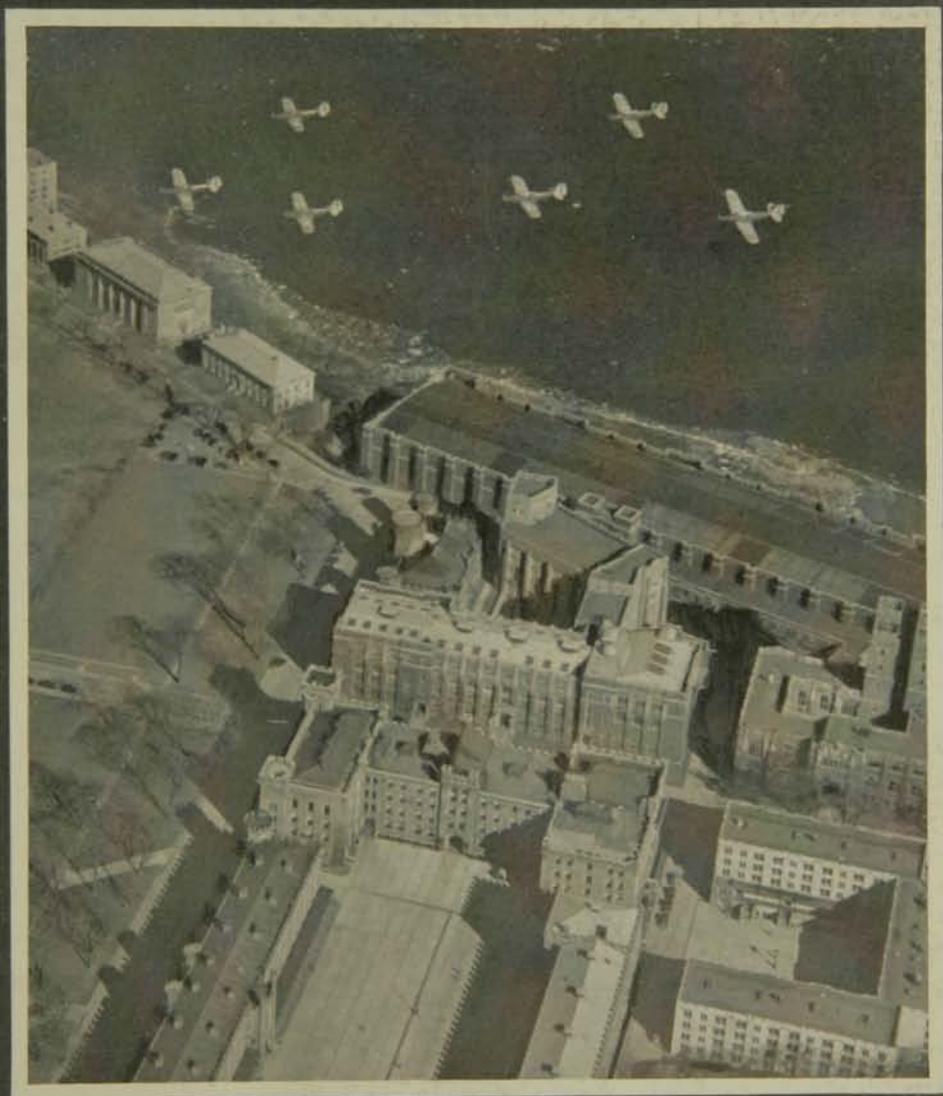




ASSEMBLY



VOL. I.

APRIL, 1942
ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES

No. 1.

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OF
GRADUATES

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ASSEMBLY

Vol. 1

APRIL, 1942

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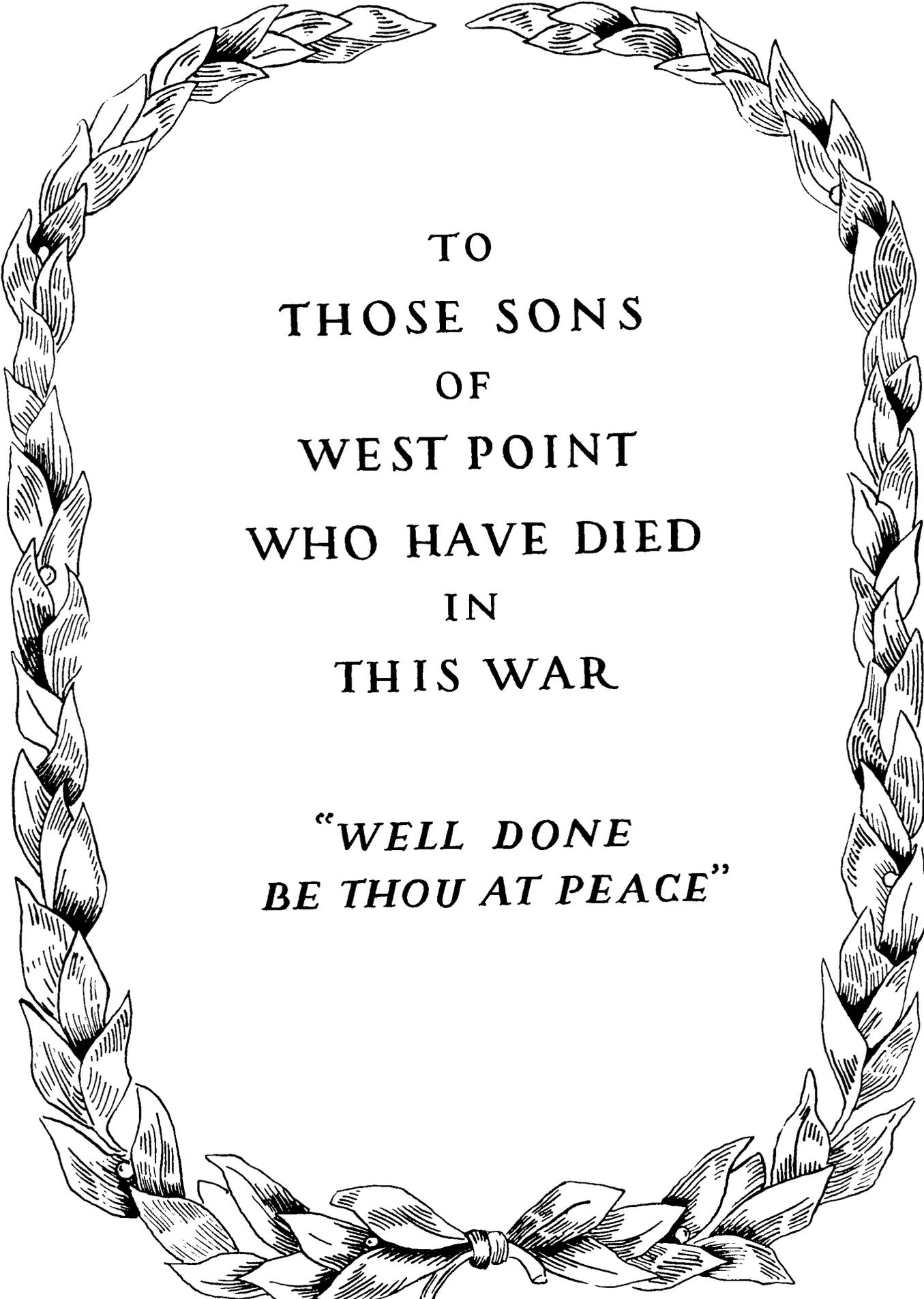
Lt. Col. Leslie H. Wyman, '28

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TO
THOSE SONS
OF
WEST POINT
WHO HAVE DIED
IN
THIS WAR

*“WELL DONE
BE THOU AT PEACE”*

ASSEMBLY HAS

We present herewith the first issue of *Assembly*. As a quarterly alumni magazine, *Assembly* is replacing our *Annual Report*, at the same time incorporating the prominent features of the *Report*.

We believe this magazine to be a necessity for the proper accomplishment of the threefold mission of the Association of Graduates: "to cherish the memories of West Point, to promote its welfare and that of its graduates, and to foster social intercourse and fraternal fellowship." But we realize that this office alone cannot make the magazine a success in its purpose; such success will be determined in large measure by the active cooperation and interest of every loyal alumnus of West Point. *Assembly* is *your* magazine, and we hope and believe that your efforts, in furtherance of ours, will make the magazine the medium for a recurring reunion, a real assembly every three months.

All members of the Association of Graduates have already paid their life subscription fees.

This first issue of *Assembly* is being sent to all graduates, but hereafter the magazine will be sent only to Members of the Association of Graduates and to other subscribers.

Our address list is no more accurate than any present-day address list which contains names of military personnel. Your notifying us promptly of incorrect addresses or of changes in addresses will be the best way to insure your receiving the magazine on time.

Any criticisms of *Assembly* will be welcomed by us. We want this magazine to be what you want it to be.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank McCoy". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent "F" and a long, sweeping underline.

President, Association of Graduates.



Bowley '11

A project close to the heart of the Chief of Staff is the Air Corps Training of cadets. General Marshall took time from his arduous duties and visited West Point on February 7th to discuss the final phases of cadet air training with the Superintendent and the Academic Board. One result of his visit was the elevation of Lt. Colonel J. M. Weikert, A. C., Class of '23, to membership on the Academic Board. The present First Class will receive only five days graduation leave and will have their wings by November 10th of this year, and the Second Class will be qualified shortly after their graduation. With the yearling class, 1944, and thereafter, Air Corps graduates will leave West Point wearing their wings. "Yea Furlo!" has little meaning for the yearlings these days, as nineteen days will be the sum total of their inactivity. The balance of their "vacation" will be spent at A. C. Civil Elementary Flying Schools, on maneuvers with the Armored Force or a Tank Destroyer Battalion, or with branch training. Combat conditions will be the keynote of all summer instruction.

* * * *

The air program has resulted in much activity at Stewart Field. An expansion of Stewart Field from 221 acres to over 1,000 acres was effected by the West Point Land Project without recourse to a single condemnation proceedings, and the land was available within sixty days.

* * * *

Colonel (now Brigadier General) F. A. Irving, Inf., Class of June 12, 1918, was relieved from duty as Commandant of Cadets on February 26th. Colonel Irving's quiet efficiency has left a firm imprint on the Corps, and his departure is sincerely regretted by officers and cadets alike. His du-

ties were taken over by Lt. Colonel Philip E. Gallagher, Inf., Class of June 12, 1918.

* * *

Colonel William M. Connor, J. A. G. D., who was Professor of Law from 1934 to 1938, is welcomed back to his desk in the Law Department, which he took over on January 20th. He came to us from Second Army Headquarters. Colonel Connor's detail is unique in that he is the first officer to twice have the distinction of heading the Law Department.

* * * *

Keeping abreast of the times, the Department of Modern Languages has added a first year course in Portuguese which starts with the Fall Term of this year. Approximately one-third of the Second Class will take this language. The remainder of the Second Class will be divided in the study of Second Year German and Second Year Spanish. Throughout this academic year, suitable Modern Languages instructors have been trained in Portuguese, emphasis being placed on grammar and conversation. The present plebe class all study Spanish, and approximately one-third of that class will take up French when they become yearlings.

* * *

Colonel Herbert C. Holdridge, A. G. D., Class of 1917, who organized and commands the Adjutant General's School, opened the three-month course in Administration for the First Class with a lecture on January 19th. Starting with Colonel Holdridge's coordinating lecture, the course given cadets is exactly that of the Adjutant General's School, and cadets studied from advance copies of the instruction manual published by that school. Five two-hour periods every two weeks were devoted to Administra-

The names of some of the old familiar academic departments have been changed, the new names being more descriptive of the subject matter taught, and more in keeping with their missions. Natural and Experimental Philosophy is now the Department of Mechanics. Civil and Military Engineering is now the Department of Military Art and Engineering. Drawing is now the Department of Military Topography and Graphics. Ordnance and Science of Gunnery is now the Department of Ordnance.

* * * *

Instruction in the Department of Tactics has been greatly enhanced by the establishment at the Military Academy of an Infantry Detachment composed of selected men transferred from units at Fort Benning, Ga., and commanded by Captain J. L. Richardson, Jr. This is a thoroughly self-contained and independent unit, qualified for both demonstration and instruction of combat principles and technique of fire of all of the various Infantry weapons and of Infantry signal communications to include the regimental net.

* * *

Old graduates will note with satisfaction that the Department of Economics, Government and History has established another "first" in Military Academy annals. The press has made much of the fact that Karl Haushofer, prophet of German geopolitics, was the primary source of Hitler's information on which were based German successes both in power politics and war. Haushofer's activities were anticipated at West Point by Colonel Herman Beukema, '15, who established a course in 1930

which embraced the subjects of strategic war materials, productive capacity, foreign military policy, efficiency of foreign governments in conducting war, political and economic aspirations, and the general field of geopolitics. His textbooks on The Governments of Major Foreign Powers and Notes on Latin America were based on his own research work, and there was little in the English language to use for reference. His missionary work among civilian educators has resulted in launching courses along parallel lines at Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Rutgers, California, and other universities. With the outbreak of war, the War Department summoned Beukema to Washington to guide the preparation of a series of coordinating lectures for men in training, tending to give them true pictures of world conditions and to feed them facts instead of slogans.

* * * *

There is not space enough in this column to adequately describe the results obtained by the Academic Board Lecture Committee. This is a program of lectures and entertainments that adds much to the winter months at West Point. Lectures fall into three categories. There are general lectures for the First Class, which feature military attaches and observers with foreign armies, staff officers from Washington, military experts, etc. Next are departmental lectures arranged for various classes, with prominent educators from other colleges lecturing. Finally, there are the Sunday lectures and entertainments which the Cadet Lecture Committees arrange. This entire program is financed by contributions from officers and cadets and is extremely interesting.

Graduates who return for class reunions would do well to budget a portion of their time at West Point and visit the various laboratories and shops. Recalling that older classes were required to get their information entirely from books without much of the applicatory system of education, the complete and modern electrical and chemical labs, the physics section rooms, the Link Trainers and wind tunnel, the Deisel engines, and

the heroic defense of Bataan Peninsula.

In addition to those who have already graduated, there are four Filipino young men now in the Corps of Cadets at West Point. One of them is Vicente Lim, Jr., of Manila, whose father, in 1914, became the first Filipino to graduate from the Military Academy and was at last report deputy chief of staff of the Philippine Army.

Cadet Lim will graduate in 1946. Other Filipinos now at West Point are Pedro R. Flor Cruz of the class of 1942 and Eduardo T. Sautengo and Rafael M. Iletto, both of the class of 1944.

Before entering West Point, Cadets Lim and Iletto attended the Philippine Military Academy, which General MacArthur helped to reorganize five years ago when he returned to the Philippine Islands. General MacArthur has instilled many of the West Point traditions and principles in the Philippine Military Academy and the Philippine Army.

Filipinos who have graduated from West Point are: Vicente Lim in 1914; Anastacio Quevedo Ver in 1915; Rafael Garcia y Larrosa in 1916; Salvador Formosa Reyes, Luis Salvosa y Rada, and Fidel Segundo y Ventura in 1917; Eustaquio Baclig y Sabio in 1918; P. Martelino y Concepcion in 1920; Alejandro Garcia

y Da Jose and Santiago Garcia Guevara in 1923; Ricardo Poblete in 1924; Jesus Airan in 1925; Velasquez y Camacho Jaime and Maximiano Saqui Janairo in 1930; Rufo Cainat Romero in 1931; Leon Punsalan y Florez in 1936; Manuel Quiaoit Salientes in 1937; Antonio Pabalan Chanco in 1938; Felicisimo Sulit Castillo and Vicente Ebol Gepte in 1940; and Atanacio Chavez in 1941.



MAJOR GENERAL FRANCIS B. WILBY

Class of 1905

Superintendent

United States Military Academy

the elaborate Ordnance shops will prove a revelation, and disabuse any idea that West Point has marked time in methods of pedagogy.

FILIPINO CADETS

(Courtesy Public Relations Office)

Twenty-one Filipinos have thus far graduated from the United States Military Academy, and many of them, it is believed, are today fighting

WE SALUTE

Douglas MacArthur, '03	Congressional Medal of Honor
Alexander R. Nininger, Jr., '41.....	<i>Congressional Medal of Honor (posthumously)</i>
Colin P. Kelly, Jr., '37.....	<i>Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)</i>
Jonathan M. Wainwright, '06.....	<i>Distinguished Service Cross</i>
Thomas J. H. Trapnell, '27.....	<i>Distinguished Service Cross</i>
Brehon B. Somervell, '14.....	<i>Distinguished Service Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster</i>
Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., '28.....	<i>Distinguished Flying Cross</i>
Gordon A. Blake, '31.....	<i>Distinguished Flying Cross</i>
Ernest Moore, '31	<i>Distinguished Flying Cross</i>
Jack N. Donohew, '37.....	<i>Distinguished Flying Cross</i>
Julius B. Summers, Jr., '40.....	<i>Distinguished Flying Cross</i>
Max Talbott, '38	<i>Silver Star Citation</i>
Elliott Vandeventer, Jr., '39	<i>Silver Star Citation</i>
Samuel S. Lamb, '25	<i>Purple Heart</i>
William G. Hipps, '37	<i>Purple Heart</i>
Charles A. Sprague, '37	<i>Purple Heart</i>
Hugh J. Casey, June 12, '18	<i>Promoted for Gallantry in Action</i>
Edgar Dale, II, '38.....	<i>Cited for Bravery</i>

PASS ASSEMBLY ON

That all of our mailed copies of *Assembly* will reach their addresses is beyond our fondest hopes; our subscribers are moving much too fast for us to keep our address list accurate. We hope that you will help to circulate *Assembly* among those West Point men who did not receive their own copies, by passing this issue on to them.

APPRECIATION

The Association of Graduates wishes to express its appreciation to:

General Avery D. Andrews for presenting to us a copy of his excellent book *My Friend and Classmate. John J. Pershing.*

Colonel Alexander R. Piper for his valuable contribution to our files: a complete file of personal correspondence of the Class of 1889, compiled by Colonel Piper and previous Class Presidents.

Miss Margaret Wilkins for her gift to us of a very complete file of *Howitzers, Annual Reports*, and military publications formerly the property of her father, the late General Harry E. Wilkins, Class of '87.

Mrs. C. A. Dempsey for her presentation of the saber worn at the Battle of San Juan Hill, '98, by her late husband, Colonel C. A. Dempsey, Class of '65.

NEW MEMBERS

Association of Graduates

Peter Schmick, '31, joined August 29, 1941.

Laurence B. Keiser, April 20, '17, joined September 10, 1941.

Cyrus A. Dolph, III, '33, joined September 22, 1941.

John D. Byrne, '39, joined September 22, 1941.

Thomas W. Darrah, '95, joined September 22, 1941.

Charles A. Cannon, '41, joined September 22, 1941.

Albert N. McClure, '99, joined October 3, 1941.

Lunsford E. Oliver, '13, joined October 4, 1941.

Fred D. Griffith, Jr., '02, joined October 21, 1941.

John B. Wogan, '15, joined October 13, 1941.

John R. Starkey, '05, joined October 13, 1941.

Mason J. Young, '15, joined October 29, 1941.

Francisco Alcantara, '97, joined November 12, 1941.

Orrin C. Krueger, '31, joined December 2, 1941.

Frances B. Wilby, '05, joined January 2, 1942.

Clifford G. Simenson, '34, joined January 2, 1942.

Lawrence E. Laurion, '36, joined February 19, 1942.

Forest S. Budd, Ex-'25, joined March 14, 1942.

John Bridgman, Ex-'26, joined March 14, 1942.

John G. Moe, Ex-'39, joined March 14, 1942.

Oscar L. Welch, Ex-'14, joined March 14, 1942.

Merle K. McClintick, Ex-'30, joined March 14, 1942.

Paul Todaro, Ex-'27, joined March 14, 1942.

Winston W. Ehgott, Ex-'27, joined March 14, 1942.

Edward J. Frack, Ex-'32, joined March 14, 1942.

Dallas D. Swan, Ex-'20, joined March 14, 1942.



We present Mrs. Blanche O. Kingsley, whom many alumni of West Point don't know, but should become acquainted with. That suggestion is just by way of making an acquaintanceship mutual—for Mrs. Kingsley knows more about you (as well as "on" you) and other Military Academy alumni than does any other one person. She is, as a recent *Pointer* interviewer put it, a staunch "guardian of the long grey line."

Since February 25, 1929, Mrs. Kingsley has been secretary to your secretary of the Association. She has kept the records straight, in faithful cooperation with, and frequently in spite of, your secretary.

She is, gentlemen, your Association office.

140TH ANNIVERSARY

The Association of Graduates broadcast celebrating the 140th Anniversary of the founding of the Military Academy offered to the Nation our motto DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY. Originating on March 14 from West Point, through New York station WJZ, the program was carried on the Blue Network throughout the United States, and was rebroadcasted from short wave stations WRCA, New York, and KGEI, San Francisco, which between them cover the whole world. According to the volume of favorable comments, the program was a great success.

The life of General MacArthur was featured in a sketch most effectively rendered by George Hicks, premier WJZ announcer. Tribute was paid to the memory of Colin P. Kelly, Jr., and Alexander R. Nininger, Jr., and to our forces defending Bataan.

General McCoy and General Wilby made short addresses. Colonel Wheat read his Cadet Prayer. The Cadet Chapel Choir sang "The Corps" and "Alma Mater," and the U. S. Military Academy Band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Official West Point March."

We had attempted, first, to have General MacArthur speak on the program and, second to have him send a message to be read. Of course, neither of these ideas was practicable; we now know that the General was en route to Australia on March 14.

However, we did receive a message from Bataan, too late for the broadcast:

*To Superintendent USMA
Sons of West Point on Bataan join me
in renewed pledges of loyalty to our
Alma Mater on One Hundred and Fortieth Anniversary.*

(Signed) Wainwright.

PRIZES TO CADETS

At the Regimental Parade and Presentation of Stars and Awards, to be held at 5:00 p. m., May 27, 1942, the Association will start the annual custom of presenting the following prizes to the Corps of Cadets:

To the second classman having the highest rating in military efficiency during the past year (the incoming First Captain)—a wrist watch.

To the third classman having the highest rating in military efficiency during the past year (the incoming First Corporal)—books on military subjects.

To the fourth classman having the highest rating in military efficiency during the past year (the incoming First Acting Corporal)—books on military subjects.



By Thom Yates

SPRING SPORTS SCHEDULES TOUGH

With a highly successful winter athletic season a matter of record (won 47, lost 32, average .587), Army's five spring sports teams are now in the midst of what should prove just as gratifying, if not more so, as far as final scores are concerned.

The decision to graduate the class of 1942 almost two weeks earlier than originally planned caused "Biff" Jones, our new Graduate Manager of Athletics, plenty of headaches. The Navy contests were booked for May 30, but couldn't very well be played then, since Graduation Day is now May 29. As we go to press, Navy game rearrangements are not completed. Despite the early graduation, however, the spring schedules are just as complete and gruelling as they were back in the days of peace.

What will prove a serious blow to the coaches of all five spring sports squads is the decision to send the First Class on field training trips and maneuvers throughout practically the entire month of May. This means that our baseball, track, lacrosse, golf, and tennis teams will play the last half of their schedules with only Second Classmen and inexperienced Yearlings available for competition.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"

If there was ever any doubt that athletes don't make darned good soldiers, certain officers of General MacArthur's command have blasted that theory. Colin Kelly was a boxer and trackman, "Rosey" O'Donnell was a

good footballer, as was Tom Trapnell. MacArthur, himself, played baseball at West Point and was manager of the football squad.

That is why the present Military Academy administration plans, as "Biff" Jones puts it, "to continue our full athletic program as long as conditions permit." The question of allowing Plebes to participate on varsity squads, following the lead of civilian institutions, notably Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, in declaring their freshmen eligible for the varsity, has been raised, but no immediate action has been taken.

SPRING FOOTBALL TRAINING

The spring football training period has come and gone, and Earl Blaik and his staff must feel somewhat gratified with the results, despite the stiff schedule, possibly the hardest ever undertaken by the Military Academy, staring them in the face next Fall.

Hank Mazur, captain-elect, and Ralph Hill will form the nucleus around which Blaik will mould his backfield. Graduation, however, will hit the line harder than Midshipman Bill Busik did last Navy game, leaving only two tackles, a guard, and an end. The Plebe squad will offer some help, but these players are untried in "big time" competition.

Blaik expects all opponents on the schedule, particularly Notre Dame, Penn, Cornell, and Navy, to have strong squads. And Lafayette, Columbia, Harvard, V. P. I., and Princeton will not be push-overs, any of them.

The sudden death of Harry Ellinger, Blaik's line coach, was a severe blow. He and Blaik have long worked together, and Blaik felt in his death as much a personal as a professional loss. Said Blaik:



"Harry packed a full life in 38 years, and the 13 spent in association with West Point football were his proudest. To those who knew him his infectious laugh, wholesome spirit, and his ability to teach will remain forever as a personality affectionately known as 'Elly'."

THAT WINTER SEASON

We can't let spring fever get too strong a hold on us without reviewing that spectacular winter season that found three of our eleven inter-collegiate squads—boxing, pistol, and rifle—going through undefeated.

The climax came on March 7, when Navy sent its basketball and rifle teams and Royal Military College its hockey squad to West Point for traditional battles. We whipped the Tars on the court, 35-34, in what many sportswriters agreed was the best collegiate game of the season; outshot the Middies on the rifle range, 1390 to 1362, and defeated the R. M. C. skaters, 3-1, after going through the whole regular schedule without winning a single game on the ice.

Capt. Fred Tate and Sid Peterman, captain-elect for 1943, after two scoreless periods, sank a goal each for the Army sextet in the first minute of the final period. R. M. C. tallied very late in the game, but Tate

added another goal in the final minute to—yes, put the game on ice!

Jammie Philpott, the brilliant yearling who became the first Army player in seven years to count 200 points in one season, beat the Navy cagers with a pushup in the closing minute of play. The lead changed hands eleven times during the game, and the score was tied on six other occasions. Red Rebb, the five-foot-seven human dynamo, was even better than usual; he richly deserved his election after the game as next year's captain.

FOR THE RECORDS

Basketball (won 10, lost 6)—Beat Lafayette, Columbia, Penn, Johns Hopkins, Maryland, Brown, Harvard, Williams, Pitt, and Navy. Lost to George Washington, Georgetown, Penn State, Dartmouth, Princeton, and West Virginia. Bright spots of season—Downed Navy; won seven final games of schedule.

Boxing (won 6, lost 0)—Beat West Virginia, Coast Guard Academy, Bucknell, Syracuse, Western Maryland, and Penn State. Bright spots of season—Undeclared record; Bob Peden retains 135-pound intercollegiate title.

Fencing (won 2, lost 3)—Beat Columbia and St. John's. Lost to Cornell, Salle Santelli, and N. Y. U. Bright spot of season — Won team honors in pentagonal meet with Navy, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton.

Gymnastics (won 2, tied 1, lost 1)—Beat Temple and Princeton. Tied Penn State. Lost to Navy. Bright spots of season — Victory over Temple, last year's intercollegiate champs.

Hockey (won 1, lost 11)—Beat Royal Military College. Lost to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Dartmouth (each twice), Williams, Colgate, and Cornell. Bright spots of season—Triumph over R. M. C., our second win in that long and colorful series; comparatively good showing in first year as member of fast Pentagonal League.

Polo (won 2, lost 5)—Beat Princeton and Cornell. Lost to Pegasus

Club, Ramapo Club, Yale (twice), and Penn Military College. Bright spot of season—Lost to heavily-favored Yale by only one goal in semi-final game of intercollegiate tournament.

Pistol (won 6, lost 0)—Beat Yale, St. Bonaventure, Harvard, Cornell, M. I. T., and Navy. Bright spots of season—Win over Navy; undefeated record.

Rifle (won 7, lost 0)—Beat N. Y. U., Fordham, Yale, Penn State, M. I. T., Navy, and George Washington. Bright spots of season—Hit 1397 in M. I. T. match to break local range record held by Navy; undefeated season; victory over Midshipmen.

Swimming (won 7, lost 2)—Beat Cornell, Springfield, Penn, Columbia, Harvard, Brown, and Navy. Lost to Princeton and Yale. Bright spots of season—Best record for Army tank team in recent years; beat Navy at its own game.

Track (won 0, lost 0)—Harvard won the only meet of the indoor season, but we didn't lose it either, since Princeton finished third and last. Bright spot of season—Developing of talent for outdoor meets.

Wrestling (won 5, lost 3)—Beat Columbia, Springfield, Syracuse, Harvard and Lafayette. Lost to Cornell, Yale, and Penn. Bright spot of season—Shut-out victories over Springfield and Harvard.

SPRING SPORTS SCHEDULE

Baseball

- April 4—Cornell
- 8—Univ. of Vermont
- 11—Columbia
- 13—New York Giants
- 15—Georgetown
- 17—Harvard
- 18—Williams
- 22—Syracuse
- 24—Univ. of Penn.
- 29—Univ. of Maryland
- May 2—Lafayette (at Easton)
- 6—Univ. of Pittsburgh
- 9—Brown (at Providence)
- 16—Fordham
- 20—Yale (at New Haven)
- 23—Penn State
- ?—Navy (at Annapolis)

Golf

- April 25—Swarthmore
- May 2—Amherst
- 9—Stevens Inst. Tech.
- 16—Lehigh (at Bethlehem)
- 23—Colgate
- ?—Navy

Lacrosse

- April 4—Dartmouth
- 11—Cornell
- 18—Univ. of Maryland
- 25—Univ. of Pennsylvania
- May 2—Yale (at New Haven)
- 9—Johns Hopkins
- 13—Syracuse
- 16—Penn State
- 23—Princeton (at Princeton)
- ?—Navy

Tennis

- April 11—Cornell
- 18—Amherst
- 25—Yale
- 29—Columbia (at New York)
- May 2—Williams
- 6—Univ. of Pittsburgh
- 9—Univ. of Penn (at Phila.)
- 13—Dartmouth
- 23—Princeton (at Princeton)
- ?—Navy

Track

- April 25—Brown
- May 2—Columbia
- Univ. of Nebraska
- 9—Univ. of Maryland (at Coll. Park)
- 16—Notre Dame
- 13—Univ. of Pittsburgh
- ?—Navy (at Annapolis)

Plebe Baseball

- May 2—Columbia Freshmen
- 9—St. John's Freshmen
- 16—Fordham Freshmen
- 23—Penn State Freshmen

Jr. Varsity Baseball

- April 25—Princeton Jr. Varsity (at Princeton)

Plebe Lacrosse

- May 13—Syracuse Freshmen

Jr. Varsity Lacrosse

- May 23—Princeton Jr. Varsity

Plebe Track

- April 29—Columbia Freshmen

The Origin of Alma Mater

Paul Reinecke's Own Story

"Last summer you asked me to write a short account of how 'Alma Mater' was written. Briefly, it was written for a furlough song while I was walking punishment tours on the area during the fall of 1908. In those days it was the custom for Yearlings to congregate at Battle Monument on pleasant spring evenings between supper and call to quarters to bay at the moon and to sing furlough songs written by members of the class.

"The 'musical' output vied with Tin Pan Alley in quantity—and perhaps quality—for we used the same words 'moon, spoon, days till June—girl, pearl, hearts awlirl'—ad nauseam. But like Mark Twain's Capt'n Stormfield, who was sent to a distant cloud bank in Heaven to do his psalm singing, we furloughmen sang our songs at the far-from-quarters Battle Monument.

"One other momentous musical event in the life of a Yearling class in the early 1900's was during the absence of the First Class on its Coast Artillery Trip, when the duty of putting over the Sunday Night Color Line Concert devolved on the Yearlings. Our class naturally decided to make this a great event, and we practiced long and hard. My stunt was to sing 'Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes', but as luck would have it, I was detailed as Corporal of the Guard that night. However, such duty did not present an insurmountable difficulty to a cadet. So while my relief was off post, I went into camp, got into proper uniform (for the Concert) and did my stuff—as I thought quite creditably. In fact we (that is, 1911) agreed the whole Concert was a great success. But the Officer in Charge (then Lieutenant Guy Kent of the Cavalry) also went to the Concert and overheard a sweet young thing in his party make some remark about Cadet Reinecke, who was singing. Said the O. C., 'Oh no, Reinecke can't be singing—he is on guard'. But investigation proved that the O. C. was also correct, theoretically at least, about a member of the guard singing. So I was busted and slugged for 10 tours for deserting the guard—a most heinous military offense, I then learned. And soon began those long Wednesday and Saturday walks without reason, but in this case, not without rhyme.

"While walking, I tried to compose some furlough songs—and soon began to tramp out the cadence of 'Alma Mater', to the tune of 'Treueliebe'—which was an old favorite, and capable of good barber shop harmony for a male quartette. Finally the song was tramped into shape, accepted by the Furlough Song Committee, and printed in our little pamphlet with the 30 or 40 others. The class sang these songs to ourselves during the spring of 1909. But the 'Alma Mater' had its first public appearance at the 1909 Graduation Hop, due to the efforts of the late beloved Kid Everts (leader of the Cadet Glee Club at that time), and the never-late, but equally well liked Johnnie Lee, both of 1909, and who both sang in the double quartette that presented it.

"Thereafter the 'Alma Mater' went the way of all furlough songs: forgotten (we didn't even sing it at our own graduation) until some years after 1911 left the Academy, when Mr. Mayer made his excellent arrangement and used the song as a companion piece to the inspiring and matchless musical and poetic masterpiece 'The Corps'.

"The 'Alma Mater' today is in almost the exact shape as it was when composed. Some English expert improved the line 'May it be said well done' from my original Pennsylvania Dutch 'May we hear said well done'—I had tried to retain the idea of immortality in the lines, and I thought the words sang better my way. But then I never was an outstanding English scholar, and anyhow, poetic English doesn't seem to run in the male side of our family.

"I confess, of course, I'm proud of the fact that the song has lived 30 years, and that there is still something left at the Academy of the class of 1911, even if we didn't rate very high in the estimation of the Tactical Department of that time—for a number of reasons.

"I secretly admit that a perhaps—unmilitary—emotionalism creeps up and down my spine when I hear the Choir and the Cadet Body sing that stirring 'The Corps' and my old 'Alma Mater'. Although I know no cadet could publicly confess such a feeling, the lives of its graduates, living and dead, prove to me that the spirit of those two songs is the real sentiment of The Corps."

DID YOU KNOW

that the following named graduates and ex-cadets are back in the uniform of the Army of the United States?

- 1892
Palmer, J. McA.
- 1905
McKay, D. I.
- 1906
Bartlett, George G.
Henderson, John C.
Mettler, Charles G.
- 1907
Lott, Warren
Wagner, H. W.
Wheeler, Walter R.
- 1909
Farman, E. E.
Goetz, R. C. F.
- 1910
Ray, Martin H.
Solbert, O. N.
Wildrick, M.
- 1911
Ballinger, C. J.
Baxter, C. R.,
Beatty, J. C.
Betcher, A. J.
Bowley, F. A.
Clark, R. W.
Holland, G. D.
McCleary, O. S.
McNeal, J. W.
Mooney, J. S.
Reinecke, P. S.
Schwenck, J. C. R.
Stanton, H. G.
Stewart, J. W.
Wall, J. F.
- 1912
Paules, Earl G.
Smith, John N.
- 1913
Putnam, R. W.
- 1914
Brand, Harrison, Jr.
Cress, James B.
Kerr, F. R.
- 1916
Bennet, John B.
- APRIL, 1917
Parks, Lyman L.
Steiner, J. J. F.
Tully, James K.
- AUGUST, 1917
Durfee, L. V. H.
Jones, L. McC.
Kernan, R. F., Jr.
Paca, W. W.
Sinkler, T. S.
- JUNE, 1918
Axelson, Oscar A.
- NOVEMBER, 1918
Carroll, D. F.
Dickson, Benjamin A.
Hendrick, Edward W.
Hogan, Edwin L.
Kehoe, James A.
Saville, W. G.
Sexton, William A.
Stevens, Frederick A.
Tatum, John M.
Tucker, B. St. G.
Usis, Felix M.
- 1919
Dameron, T. H.
Dillaway, G. L.
Donnelly, I. L.
Fomby, U. L.
Horowitz, L. G.
- Jackson, C. R.
Lauben, P. S.
Molitor, C. S.
Risen, R. F.
Samsey, E. R.
Syzmanski, H. I.
- 1920
Chapman, Harold J.
Durst, Robert R.
Eastman, Russell V.
Gilbert, E. A., Jr.
Harding, Charles B.
Jones, Gainer B.
Lowry, Loper B.
McMillan, W. W.
Romain, Coleman
Sand, Alexander G.
Tombaugh, Paul E.
Trimble, Ford
Walsh, James V.
Winslow, H. W.
- 1922
Dance, D. R.
Dobbs, C. H.
Kyle, W. H.
Lee, F. S.
- 1923
Breidster, Waldemar F.
Chambers, John A.
Chandler, Dan
Drummond, Garrett B.
King, B. R.
Manross, Frederick T.
Marshall, Louis N.
Milton, Ray C.
Roth, Dudley C.
Scheetz, Harry L.
Shafer, Henry L.
Smith, Allen W.
Tudor, R. A.
- 1924
Adams, Lawrence W.
Clark, Leighton M.
Caywood, Lindsay P.
Dabezies, Clement H.
Des Islets, J. L. M.
Evans, Houston V.
Finnegan, G. B.
Forbes, William R.
Greig, Alexander G.
Harper, Worth
Hirz, Edward J.
Lazarus, F. L.
Lee, R. V.
McConahay, E. O.
McLamb, Peyton F.
MacCloskey, Monro
Marcus, David
Mulligan, Denis
Page, D. P.
Pasolli, Emil J.
Raymond, C. S.
Reading, Charles M.
Rule, D. D.
Slater, Wm. E.
Strohecker, E. M.
Thompson, R. H., Jr.
Weinaug, W. L.
- 1925
Bryan, John W.
Haskell, John H. F.
Lord, W. A., Jr.
Roberts, L. A.
Saltzman, Charles E.
Senior, Solomon E.
Toms, Raymond W.
Weitfle, P. L.
- 1926
Heidner, A. A.
Gaffney, R. A.
Pogue, V. R.
- 1927
Burghduff, Arthur M.
Ehrgott, Winston W.
Kilgore, J. O.
Kirkpatrick, B. B.
Levings, G. E.
- 1928
Browning, W. W.
Builock, R. L.
Douglas, Gellert A.
Earle, J. F.
Half, Myer H.
Hasting, Howard H.
Jack, Whitfield
Keller, Charles, Jr.
Leeds, C. T., Jr.
Lovejoy, Joseph
Ludlow, R. M.
Middlebrooks, R. R.
Miller, L. P.
O'Brien, R. E.
O'Connell, D. H.
Rich, Thomas L.
Smith, R. L.
- 1929
Callery, John R.
McAneny, G. F.
McKeague, J. M.
McKeefe, Andrew, Jr.
Pariant, William R.
Pearson, Howard E.
Vanderblue, Charles S.
- 1930
Castle, F. W.
Hurd, Clement R.
Dickinson, W. D.
Lunn, J. S.
Smith, A. M., II
Strode, Aubrey E.
Thiede, W. W.
Walsh, J. X.
- 1931
Burns, Paul
Dick, P. V.
Dickson, M. S.
Holland, Robert P.
Hughes, H. A.
Pumpelly, J. W.
- 1932
Porter, I. W.
Stecker, Ray J.
Street, J. C.
Thinnes, W. J.
- 1933
Gott, Rodney C.
Hunt, W. A.
Lewis, J. H.
Lutz, R. R.
Ray, Benedict
Thompson, H. B.
- 1934
Diefendorf, J. E.
- 1935
Johnson, A. F.
- 1936
Rogers, I. W.
- 1937
Lynch, A. J.
- 1938
Jacunski, E. W.
- 1939
Evans, James C.
Miller, M. M.
White, R. A.

The Pointer

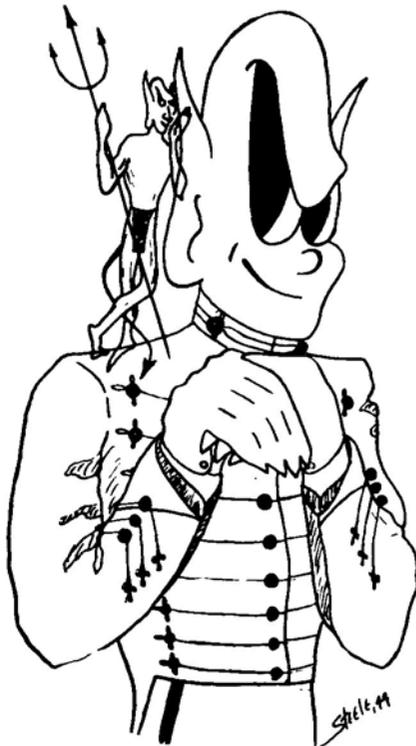
THE POINTER'S NEW MISSION By Cadet Thomas H. Farnsworth

Since the declaration of war, *The Pointer* has a new mission to accomplish. Heretofore, the primary purpose of publishing *The Pointer* was for the amusement of Cadets and their friends; now the general public is as interested in *The Pointer* as are the friends and relatives of Cadets. Hence *The Pointer* now has the added mission of presenting The Corps of Cadets to the country at large. Before the war the average citizen thought of West Point in terms of full dress parades, football games, and Flirtation Walk. That was the part of a Cadet's life the average person was interested in—the minor, showy part that happened to be put before him on weekends and at such odd times as the public should happen to visit the Academy. They knew little about, and were not interested in, the work that was being done at West Point, the job that was being done here to make us into officers who are ready to take our places defending our country in whatever capacity we may be needed.

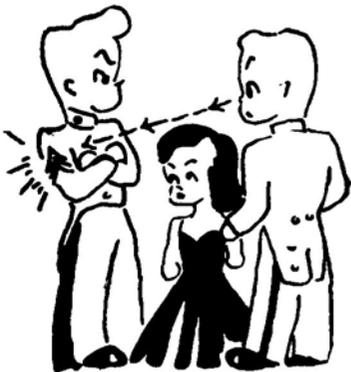
Now, however, all eyes are on the Military Academy, not to see us at play or on parade, but to see us at work in the field. Now *The Pointer* must present the working side of West Point to an interested and critical public. It must show them that we are and have always been doing what the public and our graduates expect us to do—becoming highly trained and efficient officers worthy of the traditions of the United States Military Academy.

This past year Cadet Terrel and his editorial staff have done excellently in combining the two missions of *The Pointer*. The increase in outside subscriptions and the great number of letters that arrive daily from civilians and graduates alike bear ample testimony to this fact. While *The Pointer* has never been, strictly speaking, a College humor magazine, the flood of comments from The Corps and from outsiders shows that all our readers are much more interested in the new, serious *Pointer* than they were in the light, purely amusing magazine that had been published in the past.

Although the *Pointer* Board for next year has not yet been announced, it is more than certain that their policy will be the same as that of the present Board—to show the public at large and the many interested graduates of The Military Academy that Cadets are doing a hard-hitting, hard working job of becoming officers, and damn good ones at that!



"Oh G'wan! Gwan cut in on him—what're you waiting for . . . he's only your classmate and he won't care besides look how pro she is."



"Cut!"
"Hey, what the—Oh, Pardon me I'm new here!"



Waitresses in the Mess Hall.



"Sir, may I make a statement?"



NO FURLO

THE ATTIC

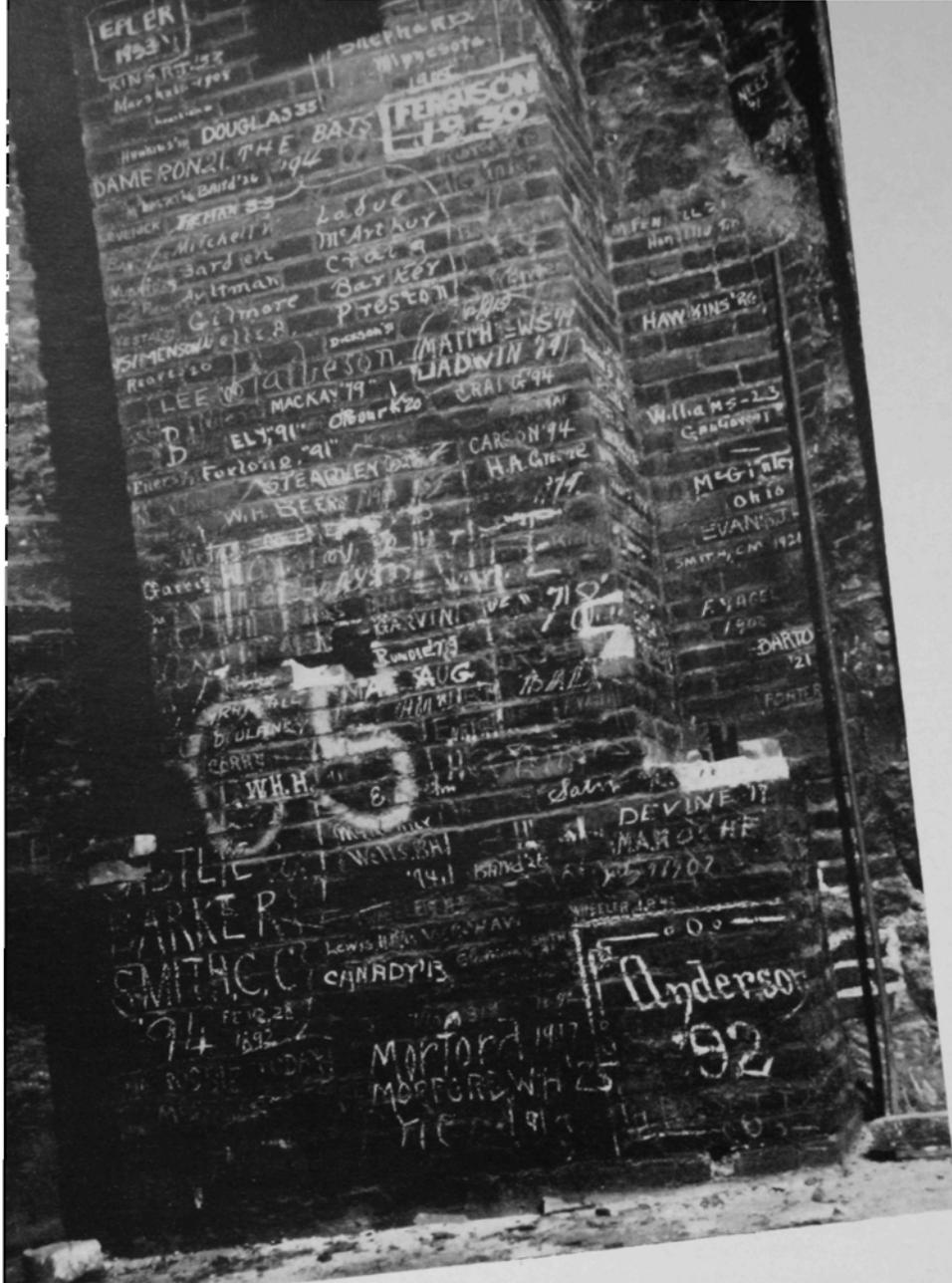
To those unfamiliar with these scenes, a word of explanation is in order. These long caverns and dim passages belong to one of the oldest parts of West Point and are integrally wrapped up in the cadet memories of many Old Grads.

Since 1850, when Central Barracks was first built, adventurous cadets have been visiting the attic, for the thrill of discovery and the temporary escape from the military world. The walls are covered with names, some in faded paint, some scratched in, most of them in chalk. The earliest date still visible is 1871. If they could only speak, what stories these inscriptions could tell.

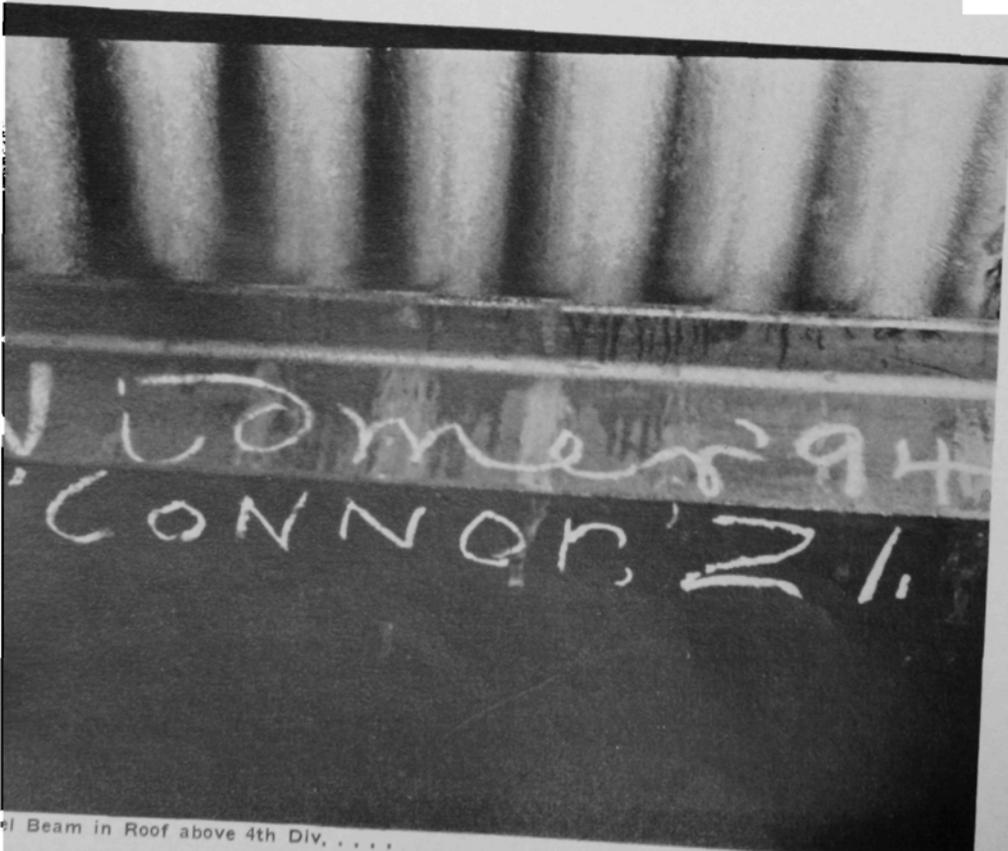
At first view the attic seems to be a long tunnel with an arched ceiling, like the famous sewers of Paris, stretching around the whole circuit of Central Barracks. Actually the V roof comes down to the uneven plaster floor at the sides, but it is supported by a succession of partitions of solid brickwork, each pierced by a heavy, round arch.

Over the sally-ports the floor drops away six or eight feet, so that one must be careful in walking around without a light. At the West Sally-port one can see the gray stone wall of the former South end of barracks, now just another partition.

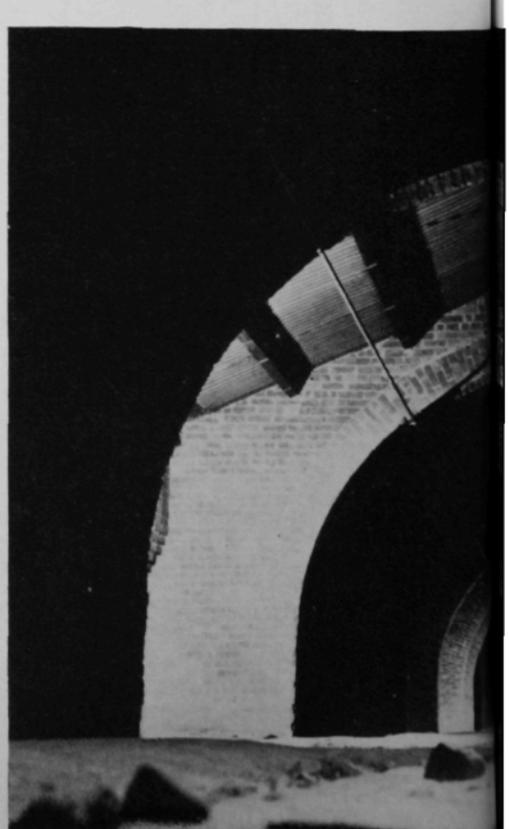
The tower rooms are represented by two corresponding attic rooms, lighted by the quarterfoil windows visible from



Chimney in 1st Div. Tower



Beam in Roof above 4th Div.



Looking West from 1st Div. to 8 1/2 Div.

April, 1942

by CADET A. M. MAISH

(By permission of The Pointer)

the ground. Here are the greatest collection of inscriptions, some of them names now famous, and including the names of two girls. The walls are smoke blackened, and small heaps of ashes and charcoal are on the floor.

In the days before the Spanish-American War, before the Boodlers' and the class halls in North Barracks; in the days when reveille was at 4:30 and there was a parade every morning, the attic reached its height of popularity. Make-shift chairs and benches, candles, lamps, and even a battered billiard table furnished the tower rooms. Occasional inspections by Tacs kept the place from growing too gaudy.

After World War I, the attic became more of a store room. Radios, at that time contraband, were tucked into dark corners along with boodle. As the Mess Hall had the only alternating current on the post, several sets of wires were strung underground and up through the attic to furnish power for the radios.

Later on, the place became the secret retreat of small, congenial groups that called themselves "The Fleas", "The Dirty Dozen", "The Duma", and other names. One charcoaled appeal reads "Keep the Corps Spirit alive; we have."

Today the inspections are frequent, and there is more of interest outside. The attic is dusty and bare.



● Fireplace and Chimney in Tower Room



● Writing on Wall above 3rd Div. . . .

Invitation

Please hand this form to any graduate or former cadet who is not a member of the Association of Graduates.

Association of Graduates

The attention of the Secretary, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A., is continually called to the fact that there are a large number of graduates and former cadets who are not members of the Association of Graduates and who do not join simply because the matter is not called to their attention or because they do not understand the eligibility rules for membership.

All graduates in good standing, as well as former cadets who have served not less than one academic term, are *heartily invited* to become members of the Association of Graduates.

If you wish to join, please fill in the following form and mail to the Secretary.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES,
WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

Dear Sir:

I desire to become a Life
an Annual Member of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy,
and enclose herewith \$25.00, } as per paragraph 1 of the By-Laws.
\$ 7.00, }

Yours truly,

*Full Name

Class of

Permanent Address

.....

(If you are a former cadet but not a graduate, please have two members of the Association sign the following. You need not forward check until notified by the Secretary.)

I nominate the above named former cadet, who served not less than one complete academic term at the U. S. M. A., and was honorably discharged therefrom.

Signature.....Class.....

Signature.....Class.....

*(It is important that full name and correct permanent address be given for the Secretary's records, and that the Secretary be immediately notified of any change in permanent address of those members in civil life.)

Memorandum to: SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

Please make the following change of address:

Name Class.....

New Address

(Or perhaps you prefer to send us a penny post card, with your new address written thereon.)

If your present address will probably be changed within the near future, we suggest that you give us the "for the duration" address of your wife, or nearest of kin, who will probably be best informed from time to time as to exactly where you are, and who will therefore be able quickly to forward to you ASSEMBLY or any other communications from this office.



"To foster social intercourse and fraternal fellowship" among West Pointers, we consider that this section is vitally important. We hope that all—individuals as well as class secretaries—will cooperate by sending in those little flashes of information which will make "Report" a success. Please notice that our space is very limited, and that therefore we can only publish short items. We want to publicize many individuals in a brief manner rather than a few in lengthy detail. We ask also that your copy be written up in the concise manner generally exemplified in the following pages, in order to save our small and overworked staff the rewriting which might otherwise be necessary.

The editor reserves the right to cut any class report which is longer than 300 words.
Dead line for our next issue: *June 15, 1942.*

1869

We send greetings to our oldest living graduate:

Brigadier General Samuel E. Tillman, aged 94. His address is P. O. Box 947, Southampton, Long Island, New York.

1881

Francis J. Kernan, retired, resides at Daytona Beach, Florida.

1883

At our last reunion at West Point, in June, 1933, nine of us sat down at table together—Omar Bundy, Don Cameron, Beverly Dunn, Tim Flynn, Gory Freeman, Harry Hale, Doc Kennedy, Jake Kreps, and Matt Steele.

Since then five of that nine have died—Bundy, Dunn, Flynn, Kennedy, and Kreps. Within the same decade another graduate classmate, Colonel Elmore F. (Tag) Taggart has died. Besides the four of us still living who were present at our reunion in June '33, there are four other living graduate classmates of '83—Nip Haynes, Edwin Root, Doc Walker, and George Zinn. And we have another living classmate who didn't graduate with '83, but fell back a year and graduated with the class of '84, Grote Hutcheson.

Another twelvemonth will bring our sixtieth anniversary. How many of us will then be alive and able to meet together at the old place so dear to us all, so changed since the day when we were graduated? All of us that shall be able ought to meet there in June next year. Let us try, My Classmates! I appeal to you. It will be a sad, and yet a joyful meeting if we shall all be there. Some of us now alive have not seen some others since June 12, 1883. Almost certainly it will be our last ten-year reunion on earth. Come, let's go!

1884

Through the valuable assistance of Col. C. E. Dentler, 1884 has come through 100% to help us bind the bonds of West Point a little tighter. We would like to print all letters *in toto*, but lack of space prevents us. May we excerpt?

Col. Dentler writes: "Of our class, there are still living one major general, three brigadier generals, and myself. Of that class remnant, I am the junior member and accordingly the Class President and Recorder. To my requests for news, all have responded.

"For myself, I have lived here in Portland, Oregon, continuously since August, 1919. There is some military activity near, but it is not prominent and does not affect 'business as usual'—yet! The past twelve years I have been an insurance underwriter in this city and have yet to record a year in which I have made expenses; but I have made many acquaintances among the younger businessmen and believe it helps me to feel and act younger."

Major General Hutcheson sends the following message: "I send personal greetings to those of us who are left—and live in pleasant memory of the happy, carefree days of our Cadet life and of later happy days in the long period of service in the Army.

"In the sunset of my life—I am living in a quiet, beautiful corner nestling in the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains, fifty miles south of San Francisco. The weeks and months slip past rapidly, leaving me in fair health but reduced energy.

"Cress lives not far away—in fine spirits; Styer is in the Southland and appears to be going strong; and Dentler is up in Portland, carrying on the way he always did. I envy Corp. Sayre, the philosopher and sage of our class.

"For the past two months, I have been living again with soldiers all about—some encamped right next to my garden—young, vigorous men—alert and up to the minute. It is like old times."

Brigadier General Styer of Coronado, Calif., sends a cheerful note to 1884.

In it, he describes a recent experiment of his. Having taught at Tylersport, Pa., some sixty-two years ago, he requested, by means of a newspaper article, news of his pupils. To date, he has received a number of very interesting letters from a few old pupils, their widows, and relatives. Why not try something similar? General Styer adds that Tylerstown was Pennsylvania Dutch—as is he—and that in our Revolution, his ancestors fought on our side.

Brigadier General Sayre writes a very interesting letter from Baltimore. Since retiring in 1925, he has held many responsible state government positions in Massachusetts, but his real joy has been achieved since 1931. For his advanced years (81), his contributions to the honor and reputation of West Point seem to be above and beyond the call of duty. Since 1931, he has secured his M. A. and Ph.D. degrees in Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University. His Master's thesis, *Diogenes of Sinope*, has received national acclaim. In studying for his Doctor's degree, General Sayre added to his already extensive knowledge of languages. In 1940, he volunteered for and obtained certificates from the War Department as a qualified translator of French, Spanish, and German. Since that time he has performed valuable service to his country in this line. General Sayre sends personal greetings to all of '84 and is looking forward to their 60th reunion in 1944.

Brigadier General Cress writes that he is now living in Oakland, California, on the Mills College campus near his daughter's home. He says that he is now employed as a "Dollar a year" House-man, but that try as he will, Mrs. Cress will give him only a "just fair" rating.

General Cress is now a Civilian Defense Warden in Oakland and is keeping fit by riding horses. With all of us, he is determined that, from now on, there is but one job for these United States—WIN THE WAR!

General Cress' son, J. B. Cress, '14, is a colonel of Engineers, carrying on the Cress name in the West Point tradition.

1886

To 1886, General Andrews sends a message. He wishes to emphasize the fact that, as the ranks of '86 grow thinner, classmates must "close up" and stick together closer than ever before. *Assembly* offers all graduates an opportunity they have never had before, the opportunity to talk to their own "first classmen" as well as to their "plebes," the chance to hear about, talk about, and learn about the long grey line as it leads the way down a new trail.

1887

1887 reports a roll call of sixteen graduates and sixteen Ex-Cadets and hopes for a full report for the 55th Anniversary.

For the class, "June Week" this year is from May 27th to May 29th, inclusive; Alumni Exercises will be held on May 28th. This information supersedes that contained in our Bulletin dated December 20, 1941.

General McClure requests all members and ex-cadets of '87 to keep him informed as to their activities. By extracting your letters, he will be able to keep you in closer touch with each other by means of this section of *Assembly*.

To supplement the '87 Class Bulletin, dated December 20, 1941, General McClure asks you to note the changes in June Week plans contained in this issue (See inside of back cover). You will note that Alumni Day is to be celebrated on *May 28th*.

Here's for a 100% celebration of '87's 55th Anniversary!

1889

Many classmates have asked for the following information frequently, so here it is. However, for future issues of *Assembly* we would like personal news items from all of '89.

In June, 1885, a motley crew of youths from all over the United States gathered at West Point and by September the stragglers had joined. There were 148 Beasts until examinations cut us down to 97 Conditional-ites; then we acquired 7 Turnbacks from the Class of 1888 (including Barrios and Zavala), totalling 104. Of these 49 graduated on June 12, 1889; 55 were lost by the wayside. Of our graduates, including Sladen of 1890, there are now living 16. Of the non-graduates, there are 11 whom we can trace.

1889 has 34 widows still living. Mrs. D'Armitte is now Mrs. Louis H. Burrell, and Mrs. Winston is now Mrs. William R. Sample.

Haines and Taylor, stout fellows that they are, have always been and are still—the bachelors of '89.

Addresses of the class may be obtained either from the Association of Graduates or from Colonel Alexander R. Piper.

1891

It is with great regret that we report the passing of two members of our

Washington group. Heavey answered the call of the Grim Reaper on November 18, last, and Hero "followed, close order, behind" him on February 7 of this year. Both men had been patients at Walter Reed for some months prior to their deaths at that hospital, and both were interred in Arlington, with goodly attendance of classmates as honorary pall-bearers. We honor their memories and we shall miss them sadly at our gatherings.

There is a special interest in the death of Mrs. Elmer Lindsley at Ambler, Pennsylvania, early this month, as she was the first bride of our Class.

Of our living members, we have news at rare intervals.

Bradley continues his law practice in New York. His firm maintains offices at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, which offices Harriman, our efficient Class Treasurer, describes as quite gorgeous in appointments. (Kid was in Philadelphia some weeks ago, but his client's demands on his time prevented your scribe from seeing him.)

On a recent visit to Washington, we found the Conrad family in the pink of health and vigor; Hines radiating youthful energy; Clark, Ely and Fleming reported well. Jarvis was his usual cheery self, but we learned with regret of the illness of his good wife and we hope for her prompt recovery. Cosby has been confined to his room recently with a bad cold.

From the Pacific Coast Christmas greetings came from Donovan, Horney and Jackson. Horney did not tell much about himself, but from other sources we are informed that he has not been as well as we could wish; we hope that this situation is much improved. Bill Jack reports that he is able to play golf clear up to the 19th hole with his customary appreciation. He traveled to Hawaii some months ago to the wedding of his daughter. Legs is more or less immobilized from the effects of his gallant self-sacrifice in the Philippines years ago. He is interested in horticulture, and once wrote that on his modest acreage he raises anything that will grow in California. He lives quietly on his laurels as professor-emeritus of Engineering at Santa Clara College, San Jose, and for a diversion he expresses his views on "things as they is" in the quiet, gentle, concise and comprehensive style of cussing of which he is so capable an exponent.

Swinging back to the Atlantic Seaboard, we pause a moment to note greetings from Davis and Howard, and to express our pleasure that they are alert and well. Our two globe-trotters, Donworth and McMaster, send us a card from time to time while on their travels. The former was not so well a while back, but we trust that all is now well with him and his. Schoeffel and Whitman write occasionally. The former was quite boastful about his health some time ago—said the Doctor who examined him advised Mrs. Schoeff to tear up her insurance policies; but later he seems to be in a more subdued mood, and claims to be submissive to the orders of wife and daughter as to his diet, goings and comings, and general care of himself. Whit, while brief, always has a cheery word of greeting in his own original style.

1896

The class was pleased to learn that John P. (Jack) Wade has recovered from his major mishaps of the past year: an automobile accident which resulted in the breaking of both legs and in other injuries, and a major surgical operation which generally proves fatal to an ordinary man.

Clarence H. (Doc) McNeil, who had been on the seriously sick list, is now on the road to recovery. He lives at Hawthorne Terrace, Berkeley, California, next door to a home built by another classmate, "E" Landon.

Harry F. Jackson, resigned from the Army, has spent many years in various parts of the world, but has now returned to Washington, D. C., where he has established a home.

1899

William Kelly, who is President of the Buffalo, Niagara, and Eastern Power Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., was recently made an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

1900

The Class of 1900 is to be congratulated on its excellent quarterly bulletin. We hope that you will feel free to let us help you in "broadcasting" your class news.

1901

Edward M. Shinkle is living at the Rockliffe Apartments in Montclair, N. J.

1903

Ben F. Ristine is the Commanding Officer at Fort Crook, Nebraska.

Reuben C. Taylor is living at 1800 North Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri. James Gould is sports editor of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*.

Allen M. Pope and John C. Montgomery are both with the First Boston Corporation in New York City.

1904

Ralph R. Glass is Post Commander at Fort Lewis, Washington.

K. B. Edmunds is the new Recruiting Officer in the San Antonio, Texas, district.

Thomas M. Robins has been promoted to Major General.

1905

William W. West is Post Executive at Fort Monroe, Va.

Charles L. Scott is in command of the Armored Forces at Fort Benning, Ga.

1906

We all salute the super-magnificent job being done by General Jonathan M. (Skinny) Wainwright on the Bataan Peninsula.

General E. L. Daley is doing a great job with the Fifth Army Corps.

General Frank Andrews is handling the Caribbean Defense in the masterly fashion that we would expect of him.

General R. E. D. Hoyle has recently attained his much deserved Major Generalcy.

Three of our class were Chiefs of Branch: General Joseph A. (Happy) Green, Coast Artillery; General Howard K. (Tubby) Loughry, Finance; General Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer.

Charles McKew Parr has recently assumed an important position in Procurement in Washington, as a dollar-a-year man. His *Over and Above the Pacific*, written in 1940, has recently been published. It is a tremendously interesting account of Major Parr's trip by air to the Far East, and should be compulsory reading for the Army and Navy.

Harold H. Huntley is stationed at Madison Barracks as Assistant to the Post Commander.

1908

John F. Curry is now in Washington, D. C., as National Commander of the new Civil Air Patrol.

Albert L. Sneed has been named Commanding Officer of the Southeast Training Center at Maxwell Field, Alabama.

James E. Chaney has been designated Commanding Officer of all American Army Forces in England.

1909

There were 103 graduates of this class, of whom 101 were commissioned in the Army. Of these, 79 members of the class are still living, and 46 are on active duty in the Army today. Several retired members of the class have also been placed on active duty for the emergency. The following number hold temporary commissions as General Officers in the U. S. Army: 1 Lieutenant General, 8 Major Generals, 10 Brigadier Generals. One of our two Chinese graduates, Ying Hsing Wen, is a Major General in the Chinese Army.

Delos C. Emmons is, as you know, the Commander of the Hawaiian Department. He is the first American Air Officer ever to be given command of field operations.

1910

Duncan Richart is the Commanding Officer of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Louie A. Beard is now stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Fred C. Wallace has been promoted to Major General; Daniel McCoach, Jr., has been promoted to Brigadier General.

John J. Waterman had retired from active duty, but was recalled to his present position as P. M. S. & T., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama.

1911

We have 44 of our graduates left on the active service list of the Army, and of these 21 have been made General Officers, which is 48%.

From the retired list, 1911 has the following members back on active duty: Ballinger, C. J., Baxter, C. R., Beatty, J. C., Betcher, A. J., Bowley, F. A., Clark, R. W., Holland, G. D., McCleary, O. S., McNeal, J. W., Mooney, J. S., Reinecke, P. S., Schwenck, J. C. R., Stanton, H. G., Stewart, J. W., Wall, J. F. If any names have been missed, the Class Secretary will be glad to hear of them.

The loss in an airplane crash of Major General Herbert A. Dargue is a distinct blow to the entire class. One of the Air Corps' most brilliant officers and at the very height of his career, Herb's untimely passing is a great loss to National Defense. To Mrs. Dargue and her cadet son, all 1911 extends deep sympathy.

Curtis Nance is now located at 5315 Upton Ave., Minneapolis.

The Memorial Window for 1911, erected by 1911, has been in position in the Cadet Chapel since last October.

Tod Larned, who is in command at Picatinny Arsenal, visited West Point over 100th Night week-end. With him was his mother, the widow of the Professor of Drawing of our cadet days. This bright old lady was just as keen about West Point as when the writer first met her thirty-five years ago, which is quite understandable when one remembers that her husband, her two sons, and her grandson all filled places in the Long Gray Line.

Phil Fleming is Administrator of the Federal Works Agency in Washington. Stoneface Betcher has resigned as Mayor of Canojoharie, N. Y., to take over duties at the Headquarters of the Rochester Military District. We are now free from political taint.

Homer sends in his class dues from Iceland. The check was in dollars instead of kronen, which saved us from holding an auction. He writes that Captain C. P. Walker, Cavalry, son of our classmate, recently arrived there and is the first, only, and probably the last Cavalryman to see Iceland.

We are proud of the fact that Jim Weaver is with MacArthur on Bataan. H-Square Richards is also somewhere in the Western Pacific, according to the last dope, probably flying where the air is thickest.

Gus Franke, Ira Wyche, Chink Hall, and Alex Surles have recently been assigned command of divisions.

Fatty Baxter has left the Kendall Mills in the lurch to take up duties in the office of the Chief of Ordnance. It is understood that his offer to class grandchildren still holds good.

Jim Schwenck commands the U. S. M. A. Cavalry Squadron and lends age, rank, and experience to the Bachelor Mess.

Haig Shekerjian recently took over command of Edgewood Arsenal.

At last report, Spec Wheeler is somewhere in the Near East on Lend-Lease control work.

Red Stewart is with the Division Engineer at 90 Church Street, New York City.

Howell Estes has been transferred to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

The Class Secretary is most anxious to retain close contact with all members of 1911. Please notify Bowley at West Point of all changes of address and of items of class interest. All other means of maintaining contact are out for the duration.

1912

Walter M. Robertson has been promoted to Brigadier General, and at last accounts was at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Millard F. Harmon is Chief of the Army Air Force Combat Command.

Perry McCoy Smith is with a Coast Artillery outfit in the Philippines.

PASS ASSEMBLY ON

That all of our mailed copies of *Assembly* will reach their addresses is beyond our fondest hopes; our subscribers are moving much too fast for us to keep our address list accurate. We hope that you will help to circulate *Assembly* among those West Point men who did not receive their own copies by passing this issue on to them.

1913

Geoffrey Keyes and Paul W. Newgarden have been promoted to be Brigadier Generals.

Robert H. Van Volkenburgh was in command of an anti-aircraft brigade at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

1914

James L. Bradley is Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army.

Harold R. Bull is on duty with the Operations and Training section of the War Department General Staff.

1915

William E. R. Covell is now on duty in the office of the Under Secretary of War.

Paul J. Mueller is Chief of Staff of the Second Army.

Recent promotions include Joseph

T. McNarney (who, you will recall, was a member of the Roberts Commission) to Major General, and Charles W. Ryder, Roscoe B. Woodruff, and Henry S. Aurand to Brigadier General.

Major General George E. Stratemeyer is commanding the Air Corps Training Center at Maxwell Field, Ala.

Ralph P. Cousins is Commanding General of the West Coast Air Corps Training Center.

April 20, 1917

Ernest N. Harmon is Chief of Staff of the Armored Force. He has been in the Armored Force since it was first organized, and was G-4 of the Force and Chief of Staff of the 1st Armored Corps before achieving his present eminent position.

F. M. Brennan, also with the Armored Force since its organization, has been G-4 of the 1st Armored Division, 1st Armored Corps, and the Armored Force. He is now G-3 of the Armored Force.

John M. Devine is Chief of Staff of the 1st Armored Corps.

Harold A. Nisely is Armored Force Ordnance Officer.

Dan Noce is Armored Force Engineer Officer.

Harry Schroeder organized and trained the 1st Signal Armored Battalion.

Bill Eley is on duty at the Armored Force Replacement Training Center.

Cooper Smith is G-2 of the 4th Armored Division.

Bert Morrow is Commanding Officer of the Armored Force Officers Candidate School.

Jim Code and Matthew Ridgeway have been promoted to be Brigadier Generals.

Harold R. Jackson has been appointed Assistant Commandant of the Barrage Balloon School in North Carolina.

Homer C. Brown is commanding an Infantry outfit at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

August 30, 1917

Redmond F. Kernan is now a Brigadier General.

Alston Deas has recently completed an unusual and interesting book titled *The Early Ironwork of Charleston*. At last accounts, he was stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C.

Lawrence "Biff" Jones is back on active duty, as Graduate Manager of Athletics, West Point.

June 12, 1918

Maxwell Corpening is a veteran correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*.

Fred V. H. Kimble is commander of the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

Hugh J. Casey is a Major General, promoted for gallantry during the Philippine campaign.

November 1, 1918

William H. Cocke supervises the organization and training of the aviation branch of the Texas Home Defense Guards.

Wade R. Cothran, of the American Foreign Insurance Association, was last reported in Manila when the Jap Army arrived.

Robert C. Coolidge, of Hartford, Conn., is Superintendent of Agencies of the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

June 11, 1919

From recent accounts the members of our class now in Bataan include: Alexander, Bowes, Johnston, H. D., Meyer, H. J. D., Paquet, Perry, Ruth, and Vance.

Christian and Skelton are in Burma.

Members of the class in civilian life who have returned to the service are: Donnelly, I. L., Major, A. C.; Green, Major, Cav.; Horowitz, Major, Q. M. C.; Risen, Major, G. S. C.; Samsey, Major, A. C.; Szymanski, Major, Inf.; Molitor, Lt., U. S. Navy; Fomby, Capt., A. G. D.; Jackson, Mr. Sgt., U. S. M. C.

Gruenther has recently been promoted to Brigadier General, Chief of Staff of the Third Army. Recent promotions to Colonel include the following: Shingler, Foreign Mission; Sebre, Task Force; Broberg, Springfield Arsenal; Murphy, G-1, Armored Force; Wolf, Coast Artillery Corps; Snodgrass, Judge Advocate, Army Air Forces; and Twining, Assistant Secretary, Air Staff. Sheets, (1st Lt. Retired) and Robinson, (Captain, Retired) are now Majors, Sheets being on duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and Robinson in the Adjutant General's Office.

Reports of the marriage of Syme to Margaret Hertford Tanner, on February 28, 1941, and of Odell to Margaret Schreiber, January 17, 1942, have been received.

The present Corps of Cadets includes sons of three of our classmates. They are: Raaen, Class of 1943; Coursey, Class of 1944; Gruenther, Class of 1945.

The class now has 199 members on active duty, 6 retired; 1 Brigadier General, 7 Colonels, 161 Lt. Colonels, 25 Majors, 3 Captains (2 Retired), 6 1st Lieutenants (Retired), 1 Lieutenant, U. S. N., 1 Mr. Sgt., U. S. M. C., and 57 in civil life. Forty-six of the number on active duty are stationed in Washington. The list of deceased members of the class numbers 22.

1920

Byers, Clovis, was appointed Chief of Staff of a new division formed under General Eichelberger.

Claterbos, Louis J., is doing very important work for the Government in distant lands. (Censorship prevents disclosing his location).

Clendenen, Clarence C., must be having a very interesting time as Military Attache with the American Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela.

Chitterling, Morrison P., has been

commissioned as a Major and is soon to be located at West Point.

Dillon, Joseph V., is now Chief of M. P. in the Provost Marshall's office in Washington, and he is being ably assisted by Jim Walsh.

Mail addressed to Harvey K. Greenlaw at the Central Aviation School, Hangchow, China, has been returned marked "Service Suspended". No doubt Harvey is in the midst of plenty of action right now.

Gregory, E. Sanford, is reported back in the Service.

Harding, Charles B., has been commissioned as a Lieutenant, WITH THE NAVY, and is located in New York City.

Honnen, George, is now Deputy Chief of Staff of the 3rd Army.

Kelly, P. C., is back in the Service of Uncle Sam again—Ordnance Department.

Hastings, John S., is acting as County Civilian Defense Director for the time being, in his home town, Washington, Indiana.

Krause, George H., is now Major Krause, Army Air Corps, McClellan Field, Calif.

Lake, James L., Jr., (Puddle) is with the Free French Forces, and when last heard from he was in London.

McCullough, Arthur L., is still connected with Pan American Airways, operating out of New York City's LaGuardia Airport. Don't ask where to.

Mudge, Verne, has left Washington and returned to duty with troops on Staff work.

Partridge, Dick, was attached to the American Embassy at Budapest. Last reports are that the Ambassador and his staff were in Lisbon awaiting passage to the States. No doubt Dick will have some tall stories to tell when he returns.

Poulson, Volney A., from all reports is still with Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company of Auburn, N. Y.

Pearson, Cyril D., is now a 1st Lieut. with the Signal Corps, in Washington.

Roberts, Frank, has received the DSM, The Navy Cross, and is now to be made the recipient (if this hasn't already been done) of a service medal from the Navy for his participation in the Panay affair. Good work, Frank!

Travis, Harrison G., is back in the service—Personnel Adjutant job.

Walker, James H., is now an Assistant, connected with G-1 in Washington.

Knappen, Ted, has become a commuter between New York and South America.

Adams, Chas. M., Davidson, John L., Loupret, Geo. J., Samouce, James A., Schick, L. W., and Shattuck, Milton C., are all located in Alaska. The class of '20 is well represented up in Eskimo-land.

For the benefit of any members of the Class of '20 who might be in Washington from time to time: the regular monthly class luncheon is held the 3rd Wednesday in each month at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D. C.

It is requested that all members of the Class of '20 send any items of interest about our group to John A. McNulty, 1501 Broadway, New York City, or John S. Hastings, Washington, Indiana, or Earl Blaik, West Point, the Class Officers. Any items received will be submitted to the Association of

Graduates for publication in future issues of the quarterly alumni magazine.

1921

Francis W. Crary was recently married. At last reports he was stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

1922

Robert Raynsford, Assistant Military Attache at Vichy, recently remarried.

1923

If transfers continue at their present rate the class of '23 will soon be with very few representatives at the Academy; within the past two months Nist, "Batt" board, has left to become G-2 of a new division; Leone finally gave up N. Y. M. A. and joined the Army; while Pesek, Drawing, transfers from a desk here to another in Washington.

Holding the Fort are Weikert, setting up the greatly expanded program of Air Corps Cadet instruction; Harmony, the hard-boiled Master of The Sword; Keyes, being groomed as associate Professor of Modern Languages; Leaf, Engineer Detachment, demonstrating to cadets that you can't build bridges on a P. M. E. lunch.

Seen at one or more of the football games last fall were Dud Roth, Harry Sheets, Dutch Pfeiffer, Pop Silverthorne, Chuck Moody, Eddie Love, Lew Storck, Bruce Tulley, Van Vandenburg, Duke Dulaney, Jeff Jeffries, Pooper Grove, Dick Russell, Charlie Cavender, and Joe Smith.

Some of the classmates who have stopped on the post within the past year are: Ken Hertford, then recently returned from Paris and London and full of stories; Bob Oliver, here to tell the First Class about war in the air; Jawn Pitzer, heading north for duty—bag and baggage, family and dog; Miles Reber—these bachelors never tell their business; Ossie Cunkle, on his way to parts undisclosed; Wes Stout in one of the contingents of the First Division—must have arrived and departed during the hours of darkness; Al Johnson, Big Business man from Canada on a trip to the big city; Eddie Love, stamping in old familiar stamping grounds.

Did you know:

That Steve Conner's son has finished at N. Y. M. A. and is set to enter the Academy next summer?

That through the good offices of Father Murdock (the Padre here) word has been received that Mike Buckley was being held in a camp in Italy? The news said Mike was in good health.

That we almost had a BG in the Air Corps, a month ago, but plans were changed?

That Dan Chandler was slated to be an instructor in Phil?

That Pooper Grove and Betty Hartnell had up and got themselves married in December?

That McGeehee (yes, of Tennessee-

hee) is coming to the Academy from the Citadel?

That there are still a few "Halfway Books" left which you can purchase at a big savings! Send only 50c and you'll get a copy pronto.

That our youngest classmate, Monsieur Vauthier, (80 years young this September) will be retired from duty with the Department of Modern Languages this coming month?

That Hoyt Vandenburg was the new A-3 of the Air Forces General Staff?

That another familiar figure, Tom Jenkins (no longer wrestling coach), retires in August? The University of Pennsylvania used his oft-expressed theory, "there ain't no holt etc.," in beating the Army recently 30 to 0.

That if some of the "non-paid-up-class-present-receivers" would only kick in with some money (before it is taken for taxes anyway) a second substantial refund could soon be made to those who paid in but never got any return?

How about dropping a line to your hard pressed alumni news reporter and giving him some *real* news of the class for inclusion in the next quarterly magazine.

1924

To the memory of James E. Purcell the Class says, "Well done." "Bush" was killed in action in the Philippines.

A list of '24 now seeing action on Bataan or at Corregidor: Tacy, Poblete, Kirkpatrick, Duke Miller, Reed Graves, Dinty Moore, Zero Wilson, Jim Macklin, Winfield Scott, Carpenter, Floyd Mitchell.

John McComsey recently left West Point for a "somewhere-in-the-Pacific" address.

Pete Sather, Vic Conrad, Ott Nelson, Barney Furuholmen have gone to Washington from West Point.

Bill Reardon recently departed for Fort Knox.

Don Storck is still the same old serious minded fellow. He is now with a company which is trying to assist the engineers in the matter of camouflage material and has not met with the consideration that he should have in dealing with the engineers. Don comes to Washington often and is working hard to assist in this emergency.

P. D. Ent is heard from frequently from Lima, Peru. It might be said that P. D. has done, and is doing, an excellent job there as Military Attache.

Lowell Limpus. We received no less than six independent reports on L. L. All were unanimous in their praise and rightly so. He is now doing a series of articles on our Air Corps and Air Fields. Limpus has unfailingly striven to see that the services get the right kind of publicity, and he is the military expert for the N. Y. Daily News as you no doubt know. One of our reports (C. Mickey Marcus) says, "I know of no one person who has done more for the Army than our own Wampus."

Denis Mulligan—we have had several reports on this member of '24, but think we can do no better than to quote from a fine letter received from Sam Strohecker, Dupont, Washington.

"My old roommate, Denis Mulligan, was here over Labor Day week-end, out from Wright Field on business with the Boeing Co. in Seattle. He mentioned possible matrimony, but none of us took him seriously after 17 years of single blessedness. However, he returned last week for more airplane business, and lo and behold, had with him the blushing bride—Mrs. Mulligan. They were married in Dayton, Ohio, on November 7th, and are living there, where Mull is a Captain, AC-Reserve.

E. H. Harrison is also at Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Harry is one of the Ordnance Department's outstanding Small Arms experts.

Emerson Cummings has just returned from England, where he has been going over the ordnance problems with that government; and he is back here as one of the experts on his branch.

Leslie Simon—handles a very large assignment at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, serving as Director of the Ballistic Research Laboratory.

Logan Berry wangled one of those free tours to England, and is now back telling the boys about it in the Dept. of Tactics, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Joe Burrill was observing the British in London.

J. Summers Stowell is Director of Training at Randolph Field.

Francis J. Graling—"During a recent visit to Ottawa, I saw Graling, who is now Assistant Military Attache at the Canadian Legation. We had several pleasant visits and I am sure he is enjoying his duty immensely."

1925

Bill Pheris is reported on duty with the Quartermaster Corps at Turner Field, Ga.

Eddie Mack was severely wounded in the early action in the Philippines.

Sam Lamb, flying from various United Nations Air Bases in the lower Pacific, recently received the Purple Heart for gallantry in action.

Ray Barton is Base Quartermaster at an Army Base in Connecticut.

Harry Spillinger is Plant Superintendent of the Laurence Engineering and Research Corporation, Linden, N. J. He itches to come back into the Army, in aeronautic engineering.

Wilmer Gullette (address: General Motors of Mexico, Apartado 107 bis, Mexico, D. F.) has applied for a position in the Rockefeller office of Inter-American Coordination.

1926

The Fifteenth Reunion held last June has come and gone, but 1926 goes on forever. While the attendance at the reunion was somewhat disappointing, only ten class members returning, we understood clearly the difficulties attendant upon getting leave from the very important business at hand. We were more than somewhat disappointed, however, with the scanty return from our request for news of yourselves. For that reason our supply

of news is small and, in most cases, inaccurate. So, let us hear from you with a brief account of your doings.

We believe that 1926 has a higher percentage of living members either serving in the armed forces or engaged in government defense work than has any of the other classes of the Twenties. Of the men of '26, we have 124 in the Army, and in government work we have four. Late comers to the service are Dick Pogue, Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps, Governors Island, N. Y.; Bob Gaffney, Major, Air Corps Procurement, Mitchel Field, N. Y.; and Al Heidner, Captain, A. U. S., Department of Tactics, West Point, N. Y.

Our records show that Johnny Woodbridge is very active over in the Philippines. Prior to December 7, Johnny was the senior Field Artillery instructor at Fort San Pedro de Cebu, Cebu, P. I. Looking after our interests in Russia is Sparky Baird.

In Iceland, we are ably represented by Bill House and Ken March. In Alaska, we find Johnny McFarland, Jimmie Krueger, and Jimmie Wheaton; while in Hawaii, Bill Mills, Ben Thurston, Parker Reeves, and John Roosma are carrying on. And down in British West Indies are Bob McDonough and Norm Matthias. Last heard from in Peiping, China, Freddie Munson is perhaps still there.

Engaged in government defense work we have Charlie Martin, executive of a munitions plant in Indiana, and Tom Plummer, doing the same sort of work in Tennessee.

Of interest to all of us is the fact that we are really getting on in years, and that will be brought home to us within two years or so when we shall see some very familiar names on the roster of the Corps of Cadets. We are reminded of the fact every time we see Mr. Jay (E. J., Jr.) Van Horne, resident of the Post and at present a "star" man and outstanding cadet at N. Y. M. A. Jay is 15 years old, stands a mere 5 feet 10 inches, and weighs 165 pounds. He is a member of the N. Y. M. A. rifle team, a football letter man, and last year was Golden Gloves welterweight champion at his school. Jay is ready to enter U. S. M. A. in 1944, and with his coming we must sit up or rather sit back and let a new generation take up the white man's burden.

1927

Trap Trapnell was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in the Philippines.

Joe Ganahl, commanding one of the beach defenses at Lingayen during the early Philippine action, was hit by a bomb fragment, a trench mortar shell fragment, and a bullet, but "he heroically continued to command his troops."

Reynolds Condon, erstwhile Assistant Military Attache for China, was among those taken into custody when the Japs occupied Hong Kong.

Here's to our first General: Brigadier General Larry Kuter, aged 37. Larry richly deserved the headlines he made.

1928

As we told you in Class Letter No. 2, we have a lot of information about people, but the war prevents its publication. However, here is some more news. Some of it is old; some recent. From now on it's up to you to keep us informed.

Address for Barnes, Davis, L. C., Mason, and Moscatelli is for the time being A. P. O. No. 1, Camp Blanding, Florida.

Breckinridge, is all by himself up in Iceland shooting polar bear and seeing pink Eskimos. How about dropping him a line?

Ed Cummings will soon be on the way to Fort McClellan, Alabama—perhaps you have seen his orders; we have not.

Tommy Wells writes from London that Jim Greene is now commuting. Jim's address remains Belvoir.

Howard Hasting has arrived here for duty with the Drawing Department. He, O'Connell, and many others are behind the 8-ball right now because of a certain law regarding Reserve commissions. Hope something breaks for them soon.

O'Connell is looking for a job. He says he knows no Japs will attack his Replacement Center.

Johns, Counihan, Walter, Middlebrooks, Wiley, Smith, R. L., Parham, Matthews, C. M., and a flock of other guys are among the 1928 "brass hats with troops."

Harry Kirby should be at Camp Gordon, Augusta, Georgia. That will constitute notification of "change of address."

McLennan was in the ship with Laubach and Jew Lewis. Our latest word (indirectly from his wife), as of January 18th, was good news. He then was in Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso.

Luke Finlay is still in the process of re-entering the Army. He still doesn't know whether he will go to the JAGD in Washington or to the Engineers at West Point.

Russell Blair is now on a Military Mission furthering the "Good Neighbor" policy.

Fleming, already with a big job on his hands, reports "an adopted daughter, age 5, and one on the way"—after all these years, it must be a case of "c'est la guerre."

Smith, D. B., is doing a superior job as S-1 of one of the Air Corps Training Centers and Technical Schools.

We've finally heard from Bob Wiesener. He's at Lukens Ave., Brentwood, L. I., N. Y., and is trying to get back into the service. Can anyone give him a steer?

Harvey Wilkinson has left us only to go to a more responsible (and weight-developing) job. Write to him at G-1 Division, Washington.

(Keep this under your hat—"they" say that if it were not for Haskell, Donald would not be able to get between the arms of his desk chair. We hear awful things about that Washington gang.)

How about keeping in touch (at least

once in a Blue Moon) with Briggs or Grinstead—they'll try to keep in touch with you.

1929

Don Z. Zimmerman is organizing the new Weather Research Center.

Harold H. Bassett is with the Air Corps in Hawaii.

Tank expert Joseph M. Colby is now on duty with the U. S. Military Mission to Egypt.

Alvin G. Viney is one of the youngest officers ever to serve as District Engineer at Jacksonville, Florida.

Luther B. Graham is Finance Officer at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

John S. Walker commands the Volunteer Ordnance Works at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The new advanced flying school at Valdosta, Georgia, has been named Moody Field, in recognition of the valuable work done by the late Major George P. Moody in setting up several of the new fields of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center.

1930

Bosworth, East, Fitch, Haggerty, Hurt, Janairo, Lothrop, Maxwell, Packard, and Vaughn are with Bataan's defending forces.

Ed Perrin is our Air Attache in Cairo, Egypt.

Fred and Dottie Ammerman have a son, born January 14th.

Bob Wood, in Newfoundland, is a bachelor for the duration, Sarah having returned to hibernate at West Point.

Mahlon Davis is our representative in Iceland.

The third daughter arrived at Tom and Marguerite Stoughton's on February 2nd.

Herbert is building an air base down in Trinidad.

Allen, Blanchard, Boyd, Brooks, Crawford, Heriot, Journey, Mitchell, Royall, Sweeny, and Weber are in Hawaii.

Harris, W. H., Heimerdinger, Kelly, Kent, Lockett, Mandelbaum, Quinto, Wooten, and Wright, A. M., are in Panama.

Jack Rothschild is in charge of the Chemical Warfare Research Laboratory.

Mason, McFarland and Kromer are in Puerto Rico.

Dickinson and Smith, A. M., have recently returned to active duty as instructors at U. S. M. A. Lunn, Castle, and Thiede have been back on active duty for some time.

Emery and Miffin are in Alaska.

Kane is with our Embassy in Santiago, Chile.

Dick Hutchinson is back in harness, ferrying planes over the Atlantic. At last count, Dick had made seven crossings.

Harold L. Smith is with the Weather Research Center.

Philip C. Wehle was recently married to Miss Alice Eloise McElroy, at Damariscotta, Maine. At last reports, he was on duty at Edgewood Arsenal.

1931

Somewhere in the Philippines are: Reynolds, Warren, Wood, Johnson, H. K., White, Breit, Mason, Harrison, Scott, Arnette, Bartlett, Fletter, and Lawler.

With the First Division we have Dave Gibbs, Whelihan, Mathews, Crawford, Freddy Gibbs, and Davis.

Vansant, Hurlburt, and Miles are at Hickam Field.

Paul Walters is studying acoustics at U. C. L. A.

At last reports Dick Parker was a military observer in Moscow.

Bill Baumer, teaching History at West Point, has written another book, titled *Not All Warriors*, about famous West Point men who achieved fame in fields other than military. And by the time you read this he will have another book on the press. Hard to keep up with him.

1932

What with early Graduation, among other dislocations, 1932's ten-year reunion will be somewhat on the informal side. But those stationed at West Point will be glad to welcome any classmates who can manage to get up here during the last week in May (or at any other time, for that matter). If you can make it, drop a note to Street, J. C., (Lieut.) who has been elected more or less permanent class secretary-in-residence at West Point.

Largely because of restrictions on the publication of such data, the ten-year book will be held up indefinitely. An explanatory poop-sheet will be mailed to all subscribers within a few days.

A dinner is planned for May 2 at the West Point Officers' Mess, followed by a boogey. Any classmate who can come up that evening (wives included) should get in touch with Woolnough (Major). The ante is two dollars a head which includes dinner and any desired quantity of refreshment before and after.

Local members of the class held a stag dinner and business meeting on March 12. Those present were Lincoln, Hartshorn, Webster, Clark, A. L., Stewart, Cunningham, Johnson, D. B., Woolnough, Street, Thielen, Hood, Stearns, Metzler, Smith, W. R., Epley, Mather, Riley and Frazer.

No one at West Point has yet heard of any battle casualties in our class.

Early in March a letter arrived from Pugh in the Philippines. It was dated November 26, and it casually mentioned routine activities at Stotsenberg and in Manila. Since December 7 we have all seen repeated mention of Major John Pugh in news dispatches from Bataan.

Many classmates caught Darcy's eyewitness account over a national network of the West Indies submarine attacks.

Received from Farnsworth: a wing fragment of the first Jap plane shot down on Oahu, December 7.

Chi Wang (Colonel) was in Manila at the outbreak of war as liaison officer from the Chungking government.

Many members of the class who had resigned or been retired are back on active duty. Among those we know of are Street, Thinnes, Stecker, and Porter, I. W.

1933

Well, Thirty-Three certainly wasn't operating under its traditional "lucky star" when it decided to organize in times like these. Nevertheless, the enthusiasm of the members whom we've reached indicates that the organization (and especially the *Lucky Star*) should be continued if possible, both as a clearing house for news and for such active measures as, for instance, helping widows who seek employment (no charity!) or—on the brighter side—helping sons who some day may come to West Point. The thirty members of the class committee here disagree lustily on many matters, but they are of one mind in wanting to act for the class *as a whole* insofar as the class makes itself heard.

So please write in! Since orders are no longer published, we cannot keep track of you unless you send us a penny postcard with your address (or if you're in the field, your family's address). We also want the addresses of dependents or relatives of deceased classmates. And finally—we know you're busy—but we can't continue the *Lucky Star* unless we get material for it; if you like it, please send an occasional line to say so and to tell your (printable) news. Your dollar for '42, if you please, (and the one for last year too if you haven't sent it) is due now.

Here at West Point, Otto is working on the Ten Year Book in his spare time which he says he hasn't. Polk promises the Spring *Lucky Star* by April. Meyer, R. D., elected chairman vice Baumer in October, left for Washington in January. Rumored en route are Pohl, Gott, Thinnes. Recent arrivals: Hood, Henderson, Hunt. O'Malley just left for duty with General Richardson in California. We have everything from second lieutenants to lieutenant colonels (AC) in the class here; we plan to double the dues for general officers, so watch out!

We're proud to hear what our classmates are doing. In Bataan, we understand, are Lawlor, Crawford, G. H., Ball, Mason, Harrison, Reynolds, Warren, Wood, Johnson, Gregory, Julian, McNair. Others abroad include Cahill in Chungking; Hill somewhere at sea; Park and Boswell in Moscow (we hear Thayer has left); H. T. Henry an AP man at Vichy; Welling in Canada; Tom Hall in Rio; Carroll in Greenland. On the home front, Wallace is mechanized at Pine Camp; Gable, Divine, Haskins were together recently at Langley. . . Battalion commanders, squadron commanders, S's, G's, War Planners, instructors. Sh! Secret orders. . .

SEND US YOUR NEWS. Then, for the detailed dope, read your *Lucky Star*.

Good luck!

1937

By the fall of 1941, there were enough members stationed at West Point to lay the ground work for a committee to handle all class affairs. Jim Brierly is doing yeoman work on

the First Class in Ordnance and Gunnery. In addition to teaching yearling Physics, Randy Hines is O. C. of hockey. Bud Hines is putting the "cows" through their paces in the Phil Department. Woody Stromberg is in the Department of Tactics. Bub Lynch, a National Guard captain prior to the emergency, is in the F. A. Detachment.

The committee has been established as a permanent organization at West Point dedicated to the service of the members of the class and their families. From now on please write the committee for, or about, anything pertaining to yourself or the class. Let us hear from you. Our formal five year reunion for obvious reasons has been cancelled, but we can look forward to a real celebration in 1947.

Personals. Major Kelsie Reaves is commanding a battalion of the 3rd Infantry. Ensign Stan Smith is instructing at the Coast Guard Academy. Charley Clark and Dave Davisson came up from Aberdeen to visit West Point. Smalley and Robbins, C. L., also dropped in. Ollie Connor passed through on his way to the Carolina maneuvers. Bob Stumpf is attending school at Leavenworth.

Remember that day in the First Class Club when the rings were passed out by the Commandant? As we read the motto inscribed on our rings, there were probably some of us who didn't realize the deep significance of one word. We had a sound conception of the words "Duty" and "Honor", but the significance of "Country" somehow never really dawned upon us. One man who was with us that day in the Club has clearly shown us what "Country" meant to him. He died for it.

And so it is with profound regret but with burning pride that we pay tribute to Colin Kelly, II. "C. P.'s" heroism in sinking the Japanese battleship Haruna with three direct hits near Aparri, Philippine Islands, December 9, 1941, is a story that has stirred an entire nation. We look forward with paternal interest to the day when the President of the United States in 1956 complies with President Roosevelt's request and appoints Colin P. Kelly, III, to the United States Military Academy. And, in the meantime, as the placards posted throughout the Corps state, "When the going gets tough, let's remember Kelly."

1940

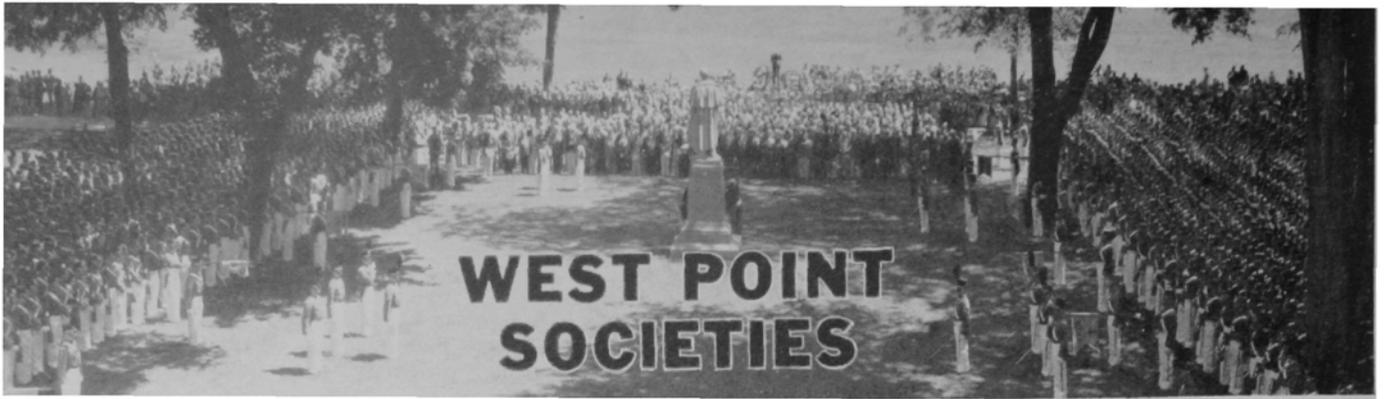
Clyde Webb is flying from United Nations Air Bases in Australia.

Morris L. Shoss received his baptism of fire in the Philippines.

Classmates will be glad to hear that Anthony Benvenuto, reported killed in an airplane crash, is alive and well.

Our recent bridegrooms include: Virgil A. Schwab, Savannah Air Base; Philip L. Elliot, Stuart Apartments, Louisville, Ky.; Paul Reinecke, Fort Jackson, S. C.; David Byrne, Fort Knox, Ky.; Robert O'Brien, Fort Knox, Ky.; Leo Dunham, Fort Belvoir, Va.; and Landon Witt, Bella Vista, Panama.

Barry Borden has been ordered to active duty.



Here is the space which the West Point Societies have needed, to help them publicize their important efforts to maintain the continuity of the long grey line. Too many times we have heard the question: "What are these West Point Societies?"

Use these columns, Societies, to tell our alumni just what you are doing and what you plan to do. But please remember that your Editor reserves the right to cut any article longer than three hundred words.

Dead line for copy for next issue: *June 15, 1942.*

THE NON-GRADUATE'S CONTRIBUTION TO WEST POINT

C. McKew Parr, Ex-1906

Some years ago the Association of Graduates invited to membership those former cadets who had served at least a term at the Academy and had been honorably discharged. Numerous former cadets have joined the various permanent West Point Societies about the country and regularly attend the mid-day luncheons, football smokers, the annual dinner in March, and have participated actively in Class Reunions at West Point. Many former cadets have attained civic leadership in their communities, and their support of the local clubs has been of substantial aid. Because they are permanently located in their cities instead of being temporary residents, as are most of the other members, and have wide local connections, they have proved a sustaining element in the clubs.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the Alma Mater well may represent more, sentimentally, to the Non-Graduate than to the Graduate who has served in the army. To the former, his collegiate days represent a never-forgotten, bright interlude in his life. His sole memories of military life cluster around West Point itself. His classmates are cherished in his recollections as the lads they were in the Corps—naive, unspoiled, and boyishly confident of their future careers. Episodes of cadet days remain for him fresh and clear, not blurred over by many relationships (and perhaps disillusionments) in subsequent service.

To such former cadets an active, well-conducted, permanent West Point Club supplies in their own lives a satisfactory substitute for the university clubs and active college associations of their friends who have graduated from the various civil universities. To them, the local West Point Club and the Army Athletic Association represent something tangible and of worth. They are interested in all phases of the perpetuation of the ideals

and traditions of the Academy and bear deep in their hearts the motto *Duty, Honor, Country*. They thrill to "Benny Havens" and to what it signifies, and respond loyally to the rallying challenge voiced in the "Long Corps Yell."

Today, in a changing world, the efficiency of the historic West Point system is on test before the Country, not only before Congress and the Press, but before the thousands of graduates of other universities who are now serving as new officers in our Army, and particularly is it on trial before the millions of young Americans in the ranks whose very lives are entrusted to the competence of Graduates of the Academy.

Now, as never before, the sons of the Military Academy need to "close ranks." The essential support of its sons in civil life can best be implemented by the luncheons and smokers and other activities of the various local West Point Clubs, by the new quarterly magazine *Assembly*, and by the continuance of Annual Reunions despite the emergency of war.

Since the incorporation of the New York Club in 1926, this, the oldest and largest of the West Point Clubs, has been helpful to many graduates in practical ways. Particularly in the past three years of military expansion has it had many calls made upon it for information and help. Now is the time to strengthen and develop the organization of all local clubs in order better to be able to meet the many pressing current needs and problems the war has brought upon us. Also, we must prepare now to have an organization ready to help cope with the inevitable hardships and trials of demobilization.

The West Point Club of New York extends a very cordial invitation to members and their wives, to graduates of and to cadets at West Point, to graduates of the Naval Academy, and to those of the Coast Guard Academy to use the facilities of its Club Room at Suite 1441 at The Barclay Hotel, 111 East 48th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. Members are

invited to attend the Tuesday luncheons at the Chamber of Commerce Building, 65 Liberty Street, New York.

ANNIVERSARY DINNERS

The Annual West Point Dinners in commemoration of West Point's anniversary were also held on March 14, 1942. However, in view of General McCoy's desire (because of the present emergency) to have such dinners "informal and with little publicity," the Association of Graduates did little more than notify active West Point Societies and numerous headquarters of General McCoy's desire, and furnish them with such information and films as were requested.

Annual dinners were held at: Charleston, South Carolina; Chicago, Illinois; Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Fort Monroe, Virginia; MacDill Field, Florida; Newfoundland Base Command; New York, New York; Pine Camp, New York; Puerto Rico; Rochester, New York; Seattle, Washington; and West Point, New York.

140th ANNIVERSARY AT WEST POINT

This year, the West Point contingent of graduates and their guests (one hundred and seventy strong) celebrated the 140th Anniversary of the Academy with an informal buffet supper followed by informal entertainment at Cullum Hall in the small ball room. Kemper, '35, was in charge of arrangements and was official runner-of-the-party. He did a bang-up job. Our thanks to him.

It was the privilege of the old guard to welcome back to the ranks of Instructors, U. S. M. A., many of our Alumni who have been in civil life but who are now on active duty for the duration. As a matter of fact, the atmosphere at Cullum on the night of

March 14th had almost as much of "Reunion" in it as it did of "Anniversary."

After an excellent supper (supervised by Bob Turner) and much rehashing of stories old and stories new, we heard messages from grads in outlying stations; saw films of the Columbia, V. M. I., and Yale 1941 football games (excellently shown by that master of cinematographic art, Jablonsky); and listened to the Annual Broadcast sponsored by the Association of Graduates. An impromptu feature of the entertainment was the rendition of several famous old numbers by the Wright Male Quartette.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, WEST POINT-ANNAPOLIS CLUB

The annual West Point Dinner of the West Point-Annapolis Club of Rochester was held at the University Club, Saturday, March 14, with ten in attendance—six Army and three Navy—and a guest, Mr. Frank J. Smith, civilian coordinator at the Rochester Ordnance District and President of the Rochester Chapter, Army Ordnance Association. Colonel Roy L. Bowlin, '17, Club President, presided at the informal dinner and called on various members for toasts. Brig. Gen. A. S. Conklin, '97, offered a toast to the President of the United States.

Following the annual custom of the Rochester dinner, Colonel Bowlin called on Major William E. Ryan, '20, for a toast to the Navy. Then Henry R. Dutcher, U. S. N. A., '23, toasted the Army. Colonel A. J. Betcher, '11, was next, with a toast to West Pointers serving in foreign lands.

Colonel Bowlin read a message from Biff Jones and the football prospects forecast by Earl Blaik. Movies followed: three reels of Army Football of 1941, supplied through the courtesy of the Association of Graduates. The meeting closed shortly after the very impressive West Point broadcast, which rekindled memories and awakened new pride in our Alma Mater.

* * * *

At the first meeting last fall, a new slate of officers for 1941-42 was elected, with Colonel Roy L. Bowlin, '17, as President, George Lawrence, U. S. N. A., '39, Vice President, and Captain Robert L. Bullock, ex-'28, Secretary.

Monthly meetings were held through the fall and winter, with the meeting prior to the West Point dinner being the payment of the annual standing bet on the Army-Navy game, in which representatives of the losing team buy those of the winning team a dinner.

* * * *

Several former civilian members are back in the service: Colonel Oscar N. Solbert, '10, on duty in Washington with G-2; F. J. Kirch, U. S. N. A., ex-'32, now Captain in the Ordnance Department and stationed in the office of the Chief of Ordnance in Washington; Major W. W. McMillan, '23, on duty with the Sanitary Corps in Washington; Major John H. White, Jr., '23, on duty with the Ordnance Department at Picatinny Arsenal; Lt. R. H. Bates on duty with the Pacific fleet; Major William E. Ryan, '20, and Captain Robert L. Bullock, stationed at the Rochester Ordnance District, and Lt. Frederick C. Purse, on duty with the

The Cadet Guard Detail Now Carry Pistols



"But, sir, they were carrying oranges out of the mess hall!"

Air Corps at Middletown Air Depot, Lt. L. J. Flynn, on duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

WEST POINT SOCIETIES

Alabama. President: George M. Morrow, Jr., 2315 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, 129 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.

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. R. Parker Kuhn, 100 Broadway, 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.

PASS ASSEMBLY ON

That all of our mailed copies of *Assembly* will reach their addresses is beyond our fondest hopes; our subscribers are moving much too fast for us to keep our address list accurate. We hope that you will help to circulate *Assembly* among those West Point men who did not receive their own copies by passing this issue on to them.

Last Roll Call

Name	Class	Date of Death	Name	Class	Date of Death
Thomas S. Mumford.....	1871.....	August 20, 1941	Arthur C. Tipton.....	1905.....	January 15, 1942
William H. Wheeler.....	1874.....	November 15, 1941	Adna R. Chaffee.....	1906.....	August 22, 1941
Andrew J. Houston.....	Ex-1875.....	June 26, 1941	Harry A. Schwabe.....	1906.....	October 24, 1941
David Price.....	1877.....	August 25, 1941	William R. Selbie.....	1907.....	June 23, 1939
John C. F. Tillson.....	1878.....	December 15, 1941	Earl J. Atkisson.....	1908.....	September 18, 1941
George W. Goode.....	1880.....	August 20, 1941	George Beavers.....	1908.....	November 22, 1941
William S. Scott.....	1880.....	September 6, 1941	Herbert A. Dargue.....	1911.....	December 12, 1941
Harvey C. Carbaugh.....	1882.....	June 23, 1941	James A. Gillespie.....	1912.....	January 29, 1942
Charles G. Treat.....	1882.....	October 11, 1941	John H. Haile, Jr.....	1924.....	August 22, 1941
Edward B. Clark.....	Ex-1883.....	September 22, 1941	Henry S. Jernigan.....	1924.....	January 20, 1942
Charles E. Tayman.....	Ex-1884.....	January 16, 1942	George A. Tucker.....	1924.....	July 10, 1941
Henry P. McCain.....	1885.....	July 25, 1941	James E. Purcell.....	1924.....	January 6, 1942
Malvern-Hill Barnum.....	1886.....	February 18, 1942	George W. M. Dudley.....	1925.....	February 6, 1942
Mason M. Patrick.....	1886.....	January 29, 1942	Harry O. Ellinger.....	1925.....	February 11, 1942
Harry E. Wilkins.....	1887.....	August 15, 1941	Stanley J. Horn.....	1925.....	December 12, 1941
Percy Pepoon.....	Ex-1887.....	September 7, 1939	Julius T. Flock.....	1927.....	July 23, 1941
Thomas S. Lucas.....	Ex-1887.....	November 6, 1939	Mark K. Lewis.....	1927.....	December 9, 1941
Walter Kerr.....	Ex-1889.....	December 30, 1941	Dudley G. Strickler.....	1927.....	February 8, 1942
James Schermerhorn.....	Ex-1889.....	December 2, 1941	John B. Allen.....	1928.....	January 22, 1942
Henry W. Strickler.....	Ex-1889.....	December 13, 1941	David P. Laubach.....	1928.....	December 9, 1941
Charles J. Symmonds.....	1890.....	July 16, 1941	Dwight L. Mulkey.....	1928.....	February 17, 1941
John W. Heavey.....	1891.....	November 18, 1941	George R. Hays, Jr.....	1929.....	December 21, 1941
Andrew Hero.....	1891.....	February 7, 1942	Alexander R. Appelman.....	1930.....	February 25, 1941
Samuel McP. Rutherford.....	1892.....	October 15, 1941	Eugene L. Brown.....	1931.....	July 28, 1941
William R. Smith.....	1892.....	July 15, 1941	Paul C. H. Walz.....	1931.....	April 28, 1937
Buell B. Bassette.....	1893.....	December 17, 1941	Henry W. Herlong.....	1933.....	June 22, 1941
Robertson W. Honey.....	1893.....	August 30, 1941	Theodore F. Hurt.....	1934.....	October 26, 1941
Malcolm K. Graham.....	Ex-1893.....	July 12, 1941	Lamar F. Woodward.....	1935.....	September 15, 1941
Robert B. Powers.....	1896.....	August 24, 1941	Colin P. Kelly, Jr.....	1937.....	December 19, 1941
Paul Reisinger.....	1896.....	October 11, 1941	Gregory Hoisington, Jr.....	1938.....	September 18, 1941
Earle D'A. Pearce.....	1897.....	December 25, 1941	Victor F. Crowell.....	1939.....	January 1, 1942
Edwin O. Sarratt.....	1897.....	July 16, 1941	Estel B. Culbreth.....	1939.....	August 27, 1941
Fred R. Brown.....	1899.....	August 30, 1941	Laird W. Hendricks.....	1939.....	July 28, 1941
Charles M. Bundel.....	1899.....	September 15, 1941	John E. L. Huse.....	1939.....	February 3, 1942
Carl J. Harris.....	Ex-1900.....	February 22, 1942	Maurice M. Miller.....	1939.....	December 11, 1941
Thomas M. Van Der Veer.....	Ex-1900.....	October 10, 1941	Richard V. W. Negley.....	1939.....	February 8, 1942
Andrew J. Weatherwax.....	Ex-1900.....	February 10, 1942	William H. Birrell.....	1940.....	October 24, 1941
Harold C. Fiske.....	1903.....	January 8, 1942	Elbert D. Hoffman.....	1940.....	December 17, 1941
Leo I. Samuelson.....	1903.....	December 29, 1941	Craig L. Moore.....	1940.....	December 3, 1941
James B. Dillard.....	1904.....	September 28, 1941	Cargill M. Barnett.....	1941.....	February 4, 1942
Horatio B. Hackett.....	1904.....	September 8, 1941	Ira B. Cheaney.....	1941.....	January 30, 1942
George C. Lawrason.....	1904.....	December 8, 1941	Dan H. Eaton.....	1941.....	June 15, 1941
Napoleon W. Riley.....	1904.....	October 31, 1941	Alexander R. Nininger, Jr.....	1941.....	January 12, 1942



Program for Graduation Week, 1942

(Eastern War Time)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Athletic Review on Plain	9:00 a.m.
Baccalaureate Sermon to Graduating Class and dedication of Class windows and memorial organ stops (admission by card only)	11:00 a.m.
Military Mass and Baccalaureate Sermon for Catholic Graduates	11:00 a.m.
4th Class Swimming Exhibition, South Gymnasium	2:00 p.m.
4th Class Gymnastics Exhibition, Main Floor, South Gymnasium	2:45 p.m.
Regimental Parade and Presentation of Stars and Awards.....	5:00 p.m.
Motion Pictures, North Gymnasium, 2 showings.....	7:15 p.m. and 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.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

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; 3rd Class, Cullum Hall	9:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

Graduation Exercises	10:30 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.

To the Graduates and Former Cadets of the United States Military Academy

June Week this year has become three days in May. Because of the new training program described elsewhere in this issue, Graduation has been moved to May 29th. Academics will cease on May 26th and the program appearing above is planned. As you will notice, Alumni Day occupies its usual prominent part, and the Superintendent extends a cordial invitation to all Alumni to attend. While it is realized that the majority will be unable to return this year, it is hoped that the older classes, and the inactive members of others, will come back in greater numbers than ever before. Many changes of interest are taking place here, and to return makes one feel again the thrill of West Point's undying spirit. Of special interest will be the 55th reunion of '87, the 50th of '92, and the 45th of '97.

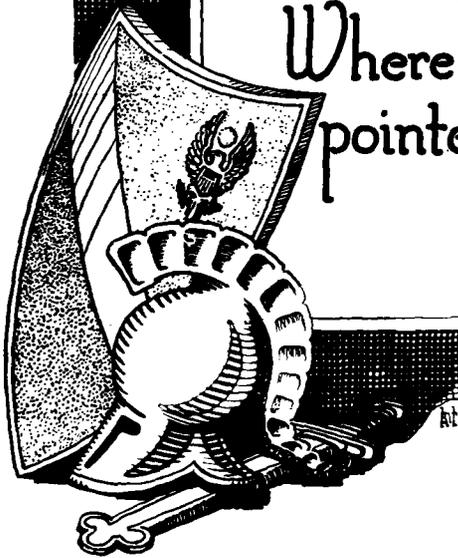
The Alumni Reception Committee will send out another bulletin on May 1st and will furnish additional information to all who reply indicating their intention to return. It is planned to reserve the rooms in Cullum Memorial Hall for the members of all classes before 1892. That class and all those following will be accommodated in North Barracks. Meals may be obtained at the Cadet Mess, or for those staying at Cullum, at the Officers Mess. Requests for reservations should reach West Point by May 1st if possible.

All who return will receive a most cordial welcome. If you have any inquiries beyond the information provided in the Bulletins, please address them to:

ALUMNI RECEPTION COMMITTEE,
HEADQUARTERS, U. S. M. A.,
WEST POINT, N. Y.

In Memory

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



William Carroll Rafferty	2
William Shepard Biddle, Jr.	3
Charles George Lyman	4
Ernest V. Smith	4
Harry E. Wilkins	5
William Ruthven Smith	6
Thomas Quinn Ashburn	7
Edward Neele Johnston	6
Laurence Verner Frazier	10
Edmund Louis Gruber	11
Francis W. Honeycutt	12
Adna Romanza Chaffee	13
Earl James Atkisson	15
Philip Gordon	15
Francis Ludwick Sward	16
Francis Clark Harrington	16
John Erle Beller	18
Albion R. Rockwood	18
Edward Campbell McGuire	18
Lynn E. Brady	19
John Henry Halle, Jr.	20
James Wentworth Clinton	20
George Milton Beaver	21
George Putnam Moody	21
Taylor Stephen Pollock	22
Kenneth Witt Driskill	22
James Stanfield Hatfield	23
Walter James Alsop	24

APRIL, 1942

William Carroll Rafferty

NO. 2830 CLASS OF 1880

Died on May 22, 1941, at Washington, D. C. aged 82 years.



GENERAL RAFFERTY was born in La Porte, Indiana, on April 11, 1859. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Illinois in 1876 and graduated from that institution on June 12, 1880, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery. He was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant in 1887, captain in 1899, major in 1905, and lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, in 1908. He became a full colonel in 1911. He was commissioned a brigadier general of the National Army in 1917 and retained that grade until honorably discharged from the National Army in 1918 when he reverted to the grade of colonel in the Regular Army. On December 1, 1919, after forty-three years service, General Rafferty retired at his own request and became a brigadier general, retired, under the Act of June 21, 1930.

During his long service, and particularly after he had attained a field grade, General Rafferty was assigned to many key commands. Most notable among them were command of the important Coast Defense Districts, at various times, of Baltimore, Maryland; New London, Connecticut; the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay Area; Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; the Columbia River District; and the District of Southern New York. As a brigadier general of the National Army, he organized and commanded the 54th Artillery Brigade at Camp McClellan, Alabama.

This brief record of a long life on the Army Active List says but little of what General Rafferty did for the important arm of the Service with which he served for so many years. The writer is one of the few now left alive who knows in detail the extent of the labor which that fine soldier performed; the high standard of efficiency to which he raised every command with which he served; the extreme interest he always showed in instructing and training his junior officers to become expert in coast artillery work;

the celerity with which he grasped and perfected improvements in the functioning of coast artillery. Not only was General Rafferty quick to realize the benefits of change but also to see and to originate many improvements himself. He was particularly interested in the accuracy of mortar fire. At one time, he so perfected the complicated operations necessary for a hit on moving targets at long range that he was able to successfully conduct mortar practice, firing from a mortar pit, at thirty second intervals, projectiles weighing a thousand pounds each to destroy his target effectively. To the knowledge of the writer, this feat has never been duplicated.

As a cadet, Rafferty was very popular with and beloved by all of his classmates; indeed, by all who knew him. He graduated near the head of his class, and, throughout his army career, applied his many talents to what he thought was for the betterment of the service. He did not always attain the desired end, but the writer believes that there was no superior officer who did not admire Rafferty and credit him with a brilliant mind and the capacity for unending industry. Unfortunately, while still a cadet, Rafferty was the victim of a minor accident which left him with a slight limp for the rest of his life. Another tribute to the man is the fact that this handicap effected him neither physically nor mentally--throughout his service he was always as active as he was in cadet days.

I saw but little of Rafferty after retirement; but the bond of friendship formed during those eventful years at the Academy takes no note of Time or Distance. A note from him, just a short time ago, when he asked me to attend a Class reunion, was full of affection for those of '80 still alive and of regret for his precarious health which was to prevent him from leaving his Baltimore home. Not long after receipt of this affectionate and treasured letter, my dear friend died of heart trouble.

Requiescat in Pace, Classmate; surely you have

*Joined the Army of the Blest
With Benny Havens, Oh.*

—C. J. B.

William Shepard Biddle, Jr.

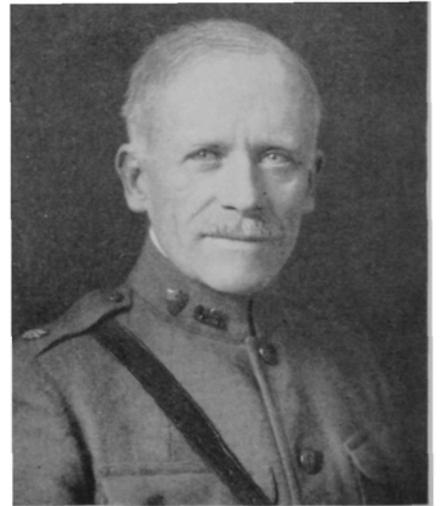
NO. 3079 CLASS OF 1885

Died July 11, 1938, at Sunnyside, Oregon, aged 75 years.

Infantry in 1892, four years before, but had never joined, having been on duty at the Academy in the Department of Modern Languages. He was invited to join the mess; and, from that evening in 1896 until his death in July, 1938—forty-two years afterwards—his fortunes were linked with the Oregon country which he loved and where he was held in the highest esteem.

William Shepard Biddle, Junior, was the scion of a distinguished family. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1863 and went abroad with his family in 1872. He remained in Europe until 1877, attending schools at Geneva and Heidelberg. Upon his return to his native country, he pursued his studies in Detroit High School until his appointment to West Point in 1881 in succession to his distinguished brother, the late Major General John Biddle. Another brother, Andrew P. Biddle, was appointed to the United States Naval Academy in 1880.

The Biddle family was established in Pennsylvania in the 18th century. Biddle's grandfather was born in Philadelphia, in March, 1792. The grandfather was the son of Charles Biddle, Vice President of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War, and a brother of Commodore Nicholas Biddle who performed long and distinguished service in the Navy beginning with the struggle for American Independence. The Biddle family played a leading role in the development of the early history of Michigan and the Northwest.



Major John Biddle served under General Scott on the Niagara frontier. Thomas Biddle was also a major in the United States Army during the campaign of 1812, while the elder brother, Commodore James Biddle, won distinction as a naval officer in that contest.

After the War, Major John Biddle resigned from the Army and went East but soon returned to Detroit where he held many positions of trust—Registrar of the United States Land Office, Mayor of Detroit, Delegate in Congress, President of the State Constitutional Convention, Member of the State Senate. He also contributed in a large measure to the development of the Commonwealth—President of the Michigan Railroad and President

IN August, 1896 on one of the long delightful evenings for which the Pacific Northwest is celebrated, the bachelors of the senior mess at Vancouver Barracks—Henry Cabell, Hasbrouck, McCain, Wilhelm, Dr. Stephenson and myself—were lingering at the dinner table over our cigars when who should pop in but Billy Biddle whom we had all known at West Point. Billy McCain, in fact, was a classmate. There was a lot of rank in that crowd as befitting a senior mess. All were first lieutenants but Stephenson. He was a doctor but, with us, rank did not count.

Billy had been promoted to the 14th

of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Detroit.

His son, William S. Biddle was born in Detroit in 1830, graduated from Harvard Law School, and began practice in New York City but soon returned to Detroit. He married Susan Dayton Ogden, daughter of Justice Ogden of New Jersey. In 1867 the family moved to Grosse Isle, where the father died in 1902.

The army service of William S. Biddle, Jr., was most varied, most unusual, and most valuable. On graduation, he was assigned to the 13th Infantry on frontier duty in the Indian Territory and New Mexico where he participated in campaigns against the hostile Apaches. On his promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, he was detailed as an Instructor in Modern Languages, at West Point, an assignment for which he was peculiarly qualified.

At the end of this tour, he joined his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. In 1898, he accompanied his regiment to the Phillipine Islands where he participated in the capture of Manila and in other engagements of the Spanish American War. He also engaged in many fights with the Filipino Insurgents, more particularly in the Lawton campaigns of the spring and summer of 1899 and in the fall campaign of Schwan. He had, in the meantime, obtained his captaincy on March 2, 1899.

In 1900, he returned to the United States with his battalion where, after brief tours of duty at Fort Wayne and Fort Brady, Michigan, he was detailed as Military Attaché to the American Embassy in Germany. On his return from Germany in 1907, because of impaired health he resigned his commission and took up residence in Portland, Oregon, where he interested himself in business and agriculture. When the United States entered the World War, he re-entered the service as a major in the Adjutant General's Department, National Army. After brief service with an infantry brigade, he was assigned as Chief of Decorations Bureau, Personnel Division, G.H.Q., A.E.F., an assignment for which he was especially qualified on account of his intimate knowledge of German and French. He was always proud of the fact that he himself drafted the citation for the First Division. The draft he wrote was accepted by General Pershing without change.

On his return to the United States after the War, he was held on duty in the War Department until December 31, 1920, when he was honorably discharged and returned home to join his old friends and associates in Portland. Toward the end he withdrew to his farm at Sunnyside on the beautiful Southern Slope of Mount Scott. Here, in a quietude and serenity befitting his life and character, he crossed over the Divide July 11, 1938. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery on July 18th of that year. Major Biddle held medals for service in the Indian Wars, Spanish American War, Phillipine Insurrection, and World War. He was decorated by the French Government with the Cross of the Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Major Biddle was married in 1897 to Margaret Alden Burrell, a member

of a prominent Portland family. He had three children who survive him—a daughter, Margaret Alden, widow of one of Portland's leading architects, Jamieson Parker; and two sons, William Shepard Biddle, III, Major, Cavalry, and Martin Burrell Biddle of Santa Barbara, California.

—Charles H. Martin,
Maj. Gen., U. S. A. Retired.

Charles George Lyman

NO. 3156 CLASS OF 1886

Died August 4, 1939, at San Francisco, California, aged 77 years.



CHARLES GEORGE LYMAN was born in New York City on August 21, 1861, the son of Major Wyllys and Anna Bryan Lyman. His father served in the Civil War with the 10th Vermont Volunteers from 1861 to 1865, reaching the grade of lieutenant-colonel of Volunteers. In 1865, he was commissioned in the Regular Army in the grade of captain and retired in the grade of major in 1894.

Captain Charles Lyman spent his boyhood at various military posts and other places where his father was stationed. His early education was received in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; St. Paul, Minnesota; and in Symond's Preparatory School in Sing Sing, New York. He was appointed at large, to the United States Military Academy by President Garfield and reported for duty in June, 1882, graduating with the degree Bachelor of Science on June 12, 1886.

During his four years at the Military Academy, he had the usual cadet experiences. He acquired—if, indeed, he did not bring it with him from the Preparatory School—the sobriquet of "Andy" by which cadet name he was affectionately known to his classmates throughout his life. His genial, generous, and kindly nature endeared him to his comrades, and an unusual fund of humorous reminiscences and anecdotes, always at his disposal, made him an interesting and entertaining companion. Later on, when he for many years made his home in the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco, these same qualities contributed largely to his popularity and to the affection

and esteem in which he was held by its members. During his latter years, he was not in robust health and his sight was greatly impaired; but his cheerfulness and good nature were un-failing; and, without complaining, he made the best of whatever trials resulted from his condition.

Upon graduation, he was appointed second lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, which regiment he joined at Fort Keogh, Montana, on October 1, 1886, serving with it there and moving with it, on May 30, 1888, to Fort Davis, Texas. On January 7, 1889, he was transferred to the Second Cavalry and joined it at the Presidio of San Francisco, where he served until June 18, 1890, when he moved with his regiment to Fort Bowie, Arizona. He served there until June 18, 1891.

On October 24, 1891, he reported for duty as aide-de-camp to Brigadier General, later Major General, Thomas G. Ruger, commanding general Department of California, with Headquarters at San Francisco, serving there until November 20, 1894, and accompanying his chief for further service at various department headquarters Chicago, Illinois; Governor's Island, New York; and Washington, D. C.—until October 29, 1895.

Then followed a short tour of instruction in Ordnance at Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, at the conclusion of which, on February 19, 1896, he proceeded to rejoin his regiment at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where he served until May 17th of the same year. He then was ordered home to await retirement because of disability incurred in line of duty. On May 23, 1896, he was placed on the retired list as a first lieutenant.

During the Phillipine Insurrection, he served from May 27, 1899 to 1903, in the civilian position of Assistant Marine Superintendent, U. S. Transport Service, in San Francisco. During the period of the World War, he was recalled to active service at Recruit Depot, Fort McDowell, California. From April 23, 1917, to January 1, 1918, he was in command of West Garrison; and from that date until January 25, 1922, in command of the 8th Recruit Company, General Service, Infantry. On the latter date he was relieved from active duty, having been, on January 6, 1922, advanced to the grade of Captain, United States Army, Retired.

After his retirement, he and Mrs. Lyman, whom as Miss Edith A. E. Clark, daughter of a socially prominent family, he had, on June 25, 1890, married in that city, elected to make San Francisco their home. Mrs. Lyman's death preceded that of her husband; and their only surviving child, Mr. Edmunds Lyman, now a successful business man in San Francisco, continues to reside near that city.

After settling in San Francisco, Captain Lyman engaged in business, and he and Mrs. Lyman were prominent in the social and business life of the city. He was for many years connected with the San Francisco Coke and Gas Company.

Following his death on August 4, 1939, simple funeral services were held in the Chapel of the National Cemetery at Presidio of San Francisco. The ceremony was attended by a consider-

able number of classmates and other graduates as well as by relatives and friends in civil life. Later, on November 27, 1939, a funeral ceremony was held with full military honors when his remains were laid to rest beside those of his parents in Arlington National Cemetery near Washington, D. C.

—E. M. L.

Erneste V. Smith

NO. 3160 CLASS OF 1886

Died April 16, 1940, at San Francisco, California, aged 75 years.



BORN in Missouri, Colonel Smith was a cadet at the Military Academy from July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1886. He was noted in his class for his genial disposition and spirit of comradeship; a wonderful mixer, he aroused a reciprocal interest in all of us. He was sincere and loyal in high degree, always considerate of others.

These qualities he carried with him through life. His personal popularity was outstanding, especially in the clubs of San Francisco, where he spent much of his life. Any classmate coming to San Francisco at once became the object of his great hospitality and was taken to the Bohemian Club and made to feel at home. Every member of that Club looked to Colonel Smith as typifying the ideals of their club life.

Colonel Smith first saw service in the 3rd Infantry and was detailed from that regiment to the Infantry and Cavalry School, 1887-9. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Meade, S. D., took part in expedition against the Sioux Indians at Fort Sulley, S. D., February to May 1891, and then served at Fort Snelling, Minn., May, 1891.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, on May 18, 1893, and joined his company in that regiment in August, 1893, at Boise Barracks, Idaho. Thence he was detailed, in March 1894-98, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, at Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas. He rejoined the 4th Infantry in March, 1898, in

time to leave with it for Tampa, Florida, from Fort Sheridan, Illinois. During the Spanish War he served as Adjutant General of the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, of the 2nd Brigade, Provisional Division, and, later, of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, at Port Tampa and Fernandina, Florida, and Huntsville, Alabama; then followed duty as A. A. A. G., 2nd Division, 4th Corps, until October 1, 1898. He served as Aide to Brigadier General Robert H. Hall from June 20, 1898, to December 27, 1898, when he rejoined his company, Company H, 4th Infantry, and went with his regiment to the Philippines in January, 1899.

In March, 1899, he was promoted to the grade of captain and took part, with his company and regiment, in actions around Manila. He was appointed A. A. A. G., 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 8th Army Corps, May 22, 1899; participated in field operations of that organization to January 1, 1900; when he was transferred to A. A. A. G., 4th District, Department Northern Luzon, where he served until December 24, 1901. On this date, he was relieved to accompany his regiment back to the United States, where he served with his company at various posts in Texas until June 1903. He was detailed Adjutant, 4th Infantry, and returned with his regiment to the Philippines; this tour of foreign service extended from 1903 to 1905. Once returned to the United States, he rejoined his company and continued service with the 4th Infantry until appointed paymaster, October 27, 1907. He attained his majority in July, 1909.

He served as paymaster, by detail from July 23 to October 26, 1911, then with the 8th Infantry. On December 1, 1911, he was transferred to the 2nd Infantry and went with that regiment to Hawaii. He became a lieutenant colonel of Infantry on March 26, 1915, stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas, until July 6, 1915. He had transferred to the 6th Infantry on July 2, 1915, and went with that regiment on the Punitive Expedition into Mexico. He commanded the 6th Infantry from May 20 to November 20, 1916.

He became a full colonel on August 10, 1916. On February 20, 1917, he was detailed as Instructor Inspector 9th National Guard Division and as Chief Mustering Officer of Tennessee, March 23, 1917, to February 17, 1918, when he joined his regiment, the 52nd Infantry, to which he had been assigned when promoted to the grade of colonel.

He went with his regiment to France, as a part of the 6th Division, and participated in the actions of that Division.

He continued on duty with regiment and division in France and Germany, returning to the United States in June, 1919. He continued in San Francisco from August 10, 1919, on G. R. S. as Inspector; Instructor 6th District Recruiting Service; Chief of Staff 91st Reserve Division; and commanding officer, Citizens' Military Training Camps, until his retirement on November 18, 1928, by operation of law.

Colonel Smith was awarded two silver stars and cited for gallantry in action against insurgent forces near Papaya, Luzon, P. I., June 14, 1900.

Service medals:

*Spanish American War
Philippine Insurrection
Mexican Punitive Expedition
World War, Victory Medal with two bars, Vosges Section and Meuse-Argonne.*

—G. B. D.

Harry E. Wilkins

NO. 3187 CLASS OF 1887

Died August 15, 1941, at Des Moines, Iowa, aged 80 years.



GENERAL WILKINS was born at Geneseo, Illinois, April 22, 1861, the son of James E. and Phoebe Clarisia Gilbert Wilkins.

On October 26, 1890, General Wilkins married Miss Annie C. Kolhauff. To this union was born a daughter, Miss Margaret Wilkins, who survives her father. The wife and mother died October 7, 1903, and was buried at Arlington Cemetery in the lot where her late husband now lies. His second wife, Miss Ida S. Sanders died on June 1, 1920. On September 27, 1921, General Wilkins married Miss Jean Palmer who survives him.

General Wilkins, best known to his friends and companions as "Harry," entered the Military Academy in the year 1882 and was graduated with the class of 1887. After more than thirty years of faithful service he retired on October 31, 1919, with the rank of colonel; but, in 1930, by Act of Congress, he was promoted to the grade of brigadier general, which temporary rank he had held from the beginning of the World War, in 1917, until his retirement. His military service was extensive, covering duty in Nebraska, Iowa, and other places in this country until 1901 when he went to the Philippines. He later served in Texas, in the Mexican trouble, and in 1914 was the Quartermaster of the Vera Cruz Expedition. In 1917, he reported to Washington and shortly after sailed for France as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the A. E. F. and a member of General Pershing's staff. Returning to this country, he was in charge of the Quartermaster Depot of New York and was Zone Supply Officer.

Later, he acted in a similar capacity in Chicago.

General Wilkins was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:—*For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service while in charge of the General Supply Depot of New York City.*

After his retirement, General Wilkins lived in Des Moines and was associated with Wilkins Brothers Department Store. Up until the time of his death he was Treasurer of the Des Moines Morris Plan Bank and, until the accident which later resulted in his death, was one of its managing officers. He served as Secretary on the Iowa Volunteers Bonus Board; he was Past Commander of Argonne Post, American Legion; he was Recorder of the Iowa Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

In February, 1940, General Wilkins suffered an accident in which he broke his hip. This injury developed into a long illness which finally resulted in his death at his home at 1645 Pennsylvania Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, on August 15, 1941. During his illness he was always cheerful and confident of ultimate recovery. His active mind, his constant interest in his friends and business associates belied his advanced years and his critical condition. His death was a shock to all who knew him. Possessing all of the good qualities and none of the bad, he had endeared himself to his entire community.

His companions in the Iowa Commandery wrote, in part, as follows: "Harry Wilkins was the embodiment of all that was for the finest and best things in life as husband, father, comrade, friend, companion, soldier, and citizen. He was dear to us all. For the splendid service he rendered the Commandery as Recorder, we owe him a debt of gratitude. How much we shall miss him!"

General Wilkins was buried at Arlington on August 18, 1941, with full military honors. Honorary Pallbearers were Major Generals Charles D. Rhodes and Walter A. Bethel; Brigadier Generals A. O. Seaman, N. F. McClure, F. D. Evans, C. A. Hedekin; Colonel Alonzo Gray; and Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Barnes.

William Ruthven Smith

NO. 3459 CLASS OF 1892

Died July 15, 1941, at West Point, New York, aged 73 years.

WILLIAM RUTHVEN SMITH was born in Nashville, Tennessee, April 2, 1868. He was the second of eight sons of Robert McPhail Smith and Letitia Trimble Smith. After attending grammar and high school in Nashville, he entered Vanderbilt University in 1885 and continued his studies there until the spring of 1888 when he was appointed to West Point from the 6th Congressional District of Tennessee. He entered the Academy June 16, 1888.

My friendship with Smith began at the first moment of his military career. We met outside the old Adjutant's

Office where we were to leave our credentials. As we departed, we had a glimpse into an adjoining room where Major General John G. Parke was seated at the Superintendent's desk. If "Smythe" had any intuition that the desk would one day be his, he did not confide it to me. Though a man of unusual foresight, he never revealed his plans or expectations too far in advance.

When Smith entered the Military Academy it was still the Spartan West Point of Sylvanus Thayer. Cadets led a narrow, monastic life, and there were few outlets for excess animal spirits that did not lead to the "skin list." There was no Reception Room for entertaining our friends, and little was done for our amusement. There were no organized sports and no broadening contacts with the young men of other colleges.



Such was the Military Academy until 1890. Returning from furlough, we found that, in a weak moment, the Superintendent had authorized the formation of a football team to play Annapolis. Ordinarily, that Ark of Conservatism, the Academic Board, would have stood firm on sacred tradition. However, the son of the Dean, "Old Pete" Michie, was the prospective team captain. The Alumni were outraged until the Navy won, 24 to 0. Of course one more game had to be played. Army won, 32 to 16; Aladdin Michie's Jinnee refused to go back in the box; and the new football songs and yells sounded the requiem of the old West Point with its narrow, cloistered life.

Smith was not a member of the football team, yet his being a cadet at that time was an essential part of his education as a great Superintendent of the modern Military Academy. Coming earlier he might have lacked some of his zest and sympathy for the broader life. Coming later he might have had less understanding for the Academy's austere soldierly traditions. In him the best qualities of the conservative and the progressive were closely blended.

Smith graduated tenth in his class and should have stood higher but for his Achilles' heel—no talent or aptitude for modern languages—though he stood high in everything else. To graduate tenth in a class of sixty-two,

though a "goat" in French and Spanish, was a notable achievement. This was essential to his training as a great educator. Later, as an instructor, both the Levites in the top section, and the Publicans and Sinners in the last, hailed him as a great teacher. Smith never forgot that he had fought for his commission.

Smith graduated June 11, 1892, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st Artillery. Each regiment comprised ten coast defense batteries and two light batteries. He was assigned to Capron's light battery at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. This was significant. He was to become a distinguished expert in the coast artillery; but, before settling down in his own branch, his service at Fort Sheridan brought him in contact with a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and units of our citizen soldiery—a rare broadening experience in those days. This was a factor in the education of a young officer who would one day lead a National Guard Division in a victorious operation against the German Army.

In November, 1895, Lieutenant Smith reported to the Military Academy and was assigned to the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology under Professor Samuel E. Tillman. In 1898, he was transferred to the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, where his success was so conspicuous that he was offered an appointment as a first lieutenant of Ordnance—which he declined. He also served for a time as a tactical officer. He was appointed a first lieutenant of Artillery in 1899, and a captain of Coast Artillery in 1901.

Captain Smith left West Point in 1901 and took command of the 8th Coast Artillery Company at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay. In December, Captain Smith married Mary Prince Davis, the daughter of General George B. Davis, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who had been Professor of Law at the Military Academy when Smith was an instructor. A son, George Davis, was born to Captain and Mrs. Smith in September, 1902.

In 1903, Smith returned to West Point as an instructor. After serving in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, he was transferred to the Department of Mathematics as an instructor and then as assistant professor. As a fellow instructor, I recall that he was often shifted to other departments, often with almost no warning. His knowledge of the course was so universal that he was put in wherever a "pinch-hitter" was needed. He also served as Treasurer of the Army Athletic Association and as Secretary of the Association of Graduates.

During their residence at West Point, great sorrow and a great joy came to Captain and Mrs. Smith. In January, 1904, they lost a baby son; and in July, 1905, their little boy, George Davis, died suddenly. On March 28, 1905, their daughter, Katherine Alexander Smith, was born.

Captain Smith became a student officer in the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, New York, in June, 1907. From September, 1908,

until he became a major in March, 1909, he commanded the 168th Company of Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He remained there as a field officer until the spring of 1911. His son William R. Smith, Jr., was born there on December 14, 1908.

From 1911 until 1914 Major Smith served as Assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery in Washington. He then returned to Fort Monroe as Mine Commander and Director of the Department of Engineering and Mine Defense in the Coast Artillery School. In July, 1916, he became a lieutenant colonel. Early in 1917 he installed the first submarine net ever put down in this country, a 2,000 yard net closing the entrance to Hampton Roads. In May, he became a colonel and returned to Washington as Assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery.

Colonel Smith's service in Washington was brief. In August he became a brigadier general in the National Army and took command of the 62nd Field Artillery Brigade, a part of the 37th Division, Ohio National Guard at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. In June, 1918, he conducted his brigade to New York and embarked it for overseas duty, but did not accompany it. In June, he became a major general and, in July took command of the 36th Division, Texas and Oklahoma National Guard, embarking with it for France.

After two months of intensive training, he led his division to the front as part of the 4th French Army under General Gouraud. It thus took part in the Champagne offensive for the relief of Rheims, driving the Germans from the vicinity of Somme-Py to the banks of the Aisne near Attigny. There can be no better summary of General Smith's war service than that given in the citation accompanying his Distinguished Service Medal:

For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as commanding general, 36th Division. By his thorough and ceaseless efforts, coupled with a keen insight into the principles of military training, he brought his division to such a high standard of discipline and proficiency as to achieve conspicuous results in a major offensive without previous service under fire. The excellent conduct of his division subsequent to the signing of the armistice reflects great credit on him. His services have been of great value to the American Expeditionary Forces.

After the war General Smith reverted to his Regular Army rank of colonel. In August, 1919, he was detailed to the General Staff Corps, becoming Chief of Staff of the Philippine Department in November. In July, 1920, he became a brigadier general and took command of Fort William McKinley. He left the Islands in December, 1921, and took command of Fort Sam Houston, Texas. In December, 1922, he became Commandant of the Coast Artillery School and the 3rd Coast Artillery District. Becoming a major general in July, 1924, he also commanded the 3rd Corps Area. In February, 1925, he took command of the Hawaiian Division. In Aug-

ust, 1927, he assumed command of the Hawaiian Department. He left Hawaii in January, 1928, and became Superintendent of the Military Academy in February, 1928.

No Superintendent ever took up his task with a broader or more thorough preparation for his duties or a more brilliant record as a practical soldier. Added to his professional qualifications were moral qualifications of the highest order. He had a knowledge of business and was a natural leader. He was a man of prompt decision and firm will, impelled by a high but disinterested ambition. These gifts were tempered by a high sense of justice, a sympathetic spirit, and a never failing sense of humor.

There is no room in this space for a detailed account of his administration. He soon saw the necessity for expanding the limits of the reservation in order to secure an adequate water supply and to provide room for suitable maneuver and target areas. Through his able presentation of the problem to Congress he was able to secure authority for the purchase of 15,000 acres of land to the west and south of the reservation. There was an extensive construction program, including the New Cadet Mess, the South Barracks with its magnificent Reception Room, twenty-eight sets of officers' quarters, and officers' apartment building, fifty-four sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters, a hockey rink, and a polo field.

In addition to these material achievements he did much to modernize the curriculum and to improve the standards for admission. While maintaining the ancient standards of scholarship and discipline, he did everything in his power to encourage athletics and to broaden the extracurricular activities in every way. No Superintendent ever performed his duties with greater vigor or a better understanding of the mission of the Academy.

General Smith remained in command at West Point until he was retired by operation of law in April, 1932, but he never retired from active and useful public service until the end of his life. Soon after leaving West Point he became Superintendent of the Sewanee Military Academy which forms a part of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. This took him back to the beautiful Cumberland Plateau where he had spent many summers as a boy. There he spent the closing years of his life in close association with a classmate, General James P. Jervy, Professor of Mathematics of the University.

When he took charge at Sewanee he found a moribund and almost bankrupt school with only sixty students. During his administration he raised its attendance to more than two hundred and made it a solvent and highly vital unit in the University Corporation. His new career, like his military career, was marked by uninterrupted success. He and his family filled a high place in the social life of Sewanee and made their home a Mecca for their friends and for the students of the college and the academy.

General Smith died suddenly on

July 15, 1941, while on a visit to his son at West Point. His wife, Mary Davis Smith, survived him only three weeks. They are survived by their daughter, Katherine Alexander Smith, their son William R. Smith, Jr., and their grandson William R. Smith, III.

—J. McA. P.

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Thomas Quinn Ashburn

NO. 3802 CLASS OF 1897

Died May 2, 1941, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., aged 66 years.



MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS QUINN ASHBURN was born in Batavia, Ohio, November 17, 1874, the son of Dr. Allen Wright and Julia (Kennedy) Ashburn. Both of his parents were natives of Ohio and were of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry.

General Ashburn attended the public schools, including the High School of Batavia, Ohio, and Braden's Preparatory Academy, Highland Falls, N. Y., before he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point as a cadet from Ohio in June, 1892, graduating in June, 1897.

Upon the expiration of his graduation leave, young Ashburn joined the 25th Infantry at Fort Missoula, Montana. The following year, just prior to the outbreak of the Spanish American War, he transferred to the artillery. However, in July, 1899, he accepted a captain's commission in the 33rd United States Volunteer Infantry and soon after sailed with that regiment for duty in Manila, P. I. While serving in the Philippines, he participated in General Wheaton's Expedition to Lingayen Gulf; as a Major, U. S. Volunteers, he fought at Bacooc, at Licuan, and, May 12-23, 1900, commanded one column in the pursuit of Aguinaldo. He was in engagements at Taguan, Dolores Road, San Gregoris Ford, and Dinguan. He was in the defense of Bangued in September, 1900, and helped repulse four other attacks launched by the Insurgents. He was recommended and nominated to the Senate as brevet major for "distinguished gallantry in action, November 11, 1899, at San Jacinto, P. I."

During this first tour of duty in the

Philippines, Ashburn, in addition to his combat duty, was Military and Civil Governor, Province of Abra, Luzon, and also organized and commanded the Department of Police at Manila. Upon return to this country in April, 1901, he was mustered out as a Major, U. S. Volunteers and reverted to the rank of First Lieutenant, Regular Army. Very shortly, however, he was promoted to the grade of captain and resumed his duties as an artillery officer.

In 1901 and 1902, he was aide-de-camp to Major General Arthur McArthur but, early in 1902, sailed for Cuba, commanding the 18th, 19th, and 24th companies of Coast Artillery at Cienfuegas, Santiago and Rowell Barracks, and Havana, respectively. After his return from Cuba in 1903 until the outbreak of World War I, Ashburn's duties were routine, but he graduated from the School of Submarine Defense in 1907 and served a second tour in the Philippines during the period. In 1911, he was promoted to the grade of major; 1912 found him a Lieutenant-Colonel, Regular Army, and in August of that year, a Colonel, National Army. He organized and commanded the 324th Field Artillery and the 158th Field Artillery Brigade and, in June, 1918, sailed with those units to France.

While serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, he participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and in the Occupation of the First Army Defensive Sector. During the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 26 to November 11, 1918, he commanded the 324th Field Artillery and the 158th Field Artillery Brigade, supporting during this time the 91st, the 29th, the 18th French, the 26th, and the 79th Divisions; rejoined the 32d Division, October 31, 1918, and remained with it until the Armistice and afterwards in the original Army of Occupation in Germany to April 24, 1919.

Upon his return to America in May, 1919, Ashburn's duties were many and varied in connection with the demobilization of our army and the disposal of prisoners of war. In 1920, he became a Colonel, Regular Army, and Assistant and Chief, Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service at Washington, D. C. In 1924, he became a brigadier general and was made Chairman, Advisory Board, Inland Waterways Corporation at Washington, D. C. In 1927, he received another star. General Ashburn was one of the original promoters of the Inland Waterways Corporation which he had recommended and had had created by law. He made it a going and paying concern after becoming its head in 1924, and continued to serve as Chairman of the Advisory Board until his retirement from active duty in 1938. After retirement, he remained in this duty and, also, President of the Warrior River Terminal Company, until the latter part of 1939.

He was awarded the Silver Star Medal with the following citation:

For gallantry in action against insurgent forces at San Jacinto, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 11, 1899.

For wounds received in action in

France, November 6, 1918, he received the Purple Heart.

He was commended publicly and personally by General Pershing; by Major General John L. Hines, commanding 3rd Army Corps; and, in a letter, by Major General William Lassiter, commanding the 32nd Division, for "excellent condition and results obtained in 158th Field Artillery Brigade, and especially the splendid appearance and obvious efficiency of the 324th Field Artillery."

He also received the following Foreign Decorations:

French Croix de Guerre and citation by General Gascouin, Chief of Artillery, 17th French Army Corps, he commanded his regiment with notable mastery during the offensives to the east of the Meuse, October 9-28, 1918.

French Legion of Honor (Chevalier) and citation by the French, unusual and valuable services in the preparation and execution of attack of October 8, 1918, at Verdun. (While commanding the 158th Field Artillery Brigade.)

Mexican decoration and diploma of the Order of Military Merit, 1st Class.

For services rendered during the World War he was recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal by division commander Major General E. F. Glenn and others, and was recommended at various times for appointment as Brigadier General National Army for meritorious service before and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

He was the author of the History of 324th Field Artillery and of numerous articles dealing with military matters, river transportation, fighting forest fires, and other subjects. He was a member of the International Navigation Congress of the World, American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Military Order of the Carabao, and the American Legion.

He was expert Military Advisor before the Spanish Claims Commission; he established the first modern submarine mine system on our Pacific Coast and had adopted three changes in modern methods of submarine mining.

As a cadet at West Point, Tom, as he was affectionately called by his classmates and intimate friends in the Army, was a genial companion and took an active part in class athletics, Hundredth Night and Color Line entertainments, and in the social life generally of the Corps of Cadets. He was devoted to the Military Academy and returned as often as possible to West Point for reunions with his classmates. Throughout his long service and distinguished career he was faithful to the high principles and traditions of the Military Academy, which were his standard—"Duty, Honor, Country."

General Ashburn was married on January 12, 1898, to Miss Frances Marshall Fee of Louisville, Kentucky. They had one child, Thomas Quinn Ashburn, Jr., who graduated from the United States Military Academy in the Class of 1925. His widow and their son survive him.

The Chief of Staff, General Malin Craig, in a letter to General Ashburn upon his retirement from active service in the Army, said in part:

A review of your record shows that throughout your military career you rendered conscientious and loyal service to your country; and the efficient and highly competent manner in which you discharged your duties on various assignments of importance, including that of Chairman, Advisory Board, Inland Waterways Corporation, was most favorably commended by those with whom you served.

You may well be proud of the record you leave in the Department, which record abounds in commendatory remarks bearing testimony to your ability and ardent devotion to duty.

General Ashburn was buried with full military honors in beautiful Arlington Cemetery on May 5, 1941. Thirteen of his West Point classmates were among those who served as honorary pallbearers.

—A Classmate.

Edward Neele Johnston

NO. 3994 CLASS OF 1901

Died June 28, 1936, at San Francisco, California, aged 60 years.

EDWARD NEELE JOHNSTON was born April 30, 1876, in St. Louis, Missouri. Neele came of distinguished lineage. The first Johnston who came to this country came from Kingston-upon-Hull, England, together with those settlers who migrated for purposes of religious reasons and founded the "Massachusetts Bay Colony." Robert Johnston was the earliest of the family. One of his descendants built the first church organ of New England at Salem in 1714. The family later moved to Connecticut. A great grandson of Robert Johnston, Samuel Johnston, born in 1695, at Guilford, Connecticut, became the first president of Kings College, now known as Columbia University in New York. His son, William Samuel Johnston, was a member of the convention which framed the United States Constitution.

The member of the family most often referred to is Samuel Johnston, a child of the organ builder, who was born in Boston in 1756, and became, at the age of twenty, battalion adjutant of the 23rd Connecticut Regiment. He later became captain and adjutant of Sherburne's regiment of the Continental Army, reaching the grade of major before being mustered out in 1783. The fifth child of Samuel Johnston was Colonel Johnston's grandfather, the Reverend William Samuel Johnston, who was the first rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Cincinnati—the first minister of his denomination in Ohio. He is buried in the family plot in Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati.

Neele truly was a member of a service family, his father and all of his brothers and sisters being either

in the Army or in the Navy. Colonel William Harrington Johnston, Paymaster Department, was Neele's father. He was born in 1824, died in 1896, and is buried in the Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, beside his wife, Mary Neele Johnston, who was born in 1838 and died in 1878. Colonel Johnston entered the Army during the war between the States, being commissioned as a paymaster, and all of his service was in that department. All of Neele's brothers and sisters shared their father's love for the services. Margaretta Johnston married Lieutenant Elon F. Wilcox, 6th Cavalry, who had a distinguished career and was retired as a colonel of Cavalry. William H. Johnston, a brother, commanded the 91st Division in World War I and rose to the rank of major general. Elizabeth Johnston, another sister, married George McK. Williamson, a cavalryman who later transferred to the Quartermaster Corps and became a colonel in that branch. Huntington Johnston, another brother, graduated from the Naval Academy in 1900, served on the U. S. S. San Francisco on the Cuban Blockade, Spanish-American War, and later with the Atlantic, European, and Pacific fleets. Because of eye trouble he resigned from the service in 1902, but returned to the Navy and served as a lieutenant, senior grade, during World War I. Since 1924, he has been in business in Yakima, Washington. The writer knows of no family in the services who is more entitled than the Johnstons to claim the title "service family."

Neele's record is truly that of a distinguished son of West Point—one of which we of his class may be justly proud. Before going to the Academy, he attended Washington College, Tacoma, Washington; Bishop Scott Military Academy, Portland, Oregon; and, for two years, Leland Stanford University, California. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Oregon, entered June 19, 1897, and graduated number one in the class of February 18, 1901. Having been his roommate for two years, the writer feels that he perhaps knows the depth of Neele's character, the kindness of his mind, his spirit of tolerance, and the real love he had in the bottom of his heart for the members of our class. No man could have had the nicknames given him by his classmates—"Mathy" and "Poncho"—had he not been loved and admired.

Neele's military record is briefly as follows:

Upon graduation he was promoted to the grade of second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers and served for a short time with the 2nd Battalion of an engineer regiment then stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y. On July 15, 1901, he was enroute to the Philippine Islands where his duties later placed him in charge of road and bridge construction. After a short illness he returned to the United States, (having been promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, December 23, 1902). From 1902 to 1908, when he received his captaincy, he performed various duties in this country: troop duty with the 3rd and the 2nd Battalions of Engineers; a student at the U. S. Engineer School; and instructor,

Department of Civil and Military Engineer, at the U. S. M. A. During this period he was also in charge of construction of Lock and Dam No. 4, Ohio River. Upon coming up for his captain's promotion, he had submitted a thesis entitled *Ohio River Dam Construction*. This thesis was recommended and published for the information of officers of the Corps of Engineers and was the only document of this nature ever to have been so published by the government. On August 31, 1908, he was relieved from duty in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering at West Point. He visited the Panama Canal and served in an advisory capacity in the



building of the Gatun Locks. In this connection, he invented a device for movable distant control of electrically operated construction cable-ways. His invention was adopted for the lock construction plant, and, later, was patented, rights being sold to the General Electric Company. Neele was also the originator of the "Bull's Eye Score Book" which has been so widely used by our army prior to, during, and since World War I.

On December 6, 1913, Neele attained his majority and, on the 20th of that month, went on duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers. His work at this time was almost wholly connected with river and harbor work. He studied, criticized, and approved plans and specifications for all river and important harbor improvements structures throughout the United States. To give an idea of the tremendous scope of this work—the Mississippi River levee and bank protection work; Keokuk Dam; the new lock at Sault Ste. Marie; Columbia River jetties; Cape Lookout breakwater; jetties at Sabine Pass, Texas; locks and dams on the Cumberland, Trinity, Ouachitas, Kentucky, and Ohio Rivers; breakwaters at Duluth, Cleveland, Ashabula, and Milwaukee were some of the projects which he undertook and accomplished. The work which he supervised aggregated about \$250,000,000 in total cost. In July, 1916, he was placed in charge of the U. S. Engineer Office at Wilmington, Delaware, and became a member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the consulting board which reports to Congress respecting the advisability of

adoption of projects for new works of river and harbor development and which passes upon important engineering features of these projects. His work in Wilmington covered all new construction and improvement of the Chesapeake Bay, Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland coasts. He later was placed in charge of the U. S. Engineer Office at Galveston, Texas. His work here included improvements of harbors at Galveston, Houston, Port Arthur, Corpus Christi, the mouth of the Brazos River, and in the improvement of both the Brazos and Trinity Rivers by construction of locks and dams.

On August 5, 1917, he was made a temporary lieutenant colonel and on September 4th was accepted as a full colonel in the Engineer Corps of the National Army to rank as such from August 5th. He at once undertook the task of organizing and commanding the 23rd Highway Engineers at Camp Meade, Maryland, and took his regiment to France on April 13, 1918. On arrival in France his duties were many; for a month he was a section engineer officer at Nevers, France; for the following six months he was Assistant Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, A. E. F., at Tours, France; and from December, 1918, to July, 1919, he was the deputy chief in charge of Chemical Warfare Service. Just prior to his return to the United States he was detailed to inspect European harbors and to make a comprehensive report to the War Department thereon.

To the date of his retirement, October 4, 1924, Colonel Johnston served as the director of Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C., District Engineer of River and Harbor Work, Wilmington, Delaware; District Engineer, First District, Cincinnati, Ohio; and, afterward, was commanding officer, 6th Engineers, Fort Lewis, Washington.

During his active service and after retirement, Colonel Johnston was engaged in a number of outstanding jobs of which he, and we, should be particularly proud. From 1912 to 1917, Johnston was selected upon the recommendation of the War Department to serve as the consulting engineer for the improvement of the Murray River, the principal river development in Australia. The reason for this assignment and the manner of employment of the then Captain Johnston are best expressed by this excerpt from a speech made to the Australian Parliament:

To make double sure, the government of the day sent their Engineer-in-Chief (Mr. Graham Stuart) to England and America to select the most eminent and practical engineer available, with the result that Captain E. N. Johnston of the United States Corps of Engineers was, with the very courteous consent of the United States Government, commissioned to visit South Australia, and make an exhaustive examination and report.

This work included surveys; preparation of economic and engineering projects and plans for nine locks and dams, a storage reservoir, and a harbor at the mouth of the river; the

selection and purchase of construction equipment in the United States and its shipment to Australia; and the many other minutia required for such a tremendous engineering project. This work covered the period from 1912 to 1917 and ended only upon the entry of the United States into World War I. It is interesting to note that Johnston took a two months leave—one half on half pay—each year and went out to Australia to advise, counsel, and instruct his engineers on the job. The Australian Government spoke in highest praise of the outstanding work which he did.

From 1921 to 1923, while in charge of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Engineer District, Colonel Johnston was in charge of the improvement of the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo, which was a very important assignment of duty in the Engineer Corps. In writing of Johnston's work, Mr. Oscar F. Barrett, President of the Ohio Valley Improvement Society, said,

As President of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, I have been in close touch with the work on the Ohio River, where we are building a system of fifty-four locks and dams.

While Colonel Johnston was in charge in this district, he accomplished more work than has ever been done before, and under adverse conditions. He was able to meet every emergency, due largely to his anticipating just such events.

After his retirement in 1926, Colonel Johnston was engaged by the cities of Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood, Florida, to prepare plans for the harbor of Port Everglades. The work, the estimated cost of which was \$6,000,000, was subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of the Broward County Port Authority, for which body Colonel Johnston made an exhaustive economic survey and report. This Board, in an official report, said in part:

WHEREAS; the report submitted by Colonel Johnston for the Board's consideration is thorough, complete, and a masterpiece in research, compilation, data, and form, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED; that the members of the Broward County Port Authority unanimously extend to Colonel E. N. Johnston and his able corps of assistants . . . their hearty congratulations and sincere appreciation for the splendid and thorough report prepared on behalf of the Broward County Port Authority for submission to the War Department, Board of Engineers.

At the same time that the work in Florida was being carried on and during the period 1925-1928, Colonel Johnston designed the harbor of Long Beach, California, and supervised its construction. This was a tremendous job in that the harbor depth of 40 feet—incidentally the deepest artificial harbor in the United States—and the construction of the breakwater involved extensive dredging and the placing of 2,500,000 tons of rock. Col-

onel Johnston completed this job at a cost of \$100,000 less than the funds appropriated and in three and one-half years instead of in the five years originally estimated. The Board of Harbor Commissioners of the City of Long Beach passed a resolution which reads in part as follows:

WHEREAS, the harbor improvements were designed by and executed under the supervision of Colonel E. N. Johnston, Consulting Engineer,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Harbor Commissioners extends to Colonel E. N. Johnston a vote of thanks in appreciation of the innumerable benefits which have accrued to the City of Long Beach by reason of the excellence and practicability of his harbor design; for the economies effected in construction; for the dispatch with which the work was carried to completion; and for his wholehearted cooperation in all matters whether specifically covered by his contract or not.

Not only was Colonel Johnston outstanding as an Engineer in his own country and in Australia, but also on the continent of Europe. He served as a Consulting Engineer in many projects in Europe and in Asia, especially on projects in Spain, France, and Turkey. He was very proud of the work laid out in these countries, but, because of the many political upheavals which have occurred in recent years, he was never permitted to see his work completed nor to secure the monetary rewards which were his due.

Finally, in July, 1935, after having just returned from abroad, he was taken ill in New York City and entered the station hospital at Fort Jay. In August, 1935, he suffered a paralytic stroke from which he never recovered. He returned to San Francisco and resided there until his death on June 27, 1936. His remains were brought to Washington, D. C., and were interred in the Arlington National Cemetery.

During the World War and as a result of his war services, Johnston was awarded the following decorations and citations:

Distinguished Service Citation—For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, A. E. F.

Distinguished Service Medal—Edward N. Johnston, Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. From September, 1917, until May, 1918, as commanding officer, 23rd Highway Engineer Regiment, he displayed rare qualities of leadership in the organization and training of the regiment, which later performed excellent services throughout the War. As Assistant to the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service in France from June until December, 1918, in charge of the Offensive Division, he showed ability of the highest order in the general supervision

of operations of all gas troops. From December, 1918, until June, 1919, as acting Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service abroad, his keen business ability and sound judgment were important factors in the successful closing out of all chemical warfare activities in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Distinguished Service Order—In recognition of meritorious services rendered the Allied Cause (Awarded by the King of Great Britain).

Officer of the Legion of Honor—For war service as chief of the chemical warfare service, A. E. F. (Awarded by the President of France)

Commander Order of Black Star.

A letter from General John J. Pershing, dated March 2, 1919, was among his most cherished possessions. At the close of this letter General Pershing says, "It gives me great pleasure to extend to you all the thanks of your comrades of the American Expeditionary Forces."

This record of Colonel Johnston, the soldier, and of Colonel Johnston, the consulting engineer, shows only in part the outstanding qualifications of the man. His broad outlook, initiative, energy, good judgment, exceptional administrative ability, devotion to his duties, both great and small, accuracy in details, quick and thorough grasp of all subjects which pertained to his profession—all of these characteristics contributed toward making his services worthy of the highest praise. Neele took advantage of every opportunity to improve himself professionally; through this characteristic he gained a special knowledge which enabled him to inspect the great engineering works of Europe, Asia, and America, and to act as a consulting engineer on outstanding works in this country and abroad.

Johnston was married twice. His first wife was Miss Cornelia Drake, by whom he had three children. Two of these three died very young, but the last one, Margaretta Johnston Chapman, who now lives at 16 East 11th Street, New York City, has proved herself to be a most faithful and devoted daughter; she was a constant companion and aid to Neele, especially in his last days. She was present at his funeral. His second wife was Mrs. Blanche G. Hall Soper (nee Hall), by whom he had two children, Edward Neele Johnston, Jr., and Blanche Patricia Johnston. They live with their mother in San Francisco.

The funeral services for Colonel Johnston were held on Monday, July 6, 1936, at the Fort Myer Chapel, Fort Myer, Virginia. Full military honors were rendered; the pallbearers were classmates of 1901: Burnett, Cox, Ennis, Jordan, H. B., Jordan, R. H., Kent, Sherrill, Shinkle, Smith, W. H., Spalding, West, and Willing. The remains, which Mrs. Johnston had accompanied to the east from San Francisco, were interred in the Fort Myer section of the Arlington National Cemetery.

It is the writer's good fortune to have known Neele even before he entered the Military Academy. At West

Point he was the writer's roommate for two years. His outstanding character, his nobleness of mind, his kindness in his relations with his classmates, his sincere tolerance, and the real love he had for the members of his class are known facts. Another outstanding man of the class is gone. God grant that his spirit may remain with us to guide those of 1901 who still remain here. We shall miss him in the days to come. God bless the memory of Edward Neele Johnston.

—H. B. J.

Laurence Verner Frazier

NO. 4073 CLASS OF 1902

Died April 23, 1941, at Washington, D. C., aged 61 years.

LAURENCE VERNER FRAZIER was born March 29, 1880, at Viroqua, Wisconsin, the son of Stephen Frazier and Ruth Hoopes Frazier. Upon the completion of his High School education, he won a competitive examination at Milwaukee in 1898 and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy.

Entering West Point shortly after the first publication of Charles King's *Cadet Days*, it was inevitable that he should be dubbed Benny by his classmates; and as Benny he was affectionately known throughout the service, long after the fictitious Benny Frazier had faded from memory.

During his four years as a cadet, he achieved an enviable record, both academically and tactically. He was cadet adjutant during his entire First Class year. Upon graduation in 1902, No. 6 in his class, he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers and, at the end of his graduation leave, joined the 1st Battalion of Engineers with station at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. A year later he was en route to the Philippines where he served with the 3d Battalion of Engineers in charge of construction at Fort William McKinley; as assistant to the Engineer, Philippines Division, at Zamboanga; and on road construction at Camp Overton.

After two years in the Philippines, he returned to West Point, where he served for four years as an instructor in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering. During his tour of duty at West Point, on June 16, 1906, he married Miss Emily Mynter, of Buffalo, New York.

In the fall of 1909, he returned to Fort Leavenworth, serving there, and for a few months in Texas, with the 3d Battalion of Engineers. Early in 1912 he sailed for the Philippines with the battalion and, until his departure for the United States in November, 1914, he was Adjutant and Quartermaster, 3d Battalion, and Assistant to the Department Engineer, in charge of military mapping at Fort Santiago, Manila.

From February, 1915, until April, 1917, he was district engineer at Buffalo, New York, in charge of river and harbor improvements in that

district. After a short tour as instructor, Reserve Officer's Training Corps, at Fort Niagara, he sailed for France on July 10, 1917.

His first assignment in France was as assistant to the Chief Engineer, Line of Communications, with station at Paris. He was then assigned as Commanding Officer, 1st Engineers, and Division Engineer of the 1st Division. While serving with the A. E. F., he participated in the Montdidier-Noyon Defensive, the Aisne-Marne Offensive and in the occupation of a Defensive Sector.

After the war, he returned to the Philippines for a third tour, this time as Department Engineer, and District Engineer in charge of Defensive Works



at Manila. At the expiration of his tour, in 1921, he reported at Fort Leavenworth as a student in the School of the Line. Completing the Line Course as a Distinguished Graduate, he remained as a student in the General Staff School, graduating in 1923. In the fall of the same year, he reported as a student at the Army War College, from which he graduated in June, 1924.

Immediately upon his graduation from the War College, Colonel Frazier was assigned to the War Department General Staff, on which he served for four years. He then served for four years as District Engineer in Jacksonville, Florida; and in 1932 he became Assistant Commandant, the Engineer School, at Fort Humphreys (now Fort Belvoir), Virginia. Subsequently he was appointed commanding officer of the post and Commandant, the Engineer School, in which capacity he remained at Fort Belvoir until June, 1936.

His last active duty assignment was as Division Engineer, Great Lakes Division, with station at Cleveland, Ohio, and as a Member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. While serving this assignment, he was sent, in 1938, to the Annual Meeting of the Permanent International Commission of Navigation Congresses at Brussels, Belgium, as a representative of the American Section.

While in Washington in October, 1939, for a meeting of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Colonel Frazier became ill and was

taken to Walter Reed General Hospital, where he remained for nearly a year. On October 31, 1940, he was retired for physical disability. Aided and encouraged by his devoted family, he made a gallant fight to regain his health; but it became necessary for him to return to Walter Reed Hospital, where, on April 23, 1941, he died.

He is survived by his widow and a son, Herman Mynter Frazier, who is an engineer with the government of the District of Columbia.

The following citations appear on Colonel Frazier's official record:

With the approval of Lieutenant General R. L. Bullard, who commanded the First Division in the Cantigny Sector and during the capture and defense of Cantigny, the following citations are announced:

1st Regiment of Engineers (Colonel L. V. Frazier Commanding).

During the occupation of the Cantigny Sector from April 24th to July 7th, 1918, and the capture and defense of Cantigny May 28th, 29th and 30th, 1918, the Regiment bore a conspicuous part in the operations of the Division. Its brave officers and soldiers labored without rest in supervising and assisting the Infantry of the Division in converting an unprepared position into an entrenched line, in preparing rear lines of defense, and in organizing posts of command. In particular, the Regiment distinguished itself by its assistance, in the construction of a long communication trench, of detachments from the Infantry of the Division, in a single night; in skillfully laying out and supervising the construction of the jumping off trenches for the attack on Cantigny; and in accompanying assaulting troops and assisting in organizing the captured grounds. In spite of severe losses, the courage and spirit of the officers and soldiers of the Regiment were superb and it received the admiration and the confidence that its performances deserved.

The First Engineers were again cited as follows:

The Division Commander cites the following organizations for distinguished conduct during the operations of this Division near Soissons, France, 18-22 July 1918:

First Engineers.

For gallantry in action and distinguished efficiency both as infantry in the line and as engineers throughout the action; under the command of Colonel L. V. Frazier.

Colonel Frazier received the following personal citation:

The Division Commander cites the following named officer for distinguished, efficient and meritorious services:—

Colonel L. V. Frazier, Corps of Engineers:

He was Division Engineer of the First Division from March 11, 1918 to August 14, 1918. By his superior professional attainments, his leadership, and his zealous devotion to duty, he contributed in a marked degree to the success of the operations of the Division in the Cantigny Sector, and in the Soissons Offensive.

We have outlined briefly Colonel Frazier's military record—a distinguished and honorable record covering more than four decades of faithful and unselfish service to his country. It is just such a record as those of us who knew him well might have expected him to build. But it tells little of the real Benny Frazier—honest, straightforward, completely unspoiled by the honors that had come to him. He abhorred pomposity and sham and remained throughout his service the same modest, friendly, and approachable Benny that he had been as a lowly second lieutenant. He was ever ready to lend a sympathetic ear to the problems of his subordinates and to weigh the arguments for and against any proposed course of action. Thus his decisions were always clean-cut and logical, never arbitrary or ill-founded. His subordinates, knowing that he could be depended upon for wise and just official action at all times, gave him their unswerving loyalty. In the opinion of those who served under him, he came near to being the ideal commander.

With a hearty zest for living and a keen enjoyment of the society of others, he numbered his friends by the hundreds. In fact, to know Benny was to be his friend, for he had to a high degree the faculty of inspiring friendship wherever he went.

A distinguished officer, an able and versatile engineer, a splendid gentleman in all the finer meanings of the term, Benny Frazier was a worthy son of West Point. He gave his life for his country just as surely as if he had fallen on the field of battle; and we honor him for his devoted and loyal service.

Edmund Louis Gruber

NO. 4253 CLASS OF 1904

Died May 30, 1941, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, aged 61 years.

EDMUND LOUIS GRUBER was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 11, 1879.

"Snitz" graduated from West Point in 1904. Blessed with an engaging personality, a contagious sense of humor, a keen wit, and a rare musical talent, he was a natural leader. For four years his songs and music were features of every Hundredth Night. First class year he was President of the Dialectic Society and Editor-in-Chief of the first *Howitzer* to be published with official sanction.

At Fort Riley, in September, 1904, Snitz, with Danford, Dillard, and Glassford, joined the Field Artillery which was just being rearmed with its

first modern rapid fire field gun. Gruber's interest was great; and his consequent association with, and admiration of, such officers as Eli D. Hoyle, Ernest Hinds, Peyton C. March, William J. Snow, and his first colonel, Sidney W. Taylor, in connection with this new weapon profoundly affected his later achievements. During this period, also, Snitz met and courted "the colonel's daughter" who, a few years later, became his bride.

At Stotsenburg, in March, 1908, while living in bachelor quarters with



Bryden and Danford, he composed the now immortal "Caisson Song." The occasion was the relief of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, by the 1st Battalion. For a few days between "boats" the regiment was to be together as a complete unit for the first time since its organization. At the mess one evening, it was decided to memorialize the occasion by a regimental song written by our old "Hundredth Nighter," Snitz Gruber. Whereupon the members of the mess that night, Gruber, Bryden, Danford, Paine, and Potter and a visitor, E. L. Daley of the Engineers—all lieutenants—adjourned to Gruber's nipa hut. A guitar was produced and tuned, and—in what seemed to us but a few moments—as if suddenly inspired, Snitz fingered the melody of the now famous song. The words fitted to the melody that night were:

*Over hill, over dale, we have hit the
dusty trail
As our caissons go rolling along;
Up and down, in and out,
Countermarch, and right about;
And our caissons go rolling along.*

*For its hi-hi-hee
In the Fifth Artiller-ee;
Shout out the number loud and strong.
Till our final ride,
It will always be our pride
To keep those caissons a-rolling
along—
(Keep them rolling—keep them rolling
Keep those caissons a-rolling along.)
(B-a-t-ter-y h-a-l-l!)*

Upon the arrival of the 1st Battalion, its bachelor officers joined the mess and were taught the song. A few evenings later, at the post reception for

the new unit and adieu to the old, "The Caisson Song" was given its first public rendition. Its popularity was instantaneous, and almost in no time all six of the regiments then composing the United States Field Artillery had adopted it.

After attending the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Snitz again sought duty in the Philippines—this time, not altogether for military reasons. Colonel Taylor, with his family, was then on duty there. At Fort William McKinley on December 8, 1909, Gruber's Fort Riley sweetheart, Elsie May Taylor, became his wife.

A year later, because of demonstrated excellence as a horseman and because of his knowledge of German, Gruber was ordered to the Military Riding Institute at Hanover, Germany. He was graduated in 1912 and detailed to instruct in the Department of Horsemanship at our own Mounted Service School. About this time, however, our so-called "Manchu" law was passed, and Snitz was returned to his own regiment, the 5th Field Artillery, then stationed at Fort Sill. During this tour he not only performed regular battery duty but also organized and conducted the first non-commissioned officers' course at the School of Fire.

In July, 1915, he reported for duty in the Department of Tactics at West Point. While there he won the extravagant praise and esteem of a group of New York business men by instructing them in the tactics and technique of Field Artillery. In 1916, he found time to spend a month assisting Danford in the instruction of the famous "Yale" batteries at New Haven.

After the outbreak of World War I, Gruber served as an instructor at the School of Fire and, later, in command of troops. In February, 1918, when General Snow was made Chief of Field Artillery, Snitz was ordered to the General's office in the War Department immediately. He proved a tower of strength, at once throwing himself into the work of organizing Brigade Firing Centers and of planning the programs of instruction to be given thereat. Upon completing the ground work, he was sent by General Snow to organize and command the first installation of its kind.

In his book, *Signposts of Experience*, General Snow says the following concerning Gruber's work in this connection:

"In working out the details of these centers . . . I designated . . . Colonel E. L. Gruber, in charge of filling in details of the Training Center organization, . . . and he held a daily discussion with me to harmonize the Centers with other activities. . . . I selected Colonel Gruber to head the centers and work out the complicated problems involved because I regarded him as without a superior . . . thorough in everything, and a hard and tireless worker. The results he accomplished proved my opinion to be correct. In looking back now, twenty-two years later, . . . I still marvel at the results he accomplished. No man without a complete knowledge of the tactics and technique of field artillery in all its minutiae could have laid out the work as well as he did. . . . He was the pioneer. He not only carried on the work of his own center but, in addition, he largely guided the others also."

For this outstanding service, Gruber, after the war ended, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, with the following citation:

For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. He displayed exceptional ability in planning the organization of Field Artillery Brigade Firing Centers, in April, 1918, established such a center at Fort Sill, and during the remainder of the war displayed rare judgment and high professional attainments in the administration of this center.

Just as the war ended, Snitz was again brought to General Snow's office, but soon thereafter was detailed to the War Plans Division of the General Staff.

His disappointment over not seeing action at the front during the war was deep and keen. Accordingly, when a tempting offer came to him from civil life and in spite of protests by his most intimate service friends and classmates, he resigned on October 28, 1919, to become President and Superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute at Lyndon, Kentucky. Early in 1920, however, when the Army was reorganized and expanded, the lure of the Service was overwhelming; and, almost with the joy of a prodigal son, he returned to his beloved Field Artillery.

Gruber's post war service was conspicuously outstanding. In rapid succession he was on the Faculty of the Basic School at Camp Knox; Assistant Commandant of the Field Artillery Field Officers' School at Fort Bragg; student at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth from which he graduated with the rating "distinguished"; Instructor of Field Artillery at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley; Army War College; and, from 1927 to 1932, he served brilliantly as a member of the Faculty of the Command and General Staff School.

The next three years saw him in command of the 2nd Field Artillery (Pack) at Fort Clayton, Canal Zone. Here, as every place else, Gruber pioneered, originated, and departed from the usual, the ordinary, the routine. While with his Panama Command, he successfully conducted the earliest known experiment in airborne artillery technique, transporting by plane three 75mm howitzer batteries with men, ammunition, and equipment during the 1933 annual maneuvers. Another highlight of his service in Panama was the march of his battalion across the Isthmus, and its consequent triumph over the well-nigh impenetrable jungle. His whole organization took the greatest pride in this difficult achievement, a feat unequalled since the time of Balboa and Morgan.

For the four years ending in July, 1939, Gruber was a member of the G-3 Division of the War Department General Staff; he then commanded the 7th Field Artillery at Fort Ethan Allen for a brief period before being pulled away for duty as Chief of Staff of the IV Army Corps. In 1940, in the Headquarters of the Third Army, he so successfully performed the duties of Di-

rector, Corps and Army Maneuvers, that the newly coined "Blitzkrieg" of the Germans gave way, by common consent of all ranks, to the term "Snitzkrieg."

Almost immediately, he was made a brigadier general and detailed to command the Command and General Staff School. His special mission on this assignment was to organize and conduct a special emergency course of instruction at the school. With his customary energy and resource, he threw himself into this task. Indeed, it was his restless, driving energy, his pride in achievement, his love of duty well done, that ultimately struck him down in the fullness and richness of his experience.

He passed away suddenly the evening of May 30, 1941, after having officiated in the Decoration Day ceremonies held that morning in the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery.

In a telegram to Mrs. Gruber, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, said,

"I am shocked and deeply distressed to learn of your tragic loss. You have my deepest and most heartfelt sympathy. I have no words to express the loss to me personally as well as to the military service. Gruber's services were always outstanding, especially in the invaluable assistance he gave me personally in the divisional reorganization, in the conduct of last year's maneuvers, and more recently in the hurried development of a splendid course of instruction at Leavenworth. I feel that he gave his life in making a great contribution to the army in this emergency."

Gruber's death has come as a terrible loss to the Army and to the Field Artillery. No officer has ever more faithfully, more zealously, or more effectively devoted his life to upholding the standards and traditions of his beloved Alma Mater.

In Gruber, the officer, was a personality that was strong, dominant and vigorous. Always intolerant of the idler, of the easy goer, or of the inefficient, he was an instant driver when the lash was needed, but an inspiring leader when willing and loyal heads and hearts were at his side. He had a brilliant, analytical, and logical mind that made him a commanding figure in any group for conference or discussion. Had his time and a military crisis been matched, he would have emerged in greatness.

In Gruber, the man, was a personality just as striking. Versatile, talented, able to match wits with the cleverest, and blessed with a kindly and generous disposition, he was an incomparable companion.

His passing leaves an irreparable void in the hearts of his most intimate friends and classmates.

* * * * *

*"He went down,
As when a kingly cedar, green with
boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon
the hills
And leaves a lonesome place against
the sky."*

—R. M. Danford.

Francis W. Honeycutt

NO. 4237 CLASS OF 1904

Died September 20, 1940, near Woodbine, Ga., aged 57 years.



THERE is a phrase in current use when friends pass on; we talk of "doing him honor." In Hungry's case, the words are meaningless; he did himself honor, and no one now can add to it. No "honor" that could be devised could shake this man from his purpose or warp his sense of right or dull his sense of humor. To him all decorations were merely bits of cloth—a little on the side of ostentation even when well-earned—and far beyond the limits of good taste when not so well deserved. He would not want anyone, now that he is gone, to make him any different from what he really was, and those who knew him best realize that it isn't necessary; his whole life is his best epitaph.

You will seldom see such a positive character, such straight thinking, such an inclination to direct action as was shown in everything this man did. To him, the solution to any question was quite simple. Was it right? Then do it. Was it wrong? Then don't do it. And it didn't have to be a hundred percent wrong, either; any tinge of crookedness, any indication of off-color, and to him it at once stank to high heaven. And the question once decided, why wait further? Action being indicated, why not get it done promptly? Activated by this urge to do, he generated almost unlimited energy and made life miserable for those who could not match it, until the job was done.

A determined and persistent man, too. Once his mind was made up, you might kill him, but you could not budge him. Put him on a matter of principle and a mule would be mild. He was also a positive, direct, straightforward man. If he had anything against you, you would know it. If you had anything against him, he would want you most particularly to tell him of it.

A sportsman in the highest sense of the word. No fear or favor—for himself. No question of asking for quarter—no matter how tough his case

might be—but more than ready to ease off for the luckless adversary who had overestimated his own ability. Great joy over the man who, win or lose, played the game straight, and especially if he played it to the bitter end. Only contempt and scorn for the cheat, the shirker, the hypocrite, the stuffed shirt in high places, the false alarm, the bully. He hated them all.

Quick perceptions, quick reactions. A champion fencer must have them, and he was a champion. Quick likes and dislikes—not too careful to conceal them, either. Why should he? He did not intend to waste any time on the mean man, the small-souled fellow, so why make the effort at pretense? Impulsive, like most men of quick perceptions; generous in all his dealings; truthful to the last jot and tittle—even against interest. It hurt him to have you believe anything good about him unless it were fully deserved and even then he would snort and try to laugh it off. Modest and unassuming. Everything he did well was “easy” or “mostly luck.” An outstanding and versatile athlete—good at swimming, shooting, riding, hunting, fencing, polo, baseball, basketball—he entered all the sports. And he was good at all of them, excellent in some, and the champion in one. What a fencer! The long reach, in both arms and legs; the keen eye; the loose and apparently careless stance, which he could at will change in a flash to an apparently awkward one, tempting the inept adversary to snatch an easy point; and then, when he had his victim committed, the lightning-like change of character—the skillful parry, the inescapable lunge, and the point was made. It was typical of Hungry that, in spite of his innate urge to do things, and to do them well, what appealed to him most in fencing was the humor of the thing, the slipping over of something on his antagonist, and especially if the latter had a reputation or were a bit pompous or swelled up over his own ability. He could lose with equanimity to poorer performers, though he seldom did, and consider the day well spent if he could but prick the bubble of conceit of some highly advertised antagonist. But for the man who could perform, for the champion in any line, he had the greatest admiration and gave his applause most freely. He could see the good points in those for whom otherwise he had no use, and he was wholesouled and ungrudging in giving them their due.

The highest conception of duty. It came close to being his religion. He simply could not understand the man who did not automatically, involuntarily, whole-heartedly, put duty first. When duty seemed to require that he remonstrate with his juniors, or his seniors either, be sure he did it, letting the chips fall where they would. When those he stepped on couldn't take it, that too was immaterial; he could carry all the odium they could heap upon him. And though they may not have known it, he was far harder on himself than on them. If he had made a mistake; he would worry himself sick until he had made amends and corrected the error. Two hundred years ago he would have owned a hair shirt and would have worn it at intervals just to discipline himself.

A keen sense of true and false values, especially in human beings. He had a sixth sense for what was basically good in others; he gravitated naturally to people of substantial character, and in no time established with them a basis of sympathy and understanding. He could have been a professor of human relations in a Confucian school.

He had the defects of his qualities. The positive character will always have some enemies, and Hungry was not a plaster saint. Although he himself would have been unable to see why, his disapproval might have been taken as contempt, his conception of duty as tyranny, and his insistence on performance as persecution. For what was obviously wrong, or crooked, or hypocritical, or false pretense, he had neither patience nor mercy; he would have been as ruthless as a Torquemada had he had the power. But where the culprit could see the light and mend his ways, Hungry could sit up all night to help him out and frequently did.

Hungry graduated from a school whose motto is Duty, Honor, Country. He lived that motto, making a religion of Duty, and a fetish of Honor, and being always ready with the ultimate sacrifice for Country. We called him Hungry in our class; there were some who called him Handsome Dan, not meaning it. But handsome is as handsome does; by that standard, Hungry led them all. If you had ever been in a tight place with him, you would understand.

Oh, yes. They made him a general officer, and Hungry was pleased because his Mother set great store by such things and because she knew it before she died. As far as he personally was concerned it did not mean much. His conception of a good officer did not depend upon grade but rather upon the sentiments expressed in the epitaph of General Israel Putnam which, by the way, might have referred equally well to General F. W. Honeycutt. To wit:

*Passenger, if thou art a soldier,
drop a tear over the dust of a hero
who, ever attentive to the lives and
happiness of his men, dared to lead
where any dared to follow; if a
patriot, remember the distinguished
and gallant services rendered
thy country by the patriot who
sleeps beneath this monument; if
thou art honest, generous, and
worthy, render a cheerful tribute
of respect to a man whose gener-
osity was singular, whose honesty
was proverbial, who raised himself
to universal esteem and offices of
eminent distinction by personal
worth and a useful life.*

—J. W. S.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

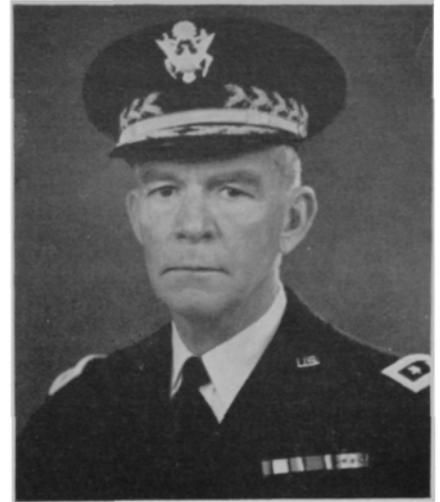
Adna Romanza Chaffee

NO. 4483 CLASS OF 1906

*Died August 22, 1941, at Boston,
Massachusetts, aged 56 years.*

ADNA ROMANZA CHAFFEE was born to Captain A. R. Chaffee and Anna Frances Rockwell Chaffee on Sep-

tember 23, 1884, at Junction City, Kansas. He died at Phillips House, Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts, August 22, 1941, aged 56 years. He was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery in the presence of his many friends and coworkers of the Army, and over his



grave were scattered floral tributes of admirers and friends from every part of our country.

He is survived by his wife, Ethel Warren Huff; his son, Adna Romanza Chaffee, III; and by his two sisters, Mrs. Alcott Farrar Elwell of Massachusetts and Mrs. George Hamilton of California.

Of those almost completed fifty-seven years, I desire to record for the benefit of those who shared a part of his life or those whose lives fell in the areas and times he influenced, some of the scenes and thoughts that fill my memory or have been collected out of the memories of his admiring classmates.

Adna's father was appointed Chief of Staff just after our plebedom was over. Our interest in him was great, and we eagerly drank in tales of Captain Chaffee of the Red River Country; of Major Chaffee, nemesis of Wyoming Indians; of General Chaffee at El Caney, at San Juan, and at the far off capture of Pekin. The name of Chaffee was one to conjure with.

Adna himself, however, only once in a great while—when the distinguished father had paid us a visit, or when we lounged together to speculate on things to come—would loosen up a bit and tell us of his father's history and of his own wonderful boyhood. We heard tales of the Kaw Valley; of Fort Riley, the Seventh Cavalry and “Garry Owen”; of howling coyotes; of Indians in council and on the trail. Our young minds were thrilled by these “real” experiences and desires for the great and mysterious West were engendered.

To us unbroken mavericks, from all corners of the nation, most of whom had never even walked in a parade, Adna's silent, confident air and his frequent demonstrations of military perfection were astounding. Until we learned that Beast Barracks was devised to reduce all to one common denominator, we could not understand why our yearling corporals were so hard on him. His superior qualifi-

cations, however, he contributed unsparingly to help us over the hard bumps.

Here there is a great temptation to tell the many adventures that we shared in barracks and in camp; to expose the mischief undertaken on our trips to the Roosevelt inauguration and to the St. Louis World's Fair. However, suffice it to say that Adna shared the fun and the sufferings with the rest of us.

Adna was a good baseball player, fair with foil or broadsword; he was not a "walrus" in spite of his long residence along the shallow western rivers. But in the riding hall he really excelled. He had been a horseman from childhood and never did he lose interest in the many and varied phases of horsemanship. It was only natural that he should become a corporal, a sergeant, a lieutenant; it was an achievement, however, in the mischievous class of 1906, to graduate with chevrons in place. Adna achieved it and, withal, graduated number thirty-one in our class of seventy-eight members.

Olmstead, Henderson, Williford, and I were on hand at Fort Ethan Allen to greet Adna when he arrived with his regiment. He had joined the 15th Cavalry while it was enroute to its home station returning from maneuvers. We were not long together; but, while we were, we explored everything within horse radius of our post and were initiated fully into the mysteries of regimental life. In October, the 15th Cavalry, set out for the Pacification of Cuba. With it went Adna and Dawson Olmstead. Soon I was off for the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley; and, in a few months my battery was en route to the Philippines.

Adna was in Cuba hardly a year, but long enough to view the battlefields where his father had brought honor to the Chaffee name only eight years before. The following autumn, Adna became a student himself at the Mounted Service School and graduated with great credit with the Class of 1908. Because of his superior horsemanship, Fort Myer was his next station. He commanded the War College Detachment for a while; went off to London with the International Horse Show Team; and, finally, in 1911, was detailed to Saumur to attend the then supreme French school of horsemanship. He returned to Fort Riley to teach in the Mounted Service School during the school year 1912-1913.

January, 1914, found Adna with the 7th Cavalry on duty at Camp William McKinley, P. I. There he stayed through the outbreak of World War I until March, 1916. Returning to the United States, he stopped over at Honolulu, where I and many other classmates met him and staged a happy reunion. He left us under orders to the Tactical Department at West Point, orders which at that time placed him as one of the elite of the Army's horsemen.

In 1917, Adna began his tactical career. Leaving West Point, he was assigned to the 81st Division, Camp Jackson, South Carolina, as Adjutant and Acting Chief of Staff. In February, 1918, he sailed for France with the troops he had assisted in training.

In France, he served as an instructor and Assistant G-3 of the General Staff College of the A. E. F. until August, 1919, when he participated in the Oise-Aine and the Meuse-Argonne Offensives and in the final occupation of Germany.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

At the Army General Staff College, he displayed military attainments of a high order, contributing efficiently to the training of a large number of officers.

He performed tasks of great difficulty with marked distinction as G-3 of the 81st Division and later of the 7th Corps.

Later, as Chief of the Third Section, 3rd Corps, General Staff, he acted with sound judgment and wide comprehension of existing conditions in the discharge of grave responsibilities connected with his office during the closing days of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, handling perplexing problems with keen energy and wise discernment.

In 1919, upon demobilization of the National Army, Colonel Chaffee and many others reverted to the rank held prior to hostilities. Hence, as a captain of Cavalry, Adna taught at Fort Leavenworth the principles of leadership for divisions and corps until 1920.

Then, in rapid succession he became G-2 of the Fourth Corps Area; G-3 of the Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss; student at the War College; commanding officer at Fort Myer until June, 1927. During these brief postwar years, Adna had been on staff, student, and troop duty—duty which collectively formulated his first ideas of the need of and possibilities for more and more machine and fire power in the army of an industrial nation like ours.

When I came home from London, in 1927, with a head full of data on tanks and armored forces, I found Adna had just taken over the reins in the G-3 office in the old State, War and Navy Building. He pumped out all I had and took the names of Ordnance officers who might help him with further studies of armored mechanical war tools. He loaded me with a terrible list of things he wanted to know and expected me to find out for him when I returned to London. I did the best I could for him. Through his efforts that first attempt at armored force organization was made at Fort Eustis a little later and, in 1931, he went there himself to learn more at close hand. The answer was certainly not at Fort Eustis. That year he went to Fort Knox, where terrain and facilities could be had for his newly formed ideas of warfare. As Commander and Executive of the First Cavalry (mechanized) and as Post Executive and Executive, 7th Cavalry Brigade until midsummer, 1934, he shaped and reshaped from maneuver to maneuver, and with improving tools, one form after another of army mechanized units for the maximum use of protected fire power in war.

In 1934, as Chief of the Budget and Legislative Branch in the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, he spared no

pains to provide funds essential to changing our slow old army into the fast, hard-striking armored-motorized army that seemed to him so superior. In 1938, he was placed in command of the reorganized 7th Cavalry Brigade and of the post of Fort Knox, Kentucky, as well as of the Kentucky C. C. C. District. Delegating his duties in post administration and C. C. C. matters to competent staff officers, he concentrated his energies toward making his Cavalry Brigade into the First Armored Corps. He then established and was placed in command of the Armored Force, the newest and most interesting tactical command in the Army.

The constant strain of teaching men new things; of coordinating the innumerable details necessary to maintain his new weapon; of developing and testing new tactics fitted to the unlimited possibilities of an armored force was hard on him. Many of his worries could not be shared. The horse cavalry which had reared him had to be convinced; his friends of old cavalry days never failed to accuse him of back-sliding and betraying them; he, himself, had many qualms about turning away from old tradition. But the demands of the day were too insistent. Adna realized his duty keenly and hewed to the line of progress. In the end, he received from his brothers-in-arms and from his military superiors the proper recognition and reward.

When the Armored Force became a brilliant reality, an Oak Leaf Cluster was added to his Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility.

General Chaffee displayed outstanding foresight, judgment and leadership in organizing and commanding the Armored Force of the Army.

His thorough tactical and technical knowledge of mechanized warfare had made important contributions to the increased mechanization of the Country's Armed Forces and to the National Defense.

On the hills of Arkansas, Camp Chaffee rises to perpetuate his memory and to serve as one of the homes of that new army he was so anxious to serve and lead.

He was made a brigadier general in November, 1938; a major general, (temporary) in September, 1940; and a major general in August, 1941. The last promotion came almost too late. The long effort, always sustained at high pitch had begun to affect Adna's health in 1939 and 1940. He fought hard to ward off attacks of illness, but he never gave nature time to heal the wounds incurred in his battle for progress. As soon as strength began to return, he became restless and eager to work. Each time he returned to duty, he came back to his sick bed more damaged than before. At last, his worn body could no longer hold out under the strain; he sank into everlasting sleep.

However, none of his efforts and none of his dreams have been lost. His

assistants were attentive listeners, and his plans and directions are still guiding them as the Armored Force develops into one of the great arms of the United States Service.

To us, his classmates of 1906, his stern military visage, reddened by the sun and wind of his beloved West, only served to hide a genial, loving nature, a delicious sense of humor, and a deep affection for the Army, the Academy, and the Class. Perhaps he was a great soldier, a great leader of men, a great thinker in the unexplored fields of military tactics and mechanization; perhaps he was destined to be a great Army Commander in a larger and more complicated army than his distinguished father ever saw; perhaps he was a great teacher and exponent of new doctrines and methods of warfare. Others have said so, and I believe them. He was recommended for the rank of lieutenant general but died before such rank could be conferred. But to me, his friend of barracks and camp; his co-worker in the long years of army effort to awaken this sleeping giant of a nation; his confidant in days of difficulty and hard struggle; he was just a classmate of old West Point. No stars, no medals, no high offices came between us when we sat down together. Ours were bonds of fellowship and fraternity, bonds that were forged years ago in close communion along the shady walks of our beloved alma mater.

At Fort Riley, Kansas, on December 15, 1908, Ethel Warren Huff joined him as coworker and loving wife. She has been with him in all his struggles, his victories, and his honors. She was with him in Boston to add comfort and help in the last days of his illness, and she remains a splendid witness of his grand and successful life.

To them was born a fine, happy son, Adna Romanza Chaffee, III; and he, too, has shared the splendid traditions of the Chaffee name, the trials and triumphs of his father and mother. He also heard his father's earthly farewell and remains as another witness whose testimony adds daily to the genius and devotion of his beloved father.

The epitaph that the Army he served will select for him out of the brilliant writings of the past, is this:

*If you seek his monument,
Look about you.*

For where the Armored Force marches on any part of this war-torn planet, you will find the spirit and also the revered memory of Adna Romanza Chaffee.

*—Charles G. Mettler,
Class of 1906.*

Earl James Atkisson

NO. 4648 CLASS OF 1908

*Died September 18, 1941, at Sanger,
California, aged 55 years.*

COLONEL ATKISSON was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in organizing, training, and commanding the 1st Gas Regiment

during the World War. He directed the regiment's operations "with marked distinction during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse Offensives of the First American Army." He was Awarded the Order of the Purple Heart, was a member of the Distinguished Service Order of Great Britain, and held the Congressional Life Saving Medal "in recognition of the gallant conduct displayed by him in assisting in rescuing two officers from the perils of the sea near Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, January 27, 1922."



Following the World War he commanded the Edgewood Arsenal; the large manufacturing establishment of the Chemical Warfare Service near Baltimore, Maryland, for three years; served as Assistant Military Attaché at London; and was Chemical Officer at the Headquarters of the Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, from September, 1925, to March, 1926. He was known as a leading American authority on Chemical Warfare.

Born in Nebraska, August 12, 1886, Earl was appointed to the United States Military Academy from California in 1904. During the World War he held the temporary rank of colonel and reverted to his permanent rank of major in 1919. He was retired as a major for disability incurred in line of duty in 1926, but was given his World War rank of colonel by the Act of Congress of June 21, 1930. He was a graduate of the (Army) Engineer School in 1912 and was awarded the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Cornell University in 1911.

So long, Old Timer. It was my privilege to know you throughout your adult life. A companionship, which began in cadet days on a casual basis, developed into a close personal and official relationship at the Infantry school and at Edgewood Arsenal, and grew to an intimate friendship which jolts did not jar.

It was not given to many to receive the genuine respect and affection gladly rendered you by those who served you and whom you served.

Your sheer ability was marked indeed—and recognized wherever you were known. A rare combination yours; the alert, penetrating mind of an engineer with the practical trend of a rapid doer and a personality which drew the friendship of affection. Life,

by human standards, was not kind to you, but the man of you always stood out to fend away any thoughts of sympathy seeking.

I saw you suffer the anguish of freezing and risk your life through a cold bitter night to help others. Those others live and are grateful, perhaps not knowing that it was the keen mind of you in preparation for the task which saved them—and you. Yet the physical strain of that night probably led you early to the retired list—to start anew on business, to develop and grow plans successfully—still helping others—and then to leave on the long, long journey while yet far short of three score and ten.

I knew you were tired and worn and hurt; I knew that the mills were grinding you fine; but I marveled at your spirit which would not down. I am proud of your friendship given in such full measure.

It is my hope and trust that you promptly found the peace and comfort you sought so hard—and so richly deserved. There you are carrying on with a chuckle, with thoughts only for your friends and the Duty, Honor, and Country you loved so much.

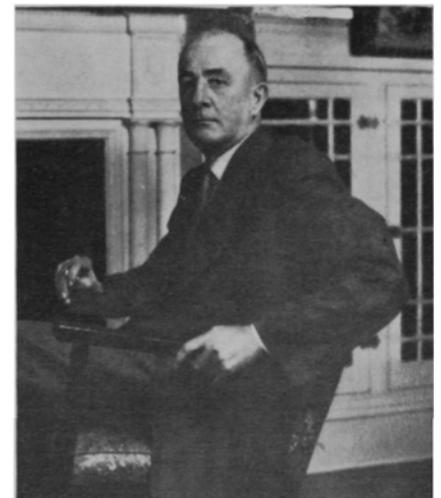
Adios, Earl.

—Med.

Philip Gordon

NO. 4681 CLASS OF 1908

*Died February 5, 1941, at Takoma
Park, Maryland, aged 56 years.*



MAJOR PHILIP GORDON, U. S. Army, retired, died on February 5, 1941, at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he had been under treatment off and on for several years previously.

Phil Gordon graduated with the Class of 1908 from the U. S. Military Academy, where his father, Colonel W. B. Gordon, was Professor of Philosophy. Phil himself was born in New York on August 15, 1884. During cadet days "Flip," as we called him, played hockey all four years winding up as captain of the team; he played baseball for three years; he made expert on the rifle range, was a member of the Hun-

dredth Night cast in 1907, and, in his first-class year, was a cadet lieutenant and served on several class committees. Tact, common sense, talent, and a level head—all sweetened by the milk of human kindness—were the outstanding characteristics of the Phil Gordon we knew as a cadet.

Upon his graduation, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Second Cavalry, then stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. On December 6, 1909, Phil went to the Philippines where he served with his regiment at Torrey Barracks until early 1911 when he went, still with the Second Cavalry, to Camp Overton. He returned to the United States in June, 1912, and served at Fort Bliss, Texas, for a short time prior to being detailed as an instructor at the U. S. Military Academy. On termination of this detail in late 1914, he rejoined his old regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. He then returned to the Military Academy to serve as assistant to the quartermaster until late in 1918 when he became assistant motor transport officer at Camp Holabird, Maryland, remaining with motor transportation in one form or another until he became (November 1, 1919) Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Carnegie Institute of Technology, at Pittsburgh. He was a student at the Cavalry School, graduating in 1923, and later at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, graduating in the class of 1924. Leaving Leavenworth, Gordon commanded the 2d Squadron, 5th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas, until 1926, when he became Chief of Staff of the 62d Cavalry Division.

It was at about this period that his health began to break, and his service from then on was dotted with trips to hospitals. He managed to carry on, however, until February 28, 1931, the date of his retirement, attending a motor transport school at Holabird, Maryland, and serving for a while at Fort Howard, Maryland, where he was on temporary duty with the First Field Artillery Brigade.

After retirement, Phil settled in Washington where he and his family lived at 3110 34th Street, N. W. He had married Miss Lida Patch, a daughter of the late Alexander Patch, (who was the roommate of Phil's father) Class of 1877, and sister of Brigadier General Alexander Patch, Jr. and of Colonel Joseph Dorst Patch. He is survived by his wife and their four children—Alexander, Philip, Jr., Anne M., and Lida Patricia; a brother, Colonel W. W. Gordon, who now commands at Fort Myer, Virginia; and a sister, Mrs. George G. Bartlett, wife of Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Bartlett, U. S. A., Retired, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts.

—A Classmate.

Francis Ludwick Sward

NO. 4698 CLASS OF 1908

Died January 5, 1939, at Detroit, Michigan, aged 56 years.

FRANCIS LUDWICK SWARD was born at Axtell, Kearney County, Nebraska, on November 16, 1882, the

son of the late John and Marie Streed Sward. After graduation, in 1904, from the University of Nebraska where he received his degree in law, he was appointed to the Military Academy as a member of the Class of 1908. At West Point he was promptly named "Tommy," for some reason long since lost in the annals of the past. Tommy's record



at the Academy shows that he was selected for a "make" in each year: cadet corporal as a yearling cadet, quartermaster sergeant as a second classman, and cadet lieutenant in his final year. In athletics, he made the track team and was a member of the polo squad. The *Howitzer* said of him: "If you had something you wanted done, done well, and you wanted to be certain that it would be done, to whom would you go? Why, to Sward." Seldom do men, young men, and especially soldier men, go wrong on their estimate of one of their fellows; the Class of 1908 dubbed Tommy, "trustworthy, careful, reliable, and lovable."

Sward, on graduation, on February 14, 1908, was assigned as second lieutenant with the 26th Infantry, his first post being Camp Daraga, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Returning with his regiment to Fort Wayne, Michigan, he was stationed there with the usual intervals of detached service, until he resigned on January 11, 1913. Resignation from the regular army, however, did not end his connection with the service; for, less than a month after he resigned, he became first lieutenant and adjutant of the 31st Michigan Infantry, being promoted to major in June, 1916. In May, 1917, he became a major of the Officers' Reserve Corps, in which capacity he entered on active duty on May 14, 1917. He served in World War I, first at Fort Sheridan as instructor in the First Officers' Training Camp and, later, with the 338th In-Camp and, later, with the 338th Infantry, 85th Division, and with the 310th Military Police. In Cosne, France, he organized and commanded the classification camps at the 4th Depot Division, and at Camp Ford, on which latter duty he was when the Armistice was signed. After the armistice, he served as Secretary to the General Staff and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, IX Army Corps, being later transferred back again to the 85th Division

in which the was assigned to the 340th Infantry. On May 12, 1923, four years after his return home, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, infantry reserve.

After resigning from the regular army, Sward had made his home in Detroit where he took up the practice of law. Upon demobilization of our war-time army, it was to Detroit that he returned to resume his profession and to continue in it until shortly before his death on January 5, 1939. In 1920, he was appointed by the late Senator James Couzens, then mayor of Detroit, to the Board of Water Commissioners for the City of Detroit, serving on that board until 1925 a period which included one term of two years as president. He was also president of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States for the year 1921-1922. Aside from the practice of law, Sward was very active in civic affairs; he was, furthermore, a prominent member of the Intercollegiate Club which he helped to organize, of the University Club, and of the American Legion, as well as of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

His family and classmates are not alone in feeling a deep sense of loss in his passing; his friends and associates in Detroit joined his comrades of the army in mourning the loss of a dear friend. He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Bertha F. Oldfield, whom he married, soon after graduation from the Military Academy, at Garnerville, New York; and by their only child, Francis L. Sward, Jr., of 6120 Yorkshire Road, Detroit, Michigan.

—A Classmate.

Francis Clark Harrington

NO. 4751 CLASS OF 1909

Died September 30, 1940, at New London, Connecticut, aged 53 years.



WHEN Colonel Francis Clark Harrington died in New London, Connecticut, on September 30, 1940, the Class of 1909 lost its most distinguished member and the Army an outstanding administrator. As national Commissioner of the Works Pro-

jects Administration he was cited by direction of the President in words that carry highest commendation:

Francis C. Harrington, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility. As Chief Engineer and later as Administrator of the Works Progress Administration and Commissioner of Work Projects, Colonel Harrington was charged with the planning and administration of the greatest peace-time effort ever undertaken by any bureau or department of the Government. During this period he displayed extraordinary qualities of leadership and unusual talents for administration. As advisor to the President and the Congress his professional counsel was marked by great vigor and vision leading to measures both executive and legislative which contributed directly to the well-being of millions and indirectly to the benefit of the entire nation.

Pink Harrington was eminently qualified for this difficult duty. It required not only a high degree of administrative ability, organizational genius, and a great capacity for retaining verified facts but also it demanded cool judgment impartially gained and unflinchingly applied. First as Chief Engineer and later as Deputy Administrator under the original W. P. A. head, Mr. Harry Hopkins, Harrington formulated the plans of reorganization that brought efficient order out of earlier disorder.

Of this service Mr. Hopkins has written:

I am very happy to respond concerning Pink Harrington.

Pink and I were very closely associated during the last five years of his life, both personally and officially. As Assistant Commissioner and Chief Engineer of the Works Projects Administration, he was my principal advisor in determining the basic pattern of the WPA organization. His good judgment, clear vision, and capacity for organizing for a huge task have left a mark in the field of government administration which will be more and more appreciated as time passes.

The country lost a great leader whose services could well be used in this time of national emergency. I lost a great friend,

Within the W. P. A. Francis Harrington had many friends, at least two of whom should have their tributes recorded—his successor, Commissioner Howard Hunter who saw Pink from an outside or field viewpoint, and his secretary, Mrs. Hannah Peter, who knew the inside situation as no one else.

Mr. Hunter writes:

Our personal relationships were so close and so continuous that it is practically impossible to condense a short statement which would cover the case.

Colonel Harrington returned from an assignment in Paris in 1935 almost simultaneously with the beginning of the WPA. At that time Harry Hopkins asked the War Department for the assignment of a number of Army Engineers to the WPA to assist in its organization and particularly in the development of good projects. Harrington was assigned to

head this . . . the biggest civilian program this country has ever put on.

Harrington immediately secured the confidence and good will of the entire organization, and . . . did one of the really fine public service jobs that we have had in the last decade.

All this, mind you, was done by an Army Officer stepping into an organization which had been predominately social and economic in its approach and with the usual suspicions of an Army Officer as a potential bureaucrat. All these suspicions were wiped out almost overnight.

The record itself speaks for Harrington's ability . . . the association I have had with Pink that I will remember forever are much more personal. They involve his ability . . . as a bridge and poker player, his intense interest in horse racing—best demonstrated by his almost paternal love for the famous War Admiral—which Pink claimed supported his kids through school, and his delightful companionship at all times outside the office.

Pink was very firm in dealing with personnel in the organization and occasionally had to deal rather roughly, but on many occasions after firing some person for very good cause he would call me in to help him figure out some way by which we could give the person who had been fired some other job to keep him from going on relief, or worse.

Mrs. Peter's tribute is even more interesting to Pink's Classmates and service friends, for it touches his less known human side:

There were many traits displayed by the Colonel which endeared him to the men and women who worked closely with him, as well as to those who were on the Regional and State staffs.

The Colonel inspired confidence in every one by his honesty and forthrightness. . . . The men in his organization have said to me repeatedly, "The Colonel never once let me down."

In the course of his years as an executive in the WPA it became necessary at times to separate individuals from the pay-rolls. No individual was ever denied an audience with the Colonel when one was requested, and no one was ever left in doubt as to the rightness of the action taken.

To myself and to my assistants the Colonel was most appreciative of service rendered, and never failed to express his appreciation. . . . He was the kind of man for whom any one would give all, and still want to keep on giving.

. . . To those who knew him best he was a truly great man.

All of us who knew and served with Pink Harrington, admired him greatly. He seemed to have a natural—almost casual—brilliance that assured capacity for leadership with minimum effort. He always seemed to be well collected with much in reserve. Few, if any, ever saw him seemingly extend himself to all-out effort. When he did, 'twas done so smoothly, so professionally, as to appear graceful rather than strained.

Because of Pink's consistently cool and well-poised demeanor, he did not quickly draw men to him. Few realized the warmth of his inner self as revealed by the above quotations, and as is even better expressed by his cadet roommate, Colonel Edward L. Kelly.

In substance "Mike" Kelly has written:

I was Pink's roommate during our first class year. He was a cadet captain, and I a first class "buck" private. . . . Moreover I was much given to harmless cadet pranks. I

would have been a thorn in the side of almost any cadet captain, but Pink handled my disruptive boisterousness not only with his usual quiet efficiency but with such sympathy and understanding that there was never a reprimand or word to squelch me. He allowed my undisciplined nonsense to go along beyond the point where he, as a cadet captain, should have stopped it to protect himself; he allowed it to go to the point where I was in real danger of getting in trouble with the T. D. and then quietly, pleasantly, and without officiousness eased me out of danger. More than that, he even joined with evident glee in some of my simple minded activities.

I mention these things to bring out the point that with all his brains and dignity of bearing, Pink was not only human enough to enjoy the foolish pranks of simpler men but liked to participate in them.

After graduation our paths crossed only four or five times, but each time I had the feeling that Pink was genuinely glad to see me, not only because we were classmates but principally because it brought back memories of carefree laughter, nonsensical songs, and amusing cadet pranks that we had enjoyed together as roommates.

Similar incidents will doubtless be recalled by other classmates who might appropriately write them to Pink's adored children, William S. Harrington, of Yale University, and Miss Eleanor R. Harrington, of Washington, D. C., who always loved their brilliant father deeply, but especially keenly after the sad loss of their charming, gifted mother, Eleanor Crozier Reyburn Harrington, in 1938.

One of the many press tributes paid Francis Harrington, is the Washington, D. C., *Star's* editorial of October 1, 1940. In part, it reads as follows:

The Army and the public service have lost an outstanding officer and administrator, and his friends have lost the companionship of a lovable gentleman in the death of Colonel Francis C. Harrington. Since his graduation from the United States Military Academy as second man in his class of 1909, he had served the Corps of Engineers with distinction in the posts to which he was assigned. But official Washington will remember him for his quiet, soldierly, and efficient conduct of the often tangled affairs of the Works Progress Administration.

He was no politician. He cared nothing for personal publicity. He was fair and honest with the beneficiaries of relief and with the public to which he felt himself accountable. He was a credit to the ideals and training of the Army. Men of his type are hard to replace.

What is the real background, the framework of so brilliant a public servant? We may be pardoned if we characterize it as typically American in its West Point tradition.

The tall, handsome Virginia youth entered the Academy at seventeen. His widowed mother gave not only an intellectually endowed, strong-limbed, keen-eyed son to the Army, but a gentlemanly mannered lad of whom she could always be proud. He was a devoted son.

As a cadet, Pink took all in his stride. Some observers possibly felt

he lacked the high ambition that his talents warranted, yet he participated consistently in the sports that appealed to him, commanded B Company, and graduated number two—a star cadet for four years.

In the fall of 1911 after a year at the Engineer School, Pink was assigned to Engineer troop duty and then served for more than five years as an instructor and Assistant Professor in the Department of Philosophy and Mathematics of the Military Academy. His World War Service was largely spent in training Engineer officers and troops at various stations. At one time he commanded the 215th Engineers; later he served as Division Engineer, 15th Division.

After reorganizing the Department of Military Art for the Engineer School, Harrington served several months with the AEF before returning to direct several Departments of the Engineer School. Reverting from the grade of colonel, as did many of his classmates, to the peacetime grade of major, he became Baltimore's District Engineer and Third Corps Area Engineer December, 1920, to July, 1924.

Pink's following three years as Assistant Engineer of Maintenance on the Panama Canal left a lasting administrative record. He returned to take the Leavenworth and Army War College courses, followed by four years on the War Department General Staff, 1929-1933. Then came his two years at l'Ecole Superieure de Guerre in Paris, followed by his W. P. A. duty in which he gave his life.

As Americans, especially as graduates, we like to say that Pink Harrington's career, untimely ended though it was, exemplified the typically best tradition of democratic selection, sound service preparation, and worthy performance in a "position of great responsibility." J. C. H. L.

John Erle Beller

NO. 4917 CLASS OF 1910

Died June 12, 1938, at Hopemont, West Virginia, aged 49 years.

JOHN ERLE BELLER was born at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, July 10, 1888. He graduated from the Point Pleasant High School in 1906 and entered the Military Academy the same year.

To us he was always "The Squirrel"—a nickname annexed in Beast Barracks. As a cadet, Johnnie took things in stride—the work and the play. He graduated around the middle of the class. He was a general favorite of all of his classmates and of his officer associates after graduation.

His first assignment as an officer was with the Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, Va., from whence he was transferred to Fort Moultrie, S. C., in 1911. While serving as emplacement officer at this station, during a target practice of a 3-inch rapid fire battery, he was seriously injured and his battery commander killed when a breech-block blew out.

Because of impending deafness caused by the detonation of major

caliber guns, he was obliged to transfer from the Coast Artillery to the 18th Infantry in 1914. He served with the 18th, the 10th, and the 45th Infantry regiments at Texas City; Camp Otis, Canal Zone; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; and Camp Taylor, Kentucky between 1914 and April, 1918.

He was assigned to command the 316th Machine Gun Battalion, 79th Division, at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, on June 21, 1918, and served as its commander through the Meuse-Argonne offensive until he was wounded in action at Grimacourt the day before the Armistice. He was evacuated to Base Hospital 109, but recovered in time to return to the United States with his command in April, 1919.

When the 79th was demobilized,



Johnnie was assigned to the 29th Infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia, and was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel on July 25, 1919. He transferred to the Ordnance Department on July 1, 1920, and was assigned to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. He was graduated from the Ordnance School of Application at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1922, and then assigned, as Ordnance officer of the 3d Division, to Camp Lewis, Washington. He was critically injured in a motor accident which caused the death of his companion (Canady, 1913), while serving at Camp Lewis, and was retired for disability in line of duty on April 26, 1924.

He died on June 12, 1938, at Hopemont Sanitarium, Hopemont, West Virginia.

We feel somehow that Johnnie did not get his share of breaks during his later years. He suffered with chronic rheumatism and was confined to his bed much of the time; but, through it all, he kept his chin up and never complained. The writer heard from him in 1935 in reply to a Class Reunion Bulletin—a cheerful letter, if one did not read too closely between the lines. In it he said, "About all I do is read the *Adventures of Jacques Casanova* and wish for Spring."

The interment was in Arlington; eight of his classmates acted as honorary bearers. His mother, Mrs. Grace Beller, his only surviving relative, broke a hip the day of his death and was unable to see her only son laid to rest.

—A Classmate.

Albion R. Rockwood

NO. 5232 CLASS OF 1914

Died January 22, 1937, at Paris, France, aged 44 years.

ALBIION R. LOCKWOOD was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Cambridge, Massachusetts. We all remember the tall, studious boy whose chief hobby seemed to be the study of mathematics and kindred subjects. He not only applied his ability to his own advancement, but was always willing to help others less able to absorb such knowledge. To quote from a comment from the *Howitzer*: "His inclinations turn to higher mathematics and science. During his free hours, he's usually to be found at the library surrounded by an inexhaustible supply of treatises on various subjects. There are many among the goats who gratefully acknowledge his ever ready aid. He stands high among those who have generously worked for the benefit of their classmates and that we deem a true measure of a man's worth."

His nick-name was "Peckols," a double for that of our Professor of Mathematics.

Upon graduation, "Peckols" was assigned to the Coast Artillery and was stationed at Fort Monroe, Virginia. In 1916, he was detailed to the Ordnance Department and served in that Department through the War, rising to the rank of major. One year of this duty was in the Office of the Chief Ordnance. After the War, he returned to the Coast Artillery and served at Fort Mills and Fort Drum, Philippine Islands. During the last year of his service, he was a battalion commander at Fort Worden, Washington. He was honorably discharged from the Army on October 17, 1922.

On June 5, 1916, Lieutenant A. R. Rockwood married Miss Elizabeth Miller at Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, Missouri. They had two children, Cathryn Lee, born in 1917, and Wendell David Millner, born in 1918. Upon his discharge from the Army, Rockwood left for France and unfortunately, little is known of his history from that time until his death at Paris, France, on January 22, 1937, at the age of 44 years.

We of the Class who knew "Peckols" best feel sure that his later years must have reflected his unusual mental ability, and we regret that no data is available to set forth in the record.

Edward Campbell McGuire

NO. 5400 CLASS OF 1915

Died June 24, 1940, at San Francisco, California, aged 47 years.

It's hard for those of us who trudged up the long hill from the station at West Point to the forbidding portals of the West Academic Building

thirty years ago last June to realize that one of the most vital and lively members of that group is no longer with us in person. Nevertheless, it is true that no one of his classmates and, we think, no one of those who was in association with him in any way will admit that the vitality of his spirit or the influence of his cheerful, sunny personality will ever be forgotten.

It was with a real sense of loss and bereavement that the news of Ed McGuire's untimely death in San Francisco on June 24, 1940, reached us. During all of Ed's cadet life his ready smile, his happy disposition, and his attitude of cheerful good-fellowship won him scores of friends and admirers. His extra-curricular activities while at the Academy made him prominent in the Corps and furnished all of us with many moments of pleasure and enjoyment. Who amongst us will ever forget his appearances in Hundredth Night shows or his entertaining and melodious presentations at color line concerts? Certainly, Ed contributed more than his fair share to the happy recollections that all of his classmates have of those distant days. Surely everyone recalls the service that Ed rendered to the class as a member of that select group known as the Hop Managers. His cadet activities were an earnest of the successful career which was ahead of him.

Upon graduation on June 11, 1915, he chose the cavalry. After graduation leave, he joined the Third Cavalry at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and stayed on duty with this organization until June 1, 1918. This period included border duty at Rome and Brownsville, Texas; in Mexico with the Punitive Expedition and, after the Mexican Border trouble quieted down, garrison duty at Fort Sam Houston. About six months after we entered the World War, the Third Cavalry embarked for duty in France which they reached on November 6, 1917. Ed stayed with the regiment at Bourbon les Bains until December of 1917 and then at Chaumont until June of 1918. At that time he was made Secretary of the General Staff of the First Army, a position which he held until April of the following year, when he was transferred to Antwerp as Secretary of the General Staff and Headquarters Commandant and Chief of Staff of Base Section Number Nine. He stayed there until September when he was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, of the American Forces in Germany at Coblenz. Ed came back to the United States in July of 1921, and in August of that year he reported for duty at the Military Academy as an instructor in Phil.

It was the undersigned's good fortune to serve at West Point with Ed during this period; and although our contacts were not close, because of the fact that I lived at Cornwall instead of on the Post, nevertheless, on the occasions when circumstances brought us together, it seemed to me that all the exuberance of spirit which characterized Ed as a cadet was still present in undiminished vigor. It is needless to say that he was popular with cadets and instructors alike and

that his presence added to the enjoyment of any occasion.

Upon completion of his tour of duty as instructor at the Military Academy he was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, to take the advanced course at the Cavalry School; and, upon its completion, he was transferred to Fort Leavenworth as a student at the Command and General Staff School from which he graduated on June 18, 1927. He then returned to Fort Riley as an instructor at the Cavalry School to remain for the ensuing four years. In 1931-32 he attended the Tank School at Fort George Meade, Maryland, and the following year took the course at the Army War College, from which institution he graduated on June 17, 1933. He was then assigned to the Eleventh Cavalry which he joined at the Presidio of Monterey, California. After a year on this duty, he took command of the Fresno Civilian Conservation Corps District until the summer of 1936. At that time he was assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, of the Ninth Corps Area with station at the Presidio of San Francisco. He was on this duty when he died.

During Ed's service in France he participated in the Somme, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was awarded the British Distinguished Service Order, British Citation Certificate.

The survivors are his widow, Mary Catherine McGuire, 2340 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, a brother and two sisters all of New York City, which was Ed's birthplace and his home until he entered the Military Academy.

The following quotation from the pen of Ed's roommate at the Military Academy epitomizes the love and affection in which Ed was held by his classmates.

"It would take a more agile pen than mine to do justice to that popular and much beloved Irishman.

"Although Ed and I spent almost three years as roommates at West Point and were closely associated in all the many activities which the Academy offers, I was not so fortunate after graduation. The fact that he was a Yellow Leg and I a Red Leg is the reason that we served together only twice: in Coblenz, Germany, in 1919-1920, and again at the War College in 1932-1933.

"However, during both these brief but most pleasant periods, I found that Ed had changed very little. He still possessed the same vital personality, the same 'joie de vivre,' the same lovable disposition which had endeared him to all his classmates while at West Point and throughout his service in the Army.

"In spite of the unmerciful kidding we handed him as 'Yates,' he was always generous in his thought and treatment of others and always ready with a helping hand to anyone in need.

"He was ambitious without being hard; he was efficient and yet kind. His death was a distinct loss not only to his classmates but to the Army, which he loved, and to his country, which he served so well. Had any of us been given the choice, Ed would still be with us today, pulling his weight in the boat with a smile on his handsome face and a twinkle in those Irish eyes."

—C. H. T.

Lynn E. Brady

NO. 7216 CLASS OF 1923

Died November 24, 1939, at Washington, D. C., aged 41 years.

No man in the Class of 1923 had more friends or was held in higher esteem by his classmates than Lynn Brady. His untimely death was all the more of a shock to his friends because he was so strong in both character and physique that he seemed as solid and everlasting as the Rock of Gibraltar. Lynn was born in DuBois, Pennsylvania, on February 4, 1898, and therefore was two or three years older than most of his classmates when he entered the Military Academy on June 13, 1918. Lynn prepared for West Point at Braden's Preparatory School in Cornwall where he displayed the same high qualities of leadership and capacity for friendship which since have endeared him to all. One classmate who knew Lynn at Braden's said, "He was one of the older fellows; at that age, the difference of a year or two was enormous. But Lynn was a good friend to all, to kids and 'old men' alike. He was the natural leader in the school, always gave sound and conservative advice, and was one of those most instrumental in getting us candidates to adopt voluntarily the honor system in the classroom."

Lynn's sense of honor and his natural leadership qualities continued to grow at West Point and throughout his commissioned service. He was a member of the Honor Committee during all four years at West Point, serving as Chairman of the committee during his First Class year. Lynn played baseball, football, and golf; he was a member of the Board of Governors, the Howitzer Board, and an officer in the Dialectic Society, as well as Business Manager for the Hundred Night Show. The time demanded by his extra curricular activities forced him to expend unusual efforts in keeping "pro" in his academic work, but he never was too busy to help any who needed help, to lend a word of encouragement to those who needed it, or to take on new responsibilities.

Lynn graduated in June of 1923, receiving his commission in the Infantry. At his first station, Fort Hayes, Ohio, he kept up his interest in sports and was coach of the post football team. When the time came for him to be ordered on foreign service, Lynn was sent to the 19th Infantry in Hawaii. During his entire tour there his service never became monotonous because, aside from performing his routine duties, he coached the regimental baseball, football, and rifle teams, was one of the topflight golfers of the Island, and took a prominent part in all regimental activities. Lynn made new friends easily and never forgot or lost the old ones. No truer statement could be made than "his friendship wore well."

After two years with the 34th Infantry at Fort Eustis, Virginia, Lynn was ordered to Fort Benning as a student in the Company Officers' Course. Quite a large number of the

Class of '23 were in that class and Lynn, as might be expected, was one of those who worked hard when work was in order but who also had a world of fun playing his share of pranks.

At the end of this course of instruction, Lynn was assigned to the 29th Infantry and at the same time became a member of the Infantry Rifle Team. He was one of the stand-bys of the Infantry Team, winning the Distinguished Marksman's Medal for both Rifle and Pistol. It was while at Camp Perry that he met the girl whom he later married in 1932. In the 29th, Lynn was again to be found putting to use his outstanding coaching ability.

After a tour of duty in Panama, Lynn was ordered to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. Shortly after his arrival he was forced to enter the Post Hospital; his illness failed to respond to treatment, and he was subsequently ordered to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. Lynn had obeyed his last official orders; he was never to return to the duty he had performed so well and faithfully. He died on November 24, 1939, and was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Lynn was a hard worker and a conscientious officer who also found time to enjoy life. He was a true "classmate" in every sense of the word, never too busy or too concerned with his own problems to lend a helping hand to others. His mother, Mrs. Sarah G. Brady, whom so many of us knew and loved, can unite with his Alma Mater in pride of her son's achievements. His wife, his mother, and his brother, together with his many friends both in and out of the service have suffered an irreparable loss.

—J. W. H.

John Henry Haile, Jr.

NO. 7295 CLASS OF 1924

Died August 22, 1941, at Little Rock, Arkansas, aged 38 years.



JOHNS HENRY HAILE, JR., was born at San Antonio, Texas, on September 15, 1902, the only son of John H. Haile and Ann Townsend Haile. He attended the San Antonio Public

Schools, graduating with high honors from Main Avenue High School at the age of 15. He also attended National Preparatory Academy at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, before entering the Military Academy in June, 1920.

Upon graduation in June, 1924, "Tex," as he was familiarly known to his classmates, was assigned to the 20th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, under Colonel G. W. Stuart. In June, 1925, he was detailed to command a CMTC company at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, but returned to Fort Sam Houston in October.

In 1926, John was appointed Assistant Regimental Adjutant and Personnel Adjutant and served in that capacity until May, 1927, when he resigned from the service in order to accept the vice-presidency of an investment bankers company in San Antonio, Texas.

In 1933, he accepted a position with the National Park Service, as Alternate Procurement Officer and Senior Clerk of the Texas Procurement Office, in Austin, Texas. In September, 1934, he was transferred to the Seventh Regional Office of the National Park Service in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which office directed the development of State Parks in eight states. At his own request, however, he was returned to Austin, Texas, in 1936.

He married Nana Egerton of Austin, Texas, in September, 1937. The same year he was transferred to Phoenix, Arizona, as Inspector of the National Park Service for the State of Arizona. In 1939, he was transferred to Little Rock, Arkansas, as Inspector for the State of Arkansas. 1941 found him again in Fort Sam Houston, Texas, this time as National Park Service Representative for the Eighth Corps Area, in connection with the building of recreation camps for the soldiers by the CCC but in July he was returned to Little Rock.

He lived only a short time after suffering a heart attack on August 22, 1941, and was buried with full military honors in the National Cemetery, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on August 24, 1941. He is survived by his parents, by his widow, and by a sister, Mrs. Bernard Peyton, wife of Colonel Bernard Peyton, of Columbia, South Carolina.

The Director of the National Park Service wrote to Mrs. Haile:

"Many of us in the National Park Service have had occasion to spend time in the field with John, and those who have, remember those trips as times of pleasant comradeship with a man who did his work well and conscientiously and who was an agreeable and thoughtful companion always. This Service, and the States in which he was called on to serve, have reason to be grateful to him for his fine and constructive accomplishments."

Other friends in the Park Service wrote:

"My meetings with John were all too few and too brief, but they were adequate to give me opportunity to learn that he was a man of great accomplishment. His able leadership and fine personality will be missed by all of us engaged in the park business."

"It was a great shock to all of us to learn of the untimely death of Johnnie, one of our best and closest co-workers and friends. Everyone with whom Johnnie had the slightest contact reserved a warm place in his heart forever for him. In his passing, Johnnie has left us with many beautiful memories of long and lasting friendships and of sincere endeavor."

James Wentworth Clinton

NO. 7724 CLASS OF 1925

Died April 30, 1936, at West Point, New York, aged 33 years.



JAMES WENTWORTH CLINTON, son of Colonel J. W. Clinton, U. S. Army, and grandson of Colonel D. L. Howell, Class of 1879, was born in the District of Columbia on May 7, 1902. During his early years he experienced the vicissitudes of education and adventure which Army children are privileged to enjoy, gaining thereby an ever increasing admiration for the Army and West Point together with attributes of character which made him ideal material for the Military Academy.

Appointed from Missouri, he entered the Academy on July 1, 1921, joining the Class of 1925. By his unflinching cheerfulness, friendliness, understanding, and devotion to the Class and to the Corps, he rapidly established himself as one of the most popular members of that class. He took part in many Cadet activities, and his poise and social grace made him the center of any gathering. His support of athletics was outstanding, and the members of the football squad will testify that his constant enthusiastic support was a real inspiration to the true spirit of the Corps.

Upon graduation he was assigned to duty with the 30th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco where he remained until June of 1927 when he was transferred to Vancouver Barracks, Washington. In January, 1928, he sailed for the Philippine Islands, where he was assigned to the 45th Infantry. Serving temporarily with the 14th Engineers, he helped prepare the Military Survey of Luzon during the dry seasons of 1929 and 1930. Upon

his return to the United States in January, 1931, he was assigned to the 1st Tank Regiment at Fort Benning, Georgia, and served with distinction in that new and experimental organization, contributing much to the then meagre store of knowledge of mechanized warfare which is of such importance today. In 1933-34 he took the course at the Infantry School, at the same station, graduating in 1934. Upon completion of this course he was assigned to the 16th Infantry at Fort Jay, New York, where he served in various staff capacities until his assignment to the Military Academy in August, 1935, as an Instructor in the Department of Mathematics.

It was at West Point, on April 30, 1936, that he died, depriving his friends of a friend in the fullest sense of that word and depriving the Army of a man steeped and conditioned in its traditions.

His Classmates will always remember him as they knew him during the four years of close association at the Military Academy: a friend and a comrade whose sunny and congenial disposition helped immeasurably in smoothing our way of life while here.

Of him a portion of the Cadet Prayer must have been written:—". . . Kindle our hearts in fellowship with those of a cheerful countenance and soften our hearts in sympathy for those who sorrow and suffer."

—Charles H. Barth.

George Milton Beaver

NO. 8628 CLASS OF 1929

Died August 5, 1938, at Fort Crook, Nebraska, aged 32 years.



GEORGE came to his Plebe room-mates as a blessing disguised in the form of a quiet, unassuming six-footer who, although never admitting it, knew all the answers. However, his training as a cadet at the Missouri Military Academy forced him to give so much dual instruction in rifle-cleaning, the manual of arms, and military courtesy to his classmates that he was without sufficient time to keep himself out of trouble. This generosity of George's forced much of his

attention toward the "area" and "turn-out" exams. Proof that his patience and common sense were equal to these storms lies in the fact that he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, June 13, 1929.

No verbal tribute to George could be complete; however, it definitely would be amiss to overlook the fact that he was the father of the class God-son who was born at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Following his tour at Fort Sill, George was stationed in the Philippines, at Fort Benning, and at Fort Crook where, on August 5, 1938, as the result of a nerve disorder from which he had uncomplainingly suffered for several years, he died.

The memory of George will live as long as his classmates remember their lives at the Academy, and tribute to his quiet, kind character is paid wherever those of us who knew him are gathered.

—A Classmate.

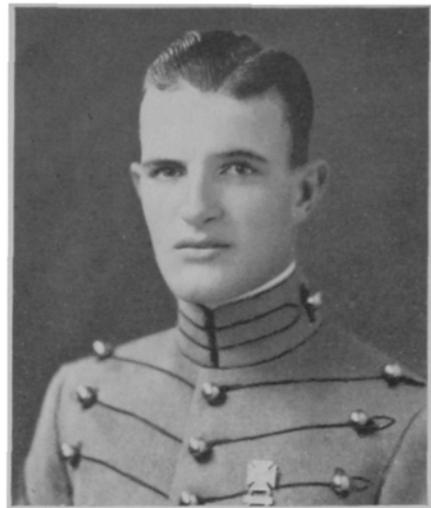
George Putnam Moody

NO. 8724 CLASS OF 1929

Died May 5, 1941, at Wichita, Kansas, aged 33 years.

Later at Mitchel Field he served as Operations Officer and held that responsible position until March, 1938, when he was assigned to the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Randolph Field, Texas.

It was at Randolph Field we first knew and grew to love George for his fairness, consideration, and loyalty to



the men working under him. He quickly rose to the position of Flight Commander in "E" Flight, Primary Flying School, and won the admiration and respect of every instructor and cadet under him. With his oft spoken phrase, "loyalty starts at the top and works down," as a criterion, George had a flight of officers and cadets who would go anywhere and do anything for him—for under his leadership, loyalty worked from the bottom up as well as from the top down.

Later he served as Flight Commander of "G" Flight of the Basic Flying School and continued to win the loyalty and praise of his officers by his own fine example of hard work, fairness, and consideration.

When the expansion of the Air Corps got under way, George contributed no small part toward the enlargement of training facilities and schools. Course of duty finally took him to Maxwell Field where the Southeast Training Center was in process of development, and here he took a very active part in the expansion program. It was while here, because of his extensive training experience and years of flying multi-motored ships, that he was chosen by the Air Corps Materiel Division to test and make an extensive report on the suitability of a new twin-engined airplane for use in training Air Corps students in the advanced multi-motored schools.

On May 5, 1941, while engaged in the flight test of this experimental airplane, George met death when his ship crashed just after take-off at Wichita, Kansas.

The cause of the accident has never been determined, but we who have served and flown with him feel that it must have been caused by something beyond the control of any pilot. A high ranking Air Corps officer wrote: "He was a superb pilot, and I cannot help but feel that the accident which took his life must have been due to some structural failure and that it

BORN George Putnam Moody, March 13, 1908, at Manila, Philippine Islands, George spent his whole life in an Army atmosphere. He was the son of Colonel and Mrs. Lucian B. Moody, now stationed with the First Army at Governors Island, New York.

His early childhood and youth were spent at such familiar army centers as Fort Preble and Fort McKinley, Maine; Sandy Hook Proving Grounds; Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and Washington, D. C.

He attended grammar and high school at Fort Leavenworth and Washington, D. C., followed by one year at Swavely School, Manassas, Virginia. During this time he was active in junior sports and Boy Scout work. George had the distinction of being one of the youngest boys in the United States ever to qualify as an Eagle Scout and later aided materially in putting Boy Scouts at Fort Leavenworth on a sound basis.

George entered West Point July 1, 1925, at the age of seventeen, young in years but old in the ways of the Army—and his four years there passed quickly. Commissioned as second lieutenant of Infantry he was assigned to temporary duty with the Air Corps and completed the Air Corps Advanced Flying School (Pursuit) at Kelly Field, October 11, 1930.

Service took him to the Canal Zone, 1930-32, and then to Mitchel Field, New York. It was while on duty here that he was assigned to the Army Air Corps Mail Operations at Newark, N. J., and added his bit during that terrible winter of 1934 when the Air Corps, inadequately equipped for freezing winter flying conditions, so valiantly battled against great odds.

In June, 1935, he married Dorothy Perkins, daughter of Congressman and Mrs. Randolph Perkins, at Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey.

could not have been a situation where flying skill could get him out of his difficulties. He was too good a pilot for that."

After his death classmates and fellow officers wrote many fine tributes.

From classmates:

"Those who knew George not only liked him, but had a great deal of admiration and respect for his ability as an officer. We feel a deep personal loss."

"I think that one of George's rarest qualities, found to some extent in most of us, but in him an outstanding quality, was his deep and sincere loyalty. By that I mean not alone his devotion to duty and respect for his superiors, but his keen devotion to all those who came in contact with him sufficiently to be known as a friend. Once a man fell into the category of being a friend of George, he joined the rank of those whom George would support and to whom he would adhere regardless of any incumbent sacrifice. His jovial sense of humor and cheerfulness endeared him forever in the hearts of his classmates."

From fellow officers of all grades and branches of service:

"He had the friendship and good will of all who knew him. He not only had the ability and intelligence to make a fine officer, but he had the qualities of the highest type of gentleman that tended to give everyone who knew him a sense of loss at his passing."

"We think he is one of the finest boys of our acquaintance, and it seems so unfair and unjust that such a magnificent, promising boy could not be permitted to continue his useful pursuits."

He was the finest officer it has ever been my good fortune to serve with. His flight had more spirit, goodfellowship, and loyalty than was to be found anywhere else on the line. No wonder his men loved and respected him. Your loss is our loss—too—the Army's and especially the Air Corps'. We can't replace officers like that."

Brigadier General W. H. Frank writes:

"George was with me at Mitchell Field and acted as Operations Officer for the 9th Bombardment Group when I was in command of it. He was quite junior at that time with the job that he held, but the fact that he got the assignment is an index to his efficiency as an officer and pilot. In view of his years of service, I considered him prepared in a superior manner for the assignments he was to receive in the Air Corps. The preparations and education that an officer must receive, as well as the education that he must give himself to be thoroughly qualified as a bombardment pilot or commander, cover a large field, and I consider that he was fully qualified."

"There are many officers who have a thorough knowledge of their profession, but who do not have the ability to impart it easily to others. In other words, they are not good instructors. George was particularly adept as an instructor. He knew his job and his work thoroughly, and he had the knack of giving instruction in a most effective manner."

George was buried at West Point. He leaves his widow, Dorothy Perkins Moody; daughters, Robin and Sandra; and father and mother, Colonel and Mrs. Lucian B. Moody. Also surviving are his sisters, Elizabeth Moody Allen and Priscilla Moody Bagstad, both married in the Air Corps.

I know of nothing more appropriate to close this tribute to a man so ad-

mired and respected by both his senior and junior officers alike than these familiar words:

*And when our work is done,
Our course on earth is run,
May it be said "Well done,
Be thou at peace."*

—R. M. M.

Taylor Stephen Pollock

NO. 9652 CLASS OF 1933

Died March 23, 1939, at Schofield Barracks, T. H., aged 29 years.



THE news of the passing of Taylor Pollock came to his friends and acquaintances as another puzzling example of the unfairness of Death. Few men were so vibrantly alive or had so much to live for as had Taylor at the time of his passing. On the other hand, as difficult as it ever is to mitigate such a sincere loss, we draw comfort from the fact that "Polly" lived a full and useful life in the short span allotted him. He will remain immortal in our memories as the handsome, capable figure of a young and vigorous officer, devoted husband and father, and true friend.

Taylor was born in Washinton, D. C., on August 16, 1909. He entered the Military Academy on July 1, 1929, as an appointee of Senator Fess of Ohio. During his four years at the Academy, Taylor enhanced the ranks of "M" Co. He filled the time with a variety of interests and activities well-balanced between work and play. During this period he built a solid foundation of friendship among his intimate classmates. He was well-known to many others by his engaging grin—a symbol of the wonderful sense of humor that perpetually bubbled within and characteristically took the form of a disarming naivete which often masked an unsuspected seriousness of purpose.

Shortly after graduation in 1933, Taylor married Nancy Peabody, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio. He reported with his bride for duty with the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Field Artillery at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in September, 1933.

In the service, the mature forms of the qualities that Taylor had displayed as a cadet soon made him a splendid officer. His personal charm and cheerful disposition, coupled with an unselfish interest in others, began to develop a circle of friends that widened with every year of his service. Professionally, his engaging personality plus a sound sense of proportion and an unlimited capacity for work won for him the respect of his subordinates and contemporaries and the official commendation of his superiors.

During the tour at Fort Sheridan, a daughter, Nancy Jo Pollock, was born to Taylor and Nancy; and the family circle thus completed became an even stronger influence in "Polly's" life.

In the fall of 1937, the Pollocks went to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where Lieutenant Pollock attended the Regular Course at the Field Artillery School until June, 1938. Here, he continued to perform his work thoroughly and well and to enrich the lives of all who came in contact with his cheerful good humor.

In the summer of 1939, after a final leave in the United States visiting family and friends, the Pollocks sailed for Hawaii where they had been ordered for duty with the Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks. Here, on March 23, 1939, after an extremely short illness, Taylor stood the final formation.

To those of us who knew him as a cadet, Taylor has joined the long grey line. To those of us who knew him in the service, his spirit is still marching on—"as it did in the day when we marched side by side, as we followed the red guidon."

Kenneth Witt Driskill

NO. 10984 CLASS OF 1937

Died August 30, 1940, at Columbia, South Carolina, aged 28 years.



KENNETH WITT DRISKILL was born on April 8, 1912, the son of Richard P. and Sallie Parrott Driskill of Newport, Tennessee, and the descendant of four hardy and highly intelligent pioneer families whose outstanding traits were a deep religious conviction coupled with a remarkable

desire to avail themselves of every possible educational and cultural advantage. Hailing originally from England and Ireland but settling here in Virginia and Tennessee, the Driskill antecedents left a splendid heritage for Lieutenant Kenneth Witt Driskill. Early in life he was able to recognize opportunity and to grasp it firmly. Such ability manifested itself when Kenneth was only six years old and it was my happy privilege to guide him through kindergarten, first grade, and second grade in one school year of nine months—the most remarkable record made by any six year old child during my twenty-five years of teaching experience.

Kenneth's ability was genuine. At sixteen he graduated from High School as Valedictorian of his class. During these years he had become an accomplished musician; it seemed that he possessed everything needful for a successful and happy life: a handsome, strong, healthy body; a keen, intelligent mind; a very tender heart; a soul filled with love of life, home, and country. Such a personality made him the most beloved boy in town! His untimely death has shocked us all, immeasurably.

In 1929, Ken, as he was affectionately known, entered the University of Tennessee where his enviable record continued to be an inspiration to his teachers and to his classmates. He climbed steadily onward and upward and, in 1931, enlisted in the Cavalry of the United States Army in order to attend the West Point Preparatory School which was conducted at that time at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Again Ken was successful and easily secured his appointment, entering the Military Academy with the Class of 1937. Upon graduation, he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 31st Infantry.

Being a six footer, Ken was assigned to "M" Company of the Corps. The experiences of his Plebe year often exasperated him; and, while a Plebe, he vowed to treat future Plebes as he had been treated. However, when he reached the exalted status of "Yearling," he showed his true character—a spirit of forgiveness, tolerance, and human sympathy—which enabled him to change his vow from one of vengeance to one of helpfulness. Such interest did he show in his classmates and those cadets junior to him that he was affectionately known throughout the Corps as "Pop."

His classmates said of him:

"Throughout the Corps, Pop's ability to 'spec' and the preponderance of his 'poopsheets' are a by-word. For four years he has grimly battled the Academic Department on its own grounds, and, by sheer determination, has emerged victorious. However, Pop is a far cry from being a pedagogical drudge. A pianist of no mean ability, he has aroused the admiration of his classmates on many occasions. His affability and wit have saved more than one hop from sinking to the depths of boredom for one or more of the fortunate femmes. Only his fine sense of humor has enabled him to overcome many of his trials and tribulations."

After graduation furlor, Ken joined

his regiment in the Philippine Islands. While on foreign service he met Miss Laura Owen Walton, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles Manley Walton, and married her on March 11, 1939, at the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John in Manila. The wedding was a beautifully appointed and impressive ceremony carried out with the thrilling splendor and solemnity that only a military wedding in the tropics can have. Chaplain Albert K. Matthews officiated; Lieutenant Kelsie Reaves was best man; and classmates and brother officers were ushers. Bridesmaids were Miss Frances Price and Mrs. Richard Mattern. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Major Walton.

After the ceremony, a brilliant reception was held at the Fort William McKinley Officers' Club. Here, military tradition continued, and the bride cut the cake with her husband's saber. How beautiful the memory of this day must be to Kenneth's bride, whose fond hopes of a happy life with her tall, jovial husband must have been in keeping with the brilliancy of the occasion.

On April 2, 1940, Lieutenant Driskill and his bride returned to the United States and were stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia. There, in the 29th Infantry, he toiled early and late, a capable, well-trained officer; his professional attainments and splendid personality endeared him to all who knew him; he was sincere, dependable, faithful.

During the short span of life allotted to him, Kenneth Driskill traveled rapidly and far, steadily climbing the ladder of military achievement. Life seemed sweet and good to him; his jovious spirit and tender sympathy; his good mind, musical ability, and splendid physique—all would have carried him to success in any profession but particularly in the art of gentle and gracious living. His loyalty, devotion, and great love for his widowed mother was exquisitely portrayed in many ways. Letters came at regular intervals once and twice each week; radiograms, cables, and long distance telephone calls reached her on every special occasion. He was indeed a dutiful son whose memory will ever be a source of great comfort to her in her bereavement. Early on the morning of August 30, 1940, Kenneth met his sudden and untimely death. A most promising career was brought to a close. His family will never recover from the stunning shock of it.

It is not "what he might have done" if he had lived his allotted portion, but what he accomplished in his brief span of twenty-eight years that sets him apart from the common herd. He has left a splendid example of what grit, will-power, and determination will do for a lad left fatherless in childhood, who, as one of a large family, has had to fend for himself. The poets claim "the good die young." Such can be truly said of Kenneth Driskill. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and lived his religion daily.

All who ever knew Lieutenant Driskill loved him, and all mourn his early passing. His zest for life was keen because he was young and healthy

and glad to be alive. To him the evil days have not come nor will the years ever draw nigh when he will say, "I have no pleasure in them." The poet Keats made his exit at twenty-six, but the "nightingale" he heard still sings. The poet Shelley died at thirty-nine and Byron at thirty-six, but the beauty they created lives on. And so, the sweetness, the beauty, the devotion to duty, the sincerity of the soul of young Driskill will continue to enrich the lives of all who came in contact with him, and the world is better for his having lived in it for even a short period.

His body rests in the Union Cemetery, Newport, Tennessee, by the side of his beloved father. There is no more beautiful resting place to be found in the world. The warm southern sun shines daily there; the gentle southern winds sigh and moan through the evergreens—a most appropriate requiem; and great blue mountains their vigil keep.

—Ruth W. O'Dell.

James Stanfield Hatfield

NO. 10919 CLASS OF 1937

Died June 25, 1938, at Randolph Field, Texas, aged 23 years.



JAMES STANFIELD HATFIELD, youngest son of Mrs. Elsie E. Hatfield, was born on July 17, 1914, in Orlando Florida. He was reared in that town, and, after graduating from Orlando High School, attended the University of Florida and Vanderbilt University. He was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. In 1933, he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy from Congresswoman Ruth Bryan Owen Rhode. After graduation from West Point on June 12, 1937, he became a second lieutenant of Infantry, but at once took a detail in the Air Corps and was sent to Randolph Field, Texas, to enter the Air Corps Training School in September, 1937. He had just completed his training at Randolph Field and was preparing to go to Kelly Field for advanced training when he was killed in an automobile accident between San

Antonio, Texas, and Randolph Field. The accident and his death occurred on June 26, 1938.

Funeral services were held at the First Episcopal Church of Orlando, Florida, on June 29, 1938, with interment following in the Greenwood Cemetery of the same city. His mother, Mrs. Elsie E. Hatfield, and an older brother, Doctor John Hatfield, both of Orlando, survive Lieutenant Hatfield.

I can still remember Jimmy as a Plebe at West Point. Inclined to be a bit chubby, he was the victim of ceaseless extra instruction on the part of the upperclassmen and the target for countless practical jokes on the part of his classmates. However, Jimmy took all of this harrasing in his stride, and nothing, no matter how trying or irritating, seemed to annoy him. An ambitious man of high ideals, every trial was but a stepping stone to a higher plane. All his work for three long years was climaxed during his First Class year when he became business manager both of the Football Team and of the Dialectic Society. Both positions were enviable, and both required not only brains but also an above average executive ability.

All who knew Jimmy liked him—more than that, they admired him. Jimmy was sincere in all things, however small, but his sincerity did not blind him to the lighter side of life. At one moment he could be enjoying the humor of a joke, but in the next he could be interested avidly in a major issue and interested in all sincerity. It was this characteristic, combined with a highly developed sense of knowing the right thing to do at the right time, that made Jimmy an invaluable member of his class and one whom we could ill afford to lose so early in his career.

When I heard that Jimmy had been killed, I could not believe it. Not until "Taps" was blown over his grave did his death become a reality. I have suffered a loss in my heart which can never and will never be replaced.

—J. D. H.

Walter James Alsop

NO. 11682 CLASS OF 1939

Died March 3, 1941, at Bakersfield, California, aged 26 years.

WALTER JAMES ALSOP, son of Charles D. and Mable Alsop, both deceased, was born in Millford, Utah, February 24, 1915. Jim received his elementary schooling in St. George, Utah, later moving to Burbank, California, where he lived with his grandmother and attended high school. After completing high school, Jim attended the University of Kentucky during the school year of 1933 and 1934, where he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. During the next year, he attended George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and while a student there, received his appointment to the United States Military Academy from

Congressman, now Senator, Abe Murdock of Utah.

It had been the fondest wish of both Jim's father and Jim's mother to see their son a Cadet in the United States Military Academy. They never did. On March 6, 1935, both parents died in an oil explosion at their home in St. George, Utah, leaving Jim and his two younger sisters orphans, never learning that their son had gotten the appointment for which all had hoped so long. In the face of tragedy, and with a heavy heart, Jim entered the Military Academy in June of 1935. To quote the Howitzer, "he brought with him to West Point the friendliness of Utah and the warmth of Kentucky. His ever-cheerful smile in the face of difficulties early earned him the name of 'Sunny Jim.' He majored in 'red comforter' with the true appreciation of an artist. His well-developed vocabulary and logical methods of reasoning



made him a difficult person to defeat in any argument. Suave and cultured, Jim was first and last a gentleman."

On furlough, in June of 1937, with twenty-five classmates, Jim sailed from New York to Ecuador, as a guest of the Government of Ecuador, to tour that country and to visit its Military Academy near Quito. The trip lasted almost two months, and we mention it here because it always stood high in Jim's memories of his years as a Cadet at West Point.

On June 12, 1939, the Class of 1939, of which Jim was a member, graduated from the Military Academy. Jim took his commission in the Infantry, with a detail to the Air Corps. After a summer as an instructor in horsemanship at Camp Calumet, West Ossipee, New Hampshire, Jim reported to Glendale, California, for primary Air Corps flight training with the Cal-Aero Training Corporation. At the end of December, in the same year, Jim was transferred to Randolph Field, Texas, for the basic training; from there to Kelly Field, Texas, for advanced training. On June 15, 1940, he married Izevl Morrogh Miller of San Antonio, Texas. On June 21, 1940, Jim received his wings and transferred to the Air Corps. Immediately he was assigned to Randolph Field, Texas, to serve as an instructor until September

1, 1940. On that date he was transferred to Moffett Field, California, where he capably discharged the duties of communications and assistant engineering officer of the 79th School Squadron, as well as his duties in instructing students. In September, 1940, he was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant.

Still assigned to Moffett Field, but on detached service at Bakersfield, California, on March 3, 1941, Jim met his untimely death. He was engaged in giving a student a routine check ride when his basic trainer went unexplainably into a spin from which it never recovered. Both Jim and his student died instantly when the airplane hit the ground. Thus Jim's career as a pilot, eight months — six hundred twenty-one flying hours—long, ended.

Jim loved life abundantly. Friendly and affectionate, possessing a keen sense of humor, calmly unruffled at all times, he quickly made friends of all he chanced to meet. Even in death he has not, nor will he ever, lose any of the friends he made.

On hearing of Jim's death, Senator Murdock, the man from whom Jim received his appointment, wrote: "I was horribly shocked at the tragic death of Jim Alsop. Probably no one knew better than I his fine character and ability. I was very proud of his outstanding record and achievements at West Point and was confident that he would attain great heights in his career by the same sheer determination and courage that had distinguished him in the conduct of his life. We stop to wonder why such things must be; but, since we do not know the answer, we must accept our fate and, though it does not lessen the pain, try to find solace in the fact that his friends and loved ones are better for having known him. His loss is irreplaceable."

Of Jim, in a letter to his widow, Major General Arnold, then Chief of Air Corps, said: "Not only will Lieutenant Alsop be mourned by those privileged to have known him personally, but to the Air Corps in general his death constitutes a distance loss. Although he had served in the Air Corps a comparatively short time, your husband proved himself an unusually versatile young officer and gained the reputation of performing his duties quickly and accurately. Naturally at this time when our armed forces are expanding so rapidly to provide adequate National defense, we can ill afford to lose such able men as your husband. Please know, then, that in a lesser degree your loss is ours as well."

In the presence of fourteen of his classmates, all Air Corps Officers, honorary pallbearers, Jim was buried with military honors at the National Cemetery in the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Goodbye, Jimmy. As you take your place in the Long Grey Line, we know that you can say to all of those who have gone before, "All right, Sir."

Left to mourn Jim's loss is his widow, Izevl Morrogh Alsop, a stepson, and two sisters, Mrs. Garth House of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dora Alsop of Oakland, California.