Medal for having the best camp in the 2nd Corps Area. Brigadier General C. D. Roberts, Zone Commander, wrote in an official communication as follows: "For his outstanding energy, efficiency, resourcefulness, his superior work, and for the cordial relationships maintained with the park authorities and civilian organizations in the neighboring communities." In another communication Colonel Allen J. Greer, Commander of the Buffalo District Area, stated as follows: "Under Lieutenant Kullman's supervision the camp was built and completed in an exceptionally short time. As a result of his great ingenuity he had accessories in his camp which provided comfort and conveniences for his men far above those in any other camp in the district. The discipline and general conduct of his men and the quality of the company mess was also the best in his district."

While on duty with the R. O. T. C. at Rhode Island State College, Captain Kullman endeared himself to the professors, students, and the civilians living in the vicinity of the college. He was widely known throughout the state and was a speaker before many civilian organizations. He was an honorary member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon National Fraternity and of The Scabbard and Blade. He was elected class advisor of the Class of 1939 and set a high standard for faculty members in similar capacities. The college authorities called upon Captain Kullman to assist them in carrying out many activities on the campus.

His untimely death brought to a close a most promising career. Captain Kullman was loved and respected by his subordinates and admired by his superiors. He was deeply interested in his profession. He was willing to assist all on every occasion and to perform tasks beyond the call of duty. Blessed with a splendid helpmate in his beloved wife, Katharine, the Kullmans were always a welcome addition to any social gathering.

The Service lost a great leader and a fine soldier. His wife and son, John Roger Kullman, who survived him, lost a loving husband and a splendid father. May he receive in The Great Beyond the just rewards due such a lovable, charitable, and religious soldier.

—*F. U. G.*

★★

FRANCIS G. McGILL

NO. 6316 CLASS OF JUNE 11, 1919

Died May 21, 1941, at Bay Pines, Florida, aged 44 years.

FRANCIS G. McGILL was born in Fair Haven, Connecticut, September 4, 1895. He entered the United States Military Academy June 14, 1917, and upon graduation, November 1, 1918, was commissioned a second lieutenant. While on leave awaiting orders for his initial assignment, the Armistice was signed. Thereupon, he was ordered back to the United States Military Academy as a student officer to resume his studies, December 2, 1918. After completing the prescribed course of studies at West Point, he was sent to Europe, with other members of his class, on a tour of observation, during which he visited the battle fields of France, Belgium and Italy. He returned to the United States on September 26, 1919. From September 26, 1919, to July 31, 1920, he was a student at the Field Artillery School, Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and Camp Knox, Kentucky. After graduating from the Field Artillery School and prior to his retirement, he served with the 83d Field Artillery at Camp Knox, Kentucky, and at Ft. Benning, Georgia; as assistant professor of Military Science and Tactics at The Virginia Military Institute; with the 8th Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, T. H; with the 7th Field Artillery, Madison Barracks, New York; and with the 17th Field Artillery at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina.

He retired from active service because of physical disability in line of duty September 30, 1934, and made his home in Bay Pines, Florida, until his death May 21, 1940.

His Army career was noteworthy for the loyal, efficient and soldierly manner in which he performed every duty. His keen interest and enthusiasm in his profession won the commendation and esteem of all with whom he served.

His genial outlook on life and his friendliness won many friends both in the service and among civilians everywhere.

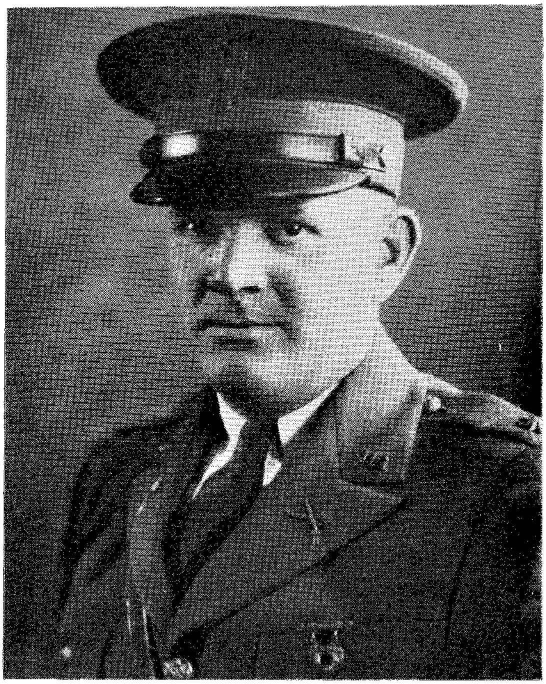
He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bernice S. McGill, of Palm Place, Haines City, Florida, and three children.

★★★

ROYAL WHEELER PARK

NO. 6482 CLASS OF JUNE, 1919

Died March 2, 1941, at Menlo Park, California, aged 43 years.



ROYAL WHEELER PARK was born in Kaufman, Texas, June 20, 1897, the son of Dr. James Walter and Lyda Matilda Park. After completing grammar and high schools in Kaufman, he matriculated at Southern Methodist University in 1915, where he remained for one year. In 1916 he entered the Army and Navy Preparatory School in Washington, D. C.

Roy was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Texas and entered on June 14, 1917. He served as a Cadet until the World War caused his class to be graduated on November 1, 1918, at which time he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry.

The Armistice resulted in the return of the class to the Military Academy as student officers, where they served until June 11, 1919. On July 13, 1919, he sailed for Europe, where, with his classmates, he toured the battlefields of France, Belgium, Italy, and visited the Army of Occupation in Germany until September 17, 1919.

Upon his return to the United States, Roy was detailed as a student at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and while a student he was, on February 3, 1920, promoted to the grade of first lieutenant. Graduating from The Infantry School on June 30, 1920, he was assigned to the 4th Infantry at Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he served as a company commander until September 15, 1920, at which time his regiment was transferred to Camp Lewis. He remained on duty with the 4th Infantry, serving as a company commander and later as a battalion adjutant until June 30, 1922, when he was transferred to the 7th Infantry.

On September 28, 1922, Roy resigned from the service to enter civil life. In 1923 he became Commandant of Cadets at the Palo Alto Military Academy, Pala Alto, California, remaining at that school for two years. In 1924 he was commissioned a major in the California National Guard.

On May 8, 1925, he was married to Katherine Alice Blake of Cascade, Montana. In 1925 he founded the Park Military Academy at Menlo Park, California, and was the owner and superintendent of this school for junior boys until the time of his death. During the past fifteen years a large number of his former cadets have entered various branches of the military and naval service.

Roy received his Master's degree from Stanford University. He was a member of the National Education Association, the California Teachers' Association, and the Texas State Teachers' Association. His name is listed as one of the founders of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity at Southern Methodist University. His reputation as an educator is attested to by his inclusion in "Who's Who in America," "America's Young Men," "Who's Who in Private Schools," "Who's Who in California," and "Burke's Landed Gentry, London, England." At the time of his recognition by "Who's Who in America," he was the young-

est graduate of the Military Academy to be so honored by that publication. His educational philosophy was progressive, sane, and sound.

During the many years that he conducted the Park Military Academy, hundreds of boys benefitted from the splendid scholarship and discipline for which the school was noted. The respect, love, and esteem in which his former students held him was demonstrated by the large number of alumni who returned each year for the annual commencement. He was not only a scholar and a real teacher but an outstanding friend to all. It may be truly said, "His life was an inspiration, his memory a benediction."

Roy's passing is mourned by his wife, Mrs. Katherine B. Park, and their son Richard, of Los Angeles; by his mother, four sisters, and a brother, who reside at Kaufman, Texas; and by many other relatives and friends throughout the country.

He was buried at Alta Mesa, Palo Alto, California.

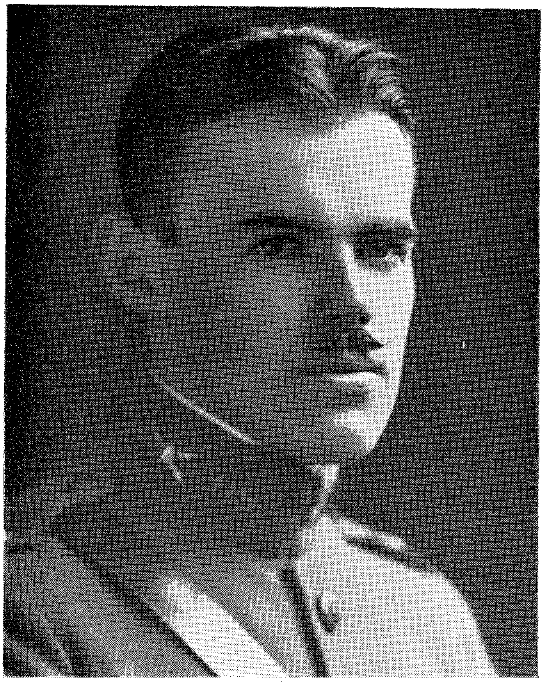
—*W. B. K.*

★★

POWELL PAXTON APPLEWHITE

NO. 6697 CLASS OF 1920

Died December 28, 1940, at Los Angeles, California, aged 41 years.



POWELL PAXTON APPLEWHITE, born in Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1899, was the only son of Colonel Hugh Lafayette and Mildred Powell Applewhite. He was truly an Army child.

His maternal grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather served the colors with distinction from the Revolutionary War through the Spanish American War. His paternal grandfather

served as a captain in the Army of the Confederacy. His other grandfather served as a captain in the Union Army. Both of them were wounded in battle and taken prisoner. His father graduated from West Point in the Class of 1897 and served in the Regular Army until 1921, when he was retired with the rank of colonel. Powell was the cup baby of the Class of 1897.

His childhood was spent in Maryland, Cuba, New York, Louisiana, Colorado, Texas, Utah, Nevada, Georgia, Mississippi, and California. His grandmother, the late Mrs. James W. Powell, with whom he spent several months of each year as a growing boy, was the bravest and most remarkable little woman I have ever had the privilege and pleasure of knowing. She first saw the prairies from a covered wagon. Her children were born in the Indian country. She typified the indomitable will and courageous spirit of the pioneer women who fought side by side with their men in building this country. From the teachings of this remarkable woman, Powell learned what it meant to serve his country. He was thoroughly saturated with Army tradition. From early infancy he was destined to carry on the family tradition by serving as an officer in the United States Army.

It was natural, therefore, for him to set West Point as his goal. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy by the late Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, entering on June 14, 1918. As a cadet he was quiet, studious, thorough, and serious. He loved West Point so much that he enjoyed even being a plebe. He did not aspire to wear the "Com's" gold braid but preferred to remain in the ranks. All those who knew him well prized his friendship and highly respected his sincerity. Every tradition of West Point was sacred to him, and, as a member of the Vigilance Committee, he guarded those traditions. At the same time, he made doubly sure that a fair hearing was given to every wayward cadet who was called before that body. Powell had an artistic bent. He designed the class seal and drew many illustrations for the 1920 Howitzer. Since he had no trouble with his studies, he spent more time helping the goats (including the writer, his roommate) than he did in his own behalf. With ease he graduated near the middle of his class.

Like father, like son—upon graduation Powell chose the Coast Artillery. Upon expiration of graduation leave he reported as a student at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia. His first and only station was Fort Hancock, New Jersey, where, during his service, he was in charge of recruit training and an instructor in marksman-

ship and gunnery. With three days less than two years' commissioned service, he was retired for physical disability on June 29, 1922. Retirement broke his heart. It took him two years even to partially find himself in the new and strange world of civil life.

Powell went to Los Angeles to live in 1923. From his arrival there until 1928, he devoted himself primarily to civil engineering pursuits. During that period he also managed to do some part time work in motion pictures. He changed his occupation in 1928 to become a salesman for Sears, Roebuck & Company's Los Angeles store. By rapid promotion he became floor superintendent, then assistant store superintendent of the Hollywood store, and finally superintendent of the large San Francisco store. During the latter part of 1929 he became assistant superintendent of maintenance at Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Glendale, California. He left that position in 1931 to do sales promotion work for a wholesale firm. In 1933 he joined the staff of the Broadway-Hollywood Department Store in Hollywood, California, where he remained until ill health forced him to resign in September of 1937. Paralysis of the lower limbs prevented him from being actively engaged in any occupation from September of 1937 until his death.

Even though bedridden and suffering intense pain during this period, he never complained. Through intensive reading and communicating with his friends, he kept in contact with the outside world and maintained a cheerful disposition, an optimistic attitude, and developed a profound understanding of the frailties of mankind. His conversion to the Catholic faith brought him great solace, contentment, and happiness.

On December 28, 1940, Powell died at his home in Los Angeles, California. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Charlotte Dalton Applewhite; his mother, Mrs. Mildred Powell Applewhite; and his twin sisters, Miss Dorothy Applewhite and Mrs. Thomas L. DeVoy. Their deep sorrow is shared by a host of friends who revere his memory.

Powell Paxton Applewhite was truly one of the finest and best of Christian gentlemen. Always fair-minded, high-principled, and tolerant in his dealings with others, he endeared himself to all who knew him. I mourn the passing of my dearest friend. I shall always cherish his memory as something very precious to me and feel that my own life was greatly enriched by our friendship.

—*P. C. Kelly.*

JOHN HUGHES WALLACE

NO. 6854 CLASS OF JUNE 13, 1922

Died November 12, 1935, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, aged 36 years.

JOHN HUGHES WALLACE was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 29, 1899. He was the son of Robert Austin Wallace and of Katherine Hughes Wallace. His father followed the business of general contractor and builder and erected many of the larger and most important buildings in his home city and vicinity over a period of more than twenty-five years.

John Hughes Wallace showed great proficiency and adaptability in his school work and was graduated from the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, high school in June, 1917. He entered Yale University in September, 1917, with definite purpose of completing his education there. He had about completed his freshman year at Yale when the prospects of long duration of the World War caused him to consider service in the army. An appointment to the U. S. Military Academy came to him at this time. He had the unusual distinction of receiving the offer of two appointments on the same day. At about noon a wire was received from Hon. James W. Good, then Member of Congress and Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, of his selection and appointment to West Point. An hour later he received offer of appointment from U. S. Senator W. S. Kenyon, then Senior Senator from Iowa. He accepted the appointment offered by Mr. Good, who was a resident of his own city and a neighbor of his family. Wallace was graduated from U. S. M. A. in June, 1922, receiving a commission as second lieutenant. He resigned his commission in the fall of 1922 and entered the manufacturing business as secretary of the Steel Roofing & Stamping Works at Des Moines. He was a captain in the Iowa National Guard during 1924-25. He was married January 13, 1923, to Elena Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Crawford, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A

son, William Crawford Wallace, and daughter, Jeanne Hughes Wallace, were born to this happy union.

Mr. Wallace retired from manufacturing in 1933 and entered Drake University law school. He was graduated and admitted to the Bar in 1934. He at once became associated with the law firm of Hughes, O'Brien, & Faville, General Attorneys for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad and Wabash Railway in Iowa. He thereafter accepted a position as assistant attorney for an insurance company, still retaining his connection with the law firm.

Mr. Wallace died November 12, 1935. He was a member of the Baptist Church, a consistent Christian gentleman, a man of the strictest integrity, and had great promise in the profession in which he had entered so shortly before his untimely death.

★★★

ELMER ERNEST COUNT, JR.

NO. 7278 CLASS OF 1924

Died June 7, 1939, at Manila, P. I., aged 37 years.

ELMER ERNEST COUNT, JR., son of Rev. Elmer Ernest Count and Viette Thompson Count, was born in Warwick, N. Y., December 1, 1901. His stock was what is often called "Old American" because some of both of his father's and his mother's ancestors first saw a stormy, rockbound coast in 1620 from the decks of the "Mayflower." Inevitably, therefore, a gunpowder strain ran in his blood,

a strain which began with King Philip's War and included the American Revolution and the Civil War.

Elmer—"Noah" to his friends—spent most of the years 1905-1914 in Bulgaria, where his father was superintendent missionary for the home church. From the age of four, seeing companies of Bulgar infantrymen swinging past the house of spring and summer mornings, listening to the rhythm of drums and strange army songs, a love for the life of a soldier began to seep through his veins; he lived through the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913; returned to his native land after the deluge of 1914; and by 1916, was dry tinder for the spark cast by a retired West Point alumnus. Thereafter, he worked towards a West Point appointment with single purpose; he entered the Military Academy in July, 1920, from the 27th New York Congressional district.

About his record at West Point he was modestly uncommunicative to his relatives. Upon graduation in June, 1924, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. Thereafter, his tours of duty took him to Hawaii, Fort Totten, and to various other posts. He was detailed as a language student in Paris, France (1928-1929) and was an Instructor in French at the United States Military Academy until July, 1932. During this time he had married Charlotte M. Dann whom he had known in high school, and, while at Fort Monroe, Virginia, as a student in the Battery Officers' Course, their son, Elmer Ernest Count, III, was born.

During the "low" years of 1933-1934, Lieutenant Count was assigned to the 62nd Coast Artillery at Fort Totten (with detached service with the Civilian Conservation Corps at Fort Totten, Plattsburg, and Montpelier, Vt.)

In March, 1935, he went again to Honolulu and, in November of the same year, went to Tokyo, Japan, as student of the Japanese language. How successfully Captain Count stood up under this experience is testified to by the fact that his next assignment was to have been the course at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

On his way home from Japan with his wife and son, he was stricken with appendicitis in Manila, P. I. An operation in Sternberg Hospital was followed three weeks later by a fatal pulmonary embolism on June 7, 1939.

The following official statement was issued by the War Department after his death:

Studious, industrious, and keenly interested in his profession, Captain Count was well qualified as an officer of the Coast Artillery Corps, and was also an accomplished linguist. The conscientious and efficient manner in which he performed the duties to which he was assigned won the commendation of those with whom he served. His death is deeply regretted.

(*Signed*) *Malin Craig,*
Chief of Staff.

Especially endearing to those who knew him best was his constant joy in his growing son, his devotion to the members of his family, and his great loyalty to his friends.

He loved to sing, and had an unusually fine appreciation of music. This love of music was such an active one that some of his friends credit him with their own enthusiasm for musical studies.

His sense of humor was especially keen. Various amateur performances in which he played comedy parts came as a surprise to many who had been deceived by his serious appearance.

In addition to his wife and son, he is survived by his mother, Viette T. Count, a brother, Dr. Earl W. Count, and by two sisters, Mrs. John R. Morris and Mrs. Harold Sandbank.

William Penn, in "Fruits of Solitude," says:

Death is but crossing the world, as friends do the seas; they live in one another still.

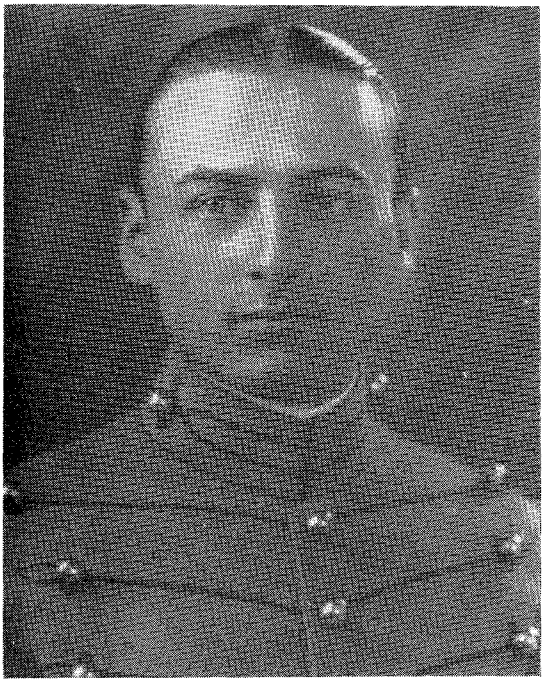
—*E. W. C. and C. D. C.*

★★★

SAMUEL JAMES SIMONTON

NO. 8096 CLASS OF 1927

Died August 15, 1939, near Falster Island, Denmark, aged 37 years.



SAMUEL JAMES SIMONTON was born in Allentown, Pa., March 13, 1902. He attended Grammar School and High School in his home town and in the fall of 1921 entered Bucknell University. An appointment to West Point severed Sy's connection with Bucknell and launched him on his military career in the summer of 1923.

A more joyous "P. D." never entered these portals. Always ready for a laugh, possessed with abundant good humor and quick wit, Sy had a friend in every man in the Corps and in each of the many civilians with whom he came in contact. As for his cadet days, suffice it to say that academics never seriously menaced him; every athletic season found him a member of a Corps squad; he "boned" Air Corps.

Graduated on June 14, 1927, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery and was shortly afterward detailed to the Air Corps. The next two years saw him graduated from the Air Corps Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas, and from the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Attack Section, at Kelly Field, Texas. He was then assigned to the 3d Attack Group at Ft. Crockett, Texas.

At about this time Sy's happy faculty of meeting people easily—thereby widening his acquaintanceship—combined with his air connections and personal qualifications to present him with a broad vista of service in civilian life. Accordingly, he resigned from the Army on August 1, 1930, and accepted a position as Assistant Head of Aviation Department in the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana. In 1932, he was transferred to Little Rock, Arkansas, and placed in charge of lubrication sales. While at Little Rock his career broadened to include marriage and promotion to the post of foreign representative for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in charge of lubricating oil sales in Latin America. In preparation for these duties he was sent to Europe in 1936.

As the European representative of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, he became the lubrication coordinator for the International Petroleum Association, which served the parent company and many of its subsidiaries throughout Europe, Asia, and South America. It was in connection with these duties that an accident occurred which cut short a promising and brilliant career. On August 15, 1939, a British Airways liner, in which Sy was a passenger, caught fire in midair and crashed into the sea near Falster Island, Denmark. The ship was believed to have been struck by lightning.

Brought to an untimely end by his "first love," aviation, Sy's death might appear to have completed his earthly cycle. However, he will continue to live in the hearts of those who knew him; his devotion to duty and his achievements will always remain a monument to a real West Pointer.

He is survived by his wife; one son; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Simonton of Allentown, Pa.; and by a brother, Frederick W. Simonton, also of Allentown.

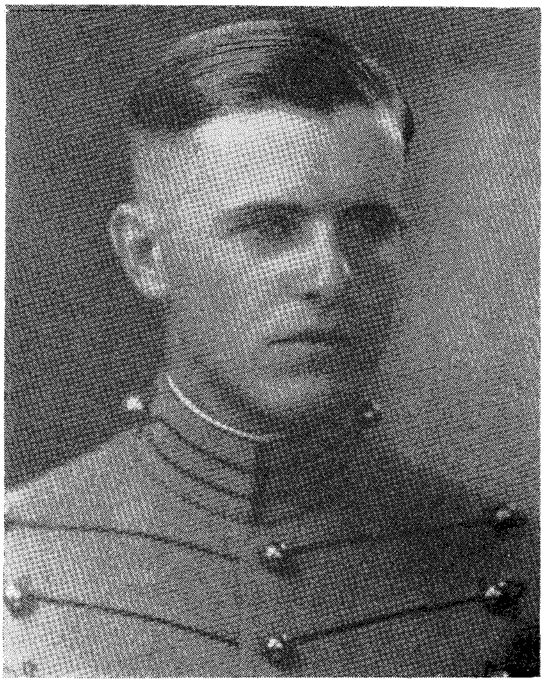
—*A Classmate.*

★★

JOSEPH COLEMAN TIMBERLAKE

NO. 8112 CLASS OF 1927

Died January 14, 1938, at Columbus, Ohio, aged 31 years.



JOSEPH COLEMAN TIMBERLAKE, son of Colonel and Mrs. Edward J. Timberlake, was probably the youngest man in recent years to enter the U. S. Military Academy. Born August 26, 1906, at Fort Caswell, North Carolina, he entered the Academy July 1, 1923, before reaching his seventeenth birthday. He received no pay and had to purchase his own rations, until he was seventeen.

Coleman's early life was the usual eventful life of an army child. He always remembered with particular pleasure his early days in Hawaii where he learned to swim, to ride, and to do all of the things which enliven the life of an energetic boy.

After some years of army moving, the Timberlake family settled down with West Point as a permanent residence. This came about through Colonel Timberlake's special appointment as constructing quartermaster there. Thus West Point became a permanent home to Coleman years before he entered the Military Academy.

Like many other army boys, Coleman was sent to St. Luke's School at Wayne, Pennsylvania, to prepare for admission to the Military Academy. While at St. Luke's, he entered into all phases of school activity with vigor and enthusiasm, excelling both in athletics and in studies. His popularity was great.

After graduating from school, he was appointed to enter the U. S. Military Academy from Pennsylvania July 1, 1923. On the night of June 30th, a small band of nervous young men gathered as inconspicuously as possible at Colonel and Mrs. Timberlake's quarters on the military reservation at West Point. The object of this gathering was to enjoy one last night of freedom together. They drove along the then brand new Storm King Highway and had dinner together in Cornwall. They carefully avoided all contact with cadets. The next morning, this small party set forth, slowly and reluctantly, heading North from Colonel Timberlake's quarters toward the Academic Buildings. They were filled with a heavy breakfast, urged on them by Mrs. Timberlake; but most of them were army children who knew what was going to happen, and breakfasts were not digesting properly. Coleman's usual high spirits were dampened with the rest. None of that group is likely to forget that walk or Coleman's and his mother's kindness in arranging the party.

After entering the Corps of Cadets, it was only natural that Coleman should attempt to equal the athletic record established by his father and by the two older brothers who had preceded him at West Point. A series of injuries prevented his equalling their records, but he left his mark, doing especially well in baseball. During the entire four years at the Academy, he astonished his friends by the ease with which he assimilated his studies.

After graduation, Coleman was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery and served at Fort Totten. He married Miss Jewel

Dean Butler of New York City in June, 1928. Promotion in 1928 in the army was slow and anyone stationed near a big city at that time will recall the way high civilian salaries enticed many officers from the army. During 1928, Coleman was offered a position by the Radio Corporation of America and resigned his commission to accept it. He did very well with the R. C. A. where his enthusiastic disposition aided him. Unfortunately, the clouds of commercial disaster were gathering and it was not long before Coleman found himself in the position of thousands of other able executives who first got better and better jobs for less and less money and at last found their departments closed out.

He was divorced in 1931 from his first wife. In April, 1932, he was married again to Imogene Van Camp of Columbus, Ohio. When he died in Columbus on January 14, 1938, he left his wife and two children.

Coleman's untimely death is regretted by his many friends; the memory of his happy, friendly disposition will remain with them.

★★

ROBERT M. LOSEY

NO. 8598 CLASS OF 1929

Died April 21, 1940, at Dombas, Norway, aged 31 years.

ROBERT M. LOSEY was born May 27, 1908, in Andrews, Iowa. His military career began in July, 1924, with his entrance into the United States Military Academy from which he graduated in June, 1929.

Upon graduation Bob was commissioned in the Field Artillery but reported for pilot training at the Air Corps Training Center.

On October 11, 1930, Bob was awarded his wings and reported to Mather Field, California, for duty. Here he undertook the customary and varied duties of a junior officer, and in addition, it was while at Mather Field that Bob married Kay Banta, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. William P. Banta, M. C. (Ret.), in April, 1932.

Bob's thirst for knowledge was evidenced even this early in his career by application for specialized training details, and his efficiency and demonstrated mental capabilities merited favorable consideration by his superiors.

With the abandonment of Mather Field in October, 1932, Bob accompanied his squadron, the 77th Pursuit, to Barksdale Field. Here again his desire for knowledge led to his assignment to the Advanced Navigation Training Unit at Rockwell Field. Shortly after his return from this training, at his own request, Bob was assigned to the California Institute of Technology in August, 1934, as a student in meteorology.

Bob's course of instruction at Cal Tech was more than exposure; an academic record of "marked distinction" proved an ability that stood out even in the halls of an institution noted for its brilliant products.

Following the completion of the meteorology course, Bob reported to March Field, California, for duty as meteorological officer.

He was still not satisfied with his store of technical knowledge, and, upon application, was sent in August, 1936, to the California Institute of Technology to pursue a course in Aeronautical Engineering. Again Bob's enthusiasm and ability resulted in a record of "marked distinction."

Upon completion of this course in June, 1937, Bob was ordered to Washington, D. C., as chief of the weather section in the office of the Chief of Air Corps. Here he served until he was ordered to Finland as Assistant Military Attaché for Air and, later, as Assistant Military Attaché for Air to Norway and Sweden.

On April 21, 1940, Bob was killed by a bomb fragment in Dombas, Norway, in the performance of his duty. At the time, he was assisting in the evacuation of U. S. citizens from the war areas.

On May 29, 1940, Captain Robert M. Losey, Air Corps, returned to rest at West Point, New York, where he was met by his friends and escorted with Military Honors to a place beside his mother and his brother-in-law, John Banta, Class of 1928.

Death comes as it must to all men, but sometimes those that are left are wont to wonder and to regret that a career so filled with promise and ability should be brought to an end.

Bob was more a scholar than a student, he had no "bookish" mien; quiet and unassuming, Bob still could speak a mind very definitely his own. A conscientious able worker, Bob could play as well, with sailboats as his fancy.

No lack of friends beset his course, at school, at home, at work, or in his civilian contacts; there was a lasting impression of a polished gentleman and a character that was firm.

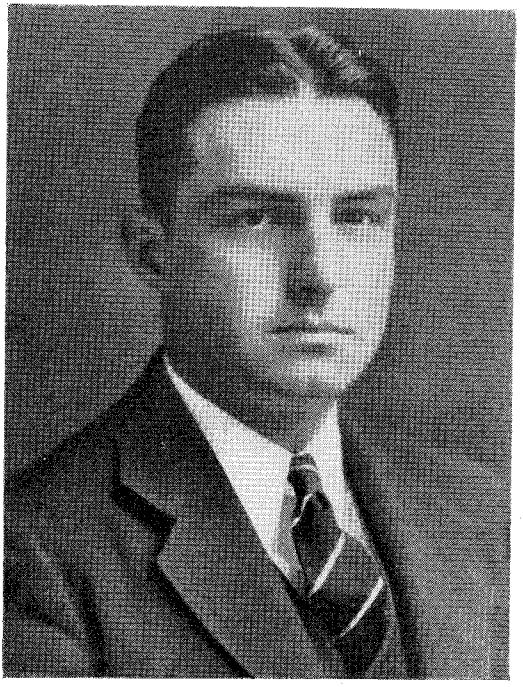
Letters might be quoted from superiors in rank, as to his military endeavors and accomplishments, but even these count him as friend above all else. An officer, a gentleman, a scholar, and a true soldier to the end.

—*N. B. H.*

ROBERT FLETCHER SADLER

NO. 8757 CLASS OF 1929

Died September 25, 1940, at Brooklyn, New York, aged 33 years.



THE TRAGIC death of Bob Sadler was a shock to all his friends, both in the service and in the business world. Several months before his death he had been promoted by the International Business Machines Corporation and designated as "Special Representative in the Government Field." In this capacity he was working long hours under heavy pressure, designing, laying out, and supervising

the installation of property and accounting systems for various Navy Yards and Army Bases. The demands were particularly heavy at this time for every effort was being made to have the systems function properly before the rapidly increasing requirements of the National Defense Program exceeded the capacity of the present installations. This took its toll, for after one phase of the work was completed on September 25th, Bob's reason apparently snapped, momentarily, as he stopped his car very suddenly, removed his coat and vest, and walked off the Manhattan Bridge to his death. He was buried with full military honors at West Point.

Robert Fletcher Sadler was born in Palestine, Texas, January 19, 1907. After graduating from the local high school, he entered West Point with the class of 1928. One of the many victims of yearling math, he joined the class of '29 the following Christmas. At the Academy, Bob was one of the best liked men not only in his class but throughout his company and the Corps. All knew him as a generous, happy individual with a splendid sense of humor and ready wit and the ability to carry a job through to completion.

After graduation, he resigned his commission and joined the International Business Machines Corporation in September, 1929. His ability was demonstrated by his record as a representative of their Service and Sales Organizations which resulted in his promotion to positions of increasing responsibility in Pittsburgh, Altoona, Wheeling, Utica, Syracuse, and Brooklyn. His exceptional record in these positions led to his membership in the select "Hundred Per Cent Club" which is limited to the outstanding salesmen of the entire Corporation. This honor resulted in his appointment as Special Government Representative. Here he showed a tremendous amount of initiative, ability, and hard work in designing, in conjunction with representatives of the Army and Navy, the aforementioned accounting systems. The Government realized the value of his services in this work; although Bob had made arrangements to return to active service during the period of the present emergency, the effective date of his active duty was deferred pending the completion of this project. At the time of his death, he had just completed supervising the installation of this system in the Quartermaster section of the Brooklyn Army Base and had turned it over to the Commanding Officer of that section, who complimented Sadler, in the presence of his immediate superior, on the excellent way in which the work had been carried out.

The manager of the Brooklyn Office, Mr. C. S. Scott, has written, "I can state without reservation that he was the most valuable man in the Brooklyn office, and beyond losing a personal friend, I feel we have lost a capable and efficient company representative."

Mr. Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation and an internationally known figure wrote: "Because of his high sense of duty and ability, demonstrated by his winning of distinction as a sales representative, Mr. Sadler was promoted to Special Representative in the Government Field in 1940. At the time of his death he was engaged in important work in connection with the National Defense Program."

In 1934, he married Miss Louise Watermulder, of Yonkers, who had been his O. A. O. from the beginning of first class year. Bob was devoted to his family and was extremely proud of his wife, his five year old daughter, Louise, and of his new-born son, Robert, Jr.

He is survived by his wife and children, two brothers—Pat and Charles, of Dallas, and by a host of friends in the Army, International Business Machines Corporation, and the firms with whom he dealt.

—*Mac.*

★★★

RICHARD S. FREEMAN

NO. 8947 CLASS OF 1930

Died February 6, 1941, near Lovelock, Nevada, aged 33 years.

Far off thou art, but ever nigh,
I have thee still, and I rejoice.
—Tennyson.

IT MATTERS not at what stage of life man is called, a bitter sting rides on the wings of death; but to take a young man standing upon the very threshold of life, with a promising and brilliant future within his grasp, it is most disheartening and, as yet, unfathomable. For thus was the fate of Captain Richard S. Freeman,

suddenly and mercilessly snatched away from a troubled world that sorely needs men of his caliber and experience.

We can only ask in bewildering wonder, "Why?"—and there is no answer. We bow in humble submission to the God of our destiny.

Those of us who have had the good fortune to know Captain Freeman from childhood and throughout his short span of life can say with all sincerity, "He lives long who lives well," and we realize that his memory will ever remain with us, as something to spur us on to better effort and to higher ideals.

In his few short years, Dick, as he was familiarly known, lived a fuller life and left a more laudable record than most men who remain on this earth for three score years and ten.

Born in Winamac, Indiana, June 22, 1907, the son of Ab and Mollie Freeman, Dick completed his early education in the Parochial and Public Schools of his home town. Following graduation from Winamac High School in 1925, he attended Notre Dame University for one year and then received an appointment to the United States Military Academy.

His record at West Point is one of envious achievement. Not only in the scholastic field but also in athletics, Dick was recognized for his prowess and versatility. Membership on the Football Squad, the Basketball Team, and the Lacrosse Team bespeaks his ability as an athlete. He was also a member of the Catholic Choir at West Point for three years.

His quiet, unobtrusive manner, his keen and understanding wit, beneath an ever smiling exterior, won for Dick a host of loyal and lasting friends whom he valued highly. His straight-forward conduct, open frankness, and high sense of honor in every circumstance created friends at West Point that proved to be his most esteemed and best loved associates of after-life.

A natural brillance and capable ability added to a charming personality and ease of manner, made his superiors always eager to express their praise of Dick. Even back in his High School Days, the Superintendent wrote of him, "Along with his sociability he has great powers of thought—powers of thought not possessed by the average adult. I have no son—only a daughter—but had I a son, one such as Richard Freeman is proving to be, I would indeed be a happy father."

With him there was never a middle course. He was intensely interested in his work and gave strict attention to detail.

Upon graduation from West Point on June 12, 1930, Dick was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry and detailed to the Air Corps for flying training.

A boundless energy, a deep understanding of his fellowmen, and a stalwart character rooted in the heritage of a splendid American ancestry combined in Captain Freeman to command the respect and love of people in all walks of life and in all parts of the world.

A travel enthusiast, and realizing the vast educational advantages thereof, Captain Freeman spent three months in Europe following graduation from West Point, visiting mainly in France, Germany, and the British Isles, and studying the people of these countries in all walks of life.

Early in life, it was noted that Dick possessed a keen anticipation of the desires of others and found genuine pleasure in unselfish service. As a boy at home, he mastered tasks far beyond his years; he was never known to shirk a duty nor to desert a friend. From early childhood, Dick conceived a deep loyalty and respect for his parents, a maxim that remained with him always. One of the most admirable traits in the character of any young man is a regard for parents, brothers, and sisters. Dick was justifiably proud of his parents, of his brother, and of his two sisters; his advancement throughout his remarkable career, the honors and dignity he attained never, at any time, diminished this love and respect. In his own words, contained in a letter to his father on the occasion of a birthday anniversary, he comments: "You know it's great to be able never to regret my Dad's and Mother's teachings and manners of living, and it's in this field of thought that I live. The more I think how you have raised us children, the more honor, pride, and loyalty I have for you." His attitude towards his parents always proved that he did live in the field of thought expressed in that birthday message to his father. Since he was ever modest and retiring, even his most intimate associates knew nothing of his wonderful generosity and acts of kindness to his parents.

These sterling qualities, born in him and nourished with a fierce determination, developed a character that enabled Dick to advance rapidly in his chosen field.

Unquestionably the greatest tragedy of his life was the loss of his

mother in an automobile accident in November, 1937. With his father, she was returning from a visit with Dick at Langley Field, Virginia, when a head-on collision on icy pavement caused her instant death. The grief over her death and over the serious injury incurred by his father in the same accident, bore heavily on Dick.

Completing his primary flying training at Brooks Field, Texas, and advanced training (Bombardment) at Kelly Field, Texas, on October 10, 1931, Dick was rated as "Airplane Pilot," and was assigned to duty with the 20th Bombardment Squadron at Langley Field, Virginia. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Air Corps and remained at Langley Field until 1935, performing miscellaneous squadron duties.

From July, 1933, to February 15, 1934, he was placed second in command of a company of Civilian Conservation Corps, which was engaged in building dams in the State of Vermont as part of the Winooski Flood Control Project. Dick was recalled from this post to the Air Mail Service when the Air Corps was assigned to this duty. He was one of the first Army men to participate in the Air Mail Service and, stationed at Floyd Bennett Field, remained therein until private airlines again resumed the service.

Upon his return to Langley Field after the Air Mail Experiment, Dick served as Operations Officer of the Second Bombardment Group.

When General Henry H. Arnold (then Lieutenant Colonel) commanded ten Martin Bombers in a flight from Washington, D. C., to Fairbanks, Alaska, in the summer of 1934, Dick was selected as a member of the crew to accompany him.

In February, 1935, he was transferred to the Hawaiian Department where he served in various capacities with the 19th Pursuit Squadron, and subsequently with the 6th Pursuit Squadron, both at Wheeler Field, T. H. During his sojourn in Hawaii, he attended the Wing Navigation School at Fort Shafter, T. H., where he earned the title of Advanced Navigator in December, 1935.

During service at the Hawaiian base, Dick participated in the historic flight of the Army Squadron to the Leper Colony, across the Kaiwi Channel to Molokai, from whence the remains of the founder of the Colony, Father Damian, were taken to be placed on a transport vessel and sent to Father Damian's native Belgium for burial.

Dick remained in Hawaii until March, 1937. Accepting a furlough from service, he made his second voyage to Europe where he at-

****

GEORGE W. LERMOND

NO. 8955 CLASS OF 1930

Died July 6, 1940, at La Plata, Maryland, aged 35 years.

OUR MOST poignant memory of George Lermond is that of a determined young cadet doggedly holding the lead around the track which overlooks the Hudson at Camp Clinton. Even as fourth classman he was no neophyte runner. Born to a New England heritage of endurance and a love of competition, he had run for the Olympic Team in 1924, two years before his entrance into

and the Army was called to do their part in establishing bases in the far north country. Alaska, one of our largest stragetic economic assets, centralized much concern; when the Air Corps were assigned the job of experimenting in the frigid Arctic region, Captain Freeman once more answered the call. With a splendid crew, he left Lowry Field after two months service there and accepted the assignment as Commandant of Ladd Field, which is located in the center of Alaska's toughest winter weather. Selected for his ability to conduct cold weather tests to set up facilities for the efficient handling of a bombardment squadron at this important base, Captain Freeman was one of the first Army pilots to fly non-stop from McChord Field, Washington, to Fairbanks in a B-17 "Flying Fortress" and was the first pilot to land this type of airplane in Alaska. He was an experienced pilot of multi-engined planes and had earned the reputation of being a "high altitude" pilot.

Endowed as he was with traits capable of inspiring obedience and trust, Captain Freeman was well on the way towards mastering this great assignment. At Ladd Field, he had two planes equipped for experimental flights in extreme low temperatures. One of the planes was that known as the "Flying Laboratory" in which he, with his crew of seven men, were carried to their deaths near Lovelock, Nevada, on the morning of February 6, 1941. The plane was equipped with special propellers, cowling, shutters for motors, and other cold-weather features with which Captain Freeman was experimenting.

With a record as Commander of the 36th Bombardment Squadron, in addition to his rating as command pilot, navigator, pilot of multi-engined planes, he was also considered an expert bombardier, and had 6,000 flying hours to his credit.

Nation-wide newspapers editors, radio commentators, Army and government officials proclaimed Dick and his crew as "the finest in the U. S. Air Corps . . . men of caliber who could do a tough job well," "the pick of the 36th;" and of Dick, "One of the U. S. Army's finest and most expert Flying Fortress pilots."

Always planning for a few hours with his loved ones without interference with duty, Dick had arranged for his father and brother to meet him at Dayton, Ohio, during the last stage of his flight from Fairbanks to Dayton for conferences at Wright Field.

Waiting in eager anticipation for his arrival hoping to spend every possible moment with him, they received the message that shattered

their hopes—yes, that virtually broke their hearts—for the "Flying Laboratory" with Dick at the controls had taxied into that port "from whose bourne no traveler returns."

A stunned and saddened community paid final tribute to one of its best loved sons, as the remains of Captain Freeman were returned to his native Winamac for burial in the family plot of the little town's cemetery beside his beloved mother on the morning of February 15th, Solemn Requiem High Mass at St. Peter's Catholic Church began the ceremonies which ended at the graveside; the military phase of the service was in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Edward C. Black, of Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois, and a representative squadron of officers from that field. As every flag in this modest little community was lowered to half mast in profound respect and as War Veterans of all Northern Indiana gathered, taps echoed over the hills; a great American, a brave and fearless soldier, and a virtual martyr to the cause of American Aviation was laid to rest.

Dick enjoyed life as few people can; he was as zealous in its pleasures as he was in his work, yet we know that when he received that last command, he accepted it smilingly and courageously, in line of duty to his country, and for a cause he loved supremely. His spirit must now radiate that joy and happiness that only the "Bald Eagle" could emit.

More symbolic than a monument of stone, Dick left enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him a memory of all that is fine and honorable among men.

Contemplation of what great ends he would have accomplished, had he been ordained to remain with us through a normal lifetime, is of no avail here; but the knowledge that the world is better for having had him, adds honor and glory to his memory; we are happy to have been numbered among his friends.

As the curtain of death over-shadowed him, he must have heard a whisper,

Well done, Dick.

—*A. R. M.*

★★

GEORGE W. LERMOND

NO. 8955 CLASS OF 1930

Died July 6, 1940, at La Plata, Maryland, aged 35 years.

OUR MOST poignant memory of George Lermond is that of a determined young cadet doggedly holding the lead around the track which overlooks the Hudson at Camp Clinton. Even as fourth classman he was no neophyte runner. Born to a New England heritage of endurance and a love of competition, he had run for the Olympic Team in 1924, two years before his entrance into

the Academy. Now at West Point, his victories multiplied until it seemed he surely must be conquered. Yet, as captain of the team in his final year, he drove himself with renewed vigor, and with an indefatigable spirit completed a perfect four-year score.

So it was in everything he undertook. Predominant in his make-up was an inexorable emulation, a desire and a will to conquer. He never tackled a job without finishing it; nor, before engaging in it, was there ever room in his mind for fear or doubt.

He possessed a remarkable faculty of independence and did what he thought was right regardless of the opinions of others. If a deadline he had set was not met properly, or an obligation was left unfulfilled, the other man must pay the piper. But, by the same taken, no person found a fairer, kinder being than George Lermond. The man in a sorry plight did not have to seek far to find an aiding hand. If the seeker were honest, George went to all ends to help him; were he false, George contemptuously thrust him aside.

This independence, so characteristic of him, had its comical side as well. Upon his arrival at Fort Lewis, George and his wife, Edith, immediately set about arranging their home. The place was a fine exhibition of architecture. There was ample room for George, Edith, and the three children to live comfortably. With the house itself he was completely satisfied. The surroundings, however, reacted upon him quite differently. He did not care for the green expanse of lawn nor for the proximity of his neighbor's yard. Without hesitation, he bent his back to the spade, ripped up the turf, and made the place look as if a Kansas cyclone had struck it. In this matter, George ignored public opinion. At night, when his mind was free from the duties of the day, he would bury his nose in one of the many tomes he had purchased on gardening and ferret out what he considered the most important facts on botany and landscaping.

In a short time, his neighbors were astounded at the transformation that had taken place. Instead of the devastated lawn which had been wrecked by George's own hand, there now grew countless gladioli. Instead of an imaginary line dividing his property from that of the man next door, there climbed a graceful white trellis.

Rugged, yes. Individualistic and intense. But beneath all of this, he was genuinely a family man. In the summer of '34, George married Edith Lloyd, daughter of Major and Mrs. Lloyd. He took no greater pride than in his three children, a girl and two boys. His Herculean

personality and a colossal sense of responsibility seemed to have been firmly implanted in his eldest son, George, Jr., even at the age of five. Proudly the father would watch as his child guided his little brother and sister across a street or cautioned them at a precarious moment not to step too far toward trouble. His family was dearer, far dearer, to him than anything else on earth. Wherever George went, so went Edith and the children. He could not be without them.

William George Lermond was born in the town of Taunton, Massachusetts, on November 29, 1904. He received his early education in the schools of Nahant and Boston and later attended Boston College. Appointed from his home state to the United States Military Academy, he entered as a cadet on July 1, 1926, and was graduated and promoted in the Army to the rank of second lieutenant on June 12, 1930. From September 27, 1930, until January 10, 1931, he attended the Air Corps Primary Flying School at March Field, California, as a student officer, after which time he was assigned to Special Duty with the 16th Infantry at Governor's Island, New York, where he entered training for the U. S. Olympic Team. From here he went to West Point, then to Fort Riley, Kansas, back to Governor's Island, and finally to Los Angeles, California, for final Olympic tryouts. Through 1932, he remained on duty with the 16th Infantry and, during 1933, attended the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. Here his status was that of a graduate officer until his return to Governor's Island. On August 1, 1935, he was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant of Infantry. On August 27 of the same year, he entered the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, as a graduate officer in the School's Regular Course. On Armistice Day in 1936, he took his Post in Tientsin, China, with the 15th Infantry, where he remained with his family until the evacuation on March 4, 1938. From March to October of the following year, he saw duty with the 15th Infantry at Tacoma, Washington. Here his activities were comprised of Special Duty with Division Headquarters and MP Company of the 6th Division until November 21, 1939. From this date until July, 1940, he was Post Exchange Officer of the 3rd Division, at Fort Lewis, Washington.

George's last assignment was the Tank School at Fort Benning. He never reached his destination. At La Plata, Maryland, en route to his station, the home which he and his family were visiting burned to the ground. Edith and the two youngest children escaped. George died while trying futilely to rescue George, Jr.

With his passing, the Army loses a man possessed of an extra-

ordinary will, a man with an acute awareness of time and of the feats that must be accomplished within that short span. Within him, he carried an indomitable courage, a wealth of loyalty. By his industry, he made every moment count. With his electrified intensity, he bouyed all with whom he associated. With his infinite kindness and altruism, he warmed the hearts of many. Finally, he was a man who epitomized the words of General Malin Craig to the graduating class of '37:

If you would serve your country, you must go forward.

It is said that with the departure of one dear to us, there goes likewise an integral part of ourselves. We have lost the presence of George Lermond, yes. But his spirit and all for which he stood remain forever near us.

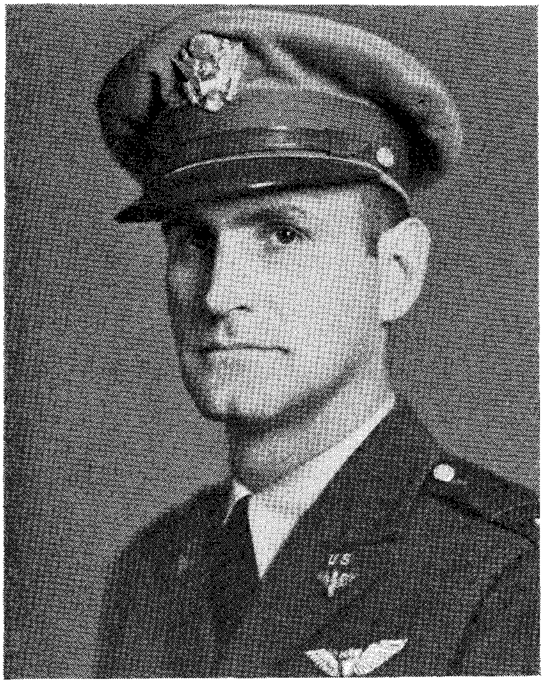
—*O. C. K.*

★★★

PAUL GORDON MILLER

NO. 5605 CLASS OF 1931

Died May 16, 1940, at Patterson Field, Ohio, aged 33 years.



PAUL GORDON MILLER was born November 10, 1906, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Miller. After finishing the public schools of Pittsburgh, he attended Swavely Preparatory School. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy by competitive examination from the Pennsylvania National Guard, entering on July 1, 1927.

Early in his Plebe year it became obvious that he would be one of the outstanding athletes of the class, for he was, above all things, a fighting man. Few indeed there are who fail to remember his mighty bulk in the center of the Army line, and few indeed are our football foes who will ever forget, for "P. G." was truly a "terror in the fray." Through every phase of cadet life he moved easily, achieving the necessary end without conscious effort and invariably helping some weaker or less gifted classmate through the tough spots. Never a true horseman, for "P. G." would always rather walk than ride, even though he considered walking a useless sport, he none-the-less was a creditable rider, simply because no horse that lived was horse enough to dominate him. Academics held no terror for him, for he was the fortunate possessor of an analytical mind. It is probable that he labored more over the difficulties of the company goats than over his own studies.

He graduated on June 10, 1931, and in true West Point tradition was married in the Chapel on June 13th to Helen M. Smith of Sparkill, New York.

Commissioned in the Coast Artillery Corps, he was detailed in the Air Corps and went to Randolph Field, Texas, for his first station. He graduated from Primary Flying School in 1932 and from the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field the same year, in bombardment aviation.

The fighting spirit which had marked him during his cadet days characterized his entire career. Into everything he undertook, he threw his whole effort, sparing neither himself nor his equipment. Whether he was flying a P. T. or a bomber; whether playing golf or squash or football, his entire object was to obtain the highest possible performance. This he did consistently, for he combined a tremendous physical strength with brilliance and sound judgment.

His first station as a full-fledged pilot was Albrook Field, Canal Zone, where he flew as a pursuit pilot for two years. Here he was the victim of a peculiar accident which was probably the eventual cause of his death. His great size made it virtually impossible for him to squeeze into the cockpit of the P-12's which were the standard pursuit ships of the time. As a result he "flew with his finger tips" and his head projected above the wind screen. While participating in individual combat practice at high altitude, his airplane was struck by the under-carriage of the "enemy" ship. He sustained a severe blow on the back of the head, and his airplane was badly damaged. He was able to land the ship, although it was fit for little more than salvage. His own injuries he regarded as minor, and, with his customary disre-

gard for physical discomforts, he paid little or no attention to them. Subsequently, however, he was troubled with headaches and backaches which became more frequent and more intense as time went on. He never allowed these difficulties to interfere with his work even to a small degree, but any protracted flight or bombing problem was promptly followed by a few days of extreme discomfort.

Upon his return to the United States he was stationed with the GHQ Air Force at Langley Field, Virginia. Here he began to apply himself to the rapidly developing science of modern bombing, and his fine technical aptitude became increasingly apparent. He was selected for special training as a bomb-sight technician and soon became a bombing instructor for the GHQ Air Force. Later he was selected for one of the first courses in celestial navigation and navigated a pioneer flight from Miami to the Canal Zone. He became co-pilot on the first "flying fortress" assigned to the GHQ Air Force and navigated for several of the record-breaking flights accomplished by the "flying fortress" squadrons.

His brilliance and technical ability resulted in his being detailed in 1938 to the development section at Wright Field. With his characteristic drive and energy, he plunged enthusiastically into his job. He fully realized the vital importance to the National Defense of the work on which he was engaged. Characteristically, he spared himself not at all. With a fine disregard of increasing pain and physical discomfort, he drove himself at top speed for nearly two years. A brief interlude of three months during which he took an intensive course at the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field was to him more a vacation than a deadly grind.

Back at his desk at Wright Field, it soon became apparent that even his intense interest in his work could not camouflage the physical difficulties under which he was laboring. The fact that he could not discover the cause of his pain only added to the already heavy burden he was carrying. Finally even his mighty physique cracked under the strain. He died on May 16, 1940.

To those of us who were privileged to call him friend, "P. G.'s" passing was simply unbelievable. No man can ever fill the place he held in our hearts. It is, however, a happy thought that, should we ourselves be worthy of Valhalla, we shall find there a stout-hearted comrade whose mighty right arm will be ever ready for whatever combat we shall face.

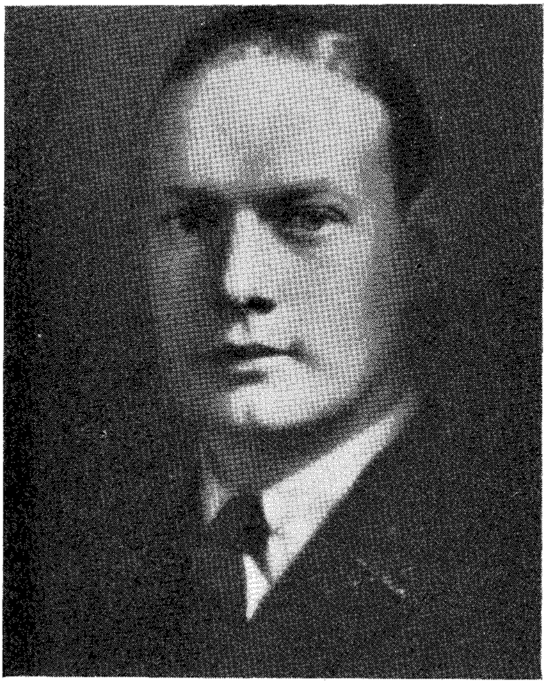
—*F. A. B.*

★★

FIELD HUNTER TAPPING

NO. 9218 CLASS OF 1931

Died December 11, 1939, at Panama, Canal Zone, aged 33 years.



FIELD HUNTER TAPPING was born December 29, 1905, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the youngest son of Edgar James and Mary Electa Tapping. Although none of his immediate forbears had been army or navy people, he evinced a very marked interest in things military at an early age. His personal contact with the service was made during the first World War when two of his older

brothers and several intimate cousins were among the first troops to be sent abroad. He followed their careers very closely.

He entered the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1927, and loved his life so much there that he succeeded in convincing his father, who had mildly opposed his military career, that a soldier's life was the only one for him. He graduated from West Point on June 11, 1931, and was promoted to the grade of second lieutenant of Field Artillery.

He reported for duty to the 3rd Field Artillery at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and, in addition to the duties of a battery officer, performed those of Athletic, Supply, and Plans and Training Officer, respectively, from September 10, 1931, to May 21, 1935. In June, 1935, he was ordered to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he was assigned to the 1st Field Artillery until September 3, 1936, when he became a student at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, for the school year 1936-1937. He was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant on August 1, 1935.

After graduation from the Field Artillery School, Field remained at Fort Sill in the capacity of Assistant Provost Marshal, police and Summary Court Officer, until October 1, 1937, when he was ordered to the Panama Canal Zone. He arrived in Panama on November 13, 1937, and was assigned to command the Separate Q. M. Troop of the 2nd Field Artillery. He remained on this duty at Fort Clayton until his untimely death on December 11, 1939.

A very close friend of Field's in Panama has written the following description of him and of his attitude toward life.

"He was extremely popular with both older and younger groups, and he loved the army. I've never known anyone who loved his work more than Field Tapping did. He had an independent command—in charge of the Pack Train in Panama. As in all tropical places, a pack train of mules that can be used by all oufits for supply on maneuvers is very important. He was given much freedom with his command; among the last of his accomplished tasks was the completion of a fine corral, an excellent piece of work when one considers that in Panama the lack of supplies and excessive heat make such work difficult. Incidentally, while on this detail he instituted a style of mule-back riding which we all used with excellent results.

"Field had a terrific and absorbing interest in any place he lived. Where he was living was, at that time, the most important place in the world. I don't believe that any officer on duty in Panama has ever known so many Panamanians. Most army people stick pretty close to

the post life and do not wander much afield. But Field did—he had real friends among the people—and I have known him to be invited to Panamanian homes where, as a matter of fact, generals and ambassadors would have given their eye-teeth to have been invited. Field was never invited as a Gringo but as one of themselves, and they never seemed to realize that in their group there was someone from the United States. Perhaps one reason was his great and sincere love for Panamanian music—he always liked to sing their songs and, when alone, liked to play records of their music. The Spanish have a phrase which they reserve for their best friends only; they used it of Field often—he was 'muy simpatico.'

"He was well-read and what I call well-balanced. His intelligence was applied intelligence and not merely a sharp brain that has no real facts to feed upon. His reasonings and deductions were from the things and facts he really knew in life; he never took, as his own, other people's thoughts. He was extremely calm and dispassionate when talking or when arguing a point. Although he liked to place people in pigeon-holes, he was never really biased. This trait is one reason why he was so popular; in the tropics, where little cliques develop, Field was outstanding—he belonged to no clique but was jolly and friendly with everyone.

"He was too generous; whatever he possessed was the property of anyone who needed it."

He was killed instantly on December 11, 1939, when his car hit a culvert while he was driving home on a beautiful moonlit night in the Canal Zone. Tragic as was this inexplicable accident, it is a comfort to me to know that he went so quickly, with no suffering, and while living the life he loved best. His short span of 34 years has left a world of the happiest memories possible, an example of high-minded thinking, living, and real fraternity to all of us who knew and loved him.

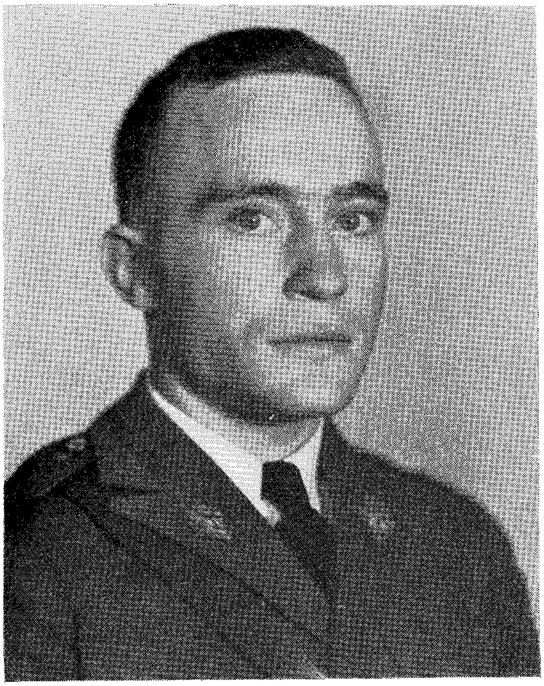
—*His Sister.*

★★★

SAM HOUSTON WISEMAN

NO. 9501 CLASS OF 1932

Died March 29, 1940, at March Field, California, aged 31 years.



Sam Houston Wiseman was born in Smith County, Texas, on December 9, 1909. He died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, on March 29, 1940, after an illness of six months. He is buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Sam was the son of Rudolph Galen Wiseman and Ann Williams Wiseman. Sam's earliest and greatest love was books and the world of learning they contain. Since his elementary schooling was limited and his secondary completely lacking, his later achievements in educa-

tion must be attributed wholly to this determination of his to seek all knowledge. He enlisted in the 6th Cavalry on January 22, 1926. Through the suggestions and aid of the officers of that regiment, Sam left Fort Oglethorpe, where the 6th Cavalry was stationed, and went to the West Point Preparatory School maintained at Fort Benning, Georgia. Here he was successful and received an appointment to the Military Academy. He entered West Point on July 1, 1928.

No man ever entered West Point with more purpose, graduated more inspired by its tradition, or died having violated fewer of its ideals. Sam graduated on June 10, 1932, and was assigned to the battleship *Wyoming* for a cruise. On September 10, 1932, he reported to the Air Corps Training Center at Randolph Field for duty. He received his wings on October 14, 1933, and on that same date was married to Karen Marjorie Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Lewis of San Antonio, Texas. Continuing his study and desiring ever to learn more, Sam was greatly pleased when he received orders at this time to attend the California Institute of Technology. From that institution, he received his master's degree on June 11, 1937.

Sam was the father of three sons whom he named for three of his dearest friends—James Harbord, for Major General James Harbord who had known his father; Lee Lewis, for Lieutenant Lee B. Coats, A. C.; and Richard Allen, for Major Richard H. Wise, A. C., his roommate at West Point. Sam is survived by his two younger sons and by his wife, Karen Marjorie Wiseman, all of whom live at 2345 Presidio Drive, San Diego, California.

Throughout his entire life Sam Wiseman seemed inspired by motives far beyond the ordinary; he accomplished tasks which to most men of his limited earlier opportunities would have seemed impossible. Sam needed no opportunity; he made his own—good military strategist that he was. Sam's enemies were vehement and bitter, his friends loyal and affectionate. There is no higher measure of man. It seems revealing that throughout his service he was constantly sought out by men with whom he had served as a soldier. They always knew his post, his previous service, when he had married, whom he had married, and countless smaller facts. They were proud of him.

If there be a purpose to this recital beyond a listing of chronological data, it is the hope that such men will be able to follow the path from the ranks to the ladder which leads "up," through the interest, the suggestion, and the aid of those who are able to give those things, to make possible the life-inspiration of West Point.

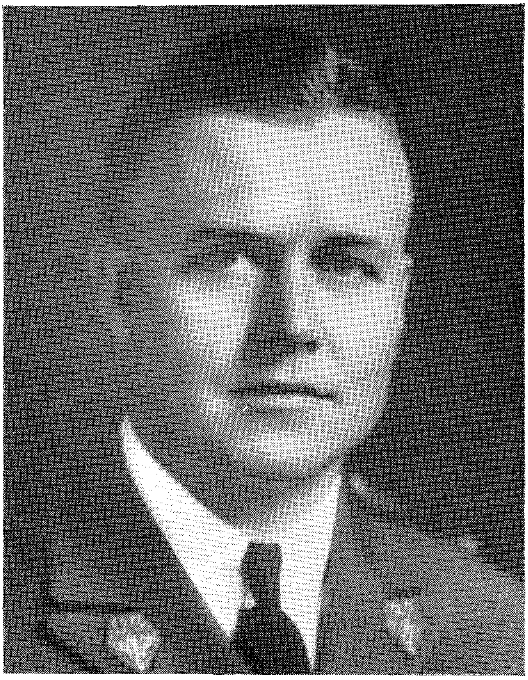
A tribute to Sam Wiseman is a tribute to the United States Army which made his career and the man possible.

★★

DAVID NICHOLAS CRICKETTE

NO. 12114 CLASS OF 1933

Died April 1, 1941, near San Marcos, Texas, aged 31 years.



Rejoice that man is hurled
From change to change unceasingly,
His soul's wings never furled.
—Browning.

CAPTAIN CRICKETTE was born in Gibbs, Missouri, on June 16, 1909, the eldest child of Reverend C. C. and Carrie Louise Crickette. His family moved to Byron, Illinois, where he grew to young manhood. He attended Byron Public Schools and Mount Morris College at Mount Morris, Illinois, before he was ap-

pointed to the United States Military Academy. He entered the Academy July 1, 1929, and graduated June 13, 1933.

He became known to his classmates, and later to all his associates, as "Dave," "Chirp," "Chuff," and "Fat Stuff,"—friend and foe alike rejoicing in his habitually joyful and unaffected manner of living. His deep-rooted affection for his fellowmen and his unbounded generosity was surpassed only by the enthusiastic and vigorously competent manner in which he mastered each "job at hand."

After graduation from the Academy, "Chirp" entered the Primary Flying School at Randolph, Texas, in October, 1933, and was graduated from the Bombardment Section at Kelly Field, Texas on February 21, 1935. He was assigned at Luke Field, Hawaii, to the 23rd Bombardment Squadron as Engineering Officer and, later, as Operations Officer.

While in Hawaii he met and married Mary Grace VanNoy. "Chirp" met Mary on the transport "Republic" while enroute to Hawaii. With what pleasure will their beautiful dancing and bright love be long remembered.

In 1937, with his wife, he returned to Kelly Field, Texas, where he became an Instructor in the Attack Section and later in the Pursuit and Bombardment Sections. He was made a captain on September 9, 1940, and shortly afterwards was made Section Chief of the 3rd Section, Kelly Field, Texas.

On Sunday night, March 30, 1941, Flying Cadet E. Lawrence Hastings, set out on a night navigation flight. When he failed to return to Kelly Field, searching parties from the 3rd Section instigated a wide search. On Monday, one of the men of "Chirp's" flight spotted the wreck. Members of the ground searching parties worked all Monday night on the search. On Tuesday morning, April 1st, with Technical Sergeant B. J. Williams, "Chirp" flew to San Marcos to resume directing the ground searching party. After giving the searching party its final direction which routed it directly to the spot of Cadet Hastings' plane, his own plane unaccountably lost its flying speed and plunged to the ground. Both occupants were instantly killed.

Funeral services for Captain Crickette were held in the Chapel at Fort Sam Houston. His comrades from the Class of 1933 served as active pallbearers. He was buried in the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery with full military honors. "Chirp" is survived by his wife, Mary; by his mother and father; by one brother, C. W. Crickette; and by a sister, Mrs. Robert Calvert.

Major General H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, wrote of him:

An unusually intelligent and capable young officer; he was the type we can ill afford to lose.

Brigadier General G. C. Brant, Commanding General of the Gulf Training Center, wrote of him:

His work here was of the highest order, and he had the respect of everyone with whom he came in contact. Not only has the service lost a fine officer, but his death has left a vacancy in our hearts as well.

Colonel H. R. Harmon, Commanding Officer, Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas, wrote of him:

Captain Crickette was a splendid young officer; loyal, capable, fearless. During his brief career he enjoyed, always, the admiration of his seniors and the affectionate esteem of those who were so fortunate as to serve under his command.

IN PASSING

This sweet compassionate soul that,
Though withered without, continues to the
End sweet, compassionate, within; that,
Once living, ne'er dies; for, freed, this
Mortal quickly ascends to Heaven, enjoying
There for aye a semblance more seemly
With that within.

Passing us by, though it had been
In dark unseen, would have touched
Our souls with its never failing, all
Encompassing sweetness and left us the
Better for having so close passed by.
Did I but know the full vigor of strong
Love, to be strengthened and made
Happier by it; then, knowing, not to lose
But forever keep in my memory fresh.

Our dearly beloved ones who have passed
Thru life, tasted its sorrows, its joys,
Its woes, leave us too abruptly oftentimes,
Mayhap, but their spirits know best—
And we must so shape ourselves to patiently
Await our rejoicing in that pleasant hereafter,
The Abode of spirits released from wordly
Cares, abiding restfully, sleeping, dreaming of us.

—H. S. B.

★★

RICHARD LOUIS MATTESON

NO. 9673 CLASS OF 1933

Died April 7, 1940, near Fort Story, Virginia, aged 29 years.

THE UNTIMELY death of 1st Lieutenant Richard Louis Matteson, in a very unusual and tragic automobile accident, has brought to a close a very promising Army career, and has caused deep sorrow to his family and friends.

Richard was born in Butler, Pa., on December 27, 1910. He was the eldest of three sons of Ina F. and Birt R. Matteson. Dick, as he was

better known to his friends, spent his boyhood days in Butler. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church and of the Christian Endeavor Society. He attended the Public Schools, and, in June, 1927, was graduated, from the Butler Senior High School, as a first honor student. During the year following his graduation, he was employed as oiler for the Valvoline Oil Company.

During his early High School days, Dick expressed a wish to go to West Point, and, after several disappointments, he received his desired appointment. He prepared at Stanton's Preparatory School in Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., and, after passing the West Point examination, entered the Academy in 1929. He graduated four years later as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps.

In September, 1933, he reported for duty with the 62nd Coast Artillery at Fort Totten, N. Y. In the spring of 1934, he was ordered to Fort Worden, Wash., where he served with the 14th C. A. The following year he was ordered for duty at Headquarters, Medford District Civilian Conservation Corps, at Medford, Oregon, where he remained until January, 1936, when he sailed for the Philippine Islands.

During his service at Fort Mills, P. I., he was with the 91st C. A.. Philippine Scouts. While there, Lieutenant Matteson took an active part in the training of thirty-eight enlisted men and, at the end of their training, received the following commendation from his Regimental Commander—

> *The undersigned has observed with satisfaction your efficient performance of duty as Officer in Charge of the training of thirty-eight selected enlisted men, this regiment, in preparation for their detail as instructors with the Philippine Army.*
>
> *The soldierly appearance and well trained personnel who are about to leave this post for duty with the Philippine Army are a credit to the regiment—and a very large share of that credit is directly attributable to your unsparing efforts in their behalf.*

On his return to the United States in 1938, his son, James, was critically ill and, on arrival in San Francisco, James was taken to Letterman Hospital. Lieutenant Matteson was given temporary duty at Headquarters 9th Corps Area, for about six weeks, after which he and his family sailed for New York.

Dick was always very fond of traveling and, during the summer of 1938, took his wife and two sons on a 12,000 mile automobile trip, traveling from New York to California via the Southern route, returning by the Northern route. He visited every place of interest along the way, including Grand Canyon, Yellowstone Park, Crater Lake, Niagara Falls, etc., and the entire trip was most enjoyable. Dick was an enthusiastic fisherman; during the trip, he never missed a chance to do a little fishing.

In August of 1938, Dick reported to the 51st C. A. at Fort Monroe, Va., and later as a student at the Coast Artillery School from which he graduated on June 20, 1939. From that time until his death on April 7, 1940, he served with the 2nd C. A. at Fort Story, Va.

Dick was a very congenial person with a keen sense of humor, attractive personality, and sunny disposition. He never spoke an unkind word about anyone, and he was well liked by his fellow officers and by the men who served under him. He was honest and fair in all his dealings, and all his duties were willingly and efficiently performed. He was very ambitious and, from the start, was determined to make a success of his chosen career.

Dick was very proud of his two sons, and of his little daughter who was only six weeks old at the time of his death. He was devoted to his family and to his home. A perfect host, he was always happy to have his friends as his guests.

News of his sudden death was a terrible shock to his family and friends, and his passing brought many expressions of sympathy and tribute from fellow officers and their families, as well as from many civilian friends.

The following letter was received by his widow, from the Chief of Staff—

> *In addition to my telegram of April 8th, extending to you the sympathy of the War Department in the death of Lieutenant Matteson, I wish to express more formally my personal and official condolences.*
>
> *An outstanding young officer, Lieutenant Matteson performed his duties during his brief Army career, in a loyal, efficient, and soldierly manner. His friends now on duty in the War Department join me in expressions of sincere sympathy.*

and from Major General Green, Chief of Coast Artillery—

> *I wish to take this opportunity to express to you, on behalf of myself and the officers on my staff, our deepest sympathy in your recent bereavement.*
>
> *It may be a source of comfort to you to know that your husband had a very fine record throughout his service in the Army and one of which you may be very proud. He was held in high esteem by both officers and men with whom he served.*

Funeral services with full military honors, were held at Fort Monroe, Va., with six fellow officers officiating as pallbearers. The body was sent to Butler, Pa., where his many friends paid their last respects. Six of his High School friends accompanied the body to its final resting place at Foxburg, Pa.

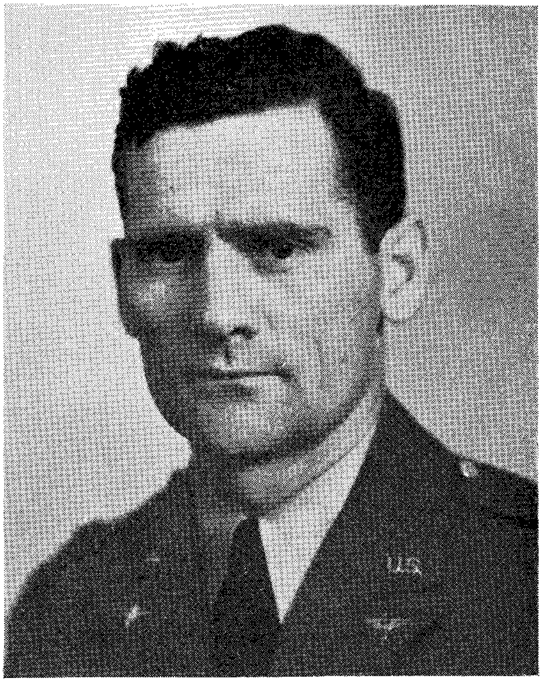
Left to mourn his loss are his widow, two sons and a daughter, his parents, and two brothers.

★★

PAUL BURLINGAME, JR.

NO. 10078 CLASS OF 1934

Died June 17, 1940, at Bellrose, New York, aged 31 years.



THAN JUNIE, there never was a better. Happy, boisterous, carefree, loyal, and thoroughly capable, he was one in a million.

No gathering, no matter how solemn or gay, will ever be aroused by laughter louder or more contagious than his. No team will ever be more inspired by a player more aggressive or more capable of rising to the heights. Who can ever forget Junie as a member of the

great team of '33, Saturday after Saturday, giving away thirty to fifty pounds to opposing tackles, never asking "quarter," surely never giving any, and never licked? No players will ever be led by a coach better qualified, more inspiring. From 1936 to 1939 the Army ends that Junie turned out played with a dash and ability that reflected his own. No coach will ever be helped by an assistant more capable, conscientious, and loyal.

Junie was born in Louisville, Kentucky, January 16, 1909. He was a graduate of the Louisville Public School System and then attended the University of Louisville for two years before entering West Point in 1929. After winning his letter as an end during the fall of 1930, Junie was "found" a few months later. He returned to West Point in the summer of 1931. After a brilliant career on the gridiron as well as on the basketball floor, Junie graduated in 1934. He married Susan Wall that June. Following a fall at West Point as Assistant Football Coach and a few months as a doughboy, Junie tried the Air Corps and won his wings. He was called back to West Point each fall after that to help coach the football team and did a brilliant job with the varsity ends.

On June 17th, 1940, Junie was killed when two bombers collided while changing position in formation over Long Island, New York.

His wife and his two daughters, Susan Wall and Ann Cardwell, survive him, as do his brothers Anson and Lt. Creed Burlingame, U. S. N.

Junie is buried in the cemetery at the West Point he loved and served so well, beside his little son, Peter, born and deceased during the 1937 football season. Junie is gone. His going could not have been felt more by us, his friends, were he a brother. But happy, boisterous, sincere, he is gone only from our association for from our hearts he will never disappear. He was too fine a man!

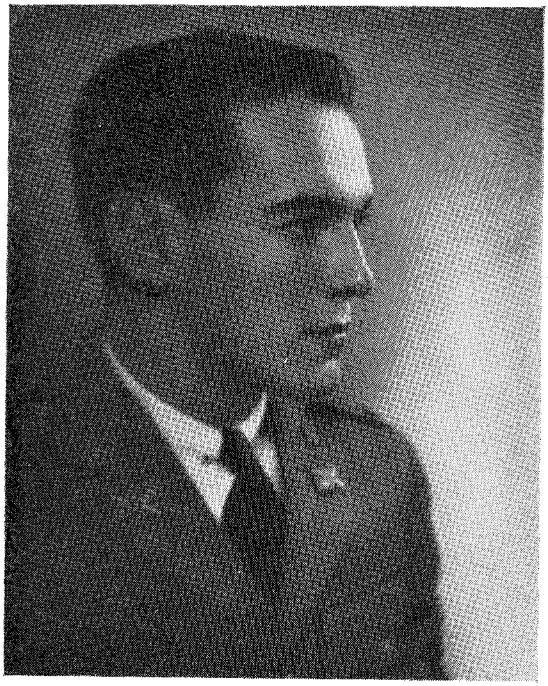
—*Gar Davidson.*

★★

CLIFFORD W. HILDEBRANDT

NO. 10261 CLASS OF 1935

Died January 7, 1941, at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, aged 26 years.



CLIFFORD W. HILDEBRANDT was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 22, 1914, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Hildebrandt. His education was that of the majority of our American youth, the Public School. At the age of six and one half years he entered kindergarten; ten years later he graduated from Richmond Hill School. Always a diligent, conscientious and earnest

worker, Clifford was promoted fast. He skipped several grades, which resulted in his final graduation, with honor, at the early age of sixteen and one half years. He had made up his mind that the Army was to be his career. There was an interval of six months before he would be eligible for the West Point exams, so the boy secured a position with the New York Life Insurance Company. The work in this office left him only his evenings free for further preparation for his examinations—this special study he did alone, in the sitting-room at home. He secured an appointment from Congressman William Serowitch, passed the army exams, and entered West Point with the Plebe Class in 1931. His four years at the Point were marked by the same steady purpose and conscientious hard work, the high resolve characteristic of the boy. Youngster's leave in 1933 was enlivened by his first journey into the Old World; together with a close friend, a graduate of that year, Cliff sailed on the American Line for Plymouth, England. Thence the two friends motored to Scotland, visiting Edinburgh, Stratford-on-Avon, historic Oxford, London. Next they turned to the continent, drove through Holland, Germany, and into Italy, where the older lad shared with Cliff memories of his own childhood in Rome, at Capri, Florence, Venice; then to Switzerland, the Enzadine—a short stay there for trips to the mountains, or rows on the Lake, for rest and recuperation. Thence to Monte Carlo, Avignon, and a longer stop in Paris. They sailed from Havre. In New York they separated, Cliff to spend the remaining weeks of his leave with his parents in Long Island.

In June, 1935, Clifford received from the hands of President Roosevelt his commission as second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army. He was ordered for duty with Battery A, 2nd C. A., at Fortress Monroe. On the 6th of March, 1937, at West Point Chapel, Clifford was married to Cordelia Knight Jones of Ambler, Pennsylvania. The young couple after a few months at Monroe, motored to the Pacific Coast and sailed for the Philippines, where, on July 4th, Clifford reported for duty with Battery C, 60th C. A. On June 25, 1938, at Corregidor, Manila, Cliff and Deede joyfully greeted their first born son—whose birthday was but a few hours later than had been that of the young father. The baby-boy was named "William Reeves" in memory of that comrade with whom Clifford had spent his youngster's leave in Europe—a friend who in the winter of 1934 had received his last call and journeyed into the Beyond. The following June, 1939, the little family of three, Cliff, Deede, and Billy-Boy, sailed on the Army Transport, "Grant," with orders for the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe. In September, 1939, they were moved to Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook. The summer of 1940 was a busy one for Cliff.

On Christmas Day, 1940, Clifford and his little family were driving to Long Island, to spend part of the festivals with his family. A car, traveling very fast, made a left turn and crashed into them. Both cars were wrecked but no lives were lost. A new car was delivered to Cliff at Hancock; he wrote his mother a full and cheerful account of the financial transaction and told about some cuts and bruises Deede and Billy had received in the accident. He was in good spirits, thankful for the successful outcome of their near disaster. The following day January 7, Cliff went into the five-car garage at noon time to warm up his car and drive it out. The cars were separated each from the others by stout wire netting. The doors to the garage latched on the outside. It is clear that while Cliff sat in the car, the door was blown to by the wind. Looking back to see that all was clear, he saw the closed door and jumped out to push it open. Beside the door, overcome by the monoxide in the garage, he fainted. So—a little later they found him. Heroic efforts were made to revive him, but there was no spark of life to waken. The strenuous work of the past months, the shock of the crash on Christmas Day, and the deadly monoxide was too much for a tired heart.

His grieving family mourn a tender, thoughtful, and devoted son, a loving husband and father; the Army mourns an officer of the noblest type, high-minded, of single purpose and devotion. Cliff was but twenty-six years old—the youngest captain in the service—a good boy and a gallant man.

A COMRADE RIDES AHEAD

Time brings us change and leaves us fretting—
We weep when every Comrade goes—
Perhaps too much, perhaps forgetting
That over yonder there are those
To whom he comes and of whom he knows.

Not weaker now our chain, but stronger
In all our loss and all our ill—
We now shall look a little longer
At every star above the hill
And think of him and have him still.

To all Eternity he binds us;
He binds the Planet and the Star—
He rides ahead, the trail he finds us,
And where he is and where we are,
Will never seem again so far.

THOMAS REUBEN CONNER

NO. 10481 CLASS OF 1936

Died January 9, 1941, at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, aged 27 years.

THOMAS REUBEN CONNER, second son of Frank S. and Flora M. Conner, was born in Sebastopol, California, March 6, 1913. He died January 9, 1941, at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and was buried with full military honors in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

He left two brothers, Frank W., an older brother, and Woodrow W., a younger. From an early age, these two brothers observed and

appreciated in Tom the outstanding ability to recognize and to express satisfaction regarding admirable qualities in themselves. This was helpful and at the same time encouraging to them.

Between father and son, there was an affection and a deep understanding that is hard to express. It must link with things eternal.

Tom's early education was received in the schools of Petaluma, California, in which town he spent his boyhood. Always a tireless reader and an unusual student, he took pleasure in study. To minute detail he gave close attention and, early in life, expressed a desire to receive higher education.

Several short anecdotes of Tom's early life are perhaps revealing. They show the astounding maturity of his young mind and his remarkable ability to grasp the importance and to take advantage of every opportunity. The morning that Lindbergh's arrival in Paris was announced, Tom came to his father and said, "Dad, maybe the newspaper editor now calls Lindbergh a 'Flying Fool,' but reaching Paris in the 'Spirit of St. Louis' was not an accident; he was prepared. A model of the 'Spirit of St. Louis,' coupled with Lindbergh's name, will be used in a big way." Having shown previous marked ability as a draftsman, Tom had no difficulty in persuading his father to advance the cash necessary to develop a toy model of Lindbergh's plane. When completed, the model sold rapidly in various stores of Oakland and San Francisco.

Again, while still in High School, a rough utility map caught his attention. He saw the importance of a detailed city and rural directory and forthwith produced one which he sold to numerous places of business and to city and county offices.

During this period he was also active in Boy Scout work. He earned merit badges rapidly and, through his close attention to detail, mastered the *Scout Manual* from cover to cover. Because of his superior knowledge and his mature personality, he was often called upon for platform work and to prepare articles for the local newspapers on the activities of his organization. Perhaps the slightly military aspect of his scout work first started him to thinking of the Army as a career. At any rate, at this time he started to prepare himself. His hours spent in study at the library were many.

He graduated from High School in 1931 and that summer assisted in the office of the city engineer. Thus he received his first practical experience in surveying as well as added practice in map and blueprint work. A telegram from Congressman Thomas F. Lea, advising him that he was the successful contestant out of twenty-two competitors for

a West Point appointment, should have caused him to relax, but he continued his work and home study for the Military Academy entrance examinations.

Notwithstanding his aptitude for study, Tom was an ardent tennis player. But even in this sport he saw an opportunity. He had already won a national advertising contest for a certain type of tennis racket string. Now, at night school, he devised a simple type of racket vise, built one, prepared the necessary drawings to accompany it, and wrote an article—illustrated by his own drawings and some additional photos—on *How to String Your Own Tennis Racket.* The article was submitted to and accepted by *Popular Mechanics Magazine.*

On July 1, 1932, Tom entered West Point. He came home on Yearling Furlo wearing "stars." In 1936, he graduated, number twenty-one in his class, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Engineers. He became a first lieutenant in 1939 and a captain in 1940.

His service after graduation furlough, from September, 1936, to April, 1939, was spent in Texas. Although he spent one year at Randolph Flying Field as a student, he did not transfer to the Air Corps, but continued to fly as an outside activity. During these years, he served at Fort Sam Houston, Fort McIntosh, and Fort Laredo. In May, 1939, he entered the University of California at Berkeley and in May, 1940, received the degree of Master of Science from that institution.

In the fall of 1940, Tom was assigned to the 5th Engineers at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and, at the time of his death, was on duty with the Engineer Replacement Training Center at that post. His military career was short; he had not quite reached the age of twenty-eight.

The following letter of condolence from Major General J. L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, was received by the family:

> *Captain Conner had launched on a most promising career, the termination of which is deeply lamented by his brother officers.*

Although Tom was modest, retiring, and sensitive—a man who seemed to feel deeply the more serious things of life—the friends who knew him found a man of high ideals, sympathetic, loyal, and true; a man of clean character; a man to respect and love.

The family are deeply bereaved but are comforted by the thought that their son and brother is freed from the perplexing problems of life. They dwell on the happy memory of his boyhood and on the inspiration he gave by his own determination to overcome all obstacles, to be efficiently prepared for his life's work.

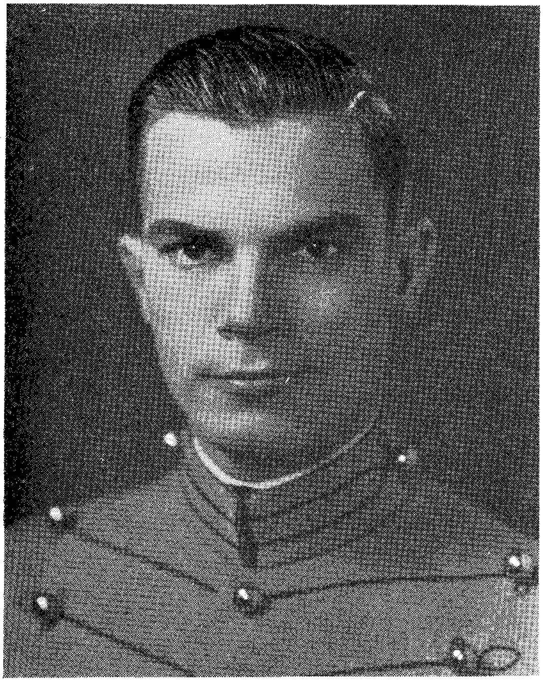
A workman that needeth not to be ashamed.

★★★

JOHN ROBERT HOPSON

NO. 11186 CLASS OF 1938

Died August 16, 1939, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 24 years.



JOHN ROBERT HOPSON was born at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, December 28, 1914, the son of Edward H. and Gladys L. Hopson. It was here and at Swanton, Vermont, that he passed most of his younger years. He attended Blair Academy and the Port Richmond High School, graduating from the latter in 1933. At Blair, he was on the wrestling team, and he continued this sport at Port Richmond and at the Military Academy.

During the summer of 1932 he served with the C. M. T. C. at Fort Hancock, N. J., and became interested in military work. The following year he joined the 212th Regiment of Artillery, New York National Guard. Having entered Columbia University just previously, he abandoned his work there to devote his entire time to preparation for the competitive examination to the Academy. Passing this, he received his appointment as a candidate from the New York National Guard.

He was commissioned second lieutenant of Field Artillery and served as a student in the Air Corps Primary Flying School, at Randolph Field, and in the Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, up to the time of his death. Lieutenant Hopson died August 16, 1939, in a plane crash near Camp Bullis, Texas. Funeral services were held at San Antonio and again at West Point, where he was buried with full military honors.

The following is by a brother officer and classmate in the Air Corps, Lieutenant Henry C. Huglin:

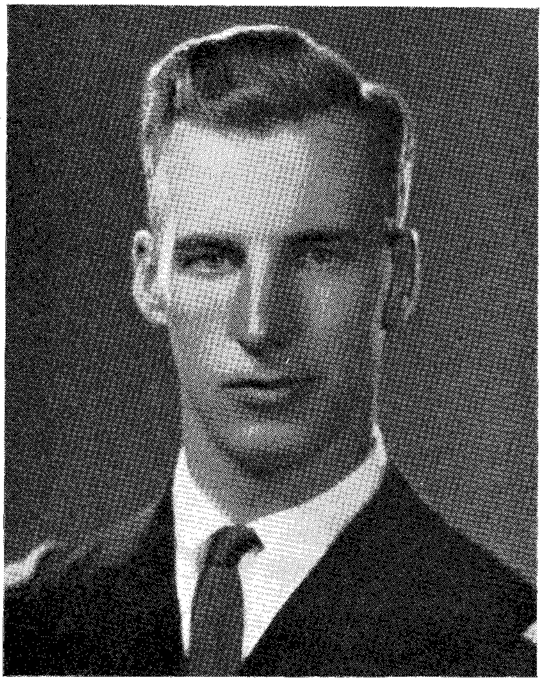
> *"Well done, be thou at peace," sums up as well as can any words the short career of John Robert Hopson. He, as well as any, and better than most, typified the finest type of man who is attracted to West Point and the finest kind of officer it so well turns out. Few graduates are given so short a time to show their worth and few show in so short a time their capable and earnest endeavor to serve their country. Johnny's was the perennial spirit of the finest of the youth of America: fearless, ambitious, adventurous. He had deeply felt the urge to fly, to feel and conquer space, but fate abruptly barred the way and left to others less capable his place to fill. Upon such sacrifices as his are built new eras, new hopes, new joys of living; and the spirit of no one who gives his life in their achievement ever dies but lives on in the lives and works of those whom he inspired. We who knew Johnny well could not understand, could hardly bear his loss, but we know that for having known him well we have better lived, and that in us lives something that else would not be there. We have more love of life, more zeal to serve our country well, and thereby perhaps make up in part for its immeasurable loss by his death. It is fine that he will always rest at West Point which had so captured his heart and had so moulded his soul. While we who knew him live on, our hearts will be further strengthened by the long grey line which he so prematurely joined.*

★★

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AVERY, II

NO. 11771 CLASS OF 1939

Died November 10, 1940, near Centerville, Alabama, aged 22 years.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AVERY, II was born at Ledyard, New York, on February 28, 1918, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Byron Avery.

He spent his entire boyhood in and around Aurora, New York. At the age of five he entered the local schools and was graduated from Cayuga Lake Academy in 1935. During this time he showed much

promise in athletics; he played on both the baseball and football teams and was also a member of the county championship basketball team. Indeed, he might have been an outstanding athlete but for an inquiring nature that led him constantly into investigation of some new venture. His was the career of a man who had ever to choose between life and fleeting momentary successes, and chose life.

Shortly after his graduation from Cayuga Lake Academy, Ben, through his own efforts, secured his appointment to the Military Academy from the 36th New York District, and entered West Point in the summer of 1935.

He was the "biggest man in 'L' Co." from a physical standpoint. Loving children, he distinguished himself for his work among the youngsters of the post, serving as scoutmaster of the Boy Scout troop his first and second class years. Nor did he neglect his athletics. Interested chiefly in basketball and football, he, as football coach of "L" Co., produced a championship team. Even after graduation he kept his interest in athletics, liking nothing better than a touch football game on Sunday morning.

Though he had only a high school education and was in the lower sections of his class at West Point, Ben succeeded in graduating without excessive study. Possessing a quick, practical mind, he was master of any situation and with little effort accomplished whatever he desired. However, when one thinks of Ben, one thinks not so much of what he did, as of what he was; he is best remembered at the Academy as a "blond likeable lad," from his "much-beloved Aurora."

He was graduated from the Academy on June 12, 1939, and commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Infantry. But he chose aviation as his army career, and upon expiration of his graduation leave entered the Dallas Aviation School and Air College at Love Field, Dallas, where he served as student officer until December 27, 1939. From there he went as a student officer to the Air Corps Primary Flying School at Randolph Field, Texas, until April 1, 1940, and as a student officer to the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas, to June 21, 1940.

On June 22, 1940, he was transferred to the Air Corps and assigned to the 31st Observation Squadron at Brooks Field, Texas, where he finished on October 4 with the temporary rank of first lieutenant. Shortly thereafter he was assigned to the 1st Observation Squadron at Marshall Field, Fort Riley, Kansas.

While on leave before reporting to his first post, he married Geraldine Louise Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell Jones, of Athens, Ga.

Early in November the 1st Observation Squadron was sent to Valpariso, Florida, for gunnery. Returning to Valpariso from a cross-country flight on November 10, Ben left Candler Field, Atlanta, Georgia, bound for Maxwell Field, Alabama. Near Centerville, Alabama, his plane struck a hillside during a heavy rainstorm. Ben, with two other occupants of the ship, was killed instantly.

Funeral services were held in the Aurora Presbyterian Church, November 14, 1940, and interment was in Oak Glen Cemetery, Aurora. Besides his wife and parents he is survived by three brothers, William B. Avery, III, of Nanuet, New York; Baldwin C. Avery, New York City; David Avery, of Aurora; and a sister, Mrs. William Wagner, of Evanston, Illinois.

From Major General H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, came this tribute:

> *Lieutenant Avery's untimely death seems particularly sad, coming so soon after he had received his "wings" and was serving in the branch of the Service in which he had elected to carve out a career for himself. Not only does he leave behind a host of friends in the Military Service to mourn his passing but with the vast expansion of our defense forces now under way we have great need for such promising young officers.*

In spite of his promise as a pilot and as an officer, most of his friends know that as a person Ben was even more impressive. He had no touch of pretentious dignity. He had an inward gravity which was noteworthy because he could be gay or pleasantly frivolous and because he had a sense of fun that never left him. From smallness he was so free that I doubt if he ever suspected it in others. His absolute genuiness will never be forgotten by any who knew him.

In Ben's untimely passing his country has lost a promising officer, an outstanding citizen, and a great gentleman, while all who were privileged to know him intimately have lost a friend who can never be replaced.

★★★

JAMES ELMER MATHER

NO. 11763 CLASS OF 1939

Died October 7, 1940, near Altah, Utah, aged 25 years.

JAMES ELMER MATHER, son of the late James E. Mather and of Maude Robinson Mather, was born in Watertown, South Dakota on May 16, 1915. He died on October 7, 1940, when the attack plane which he was piloting crashed and burned in the mountains near Altah, Utah. His ashes were interred with full military honors in the beautiful cemetery at West Point among the honored

dead of the long grey line and near the Alma Mater he loved so well.

A necessarily brief outline can scarcely do justice to the fullness of his life, nor of the joy with which he lived it. Blessed with a generosity and kindness as great as his body, he was a loved friend and an inspiration to all who knew him.

Jim received his graded education in the public schools of the city of his birth. Later he attended Valley Forge Military Academy for three years and Staunton Military Academy for one year; it was at this time that he determined to follow the Army as a career. He entered Millard's Preparatory School where he prepped for and passed the entrance examinations, entering the Academy in the summer of 1935.

From the start Jim, or "Moose" as his classmates called him, was an outstanding athlete. He won a tackle berth on the first team as a yearling and held it for his three years of competition. In the words of the 1939 Howitzer, " 'Moose' was recognized as a rock of defensive line play. A grand player, he was beloved by all his teammates." He also participated in track, boxing, and wrestling; he played in the Hundredth Night Show and sang in the Cadet Chapel Choir.

One of Jim's closest friends during his prep school and cadet years wrote the following about him:

"In the fall of 1934 Jim began his preparation for West Point at the Millard School in Washington, D. C. Almost immediately prep school became not half so monotonous. Jim was not by nature the studious type. Not having the outlet in athletics that he had had in former schools, Jim turned the excessive energies of his 220 pound body to endless pranks on the students and faculty. When the 'Moose,' as almost everyone called him, was out of 'con' and preparing for his next 'rebellion,' life was unpredictable for everyone.

"But Jim found time to study and to learn enough to pass with ease the entrance examination in the spring of 1935. When he entered the Academy in July he was one of those eternal unfortunates whose arrival was preceded by newspaper clippings and rumors of athletic prowess. The yearling corporals took him under their wings in the best beast-barracks fashion. However, the big 'Moose' took plebe year in his stride without even slowing up.

"He loved football and in his plebe year he developed into one of the best tackles on the squad. The first string left tackle post was his for his four years at the Point, and he saw plenty of action. Track,

boxing, and wrestling were other sports in which Jim particularly excelled.

"Throughout his cadet years at the Point Jim had plenty of opportunity to learn the penalties of the demerit system; the area squad seemed incomplete without the 'Moose.' Seldom did he get all of his Christmas leave, but it seemed only natural for him to be in punishment then. Although getting caught was not a part of his devilment that he had planned, he always disliked the punishment he got much less than he loved his pranks.

"While the 'Moose' was at the Point it is no exaggeration to say that he was better known than any other man in the Corps. Even those who barely knew him were attracted by his jolly nature and unassuming manner. He was a devoted friend and those who knew him will never forget his genuine sincerity and his big-hearted good nature. He supplied the laughs when 'gloom period' became the darkest, but he understood and could share the sorrows of those who needed him. Jim was admired and liked by both upper and lower classes at the Point, and he will ever live in their hearts. The memory of him is not one which will be banished by time; rather it is one which will always bring to mind the fine spirit and fellowship that was his. It is a memory that will ease the sorrow that came with Jim's untimely death."

A classmate and close friend of Jim's has written:

"My first acquaintance with 'The Moose' . . . was the evening I reported to the Millard School in Washington. Being a stranger in Washington I was quite lost, but 'The Moose' went out of his way to show me the ropes; and that was indicative of the man throughout our six too-short years of warm friendship. He was generous almost to a fault. We were roommates at prep school for several months, and during that time life was never dull for me. We reported to West Point together, and it was his unquenchable zest for fun and humor in life that made Beast Barracks and Plebe Year, as a whole, a lot more bearable for all of us within his sphere of acquaintance, which included the entire class. After *recognition*, his aforementioned talents had more opportunity to be expressed, and the day didn't dawn that did not see 'The Moose' engineering a sally into the Runt area of camp for a little fun at our shorter brethren's expense. After every 'Make List' came out it was he who made it certain that appropriate action was taken in the form of various draggings, to let the new Cadet Officers realize the gravity of their new rank.

"For all of his merry making, though, I can't recall a single in-

stance where he did not perform every duty assigned to him with dispatch and efficiency. This was merely indicative of the high sense of Duty, Honor, and Country that governed his conduct while in the performance of any official duty, regardless of the magnitude of that duty.

"After graduation he realized his lifelong ambition to fly, and I'm certain there is no one with whom he came in contact who can say that he was anything but of the highest calibre of officer in every respect. At Randolph Field he again led the way for the rest of us in the line of being good-natured, generous, and fair to all. The Army has lost a potentially great officer, and we an irreplaceably dear friend."

A brother officer of his squadron writes:

"Jim Mather was graced with a magnetic personality. He could walk into a room filled with strangers and in five minutes meet everyone and have everyone glad to meet him. Underneath he was reserved and shy. His generosity was unexcelled.

"I flew with Jim a great deal during our training at Kelly Field. Jim was so big that we always kept him out of the tail of a B-18 on take off. I know that he would rather fly than do anything else. It was a pleasure to fly with him because he seemed to transmit to the plane his strength, his ability, his good nature, and his love for flying."

Another says, "No, Jim never won any military prize, nor did he ever come off with any academic honors. He was far too busy being himself. Like no one else he gained the far more elusive, the far more to be sought after love and respect of his fellowmen. This is the 'Moose' who loved to live and in so doing made the lives of those about him so much more liveable. This is the 'Moose' we all love and remember."

And another, "Jim was probably the best known cadet in the Academy during any one of his four years. He was just that kind of man. Graced with a hearty and winning personality he was Jim or 'Moose' to everyone, including the barracks policemen and the W. P. A. workers in North Area. His limitless energy and joy for living was the wonder of all. On the football field, on the area, or in barracks Jim Mather was recognized as being a leader whom one followed with enthusiasm.

"At Randolph and Kelly Fields he was equally the leader and doer that he had been as a cadet. Flying came first with Jim, and he pursued his training with all his characteristic enthusiasm. On the flying line he was equally popular and respected by his cadet class, his in-

structors, and the enlisted personnel. Giving him a task to perform was equivalent to having secured the result. It is ever the way of those among us who possess the ability to live life to the fullest."

On graduating, he was assigned to the Cavalry but detailed in the Air Corps. Jim spent his leave in California. In October he reported to the Hancock School of Aviation at Santa Maria, California, to undergo his basic flying instruction. Having passed that course successfully, he reported to Randolph Field in January of 1940 where he continued his flying, finally graduating from Kelly Field in June with rating of Pilot. His first station was at Hamilton Field, California. However, he was destined to remain there but a short time as his outfit was ordered to Fort Douglas, Utah. A few weeks after his arrival at his new station the accident which caused his death occurred.

The following excerpts from letters written to his mother by the Chief of Air Corps and Chief of Staff, respectively, show the high regard in which Jim was held by his superior officers:

> *. . . not only will Lieutenant Mather be mourned by his host of friends in the Air Corps, but to the Corps in general. From an official viewpoint, his death constitutes a distinct and untimely loss. An unusually capable young officer, he was steadily demonstrating his value to the Service, and, with the vast expansion of our national defense program now under way, we have great need for men of the calibre your son had proved himself to be.*
>
> *. . . a promising young officer, Lieutenant Mather performed his duties during his brief Army career in a loyal, efficient, and soldierly manner. His friends now on duty in the War Department join me in expressions of sincere sympathy.*

Besides his mother, Jim is survived by his sister, Mrs. M. J. Murphy of Van Nuys, California, and his brother, Captain George R. Mather, Cavalry, of West Point, N. Y.

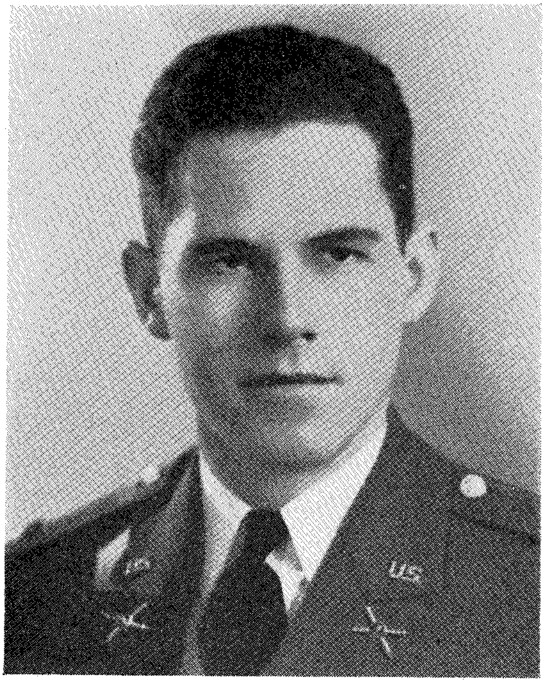
> *He lived with the wise irreverence of a soldier who has seen the end of the story too often and knows that its only novelty is in its surprise.*
>
> *—G. R. M.*

****

DAVID KENNETH WHITE

NO. 11467 CLASS OF 1939

Died November 5, 1940, at Casper, Wyoming, aged 27 years.



DAVID KENNETH WHITE was born in Montrose, Colorado, on July 25, 1913, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. White. He grew up in the Uncompahgre Valley of Western Colorado, in Montrose, under the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountain range, the silvery San Juans. Kenny, as he was called by his friends and family, attended the grammar schools and high school of Montrose,

graduating from the latter with second honors. In 1931, he was a member of the National Honor Society. Being an ambitious youth, Kenny had worked hard; after graduating from high school, he brought his accumulated earnings up to nearly one thousand dollars by working for a year in a local Creamery; he had only one purpose in view, to continue his education. With this money he was able to start his college work and, the following year, entered Western State Teachers' College at Gunnison, Colorado. He continued here for three years when, in 1935, he received his appointment to West Point.

Lieutenant White was always fond of music and became a skilled musician during his high school days. His taking up music in earnest came about through a little incident at home. After the committment of a minor misdemeanor by her son, his mother promised that she would not "tell father" if the boy would get some band instrument and work on it. Having a wholesome respect for his father and not wishing him to know of his transgression, Kenny did secure a horn, proceeded to "work" on it, and attained considerable proficiency in its use. Thus interested in music, he decided, on the completion of his high school course, to prepare himself for band directing or teaching; he continued in this line during his three years of college. However, at the end of his third year, he decided that the career of a soldier might be more to his liking than that of a teacher. He made application to and received a first alternate appointment from Senator Alva Adams. Congress at this time enlarged the quota for entrance to West Point, and Kenny was delighted when, in June, 1935, he received a principal appointment to the coveted Academy. He took his physical examinations but, because of his high scholarship, was excused from the mental examination. He entered West Point as a cadet in July, 1935.

Throughout his school days Kenneth's many fine qualities were admired by his classmates; his superior scholastic ability was appreciated by his teachers. As a cadet, he developed these qualities still further and showed outstanding character, high ideals, and qualities of leadership. His brief career after graduation from the Military Academy furnished full proof of the ability of the man. Commissioned a second lieutenant of Coast Artillery, he was detailed to the Air Corps. He attended both the Primary and Advanced Flying Schools in 1940 and secured his coveted "wings" and permanent transfer to the Air Corps in June, 1940. He was assigned to the 19th Bombardment Squadron at March Field, California, until his untimely death in November, 1940.

Lieutenant White met death tragically while on his way to Caspar,

Wyoming, to meet his fiancee, Miss Ruth Joy Hopkins, of that city. Miss Hopkins, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Linton Hopkins, and a party of friends, was awaiting Kenneth's arrival at the Hopkins home where a reception was to have been held. The marriage plans of the young couple had just been announced, a military wedding to be held at March Field during the Christmas season.

Lieutenant White was killed instantly when his light coupe skidded and overturned on a straight, icy stretch of the Alcova highway, eight miles west of Caspar. The body was found pinned under the overturned coupe. Patrolman Louis Cooper, who found the body about 5:30 a. m., estimated that the accident had occurred fully two hours before its discovery.

Many tributes were paid, but one of the most touching is in the words of the father of his fiancee. Mr. Linton Hopkins said of him, "I think one reason I loved Kenny so was because he was a long lost ideal of my youth come back to me. He was everything I had hoped and had wanted to be—a West Pointer, an army man, true and fine."

The following lines from the poem, *My Wings*, by the French aviator, Louis Bleriot, are peculiarly apt and were adapted by the minister who officiated at the funeral services in Montrose.

I cannot walk the earth, but I can fly.
No accident can house me from the stars.
No fetters hold my roving spirit
From Patriot's duty to my flag.
From these disasters that shut me in
And separate me from those I love,
My soaring soul a way can find.

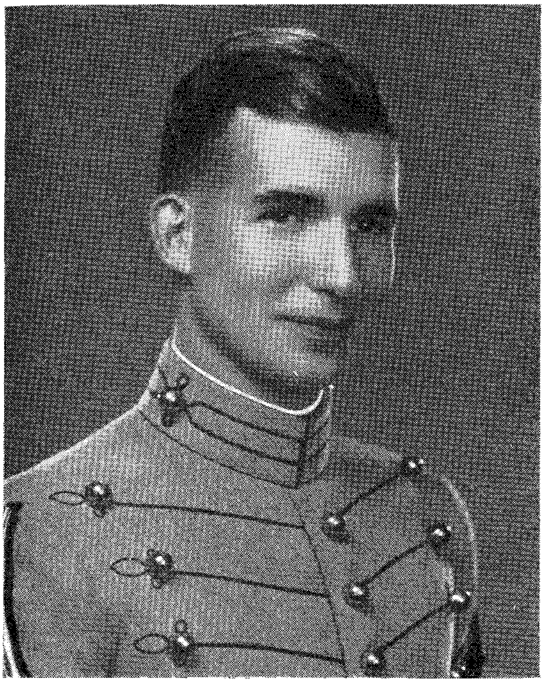
And when the short day is early done,
I clasp in anticipation life's promises,
And through the dim, sweet silences
I hear my Father's accents fall.
Then, though cut off, yet I am free
Beyond the pressure of withholding chains;
Above the earth's night my spirit mounts
On eagle wings, eternal life and faith.

★★

ALBERT EGER BROWN

NO. 12219 CLASS OF 1940

Died November 21, 1940, at Charlotte, North Carolina, aged 23 years.



RETURNING to Fort Bragg late at night on November 21, 1940, the car in which Albert Eger Brown, Jr., was riding failed to take a sharp curve in the highway just outside of Charlotte, N. C., and crashed into a tree alongside the road. Lieutenant Brown was taken to Memorial Hospital in Charlotte where he died a few hours later as a result of the injuries sustained in the accident.

"Egbert," as he was known to all his friends, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on March 19, 1917. His father, Colonel Albert E. Brown, who graduated from West Point in 1912, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Brown of Charleston, S. C.; his mother, the former Jesse Sewell Weaver, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Weaver of Louisville, Kentucky.

His early education was received mainly in Washington, D. C., where he graduated from Western High School. After preparing for West Point at Millard's Preparatory School, he received an appointment to the Military Academy from Congressman O'Neal of Louisville, Kentucky.

While a cadet, "Egbert" was liked by everyone with whom he came in contact. His irresistible sense of humor and spontaneous warm-heartedness attracted people to him; his loyalty and generosity made them his friends. He was a natural, all-around athlete who relished every form of sport. Always on the alert for new adventure and excitement, he was seldom in the ranks of the conservatives. This rare combination of love of action, physical coordination, winning personality, irrepressible humor, and his ability to "think on his feet" made Brown ideally suited for an Army career. Upon graduation in June, 1940, he was assigned to the Infantry but chose to take a detail in the Air Corps.

After three months of flying training at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, not having been selected as a pilot, Lieutenant Brown was ordered to report to the 60th Infantry at Fort Bragg, N. C. There he soon demonstrated exceptional abilities as an Infantry officer. The unfortunate accident of November 21, 1940, deprived the Army of one of its best young soldiers and left an empty space in the hearts of "Egbert's" many friends.

Lieutenant Brown is survived by his mother and father and by one sister, Mrs. Jean Brown Volkenburgh.

—*Edwin F. Black.*

★★★

DELANO EDGELL

NO. 11862 CLASS OF 1940

Died July 30, 1940, at Springfield, Kentucky, aged 24 years.

DELANO EDGELL, son of George Harold and Jean Walters (Delano) Edgell, was born on June 12, 1916, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He attended the Browne and Nichols School in Cambridge, the Ecole Alascienne in Paris for the year 1928-29, and graduated from the Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1933. He studied in the University of Toronto in 1933-34 and worked for the U. S. Forestry Service in Virginia that summer.

In November, 1934, he enlisted in the U. S. Army and was attached to the Service Battery of the 7th Field Artillery at Fort Ethan Allen. He entered the Army School at Fort McKinley in September, 1935, and took his examinations for West Point the following March. In July, 1936, he entered the Academy, having received a Congressional appointment, and was graduated in 1940, when he was assigned to duty with the 82nd Field Artillery at Fort Bliss, Texas.

On July 30, 1940, while on the way from his home in Newport, New Hampshire, to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he was to attend the Artillery School, he was killed near Springfield, Kentucky, as his car left the road on a curve and crashed into a retaining wall. He was buried in the cemetery in North Newport, N. H.

In Delano the Army lost a fine officer. His faith in and devotion to the Army were unbounded. Quiet, clear-minded, and temperate in his judgment, he realized the value of impersonal discipline and had a gift for handling men. This, coupled with his unbounding joy in life, his humor, and his keen intelligence, should have carried him far.

—*G. H. E., Jr.*

INDEX

PART I

ANNUAL REPORT

PAGE

ALUMNI EXERCISES AT THAYER MONUMENT, JUNE 10, 1941 (Portrait) 2

REPORT OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING 3

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT 5

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, SUPERINTENDENT; MAJOR GENERAL FRANK R. McCOY, RETIRED, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES; MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM CROZIER, RETIRED, SENIOR GRAUATE PRESENT, AT ALUMNI REVIEW, JUNE 10, 1941 (Portrait) 6

GRADUATION PARADE, JUNE 10, 1941 (Portrait) 8

ADDRESS BY GENERAL R. L. EICHELBERGER 9

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY 13

ARMY TEAM CAPTAIN AND WINNERS OF INDIVIDUAL AWARDS AT THE ATHLETIC REVIEW, JUNE 9, 1941 (Portrait) 14

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER 15

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS 20

LUNCHEON PHOTOS INFORMATION 20

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION 21

GENERAL EICHELBERGER AT STAR PARADE PRESENTING STARS TO CADET A. J. F. MOODY, NO 1. MAN OF THE CLASS OF 1941 24

CLASS OFFICERS PLEASE NOTE 27

RECOGNITION (Portrait) 28

PROGRAM FOR JUNE WEEK, 1941 29

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE HENRY L. STIMSON, SECRETARY OF WAR 31

GRADUATION EXERCISES, JUNE 11, 1941 (Portrait) 32

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, PRESENTING THE 425th DIPLOMA TO THE CLASS OF 1941, JUNE 11, 1941 (Portrait) 37

ALUMNI REGISTERED AT WEST POINT, JUNE, 1941 38

NEW MEMBERS 41

WEST POINT SOCIETIES 46

INSERTS A AND B PORTRAITS FOLLOW PAGE 48

RADIO SPEECH OF GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF 49

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—CLASS OF 1876 51

ANNUAL LUNCHEON, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, JUNE 10, 1941. MILLIS, '81; ABBOTT, '82; BAILEY, '80; ARNOLD, '92; AND CROZIER, '76 54

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY—CLASS OF 1881 55

PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS, GRADUATION EXERCISES, JUNE 11, 1941 (Portrait) 56

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—CLASS OF 1886 57

CLASS DINNER, CLASS OF 1886, JUNE 10, 1941 (Portrait) 60

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—CLASS OF 1891 61

ALUMNI PARADE (Portrait) 64

FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—CLASS OF 1896 65

GENERAL EICHELBERGER, AT THE STAR PARADE AWARDING CUP PRESENTED BY THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, STATE OF NEW YORK TO CADET J. NORTON, FIRST CAPTAIN AND REGIMENTAL COMMANDER (Portrait) 67

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY—CLASS OF 1901 68

THE CLASS OF 1901, AT THE ANNUAL LUNCHEON OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, JUNE 10, 1941 (Portrait) 70

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—CLASS OF 1906 71

THE THIRTY-FIFTH REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1906 (Portrait) 73

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY, CLASS OF 1911 74

ALUMNI PARADE (Portrait) 76

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—CLASS OF 1916 77

AT THE ANNUAL LUNCHEON OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, JUNE 10, 1941 (Portrait) 78

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY—CLASS OF 1926 79

THE CLASS OF 1926, AT THE ANNUAL LUNCHEON, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, JUNE 10, 1941 (Portrait) 81

TENTH ANNIVERSARY—CLASS OF 1931 82

GENERAL EICHELBERGER PRESENTING A 1909 CLASS SABER TO CADET E. L. FRANKLIN, JR., SON OF THE LATE COLONEL E. L. FRANKLIN, '09 (Portrait) 83

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—CLASS OF 1936 84

AT THE ALUMNI REVIEW, JUNE 10, 1941 (Portrait) 85

THE POINTER 86

"YEA FURLOUGH" (Portrait) 87

CLASS REPRESENTATIVES 88

GRADUATES WHO HAVE DIED SINCE LAST ANNUAL MEETING 91

INDEX

PART II

OBITUARIES

PAGE

A

ALBRIGHT, FRANK HERMAN (Portrait) 160
ANDERSON, EDWARD D. (Portrait) 188
APPLEWHITE, POWELL PAXTON (Portrait) 372
ATKINS, LAYSON ENSLOW (Portrait) 329
AVERY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, II (Portrait) 427

B

BROOKFIELD, ROBERT MARKS (Portrait) 213
BROWN, ALBERT EGER (Portrait) 438
BUBB, JOHN PEARSON (Portrait) 282
BUCKEY, MERVYN CHANDOS (Portrait) 223
BULL, EDMUND LLEWELLYN (Portrait) 266
BURLINGAME, CRIS MILES (Portrait) 320
BURLINGAME, PAUL JR., (Portrait) 417

C

CAPLES, W. GOFF (Portrait) 226
CONNER, THOMAS RUEBEN (Portrait) 422
COUNT, ELMER EARNEST, JR., (Portrait) 377
CRICKETTE, DAVID NICHOLAS (Portrait) 410

D

DEMPSEY, CHARLES ADAM (Portrait) 95
DUGAN, THOMAS BUCHANAN (Portrait) 121

E

ECHOLS, CHARLES PATTON (Portrait) 191
EDGELL, DELANO (Portrait) 440
ERWIN, JOHN MARCUS 348

F

FAISON, SAMSON LANE (Portrait) 133
FISH, WILLISTON (Portrait) 112
FLEMING, ADRIAN SEBASTIAN (Portrait) 208
FREEMAN, RICHARD S. (Portrait) 391
FRENCH, CHARLES GRANT (Portrait) 173

G

GIBERT, JOHN MAURY (Portrait) 246
GODSON, WILLIAM F. HOLFORD, JR. (Portrait) 349
GUIGNARD, WILLIAM SLANN (Portrait) 216

H

HATCH, EVERARD ENOS (Portrait) 144
HAYDEN, RALPH NOBLE (Portrait) 230
HILDEBRANDT, CLIFFORD W. (Portrait) 419
HINDS, ERNEST (Portrait) 165
~~HOOPER, JOSEPH G. (~~Portrait) 181
HOPSON, JOHN ROBERT (Portrait) 425
HUMPHREYS, FREDERIC E. (Portrait) 294
HUNT, PERCY EMERY (Portrait) 362
HUNTER, GEORGE KING (Portrait) 102

J

JONES, JAMES SUMNER (Portrait) 273

K

KEAN, OTHO VAUGHAN (Portrait) 285
KILNER, WALTER GLENN (Portrait) 326
KULLMAN, JOSEPH WILLIAM (Portrait) 365

L

LERMOND, GEORGE W. (Portrait) 398
LOHMANN, LEROY HENRY (Portrait) 342
LONERGAN, THOMAS CLEMENT (Portrait) 310
LOSEY, ROBERT M. (Portrait) 385
LUNDEEN, JOHN A. (Portrait) 99

M

MANCHESTER, PAUL REVERE (Portrait) 300
MARSH, FREDERICK (Portrait) 110
MATHER, JAMES ELMER (Portrait) 430
MATTESON, RICHARD LOUIS (Portrait) 413
McCLELLAN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (Portrait) 279
McGILL, FRANCIS G. 368
McRAE, JAMES HENRY (Portrait) 148
MEYER, HENRY A. (Portrait) 232
MILLER, PAUL GORDON (Portrait) 402
MITCHELL, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS (Portrait) 252
MOSES, GEORGE WILLIAMS (Portrait) 219
MUELLER, ALBERT HECKER (Portrait) 235
MURRAY, PETER (Portrait) 183

N

NEWMAN, RICHARD D. (Portrait) 314

P

PALMER, CHARLES DAY (Portrait) 178
PARK, ROYAL WHEELER (Portrait) 369

P

PAGE

PEACE, WILLIS GRANDY (Portrait) 239
PERKINS, FREDERICK (Portrait) 140
POOLE, JOHN HUDSON (Portrait) 243
POORE, BENJAMIN ANDREW (Portrait) 151
PRIDGEN, WALTER ELDRIDGE (Portrait) 287

R

RICHARDS, HAROLD ROGER (Portrait) 346
ROBINS, AUGUSTINE WARNER (Portrait) 305
ROGERS, GEORGE RANDOLPH (Portrait) 289

S

SADLER, ROBERT FLETCHER (Portrait) 388
SANDEFORD, ALVIN CROSBY (Portrait) 317
SEWELL, JOHN STEPHEN (Portrait) 198
SIMONTON, SAMUEL JAMES (Portrait) 380
SNOW, WILLIAM ARTHUR (Portrait) 333
STEVENS, CHARLES JOSIAH 125

T

TAPPING, FIELD HUNTER, (Portrait) 405
THOMAS, ROBERT SPENCER (Portrait) 291
THOMPSON, JOHN TALIAFERRO (Portrait) 127
TIMBERLAKE, JOSEPH COLEMAN (Portrait) 382

V

VOORHIES, GORDON (Portrait) 204

W

WALLACE, JOHN HUGHES 375
WHITE, DAVID KENNETH (Portrait) 435
WINN, FRANK LONG (Portrait) 155
WISEMAN, SAM HOUSTON (Portrait) 408

Y

YOUNG, JAMES MARSHALL (Portrait) 353