

SPECIAL REPORT
OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR
TO THE PRESIDENT
ON
THE CONFERENCE ON TRAINING
FOR CITIZENSHIP AND
NATIONAL DEFENSE

1922



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

WASHINGTON, *December 8, 1922.*

The PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit the Report of the Conference on Training for Citizenship and for National Defense held at the War Department, November 16, 17, 18, 1922.

The conference was called to consider how Federal and nonfederal agencies can cooperate to realize more fully the provisions of the national defense act, as amended June 4, 1920. This act centers reliance for national defense on a volunteer citizen army. The basic requirement for such an army is an upstanding manhood. But since the development of such a manhood is the prerogative and the responsibility of the people themselves, the Federal Government can not adequately provide for the common defense without the whole-hearted cooperation of all the people all the time in building and maintaining the highest type of manhood.

Two features of the conference appear to be of singular significance. One is the unanimity and enthusiasm with which all the conferees grasped the fact that manhood is the fundamental factor of national defense and that the Nation will be secure in proportion as every citizen recognizes his own responsibility and does his bit to be and to build the best type of American manhood at all times. The other is the general approval of the idea that the most potent procedure for building manhood consists in first specifying clearly the standards of achievement expected of American citizens, and then stimulating young men and women to compete voluntarily for the achievement of those standards. Practical recommendations for realizing this procedure in action are made in the report.

I wish to record my deep appreciation of the cordial manner in which so many busy men responded to the call and spent three days here in order to contribute to the solution of this new and difficult problem. It was national service of high order and I am confident that they have formulated a program that will add much to national strength.

JOHN W. WEEKS,
Secretary of War.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Washington, December 8, 1932

The President

I have the honor to submit the Report of the Conference on Training for Citizenship and for National Defense held at the War Department, November 15, 1932.

The conference was called to consider the Federal and non-Federal agencies responsible to realize more fully the provisions of the National Defense Act as amended June 4, 1920. This act centers reference for national defense on a volunteer citizen army. The basic requirement for such an army is an understanding manhood. But since the development of the people themselves the Federal Government can adequately provide for the common defense without the whole

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For better informed consideration of the subject, the committee of action are made in the report. I wish to record my deep appreciation of the cordial manner in which so many busy men responded to the call and spent these days here in order to contribute to the solution of this new and difficult problem. It was national service of high order and I am confident that they have formulated a program that will add much to national strength.

John H. Weeks
Secretary of War

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REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONAL DEFENSE, HELD AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 16, 17, 18, 1922.

I. INTRODUCTION.

In carrying out the provisions of the national defense act, as amended June 4, 1920, the War Department has met many perplexing problems with regard to training the civilian components of the Army of the United States. Since the solution of these problems involves cooperation of numerous civilian agencies, the conference was called by the Secretary of War for the purpose of frank and free discussion of the difficulties that have been encountered in the past two years.

Invitations were sent to prominent citizens representing the public-school system, the universities, the land-grant colleges, various welfare organizations, the National Guard, and the Reserve Officers Association. The response was cordial. One hundred and seventeen representatives of these various organizations came at their own expense and spent three days in earnest discussion of the problems presented.

The program of the conference was as follows:

PROGRAM.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1922—10.30 A. M.

Continental Memorial Hall.

General Conference.

Presiding officer, Brig. Gen. Wm. Lassiter; Secretary, Maj. John N. Greely.

1. Address of welcome.....Secretary Weeks
2. Address.....Gen. John J. Pershing
3. Address.....Brig. Gen. William Lassiter

At the close of this session the members of the conference will be assigned to three committees, as follows:

1. Committee on Citizenship Training.
2. Committee on Reserve Officers' Training Corps.
3. Committee on Citizens' Military Training Camp.

These committees will consider the problems assigned to them and report to the general session on Saturday morning at 10.00 a. m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1922, 2.00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1922, 10.00 A. M. AND 2.00 P. M.

I. Committee on Citizenship Training.

Room 330½, State, War, and Navy Building.

Chairman, Dr. C. R. Mann; Secretary, Mr. J. A. Randall.

The following program will be presented:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. State laws on physical culture..... | E. Dana Caulkins |
| 2. National Amateur Athletic Federation of America..... | Gen. Palmer E. Pierce |
| 3. National Athletic Badge Committee..... | Lee F. Hanmer |
| 4. Federal Board for Vocational Education..... | J. C. Wright |
| 5. Specifications for Army specialists..... | Col. R. W. Briggs |
| 6. Coordination of occupational specifications..... | J. A. Randall |
| 7. The community service movement..... | Otto T. Mallery |
| 8. Army training for citizenship..... | G. W. Hoke |
| 9. The older boy problem..... | J. E. West |
| 10. The Federation of Boys' Clubs..... | { C. J. Atkinson
William E. Hall |
| 11. The national defense badge..... | Col. J. McA. Palmer |

At the close of this session the conference will be broken into four sub-conferences dealing respectively with physical education, technical education, development of attitudes, and the older boy problem. These sections will meet separately Friday morning and reconvene Friday afternoon to present their findings and for general discussion.

II. Committee on Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Room 348, State, War, and Navy Building.

Chairman, Col. William M. Cruikshank; Secretary, Lieut. Col. S. R. Gleaves.

Topics will be presented by a representative of the War Department for consideration in the following order:

1. What is the mission of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps?
2. How shall the mission of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps be accomplished?
3. How can the maximum number of Reserve Officers' Training Corps students be affiliated with the components of the Army?
4. Should there be any consolidation of the camps of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps?

III. Committee on Citizens' Military Training Camps.

Room 360, State, War, and Navy Building.

Chairman, Col. J. McA. Palmer; Secretary, Maj. R. E. Beebe.

Topics will be presented by a representative of the War Department in the following order:

1. What is the mission of the Citizens' Military Training Camps?
2. What courses of instruction are required to fulfill the mission of the Citizens' Military Training Camps?

3. What affiliation should be established between the Citizens' Military Training Camps and the components of the Army to assure the execution of the military requirement of the mission?

4. How shall the candidates be secured for the Citizens' Military Training Camps?

NOTE.—In the committees on Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Citizens' Military Training Camps after presentation of a topic, it is desired that it be discussed fully and that the opinion of the particular subcommittee relative thereto be formulated for submission to the General Conference, Saturday.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1922, 10.00 A. M.

Continental Memorial Hall.

General Conference.

Presiding officer, Brig. Gen. Wm. Lassiter; Secretary, Maj. John N. Greely.

Reports of Committees on Citizenship Training, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and Citizens' Military Training Camps, containing the conclusions arrived at with respect to problems considered, will be presented by the respective chairmen for discussion and final action.

Closing address: Secretary Weeks.

II. ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

National strength is the underlying topic of this conference. We are assembled to consider the mental, moral, and physical fitness of our people and to plan how we can all work together more intelligently and effectively to attain our common purpose—better citizenship. We are interested primarily in the oncoming generation, for upon them certainly rests the future of our Nation and perhaps in a larger sense than we may realize at this moment the future of our civilization and the world. The world is constantly pressing in upon our country; ocean barriers are disappearing, our commerce is upon the seven seas and our wares for sale in every market place; we are the great creditor Nation. We only have to look backward 25 years to understand what 25 more years will mean and to be impressed with one outstanding fact—that the responsibilities of the next generation are to be greater than ours. The preparation of that generation is in our hands. It is by far our most sacred charge. Even now we are molding it by what we do and by what we neglect to do. Therefore, it is most fitting that those of us who are particularly charged with the care and development of the youth of our Nation in the periods when mind and body and soul are being formed should confer together for the purposes of surveying the situation and advancing well-considered plans for the development of our future citizenship.

The elements of national strength are many and their inter-relation is complex. Some are material, obvious and visible, like ample food, effective transportation and the general equipment for bodily com-

fort. Others are more spiritual and intangible to a degree, subtle and invisible like honor, intelligence, character, and a sense and desire for public service. Underlying these, however, are certain basic conditions. Among these physical health is one of the most important. The blood that feeds the brain is created in the body and as a result a sound body makes for a sound mind and sound thinking for sound morals. All of us know from experience how difficult is clear, sane thinking when we are temporarily physically unfit and, if we take the time to study the problem, we shall discover that there are few instances of really great accomplishments by men who are physically suffering or by a people who are physically weak. Certainly we do not want a Nation of that type. We want our people to be sane and reasonable, clear of thought, and clean of mind. Our educators in particular and our people generally are coming to understand this—that the mind is not sufficient unto itself. Until this generation our people were largely a pioneer people of the great outdoors, wresting a continent from the wilderness, and making plains productive. As a result they were physically fit, and clear thinkers, known throughout the world for their "horse sense." During this generation we have, however, become largely urban. The outdoors has been barred to a large number of our people six days in the week, and as a result we are losing our physical fitness, the base for our mental and moral fitness.

The now familiar statistics of the draft, confirmed by numerous other studies by industries, life insurance companies, and medical associations indicate that about half of our population is physically subnormal. The industrial losses due to preventable illness are estimated at nearly \$2,000,000,000 a year, to say nothing of the suffering and discomfort involved. You can imagine the possible effect of such a condition upon a nation waging a war for its life with all the hardship and privations which call for a maximum physical effort and without the support of allies to sustain it.

National health is so fundamental that it can be taken as a fairly good index of the virility of a nation. History is almost one continuing example of nations that rose to their greatness when physically fit and crumpled when they became physically unfit. Most of those tendencies and evils in our national life, which we are now protesting against, could be corrected if we looked more to the bodies of our people. In fact, our experience with the draft, while revealing the alarming truth that 50 per cent of our young men have physical defects, many of which eventually are disabling, also clearly indicated that most of the defects could easily be corrected by physical training and instruction.

Are educational institutions obtaining the best results in the physical development of their students? The tendency is clearly to select

the best, make them as effective as possible in a particular sport and use them in competition with other institutions. The great number are eliminated and allowed, at least to a degree, to drift without any suitable direction and to leave their colleges or schools in relatively the same physical condition in which they entered, or worse, with perhaps some curable defects made permanent by neglect. There was a time in the life of educational institutions when the boys returned home after school to work around the farm or home, at least during the summer months. The proportion who do this now is relatively small, due to our city life, and, whereas, in the past the physical well-being of the students took care of itself, it does not any longer. That is why from our country's standpoint, we would like to see almost the reverse in college athletics, all the students engaging in sports and those who are below normal given an opportunity to correct their defects while they are still developing physically. Mass athletics would be of marked advantage to any educational institution, for it could soon point with pride to a long list of graduates who would be achieving as a whole because of the soundness of their minds due to the healthy condition of their bodies.

I am not decrying competitive athletics. In my opinion, they go far toward developing those traits of character in the entire student body which make for a better and higher citizenship. I only suggest more attention to the majority.

Sound physical training beginning with the grammar schools and continuing through the universities would have a marked effect for the better on the next generation and the future of our Nation.

We are deeply interested, also in another vital factor in national strength—the attitude of the citizen toward the Nation. In a crisis, such as existed during the World War, nothing surpasses the self-forgetful devotion to country which is evidenced by our citizenship. But in times of peace disturbing facts clearly indicate that, lacking a crisis, the average citizen is not keenly interested in the national welfare. Strikes which involve the discomfort and almost the lives of our people; massacres similar to the one at Herrin, which should be an impossibility in a civilized nation; numerous organized groups in our body politic striving for class or sectional advantages, absurd political ideas, many striking at the very foundation of our form of Government, embraced by supposedly intelligent people; local overshadowing national issues at the ballot box—are all signs of an unhealthy condition in our citizenship. Improvement of the physical health of our people will assist in remedying this condition. Undoubtedly universal education will help materially. Our form of Government is based on reason and intelligence. One person out of every four unable to read and write, as indicated by the selective service draft, is an alarming condition, the more so because it could

be so easily corrected. But the problem goes even deeper and reaches into intangible factors in our national life. Every educator, every welfare organization, every industrial, commercial, and labor association should seriously consider how their institutions are training their members in the basic fundamentals of good citizenship, which is a duty as well as a privilege, and must be viewed from the standpoint of the welfare of the entire Nation. If our country could maintain the spirit of service and the cooperative attitude which was manifested during the last months of the war, industry would be more productive, living conditions would improve rapidly and national strength would be enhanced many fold. The development of such a solidarity of purpose is a certain means of making the Nation strong and even impregnable and is based on a strong national, not international, sectional, nor local spirit, in our people.

There are many other factors which are fundamental to national strength, that must be passed over in these few remarks.

Some may wonder why the War Department is so interested in the mental, moral, and physical fitness of our people. The World War shattered the illusion that national defense was sufficiently secured by the maintenance of a small Navy and diminutive Army, a delusion that was frightfully costly in men and money and brought us to the realization that national defense in the larger sense depends upon the whole people and that modern wars are waged by nations in their entirety. As a result of this lesson, the national defense act of 1920 was written, which in a specific way charges the War Department with the preparation of the defense of our country within the limits of the sums appropriated by Congress. Charged with the responsibility of national defense in a greater measure than ever before in its history, the War Department is endeavoring to effect practical solutions for the national weaknesses revealed by its study of national-defense problems. We realize that we are charged not only with securing victory if war comes, but also with preparing our citizens during peace so that in time of war they shall not lose their lives unnecessarily or be foolishly wasted. As we view national defense we are even charged indirectly with the prevention of wars. There are few instances in history where war was forced on a strong nation, although some nations with unbalanced strength have sought war. On the other hand, there are numerous instances of war seeking weak or unprepared nations.

The War Department finds itself in a peculiar dilemma. While the Federal Government is responsible for national defense, for the raising and maintenance of armies and a navy, the physical, moral, and mental education of our youth is reserved to the States and to the people. The Federal Government finds itself with a large re-

sponsibility, but with no jurisdiction over the fundamental factors upon which success ultimately depends.

Realizing the importance of the work and how small the effects of our efforts must necessarily be with regard to our citizens as a whole, we want to cooperate and assist others who directly influence in any way our national strength.

The fundamental problem of this conference is now before you. Is it obvious that national defense is not a remote activity which gives employment to a relatively small number of professional soldiers, but is of immediate and vital concern to every citizen all the time? Is it clear that a citizen's obligations for national defense include responsibility for development of manhood and patriotism as well as his liability for military service? If not, what can be done to bring these conceptions home in so vital a way that positive results will be secured? How can the Federal Government cooperate in achieving this end?

For purposes of discussion it is suggested that there are many common elements in the people's problem of training young men and the War Department's problem of administering the military establishment. Both involve questions of classification, appraisal of abilities, training, and assignment of men to tasks suited to their individual capacities. In dealing with these questions during the war, the Army had the assistance of hundreds of the best educators and psychologists in the country. The work they did was fundamental work—work that must be done to liberate national strength for any and every purpose. As a result, we emerged from the war with a series of uncoordinated portions of a personnel system which, if coordinated in a single coherent procedure, would be of great value to the Nation in all its varied activities involving the handling and organization of men.

It would have been well for us if the Government could have retained the services of those who created the basic elements of this personnel system long enough after the signing of the armistice to enable them to coordinate their results and produce a well-digested and well-organized report. This was not possible, because Congress ordered the demobilization of all emergency organizations as rapidly as possible after November 11, 1918. This was done, and the men who had created new systems of classification, new tests of human capacities, and effective methods of intensive training scattered to their homes, each taking with him a marvelous experience in a limited field, but none having a symmetrical view of the whole.

For the past three years the War Department has been carefully studying these war activities. We have been trying to discover what each really accomplished and how they can all be woven into a simple and effective whole. Certain significant results have been dis-

covered. These will be more fully explained as this conference progresses. We hope our labors in this field will appear significant and useful to you, and that you will carry home with you ideas which will prove helpful in your own work.

The War Department is not, however, the only agency that had thrilling experiences during the war. Every household, every business firm, every school, and every institution was compelled to face and deal with unusual situations. Every man, woman, and child underwent profound changes and developed new views of the world and its affairs.

As a result of all this, and of the strenuous years that have intervened, you, too, have much to report. You, too, have achieved new outlooks and created new agencies for strengthening young manhood. Therefore, we also expect to learn much from you, and by conference and discussion to reach conclusions that may have far-reaching results for good for the Nation. It is for both these ends that the conference has been called. I wish I could attend all the sessions. I must, however, leave this to others, much to my regret.

III. ADDRESS OF GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING.

I can think of no undertaking that should to a greater degree enlist the serious thought and devoted services of the educators of the land, as well as others who are interested in the improvement of the physical condition and the quality of citizenship in America, than to formulate a plan which would become the basis of rational training for our youth throughout the country. As has been mentioned by the Secretary of War, the physical examination incident to the draft brought out the fact that a large proportion of our young men were in varying degree defective either mentally or physically, or both, while a large proportion of all drafted men were found to lack any clear comprehension of their obligations as citizens.

It really becomes then a national duty for us to make a very careful survey of this startling situation and undertake to apply the remedy. I think all those educators who participated in the prodigious educational scheme that was undertaken for our soldiers in France after the Armistice must realize perhaps more fully than any others the necessity for the extension of education to a greater number of boys and girls than now have such advantages. The training of our youth, of course, should be universally enforced, but in most instances the ignorance of the youth is the direct fault of the parents; in others it is the local authorities who are to blame for not enforcing compulsory educational laws.

It will be recalled that when opportunities were presented to the young men of our armies, many of whom had never been to school

a day in their lives, the desire to learn was immediately manifest and the opportunity eagerly embraced. As a result of what might be called the awakening of their minds, large numbers of these men have since continued general studies or have pursued specific courses up to graduation. During the brief period of this educational experiment over there special attention was given to training for citizenship with most excellent results.

In the process of the general physical and mental training of our young manhood and young womanhood, and without special emphasis, there is naturally developed an attitude of mind which leads readily to an appreciation of obligations to organized society and government, involving the idea of loyalty to our national institutions and their defense against aggression. That we have not adopted the principle of universal military service renders it highly essential that training which leads up to and, as far as possible, includes preparation for military service should be popularized by all available methods. Incident to such training, it should be pointed out that there are many advantages, not only to the country in improved citizenship, but to the individual in developing self-discipline and respect for authority, as well as physical improvement and precision.

Following the lessons of the Revolution, a law was passed in 1792 which prescribed universal military training and service. It undertook to draft every able-bodied man in case of war and required that each State should be divided into districts according to population. It provided for the selection of captains and other officers who were expected to enlist the serviceable men of their respective communities. Each citizen soldier was supposed to provide his own equipment and to be in every way ready for service, but the execution of the law was left entirely to the States without supervision of Federal authority to enforce it. Through differences of opinion and lack of interest the law was generally disregarded and little was ever accomplished in the way of training or organization as a preparation for war.

Even in the face of the disastrous failures of the War of 1812 and the early days of the Civil War, no new system was evolved, and it is only recently that any sort of preliminary preparation has at all appealed to our people and cooperation between the several States and the National Government secured. An understanding exists now, however, which promises the guaranty of services of sufficient numbers of young men serving voluntarily to permit the preliminary organization upon which we can build our defensive structure. As a matter of fact, only a small proportion of our able-bodied men are really needed to meet any ordinary emergency, yet it is essential at the same time that all young men should receive

training according to some general plan and be impressed with their obligations, whether ever likely to be called to the colors or not.

The main purpose of this meeting is somewhat broader in scope than the training of men for the Nation's defense, although this latter thought should be included in every general scheme of training and education. In other words, every educational institution in the country ought to provide a systematic course in physical culture that would include all students, both male and female. Group athletics, as developed by the Army, would be extremely advantageous to the average pupil, and if understood would appeal strongly to the parents as well as to the students themselves. In the general improvement of the physical health and stamina of our youth we would find a much larger proportion physically able to serve the country in time of need than was found upon our entry into the World War. Moreover, a corresponding improvement in intelligence and moral tone would naturally elevate the standard in patriotism and citizenship of our people, upon which our future actually rests.

It is our fervent hope that out of this conference may come some suggestion from the educators here assembled as to plans and policies which could be applied to our public schools everywhere, and through which the lessons of patriotism and obligation that go to make up good citizenship would be adopted as a general procedure and taught effectively the length and breadth of the land.

It is very gratifying to us in the War Department that the educators of the country have taken such an active and lively interest in this important question, and we feel confident that the results will lead to a reawakening of the importance of this vital subject.

IV. ADDRESS BY BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM LASSITER.

GENTLEMEN: The Secretary of War and General Pershing have indicated the broad scope of the problems before the conference, and have shown how deeply we are all concerned in the preparation of the youth of our country to take up the duties and obligations of citizenship.

It devolves upon me to define now as clearly as possible the specific problems we ask you to consider, and to suggest an organization of the conference for undertaking the work.

We are concerned, first of all, with the basic development of youth leading up to the obligations of citizenship, and, second, to the preparation of our youth for a particular one of these obligations, namely, national defense. This suggests a primary division of our subject into two main parts; that is: (a) Training, whose main purpose is to prepare for citizenship; (b) training, whose main purpose is to prepare for national defense.

It is to be understood that these two kinds of training are by no means to be divorced one from the other, but that each must supplement and assist the other. But, if this primary subdivision can be accepted as a natural and appropriate one, then we can proceed to analyze each subdivision and divide it into specific problems requiring solution.

I will take up first the matter of citizenship training. At first glance it may scarcely appear what the War Department has to contribute in the way of advice and assistance with regard to citizenship training. The fact is, however, that the World War required the military authorities to study very deeply all that pertains to man power, and the factors which contributed toward the development of effective man power. Of course, the military authorities were thus primarily concerned with factors having special bearing upon national defense; but the studies have been so broad, and have been undertaken by so many of the leading experts of our country, that the conclusions reached affect the whole question of the training and development of our young men. We are accordingly prepared to lay before the special committee, which we hope will consider this branch of the subject, a very considerable amount of data which we think will prove valuable and informative. It may be appropriate for me to give the conference some outline of what we regard as the leading factors of this phase of our subject.

For purposes of discussion we may classify the qualities and characteristics involved in good citizenship under four principal headings: (1) Physique; (2) skill; (3) education; and (4) attitude.

With regard to physique, draft statistics, life-insurance experience and industrial studies indicate that about half of our population is physically subnormal. The draft statistics show that 46.8 per cent of the 2,750,000 men whose medical records were complete were defective. Of all examined, 29.1 per cent were rejected as physically unfit for unlimited military service and 17.7 per cent more had to be classed as fit for limited service only.

It is conservatively estimated, moreover, that preventable illness and curable physical defects cause an annual industrial loss of at least \$1,500,000,000 per year. An appraisal can not be made of the distress and suffering involved.

As giving a very recent example of the results of the physical examination of groups of young men, it may be said that out of 17,552 young men examined in our Citizen Military Training Camps during the past summer, 44 per cent had to be rejected for physical reasons; and that of those accepted for training, 40 per cent were found to have physical defects of a more or less important nature. Thus, out of the total number referred to, 44.4 per cent had defects

either disqualifying or nonqualifying—and it may be said that the conditions for admission were not at all of a severe or stringent nature.

For enlistment in the Army quite definite standards of physical fitness have been set; but in civil life no standards have been definitely established which are generally known and recognized. If such standards could be established and made of common knowledge, it is believed that much greater definiteness could be given to physical training throughout the country and that the individual citizen could be given a definite goal at which to aim.

With regard, now, to our second basic qualification, namely, skill. Trade tests applied to draft men showed that only one-third of those who claimed skill in a trade had enough skill to be rated as journeymen.

During the war the Army had to give technical training to some million and one-quarter men to meet the Army's needs for technical skill; yet, at the close of war there were over 500,000 unfilled requisitions for technical specialists needed to complete an Army of 4,000,000 men.

Our industrial firms are becoming aware of the necessity of definite preparation of young men to be skilled workers and some of them are establishing their own schools for providing such training; but there is little cooperation between the industries and the schools of the country looking toward an increased output of technically skilled men. Thus, it is to be noted that in the manufacturing industries and transportation, occupations requiring mechanical skill, there are now about 11,000,000 male workers. In agriculture there are about the same number of male workers, thus making a total of about 22,000,000 engaged in the two great major activities involved in production of wealth.

On the other hand, the number of men engaged in clerical and purely commercial work is about 4,250,000. There are, thus, more than five times as many men engaged in producing wealth as are engaged in selling products and keeping accounts. And yet our most reliable obtainable figures—that is, the statistics of the Bureau of Education, 1918, and the statistics of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 1920—show that in public and private schools there are only 260,000 boys taking vocational courses and 56,000 studying agriculture, or a total of 316,000; whereas, there are more than 200,000 boys taking commercial courses. Since the ratio of workers in productive occupations to workers in commercial life is about 10 to 2, while the ratio of students in these two activities, roughly, is 3 to 2, it follows that the school facilities of the country are at least three times as adequate to supply the demand for training commer-

cial workers as they are to supply the demand for workers in the productive trades.

Furthermore, it does not appear that there are any generally accepted specifications, aptitude tests, or tests of efficiency to guide schools in discovering individual abilities, in training young men according to their aptitudes, and in placing young men in technical positions suited to their skill and temperament. The lack of such definite means for the adjustment of the youth to his task in life, and the lack of equally well defined terminology for classifying men with respect to physique, skill, and knowledge, were among the most serious causes of delay in mobilization for the World War.

Consequently, from the point of view both of preparation for citizenship and of preparation for national defense, it would appear that it is still necessary to strengthen and expand occupational training and to make a well coordinated drive toward the establishment of definite objectives and definite standards of achievement for training young men for their occupations in life.

With regard to general education, Army tests showed that about one-fourth of our young men could not read simple English understandingly or write an intelligible letter. About half of these were foreign born, who, though subject to draft for national defense, had not yet learned the tongue of their adopted country.

Again, about half the children drop out of school before the end of the seventh grade, too young to have well-grounded conceptions of social and economic relations. It was amazing during the war to discover how many of the drafted men had only the vaguest ideas of why this Nation was fighting, and it was inspiring to see the eagerness with which they absorbed such meager instruction on this subject as could be given here and there in the Army. Thus, half of our population is an easy prey to much of the subversive propaganda that is being pushed so vigorously by numerous radical organizations bent upon economic, social, or political upheaval. Sound education for the masses is the sure basis of national defense.

As for attitude, here we touch the qualification for citizenship and national defense which must undoubtedly be regarded as of predominant importance. Unless our people generally have thought out the fundamental requirements for community life under modern conditions and have gained some generally well-accepted common viewpoint as to what our country stands for and what the maintenance of our Government and its institutions involves, then we can not have orderly and progressive development in good citizenship nor wholehearted and effective cooperative effort in resisting the perils that may face our country in the future. This involves vastly more than intellectual grasp of situations. High ideals and high standards are necessary.

It is certainly not to be expected that we shall attempt to impose upon the youth of the land any limited or one-sided viewpoint as to Government and the means of carrying on Government. But experience shows that if the basic facts of history and of every day knowledge are placed before young men, and they are led intelligently to discuss and consider the requirements, needs, and obligations of community life, they will arrive at an appreciation of their own rights, duties, and obligations, which will tend toward sanity and reasonableness, rather than toward the narrow and bigoted viewpoint of the individual who has never had his mind awakened to the broad problems involved.

Hence, one of the most important necessities in preparation for citizenship and national defense is the development in the youth of the country of high standards of conduct, of an appreciation of the meaning of our institutions, and of recognition of his obligations to the State and the Nation.

As a result of the work of many groups of highly-trained civilians, who worked intensively with the Military Establishment during the war, we have evolved in the Army methods of training in this phase of citizenship, as well as in others; and all of this material will be placed presently at the disposal of committees who agree to take up this part of the subject.

You, too, have made new experiments in this field recently and have many valuable suggestions which we are anxious to get. We hope you will give them to us freely. Out of this free discussion among a group of varied interests like those here present, it is hoped that there will emerge a clear and specific definition of the objective of all our efforts. It is with the hope of reaching a mutually acceptable definition of our common objective and clearer conceptions of how each of us can operate most effectively in achieving this common purpose, that this conference has been called. By pooling our experiences and setting a common goal, it is certain that the combined energy of all when directed toward this single goal will achieve more every year than will the uncoordinated efforts of each acting alone.

Turning now to the second main subdivision of our subject—namely, "Training, whose main purpose is to prepare for national defense," it will probably be best for me to give you first of all some general description of our plan of national defense, so that you will have a background into which studies of particular parts of the subject will fit.

For the first time in our history as a Nation we have legislation authorizing the establishment of a definite framework on which can be built systematically, and with reasonable promptness, the citizen army required in times of great national emergency. This law is

known as the act of June 4, 1920. It provides for a National Army of three components—the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserve.

The Regular Army provides the permanent establishment necessary to furnish the overhead, and the other machinery necessary for the development of the great citizen army, and also furnishes our overseas garrisons, our coast defense troops, our military school establishment, and a limited number of mobile troops ready for service at any time, at home or abroad. This force is strictly limited in numbers in time of peace, but plans are provided for expansion in time of war.

The National Guard forms by far the larger part of our force in being in time of peace and our plans allot to it about one-third of our war-time army. Its units have been allotted so as to reach every community in proportion to population, so that every part of the country has its due quota of National Guard units to raise. Very satisfactory progress has been made in actually organizing our National Guard components and in preparing its units for service. Officers, who have gained experience in the World War, have patriotically thrown themselves into the task of raising and training the units pertaining to their local districts, and our task for the future is to maintain the enthusiasm and the standards thus attained by developing the young men who are to carry on the work.

The Organized Reserve is a skeleton organization, existing in peace time only in embryo, but with the framework so established that, on the outbreak of war, the needed man power can be quickly absorbed into this framework. The reserves are to furnish more than half of the National Army we purpose to raise for a great emergency. Embracing the divisions and the miscellaneous auxiliary troops necessary to make a well-balanced Army, the units are apportioned so as to give each community throughout the country its share of the force to be raised. The framework that we establish in time of peace consists of officers, and a very limited number of noncommissioned officers. We have, at the present time nearly 70,000 reserve officers, veterans, for the most part, of the World War. These officers are assigned to units pertaining to their local communities, and constitute the focal points around which their units will gather when the time comes for mobilization. Up to the present time, the number of enlisted men enrolled in the reserves is extremely limited, but we hope gradually to have a limited number of selected men who will qualify as noncommissioned officers, and will accept a reserve appointment as such. Our next step is to provide for the storage and prompt issue of the equipment necessary for the units concerned, and to carry on each year a brief period of training for

as great a number of reserve officers and men as are warranted by the appropriations made by Congress.

The foregoing, then, gives you the general plan on which we propose to raise, in time of emergency, a great national force. The units now being definitely established will provide a force of about 3,000,000 men; but, with the machinery established, we could then go on to keep the ranks of these units filled up during a war, and also to raise additional units, if needed. We thus have, for the first time, a comprehensive plan for developing the force required for national defense. The essential problem for the future is to insure the soundness of the portions of the structure which we maintain in peace time and to provide the means for securing the personnel, as well as the equipment, required for rapid expansion on mobilization for war.

The personnel required for this expansion must necessarily be made up of the young manhood of the country. Upon this young manhood, as history shows, must fall the duty of filling up the units of our combat forces. And this suggests for your consideration what might be called the main objective of military training given in our schools, colleges, and summer camps, namely, to fit our young manhood to fill up the commissioned and noncommissioned grades in the National Guard and Organized Reserve units of their particular localities.

Of course, there are other purposes to be subserved by this basic military training given in our schools, colleges, and camps. Irrespective of whether these young men ever take on any military obligation or not, this training helps to equip them for the struggle of life, in that it serves to develop them physically, and promotes discipline, self-control, and habits of teamwork which are so necessary in community life; but, if the main object is to develop personnel needed in an emergency to fill up the commissioned and noncommissioned grades of our citizen army, then, the next question to which we must turn is that of adapting our agencies for training these young men so as to enable them to accomplish the objective in view.

As for the agencies available, we find that while no uniform system has yet been established reaching all the youth of the land, yet two principal agencies have grown up for this purpose and are functioning in an effective manner. These may be enumerated in turn.

First, we have the military training in schools and colleges. Certain of our educational institutions throughout the country have been carrying on training of this character through a long period of years; thus, we have had for a long time a number of essentially military schools or colleges, who have been turning out each year large numbers of young men basically qualified for the duties of national defense. The essentially military school or college has

always specialized in military training, and has required its students to be constantly in uniform and constantly under military discipline. In addition, we have had for many years what are known as land-grant colleges, which, under the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, were required, in turn for certain Federal assistance, to provide for military training as a part of the curriculum. The Government has for years further aided these two classes of institutions by the loan of arms and equipment and by the detail of a very limited number of Army officers as instructors; but the burden of carrying on the work has mainly rested with the institutions themselves.

During the World War it was seen that not only the institutions just referred to, but our schools and colleges in general, offered a very definite agency for preparing the great numbers of officers needed for our forces and, with this realization, there was developed a very much enlarged program for utilizing our schools and colleges to carry on military training. Legislation was obtained providing the organizational procedure for this enlarged program and also authorizing very material Federal support to further its successful execution.

Under legislation as now in force, military training in schools and colleges is divisible into two categories—namely, training conducted under the Reserve Officers' Training Corps section of the national defense act, which section authorizes very material assistance on the part of the Federal Government; and training under section 55-c of that act or section 1225, Revised Statutes, which permit the Federal Government to give assistance of a minor character to the local school authorities.

Training under the Reserve Officers' Training Corps provision reaches both the colleges and universities and also the secondary schools. That carried on in the colleges and universities is known as the senior division and that carried on in the secondary schools is known as the junior division.

The senior division now reaches 124 colleges and universities with a total enrollment last year of about 57,000. When we note that there are 670 colleges and universities in our country with a total male enrollment of about 334,000, we realize that we are now reaching less than one-fifth of the collegiate institutions and about one-sixth of the total college student enrollment.

As for the junior division, we are reaching 105 institutions and had a Reserve Officers' Training Corps enrollment last year in these institutions of about 39,000; but as there are at least 1,200 secondary schools in our country where junior units might be maintained and as these institutions have a total of at least 450,000 students, it would seem that we are now reaching less than one-eleventh of the available field.

For the units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, thus described, the Government gives very material assistance, both in officers as instructors and in money to carry on instruction. For the second category of training—units not embraced in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, but given under section 55-c of the national defense act, or section 1225 of the Revised Statutes—instruction of this class is now being given in 62 secondary schools throughout the country. To these units the Government furnishes only arms and ammunition and an officer is provided as instructor, if one is available for the purpose. Notwithstanding the simple military demands made upon these schools and the slight degree of Federal aid and control, very many valuable results accrue. Thus, we may note the high school cadet system of this city, Washington. The instruction as here carried on depends almost entirely upon local support. There are three regiments of neatly uniformed and well-trained students, and the organization has for many years been a source of pride to parents and to the community.

The foregoing gives you a brief survey of the training as carried on in our schools and colleges. The question insistently arises as to what is the specific mission of this form of training. Is it to produce reserve officers for our citizen forces, or is it to give the benefits of military training to a great number of boys and young men? It is very important for us to reach a decision on this question, so that we can set definite objectives for the future and apply our resources so as to secure the attainment of these objectives. If the main purpose is to produce reserve officers, as the designation Reserve Officers' Training Corps would seem to indicate, then our efforts should be especially directed towards the expansion both in the number of colleges reached and in students enrolled—since, to become a reserve officer, a lad must by law go through the four-year college course and attend at least one summer encampment in connection therewith. On the other hand, if the purpose is to give military instruction generally, then the system ought to be expanded so as to give all young men attending both schools and colleges the opportunity of having this form of training and not confine it to a very limited proportion of the schools of the country, as is at present the case.

A point to be noted is the cost involved. Congress is now appropriating approximately \$3,000,000 for the support of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. This figure, however, by no means represents the total cost of the system, since the salaries of Federal officers are not included, and since great quantities of arms and stores, from surplus or reserve stocks, are left out of the account. As our war surplus stores disappear a greater and greater load must be credited to the appropriations for the support of the activity, and anyone familiar with the difficulties of increasing appropriations will recog-

nize how necessary it is to come to a working understanding of how the Federal moneys are to be spent for the promotion of this activity.

In order, then, to arrive at a satisfactory definition of the mission of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and a definition of how we are to direct its progress in the future, it seems most essential to ask the gentlemen now assembled at this conference to assist in a survey of the whole problem and the working out of a solution acceptable to all. The War Department fully recognizes the sensitiveness of the schools and colleges to constant changes in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps system, and certainly does not wish to make any material changes in what is now a going concern; but it is believed that as you examine the situation it will become plain that we must set the goal for future development, so that we will know how to apply resources in the future, and so that we will be able to support the requests made upon Congress for the necessary appropriations.

We come now to our second agency for carrying on military training among the youth of the land, namely, the Citizens' Military Training Camps. These camps are conducted each summer in every part of the country and thus give an opportunity to every young man in every community to take this training, if he so desires. Our first series of camps of this character were held in the summer of 1921 at camps located throughout the United States. A total of 10,000 young men completed the course of training in that year. In 1922, 22,000 took the training. The budget for next year will ask for the training of 38,000 young men, requiring an appropriation of nearly \$3,000,000 or at a cost of \$80 per individual. This \$80 per individual will furnish transportation, food, and some of the clothing, the remainder of the clothing being furnished from the surplus held over since the war; but there is not included in this amount the cost to the Government of the Army personnel needed to run the camps nor the installations required to carry on the training.

The basic law authorizing this form of training states that:

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to maintain upon military reservations, or elsewhere, schools or camps for the military instruction and training, with a view to their appointment as reserve officers or noncommissioned officers, of such warrant officers, enlisted men, civilians as may be selected upon their own application.

The initial plan, prepared two years ago, for carrying out this law provided three courses for these summer camps—the first, or Red Course, to be devoted to purely basic training; the second, or White Course, to the preparation of noncommissioned officers; and the third, or Blue Course, to the preparation of officers. As a result of our two years' experience, we now have a large amount of information with regard to the conduct and the possibilities of the system on which to base very much more definite conclusions as to what can be expected from

this form of training than existed when the initial plans were made. Anyone who has visited these camps during the past two summers would certainly have been impressed with the very great potentialities of the system. Boys from all walks of life have come to the camps, have gained in physical well-being, have acquired habits of discipline, self-control, and cooperative effort, and have had some of the basic military training fitting them for the defense of the country. But the time has now come, on the basis of the experience gained, to fix with considerable definiteness the mission of these camps and the objectives to be aimed at, so that the courses can be laid out in the future to attain these definite objectives. The purpose of the camps, as stated in the law, is to provide for the training of young men to fit them to be reserve officers and noncommissioned officers. On the basis of the experience gained, we must now decide what is necessary in the way of training in order to accomplish this purpose. Moreover, there are a number of important subsidiary questions to be solved, such as the affiliation of our training camps with our civilian forces and with the manner and method of recruiting for the camps.

The foregoing, then, gentlemen, furnishes a brief survey of the main topics which we submit for your consideration. The program which has been furnished you gives a definite statement of these specific problems.

As for the organization of the conference to undertake the work, we are suggesting for your consideration an organization into committees as shown on the detailed program; and, furthermore, purely in order to have some definite proposition before you, an assignment of conferees to these committees has been made as shown on the lists furnished. I would like to ask that if gentlemen prefer to change their assignments, or if any of the conferees are not included on the lists furnished, that immediately upon adjournment they will come to the secretary and state their wishes.

In the way of announcements, I might state that the authorities of the Washington high schools intend to have a battalion of high-school cadets at work on the Ellipse, immediately in rear of the White House, at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon; and I would suggest to the conferees that an interesting illustration of the results achieved in the Washington high-school system may there be seen. I would especially recommend the Reserve Officers' Training Corps committee to attend this exhibition.

Furthermore, the Secretary desires me to state that it would give the President a great deal of pleasure to receive at 12.35 o'clock to-day the gentlemen who have been invited to this conference. I may say that the military representatives of the War Department are excused from attendance at this reception.

V. SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE I.

The first session of Committee I was devoted to the presentation of a number of brief papers giving important data concerning several phases of citizenship training in the United States, in accordance with the program on page 2.

At the close of this session, the committee was broken into four subcommittees dealing respectively with physical education, technical education, development of attitudes, and the older boy problem. Three questions were assigned to each committee for answer. The questions called for a consideration of the situation with regard to standards and specifications in the several fields and for suggestions as to possible means of cooperation in defining better standards and in using them as incentives for securing better training.

The subcommittees considered these specific problems Thursday evening and Friday morning, and reported back to the whole committee on Friday afternoon.

With regard to physical training, it was unanimously agreed that a comprehensive, thoroughgoing program of universal physical education is of pressing and vital importance to the Nation, and that State legislation for the acquisition and conservation of national vigor by means of thorough well-balanced programs of physical education is a fundamental necessity.

Furthermore, Federal cooperation in furthering the attainment of such national programs is urgently needed in order to give national encouragement and support to a universal program of physical education by which every State in the Union shall be impelled to utmost effort in developing every boy and every girl in the United States to be physically fit as the first requisite for competent and productive citizenship.

The fundamental importance of encouraging organized athletics and games appropriate to different ages, in order to promote the physical development of the Nation's youth, was also stressed. Park and playground departments, public-school systems, and local associations of all kinds should be urged to expand their work along this line. National associations should be urged to encourage their members to foster and assist the local development of their particular branch of sport. Every agency, public and private, local and national, should do its part in promoting physical development and efficiency, not only of the boys and girls, but also of the young men and young women of the country.

It was agreed that one of the best means of attaining these objectives consists in formulating sound and generally applicable specifications and standards of physical fitness. Such specifications and standards furnish the most practical means of stimulating youth

to participate in activities that make for physical efficiency. They also provide objective tests for measuring achievement. It is both practicable and desirable to set up specifications and standards of physical achievement for boys and girls on the basis of age, height, and weight.

Since time will be required to study and formulate all the objectives and tests referred to in the preceding paragraphs, it was recommended that The National Amateur Athletic Federation of America be asked to undertake to define these specifications and standards and to promote their use. This particular organization is recommended because, in the planning and promotion of the program it would have available the resources of an influential group of organizations within its own membership and could secure effective cooperation from a large number of other organizations working for the physical improvement of youth.

Inasmuch as the mere establishment of specifications and standards is not sufficient to overcome physical deficiency, and since general personal participation in athletics, sports, and games would be of great value to that end, it was also recommended that The National Amateur Athletic Federation of America be urged to assume the responsibility of inaugurating immediately, through its constituent members and through cooperation with all other civilian agencies, a vigorous campaign for nation-wide participation in mass athletics, sports, and games.

As samples of objective physical tests that have proved useful in actual practice, reference was made to the athletic badge tests for boys and girls, as administered by a special committee of the Playground Association, and to the physical efficiency tests of fundamental abilities which were finally adopted for use in Army training camps during the war. The War Department was urged to put into operation in Citizens' Military Training Camps and other military training units, these tests and such others as may be developed.

As a result of these recommendations, The Amateur Athletic Federation of America has been invited by the Secretary of War to undertake the establishment of a series of national standards of physical efficiency, and the stimulation of their use by every one interested in physical development throughout the country. The federation has accepted this invitation of the Secretary of War and has gone to work on the project. It is expected that a tentative set of such standards will soon be presented, so that experiment in testing these standards may be begun on a large scale.

The War Department has also approved the recommendation that these tests be used in training camps and that they be added to the regular program of physical training in the Army.

With regard to technical training, the facts presented by General Lassiter were considered. It was recognized that careful study of the terminology and specifications for all types of technical work would yield large benefits to industries immediately and that such benefits would also be of great service in a future mobilization.

In the testimony of those in attendance, it appeared that a great deal of work of this kind was now being carried on independently by various industrial firms, as well as by the Military Establishment. If these scattered efforts were to be of greatest value in building national strength, some scheme of coordination would have to be provided.

The problem of establishing a suitable central agency for coordinating these efforts was considered. Since effective work requires the disinterested cooperation of numerous agencies, it was finally recommended that the Secretary of War ask the National Research Council to take the initiative in calling together a group of men who have given special attention to this problem and ask them to make recommendations for a permanent central coordinating agency.

In accordance with this recommendation, the National Research Council has undertaken, at the request of the Secretary of War, to sponsor this enterprise. The conference required has been called.

With regard to the development of attitudes toward national service, it was recognized that large numbers of citizens, both native born and naturalized, have only the vaguest conception of the fundamental principles of our Constitution. This ignorance renders the people an easy prey for subversive propaganda, an opportunity which is being exploited on a large scale at the present time. In order to meet this situation there is need of clearer specification of the requirements of good citizenship and more determined cooperative action in seeing that as many citizens as possible are compelled to meet the requirements set.

As a practical means of dealing with this condition, it was recommended that there be established by the President a National Council on Citizenship Training that should be charged with the responsibility of securing better definitions of the requirements of citizenship and more specific means of determining when those requirements have been met.

With regard to the older boy problem, evidence was presented showing that there are already a large number of organizations dealing each in its own way with these older boys. A great deal of admirable work is being done, but a very large number of boys and young men are not being reached. Larger and more telling results could be secured if efforts in this field were coordinated and a procedure defined that would make evident the best methods of attacking this problem in any given locality.

The conference also expressed its opinion that technical military training for the purpose of developing soldiers for war was not desirable for boys under military age, or 18 years. It indorsed the organization of cadet corps like that in Washington, D. C., schools as effective means of giving these young men some of the basic training in group action, courtesy, mutual responsibility, and soldierly character that are so essential for future national service in any form.

It was recommended in this case also that a suitable National Council on Citizenship Training, composed of men and women who had demonstrated their competency in dealing with this problem in a constructive way, would be of large service in promoting more effective methods of training for citizenship.

Throughout all the discussions of the Committee on Citizenship Training it was evident that the activities of the Federal Government in this direction and the activities of various nongovernmental agencies ran parallel to one another, and in many cases overlapped. It was agreed that much good could come from a coordination of purpose and policy among the Federal agencies themselves. It was, therefore, recommended that steps be taken to establish a Federal Council on Citizenship Training composed of those employees of the Federal departments who were actually engaged in work which bears on the better training for citizenship. Such agencies are the Bureau of Education, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Veterans' Bureau, the States Relations Service in the Department of Agriculture, the Naturalization Bureau in the Department of Labor, and the Departments of War and Navy.

In accordance with this recommendation from the conference, the Secretary of War has taken the matter up with the Secretaries of the other departments to secure their concurrence in a combined effort to have such a Federal council established. It is obvious that much good would come to all of these Federal agencies if those in charge of the actual work in them conferred frequently with one another concerning policies and plans, and that coordinated action toward a common objective would hasten progress and achieve larger results throughout the Nation.

VI. SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE II.

The problems of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps were presented under four main headings. Each member of the committee was furnished mimeographed sheets stating the questions to be considered and giving all the available data in the hands of the War Department, together with suggested answers as a basis for discussion of the questions proposed.

The four major questions were:

- (1) What is the mission of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps?
- (2) How shall the mission of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps be accomplished?
- (3) How can the maximum number of Reserve Officers' Training Corps students be affiliated with the citizen components of the Army?
- (4) Should there be any consolidation of the camps of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps?

As the result of the discussion it was unanimously agreed:

1. That the two fundamental factors for adequate national defense are:

(a) Complete and proper conception by the young men and women of the country of their rights, privileges, responsibilities, and duties as citizens, together with proper preparation of each and every one to render some useful service in the organized defense of the Nation in any emergency.

(b) Well-constructed organization for national defense, including proper provision for trained leadership in every essential department.

2. That inasmuch as military leadership in an emergency is of prime importance, the primary mission and controlling purpose of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps should continue to be, as stated in regulations, "to provide systematic military training at civil educational institutions for the purpose of qualifying selected students of such institutions for appointment as reserve officers in the military forces of the United States."

3. That because unorganized defense, when not doomed to failure, is inordinately expensive in time, material, and human lives, Congress, in addition to authorizing organization for national defense, should provide the means to make it effective. Therefore, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps already established by act of Congress should be fully developed and adequately supported.

4. That inasmuch as the personnel, officers and men, in the Regular Army are insufficient to operate the other essential activities of the Army and also to develop the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and as it is, therefore, impracticable to increase the enrollment of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps by establishment of additional units in institutions where not now established, but may be necessary to abolish some of the existing units, commissioned and enlisted personnel should be increased to meet requirements.

5. That no material increase in compensation or allowances to Reserve Officers' Training Corps students should be made, but these should be stabilized at a reasonable figure.

6. That every effort should be made, to the limit of available means, to increase the efficiency of existing units, to expand the senior

units, and to secure the maximum enrollment in the units that now exist. As practical means of accomplishing this, it was suggested the student might be awakened to a sense of his obligation as a citizen by giving the subject due weight in opening addresses of the leaders of the institution at the beginning of college terms; by members of the faculty stressing its importance on every proper occasion during the course of instruction; by using available means of publicity to place and keep this idea before the attention of the student body, through student forums, publications, and other means; by occasional attendance of members of the faculty at Reserve Officers' Training Corps functions, including inspection and review of units; but mainly by suitable training prior to reaching the period of admission to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

A second powerful means consists in giving credit toward a degree for attendance at instruction given in the units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The amount of such credit should be determined in a manner similar to that used in determining credits allowed in other subjects of instruction.

The War Department should also do all in its power to detail only officers and enlisted men who are well qualified to undertake this specialized duty; should supply necessary texts and equipment to permit satisfactory operation; and should make only essential changes in personnel and regulations, such changes being effected when operations will be least disturbed.

It is also important that the requirements for winning commission through the Citizens' Military Training Camps be so defined that it will be impracticable to secure a reserve commission after completion of the Blue Course, unless the training received shall be substantially equal to that required in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

7. That in the future, unless adequate appropriations and increased personnel in the Army are provided therefor, junior units should not be established in high schools and other secondary institutions not essentially military, but Government aid should be extended to such institutions under the provisions of section 55-c of the national defense act. Similarly, if available facilities are inadequate, present Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps units, other than those in essentially military schools, should be changed to a status under section 55-c of the national defense act, but this change should be made gradually and in such manner as not to affect seriously the military efficiency of the units.

8. That the present shortage of personnel make it desirable that ineffective and uncompromising units, both senior and junior, be dropped. If further reductions are compelled by inadequate appropriations, combat units should in general receive support in pref-

erence to noncombat units, and senior units in preference to junior units. Junior units in high schools and in other secondary schools not essentially military should be encouraged to continue as Cadet Corps receiving government aid, as provided under section 55-c of the national defense act, as amended.

9. That instruction in junior units be so organized and administered that it will stimulate interest in military work and cause students to desire further training and seek affiliation with the citizen forces.

10. That junior division camps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, be discontinued for the present, and that students eligible therefor be encouraged to attend Citizens' Military Training Camps; that no change be made in the present manner of conducting senior basic and senior advanced camps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, except that basic students be permitted and encouraged to attend Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps during their basic instruction, so far as provision can be made for them.

11. That the Chief of the Militia Bureau, the corps area commanders, National Guard authorities, Officers' Reserve Corps, and all other agencies interested in building up the citizen army be urged to establish close contacts with Reserve Officers' Training Corps institutions and to interest Reserve Officers' Training Corps students to continue in some manner their affiliation with the citizen army. In addition, every possible avenue of publicity should be used to enlighten the public concerning the meaning of the new military policy to the end that as many as possible may grasp the fact that every citizen has an immediate and continuous responsibility for national defense, and that that responsibility is not absolved by the maintenance of a small standing army of professional soldiers.

The Chief of Infantry presented a memorandum to this committee pointing out the difficulties that had been experienced by the board of officers in determining which schools should be rated as "honor schools" because of their efficient management of Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and suggesting that specifications and objective standards of proficiency be established for determining this rating. The committee took no action on this suggestion. The memorandum has been referred to the proper authorities for further study and consideration.

All of the above recommendations were submitted, as ordered by vote of the conference, to the Secretary of War. They have been approved in principle and instructions issued to proceed with the development of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in accordance with them.

VII. SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE III.

The committee on the Citizens' Military Training Camps presented a large amount of data that has been gathered as a result of the two years' experience with this enterprise. The four questions on which the committee was asked to submit recommendations were as follows:

1. What is the mission of the Citizens' Military Training Camps?
2. What courses of instruction are required to fulfill the mission thus defined?
3. What affiliations shall be established between the Citizens' Military Training Camps and the components of the Army to assure the execution of the military requirement of the mission?
4. How shall candidates be secured for the Citizens' Military Training Camps?

With regard to the first question, the committee agreed that the division of the Citizens' Military Training Camps into red, white, and blue camps should be maintained, and that the respective mission of these camps should be stated as follows:

The objective of the Red Course are:

(a) To bring together young men of all types, both native and foreign born; to develop closer national and social unity; to teach the privileges, duties, and responsibilities of American citizenship; to stimulate the interest of the youth of this country in the importance of military training, as a benefit to the individual taking such training and as an asset vital in the problem of national defense.

(b) To show the public by actual example that camp instruction of the kind contemplated will be to the liking of their sons; will develop them physically, mentally, and morally; will teach Americanism in its true sense, thus stimulating patriotism and self-discipline, resulting in greater national strength, both civil and military.

(c) Better to qualify young men for effective service as American citizens and as private soldiers in some component of the Army of the United States without any prerequisite obligation to enter such army service upon completion of the course.

The objectives of the White Course are to qualify selected citizens, who obligate themselves for service in one of the components of the Army of the United States, and selected privates of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Enlisted Reserve Corps, who have completed the Red Course or have had military training recognized by regulations as equivalent, for service as noncommissioned officers, so that they will be capable of training recruits in the duties of privates and of leading them in active service.

The objectives of the Blue Course are to qualify selected warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Guard, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, who have completed the White Course

or who have had military training recognized by regulations as equivalent, for service as second lieutenants.

It was further agreed that the Red Course should be divided into two parts each of 30 days. At the end of the first part, or basic course, all young men who successfully complete the prescribed training should be designated as "student soldiers," and should receive an appropriate badge or button indicating that fact, together with a certificate of completion of this course; and that those who have shown suitable proficiency will have designated on their certificates that fact, together with eligibility to take the succeeding course.

The second part of the Red Course should be open to those who possess certificates of eligibility as having completed the first part of 30 days, or its equivalent in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or some other recognized military organization; and that this course should consist largely of training for a special branch of the service. All young men who successfully complete this training should be designated as "citizen soldiers," and should receive an appropriate badge or button indicating that fact, together with a certificate indicating completion of basic training for a private in a particular arm of the service, and eligibility for a further course for training to become a noncommissioned officer.

Until it is practicable to conduct camps for a continuous period of 60 days, the two parts of the Red Course may be taken in any two summers. Thereafter the two parts may be taken continuously or separately.

The period of the White Course should be not less than 30 days. All young men who successfully complete this course shall receive an appropriate badge or button, and a certificate to that effect.

The period of the Blue Course, however, shall be fixed by regulations approved by the Secretary of War. It must be long enough to insure that those who complete the work have attained the standards required for service as second lieutenants.

The committee further recommended that, subject to conditions and regulations approved by the Secretary of War, any young man who is eligible under the conditions stated above to enter any one of the courses of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and who, while not in attendance at such course in one of the camps, shall actually attain the standard of training required for such course or part thereof may be granted a certificate of qualification in such course or part thereof, and such certificate shall receive due weight toward qualification for any one of the badges or final certificates recommended above.

It was the opinion of the committee that this procedure of specifying the standards of achievement required for the award of certificates and badges and then awarding the certificates and badges

to all who can qualify, no matter where their training was had, would assure a proper affiliation between the Citizens' Military Training Camps and the components of the Army of the United States.

With regard to recruiting for the Citizens' Military Training Camps, the committee recommended that the responsibility for the procurement of candidates be placed immediately upon the corps area commanders, who should be given the unqualified support of all components of the Army of the United States—the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves.

Since the unqualified support of the American people is essential to success of the recruiting program, it appears highly desirable to create a nation-wide civilian organization to assist in securing the cooperation of patriotic organizations and societies, and of social and business groups. Since the Military Training Camps Association of the United States has rendered such effective service in this matter, the War Department should avail itself of the further services of this organization as the primary civilian agency for recruiting.

At present the provisions of the national defense act and the consequences of the new military policy are unknown to the public. It is, therefore, highly essential that steps be taken, through the ordinary channels of publicity to which the public is accustomed, to make this act and its bearing upon the life of the country thoroughly understood in every respect. A campaign of education should be inaugurated.

In this every effort should be made to reach the public continuously and with effect through existing newspapers. Circulars, written by men who have not had experience and training in preparing legitimate news in such form that it will be acceptable to the daily press, generally fail to affect public opinion and may be mistaken for propaganda. For this reason, it is strongly urged that the cooperation of men who understand news values and newspaper methods be sought in enlightening the public on the meaning of the national defense act, especially concerning the basic facts that responsibility for defense rests squarely on the people and that the nation can be secure only when every citizen prepares himself to serve effectively in an emergency.

The Secretary of War, after considering the above recommendations regarding the Citizens' Military Training Camps, has approved them in principle and directed that further recommendation be submitted concerning details of operation.

In making such recommendations provision will be made for using the White Course also for the training of specialists for the Army of the United States. For the present, no special title, such as the proposed "student soldier" will be given to those who successfully complete the basic Red Course and no qualification badge or button

will be given for that course. Those who attend will be privileged to wear the Citizens' Military Training Camp button. A further study will be made to determine whether the name "citizen soldier" or some other is best for graduates of the advanced Red Course. Further study is also being given to the problem of publicity.

VIII. CLOSING SESSION.

CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1922.

The conference was called to order at 10 a. m. by General Lassiter.

The report of the Committee on Citizenship Training was read by Doctor Mann.

The report of the Committee on Reserve Officers' Training Corps was read by Colonel Cruikshank.

The report of the Committee on Citizens' Military Training Camps was read by Colonel Palmer.

On motion, duly seconded, it was voted: That these reports be received, filed, and referred to the Secretary of War for action.

The Secretary of War addressed the meeting as follows:

I note on the program that it is said I have another address to make. I have not. But, before expressing again my thanks to you for coming here, I want to make two or three comments which I think may be pertinent concerning the duties of the War Department.

We not only administer the affairs of the Army, conduct the affairs of our insular possessions, run transportation lines, are instrumental in directing the business of sixteen different commissions, one of them, the Water Power Commission, and many of them of first importance, but we have a distinct duty imposed upon us by Congress to carry out the provisions of the act of June, 1920—it is not an easy task.

I am quite sure that even this gathering will incite some pacifically inclined journals and individuals to say, as they usually do, that the Secretary of War is again rattling the saber.

The Secretary of War has no more desire for war than he has for pestilence. But he has a duty to perform, and that duty is to take advantage as far as may be of the experiences obtained in the Great War and to coordinate those experiences so that we may be at least somewhat better prepared for any possible contingency in the future than we were the last time we had to meet that situation. That is what we are trying to do both as regards personnel and as regards matériel.

As a matter of fact, it is easier to provide for the personnel than it is to provide for the material which is necessary for modern warfare. You can see how directly that affects our future. We have arsenals, to be sure, which are practically being starved now because we do not need artillery and small arms or ammunition. But we could not maintain these arsenals, or even build and equip them to provide all the artillery needed for a modern army of the proportions we sent to France. For that reason, we necessarily drew on outside manufacturers. Buildings were constructed and machinery installed which, at the end of the war, were prepared to turn out great quan-

tities of artillery and other necessary materials. These buildings and machinery are idle and useless. Large amounts of money are invested in them. If we are to do to-day the thing we should do, we would subsidize those buildings and that machinery, so valuable in the future. But "subsidy" is not a pleasant sounding word to the American people. When we are struggling to get things to meet the necessities of the present day, it is not agreed, even by those in the military service, that it is desirable to spend money in that direction. All these matters require serious consideration of the department, and, as I stated before, are pretty difficult of solution.

I asked you gentlemen to come here because of my real interest in youth, and of my hope that we might build up a better manhood in the Nation. If the War Department had the appropriations available for the purpose and were to undertake to do this by itself, criticism would at once be raised that we were doing it entirely for military purposes. Hence, it is necessary for you and others who may be drawn into this matter to work and even to take the lead in making examinations and reports on which future action must be based. We must be practical in this world.

You gentlemen are going to return to your homes and your occupations. Somebody must coordinate these reports and extend such action as is desirable, at future meetings perhaps, or in other ways. It is my judgment that the War Department should furnish the force around which your efforts and all other efforts should be concentrated to bring about what we all of us desire. That I am willing to direct shall be done. In coming here you are performing one of the first duties of good citizenship. You are giving your time and your effort to promote a national cause which is of vital importance to the country not only in time of war but in time of peace. Therefore, the department and I personally thank you for coming and assure you that we shall lean on you in the future in whatever we do or undertake to do in this matter.

General Lassiter closed the meeting with the following remarks:

Gentlemen, I feel that the purposes of the conference have been accomplished. We have had an opportunity to confer and to get first-hand information on what is necessary to foster the development of the young men of the country. The important thing now is to establish systematic means for pushing the enterprise so that those who are going to do this work may have the necessary information to shape up the results of this conference and develop the contacts necessary for carrying on this work effectively.

The War Department will, I am sure, be able to work effectively through you, as the Secretary has suggested, in shaping whatever plans are necessary for the development of the young men of the country. Only the most prominent features of the problem have been touched upon. A systematic procedure is needed to extend the efforts already made to all parts of the field.

I wish to thank you very much for the time and energy you have given us and for the many valuable suggestions you are leaving with us.

I now declare the meeting adjourned.

Thereupon, at 11.45 o'clock a. m., the conference adjourned.

IX. LIST OF THOSE IN ATTENDANCE.

I. COMMITTEE ON CITIZENSHIP TRAINING.

- Atkinson, C. J., Boys' Club Federation, New York City.
 Bartlett, L. W., United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C.
 Breckinridge, Col. Henry, president, National Amateur Athletic Federation of America, New York City.
 Brehm, L. A., Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
 Brown, E. S., National Amateur Athletic Federation of America, New York City.
 Bruce, C. L., secretary, Children's Aid Society, New York City.
 Brumbaugh, M. G., National Physical Education Service, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Burdick, William, American Physical Education Association, Baltimore, Md.
 Burke, Father John J., National Catholic Welfare Council, Washington D. C.
 Butcher, William L., secretary, Boys' Work Council, New York City.
 Catchings, Benjamin, Yorktown National Council.
 Caulkins, E. Dana, National Physical Education Service, Washington, D. C.
 Cohen, G. G., Jewish Welfare Board, Washington, D. C.
 Connell, C. D., Young Men's Christian Association, New York City.
 Crabtree, J. W., National Education Association, Washington, D. C.
 Crist, R. F., Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
 DeForest, Chas. M., National Tuberculosis Association, New York City.
 Donald, W. J., National Personnel Association, New York City.
 Dunn, A. W., American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
 Evans, F. H., United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C.
 Faught, A. G., Civil Service Reform, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Finley, John, New York Times, New York City.
 Fowler, E. F., War Department, Washington, D. C.
 Gear, Harry W., Juvenile Court, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hanmer, Lee F., National Athletic Badge Committee, New York City.
 Harrington, F. E., Minneapolis Public Schools, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Henning, E. J., Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
 Hewitt, C. E., Camp Vail, New Jersey.
 Hill, I. W., Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
 Hines, A. B., Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City.
 Hoffmire, A. E., Young Men's Christian Association, New York City.
 Hoke, G. W., War Department, Washington, D. C.
 Huck, Arthur, Kips Bay Boys' Club, New York City.
 Ihlder, Jno., United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
 Judd, C. H., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Kalbach, L. A., United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
 Klein, A. J., War Department, Washington, D. C.
 Lewis, W. M., United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
 Mallery, Otto T., Playground Association, Community Service, New York City.
 Mann, C. R., chairman, Advisory Board, War Department.
 McCracken, J. H., Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.
 McDaniel, A. B., War Department, Washington, D. C.
 McVey, Frank L., University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
 Monahan, A. C., National Catholic Welfare Council, Washington, D. C.
 Owen, Wm. B., National Education Association, Washington, D. C.
 Pierce, Gen. E. Palmer, National Amateur Athletic Federation of America, New York City.
 Randall, J. A., Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y.
 Raycroft, J. E., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

Rees, Col. R. I., United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C.
 Riggs, W. M., Clemson College, South Carolina.
 Scott, Walter Dill, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
 Storey, T. A., American Social Hygiene Association, New York University.
 Taylor, Thomas R., Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
 Thompson, F. V., Boys' Club, Washington, D. C.
 True, A. C., Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
 West, James E., Boy Scouts of America, New York City.
 Wood, Thos. D., Child Health Organization of America, New York City.
 Wright, J. C., Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.
 Wylie, A. T., Camp Vail, New Jersey.

FROM THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Capt. E. L. Bennett, U. S. N.
 Chaplain T. P. Riddle, U. S. N.
 Col. L. B. Kromer.
 Lieut. Col. R. W. Briggs.
 Lieut. Col. W. C. Johnson.
 Lieut. Col. H. S. Miller.
 Lieut. Col. F. P. Lahm.
 Maj. A. D. Tuttle, U. S. M. C.
 Maj. L. T. Gerow.

II. COMMITTEE ON RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

Angell, J. R., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
 Barclay, L. W., Boy Scouts of America, New York City.
 Ballou, F. W., Public Schools, Washington, D. C.
 Beaver, Col. Sandy, Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga.
 Bizzell, William B., State College, College Station, Tex.
 Chambers, C. C., Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.
 Clark, W. E., University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.
 Crampton, Dr. C. W., Parent-Teacher Association and National Congress of Mothers, New York City.
 Davidson, Col. R. P., Northwestern Military Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis.
 Delafield, Col. J. R., Reserve Officers' Association, New York City.
 Drinker, H. S., Merion Station, Pennsylvania.
 Elliott, E. C., Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
 Garey, Maj. E. B., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Gregory, J. H., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Gignilliat, Gen. L. R., Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.
 Goodnow, Pres. F. J., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Jones, R. G., Public Schools, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Kimball, J. F., Public Schools, Dallas, Tex.
 Kinley, David, State University, Urbana, Ill.
 Kramer, S. E., Public Schools, Washington, D. C.
 McKenney, Capt. R. E. B., Reserve Officers' Association, New York City.
 Newhall, C. W., Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.
 Nichols, Gen. E. W., Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.
 Pearson, R. A., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
 Pommerer, William C., Catholic Boys' Brigade, New York City.
 Richards, C. R., Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Riggs, W. M., Clemson College, Clemson Station, S. C.
 Robinson, C. C., Young Men's Christian Association, New York City.

Slattery, M. J., National Catholic Welfare Council Washington, D. C.
 Williams, E. M., Public Schools, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Woods, A. F., University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

FROM THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Capt. K. M. Bennett, U. S. N.
 Lieut. Commander G. A. Beall, U. S. N.
 Lieut. Commander F. Halford, U. S. M. C.
 Col. Wm. M. Cruikshank, G. S.
 Col. T. Q. Donaldson, G. S.
 Col. F. W. Rowell, Inf.
 Lieut. Col. Walter Krueger, G. S.
 Lieut. Col. S. R. Gleaves, G. S.
 Lieut. Col. W. H. Clopton, jr., F. D.
 Lieut. Col. Parker Hitt, Inf.
 Lieut. Col. F. P. Jackson, Q. M. C.
 Lieut. Col. H. C. Dickinson, G. S.
 Maj. W. T. Hannum, G. S.
 Maj. Livingston Watrous, A. G. D.
 Maj. Barton K. Yount, A. S.
 Maj. H. T. Bull, Cav.
 Maj. C. E. K. Lull, C. A. C.
 Maj. S. M. Walmsley, S. C.
 Maj. T. L. Crystal, Second Corps Area.
 Maj. J. P. Smith, Sixth Corps Area.
 Maj. H. A. Eaton, Seventh Corps Area.

III. COMMITTEE ON CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

Barrows, Dav. P., University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
 Ball, William H., Young Men's Christian Association, New York City.
 Boyd, Thomas D., State College, Baton Rouge, La.
 Broome, E. C., Public Schools, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Clarke, T., United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.
 Cosby, A. F., Military Training Camps Association, New York City.
 Fisher, Dr. G. J., Boy Scouts of America, New York City.
 Gibson, C. B., Superintendent of Schools, Savannah, Ga.
 James, G. F., Military Training Camps Association, Chicago, Ill.
 Lloyd, B. J., United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.
 Markey, D. John, American Legion, Frederick, Md.
 Martin, C. I., president, Adjutants General Association, New York City.
 Miller, W. B., American Legion.
 Reckord, Brig. Gen. M. A., Adjutant General of Maryland.
 Reilly, H. J., Gen., Reserve Officers' Association, New York City.
 Tripp, Gen. G. E., Reserve Officers' Association, New York City.
 Burnahm, Col. Franklin, Reserve Officers' Association, New York City.
 Bryan, Col. Charles S., Reserve Officers' Association, New York City.
 Lee, Lieut. Col. W. I., Reserve Officers' Association, Richmond, Va.
 Roach, Dr. Walter W., Philadelphia Board of Health, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ryan, James R., National Catholic Welfare Council, Washington, D. C.
 Schoonmaker, Col. F. P., National Guard, Bradford, Pa.
 Shankland, S. D., N. E. A., Washington, D. C.
 Snyder, F. W. C., Affiliated Exchange Clubs of New York State, New York City.

Thompson, L. H., United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.
 Toombs, Col. L. A., National Guard, Louisiana.
 Ward, Gen. Franklin W., National Guard, New York.

FROM THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Col. John McA. Palmer, chairman.
 Maj. R. E. Beebe, secretary.
 Col. F. M. Rumbold, G. S.
 Col. Geo. McD. Weeks, G-3, Third Corps Area.
 Capt. A. E. Watson, U. S. N.
 Lieut. Commander H. A. Badt, U. S. N.
 Lieut. Commander J. S. Turrill, U. S. M. C.
 Col. J. R. Lindsey, G. S.
 Col. J. E. Woodward, G. S.
 Col. L. B. Simonds, Inf.
 Maj. H. D. Higley, F. A.
 Maj. L. P. Ford, Inf.
 Maj. P. H. Bagby, Inf.
 Maj. W. R. Henry, I. G. D.
 Maj. R. F. Maddux, C. W. S.
 Maj. E. A. Stockton, jr., C. A. C.
 Chaplain Campbell, U. S. A.
 Maj. Henry P. Carter, M. C.
 Maj. Frank Thorp, F. A.
 Maj. W. H. Lanagan, C. E.
 Capt. C. C. Lowe, G. S.
 Capt. L. H. Richmond, S. C.
 Lieut. Col. W. B. Burt, First Corps Area.
 Lieut. Col. E. E. Fuller, Third Corps Area.
 Lieut. Col. R. H. Williams, Fourth Corps Area.
 Col. T. E. Merrill, Fifth Corps Area.
 Col. Chas. S. Lincoln, Eighth Corps Area.
 Maj. T. A. Terry, Ninth Corps Area.

[A. G. 353 (1-3-23).]

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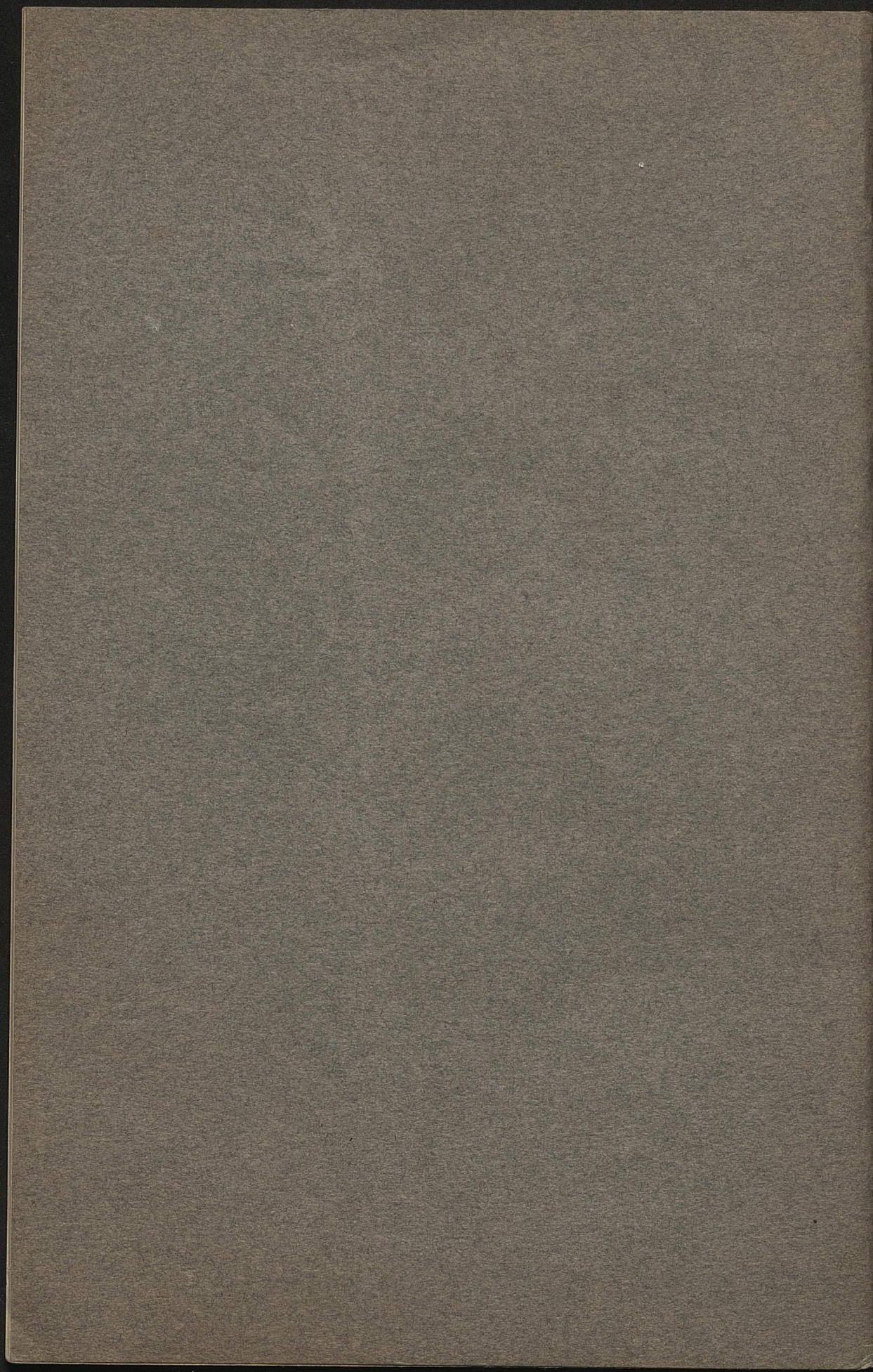
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HOTELS

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PHOENIX \$2.00 up

SHAKERTOWN
Shakertown Inn \$5.00 up
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Beaumont Inn \$4.00 up

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CANARY COTTAGE
GREEN TREE

CHIMNEY CORNER
Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA

Railroads and Busses

Lexington is served by three railroads, the Southern, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Louisville and Nashville which have through trains to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, New York, Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, New Orleans and all points between.

There are bus connections to the large and small cities in the State as well as through connections to points outside of the state.

All traffic lights are hanging center lights. In Lexington no left turns on Main Street and side stop signs on entering through traffic street.

The Legion Information Bureau in front of the Courthouse will be of service to anyone wishing added information which can not be put in this brief folder.

Union Bus Station

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

The Heart of Motor Coach Transportation in Kentucky

Consolidated Coach Corporation operates its extensive lines from this terminal. You can board motor coaches at this station for almost all principal points in the United States.

Low Fares Everywhere

Points of Interest in Fayette County

In this county there are so many large Stock farms raising blooded horses for future kings and queens of the turf that to mention them would take a large volume so that only those of immediate interest having the recent winners can be touched upon.

On the Newtown and Ironworks pike approximately eight mile from Lexington is the home of Spencer, the winner of the Hambletonian the richest Stake in the Trotting horse racing. This horse is owned by Mr. David M. Look on his farm known as Castleton.

On the Russel Cave pike about eight miles out and a turn to the left on the Huffman's Mill pike will take you to the Home of Man O'War the famous race horse of the present day. He is stabled on the Farm of Mr. Samuel Riddle and Mr. Walter M. Jeffords known as the Faraway Farm. He is owned by the former.

On the Old Frankfort pike or on the Leestown pike is the home of this years three year old Champion, Blue Larkspur. This farm is owned by Mr. E. R. Bradley and is known as the Idle Hour Farm.

Each pike has many well kept farms on which may be found winners of yesterday in the race course, the trotting track, the show ring. In the show ring Saddle horses, thorough bred, cattle, sheep, swine, chickens may be found so that there is interest for all variety of tastes in live stock.

The historical interest may also be satisfied by seeing Bryan Station Spring where the women of the pioneers saved their lives as well as those of their men folk by bringing water to the fort just prior to the attack of the Indians. There is the old Mt. Horeb on the Ironworks and Newton Pikes. To mention any one farm would be slighting others so that one wishing further information of a more definite nature should inquire at the Lexington Automobile Club, The Legion information bureau, or the Lexington Board of Commerce, or U. S. Remount Service.



THE TROTS

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57th Annual Fall Meeting SEPT. 30th to OCT. 9th

A NATIONAL EVENT IN THE HEART OF
THE FAMOUS BLUE GRASS REGION

- Fastest Mile Track in America
- Grand Circuit Racing
- Four Events Daily
- \$145,000 in Stakes and Purses

See The
GREAT HAMBLETONIAN STAKE
\$60,000 Three-Year-Old Trot
On Oct. 8th, "Hambletonian Day"

OTHER BIG SECOND WEEK EVENTS

The Lexington (2:10)	- - -	\$10,000
The Phoenix (2:05 pace)	- - -	\$4,000
The Castleton (2:10 trot)	- - -	\$3,000

Special R. R. Rates from points
within 150 miles of Lexington.



PHYLLIS FEINGOLD'S ORCHESTRA
OF CHICAGO
(With "The Three Vagabonds")

LEGIONAIRES and LEGION AUXILIARIES

Welcome To THE BLUEGRASS and LEXINGTON



We wish to extend to you and your guests a hearty greeting with the hope that you will enjoy yourselves, and be assured that you are always welcome. May this brief guide be of service in aiding you in better understanding our points of interest and showing you where to obtain further information while you are with us.

Attest: Lexington Post No. 8,
Stanley Powell American Legion
Adjutant Hart G. Foster
Commander

LEXINGTON

Lexington was settled in 1775 on June fifth by Robert Patterson, Simon Kenton and their party and the name was selected in honor of the Battle of Lexington, Massachusetts which news they had just heard.

It is located on two Federal Highways, one No. 25 running north and south, and one No. 60 running East and west. Besides these it is on the Dixie Highway, the National Midland Trail, The Boone Way, The Appalachian Way, the Cincinnati Lookout Mountain Air-Line, and the L. L. L. Route.

It has the largest Loose Leaf Tobacco Market in the World, the center of production for Blue Grass seed, one of the largest centers of bus transportation in the United States, the center of breeding for race trotting and saddle horses in the United States. The stud farms located in this district have a greater percentage of famous winners than any other horse breeding center in America.

Kentucky University and Transylvania University (the oldest University West of the Alleghenies) comprise the Men's colleges while Hamilton, Sayre College, and St. Atherine's are the women's colleges. Besides these the College of Music and private schools bring a large number of students to the active life of the city.

There are many historic points of interest which call to mind National Events and occurrences of the past as well as those pertaining to State and local. The old home of Henry Clay may be seen on Richmond Road. He was prominent in trying to avoid the condition which finally brought about the War of 1861-1865 as well as aiding the South American Republics in their attempts to remain free and independent.

On West Main Street is the home where Abraham Lincoln married Miss Todd and next to it is the West Main Baptist Church (colored) where the deed signed by Abraham Lincoln hangs today.

In Gratz Park where the Public Library stands is a small house where James Lane Allen taught school. This building is opposite Morrison Chapel of Transylvania University, established in 1785; on Second street and Mill is the home of Thomas Hart whose daughter Lucretia married Henry Clay and is the site where John Bradford printed the Kentucky Gazette in 1787.

On the corner of Market street and Second is the home where General George B. Duncan was born. He was in command of the 77th division and the 82 division. It was in the latter Serjt. Alvin York made his famous capture. This site is also the home used by John Fox in his book "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come".

The building just south of the Courthouse was a street where all the County day meetings were held at which the sale of every kind of article was sold or bartered. The site of the Phoenix Hotel has been used as an hotel site since 1794 whence many distinguished persons have stopped since that time.

Opposite the present site of the Lafayette Hotel is the point of an early Slave Gaol. There are many other equally as interesting point, but space does not permit the mention of them.



The Lafayette Hotel

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Extends A Cordial Welcome to the Visiting "Legionnaires."

Make the Lafayette your headquarters while in Lexington. On U. S. Highways 25-27-60-68.

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ANNUAL SALE OF BREEDING STOCK

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NOVEMBER 18, 19, 20, 1929 (DAYS AND EVENINGS)

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THE NEW SALES PADDOCK MAYSVILLE (PARIS) PIKE

Stables and Arena are now in course of construction.

The plant will be modeled after the Saratoga Sales Paddocks.

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For Particulars Address

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BLUE GRASS REGION

Kentucky was first settled and pioneered by a group of men in North Carolina and Virginia who got together to form the Transylvania Company in order to obtain lands in the west. Daniel Boone was selected for this work because of his knowledge of scouting and woodcraft.

The original company was founded and formed as follows: Col. Richard Henderson, President and legal advisor, William Johnston, Secretary, Col. Nathaniel Hart, Col. Thomas Hart, David Hart, James Williams, Capt. John Luttrell and Leonard Henley Bullock. The others who were to act as agents and surveyors were in part, Daniel Boone, Isaac Shelby, James Robertson, John Donelson, General Samuel Hopkins, Robert Burton and Col. Thomas Allen. They were the ones who helped Daniel Boone cut the trail west.

It was in this Blue Grass region that the first settlement was started, first at Fort Boonesboro on the Kentucky River which is now in the process of being restored to it's first appearance. At Harrodsburg is the reproduction of old fort Harrod built in 1774 which contains the building with the same hewn floors and the old implements as far as possible that were used in the old days.

On the way to Harrodsburg and Danville is Shaketown the place where the old religious sect lived many years and the present Shaketown Inn is the same building used by them. At Harrodsburg is The Beaumont Inn formerly Daughter's College and Graham Springs. Turn off at Shaketown into Dix Dam on the Dix River which produces power for Kentucky. Herrington Lake formed by the dam, and the Palisades of the Kentucky River add beauty to the Autumn days.

Camp Nelson on the Nicholasville Pike; Camp Nelson National Cemetery.

Asbury College, Wilmore.

Chamure du Prairie where Lafayette visited.

At Danville is Center College famous for it's Praying Colonels and graduates who have been representatives in the building of so many States of the Union. The Kentucky College for Women, to say nothing of the beautiful homes and historic places.

Each and every town in the blue grass has old and rich history to show and relate. Lancaster; Winchester, Richmond Danville, Nicholasville, Bergin, Harrodsburg, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Frankfort, Georgetown, Paris and Cynthia all within a radius of 40 miles of Lexington.

Here are the scenes of Indian warfare, the starting of Lewis and Clark's expedition, and the latter bloody conflict of 1861-1865.

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Lexington, Ky. was named in memory of the First Battle of the Revolution which established the United States of America as a Supreme Power. The progenitor of the Phoenix Hotel of today was established shortly thereafter in 1794.

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President General Manager

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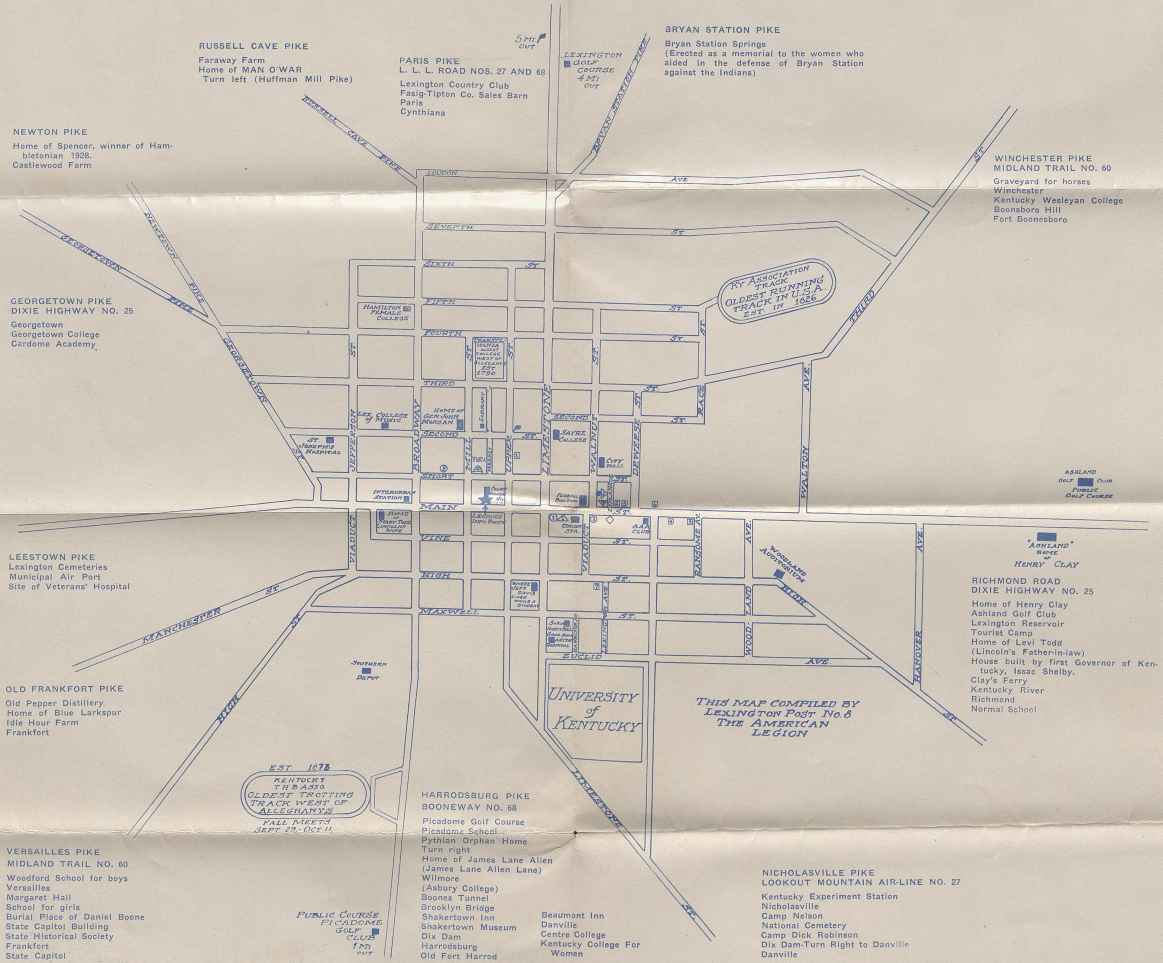
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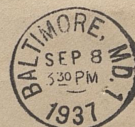
THE HEART OF THE BLUEGRASS



PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, INC.
215 N. CALVERT STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

Geo. H. 4167

Mr. Hart G. Foster
2916 N. St., n.w.,
Washington, D.C.



313TH UNITED STATES FIELD ARTILLERY

as of July 8, 1937

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Walter T. Armstrong	c/o Kurt H. Volk, Inc., 228 E. 45th St., N.Y.
*David G. Ackerman	152 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J.
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Richard D. Ashton	The Frigidaire Co., 208 W. 57th St., N.Y.
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*Herbert S. Burling	308 Tillou Road, South Orange, N. J.
Edward D. Burwell	Janesville, Ohio
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*Russell Bontecou	4 Wynmor Road, Scarsdale, N.Y.
*Norborne Berkeley	Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Penna.
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H. Burgan	
*Personette G. Baldwin	Bank of Montclair or 200 Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J. No. Caldwell, N.J.
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Kenneth Bigelow	
Stanley D. Brown	154 Nassau St., New York
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Reuben Clark	
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Richard B. Cobb	200 High St., Boston, Mass.
Earle D. Clawson	2418 N. Miami Ave., Miami, Fla.
*Andrew D. Christian	Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.
Samuel P. Cowardin	The Lebanon School, New Lebanon, N. Y.
Thomas I. Crowell, Jr.	Caldwell Cedars, New Jersey-72 Gould Avenue
*Eben J. D. Cross	610 Mercantile Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
*Paul P. Crosbie	135 William St., New York
*Ellard M. Colgan	21 Wilson Ave., Morgantown, W. Va.
George J. Coburn	Capt. 112th F.A., N.G., East Orange, N. J.
Leonard D. Densmore	Apt. 22, Altamont, Charlottesville, Va.
H. Bradley Davidson, Jr.	Pinehurst, North Carolina
Isaac Dougherty	Millville, N. J.
*M. S. Dimmock	Fredericksburg, Va.
*George M. Englar	215 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
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*Hart G. Foster	2916 N. St., n.w. Washington, D. C.
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*Tappan Gregory	19 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
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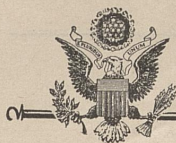
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 Bradford, Vermont
 c/o Dow, Jones and Co., 44 Broad St., N. Y.
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 ((Prof. and Head of Dept. of Secondary Education
 (Chaplain 313 F.A.))
 Union Bridge, Carroll Co., Md.
 c/o Scott & Stringfellow, Investment Bankers
 & Brokers, Richmond, Virginia

* Attended the reunion of May 22-23, 1937 at Gibsons Island, Md.



Reserve Officers Association Of The United States

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

PRESENT AND PROPOSED CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

To All Departments and Chapters, and Members of the

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws:—

DELAY in the receipt of criticisms of the first tentative draft of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws sent out to the Committee has prevented the submission of this revised tentative draft to the Committee before publication in THE RESERVE OFFICER. The Committee has, however, acted favorably, by letter ballot, on nearly every proposed Article of the Constitution and Section of the By-Laws.

The change in the fiscal year and the provision for a Corps Area organization have been inserted by direction of the Executive Committee at its meeting in Washington, D. C., on October 4th, 1931. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was already strongly in favor of the change in the fiscal year, but the matter of a Corps Area organization has not been before the Committee in its present form. Incidental to the provision for a Corps Area organization is the change of title of nine Vice-Presidents representing the nine Corps Areas to Corps Area Presidents.

A radical innovation in the proposed Constitution and By-Laws is the doing away with the three National Councilmen representing each Corps Area and substituting direct Departmental representation through the Department Presidents, who are made members of the National Council. The Committee seems to be strongly in favor of the change, which tends to simplify the organization and make more direct contact between the National Headquarters and the Departments. On the other hand, the National Council will become so large that it will be almost impossible to secure a majority attendance at any meeting. A quorum has therefore been fixed at twenty, representing not less than five Corps Areas. While the direct Departmental representation destroys the proportional representation by Corps Areas, no objections on that score have as yet been advanced.

Attention is called to the fact that while, in accordance with the present By-Laws, Junior Members are carried on the rolls without dues, no provision whatever has been made to cover the unavoidable expense of carrying these Junior Members on the rolls of the Association. The Association and the National Council have persistently side-stepped this question, but it is the opinion of the Chairman that this issue must be squarely met either by making financial provision for carrying Junior Members or by doing away with this grade of membership.

A suggestion has been made that a limited percentage of the funds received from Life Memberships be appropriated to meet this expense.

Although no change has been made, in the draft herewith submitted, in the basis for representation at the Annual National Convention, there is a strong sentiment, both in the Committee and throughout the Association, in favor of changing this to direct Chapter representation. If the representation should be made on the basis of one delegate for each 50 members or major fraction thereof in each Chapter, the representation at the last convention would have been approximately 350. If this change should be made, it will be necessary to preserve the right of the Department to cast the votes of the absent Chapter delegates and of the Corps Area to cast the entire vote of any unrepresented Departments in order to prevent sectional control of the Association.

The Committee will meet in Pittsburgh on the day preceding the Annual National Convention for final revision of the draft of the Constitution and By-Laws herewith presented, before submission to the Convention. There will be no opportunity before that meeting for the Committee to act on any further suggestions for changes.

Departments and Chapters desiring to suggest further changes should submit their recommendations to the Committee representing their Corps Area, with a copy to the Chairman.

Such recommendations will naturally carry more weight with the Committee if indorsed by all Departments in the Corps Area.

Each suggestion for a change should be accompanied by the exact phraseology of each and every Article and Section that would be affected thereby, as it is obvious that the Committee will have insufficient time to translate suggestions into proper phraseology and to check against other Articles and Sections for possible conflicts or inconsistencies in the one day at their disposal.

The members of the Committee are:

Corps Areas	Members
I	Lt. Col. Frank E. Lowe, P. O. Box 866, Portland, Maine.
II	Lt. Col. Eugene H. Valle, 170 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
III	Colonel Jenks B. Jenkins, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Maryland.
IV	Major John H. Tucker, Jr., 901 Commercial National Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La.
V	Major Hart G. Foster, Ingleside, Gibson Park, Lexington, Kentucky.
VI	Major James E. Murphy, P. O. Box 195, Detroit, Michigan.
VII	Colonel Edmund J. McMahon, 4461 Farlin Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.
VIII	Lt. Col. Sydney H. Potter c/o C. F. & I Company, Pueblo, Colorado.
IX	Major W. W. Breite, 601 Clunie Building, San Francisco, California.
At Large	Colonel Paul V. McNutt, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana.

JENKS B. JENKINS,
Colonel, Engr-Res., Chairman,
COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Constitution and By-Laws

of the

Reserve Officers Association of the United States

(Subject to further amendment before submission for adoption)

CONSTITUTION

PRESENT

Article I Name

The name of this organization shall be the RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Article II Object

The object of this association shall be to support and assist in the development and execution of a military policy for the United States which shall provide adequate National Defense.

Article III Membership

Men who hold commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States shall be eligible to active membership. Other classes of membership may be created by By-laws. Only active members, and life and sustaining members qualified for active membership, shall have the right to vote and hold office.

Article IV Organization

The membership shall be organized with a National Council, Departments, and Chapters or with other territorial units as the By-laws may provide.

Article V Government

The affairs of the Association shall be governed by an Annual National Convention composed of the National Council and Delegates from the subordinate units. Between each Annual Convention the affairs of the Association shall be administered by the National Council. The right to vote in the Convention shall be fixed by the By-laws. There shall be an Executive Committee whom the President may from time to time appoint, approved by the National Council. Such Executive Committee may transact any business for the Association when the National Council is not available.

(See also present Article VI, "National Council.")

(See also present Section 16 of By-laws.)

Article VI National Council

The Officers of the Association shall include a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Judge-Advocate, a Historian and such Vice-Presidents and National Councilmen and other Officers as the By-laws may provide. Such Officers and Councilmen shall constitute the National Council.

Article VII By-Laws

The National Convention may adopt and amend By-laws for carrying out the provisions of this Constitution not inconsistent therewith.

Article VIII Emblem

The Association may adopt a distinctive badge or emblem.

PROPOSED

Article I Name

The name of this organization shall be the RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Article II Object

The object of this Association shall be to support and assist in the development and execution of a military policy for the United States which shall provide adequate National Defense.

Article III Membership

Any officer holding a Reserve commission in the Army of the United States shall be eligible to Active membership. There shall also be an Associate membership and such other grades of membership and classes thereof as may be provided by the By-laws. Active members, only, shall have the right to vote and hold office.

A Life membership shall be provided for Active and Associate members under such terms and conditions as the By-laws may prescribe, except that such terms and conditions shall in no wise affect the permanency of such Life membership or the integrity of the principal of the Life membership fund during the life of the Association.

Article IV Organization

The membership shall be organized with a National Council, Departments, and Chapters and/or with other territorial units as the By-laws may provide.

Article V Government

The affairs of the Association shall be governed by an annual National Convention composed of the National Council and delegates from territorial units. The manner of selecting the time and place for said Convention, the manner of choosing delegates thereto, the right to vote and the manner of voting therein shall be prescribed in the By-laws.

Between annual National Conventions the affairs of the Association shall be administered by a National Council, composed of the National Officers of the Association, representatives of Corps Areas and Departments as provided in the By-laws, and such others as the By-laws may provide.

The President is empowered to appoint, with the approval of the National Council, an Executive Committee which shall act for the National Council between meetings thereof, such action being subject to review by the National Council in the manner prescribed in the By-laws.

No action shall be taken by the National Council or by the Executive Committee contrary to a mandate of the last preceding National Convention unless such mandate has been nullified by subsequent events.

Article VI Officers

The Officers of the Association shall include a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Judge-Advocate, a Chaplain, an Historian and such other officers as the By-Laws may provide. Each title herein named shall be preceded by the word "National."

Officers shall be selected as prescribed in the By-laws and shall serve one year or until their successors have qualified.

(See also proposed Article V, second paragraph.)

Article VII By-Laws

Appropriate By-laws to carry out the provisions of this Constitution may be adopted and/or amended by any National Convention.

Article VIII Seal and Insignia

The Association may adopt a distinctive seal and a distinctive badge and/or insignia.

PRESENT

**Article IX
Amendments**

This Constitution may be amended at any National Convention by a three-quarters affirmative vote thereof; provided notice thereof shall have been given to the Convention at least one day before the adoption thereof.

PROPOSED

**Article IX
Amendments**

The Constitution may be amended at any annual National Convention by a two-thirds affirmative vote, provided that the proposed amendment has been submitted to the Convention before the day on which it is adopted.

**Article X
Suspension**

Neither this Constitution nor the By-laws or any provision thereof, except the order of business at annual National Conventions, shall be suspended. The order of business may be suspended by unanimous consent.

BY-LAWS

Memberships

SECTION 1. Membership Classification: The membership in this Association shall be of the following classes:

- Active Membership.
- Associate Membership.
- Life Membership.
- Junior Membership.
- Sustaining Membership.

(See also present Section 7, "Supporting Membership.")

SECTION 2. Active Membership: Any person holding a Reserve commission in the Army of the United States is eligible to active membership.

SECTION 3. Associate Membership: Any active member of this Association who, under honorable circumstances, ceases to be a Reserve Officer may remain in the Association as an Associate Member with all privileges of Active Membership except those of voting and holding office in the Association; and any former officer of the Regular Army, National Guard or Officers' Reserve Corps, who has been retired or resigned under honorable circumstances, shall be eligible to Associate Membership, provided that a retired Army Officer's Associate Membership shall automatically cease when said officer is restored to active status. Associate Members shall have all the privileges of active members, except those of voting and holding office in the Association.

SECTION 5. Junior Membership: Any member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who is a senior student of the advanced course, or who holds a certificate of eligibility for a commission, or any Citizens Military Training Camp graduate who holds a certificate for a reserve commission, shall be eligible to junior membership. The National Secretary shall obtain the names of such students and upon receipt by him of the names of such students he shall carry them as members at large.

SECTION 6. Sustaining Membership: Any person qualified for active or associate membership may become a Sustaining Member upon payment to the National Association of annual dues in the amount of not less than Twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars. If such member is secured by a local Chapter or Department, such Chapter or Department shall be entitled to retain one-half of such dues.

SECTION 7. Supporting Membership: Any loyal citizen of the United States desiring to further the objects of this Association, may be elected a Patron of National Defense by the Association, or any Department or Chapter thereof, with all the privileges of Associate Members. The dues shall be not less than \$25.00. If such Patron is secured by a local Chapter or Department, such Chapter or Department shall be entitled to retain one-half of such dues.

(See Present Section 1, "Membership Classification.")

SECTION 4. Life Membership: Any person qualified for Active or Associate membership in this Association may become a Life Member upon the payment of \$100.00 which payment shall forever exempt such member from the payment of dues in this Association, except those in excess, if any, of \$1.00 to Chapters. Life Members possessing the qualifications of Active Members shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of Active Members; other Life Members shall enjoy all the privileges of Associate Members.

SECTION 8. An officer who resides in a Department which is organized or adjacent to a Chapter shall join such Department or Chapter when joining the National Association.

Membership

SECTION 1. Grades of Membership: The grades of membership in the Association shall be Active, Associate, Junior and Patron of National Defense.

(See also proposed Section 6, "Classes of Membership.")

SECTION 2. Active Membership: Any officer (including National Guard officers) holding a Reserve commission in the Army of the United States shall be eligible to Active membership.

SECTION 3. Associate Membership: Any Regular Army officer, and any former officer of the Army of the United States or of the National Army whose separation from the service has occurred under honorable circumstances, shall be eligible to Associate membership, with all the rights and privileges of Active membership except those of voting and holding office.

SECTION 4. Junior Membership: Any member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who is a senior student of the advanced course, or who holds a certificate of eligibility for a commission, or any Citizens Military Training Camp graduate who holds a certificate for a Reserve commission, shall be eligible to Junior membership.

(See also proposed Section 23, "Duties of Officers.")

(Omit provision for Sustaining Membership.)

SECTION 5. Patron of National Defense: Any loyal citizen of the United States desiring to further the objects of the Association may be elected a Patron of National Defense by the Association or any Department or Chapter thereof upon payment of the dues herein prescribed for this grade of membership.

(See also proposed Section 29, "National Dues," and proposed Section 30, "Department and Chapter Dues.")

SECTION 6. Classes of Membership: Active and Associate Members shall be of two classes, Life and Regular.

SECTION 7. Life Membership: Active and Associate Members who pay to the National Association the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) shall be classed as Life Members, and shall be forever exempt from the payment of further dues except annual Chapter dues, if any, in excess of One Dollar (\$1.00). Such classification shall not restrict any change in grade as between Active and Associate membership in accordance with the prescribed qualifications for the respective grades.

SECTION 8. Regular Membership: Active and Associate Members who pay the annual dues of the Association shall be classed as Regular Members.

SECTION 9. Membership Affiliation: An Active or Associate Member residing within the territorial limits or within twenty-five miles of one or more organized Chapters, shall affiliate with one of such Chapters. If there are no such Chapters he may, at his option, affiliate with any other Chapter. If not affiliated with any Chapter he shall be a member-at-large of the Department in which he resides, if organized, and if such be not organized he shall be a member-at-large of the Association.

Junior Members shall be carried as members-at-large of the Association.

PRESENT

SECTION 9. All membership shall be reported to National Headquarters upon a blank form provided for such purpose, which shall require the following information:

- a. The full name of the applicant.
- b. Applicant's rank and branch in the Army.
- c. Applicant's complete and correct address.
- d. Whether or not applicant is a *new* or *renewing* member.
- e. If *renewing*, the time and place of his previous membership.

Organization

SECTION 10. For the purpose of administration the membership of this Association shall be divided into territorial groups, known as Departments, corresponding to the boundaries of the states, territories or the District of Columbia, and which shall be known as the Department of _____ (name of state, territory or District of Columbia, as the case may be), and local Chapters.

SECTION 11. Departments may be organized in any manner acceptable to their membership and not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-laws. Each Department now existing and functioning under the authority of this Association and each Department and Chapter which may hereafter be organized, shall be operated under a charter issued by the President of the Association, upon such uniform conditions as the National Council shall determine. Chapter charters shall be countersigned by Department Presidents when Departments are functioning.

(Note: The Corps Area Council, with possible administrative powers, has been provided for in the new Constitution by direction of the Executive Committee. The proposed Corps Area Presidents are the same as the present nine Vice-Presidents and in accordance with the apparent views of a majority of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, the Department Presidents are proposed to take the place of the present three National Councilmen elected from each Corps Area.

See present Sections 16, 18, 19 and 20.)

SECTION 12. Charters for all Departments shall be issued by the National Council upon the written application of not less than twenty-five Reserve Officers resident in the state or territory accompanied by a certificate that adequate notice of the proposed organization meeting was given to the Reserve Officers in the state or territory a reasonable time prior to the organization meeting from which the said application issued.

SECTION 13. Any such charter may be suspended by the order of the National Council or the National President for the violation of the Constitution, or any By-law of this Association, or the provision of the charter granted to the Department or for failure to properly function. Provided, however, no such charter shall be suspended without due notice in writing, clearly setting forth the alleged violation, to the Secretary of the offending Department at least thirty days prior to the proposed suspension. Such notice shall provide for an opportunity to be heard by the President of a committee of the National Council appointed by the President. A suspended Department may be reinstated by the President in case the cause for suspension has been removed. A Department which has been suspended shall have the right to appeal to the next National Convention but in case no appeal is filed within thirty days of the date of suspension the charter may be revoked by order of the President. In case an appeal is filed within thirty days of the date of suspension the matter shall be automatically referred to the next National Convention, which shall have power to revoke or reinstate the charter.

PROPOSED

SECTION 10. *Membership Record:* All memberships shall be reported to the National Secretary upon a form provided for such purpose, which shall require the following information:

- a. The full name of the applicant.
- b. Applicant's rank and Arm or Service in the Army.
- c. Applicant's complete and correct address.
- d. Whether applicant is a *new* or *renewing* member.
- e. If *renewing*, the time and place of his previous membership.

Organization

SECTION 11. *Administrative Groups:* For the purpose of administration, the membership of this Association shall be divided into territorial groups, known as Departments, which shall correspond to the boundaries of the several States, Territories, the District of Columbia, and the overseas possessions of the United States, or groups thereof, and which shall be known as "The Department of _____ (name of political division or group)". Where practicable, each Department shall be divided into Chapters, which shall be subordinate units under the jurisdiction of the Department, and shall bear such name as the members thereof may designate with the approval of the Department and of the National Council.

SECTION 12. *Organization of Departments and Chapters:* Departments and Chapters may be organized in any manner acceptable to their membership and not inconsistent with the provisions of the National Constitution and By-laws. The Department and Chapter officers shall include a President and a Secretary, and shall be elected or chosen annually. Each Department or Chapter now existing and functioning under the authority of this Association, and each Department and Chapter which may hereafter be organized, shall be operated under a charter issued by the National President under such uniform conditions as the National Council may determine from time to time. Each Department shall consist of at least twenty-five (25) members, and each Chapter shall consist of at least ten (10) members. Two or more Chapters may be organized in the same city or town, but they must have distinctive names.

SECTION 13. *Corps Area Council:* There shall be in each Corps Area a Corps Area Council consisting of a Corps Area President, the Presidents of the respective Departments and such additional Councilmen as the Departments may collectively authorize to strengthen the organization or to more equitably apportion representation thereon among the several Departments. The Corps Area Council shall act in an advisory capacity to the Department and Chapter organizations within the Corps Area and shall take over such administrative duties, if any, as may be delegated to them by the collective action of the Departments. The Corps Area President may be elected or chosen prior to the National Annual Convention in such manner as the Departments may collectively determine, and if not so elected or chosen shall be elected by the Corps Area delegation at the next Annual National Convention. The Corps Area Council may appoint a Secretary and such other officers or assistants as may be collectively authorized by the Departments of the Corps Area.

SECTION 14. *Issuance of Charters:* Charters for all newly formed Departments shall be issued by the National President, and countersigned by the National Secretary upon the written application of not less than twenty-five (25) Reserve Officers residing within the State, Territory, overseas possession, or territorial group, accompanied by a certificate that adequate notice of the proposed organization meeting was given to the Reserve officers in such State, Territory, overseas possession, or territorial group a reasonable time prior to the organization meeting from which the said application issued. Chapter charters shall be issued by the National President and countersigned by the National Secretary, upon the approval of the Departments having jurisdiction over such Chapters, or, if Departments are not functioning, upon the approval of the National Council. Chapter charters shall be countersigned by Department presidents and secretaries when departments are functioning.

SECTION 15. *Revocation of Charters:* Any Department or Chapter charter may be suspended by order of the National Council or of the National President for the violation of the National Constitution or of any of the By-laws of this Association, for the violation of any provision of the charter granted to the Department or Chapter, or for any failure to function properly. Provided, however, that before the suspension of such charter due notice in writing, clearly setting forth the alleged violation, shall be sent to the Secretary of the offending Department or Chapter at least thirty (30) days prior to the proposed suspension. Such notice shall provide an opportunity for the offending Department or Chapter to be heard by the National President or by a committee of the National Council appointed by the National President for that purpose. A suspended Department or Chapter may be reinstated by the National President when the cause for such suspension has been removed. A Department or Chapter shall have the right to appeal to the succeeding annual National Convention, but in case no appeal is filed within thirty (30) days of the date of suspension the charter may be revoked by order of the President, with the approval of the National Council. In case an appeal is filed within thirty (30) days of the date of suspension, the matter shall be referred automatically to the next annual National Convention, which shall have power to revoke or reinstate the charter.

PRESENT

SECTION 14. Department organizations may suspend or revoke their Chapter charters for like causes and in like manner as provided for the suspension or revocation of Department charters.

SECTION 15. All Chapters in an organized Department shall be subjected to the jurisdiction of the Department organization and no new Chapter shall be organized in any Department without the approval of that Department organization.

SECTION 11. No member or subordinate unit of the Association shall publish or cause to be published any article or matter purporting to represent the views of the Association or any subordinate unit thereof on any matter of national policy without having been first authorized so to do by the National President. This rule shall not include matters affecting such officers as individuals solely, nor the action of any member of the Association who desires to act on any matter in an announced individual capacity.

SECTION 17. The Headquarters office of the Association shall be in Washington, D. C.

Officers

SECTION 18. The officers of the National Organization shall be a President, a Senior Vice-President, a Vice-President from each Corps Area, a Treasurer, a Judge Advocate, a Chaplain, and an Historian. . . . and a Secretary.

SECTION 16. A National Council composed of three National Councilmen elected by the delegation of each Corps Area at Annual Convention to serve for one year or until their successors are elected and the Officers described in Article III, together with the retiring President, shall be the governing body of the Association and shall be vested with complete authority to represent and act for the Association at all times between National Conventions of the Association.

SECTION 18. . . . to be elected by the annual National Convention from the membership at large of the Association, to take office immediately upon election and when qualified, and a Secretary appointed by the President and confirmed by the National Council.

SECTION 19. The President of the Association is the chief executive officer and shall perform the usual duties pertaining to that office. He is authorized to represent the Association in conference with officials and Departments of the Government, and to appoint such special committees as he may deem expedient. The First Vice-President shall assume the duties and have the powers of the President in the absence or disability of the President, and shall perform such other duties as the President may direct. Each of the nine Vice-Presidents from the Corps Areas shall, in his respective Corps Area, represent the President in his Corps Area, and shall be the direct representative of his Corps Area to the President and National Council. He shall also perform such duties within his Corps Area as the President may direct. It shall be the duty of each Corps Area Vice-President to preside over any caucus of delegates from his Corps Area, to confer from time to time with members of the National Council and Department Presidents in his Corps Area, to attend the annual conventions of the Departments in his Corps Area, and to coordinate the interests of the members of the Association in his Corps Area. Each member of the National Council elected by a Corps Area delegation shall act in an advisory capacity to the Vice-President elected from his Corps Area and to the Department and Chapter organization in such

PROPOSED

SECTION 16. *Departmental Authority:* All Chapters within the jurisdiction of an organized Department shall be subject to the supervision of such Department. No new Chapter shall be organized within the jurisdiction of a functioning Department without the approval of the said Department. Departments are authorized to suspend and/or revoke the charters of their subordinate Chapters for like causes and in like manner as provided for the suspension and/or revocation of Department charters. Provided, however, that suspended Chapters shall first appeal to the succeeding annual Department Convention, and, if their appeal is adversely acted upon thereat, they shall have the right of final appeal to the succeeding annual National Convention.

SECTION 17. *Restrictions:* No Chapter, Department, Corps Area Council or other subordinate unit of the Association shall take any action in violation of the National Constitution or By-laws, nor take any public action inconsistent with the policy of the Association as determined by the annual National Convention or by the National Council. No representative of any such subordinate unit shall appear before any committee of Congress, or before any responsible official of the War Department or of the Regular Army, in such representative capacity, without the sanction of the National Council or the National President. Nor shall any subordinate unit, or representative thereof, publish, or cause to be published, any article on matters affecting the policies of the Association without the prior approval of the National Council or the National President. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting the freedom of speech or action of any member of the Association when acting in an announced individual capacity.

No badge or insignia of the Association, except the lapel button and convention badges, shall be worn with other than officer's uniform.

SECTION 18. *Location of National Headquarters:* The National Headquarters of this Association shall be located in Washington, D. C.

Officers

SECTION 19. *Qualification of Officers:* None but Active Members shall be eligible to hold office. No member shall be elected to office in the National Association or in any Department or Chapter thereof who is on active duty, and any Officer of the Association on active duty shall be deemed to be temporarily suspended from office while such active duty continues. When any Officer has been on active duty for a period of more than six months his office shall be declared vacant and his successor shall be selected as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 20. *Additional Officers:* In addition to the National Officers named in Article VI of the Constitution, there shall be, if and when authorized by the National Council, not more than two Assistant Judge Advocates and one Assistant Secretary.

SECTION 21. *National Council:* The National Officers of the Association, the Corps Area Presidents, Department Presidents, and the retiring National President shall constitute the National Council, which shall be the governing body of the Association and shall be vested with complete authority to represent and act for the Association at all times between the National Conventions of the Association.

SECTION 22. *Manner of Selecting Officers:* The Officers named in Article VI of the Constitution, except the National Secretary, shall be elected by the annual National Convention from the Active membership of the Association. The National Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and the Assistant Judge-Advocates shall be appointed by the National President with the approval of the National Council. If not chosen by the respective Corps Areas prior to the annual National Convention, the Corps Area Presidents shall be elected at such Convention by the delegates of the respective Corps Areas. The term of office of each National Officer and Corps Area President shall begin immediately upon his selection and qualification and shall continue for one year or until his successor has been selected and has qualified. Vacancies in elective National offices shall be filled by election by the National Council. Vacancies in Corps Area representation in the National Council shall be filled by election by the Corps Area Council.

SECTION 23. *Duties of Officers:* The National President is the chief executive officer of the Association and shall perform the usual duties pertaining to that office. He is authorized to represent the Association in conferences with officials and Departments of the Government, and to appoint such special committees as he may deem necessary.

The National Vice-President shall assume the duties and have the powers of the National President in the absence or disability of the latter and shall perform such other duties as the National President may direct. All other National Officers shall perform the usual duties of their respective offices.

The National Secretary shall be in charge of the National Headquarters, shall supervise the activities of the clerical force employed thereat and shall endeavor to obtain the names of those eligible to Junior membership.

The National Treasurer shall be bonded in an amount to be determined by the National President with the approval of the National Council.

The National Judge-Advocate shall act as the legal adviser of the National President and of the National Council.

The National Historian shall compile annually from the archives of the Association and from other authentic sources a narrative history of the Association, its activities and accomplishments.

PRESENT

Corps Area and shall encourage and promote the organization and development of the Association within his Corps Area. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall perform the usual duties of their respective offices. The Historian shall compile from the archives of the Association and from other authentic sources, a narrative history of the Association and its activities and accomplishments. The Judge Advocate shall be the legal adviser of the President and the National Council.

(See also present Section 5.)

Meetings and Representation

SECTION 20. There shall be an annual Convention of the Association held in the month of April of each year, at such place as shall be determined by the next preceding Convention. The first such convention shall be held in April, 1929. The annual Convention shall have complete legislative authority for the Association.

SECTION 22. There shall be in each Department an annual convention to be held for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the annual National Convention to the number assigned to the Department by the National Council. Such Department Convention may delegate the power of appointing such delegates and alternates. In case any Department shall fail otherwise to provide delegates and alternates for the National Convention, the President of the Department involved may appoint the authorized number of delegates and alternates. All Departments shall cause National Headquarters to be notified at least ten (10) days in advance of all Department elections and conventions. It shall be the duty of the retiring Department Presidents and Secretaries to promptly report the names of their respective successors, together with their post office addresses, upon adjournment of each annual or other election. Also, to file a report of all essential actions taken at such annual elections or conventions, together with a copy of all resolutions adopted. Such elections and conventions shall be reported so far as practical on blank forms provided by National Headquarters for that purpose.

SECTION 21. The basis of representation for the annual National Convention shall be twenty-five delegates and twenty-five alternates from each Corps Area, selected by the Department annual conventions, as provided for in Sections 22 and 23 hereof. On or before January 25 in each year the President shall apportion the delegates and alternates among the Departments in each Corps Area in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the number of paid-up members in each Department on the preceding December 31, as shown by the records in the office of the National Secretary; provided, however, that no Department shall have less than one delegate and one alternate.

SECTION 23. In case no Department organization exists, the President shall apportion the delegates and alternates for that state or territory to the Chapters located therein, and such delegates and alternates shall be appointed or elected in accordance with the By-laws of such Chapter.

SECTION 24. Each Corps Area shall be entitled to twenty-five votes in the annual National Convention, irrespective of the number of delegates present from the Corps Area.

(See present Section 22.)

(See present Section 23.)

PROPOSED

Each Corps Area President shall, in his Corps Area, represent the National President and shall be the direct representative of his Corps Area to the National President and to the National Council. He shall act as adviser to the Department and Chapter organizations and coordinate their interests, perform such administrative duties as may be delegated to him as President of the Corps Area Council, attend the annual Department conventions within his Corps Area and the annual National Convention, and preside over any caucus of delegates from his Corps Area.

The Department Presidents, in addition to performing the duties of executive officer of the Department, shall act in an advisory capacity to the Corps Area President and assist him in the performance of his duties, and shall perform such duties as may be required as member of the Corps Area Council.

Meetings and Representation

SECTION 24. Annual National Convention: There shall be an annual National Convention of this Association held near the end of the month of May in the half-week in which Memorial Day is observed, at such place as shall be determined by the next preceding annual National Convention. The National Convention shall have complete legislative authority over this Association.

SECTION 25. Annual Department Conventions: There shall be in each Department an annual convention for the election of Department Officers and delegates and alternates to the annual National Convention. The Department Convention shall be held between the sixteenth day of March and the date of the annual National Convention. National Headquarters shall be given fifteen days advance notice of the date and place of the Department Convention, a copy of the minutes of the convention and copies of all resolutions adopted. The retiring President and Secretary shall promptly report to National Headquarters the names and postoffice addresses of their successors.

(See also proposed Section 28, "Manner of Selecting Delegates to the Annual National Convention.")

SECTION 26. Representation of Annual National Convention: The basis of representation for the annual National Convention shall be twenty-five (25) delegates and twenty-five (25) alternates from each Corps Area. On or before March 15th of each year the National President shall apportion the delegates and alternates among the Departments in each Corps Area in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the number of paid-up members in each Department on March 1st, as shown in the records of the National Secretary. Provided, however, that no Department shall have less than one delegate and one alternate. For the purpose of this computation, Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Guam, and the Pacific Islands, shall be considered as part of the Ninth Corps Area, while the Panama Canal Zone shall be considered as part of the Fourth Corps Area, and Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands as part of the Third Corps Area.

Members of the National Council who are not elected as delegates shall have the privilege of the floor at the annual National Convention, but not the privilege of voting.

In case any Department is not organized or is not functioning, the National President shall apportion the delegates and alternates to which it is entitled among the Chapters thereof.

SECTION 27. Apportionment of Votes at Annual National Conventions: Each Corps Area shall be entitled to twenty-five votes at an annual National Convention, regardless of the number of delegates present, and each Department thereof shall be entitled to one vote for each delegate apportioned to it. The number of votes to which each Department is entitled shall be apportioned equally among the delegates or alternates representing that Department in the annual National Convention. When no delegates or alternates from a Department are present at an annual National Convention, the number of votes to which such Department is entitled shall be apportioned equally among all the delegates present from the Corps Area in which the Department is situated. Fractional votes shall be expressed decimally. Should a Corps Area be entirely unrepresented at an annual National Convention, the vote of that Corps Area will not be cast at such Convention.

SECTION 28. Manner of Selecting Delegates to Annual National Convention: The number of delegates and alternates allotted to each Department by the National President as set forth in Section 26 hereof shall be elected by the annual convention of each Department. If, for any reason, the Department delegates and alternates are not elected by the Department annual convention, they shall be appointed by the Department President.

In case any Department is not organized or is not functioning, the delegates and alternate apportioned to the Chapters thereof shall be elected or appointed by such Chapters in accordance with their respective By-laws. If, for any reason, these Chapters fail to elect or appoint such delegates and alternates, they may be appointed by the National President upon the recommendation of the Corps Area Council.

PRESENT

SECTION 25. A meeting of the National Council shall be held immediately after each annual National Convention. Other meetings may be called on not less than fifteen days' notice by the President of the National organization, or in his absence or inability to act, by the Senior Vice-President, or in turn, by the National Secretary. The National Council, after notice to all members, may also act by written vote, filed with the Secretary, of a majority of the members.

SECTION 15. Each Chapter shall report the results of each election, or change of its President or Secretary promptly thereafter to the appropriate Department Secretary and National Headquarters.

Finance

SECTION 26. The fiscal year for this Association shall begin on the first day of January.

SECTION 27. The annual dues for the National Association of Active and Associate Members shall be one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) payable on January 1st of each year.

SECTION 29. A Junior Member shall be exempt from payment of dues to the National Association.
(See also present Section 4.)

SECTION 30. Departments and local Chapters may levy and collect such additional dues from Active and Associate Members as may be determined by their own organizations for their own purposes.

(See present Section 4.)

(See present Section 7.)

SECTION 28. Each Active and Associate Member shall pay such dues to the Treasurer of the lowest administrative unit of the Association to which he belongs. The Department or Chapter Treasurer shall transmit such dues to the National Treasurer within ten (10) days after the receipt thereof.

SECTION 31. After the non-payment of dues for a period of six (6) months, the member's name shall automatically be dropped from the rolls of National Headquarters. Two months prior to the end of that period, the National Treasurer shall so notify the agency through which the dues have been received of the contemplated action.

SECTION 32. Life Membership payments shall be placed in a Trust Fund to be administered by the President in accordance with the directions of the National Council.

SECTION 33. The National Treasurer shall pay to the National Department and Chapter Treasurer, from the income of the Trust Fund, one dollar (\$1.00) per annum each for each Life Member in such Department or Chapter.

PROPOSED

SECTION 29. *National Council Meetings:* A meeting of the National Council shall be held immediately after each annual National Convention. Other meetings of the National Council may be called on not less than fifteen (15) days' notice by the National President, or, in his absence or inability to act, by the National Vice-President, or, in turn, by the National Secretary. The National Council, after written notice to all the members thereof, may also act by a written vote of the majority of the members thereof, filed with the National Secretary.

A quorum of the National Council shall be twenty (20) members thereof, representing not less than five (5) Corps Areas.

SECTION 30. *Executive Committee Meetings:* Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called at any time by the National President. Notice of all actions taken by the Executive Committee shall be mailed to all members of the National Council within five days of the meeting at which such action was taken. If five or more members of the National Council shall, within fifteen days of the mailing of such notice, request a review of the action taken by the Executive Committee, the matter shall be submitted to the National Council for ratification by letter ballot. A majority of the ballots cast shall be decisive. In case the requisite number of members of the National Council do not, within the specified time, request a review, the action by the Executive Committee shall be of the same force and effect as if the action were by the National Council.

A quorum of the Executive Committee shall be a majority of the members thereof.

SECTION 31. *Notices of Changes in Chapter Officers:* Each Chapter shall promptly report the results of each election, or change of its President or Secretary, to the Department Secretary, the Corps Area Council, and National Headquarters, with the postoffice addresses of the new Chapter President and Secretary.

Finance

SECTION 32. *Fiscal Year:* The Fiscal year of this Association shall begin on July 1st of each year.

(Note: This change was directed by the Executive Committee. It automatically eliminates the provision for 75-cent dues for the remainder of the year for new members joining after June 30, intended for the benefit of R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. graduates. This provision was adopted by the National Council but never incorporated in the By-laws.)

SECTION 33. *National Dues:* The annual National dues of each Active and Associate member shall be One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) payable in advance on or before the date of the beginning of the fiscal year. The annual dues, including Department and Chapter dues, if any, of each Patron of National Defense shall be Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00). Life and Junior members shall be exempt from payment of National dues. A portion of the National dues shall be applied to the subscription of the member to THE RESERVE OFFICER at the rate of Fifty Cents (\$0.50) per annum.

SECTION 34. *Department and Chapter Dues:* Departments and Chapters may levy and collect from Active and Associate members such additional dues as may be determined by their own organizations for their own purposes. Provided, that Life members shall be liable for that part only of Chapter dues in excess of One Dollar (\$1.00) per annum, and shall not be liable for any Department dues whatsoever unless the Department contains no Chapters, in which event they shall be liable for that part only of Department dues in excess of Two Dollars (\$2.00) per annum.

Departments and Chapters shall levy or collect no dues from Junior members.

Departments and Chapters may retain for their own purposes, from the total dues of each Patron of National Defense, a combined total sum of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$12.50) per annum.

SECTION 35. *Manner of Handling Dues:* Each member shall pay all annual dues to the lowest administrative unit to which he belongs. Within ten days of the receipt of such dues the receiving Treasurer shall transmit the National dues to the National Treasurer and, if received by a Chapter Treasurer, the Department dues to the Treasurer of the Department in which the Chapter is located.

SECTION 36. *Delinquencies:* If the annual national dues are not paid within six (6) months after the close of a fiscal year, the name of the defaulting member shall be dropped automatically from the rolls of National Headquarters. Two (2) months prior to the end of that period, the National Treasurer shall notify the agency through which the dues for the preceding period have been received of the contemplated action.

SECTION 37. *Life Membership Trust Fund:* The Life membership payments shall be placed in a Trust Fund to be administered by the National President and National Treasurer in accordance with the directions of the National Council.

The National Treasurer shall pay annually to the Treasurer of each Department and Chapter with which each Life Member is affiliated, the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) from the income from said Trust Fund, or when there is no Chapter within a Department, the sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00) to the Treasurer of such Department. He shall also pay annually into the general funds of the National Association from said income, such portion of the sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) as may be available after the payments have been made to the Department and Chapter Treasurers as herein provided.

PRESENT

SECTION 34. The Treasurer is authorized to pay out monies of the Association upon vouchers approved by any person designated by the National Council, or in the absence of designation by the Council, by the President or by any one designated by him.

Procedure

SECTION 35. The proceedings and deliberations of this Association, including its Council and Committees, shall be governed by the Rules of Parliamentary Practices established by Roberts' Rules of Order Revised, and that only properly accredited delegates shall be given the privilege of the floor without the unanimous consent of the Convention.

SECTION 36. The order of business at Annual Conventions of this Association shall be as follows:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Invocation. | 10. Report of Committees: |
| 2. Addresses. | Credentials. |
| 3. Reading of minutes of previous meeting. | Rules. |
| 4. Report of Officers: | Resolutions. |
| President | Auditing. |
| Secretary | Nominating. |
| Treasurer | Meeting place and date. |
| 5. Report of Standing Committees. | Constitution. |
| 6. Appointment of Committees. | R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. |
| 7. Recess for Corps Area Caucuses. | Pistol Competition. |
| 8. Roll call of delegates. | Other Committees. |
| 9. Committee conferences. | 11. Unfinished business. |
| | 12. New Business. |
| | 13. Election of officers. |
| | 14. Adjournment. |

Amendments

SECTION 37. These By-laws may be amended at any National Convention by a majority vote of such Convention, provided the amendment is proposed, considered and voted on in accordance with the order of business adopted by such Convention.

PROPOSED

Upon dissolution of the Association, the Trust Fund investments shall be liquidated and if the proceeds are sufficient One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) shall be returned to each surviving Life Member and the remainder shall be paid into the general funds of the Association. If the proceeds of liquidation are insufficient for the payment of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) to each surviving Life Member the proceeds shall be divided equally between such Life Members.

SECTION 38. *Disbursements:* The National Treasurer is authorized to pay out the monies of the Association upon vouchers approved by any person designated by the National Council, or, in the absence of designation by the National Council, by the National President or by anyone designated by him.

The Reserve Officer

SECTION 39. *The Reserve Officer:* The National President is hereby authorized to publish, in the name of this Association, a journal to be known as THE RESERVE OFFICER. He may appoint, with the approval of the National Council, such editors, business managers, advertising managers, and other personnel to operate this journal as in his judgment may be necessary. At least six (6) copies of THE RESERVE OFFICER shall be published every calendar year. THE RESERVE OFFICER shall be sent to each member of this Association and to such other persons as may be deemed advisable. The subscription price shall be Fifty (50c) Cents a year. Any net profits accruing from this journal shall be paid into the general funds of the National Association. THE RESERVE OFFICER shall be the official gazette and medium of publicity for the Association, but the Association shall not be responsible in any manner for the personal expressions or opinions of any contributor thereto.

Procedure

SECTION 40. *Rules of Procedure:* The proceedings and deliberations of this Association, including its National Council and Committees, shall be governed by the Rules of Parliamentary Practices established by Roberts' Revised Rules of Order. Only properly accredited delegates and members of the National Council shall be given the privilege of the floor without the unanimous consent of the Convention.

SECTION 41. *Order of Business:* The order of business at annual National Conventions of this Association shall be as follows:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Invocation. | 10. Reports of Committees: |
| 2. Addresses. | Credentials. |
| 3. Reading of minutes of previous meeting. | Rules. |
| 4. Reports of Officers: | Resolutions. |
| President | Auditing. |
| Secretary | Nominating. |
| Treasurer | Meeting place and date. |
| 5. Reports of Standing Committees. | Constitution. |
| 6. Roll call of delegates. | R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. |
| 7. Recess for Corps Area Caucuses. | Pistol Competition. |
| 8. Appointment of Committees. | Other Committees. |
| 9. Committee conferences. | 11. Unfinished business. |
| | 12. New Business. |
| | 13. Election of officers. |
| | 14. Adjournment. |

Amendments

SECTION 42. *Amendments By Majority Vote:* These By-laws may be amended at any annual National Convention by a majority vote of such Convention, provided the amendment is proposed, considered, and voted upon in accordance with the order of business adopted by such Convention.

Make Reservations Now for the
NATIONAL CONVENTION
 to be held
 April 24th to 28th, 1932

▲ **PITTSBURGH—THE CONVENTION CITY** ▲

CERTIFICATE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY SHIPPED

I CERTIFY that the following shipments (including present shipment) have been or are intended to be made by me at public expense on Permanent change of station, and that said goods are household or personal effects or automobile belonging to me; that they *were acquired prior to the effective date of my last order for change of station*; that they are not intended, directly or indirectly, for any other person or persons, or for sale; that packages numbered 9-20, 81 to _____, both inclusive, contain professional books and papers, the total weights of which are stated below; and that they are necessary in the performance of my official duties.

Last order for change of station SO 19/65 WD 1941, 19____, relieves me from duty at Washington, D. C., on (date of relief) 15 February, 1941 and assigns me to duty at Fort Bragg, N. Car. per certified copy attached.

		REMARKS
(1)	1467 lbs. prof. books 8329 lbs. other baggage _____ lbs. automobile (actual weight) _____ lbs. (shipping weight)	from <u>Wash., DC</u> to <u>Ft. Bragg, N.C.</u> B/L No. _____ Date _____
(2)	_____ lbs. prof. books _____ lbs. other baggage _____ lbs. automobile (actual weight) _____ lbs. (shipping weight)	from _____ to _____ B/L No. _____ Date _____
(3)	_____ lbs. prof. books _____ lbs. other baggage _____ lbs. automobile (actual weight) _____ lbs. (shipping weight)	from _____ to _____ B/L No. _____ Date _____

If the shipment of my personal property on this change of station, whether it be shipped now or later, is in the aggregate in excess of the present prescribed allowance therefor, and/or includes an automobile, and/or is made upon my written request in any way so as to involve additional expense, I hereby agree, as a condition precedent to such shipment, that, upon receipt of a statement showing the excess cost as determined by the finance officer paying the carrier's transportation account, I will either remit an amount sufficient to cover such cost, or permit the application of so much of my pay as may be necessary to cover such cost. It is understood that this agreement will not prejudice my right of appeal to the Comptroller General and the courts for adjudication after such payment or deduction has been made in case I feel that the amount thereof has not been properly determined.

_____, May 17, 1941, 19____

Hart G. Foster
(Name)

Lt. Col. FA.

(Title on pay roll)

Attached to B/L No. 3585375, Washington, DC, June 20, 1941, 19____

(Place)

(Date)

INSTRUCTION.—This certificate, in triplicate, with two certified copies of officer's order, will accompany each request for shipment of baggage and/or automobile on change of station, of an officer, warrant officer, member of the Army Nurse Corps, noncommissioned officer, or civilian clerk. Enter shipment requested on line (1); other shipments already made on lines (2) and (3); and indicate under "Remarks" serial number and date of bills of lading covering shipments already made.

The original of this certificate, with certified copy of officer's order, will be attached to the memorandum bill of lading and mailed to the officer charged with the settlement of the account for transportation, and the duplicate retained in the files of the shipping quartermaster.

SHIPPING TICKET

CONSIGNOR'S Vou. No. _____
CONSIGNEE'S Vou. No. _____
NUMBER OF SHEETS _____

CONSIGNOR: WASH QM DEPOT WASH D C

DATE SHIPPED OR DELIVERED _____

SHIP TO—

Q.M., Ft. Bragg, N.C.
For: Lt. Col. H. G. Foster, P.A.

AUTHORITY OR REQ. NO. _____

TRANSPORTATION COST OF \$ _____ CHARGEABLE TO
P/A No. _____

QUANTITY		STOCK No.	ARTICLE	UNIT	UNIT COST Wt.	TOTAL COST
ORDERED	SHIPPED					
8	Boxes	#1	H.H. Goods		106 ✓	
		2	" " "		118 ✓	
		3	Pictures		113 ✓	
		4	Kit. Utensils		110 ✓	
		5	Mirrors		50 ✓	
		6	Paintings		48 ✓	
		7	Mirrors		43 ✓	
		8	"		88 ✓	676
12	Boxes	#9	Prof. Papers		221	
		10	" "		185	
		11	Books		105	
		12	"		123	
		13	"		90	
		14	"		85	
		15	"		87	
		16	"		85	
		17	"		88	
		18	"		90	
		19	"		83	
		20	"		95	1,337
2	Boxes	#21	Silver		100 ✓	
		22	"		95 ✓	195
10	Bbls.	#23	China		73	
		24	"		73	
		25	"		73	
		26	"		85	
		27	"		76	
		28	"		78	
		29	"		85	
		30	"		100	
		31	"		72	
		32	"		87	802
12	Boxes	#33	Tray, 2 Studio Bed Ends, Table Top		177	
		34	St.B. Chair, Table		141	
		35	4 Tables (2-Marred, 1 Torn), Table Legs, Stool, Cabinet		166	
		36	2 Stands, 4 St.B. Chairs (Legs Scratched on 1, Loose Back)		156	

ARTICLES LISTED IN COLUMN "ORDERED" HAVE BEEN RECEIVED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED IN COLUMN "SHIPPED."

020 08-9929

(NAME)

(RANK)

(ORGANIZATION)

SHIPPING TICKET

(EXTRA SHEET)

SHEET No. 2

CONSIGNOR: WASH QM DEPOT WASH D C
For: Lt. Col. H. G. Foster, F.A.

CONSIGNOR'S Vou. _____

QUANTITY		STOCK No.	ARTICLES	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
ORDERED	SHIPPED				Wt.	
		37	2 Stools, 4 St.B.Chairs (1 Loose)		167	
		38	St.B.Chair, Table, Tray, Veg. Bin, Stool		154	
		39	9 Rugs		270	
		40	H.H.Goods		160	
		41	Sew. Machine		52	
		42	Mirror		118	
		43	3 St.B.Chairs, Mag. Table		131	
		44	3 St.B.Chairs (Leg off 1, Back Broke on 1), Taboret, Stand		150	1,842
4	Crts.	#45	Sew. Machine		100	
		46	Chest Drawers		237	
		47	2 Wicker Arm Chairs		100	
		48	Studio Mattress, Spring Comb, Bed Base		157	594
2	Trussels	#49	Trussel		17	
		50	"		17	34
29	Crts.	#51	Table (Hinge Broken)		147	
		52	D.L. Table		160	
		53	2 Bookcases (Both Marred)		105	
		54	2 Bookcases		120	
		55	Chest Linens		232	
		56	Buffet (Top Marred)		181	
		57	Table		68	
		58	4 Lamps, Mop, Broom		85	
		59	Cushions		74	
		60	2 Bed Ends		93	
		61	Chest Drawers (Chipped & Marred)		200	
		62	D.S. Table (M&S)		115	
		63	Bookcase		66	
		64	Uph.A.Chair, Hamper of Linen		134	
		65	2 Bookcases (Both Marred)		85	
		66	2 Arm Chairs		126	
		67	Rockor (Uph. Loose)		99	
		68	Desk Top (Marred)		167	
		69	Bedding, Shades		106	
		70	Spring, Mattress		228	
		71	Mattress, Spring		145	
		72	Mattress, Spring, Screen		151	
		73	2 Boudoir Chairs (1-Torn)		124	
		74	Sofa, 4 Bed Rails		262	
		75	H.H.Goods		70	

SHIPPING TICKET

(EXTRA SHEET)

SHEET No. 3
CONSIGNOR'S Vou. _____

CONSIGNOR: WASH QM DEPOT WASH D C
For: Lt. Col H. G. Foster, F.A.

QUANTITY		STOCK No.	ARTICLES	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
ORDERED	SHIPPED					
					Wt.	
		76	Chest of Linens (Marred)		177	
		77	Desk Bottom (Marred)		113	
		78	Chest Drawers, D.L. Table, (Marred)		99	
		79	Trunk		174	3,906
1	Box	#80	Fire Set, Fire Place Fence, 16 Posts, 2 Andirons, Ironing Board		262	262
1	Trunk	#81	Books		130	130
1	Bdle.	#82	1 Rug		18	<u>18</u>
Total.....						9,796
Books.....						<u>1,467</u>
Total.....						<u>8,329</u>

I certify that the packages of household goods and professional books enumerated hereon were delivered to the carrier in good condition except as noted.

H. W. FAIRBROTHER,
Major, QMC.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. WQ 3585375

Bill to WAR DEPARTMENT

FINANCE OFFICE, USA WASH., DC
(Department or Establishment and Bureau or Service)

FD 1323 P 15-0700 A 1505-01
(Appropriation chargeable)

WASH. Q.M. DEPOT, WASH., DC
(Issuing office)

GOVERNMENT BILL
OF LADING
MEMORANDUM COPY

COL. ROBT. STERRETT, OMC C.O.
(Name and title of issuing officer)

6-20-41, 19
(Date issued)

Received from COL. ROBT. STERRETT, OMC
(Consignor)

by the RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC
(Name of transportation company)

the public property hereinafter described,

in apparent good order and condition (contents and value unknown), to be forwarded subject to conditions stated on the reverse hereof,

from WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Shipping point)

to FORT BRAGG, N. C.
(Destination)

by the said company and connecting lines, there to be delivered in like good order and condition to

(Consignee)

QUARTERMASTER

via RF&P & CONNECTIONS

(Route journey only when some substantial interest of the Government is subserved thereby)

MARKS	NUMBERS ON PACKAGES	NUMBER AND KIND OF PACKAGES	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES (Observe strictly carrier's freight classification. Avoid trade or technical names)	WEIGHTS *
QUARTERMASTER, FORT BRAGG, N.C. FOR LT. COL. H.G. FOSTER, F.A.	1-8 21-22 23-32 33-44 45-48 49-50 51-79 80 82	8 BXS. 2 BXS. 10 BLS. 12 BXS. 4 CRTS. 2 TRESTLES 29 CRTS. 1 BOX 1 BDL.	NON-MILITARY HH GOODS HH GOODS CHINA HH GOODS HH GOODS HH GOODS HH GOODS HH GOODS RUG	676 195 802 1842 594 34 3906 262 18 8329
REL. LOWEST VALUE.	9-20 81	12 BXS. 1 TRUNK	BOOKS & PAPERS BOOKS	1467 9796

Pick-up service at origin was ☒ by the Government.

† Size car ordered _____ ft. Size car furnished _____ ft. Date furnished _____ Initials _____ Car No. _____

TARIFF AUTHORITY
(To be filled in by general office rendering account)

RF&P

(Name of transportation company)

AUTHORITY FOR SHIPMENT

SO 19/65 WD 1941

_____, 19____ Per _____
(Date) (Agent)

CERTIFICATE OF ISSUING OFFICER
(To be filled out when this bill of lading is issued for use by contractor in making shipment)

Contract No. _____, or Purchase Order No. _____, dated _____, 19____

(F. O. B. point named in contract)

(CARRIER'S RIGHTS TO SHIPPING CHARGES NOT AFFECTED BY FACTS SET OUT IN THIS CERTIFICATE)

MEMORANDUM COPY

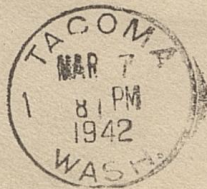
EST. TRANSPORTATION COST

Notice to owner of shipment. The present shipment is lost, damaged, or destroyed. Owners are advised that Army Regulations and contractual conditions under which the shipment is made require the filing of a claim (issuing office), in writing, against the common carrier at point of destination, within a period of nine months from the date of such delivery, as well as against the common carrier at port of trans-shipment to an Army transport in cases where service at destination was not partly by Army transport. Owners failing to make such claim may jeopardize their rights. See paragraph 32, AR 30-960. (A.O. 523 (9-6-38)).

How also cubic measurement for shipments via ocean carrier in cases where required

† Furnish this information in case of carload shipments only.

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BUY U.S. SAVIN
BONDS
ASK YOUR POSTMAS



Army Directory Service Given.

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	PHONE
Adamson, Erma	1714 N. H. Ave. N. W.	
Albert, Sterling	Lafayette Hotel	
Anadale, C. E.	3922 N. H. Ave. N. W.	
Babcock, Frederick M.	15 Taylor Ch. Ch. Md.	Wi. 1541-J
Banks, Margaret	1028 Conn. Ave. N. W.	Me. 2161 Ext. 928
Barnett, George	Westchester Apts. #209-B	Em. 6511
Barton, Charles P.	1706 16th N. W.	No. 9390
Biondi, David A.	316 Upshur N. W.	Ad. 7012
Bowler, Antone	2712 Ontario Rd. N. W.	Co. 2224
Bruneau, A. J.	1402 15th N. W.	
Burkheimer, W. D.	3726 Conn. Ave. N. W.	Cl. 8247
Campbell, C. W.	Woodley Park Towers	Co. 3440-M
Carlin, Vincent A.	2607 18th North Clar. Va.	Wa. 9386-W
Chappell, L. C.	4817 36th N. W.	Cl. 8048
Chattin, Helen	1901 16th N. W.	
Christian, Philip D.	1847 Kalorama Rd. N. W.	Ad. 0202
Clark, Miriam Nealon	1909 19th N. W. #201	No. 6982
Clodfelter, Stella	1474 Columbia Rd. N. W.	Co. 2260-J
Collins, Betty	605 Van Buren N. W.	Ge. 7534
Cooper, Lewis	3901 Conn. Ave. N. W.	Sp. 4067
Cupples, William H.	1424 K N. W.	Me. 7621
duBois, Ayers J.	4817 Iowa Ave. N. W.	Ge. 7016
Fleming, Sara	1104 12th N. W.	Me. 9517
Foster, Hart G.	Racquet Club 1135 16th N. W.	Na. 8118
Foy, Alice B.	816 Madison N. W.	Ge. 0063
Frank, Alice	3932 Legation N. W.	Em. 3940
Giblin, James	<i>2nd St. N. W.</i> <i>1706 16th N. W.</i>	No. 9390
Gose, E. E.	<i>2nd St. N. W.</i> <i>1706 16th N. W.</i>	
Graham, J. W.	McAdoo, St. Arlington, Va.	Wa. 9138-J
Hobbs, Joseph M.		
Hopkins, Jeannette	4921 46th N. W.	Cl. 3529
Hudgins, Robert Scott	Rochambeau Apts. #304	Na. 3514
Irving, Robert	Colonial Village, Va.	Wa. 7700
Jarchow, Alfred W.	Lafayette Hotel	
Johnson, Mona	1400 Fairmont N. W.	Co. 0335
Keeler, Berthe	513 North Wash. St. Alex. Va.	Alex. 2678
Langer, Henrietta	1714 N. H. Ave. N. W.	No. 9253

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	PHONE
Macfarlane, Jesse	105 W. Linden St. Alex. Va.	Alex. 1941
McAra, Wilhilmina	1617 44th St. N. W.	Cl. 3487
McCallum, John	Francis Scott Key Hotel	
Montonna, David R.	1113 Mass. Ave.	Me. 4299
Nelson, Ruth E.	812 17th N. W.	Dl. 4582
Orr, John J.	Colonial Village, Va.	Wa. 7700
Owens, Kent J.	1921 Kalorama Rd. N. W.	Po. 2497
Porter, Douglas	3543 16th N. W.	Co. 3383
Randall, Bradley		
Rhne, Mary	2007 R N. W.	De. 0218-J

Sedlak

Tiernan, J. P.	531 Maple Ridge Rd. Beth. Md.	Wi. 4500-W
Tietjen, Mary Wilson	3109 Garfield N. W.	Cl. 6552
Toole, Martha	1725 19th N. W.	De. 1922
Van Denbergh, Robert	4707 Coon. Ave. N. W.	Em. 6800
Vanneman, Donald K.	Colonial Village, Va.	Wa. 7700
Winebriner, Jesse L.	Burlington, Hotel	

Alfon O'Meara.
Cornelius Beard.

Biondi

U. S. GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION

NO. _____ IDENTIFICATION CARD _____

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Harry G. Foster

(Name of traveler)

WHO HAS SIGNED HIS NAME IN THE MARGIN HEREOF IS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE

Federal Housing Administration

(Department or Establishment and Bureau or Service)

ENGAGED ON

Official Business

(State briefly official duties)

AND IS AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS ISSUED TO HIM IN CONNECTION WITH OFFICIAL TRAVEL

H. Street

(Signature and title of issuing officer)

ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER

(Signature and title of head of Department or Establishment, or Bureau or Service)

Standard Form No. 1033. Form approved by Comptroller General U. S., May 6,

G P O 10-172

Harry G. Foster
(Signature of traveler)

The American Legion

OFFICIAL MEMBERSHIP CARD

1933

96465

A



THIS IS TO
CERTIFY THAT

HART. G FOSTER.

JAN. 16.

1933

AT THE DATE OF ISSUING THIS CARD WAS IN GOOD STANDING IN

MAN O' WAR.

POST NO. 8.

LOCATED AT

LEXINGTON KY.

Hart G Foster



JAMES SENTER

BY John R. Sullivan

NOT VALID UNLESS
COUNTERSIGNED BY THE MEMBER

POST ADJUTANT OR
FINANCE OFFICER

National Constitution Provides Annual Dues Shall Be Payable October 20 for the Succeeding Calendar Year

Preamble to the Constitution

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY, WE ASSOCIATE OURSELVES TOGETHER FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES: TO UPHOLD AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER; TO FOSTER AND PERPETUATE A ONE HUNDRED PER CENT AMERICANISM; TO PRESERVE THE MEMORIES AND INCIDENTS OF OUR ASSOCIATION IN THE GREAT WAR; TO INCULCATE A SENSE OF INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATION TO THE COMMUNITY, STATE AND NATION; TO COMBAT THE AUTOCRACY OF BOTH THE CLASSES AND THE MASSES; TO MAKE RIGHT THE MASTER OF MIGHT; TO PROMOTE PEACE AND GOOD WILL ON EARTH; TO SAFEGUARD AND TRANSMIT TO POSTERITY THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY; TO CONSECRATE AND SANCTIFY OUR COMRADESHIP BY OUR DEVOTION TO MUTUAL HELPFULNESS.



Payment of \$1.00, the National dues in The American Legion, is hereby acknowledged, 75 cents of which is for yearly subscription to The American Legion Monthly.



The American Legion

OFFICIAL MEMBERSHIP CARD

1932

Dec 26

19

31



THIS IS TO
CERTIFY THAT

Hart G. Foster

AT THE DATE OF ISSUING THIS CARD WAS IN GOOD STANDING IN

Men O' War

V

POST NO.

8

LOCATED AT

Lexington, Kentucky.

Hart G. Foster



Walter Haley

NOT VALID UNLESS
COUNTERSIGNED BY THE MEMBER

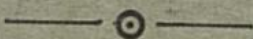
POST ADJUTANT OR
FINANCE OFFICER

National Constitution Provides Annual Dues Shall Be Payable October 20 of Each Year

A-97845

Preamble to the Constitution

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY, WE ASSOCIATE OURSELVES TOGETHER FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES: TO UPHOLD AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER; TO FOSTER AND PERPETUATE A ONE HUNDRED PER CENT AMERICANISM; TO PRESERVE THE MEMORIES AND INCIDENTS OF OUR ASSOCIATION IN THE GREAT WAR; TO INCULCATE A SENSE OF INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATION TO THE COMMUNITY, STATE AND NATION; TO COMBAT THE AUTOCRACY OF BOTH THE CLASSES AND THE MASSES; TO MAKE RIGHT THE MASTER OF MIGHT; TO PROMOTE PEACE AND GOOD WILL ON EARTH; TO SAFEGUARD AND TRANSMIT TO POSTERITY THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY; TO CONSECRATE AND SANCTIFY OUR COMRADESHIP BY OUR DEVOTION TO MUTUAL HELPFULNESS.



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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
MAJ. HART G. FOSTER, FA-RES
INGLESIDE, GIBSON PARK,
LEXINGTON, KY.

is a member in good standing for 1931 of the

Reserve Officers' Association
OF THE UNITED STATES

Chapter Reserve Officers' Mess of Central Ky

271

Edgar Roberson
Secretary

SERIAL NO. 0-123331

Send prompt notice of changes of address to (1) Reserve Officers' Association of the U. S., 1653 Penna. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., (2) your Chapter Secretary, (3) your Department Secretary and (4) The Adjutant General of the Army.

"The object of this Association shall be to support and assist in the development and execution of a military policy for the United States which shall provide adequate National Defense."

—National Constitution of the R. O. A.

It is understood that fifty (50) cents of the amount paid as dues to National Headquarters covers annual subscription to The Reserve Officer. The fiscal year is January 1 to December 31.

Note: Insert name of Chapter and your serial number in the spaces provided.

The American Legion 1934

OFFICIAL MEMBERSHIP CARD



Jan 9 1934 19

THIS IS TO
CERTIFY THAT

Hart G Foster.

AT THE DATE OF ISSUING THIS CARD WAS IN GOOD STANDING IN

Man-O-War

POST NO. 8

LOCATED AT

Lexington, Ky.

Hart G Foster
NOT VALID UNLESS
COUNTERSIGNED BY THE MEMBER



Wm. Hill Simpson
POST ADJUTANT OR
FINANCE OFFICER

National Constitution Provides Annual Dues Shall Be Payable October 20 for the Succeeding Calendar Year

No 927739

Preamble to the Constitution

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY, WE ASSOCIATE OURSELVES TOGETHER FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES: TO UPHOLD AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER; TO FOSTER AND PERPETUATE A ONE HUNDRED PER CENT AMERICANISM; TO PRESERVE THE MEMORIES AND INCIDENTS OF OUR ASSOCIATION IN THE GREAT WAR; TO INCULCATE A SENSE OF INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATION TO THE COMMUNITY, STATE AND NATION; TO COMBAT THE AUTOCRACY OF BOTH THE CLASSES AND THE MASSES; TO MAKE RIGHT THE MASTER OF MIGHT; TO PROMOTE PEACE AND GOOD WILL ON EARTH; TO SAFEGUARD AND TRANSMIT TO POSTERITY THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY; TO CONSECRATE AND SANCTIFY OUR COMRADESHIP BY OUR DEVOTION TO MUTUAL HELPFULNESS.



Payment of \$1.00, the National dues in The American Legion, is hereby acknowledged, 75 cents of which is for yearly subscription to The American Legion Monthly.



THIS CERTIFIES
THAT



Lt. Col. Hart G. Foster, FA-
Box 445,
Lexington, Ky.

IS A MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1932-1933 OF THE

Reserve Officers Association
OF THE UNITED STATES

Res. Officers Mess of Central Ky Chapter

Nº

6994

NATIONAL SECRETARY

Send prompt notice of changes of address to (1) Reserve Officers Association of the U. S., 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C., (2) your Chapter Secretary, (3) your Department Secretary, and (4) The Adjutant General of the Army.

"The object of this Association shall be to support and assist in the development and execution of a military policy for the United States which shall provide adequate National Defense."

—National Constitution of the R. O. A.

It is understood that fifty (50c) cents of the amount paid as dues to National Headquarters covers annual subscription to **The Reserve Officer**. The fiscal year is July 1st to June 30th.

NOTE: Sign and insert name of Chapter in space provided.

MEMBER'S SIGNATURE

Robert F. Felt

THIS CERTIFIES
THAT



Lt. Col. Hart C. Foster, FA-1
276 S. Ashland Ave.,
Lexington, Ky.

IS A MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1933-34 OF THE

Reserve Officers Association

OF THE UNITED STATES

Reserve Officers' Men of Central Ky. Chapter

No

4583

Conrad Mott

NATIONAL SECRETARY

Send prompt notice of changes of address to (1) Reserve Officers Association of the U. S., 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C., (2) your Chapter Secretary, (3) your Department Secretary, and (4) The Adjutant General of the Army.

"The object of this Association shall be to support and assist in the development and execution of a military policy for the United States which shall provide adequate National Defense."

—National Constitution of the R. O. A.

It is understood that seventy-five (75c) cents of the amount paid as dues to National Headquarters covers annual subscription to **The Reserve Officer**. The fiscal year is July 1st to June 30th.

NOTE: Sign and insert name of Chapter in space provided.

MEMBER'S SIGNATURE

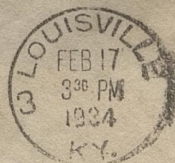
Frank Foster

DR. CLARENCE DEWEESE
154 NORTH UPPER STREET
LEXINGTON, KY.

June 11, 1925

This is to certify that I gave Capt. Hart G. Foster, F. A. Res.
his first shot of typhoid vaccine June 11, 1925.
(and para-typhoid)

Clarence Dewese
Lieut Col. Med, O.R.C.



Lieutenant-Colonel Hart G. Foster,
Lexington, Kentucky.

MARVIN H. TAYLOR
KENTUCKY HOME LIFE BUILDING
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

MARVIN H. TAYLOR
KENTUCKY HOME LIFE BUILDING
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

February 16, 1934.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hart G. Foster,
Lexington, Kentucky.

Dear Hart:

At a meeting of the Louisville Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association last night a resolution was introduced by a committee chairmanned by Redmon, to the effect that it would be Louisville's turn to elect the officers of the state association at the May meeting, and endorsing a slate made up of Erwin Hertzman for president, a Captain Wood for vice-president, and some young officer whose name I do not even recall and whom I do not know, for secretary-treasurer.

This resolution came as a complete surprise to the older officers, including Caldwell and myself, and we immediately did everything we could to block it. In the course of the discussion it developed that some of the malcontents had gone to Berl Boyd, the president of the local association, privately, and prevailed upon him to appoint a committee to draft the resolution and recommend nominees, and last night's report was the result. I attempted to point out that while the state offices had been divided equally between Lexington and Louisville, there was no fixed rule and no reason why there should be any, and I felt for any one chapter to attempt to dictate the entire slate to the state organization was unwarranted and, to say the least, bad manners. The fight was fast and furious, and at one point the meeting was recessed in order that the tension might be relaxed and the members cool out. After this recess the name of Captain Wood, recommended for vice-president, was withdrawn, leaving only Hertzman for president and the young unknown officer for secretary-treasurer.

The proponents of the resolution at first maintained that the resolution should gag all the Louisville members and prevent them from proposing any other candidate or supporting any other nominee at the state meeting. In fact, the resolution as originally offered went so far as to provide that in

Lieutenant-Colonel Hart G. Foster -2

the event the slate submitted was not nominated by the state nominating committee it would be offered from the floor at the state convention by some Louisville member. This provision, however, was subsequently dropped. I announced that as a member of the state association I would feel no moral or other obligation to support any ticket so proposed and would consider myself free to act as I saw fit at the state convention. The supporters of the resolution then took the position that it was merely a recommendation to the nominating committee of the state organization. I am certain that it was not intended so to be and that the people behind it will attempt to use it as a gag on the Louisville officers who are not familiar with the situation. In any event, that explanation was sufficient to secure enough votes to pass the resolution.

Forbes and Williams were both present at the meeting and can give you all the details. I am certain that you will readily recognize the set-up back of this action. You may recall that last year when I was a member of the nominating committee at the state convention it had been agreed in advance that Forbes would be reelected for a second term, and yet notwithstanding that fact, Hertzman came to my office two or three days before the convention and asked me to propose his name for president to the committee. I of course made no commitment. He then attempted to get Forrest Moss steamed up to the point of running for president, and upon my arrival at Lexington the morning of the convention came to my room at the hotel with several of the Louisville officers and attempted to get me committed to either Moss or himself. Hertzman is undoubtedly the author of this plan and prevailed upon Redmon to take the lead for him. As you may recall, Redmon was secretary-treasurer last year and had hoped to be elected first vice-president for this year, evidently with hopes of the presidency next year. As I did not believe him sufficiently heavy for any further preferment by the association at this time I prevailed upon the nominating committee to leave his name off the slate, which action on my part accounts to some extent for his personal interest in this matter, as he apparently thinks that if he can put Hertzman across, Hertzman in turn will take care of him in some way.

I do not think that Berl Boyd had any active part in this scheme or that he realized the significance

Lieutenant-Colonel Hart G. Foster -3

of it when he was taken in to the extent of appointing the committee. I believe that you and I are in agreement as to Hertzman and his complete lack of the qualities which go to make an efficient president. Certainly an overwhelming desire for self-advancement and publicity does not fill the bill, and in my opinion that is all he has to offer, unless a profound ignorance of all matters military might by some people be thought adequate qualification.

I had thought that Berl Boyd would be the logical man for president next year. Berl has been very active during his term as president of the local chapter and has done excellent work, and I believe has sufficient time to devote to such a job.

If you agree with my conclusions I wish that you would give this some serious thought with a view to working out a plan to block this group at the annual meeting. One of the things about this scheme that particularly irks me is the inferential criticism of Forbes' reelection. I know of no one in the state who could or would devote as much time and thought to Reserve affairs as Forbes has, and there is no question but that his two years in office, assisted by Williams as secretary during the present year, has put the association in a position which it has never before occupied. When I completed my term as president two years ago I felt quite proud of the fact that our membership was in the neighborhood of 170, but Forbes will close his term with a membership of between 370 and 400, which, as I see it, speaks for itself.

I am sending Gerald Griffin a copy of this letter, and I hope that you and he together can help us block this "small group of willful men".

I do not know who Henry Forbes will name on his nominating committee nor what their attitude will be, but my present thought is that we should get behind Boyd and urge his nomination on the committee, and if they fail to nominate him have it come from the floor. If you can stir up enough enthusiasm among the Lexington officers to get them to attend the meeting and inform them in advance just what the situation is, I see no reason why the success of the association can not be assured for at least another year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hart G. Foster -4

Please let me hear from you, and the first time you are in Louisville give me a ring and we can get together and talk the thing over.

Very truly yours,

Marvin H. Fayln

MHT:f

1. Hart Gibson Foster, born 2 September 1890, St. Paul, Ramsay County Minnesota.

2. Attended Rugby School, Kenilworth, Illinois 1901-1902. St. Paul Academy, St. Paul, Minnesota 1903-1907.

Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts 1907-1910.

Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University 1910-1913. Majored in chemistry.

3. Employed by The Olympic Portland Cement Co., Bellingham, Washington 1913-1915.

Interested with his father and associated in Thomas Hammond Glazed Cement Pipe Machinery Patents 1915-1917.

4. Entered Officer Candidate Training Camp, Ft. Meyer, Virginia, 14 May 1917. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Field Artillery Reserve, 15 August 1917, and assigned to 313 Field Artillery Reg't. 80th Division, 27 August 1917, at Camp Lee, Virginia. Remained with this regiment going overseas, until August 1918.

Promoted to 1st Lt. 31 July 1918 and assigned to the 29th Field Artillery, Reg't. 10th Division, Camp Funston, Kansas.

2 November 1918 promoted to Captain F.A. Reserve--Inactivated Battery E, and was discharged 8 February 1919.

5. Accepted Commission Captain F.A. Reserve April 1919.

Promoted to Major F.A. Reserve 1926. Served a tour on General Staff War Department six months 1927.

Promoted to Lt. Col. F.A. Reserve March 1932. Called to active duty with the Field Artillery Replacement Center 15 February 1941 at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina.

September 1942. Transferred to duty with the Air Corps and assigned Assistant Chief of Staff G-2 of Technical Training Command at Knollwood Field, North Carolina.

February 1943. Given command of 72nd Training Wing at B & C #7 Atlantic City, New Jersey.

This command was inactivated and the Wing was moved to B & C #1 at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 1943.

Was given command of 12th Training Wing. Jefferson Barracks was inactivated in April 1944.

Was then transferred to Command A, Headquarters Sq. at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. This was deactivated in May 1945 and was transferred to Chanute Field, Illinois, as Personal Affairs Officer.

On 1 January 1946 was transferred to Amarillo, Texas. Assigned as Executive and later Personal Affairs Officer.

3 May 1946 promoted to Colonel Field Artillery Reserve.

1 August 1946 assigned to duty with Ordnance Department and moved to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey. First as Chief of the Administration Branch and then as Chief of the Supply Division.

6. In 1919, with Associated Developed Oil & Gas in Eastern Kentucky. Elected President of the Kentucky Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association 1927-1929.

1934 joined the Staff of the Underwriting Division of Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

11 April 1936 married Florence Jones Vining, daughter of Dr. & Mrs. Neil B. Jones, Washington Court House, Ohio. She was born in Chillicothe, Ohio 12 November, 1896. She, at the time of marriage was the Director of the Woman Division of Federal Housing Administration. Lived at 2918 N St. N.W. Washington, D. C. She accompanied me all during the War period. We now have a home at 2021 N. St. N.W. Washington, D. C. where we expect to go to when this present assignment is over.

313th
FIELD ARTILLERY

unc 18

1959 ADDRESSES

RUSSELL BONTECOU

1126 Lake Shore Blvd., Lake Wales, Florida

STANLEY D. BROWN

154 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

OTTO L. BRUNZELL, COL. (F.A.)

206 Oakleaf Drive, San Antonio 9, Texas

HERBERT S. BURLING

16 River Road, Chatham, N.J.

EDWARD D. BURWELL

Fried 64
Box 27, Upperville, Va.

EARLE D. CLAWSON

2418 N. Miami Ave., Miami, Fla.

ELLARD M. COLGAN

129 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM C. COULBOURNE Mathews, Virginia

SAMUEL P. COWARDIN

P.O. Box 153, Southborough, Mass.

THOMAS I. CROWELL, JR.

72 Gould Place, Caldwell, N.J.

H. BRADLEY DAVIDSON, JR.

245 Ocean Shore Blvd., Ormond Beach, Fla.

LEONARD D. DENSMORE

144 S. 12th St., Lincoln, Nebraska

M. S. DIMMOCK

345 Wooster St., New Britain, Conn.

DR. SAM W. DONALDSON

326 N. Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

GEORGE M. ENGLAR

Dis 1970
Gibson Island, Md.

WALTER C. FAIN

2271 E. California St., San Marino, Calif.

A. C. FIEDLER •

5109 N. Cumberland St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Cal. HART G. FOSTER •

Tryon, N.C.

JESSE J. FRANCE

Fied.
100 Legend Road, San Anselmo, Calif.

DONALD B. FULLERTON

Box 131, Plainfield, N.J.

DONALD D. GEARY •

414 Monterey Ave., Pelham Manor, N.Y.

THEO. A. W. GILLIAM

Suite 2309, 122 E. 42nd St., New York 17
c/o Mississippi Glass Company

Cal. TAPPAN GREGORY

Fied.
1800 South Lane, Northbrook, Ill.

GEN. CHARLES D. HERRON •

7611 Fairfax Rd., Bethesda 14, Md.

Hawaii, Honolulu

EDWIN F. A. MORGAN •

Stroke 1964
Fied 65
10 Light St., Baltimore 2, Md.

H. E. MUZZY •

345 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill.

COL. JOHN NASH

Fied.
2311 Connecticut Ave., N.W.

Washington 8, D.C.

JUDGE EMORY H. NILES •

Court House, Baltimore 2, Md.

5600 Waycrest Lane 71710
Wash. 10 Md.

JUDGE JOHN PAUL •

Fied 64
Harrisonburg, Va.

GEORGE D. PENNIMAN, JR. •

1004 Poplar Hill Road, Balto. 10, Md.

JOS. G. PEPPARD, JR.

1101-1131 W. 8th St., Kansas City 1, Mo.

ROBERT W. PERKINS •

666—5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y.

W. W. PICKRELL

9009 So. 18th St., Phoenix, Arizona

HENRY D. SCHUBERT

Supt. Dept. of Recreation,
Municipal Bldg., Dearborn, Mich.

TILGHMAN H. SHARP

Stein Bros. & Boyce, Baltimore 2, Md.
*1 Charles Center Bldg. 1 Md.
21201*

THOMAS F. SHEEHAN

Bridgewater, Mass.

W. CLARK SYMINGTON

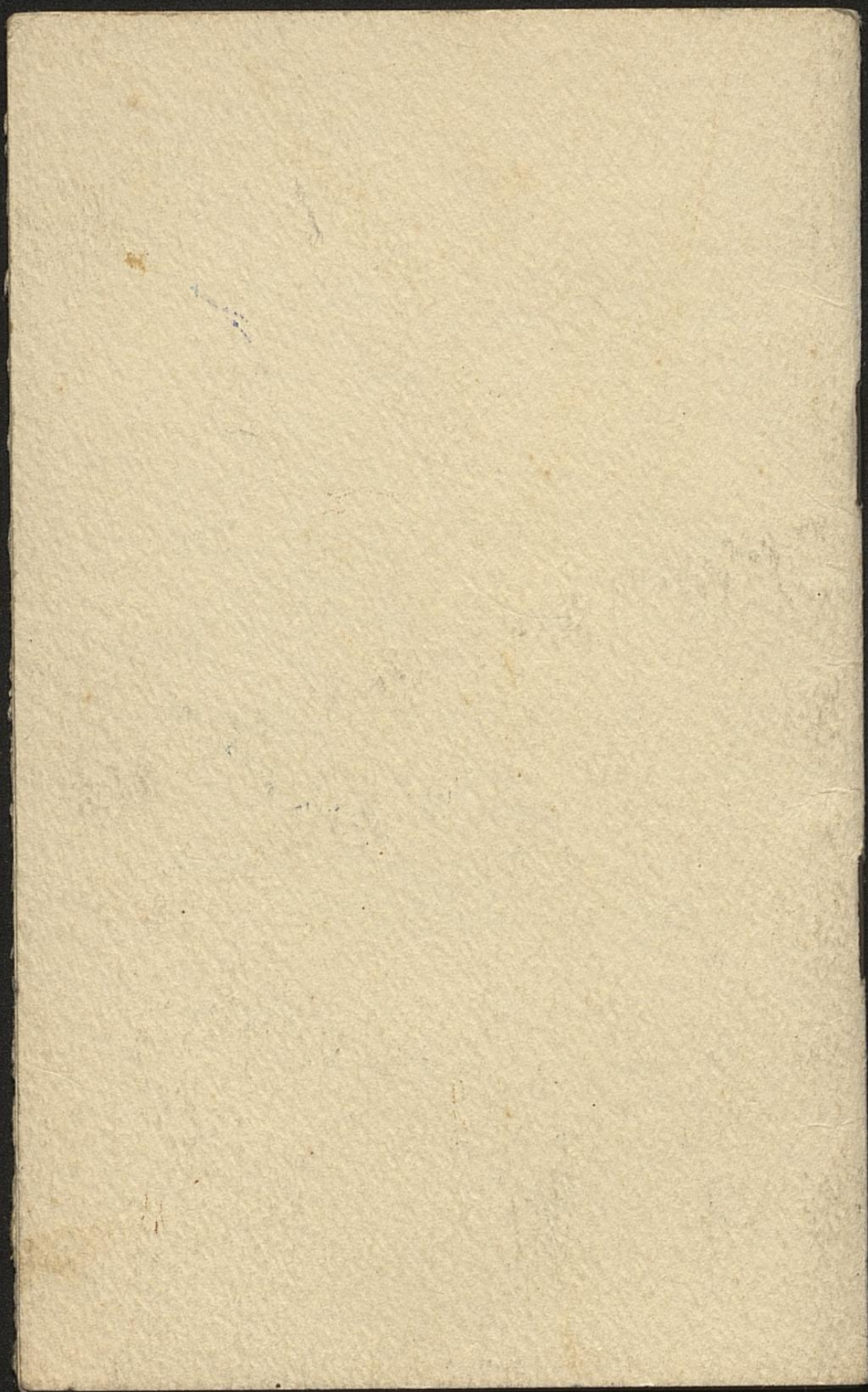
2 Park Place, Newark, N.J.

GLADSTONE H. YEUELL

University of Alabama, University, Ala.

GEORGE M. ZINKHAM

Union Bridge, Carroll County, Md.



DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE

From ...Examining Board, ORC.....

FORT MYER, VIRGINIA

DateMay...3...1917.....

To the Commanding Officer,
Reserve Officers' Training Camp,
FORT MYER, VIRGINIA

I certify that I have personally examined ...Hart G. Foster..... of
...2109 D St N.W. Washington D.C. as directed by the Commanding General, Eastern
Department.

I find his educational qualifications to be as follows:
...3 years Sheffield Acad. 7th grade.....

I find his military experience to be as follows:none.....

I find his physical condition to be as follows:good.....
I find that he is a citizen of the United States,26..... years of age,
.....72..... inches in height and weighs about ...145... pounds.

I further certify that I would recommend him for appointment in the Officers'
Reserve Corps, if I were examining him under paragraph 57, Officers' Reserve Corps
Regulations.

I recommend that he be admitted to the Training Corps to be held at
FORT MYER, VIRGINIA

(Signature) Robert W. Strong
1st Lt 2nd Cav
Examiner.

I acknowledge that I have enlisted for the full period of not exceeding three months
for instruction at the United States Military Training Camp to be held at.....
FORT MYER, VIRGINIA
..... commencing May 8, 1917, and agree to obey the rules and
regulations for the governing of said camps; and I do solemnly swear (or affirm)
that I will bear truth, faith, and allegiance to the United States of America; and
that during the period of said camp, unless sooner discharged by competent authority,
will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers
appointed over me, according to the rules and regulations established by the Secretary
of War, and to accept such appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps as may be
tendered to me by the Secretary of War.

(Signature) Hart G. Foster

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of May...3... 1917.

.....Robert W. Strong.....

HEADQUARTERS TENTH DIVISION

Feb. 8th.

1919.

From: The Commanding General.

To: Hart G. Foster.

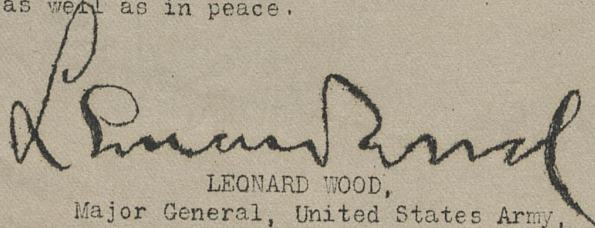
Camp 28th F.A.

Subject: Discharge from service by reason of services being no longer required.

1. In the performance of military duty to one's Country in time of war, it is not for the citizen called to the Colors to select the kind of service to be done by him. One who has willingly and loyally responded to the call to arms and who has put his best efforts, mental and physical, into the training, and performed all military duties required of him to the best of his ability, standing ready always to make the supreme sacrifice of life itself, if need be, has done all that a good citizen and soldier could do to insure the successful prosecution of the war.

2. Although I appreciate how keenly you feel the disappointment of your failure to secure duty overseas in the actual battle area, I know you rejoice together with all Americans in the prospect of a righteous and just peace imposed upon the enemy and the termination of the terrible conflict which has involved the whole civilized World. You have done your best. You have cheerfully and loyally discharged the clear duty of every citizen in time of war and your work has been a part of the great National effort which has aided in securing a victorious peace.

3. You are discharged from the Army because your services are no longer required in the present emergency. You will return to your place in civil life all the better for the training you have had, and I feel sure you will take with you a better and higher appreciation of the obligations of citizenship, including the obligation of every man to be trained, prepared and ready to render service to the Nation in war as well as in peace.


LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, United States Army,
Commanding.

Leo E. Gossett,
Capt. 28th F. A.

Camp Funston, Kansas.

Nov. 5, 1918

Adjutant General of the Army
Room 363
Washington, D. C.

Accept commission as Captain, U. S. Army and assigned to
28th Field Artillery this date.

Hart G. Foster ✓

Btry E
Capt. Hart G. Foster

HEADQUARTERS
28TH FIELD ARTILLERY
CAMP FUNSTON
KANSAS.

November 5, 1918.

Special Orders)

No.....49)

5. Effective this date, the following appointments are hereby made:

Capt. Leo E. Gossett	-----	Personnel Adjutant.
Capt. Edward L. Hubbell, D.S.	----	Adjutant, 1st Battalion.
Capt. Wm. J. Sheehan, DS.	-----	Adjutant, 2nd Battalion.

✓

Effective this date, the following transfers are hereby made:

Capt. Hart G. Foster, Battery "D" to Battery "E" and will assume command thereof. 1st Lt. A.I. Ferree will turn over all funds and property of the battery to Capt. Foster.

Capt. William F. Fay, on DS, is hereby transferred to Supply Company. 1st Lt. Thos L. Odom will remain in command.

7. In compliance with Par. 11, S.O. 93, Hq. 10th Division, November 5, 1918, the following named officers are changed from assigned to attached:

2nd Lt. Jason L. Plummer,	Battery "C".
2nd Lt. Fritz O. Myers,	Headquarters Company.
2nd Lt. Carl F. Hamann,	Battery "F".

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HUSTON:

Leo E. Gossett
Capt. 28th F. A.
Personnel Adjt.

HEADQUARTERS BASE SECTION NO. 5,
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
U. S. ARMY POST OFFICE NO. 716.

10 August 1918.

From: Hq. Base Section No. 5,
To: Supt. A.T.S.,
Subject: Transportation to the United States.

1. Please furnish transportation to the United States on the first available transportation to the United States for the following:

NAME	RANK	AUTHORITY	NEAREST RELATIVE	NAME & ADDRESS	RELATION
George V. Hartwell	Capt. 314th F.A.	SO.39, Par.2 Hq. 155th F.A. Brig. 9/8/18WDCable1707		Mrs. Walter Carragan Sarasota, Springs, N.Y.	Mother
Andrew D. Christian	Capt. 313th F.A.	" "		Frances W. Christian 204 W. Franklin, Richmond, Va.	Mother
Harold B. Pope	2nd Lt. 315th F.A.	" "		Mrs. W.R. Pope 262 Springfield Ave., Hasbrouck Hts, N.J.	Mother
Robert H. Waterfield	2nd Lt. 315th F.A.	" "		Mrs. R.T. Waterfield 548 High St., Petersburg, Va.	Mother
Richard Fishburne	2nd Lt. 314th F.A.	" "		Mrs. B. Fishburne Leesburg, Va.	Mother
John B. Freeman	"	" "		John C. Freeman Richmond, Va.	Father
Edmund L. Jones	"	" "		Mrs. Edmund L. Jones Rocanville, Md.	Wife
Hart G. Foster	2nd Lt. 313th F.A.	" "		Harrison G. Foster Lexington, Kentucky	Father
Robert E. Burke	"	" "		Florence M. Burke Morris Plains, N.H.	Wife
William R. Amberson	"	" "		P.N. Amberson P.O. Box 255, Waynesboro, Pa.	Father
Joseph S. Potts, Jr.	1st Lt. 315th F.A.	" "		Capt. Adam E. Potts U.S.M.A. West Point, N.Y.	Brother
Louis L. Roberts	"	" "		James N. Roberts Carlisle, Ind.	Father
Andrew Woolf	"	" "		Mrs. W.E. Woolf Keyser, W. Va.	Mother
R.W. Reveley	1st Lt. 314th F.A.	" "		Mrs. R.W. Reveley 320 Rogers Ave. San Antonio, Tex.	Wife
Robert R. Hudelson	"	" "		Henry C. Hudelson Chambersburg, Ill.	Father
Edward L. Macfarlane	"	" "		C.W. Macfarlane Richmond, Va.	Father
Russell Bontecou	1st Lt. 313th F.A.	" "		Daniel Bonteson 504 Dwight Bldg, Kansas City, Mo.	Father
Henry B. Davidson	"	" "		Mrs. H.B. Davidson, Jr. Berryville, Va.	Wife
Robert J. McCarthy	Sgt. 102nd M.G. Bn	SO. 216, Par. 1 Hq. 26th Div., 7/8/18WDCable1722R		Mrs. Isaac Evans Richmond, Mich.	Mother
Lionel H. Gilpatrick	Sgt. 103rd M.G. Bn.	" "		Mrs. L.M. Gilpatrick 159 Walnut St., Winter Hill, Mass.	Mother

By Command of Brigadier General Harries:

WALTER ABEL
MAJOR Inf.,
Asst. Adjutant

LF



HEADQUARTERS 155th FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE
Redon - France.

9 August 1918.

SPECIAL ORDERS }
NO. 39. }

2. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions the following named officers are relieved from assignment to their present organizations and from further duty therewith, and will proceed without delay to Base Section No. 5, reporting upon arrival to the Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, for transportation to the United States, being returned in compliance with W. D. Cable 1707, dated July 12th, 1918, for assignment to new Divisions.

Captain Andrew D. Christian, FARC,	313th Field Artillery
Captain George V. Hartwell, FARC,	314th Field Artillery
Captain Hugh W. Davis, FANA,	315th Field Artillery
1st Lt. Russell B. Bontecou, FARC,	313th Field Artillery
1st Lt. Henry B. Davidson, FANA,	313th Field Artillery
1st Lt. Henry L. Brooks, FANA,	313th Field Artillery
1st Lt. Stuart C. Adams, FARC,	313th Field Artillery
1st Lt. Edward L. Macfarlane, FARC,	314th Field Artillery
1st Lt. George R. Collins, FARC,	314th Field Artillery
1st Lt. Robert W. Reveley, FANA,	314th Field Artillery
1st Lt. Robert R. Hudelson, FANA,	314th Field Artillery
1st Lt. Joseph S. Potts, FARC,	315th Field Artillery
1st Lt. Frederick R. Simmons, FANA,	315th Field Artillery
1st Lt. Andrew Woolf, FANA,	315th Field Artillery
1st Lt. Louis L. Roberts, FANA,	315th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. Hart G. Foster, FARC,	313th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. Robert M. Becket, FARC,	313th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. Personnette G. Baldwin, FARC,	313th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. J. H. C. Versteeg, FARC,	313th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. William R. Amberson, FARC,	313th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. Robert E. Burke, FARC,	313th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. John B. Freeman, FARC,	314th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. Andrew J. Ford, FARC,	314th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. Edmund L. Jones, FARC,	314th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. Richard Fishburne, FARC,	314th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. Robert N. Krebs, FARC,	314th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. Robert H. Waterfield, FANA,	315th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. Harold B. Pope, FARC,	315th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. Thomas H. Todd, FARC,	315th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. William T. Van Doren, FARC,	315th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. B. Carter Taylor, FARC,	315th Field Artillery
2nd Lt. John Macrea, Jr., FARC,	315th Field Artillery

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

By command of Brigadier General Heiner
GEORGE P. HAWES, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel, F.A.N.A.
Adjutant.

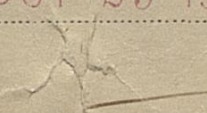
CAMP FUNSTON, KANSAS
GAS DEFENSE SCHOOL

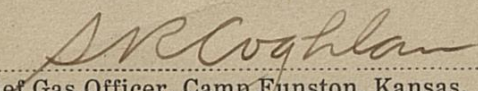
Certified that:

Hart G. Foster, 1st Lieut., 28th Field Artillery
(Name) (Rank) (Organization)

has completed a course of Instruction in Gas Defense Measures including passing through Lachrymatory and Chlorine Gas wearing, Box Respirator.

Date OCT 29 1918 1918.


Captain, British Military Mission.


Chief Gas Officer, Camp Funston, Kansas.

1st Lt. CWS

Camp Funston, Kans., Sept. 7th, 1918.

We certify that Foster, Hart G. 1st. Lt.
Name. Rank.

has been physically examined and found fit for overseas service.

Typhoid inoculation completed October 22, 1917.

Small pox vaccination successful May 14, 1917.

L.H. Theoburn, Capt. M.C.

Frederic H. Metcalf, Lt. M.C.

Tuberculosis Board,

Camp Lee, Va.

May 1, 1918

2nd Lieut. Hart G. Foster

EXAMINED FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND PASSED

George D. Hamlen

Captain, M.R.C.

President

No. 2981

FORT MYER TRAINING CAMP FOR RESERVE OFFICERS

Fort Myer, Va., May 9, 1917.

From : Commanding Officer,

To : Hart G. Foster, 2109 "O" St. N.W., Washington D.C.

Subject : Authorization to report at Reserve Officers' Training Camps.

1. Your application to enter the Reserve Officers' Training Camps at Fort Myer, Va., is approved. You will report to the Adjutant at Camp Headquarters on May 14, 1917.

2. Applicants must report promptly on the date given. This notification must be presented for identification.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FENTON.

C. Sidney Hargis

Capt. 5th Cavalry,
Adjutant.

TENTH DIVISION U. S. A.

FIELD OFFICER'S REPORT
of
INSPECTION OF COMPANY RECORDS

Btry C Regt. 28 Ia. Date Dec 13, 1918

Har. I. Foster Capt Comdg. since Nov 5, 1918

Eduard J. Bernack Major FA.

RECORDS

GENERAL

1. Is field desk (new model) used? *Yes* Does it contain 3 months supply of forms and stationery? *No*
2. Are records kept in orderly room? *Yes* Are they neat and clean? *Yes*
3. Who does the clerical work? *Battery clerk*
4. Have all officers been required to become familiar with company papers? *Yes*
5. Have "Army regulations" been kept posted to date? *Yes*
6. Are all files of General Orders, Circulars, Bulletins, and Orders complete? *Yes*
7. Are they all filed separately according to source? *Yes*
8. How are improper entries on all papers corrected? *Crossed out & initialed by B.C.*
9. Is there on the bulletin board, a set of company regulations on the following subjects: (Write "yes" or "no" after each subject)
 - a. Liquor? *Yes*
 - b. Gambling? *Yes*
 - c. Lewd women? *Yes*
 - d. General behavior away from camp? *Yes*
 - e. Appearance on duty and inspection before going on pass? *Yes*
 - f. Personal cleanliness? *Yes*
 - g. Theft? *Yes*
 - h. Courtesy? *Yes*
 - i. Complaints? *Yes*
 - j. Silence after taps? *Yes*
 - k. Obedience of orders? *Yes*
 - l. Respect for sentinels? *Yes*
 - m. Handling Mail? *Yes*
 - n. Passes? *Yes*
 - o. Visitors? *Yes*
 - p. Police of Barracks? *Yes*
 - q. Absence without leave? *Yes*

r. G. O. 45, 1914? *Yes* s. Arrangement of clothing and
equipment? *Yes* t. Soldier's right of trial under par. 334
M. C. M.? *Yes*

MORNING REPORT

1. Are officers and men accounted for by grade? *Yes*
2. Are extensions of additions and subtractions of rations made to accord with remarks? *Yes*
3. Do remarks and extensions agree with sick report? *Yes*
4. Are requirements of G. O. 45, 1914 complied with? *Yes*
5. Is data transferred to pay-rolls and service records? *Yes by Pers. Ady.*

SICK REPORT

1. Are names and serial numbers inserted? *Yes*
2. Is it signed daily by Company Commander? *Yes*
3. Are proper notations made under G. O. 45, 1914? *Yes*
4. Does a Company officer investigate each case on sick report before sending him to the medical officer? *Yes*
5. Are officers ever excused from duty on account of sickness without being reported on the sick report? *No*
6. Are there any complaints about neglect or improper treatment of cases by medical officers? *No*
7. When men are marked "duty," but say they are too sick for duty, what action is taken? *Duty*
8. Does Company Commander understand regulations in regard to notifying the officer or soldier of his coming under the provisions of G. O. 45, 1914 and G. O. 31, 1912? *Yes*
9. Are all the lines of the "sick report" used? *Yes*

RATION RETURN

1. Are retained copies kept? *Yes*
2. Are they made out properly? *Yes*
3. Were rations drawn for men shown "present" or "present and absent" on morning report? *Present*

4. Do the additions and subtractions check with morning report? *Yes*
5. Are the figures checked by the Company Commander? *Yes*

MONTHLY RETURN

1. Are they properly made out? *Yes*
2. Are "attached" officers and enlisted men shown? *Yes*
3. How are men on "detached service" carried? *D.S.*
4. Do "totals" agree with changes noted? *Yes*

COMPANY COUNCIL BOOK

1. List of outstanding obligations? *None*

Total

2. List of outstanding checks? *(6) - \$98.98*

Total

3. Balance and disposition of fund deposited? *469.30*
all except 6.57 in
bank
4. What was balance last bank statement? *\$580.46*
5. Deposits since last bank statement? *None*

Total

6. Name of depository? *Army Bank of Camp Fennelon*
7. Does "balance brought forward" agree with "amount carried forward" from preceding month's statement? *yes*
8. Is property listed, showing cost? *yes*
9. Are preceding month's bills paid promptly? *yes*
10. Deposits made to whose credit? *Battery Fund Btry E 28th Jan*
11. What is date of last inspection by B. C. or R. C.? *Dec 14, 1918*
12. Payments, how made? *Check*
13. Is record closed last day of month? *yes*
14. When transfer of fund is made, are accounts audited? *yes*

- and statement made of outstanding obligations? *Yes*
15. Any improper purchases? *No*
16. Any violations Par. 322 A. R. and 329 C. A. R. 63? *No*
17. Any unauthorized sales? *No*
18. Are all amounts properly entered, vouchered, numbered and credited or debited? *Yes*
19. Who is authorized to sign checks? *Battley Commander*
20. Sources of Company funds? *Ration Savings, Post Exchange, and Barber*
21. Are "ration savings" separate from other funds? *Yes*
22. Any funds of any kind, not accounted for in Company Fund Book? *No*
23. Are all articles purchased solely for benefit of the Company? *Yes*
24. Is any money loaned to soldiers or officers? *No*
25. Are any soldiers' debts assumed by Company Fund? *No*
26. Who is authorized to contract debts by ordering supplies, etc.?
- a. In open market? *Mess Sgt*
- b. In commissary? *Mess Sgt*
- c. If other than Company Commander, what protection is there against the arising of large unforeseen bills? *Mess Officer checks on him*
27. What protection is there against large overdraft at commissary? *Mess Officer Watches this*
28. Does Company Commander understand regulations in regard to proportioning of company fund for men transferred (Sec. X, G. O. 27, 1918)?
29. Are there any boarders who are not entitled to commissary privileges? *No*
30. What has been the total loss due to failure of soldiers to pay Exchange accounts? *No*

SERVICE RECORDS

1. Is "serial number" entered on first page? *Yes*
2. Is "Report of Assignment" sheet torn out and notation, "E. & A. card forwarded," entered on stub? *Yes No*
3. Under "current enlistment," is Designation Local Board Order No., Serial No., entered? *Yes*
4. Is record complete, dated and authenticated? *Yes*
5. Is Instruction at top of page 5, complied with? *Yes*
6. Are "A" and "B" allots. and amount W. R. Ins. premiums entered in accordance with Par. 18, S. Reg. 72?
7. Are class "E" allots. entered? *Yes*
8. Are transfers properly entered and authority therefor? *Yes*
9. Is Par. 4, Inst. Prep. Serv. Record, complied with? *Yes*
10. Is soldier's character written in handwriting of officer who signs indorsement? *Yes*
11. Are vaccinations and inoculations entered? *Yes*
12. Is size of shoe noted? *Yes*
13. Has Par. 12, Inst. Prep. Serv. Record been complied with? *Yes*

DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES

1. Where are the blank forms kept? *Locked in field desk.*
2. Is "character" entered in handwriting of signing officer? *Yes*

FINAL STATEMENTS

1. Are they always made out in handwriting of issuing officer? *Yes*
2. Do the officers understand the regulations governing? *Yes*

CORRESPONDENCE BOOK

1. Are communications briefed and final action noted? *Yes*
2. What does Document File contain? *All important correspondence*
3. Is unimportant data recorded in Document File? *No*
4. Sufficient indexing? *Yes*
5. Is Company Commander familiar with instructions in

- keeping Correspondence Book? *Yes*
6. Is G. O. 23, 1912, as amended by Par. 1, Bul. 24, 1912, Par. III, G. O. 53, 1913, in regard to method of writing letters and indorsements, being followed? *Yes*

DUTY ROSTER

1. By whom kept? *1st Serg.*
2. What duties are entered therein? *Guard + all regular duties*
3. Does Company Commander inspect rosters frequently? *Yes*
4. What duties are not done by roster? *Extra fatigues.*

COMPANY PUNISHMENT

1. Is brief record kept of Company Punishment. (Par. 334, M. C. M.) (Record form 509)? *Yes*
- a. By whom is punishment awarded? *B.C.*
- b. Name? *Yes*
- c. Offense, time and place? *Yes*
- d. Demand for trial? *Yes*
- e. Disposition and date? *Yes*
- f. Appeal? *Yes*
- g. Decision on appeal? *Yes*
- h. Punishment pending trial? *Yes*
- i. Entries on Form 509 authenticated? *Have no form*
- j. Right to trial made known to soldier? *Yes*
- k. Unusual punishment been given? *No*
- l. Military duty as punishment? *No*
- m. Do all officers understand regulations governing punishment by "bread and water diet"? *Yes*
2. Is record of trial by C. M. kept? *Yes*
3. Is court-martial entered on service record? *Yes*
4. Is the Court-Martial Manual posted to date? *Yes*

COMPANY PROPERTY

1. Are records of property kept in accordance with Par. 281, A. R.? *Yes*

2. Is there a "Form 637" for each man? *Yes*
3. Is quarterly settlement made with Supply Officer? *Yes*
4. Records kept by whom? *Supply sgt,*
5. What is condition of property? *Good*
6. What precautions are taken to prevent loss? *Inspection + lockes supply room*
7. Does Company Commander understand regulations regarding use and return of clothing by discharged soldier? *Yes*

MESS RECORD

1. Are the daily menu and cost sheets kept? *Yes*
2. Are all delivery slips for supplies kept? *Yes*
3. Is each meal inspected by a Commissioned Officer? *Yes*
4. Are there two copies of Manual for Army Cooks? *Yes*

ORDNANCE PROPERTY

1. Is the Ordnance equipment and Inspection Record kept up to date? *Yes*
2. Are rules published for the enforcement of Par. 292, 293, 294 and 295, A. R.? *Yes*

.....

 (Rank)

.....
 (Organization)

- E - Capt Foster

Hq. 23th Field Artillery,
Camp Funston, Kansas,
December 13, 1918.

Special Orders)

No. 76)

3. Capt. Hart J. Foster is hereby relieved from attending the
Regimental School. and ~~appointed~~ put in charge of the Regimental School
of Equitation.

By order of Colonel Huston:

James F. Clarke,
Capt. & Adj. 23th F.A.