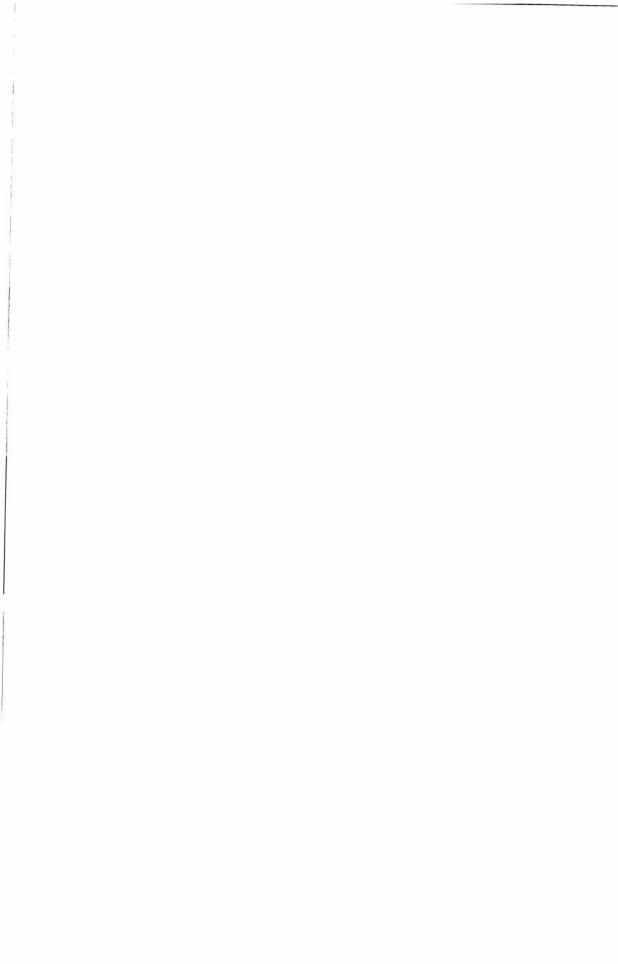
# THE HISTORY OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

ITS FIRST FIFTY YEARS



George C. Dyer, Vice Admiral, USN (Retired)



#### Introduction

It is typical of the author of this volume that he ends its historical coverage of the Order just at the point that he started his own term as its Commander-in-Chief. This term was just as significant as the best of his predecessors' and all we can hope for is an early sequel, or an updating of this monumental work of true love for this organization, so that it can be really appreciated.

Vice Admiral George C. Dyer is a graduate of the June 1918 Class of the United States Naval Academy, from which he was ordered directly into submarine service. During the next twenty years he served in a total of ten submarines. Of these he commanded three, the first at age twenty-one. This period of service ended with his command of Submarine Division Eight, and during it he attended the Post-Graduate School, the Naval War College, and qualified as a deep sea diver. Also during these first twenty years of service he, for two years, commanded the USS Widgeon, a Submarine Rescue Ship, as well as the USS Gamble, a Destroyer Mine Layer, and spent a year on the Staff of the Commander, Destroyers Scouting Force.

Admiral Dyer then, after five months in the old Bureau of Navigation, went again to sea on the Staffs of Commander, Battle Force, and then Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet. At the start of World War II he was Executive Officer of the heavy cruiser, USS Indianapolis, from which he became Secretary and then Assistant Plans Officer on the Staff of Admiral Ernest J. King, U.S. Fleet Commander-in-Chief. In 1943, by then a Captain, he was Chief of Staff in the Command, Landing Craft and Bases, Northwest Africa, in the landings in Tunis, Sicily, and at Salerno in Italy. At the latter he was machine gunned in the leg in a German Stuka attack. On his recovery four months later he was assigned command of the light cruiser, USS Astoria, and participated in the Philippine, Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns, and in June, 1945 was ordered back to Admiral King's Headquarters. In July of that year he was selected for Flag Rank. With two World Wars already behind him, he had still not had enough, and in the Korean War served as Commander of the multi-nation United Nations Blockade and Escort Force. In addition to major decorations from six foreign nations, he holds the United States Distinguished Service Medal, four awards of the Legion of Merit (three with combat "Vs"), Bronze Star, Purple Heart, and his campaign ribbons carry eleven battle stars.

He is no stranger to writing, as will early be apparent to the reader, having authored three prior volumes, two being historical biographies done under contract to the Director of History of the Navy Department. And he is certainly no stranger to any member of the Military Order for at least the last seventeen years, and particularly in the area of our Nation's Capital, where he joined the Annapolis Chapter twenty-two years ago. After holding the major and command offices in that Chapter, its Region (two years as Region Commander), and then the office of Vice Commander-in-Chief at National level, he was elected and served as its Commander-in-Chief during the term 1969-1970.

All of this rich background went into the making of the only man really best qualified to author the magnificent history which awaits you on the following pages. It was a task consuming the last half dozen years of concentrated and dedicated effort, and the dream of an historian, following the precept of the Preamble to our Order's National Constitution, to transmit our ideals unto posterity. It was an enormously difficult task for in its early history little thought was apparently given to the preservation of records and not only sketchy but often completely unorganized and musty papers had to be pored over across the Country, in addition to his personally probing and recording the minds, memories and personal papers of many of the Order's senior members.

We now owe another great debt of gratitude to you, Vice Admiral George C. Dyer, even before this work's publication. Known to us beyond your term in office as Commander-in-Chief as one of our most dedicated active leaders, always still with a firm, quiet, and greatly appreciated helping hand on the helm, and with a strong steadying voice in times of stress, but never seeking recognition. No other living member of the Military Order could possibly have accomplished this

task half so well.

30 June 1977

Peter Burrows Lt Col, USAFR (Ret.) Commander-in-Chief

Military Order of The World Wars 1976-1977

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#### Foreword

This "History of the Military Order of the World Wars, Its First Fifty Years, 1919-1969," is based on facts related or statements made and appearing in the forty-one years of the monthly National Bulletin (1921-1961) or the eight years of the bimonthly Officer Review (1962-1969) or in the individual Chapter and Departmental Histories, the individual member's "Who's Who," or in the hundreds of letters, memoranda and reports in the National Archives at the Hoover Institute for War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University.

Chapters VII, VIII, and IX, which cover the personal histories of the Commanders-in-Chief and their accomplishments, are based on the sources mentioned above and the replies received in answer to a lengthy questionnaire sent by the author to all the living Past Commanders-in-Chief and Vice Commanders-in-Chief, the members of the General Staff Emeritus, who had earned their spurs no later than 1970, and to those Senior Members of the Military Order (thirty year members over age 70) who indicated they would reply to a questionnaire.

Those of our National Commanders-in-Chief who left a definite impression on the Military Order will have this fact pointed out. And since the available record is a bit fuller and a bit clearer for the years 1944 to 1969 than it is for the years 1919 to 1944, these later years will receive a greater exposure.

The story of the founding of the Military Order and its predecessor organization appears in some detail. The ever-changing organizational structure is also set forth in some detail, so that those who desire to further change its present structure will know the twists and turns and occasional retreats and retrys which have already been experienced.

And finally, the Appendices will list all those companions who served the Military Order in a position of considerable responsibility as National Officers or were particularly honored by the Military Order, as well as other information including the dates and places where the National Conventions were held during the period 1919 to 1969, inclusive.

GEORGE C. DYER Vice Admiral U.S. Navy (Retired)

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### Acknowledgements

First, I would like to make a bow and pay a tribute to those thousands of Chapter Adjutants and Chapter Historians who took the essential hours and minutes and made a creditable effort to record not only the work of The Military Order of the World Wars at the Chapter level, but also to record some of the events and the guiding principles which influenced the companions of The Military Order of the World Wars in the work which they undertook during the fifty-year period of 1919 to 1969. These recorders of Chapter history have done well, ably supplemented in more recent years by the Historians and Adjutants of Departments and Regions.

Second, a very real tribute goes to most of the ten different companions whose names have appeared as Editor of the National Bulletin or later of the bi-monthly Officer Review. Always harried and hampered by the problems of publishing within an uncomfortably tight national budget, buffeted by yearly changing Commanders-in-Chief during the 1950s and 1960s, these editors sought to keep an enticing carrot of the Order's purposes and objectives before each companion on a regular and recurring basis.

Thirdly, acknowledgement is accorded to the eleven Historian Generals of the Military Order during the period 1919-1969. Based on the record they left behind them, they have varied widely in effectiveness in extracting historical records from the Order, as well as in their personal historical skill and writing accomplishments. But there are at least three who deserve special tributes for their efforts in the historical field of the Military Order.

(A) Major Gist Blair became the Historian General of the Military Order at its Ninth Convention at Niagara Falls in 1928 and continued to serve in that position for ten years. In 1938, Major Blair was elected Historian General Emeritus. This Historian General put his money where his interests lay. Upon his death, his bequest of \$10,000 established the Gist Blair Memorial Fund, the income of which was to be used for the purchase of manuscripts and materials for The Military Order's Archives in the Hoover War Library, Stanford University, California.

This fund, managed conservatively and within the rather narrow guidelines of the will, has served as a pointed reminder to the companions of the Military Order assembled at Midyear General Staff meetings and at the Annual Conventions of one of the precepts of The Military Order:

"to acquire and preserve records of individual services" and of the essential historical objective:

"to transmit all these ideals to posterity."

- (B) Colonel B.C. Allin, AUS (Retired) served as Historian General of The Military Order of the World Wars from his election at the 29th Convention, occurring at San Francisco in 1949, until the 38th Convention which took place in Puerto Rico in 1958, when he was elected Historian General Emeritus. During the next two years, he drafted "The Echo of the Guns, A History of the Founding and First Years of the Military Order of the World Wars," now in the archives of the Order. This history had the great advantage of being written when a small number of the founders of The Military Order were alive and their memories functioning. An accolade to Colonel Allin for his efforts.
- (C) In 1964, as the Golden Anniversary of the Military Order was sighted over the horizon, Commander Rush M. Hoag (Supply Corps) US Naval Reserve (Retired) was appointed Historian General to succeed Captain Steward Griswold (deceased), who had been elected Historian General by the 1963 Convention in San Antonio, Texas. Commander Hoag was soon at work on a draft manuscript "The First Fifty Years, The History of The Military Order of the World Wars, 1919-1969." Much of the data obtained from the National Archives, or from Colonel Allin's manuscript and brought up to the 1969 date appears in Commander Hoag's draft manuscript. And my thanks to Commander Hoag for this six-year effort.
- (D) There are too many to be thanked for this written record of the first fifty years of The Military Order of the World Wars far too many to be named individually. I am grateful to them all, but I must name specifically just a few more. These are: —
- (1) My companions of the Military Order, who have provided the funds for the book's publication, and particularly my companions of the Hann-Buswell Chapter, who set a high standard in their giving, and the members of the Budget Committees who gave their support to the project as the years passed by.
- (2) All the old-timers who answered my questionnaire with some frankness. Without the help of the Past Commanders-in-Chief, the Past Vice Commanders-in-Chief, the past and present National Officers, including the General Staff and particularly the General Staff Emeritus, the evaluation of those who served the Order from 1920 until 1969 would have been impracticable.
- (3) Erling Ayars, the fourteenth Hereditary Member of our Order, who provided many of the pictures used in these pages, as well as clippings, written reports of bygone days, and more than an occasional

recollection, and Colonel Henry Simmonite, the thirty-third Commander-in-Chief, who provided three large cartons of his records of the Military Order covering twenty-five important years of the life of The Military Order.

(4) Sally Yurochko who did the typing and retyping, Sergeant Major George E. Loikow, the Chief Administrative Officer of the MOWW, who produced key data on numerous occasions, Lieutenant General Jean Engler, our Chief of Staff, who gave me desk space and authorized the typing, and finally, Rear Admiral Henry C. Perkins, our present Historian General and his assistants who willingly gave me the best the Archives had to offer.

And finally, to the General Staff of The Military Order, who asked that I undertake this chore, and to my wonderful wife, Adaline, who said, "You had better get on with it."

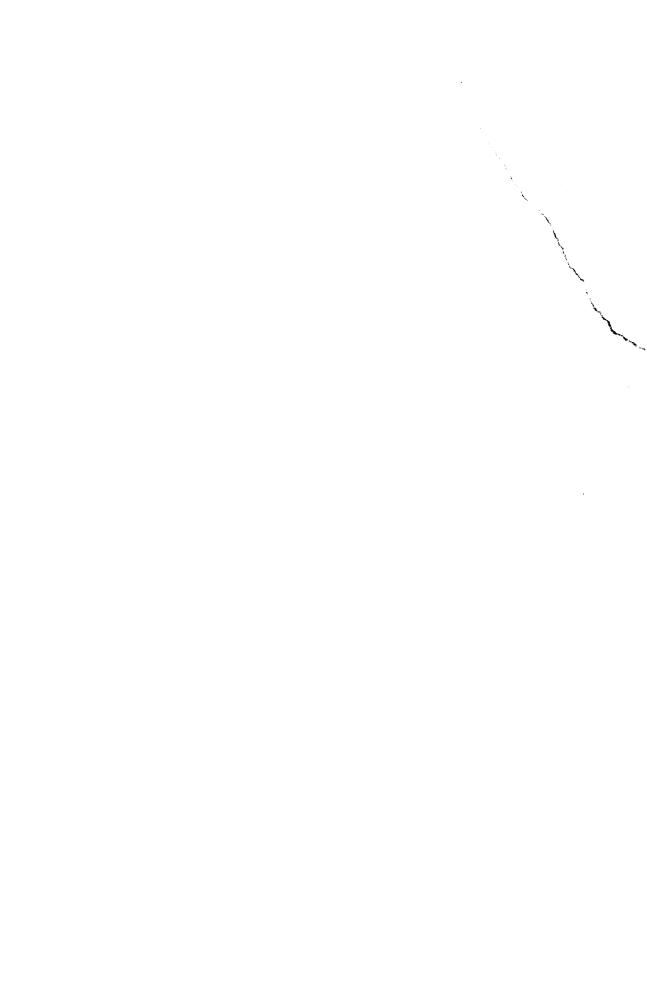
My grateful acknowledgement of help.

George C. Dyer

Vice Admiral, US Navy (Retired) Past Commander-in-Chief (1969-70)

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## The Preamble

To cherish the memories and associations of the World Wars waged for humanity:

To inculcate and stimulate love of our Country and the Flag;

To promote and further patriotic education in our Nation:

Ever to maintain law and order, and to defend the honor, integrity, and supremacy of our National Government and the Constitution of the United States;

To foster fraternal relations among all branches of the Armed Forces;

To promote the cultivation of Military, Naval and Air Science and the adoption of a consistent and suitable policy of National Security for the United States of America;

To acquire and preserve records of individual services;

To encourage and assist in the holding of commemorations and the establishment of Memorials of the World Wars;

And to transmit all these ideals to posterity; under God and for our Country, we unite to establish

"THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS."

## (A) Early History — How Did The MOWW Start?

The Military Order of the World Wars is the successor organization to the American Officers of the Great War, whose 1920 brochure stated:

"The American Officers of the Great War is the organization of the officers of the greatest conflict in which our Country ever engaged. This Society is founded on lines closely resembling those of The Society of [The] Cincinnati (Revolutionary War) and [The Military Order of] the Loyal Legion (Civil War)."

The American Officers of the Great War was incorporated under Act of Congress in January 1919, and its future was to be determined by:

"A convention will be held in September 1920, at which definite policies will be adopted."2

How did the American Officers of the Great War get started? Its brochure states:

"The men who originally sponsored the idea communicated with as many of their Service friends as possible, seeking advice and asking their opinions as to the feasibility of and necessity for the organization of a Society of Officers. The opinions were encouraging — the advice, as usual, confusing."

No professional organizers were employed, the men who originally sponsored the idea believing that:

"if the 'American Officers' had not enough basis of real merit to succeed without artificial and highly-paid assistance of that kind — then it had better not be started."4

The membership or joining fee was \$5.00 and there were no free or honorary memberships.

"The first few months after the Society incorporation in January 1919 were devoted to the Organization of the 'Committee of 1000' composed of 1000 men being in 461 different cities and towns from Coast to Coast and in Alaska, Cuba, Hawaii, Canada, and other countries." 5

<sup>(1)</sup> American Officers of the Great War, 1920 Brochure, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ibid., p. 5.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ibid., p. 6.

<sup>(4)</sup> American Officers of the Great War, 1920 Brochure, p. 7.

<sup>(5)</sup> Ibid., p. 8.

Very little is clear or documented of the happenings during the nineteen months and eleven days between 27 January 1919 when the American Officers of the Great War was officially incorporated in Washington, D.C. and September 7, 1920 when 156 delegates assembled in Detroit, Michigan at the organizational convention and the launching of the present Military Order of the World Wars.<sup>6</sup>

The earliest chapter meeting of "The American Officers of the Great War" of which there is any documentary evidence available in the Archives of the Military Order of the World Wars, was held on August

27, 1919 in Philadelphia. The record reads as follows:

Organization Meeting (Greater Philadelphia Chapter) August 27, 1919

"A meeting of many Ex-Officers of the World War, living in Philadelphia and Vicinity, who had subscribed their names as applicants for membership in 'The American Officers of the Great War' was held in Room No. 1201 of the Stephen Girard Building, Twelfth Street North of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Lt. George Eyre Lippincott, A.S. was, upon motion, appointed temporary Chairman.

This meeting had been called by Lt. Lippincott to consider the forming of a 'Greater Philadelphia Chapter of the American Officers of the Great War'.

Major Almuth C. Vandiver of New York City, soon to be elected the permanent Secretary of the first National Convention at Detroit, and before its adjournment, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World War, replied to the address of welcome delivered by the Chief of Police of the City of Detroit.

He pointed out in his talk that the organization about to be established would be the sixth officer organization to come out of the Wars of the United States. He listed these organizations as:

- (1) The Society of the Cincinnati (American Revolution)
- (2) The Society of the War of 1812.
- (3) The Aztec Club of 1847 (Mexican War).
- (4) The Military Order of the Loyal Legion (Civil War).
- (5) The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War.

Not mentioned were the smaller officer organizations that came out of the Indian Wars nor the Order of the Dragon, composed of those officers who fought in the Boxer War in China in 1900.<sup>7</sup>

Nor is there any wide documentation of the particular personalities who generated the basic idea of an officers organization for those who

(b) Verbatim Record of Detroit Convention 1920.

(c) History and Who's Who of the D.C. Chapter MOWW, 1938.

<sup>(6) (</sup>a) List of Delegates — Detroit Convention, Sept. 7-9, 1920.

<sup>(</sup>d) Draft report of First National Convention of American Officers of the Great War.

<sup>(7)</sup> Verbatim Record of the 1920 Detroit Convention, pp. 6-7.

served on active duty during World War I, except as provided in the following quotes from pages 166 and 216-219 of the Verbatim Record of the Detroit Convention.

Major Dick: Mr. Chairman, I want to introduce Mr. Hugh C. Haller, one of the original incorporaters of this organization. He knows about it from its inception, long before I had anything to do with it. Captain Ainger may practically be called the General Manager, handling all the funds since Mr. Haller's active service stopped.

Mr. Hugh C. Haller: Gentlemen, It is a great pleasure to be able to come before you. This Society was formed, the original steps were taken some time in the month of February 1918 [1919?] when a group of men were sitting around the table and talking over their various experiences in the Services, and in the discussion of their service in the war, the natural question arose as to how these associations might be perpetuated, and it seemed to be the consensus of opinion, among these men, that some such organization as this would eventuate. Having a natural pride in our town [Detroit], we thought this was as good a place as any for the inception of this Society. Mr. Lee Baird of Detroit, whom all Detroit men know, was with us and he is an organizer by nature, and suggested the ways and means of going about this organization. He then proceeded to Washington and got a Charter under a general law of Congress, incorporating this Society as it is now incorporated. We got together and a temporary General Staff commenced business. We made a great many mistakes, mistakes that were vital, perhaps in the opinion of members and mistakes in finances.

For instance, those of you who remember receiving our first booklet will recall that it was a very elaborate affair. It cost something like eighty cents apiece to put those in the mail. Needless to say, that in spite of the steady development and growth, we were soon in national [financial?] hot water. I personally put up all the money I could. Some eight months later, we were about \$7,000.00 in the hole.

Just prior to that time, Colonel Tichenor, who was originally temporary Grand Commander, moved to Buffalo where he took charge of the Pierce Arrow plant, and it left the management to me.

Then Captain Ainger, who had all through these months taken a very lively interest in the association, and whose help had been greatly appreciated, took the matter of further financing the Society and the active management of the procurement of members, and you all know what he has done, and it is he who has carried it to success.

We attempted to procure our members through a direct mailing campaign, which proved very costly.

The policy of the Society and the General Staff has been that we

would not in any way, shape or manner permit the Society to [be] turned over to any man or group of men, and for that reason we were unable, nor did we wish the publicity necessary to bring about a large influx of members through the general knowledge that such an organization existed.

It is built on a firm foundation, a foundation upon which you can erect the structure knowing that it will endure the ages.

This account is buttressed by the following quote from Major C. Vandiver, the first Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order who was from New York City.

"This organization was started by a group of men here in Detroit."8

The three men who carried the incorporation task to completion in Washington, D.C. on 27 January 1919 were Warren M. Akers, George W. Peake, and Marion C. Howard. These names are conspicuous by their absence from the National Bulletin during the early years of the Military Order and from both the list of the delegates to the 1920 Detroit Convention and the 1922 Atlantic City Convention, and from the 1938 Who's Who Records of the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Officers of the Great War, and from the very extensive file of early membership applications of the Military Order of the World War available in the Headquarters of the MOWW.

Commander Rush Hoag, the Historian General of the Military Order in his 1971 manuscript "History of the Military Order of the World Wars" carried along a hoary tradition of the Military Order, when he wrote quite erroneously:

"Less than three months after the Armistice was signed which ended hostilities on November 11, 1918, a small group of officers who had served in the armed forces of the United States during the War, gathered at the Army and Navy Club in Washington and discussed the advisability of perpetuating the associations and the memories of the war by forming a Military Order of commissioned officers who had been on active duty during the war, either in the Fleet or in the Army overseas. In this group were Major William E. Dick, Major Frank B. Ainger and Brigadier General George Harries."9

But no documentation is provided for this account. And this recorder cannot but deny its validity, since in the Verbatim Record of the 1st Convention proceedings, Mr. Haller's account exists, and neither General Harries, the first Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, nor Major Dick, the second Grand Commander of the American Officers of the Great War, nor Captain Ainger, nor any other speaker either then or later contradicted Haller's account.

<sup>(8)</sup> Verbatim Record of the 1920 Detroit Convention, p. 166.

<sup>(9)</sup> Hoag Manuscript, p. 3-B.

The American Officers of the Great War organizing committee was centered in Detroit, Michigan, and conducted its advertising campaign from Detroit. Its word of mouth campaign was conducted from whatever center of population where one or more interested and qualified commissioned veterans of World War I were located.

At the Detroit Convention, Captain F.B. Ainger said:

"In the organization, gentlemen, of this society, I have spent about fourteen months."  $^{10}$ 

Dating back from September 7th, 1920, the day of this utterance, this means that Captain Ainger commenced his organizational work about July 1919.

A copy of a letter dated September 22, 1919 from Ainger to an Ensign Howard P. McAuliffe of Troy, New York is available in the Archives. The letter urged McAuliffe to become a Charter member of the American Officers of the Great War. This he did. Forty-two years later McAuliffe became the Commander of the Tampa Chapter of the Military Order and, in 1962, turned over the letter to the MOWW Historian General at that time, Captain S.C. Griswold.

A copy of the interim Constitution of the American Officers of the Great War, adopted February 26, 1919, survives in the Archives. The Trustee Officers who drafted and signed the Constitution of the American Officers of the Great War wrote with pride in their hearts when they placed in the Preamble these words:

"Whereas, the signing of the Armistice permitted the gradual demobilization of the Armed Forces of the United States, who performed during the twenty-two months of their participation in the Great War, the most Heroic and Potent acts for Humanity and Civilization since its earliest history, and

Whereas, such demobilization brings and will bring to our shores every day, hundreds of those chosen few among the millions upon whom God placed the responsibility, as well as the privilege, of leading to victory the untrained Men of America."11

This Constitution of the American Officers of the Great War provided that the principal office of the Society would be in Detroit, Michigan, and that the Trustees should hold their meetings there. <sup>12</sup> It also provided that the first National Convention should be held in Detroit, September 6th to September 11, 1920. <sup>13</sup> Actually, the first National Convention was held in Detroit, September 7th to 9th, 1920. The convention was opened by Major William E. Dick, titled, by the temporary constitution, Grand Commander of the American Officers of the Great War, but who stated in his opening remarks:

<sup>(10) (</sup>a) Verbatim Record of 1920 Detroit Convention, p. 34.

<sup>(</sup>b) November-December 1921 National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1.

<sup>(11)</sup> Constitution of the American Officers of the Great War, February 26, 1919, Preamble, para. 2,3.

<sup>(12)</sup> Article VI, Constitution, American Officers of the Great War.

<sup>(13)</sup> Ibid., Article VII.

"By virtue of authority vested in me, as temporary Commander-in-Chief of the American Officers of the Great War, I hereby open this convention for business."

In the possible eighteen months of organizational work between the adoption of its interim Constitution and the adoption of the Constitution of the Military Order of the World War, local efforts went forward unevenly in major towns and cities around the country to form as many Chapters as possible. Only twenty-four Chapters were represented at the 1920 Founder Convention. These twenty-four included Columbus, Ohio whose delegate had to return home prior to the formal opening on the first day of the Convention, and Pasadena, California, which Chapter asked to be represented by proxy and was so authorized by the Convention. 14

The Convention after a long discussion, some of which centered on the fact that Captain A.B. Ainger of Detroit personally held 933 proxies of individuals who resided outside the limits of any Chapter, voted not to recognize any proxies except that of the Pasadena Chapter. A provision forbidding the use of proxies at future conventions was included in the 1920 Constitution of the Military Order and exists in today's Constitution. 15

It is worth noting the twenty-two Chapters represented by actual delegates present at the Founder Convention. These were:

Ann Arbor, Michigan
Baltimore, Maryland
Boston, Massachusetts
Charlotte, North Carolina
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Detroit, Michigan
Elmira, New York
Jersey City, New Jersey
Lincoln, Nebraska
Moline, Illinois

New Orleans, Louisiana New Rochelle, New York New York City, New York Norfolk, Virginia Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Portland, Maine Richmond, Virginia Rochester, New York Urbana, Illinois Washington, D.C.

It is a sad fact that the Military Order no longer has Chapters in Elmira, New Rochelle or Rochester in the state of New York or in Moline or Urbana in Illinois. The New Rochelle Chapter affiliated with the New York City Chapter in October, 1921. The very much alive and active State of Maine Chapter now includes Portland, Maine, and the very small Northern New Jersey Chapter now includes Jersey City, New Jersey.

#### The First Election

There were two contests in the first election of the Military Order of

<sup>(14)</sup> Verbatim Record of the Detroit Convention, pp. 18-19, 31-34.

<sup>(15) (</sup>a) 1920 Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1969 Constitution, Article IV, Sec. 1.

the World War. These were for the office of Commander-in-Chief and for the office of Adjutant General.

The two officers nominated for CinC were Brigadier General George H. Harries of Chicago, and Major General William E. Price of Philadelphia. General Harries was nominated by the majority of the Nominating Committee and General Price by the minority. General Harries was elected by a vote of 2,905 to 2,307.

Captain C.C. Walton of Richmond was nominated by the Nominating Committee to serve as Adjutant General and Captain Frank B. Ainger of Detroit was nominated from the floor. Captain Walton received 3,309 votes to 1,107 for Captain Ainger. 16

In late 1923, after the National Convention and elections were over, General Price was elected to the General Staff of the Military Order and served out the rest of the term of Brigadier General W.W. Atterbury of Philadelphia, who had resigned from the General Staff.

Early Guidelines For M.O.W.W.

There were a number of remarks made at the first convention that either had considerable influence on the future of the Military Order or show a considerable grasp of national defense matters.

Captain George B. Hyde of the American Red Cross, showing a considerable grasp of national defense matters, advised:

"I wish to remind you today that the same force, the same hostile elements, the same habits of human thought that produced the War of 1914 exist in the world today [1920] and are operating today. They exist in the Bolshevik movement of Russia and contiguous territories, they exist in the Pan-Islamic movement, and when I tell you that for more than a year, there has been a unity of interest and effort between these two great hostile influences in the world, I point out to you a danger which is just as menacing and perhaps just as great as that which threatened civilization in 1914."17

The first Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier General Harries, in setting guidelines for the Military Order said:

"I have never been a candidate for anything except the good will of my fellow man, and I never will be a candidate for anything other than that."——

"It [The Military Order] does not exist purely for a social purpose."—

"The work must necessarily be the primary and essential thing."
The first Senior Vice Commander, Major Almuth C. Vandiver said:

"We are no political organization. We vent no grievance. We utter no complaints. We have no selfish ends to serve."

"But we are a great company with a common purpose."

<sup>(16) 1920</sup> Charter Convention verbatim minutes, pp. 298-319, 321-324.

<sup>(17)</sup> Verbatim Minutes, 1920 Detroit Convention, p. 51.

In the consideration and solution of the pressing problems of domestic and foreign readjustments, in the matter of our relationship with other powers; of military and naval policies of government expenditures, of retrenchment, of capital and labor, of radicalism and conservatism, we, a great constructive force, are determined to be heard and to make our influence felt, that the institutions of our forefathers, fought for by the plain people of which we are a considerable part, shall not vanish forever from this continent." 18

#### **Initial Problems**

It was obvious that the first requirement of the MOWW leadership was a magazine to bind together the companions of the Military Order, and to provide the vehicle by which the leaders of the organization could guide and direct the attention of the very widely separated Departments, Chapters, and individual companions toward common policies and practices.

It took a bit of stirring around by General Harries to get the first magazine, the National Bulletin, underway. But the gathering of an editorial staff, the accumulation of the essential money, the development of the initial policies and the rooting out from the nine Departments and, perhaps, fifty-five Chapters of news of their activities was accomplished in a short eight months. May 1921 saw the circulation of the National Bulletin to all "active members of record and also to officers who paid an entrance fee of \$5.00 to the 'American Officers of the Great War' prior to the Detroit Convention of September 6, 1920, when the 'Military Order of the World War' was organized, and who subsequently have been regarded as Charter Members." 19

It was a big and rapid step forward.

In the first issue of the National Bulletin, General Harries wrote:

"It is gratifying to justifiably assure the membership of the Military Order of the World War, through the medium of this first number of the National Bulletin, that we are steadily progressing in things essential to the welfare of the organization; that we have taken hold of the public duties imposed upon us as loyal citizens and soldiers of the Republic. For this progress, we are deeply indebted to many alertly-faithful members who have served unselfishly as national, departmental, and chapter officials.

The constitutional remapping of the Order last Fall was necessarily followed by a period devoted to careful study of suggested methods; to which study the General Staff has given sincere and fruitful attention.

The time has now come when we can devote our energies to increased strength, sufficient to make the organization the power for good

<sup>(18)</sup> Verbatim Minutes, 1920 Detroit Convention, pp. 10, 328, 329.

<sup>(19)</sup> May 1921, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1.

which is surely our individual and collective desire. Increased strength will bring us in touch with those beside whom we fought, and will give us new opportunities for service to the nation and will enable us to make effective the lofty principles outlined in the preamble of our constitution.

Officially, and in behalf of the General Staff, I ask the enthusiastic cooperation of each member in the great work we have mutually undertaken. And the time to begin cooperating is now!"

George H. Harries Commander-in-Chief

#### The Money Problem

Considering the fact that in September 1920,

"The General Staff took over outstanding indebtedness of \$12,970.80 and cash in hand of \$174.26",

and that,

"In order to meet the immediate running expenses, the General Staff was compelled to borrow \$2,000.00 on a note of the Order endorsed by individual members of the Staff making our indebtedness approximately \$15,000.00,"20

General Harries and his Treasurer General, Major Robert M. Falkenau, had accomplished minor miracles in gathering adequate cash to launch a monthly bulletin and to obtain a paid Recorder General who had the essential capabilities additional to his administrative ability, to act additionally as Editor of the National Bulletin. This individual was Captain Sherrard Ewing, who had had ten years previous experience as an executive of businessmen's organizations.

General Harries soon learned that he was the Commander-in-Chief of an organization in which some twelve thousand officers had indicated an interest, but largely had not followed this up by paying annual dues after their initial \$5.00 contribution.

As reported at the 1923 Convention by the Recorder General:

"A resume of the Order's history indicates that when reorganized at Detroit in 1920, and its name changed from the American Officers of the Great War to the Military Order of the World War, liabilities, financial, and otherwise, were unfortunately inherited. Instead of having 12,000 members, there were only 2,000; there were over 2,000 wrongly addressed cards, practically useless, and many Chapters existed only on paper."21

General Harries pushed hard to provide a medium that would provide a strong link between the Commander-in-Chief and the individual companion, so that all companions would be continually informed of the objectives of the Order, the things that had to be done to move nearer to these objectives, as well as to inform companions of the activities of each of the Chapters.

<sup>(20)</sup> May 1921, National Bulletin, p. 3.

<sup>(21)</sup> October 1923, National Bulletin, p. 11, Report of Recorder General, col. 1.



GENERAL PERSHING HONORS MOWW SECOND DEPARTMENT CONVENTION

Lieutenant Colonel George C. Marshall, second from left in front row.

#### Initial Strength of The Order and Its Distribution

Most importantly from the historian's point of view, the May 1921 Bulletin printed not only the list of National Officers of the Military Order but the list of Chapters and Chapter Commanders. There were fifty-five Chapters listed of which number twenty-three Chapters no longer exist in the 1969 National Roster of the MOWW. Many of these drop-out Chapters gave up the ghost in the first few years of the Military Order, but some lasted until the depression years of 1929-1933 when paying national dues became a real problem for any and all companions. Other Chapters ceased to exist during the first years of World War II, when many of the more active companions and leaders of the Chapters went away to war again, and the Chapter ceased to exist because there were no leaders left to tend the store.

But among the fifty-five Chapters listed in May 1921, General Harries had most of the big and strong Chapters still active in 1969. And in 1921, the base of the Military Order was broad, from Honolulu to San Juan in Puerto Rico and from Detroit to New Orleans, although the Military Order was scattered rather thinly across the land.<sup>22</sup>

An event that brought the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order back to Washington, D.C. occurred early in November 1921.

#### **Burial of The Unknown Dead**

"A solemn exaltation marked the bearing of the spectators and participants during the ceremonies incident to the Burial of the Unknown Dead at Washington. The tone of the exercises of November 10th and 11th was grave and reverent, but there was no note of depression, rather a proud reconsecration to service." 23

General Harries led the large contingent of the Military Order of the World War which attended the first ceremony at the Capitol on November 10, 1921 paying tribute at the bier of the Unknown Dead, who was to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery on November 11, 1921.

For the great funeral march on Friday, November 11, 1921, from the Capitol to Arlington Cemetery, the representatives of the Military Order, under the direction of the Washington Chapter staff, formed in a column of eight files front under the command of Colonel Frailey of the Washington Chapter. Colonel Charles A. Frailey was the Chapter Commander, 1920-1922.

The representation of the Military Order was from many Chapters, large and "Worthy of the Order."24

#### Leadership

General Harries held the beacon high and pushed hard. He told the companions of the Military Order that they could accomplish much:

"In the enlightenment of the Nation in respect to National Defense. In the guiding of those who cannot lead.

<sup>(22)</sup> May 1921, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2 and 3.

<sup>(23)</sup> November-December 1921, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3.

<sup>(24)</sup> November-December 1921, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 1.

In the confuting of disloyal propaganda and in the crushing of treason.

In the preservation of order.

In caring for our disabled officers and soldiers.

In renewing the joys of comradeship in military and civic duty.

In the rededication of self to service unselfish.

In the doing of all things that aid in serving and protecting the sacred colors beneath which we pledged all we have and all we care."25

When, in 1922, the pacifists and anti-military organizations were on the verge of succeeding in cutting down the Congressional money appropriations for the personnel of the Armed Services, General Harries sent a night letter by Western Union to each Chapter Commander.

"This is a call to duty.

The congressional legislative situation with respect to Army and Navy appropriations demands prompt and intensive effort on the part of our membership without which effort the National Defense Act will, in a large sense, be nullified and serious injury be inflicted upon the three elements of the Armed Forces of the United States. Assemble your Chapter with all possible rapidity and adopt resolutions in support of the estimates submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy."26

Following this, each of the Chapter Commanders was urged to write or telegraph his Senators and Representatives and each Chapter Commander was asked to "ask each companion to give at least one entire day of energy to this work."

#### Departmental (Regional) Conventions

Since the 1920 MOWW Constitution provided that national conventions of the Military Order would be held every two years and the next annual convention would not be held until 1922, General Harries urged the Department Commanders of the Military Order to hold an annual convention of their Departments in 1921.

He was successful in the Second Department (New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) and in the Third Department (Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia). The Governor of New Jersey headed an impressive speakers' roll at the Second Department Convention which included General Pershing, General Harries, Rear Admiral Harry M.P. Huse, US Navy, the Commandant of the Fourth Naval District, and Major General W.G. Haan, Chief of the War Plans Division, General Staff.

The Third Department Convention also had an impressive list of speakers, headed by the Secretary of War, John W. Weeks. Speakers from the Military Order included Major General George H. Harries and Captain Robeson Lea Perot of Philadelphia, the Third Departmental Commander, and one of the mainstays of the Military Order in the Pennsylvania area in its earliest years.

<sup>(25)</sup> August 1922, National Bulletin, p. 7.

<sup>(26)</sup> August 1922, National Bulletin, p. 7.

These Departmental Conventions, although limited to two Departments out of nine, and concentrated in the North Atlantic States, were most important in keeping the fledgling Military Order alive and functioning, keeping it in close touch with the Departments of the Army and Navy and accomplishing objectives in the National Defense field.

**Early Expansion Efforts** 

Commencing on 18 October 1921, the first serious effort to organize new Chapters or to revive somnambulant Chapters was made by sending the Recorder General (in this case, Captain Sherrard Ewing) on far-ranging field trips visiting twenty-two cities.

In an excellent informative report, Captain Ewing reported "No success" in trying to form up new Chapters in six cities. He reported "varying degrees of success" in trying to start up new Chapters in two additional cities or to revive the Chapters where they were a bit somnambulate. He met with eight "going Chapters."

The "No success" cities were:

Birmingham, Alabama Li Charlotte, North Carolina Me Jacksonville, Florida M

Little Rock, Arkansas Memphis, Tennessee Minneapolis, Minnesota

Currently, the Military Order has Chapters in Charlotte, Jacksonville, and Memphis, and has had Chapters in Birmingham, Little Rock, and Minneapolis at various times in its last fifty years.

"Success in some degree" was obtained in meeting with the following somnambulate Chapters or initiating a new Chapter — in the case of Charleston, South Carolina and St. Louis, Missouri, where success was 100%.

Atlanta, Georgia Charleston, South Carolina Columbus, Ohio Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Norfolk, Virginia Savannah, Georgia St. Paul, Minnesota St. Louis, Missouri

Currently, the Military Order does not have a Chapter in either St. Paul or Charleston, but does have Chapters in Atlanta, Columbus, Milwaukee, Norfolk, Savannah and St. Louis, Missouri.

"Going Chapters" were visited by Captain Ewing in:

Boston, Massachusetts

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Cincinnati, Ohio Detroit, Michigan New Orleans, Louisiana Portland, Maine Roanoke, Virginia Washington, D.C.

All these eight Chapters are still going strong in 1969.

The overall recruiting effort was judged an expensive failure despite the fact that six Chapters had received a smelling salts treatment from a Headquarters representative and St. Louis had started off well, and Charleston, South Carolina had been started.<sup>27</sup>

The Headquarters Staff Changes

For reasons not stated in the available written record, Captain F.B. Ainger of Detroit ended his service as Recorder General only two months

<sup>(27)</sup> Recorder General's Report of October 1, 1921 to the Executive Committee MOWW.

after being appointed to that office and Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, the Historian General and located in New York City, took over the task at a great sacrifice of both time and funds. He received as his only and best compensation a 'Resolution of Thanks' from the General Staff, and the continued appreciation of the companions of the Military Order for his devotion to its interest and his skill in performance.<sup>28</sup>

Captain Ewing had two assistant Recorders General during 1922. One of them, Captain George L. Darte, taking over his tasks including editing the National Bulletin in October 1922 and the other, Major Wilfred E. Boughton, fleeting up to Adjutant General. Sufficient to say that only one issue of the National Bulletin was published in the first half of 1922, while four issues were published in the second half of the year.

The Years 1922-1925

Commencing with the October 1922 issue of the National Bulletin when Captain George L. Darte became the Editor, the Military Order entered into a long battle against the demand of the Workers' Party of America for a change in the existing form of government in the United States and against the rising influence of the Communist doctrine and theory that swept the United States from 1921 to 1925.

This worthy battle kept the Millitary Order in the public eye and facilitated its recruitment of new companions who had trouble accepting the communist theory.

The years 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 were marked by major financial progress toward the solvency of the Military Order, a modest growth in the membership of the Order, the adoption of a strong anticommunist stance by the Order, and a general strengthening of the national leadership through obtaining first class individuals to volunteer time, effort and money to advance the major tasks which the Military Order had set its mind to.

**Efforts to Extend Appeal to Midwest** 

The first National Convention at Detroit voted to hold the second National Convention in New Orleans, in order to spread the Order's appeal to the Midwest and the South, where it was very thinly represented. But before September 1922 rolled around, information from Chapters in regard to their plans to send delegates to the National Convention made it evident to the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Harries, that a required quorum of fifty delegates would not be present in New Orleans.

In these days of massive air travel facilities it takes a bit of looking back to accept the fact that in 1922 the most frequent reason stated for not planning on going to New Orleans was that adequate time to make the rail trip could not be taken by companions from their individual work schedules.

<sup>(28) (</sup>a) May 1921, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) July 1921, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

"From so many points came strong evidence of membership unwillingness to even consider going there [New Orleans] that the whole matter was thoroughly discussed. It was immediately evident that the larger Chapters would send scant delegations to the Gulf; additional inquiry made it reasonably certain that the required quorum of fifty could not be secured."29

It took a lot of effort by the very top echelon of the Military Order to hold a National Convention without a local Chapter as a willing host, but General Harries held the 1922 Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, where the Military Order had no local Chapter. And he did get

more than a quorum present.

"Boston Chapter, the largest delegation coming in a body, arrived at noon and was met at the railroad station by the famous Philadelphia Navy Yard Band, detailed for the three-day convention period. The delegation, headed by its Commander, Major Carroll J. Swan, marched down the boardwalk to the martial music and guarding its lighter vein emblem, a huge "Sacred Cow" made of papier-mache and held aloft on a stick." 30

Including the Boston delegation, 152 delegates were listed in the National Bulletin as present at the Atlantic City Convention, a goodly number.

The New Orleans Chapter was more than a bit irked that its preparatory efforts for a convention were disregarded. The Commander-in-Chief had had to take action that was not within his legal authority, and the hope to enlarge the influence of the Military Order in the South was temporarily blighted.

Out of this embarrassing experience came a change in the Constitution so as to provide that National Conventions shall be held annually at such place as shall be determined by the General Staff.<sup>31</sup>

Out of the second Convention [at Atlantic City, N.J.] and largely because of the spirited effort of Rear Admiral T.J. Cowie (SC) US Navy (Retired), and previously the Paymaster General of the Navy, came a slogan "100,000 MEMBERS BEFORE 1930." Also out of this convention came a firm resolve of the Military Order to continue General Harries as its Commander-in-Chief, and so he was reelected.

The Headquarters of the Military Order were still at 41 East 42nd Street, New York City, but General Harries gave early consideration to having the 1923 National Convention in Washington, D.C. which had an active, influential and growing Chapter. On January 29, 1923, the Executive Committee so recommended to the General Staff, which approved this recommendation in time to have the news appear in the February 1923, National Bulletin.

<sup>(29)</sup> Report of Commander-in-Chief, October 1922, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1.

<sup>(30)</sup> October 1922, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3.

<sup>(31) (</sup>a) 1922 Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1969 Constitution, Article IV, Sec. 1.

Although the Convention was not until early October 1923, the National Bulletin followed up its initial announcements with monthly feature front page articles on prospective business and social activities of the National Convention, with the result that although the total paid-up membership of the Military Order was less than 4,500.

"Over 400 delegates and members journeyed from North, South, East and West to convene in official session." 32

Part of this large attendance arose from the fact that twenty-two Chapters had appointed "Convention Committees" to stir up enthusiasm and part arose from the appeal of the Commander-in-Chief, who wrote in the August 1923, National Bulletin:

"With the Nation's Capitol as a setting (most beautiful in early October), the Convention will be completely national. It will hold close communion with men eminent in public life and more firmly establish itself as a factor in National Defense. It will restate and emphasize our ideals and rededicate us to the service of our country.

We shall stand before the tomb of Washington; feast our souls on the Lincoln Memorial; wander at will in historic places; do homage to the Nation's illustrious dead — known and unknown — who rest in Arlington.

Gratified, spiritually uplifed, we shall return to our homes better citizens than ever before."33

Major General Harries made a stirring report to start off the Washington Convention. His office was recognized by all as a burden of hard work, irregular but frequent travel and considerable expense that few wished to, or were qualified, to take on. There were no well known candidates to compete for this highest office, and Major General Harries was unanimously elected to a fourth year of service to the Military Order.

#### Policy of National Bulletin 1921-1925

All through 1921-1925, the National Bulletin continued its strong opposition to the peace radicals, the communists, the "Peace at any Price" enthusiasts and to the anti-national defense policies of the National Council for the Prevention of War. Through editorials and by the written article, the activities of these groups, as well as the slackers vow of the Youth Movement and the policy of the Federation of Churches seeking to discourage young men from attending summer military training camps, were opposed. The Bulletin also objected to Frederick J. Libby speaking before assemblies of Washington, D.C. school children and plugging the policies of the National Council for the Prevention of War. The Bulletin kept the companions informed and involved in National Defense activities.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>(32)</sup> November 1923, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.

<sup>(33)</sup> August 1923, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2.

<sup>(34)</sup> November 1924, January 1925, February 1925, National Bulletin, pp. 1-5; p. 14; p. 12.

When the Military Order gathered in Boston in October 1924 for its third National Convention, a lively program was planned and carried out, including several landmark constitutional changes which have proven of great benefit to the Order.

But General Harries was a bit weary and a bit disappointed in himself and in the failure of his companions to move the Order ahead by markedly increasing the membership. Despite this disappointment, he allowed himself to be drafted for a fifth year of service to the Military Order (1924-1925).

During his four years of service as Commander-in-Chief, new Chapters had been formed very slowly and existing Chapters had fallen by the wayside rapidly. Admiral T.J. Cowie of the District of Columbia Chapter and Colonel Carroll J. Swan of the Boston Chapter had circularized the individual members of the Military Order five times during this period. This effort was to develop some good fruit during the 1925-1926 year when five new Chapters were organized. (Aurora, Illinois; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Miami, Florida; Providence, Rhode Island and Worcester, Massachusetts) but in the previous four years, the only new Chapters brought into the Order had been Buffalo, New York; Knoxville, Tennessee; Lexington, Kentucky; St. Louis, Missouri; and Topeka, Kansas. The Elmira, New York, Northern New Jersey and Kansas City, Missouri Chapters had relinquished their Charters. The Ann Arbor, Michigan; Boulder, Colorado, Canton, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Fargo, South Dakota; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Hoboken, New Jersey; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Moline, Illinois; Mount Vernon, New York; New Brunswick, New Jersey; Oneonta, New York; Trenton, New Jersey, and Urbana, Illinois Chapters, fourteen in all, were no longer rated "active" by the Treasurer General. Both he and the Adjutant General agreed in September 1925 that the Military Order had only twenty-eight Chapters alive and kicking and that the paid membership on September 1, 1925 was 4,750,35

In his speech of acceptance at Boston on October 4, 1924, General Harris said:

"My position is that of a drafted man, the second time in my life, last year and now this year. I had hoped that I might be relieved of the responsibilities of office, but, nevertheless, I am glad to continue in the service of this Order which has meant so much to me. I do hope that we may devote ourselves seriously, using our best judgment and find someone to carry on the work. If you want me to serve you, I will do so gladly for I believe that this Order can be the greatest power for good government that exists in this Country at the moment.

I remember it was on my birthday two years ago in Atlantic City you were good enough by Chapters to pledge to double your membership within that year. I have had another birthday since then, but that pledge has not been carried out.

<sup>(35)</sup> October 1925, National Bulletin, National Treasurer Report, pp. 18 and 19.

I am perfectly willing to serve you, but I do not want you to look upon this as a one man's job. I do ask of you — I will accept the duty — but I do ask of you to remember that one man cannot do this thing we most desire to do. It is as the voice of one crying in the wilderness unless you hear and help! It is not enough to plot a plan of action on sentiment; you must take upon yourselves the personal responsibility for doing just this, a simple thing really, making this membership what it ought to be in numbers and in quality.

We ought to have fairly in view someone who will give the necessary time, the spirit and the energy to the greatest military organization this or any other country can offer."  $^{36}$ 

The important constitutional changes provided for (1) the creation of a Life Membership Fund and (2) amending the membership eligibility to provide that those who served in the World War either as enlisted men or non-commissioned officers and who received a commission before the promulgation of peace, July 2, 1921 were eligible for membership.

The Nominating Committee for the 1924-25 leadership of the Military Order brought in the name of Brigadier General S. Herbert Wolfe, initial Chapter Commander of the New York City Chapter, one of the Charter Members of the Military Order and very active in its affairs. Nominated from the floor were Major General George H. Harries of the Chicago Chapter and Major General Mark L. Hersey of the host Boston Chapter.

General Hersey led the vote count in the first two ballots and his vote in the second ballot was sufficient to elect him. However, during the voting, General Hersey informed the Convention that he could not accept, even if elected, and desired to withdraw in favor of General Harries — who was elected on the third ballot.<sup>37</sup> Brigadier General Wolfe was elected a Vice Commander in Chief, and a year later, Major General Hersey became the Commander in Chief.

Tying The Military Order to The Regular Establishment

Using the two very successful Departmental Conventions as a backdrop, way back on October 5, 1921, General Harries had made a tender of the services of the Military Order to each of the Commanding Generals of the Army Corps Areas for a broad program of national defense effort by the Military Order entailing:

- (a) Support of the Army and Navy Regular establishment.
- (b) Upbuilding of the National Guard and Naval Militia.
- (c) Organization of effective Naval and Army Reserve.
- (d) Training of young men by the Army and Navy in summer months.
- (e) Prompt justice for disabled officers and men.38

<sup>(36)</sup> October 1924, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1 and 2.

<sup>(37)</sup> Ibid., p. 6, col. 3.

<sup>(38)</sup> October 1921, National Bulletin, p. 1.

The letter was gratefully received and promptly replied to by the majority of the Corps Area Commanders. Copies of this letter and replies thereto were published in the next two issues of the Bulletin. The initiative of General Harries tied the Military Order to the active duty Army in a close relationship that lasted until World War II.

#### The French Connection

During the five year period, 1920-1925, when General Harries led the Military Order, a Chapter was established in Paris, France through the efforts of Brigadier General S. Herbert Wolfe. The initial Paris Chapter Commander, Lieutenant Colonel H. Herman Harjes, became a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order in October 1924.

This development was furthered by the visit to this country of a number of senior French Military officers, who spoke before various MOWW Chapters and, in some cases, became members of the Military Order. Included in this group were Marshals Joseph Joffre and Foch, and Generals Nivelle, Henri Gourad and Charles Payot. Marshal Ferdinand Foch, a member of the St. Louis Chapter, spoke at their Chapter meeting on November 3, 1921 and at the Boston Chapter at the 1921 Armistice Day dinner. General Robert George Nivelle spoke at MOWW meetings at Richmond, Virginia, San Francisco, California and New York City. General Henri Gourad, a member of the District of Columbia Chapter spoke there and later at the Boston MOWW meeting on August 16, 1923.39

Before getting too far along with the history of the Military Order, it seems desirable to examine the "Principles of the Order."

### (B) Principles of The Order

Much of the Constitution and Bylaws has changed since 1920, but certain basic requirements for qualification as a member and certain operational procedures of the Military Order of the World Wars remain immutables.

#### (1) Moral Character

Good moral character and reputation and honorable service on active duty as a male commissioned officer were requirements for membership in the Military Order in the first printed Constitution and Bylaws (1920) and are the requirements today(1969).<sup>40</sup>

<sup>(39) (</sup>a) May 1921, National Bulletin, p. 6.

<sup>(</sup>b) November-December 1921, National Bulletin, pp. 1,2 and 5.

<sup>(</sup>c) September 1923, National Bulletin, p. 8.

<sup>(40) (</sup>a) 1920 Constitution, Article VIII, Prohibited Matter.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1969 Constitution, Article VII, Prohibited Matter.

#### (2) Prohibited Matter

"The introduction or discussion of sectarian matters or partisan politics is prohibited in any meetings or conventions of the Order, Departments or Chapters, and the name or records of the Order shall not be used for any sectarian, business or political purposes." 41

This basic principle has stood for fifty years unchanged except for adding in the words "insignia" and "emblem" after the word "name", and has contributed materially to the expeditious handling of the business of the Order and the limitation of diversion from the purposes of the Order.

Strict observance of this principle was most valuable when the National Convention dates were unlucky enough to be close to National election days where the national political contest was fiery and close. And observance was most difficult when companions whose second love was their political party and who participated actively in its efforts, found themselves in disagreement with the efforts of the Military Order in building up the National Defense posture of these United States.

## (3) Immutables Reading of the Preamble

"The Preamble to this Constitution shall be read at the opening of all Chapter meetings and all National and Departmental Conventions." 42(a)

"The Preamble to this Constitution shall be read at the opening of all National Conventions, at all meetings of the General Staff, at all Chapter meetings, at Regional and Departmental Assemblies, and, when it can be done appropriately, at other gatherings and ceremonies." 42(b)

The Preamble itself has not been immutable, although except for adding the phrase "To promote and further patriotic education in our Nation" and modernizing the references to the Armed Forces by recognizing the importance and independence of the Air Force, the Preamble has stood the years remarkably well. Its reading at all meetings has served to keep fresh in the minds of all companions their common objectives and their dedication to the principles so ably set forth.

#### **Proxies**

At the Charter Convention (1920), there was much discussion in regard to the use of proxies and to the practices followed by various patriotic or Veterans organizations in regard to proxies. At some of the early National Conventions of the Military Order of the World War, the question of allowing proxies was raised, but Major General Harries, the first Commander-in-Chief, was dead set against the use of proxies —

- (41) (a) 1920 Constitution, Article II, Section 1.
  - (b) 1969 Constitution, Article II, Section 1.
- (42) (a) 1920 Constitution, Article VII, Section 4.
  - (b) 1970 Bylaws, Article IV, Section 2.

and the constitutional question has not been raised at National Conventions in the last twenty years. The fifty-year old constitutional prohibition against proxies stands.

Voting Rights of Emeritus Members of The General Staff

The statement that General Staff members shall be entitled to vote as delegates to all National Conventions was not contained in any of the early constitutions, 43 but this privileged right had not been questioned for so long, that when it was questioned, the Constitution was specifically changed to state the right, which has now become immutable, 44

The General Staff Interprets

"The General Staff shall have power to interpret this Constitution and the decision shall be binding unless an appeal therefrom is taken and acted upon at any Annual Convention." 45

This wise provision has been invoked only on very few occasions during this scribe's twenty-year service in the Military Order and successful appeals from the General Staff ruling have been at the zero mark during this period.

Summary

Few national patriotic organizations have gotten off to an "easy no problems" start. The Military Order of the World War (MOWW) had many problems in its early years, not the least of which was the lack of hard cash in its checking account. Fortunately, the MOWW had strong Chapters almost from the start and strong leadership in its early years of its very large Chapters in Boston, New York City and Philadelphia.

It also had a countless legion of prospective members to draw on providing this countless legion could be diverted away from "gimme" causes and persuaded to give of their time, effort and money to a "non-gimme" organization with high ideals and most worthy purposes.

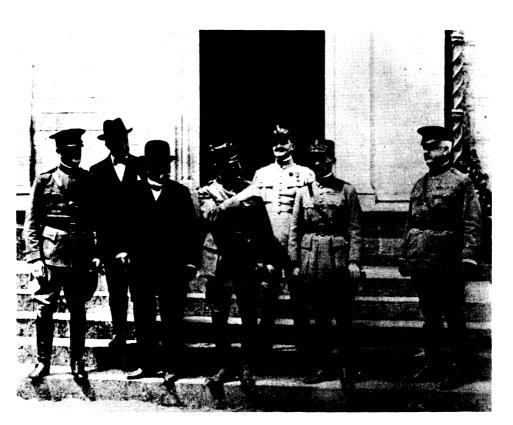
The MOWW adopted principles in 1920 and developed practices and customs during the 1920 to 1940 period which appealed to the long range interests of those who were serving actively in the Armed Forces or had served during a period of warm or cold war. These principles and practices have lasted through fifty years, and while this adherence has had its disadvantages in the growth of the Military Order, time has not lessened their value.

<sup>(43) 1920, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1927, 1930, 1942, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1961,</sup> National Constitution and ByLaws.

<sup>(44) 1966</sup> National Constitution and ByLaws, Article VI, Sec. 5.

<sup>(45) (</sup>a) 1920 Constitution, Article I.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1969 Constitution, Article II.



GEN. PERSHING AND FRENCH LEADERS.

#### Chapter II

## Organizational Problems and Changes

It can be honestly stated that the organization of the Military Order of the World Wars was fluid throughout its first fifty years. It can also be honestly stated that the organization steadily evolved during this half century towards its strong 1969, mutually supporting and operationally effective organization.

As of 1969, this organization is based upon the real fact of a large measure of independence of the individual Chapter in its efforts and courses of action. Over these Chapters, there is a diagrammatically developing supervisory national organization of State Commanders, Department Commanders and Regional Commanders. This national organization, under a Commander-in-Chief, and his supporting Vice Commanders-in-Chief, has been slowly, painfully, but steadily built.

#### **Supervisory Organization**

The functional ability of this supervisory organization has varied widely with the years reflecting the capabilities and endeavors of the personalities elected or appointed to these offices. The operational performance of the Military Order of the World Wars has improved with the passage of years due to the increased numbers of working companions in the supervisory organization and to the detailed defining, in the ByLaws or in the MOWW Handbook, of the considerable responsibilities of each officer in this supervisory organization and of the tasks he is expected to fulfill.

Holding together these largely independent Chapters, and many times, fully independent personalities in the supervisory organization, and inspiring them and prodding them to really work towards common national goals has been, throughout its first fifty years, the primary tasks of the Commander-in-Chief, his Vice Commanders-in-Chief, and of the Headquarters Organization of the Military Order of the World Wars.

#### **Headquarters Organization**

This Headquarters Organization, currently located in Washington, D.C., but initially located in Detroit and then for eight years or until February 15, 1929, located in New York City, has had as its titled head a

Recorder General, then for many years an Adjutant General, then a Secretary General, and now (since late 1961) a Chief of Staff.

The Headquarters Organization currently (1969) consisting of four persons, including the Chief of Staff, has varied in numbers from three to six during the last twenty years. Its limited size as well as its sparse budget has controlled what it could accomplish, but it has accomplished much.

#### **Organizational History**

In tracing the history of organizational matters, it is a matter of regret to this recorder that only nineteen printings of the National Constitution and Bylaws survived in the Archives for the period 1919 to 1969. The available ones are for the following years:

1920		1950
1922		1955
1923		1957
1924		1958
1925		1960
1927/28		1961
1930/31		1964
1942		1966
1945		1967
	1968	

The long gap from 1930 to 1942 possibly may have resulted from lack of funds to print the National Constitution, but it is this author's opinion that it resulted from a lack of interest on the part of the Adjutant General.

A reading of forty years of the bi-monthly and then monthly issues of the *National Bulletin*, first issued in May 1921, and superseded in September 1962 by the bi-monthly *The World Wars Officer Review* indicates that, on occasion, changes in the Constitution and ByLaws were considered and approved at the National Conventions, but not followed up with a new printing of the Constitution and ByLaws. But more importantly, the Archives were not made a real depository for the important documents of the Military Order, as the years worked their way towards fifty. Since the Archives did not come into existence until the early 1930s, there are real gaps.

#### Organization of American Officers of the Great War

In the beginning (1919) and prior to the first National Convention, when the name of the organization was changed to The Military Order of the World Wars, the organizational structure was slight.

"There is a temporary Board of Trustees, whose activities are limited to carrying on the membership campaign and assisting in the formation of local Chapters."

"Permanent officers will be elected at the First Convention. . ."1

<sup>(1)</sup> Pamphlet, American Officers of the Great War (1920), p. 10.

# Military Officers of the World War Initial Organization (1920)

The initial administration, operational and leadership organization of The Military Order of the World War provided for six convention-elected National Officers and for nine convention-elected Department Commanders. These fifteen convention-elected officers comprised the National Governing Body, the General Staff.<sup>2</sup>

There was no provision made in the initial organization chart (Constitution or ByLaws) for leaders or administrative officers at a level between the Departmental Commanders and the Chapter Commanders. Each Department Commander dealt directly with all Chapters and Chapter Commanders in his Army Department [Corps] area. These Corps areas varied in size from one with three eastern states to another with eight large western states. The subordinate Vice Commanders-in-Chief were not assigned by the Constitution or ByLaws specific supervisory duties over the Departmental Commanders, nor were they in the communication pipeline from Chapters to Commander-in-Chief.

The six top convention-elected officers at Detroit in 1920 were:

Commander-in-Chief Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Adjutant General Treasurer General Judge Advocate General

The General Staff was authorized to appoint the Chaplain General, the Historian General and the Recorder General. These three were not members of the General Staff initially. The Recorder General, an assistant to the Adjutant General, might receive a salary, and initially he was visualized as the "see all, do all" companion at the working level of the Military Order and he was to be located in National Headquarters. However, when Captain F.B. Ainger of Detroit left that billet, the Headquarters was shifted to New York City and on 13 April 1921, Captain Sherrard Ewing became the paid Headquarters Chief Administrative Officer, titled the Recorder General.

The nine Departments of the General Staff followed the geographical limits of the nine Departments of the Army — for many years called the Corps Areas. Each Department of the Military Order comprised all Chapters within its geographical corps area. Since the number of existing Chapters in the middle and western sections of the United States was very limited in 1920, this concept placed a very heavy work load on the Departmental Commanders of the first four Army Departments spread along the East and Gulf Coasts and a very expensive travel schedule on the other five Departmental Commanders west of the Alleghenies, if they were to do the essential organizational work to establish new Chapters, or to give inspirational leadership to the few existing Chapters in this vast area of the United States.

<sup>(2) 1920</sup> Constitution and ByLaws, Article IV, Section 1,2.

The General Staff of fifteen members was required to hold one meeting annually rather than the three meetings currently (1969) required. Eight of the possible fifteen elected members provided for in the Constitution were required for a quorum, in comparison with only nine members required for a quorum out of a more than eighty-member General Staff at the end of fifty years. In 1923, the General Staff quorum requirement was lowered to seven members, and it was not increased from seven to nine members, its present requirement, until the 1955 Convention at Chicago.

The Adjutant General (an Army title for Chief Administrative Officer) was directed by the 1920 Constitution to record the proceedings of the National Convention and of the General Staff and perform such other duties as might be prescribed by the General Staff. The Recorder General was directed to perform such duties as prescribed by the Adjutant General or the General Staff.

#### **Initial National Officers (1920)**

As a matter of history of the Military Order of the World Wars and as a tribute to these companions, the following sixteen personalities, of whom thirteen were members of the General Staff, got the Military Order underway in the Fall of 1920.

Commander-in-Chief	Brigadier General George H. Harries (Chicago, IL)
Senior Vice Commander	Major Almuth C. Vandiver (New York City, NY)
Junior Vice Commander	Lieutenant Colonel L.M. Linthicum (Baltimore, MD)
Adjutant General	Captain C.C. Walton (Richmond, VA)
Treasurer General	Major R.M. Falkenau (New Rochelle, NY)
Judge Advocate General	Colonel Clifford B. Davidson (Norfolk, VA)
First Department Commander	Colonel W.W. Stover (Boston, MA)
Second Department Commander	Colonel Frederick N. Feury (Jersey City, NJ)
Third Department Commander	CaptainRobeson Lea Perot (Philadelphia, PA)
Fourth Department Commander	Colonel Allison Owens (New Orleans, LA)
Fifth Department Commander	Colonel P. Lincoln Mitchell (Cincinnati, OH)
Sixth Department Commander	Lieutenant Commander H.H.

NE)

Seventh Department Commander

Emmons (Detroit, MI)
Captain F.A. Cleveland (Lincoln.

(No one was elected as Commander Eighth or Commander Ninth Department at the Detroit 1920 Convention, due to lack of candidates from areas where there was only a scattering of Chapters.<sup>3</sup>)

Recorder General Captain F.B. Ainger, Jr.

(Detroit, MI)

Historian General Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer (New

York City, NY)

Chaplain General Reverend E.M. Jeffreys

(Philadelphia, PA)4

General Harries, Major Vandiver, Major Falkenau, Lieutenant Commander Emmons, and Colonel Luquer continued active at the national (and local) level of the Military Order for some years, the latter after three years as Historian General and one year as Treasurer General becoming Commander-in-Chief in 1927, and served effectively for two years in that office.

The 1920 Constitution and By Laws

The 1920 CONSTITUTION and BYLAWS was an eight-page document of small size 3"x6" pages. By 1968, the document had expanded to 4"x7" and 32 pages.

As might be expected, the five-fold expanded document of 1968 covered matters for which the founders of the Order had not felt it necessary to prescribe.

#### **Problems**

The Military Order was founded with high principles. Each companion agreed to support unselfishly an ideal, as set forth in the Preamble. During its first fifty years, the organization suffered all the tribulations that one can imagine. Yet it survived, made progress, accomplished much, and kept its shoulders to the wheel, because there was always a large kernel of companions who kept their eyes on this ideal. It is so today. There are those who would make the Military Order a social organization. But there is a large kernel of companions who see the ideal and willingly work toward that ideal.

Fundamentally, there are limited numbers of American citizens who can long continue to actively support an organization without any hope of obtaining some material personal return from their efforts. That is the basic problem of the Military Order. But initially, in 1920, the organization in addition had an inadequate organizational structure to keep the ideal in the mind of those who struggled at the local Chapter level, with all the other problems inherent in keeping a local Chapter of any organization of any type in a healthy growth pattern and accomplishing concrete results.

The two most pressing problems during the first thirty-five years of the Military Order national organization were, (a) obtaining and designating adequate numbers of actively interested and able

<sup>(3) 1920</sup> Convention Report, p. 326.

<sup>(4)</sup> List is from 1920 Constitution and ByLaws, back page.

companions each to undertake willingly part of the chore of making the organization function locally and as a national organization, (b) establishing adequate and workable echelons of responsibility within the Military Order so that an actively interested and able companion might reasonably be expected to undertake and fulfill his assigned tasks and still earn his living. More concisely, these problems might be labeled as (1) establishing an effective Governing Body, (2) providing adequate echelons of leadership in the Military Order and (3) prescribing the tasks to be accomplished by each leader at each echelon.

#### **Solutions**

# (1) Additional Numbers in Governing Body

In an effort to obtain and designate an adequate number of actively interested and able companions to undertake part of the chore of making the organization function both nationally and effectively, the General Staff was slowly but steadily enlarged during the first thirty-five years of the existence of the Military Order. Since 1955, the numbers have remained reasonably stable to 1969.

The movement actually commenced in 1925 at the Annual Convention in New York City when Major General Harries, after five years of devoted service to the establishment of the Military Order, and the giving of a good measure of his own money, stepped down from the office of Commander-in-Chief and was made an Honorary but working member of the General Staff as an Honorary Commander-in-Chief. This increased the General Staff by one and General Harries' wide experience was carried along in the Governing Body of the Order.

Starting in 1926, the General Staff was slowly built up in numbers until by 1955, forty-four members of the General Staff attended the Mid-Year General Staff Meeting at Washington, D.C. on January 22, 1955. This attendance came from a possible sixty-one members. Ten Past Commanders-in-Chief were among the forty-four General Staff members present for the photograph taken on the occasion.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees (Board created by General Staff in 1924) had been added to the General Staff in 1927.<sup>6</sup> Before, and particularly after this date, tried and true companions moved up to national stature through consistent, capable work locally in establishing or maintaining Chapters and through display of active interest in the national work of the Military Order manifested by their attendance at National Conventions. The services of these tested companions were retained in a working status for the Military Order by being elected at a National Convention, either as a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief or on the General Staff as a replacement member of the Regional Commanders (the new title for the initial Department Commanders). By 1941, there were ten Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief, which made no sense from

<sup>(5)</sup> February 1955, National Bulletin, p. 1.

<sup>(6)</sup> October 1927, National Bulletin, p. 11, col. 2 and 3 quoting new Article IV, Sec. 7 of the National Constitution.

an organizational viewpoint, but did preserve the experience and judgment of these valued companions in the Governing Body, the General Staff.

Before the large scale 1942 changes to the Constitution and ByLaws had been approved at Milwaukee, the Governing Body had been increased from its initial fifteen members to about forty-five members depending upon the number of living Past Commanders-in-Chief. This increase had been accomplished by adding the Past Commanders-in-Chief, the Honorary Commanders-in-Chief, the Surgeon General, the Chaplain General, the Historian General, the Chairman, Board of Trustees, an increase of Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief from one to ten, and of Vice Commanders-in-Chief from one to two. To these had been added fifteen additional "General Staff At Large" members, four of whom were elected yearly directly by the General Staff, and for some years, an hereditary member.

And as of September 1941, there were 57 Chapters in the Order, only a slight increase from the 1921 figure of 55 Chapters, but a very healthy increase from the 1925 figure of 23 Chapters, the lowest number of active Chapters in the first fifty years of the Military Order.<sup>8</sup> But by the devices of (1) providing the Regional Commanders an elected assistant, titled Regional General Staff Officer (1955) and (2) providing that companions who served ten years as a National Officer might be elected to General Staff Emeritus (1955), with all privileges of a General Staff member, the size of the General Staff was given its last big shot in the arm. So that now at each of the three prescribed meetings of the General Staff (Mid-Year, Pre-Convention, and Post-Convention), over fifty members of the General Staff who are not in an Emeritus status are present to act as the Governing Body of the Military Order, out of a possible eighty. This has been a tremendous help for those who become interested in the principles of the Military Order at the Chapter level and seek broader horizons in the Military Order.

On January 23rd, 1955, the date when the General Staff picture referenced above was taken, there were sixteen Regional Commanders. This office had been created in 1942 to replace both the short-lived (1920-1925) Departmental Commanders whose Army-oriented areas of responsibility, especially west of the Allegheny Mountains had been too extensive for any busy man to take care of and the ten Vice Commanders-in-Chief, whose prescribed responsibilities were nebulous. The 1954 Convention in Pasadena had increased the number of Regions from the initial eleven to sixteen at which number it has remained. 10

<sup>(7) 1942</sup> Constitution and ByLaws, Article IV, Sec. 1 and March 1942 National Bulletin, p. 4.

<sup>(8)</sup> September 1941, National Bulletin, pp. 5-6; October 1932, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1; October 1924, National Bulletin, p. 16, col. 1; October 1925, National Bulletin, p. 19, col. 1; May 1921, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2 and 3.

<sup>(9) 1955</sup> Constitution, Article VI, Sec. 5.

<sup>(10) (</sup>a) October 1954, National Bulletin, p. 7; (b) 1942 Constitution, Article IV, Sec. 1; (c) 1950 Constitution, Article IV, Sec. 1.

(2) Echelons of Responsibility Department Commanders

As remarked previously, initially the first echelon of responsibility below the Commander-in-Chief was the Department Commander. The detailed responsibilities of the Departmental Commanders as prescribed by the Constitution and ByLaws varied from the practically none (holding a Departmental Convention and designating the five delegates at large from his Department to attend the next National Convention) prescribed in the Military Order's 1920 Constitution, to no duties at all except the appointment of subordinate Departmental administrative officers prescribed in the 1923 Constitution and ByLaws. This was an unsatisfactory solution from the point of view of the Commander-in-Chief who wished his Department Commanders to have responsibility for the individual Chapters in his area, and it was unsatisfactory from the point of view of the Department Commander who felt some responsibility for the Chapters in his area, but had no constitutional handle that he could use in his attempts to provide leadership to the Chapters.

**Policy Book** 

Judging from the two Commanders-in-Chief Annual Reports available during the first five years of the Military Order's existence, the main effort to achieve any well ordered administration from the National level during the period 1920-1925 was limited to having a Policy Book in the Adjutant General's office at Headquarters with standing policy statements therein. Presumably, copies of these policy statements went to the nine Departmental Commanders, along with copies of MOWW Special Orders and numbered circulars.

The only copy of this looseleaf binder "The Policy Book," maintained at National Headquarters from 1921 to 1952 and still known to be extant, is titled in gold leaf "Internal Policies, Precedents and Procedures of the Military Order of the World Wars." The oldest memorandum therein is one originated by the General Staff, dated January 1935, and dealing with Chapter elections. The latest Policy Book memorandum is one issued by the Secretary General and dated January 21, 1954.

The lead page, in its statement on "The Policy Book," has a paragraph reading as follows:

"It is understood that the policies contained in the aforesaid "Policy Book" shall be amended or rescinded only by a body or individual of equal or higher authority to the original proponent."

The Policy Book was superseded by the MOWW Handbook in 1954.

#### Corps Area Departments Eliminated

In 1925, the National Convention at New York City jumped from the frying pan into the fire and eliminated the nine large corps area

<sup>(11) (</sup>a) 1920 Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2,3.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1923 Constitution, Article IV, Sec. 3.

Departmental organizations of the Military Order and provided (a) one Department for each State of the Union and one Department for the District of Columbia, (b) one Department for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the Canal Zone, (c) one Department for Alaska, the Philippines and other Pacific Islands, and (d) one Department for all European countries. At this time, the Military Order had 26 Chapters in 20 different States as well as Chapters in Paris, France and in the District of Columbia. Five Chapters were new in 1925. 12

This change required the Commanders-in-Chief to deal directly with a possible 48 plus 4 or 52 separate Commanders of State-oriented Departments and to an actual 22 State-oriented Department Commanders, as we had Chapters in 20 States, plus one in the District of Columbia and one in Paris, France. As the next echelon of administration and leadership below the Commander-in-Chief with which he should have maintained close personal contact, 22 separate personalities were too many for the Commander-in-Chief to achieve close working relationships without tremendous personal letter writing effort and non-reimbursable personal travel expenses. Over the next seventeen years, a number of Commander-in-Chief's annual reports indicate that this organizational system did not function well or to the satisfaction of the Commanders-in-Chief.

# Regional Commanders First Appear

The lack of copies of the National Constitution and ByLaws between the years 1931 and 1942, and the failure of the Editor of the National Bulletin to record in the Bulletin any background information, it is only practical to say that at the 1942 Milwaukee National Convention "The Constitution was amended to redesignate the Junior-Vice-Commanders-in-Chief as Regional Commanders." The Regional Commanders were on the scene. Eleven Regional Commanders had replaced the 10 Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief as well as 50 Commanders of State-oriented Departments at the echelon of responsibility and of administration directly below the Commanders-in-Chief. The State-oriented echelon of State Commander was continued below the Regional Commander. The General Staff decided each year at the MOWW National Convention which State Departments would be included in each "Army or Navy Regional Commanders" area, and the MOWW Constitution provided that "Regional Commanders" elected by Annual Convention "shall be assigned to the several Regional Commands by the General Staff."13

The most pressing problem not solved by this organizational structure was that the Regional Commander did not always live in the Region he had been assigned to supervise and provide leadership for its Chapters. Due to physical separation, contact was not always made. A study of

<sup>(12)</sup> October 1925, National Bulletin, p. 16, col. 2; p. 19, col. 1.

<sup>(13) (</sup>a) 1942 Constitution, Article III, Sec. 2; Article IV, Sec. 5,

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1942 National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1.

the town or city address, as published in the National Bulletin, of the nine to fifteen elected members of the General Staff during the period 1926 to 1941, indicates that there never were more than three General Staff members from west of the Mississippi. Generally there was only one, and he was from St. Louis, Missouri. Some years there was none. All of which indicates the eastern orientation of the Military Order before California started to blossom. With California becoming more important in the Military Order, it became doubly important to provide an organizational framework with a proper division of the work load, and with leaders familiar with their assignment areas, through actual residence in the area.

#### **Elected State Commanders**

As the Military Order grew in number of Chapters as well as in total membership, and as the imperative need for Regional Commanders evolved, the need also arose to differentiate markedly between appointed State Commanders and elected State Commanders. Since 1925, the Constitution of the Military Order had provided for some sixteen years that:

"State and Department Commanders shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief with the approval of the General Staff and shall have power to appoint such subordinate administrative officers as may be necessary, subject to approval by the Commander-in-Chief." 14

With the minor change that the approval of the Executive Committee could be substituted when the General Staff was not in session, this provision continued for another thirteen years, <sup>15</sup> when the Constitution was changed further to provide that elected State Commanders would be members of the General Staff.

As the various States of the Union commenced to have more Chapters, the Commanders-in-Chief relieved themselves of the conflicting personal pressures that arose as to which one of the Chapter Commanders in a given state would be appointed State Commander and become a member of the General Staff. The Commander-in-Chief did this by urging the Chapters in a given state to hold a state convention and elect a State Commander.

And as the number of State Commanders grew in each Region, as a practical matter it became highly desirable, in some regions highly necessary, to provide an intermediate administrative and leadership echelon below the Regional Commanders but above the State Commanders and the Chapters.

#### Second Creation of Department Commanders

It was not until 1955 that the Constitution provided that "No Region or Department may be organized with fewer than two Chapters" that State Commanders were given an immediate and prizeworthy objective

<sup>(14) 1925/26</sup> National Constitution, Article IV, Sec. 6.

<sup>(15) (</sup>a) 1942 National Constitution, Article IV, Sec. 5.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1955 National Constitution, Article V, Sec. 5.

in creating new Chapters in the then currently existing one Chapter Departments and one Chapter Regions in the mid-West and West. State Commanders, by and large, accepted the challenge. At the same time, this moved State Commanders into a proper organizational placement in the Military Order chain of responsibility for effective operation. 16

During the 1942 to 1955 period, single Chapter Departments had been grouped into Regions corresponding to Army Corps areas or Naval District Commanders, as determined by the General Staff, 17 but occasionally based on the willingness of a companion on active duty in the Corps Area or Naval District Command to assume a position of responsibility in the Military Order organization.

**Convention Dates** 

The 1920 Constitution provided for the National Convention to be held on the first Tuesday following the twelfth day of September every second year. <sup>18</sup> In 1922 the change was made to "A National Convention shall be held annually in either of the months of September or October at such time and place as may be fixed by the General Staff." <sup>19</sup> It was not until the 1966 Convention that the change was made to permit conventions to be held at such date as might be prescribed by the General Staff. <sup>20</sup> This gave the Governing Body the chore of decision in this matter.

**Convention Delegates and Convention Quorums** 

In 1920, the Constitution provided authority for one delegate from each Chapter and five delegates at large from each Department to attend the National Convention. With nine Departments and seventy Chapters, that would provide for a Convention attendance of about 130 counting the National Officers. A quorum for a National Convention was a majority of the delegates seated, but not less than fifty delegates. No proxies were allowed then and none are allowed now (1969).<sup>21</sup>

At the second National Convention held in Atlantic City in 1922, the ByLaws were changed to provide that representation should be one delegate from each Chapter for each fifty members or major fraction thereof. A quorum for the Convention was continued as fifty delegates. This provision permitted a Chapter with 51 members to have two delegates, which many of the moderate sized Chapters were anxious to provide and permitted the New York City Chapter, the Philadelphia Chapter and the Boston Chapter a much more adequate representation of their large membership than the one delegate initially permitted. The rather modest attendance of delegates at the 1922 Convention had indicated the desirability of liberalizing the delegate rules.

<sup>(16) 1955</sup> Constitution, Article III, Sec. 1.

<sup>(17) 1942</sup> Constitution, Article III, Sec. 2.

<sup>(18) 1920</sup> Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2.

<sup>(19) 1922</sup> Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2.

<sup>(20) 1966</sup> Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2.

<sup>(21) 1922</sup> Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2.

<sup>(22) 1922</sup> Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2.

The 1923 National Convention provided for a delegate at large from each Chapter in addition to delegates based on the size of the Chapter (one delegate for each fifty members or major fraction thereof).<sup>23</sup> This provision permitted a Chapter with 51 members to have two delegates, but one with 76 members to have three delegates.

The 1927/1928 National Constitution still required fifty delegates for a quorum at a National Convention.<sup>24</sup>

The 1930/1931 Constitution set 25 delegates as a quorum for a National Convention and provided that alternate delegates could vote in the absence of a delegate. This change arose because of the Niagara National Convention opening with less than a quorum of fifty delegates present. The Convention was only able to do business by no delegate raising the question of whether a quorum was present. 25

By the time World War II had arrived, the number of possible delegates had been markedly increased since, under a Constitutional change, a delegate was allowed for each ten members in a Chapter in addition to a delegate-at-large. However, this increase was unpopular in the run of the mill Chapters and could have proven unmanageable, if taken advantage of at an eastern convention by a number of the larger Chapters. So a change to two delegates-at-large and one delegate for every twenty-five members of major fraction thereof was evolved in 1945 and has stayed steady since, <sup>26</sup> and proven popular and fair.

# (A) The Adjutants General

The organizational problems of the Military Order were many and they drew their flavor from the plans and policies of the Commanders-in-Chief as well as his previous military experience. For the first eight years, this previous military experience was purely Army (Harries, Hersey, MacArthur, Luquer), so that it is not surprising that the original Constitution and ByLaws, which did not provide for an executive officer to administer and run the organization, was revised at the first (1922) National Convention at Atlantic City to provide that the Adjutant General would be the Executive Officer.<sup>27</sup>

Å 1923 constitutional change added to the duties of the Adjutant General by requiring that he edit the National Bulletin. All reference to a Recorder General was dropped in this constitutional change.<sup>28</sup>

It was not until well after the Korean War that the pressure from past National Officers and those looking to the future for a stronger centralized organization and more active and impressive leadership from

<sup>(23) 1923</sup> Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2.

<sup>(24) 1927/28</sup> Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2.

<sup>(25) 1930/31</sup> Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2.

<sup>(26) (</sup>a) 1942 Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1945 Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 1.

<sup>(</sup>c) 1969 Constitution, Article IV, Sec. 1.

<sup>(27) 1920</sup> National Constitution, Article V, Sec. 4. 1922 National Constitution, Article V, Sec.

<sup>(28) 1923</sup> National Constitution. Article V. Sec. 3.

the top, provided the necessary votes to make changes to the National Constitution to provide both a first flight Executive Officer and an Administrative Officer. This was done at the 1957 Miami Beach Convention, which changed the National Constitution to read: —

"The Chief of Staff and the Secretary General shall be nominated by the Commander-in-Chief and elected by the General Staff at its post-convention meeting after the adjournment of the National Convention. They shall be ex-officio members of the General Staff."29

In 1960, this provision was modified to provide that the nomination should be by the Executive Committee and, in order to secure continuance in office, the termination of their appointments could be accomplished only by majority vote of the General Staff.<sup>30</sup>

Previously, in 1958, a specific and logical division of duties between these two top National Officers of the Military Order was detailed in the BvLaws.31

Five officers served the Military Order as Adjutant General during its first fifty years. Commencing in 1923, Captain George L. Darte served the Order well for five years, giving up his tasks when the Military Order moved its Headquarters from New York City to Washington. His successor was Colonel Courtland Nixon, who died in office. His successor was Major Edwin Bettelheim, who was so long identified with the Military Order — over twenty-five years — that he was titled by some as Mr. MOWW. So a brief look at the man and his service seems appropriate, and this is done in Chapter III under National Officers.

#### (B) The Secretaries General

The Military Order in the 1957-1960 period, when the Chief Administrative Officer was designated the Secretary General, was operating on a very poor-penny basis and had no Chief of Staff due to lack of funds to hire one. Through the efforts of Major General Irvine and his supporters, who basically were opposed to a Chief of Staff, they had put into the Bylaws the provision:

"For fiscal years prior to 1958-59, National dues shall be two and one half dollars (\$2.50) per annum"<sup>32</sup>,

so that it was not until 1 September 1958 that the Military Order commenced to benefit from the increase in national dues to a modest four dollars.

Three officers served the Military Order regularly as Secretary General. The first, Lieutenant Colonel Warren E. Huguelet, was elected Secretary General in October 1954, after having been Bettelheim's Assistant Adjutant General for two years.

There arose conflicts of opinion as to which tasks fell to the Adjutant General and which tasks to the Secretary General, and when a difference

<sup>(29) 1957</sup> National Constitution, Article V, Sec. 3.

<sup>(30) 1960</sup> National Constitution, Article V, Sec. 3.

<sup>(31) 1958</sup> National ByLaws, Article VI, Sec. 3,4.

<sup>(32)</sup> National Bylaws, Art. 1, par. 2, 1957.

of opinion arose, whose decision was controlling. In due time Colonel Huguelet resigned and Colonel Bettelheim was appointed temporary Secretary General.

At the 1957 National Convention, Commander Harry F. McCullah, who had been the Assistant Adjutant General, was elected Secretary General, and at the 1958 National Convention was voted a bonus of \$1,000 for his fine and hard work. Despite this reward, he refused to stand for reelection.

In the January 1958 National Bulletin, there appears the following in the lead article dealing with the 1957 National Convention at Miami Beach, Florida:

"Commander Robert G. Kales, Senior Vice CinC, who has been given charge of Headquarters, reported that the backlog of essential work in National Headquarters is rapidly being brought up to date, and major changes being made in the system of operation. He stated that the Secretary General, Commander Harry F. McCullah is working actually night and day to bring the service of Headquarters up to the desired standard. He announced that the National Bulletin is being edited by Mr. Erling E. Ayars of Miami." 33

The Secretary General, Commander Harry F. McCullah, reported to the General Staff at the 1958 National Convention at San Juan on 22 October, 1958:

"That the major problem at National Headquarters is one of either providing, on a continuing basis, a competent staff adequate to meet the demands upon it or reducing the operations at National Headquarters to conform to the staff that can be provided from the funds available." 34

Having decided that neither of these eventualities was about to happen, since the General Staff was questioning "the wisdom of having spent between \$20,000 and \$25,000, or about 50% more than the budgeted income," and "the Commander-in-Chief's Travel Expenses, which in the aggregate, were \$12,766.78 in excess of the budget," no help from budget funds appeared likely. 35

Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe, Commander Region XIV, was appointed Editor of the National Bulletin in October 1959, and the National dues were to be increased from four to six dollars effective 1 October 1960.36

Commander McCullah agreed to stay on as Secretary General for a very limited time while a successor was being located. His successor,

<sup>(33)</sup> January 1958, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1,2.

<sup>(34) (</sup>a) Questionnaire and interview, Commander Harry F. McCullah.

<sup>(</sup>b) January 1959, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2.

<sup>(</sup>c) February 1959, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1 and 2.

<sup>(35) (</sup>a) Pre-Convention General Staff Meeting, 22 October 1958, p. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) Post-Convention General Staff Meeting, 25 October 1958, p. 4.

<sup>(36) (</sup>a) January 1959, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) February 1959, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1 and 2.

<sup>(</sup>c) November 1959, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 1.

Rear Admiral George Reith, US Naval Reserve (Retired) was elected by the Executive Committee on 11 December 1958 and reelected in October 1959, and November 1960.

When the Military Order convinced itself that it had enough money to hire a Chief of Staff, Admiral Reith, who had an easy going and very pleasant personality, but was not a hard-driving leader, withdrew as Secretary General, and the Military Order which had some displeasure with his personal working habits, as well as with his lack of enthusiasm with which he accomplished his MOWW tasks, cheerfully acquiesced. 37

#### The Chiefs of Staff

The Military Order had had an Adjutant General as its Executive Officer for nearly thirty-five years and a Secretary General as its Chief Administrative Officer for six years when, on 21 October 1961, in Savannah, at a post-convention General Staff Meeting, Major General Joseph H. Harper, USA Retired, was elected Chief of Staff of the Military Order effective 1 December 1961.

In reading the many papers prepared during the two years when this major change in organization was being considered and discussed throughout the Military Order, it is quite evident that initially there was a broad diversity of opinion amongst the companions of the Military Order in regard to the desirability of the change.

Major General Irvine who had been Commander-in-Chief in 1959/1960, and who had led the movement to roll back the national dues, was strongly opposed to any build-up of the National Headquarters organization, and the expense which would go with an enlarged national organization and any increase of services by that organization. General Irvine, a great personal recruiter for the Military Order, and an advocate of increasing the number of Chapters by forty as well as a ten percent increase in total membership, however, believed the Military Order should avoid centralization.

General Irvine wrote:

"Centralization and adding to National Headquarters is not the answer, based on either my military or civilian experience." 38

But the strong urging of some of the younger National Officers, Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse, Lieutenant Hans von Leden, and Colonel Henry G. Simmonite, and a strong belief that the Order would be more respected and occasionally listened to in the Halls of Congress if a General or Flag Officer headed up its National Headquarters, carried the day at the 1961 National Convention in Savannah.<sup>39</sup> To obtain the essential money to pay the salary of a Chief of Staff, it was decided to tap the newly created Reserve Fund, which, in fact, was the Pension Fund which had been built up to handle retirement pay for Colonel Bettelheim. Colonel Bettelheim had died unexpectedly on July 7, 1959,

<sup>(37)</sup> November 1960, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2.

<sup>(38)</sup> National Bulletin, October 1960, p. 1, col. 2.

<sup>(39)</sup> October 1960, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1.

after only eighteen months of retirement, and the Reserve Fund had no other call upon it. $^{40}$ 

Between 1 December 1961, when General Harper came aboard, and the completion of the first fifty years of MOWW existence on October 31, 1969, the Military Order had two Chiefs of Staff, Major General Joseph H. Harper, USA (Retired) and Brigadier General Stephen O. Fuqua, USA (Retired), the latter resigning effective 1 January 1971.

# Major General Joseph H. Harper (USA Retired)

General Harper, a very capable combat officer with more than two years in the European Theater of Operations as Regimental Commander of a glider regiment and with the 101st Airborne Division and who, after WWII, had served as Commanding General 4th Infantry Division in Germany, took executive direction of conducting the Military Order's affairs pursuant to the resolutions and directives of the Order in Convention, the General Staff and the National Constitution and ByLaws on 1 December 1961.<sup>41</sup>

Following approval by the General Staff, General Harper instituted a Patriotic Education Program [P.E.P.] for the Military Order and published "The Guidance Handbook for Patriotic Education." With the same General Staff approval, he changed the magazine from a monthly "National Bulletin" to a bi-monthly "Officer Review" which has gradually worked into a most worthwhile ten-months-a-year publication. He also instituted a vigorous program of strong support for the Junior ROTC Program. 42

Shortly after Colonel Henry G. Simmonite became Commander-in-Chief at San Antonio, Texas at the 1963 National Convention, the Military Order embarked on a Group Insurance Plan. General Harper pushed hard on this program and it grew.

General Harper had great success during the terms of office as Commander-in-Chief of Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse, Lieutenant Hans Von Leden, Colonel Henry G. Simmonite and Colonel Joseph Cohen. However, when Colonel Robert E. Joseph became Commander-in-Chief on October 25, 1965, there arose not only a clash of personalities, but a clash of beliefs as to the position the Headquarters organization and the Chief of Staff should occupy in the Military Order of the World Wars. General Harper abruptly resigned as Chief of Staff in December 1965 and a suitable relief was not found until February 1967.

The departure of General Harper, who definitely was a "can do" leader, and who had contributed ideas, as well as action, to support the hopes and aspirations of most of the General Staff of the Military Order in regard to the growth of the Military Order, was a widely regretted blow to the Military Order.

Organizationally, there was a lull while the basic problem was decided whether the Military Order would be served by a Chief of Staff with

<sup>(40)</sup> December 1961, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3.

<sup>(41) 1969</sup> National ByLaws, Article VI, Sec. 3.

<sup>(42)</sup> February 1962, National Bulletin, p. 2.

broad executive responsibilities or by a Secretary General with administrative chores only. This problem was debated at all levels of the Military Order during 1966 primarily, because the problem was tied directly to the amount of national dues that would need to be collected depending on which way the wind blew.<sup>43</sup>

The Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Joseph, acting through the Chairman of an Ad Hoc Committee, presented a candidate at the Mid-Year General Staff meeting in Atlanta in March 1966. This candidate was stated to be qualified for either the office of Chief of Staff or Secretary General.

The Ad Hoc Committee that picked this candidate from some thirty applicants consisted of Major General Irvine of La Jolla, Colonel Fred Fister of Atlanta, and Major Thomas F. Faires of Memphis. By a vote of 26 to 17, the General Staff decided to postpone the decision until the National Convention at San Juan, six months away. There were many among the General Staff majority who voted against the presented candidate, who did so because the constitutionally provided procedure of having the Executive Committee nominate the candidate for Chief of Staff or Secretary General to the General Staff had not been followed by Colonel Joseph. 44

Brigadier General Fortier, the Commander-in-Chief Elect, was striving to preserve the gains which had been achieved by the Military Order during the four year period when a fully qualified Chief of Staff had held the top paid position in the Order. So, there was a lapse of many months and until well after General Fortier had become Commander-in-Chief, before he was able to present to the Executive Committee, and the Executive Committee recommended to the General Staff a fully qualified candidate for Chief of Staff — Brigadier General Stephen O. Fuqua, USA Retired. General Fuqua was accepted by the General Staff and took office in February 1967.

Brigadier General Stephen O. Fuqua, USA (Retired)

Brigadier General Stephen O. Fuqua, not so strong or determined a personality as Major General Harper, was capable and able to successfully perform all the tasks of the Chief of Staff. He was received with open arms by the Military Order, which was anxious to shake the dust of the past years' controversy over just who would do what in the Headquarters organization of the Military Order.

General Fuqua was easy to meet, quick to adjust to the ever recurring problems of the individual Chapters and enthusiastic in regard to the steps necessary to advance the objectives of the Preamble and to adhere to the high principles of the Military Order.

<sup>(43) (</sup>a) Minutes Emergency Executive Committee Meeting, 4 December 1965.

<sup>(</sup>b) 7 June 1961 Reorganization Plan, Lieutenant Colonel Huse.

<sup>(</sup>c) 13 December 1964, Growth Program and Dues increase by Major General Harper.

<sup>(44) (</sup>a) CinC letter of 16 December 1965 appointing a special Ad Hoc Committee for purpose of recommending a candidate to be Chief of Staff or Secretary General. Headquarters Bulletin Vol. 1, No. 2 February 4, 1966; Vol. 1, No. 3 April 6, 1966.

<sup>(</sup>b) Minutes Midwinter General Staff Meeting, 12 March 1966.

General Fuqua, the son and grandson of Army officers and the son of a Companion of the Military Order, took over the vacant office of Chief of Staff of the Military Order on February 1, 1967.

A graduate of West Point in the Class of 1933, General Fuqua was also a graduate of the Army's Command and General Staff School (1947), the Armed Forces Staff College (1951) and the National War College (1955). He had a facility with languages, taught French, Spanish and Portuguese at West Point, and served as Military Attache in Portugal (1943-46).

During the Korean War, he served as G-2 on the I Corps Headquarters Staff and then in command of the 38th Infantry Regiment of the 2nd Infantry Division until the termination of the combat phase of the Korean War in August 1953.

Upon graduation from the National War College, he served four years as Deputy Director and then Director of Organization and Training in the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, United States Army.

Promoted to Brigadier General, he was assigned in January 1960 as Assistant Division Commander, 8th Infantry Division in Germany and served as such for eighteen months before being returned to Washington to serve in the International Security Division as Director of the Near East, South Asia and Africa Region. During this period, he served as Military Aide to the President of Sudan, the Shah of Iran and the King of Morocco when these heads of state visited the United States.

Retired in 1963, he worked for the Ling-Temco-Vought until just before taking up his duties with the Military Order of the World Wars.

A capable leader, he moved smoothly into the war torn Headquarters of the Military Order, kept the ship on even keel and churning ahead until the call of his Alma Mater took him out of expensive Washington and to quieter waters near West Point.

#### Summary

The organizational structure of the Military Order has grown as the number of Chapters and total number of companions has increased. The Governing Body, the General Staff, has been markedly increased in order to provide a useful means of employing the talents of those who sincerely seek to serve the Military Order, and as a means for accommodation to different points of view within the Military Order.

Organizational changes were frequent and quite drastic at times during the first twenty-five years of the life of the Military Order. During the second twenty-five years, the only drastic change has been the creation of the office of the Chief of Staff. Without any effort to foretell the future, this change has been well received, as it has simplified and added impetus to the handling of administrative matters, and gives the Military Order a recognized status in the beehive of the nation — Washington, D.C.

The Military Order started out in 1920 and continued during its first twenty years with a bare bones leadership organization above the Chapter level. It learned over the years that it took goodly numbers of people working at a level below the Commander-in-Chief and above the Chapter Commanders to give the Military Order any large scale sense of national purpose, and to effectively translate the desires of the National Conventions and the resolutions of the National Conventions into terms of accomplishments. It also needed the active leadership of the Commander-in-Chief, and his supporting Vice Commanders, re-inspire the Chapter Commanders on no less than a yearly basis into accepting and working for the high ideals of the Military Order and continuing its unselfish service to the Nation. Our first Commander-in-Chief, Major General George H. Harries, reported that he had visited every Chapter of the Military Order, except the Paris Chapter during his fifth year in office. 45 He set a high standard for those who subsequently followed in his footsteps, and who many times did not have the financial resources to permit them to adhere to a most desirable precedent.

With the creation of eleven Regional organizations (1942) and the reorienting of the initial nine Departmental Organizations into smaller, manageable areas (the States with two or more Chapters located therein), a firm step forward in personal leadership, closer administration and better management was taken by the Military Order. What the Military Order has needed since 1954 when the number of Regions was increased to sixteen, are sixteen spirited workers each year with reasonable personal financial resources to fill the sixteen important billets of Regional Commander, as well as a dozen or more Departmental Commanders to guide and assist the individual Chapters in their home state areas.

The 1925 and 1955 increases in the size of the Governing Body of the Military Order, the General Staff, to approximately seventy members plus its varying number of Emeritus members and living Past Commanders-in-Chief, has provided an extremely well qualified group of executives, all tempered by experience in the work of the Military Order, and many fired with a desire to carry forward the Military Order towards its unselfish objectives. The Governing Body is now quite adequate in size to accomplish its difficult tasks as set forth in the MOWW Preamble, the Constitution and the Bylaws.

<sup>(45)</sup> September 1925, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 3.



General Alexander A. Vandergrift (3rd from left) becomes Perpetual Member, in presence of General Thomas Holcomb and General Clifton B. Cates (in uniform), all Commandants of the Marine Corps. Lieutenant Colonel John Lewis Smith, Jr. (left), Commander D.C. Chapter and Perpetual Member.

# The General Staff; The Supporting Officers and Committees

#### (A) The General Staff

Throughout the first fifty years of the Military Order, the General Staff has been designated by the Constitution of the Military Order as its Governing Body. The membership of the General Staff, and how well it has functioned as a Governing Body, has been highly important to the growth and accomplishments of the Military Order and is still highly important today.

Since it was quite necessary, and soon learned at the Chapter level, that there should be a constant flow of new members into the Chapter leadership, it became equally necessary and apparent at the National level that there must be some openings at the National level where the very best of these local leaders could have their talents utilized and their interest broadened and sustained.

# For The Good of The Order

Early Efforts to Broaden Appeal to All Military Services

At the first National Convention in Detroit, the Navy and Marine Corps leadership and participation was marked by its absence from the Convention. Of the sixteen National Officers who helped the Military Order get underway, only one was a naval officer, and there were no Marine Corps officers. However, as soon as the Preamble and policies of the Military Order were made known to the naval leadership of the United States Navy and to the leadership of the United States Marine Corps, there were a number of nationally recognized Naval and Marine leaders who came forward to join the Military Order and to actively participate in the efforts of the Military Order. Amongst them were Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet during World War I, Admiral William S. Sims, Commander, Naval Forces in Europe in World War I, Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, the Paymaster General of the Navy, later to be a Commander-in-Chief of the Order, Major General John A. Lejeune, U.S. Marine Corps, later to be Commandant of the Marine Corps, Major General Wendell C. Neville, U.S. Marine Corps, and Colonel A.T. Marix, U.S. Marine Corps. The latter two Marines were elected as Vice Commanders-in-Chief of the Military Order in 1925 and 1926. It was in



Admiral William S. Sims, U.S. Navy, Commander Naval Forces, Europe, 1917, 1918, 1919.

1925 that the Constitution of the Military Order was changed to provide that the Army, Navy and Marine Corps should each provide one of the top three officers in the Military Order. <sup>1</sup> This indicated a recognition of the fact that the Military Order would be stronger if all branches of the Armed Forces contributed to its vision, its dedication to the Nation, and its worthy efforts on behalf of the Nation.

The initial problem was how to accommodate some Navy and Marine leadership and to ensure that the Military Order did not become a UniService Organization. This required a bit of foot juggling within the limited number (fifteen) of positions on the Governing Body available in the early 1920s, but the long range success of this effort is attested to by the fact that eleven companions with naval background and two with Marine Corps background served as Commanders-in-Chief during the first fifty years of the Military Order which saw thirty-eight companions serving as Commanders-in-Chief.

#### **General Staff Gatherings**

The General Staff, being very small in numbers initially, could be called together reasonably easily and without much formal preparation. The meetings also were facilitated by the fact that most of its members in the 1920s lived in the eastern part of the United States.

At the second National Convention in 1922, the number of Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief was increased from one to four, and the nine Department Commanders were made appointive billets by the Commander-in-Chief subject to the approval of the General Staff, rather than elected by the Convention.<sup>2</sup> However, the Convention still elected nine members to the General Staff, in addition to the other National Officers, and many of these companions were appointed as Department Commanders.

The most difficult problem in recording a General Staff History is the lack of records in the National Archives during the first twenty-five years of the General Staff meetings, and the scant attention given to these meetings in the National Bulletin in some of the years between 1922 and 1942.

However, on January 23, 1943, the General Staff met in Washington for its Midyear Meeting. More than thirty companions were present, of whom twenty-six were members of the General Staff. Those present were six Past Commanders-in-Chief, five Regional Commanders, ten elected members of the General Staff, and five elected National Officers, besides two State Commanders and three Chapter Commanders, these five non-members of the General Staff having been specially invited.

A Midyear meeting of the General Staff was not required by the 1942 National Constitution, but had become an essential custom in order for the General Staff to fulfill its Governing Body duties.

<sup>(1)</sup> October 1925, National Bulletin, p. 16.

<sup>(2) 1922</sup> National Convention, Article IV, Sec. 1 and 4.

The new 1945 National Constitution prescribed meetings of the General Staff before and after the National Convention and one additional meeting preferably in January or February of each year.<sup>3</sup> This latter date was later changed to during the first two weeks of March, in order to be able to obtain a review of the status of the Military Order at a midway point between National Conventions.

# **Operational Problems**

The General Staff, much concerned with organizational problems during this writer's attendance at its meetings, has also given detailed attention to recurring operational problems in the Order. Many of these operational problems were of temporary interest and it does not seem worthwhile to give permanence to them by recording them in this history.

Some of these operational problems arise out of the very wide scope of the personalities at work, or not at work, as Chapter Commanders, State Commanders, Department Commanders, Regional Commanders, or Vice Commanders-in-Chief. It is sufficient to state that, on many occasions, the bringing of these operational problems to the light of day by discussion at General Staff Meetings many times proved a step half way to their solution. The focusing of fifty active minds of companions well schooled in the organizational framework of the Military Order, as well as its constitutional provisions, its Handbook requirements, and the personalities involved, drags up solutions or partial solutions to the immediate problem.

One problem that is still being discussed heatedly, as it has been discussed every year since 1926, is a "Change of Name."

#### Change of Name

The constantly recurring problem of the Military Order has been a fervent desire of one or more companions to change the name of the Order. Innumerable Committees have been appointed to deliberate upon this matter, of which only the first two will be footnoted. The special Committees and the Policy Planning Committee have met, discussed and reported on the matter. Many articles in regard to the name of the Order, pro and con, have appeared in the National Bulletin and, more recently, in the Officer Review. The question of what to change the name to has probably been as controversial as whether or not there should be a change. Despite all this brain effort and all these words, spoken as well as written, the proponents of change have not mustered, during the first fifty years, three-quarters of the voting companions and delegates of any National Convention to effect any change in name, except a grammatical one, to add an "s" to World War after World War II came along.

<sup>(3) (</sup>a) 1942 National Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1945 National Constitution, Article VII, Sec. 2.

<sup>(</sup>c) 1966 National Constitution, Article VI, Sec. 2.

<sup>(4)</sup> August 1926, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3. October 1926, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2,3; p. 3, col. 3.

After Korea, where nineteen nations of the Free World were united diplomatically and eleven nations were united militarily against the communist challenge in South Korea, as the nations of the Free World had united similarily in World War I and World War II against a challenge by autocracy, nazism and fascism, the obvious fact that the Korean War was a World War in truth found more ready acceptance with most companions. The fervor for change dropped as those who fought in Korea (1950-53) reached the age of forty and were willing to join an organization whose principles and deeds became more important to them than the explicit appropriateness of its name to their particular military duty during a period of combat.

The new names proposed have covered the waterfront of possibilities. For many years "The Order of Lafayette" won support, a title somewhat along the lines of "The Society of the Cincinnati," which came out of the Revolutionary War, and of which this writer is a member.

More recently, as the Vietnam War influenced companions, there has been much support for just shortening the name to "The Military Order."

This author's opinion that what the Order does — in the area of national defense, in the area of public affairs — the high principles that it stands for, and who actively supports it, are more important than a name which the events of the passing years may fit tight like a glove, or not at all.

# (B) National Officers

The Military Order of the World Wars has a tendency to forget its own companions who have labored long and hard and skillfully in its vineyards.

In this Chapter of the fifty-year History, a few of those National Officers who believed it a privilege to work for the Military Order in a lesser capacity than the Commander-in-Chief's office will be recognized and some of their particular talents noted.

The long and largely honorable list of those who served the Military Order in various important offices of the organization between 1919 and 1969 is contained in the appendices. No distinction is made in the appendices between those who served with great effectiveness and to the limit of their abilities, and those who were honored by the office, but did not honor the office by giving it their best efforts in leadership, in hard work, in priceless time, and in their own hard-to-come-by personal funds.

Unfortunately, the balance is tilted towards those who served during the last twenty-five years of the fifty-year period 1919-1969, because it was only during these later years that this historian has been around in the Military Order.

All the living past Commanders-in-Chief have been consulted as have all active General Staff Emeritus. An effort to consult the list of Senior members of the Military Order (those who have attained the age of seventy years and been thirty years a member of the Order) broke down when, for good reasons of their own, they did not reply to questionnaires.

So the recognition accorded here covering the first twenty-five years of The Military Order is largely based on the written record as existing in the Archives, and as has been mentioned before, this record is full of holes, deep holes, wide holes and inexcusable holes.

# Length of Term of Office

At the first National Convention, there were some questions raised as to whether the National Constitution should prescribe the length of the term of office for the National Officers. The Draft Constitution provided for a National Convention every fourth year, which in effect meant that their term of office would be four years. This did not meet with general agreement among the delegates, and when a motion was made to change the Draft Constitution to provide for a bi-annual Convention, the motion carried unanimously. When a point of order was raised that the vote had to be taken by Chapters, all Chapters voted for the amendment except Washington, D.C. and Moline, Illinois. 6

At the second National Convention held in Atlantic City, the Constitution was changed to prescribe annual conventions to be held in September or October at the time and place fixed by the General Staff. The requirement that the National Officers be elected at the annual convention was not changed, so that, in effect, each national officer was subject to reelection each year. This requirement has stood the test of time, but during the first twenty-five years of the existence of the Military Order, five Commanders-in-Chief were reelected once, twice or three times after an outstanding first year of service. Many national officers have served up to ten years in their positions of responsibility, and have well earned an Emeritus status and a lifetime participation in the activities of the Governing Body, the General Staff.

# Efforts to Extend Appeal to Midwest and West

The first National Convention voted to hold the second National Convention in New Orleans.

"But from so many points came strong evidence of membership unwillingness to even consider going there [New Orleans] that the whole matter was thoroughly discussed. It was immediately evident that the larger Chapters would send scant delegations to the Gulf; additional enquiry made it reasonably certain that the required quorum of fifty could not be secured."

The immediate problem of the Commander-in-Chief in the early months of 1922 was to obtain a substitute convention city in the East, because:

<sup>(5) 1920</sup> Detroit Convention Record, pages 141, 142.

<sup>(6) 1920</sup> Detroit Convention Record, pages 147-148.

<sup>(7) 1922</sup> Atlantic City Convention Constitutional Changes, Article VII, Section 2.

<sup>(8)</sup> October 1922 National Bulletin, page 3, column 1; Report of C-in-C, MOWW.

"... the fact is that nearly three fourths of our total number [membership] are on the North Atlantic Coast — two thirds of the three fourths being concentrated in New York and Boston."9

The long range problem was to bring some balance in the membership between East, Midwest and West and reorient the Military Order towards a national point of view. This took a good part of the first fifty years to accomplish.

At this time (1922), the Military Order had only five Chapters west of the Rockies: Honolulu, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, and Spokane; and three in the Rocky Mountain area: Boulder, Colorado, Denver, Colorado; and Missoula, Montana. In 1969 we mustered twenty-four Chapters in these two areas, although no longer being fortunate to have Chapters definitely identified in Boulder, Missoula and Oakland. 10

# **Basic Requirement**

Except as related in Chapter II in connection with the marked expansion of the General Staff, the list of offices held by National Officers printed in the 1920 Constitution and ByLaws is not much different from the list of National Officers in 1969. A Surgeon General was added at the next (1922) Convention following the initial Detroit meeting, and the number of Vice Commanders-in-Chief, which has swung up and down over the fifty years, has been held at three since 1960.11

Each of these National Officers fulfills a very real need for the Military Order.

#### **Movement Towards the Top**

The normal movement towards the office of Commander-in-Chief has been to move from the General Staff to Vice Commander-in-Chief to Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, to Commander-in-Chief. However, a number have followed more specific routes. Two officers moved from being Historian General to Vice Commander-in-Chief: Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, one of the stalwarts of the Detroit Convention, and Rear Admiral Harold C. Train. For this reason that office will be dealt with first.

#### (1) Historians General

The Military Order has been served by a few very excellent Historians General, amongst whom was the first Historian General, Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer of New York City (1920, 1925). Coming along later, Major Gist Blair of Washington (1931-1940), Colonel Benjamin C. Allin of San Francisco (1950-1959), and Commander Rush Hoag (1964-1972) stand out for a variety of reasons.

#### Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, 1920, 1925

By and large the record in the National Archives of the Military Order

<sup>(9)</sup> October 1922 National Bulletin, page 3, column 2; Report of C-in-C, MOWW.

<sup>(10)</sup> National Bulletin, August-September 1921; page 5, column 2 and 3.

<sup>(11) 1920</sup> Constitution in Article IV, Section I; 1960 Constitution, Article IV, Section I; 1969 Constitution. Article V. Section I.

of the World Wars throughout the 1919-1969 period is sparse and very spotty even during those years when it appears than an effort was made to get some matters of historical interest into the files of the Military Order and after 1931 into the Archives. However, Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, the first Historian General, did an excellent job in preserving the essential records of the formative period of the Military Order. Without his strong efforts, important parts of this record would have been impossible to reconstruct fifty years after the events.

It would appear that command decisions were made at Headquarters at various times during the first fifty years of the Military Order, that the historical events and accomplishments of the Military Order as they were being currently set forth in the National Bulletin, or in the Officer Review, were adequate for the Order, particularly subsequent to the introduction of the "Who's Who" form which gave the individual companion an opportunity to set forth his individual historical record.

This opinion is buttressed by the fact that basic documents such as Reports of National Conventions are missing for twenty of the forty-nine conventions held during the first fifty years, and that only nineteen yearly printings of the National Constitution and Bylaws survive from the period 1919 to 1969.

Sad as it is to say, there were no real historical minded or trained individuals at the helm of the Military Order on many occasions.

The National Bulletin during the years when it was well edited, served to mirror the best of the happenings in the Military Order, but it is truly a non-controversial mirroring which largely fails to tell more than the Chief Administrative Officer or Executive Officer or the Adjutant General or the Chief of Staff of the Headquarters thought it wise to be let known.

In 1923, the Constitution was changed to require the Historical Records of the Order to be kept in the office of the Adjutant General at National Headquarters. 12

Previously, the Historian General had been the custodian of the historical records, but presumably they had become an impracticability for the Historian General to maintain at his home or office because of space requirements. It surely was not because of unwillingness to do a task, or accept a burden, because Colonel Luquer became the Commander-in-Chief in October 1927 after serving one year as Treasurer General and two years as Historian General, and attended his last National MOWW Convention at age 89.

# Major Gist Blair 1931-1940

When Major Gist Blair of Washington became Historian General in 1931, he made a sincere and very successful effort to find a permanent home for the Historical Records of the Military Order.

<sup>(12) 1920</sup> Constitution, Article V, Section 7. 1923 Constitution, Article V, Section 8.

His father was Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General in President Lincoln's cabinet, and the family home, built in 1824, was where the son, Gist Blair, was born on September 10, 1860.

Major Blair had a number of advantages operating in his behalf. His family had a large and beautiful home located diagonally across from the White House in Washington, now known as "The Blair House" and used for foreign dignitaries visiting the President, and Major Blair had a personal friend in the White House, President Herbert Hoover.

As a result of this combination of fortunate circumstances, and the construction of the Hoover Library for War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University, Major Blair was able to obtain a small archival space for the records of the Military Order in the Hoover Library at the time of the transfer of the Blair House to the U.S. Government.

# Major Gist Blair — Honorary Curator

In the March 1932 National Bulletin, it was noted that the Trustees of Stanford University designated Major Gist Blair the "Honorary Curator of the American Military Collection." At the same time, its active Curator, Captain Ralph Lutz, became a member of the Military Order. 13a

# **Hoover War Library**

The final step before Major Gist Blair's dream could be realized occurred in 1932 and was recorded in the October 1932 National Bulletin as follows:

"The Historian General gave an excellent report on the successful consummation through the efforts of his office of the contractagreement between the Board of Trustees of the Stanford University of California and the Military Order of the World War in the establishment of an archive of our Order in the Hoover War Library. Major Gist Blair reported that an extremely satisfactory beginning had been made. We have quite a large number of historical documents and personal records already on file in that archive. They have all been marked with a suitable book plate indicating the donors and contributors and showing they belong to the "Collection of the Military Order of the World War." 13b

In the years before the Military Order had access to our archive in the Hoover War Library at Stanford, the efforts to obtain historical data regarding the companions of the Military Order had been on a very haphazard basis and was left pretty much up to the individual companion to supply appropriate data.

However, in September 1935, the Historian General, Major Gist Blair, announced:

"There has been established at National Headquarters a separate and distinct department known as the Biographical Department.... Its inauguration has been made possible by the generosity of a number of our members. 13

<sup>(13</sup>a) March 1932, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 2.

<sup>(13</sup>b) October 1932, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 3.

<sup>(13)</sup> September 1935, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 1.

Presumably the results of this effort were transferred to the Archives in Stanford, but there is no way to identify this particular material in the present Archives. One of the problems in regard to this material was that the National Bulletin in its monthly "Archive Notices" suggested that direct mailing to Mr. Philip McLean, Librarian, Hoover Library, was appropriate. 14

When this happened, presumably there was an opportunity for the material to go astray.

After the death of Major Gist Blair, and the difficulty of finding a companion living in the vicinity of Stanford, California, who was willing, and perhaps just a bit qualified, to take up the responsibilities of being our Historian General, there was a widespread movement to shift the Archives to an eastern location.

General Baker had very kindly offered to take the Archives into his Library at the Valley Forge Military Academy at Wayne, Pennsylvania, of which General Baker was President and Superintendent. General Baker also stated that he looked forward to the time when the Order would establish a building of its own in Washington to house our Archives. 15

For the August 1954 issue of the National Bulletin, Colonel Benjamin C. Allin, the Historian General of the Military Order, wrote:

"An upsurge of activity in the last three or four years brought a complaint from the library that practically all of this published material being sent in duplicated what was already on their shelves and they felt they should not be called upon to incur the expense necessary to process, bind, house and catalog these duplicate and often incomplete works." 16

In the February 1955 issue of the National Bulletin, in a resume of the Midyear General Staff Meeting, the following items appears:

"The Judge Advocate General was directed to draw up a form of contract to present to General Baker and the Valley Forge Military Academy looking towards the placement of the Order's Archives in that institution. A final report was to be made to the National Convention next September." 17

The General Staff of the Military Order was divided in its feelings and opinions in regard to transferring its archive material to a relatively small private school whose future life might be strictly limited and the alternative of letting its archive material remain somewhat unwanted in a large nationally known Library and Institute. Fortunately, I believe, the Archives remained in the Hoover Institute.

<sup>(14)</sup> October 1950, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 3.

<sup>(15)</sup> February 1951, National Bulletin.

<sup>(16)</sup> August 1954, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 2,3.

<sup>(17)</sup> February 1955, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3.

# Colonel Benjamin C. Allin 1949-1957

Colonel Benjamin C. Allin III was a man with a broad range of unusual talents. He was a distinguished musician, a writer, and a most accomplished and successful engineer. He was a member of The Society of the Cincinnati, State of Virginia. He was Director of the Port and Chief Engineer of the Port of Houston (1919-1931) and Stockton (1931-42); Director, Miami Port Authority, 1944-45. He was author of "Reaching for the Sea" (1956). He wrote editorials for local newspapers, trade journals and the paper of his church diocese.

Colonel Allin was appointed California MOWW State Commander in 1947, and Region XIV Commander in 1948.

Colonel Allin was aggressive in urging companions to send material to the National Archives. Elected at the San Francisco National Convention in 1949, where Colonel Allin had chaired the General Committee of what had been a very successful National Convention, he soon was providing the copy for a monthly article in the National Bulletin which "will list the contributions to the Archives and the name of the donor." 18

A study of these lists which continued for years in the National Bulletin and an examination of the material currently in the National Archives indicate that Colonel Bettelheim and the Gist Blair Foundation were the main contributors. The disturbing and sad fact must be recorded that very little of the material recorded in the National Bulletin is currently in the MOWW Archives.

Commander Rush Hoag (Supply Corps), USNR (Retired) 1964-1968 When Commander Rush Hoag was appointed Historian General after the death of Captain Griswold in March 1964, he had real problems to place the Archives on a working basis. In a May 8, 1974 letter, Hoag wrote me as follows about the Archives at Hoover Institute:

"... There was no historian on hand at first when materials began to arrive, so books, documents, etc. were at first supposed to be shelved on the fifth floor in a dark corner where one side of shelving was available. When material arrived, those who unloaded and received the material just stowed it in any available space. The first real storage was done by Colonel Benjamin C. Allin who lived in Oakland... Allin did procure some books for the Archives and stowed some material on the 5th floor where I found some of it, never opened...

"When I took over, 90% of the material was in Stewart Griswold's garage, so full that he could not garage his car. I found Archive material on several floors in the Hoover Institution, but most of it piled helter skelter in Griswold's garage, including a four drawer green metal filing cabinet which was full of Griswold's personal papers and some Military Order documents mixed in... Also there was a dining room in his home full of cartons, full of Military

<sup>(18)</sup> December 1949, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 2.

# The MOWW Archive, Hoover Institute, 1969.



Order material, plus the dining room table. Mrs. Griswold told me that she had not seen her dining room table for over a year.

"It took me two years to sort out all of the material and start filing it in a new larger space given to me by the Hoover Institution Librarian." 19

So Commander Hoag had a real job ahead of him and at age 76 he tackled it vigorously and brought some order out of the chaos, although he could not fill out the gaps in the Archives. So he proceeded to Washington where the MOWW Headquarters was located with the older files being stowed in a warehouse.

"I put on my overalls and worked in that warehouse for a week. Worthless stuff was burned, and I shipped a lot out to Hoover Institution, or had it filed in the "junk" room in the MOWW offices in our old offices."20

<sup>(19)</sup> Letter Commander Rush Hoag to Vice Admiral George C. Dyer, May 8, 1974. (20) Ibid.

Commander Hoag gave much time and effort when he was in his late seventies and early eighties to producing a history of the Military Order. Regretfully, he followed the pattern set before him by Colonel Allin of recording the history in the same bare bones manner as a daily Ship's Log is recorded, except that the bare bones related events of each annual National Convention.

On 14 March 1969, at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Washington, the chairman of the Ad Hoc History Publications Committee discussed the Hoag manuscript of the Order's first fifty years. He recommended that Commander Hoag be given \$500, that the Gist Blair Fund finance a professional typing of the manuscript when completed, and that a decision to publish be deferred. This report was amplified at the Pre-Convention General Staff Meeting at the Savannah National Convention on 27 October 1969, and in a report to the National Convention. The convention made the decision that, as recommended, the submitted manuscript would not be published by the MOWW.<sup>21</sup> Hopefully Commander Hoag will approve this book and welcome it.

# (2) Adjutants General and also Treasurers General Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim 1931-1957

The January 1930 issue of the National Bulletin carried at its letterhead Rear Admiral T.J. Cowie, Paymaster General, US Navy (Retired) as Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order. Colonel Courtland Nixon, National Headquarters, was shown as the MOWW Executive Officer and Adjutant General. Colonel David T. Abercombie, Quartermaster Reserve of Ossining, New York, was the Treasurer General and he was carried on the letterhead until after his death on August 30, 1931.

Perhaps more importantly, the same issue, January 1930, carried a full page article containing a photograph of the author, Captain Edwin S. Bettelheim, Adjutant of the District of Columbia Chapter, MOWW. The article was titled "Bringing The Soldier Dead From Northern Russia." For Captain Bettelheim became a force in the Military Order and remained a force for many, many years. Captain Bettelheim had started to work for the Military Order in 1925 when he was first elected Adjutant General of the District of Columbia Chapter. He moved up to the national level when the informal one-day 1931 National Convention was held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. Upon recommendation of Brigadier General Delafield, the Commander-in-Chief, an Acting Adjutant General was appointed to relieve Colonel Courtland Nixon and the companion so chosen, Major Edwin S. Bettelheim, was elected also to be the Treasurer General. This solution was labeled as one to conserve resources. 22

Colonel Bettelheim soon became the indispensable man to the MOWW and with the passage of time came to exercise considerable

<sup>(21) (</sup>a) Report of Executive Committee Meeting, 14 March 1969, par. 7.

<sup>(</sup>b) Report of Pre-Convention General Staff Meeting, 27 October 1969, par. 16.

<sup>(</sup>c) Report of Second Day, Savannah National Convention, 29 October 1970, par. 35.

<sup>(22)</sup> October 1931, National Bulletin, pp. 1,2,3.

influence as to which aspirant would be favored to get in at the bottom of the daisy chain each year to start his climb to the top and the Commander-in-Chief billet. For many of these years, Colonel Bettelheim also had a strong interest in other patriotic or national defense oriented organizations and gave of his time and effort to their work.

The Military Order grew rather slowly but rather steadily during the late 1930s and rather markedly during the World War II period. Colonel Bettelheim had an aversion to publishing exact membership data—new members, members dropped for not paying dues and resignations—so, the numerical growth of the Military Order was not always determined

with exactitude.

But as Treasurer General of the Military Order, Bettelheim functioned well year after year and with considerable exactitude. Various companions reported that as Treasurer General he would report at National Conventions that there were no funds available for certain purposes, but on the other hand there might be found funds for other projects which were being pressured by more favorably positioned companions.

It was not until 1950 when strong-minded and straight-talking Admiral Furlong, a resident of the District of Columbia, moved to the head of the Military Order, that the Adjutant General and Treasurer, who had then been in office for nineteen years, was badgered into providing and producing, for all companions to see, membership figures and financial figures that were reasonably accurate and meaningful. 21

Colonel Bettelheim was provided with an Assistant Adjutant General, a paid employee of the MOWW, by the Philadelphia National Convention in late October 1951, Lieutenant Colonel Warren E. Huguelet.<sup>22</sup> In November 1953, the National Constitution was changed to provide for a Secretary General in addition to an Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Colonel Huguelet was elected to the new billet.<sup>23</sup>

Differences arose between the Secretary General and Colonel Bettelheim resulting in Huguelet's resignation and Bettelheim's temporary appointment to the billet of Secretary General in February 1954.24

At the Pasadena Convention in 1954, Commander Harry F. McCullah was reappointed Assistant Adjutant General, having taken over the work of Colonel Huguelet in mid-term.

Commander McCullah told me that Colonel Bettelheim informed him that he was Treasurer of 18 organizations. He thought Colonel Bettelheim was energetic and frequently frenetic and ran a one-man show, at least in his later years. Colonel Bettelheim was socially affable—but brusque and mercurial in business and working relationships. Very much interested in patriotic, civic, charitable and

<sup>(21)</sup> Interview with Admiral Furlong.

<sup>(22)</sup> January 1951, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 2.

<sup>(23)</sup> November 1953, National Bulletin, p. 1, col.

<sup>(24)</sup> March 1954, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1.

youth groups, he was always willing to assist and encourage them. He was 67 when Commander McCullah came into the MOWW Head-quarters. Bettelheim told McCullah that he was of the opinion that there was a movement afoot to ease him out of his MOWW job.<sup>25</sup> The General Staff had authorized Bettelheim's retirement at age 65 and required it at age 70. Despite this, Bettelheim stayed on until he was near 71, retiring on 1 January 1958, having been born in New York City on April 11, 1887.

Bettelheim's paternal grandfather had served with the Zouaves on the Union side in the Civil War. Bettelheim graduated from Columbia University and from George Washington University with a master's degree in law in 1925.

His military service commenced with the National Guard in New York—in 1912—and included service as a Second Lieutenant Field Artillery on the Mexican Border. He went overseas with the 27th Division and, after service in France and Belgium, served with the 17th Field Artillery in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

He was graduated from the Army's Command and General Staff School in 1938, and served as an Assistant Chief of Staff for the Military District of Washington during World War II. He received a Purple Heart (Ansauville) and Silver Star for his World War I service from the Department of the Army, and the Chevalier, Merite Civique from France, a Knight star and ribbon from Russia and the Polish Cross of Bravery from Poland.

He was active in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, having been Commander of the D.C. Chapter, the American Legion, the Military Order of Foreign Wars (Treasurer General), the National Sojourners (President, D.C. Chapter), the Heroes of 76 (Commander, D.C. Chapter), the Reserve Officers Association (State President), the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.), the Masonic Clubs of the District of Columbia, and the Society of the 27th Division.

There was much disagreement in regard to Bettelheim's effectiveness by the Old Timers questioned, depending upon the years when the Old Timers had close contact with Bettelheim. As Bettelheim passed 60, he became less effective and more didactic. Always public relations conscious, he served the Military Order well for many years, keeping it alive and moving along.

Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, AUS Retired, was given but eighteen months after his retirement from the duties of Treasurer General and Adjutant General of the Military Order of the World Wars to enjoy the fruits of his twenty-six years of labor in the patriotic citizenship field, as well as his many activities in the civic affairs of the District of Columbia, in Episcopal church affairs and in the affairs of various fraternal organizations. He died on July 7, 1959, a devoted companion. Ten

<sup>(25)</sup> McCullah Questionnaire

previous Commanders-in-Chief paid tribute by attending his funeral at Arlington with full military and Masonic honors at graveside. 26

#### (3) Treasurers General

The duties of Treasurer General require such detailed attention to the daily business of the Military Order that the Treasurers General have become engrossed in their work and have served goodly periods of time. From 1920 to 1970, the Military Order had only eight Treasurers General, including the ambidextrous Colonel Thatcher P. Luquer.

Four of these Treasurers General have impressed themselves on the Military Order: Major Robert M. Falkenau; Major, later Lieutenant Colonel, Walter J. Pratt; Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, and Commander Harry F. McCullah.

# Major Robert M. Falkenau and Major Walter M. Pratt

The debt of the national organization, which immediately after the takeover from the American Officers of the Great War amounted to \$15,000, increased to approximately \$17,500 before it started to be reduced towards solvency, slowly but rather steadily. A great deal of the progress moneywise was due to the financial skill of Major Robert M. Falkenau who served as Treasurer General during the money difficult first two years and Major Walter M. Pratt who succeeded him and served for four years. Both Major Falkenau and Major Pratt were active in the affairs of the Order and their participation is recorded in the early issues of the National Bulletin. Major Falkenau moved up to the General Staff when Captain (later Major) Walter M. Pratt relieved him in October 1922. The reports of Major Pratt provide much detailed information regarding the financial problems of the Military Order during its early years. <sup>27</sup>

# Commander Harry F. McCullah, US Navy (Retired)

Commander McCullah took over at the national level in the Military Order in 1953 when he became Assistant Adjutant General. Ten years later, in 1963, he became the Treasurer General after having served as Secretary General in 1957 for one year and Assistant Adjutant General for years.

Commander McCullah was highly industrious. He had excellent balanced judgment and strong opinions of what was correct to do and, perhaps more importantly, what should not be done. He stood his ground well—and since most of those who differed with him did so with inadequate knowledge of all aspects of the problem, he won most of the heated discussions.

<sup>(26) (</sup>a) History and Who's Who, District of Columbia Chapter, MOWW 1938, pp. 14 and 15.

<sup>(</sup>b) August 1959, National Bulletin, p. 1.

<sup>(27) (</sup>a) November-December 1921, National Bulletin, p. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) January-February-March 1922, National Bulletin, p. 3.

<sup>(</sup>c) September 1922, National Bulletin, p. 5.

<sup>(</sup>d) December 1922, National Bulletin, p. 9.

<sup>(</sup>e) October 1923, National Bulletin, p. 13, col. 2,3; p. 14, col. 3.

He was a highly successful National Treasurer and provided plenty of information for all the ordinary questions in regard to the financial affairs of the Military Order. After a year of the General Staff-at-Large, he moved to General Staff Emeritus in 1971.

#### (C) National Committees

There have been many Committee Chairmen who have played an important part in moving the Order towards its objectives. Considering the fact that many of these men have been earning their daily bread at the same time that they served their Committee and the Order, and advanced the objectives of the Order, this is highly commendable. Their names are legion, and over fifty years it is particularly difficult to single out the outstanding ones. Not that the Military Order has not been served by some who accepted the call to lead a committee and then failed to produce results—these shall be nameless. Let their conscience trouble them.

In naming ten Committee Chairmen who did outstanding work in a variety of areas, again the records of the missing National Conventions may hide proceedings where the Convention went on record praising particular Chairmen, but listed below are the ten Committee Chairmen who served well and long in their particular areas of interest and expertise. Only three served exclusively during the first twenty-five years of the Military Order and five served exclusively during the second twenty-five years. The remaining two served during both the first and second twenty-five-year period.

The ten names are arranged alphabetically and each was long and outstandingly associated with his Committee work, as well as serving the Military Order in other worthwhile capacities. The parentheses (1) (2) indicate the first or second twenty-five-year period of the Order's activities when his service was rendered.

- (2) Mr. Erling A. Ayars
- (2) Captain Charles A. Ellis
- (2) Brigadier General Louis A. Fortier
- (1) Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann
- (1) Captain John Parker Hill
- (2) Captain P.A. Horton
- (2) Captain Robert G. Kales
- (1) Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer
- (1) (2) Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara
- (1) (2) Captain Alan C. Virtue

Chairman, Hereditary Membership Committee

Chairman, National (Defense)
Security Committee

Chairman, Legislative Committee

Chairman, Membership Committee

Chairman, Army Day Committee

Chairman, Americanism Committee

Chairman, National Headquarters Building Committee

Chairman, Constitution and Bylaws Committee

Chairman, Membership Committee

Chairman, Board of Trustees

The author is proud of this list, makes no apologies for it, but admits that it is a personal judgment from trying to select just ten from more than fifty companions who have held the torch high and marched forward.

The Military Order, as it has grown in size, has had a great tendency to expand its list of Committees in order to divide its workload into smaller pieces of pie and in order to involve more companions in the work of the Military Order.

Gradually, these Committees have found their way into the Bylaws and currently nineteen Committees are listed in the Bylaws.

There is at least one group, whose activity or lack of it, is not well known to today's companions and it will be narrated about first.

# (A) Joint Advisory Board

In an effort to draw some of the higher ranking officers who had military service during World War I into the work of the Military Order, as well as to counsel and assist the Military Order, the Commander-in-Chief at the Midyear Meeting of the General Staff on January 7, 1931 obtained the support of that body for the appointment of a Joint Advisory Board to the Military Order. The Executive Committee was designated to select the members.

The following senior officers accepted appointment to the Joint Advisory Board:

General John J. Pershing
Admiral William S. Sims
Admiral William S. Benson
General Douglas MacArthur
Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett
Lieutenant General Robert S. Bullard
Lieutenant General Edgar Jadwin
Major General Hugh L. Scott
Major General James Harbord
Major General John A. Lejeune
Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes

The records of this high-powered Board are not available in the Archives of the Military Board, but the fact that these important military personalities accepted their appointment is indicative of the broad appeal of the Military Order in 1931 amongst the military leadership of World War I.<sup>28</sup>

At the Milwaukee Convention in 1942, the General Staff was authorized to elect an Honorary Staff of not more than fifteen members of the Order to consist of widely known officers of high rank and distinction, who would be empowered to represent the Order on designated occasions. They would have a voice in the General Staff meetings, but no vote.29

<sup>(28)</sup> March 1931, National Bulletin.

<sup>(29)</sup> November 1943, National Bulletin, p., col. 3.

The idea behind this Honorary Staff bears resemblance to the 1931-34 Advisory Board, but no further mention is found of the staff in the National Bulletins of 1943-45.

## (B) 1958-1959 Long Range Planning Committee

In 1958, the Long Range Policy Study Committee was directed to report on the following matters to the October 1959, National Convention in Detroit:

- (1) Whether the MOWW should be open to those officers who fought in future wars or whether the membership should be confined to those who fought in World War I, World War II and Korea plus the Hereditary memberships stemming from those wars.
  - (2) Whether the Preamble should be changed.
- (3) Whether the name should be changed in case the Order was to be a limited order.

The basic decision of the Committee was that the MOWW should be a continuing Military Order. It supported this decision with a statement that:

- (1) In 1830, the Society of the Cincinnati had become a totally hereditary organization only with the death of the last Revolutionary War Officer.
- (2) In 1950, the Loyal Legion had become a totally hereditary organization only with the death of the last Civil War Officer.
  - (3) The MOWW should not become a totally hereditary organization. Summarized, their finding was that:

"the vast majority are of the opinion that we should declare at this time that our policy is in favor of continuing eligibility of officers who might serve in some future conflict." 30

The 1959 Convention accepted the Long Range Policy Planning Committee report and voted to approve as policy that the Military Order would be a continuing organization.<sup>31</sup>

The Committee believed strongly that hereditary organizations were less vigorous in the support of essential programs for the advancement of the sound interest of the United States than the Military Order had been during its forty years of existence. The Committee also thought that the advice of hereditary organizations carried less weight with the Congress than that of an organization looking to the future as well as to the past.

No change in the name of the Military Order was considered necessary or desirable because the Wars of the United States in the Twentieth Century had all been in support of the ideals of democracy and were part and parcel of the wars waged against autocracy and denial of individual freedom.

In regard to the Preamble, it was considered that it was a first-rate statement of ideals, principles and policies. But as it had been improved

<sup>(30)</sup> October 1959, National Bulletin, pp. 1,3.

<sup>(31) 1959</sup> Convention Report.

by slight changes in the past, it probably could be so improved in the future.

Members of this Committee included P.A. Horton, long-time Chairman of the Americanism Committee, Gilbert Darlington of New York City, long-time Chaplain General of the Military Order, Erling Ayars, "Mr. Hereditary Member," and Henry G. Simmonite, later to be Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order. 32 All of those named are still active members of the Military Order.

At this same Detroit Convention in 1959, the continuance of the Long Range Policy Committee as "a deliberate body of greatest importance to the continued existence and well-being of the Order" was voted, and as of this date, 1969, it is still in being and operating "For the Good of the Order."<sup>33</sup>

Captain Francis B. Grevemberg—Preamble Drafter

A companion who gave a lasting and precious gift to the Military Order and yet who never became a National Officer was Captain F.B. Grevemberg of New Orleans.

He was one of the first of three organizers of the American Officers of the Great War in New Orleans, a delegate to the 1920 Detroit Convention, and one of the six members of the 1920 National Constitution and ByLaws Committee. Captain Greenberg drafted the original Preamble while on the train enroute to the 1920 National Convention in Detroit. The Preamble was gladly accepted by the Charter Convention.

At the 1943 National Convention, companion Grevemberg suggested that there be a ritual or ceremony accompanying the bringing in to membership in the Military Order of new members and submitted a draft copy. This draft copy ritual was directed to be sent to all Chapters, and a modification of this draft ritual is in the present Handbook.

Captain Grevemberg was specially honored at the 1945 Silver Anniversary Convention. Surely no companion has contributed more to the ideals, the endeavors, and the achievements of the Military Order. Companion Grevemberg lived to see his Preamble respected, honored and largely inviolate.

<sup>(32) 1959</sup> Convention Report.

<sup>(33)</sup> November 1959, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1.

## Chapter IV

# Membership (A) Eligibility

Founded as an organization in the immediate post-World War I era, it is quite natural that, initially, eligibility for membership focused on active duty service in that World War. As the years moved along during the twentieth century, the concept of the Military Order grew in perspective with the passage of each decade, and as World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War came on stage. By 1969 the broad concept of the Military Order, as an organization, was that its principles were strong enough and its ideals were high enough to include as companions all those who had fought in the Armed Forces of the United States during the twentieth century. It was believed that all of these wars were World Wars in a broad sense and that together with Hereditary membership for their descendants the organization provided an adequate umbrella for those:

"who served as officers—and who have pledged themselves to organized civilian as well as military usefulness." 1

At the present time and for the last twenty-one years, membership in the Military Order has been classified as (a) Regular, (b) Perpetual, (c) Senior, (d) Hereditary, and (e) Memorial.

## Regular Membership

Regular members are those who have served honorably on active duty in the Armed Forces between 6 April 1917 and 2 July 1921 (Declaration of World War I and end of World War I) and from 16 September 1940 (Implementation of the Draft Act) and the present day or until the Order in Convention decides otherwise.

Several attempts have been made in the last twenty-years to establish an end date to the eligibility, but these attempts have not drawn major support from the companions. And with a three quarters majority necessary to change the Constitution, it would seem that the Military Order would continue to be a live and vibrant organization for many years with a constant inflow of active duty officers, and their hereditary descendants.

<sup>(1)</sup> Inside of front page of 1922 and 1923 Constitution and Bylaws.

## Perpetual Membership

Perpetual membership is open to Regular, Hereditary and Senior Members and former companions of the Regular and Hereditary classes. A varying contribution to the Trust Fund of the Military Order—increasing, as the value of the United States dollar decreases, and currently set at \$200.00—is the preeminent requirement. As the membership has become older and a bit more affluent, the Perpetual Membership has grown to about forty percent of the total membership, an extremely high mark for any patriotic organization.

## Senior Membership

Senior Membership is open to those companions who meet the twin requirements of having reached the age of seventy and having been a Regular member for thirty years. By and large, most Regular members have become Perpetual members by this time, particularly since the fee for this type of membership is now payable on the installment plan.

## Memorial Membership

Memorial Membership may be conferred upon deceased officers who would have been eligible for active membership had they not given their lives in the service of this country in a war in which the United States of America was engaged.

Perpetual memorial membership may be conferred providing a Chapter nominates the individual and the General Staff, or the Order in National Convention, approves the nomination, and upon contribution to the Trust Fund of the Order of the sum prescribed in the Bylaws for Perpetual Membership.

## **Honorary Membership**

Honorary Membership in the Military Order may not be conferred upon any member or any person. This particular prohibition went into effect in 1958, but was so framed as to not apply to the very, very few individuals upon whom the privilege had been previously conferred.

## Allied Officers

For many years, 1920 to 1942, those who had served in the military forces of our Allies in World War I as commissioned officers were eligible.<sup>2</sup> But at the National Convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in September 1942, an additional qualification of being a citizen of the United States was added to the requirements. Special provision was made to admit those who qualified with World War I military service in the service of one of the nations of the United Nations, but became citizens of the United States subsequently.<sup>3</sup>

The exact year that this latter provision was dropped from the Constitution is not determinable from the available record. The provision does not appear in the 1945 printed Constitution and no mention of it having been dropped was made in the very brief reports of

<sup>(2) (</sup>a) Constitution 1920, Article II, Sec. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) Constitution 1969, Article II, Sec. 1.

<sup>(3) (</sup>a) Constitution 1920, Article II, Sec. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) Constitution 1942, Article II, Sec. 1 and 2.

the 1943, 1944 and 1945 National Convention appearing in the Post-Conventions National Bulletin. It is believed to have been dropped at the 1945 Convention, held in Washington, but the record of this convention is not in the Archives.<sup>4</sup>

## Perpetual Membership Growth

In the first thirty years of the Military Order, the number of Perpetual Members increased about 30 a year, the total reaching 892 by the end of thirty years in 1950. Starting about 1960, the rate of new Perpetual Members sharply accelerated and the total reached 4276 by the end of 50 years or an average of 85 a year.

While the Chapters do not receive as much cash money each year from the invested funds of the Perpetual Members as they do from those paying annual dues, they are relieved of the burden of ensuring the yearto-year renewal payment of a companion's dues, which in many cases means an annual sales talk.

Available records indicate the growth of Perpetual Members in the last 20 years.

Year	Total	Gain
1951	892	
1952	1002	110
1953	1109	107
1954	1202	93
1955	1272	70
1956	1347	75
1957	1466	119
1958	1708	242
1959	1866	158
1960	2133	267
1961	2307	274
1962	2409	102
1963	2521	112
1964	2661	140
1965	2903	242
1966	3118	215
1967	3348	230
1968	3755	307
1969	4276	521

## (B) Numbers Aboard

The actual paid membership of the Military Order during its first

<sup>(4) (</sup>a) November 1943, National Bulletin, December 1943.

<sup>(</sup>b) November 1944, December 1944, National Bulletin.

<sup>(</sup>c) November 1945, December 1945, National Bulletin.

<sup>(</sup>d) 1942 Constitution, Article II, Sec. 2; 1945 Constitution. Article II.

twenty-five years of existence is a bit murky for many of these years, and really becomes a figure readily available in the Archives of the Military Order only during the last two decades of the first fifty years.

At the time of the 1920 Detroit Convention, the number who had indicated an interest in the American Officers of the Great War reportedly was a goodly 12,300.5 Of these it was stated that approximately 8,000 belonged to Chapters and 4,000 were so located geographically that they could not participate in the activities of any Chapter.5 Many of these (over 3,000) had paid to the organizers the \$5.00 requested as an indication of that interest.

They had been told by printed advertisements and by its Handbook that the general purposes for which the "American Officers" was being organized were:

- "1. To establish a nationwide organization of highly intelligent men, which will have great influence in the right direction on matters generally pertaining to civic or national betterment.
- 2. To form a medium through which officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps may efficiently formulate such policies and take such united action as shall be advisable or necessary in the protection of interests they have in common.
- 3. To perpetuate the friendships between the men who served in the late war, and to bring the ex-officer into close social contact with the men with whom he has the most in common—the men who are destined to be the leaders in every phase of our national life."<sup>6</sup>

But when it came to actually moving from an interest in the American Officers of the Great War which might have become a purely commissioned officer version of that fine and capable organization, the American Legion, to actual dues paying membership in the Military Order of the World War with its Preamble and policies a bit more oriented toward idealism and a bit less oriented towards benefits for its members, there were many who had second thoughts.

As the first Commander-in-Chief wrote in the 1921 National Bulletin: "The fictitious membership which we thought we had at the Detroit Convention has been succeeded by an ever growing substantial membership." 7

There were no specifics in the 1920 Bylaws for the individual Chapters to follow as to how long a companion should be carried on the rolls after a year's dues had been paid. As a result many Chapters carried companions for a year or more after their payment had run out. This omission was corrected theoretically, but not actually, at the Washington Convention in 1923 when changes to the Bylaws provided that companions should be dropped six months after the end of the fiscal

<sup>(5) 1920</sup> Convention Verbatim Report, p. 34, line 20; and p. 40, lines 3-5.

<sup>(6) 1920</sup> Pamphlet, American Officers of the Great War, p. 4.

<sup>(7) 1921</sup> November-December National Bulletin, p. 8, col. 3.

year providing "there shall have been sent to their last recorded address during such period of six months at least three notices of their delinquency."8

In the report of the Treasurer General, Major Walter M. Pratt, to the 1925 Convention and reproduced in the October 1925 National Bulletin, occurs the statement that the number of enrolled members was:

September 1, 1921	3,118	
September 1, 1922	3,668	
September 1, 1923	5,759	Paid members
September 1, 1924	6,036	4,516
September 1, 1925	6.250	4.750

From these figures, it is apparent that during the years 1924 and 1925 approximately one quarter of the enrolled membership was unpaid. The overstated membership was a frequent fault during the first thirty years of the MOWW. It was not until 1955 that the actual number of paid members became a published figure in the Monthly Progress Report, which carried the status of each Chapter.

As long as the annual Treasurer General's Report and the Adjutant General's Report were being printed verbatim in the National Bulletin, or are available in the National Convention Reports in the Archives, the essential membership data can be extracted, and reported in this record. But, since there are no Annual Convention Reports for 20 out of 49 conventions, and those missing are mainly from the first twenty-five years of the existence of the Military Order, some educated guessing seems inevitable.

During the twenty-eight year period from 1931 to 1957, when Major (later Colonel) Edwin S. Bettelheim was the Editor of the National Bulletin and either the Acting Adjutant General, the Adjutant General, the Treasurer General or concurrently held a combination of the latter two important national offices, the editorship of the National Bulletin left much to be desired by a historian seeking to determine how many companions of the Military Order had paid their dues in any fiscal year.

### Membership Drives

The Military Order has had a great many membership drives during its first fifty years. The nature of these drives has covered the waterfront. The primary effort and most frequently used phrase has been "Every member gets a member." Other major efforts over the years have included a very real try at organizing new Chapters, or in reestablishing Chapters that have floundered. And there has always been a nagging thought that by mass mailings to those who had qualifying military service or family military background many could be enticed into the Military Order.

The second and third of these methods have been expensive in effort and in dollars. None has been completely unproductive, but also neither has been so successful as to cause the primary effort to have each companion seek additional members to be disregarded.

<sup>(8) 1923</sup> Bylaws, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

One of the earliest major efforts was centered in the slogan: "100,000 members before 1930"

As related in the National Bulletin,

"Closely following the 'birthday pledges' [to General Harries on the occasion of his 62nd birthday] for doubling of Chapter membership and arising from the great enthusiasm inaugurated by them came one of the most important steps taken by the Convention [Atlantic City, 1922] so far as the Order itself is concerned, that of the adoption of the slogan '100,000 members before 1930.'

The motion that this slogan be adopted was made by Brigadier General Frank T. Hines of New York, was seconded, it appeared, by almost every delegate present, and after some discussion as to the detailed wording of the slogan, was unanimously carried by a resounding volley of enthusiastic 'ayes'".9

Major Carroll J. Swan of the important and energetic Boston Chapter was the first chairman of the "Committee for 100,000 New Members Before 1930." He prepared an organized plan for increased membership which was circulated to all Chapters. When Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie of the District of Columbia Chapter took over chairmanship of the Committee in May 1924, he was quick to issue a circular letter to every member of the Military Order advising them of the campaign. The letter was a plea to go to work and it contained an application blank for membership and a MOWW ribbon. 10

Despite this fatherly push by Rear Admiral Cowie, who continued to actively support the campaign through and after his term as Commander-in-Chief, and despite the fact that big numbers of members were highly desirable, the individual Chapters and their individual companions did not rise to the challenge personally. Individually and collectively, they did not make the very real effort required to bring a qualified officer into the Military Order.

The campaign was a tremendous flop, and the October 1925 National Bulletin was bold to say:

"If the slogan '100,000 by 1930' cannot be eliminated, it should at least be soft-pedalled." 11

As a bench mark for future Chapter Commanders and personal recruiters to shoot at, the following most commendable achievements are made a part of the 50-year record of the Military Order. These are the total new members obtained by the listed Chapters in the year ending 31 August 1945.

District of Columbia	344
New York City	227
Greater Miami	89

<sup>(9)</sup> October 1922, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.

<sup>(10)</sup> October 1924, National Bulletin, p. 11.

<sup>(11)</sup> October 1925, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1.

Philadelphia	65
Atlanta	45
Chicago	35

## Quantity vs Quality

As long as there has been a Military Order of the World Wars, there has been a difference of opinion between those who believed that the Military Order should be highly selective in its membership and those who thought that every military officer, technically qualified by the date of his services in the Armed Forces, should be brought into the Military Order.

In the January, 1931 issue of the National Bulletin, General Delafield, the Commander-in-Chief, had a front page message to the companions of the Military Order. He wrote:

"IN TIME OF DANGER, OUR COUNTRY CHOSE YOU FOR LEADERSHIP AND TRUSTED ITSELF TO YOU.

IT ALWAYS HAS A RIGHT TO A SHARE OF YOUR ABILITY AND TIME.

THAT PROUD DUTY OF LEADERSHIP RESTS UPON YOU STILL.

### DO NOT FORGET.

He followed this plea with the comment that "The [General] Staff has always in mind that the membership should primarily seek leaders in their community." He was fully aware that obtaining the consent of the leaders in the community to join the Military Order generally requires a personal visit by the recruiter, takes more advance planning, much more present time and effort than bringing into the MOWW membership one's neighbor. But it is worthwhile, very much worthwhile.

If the Military Order is to be a quality organization, some of the community leaders as members are required.

In 1931, the General Staff and the Executive Committee, in authorizing and putting into effect the following resolution, [authorizing payments in cash to Chapters on increasing membership above quota] stated:

"the fundamental principle of the Order that quality in the selection of companions is of primary importance and that numbers of members is a secondary consideration."  $^{12}$ 

This author believes that this statement of principle has had deep acceptance, because little else than the quality of its membership and leadership could have brought the Military Order through its first fifty years.

Over the thirty-two years stretching from 1919 to 1951, there were only occasional years between 1931 and 1951, which were the first twenty years when Major Bettelheim was the Adjutant General and

<sup>(12)</sup> February 1931, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 2.

Treasurer General, that the actual on board paid-up membership was reported to the companions of the Military Order in the National Bulletin. It was not until there was an Assistant Adjutant General or a Secretary General (after World War II) that total membership seemed to be a figure of which the Military Order was proud.

In 1938, the paid-up membership was 4,350—which was better than twice the 1933 paid-up members in 1934 at the end of the Great Depression. During the next thirteen years, the membership more than doubled again to 9,447.

During the year 1955, when Admiral Pownall was Commander-in-Chief, the Military Order reached 9,882 paid up members. During this year 1,620 new members were brought into the Military Order. However, the reelection of Commander Harry F. McCullah, US Navy (Retired) as Assistant Adjutant General permitted a bit more of reality to exist in the membership data. This data showed that in the 1955 year, 1,524 members had died, resigned, or been dropped because of non-payment of dues. Companions were going out the back door almost as fast as they were coming in the front door, but the net gain for the year was 191, as some of the companions who died were perpetual members and therefore did not drop from the rolls.

According to the best data available, during the twenty-year period 1950 to 1970, the membership of the Military Order grew from 9,447 to 12,338, a growth of thirty percent.

The best recruitment years were:

Year	Commander-in-Chief	Gain
1963	Von Leden	480
1964	Simmonite	480
1958	Cox	441
1960	Irvine	276
1961	Whitney	275

The less happy recruitment years from 1950 to 1970 were:

		Loss
1959	Kales	613
1965	Cohen	105
1968	Clayton	20

Citation certificates were won in 1945 by the following companions for recruiting new members as follows:

Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, Jr. (NY)	208
Colonel E.S. Bettelheim, Jr. (DC)	102
Lieutenant Colonel Van R. Sternbergh (DC)	48
Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara (DC)	35
Major G.D. Robertson (St. Petersburg)	28
Lieutenant Commander J.L. Blair (Greater Miami)	$\frac{1}{27}$ 13

<sup>(13)</sup> October 1945, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2 and 3.

#### **Prize Recruiter**

Recruitment of companions who will join the Military Order is so much the result of the personal effort of the recruiter that a few figures may prove interesting.

## Charlie Hann—Recruiter

Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, who in the years 1942-1943 had been Commander-in-Chief of the Order, had continued to dumfound the Order by the number and quality of the recruits that he brought into the Military Order. When, in November 1948, he received the Commander-in-Chief's Award, Colonel Watson said to the National Convention:

"Commander Hann has certainly been responsible over a period of years for more memberships on the rolls of the Order than any other man." 14a

In the previous twelve-month period, Commander Hann had recruited 85 new members. 14b

## The Yearly Summary

As Colonel Bettelheim summarized matters in his 1948 annual report to the membership:

"The Adjutant General reported the biggest year in the Order's history. New Chapters are springing up in virgin territory. Several dormant Chapters have been revived. The membership is the largest in all time." 15

The above was practically standard language for the Adjutant General at the end of each year of effort. Basically it was a true report, although the historian would like a few specifics to back up the general statement.

## (C) Hereditary Members

The draft Charter Constitution, as presented to the Charter Convention at Detroit on 8 September, 1920 by the Chairman of the Constitution Committee, Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, from New York City, contained a clause making any male descendant of a companion of the Military Order, or of a deceased eligible officer who had not become an MOWW member, eligible for membership in the Military Order, providing the applicant himself was otherwise qualified (moral character, good repute).

A motion to eliminate this clause was long debated, actually for twenty-seven pages of the Verbatim minutes. 16

<sup>(14) (</sup>a) November 1948, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) Idem.

<sup>(15)</sup> Ibid., p. 2, col. 3.

<sup>(16) (</sup>a) 1920 Draft Constitution, Art. II, Sec. 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) Verbatim Minutes, Detroit Charter Convention, pp. 78, 106-133.

Colonel Luquer spoke in defense of the Hereditary Membership Clause as follows:

"I believe fully in the hereditary clause. I think this association of the hereditary members with those who saw active service, as we did will cultivate a spirit in the future, which is just what we want. If we restrict ourselves and have no hereditary membership, in a few years, as the members grow old and pass away, the organization will fade away and become nothing.

Gentlemen, we wish to perpetuate these ideals, we wish to perpetuate these sacrifices, and we wish to perpetuate these services. How can we do it, if we do not have successors, and how can we get successors, unless we take our sons?

Unfortunately, gentlemen, I have none to carry out these traditions and ideals, because I am a bachelor, but I oppose firmly and strongly any change of this section."<sup>17</sup>

Following Colonel Luquer's strong plea and similar statements by other delegates, but many more statements against Hereditary membership, the vote was taken and the Hereditary membership clause was approved narrowly by 2,553 votes to 2,480 opposed. <sup>18</sup> The vote was taken by Chapters, each Chapter voting its total membership.

The closeness of the vote on bringing Hereditary Members into the Military Order led to passage of an amendment to the Resolution directing that the Committee preparing a design for a Coat of Arms, Seal and Insignia of the Military Order, prepare a separate design for the use of Hereditary Members.

The following morning, and after a long and sometimes bitter discussion in regard to the eligibility of negro officers to become companions of the Military Order, Captain Ainger of Detroit moved reconsideration of the Hereditary Membership Clause and this motion to reconsider carried. 19a Jersey City and New Orleans shifted their votes and several Chapters that had not voted on the original Hereditary Membership article of the Constitution voted against it on the second vote. 19b

Immediately thereafter, a motion to strike out the clause authorizing Hereditary membership was made and carried, there being only 1,979 votes against removing the clause from the Constitution.

The records in the Archives of the Military Order indicate that this question was again raised at the fifth and sixth National Conventions. Finally, at the tenth National Convention held in Atlantic City in September 1930, the Hereditary Membership Clause was back in the Constitution to stay.<sup>20</sup>

The question of Hereditary Members was given considerable attention during the next forty years, insofar as minor changes to the National

<sup>(17)</sup> Ibid., pp. 78, 106, 107.

<sup>(18)</sup> Verbatim Minutes, Detroit Charter Convention, p. 133.

<sup>(19) (</sup>a) Verbatim Minutes, Charter Convention, p. 206.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1920 Convention Record of Proceedings, pp. 133, 211 and discussion in between.

<sup>(20)</sup> National Constitution, 1930, Art. II, Section 1b.

Constitution were concerned.

Originally, Hereditary Membership was limited to "descendants in the male line by primogeniture," [first born] and "of all officers eligible for original membership deceased before the application of the candidate." In case of failure of all issue in the male line of an original member or officer so eligible, the right shall pass to the male descendant in the female line by primogeniture."21

At the 1933 National Convention in Chicago, the ranks of the Military Order were opened to any descendant through the male or female line of any officer who served in World War I, eliminating the primogeniture [first born] clause.

By 1933, only about 1700 companions were still on the Military Order rolls, and a major effort was necessary to revivify the Order.<sup>22</sup>

By 1942, the hereditary membership clause was broadened to admit "male descendants of one brother or sister." 23

It was further provided "that no person who had reached majority prior to April 6, 1917, unless he served before November 11, 1918 in some capacity in the Armed Forces of the United States or one of the Associated Powers, or unless he was excused therefrom by proper authority, or was physically incapacitated." was eligible for membership in the Military Order. 24

By 1942, all references to primogeniture had been dropped and the 1942 language has carried through all subsequent Constitutions including the 1969 Constitution.

Having taken the plunge, it was a number of years before a major effort was inaugurated to make use of the Hereditary Members. The first five Hereditary Members of the Military Order with their date of admission to the Military Order, as recorded in the January 1933 National Bulletin, were as follows:

Name	<b>Admission Date</b>	Chapter
1. Lt. John W. Delafield	October 16, 1930	New York City
2. Ennalls Waggaman, Jr.	June 8, 1931	D.C.
3. Jules Demonet	April 9, 1931	D.C.
4. A.S. Worthington Frailey	November 6, 1931	D.C.
5. E. Jackson Price	April 6, 1932	D.C.

Erling E. Ayars is noted in the December 1934 National Bulletin as having joined the Greater Miami Chapter.

Provision was made for one Hereditary member to be a member of the General Staff. The first Hereditary member to be so honored was Mr. A.S.W. Frailey, the son of the first Chapter Commander of the D.C. Chapter. Mr. Frailey was elected in October 1936 by the National Convention at West Point.

<sup>(21)</sup> Idem.

<sup>(22)</sup> Allin, Echo of the Guns, p. 46.

<sup>(23)</sup> National Constitution 1942, Art. II, Sec. 3.

<sup>(24)</sup> National Constitution 1942, Art. II, Sec. 3.

In October 1937, Mr. Charles F.H. Johnson, Jr. of New York City was elected and so listed in the National Bulletin. <sup>25</sup> He was the son of Colonel Charles F.H. Johnson, member of the General Staff.

At the 1941 National Convention in Washington, D.C. the Adjutant General reported that "Hereditary Membership had been put on a sound basis." Mr. William D. Moreland, Jr. of the District of Columbia Chapter was elected to the General Staff on this occasion. He was succeeded in 1942 by Ennalls Waggaman, Jr. of Silver City, New Mexico, the son of the Commander-in-Chief.

In the early years of Hereditary Members, it was easy to find the son of some companion prominent in the MOWW who was a Hereditary Member, and elect him to the General Staff. But it was very difficult to find an hereditary companion and indoctrinate him with enthusiasm for the MOWW and persuade him to go to work for the advancement of the Military Order.

Accordingly, it was not until 1948 that the National Bulletin took notice of such a pleasant event. Mr. Erling E. Ayars, of Miami, an Hereditary Member, after some years of effort at lesser MOWW Chapter chores, was elected Commander of the Miami Chapter that year.

The notice in the National Bulletin read as follows:

"Mr. Ayars is the first Hereditary Member to be elected commander of any Chapter that we have a record of at Headquarters. He has served as Chapter Adjutant, Historian, Chaplain and staff member during the past 13 years. He was Chairman of the three-day ceremony of Army Day last April." 27

Mr. Erling Ayars was appointed to the General Staff by the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Baker, in 1950 and continued to serve on the General Staff for many, many years, and as Chairman of the Hereditary Membership Subcommittee for twenty years. He not only served but he worked, and from his own resources paid for numerous printings of various appeals to all companions of the Order to try to get them to interest their male descendants in the Military Order, and to bring into the Military Order as Memorial Members those who could not act in their own behalf.

Mr. Erling Ayars set a standard of devotion to the highest ideals of the Military Order that well justified his long-held nickname, "Mr. Hereditary Member." He was past eighty when he gave up the chairmanship of the Hereditary Member Subcommittee.

As of 1969, of the 12,000 companions of the Military Order, a few less than 500 were the specially qualified and much sought after Hereditary Members. These 500 are a nucleus that should grow steadily as this country moves further away from the Korean and Vietnam Wars. And a second Erling Ayars is needed to gather and lead them.

<sup>(25)</sup> October 1937, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 2.

<sup>(26) (</sup>a) Echo of the Guns, p. 62.

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1941, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3.

<sup>(27)</sup> June 1948, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 1.

## Chapter V

## Financial Resources and Problems

The American Officers of the Great War started from scratch financially in January 1919. The Military Order of the World War, the successor organization, which started a year and a half later in September 1920 and, after taking over the modest assets and indefinite and contingent liability of the American Officers of the Great War, found itself some \$14,000 in actual debt. Fortunately, most of the contingent liabilities had been waived during the Charter Convention of the Military Order of the World War. This actual debt reached \$17,124.86 by September 1, 1922 before it started to reduce.

Funding of American Officers of the Great War

The American Officers of the Great War was funded by a number of its Charter Members who gave of their time and effort. The funding included (a) a line of financial credit granted by various printing and addressing form companies, (b) the provision of "on the cuff" office space by a patriotically oriented companion, and (c) cash contributions.

As individuals with World War I active commissioned service indicated a desire to join with others in the American Officers of the Great War, they were asked to support this desire with a payment to the National Treasurer of a five-dollar membership fee.

As the Pamphlet of the American Officers of the Great War stated, the results of this payment were inadequate.

"The membership fee was set as low as was considered possible, so low in fact that for the first nine or ten months, there was a slowly increasing deficit which the Committee personally carried. The Officers drew no salaries, received no other remuneration—could not hope for financial gain, but assumed the hard work and responsibility through motives of patriotism and interest in the early success of what they believed to be an organization of incalculable value to the country they had served."

This debt of the American Officers of the Great War arose from the active mail solicitation program and a limited advertising program referred to in Chapter One. The immediate liabilities of the American Officers of the Great War in September 1920 were approximately \$14,000, with only petty cash in the till.

<sup>(1)</sup> Pamphlet "American Officers of the Great," p. 7.

## Captain Frank B. Ainger Answers Questions

The first Recorder General (Administrative Officer) of the Military Order of the World War was Captain Frank B. Ainger. His appointment to this office was logical, because he was the immediate successor to Mr. Hugh C. Haller, who, in turn and as a procurator, had financed and run the solication program of the American Officers of the Great War. Ainger, and Haller before him, had been put under procurator contract by the Board of Trustees of the American Officers of the Great War.<sup>2</sup>

Captain Ainger was asked many questions by many companions at the Chartering Convention. His answers, not always models of brevity,

clarity and directness, tell a somewhat confusing story:

"In August, [1919] he [Haller], and his intimate friends who had been promoting the organization, discovered that they were between six and seven thousand dollars in debt, without an immediate prospect of paying them. . . . I then offered to finance it for them.... With my temporary assistance in a financial way, we built up the society from 1400 on August 1st, 1919 to something like 8000 on January 15, 1920. . . . We had multiplied the membership many times: we had paid this six or seven thousand of debt, and had by the first of January last [January 1, 1920] a bank balance of something better than \$3000. By this time, we had, in addition to increasing our membership manyfold, we had organized something like thirty or forty Chapters. . . . The Society grew, but the expense incident to establishment of the various indexes and files plus the compilation of them and the writing of them [names of possible members] on typewriters and on little strips of paper five-eighths of an inch wide, and then cutting them up by hand on little cutting machines developed a tremendous expense. . . .

It costs about twenty cents apiece to write a letter to a man individually... We therefore employed a staff of about twenty girl clerks, the best we could find at the best market price."<sup>3</sup>

Captain Ainger continued: -

"We had grown from 1,200 to 1,400 members in last August to 12,300 members at the present time, and we have at the present time an indebtedness of about \$13,000....

No member of the General Staff received any compensation for their services; no member of the organizing committee, of which I was the sole member, received compensation for services, with one exception. . . . I drew the princely salary of fifty dollars a week for six weeks. Therefore, I have drawn \$300 in all. The commissions paid to members for the solicitation of members is something under right around \$6000. Mr. Haller got about \$2200 of it, and a man by the name of Dawson, Herbert H. . . . Mr. Dawson during this period, something about ten or eleven months, he was paid \$4400. . . .

<sup>(2)</sup> Verbatim Minutes, Detroit 1920 Convention, pp. 218-219.

<sup>(3)</sup> Verbatim Minutes, 1920 Detroit Convention, pp. 220, 221, 225, 226.

Mr. Dawson and Mr. Haller had had procurator contracts under which he [Mr. Haller] was to receive—about \$1.25 for every membership that came into the Society. [Mr. Dawson got 50 cents] When I took over the responsibility, I immediately took over Mr. Haller's contract. I took it over on the authority of the General Staff. . . . They now owe me approximately \$13,000 in commissions. . . . This contract, by the way, did not agree to pay Mr. Haller or pay me \$1.00 or \$1.25 net for the work we did, but it did agree to pay us, if there was that much over and above the cost of keeping up the organization. . . . They paid me when they had money, and they owe me possibly \$7000."4

The Auditing Committee of the 1920 Detroit Convention reported as follows:

"It [The Auditing Committee] believes it expedient to have a more careful audit conducted than is possible in the limited time of this convention and suggests that the newly elected General Staff be empowered to appoint a competent committee to take up at some length the financial status of this Society.

It is further suggested that the contingent commission of \$21,000 referred to by F.B. Ainger in the audit be waived by him in writing."<sup>5</sup> The question as to the amount of money that the organizers of the society might morally claim was examined by the Convention at some length. Captain Ainger was asked:

"Are there other things in addition to the \$13,000 that might appear to the society as things that they reasonably ought to pay?"

Captain Ainger provided this information:

"This would bring the total to about \$14,000 and then there is that contingent \$13,000 commission, which, I presume, is payable to me, and which never was paid to me because there never was that much money in excess of the Society's expenses. . . . I will make it formal now. The Society owes me nothing, except its good will." 6

Captain Ainger further said in answer to a question which asked him:

"Do I understand that you definitely and irrevocably waive any claim that you have?" The reply was: "For all time, except the legitimate debt that it [The MOWW] owes me as a printer."

In the early pages of the 1952 draft manuscript titled "A History of the Founding and First Years of the Military Order of the World Wars" the Historian General Emeritus, Colonel B.C. Allin, AUS Retired, wrote:

"By the time of the 1920 founding convention, Major [Captain] Ainger reported that some 12,300 officers had become members of the original organization [American Officers of the Great War], and that in his organizing, he had assumed debts amounting to \$27,000."7

<sup>(4)</sup> Verbatim Minutes, 1920 Detroit Convention, pp. 227, 230, 234, 235.

<sup>(5)</sup> Ibid., p. 249.

<sup>(6)</sup> Ibid., p. 236.

<sup>(7)</sup> The Echo of the Guns, p. 4, lines 15-18.

However, the verbatim record [a bit unclear] of the Detroit Convention quotes Captain Ainger as saying:

"It is true that there is a deficit; presumably of \$14,000, but we have assets which are worth probably 40 to 50 thousand dollars. The material [purchased by Ainger] costs money to put the society in shape so that it might use it in the continuation of its business. There really is no deficit at all."

Most of the real questions in regard to the extent of the debt of the American Officers of the Great War arose from whether or not Captain F.B. Ainger, who, for nearly a year, had conducted that organization's mail advertising campaign, would or would not receive a procurator's commission on the members who had paid the joining fee of \$5.00. Captian Ainger, to his great credit, waived his claim.

These extracts from the Convention minutes quoted herein and other statements made to the Auditing Committee and to the Convention established the actual debt of the Military Order of the World War in the neighborhood of between \$13,000 and \$14,000 and its assets as a modest amount of second hand furniture in the "on the cuff" Headquarters office in Detroit.

The members of the General Staff of the Military Order borrowed \$2,000 on their personal notes from various banks to provide seed money to rent an office for the National Headquarters and to pay a monthly salary to the Recorder General, the Headquarters office manager. The actual debt was paid off slowly, and while it took eleven years to pay off the debt and repay the members of the General Staff, it was all paid off, poor as the Military Order was during the first decade of its existence.

General Harries wrote in the 1921 November-December issue of the National Bulletin:

"The Order's financial situation has been the ever present skeleton at the feast since the Detroit Convention. This skeleton became the permanent guest of the Staff at that time when we inherited, from the administration which we succeeded, somewhat valued spiritual assets and many material liabilities." 9

General Harries on 24 September 1925 at the New York City Convention alluded to the financial problems of the previous five years.

"This convention marks the close of the fifth year of our efforts to achieve a large membership. The two primary years were practically devoted to formative efforts by the more active of us; years of struggle for existence; of raising money on personal notes; of placating creditors with the least possible installments; of making bricks without straw, and sometimes without clay." 10

It soon became evident that there were insufficient incoming funds

<sup>(8) 1920</sup> Detroit Convention Verbatim Record, p. 247, par. 2.

<sup>(9)</sup> November-December 1921, National Bulletin, p. 8, col. 1.

<sup>(10) 1925</sup> Convention, Convention Report; October 1926, National Bulletin, Treasurer General's Report, pp. 10-11.



MASSING OF THE COLORS Retirement of Colors, Washington Cathedral.

from dues to carry the organization routine expenditures and to pay the back bills. Minor payments were made to individual companies. The Treasurers General, Major R.M. Falkenau and Major Walter M. Pratt, made a continued effort to stir the Chapters to collect dues from their members. The extent of this problem is indicated by the 1925 and 1926 Treasurer General's Report. As of 1 September 1925, \$4,988 of the current year dues had not been collected, and \$3,444 of "old dues" were dropped from the assets of the Military Order as "uncollectable." On 1 September 1926, there were \$10,560 in dues receivable and \$3,380 was earmarked as a reserve for uncollectable dues.

A major step towards solving the then [1926] current \$17,000 indebtedness of the Military Order was taken when \$13,900 of Debenture Notes, due May 1, 1926, were issued against the general credit of the Military Order and accepted by its creditors.

These Debenture Notes were held by (1) various firms that had provided services for the Military Order or its predecessor organization (\$5,800), (2) various Chapters of the Military Order and individual companions who had lent money to the National Military Order (\$3,400), (3) Life Membership Fund of the Military Order (\$4,700). The cash raised from these Debenture Notes, when issued, had been used to reduce or pay the bills of various firms to the Order.

The largest of the bills at the debenture issue date was Ainger Printing Company for \$2,550. Captain F.B. Ainger was the first Recorder General of the Military Order and the size of his company's bill was acrimoniously discussed at the earlier conventions. 11

And just as an indication of how rents and salaries have changed as the real value of the dollar has slid down the chute, the following 1925 data is quoted:

"Salaries, \$9,379.59, made up as follows:

Adjutant General's Salary, \$3,600. An office force of four young women receive weekly \$40, \$27, \$22 and \$22, respectively—a total of \$5,779.

Rent, reduced by removal to smaller quarters, \$2,134.77 to \$1,150.''12
Initial National Dues

The forty pages of discussion in regard to the debt MOWW would assume caused trouble for the proposal that the national dues of the Society be \$5.00, in lieu of a more modest \$2.00. The same argument that forty years later Major General Irvine was to use annually, that all the financial problems of the MOWW could be solved during the current year, if enough new members were persuaded to join the Society, was used at the Charter Convention in 1920 in Detroit. Fortunately for the new organization, the MOWW, it took the advice of the prospective Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Major Falkenau, who said:

<sup>(11) (</sup>a) 1920, 1922, 1923 Convention Reports.

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1925, National Bulletin, p. 18, col. 1.

<sup>(12)</sup> October 1925, National Bulletin, p. 18, col. 2.

"Gentlemen, I very much regret to see this organization handicapped by starting off without sufficient funds. I am a banker, gentlemen, and I have seen many a concern go to the wall because of the lack of sufficient funds to get underway." 13

So, the first of many, many efforts to make the MOWW a bargain basement organization failed, and national dues were set at \$5.00 and the initiation or joining fee was set at \$5.00.

However, the failure to set the dues at two dollars was not for long, as by 1926 the National dues were down to \$3.00. This arose due to objections to the strong anti-communist stand of the National Bulletin, and the fact that the twenty-page National Bulletin was a very real factor in the expenses of running National Headquarters.

The Boston Chapter delegate at the 1926 National Convention, General John H. Sherburne, stated, in part,

"I represent Boston Chapter which has 1400 of the 4100 paid-up members. I come here with a definite mandate adopted by the Boston Chapter which decided unanimously that the proportion of dues given to Headquarters is unfair and improper. We voted unanimously that the Bulletin, as it appears, should be changed. . . .

"We have felt in Boston that the Bulletin does not represent the purposes of the Order; that we are not organized as an anti-red propaganda order; that we are organized for other and greater purposes." 14(a)

General Sherburne also said:

"I can quite guarantee that unless some change is made in the National dues proportion, not only in the monetary sense, but in the prescribed policy of this Order, that you will have fewer members from my district next year." 14(b)

And it is a fact that the Boston Chapter never again had a membership of 1400 and as of 31 January 1966 had, most regretfully, a bit less than 300 companions.

When the National dues were reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00, it was forecast by those pushing the reduction that there would be a flood of new members and a flood of payments for those a bit behind in their dues payments. Neither of these contingencies arose to please the Treasurer General. In his report to the Eighth National Convention at Atlantic City in September 1928, he reported:

"Your Treasurer wishes to call your attention to the large number of names carried on the rolls that according to the Constitution should have been dropped the first of the year. The Treasurer's report shows that we are carrying for 1921, \$180; 1922, \$420; 1923, \$860; 1924, \$1,552; 1925, \$2,748; 1926, \$2,998; 1927, \$5,634; a total of \$14,382; and of that amount, we have charged off \$6,429.40 as worthless."

<sup>(13)</sup> Verbatim Minutes, 1920 Detroit Convention, p. 266.

<sup>(14) (</sup>a) October 1926, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1926, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2.

<sup>(</sup>c) October 1928, National Bulletin, p. 9, col. 1.

Fifty years from 1920, the National dues, after a number of toboggan rides, were again \$5.00, although scheduled to be increased the next year [1971] to \$7.00. The initiation fee had fallen to nothing, then been raised to a petty one dollar and in 1969 to a nominal \$10.00.

As mentioned elsewhere in this manuscript, the funded debt of the Military Order was down to \$3,400 in 1931 and was totally liquidated in the midst of the Great Depression, October 1932. A tremendous achievement, and a lasting tribute to the Treasurers General of the Military Order during its first twelve years of existence.

This signal event, the movement of the Military Order from red into black ink, was described by an eye witness as follows:

"A very inspiring ceremony was enacted during the course of the [1932] Annual Banquet. In the presence of nearly 200 delegates and guests, Colonel Pratt [Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Trust Fund], assisted by Colonel Luquer [Past Commander-in-Chief] burned in a silver bowl erected in the center of the Banquet Hall, some \$23,000 worth of paid off and cancelled indebtedness of the Order. This is a tribute to the careful management of our Trust Fund."

"Life membership in the Order increased from a modest beginning of 11 Life Members in 1924 to 302 members at the end of fiscal year of 1932. The book value of the Trust Fund securities amounts to \$42,209.18. This includes not only the life memberships, but also endowments and gifts." 15

Considering the depreciation of the dollar during the fifty-year period, one must state that the management of the Military Order had done a superb job financially.

## (A) Trust Funds Life Then Perpetual Membership Fund

A Life Membership Trust Fund was established by the General Staff during the Boston National Convention in 1924. At this 1924 Convention, and realizing the importance of securing an Endowment Fund for the Military Order, a class of "Life Members" was created. A fee of \$100.00 to be paid to the Endowment Fund was required to qualify. 16

As a result of recruiting activity on behalf of this Endowment Fund on the part of Major General Harries, the CinC of the Order, and the Treasurer General of the Order, Major Walter M. Pratt, sixty-five Life Members were secured in the first year.

The retiring Commander-in-Chief, Major General Harries, was able to report to the 1925 National Convention:

"For the first time in our history, we have financed the Order without assistance from the banking fraternity, for which fact we are indebted to the industrious skill of our Treasurer General, Major

<sup>(15) 1924</sup> Constitution, Article II, Sec. 3; Bylaws, Article 4, Sec. 4.

<sup>(16)</sup> October 1925, National Bulletin, p. 18, col. 1.



ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, ERNEST J. KING, RECEIVES CERTIFICATE DESIGNATING HIM HONORARY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR LIFE, 1944.

Left to right: Brigadier General Albert L. Cox, 1943 CinC of MOWW; Fleet Admiral King; and Lieutenant Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, Adjutant General MOWW.

Walter M. Pratt. Wise has been his administration and greatly should be appreciated."17

The desirable and essential changes to the 1924 Constitution and Bylaws included one that read:

"Debenture notes of the Order will be accepted at face value in payment of such [Life Membership] fees." 18

This facilitated the movement of those companions who held debenture notes of the Military Order from "active members" to "life members" without the necessity of their raking up then and there one hundred dollars cash to effect the change.

The Life Membership Fund initially was placed under the management control of the Treasurer General. But at the 1927 Baltimore Convention, a Board of Trustees of three members was created to supervise the investment of the Trust Funds of the Order. Each member of the Board of Trustees was to serve three years, with one member to be elected each year by the General Staff. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees also was designated a member of the General Staff by the 1927 Baltimore National Convention. 19

The monies in the Trust Fund were kept entirely separate from all other funds of the Military Order. The investment success of this Fund rested securely in the hands of the Board of Trustees, always assuming the Chairman of the Perpetual Membership Committee, and his Chapter representatives of this Committee, continued to provide adequate new perpetual members and thus new money to invest. Fortunately this has happened.

The very high degree of financial skill and devotion to duty of the Board of Trustees members has brought the Perpetual Membership Fund from \$2,000 in 1925 to \$601,687.46 in 1969. Particularly to be praised are the initial Treasurer General, Major Walter M. Pratt of Boston, Massachusetts who handled the Fund by himself, and the thirty-five years plus of membership and thirty-year chairmanship of the Trust Fund by Captain Alan C. Virtue of Boston, and thereafter of Norwell. Massachusetts.

The growth of the Life Membership Trust Fund during its early years and its present status is shown in the following table. As noted, this Life Membership Trust Fund became the Perpetual Membership Trust Fund, and an Endowment Fund was added.

1924	11 Life members	\$ 2,000.00
1925	65 Life members	7,727.51
1926	110 Life members	13,416.56

<sup>(17) (</sup>a) October 1925, National Bulletin, Report of the Commander-in-Chief, p. 5, col. 3.
(b) October 1925, National Bulletin, Finance and Trust Fund Committee Report, p. 4, col. 1.

<sup>(18) 1924</sup> Bylaws, Article V, Sec. 4.

<sup>(19) 1927</sup> National Constitution, Article IV, Sec. 7.

1927	146 Life members	23,804,00
1928	202 Life members	31,169.35
1929	241 Life members	35,874.15
1930	283 Life members	40,491.30
1931	295 Life members	42,216.93
	Perpetual Membership Trust Fund	
1967	3348 Perpetual Members	\$476,837.19
	Endowment Fund	118,300.75
1968	3755 Perpetual Members	522,171.68
	Endowment Fund	116,811.52
1969	4236 Perpetual Members	601,687.46
	Endowment Fund	122,634.80

## Ten Years Working for the Trust Fund

At the 1934 Miami Convention, the Order passed an appropriate Resolution of appreciation for the ten years of untiring effort, which Colonel Walter M. Pratt had given to the establishment and building up of the Trust Fund of the Military Order. It was the beginning of the General Staff Emeritus, although not so labeled at the time. Lieutenant Fordham B. Kimball, Boston Chapter, relieved Colonel Pratt as Chairman, but Colonel Pratt stayed on as a trustee.

During the fifty years the Military Order has existed, it has been the happy recipient of many small gifts and some bequests. The Board of Trustees has nurtured these gifts until at the 1969 National Convention, they were reported to represent a current investment total of over \$131,000.

The earnest hope represented by the National Headquarters Building Fund and National Headquarters Building Maintenance Fund has grown to more than \$40,000 and \$21,000, respectively, through major gifts by one companion, Captain Robert G. Kales, the 1958 Commander-in-Chief, and from modest gifts from a limited number of companions.

# [B] NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND GIST BLAIR FUND [1] National Archives

It was at the Atlantic City Convention in 1930 that the Military Order initially resolved to enter into a contract with the Hoover Library of War, Peace and Revolution at Stanford University for a permanent repository of the Order's records. It was to be some years before this became an accomplished fact, as the Hoover Library was not completed and the Military Order was in no financial condition to make a large shipment during the Depression years.

## [2] Gist Blair Fund

Major Gist Blair, the Historian General, and a great believer in and supporter of the Military Order, stated that his will would provide \$10,000 for support of the MOWW Archives and for certain general historical purposes connected with the Archives. At the same time Major Blair offered to leave the historic Blair House in the nation's

capital as the MOWW Headquarters. This lovely home is located across the street from Lafayette Square, which in turn is across the street from the President's mansion, the White House.

Colonel B.C. Allin, AUS (Retired), in recording the events of the one-day convention in Washington, D.C. on October 9, 1931, states:

"This handsome gift was regretfully declined, however, upon decision of the Order that Blair House comprised quarters beyond the Order's needs, and that its maintenance costs would present too heavy a drain upon the Order's income."20

Over the years since 1931, this very unfortunate decision, which would have provided the Military Order with a national prominence unequaled among patriotic and defense oriented organizations, has been much regretted by the companions of the Military Order. But the actual historical record available in the Archives is too scant to do more than record the bare facts stated herein.

But, the movement of the MOWW Archives to Stanford University in Palo Alto, California meant that it would be quite essential that the Historian General reside in the West Coast area. During the period that Major Gist Blair was the Historian General, his home was in Washington, D.C. The Hoover Library had little reason to become either the file clerk or the Historian General of the Military Order, and it did not so act, so that the records for this period when Gist Blair was the Historian General (1928-1938) are minimal. For one year the only piece of paper located by this researcher in the National Archives was the program for the National Convention banquet.

As the question of the use of the Gist Blair Fund has agitated companions for the twenty-two years that I have been a member, the actual wording of the will is quoted for all to read: —

"I hereby bequeath and give to the Military Order of the World War, an organization of the Officers of the last war of the United States, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000), that sum to be a trust fund, the income derived therefrom to go to the preservation and upkeep of the Department of History in said Order, of which I have been Historian General for many years, and recently been elected Historian General Emeritus for life, and I have heretofore written a letter to Major Bettelheim, Jr., Adjutant General, outlining the plans for the staff of said Order to create an instrument of trust for the control of said sum of money and its income and distribution thereof. This legacy shall not take effect if prior to my death, I shall have given to the said Order this sum of money."<sup>21</sup>

The bequest to the Military Order of the World War, as quoted above, was allowed by the Probate Court, on March 25, 1941 in Ellsworth, Hancock County, Maine. Major Blair had died on December 16, 1940.

<sup>(20)</sup> The Echo of the Guns, pp. 41, 42.

<sup>(21)</sup> MOWW Special Committee Report of 18 October 1962; Major Omer W. Clark, Past CinC, Commander Eulan I. Snyder, Member General Staff and Commander Harry F. McCullah, Treasurer General.

At a meeting of the General Staff of the Military Order of the World War on January 23, 1943, action was taken with regard to the above mentioned bequest as indicated by the following quotation from the minutes of the General Staff meeting.

Major Gist Blair Memorial Trust Fund

"Colonel Bettelheim again recited the facts concerning the establishment of the Major Gist Blair Memorial Trust Fund with the following Trustees: Lt. Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., Chairman; Lt. Colonel George E. Ijams [Past Commander-in-Chief] and Rear Admiral Adolphus Staton [the then current Historian General]."<sup>22</sup>

A reading of the Gist Blair Will and of the letter that he wrote to the Adjutant General, Colonel Bettelheim, indicates

"That only the income from the Fund is available for expenditures and then only for the purchase of manuscript and material for the Archives in the Hoover War Library, Stanford University, California, and the purchases by such income to be absolutely controlled, and within their full discretion, by the Trustees of the Fund. It can, therefore, be seen that neither the General Staff nor a National Convention has authority to authorize any expenditure from the income of this fund."21

It might be added that under the provision of the will and the discretion of the Gist Blair Fund Trustees, small payments were made to both Colonel B.C. Allin, the author of "The Echo of the Guns" manuscript and Commander Rush M. Hoag, the author of a 50 year MOWW history manuscript.

<sup>(22)</sup> MOWW Special Committee Report of 18 October 1962; Major Omer W. Clark, Past CinC, Commander Eulan I. Snyder, Member General Staff and Commander Harry F. McCullah, Treasurer General.



Lieutenant Colonel H. Leslie Buswell, Commander-in-Chief, awards Commander-in-Chief's Medal to Mr. Erling Ayars, October 24, 1957. Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Mills, 1939 CinC, seated.

## Chapter VI

## (A) Seal, Insignia and Lapel Ribbon

One of the first tasks of the leadership of the Military Order was to have a proper identifying lapel ribbon selected for the Order, and then to accomplish the much more difficult task to have a satisfactory Seal and Insignia designed, manufactured and distributed to the Order.

The Insignia Committee was chaired by Major A.C. Vandiver, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief from New York City, with committee members from Philadelphia, Jersey City and Washington, D.C. Under the personal urging and counseling guidance of Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, who also lived in New York City where the artist chosen to do the work lived, the considerable task was accomplished within the two-year period prior to the 1922 National Convention. This was a noteworthy accomplishment.

The actual changes to the Bylaws of the Military Order describing the Insignia could not be effected until the 1923 Convention at Washington, D.C. At the 1927 Baltimore Convention more detailed provision was made for suspending the Insignia by a one and one half inch properly colored ribbon, when worn around the neck.<sup>1</sup>

#### THE RIBBON

A little less than four months after The Military Order of the World War was formed and launched in Detroit, Michigan, the following circular letter went out from Headquarters on January 15, 1921.

"The General Staff has approved the report of the Insignia Committee recommending the button-hole badge for the Order to a ribbon 1/4 inch wide with colors the reverse of the Victory ribbon, viz., violet in the middle and red on the two edges; the ribbon to be tied in the button hole or held in place by patent fasteners as may prove most desirable."<sup>2</sup>

#### INSIGNIA

The artist who designed the insignia of the Military Order of the World War was Major Michel Jacobs, a member of the Military Order and a companion who had been wounded in France during World War I. Consequently, he brought to this task the feelings and desires of the combat officer and the patriot for a worthy insignia.

<sup>(1) 1923</sup> Bylaws, Article VI, Section (without number)

<sup>(2)</sup> May 1921, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2.

The figure of "Justice with Sword Drawn" is the central figure in the oval of the insignia. The name of The Military Order of the World War is around the upper edge of the oval.

The oval is superimposed upon a red formée cross and a gold laurel of victory is gracefully entwined around the bases of the formée cross.

Above the insignia is an American eagle emblematic of the supremacy of the American Government. The eagle with insignia below is suspended from the ribbon of the Order.

In describing the design, Colonel Luquer wrote:

The red is emblematic of courage and at the same time a red cross is complimentary to France whose crusaders were crosses of that color."3

When the description of the insignia first appeared in the 1923 Constitution, the cross was described as a Maltese cross. By the 1968 Webster's International Dictionary, the cross of the Military Order is a Formée Cross (with four spreading flat ends to the cross bars), while a Maltese cross should have four concave ends to the cross bars.<sup>4</sup>

The Insignia was submitted to the 1922 National Convention, the first occasion for an official approval, and was approved by that convention. The first mention of the Insignia in the Bylaws appears in the 1923 Bylaws and it describes the central figure as "a figure of Justice" and it is so described today.<sup>5</sup>

## DISTINGUISHING OF NATIONAL OFFICERS

In the January-February-March 1922 National Bulletin, it was prescribed that National Officers and officials of Chapters and Departments would be distinguished by the number of silver palms worn on the neck ribbon as follows:

Commander-in-Chief	4 palms
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief	3 palms
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief	3 palms
Remaining members of the General Staff and	_
other National Officers	2 palms
Department Vice Commanders	1 palm
Chapter Commanders	1 palm
	c - cc.

It further provided that at the expiration of his term of office, a former official will wear gold palms instead of silver palms. This designation lasted through 1950.

A new Article VI was added to the Bylaws of the Military Order at the 1927 National Convention which to a large extent confirmed the initial administrative decision in regard to the number of palms worn by National Officers, except that Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief were allotted two palms and Vice Commanders-in-Chief three palms.

<sup>(3)</sup> June 1921, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1.

<sup>(4) 1923</sup> Constitution, Article IX, Sec. 3.

<sup>(5) (</sup>a) 1923 Constitution, Article IX, Sec. 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1969 Bylaws, Article II, Sec. 1.

This decision lasted through 1950.6

It was not until the 1950s that there arose pressure to specially distinguish the State Commanders from Chapter Commanders, by authorizing State Commanders to wear two palms. Since State Commanders were not members of the General Staff, there arose a necessity to specifically recognize the General Staff with three palms and to add one palm to the ribbon of the Vice Commanders-in-Chief and the Commander-in-Chief.

The prized insignia is worn by all National Officers and former National Officers at all meetings of the Order.

The lapel ribbon is authorized to be worn at all times by companions of the Military Order. Regretfully, the authorization is honored in the breech.

## [B] HANDBOOK

The real mystery of the Handbook is how the Military Order got along for so many years without a Handbook. For the Military Order had been in existence forty years before it had a printed Handbook to give to all Chapter Commanders as they moved into office.

It was thirty years after the founding of the Military Order that Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Mills, US Naval Reserve, and Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order in 1939-1940, tried to assemble such a guidance manual, but the story is that his efforts came to naught through a lack of funds in the National Treasury to publish such a Handbook. And also part of the story is that the long serving Adjutant General did not feel the urgent need of such a manual and looked with disfavor on the spending of very scarce money on such a project.

It was another twenty years before Major General Willard W. Irvine, USA (Retired), and the 1959-1960 Commander-in-Chief, obtained the willing cooperation of the Judge Advocate General, Colonel Henry G. Simmonite, AUS (Retired), to put together a Handbook worthy of the Military Order. Several other companions made contributions of material that they thought might be useful or helpful, including Captain P.A. Horton, USAR, of the Los Angeles Chapter. But Colonel Simmonite did one of his typically excellent jobs and produced the Handbook. The 1960 Handbook was an instant success. With minor changes, including the reprinting therein of the 1964 National Constitution and the list of various MOWW sale material, such as MOWW flags, neck ribbons, palms, and lapel ribbons, it was reprinted in 1965.

As a matter of record of happenings post 1969, the Handbook was republished in 1972 and 1976 with changes brought about by modifications in the National Constitution and Bylaws made at subsequent National Conventions and by adding material for which there had been requests by companions. As currently constituted, the Handbook pro-

<sup>(6) (</sup>a) 1950 Bylaws, Article IV, Sec. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1955 Bylaws, Article III, Sec. 5.

vides guidance for all National Officers of the Military Order below the Commander-in-Chief level. It provides "A Form for the Installation of New Chapters", a "Ritual for the Installation of Officers", a "Ritual for The Massing of the Colors", a "Burial Ritual", a "Suggested Sample Bylaws for Chapters", and a rather detailed list of Duties of Regional, Departmental and Chapter Officers.

Perhaps one of the more important objectives that the MOWW Handbook has helped companions to move towards is the attendance at National Conventions. Each companion about to become a Chapter

Commander is requested to make the following pledge:

"I further pledge myself to accept the standard of the Military Order, which is that attendance at the next (Regional) (Department) and National Convention is an essential part of my duty."

By and large, the companions have made the pledge and commenced planning on attending the National Convention and taking their wives along with them. They both learn at and enjoy the worthwhile current occasion and plan on attending a subsequent convention.

It also should be mentioned that detailed instructions for all the Chapter Officers as well as helpful hints spurring each Chapter Officer to discharge well his appointed tasks are contained in the "Chapter Manual." The "Chapter Manual" supplements the Handbook.

## [C] THE WHO'S WHO OF THE MILITARY ORDER

Having often heard the question asked "Who started the Who's Who' form of the Military Order," it is recorded here that the earliest mention of this matter in the National Bulletin was in 1923.

"Colonel Frederic Huidekofer, of Washington, D.C., Historian General [of the Military Order of the World War] has in course of preparation and revisement a questionnaire to be sent to all members of the Order, in order that Headquarters may be in possession of a complete and comprehensive record of its members for present and future use. The questionnaire will be so worded as to elicit from each member complete information as to his record during the World War."

Later issues of the National Bulletin urged companions to submit their filled-out questionnaire to National Headquarters.<sup>7</sup>

The National Bulletins of February 1924 and May 1924 each had a full page devoted to the Individual Service Record. Each contained a full discussion of the questionnaire which would provide the complete military and civil record of every companion of the Military Order.

As the years passed and as each of the noteworthy and working Historians General came into office, much time and effort was devoted by them urging each companion to submit their MOWW Who's Who form to the National Archives.

<sup>(7)</sup> National Bulletin, January 1923, p. 4, col. 3. National Bulletin, October 1923, p. 4, col. 3. National Bulletin, March 1924, p. 7, col. 2. National Bulletin, August 1924, p. 9, col. 3.

Ten years after the first effort to elicit "Who's Who" forms from the companions, and at the November 1934 Miami National Convention, the Historian General, Major Gist Blair, recommended to the General Staff that a biographical section of the MOWW historical records be established in the National Archives. After subsequent approval by the General Staff, the Curator of the Hoover Library was notified and, presumably, undertook this chore.

The Who's Who form has undergone some additions and some changes during its many years of use as the military aspects of war and of military organizational structure have changed. A few of the early forms have made it through the years to the present archives. They are all useful. Today's form fits today's military and it must be assumed that yesterday's Who's Who form fitted yesterday's military career.

Now after more than fifty years, a bit more than fifty percent of the local Chapters of the Military Order are represented in the National Archives by more than one Who's Who form. Some Chapters have done splendidly and some have neglected this historical record completely.

Any companion reading these lines who hasn't filled out one of these "Who's Who" forms, owes it to himself and his family to obtain a form and fill it out. Now!



Major General George H. Harries USAR FIRST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF MOWW, STANDARD SETTER, EYES IN THE SKIES; FEET ON THE GROUND.

## Chapter VII

## The Commanders-In-Chief 1919 to 1944

The problem in accurately portraying the fifteen outstanding leaders who honored the Military Order of the World Wars, and were honored by that organization, when serving as its Commander-in-Chief during its first twenty-five years of existence, has been time-consuming and difficult.

The author knew personally only three of the fifteen Commanders-in-Chief who served the Order during the period 1919 to 1944: General Douglas MacArthur, Major Ennalls Waggaman and Admiral Reginald R. Belknap. And in the cases of General MacArthur and Admiral Belknap, the author knew them personally only as a very junior officer knows personally another officer much, much senior to him: very slightly and colored with a bit of awe.

And it cannot be said that the National Bulletin of this twenty-five year period (1919 to 1944) gave equal printed space to the activities of each Commander-in-Chief, or in some cases provided a firm indication of just what were his policies and his plans. And frequently, the available researchable documents do not indicate whether or not the rather wide-ranging plans announced in an acceptance of office speech became effective accomplishments or whether the Commander-in-Chief, with little or much stirring around, obtained real follow-through from his elected subordinate leaders, as well as from the rank and file companions of the Military Order. It was always easier for a new Commander-in-Chief to sound off at the start of his term with earth shaking future plans and projects, than it was to grasp firmly a single worthwhile new idea or an existing project and deliver the completed project or developed idea at the end of the short twelve-month period of his term of office.

With this background, a brief resume of the civic and military accomplishments, and the main recorded events of the administrations of the various Commanders-in-Chief from the first, Major General George H. Harries to the fifteenth, Lieutenant Commander David Sholtz, ex-Governor of Florida, will be related.

## THE FOUNDER-LEADER MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE H. HARRIES 1920-1924

General Harries was a veteran of the Indian Wars, the Spanish American War, and of World War I. His official biography stated that he had:

"Over ten years of Indian fighting as a United States cavalry man. His record in the West was recognized in 1912 by his election as National Commander of the Indian Wars of the United States, an officer organization." 1

As a brigadier general, he commanded the Militia of the District of Columbia by Presidential appointment from 1897 for almost two decades, 1897-1915. In 1898, he commanded the First District of Columbia Infantry, United States Volunteers, in the siege of Santiago de Cuba, during the Spanish American War.

The summer of 1917, just after the United States' entrance into the Great War (World War I), found him commanding the 1st Brigade, Nebraska National Guard. On August 5, 1917, he was appointed a Brigadier General, National Army, and served in that rank until September 30, 1919. He commanded successively the 59th Depot Brigade and, in Brest, France, the 186th Infantry Brigade (Base Section Number 5, American Expeditionary Force). Subsequently, he became the Chief of the United States Military Mission in Berlin from December 3, 1918 to September 30, 1919. He was appointed brigadier general in the Officer Reserve Corps in 1920 and a major general in 1924.

He was awarded the Army Distinguished Service Medal for his World War I service and later the Belgium Order of Leopold with Swords in connection with the repatriation of Belgian prisoners-of-war immediately after the 1918 armistice. Additionally, he received other foreign decorations including the French Legion of Honor and finally, in April 1921, a United States Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the citation of which read:

"For distinguished service during the World War in a position of high responsibility when, as Commander, U.S. Army Base Section Five, Brest, France, he, by his marked executive ability, broad understanding of our problems, unfailing courtesy and a constant willingness to cooperate materially assisted the Navy in its arduous work on the French Coast."

General Harries was born at Haverfordwest, South Wales, Great Britain on September 19, 1860, was brought to this country at an early age and developed a great love for it.

He combined in his life a very marked ability in professional military matters with reportorial and editorial skill, a considerable business astuteness, as well as an outstanding sense of civic responsibility.

<sup>(1)</sup> National Bulletin, August-September 1921, p. 3, col. 3; National Bulletin, September 1925, p. 6, col. 2.

<sup>(2)</sup> August 1922, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2.

In his civilian pursuits, he served as a newspaper reporter, and later as a syndicate writer for the Evening Star, Washington, D.C. He was closely connected with the District of Columbia transportation and public utility systems, having been President of the Metropolitan [Street] Railroad Company of Washington 1895-1896 and Vice President of the Washington Railway and Electric Company in 1911-1912. He served as President of the Washington Board of Trade in 1910-1911.

In a long, long spoken tribute to General Harries, the Assistant Editor of the Washington Evening Star, Gideon A. Lyon, said that the General "displays a genius for fellowship," and "there was something dynamic about him that inspired others." "He was not in the academic sense a scholar, but he had that which was better for him and for his readers than scholarship; wit and the gift for arousing the sympathy of his readers."<sup>3</sup>

Perhaps the best tribute was paid by his companions in the Military Order who knew him well. They expressed their feelings in an appropriate Resolution at the Miami MOWW Convention in October 1934 following his death on September 28, 1934. Extracted from this Resolution is this fine tribute:

"General Harries was more than our First Commander-in-Chief. His touch upon our Order was almost of a spiritual nature. He was a practical idealist, catching a vision of the position and place our Order should hold in the life of the nation. He possessed the ability to impart that vision to others and he had the courage to labor unceasingly to make that vision a reality."

General Harries had a flair with the written word and was an accomplished public speaker. But he was the first head of a small, very widely scattered organization, many of whose Chapter and Department leaders were unknown to each other, and to General Harries, because they had not attended the 1920 Detroit Convention. So there were many, many problems at the start. And some problems have persisted. There was no Standard Operating Procedure for the national organization, or for the Chapter organization. There were, from the very start, many Chapter organizations that strongly opposed any effort to tell them in any way how to run their own local Chapters, or how to work unitedly for a designated national purpose.

With the next National Convention two years away, with many Chapters without the common touch they would have had, had they been represented by delegates at the 1920 Detroit Convention, with the mini-1921 depression pressing on many companions of the Military Order of the World War in a financial way, and with considerable competition for members from The American Legion which had gotten underway a bit earlier than the Military Order, it was very evident that General Harries had a job cut out for him, if the Military Order was to

<sup>(3)</sup> November 1938, National Bulletin, pages 2 and 3.

<sup>(4)</sup> November 1934, National Bulletin, page 4, col. 2.

be established as a first rate going organization, with a place in the National scheme of things.

General Harries did the same thing that many a Commander-in-Chief has done since. Using his own private funds, he travelled extensively, seeking to persuade the seven to nine Department Commanders and the forty to fifty-five Chapter Commanders to march in cadence toward the national objectives, set forth by the Preamble and by the Resolutions of the 1920 Detroit National Convention. To those subordinate officers located in cities and towns not on his itinerary, he sought by letters or telegrams to tie them together. And to the rank and file companion, he sought, also, through the pages of the National Bulletin, to imbue each of them with a little bit of his own enthusiasm for the Military Order.

One major accomplishment of General Harries was the obtaining of the willing consent of various senior officers of the Military Services, well known for their outstanding combat service during World War I, to assist the Military Order to a status organization, by actively serving as a Department Commander during its first few years of existence. These included Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett USA as Commander 9th Department, Major General Wendell C. Neville USMC as Commander of the 3rd Department and Major General W.C. Langfitt USA as Commander of the 2nd Department. General Neville later took over the 9th Department when General Liggett was transferred and Major General John L. Clem took over the 3rd Department when General Neville went west to the Headquarters Marine Corps on the West Coast.4a

General Harries said the Military Order should NOT be an "Association for the Encouragement of Retrospective Conversation Among Garrulous Veterans." He further stated, "Our choice lay between an existence devoted to unprofitable retrospect or a career of usefulness. We have deliberately chosen the latter," and finally, "The MOWW offers a great bargain, the privilege — dirt cheap — of unselfish national service; organized service."

General Harries, during the five-year hitch he served as Commanderin-Chief, left his mark on the Military Order in these respects:

- (a) He established a national magazine, gave it strong policy guidance and, in due time, found a highly satisfactory editor.
- (b) He gave the Military Order a sense of purpose, established high standards of accomplishment, and brought the Military Order to the favorable notice of the Regular Military Establishment.
- (c) He made progress in moving the MOWW towards a sound working organization with a better distribution of its leadership tasks than was provided for in the original Constitution.

<sup>4</sup>a (1) November 1922, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3.

<sup>(2)</sup> February 1924, National Bulletin, p. 10, col. 3.

<sup>(3)</sup> March 1924, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 3.

<sup>(5) 1922</sup> National Convention Report.

- (d) He foresaw the great value of Departmental (Regional) Conventions and while this early practice faltered when National Conventions were shifted to annual affairs, and General Harries left his leadership position, the practice was remembered and revived during the post-World War II period.
- (e) He identified General Pershing with the Military Order when General Pershing's stature was great and the Military Order was only a hope and a dream.
- (f) He gave of his private means to the travel essential to a Commander-in-Chief maintaining a close working relationship with the Chapter. State, and Departmental (Regional) Commanders.

General Harries coined a phrase which is used in our present Handbook and in the Installation Ceremonies for bringing Officers into office at all levels of the Military Order:

"Acceptance of office should be a pledge of performance."

Back in September 1922, General Pershing had written to General Harries:

"The former occasions when it has been my privilege to participate in your meetings have impressed me deeply with the fact that you are really achieving something constructive and important."

It was this feeling of achieving something constructive and important that kept General Harries on as Commander-in-Chief for five years. He accepted reelection willingly in 1922 and 1923 for what had become, in 1922, a one-year term, and in 1924 he reluctantly accepted a draft for one more year from the convention. He remains the Founder-Leader to whom the Military Order owes its existence.

## 1925 MAJOR GENERAL MARK L. HERSEY USA [RETIRED]

General Hersey was appreciative of the fact that he was stepping into a big pair of shoes when he made his acceptance speech in New York City on Saturday, 26 September, 1925. He made a five paragraph speech and it was printed verbatim in the National Bulletin. Three paragraphs were devoted to generously praising General Harries and the other two paragraphs described the very honored position the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the Civil War held in the United States in 1900. General Hersey closed his acceptance speech with these words:

"May this Order in its turn be looked up to by the youth of America with the same honor and esteem that our great predecessor organization, the LOYAL LEGION still holds in the hearts of America."

Major General Hersey came to the Military Order from the Regular Army. He was born in Stetson, Maine, December 1, 1863 and graduated from West Point with the Class of 1887, having previously attended Bates College at Lewiston, Maine. His early Army Service included an initial detail at Fort Mojave, Arizona, "the smallest,

<sup>(6)</sup> October 1922, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 1.

<sup>(6</sup>a) October 1925 National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 3.

<sup>(7)</sup> September 1925, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 1.

hottest and most isolated post in the Southwest." Following this, he continued his duty in Arizona in 1888-1889 as Indian Agent in Charge of the Hualpai Indians. Following this he was detailed as Professor of Military Sciences at the University of Maine 1891-95.

He served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, but was invalided home with yellow fever in September 1898. Subsequently, he participated with the Ninth Infantry in the Boxer Campaign in China, returning with the Regiment to the Philippines in May 1901, and to the United States in 1903. In 1905, he returned to the Philippine Islands and for nine years served with the Philippine Constabulary, being Chief of the Philippine Constabulary of the island of Mindanao, 1909 to 1914.

After his return to the United States in 1914, he served under General Pershing with the Punitive Expedition against Mexico. On August 28, 1917, four months after World War I had started, he was promoted to brigadier general and given command of the 155th Infantry Brigade of the 78th Division.

General Hersey took the 155th Brigade to France and participated in the capture of Saint Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne drive. On 14 October 1918, he was promoted to major general and assigned to command the "Fighting Fourth" Infantry Division, taking the Fourth Division to Coblenz, Germany at the end of the fighting in World War I and bringing it back to the United States in the summer of 1919.

General Hersey then had a year at the Army War College and subsequently was assigned to command Fort Devens in Massachusetts, 1920-1921. Following this, he had command of the First Coast Artillery Division until his retirement in November 1924 at the age of 61. He was the first of the Commanders-in-Chief to die, January 22, 1934, and the National Bulletin said of him:

"He was a man of lovable nature, quiet and kindly in disposition, and beloved by everyone who knew him."9

# Initial Message to Companions

In his 1926 "New Year's Greetings" to the companions of the Military Order, General Hersey wrote:

"Great men, almost universally, have or had great mothers! A great country needs a great motherhood. This is therefore put forth that this wonderful movement in our midst, whereby we train 35,000 or 40,000 youths every summer to be better men, better citizens, better prospective husbands and fathers, be extended also to our maidens that they too, so recently endowed with full citizenship, may be given that underlying conception of our Republican form of government, namely, that in our Country the military is subordinate to

<sup>(8)</sup> United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., Association of Graduates, Annual Report, 1934, pp. 153-156.

<sup>(9) (</sup>a) United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., Association of Graduates, Annual Report, 1934, pp. 153-156.

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1925, National Bulletin, p. 22, col. 2 and 3.

<sup>(</sup>c) February 1934, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2 and 3.



Major General Mark L. Hersey, USA (Retired), CinC 1925.

the civil. We have faith by works that these summer camps have the leaven that will leaven the whole, that they are making our Country stronger, greater and better, not only physically, mentally and morally, but above all, spiritually."10

This 1926 plea for Universal Military Training largely fell on deaf ears. Today, in 1969, with the ever-increasing plea for universality of rights, privileges, and, just perhaps, duties for women as well as men, it might receive a friendlier reception.

Frequency of National Bulletin Reduced

The National Bulletin had grown in size during its four years of existence. The October 1925 issue reporting the 1925 National Convention ran to 24 pages. For reasons not set forth, but probably financial, the October 1925 issue carried a note that in the future, the Bulletin would be published only every other month. This announcement was coupled with a plea for commercial advertising. 11

The added pages of each issue of the National Bulletin led to the printing therein of many moderate length articles during 1926, written by well qualified authors such as Senator James W. Wadsworth, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Admiral E.W. Eberle, Chief of Naval Operations, and Major General John L. Hines, Chief of Staff of the United States Army. 12

However, both the District of Columbia Chapter of the MOWW, the Baltimore Chapter and more than several individuals recommended, without avail, a return to the monthly publication schedule of the National Bulletin saying, in effect, that the Bulletin should reach its members often enough to keep alive their interest in the Military Order. And following the 1926 National Convention, the General Staff voted to return to the monthly publication of the National Bulletin. 13

**Atlantic Coast Orientation of Military Order** 

The makeup of the Executive Committee of the MOWW appointed when General Hersey was inducted into office on 26 September 1925, well indicates the north eastern Atlantic Coast orientation of the Military Order at this time. Of the six members on the very important Executive Committee, three were from Boston, two were from New York City, and one was from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 14

Recruiting Effort 1925-1926

General Hersey, in the August 1926 National Bulletin, made "an official, plus personal appeal" to each companion of the Military Order to produce a recruit for the Order. 15 General Hersey personally did

<sup>(10)</sup> December 1925, National Bulletin, p. 1.

<sup>(11)</sup> October 1925, National Bulletin, p. 17, col. 3.

<sup>(12)</sup> February 1926, April 1926, National Bulletin, pp. 1, 7, 17.

<sup>(13) (</sup>a) February 1926, National Bulletin, p. 18, col. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) April 1926, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 3; p. 9, col. 1.

<sup>(</sup>c) December 1926, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1; p. 3, col. 3.

<sup>(14)</sup> October 1925, National Bulletin, p. 17, col. 3.

<sup>(15) (</sup>a) August 1926, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1926, National Bulletin, p. 16, col. 3.

much more than ask others to do some recruiting. He crisscrossed New England, in one case, "braving snow drifts and storms" to attend an organizational meeting of the Bangor, Maine Chapter on Friday, February 5, 1926. Later, he made a trip through the South Atlantic to try to establish new Chapters in that area. 16

General Hersey had excellent results. Six new Chapters were established (in addition to Bangor) as follows: Columbia, South Carolina, November 24, 1925; Augusta, Maine, March 16, 1926; Hartford, Connecticut, 26 April, 1926; San Diego, California, August 30, 1926; and State of Vermont, 19 September, 1926. A Chapter whose date of establishment was not provided in the National Bulletin was the Army War College, then located in Washington, D.C.<sup>17</sup> and probably established 1 February 1926.

Despite General Hersey's good recruiting efforts, the Military Order suffered a loss of 322 members during the 1925-1926 year when he was the Commander-in-Chief. Added to this loss was criticism that the Headquarters of the Military Order was unduly expensive and that the four dollars of each companion's dues sent in to National Headquarters should be reduced. Against the advice of some of its leaders, but by the necessary two-thirds vote, 47 to 17, the National dues were reduced to three dollars. 18

In his "Report of the Commander-in-Chief to the 1926 National Convention," General Hersey opined:

"Being a working organization, we must intermingle with the social, definite work to be done within every Chapter, and by every member. Annually, we pass in National Convention resolutions dealing with National Defense ———— But resolutions mean nothing if Chapters and members do not get behind them ———— Every member should get behind the resolutions endorsed and see to it that his representatives in Congress are made aware of just what the Order stands for and legislation it supports." 19

General Hersey's Good Deed

One of General Hersey's good deeds was the initiation of the first step of the Military Order's backing and promotion of "ARMY DAY", although originally it was called "DEFENSE TEST DAY". Quoting from page 12 of the October 1926 National Bulletin,

<sup>(16) (</sup>a) February 1926, National Bulletin, p. 20, col. 2 and 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) April 1926, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 3; p. 9, col. 1; p. 15, col. 2; p. 18, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>c) June 1926, National Bulletin, p. 8, col. 1; p. 12, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>d) October 1926, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 3; p. 19, col. 2.

<sup>(17) (</sup>a) May 1921, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) December 1926, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>c) Old record cards, Headquarters.

<sup>(18) (</sup>a) October 1926, National Bulletin, p. 8, col. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) Ibid., p. 15, col. 1.

<sup>(19)</sup> Ibid., pp. 9 and 10.

### **DEFENSE TEST DAY**

"The Military Order of the World War, in National Convention assembled at Philadelphia, Pa., October 7, 8, 9, 1926, recommends the holding of a Defense Test annually and suggests April Sixth as a suitable day."

Official Ritual for Meetings of the Military Order

General Hersey also pushed for the adoption of a standard ritual for Chapter meetings to formalize these meetings and to accentuate the principles and objectives of the Military Order as set forth in our Preamble.

General Hersey is also remembered for his bringing into the office of Commander-in-Chief, Major General Douglas MacArthur, Commander of Army Third Corps area with Headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland. General MacArthur had only joined the Military Order in April 1926 and had not participated actively in its work either on a local or a national basis.

However, the Sixth National Convention held in Philadelphia in September 1926, and the convention over which General Hersey presided, reinforced the growing stature of the Military Order. General John J. Pershing made the principle address. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in the era when there was only one Assistant Secretary, and Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were at the head table. The illustrious Lieutenant Commander John Philip Sousa, a member of the Military Order, brought the Navy band from Washington and provided the music for the traditional ball on the last evening of the National Convention.

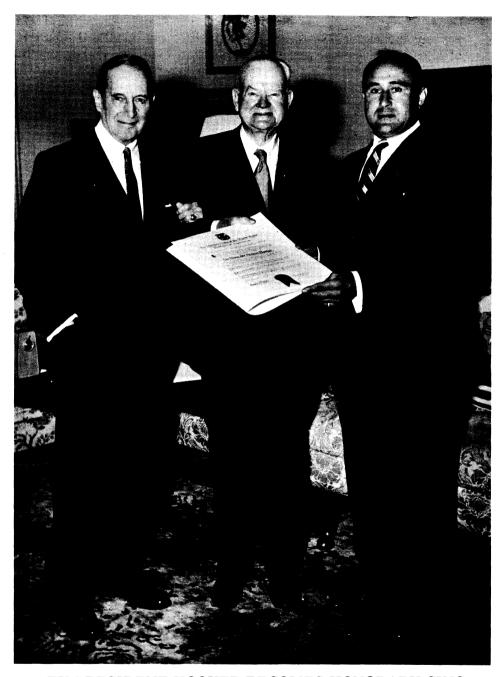
A far future Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, Colonel Charles C. Allen, was a member of the Convention Committee and helped tie together the many essentials of a successful convention. His organizational work and his strong interest in the Military Order gave promise of his future qualifications as Commander-in-Chief.

## 1926 GENERAL OF THE ARMIES DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

According to Headquarters Records, Major General MacArthur became a Life Member of the Military Order in April 1926, and his name shows up in the Order's Trust Fund contributors on February 8, 1927. However, he had not participated as an officer of the Military Order until his election as Commander-in-Chief on Saturday, 9 October 1926. His election was reported as follows in the October 1926 National Bulletin:

"General MacArthur was in Baltimore at the time of his election. Contact by telephone was made with him by General Hersey and the acceptance of office by the newly elected Commander-in-Chief was repeated aloud by General Hersey to the delegates and members. His acceptance, received with cheers, was as follows:

'General Hersey, your message has just arrived carrying the signal honor that has been conferred upon me by your distinguished



EX-PRESIDENT HOOVER BECOMES HONORARY CINC

General Douglas MacArthur and Lieutenant Colonel Howard E. Cox, both former Commanders-in-Chief of the Military Order, present Scroll making Ex-President Herbert Hoover an Honorary Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order.

Order in electing me as its Commander-in-Chief. Although I am acutely conscious of bringing to the position qualifications far short of those it deserves, yet it is a position that no soldier of the World War could fail to accept. I do accept and with grateful thanks to the members of the commandery.

My soldier father occupied a similar position at the time of his death, with reference to the Loyal Legion, which for so many years was a beacon light guiding the country in patriotism and preparedness. I only hope that I will be able to contribute to the Order something of that fine enthusiasm that was handed down to me almost as a heritage. But you may be sure that I will give it all that there is of me to give, that I may emulate in some small way the splendid record of my predecessors."20

General MacArthur's Plans and Objectives

General MacArthur quickly not only had plans and objectives for the Military Order, but he had superb control of the written and spoken word essential for all to read or to hear and to understand. He believed the "superlative objective of the Order should be increased membership," and that the Military Order also should actively work in the preparedness field of national defense, and to improve the condition of the disabled of the World War. He outlined these objectives at a General Staff meeting at Baltimore on November 17, 1926.21 He turned to the Executive Committee of the General Staff, and it was "instructed to study and report" on increasing membership in the Order.

In the December 1926 National Bulletin, the "Order's Concrete Objectives for the Coming Year" were set forth in a Page 1 spread, and in seven subsequent issues of the National Bulletin, including that of September 1927, the "Order's Objectives, 1927" were boldly printed in a quarter page spread for all companions to see, to read and to act upon. The Executive Committee's recommendations on increasing membership were approved and the Adjutant General was directed to forward copies to all Chapters for action.

The effort to increase the membership of the Military Order during General MacArthur's tenure as Commander-in-Chief centered upon the report and recommendations of the General Organization Company of Chicago, whose services had been recommended in the Executive Committee report. Their services had been obtained for a fee of \$500.00, but their recommendations in major respects, could not be followed because of budgetary limitations imposed upon Headquarters by the Philadelphia National Convention action in the reduction of annual dues paid to National Headquarters.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>(20) (</sup>a) October 1926, National Bulletin, p. 8, col. 2 and 3.(b) February 1927, National Bulletin, p. 8, col. 3.

<sup>(21)</sup> December 1926, National Bulletin, p. 1.

<sup>(22) (</sup>a) October 1926, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) February 1927, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 1.(c) October 1927, National Bulletin, p. 13, col. 1.

The survey conducted by this Chicago concern resulted in recommendations that (a) the National Bulletin be issued monthly, (b) Hereditary Memberships be authorized, (c) the growth of the Sustaining Fund be pushed, the income of this Fund to be used for furthering the objectives of the Order only, and (d) an "Increased Membership Plan," which had been developed, be forwarded to the Chapters for action. These recommendations were approved by the General Staff and by the Commander-in-Chief. Steps were initiated to bring those recommendations requiring Constitutional changes to the attention of the next National Convention.

During the 1926-27 year, the former Honolulu Chapter was revived and reestablished on October 26, 1926. New Chapters were initiated at Fort de Lesseps in the Canal Zone on November 10, 1926; at New Haven, Connecticut on February 8, 1927; at Omaha, Nebraska on March 1, 1927; at St. Petersburg, Florida in March 1927; and at Cleveland. Ohio in June 1927.<sup>23</sup>

Despite this very worthwhile activity, the Military Order continued to lose paid members, the net loss of paid members for the fiscal year 1926-1927 being 453.24

#### The 1927 Election

Major General MacArthur was under advance notice from the War Department that he would be ordered to the Philippines<sup>25</sup> in the Spring of 1928, and he wisely declared that he would not be a candidate for another term as Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, having refused the nomination as C-in-C because he strongly believed that the Headquarters could not function properly on a three dollar National Dues, was drafted and accepted the draft when an increased dues was voted to be effective beginning September 1928.<sup>26</sup>

1927, 1928 COLONEL THATCHER T. P. LUQUER, ORC

Colonel Luquer was a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines and initially worked as a member of the Bell Telephone Company, and later as an engineering consultant participating in many bridge and dam construction projects. He served in WWI as a colonel of the 306th engineers and was decorated by France with the Medaille des Soldats de Verdun. He was the grand nephew of the man who wrote "Home Sweet Home," John Henry Payne.

Colonel Luquer was a Charter Member of the Order, a delegate to the Detroit Convention in 1920 and an attendee at all intervening conventions. He had been Chairman of the Constitution Committee, in Detroit, and at each subsequent convention. He had been the drafter of the initial draft of our Constitution. He had served as Treasurer

<sup>(23) (</sup>a) December 1926, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2 and 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) March 1927, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>c) April 1927, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>d) Old Dues Cards, National Headquarters.

<sup>(24)</sup> October 1927, National Bulletin, p. 13, col. 1.

<sup>(25)</sup> Ibid., p. 17, col. 2.

<sup>(26)</sup> Ibid., p. 4, col. 1.

General when no one else could be found to take on the arduous duty of trying to keep the organization financially afloat. He had served as Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief and probably knew more about the Military Order than any other companion on its roster, in 1927.

Colonel Luquer took over at a time when an acknowledged professional military leader with strong personal leadership characteristics, General Douglas MacArthur, had just very honestly reported to the Military Order:

"Speaking broadly, we have made practically no advance and my survey of the situation includes in that verdict the last four years of our existence."27

The Military Order had 353 fewer paid companions on its roster on 1 September 1928 — 3,738 — than it had had on 1 September 1927. There were 41 Chapters of record at National Headquarters.<sup>28</sup>

Colonel Luquer Starts A New Program

Colonel Luquer is remembered best by those few companions alive and mentally alert today who were in the Military Order during his two years as Commander-in-Chief (October 1927-October 1929) as being the driving force behind the fine idea of initiating Army Day as a replacement for National Defense Test Day. This idea was accepted by the War Department and brought to fruition by the cooperation of the heads of hundreds of military, patriotic and civic organizations and authorities across the land, as well as by the cooperation of tens of thousands of individuals in the supporting membership thereof, during the period 1928 to 1941.

Colonel Luquer's travels as Commander-in-Chief were noted from time to time in the National Bulletin, but are summed up in his report to the Atlantic City Convention.

"A policy which I very early decided to adopt was to visit as many of the Chapters as possible and meet their officers and members, talk over their problems and the affairs of the Order and so bring the Chapters into closer personal relations with Headquarters and stimulate the Chapter activities. I have visited, during my term of office, all the Chapters east of the Rocky Mountains but four, and I would have visited two of those if we had been able to arrange dates mutually practicable."29

This high standard has been accepted verbally by subsequent Commanders-in-Chief, but few, very few, have been able to really meet the standard because of personal financial limitations, the overriding requirements of earning a living, or an unwillingness to undertake the rather large-scale travel requirements as the Military Order increased in size from forty Chapters to over a hundred Chapters.

Despite Colonel Luquer's travels, he reported:

<sup>(27)</sup> October 1927, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 2.

<sup>(28)</sup> October 1927, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 2.

<sup>(29)</sup> October 1928, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 1.



Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, USAR, Fourth CinC MOWW

"While being able to congratulate the Order upon the renewed activity of such important Chapters as New Orleans, Cincinnati and Knoxville, I have to regretfully announce that my efforts to revive Rochester, Harrisburg, Springfield, Massachusetts, Providence, Louisville and Richmond have not been successful, Rochester and Harrisburg having requested the General Staff to accept the return of their Charter." 30

This unhealthy large drop in organizational strength was reported by the Adjutant General as follows:

"There are now only 35 Chapters active in the Military Order, the lost Chapters being Fort Benning, Harrisburg, Lexington, Louisville, Miami, Rochester, San Francisco, Topeka. 31a

During the 24th National Convention in 1944 at Atlanta, Georgia, Colonel Luquer was presented with a handsomely engrossed citation by Past Commander-in-Chief Admiral R. R. Belknap, citing Colonel Luquer's long and outstanding service to the Military Order and to the New York City Chapter. It conferred upon Colonel Luquer the title of Honorary Past Chapter Commander of his home Chapter (New York City).31b

Way back on October 8, 1921, Colonel Luquer had received from Governor Miller of the State of New York the decoration of the State of New York for Conspicuous Service. This decoration was based on the Conspicuous Service which Colonel Luquer had rendered in France during the First Army offensive in the Meuse-Argonne, November 2-11, 1918. Colonel Luquer continued to render conspicuous service to the Military Order of the World War while serving in six different national offices. These offices were (a) Recorder General, (b) Treasurer General, (c) Historian General, (d) Member of the General Staff, (e) Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and (f) Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Luquer died on August 16, 1958 at the age of 91, revered by all in the Military Order who knew him. He was a National Officer, who never lost his interest in the Military Order. He attended all National Conventions from 1920 to 1955.31b

### Succession to Commander-in-Chief

The matter of succession to top leadership of the Military Order had bothered many who served the organization during its early years, and at the 1927 Convention in Philadelphia, the Order had resolved:

That the General Staff be and hereby is directed to prepare a list of membership of the Order whom it [the General Staff] considers proper candidate material for national officers, and submit this list to the Nomination Committee for its information on the first day of each annual convention.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>(30)</sup> October 1928, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2.

<sup>(31) (</sup>a) Ibid., p. 12, col. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1944, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>(32)</sup> October 1927, National Bulletin, p. 8, col. 2.

Regretfully, the report of the General Staff for the 1928 Convention Nominating Committee does not survive in the Archives today.

The failure to institute a system of advancement in the hierarchy of the Military Order whereby the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief was a willing candidate quite able, from his present duty assignment or business or professional employment, to move to the top spot, providing the Commander-in-Chief did not desire to succeed himself or was judged by the companions of the Military Order as not quite fully capable of doing so, presented a problem to the 1928 National Convention at Atlantic City.

In any case, Colonel Luquer was reelected as Commander-in-Chief and both Rear Admiral T.J. Cowie (Supply Corps), US Navy, and Major General John A. Lejeune, US Marine Corps and, at that time, a second term Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, were reelected as Vice Commanders-in-Chief. Besides his 1927 term, Rear Admiral Cowie had served previously as a Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1922 and in 1925, while General Lejeune had so served in 1923. It does not seem reasonable to conclude that either officer was so positioned by his duty assignment that he could be very active in the affairs of the Military Order.

During the first eight years, 1920-1928, since the Military Order took over from the American Officers of the Great War, no Vice Commander-in-Chief or Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief or member of the nine-member elected General Staff had been trained in these offices and then, after they were carefully judged to be well qualified, moved up to the top leadership spot in the Military Order.

With a few exceptions, the nine-member General Staff had changed its membership each year during the years since a General Staff was first elected in 1920. So it is refreshing to record that a working companion, who thirteen years later was to become a Commander-in-Chief, Major Ennalls Waggaman of the District of Columbia Chapter, was first elected to General Staff membership in 1928.<sup>33</sup>

#### **Second Time Around**

Colonel Luquer noted in his report to the 1928 National Convention, the second Atlantic City Convention, that:

"The policies of the Order, and the views as to its functions and organization had not been fully developed and definitely fixed" and

"I have found it impossible to satisfy all points of view and varying opinions and theories as to how National Headquarters should be operated."34

National Headquarters Moved

During Colonel Luquer's second term, the Military Order moved its National Headquarters from New York City, where it had been located since immediately after the 1920 Charter Convention, to the Nation's capital. This change, which occurred on February 15, 1929, had been

<sup>(33)</sup> October 1928, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2 and 3.

<sup>(34)</sup> Ibid., p. 7, col. 1.

authorized by the 1928 National Convention.

"Therefore be it resolved that the location of the National Headquarters be left to the discretion of the General Staff with power to move National Headquarters to Washington, D.C. whenever it may seem desirable." 35

It had become recognized that if the Military Order was going to function as a national organization, its Headquarters had to be located where it would have early notification of proposals in the national defense area and could easily and with despatch make its opinions known to those who would listen to them and could or would take decisive action. And in the forty years since the move was made, the record indicates having the Headquarters in Washington, D.C. has worked consistently to the very great advantage of the Military Order of the World Wars, except in a financial way.

## National Bulletin Again Reduced

The 1928-1930 period was marked by the National Bulletin once again being cut back in size to save money, the strong anti-communist stance of the National Bulletin was softened or reduced attention given to it, and the Bulletin gave its editorial and news space to strengthening the Army and the Navy, and particularly to the proper observance of Army Day. Commander-in-Chief Luquer recommended that future Commanders-in-Chief be given a travel allowance — \$2,000 was suggested as appropriate. But a travel allowance for the Commander-in-Chief was still a few years away as the Military Order was still in debt. As Colonel Luquer reported to the Niagara Convention:

"Knowing full well the criticism which has been levelled at our Bulletin, and recognizing the necessity of making it so far as possible representative of the various views obtaining in and expressed by the Order, it has been our effort to make it readable, useful and of low cost." 37

## National Conventions, Records of Proceedings Missing

Although not mentioned by the Adjutant General or the Historian General in their reports of reducing the records of the Military Order to microfilm, this writer makes it a matter of record that no Record of Proceedings of the following National Conventions are available currently in the National Archives.

- 1927 Baltimore
- 1929 Niagara Falls
- 1930 Atlantic City
- 1931 Washington, D.C.

# 1929 REAR ADMIRAL T. J. COWIE [SUPPLY CORPS] US NAVY [RETIRED]

Rear Admiral Thomas Jefferson Cowie was 65 (born February 15, 1857) when he first held national office in the Military Order in 1922.

<sup>(35)</sup> Ibid., p. 2, col. 1.

<sup>(36)</sup> October 1929, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 3.

<sup>(37)</sup> Ibid., p. 5, col. 1.

He was serving in a full time assignment as Secretary and Treasurer of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, Navy Department when, at 72, he became Commander-in-Chief, and the first naval officer to head the Military Order of the World War.

Admiral Cowie had had an unusually rewarding career in the Old Navy, rising from enlisted man (pay yeoman) to rear admiral. He was commissioned an assistant paymaster on June 16, 1880 and reached rear admiral in the Supply Corps and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in the Navy Department in 1910 at the then very young age of 53.

Admiral Cowie was dedicated to the purposes of the Military Order, energetic in the handling of its paper work, had entrance to the White House, and was a fine personal recruiter bringing in 13 new members the year he was Commander-in-Chief. The considerable press of his personal duties in the Navy Department limited his traveling and he was not given to public oratory or pungent or spirited writing that aroused his companions to maximum effort. He was succeeded by one of the real spark plugs of the Military Order, and lived to enjoy the increased recognition that the Military Order received from increased national publicity. He died on July 16, 1936.38

Admiral Cowie, the originator of the slogan "100,000 members by 1930" took over the Military Order just as the United States moved into its great financial depression, and a sharp cut back in military strength and military activities. As has been mentioned previously, Admiral Cowie was familiar with the Military Order, its strength and its weaknesses, through his three terms as a Vice Commander-in-Chief and through his attendance at conventions. He had entrance to the White House and the December 1929 National Bulletin carries a large front page picture with President Hoover, Admiral Cowie, General Hersey and other members of the General Staff at the White House on November 12, 1929 on the occasion of presenting to the President engraved copies of Resolutions adopted at the Niagara Convention.

As both the 1929 Niagara Falls Convention Report and the 1930 Atlantic City Convention Report are missing from the Archives — and the National Bulletin of these two years had been so thinned down that it did not carry the Treasurer Generals' Report or the Adjutant Generals' Report made at these conventions — the information in regard to these two years is made up of nitpicks from the National Bulletin and forty-year-old and very hazy memories of a very, very few seventy to eighty-year-old companions interested and knowledgeable in the Military Order in 1929 and still interested in 1969 and able to speak up.

**Convention Date** 

The attendance at the Niagara Falls Convention was sparse,<sup>39</sup> so sparse in fact that,

<sup>(38)</sup> Naval History Division. Biography of Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie.

<sup>(39)</sup> October 1929, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.

"a letter was mailed in December [1929] to the Commander of each Chapter, requesting action by the Chapter, indicating the period most advantageous for members to attend the Annual Convention." 40

As a result of the long-winded discussion at the Chapter level and at the General Staff level, the General Staff decided that there was not sufficient advantage in any period of the year suggested to justify changing the Annual Convention date from the then currently authorized months of September and October. And, as a result of the recruiting activity of 43 companions, including the Commander-in-Chief — who brought in 13 new members — 103 companions were added to the rolls of the Military Order during the year 1929 to 1930. The total membership of the Military Order dropped a bit, but the exact figures are not available to record.

# 1930-1932 BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD, ORDNANCE, US ARMY RESERVE

General Delafield took over the leadership of the Military Order when it was at the nadir of its membership strength and when the United States was wracked by a major economic depression. It was when a decade of the strong and persistent efforts of the pacifists and the communists in the United States had created a strong desire in a large number of United States citizens to withdraw their country into isolation from the tensions of Europe and of Asia, and to turn away from adequately strong military strength as a means of avoiding armed conflict.

General Delafield, a tall (six foot five and one-half inches) imposing man, was a graduate of the Harvard Law School in 1899. He was active in the New York Militia for many years and the head of a prominent law firm in New York City — Delafield, Thorne, Burleigh & Marsh. From 1923 to 1926, he had been President of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States. The War Department had recognized the superior quality of his military services during World War I by awarding him the Distinguished Service Medal. France and Italy had conferred on him the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honor and the Cross of Officer of the Crown of Italy, respectively. He wrote well, and he was most active in his leadership activities.

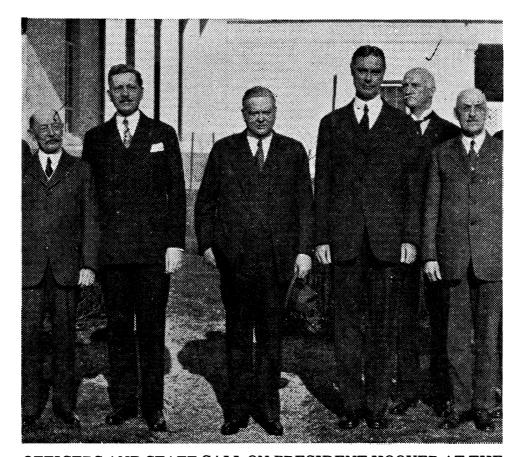
At the 1930 Atlantic City Annual Convention, the Adjutant General had reported that:

About 270 more members paid dues during the past year not-withstanding decrease in membership.<sup>41</sup>

Indicative of the problem of getting adequate delegates to the National Convention, only twenty-six males show in the photograph of the 1930 Annual Convention banquet at Atlantic City despite the fact that forty delegates were registered for the Convention. Many delegates were counting their dollars, and did not attend the expensive dinner.

<sup>(40)</sup> January 1930, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 3.

<sup>(41)</sup> October 1930, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 3.



OFFICERS AND STAFF CALL ON PRESIDENT HOOVER AT THE WHITE HOUSE January 7, 1931.

Left to right: Rear Admiral T.J. Cowie (SC), Past Commander-in-Chief; Honorable Patrick Hurley, Secretary of War; President Hoover; Brigadier General J.R. Delafield, Commander-in-Chief MOWW; Major Gist Blair, Historian General; Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, Past Commander-in-Chief.

Unfortunately, there were no delegates from either west or south of St. Louis at the 1930 National Convention. Eleven delegates were from New York City, ten from Philadelphia, and seven from Washington, D.C., again showing the strong Atlantic Coast orientation of the Military Order in 1930.

# Hereditary Members Authorized

But the Military Order took a big step forward when, at Atlantic City in 1930, it authorized the eligibility of Hereditary Members by amending its Constitution to permit male line descendants of original members or of officers eligible for membership at the time of their death to become Hereditary Members of the Military Order. 42 This proposal had been on the MOWW back burner for ten years, had been voted on adversely on several occasions, and there were still those who objected in 1930.

#### **Public Relations Stressed**

One of the first matters General Delafield was able to accomplish was to persuade General Pershing to make an Armistice Day address over the National Broadcasting radio circuit addressed to "My comrades of the Military Order of the World War."

## **Recruiting Effort**

Personally, General Delafield made 21 speeches and four radio addresses during his first year in office. General Pershing's effort was a helpful move in the public relations field and it was followed up by General Delafield appointing a personal aide-de-camp, Captain John V. Schenck, and giving this companion working space in his law office at 44 Wall Street. He then personally financed and sent Captain Schenck to "all locations where there is interest, or has been interest, in the Military Order of the World War.."43 In actuality, this meant visiting seventy-two cities, covering the width and breadth of the country and traveling 20,000 miles. Old and not so old Chapters were revived in Richmond, Virginia, and Atlanta, Georgia and new Chapters were established for the Florida East Coast and in the Adirondacks in the State of New York.

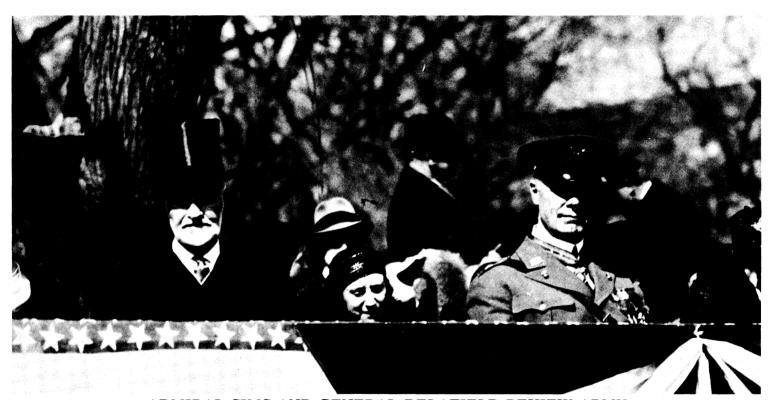
# A New Twist in Recruiting

On January 8, 1931 the Executive Committee, acting under a grant of authority from the General Staff, authorized payments to the individual MOWW Chapters of fixed but generous sums for increasing their Chapter membership by twenty percent, thirty percent, forty percent, or even larger percentages above the current membership. The lists of new members each month, as had been published off and on for some years in the National Bulletin, grew from five to eight names to fifteen to thirty names. Some of this growth was due to Captain John Schenck's traveling around the country and some to individual Chapter response to the "money return."

<sup>(42)</sup> October 1930, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 2.

<sup>(43) (</sup>a) November 1930, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1931, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2 and 3.



ADMIRAL SIMS AND GENERAL DELAFIELD REVIEW ARMY DAY PARADE, APRIL 6, 1932.

# At the White House Again

The Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order and General Staff of the Military Order paid a call on President Hoover on January 7, 1931 and made the annual presentation of the engraved copies of the Resolutions of the 1930 Annual Convention to the President.

The public relations program of the Military Order waxed strong under General Delafield with widely circulated news pictures of the Executive Committee or the General Staff at the White House with President Hoover, or with pictures of General Delafield with the President taking the Review of the Troops on Army Day.<sup>44</sup>

1931 Organizational Strength

The first occasion, since the early issues of the National Bulletin, when the locations of all the active Chapters of the Military Order were published, was in the February 1931 issue. The following twenty-nine Chapters were so listed:

Adirondack Florida West Coast Pittsburgh Baltimore Hartford Portland, Oregon Honolulu Richmond Boston Chicago Memphis St. Louis Cincinnati New Haven San Francisco Cleveland New York Savannah

Detroit Niagara Frontier Southern California
District of Columbia Omaha Westchester

East Tennessee Paris Worcester

Florida East Coast Philadelphia

The March 1932 List of Chapters in the National Bulletin showed eight new Chapters and one drop out, but sixteen of these thirty-six Chapters had only ten to fifteen members and only nine Chapters had fifty or more companions in them.

As the Great Depression deepened, it was decided that the regular three-day 1931 Annual Convention would not be held, but that a one-day meeting would have to suffice.

"It is deemed unwise to incur the expense that would be involved by National Headquarters in providing for regular convention facilities and social features in connection therewith."

"This action is taken in order to increase the efficiency of the organization by conserving its resources and by asking members of each Chapter to devote the time they would have taken in convention with the usual social features of the Convention, to the building up of their own Chapter." 45

### 1931 The Second Term

General Delafield did not accept reelection to be Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order until December 9, 1931 when he yielded to

<sup>(44) (</sup>a) January 1931, National Bulletin, p. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) February 1932, National Bulletin, p. 1.

<sup>(</sup>c) April 1932, National Bulletin, p. 1.

<sup>(45)</sup> September 1931, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1 and 2.

entreaties from the General Staff and other officers to pick up again the very real burden.<sup>46</sup>

Ğeneral Delafield before his reelection in 1931 stated that he would not be able during his second year as Commander-in-Chief to personally finance the expenses of his traveling aide-de-camp for a recruiting tour, which he had so generously done during his 1930-31 year of leadership.

As a way to reduce basic expenses for the Military Order, the General Staff authorized the combining of the duties of the Treasurer General (Colonel David T. Abercrombie), who had died on August 31, 1931, with those of the new Acting Adjutant General, Major Edwin S. Bettleheim. The latter also relieved Colonel Courtland Nixon, who also was very ill, as Adjutant General (Executive Officer, National Headquarters). Nixon had been at National Headquarters since the Headquarters were moved to Washington, D.C. on February 15, 1929.

The problem of membership and of the Military Services is illustrated by the following doggerel quoted from the Spokane-Spokesman which appeared in the National Bulletin under the heading "A Small But Adequate Regular Army."

As I was walking through the land, Which I have often done, I saw a lonely soldier man, A cleaning of his gun;

And as I touched him for a chaw, I says Who might you be? Why brother, says the soldier man, I am the Infantry.

The Cavalry's at the corral Massaging of his steed, Which has to live on crop reports Since Congress stopped his feed.

The Field Artillery's asleep
His given name is Jawn
But the bloody Corps of Engineers
I don't know where he's gone.

The Infantry laid down his gun And matched me for the beers, And then we both went out To hunt the Corps of Engineers.

He and the Quartermaster Corps Are both delightful chaps And the Army played three handed bridge Until they sounded taps.

<sup>(46)</sup> December 1931, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1 and 2.

Only fourteen Chapters had sent delegates to the 1931 one-day meeting in Washington, which in time became known as the 1931 National Convention, but many more delegates from fifty percent more Chapters were present for the 1932 Convention. At this convention the Commander-in-Chief reported that there were 120 more paid members on the rolls on August 31, 1932 than there had been on August 31, 1931. This was good news and indicative of Captain Schenck's modest success and the success of the 1931 and 1932 Public Relations Program.

1932 The Third Term

General Delafield again undertook the challenging task of being the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order on October 8, 1932. He had been happy to report to the 1932 National Convention that the indebtedness of the Order had been reduced to \$2,000 and that hopefully this balance would be paid during 1932-1933.47

Making National Conventions Meaningful

General Delafield's efforts to restore the National Convention to its proper place in the life of the Military Order had been quite successful for the October 1932 Convention in Washington. Two companions came from Paris, France and delegates were present from twenty Chapters including Honolulu, St. Louis and Kansas City, as well as the usual north central Atlantic Chapters.

"The delegates [about 70] and their ladies [about 12] were received by the President of the United States on the White House Lawn, at which time the President took occasion to leave his many duties to greet and say a few words to the assemblage and also to have his picture taken with our Commander-in-Chief and the delegation." 48

Besides placing a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery,

"Approximately 200 delegates and their friends drove down into old Virginia, over eighteen miles along the new Mount Vernon Boulevard to the Mansion of our First President, located on the banks of the celebrated Potomac." 49

Here at the tomb of George Washington, General Delafield in placing the Order's wreath on the Nation's Shrine, said:

"Washington, we on behalf of the veteran officers of the World War, lay this wreath in recognition of your great qualities that made possible these United States, and especially of the ideal you, as a veteran, set for the example of all veterans."

"With this inspiration and example, we, the officers of the World War, organized as a civil society in the name of the Military Order of the World War, have and here again do, in this year of the two hundredth anniversary of your birth, dedicate ourselves to our country's service." 50

<sup>(47)</sup> October 1932, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2.

<sup>(48)</sup> October 1932, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1.

<sup>(49)</sup> Ibid., p. 8, col. 2.



In October 1931, the National Convention of the Military Order, meeting in Washington, D.C., adopted strong resolutions on National Defense and Law and Order. These resolutions were presented to President Hoover by Brigadier General John Ross Delafield, CinC, and several members of the Order especially designated.

Left to right: Lt. Col. George E. Ijams, CinC 1933-35; Colonel J. Miller Kenyon; Major Edwin S. Bettelheim, Adjutant General 1931; Major Ennalls Waggaman, CinC 1941; President Herbert Hoover; Brigadier General John Ross Delafield, CinC 1930-32; Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, CinC 1929; Brigadier General Frank T. Hines.

## Hoover War Library Archive Arranged

During General Delafield's third term a contract agreement was consummated (having been initiated at the 1931 Convention) between the Board of Trustees of Stanford University of California and the Military Order of the World War for an archive of the Order in the Hoover War Library.51

During General Delafield's last term, 246 new and reinstated companions were added to the membership rolls but 598 members were lost as the Great Depression took its toll. Since Major Bettelheim did not print the Adjutant General's or Treasurer General's report for either 1932 or 1933 (although very short summaries of the 1932 reports were printed), the exact figures on finance and membership for these two important years are unavailable.

General Delafield was the tonic that the Military Order needed to keep the Military Order alive during the 1929-1932 Depression. He was knowledgeable in regard to what public relations could do for an organization. He had entrance to the White House, the nerve of an Army Mule, the graciousness and good manners that made people glad to see him, and great ability with both the spoken and written word. He did considerable traveling and speaking and breathed life into the Military Order, when it very easily could have become a corpse.

## 1933-35 LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE E. IJAMS

Lieutenant Colonel Ijams, who was destined to serve three years as Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, was the first Commander-in-Chief to move up directly from Vice Commander-in-Chief. By putting two three-year terms of their top leadership back to back, the Military Order made significant advance during this six-year period.

Lieutenant Colonel Ijams, who had served two enlistments in the Maryland National Guard, was commissioned early in 1917 and served in France on the Staff of Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes, later to be Vice President of the United States.

Besides a Purple Heart, he received the Order of the Crown of Italy. When elected to Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, he was Assistant Administrator of the Veterans Bureau. His very considerable energy and his position with the Veterans Bureau were most helpful in expanding the Military Order during his three years in office, as it had never been expanded before.

"When Colonel Ijams took office at the end of the Chicago convention, he succeeded to command of the Order at the lowest point in its history. Economic crisis had spread over the entire nation. Only 1700 companions were still on the Order's rolls. Its financial resources were almost nil."52

<sup>(50)</sup> Allin, "The Echo of the Guns," pp. 44-45.

<sup>(51)</sup> Ibid., p. 41.

October 1932, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 3.

<sup>(52)</sup> B.C. Allin, "The Echo of the Guns," p. 47.

At this crucial period in the life of the Military Order, Lieutenant Colonel Ijams, on September 30, 1933, and in Chicago, Illinois told his companions:

"Through the difficult years just past, we have been able to increase the prestige of our organization, but the ravages of financial difficulties have thinned our ranks.

Today the Military Order of the World War occupies a most important place in our national life. To maintain this advantageous position, it is absolutely essential that we increase our membership."52a

And Lieutenant Colonel Ijams set about increasing the membership dramatically.

Only thirty-three Chapters were listed as active in the September 1933 National Bulletin and nine of these were listed as having only one third of their members paid.

Colonel Ijams, with Captain John Parker Hill of Philadelphia and Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap of New York City as Vice Commander-in-Chief, formed a strong and effective team. Colonel E.M. Wentworth of Chicago was a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief and Major Ennalls Waggaman of Washington and Colonel Charles C. Allen of Philadelphia were members of the eleven member General Staff. The last four named above were all to stay with and to work for the Military Order over the years and to be rewarded by the Order by elevation to Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel I jams set a goal of twelve new Chapters for his first year in office and delivered Seattle. Washington (October 14, 1933): Little Rock, Arkansas (November 20, 1933); Steuben County, New York (December 4, 1933); Birmingham, Alabama (December 21, 1933); Atlantic City, New Jersey (January 6, 1934); Greater Miami, Florida (January 6, 1934); Charleston, West Virginia (January 12, 1934); Milwaukee, Wisconsin (January 29, 1934); San Juan, Puerto Rico (January 28, 1934); Salem, Massachusetts (March 9, 1934); Indianapolis, Indiana (March 12, 1934); Northampton, Massachusetts (March 20, 1934). With these twelve Chapters established, Colonel Ijams first raised his sights to a "Baker's Dozen" and then galloped on to bring in the large, large total of 21 Chapters during his first twelve-month period as Commander-in-Chief. The next nine Chapters added during his first years were located in Tuscaloosa, Alabama (April 25, 1934); New Bedford, Massachusetts (April 30, 1934); Legion, Texas (May 10, 1934); Phoenix, Arizona (May 24, 1934); Atlanta, Georgia (May 31, 1934); Dayton, Ohio (June 2, 1934); Lowell, Massachusetts (June 7, 1934); Hot Springs, South Dakota (June 15, 1934); Columbia, South Carolina (August 16, 1934). Both Atlanta and Phoenix were, in fact, reestablished, Atlanta being reestablished for the second time.

These twenty-one new Chapters were truly an amazing accomplishment and while only nine of these Chapters remain thirty-five years (52a) October 1933, National Bulletin.



Lieutenant Colonel George E. Ijams, CinC 1933-35.

later, the Military Order is still grateful to Colonel Ijams for his most active recruiting effort. At that time the National Constitution prescribed a minimum number of fifteen members to form a new Chapter. Twenty years later a minimum of ten members was set. Now twenty-five companions are required to form a firm base on which to build. However, the Military Order had 833 new members, a record not to be exceeded for some years, and a net gain in total paid members of 631,53 an unmatched accomplishment for the next decade.

Monthly Message to the Military Order

The Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant Colonel George E. Ijams revived the good practice of having a monthly message in the MOWW magazine. In these he hammered out a considerable amount of sound advice to individual Chapter Commanders as well as to individual companions in regard to their personal responsibilities to support and further the precepts of the Preamble, which each companion had pledged to give his best efforts to advance.

1934 LIEUTENANT COLONEL IJAMS' SECOND TERM

With such marked success behind him, it was no surprise that Colonel Ijams was drafted for a second term along with many of the other national officers.

<sup>(53) (</sup>a) 1955 National Constitution, Article III, Sec. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) 1969 National Constitution, Article III, Sec. 1.

<sup>(</sup>c) September 1934, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2.

#### THE FIRST HONORARY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

On January 5, 1935 Lieutenant Colonel George E. Ijams proudly presented to General of the Armies, John J. Pershing, a parchment designating him as an Honorary Commander-in-Chief for Life.

### **More New Chapters**

Colonel Ijams' recruiting efforts did not stop with his reelection although the pace was a bit less hectic than in 1934, and a pace that only one or two of his successors have been able to approach.

Tucson, Arizona, actually organized on September 19, 1934, was the first to receive a Charter during the 1935 recruiting year but a bit late in getting the word to National Headquarters. Memphis, Tennessee, one of the strongest of our 1969 Chapters was organized on December 19, 1934 and New Orleans, one of the initial Chapters of the Military Order which had surrendered its Charter, was revived in late December 1934. Baltimore, Maryland, also one of the original Charter Chapters, was revived on Lincoln's birthday 1935. Dallas, Texas, another strong Chapter in 1969, was organized on February 15, 1935, and became the fifth new Chapter for the year.

Lincoln, Nebraska joined up on March 15, 1935; Louisville, Kentucky was soon to follow on March 21, 1935 and the city of Minneapolis, where a considerable effort had been made to initiate a Chapter separate from the St. Paul Chapter, was chartered the next day, March 22, 1935. In Southern California, where the Military Order had chartered several Chapters, which had had very short lives, a third try was made on April 5, 1935 when the Southern California Chapter Charter was revived and reissued.

Number ten for the year was Silver City, New Mexico chartered on May 4, 1935, to be followed soon by San Antonio, Texas on May 14, 1935. Colonel Ijams' self-enforced quota for the year of twelve new Chapters was reached on July 12, 1935 when Roanoke, Virginia was chartered. His two years of effort had brought the total number of live Chapters in the Military Order to fifty eight. Some of these Chapters were a bit less than healthy, but overall the Order was expanding.<sup>54</sup>

#### 1935 LIEUTENANT COLONEL IJAMS' THIRD TERM

At the 1935 National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, Lieutenant Colonel Ijams and his winning team of national officers were nearly all reelected, except that Brigadier William J. Mayo, one of the famous Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minnesota, was unable to continue his service as Surgeon General. Another future Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, Omer W. Clark of Washington, D.C., was elected to the General Staff bringing the number of future CinCs on the twelve-man General Staff to five. [Waggaman, C.C. Allen, Mills, Hann, Clark]

#### Accomplishments Other Than Recruiting

While Colonel Ijams is remembered by the companions of the Military Order primarily for his major success in expanding the mem-

<sup>(54)</sup> August 1935, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

bership of the Order, there were other accomplishments during his three years at the helm.

Due to Colonel Ijams' efforts, the list of those eligible for Hereditary Members was expanded to include any descendant through the male or female line of any officer who served in World War I, eliminating the primogeniture clause which had previously restricted eligible descendants to the first born.

Army Day was pushed from a localized to national observance, and what was most encouraging, strong, broadly based citizen support was secured for its observance. As Hitler's control over Germany tightened, and his expansionist plans to gain control of Central Europe became more evident, reasonable Americans came to look upon their own Armed Forces as being worth regular and decent attention, so they decided to give their willing support to Army Day.

A further step toward the future creation of Regions in the Military Order was taken when the number of Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief was increased to six and each was assigned to directly supervise all the activities of the Military Order within one or two Army corps areas. 55 At the 1936 Convention, the number of Vice Commanders-in-Chief was increased to nine, one for each Army corps area.

Before Colonel Ijams retired, the national constitution was amended to provide that at least one national office shall be held *ONLY* by an Hereditary Member. The first such companion elected, and to the General Staff, was Mr. A.S. Worthington Frailey, the son of the first commander of the District of Columbia MOWW Chapter, Colonel Charles L. Frailey, and the grandson of Rear Admiral Leonard A. Frailey, US Navy.

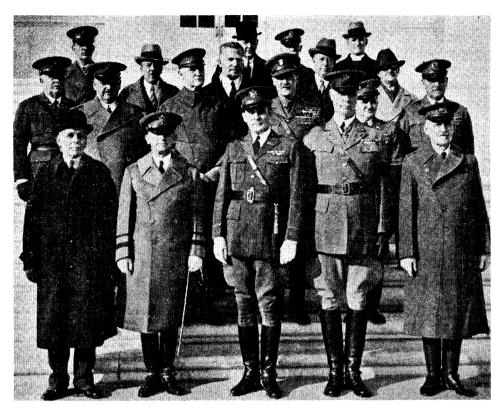
Lieutenant Colonel Ijams was made a Life Member of the Military Order at the 1935 Atlantic City National Convention by eighteen fellow companions who provided the necessary subscription to the Endowment Fund of one hundred dollars. At the end of his third term, which occurred at the National Convention at West Point on October 3, 1936, he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Military Order for outstanding performance of duties during three years in office and elected an Honorary Commander-in-Chief for Life. He had done his job extremely well and the Military Order had increased its paid membership by over 60%. Ninety-six Companions showed up in the delegates picture at the 1936 West Point National Convention. 56

Colonel Ijams was succeeded by Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, one of the two then current Vice Commanders-in-Chief, at the 1936 National Convention at West Point, New York. This convention had

<sup>(55)</sup> October 1935, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1. November 1935, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1.

<sup>(56) (</sup>a) November 1935, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1936, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3; p. 7, col. 1, 2, 3.
November 1936, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1.
December 1936, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2.
VII-45



THE GENERAL STAFF MEETS IN WASHINGTON - 1935

Prior to going into Executive Session in Washington on January 5, 1935, the General Staff of the MOWW is shown on the steps of Memorial Amphitheatre facing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington. Left to right: Rear Admiral R.R. Belknap, Vice Commander-in-Chief; Brig. Gen. Perry L. Miles, who received the delegation; Lt. Colonel George E. Ijams, Commander-in-Chief; Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, and Col. Thatcher P. Luquer, Past Commanders-in-Chief. Second row: Lt. Col. Fred B. Ryons; Col. E.N. Wentworth, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief; Major Gist Blair, Historian General; Maj. Gen. Ivor Thord Gray; Major Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., Adjutant General; Lt. Fordham Kimball, Chairman of Trustees. Third row: Cdr. Charles Hann, Jr.; Capt. John Lewis Smith, Judge Advocate General; Major Ennalls Waggaman. Fourth row: Col. Chas. Mortimer, Supt. of Arlington; and Capt. Arlington A. McCallum, Chaplain General.

been sponsored by the New York City Chapter, then led by Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, Jr. Belknap had been in the Vice Commander-in-Chief office for three years (from October 1933), and had served as Commander of the New York Chapter from 1931-1935, and as Vice Commander of the Boston Chapter way back in 1920.

# 1936, 1937 REAR ADMIRAL REGIÑALD R. BELKNAP, US NAVY [RETIRED]

Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap was a true Navy Junior. His father, George E. Belknap was a rear admiral in the Old Navy. The son was small in stature, but brainy, determined and capable in nature and of tremendous energy.

He was born in Massachusetts on June 26, 1871 and lived to be 87, dying on March 30, 1959. His active naval career started in 1887 when he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland and from which he was graduated with distinction in 1891, number five in his class. His sea duty during World War I ended with a prestigious tour as Chief of Staff to Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss who was assigned the task of laying the North Sea Mine Barrage during the latter days of World War I. Captain Belknap, the senior subordinate under Rear Admiral Strauss, had command of Mine Squadron One, the mine laying squadron of twelve ships which actually laid 56,571 mines and 80% of the North Sea mine barrage. This field, extending 230 miles by 23 miles between the Orkney Islands and Norway, blocked off the northern exit into the Atlantic of German warships from their German bases. The Navy Department awarded Captain Belknap a Distinguished Service Medal for his World War I services in this billet.

He was mandatorily retired as a captain on 30 June 1926 after thirty-five years of commissioned service, and not having been promoted to Flag rank. This failure occurred, according to naval legend, because of certain differences of opinion in regard to technical mine laying matters Captain Belknap had with his boss, Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss. Captain Belknap was promoted to rear admiral in early 1927 by Special Act of Congress which took this unusual and distinctive action:

"in recognition of [Captain Belknap's] especially meritorious service in command of Mine Squadron [One] in the North Sea and excellent work in equipping these ships." 57

Admiral Belknap previously had received, in 1909, the thanks of the Italian Government, three different medals from Italy, as well as the American National Red Cross gold medal for especially meritorious service after the Messina, Italy earthquake on December 28, 1908 when 75,000 had died. Commander Belknap was the Naval Attache to Italy at the time and, subsequent to the earthquake, was in charge of con-

<sup>(57)</sup> October 1936, National Bulletin, p. 1.

structing 2500 cottages and other buildings to shelter the homeless.<sup>58</sup>
Belknap had written a book about the Messina disaster as well as a book much used through the Navy listing and briefly describing the routine that should be followed daily by naval warships. Captain Belknap had commanded during his long career the battleships DELAWARE and COLORADO. He had had four tours of duty at the Naval War College and three in the Navy Department. He was both a studious and a careful administrator.

Rear Admiral Belknap gave his interest and drive to the MOWW Army Day activities and to the Massing of the Colors Ceremonies. In his monthly message to his companions, he gave active support to MOWW recruiting activities. The latter activities, in no way spectacular in bringing in new Chapters to the Military Order, nevertheless kept the Military Order moving ahead in total paid membership (101% of the 1936 final membership). A new Chapter was started, titled the Narragansett Bay Chapter, at Newport, Rhode Island in September 1937, and a Chapter in New Jersey known as the Northern New Jersey Chapter was built out of the remains of several previous Chapters in that area which had faded away.

Aware of the large untapped numbers of possible Hereditary Members, Admiral Belknap appointed a Special Committee on Hereditary Members early during his first year as Commander-in-Chief. The results of the Committee's efforts were marginal, but the effort was in the right direction.

Admiral Belknap was a willing traveler — and a strong and long speech maker. Speeches that he made in Akron Ohio; Covington, Kentucky; at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in New York and at Washington, D.C. were reprinted in full in the National Bulletin. It was noted in one issue that during the two months of October and November 1936, he had made addresses at White Plains, New York; Pelham, New York; Manhattan Club, New York City, and Washington, D.C.

Admiral Belknap, in one of his regular monthly "Message of the Commander-in-Chief," wrote:

"Appreciation of the Order is spreading because of the value of its service, wholly unselfish, for national welfare and for popular understanding of national defense." 59

His service to the Order exemplified this statement.

And in his report to the 1938 New Orleans Convention, Admiral Belknap said:

"Those who join the Order now do so not under high pressure, but mostly on consideration of the Order's accomplishments, its public standing, and the opportunity it offers for further service in our

<sup>(58) (</sup>a) October 1936, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1 and 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) The Northern Barrage, The Yankee Mining Squadron.

<sup>(</sup>c) American House Building in Messina and Reggio, Reginald R. Belknap, 1910.

<sup>(</sup>d) Routine Book, US Naval Institute, 1918.

<sup>(59)</sup> October 1936, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2.

fellowship. This fact is a wholesome sign that membership is being maintained in quality."60

The numerical figures as to total paid up members are not quoted either in the National Bulletin or in the reports of the Cincinnati Convention held September 26 to 29, 1937. The published Chapter Progress Reports showed two Chapters at 10% of the previous year's membership and six Chapters at 15% — but to balance off this inadequate effort, two Chapters — Savannah and Atlanta — were well over 200%.61

Admiral Belknap was remembered by many Old Timers who were active during the 1936-1937 period. One summed up his character as "Unimpeachable integrity, ready and willing to offer straightforward advice and accept responsibility — a sturdy guide for the progress of the Order."

Only fifteen members of the General Staff attended the General Staff meeting before the Cincinnati National Convention. 62

Having served two years as Commander-in-Chief in October 1938, Admiral Belknap was succeeded by Colonel E.N. Wentworth of the Chicago Chapter.

# 1938 COLONEL EDWARD N. WENTWORTH, FIELD ARTILLERY, RESERVE

Colonel Wentworth, as two Commanders-in-Chief before Rear Admiral Belknap and countless after him, was a citizen soldier who not only served his country well in the Armed Forces but continued to serve his country well in the Military Order. Born in 1887, he was a captain in the Field Artillery on August 15, 1917 from the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas. He sailed for France in June, 1918 with the 5th Field Artillery as Brigade Operations Officer. He served in the Saint Mihiel and Toul sectors of the battlefront and marched with the 89th Division into Germany. After the close of World War I, he was commissioned a Major, Field Artillery and later advanced to lieutenant colonel and colonel. In October 1938, when elected to be CinC of the Military Order, he was Commander of the 161st Field Artillery Brigade in Illinois.

Colonel Wentworth had been the Commander of the Chicago Chapter, which he had joined back in October 1925. He had been elected to the General Staff in September 1930 and served capably with this body for a year. In October 1931, he was elected a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief and was annually reelected until 1936 when he became a Vice Commander-in-Chief and served in that office for two years.63

Colonel Wentworth was physically a large man and a cheerful, and

<sup>(60)</sup> October 1938, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1. VII-48

<sup>(61)</sup> September 1937, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3.

<sup>(62)</sup> October 1937, National Bulletin, p. 1.

<sup>(62)</sup> 

<sup>(63)</sup> October 1938, National Bulletin, pp. 1,2.

capable leader. During a period of strong and sometimes bitter conflicts of opinion in the United States between those who ardently believed that the United States should stay clear of Europe's squabbles and wars, and those who ardently believed that the United States should be so strong militarily that its opinions would be listened to respectfully by all conflicting parties, Colonel Wentworth supported the latter point of view.

Colonel Wentworth, in a special message to all companions of the Military Order, wrote in January 1939:

"The issue is clear. Regardless of motive in the current political discussions concerning National Defense, the Military Order of the World War must maintain its position along with related societies of urging the manufacture and accumulation of such armament as cannot be furnished on moments' notice and as is essential to the protection and efficient functioning of our men. May our members be able to avoid domestic politics as the issues concerning defense legislation develop. . . . "64"

Chapter Activities were stressed during the 1938-1939 term of Colonel Wentworth as Commander-in-Chief. The General Staff approved the following very sound activities for improving each and every Chapter.

All Chapters establish definite dates, time and place to conduct their regular meetings.

All Chapters try out a ritual for opening and closing meetings.

Greater emphasis be placed upon the importance of reporting Chapter activities regularly to National Headquarters.

Each Chapter conduct a survey of its potential hereditary members.65

Twenty-seven members of the General Staff attended the midyear General Staff Meeting in Washington on January 28, 1939.66

The Adjutant General continued to report growth in the Military Order but shied away from quoting figures. Fifty-nine Chapters had been shown under the heading "Progress" in July 1937, 58 under a similar heading in July 1938, but only 53 in July 1939. Still Bettelheim reported growth.67

The Military Order, after holding its 1937 National Convention in Cincinnati, its 1938 Convention in New Orleans, held its 1939 Convention in Roanoke, Virginia. One interesting note is the statement in the September 1939 National Bulletin that "the registration fee will be, as in previous years, \$5.00."

<sup>(64)</sup> January 1939, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2.

<sup>(65)</sup> January 1939, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1, 2. February 1939, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1, 2.

<sup>(66)</sup> Ibid., p. 2, col. 2.

<sup>(67) (</sup>a) July 1937, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) July 1938, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>c) July 1939, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 1, 2.

#### CinC's Term To Be One Year

The Roanoke Convention in 1939 is remembered by some of the Old Timers as the Convention which went on record that the term of office of the Commander-in-Chief should be limited to one year "except in rare and exceptional circumstances." 68

This policy declaration came about according to Colonel B.C. Allin, AUS Retired, as follows:

"Companions of the Order were becoming increasingly aware of the passage of time as the Roanoke, Virginia convention met on October 18-20, 1939. They signalized this awareness in a resolution that expressed their fear that they might not be able to honor all outstanding companions with high office while they were living. Reporting on the resolution, Captain Ben C. Hogue [Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Atlanta] said:

"The years left in which various distinguished members of the Order could serve as Commander-in-Chief are decreasing as the years go by. There are many outstanding members of the Order who have something definite that they can contribute to the Order, but they are all growing older with each passing year. We, therefore, should recognize such men and give as many of them as possible an opportunity to contribute to the Order."69

Colonel Wentworth in his Annual Report to the Roanoke Convention said:

"If we are to contribute to national defense and national welfare, we must do so because our ideas are worthwhile, because our service is unselfish, and because we would more willingly give than receive. Many times we hear prospective members ask what they can obtain in return from their membership dues. Why should they care what they get? The thing that counts is that they are permitted to give. They have an opportunity to serve in company with unselfish comrades for the future security of our nation." 70

# 1939 LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHARLES A. MILLS, US NAVAL RESERVE

Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Mills, born on June 16, 1882 in Jersey City, N.J., and living in Miami, Florida was enrolled as a senior lieutenant in the Naval Reserve on March 17, 1917 and ordered to active duty in the 7th Naval District (Florida) on April 6, 1917. He was released to inactive duty on February 19, 1919 and honorably retired from the Naval Reserve on February 11, 1930.

Lieutenant Commander Mills was active in the Reserve Officers Association and its President from 1926 to 1928. He was also active in the American Legion and became a National Vice Commander in 1932. His membership in the Military Order dated from 1919 and when the first MOWW Miami Chapter became inactive, he reorganized it and

<sup>(68)</sup> November 1939, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1.

<sup>(69)</sup> B.C. Allin, The Echo of the Guns Manuscript, pp. 58-59.

<sup>(70)</sup> November 1939, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

became the new Chapter Commander. He was the Florida State Commander of the MOWW in 1934, and in October 1934 at the Miami Convention, he was elected to the General Staff. His service as a General Staff member continued until the 1937 Cincinnati Convention, when he was moved up to Vice Commander-in-Chief. At the October 1939 Convention in Roanoke, Virginia, he was elevated to the Commander-in-Chief's billet. For many, many years as a Past Commander-in-Chief, he installed the new officers at the National Conventions.

His business was as a realtor, a builder and construction operator. As far as the Military Order was concerned, Mills was an "idea man," a mover, and he got cooperation from others.

**Paying For National Conventions** 

Since its inception, and until 1934, the National Headquarters had largely paid for all the expenses connected with the National Conventions of the Military Order of the World War. The local Chapters, or local groups of members of the Military Order in cities that had no Chapter of the MOWW, had provided voluntarily and freely the large working party to carry through the dozens of details essential to a successful convention.

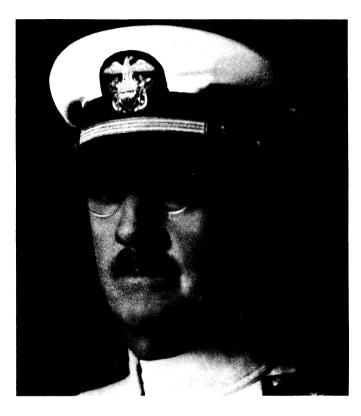
At the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Staff following the election of Lieutenant Commander Mills, it was decided that the local Chapter should bear the major burden of the expense of a National Convention held in its city.

Commander-in-Chief Visiting Chapters of the Order

The Commander-in-Chief, seeking to reestablish the practice of visits to Chapters, urged his supporting Vice CinCs to join him in a scheduled visiting program, so that every Chapter in the Military Order would be visited during his twelve months in office by either the CinC or one of the Vice CinCs. From month to month thereafter, issues of the National Bulletin generally carried newsy notes under "Commander-in-Chief Travels" or "Vice Commander-in-Chief Travels," and while every Chapter of the Order was not listed as visited, it was quite evident that such an effort was underway.

Lieutenant Commander Mills was a man of many loyalties, and having served well the Reserve Officers Association and the American Legion, he sought to bring the Military Order into close relations with those fine organizations as well as with the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Unfortunately there were then and there are now in the Military Order, large numbers of companions who see a distinct difference between a "gimme" organization and a "non-gimme" organization and seek to keep the Military Order strongly in the latter classification, so the program had only a few surface benefits. Lieutenant Commander Mills also sought a close personal relationship between all national officers of the Military Order, by increased communication between them, and in this he was more successful.

<sup>(71)</sup> November 1939, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2.



Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Mills, USNR, CinC 1939.

## INDUCTOR NATIONAL OFFICERS PAR EXCELLENCE

The travels of Lieutenant Commander Mills and the local efforts of Major William L. Kennedy produced a new Chapter, the Mississippi Coast Chapter, with headquarters in Gulfport, Mississippi, although many of its 28 members were from Biloxi, Mississippi.

At the 1940 National Convention at Washington, D.C., the problem of a National Headquarters building in Washington again was considered, and the name "Major Gist Blair Memorial Headquarters" was suggested for its title. This ideal of the Military Order, to have its own Headquarters Building, has made but minor progress in the long twenty-nine years that have elapsed (1940-1969) since it was first seriously considered, although a National Headquarters Building Committee has been annually appointed, with Captain Robert G. Kales, U.S. Naval Reserve, named as its Chairman. Generous Captain Kales personally has made many major financial contributions towards this wonderful objective, but to date the Order has never been roused to make a "National Headquarters Building and Memorial Center" a primary cause of the Order's financial effort and raise half a million dollars to start building it.

#### An MOWW Handbook

Lieutenant Commander Mills is also remembered as the Commander-in-Chief who visualized the real need for a "Handbook" for all companions in the Military Order to guide them in support of the Preamble. He gathered some material useful for a "Handbook" and/or a "Chapter Manual", the latter providing guidance for companions serving the Military Order as Chapter officers.

Regretfully, it was another decade before the first Handbook or

Chapter Manual was published by the Military Order.

It is also a matter of record, that Lieutenant Commander Mills proposed and saw established the procedure whereby the Canvassing Committee conducted an annual poll of all Chapters, in addition to the poll of all National Officers, in its attempt to make available to all companions the opportunity to serve the Military Order in its highest offices.

He also proposed that all nominees for National Office be in attendance at the National Convention.

Lieutenant Commander Mills also proposed that each Region, or as then called Corps area, have a General Staff Officer to assist the Regional or Corps Area Commander. This idea had to wait until the Pasadena National Convention in 1954.

However, one idea that Lieutenant Commander Mills brought to frution immediately in 1939 was the "Past Commander-in-Chief's Breakfast." At this breakfast, at which five or six Past Commanders-in-Chief gather, a long look ahead is taken to try to determine who among the more capable Chapter Commanders should be encouraged to move up to the National level of leadership. It is a genuine search for the best talent.

# 1940 COLONEL CHARLES C. ALLEN, USA [RETIRED]

Colonel Allen, born on 28 June 1872 in Philadelphia, was a Spanish-American War veteran, as well as a World War I veteran, when he was elected to be Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order at the Washington National Convention in 1940.

Colonel Allen joined the Philadelphia Chapter of the Military Order on January 19, 1922 and became its Commander in January 1933. The following October he was elected a member of the General Staff in which capacity he continued to serve until elected a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief in October 1938. His military service commenced during the Spanish-American War as a 1st Lieutenant, 1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and continued on during the Philippine Insurrection until 1901 serving with the 28th US Volunteer Infantry. He then accepted a commission in the Regular Army and continued his service in the Philippines until 1903. He served with the Army of Pacification of Cuba in 1906 until he went on a second tour of duty in the Philippines 1907 to 1909. Later he was stationed in Alaska, 1912 to 1914. During the Mexican War, he commanded a regiment on the



Colonel Charles C. Allen, USA (Retired), CinC 1940.

Mexican Border, and during World War I and the subsequent occupation of Germany, he served with the 33rd Division and then with the 1st Division, where he was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. He continued his intelligence duties with a three-year tour as Military Attache to the American Legation, Cairo, Egypt. His Army career was brought to a close, after duty as Personnel Officer in the office of the Chief of Infantry, by his retirement in 1932 with over thirty-three years of service. 72

Colonel Allen had received a Distinguished Service Medal and a Silver Star Medal from the War Department for his World War I accomplishments. He was a tall, heavy-set man who worked hard at his job for the Military Order and rendered conspicuous service, including giving Perpetual Membership a big boost.

He had the good fortune to have two very active Vice Commandersin-Chief who were willing and financially able to travel on behalf of the Order, Major Ennalls Waggaman, Santa Barbara, and Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, Jr., New York City.

Major Waggaman was instrumental in starting a new Chapter in Tulsa, Oklahoma and accomplished the first step in reviving Chapters in Dallas, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona; and Tucson, Arizona. Subsequently in January and February 1941, Major Waggaman, starting in San

<sup>(72)</sup> October 1940, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 2.

Francisco visited twenty-two cities in carrying out Colonel Allen's desire of bringing the national organization closer to the Chapters.<sup>73</sup>

In the March 1941 issue of the National Bulletin, the list of Chapters and Chapter Officers was published, the first time that this list had been published since November 1935. Sixty-two Chapters had been listed in November 1935, while only fifty-two were listed five and a half years later. Missing were Bath, New York; Birmingham, Alabama; Buffalo, New York; Charleston, West Virginia; Hartford, Connecticut; Honolulu, T.H.; Hot Springs, South Dakota; Indianapolis, Indiana; Lowell, Massachusetts; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Minneapolis, Minnesota: New Bedford, Massachusetts: Northampton, Massachusetts: Paris, France: Richmond, Virginia: and Utica and Westchester, New York, seventeen in all. The new Chapters that had been added since November 1935, and were still alive, were seven in number. These were Central New Jersey; Central New York; Knoxville, Tennessee; Mississippi Coast; Northern New Jersey; Piedmont-Carolinas and Western North Carolina. Central New York had taken over from Utica. The record for the last five years was not good, but this was in no way apparent from reading Colonel Bettelheim's Progress Reports. 74 Admiral Belknap, Colonel Wentworth, Lieutenant Commander Mills and Colonel Allen had not been able to hold more than a fair share of the Chapter and membership great gains scored by Major Ijams.

Colonel Allen died at the respectable age of 87 in the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C. on 13 March 1960, a much admired companion of the Military Order.

# 1941 MAJOR ENNALLS WAGGAMAN. ORC

Major Waggaman, born on November 2, 1883 in Washington, D.C., entered the United States Army on July 20, 1917 having previously been in the Maryland National Guard. After service overseas with the Army Transport Service from April 6, 1918 to March 7, 1919, he had further service in the Maryland National Guard and later in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps. He became a Major, Quartermaster Corps, Officers Reserve Corps, on October 30, 1929.

Major Waggaman joined the American Officers of the Great War on January 21, 1920, twelve days after the District of Columbia Chapter had its founding. He became a charter member of the Military Order of the World War in September 1920, when the name of the organization was changed. He was the second Commander of the District of Columbia Chapter of the Military Order and served three effective years in that billet, 1922-1925.

As noted previously, he was elected to the General Staff at the 1928 National Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey and annually reelected to that office for ten years. In October 1938 at the New Orleans National Convention, he was elected a Junior Vice Commander-in-

<sup>(73)</sup> December 1940, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1, 2, 3.

<sup>(74) (</sup>a) November 1935, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2, 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) March 1941, National Bulletin, pp. 5,6.

Chief, and in October 1939, he was elected a Vice Commander-in-Chief. He was moved up to Commander-in-Chief in October 1941.

Major Waggaman served the MOWW as Commander-in-Chief during the first year of World War II, and strongly supported the movement to add the "S" to "War" in its title, thus definitely committing the Military Order to be an active, continuing organization, not limiting its membership to a particular war period of hostilities, or to the hereditary members of one particular war.

"We feel it our duty as the nation's wartime leaders to continue to carry on for the welfare of our country at all times. . . . Having made sacrifices for their Country's sake, these officers are intensely interested in their Country's welfare." 75

Major Waggaman was probably the most widely known companion of the Military Order before he died, having been identified with communities or the MOWW Chapters in Washington, D.C., Santa Barbara, California; Annapolis, Maryland; New Orleans [transferred to New Orleans Chapter 11/21/35], and Coronado, California. When elected to be Commander-in-Chief, he had been President of the Annapolis Chamber of Commerce; Director, Council of Boy Scouts; Director of the Amerson Drug-Bromo Seltzer Company and Director of the Cerpel Corporation. He was a joiner and a congenial and effective member of many veteran and patriotic organizations, including the Sons of the American Revolution.

Major Waggaman brought the Massing of the Colors ceremony, initiated by the Society of the Massing of the Colors in New York City, to Washington, D.C. in 1928 where for many, many years this impressive ceremony was held by the Military Order of the World War at the Washington Episcopal Cathedral.

Major Waggaman was the Commander-in-Chief on December 7, 1941 when Japan assaulted a major part of the United States Fleet at Pearl Harbor, T.H., and literally brought a reluctant or divided United States into a world-wide war. Major Waggaman was quick to offer the services of the Military Order of the World War to the President.

His telegram of 8 December, 1941, read:

"The Military Order of the World War, an organization of officers of the World War I, at this time of national emergency, hastens to offer itself, both as an organization and as individuals, for such assignment as you, our Commander-in-Chief, may desire to use in any capacity." 77

The President's Secretary sent the message on to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Staff of the Army, and to the Chief of Naval Operations. Shortly thereafter, National Head-quarters MOWW tendered to the proper subordinates of General Marshall and Admiral Stark several hundred names of those companions less than fifty years of age who wished active duty — and

<sup>(75)</sup> October 1942, National Bulletin, p. 7, Col. 1.

<sup>(77)</sup> December 1941, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3.

other lists of those fifty years or older who desired to affiliate themselves with the activities of Civil Defense.<sup>78</sup>

On December 11, 1941, a meeting of the General Staff MOWW approved and transmitted to the Chapters for consideration an amendment to the Constitution of the Military Order of the World War changing its name to the Military Order of the World Wars. 79 2,842 companions approved the change, 203 disapproved and Chapters having a membership of 206 companions did not specify their desires. This would indicate the total active and responsive membership of the Order in early 1942 was no less than 3,251.

The General Staff of the Military Order also sent a message of support and confidence to General Douglas MacArthur, Commanding General, Army Forces in the Philippines, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, and to Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, all companions of the Order. 80 Admiral King had joined the District of Columbia Chapter on June 8, 1933. He served on the Chapter Staff for three years and as Chapter Vice Commander for one year. He was twice chairman of the D.C. Chapter's Navy Day Committee.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart was a member of the Hartford, Connecticut Chapter until 1963.

Major Waggaman published a long letter to the companions of the Military Order soon after which contained the passage:

"These must be sad moments now for those oh, so wise and knowing Congressmen who voted against the fortification of Guam, so earnestly urged by our naval leaders. How humiliated certain newspaper editors must feel who so recently published confidential papers of our War and Navy Departments. . . . "81 [Latter refers to Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune]

**Membership Awards Started** 

Major Waggaman's travels were limited somewhat by wartime travel restrictions, but he still visited twenty-nine different Chapters. Recruiting was modest due to the citizenry concentrating on essential national priorities. But Major Waggaman started one practice in the Military Order in 1942 — which is going strong twenty-seven years later (1969). He offered an Award of a Miniature Medal or a Special Membership Certificate to all companions who secured five or more members during a fiscal year. This policy has brought hundreds of members into the Military Order. Currently, ten new members are required to qualify for receiving a Membership Certificate Award at a National Convention.

In the September 1942 issue of the National Bulletin, Major Bettelheim reproduced his annual statement "surpassing all previous paid up membership standings, the current year has come to a success-

<sup>(78)</sup> B.C. Allin, The Echo of the Guns, p. 64.

<sup>(79)</sup> Idem.

<sup>(80)</sup> Allin, p. 65.

<sup>(81)</sup> January 1942, National Bulletin, p. 1.

ful conclusion." Of the fifty-four Chapters listed in the Progress Report of 31 August 1942, thirty-six were up to or past their previous (31 August 1941) membership strength and only three appeared to be without some vitality. All of these three Chapters have subsequently disappeared from the membership rolls: Dayton, Northampton and St. Paul. 82

# 1942 LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHARLES HANN, JR., US NAVAL RESERVE

Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, Jr., although serving but one year as Commander-in-Chief, left his mark upon the Military Order, because after his death, the Charles Hann Memorial Chapter was founded and, as of 1969, is still strong and functioning actively as the Hann-Buswell Chapter, for the marked improvement of the Military Order.

As Commander-in-Chief during 1942-1943, Lieutenant Commander Hann had unique opportunities since he served during the days of World War II when nearly the whole United States population wished to give its support to the war effort, and cheerfully included the Military Order of the World Wars within that effort.

On the other hand, he had the problem of having his only principal assistant, Lieutenant Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., Adjutant General and Editor of the National Bulletin, ordered to active duty. Bettelheim retained his office as Treasurer General throughout World War II, but turned his other duties over to Major Arthur W. Proctor.

Additionally, as a problem to cause worry during 1942-43, many of the Chapters of the Military Order were suffering from having the veterans of World War I ordered to active duty, as the Army and the Navy scanned their lists of Reserve Officers or retired officers to select the more capable and lively ones to order to active duty.

But his talent for combining his brilliance with hard work marked him as a mover and a builder.

Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, one of the especially beloved companions of the Military Order as mentioned above, and in whose memory the Charles Hann Memorial Chapter was formed in 1950, was an energetic and fine looking man, a good public speaker, an outstanding recruiter for the MOWW and an especially good organizer and administrator. He became a member of the New York Chapter in 1919 and was its third Chapter Commander. As previously noted, he was the Action Man for the 1936 West Point Convention sponsored by the New York City Chapter. He was a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief from 1936 to 1940, having been a member of the General Staff 1934-1936. In 1940 he was elevated to Vice Commander-in-Chief and in September 1942, at the Milwaukee National Convention, he was elected Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, born on 3 December 1887,

<sup>(82)</sup> September 1942, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3.

<sup>(83)</sup> March 1943, National Bulletin, p. 9, col. 1.

received his B.A. at Harvard in 1911; was awarded the Carnegie Foundation Fellowship in International Law; and received his Masters and LL.B. at Columbia University in New York City. He was a member of the Bar in the states of New York and California and licensed to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He had been a deputy attorney general of the State of New York in 1920 and became the senior member of the law firm of Hann and Hann in New York City.

He served in the United States Navy from 1917 to 1919. While in the Navy, he organized and directed the Officers Materiel School, one of whose duties was training Merchant Marine officers for Naval Reserve transport duty during World War I. It was said of Commander Hann that "he got the Navy to sea in the Merchant Marine and got the Merchant Marine to see the Navy." He was a national Vice President of the Navy League of the United States and had been Chairman of the Military Order's Navy Day Committee for some years. He was Life Member #120 of the Military Order.84

The first and important improvement in the organization of the Military Order which Lieutenant Commander Hann was able to effectuate was the change in name of the Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief to Regional Commander. There were just too many Vice Commanders-in-Chief to have the term retain any significant meaning or authority. The second improvement was a reorientation of the geographical areas of responsibilities of the Regional Commanders from an Army Corps Area to a grouping of states based primarily upon the number and strength of the Chapters of the Military Order located therein. Eleven Regional Commanders were named, two of them four-star Admirals, William H. Standley and Ernest J. King being named "At Large."

Lieutenant Commander Hann had only 44 Chapters alive and functioning in November 1942. For years he had been a leading personal recruiter for the Military Order, in one instance recruiting 53 new members in a single year of effort. 85 It took faith in the organization's worthiness, and its capacity to do good for the United States of America to be a topnotch recruiter and Lieutenant Commander Hann had this and the highly desirable qualities of personal charm and leadership. Along with Lieutenant Colonel Ijams, Rear Admiral Belknap and Colonel Charles C. Allen, Lieutenant Commander Hann was one of the great recruiters for the Military Order, during its first twenty-five years of existence.

In the National Bulletin, Chapters that secured 200% of their previous year's membership were listed as having reached "war strength." All those with less than 100% membership were listed under "Peacetime Quota." Commander Hann undertook visits to many of these Chapters seeking to light a fire underneath their Commanders.

<sup>(84)</sup> October 1942, National Bulletin, p. 6.

<sup>(85)</sup> June 1936, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1.

The National Bulletin of June 1943 carried a reference to a problem and a soul-searching war question.

The problem:

To induce not only the miners but all skilled and unskilled workers on war production to realize that they are a vital part of America and must not betray that other vital part including their sons and daughters now dying on every battlefront.

The question:

How can we make the laboring man of America sense the plea of every soldier and sailor on every battlefront that devotion to job transcends rates of pay. The soldier or sailor is sacrificing his life. The worker should at least sacrifice his right to strike. By striking the worker betrays our fighting men.

The same issue of the Bulletin carried a poem of seven verses, of which the second verse is repeated here.

"It cannot be my lot to fill

Some distant fox hole, muddy trench,

But by the Grace of God, I will

Hold to my post at lathe or bench."

Lieutenant Commander Hann assembled the Military Order in Cincinnati for its Twenty-Third Annual Convention on October 28, 1943. This was only six years after the Military Order had held its Seventeenth National Convention in Cincinnati, when Rear Admiral Belknap was reelected as Commander-in-Chief.

1942-1943 had been a good year for the Military Order according to the memories of those still around twenty-six years later in 1969, but NONE of the reports of national officers including the Commander-in-Chief was printed in the National Bulletin, and NONE of their reports was placed in the Archives. The latter was probably a by-product of the fact that the Adjutant General was on active duty with the War Department in Washington.

Considerable discussion at the Convention ensued before the change in name of "The Military Order of the World War" to "World Wars" was ratified by the National Convention, although the change had been approved by vote of the Chapters way back during the December 1941-January 1942 period. The question of admitting women officers to the Military Order was first considered seriously at this convention, but favorable action was not taken. The matter was left to the next convention, following a referendum of the Chapters.86

1943 BRIGADIER GENERAL ALBERT L. COX, ORC

Brigadier General Cox, comparatively new to the Military Order, was both a politician and capable military officer. Born on December 1, 1883 in Raleigh, North Carolina, he received his A.B. and A.M. from the University of North Carolina, and his law degree from Harvard in 1907. He served as a member of the North Carolina General Assembly in 1909 and was a delegate to the national Democratic Convention in 1920, 1932 and 1940.

He was a Judge of the 7th Judicial District of North Carolina in 1916-1917. He had served in the North Carolina National Guard during the Mexican Border incident, and commanded the 113th Field Artillery overseas in France 1917-1919. He was commissioned a Brigadier General in the Officers Reserve Corps in 1922 and since 1938 had been Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia. He was Director of Selective Service in 1941 and Commanding General, Washington Provisional Brigade in 1942.

General Cox had received a Distinguished Service Medal for his service in France during World War I.86

General Cox joined the District of Columbia Chapter of the Military Order on November 15, 1935 and became the Commander of the Chapter in 1937. He was elected Judge Advocate General of the Military Order in 1938 at the New Orleans National Convention, when Colonel Wentworth became Commander-in-Chief. He was reelected Judge Advocate in 1939 and 1940. In 1941 he was moved up directly to Vice Commander-in-Chief and reelected to this preparatory billet in 1942. On October 30, 1943 at Cincinnati, he was elected Commander-in-Chief.

At the Midyear General Staff Meeting on January 29, 1944, General Cox presented a five-year membership plan and a strong Chapter activities program, and outlined his program of visits to Chapters. On the next day, as had been approved at the Cincinnati Convention in October, General Cox presented a handsomely embroidered silk flag of the Military Order of the World Wars to the Washington Cathedral, where the Massing of the Colors Ceremony had been held annually for so many years.<sup>87</sup>

General Cox's recruiting effort was an essential if some of the Chapters were to be saved to the Order. The Chapters at Little Rock, Arkansas; Salem, Massachusetts; and Omaha, Nebraska were all quite inactive. A new Chapter at Columbus, Ohio was initiated. He visited thirty Chapters.<sup>88</sup>

Dues were reduced for those joining in the second half of the fiscal year, and with Commander Sholtz, the former Governor of Florida acting as Chairman of the Membership Committee, Lieutenant Colonel Bettelheim was able to report that "there are 832 more paid members than we had during the entire last year." 89

The Adjutant General also reported that 81% of the new companions were World War II officers. The Topeka, Kansas Chapter was presented with a handsome silver cup by Past Commander-in-Chief Allen on behalf of the Military Order for having made the greatest percentage gain in membership during the period April through July 1944.90 Thirty-eight of fifty Chapters met their quota (100% of

<sup>(86)</sup> November 1943, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 3.

<sup>(87)</sup> February 1944, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>(88)</sup> October 1944, National Bulletin, p. 5.

<sup>(89)</sup> August 1944, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 1.

<sup>(90)</sup> September 1944, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1.

previous year's membership), a larger number than in any previous year.

Membershipwise, 1943-1944 was an excellent year and General Cox had stirred the Order by his oratory and leadership efforts.

At this Convention, the National Constitution was amended to place the final approval of all elections to membership in the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee of the General Staff, after the initial action by the local Chapter. Some years later, this task of final approval of membership in the Military Order was shifted to National Headquarters.91

Another firm principle of the Military Order: "No member may resign when indebted to Order" was established at this October 1944 National Convention.92

## 1944 LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DAVID SHOLTZ, USNR

The first Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World Wars whose most recent and longest continued professional classification was politician, Lieutenant Commander David Sholtz, of Miami, Florida, moved into office on October 7, 1944 with these words:

"For perhaps the first time in my life I am receiving something that isn't solicited, nor has been solicited, and coming as it does upon the occasion of my 53rd birthday today, I can only express to you a sincere appreciation for the privilege of an opportunity to render service to a great American institution." 93

Born in Brooklyn, New York on October 6, 1891, Lieutenant Commander Sholtz received his A.B. degree from Yale in 1914 and his law degree in 1933. He was a member of the Florida legislature in 1917 and after his return from World War I, he served as State's Attorney from 1919 to 1921 when he was elected Judge of the Municipal Court of Daytona, Florida. He was Governor of Florida from 1933 to 1937.

He joined the American Officers of the Great War on November 11, 1919 and was a member of the Headquarters Chapter. He transferred to the Greater Miami Chapter in 1938. In October 1940, when Colonel Charles C. Allen became Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant Commander Sholtz became a member of the General Staff and continued as a member thereof until 6 October 1944 when he moved directly to Commander-in-Chief without touching base as a Vice Commander-in-Chief. The 1944 National Convention was being held in Atlanta, Georgia, and Governor Sholtz was very favorably known in that section of the United States.

His active naval service was as an Ensign during World War I. He made subsequent progress in the Naval Reserve, as he made political progress in the Democratic Party.

<sup>(91) (</sup>a) National Constitution and Bylaws 1961, Art. II, Sec. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) National Constitution and Bylaws 1966, Art. II, Sec. 2.

<sup>(92)</sup> October 1944, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>(93)</sup> Ibid., p. 1, col. 2.

His policy statement to the Convention which elected him Commander-in-Chief, called for "Full Steam Ahead" and he was fortunate to obtain the services of the Immediate Past Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier General Cox, as Chairman of his Membership Committee. Lieutenant Commander Sholtz set the standard of ten new members as the requisite to obtain a national Membership Citation Certificate — which standard has held for the last twenty-five years.

Lieutenant Commander Sholtz, besides his emphasis on membership recruiting, gave considerable emphasis to regular Chapter meetings — practically a basic requirement of holding members in the Military Order after they have been persuaded to be members. He issued "Membership Communiques."

With the death of President Roosevelt, in April 1945, Colonel Harry Truman, long-time companion of the Military Order (since 16 July 1923), became President of the United States. Lieutenant Commander Sholtz was quick to pledge to him the cooperation and support of the Military Order.

Captain James K. Vardaman USNR, who had joined the St. Louis Chapter of the Military Order on October 31, 1925, became Naval Aide to the President. Captain Vardaman had also been a Commander of the St. Louis Chapter, and in 1940-1941 a member of the General Staff of the Order.

As the period approached when the Military Order would observe its Twenty-Fifth (Silver) Anniversary, the District of Columbia Chapter was named to sponsor the Annual Convention (its seventh in 25 years). The National Bulletin published the pictures of its fifteen Past Commanders-in-Chief. Eleven of them were still alive and most were continuing their strong support of the Military Order. The Order was not numerically large but under the spur of Lieutenant Commander Sholtz and his predecessor, Brigadier General Cox, it was healthy.

At the 1945 Washington Convention, the date of eligibility for membership in the Military Order for those with World War II active service was moved back from December 6th, 1941 to September 16, 1940, the date the Draft Act was passed. Another amendment required all future applicants for membership to be a citizen of the United States and that they must have served in United States forces, thus excluding those who served in Allied forces from future membership.

In a further effort to keep the reputation of the Military Order at a high level, the proviso was placed in our Constitution that:

"No Chapter officer or member of the Order shall solicit funds in the name of the Order without first securing the approval of the General Staff."

Lieutenant Commander Sholtz had a good report to make at the conclusion of his term of office, despite the fact that wartime restrictions had limited his ability to make more than just a swing around the country visiting Chapters. One new Chapter had been established in Florida at Coral Gables and St. Petersburg was restablished. Both are still strong in 1969.

In closing his report to the National Convention that elected his successor, Lieutenant Commander Sholtz said:

"The Military Order of the World Wars is an instrumentality, which must be put to use. Living as we are privileged to live in the one truly great exponent of democracy, a veritable island of democracy in the world, enjoying an orderly form of government for the good of us all; privileged to worship Almighty God, who has been especially good to our Country, as we see fit, and to enjoy the priceless freedom desired by all the world, we must in peacetime, work diligently to preserve these blessings."94

As directed by the previous National Convention, the question of admitting women officers to membership in the Military Order had been considered by the Chapters during the past year. The Companion vote was 590 in favor and 1174 against. So the admission of women was deferred, but far from buried.

Lieutenant Commander Sholtz died on March 21, 1953 at a young 61.

## THE FIRST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

In 1945, twenty-five years of considerable effort to advance the principles that lay behind the PREAMBLE had ended. Fifteen officers had served as Commander-in-Chief. All had kept busy and, in one way or another, had advanced the principles of the Military Order. While General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur had been by far the most distinguished of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World War, the names of Harries, Luquer, Delafield, Ijams, Allen and Hann are still revered and remembered by the companions of the Military Order at the end of fifty years for their trojan efforts on behalf of the Military Order.

<sup>(94)</sup> October 1945, National Bulletin.



Left to right: Captain Robert Bunge; Major Arthur W. Proctor, 1942-43 Adjutant General; Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, CinC 1942-43; Brigadier General Albert L. Cox, CinC 1943-44; Lieutenant Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, 1943-44 Adjutant General.



## 1956 WINNER HISTORICAL ESSAY CONTEST

At Annapolis 1956. RAdm. Reginald R. Belknap, USN Ret., past CinC, congratulating Miss Jane D. Slaughter of Baltimore, winner of the Historical Essay Contest. Jane is the daughter of Col. John D. Slaughter, past Cdr. Baltimore Chapter, past Commander Region IV. Also pictured are VAdm. Charles A. Pownall, USN Ret., Commander-in-Chief; Cdr. Kendall Reed, Cdr. of Annapolis Chapter and host to the National Convention; and Lt. Col. George E. Ijams, AUS Ret., past CinC and Chairman of the Committee of Judges.

## **CHAPTER VIII**

# The Commanders-In-Chief 1945 to 1958

This author asked in his questionnaire sent to the "Old Timers" of the Military Order, that each of them name the three outstanding Commanders-in-Chief between Major General Harries, the 1920-1924 CinC and Major Faires, the 1968 CinC. There is no doubt that the twenty-eight Commanders-in-Chief who served during the period 1940 to 1968 had a built-in advantage in this question, and those CinCs who served prior to 1940 were at a complete disadvantage, since the "Old Timers" were asked to report only on CinCs of whom they had personal knowledge of the quality of the CinC's service to the Military Order.

Two of these Commanders-in-Chief of the Military Order, Colonel Charles C. Allen (1940) and Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann (1942), drew votes from National Officers as one of the three outstanding CinCs between Major General Harries and Major Faires, from the "Old Timers" who knew them when they served. This is an outstanding tribute to the quality of their service, for it meant the "Old Timer" had to be at the Chapter or National leadership level in the Military Order around 1940 if he was to make a judgment in regard to the CinCs serving during the 1920 to 1940 period. After all, 1940 was thirty-three years before the questionnaire was distributed.

As a matter of record, most of the "Old Timers" questioned were at their heyday in the Military Order from 1952 to 1962. All the living CinCs extending back to Lieutenant General Baker (1950), all the living General Staff Emeritus extending back to Colonel Walter M. Pratt (1945), and others about to move to that status, were questioned.

Some of the "Old Timers" questioned failed to rise to the challenge when called upon to make a judgment and name the three most outstanding CinCs, and much to my regret, failed to answer the question. Several "Old Timers" named but two CinCs. No CinC was named who served prior to Colonel Charles C. Allen, who was elected CinC in 1940.

Only one other CinC, Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, who was elected in 1942, was named from the fifteen CinCs serving during the first twenty-five years of the Military Order's existence.

During the second twenty-five years, twenty-three CinCs served the Military Order. This author considers it a great tribute to the very high quality of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Military Order that fifteen of these CinCs were named as one of the three most outstanding CinCs.

Substantive critical remarks were made in the returned questionnaires about only three of these CinCs, and there was very general agreement in these particular instances, some muted, some harsh.

From this second twenty-five-year period, Fortier, Von Leden, Train and Buswell were named most frequently, and in that order, as being one of the three most outstanding CinCs. Irvine, Whitney, Cohen, Clayton and Faires each received more than one vote. Named once were Baker, Pownall, H.E. Cox, Kales, Simmonite and Huse.

1945, 1946 ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, US NAVY [RETIRED]

Admiral William H. Standley had had a love affair with the Military Order for about sixteen years and so as a Past Chief of Naval Operations, a Past United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and with World War II finally won, he was a push-over to be persuaded that he should be the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order commencing on October 15, 1945.

The first time Admiral Standley's picture appeared in the National Bulletin was in the November 1933 issue when on November 7 of that year and as Chief of Naval Operations, he addressed a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Ijams, then the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, which was printed in the 1933 "All Navy" issue of the Military Order. This issue listed thirty-five active and retired admirals and generals of the Navy and Marine Corps who were members of the Military Order, the large majority of whom were on active duty. In his letter Admiral Standley said amongst other things:

"I have belonged to the Order for five years [joined D.C. Chapter on February 9, 1928] and have always valued highly my membership in this organization.

The ideals, standards and purposes of our Order and the uniformly excellent patriotic policies pursued should appeal to all right thinking citizens of this country."

Admiral Standley was born in Ukiah, California on 18 December, 1872 and was a member of the United States Naval Academy class of 1895. When he joined the District of Columbia Chapter of the Military Order, he was a recently promoted rear admiral who currently was Director of Fleet Training in Naval Operations, Navy Department, a billet attained after a successful captain's cruise as Commanding Officer of the battleship CALIFORNIA. He was on duty at the Naval Academy as the Commandant of Midshipmen when this author was a

<sup>(1)</sup> November 1933, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2; membership application.



NEW YORK CHAPTER HONORS CINC 2/20/45 ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, US NAVY (RETIRED), CINC 1945, 1946

Left to right: Colonel William M. Chabourne, Commander; Lieutenant Commander David Sholtz, Admiral Standley, Major General T.A. Terry, USA, Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, US Navy (Retired), Past CinC MOWW 1936, 1937.

midshipman there, and had arrived for that duty from command of the gunboat YORKTOWN during the Mexican Incident 1915-1916.

Promoted to rear admiral in 1927, his considerable vigor, hard work, fine brain, and affable personality carried him to the top of the naval heap on 1 July, 1933 when he became Chief of Naval Operations. It is a tribute to Rear Admiral Cowie, a great personal recruiter, that he picked Admiral Standley and persuaded him to join the Military Order.

As the pictures in the National Bulletins show, Admiral Standley continued his support and friendly relationship with the Military Order, being the dinner speaker at the New York Chapter on March 5, 1935, when that Chapter observed the 15th anniversary of its year of founding. He also was the speaker at the Annual National Convention banquet of the Military Order in Atlantic City on September 17, 1935. His speech in full was printed in the October 1935 National Bulletin<sup>2</sup> and his photograph appeared the next month with the recording of the testimonial dinner given to Admiral Standley in Washington on December 11, 1936.<sup>2</sup>

On January 28, 1939, the General Staff elected Admiral Standley, who, at that time, was Director of Foreign Governments Participation in the New York World's Fair, as a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief to replace Colonel Henry D. Lindsley of Dallas, Texas who had died in office. Admiral Standley's permanent home was in the San Diego area (Coronado, California). As had happened previously, San Diego was currently without a live Chapter, but there was an ailing Chapter in Southern California. More importantly, there was no representation from the West Coast in the higher echelons of the Military Order, so Admiral Standley was a most appropriate selection to get the MOWW moving in the Far West.

During the next six years (1939-1945) and while Admiral Standley had various wartime tasks, including being the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, he served in the Military Order variously as a General Staff member, a Regional Commander and a Vice Commander-in-Chief. As far as the written record goes in the MOWW Archives, there is little to indicate that he gave much time or thought to the Military Order, and there are very few still on deck in the Military Order who were in a leadership position in the Order during those years to answer questions. (Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara, an exception, was Chairman of the Membership Committee).

Since the Silver Anniversary Convention of the Military Order was held in Washington, and since Admiral Standley had many friends in the Armed Forces still on active service, the Silver Anniversary Convention was conducted with proper pomp and circumstance; perhaps with the largest number of the very senior members of the Armed Forces present to render tribute to the Military Order of the World Wars.

<sup>(2) (</sup>a) March 1935, National Bulletin, p. 7, cols. 1 & 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1935, National Bulletin, pp. 2, 3, 4; cols. 1, 2, 3.

<sup>(</sup>c) November 1935, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 2.

<sup>(</sup>d) January 1937, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 2.

Under the leadership of Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara, the membership program made great progress; the New York Chapter and the District of Columbia Chapter passed the 1,000 member mark, while the Philadelphia Chapter reached 540.<sup>3</sup> While Commander-in-Chief Admiral Standley did a bit of travelling on the West Coast visiting Chapters and getting good public relations for the Military Order, he convened the General Staff in Washington at its 1946 Mid-year Meeting.

While he did not produce a monthly article for the National Bulletin, the space for this article was well used by the Chairman of the National Membership Committee, Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara.

New Chapters were established at Easton-Phillipsburg in Pennsylvania, Sacramento in California, New London in Connecticut and Houston in Texas. The Capter at Columbus, Ohio was revived, as was Louisville, Kentucky, and Indianapolis.

During his second year in office, he reported that he had visited eleven Chapters, four on the West Coast and six in the East — plus Milwaukee in the Midwest. Sixty-three delegates showed up in the official National Convention photograph at Atlantic City in September 1947.

Based on steady growth in many of the larger Chapters and a healthy increase in the number of Chapters, Admiral Standley had been reelected in Detroit at the 1946 National Convention. He was the last Commander-in-Chief to be reelected; the fact that he was in the Naval Hospital, San Diego at the time of the 1947 Convention perhaps being a factor in his not permitting his name to be offered, as well as the fact that he was 75 years of age.

His two-year cruise as the Commander-in-Chief was pleasant for Admiral Standley and pleasant for the Military Order, and his two-year stint added stature to the Military Order. But he largely left to others many of the chores of the CinC.

# 1947 COLONEL FORREST F. WATSON, AUS [RETIRED]

Colonel Watson was born on January 5, 1895 and served in the Army Air Service as a second and first Lieutenant during World War I. In WWII he returned to the Air Corps in the Army of the United States on December 9, 1941.

As a major and lieutenant colonel he served with the Air Service Command and later with the Mobile Air Service Command. In April 1944 he went overseas to the Pacific Theater, returning to the United States in September 1945. He joined the Knoxville Chapter of the Military Order on May 1, 1924, but did not become active in the affairs of the Order until the 1945 Convention at Detroit when he was elected a Vice Commander-in-Chief without the highly desirable prior service in the General Staff or as a Regional Commander. However, there was a strong desire to bring to the forefront in the Military Order an officer

who had had active service during World War II. So Colonel Watson at 52 took over from Admiral Standley at 75.

Colonel Watson had excellent support from his two Vice Commanders-in-Chief, of whom Rear Admiral William R. Furlong today is still active mentally and physically as this is being written.

Colonel Watson was able to continue the momentum which Admiral Standley, Lieutenant Commander O'Hara, and the end of World War II had given to the establishment of new Chapters, or the revitalization of old Chapters in the Military Order. 2,362 new members had come into the Order in 1946-47, and the number of Life Members had reached 594 at the end of fiscal year 1946. Lieutenant Commander David Sholtz, as Chairman of the Activities Committee, made a major effort to set up Chapter schedules and routines that would encompass (a) reading of the Preamble at meetings, (b) minimum number of 6 or more meetings each year, (c) monthly meetings of the Chapter Staff, (d) observance of Massing of the Colors, and (e) definite and aggressive Chapter programs of constructive effort by the Chapter.4

The passage of twenty-two more years in the life of the Military Order since this proposal was made at the 1947 Atlantic City National Convention has more than verified the correctness of Lieutenant Commander Sholtz's judgment and the continued need for action along these lines by the Chapters of the Military Order.

Colonel Watson in civil life was President of the Ira A. Watson Company operating 23 chain stores in six southern states. His organizing ability in getting new Chapters established or old Chapters revitalized and reestablished, was put to the test and not found wanting. New Chapters were established in Springfield, Missouri; Central Wisconsin; Greenwich, Connecticut; Annapolis, Maryland; Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Tucson, Arizona, now defunct, was reestablished for the second time. Roanoke, Virginia, where the Military Order was strong enough to hold its Nineteenth National Convention in October 1939, had to be reestablished on December 3rd, 1947, and Wichita, Kansas, defunct in 1945, came alive again. But 71 Chapters were alive and a fair share of them were working for the accomplishment of the Order's objectives.

New York Chapter led all other Chapters in total paid-up companions with 1,440 members, about one quarter of the total membership of the Military Order. The District of Columbia Chapter had 1,192 members, followed by Philadelphia with 740, Atlanta with 437, Boston with 373 and Chicago with 321. The two larger Chapters on the

<sup>(3)</sup> March 1946, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> October 1947, National Bulletin, p. 5.

<sup>(5) (</sup>a) December 1947, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) January 1948, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1, 2.(c) February 1948, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>d) March 1948, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 2.

<sup>(</sup>e) April 1948, National Bulletin, pp. 4, 5, cols. 2, 3.

<sup>(</sup>f) September 1948, National Bulletin, p. 2, cols. 2, 3.



COLONEL FORREST F. WATSON, AUS (RETIRED) YOUTH TAKES OVER THE MOWW IN 1947

Left to right: Watson, Erling Ayars, Major General Philip D. Ginder, Lieutenant General Milton G. Baker (CinC 1950).

above list are now only half as large today as in 1948, but in 1969 the Military Order has a far more balanced membership from East and West and North and South than it had in 1948.

## 1948 COLONEL VAN RENSSELAER H. STERNBERGH, ORC

At the 1946 Detroit National Convention, Colonel Sternbergh from Reading, Pennsylvania, had been elected a Vice Commander-in-Chief, also, as his predecessor, without having previously served on the General Staff or as a Regional Commander with the excellent purpose of getting WWII officers to the top leadership in the Military Order. Colonel Sternbergh had joined the District of Columbia Chapter of the Military Order on January 23, 1943, and later served as a Vice Commander of the D.C. Chapter. Two years later, he moved to the Commander-in-Chief billet.

He was 50 when he became Commander-in-Chief, having been born in Reading, Pennsylvania on July 13, 1896. He had service as a Second Lieutenant in World War I, service in the Army Reserve between the Wars, and service in military intelligence in World War II.6

Colonel Sternbergh had an application blank for membership in the Military Order printed on pages 3 and 4 of the December 1948 issue of the National Bulletin, showing that he was the proposer of the applying member. Each member was urged to use this blank in the "Every Member Get a Member" Program. This slogan was neither new nor startling, but during the year 1948-49, new Chapters were started in Waynesville, North Carolina; Peninsula Chapter, San Mateo, California; Gainesville, Georgia; Jackson, Mississippi; and Bradenton, Florida. Richmond, Virginia was reestablished for the second time. 7 Dallas, Texas was reestablished.

It was at the February, 1949 meeting of the General Staff that the new policy of planning ahead and selecting the following year's Annual Convention was initiated as well as confirming the plans for the current year.<sup>8</sup> This was a considerable help to local Chapters in making appropriate arrangements. The 1949 National Convention was set for September 21-24 in San Francisco, California and was the first convention of the Military Order in the West or Far West. Only one more convention west of the Rockies was to be held during the first fifty years of the Military Order, at Pasadena in 1954.

The spark plug behind the San Francisco National Convention was Colonel B.C. Allin who was a Regional Commander and became the Historian General at this 1949 convention. As Historian General Emeritus in 1960, he wrote "The Echo of the Guns", a draft manuscript history of the Military Order. Long remembered from this National Convention was "a wonderful buffet lunch served daily at 90 cents with plenty of seconds" by the Marine Memorial Club, where the convention was housed.

<sup>(6)</sup> January 1949, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 3.

<sup>(7)</sup> November 1948, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 3. January 1949, National Bulletin, pp. 2, 4; col. 1, 2.

<sup>(8)</sup> February 1949, National Bulletin, p. 2.



Colonel Van R.H. Sternbergh, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, presents MOWW Scroll to Daniel J. Callaghan, son of Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, USN, killed in night action on November 13, 1942 aboard USS San Francisco. Left to right: Rear Admiral Lynde D. McCormick, Commandant 12th Naval District; Daniel J. Callaghan; Colonel Van R.H. Sternbergh; Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, US Navy (Retired), Past CinC MOWW.

MOWW Recognizes Heroic Action

As a step to the encouragement of attendance by strictly World War II companions, National Headquarters offered to pay the registration fee of one such member from each Chapter, who reported himself to the Adjutant General at the Convention and who came from a Chapter located more than 50 miles from San Francisco. Fifty-seven delegates showed up for the Convention picture.

The top leadership stressed its effort to bring World War II officers into positions of responsibility in the Order in the 1948 national convention election. Approximately 100 new Life Members had been added during the spirited efforts of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Furlong. 10

Colonel Sternbergh died at a young 56 on March 12, 1953.

# 1949 REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM R. FURLONG, US NAVY [RETIRED]

Admiral Furlong was born in Allenport, Pennsylvania on May 26, 1881, graduated from the United States Naval Academy with the Class of 1905, took his masters degree in engineering at Columbia University in 1914, and was serving as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department when he became a member of the District of Columbia Chapter of the Military Order on September 7, 1938.

As a young officer, he served five years at sea in the armored cruiser MARYLAND performing gunnery and engineering duties, during which the MARYLAND cruised in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the South Pacific Islands, and the Far Pacific. He also had the good fortune to command the old cruiser CHICAGO training the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

After his Postgraduate Instruction, he served as Fleet Radio Officer on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher on the USS WYOMING. After service as Gunnery Officer of the battleships SOUTH CAROLINA and NEVADA, and the end of World War I, he saw duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department in charge of the Fire Control Section. This detail was followed at sea as Fleet Gunnery Officer, and later as Commanding Officer of the NECHES (1927), MARBLEHEAD (1932) and WEST VIRGINIA (1936-1937). Following a detail to the Naval War College and as Operations Officer on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief US Fleet, he was promoted to flag rank, and sent to the Navy Department. At the start of World War II, he was in command of the Mine Squadron, Pacific Fleet. His flagship, the mine layer OGLALA, was sunk in the initial Japanese attack. He spent the four years of the War as the very busy and effective Commander Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Admiral Furlong had had a long and worthwhile Naval career, when at the end of World War II he turned his great energies and intense

<sup>(9)</sup> August 1949, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3.

<sup>(10)</sup> October 1949, National Bulletin, pp. 3, 5; col. 1; p. 1, col. 2.

patriotic and national defense interest to the Military Order after his retirement from the Navy following more than forty years of active service.

Admiral Furlong, a short, stocky, vigorous man with considerable brains and great devotion to the Military Order, was 68 when he became Commander-in-Chief. He worked hard at his task in 1949-1950 and today, in 1969, twenty years later, is still available for the chores that fall to Past Commanders-in-Chief.

Admiral Furlong was a good persuader and a great believer. Having served as a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1947, and then as Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1948, he was well indoctrinated with the recruiting programs of his predecessors and he turned to with a will and achieved remarkable success. New Chapters were initiated in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; La Jolla, California; Northeastern New York; Malone, New York; Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Tampa, Florida; and Jacksonville, Florida; Denver, Colorado; Central Florida. Gainesville, Georgia and Macon, Georgia were reestablished. 11

In fact, Admiral Furlong made the closest approach of any Commander-in-Chief to the remarkable and outstanding record set by Lieutenant Colonel Ijams as an expander of the membership and the



Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong US Navy 2/17/60.

<sup>(11)</sup> October 1949, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1; p. 5, col. 1.

November 1949, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2.

December 1949, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2; p. 3, col. 1; p. 4, col. 1; p. 5, col. 2.

April 1950, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2.

May 1950, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 2; p. 5, col. 3.

Chapters of the Military Order during the first fifty years of the Order. Admiral Furlong travelled extensively, was most faithful in writing for the National Bulletin, and since he lived in Washington, D.C., he was able to supervise the Headquarters closely and improve the administrative procedures at Headquarters. He had very definite opinions in regard to the capabilities and, particularly, the limitations of the very long-time Adjutant General and Treasurer of the Military Order, Colonel Bettelheim. 12

Admiral Furlong was a vocal and vigorous opponent of the entry of the United States into Federated World Government. He appeared before Joint Committees of the State Legislatures of Virginia and of Maryland in opposition to this measure, seeking to persuade the Legislatures to revoke their previous approval. Maryland took this essential action on March 14, 1951.<sup>13</sup>

# 1950 MAJOR GENERAL MILTON G. BAKER, PNG

Major General Milton G. Baker was President and Superintendent of the Valley Forge Military Academy when he was elected to be Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order in 1950. General Baker founded the Valley Forge Military Institute in Wayne, Pennsylvania in 1928 and continued as its Superintendent for more than forty years.

Born on August 24, 1896, General Baker was a first lieutenant in the Field Artillery, US Army in World War I. In 1921, he was commissioned in the Pennsylvania National Guard and rose to the rank of lieutenant general in the National Guard prior to his retirement.

Before his retirement from the Pennsylvania National Guard as a lieutenant general, he held the highest military rank of any Army Officer who served the Military Order as Commander-in-Chief, except General Douglas MacArthur. Additionally, his abilities were widely recognized on a national basis. For three years, General Baker was Chairman of the Reserve Forces Policy Board of the Department of Defense, and by appointment of President Eisenhower, United States Chairman of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. 14

General Baker joined the Military Order on March 21, 1933 when he was a lieutenant colonel of Infantry in the National Guard. He became Inspector General of the Pennsylvania National Guard in 1939. In 1950, when he headed the Military Order, besides being President of the Valley Forge Military Academy, he was President of the Association of Military Schools and Colleges as well as a member of the "Old Guard of Philadelphia."

He was an active working companion of the Military Order, serving as Commander of the Philadelphia Chapter in 1943. In 1944, when he was a brigadier general in the Pennsylvania National Guard, and from 1945 to 1948, when he was a major general, he served on the General

<sup>(12)</sup> Interview of G.C.D. with Admiral Furlong.

<sup>(13) (</sup>a) March 1950, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) April 1951, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2.

<sup>(14)</sup> New York Times obituary.

Staff of the Military Order. He was elected Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1948 and Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1949, before fleeting up to the top leadership position in 1950.

In 1943, General Baker showed his great regard for the Military Order and his generosity when he provided the necessary funds to buy for the first of many times the medal known as the Commander-in-Chief's Award. Initially this award went to the companion:

"who has achieved the most good for the Order during the Commander-in-Chief's administration." 15

Later, when General Baker ceased to provide the funds, the Award was given:

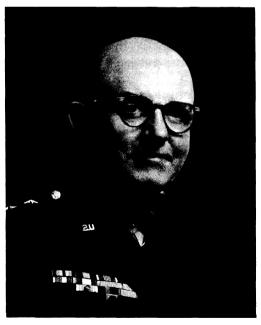
"to recognize the one companion whom in his [The Commander-in-Chief's] sole discretion he considers to have been of the greatest assistance to him in fulfilling the duties of his office." 16

General Baker ceased to provide the funds for the award when CinCs started to give the medal to two individuals in lieu of the appropriate one.

At the 1951 General Staff meeting held in Washington on January 27, 1951, General Baker mustered ten Past Commanders-in-Chief. 17 Sixteen Past Commanders-in-Chief were alive at this date, and only General MacArthur was unavailable for the occasion since he was Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command in Korea and fighting in the Korean War was then at a high level. But the presence

(15) December 1949, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 1.

<sup>(16)</sup> National Constitution and Bylaws (1969), Bylaws, Art. IX, Sec. 2(c).



Lieutenant General Milton G. Baker, PNG, CinC 1950.

of ten Past Commanders-in-Chief was a marked tribute to General Baker's leadership.

Three future Commanders-in-Chief were among the fifteen members of the General Staff at this particular meeting. These were Major Omer W. Clark, of Washington, D.C., Major Harry Okin of Chicago, Illinois, and Commander Robert G. Kales of Detroit, Michigan. Clark had been either a Regional Commander, a General Staff member or a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief in the sixteen years since the National Convention election in 1935. Okin had been elected to the General Staff in October 1948 and Kales in September 1949.

It is worth noting here that General Baker:

"stated that he looked forward to the time when the Order would establish a building of its own in Washington to house our Archives,"18

Commander Kales of Detroit, attending one of his first meetings of the General Staff, took this remark to heart and started his long continued effort and string of contributions to provide such a Headquarters Building.

General Baker was not a personal recruiter, as so many CinCs previous or subsequent to him have been, but during his tenure, the Madison, Wisconsin Chapter was brought on the rolls with one of the greatest personal recruiters of the first fifty years of the Military Order, Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck, as its Commander. Captain Bollenbeck has led the annual parade to the Commander-in-Chief's rostrum vear after vear (1952-1968) for his Membership Citation. Additionally, an Olympia, Washington Chapter was started on 12 April. 1951, but it is no longer active.

General Baker's MOWW Chapter in Philadelphia, as a token to him. hosted the 31st Annual Convention in Philadelphia in October 1951. He was promoted to lieutenant general of the Pennsylvania National Guard on 25 August 1956 by Governor Leader of Pennsylvania.

After two years outstanding service as Chairman of the Reserve Forces Policy Board and Principal Advisor to the Secretary of Defense in Reserve, National Guard and ROTC affairs, he received a Distinguished Service Medal from the Secretary of Defense in recognition of his abilities, patriotism, and untiring efforts on behalf of the nation.19

## 1951 REAR ADMIRAL HAROLD C. TRAIN, US NAVY [RETIRED]

Admiral Harold C. Train was 64 when he became Commander-in-Chief. Born in Kansas City, Missouri on October 15, 1887, he was a graduate with the Class of 1909 at the Naval Academy. During World War I, he had been the Executive Officer of the troop transport SIBONEY. Later he had successfully commanded the destrovers

<sup>(17)</sup> February 1951, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.(18) February 1951, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 2.

<sup>(19)</sup> September 1957, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1.



Rear Admiral Harold C. Train, US Navy (Retired), CinC 1951.

# **QUALITY PROPONENT**

BORIE and PARROTT and been Aide to the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet. As Secretary to the General Board in the Navy Department, in 1927 he had attended the Three Power Naval Conference in Geneva, and in 1927, 1928 and 1929 the Preparatory Commissions for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments in Geneva.

In 1930 he attended the Five Power London Naval Conference, and thereafter was on the Staffs of Commander Battle Fleet and of the Commander-in-Chief United States Fleet. After successful cruises as Commanding Officer of the VESTAL and ARIZONA, he was serving as Chief of Staff to Commander Battle Force in Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941. Promoted to flag rank in August of 1942, he was subsequently Director of Naval Intelligence, Commander of the Panama Sea Frontier, and on the staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Soft spoken, brainy, with a broad knowledge of many, many matters, having sound judgment and a keen point of view, he was an ideal staff officer.

Retiring from the Navy in St. Petersburg, Florida on 1 May 1946, he joined the St. Petersburg Chapter of the Military Order on September 16, 1946. He was the Superintendent of the Admiral Farragut Academy at that time. In 1947 he became Commander of the St. Petersburg Chapter of the Military Order. After he moved to Annapolis, Maryland, he soon organized the Annapolis Chapter and became its first Commander.

Serving as Historian General, commencing on 24 January 1948, when elected by the General Staff, Admiral Train served in that billet until the San Francisco Convention in September 1949 when he became the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and in October 1951, the Commander-in-Chief.

Admiral Train was always an activist in the affairs of the Military Order, and "with the idea of bringing the National Organization closer to the local Chapters," Admiral Train's tour of the big broad United States included installing new Chapters or resurrected Chapters in Montgomery, Alabama; Long Beach, California; Sacramento, California, and Kenosha, Wisconsin. Baltimore, Maryland was revived for the third time and a new Chapter started in Providence, Rhode Island. The Vermont Chapter, long inactive, was revived, as was Shreveport, Louisiana. A new Chapter — called the Cape Cod Chapter — was started and Columbus, Georgia was again stirred.

In February 1952, it was decided to prepare and publish a Chapter Manual,<sup>21</sup> but it actually was a number of months before a Chapter Manual as distinct from a Handbook was published.

Admiral Train in his final report to the 1952 Military Order stated that he had visited 56 Chapters during the year and that

"I know our Order from A to Z" and that "During the year, we added 10 new Chapters, our life [perpetual] members now total over 1,000 and our overall membership is close to 10,000, the highest in our history."22

Admiral Train believed that the MOWW should be a quality organization and not a numbers outfit and he worked hard to accomplish this, realizing fully the need to stress quality in membership.

In fact, Admiral Train follows next to Admiral Furlong in building up the Military Order — strengthwise — and his initiation and publication of the first Chapter Manual, drafted by Lieutenant Colonel Warren E. Huguelet of the Chicago Chapter, resulted in bringing important cohesiveness to the Military Order. The modest change he proposed in altering the words "life membership" to "perpetual membership" in the Constitution and Bylaws has done much to give the Military Order a sense of being a perpetual pillar in the life of the Nation.

The creation of a Publishing Committee for the National Bulletin indicated some dissatisfaction with the National Bulletin and the hope that it might be improved, and some improvement did result.

Admiral Train received more real bouquets from the "Old Timers" as to his personality than any other CinC named to the "Top Three." He was described as a real gentleman of the old school, highly cooperative, and deeply interested in the welfare of the Military Order. Soft spoken

<sup>(20)</sup> February 1952, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.

<sup>(21)</sup> Ibid., p. 2, col. 2.

<sup>(22)</sup> October 1952, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 2, 3.

and friendly, but with a determination of purpose, he expended great effort for the Military Order, and brought stature to the Military Order.

Admiral Train, because of his very great interest and faith in the Military Order, would have been not only pleased, but delighted, that he received the third largest number of votes for the most outstanding Commander-in-Chief. And he was surely that.

# 1952 MAJOR GENERAL MELVIN J. MAAS, USMCR [RETIRED]

Serving as Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief with Admiral Train was Brigadier General Melvin J. Maas, USMCR, and Major Omer W. Clark as Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the latter having been elected to the General Staff at the Detroit National Convention in October 1946.

General Maas had joined the District of Columbia Chapter of the Military Order on February 13, 1947. He was Chapter Commander of the District of Columbia Chapter in 1951-1952 at the same time that he was serving as Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, having been elected to that billet in Philadelphia in October 1951. As a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, elected in 1950 by the New Orleans Convention, General Maas had been very active in the legislative affairs of the National Military Establishment, whose well-being was of ever continuing major interest to the Military Order.

General Maas was born in Duluth, Minnesota on May 14, 1898, and educated in the public schools, at the St. Thomas Military Academy and the University of Minnesota. He served as an enlisted man in Marine Aviation during World War I.



Major General Melvin Maas, USMCR (Retired), CinC 1952.

He represented the 4th District of Minnesota in the 70th to 72nd Congress of the United States and was reelected to the 74th to 78th Congress. He obtained a special leave of absence from the Congress during World War II and served as a colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve in the Pacific for some 21 months. His service included duty with Admiral Halsey and General MacArthur. He commanded two marine bases at Okinawa for a short time in 1948. His decorations included a Silver Star, Legion of Merit and Purple Heart.

When he returned to active service, at the outbreak of the Korean War, he was promoted to brigadier general in the Marine Reserve Corps and was advanced upon retirement, due to continued diminishing eyesight, on August 1, 1952 to Major General on the basis of a combat citation. He was a past President of the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association and a past National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans.

In the December 1952 issue of the National Bulletin, there was published a six-page list of Regional, State and Chapter Officers. There were 79 Chapters, a new high water mark for the Military Order.

General Maas, at the post convention General Staff meeting stated: "We, the Order, exist for one reason, and that is to be of service to our nation."23

Despite his physical disabilities, General Maas made a real effort to visit around in the Military Order. He was successful in reviving Chapters in Spokane, Washington; St. Paul, Minnesota; Montgomery, Alabama and Miami Beach, Florida and started new Chapters in Springfield, Illinois; Monmouth County, New Jersey and Orange County, California.

At the Pittsburgh Convention in 1953, General Maas reported 10,114 active companions, including 1,109 Members in Perpetuity as of August 31, 1953.24

While General Maas was Commander-in-Chief, General Eisenhower was made an Honorary Commander-in-Chief for Life at the White House on 30 May, 1953. There were six past Commanders-in-Chief of the Military Order present at the impressive ceremony: Admiral Furlong, Admiral Train, Colonel Luquer, Lieutenant Commander Hann, Lieutenant Commander Mills and Lieutenant Colonel Ijams.

The two companions who were to follow General Maas as Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, Major Omer Clark and Major Harry Okin, were also present.<sup>25</sup>

## 1953 MAJOR OMER W. CLARK

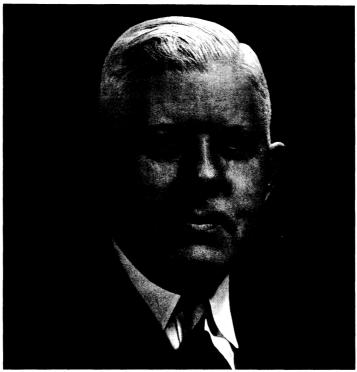
Major Clark of the District of Columbia Chapter was recently retired from Deputy Director of the Veterans Administration, when he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order at the Pittsburgh

<sup>(23)</sup> October 1952, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 2.

<sup>(24) (</sup>a) Allin, Echo of the Guns, p. 81 [in error].

<sup>(</sup>b) 33rd National Convention Pre-Convention Meeting of the General Staff, p. 2, para. 3.

<sup>(25)</sup> June 1953, National Bulletin, p. 1.



Major Omer W. Clark, 1953 CinC

National Convention in October 1953. He retained his interest in Veterans Affairs.

Major Clark was born on December 31, 1887, and served in the Ohio National Guard as an enlisted man from 1905 to 1912. When World War I started, he enlisted in the 29th Division, went to Officers Training Camp, and upon graduation he was commissioned a Captain of Infantry. He served in the American Expeditionary Force until August 5, 1919.

Major Clark had been the Commander of the D.C. Chapter of the Military Order from 1944-1945. He had become a member of the General Staff in 1946 and served continuously there or as a Regional Commander for the next six years, having been elected as Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1951 and Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1952. He is still alive as this is written (1969). He was much interested in national defense matters and a member of many veterans and patriotic organizations. A large, handsome man, easy of manner and a natural born leader, he performed his duties well.

At this same National Convention, Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim was reelected for his 25th term as Treasurer General and Adjutant General. A Committee had been appointed at the 1951 Convention in Philadel-

<sup>(26)</sup> Fiftieth Year Who's Who of District of Columbia Chapter of the Military Order, p. 16.

phia to make recommendations for a pension for Colonel Bettelheim on his retirement at age 65, or at 70, when his retirement would become mandatory.

The election at the October 1951 Convention in Philadelphia of an Assistant Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Warren E. Huguelet of Washington, D.C., indicated that the Military Order was growing in size and that the Adjutant General could not, by himself, handle all the details of a 10,000 companion organization with members in 85 chapters scattered around the United States, with the same accuracy and facility as Colonel Bettelheim had handled the details of a 5,000 companion organization in 45 chapters.

At the General Staff meeting of January 23, 1954, approval was given to a pension plan for Colonel Bettelheim with "a flat rate of \$3,500 per annum." This plan was approved by the General Staff at its Preconvention meeting in Pasadena.27

Colonel Huguelet resigned at the January 1954 General Staff meetings. Commander Harry McCullah was appointed on 1 August 1954 to succeed him as Assistant Adjutant General and in due time — October 1957 — became the Secretary General.

On February 25, 1954, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, Major Clark, the Commander-in-Chief, announced that he had appointed Colonel Bettelheim acting Secretary General, in addition to his duties as Adjutant General pending the selection of a proper person for the job.<sup>28</sup>

Major Clark's year as Commander-in-Chief brought several changes to the National Bulletin. The roster of National Officers was printed only once in the twelve issues of the National Bulletin. This occurred in the March 1954 issue. Formerly it had been printed monthly, but the list of National Officers as well as the committee chairmen was published separately — but circulated only to the General Staff, leaving the companions who had been interested in the Military Order, but not elected to any billet, or appointed to any committee, out in the cold.

The Bulletin resurrected the long lead article which for a number of years had been featured. There were articles titled "A Symbol for America" by General Baker, "What We Stand for Legislatively" by General Maas, "Oh Say Can You See" by Colonel Ijams, "The UN Charter in 1955" by Admiral Furlong, and "Making the Preamble Live" by Admiral Belknap, and other interesting and informative articles.

Two cities, where there had been Chapters were again interested in the Military Order, Erie, Pennsylvania and Columbus, Georgia. The latter Chapter is still most active.

The 1954 Convention increased the number of Regions from eleven to sixteen and in this way reduced the areas where the Regional Com-

<sup>(27) (</sup>a) February 1954, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1954, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1.

<sup>(28)</sup> March 1954, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1.

mander would have responsibility and increased the probability that the Regional Commander would touch base with all the Chapters in the Region at least once a year.

Regional General Staff Officers were elected to each of the Regions — so that a designated companion in each Region would be in training for Regional Commander.

The Convention also revised the Preamble to accord proper recognition to the United States Air Force.<sup>29</sup> The Preamble would soon be again revised to add the words "under God and for our Country" to the last phrase in the Preamble — so that it read: "And to transmit all these ideals to posterity, under God and for our Country, we unite to establish 'THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS'".

### 1954 MAJOR HARRY OKIN, ORC

Major Harry Okin of the Chicago Chapter was born September 1, 1890, graduated from the University of Chattanooga in 1910 with a LLB degree, and was admitted to practice law in Tennessee 1910 and Illinois 1911. He entered the First Officer Training Camp in April 1917 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, served overseas with the 81st Division and at time of retirement in the Army held the rank of major of Cavalry. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the "12th Street Store," a department store in Chicago, when he was elected Commander-in-Chief.

(29) October 1954, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.



Major Harry Okin, CinC 1954.

Major Okin joined the Military Order on May 8, 1923, served in several offices in the Chicago Chapter and became the Chapter Commander in 1946. He was elected to the General Staff to replace Major Cecil C. Smith of Chicago at the 1948 Convention at Miami Beach, reelected in 1949, 1950 and 1951. In October 1952, he was elected Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and at Pittsburgh in October 1953, he was elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Major Okin had been presented with the Commander-in-Chief's Award for outstanding service to the Military Order at the 31st National Convention in Philadelphia in October 1951 for promoting the MOWW slogan "Promote love of Country and the Flag." He was known as the best dressed CinC, a real fashion plate.

The 34th National Convention, at which Major Okin was elected Commander-in-Chief, was a bit unusual, in that it was hosted by four Chapters, the largest number of Chapters in the first fifty years of the Military Order to jointly host a National Convention. These Chapters were Los Angeles, La Jolla, Pasadena and Orange County. Pasadena was a Founder Chapter, having been represented by proxy at the 1920 Convention, but was not listed in the 1921 list of Chapters printed in the National Bulletin. Los Angeles was not represented at the 1920 Convention, but appears in the 1921 list of Chapters as being on deck. 30 La Jolla had been an active Chapter for some years, while Orange County was less than five years old.

At the General Staff meeting on January 22, 1955, forty-four members of the General Staff were present including ten past Commanders-in-Chief, showing a healthy regard for Major Okin. Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer at age 88 was one of those present and at age 89 he attended the Chicago Convention in 1955.

A forward step was taken at this meeting when the Commander-in-Chief was authorized to appoint a qualified Public Relations man. A more dubious step was taken when the Judge Advocate General was directed to draw up a form of contract to present to General Baker and the Valley Forge Military Academy looking toward the placement of the Military Order's archives in that institution. There had been problems at the Hoover Institute at Stanford — over available space for the Archives, and for the placement therein of books duplicated in the much, much larger library of the Hoover Institute.

The expansion program in Chapters and members of the Military Order continued slowly. Tacoma was again reestablished and a new Chapter was established in Champaign, Illinois with the help of two companions later to become Commanders-in-Chief — Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney and Lieutenant Hans von Leden, the latter then serving as Illinois State Commander.

The problem with many of the Chapters established in the 1940s and early 1950s was that they were founded with only ten to fifteen members and when the strong leadership companion died or moved (30) May 1921, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2, 3.

away, the membership was not large enough to provide a capable replacement.

Besides setting up Chapters at Key West, Florida; Berkeley, California; Oakland, California; Tacoma, Washington and Tucson, Arizona were reestablished. Despite the fact that Senator Barry M. Goldwater was elected that Chapter's Judge Advocate, the Chapter has since drifted away.

The years 1954 and 1955 were years of organizational change in the Military Order, as well as administrative changes and improvements.

When CinC, Major Okin appointed a national committee to promote "love of Country and the Flag" in the schools, this committee metamorphosed into the ROTC Committee when it was concluded that the ROTC program was the most practical means of promoting "love of Country and the Flag." This was a major achievement, since the ROTC Committee has accomplished much over the years to carry out some of the basic purposes of the Preamble.

Although reported by several old timers as sensitive and a bit controversial, Major Okin of Chicago was a busy and effective companion.

### 1955 VICE ADMIRAL CHARLES A. POWNALL, US NAVY [RETIRED]

Admiral Pownall was a distinguished World War II Fast Carrier Task Force Commander of TASK FORCE 38 in the Pacific. In 1943 and 1944, he had led his carrier task force in raids on the Japanese shore-based air forces in the Gilbert Islands and in the Marshall Islands.

Subsequently, he had served on the Staff of Admiral Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Ocean and later as Commander Air Forces, Pacific Fleet. After World War II was won, he had become Commander Marianas and was the first Governor of the Marianas and Mandated Islands after peace was declared.

Born in Pennsylvania on 4 October 1887, he had attended the Naval Academy and graduated with the Class of 1910. He received his Master of Science degree from Columbia University in New York in 1917. Ten years later, he received his wings as a naval aviator at the Pensacola Naval Air Station, and was the first navigator of our first large aircraft carrier, the SARATOGA. Later he was Executive Officer of the RANGER and then the skipper of the World War II famous carrier ENTERPRISE.

For his World War I service he had received a Navy Cross as the Commanding Officer of the destroyer REID, and for his World War II service, a Legion of Merit and, more importantly, a Distinguished Service Medal from the United States and a Distinguished Service Order from Great Britain.

After retirement on 1 November 1949, he moved to La Jolla, California and joined the La Jolla Chapter of the Military Order on February 20, 1950. He gave of his time and energy to the Military Order and became the Commander of the Chapter on April 23, 1951.

He became a member of the Order's National Defense Committee in October 1952 and at the 1952 New Orleans National Convention was elected Regional Commander of what is now Region XIV.31

At the 1953 National Convention in Pittsburgh, Admiral Pownall was elected Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief and served successfully as Chairman of the Membership Committee. The next year, at Pasadena, he was advanced to Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

A pleasant, somewhat easy going Commander, but with very sound judgment, the ability to write well and a willingness to do it, he participated in supporting major changes to the organizational structure of the Military Order and in furthering the national security of the United States. One Old Timer wrote, "He ran the Order like a ship, tight and impersonal." "It was a call to duty and he answered it."

As Chairman of the National Membership Committee, Admiral Pownall had written to all companions:

"Our Founding Fathers intended that the plain citizens would take a positive interest in their Country and in the issues and problems which confront their government — Local, State, National and International. They adopted the Constitution and Bill of Rights predicated on the assumption that the citizens as a whole would constantly exercise their rights sincerely, intelligently and vigorously. Yet today [1954] we note with chagrin, that our voting record is the poorest of any country in the Free World.

This unfortunate record indicates a trend, a serious trend. It indicates a swing away from Government of, for, and by the people. . . . Thus the opportunity is afforded to the unfitted and to the unpatriotic to gain power and to do mischief. . . .

Our principal commodity is Patriotism. How does one handle a spiritual matter like Patriotism? We cannot give, sell or demand it. We cannot force a person to be patriotic. It has to come from within, like Christianity."32

At the 1955 Convention, Admiral Arthur W. Radford, US Navy, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff — at Admiral Belknap's motion and Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann's second — was elected an Honorary Past Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order.

At this same convention, the following Resolution was passed unanimously:

"Be it Resolved by the 35th National Convention of The Military Order of the World Wars that we extend to our Beloved Companion and Past Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Thatcher T. Payne Luquer, our warm, affectionate felicitations upon his 89th birthday which

<sup>(31) (</sup>a) May 1951, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) December 1955, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>(</sup>c) Who's Who in America 1955-56.

<sup>(32)</sup> January 1954, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1, 2.

was on September 10th [1955], and wish that he be blessed with robust good health and happiness for many years to come."33

During the fiscal year 1955-1956, when Admiral Pownall was Commander-in-Chief, the Military Order's membership reached 9,882 paid-up members. 1,620 new members were added to the Order but a very large number — 1,534 — went out the back door, in fact the fifth largest number to be dropped for non-payment of dues, resignation, or death during any one year in the fifty-year history of the Order.

Admiral Pownall, as his predecessors and successors, believed

strongly that:

"The Communist problem is unique in our history.

(a) Russia has restrained itself from the use of military force against us for the time being.

(b) Instead, we are being subjected to a softening process which is directed against the inner citadel of the nation — the patriotic strength of 'We the People.'

(c) We cannot combat this process adequately by simple recourse to the F.B.I. and the courts alone. For us, as a patriotic Order, the most appropriate and effective weapon at hand is found in those simple words [of our Preamble], 'To inculcate and to stimulate love of country and the flag.''34

At the 1955 Post Convention General Staff Meeting, Admiral Pownall was allotted \$10,000 from the Trust Fund for expansion of the membership of the Military Order.35

The expansion effort resulted in eleven new or reactivated Chapters. The new ones were at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland; at Sarasota, Florida; Fall River, Massachusetts; Hampton Roads, Virginia; Reno, Nevada; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Boise Valley, Idaho, and Long Beach, California. Sacramento, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Oakland, California were revived, Sacramento this time with 34 members to keep it alive and working. Six of these eleven Chapters are still alive thirteen years later (1969).

The microfilming of some of the important records of the MOWW, which had been authorized the previous year, and was now covered by bids received by the Adjutant General, was approved and the Adjutant General directed to proceed.

1956 LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. LESLIE BUSWELL, USAFR

Lieutenant Colonel Buswell's home Chapter was Miami Beach. He was born in Richmond, England on 3 December 1887, became a naturalized American citizen at Boston on 16 October 1933 and Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order in 1956 at age 69. In his earlier years before World War I, he was on the English stage. When World War I started, he enlisted in the French Army and served from 1915 to 1918, receiving the French Croix de Guerre. Subsequent to World War I, he migrated to the United States.

<sup>(33)</sup> October 1955, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 1.

<sup>(34)</sup> April 1956, National Bulletin, "Our Order's Mission," p. 2, col. 1.

<sup>(35)</sup> October 1955, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 2.

On 18 October 1942, he was commissioned a captain in the United States Air Force Reserve and subsequently served overseas in Europe with the 8th and 9th Air Forces. He was released from the Air Force after World War II ended in Europe — with two foreign decorations, the French Croix de Guerre with palm and the British "Kings Medal." Colonel Buswell was also awarded the United States Bronze Star.

Following his naturalization in 1933, he had worked at managing successfully a group of ten hotels. He became a member of the Military Order on December 16, 1946, when he joined the Miami Beach Chapter.

Colonel Buswell, in 1951, with considerable effort, founded the Department of Florida organization, the first of a number of modern State Departments established in the Military Order. The modern Department organization consists of all the MOWW Chapters in one state. The minimum number of Chapters required to establish a Department is two. Currently (1970) the Department of Florida has fifteen chapters, the Department of California seventeen Chapters, the Department of Maryland five Chapters.

Colonel Buswell was elected a Regional Commander in 1951 and served three years in that capacity — before being elected the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1954 in Pasadena, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1955 in Chicago, and the Commander-in-Chief at Annapolis in 1956.

Colonel Buswell was an alert and good-looking individual, an excellent speaker, a great believer in public relations — both personal and for the Military Order — and industrious.

Colonel Buswell had recommended at the 1956 Annapolis National Convention that the Military Order establish a Military Order of the World Wars Scholarship Foundation. This fund was to be supported by voluntary contributions by Chapters, members and friends of the Order. It was hoped that the Scholarship Foundation would lead to Chapters assisting in providing a chair for a professor in one of our colleges or universities or financial assistance to a student. <sup>36</sup> Erling Ayars, a member of the General Staff, contributed a scholarship for a young man at Miami Military Academy. General Baker contributed a scholarship to the Valley Forge Military Academy. <sup>37</sup> There were other lesser contributions, but there was no continuous support of this worthy plan, which over the years fell into disuse.

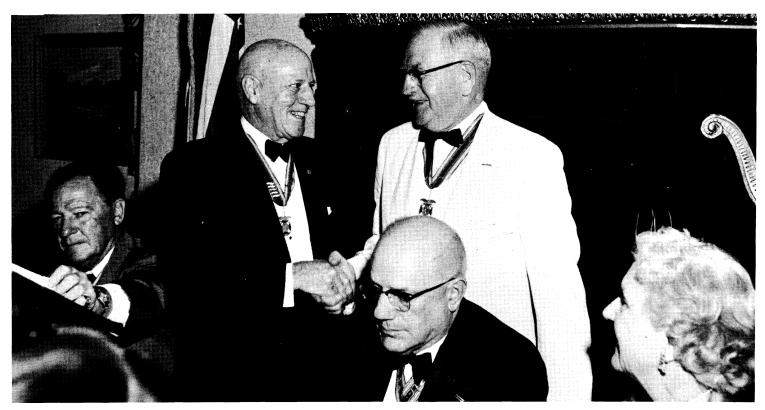
Of the many actions taken at the Annapolis Convention, two have lasted through the years. The Convention decreed that a silver star was authorized to be worn on the lapel ribbon by companions holding perpetual membership in the Military Order. Additionally each Chapter was urged to compile a history of the Chapter. This urging, which has been renewed year after year after year, has resulted (after thirteen years — 1969) in about 25 Chapters having histories of their Chapters in the National Archives. 38 These are very useful.

<sup>(36) (</sup>a) November 1956, National Bulletin.

<sup>(</sup>b) January 1956, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.

<sup>(37)</sup> December 1956, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3.

<sup>(38)</sup> November 1956, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 1, 2, 3.



VICE ADMIRAL C.A. POWNALL, US NAVY RETIRED, AWARDS CINC'S MEDAL IN 1956 TO CAPTAIN P.A. HORTON.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Leslie Buswell to the left; Colonel B.C. Allin (Historian General) and Mrs. Allin seated in the front.

One resolution passed at the Annapolis Convention in 1956 required that the names of Chapter Commanders and State Commanders be published in the National Bulletin once each year. This resolution and the useful information for a historian was ignored by Colonel Bettelheim, the Editor for both 1956 and 1957, the last two years he served as Adjutant General, as well as in several previous years.

History of the Military Order — First Try

Two further significant events occurred at the Annapolis Convention.

"The Adjutant General [Colonel Bettelheim] reported that he completed the assignment of having our records of all past national conventions and staff meetings microfilmed. He presented rolls of films to the Historian General [Colonel Allin] for safekeeping in our Archives in California."

"Through the courtesy of the Gist Blair Memorial Committee, \$500 was given to initiate the writing of a history of the Order from these films." 39

It seems logical to believe that this latter action provided the incentive for Colonel B.C. Allin, the Historian General, to undertake the writing of "The Echo of the Guns," a chronological history of the Military Order of the World Wars during the period 1919-1959. An extant letter states that a Committee consisting of General Milton G. Baker, Lieutenant Colonel Howard E. Cox, Captain Robert G. Kales, Mr. Erling E. Ayars and the then current Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant Colonel H. Leslie Buswell, as a committee, considered the manuscript not to be an adequate story and should not be published. 40 Colonel Buswell's Travels

Colonel Buswell was very much on the move during his years as Commander-in-Chief. New Chapters were established at Daytona Beach, Florida and the Cherry Hill Chapter at Collingwood. In the October 1957 National Bulletin is listed the forty Chapters he had visited during the year. In his report to the Convention, Colonel Buswell stated he had visited 48 Chapters out of the 96 Chapters then in the Military Order.<sup>41</sup> This later was an impressive total, even though it did not result in an impressive number of new Chapters, but it did tie the Order closer together and give it an inspirational impetus.

Site for Next Annual Convention

Many years before, the General Staff had decided that the location of the subsequent year's convention should be decided early in the fiscal year. The merit of this desire from the point of view of the Chapter sponsoring the convention is very great. It was not until January 1957, that this principle found observance, when Puerto Rico was named for

<sup>(39) (</sup>a) November 1956, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) February 1957, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2.(40) Letter Erling Ayars to GCD of May 5, 1974.

<sup>(41)</sup> November 1957, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3.

the 1958 Convention, and Detroit was named as the host city for the 1959 Convention.

### Hann Memorial Chapter Renamed Hann-Buswell

Shortly after Lieutenant Colonel Buswell's death in December, at age 77, there was a movement within the Hann Memorial Chapter to rename it the Hann-Buswell Chapter, and this was done. It was a high tribute. On the other hand one of the very wonderful Old Timers wrote me that the only reason he had refused invitations to join the Hann-Buswell Memorial Chapter was because, in his opinion, Colonel Buswell was a masquerader and insincere and not in the same category of Lieutenant Commander Hann who was "a gleaming star in the Diadem of our Order."

### **Tribute to Lieutenant Colonel Buswell**

At the 1957 Miami Convention, Admiral Pownall paid this tribute to Lieutenant Colonel Buswell:

"As military men, we admire leadership. We admire intelligence and ability. When these fine traits of character are combined with a high sense of devotion to duty, we classify that officer as outstanding. I believe that I am expressing the thought of this convention when I classify Lieutenant Colonel Leslie Buswell as an outstanding Commander-in-Chief, and one greatly loved by his Companions. I ask that these remarks be spread upon the minutes of this convention. 42

Adjutant General Announces Retirement

Colonel Bettelheim announced his current desire to retire and the General Staff set the date for 1 November 1957.

Commander Harry McCullah, the Assistant Adjutant General, was the companion who brought to the Headquarters of the Military Order during the 1955 to 1957 period, the first organized system of maintaining records of membership and his records are available today.

The Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant Colonel Leslie Buswell in his report to the 1957 Miami Convention said:

"Quarterly reports on membership showing the status of the Chapters were sent to Regional, State and Chapter Commanders with the Commander-in-Chief's personal criticism. In this connection, I want to congratulate Commander McCullah, the Officer in Charge of Membership, for the accuracy of his work. These reports made apparent the weak spots in our membership picture and have proved of great value to the executives of the Order. I recommend that a membership department under Commander McCullah be created at Headquarters, and sufficient space and help be allotted in order that membership cards be issued promptly, that our mailing list may be brought up to date, and that the quarterly reports be continued."43

<sup>(42)</sup> November 1957, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 2, 3.

<sup>(43)</sup> November 1957, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 1.

### 1957 LIEUTENANT COLONEL HOWARD E. COX. USAFR

When Lieutenant Colonel Cox was elected Commander-in-Chief at Miami, Florida, he had the very good fortune to have Commander Robert G. Kales, the great financial benefactor of the Military Order elected as his senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. During this era, there were two Vice Commanders-in-Chief, one of whom was known as the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief but was not so designated by the Constitution of the Military Order. Two other companions who later became Commanders-in-Chief, Colonel Henry G. Simmonite, the Judge Advocate General, and Lieutenant Hans von Leden, the Surgeon General, were reelected to their high national office at the same convention. Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney, Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse, and Colonel Joseph Cohen, all future Commanders-in-Chief, were a bit further down the line — being Regional Commanders or General Staff Officers of Regions at this time.

One problem that had been passed to Colonel Cox was the forty year History of the Military Order just completed by the Historian General, Colonel Benjamin C. Allin.<sup>44</sup>

Another more pressing problem was money to operate the Headquarters. His predecessor, as Commander-in-Chief of the Order, had said in his Report to the 1957 Miami Convention:

"Headquarters presents an immediate organizational problem. Insufficient space and underpaid personnel, due to lack of operating funds, seriously hamper the growth of the Order. Between 1921 and 1932, the national dues were fixed at \$4.00; this was at a time when the value of the dollar was 100 per cent. Today Headquarters receives only \$2.50, a completely inadequate sum for any progressive program. I recommend the national dues be advanced immediately to \$5.00. The increase of \$2.50 should not result in any appreciable reduction in our membership." 45

Despite the plea of the retiring Commander-in-Chief, the national dues were increased to only \$4.00, many companions noting that this was a 60% increase. And the so-called evil moment was put off until 1 September 1958.

The Post Convention General Staff meeting, which thirty-nine members attended, resulted in:

"Another action, similar to that taken by Staff in several prior years, authorized the Executive Committee to call on the trustees for working capital in an amount not to exceed \$10,000. Captain Virtue [Chairman of the Board of Trustees] reported that only a small amount of such funds has been used, but due to inflationary pressure on our operation, and the announced policies to expand the program, it was stated that some money in excess of the normal income of the Order might be required during the coming year."46

<sup>(44)</sup> November 1957, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2.

<sup>(45)</sup> Ibid., p. 3, col. 3.

<sup>(46)</sup> December 1957, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.

Other changes in the names of the paid officers holding the top billet in the Headquarters structure of the Military Order had been made by the 1957 Miami Convention. The term "Chief of Staff" was substituted for "Adjutant General" and the term "Secretary General" replaced "Assistant Adjutant General".<sup>47</sup> The Constitution was changed to provide that:

"The Chief of Staff and the Secretary General shall be nominated by the Commander-in-Chief and elected by the General Staff at its post-convention meeting after the adjournment of the National Convention. They shall be ex-officio members of the General Staff." 48

The December 1957 National Bulletin carried a banner headline "Membership Expansion Will Be Sought" and on pages one and four, Lieutenant Colonel Cox outlined his hopes and desires for action by the 9,909 paid up members of the Military Order, and particularly for action by the Regional, State and Chapter Commanders.

The Executive Committee was enlarged by him to twenty members. He pointed out the need for year-round activity of every committee and he urged the Chairman of the various committees to be active in communicating by mail with the members of their committees.<sup>49</sup>

Membership Progress

The National Bulletins in 1958 carried headliners "CinC, National Officers Launch Expansion Drive," and "Membership Skyrockets." Lieutenant Colonel Cox made a fifteen thousand mile air tour to visit Chapters in Alaska, Honolulu, Puerto Rico, as well as visiting Chapters in Florida, Portland, Oregon, and Seattle. Despite this real effort and many subsequent lesser tours, the loss of 1,177 members out the back door [nonpayment of dues, resignations, and deaths] limited the net increase of paid members during the fiscal year 1958 to 541. Still, 10,672 was a new high in total paid membership, not to be reached again until 1962. During his travels, the Chapter at Honolulu was reestablished, and a new Chapter was established at Juneau, Alaska, which regrettably failed to long survive.

Other new Chapters were established at Covington, Virginia; Eastern Shore, Maryland; Piedmont, Virginia; Santa Barbara, California and Bethesda, Maryland. Columbus, Ohio was again reestablished.<sup>50</sup>

Lieutenant Colonel Cox stated the ever present problem of the Military Order: "For every 12 new members we get, we lose 11 (10 by nonpayment of dues)."

It was during the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Cox that the Membership Committee was divided into three subcommittees — Perpetual Membership, Hereditary Membership and Regular Membership. These three subdivisions have continued for the last eleven years.

<sup>(47)</sup> November 1957, National Bulletin, p. 8, col. 1.

<sup>(48)</sup> Constitution and Bylaws, Art. V, Sec. 3, 1958.

<sup>(49)</sup> January 1958, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.

<sup>(50)</sup> April 1958, National Bulletin.

While Colonel Cox's statement in his Annual Report to the National Convention that the "net gain in membership [during the period 1957-1958 which was 541] is equal to that of the preceding seven years" [1951-1957], does not prove out by the paid-up membership figures provided by the records (1951-9,447; 1958-10,672). The attainment of 10,672 members in 1958 was a remarkable leadership performance and one long remembered by the Military Order. 51 The MOWW gladly basked in the sunshine smiles created by the joy of FINALLY, after thirty-eight years of effort, of being securely past the mark of ten thousand members, and let the leadership worry about the overexpenditure of funds which had occurred in the extensive travels of the Commander-in-Chief.

The 1958 San Juan National Convention was made memorable from the fact that it passed twenty-three Resolutions and also passed nine amendments to the National Constitution and seven amendments to the Bylaws. Perhaps the most important amendment to the Constitution was that "Honorary membership in the Order may not be conferred upon any person."<sup>52</sup> This provision has saved the Order from many headaches in the last ten years. The Bylaws were amended to provide that the Budget Committee "shall prepare and submit a budget for each year at the Pre-Convention General Staff Meeting" and "No excess expenditure over income may be authorized."<sup>53</sup>

This latter provision brought into the open the financial operation of the Military Order and ensured that the secrecy which had surrounded the finances of the Order for many years would no longer exist.

### 1958 CAPTAIN ROBERT G. KALES, USNR

Captain Robert G. Kales, born on March 14, 1904 was a 54-year-old commander in the United States Naval Reserve when he was elected to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order by the 1958 San Juan Convention. He joined the Detroit Chapter March 4, 1946 and became a Perpetual Member September 27, 1948. Way back in 1949, he had replaced another stalwart of the MOWW, Lieutenant Commander Richard O'Hara, as the Regional Commander of the then Region VIII, now Region IX. In December 1957, when he was Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, he was given overall supervision of MOWW Headquarters and provided a helpful assist during the long delayed Bettelheim transition period.

A graduate of Philip Exeter Academy in 1923, Captain Kales received his Bachelor of Science degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he specialized in civil engineering. In 1933, he received a degree of Master of Business Administration from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. When elected CinC, besides being President of the Kales-Kramer Investment Company of Detroit, he was an officer of Whitehead and Kales Company.

<sup>(51)</sup> December 1958, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 3.

<sup>(52)</sup> November 1958, National Bulletin, pp. 7, 8.

<sup>(53)</sup> December 1958, National Bulletin, p. 4.



Captain Robert G. Kales, USNR, 1948 CinC.

### NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDER

Captain Kales' naval experience commenced in 1924 when he entered Naval Aviation, becoming an ensign in the Naval Reserve in 1926, and went to active duty in 1941. After World War II, he served in several capacities with the Reserve air units based at the Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Michigan.

In the October 1958 National Bulletin, there was published a copy of the audit of the financial accounts of the Military Order for the fiscal year, September 1, 1957 to August 31, 1958. This was the first detailed MOWW financial statement for companions not attending the National Conventions to see or read since the mid-1920s, when the Treasurer's Report was published regularly in some detail in the National Bulletin. The publication resulted from a strong and frequently expressed desire by the companions at the Chapter level as well as the leadership level of the Military Order and more particularly from push and shove effort by Lieutenant Colonel Cox, Captain Kales and Commander Harry F. McCullah, the Secretary General.

Out of the 1958 Puerto Rico Convention came the theme "Take Time To Serve Your Country", and Captain Kales pushed this theme hard during his year at the helm of the Military Order. It currently appears on many Chapters' letterheads and national publications.

At the 1958 Convention, Colonel B.C. Allin was designated as Historian General Emeritus after eight years' service as Historical General.

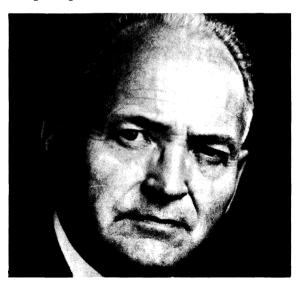
At the December 10, 1958 Executive Committee Meeting, Captain Kales made the first of a long succession of contributions to the Military Order. At this meeting, to meet the deficits incurred during the previous year and the borrowing from Chapters and companions of the Military Order, he made two donations of \$5,000, one from his mother, Mrs. William R. Kales and the other from the Detroit firm of Whitehead and Kales.

During his year as CinC, Captain Kales stressed (1) future careful budgetary control of MOWW funds, and (2) the assignment of specific duties to each Vice Commander-in-Chief.<sup>54</sup>

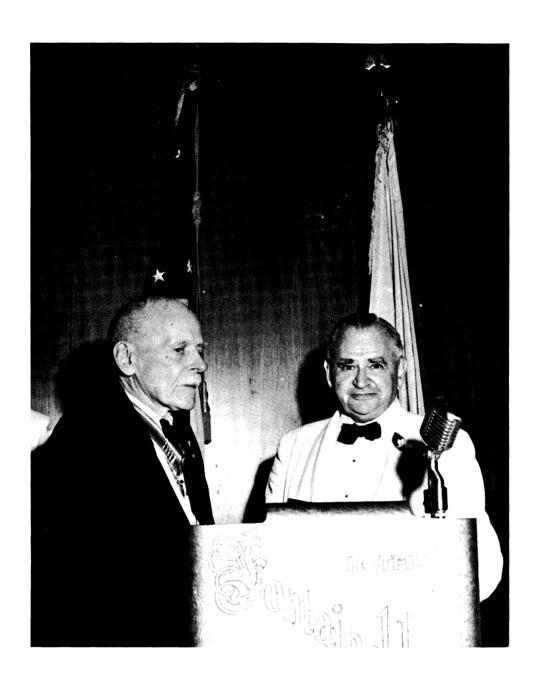
At the same Executive Committee meeting, Rear Admiral George Reith USNR was elected Secretary General to replace Commander Harry F. McCullah, US Navy Retired, who had declined reelection.

So Captain Kales is well remembered by the companions of the Military Order, as the CinC who established the principle of "Fit the plan to the purse" and that expenditures were not authorized unless budgeted, and the budget had to be explained, examined and approved by the National Convention. Captain Kales is also well remembered for his regular attendance at the National Conventions and Midyear General Staff Meetings during the ten-year period since he completed his term as CinC and for his wise counsel and pithy comments, and for his generous contributions to the construction of a National Headquarters Building in Washington.

While, in accordance with the prevailing custom, he served but one year as CinC, he has made his mark on the Military Order with his sound financial advice, his most welcome example of meaningful contributions to the Military Order, and his long continued, active dedication to the precepts of the Preamble.



Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse, USMCR, CinC 1961.



ADJUTANT SAYS FAREWELL AT 1937 MIAMI BEACH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim receives thanks of the Military Order from Rear Admiral R. K. Belknap, 1937 CinC, for long service to MOWW.



The Annapolis Chapter at the 1959 Detroit Convention

Left to right: Lt. Earl H. Dornheim, (HC) USN Retired; RAdm. Albert F. France, USN Retired; VAdm. George C. Dyer, USN Retired (CinC 1969); Commo. Myron W. Hutchinson, USN Retired; MGen. Willard W. Irvine, USA Retired (CinC 1960); Lt. Col. Vaughan Huse, USMCR (CinC 1961); RAdm. Robert M. Morris, USN (Retired); Capt. Herman E. Schieke, USN (Retired); Col. Clarence A. Remaley, AUS (Retired).

### CHAPTER IX

### The Commanders-In-Chief 1959-1968

All the many companions questioned knew and had definite opinions in regard to the Commanders-in-Chief who served during the decade 1959-1968. And many of those questioned had very definite opinions in regard to the manner and the efficacy with which each of the Commanders-in-Chief had enunciated and pursued support of the Preamble during his yearly term of office.

This yearly turnover of the top elected companion in the Military Order can be a definite minus in strengthening or advancing any long-range policy adherence to which parts of the multi-purpose Preamble are most actively supported by the Military Order. After fifty years, there is broad and continuing support by all Commanders-in-Chief for all nine separate aspects of the Preamble, but each Commander-in-Chief can arrange the nine aspects in somewhat different order of importance and give the greater emphasis to the top one, two or three, or four aspects (national defense, patriotic education, maintenance of law and order, or the fostering of fraternal relations) that he considers to be the more important or essential that particular year.

And each Commander-in-Chief has the ever present problem of recruitment of new companions into the Military Order. There are those, such as General Irvine, who said "membership is everything"; and there are those who, while assigning membership marked importance, believe that spirited accomplishment of the broad objectives of the Preamble, is not only a major recruitment factor, but an essential to keep companions in the Military Order once they have joined.

This yearly turnover of the Commanders-in-Chief adds weight to the importance of having the Chief of Staff serve at least four years in order to give continuity to the efforts of the Military Order. The Preamble objectives of the Military Order change only very, very slowly, and the yearly choice of which of the nine Preamble policy objectives shall be more actively supported, as expressed by the National Convention, is less volatile than are the yearly personal choices of the Commander-in-Chief.

## 1959 MAJOR GENERAL WILLARD W. IRVINE, USA [RETIRED]

Major General Willard W. Irvine, USA (Retired) was a regular Army officer, who was born on 11 April 1892 in Warrenton, Georgia. After graduation from Emory University of Atlanta in 1913 with a Bachelor of Science degree, he entered the United States Army as a second lieutenant on 16 June 1917. He became a general officer in 1941. and served as a Brigade and Division Commander. From 1945 to 1947. with General MacArthur commanding the whole Western Pacific Island Area, General Irvine commanded the Western Pacific Base Command. Iwo Jima to Admiralty Islands. During the Korean War. General Irvine was Commanding General, Army Air Defense Command under the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1950 to 1952. Upon retirement he lived in Southern California and became a member of the La Jolla Chapter of the Military Order in 1953, serving as the Chapter Commander commencing July 1955. He was Commander of Region XIV of the Military Order for two years commencing in September 1955 (1955, 1956). In November 1957 at Miami, he was elected a Vice Commander-in-Chief and became Commander-in-Chief at Detroit in November 1959. He was the recipient of the Commander-in-Chief's Medal in 1956, 1964 and 1966 in recognition of his very successful recruiting efforts for the Military Order during the previous year. His fortes were economy and recruiting.

When elected to the top leadership post in the Military Order, he was Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Oxford Life Insurance Company, Director of the Pacific Home Corporation of California, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the La Jolla Methodist Church Corporation.<sup>1</sup>

At the 1959 Detroit Convention, at which General Irvine was elected Commander-in-Chief, the number of Vice Commanders-in-Chief was increased from two to four, with Brigadier General J. Lafeton Whitney of Chicago being named the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief; and Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse of Annapolis, Maryland, Captain Lester G. Bock of Altadena, California, and Lieutenant Hans Von Leden being named Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief. The latter two were named additionally as Administrative Vice Commanders-in-Chief.<sup>2</sup>

The Detroit Convention voted to increase the annual national dues, effective 1 October 1960, from four to six dollars. This was done despite some strong doubts by General Irvine for its necessity and the Resolutions of Region XV Convention held in Spokane on September 26, 1959 and of the New Orleans Chapter on August 24, 1959, which were against any increase of dues. Only 57 delegates had voted on this

<sup>(1) (</sup>a) February 1958, National Bulletin, p. 8, col. 1, 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) November 1959, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2, 3.

<sup>(2) (</sup>a) October 1959, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) Ibid., p. 3, col. 3.

change at the last National Convention in Detroit and the dues had been previously increased from \$2.50 to \$4.00 effective 31 August 1959. The Region XV Conferences suggested that the monthly National Bulletin be issued only on a quarterly basis so as to save money.

Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe, US Army (Retired) was named by General Irvine to be Editor of the National Bulletin, in addition to his duties as Commander of Region XIV. Colonel Koeppe, who later became a Vice Commander-in-Chief, held a PhD. degree and was the author of "Weather and Climate," published in 1958 by McGraw Hill.<sup>3</sup> Colonel Koeppe, without ever listing himself as Editor, and operating on a too tight budget, published an excellent, readable and informative National Bulletin during the next year.

General Irvine, with Colonel Koeppe's help and initial drafting, wrote regular and inspiring articles for the National Bulletin, constantly outlining procedures for increasing and stimulating membership in the Military Order. Despite his strong personal efforts and the third reestablishment of an MOWW Chapter at Richmond, Virginia, the reestablishment of Chapters at Long Beach, California; Indianapolis, Indiana; Omaha, Nebraska; and Orange County, California, as well as the establishment of new Chapters at Shreveport, Louisiana; Austin, Texas; Corpus Christi, Texas; Rio Grande Valley, Texas; Riverside County, California; and San Jose, California. the tremendous number of companions - 1.806 - who went out the back door during the 1959-1960 fiscal year nullified a very fine effort by General Irvine and the strength of the Military Order dropped back to 10,049. The lack of a competent Publicity Officer, since a qualified National Public Relations Officer was not available, failed to keep the Military Order adequately in the public eye, and some of the new Chapters had been started with inadequate numbers of companions, the minimum statutory number being only ten.

The \$6.00 national dues worried General Irvine and in his monthly column in the National Bulletin, he advocated a reduction to the previous dues of \$4.00.4

The original draft of the MOWW Handbook was out of print and General Irvine and the General Staff in January 1960 set Colonel Henry G. Simmonite of Miami to revise and edit a new one. Captain P.A. Horton of San Diego advised this writer that he had drafted previously some material with a Handbook in mind and turned it over to Colonel Simmonite. An initial mailing of the new Handbook was set for July 1960.

General Irvine designated Colonel Robert S. Joseph, who had spear-headed the drive to get more Chapters established in Texas, and Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe, who had helped in the California membership drive and as Editor of the National Bulletin, as dual recipients of

<sup>(3)</sup> November 1959, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 1.

<sup>(4) (</sup>a) March 1960, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) November 1960, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 3.



Major General Williard W. Irvine, US Army (Retired) CinC 1959, CHAPTER FORMER

his Commander-in-Chief's Medal.

All the tried and true companions questioned had an opinion about General Irvine. Most were favorable, but some were bitingly unfavorable. One said he had the capacity to research and formulate programs and inspired others to act with a positive sense of purpose and achievement. Another said, "he was the most prolific letter writer I have every known and to him membership was everything." More than one said General Irvine, when CinC, ran a one man show and created more dissension than harmony. The concensus opinion was that he was the prime inspiration of the Military Order in the State of California; that he believed strongly in the reduction of national MOWW dues, and that National Headquarters should function only administratively and that it existed to assist the Chapters, not to put demands upon them.

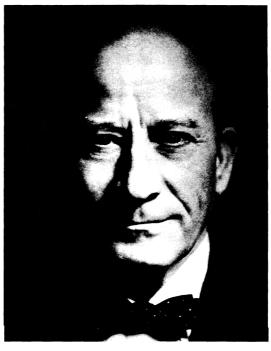
He was a great creator of new Chapters, which the Military Order always needs. And perhaps most importantly, he was very faithful to the MOWW, not only when he was moving up the Military Order totem pole, but after he had peaked and presumably been put out to pasture. He still liked to call the shots from California and was a maverick as far as National Headquarters was concerned. But he gave of his best efforts in the membership problem and he would have found his reward for the many years he served the Military Order in receiving votes as one of the three best of our Commanders-in-Chief.

## 1960 BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH LAFETON WHITNEY, USAFR

Brigadier General Whitney, elected to be Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order at the 1960 San Diego Convention, was born in Hubbard, Iowa on September 7, 1894. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1917 with a degree in Business Administration. He joined the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps in August 1917 and became a Flying Cadet. After graduation at Kelly Field in February 1918, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and finished out World War I as an instructor at Kelly Field. He continued in the Air Corps Reserve between the World Wars, and as a colonel served at Chabua, India in the China-Burma-India Service Command during WW II. Besides an Air Medal, he received a Legion of Merit and a Bronze Star for this duty. He became a brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve in February, 1948.

When elected to be Commander-in-Chief, he was the Executive Director of the Wieboldt Foundation of Chicago, a member of the University of Illinois Foundation, and a member of the Board of Managers, YMCA, Metropolitan Chicago. He had been National Vice President of the Air Reserve Association and of the National Aeronautic Association.

He had joined the Chicago Chapter of the Military Order in January 1946, became the Regional Commander of Region X in 1957, and a Vice



Brigadier General J. Lafeton Whitney, USAFR, CinC 1960.

Commander-in-Chief at the San Juan Convention in 1958.

The Annapolis Chapter, under the leadership of Captain Herman E. Schieke, but primarily with the driving force of Rear Admiral Harold E. Train, Past Commander-in-Chief, and Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief behind it, prepared a ten-page pamphlet, under date of 1 April, 1960, dealing with proposals for a revamping of the national organizational structure of the Military Order. At the same time a group of California Chapters also proposed changes, and a special committee was named by General Irvine to consider the proposals. Brigadier General Whitney was Chairman of this Committee.

General Whitney's Committee recommended a reduction of dues to \$4.00, despite a strong minority opinion expressed in the Committee report that there was a need for additional finances for National Head-quarters for its efficient operation and effective and productive services to the Military Order.

General Whitney took the position that an increase in dues paying members would solve the money problem.

General Whitney's message to the Military Order upon his election said:

"It is heartening to know that you have chosen so many experienced, qualified and dedicated companions to serve with me on our team for the coming year. I shall make every effort to work closely, harmoniously and constructively with them. . ."5

Late in January 1961, at the midyear General Staff meeting in New Orleans, the proposal by the Annapolis Chapter that the Military Order employ a Chief of Staff to be the Executive Officer of the MOWW for conducting the affairs of the Military Order pursuant to the resolutions and directives of (1) the Order in Convention, (2) the General Staff and (3) the National Constitution and Bylaws, was considered.

The "Old Timers" all agreed that Lafe Whitney was a likeable soul, quite verbal, thoroughly honest and worthy. A conscientious, consistent and well-meaning individual. A good mediator who had the confidence of everyone.

### 1961 LIEUTENANT COLONEL VAUGHAN H. HUSE, USMCR

Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse was a man of great energy and sound judgment and as a protegee of former Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Harold C. Train, also of the Annapolis Chapter, moved up rapidly in the national organization, once he had become thoroughly interested in and knowledgeable about the Military Order.

Having been born in Kingfield, Maine on September 30, 1901, he was in an age group where without too much trouble, he might have avoided active military service when World War II came along, but with marked patriotism and adequate fervor he joined the United

<sup>(5)</sup> November 1960, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.

<sup>(6)</sup> March 1961, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3.

States Marine Corps Reserve in 1942. After a bit of Marine Corps schooling, he served in the 23rd Regiment of Marines and with the Fourth Marine Division throughout the rest of the war and participated with the 23rd Regiment during the very successful Marine amphibious landings in both the Marshall Islands and in the Marianas. At the end of the war, as a Major in the Marine Reserves, he commanded a Marine Corps battalion.

He joined the Annapolis Chapter of the Military Order in 1948 as a Charter Member and became the second Chapter Commander in 1950. In November 1956, at the 1956 National Convention in Annapolis, he was elected General Staff Officer of the IVth Region, at the same time that Lieutenant Colonel H. Leslie Buswell became the Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Huse had been a member-at-large of the General Staff elected at the 1953, 1954 and 1955 National Conventions, having on motion of Admiral Train been appointed initially to fill an at-large vacancy on the General Staff at the Midyear Meeting of the General Staff in Washington, D.C. on 26 January 1952.7

Lieutenant Colonel Huse was a successful businessman, having been since 1932 the owner and President of Universal Motors (Ford agency) in Annapolis. In 1960, the year before his election as Commander-in-Chief of the MOWW, he had served as President of the Fourth Marine Division Association, and as well as a Past President of the Annapolis Rotary Club. In 1961, he also was Vice President of Hillsmere Estates, a local Annapolis real estate development concern, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Farmers National Bank of Annapolis, Maryland.

Colonel Huse was a bit impatient with the MOWW's inadequate operating funds and its penny-pinching ways. He was a strong advocate of establishing a proper and higher initiation fee and of increasing the annual Headquarters dues in order to move the Military Order towards fulfilling its claim of being an elite organization. He was anxious that the Military Order support its Preamble. He also believed, and quite correctly, that a strong national image would help the local Chapters materially in attracting new members.

On June 12, 1961, when Lieutenant Colonel Huse was Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and Colonel Henry G. Simmonite was Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Simmonite sent a memorandum to the Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Committee, detailing a recommended "Reorganization and Management of National Headquarters" of the Military Order.

On this June date in 1961, Brigadier General J. Lafeton Whitney was Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, and Major General Willard W. Irvine was the Immediate Past Commander-in-Chief.

Several paragraphs from this memorandum are well worth quoting in part, since they set forth the basic concept of National Headquarters of the Military Order as it now exists in 1969.

<sup>(7) (</sup>a) February 1952, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) October 1955, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3.



Left to right: Brigadier General Joseph Cohen, CinC 1964; Mrs. Hans von Leden; Commander Hans von Leden, CinC 1962.

"The concept of a dynamic, resourceful and effective national program administered from Headquarters by a person with the time, ability and prestige to carry out our ideals and objectives and to effectively develop and execute the policies and programs laid down by the Order on a continuing basis has long been accepted as a requirement by the Companions.

The means and methods of achieving this concept have been discussed in very great detail over a long period of time, in letters, circulars and at Staff and National meetings. None of the proposals, in my opinion, has approached the problem in such a clear, concise and yet detailed manner as the analysis of the Plan for Reorganization and Management of National Headquarters, prepared under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Huse, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief."

Realizing that only through a full time Chief of Staff could a dynamic program to advance the best interests of the Order be accomplished, the Order in Convention created this as a constitutional office.8

Colonel Huse worked hard to win over adequate support from the General Staff for the establishment of a strong National Headquarters with enough budget money to keep such a Headquarters organization running. At just the right moment and with the active help of Captain Bob Kales, a Past Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant Hans von Leden, prospective Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Henry G. Simmonite and Colonel Joseph Cohen, both prospective Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief, the power believing in such an organizational change coalesced and with it a willingness to borrow the essential money from the MOWW's own funds to make the change immediately feasible. These leaders were able to gather support at the General Staff level at the 1960 San Diego Convention and at the 1961 Savannah National Convention, this highly successful move was authorized. The strongest opposition came from Past Commander-in-Chief. General Irvine, and from Colonel Joseph, his protegee, who opposed a strong Headquarters organization and from many others who were doubtful about borrowing money as a way of financing basic organizational change.

With great good luck, Major General Joseph H. Harper, US Army (Retired), the first Chief of Staff of the Military Order and a strong personality, got along well with Lieutenant Colonel Huse.

Colonel Huse's first message to the companions of the Military Order was to call on them "for EXTRA DUTY" and "to get the job done." He told the companions: —

"the hour has arrived for our Order to take a position up front in affairs of our nation and to speak out against those who would like to bury us."9

<sup>(8)</sup> Junior Vice CinC to CinC with 13 page enclosure of 12 June 1961, detailing a plan for Reorganization and Management of National Headquarters.

<sup>(9)</sup> November 1961, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 2.

At the Midyear General Staff Meeting in Chicago on 26 and 27 January 1962, Colonel Huse presented a Long Range Expansion and Development Program. 10 The first part was an Anti-Communist Educational Program and included working with local or community School Boards to adopt information courses on the defects and evils of Communism and the freedom and advantages of the Free Enterprise System. The National Bulletin followed up this meeting by carrying articles such as "What can I do as an American citizen to combat Communism?" by Congressional Representative Frank T. Bow; "The Courage of Free Men" by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and "The Shrinking Free World" by Dr. Charles F. Phillips, President of Bates College.

Subsequent parts of the program presented to the General Staff related to "Endowment Committee Goals," and "Services to Members and Prospective Members of MOWW."

At the 7 July 1962 meeting of the Executive Committee in Washington, D.C., the Committee took favorable action to discontinue the National Bulletin and replace it with a bi-monthly magazine-type publication, carrying informative articles in the National Defense field as well as anti-communist material. Bill Gilbert, an editorial consultant with the Bulletin, was to be the Managing Editor.

Issuance of 1,000 copies of the "Handbook for Patriotic Guidance" outlining various educational and patriotic programs was approved as was a name for the new magazine, "The World Wars Officer Review." Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips, Jr. USAFR of Orlando, Florida, contributed \$1,000 to cover the costs of printing.

Under the spirited Membership Committee leadership of Colonel Robert Joseph, 1,735 new members were brought into the Military Order, and the net gain for the Order for the year was 221. Colonel Huse had not accomplished all of his aims and dreams, but the Military Order had moved ahead, clarified and strengthened its organization, and set the direction that it hoped to go.

Colonel Huse was a good salesman, a good business man, pleasant, friendly, and necessarily somewhat hard boiled in decision making.

### 1962 LIEUTENANT HANS VON LEDEN, USNR [MC]

If the oldest and most fervent prayer of the Military Order during its first fifty years has been "Give us more companions and more national strength," the second oldest prayer has been "Give us youth." The second prayer was answered in November 1962 when Lieutenant Hans von Leden of Los Angeles, California, who had earned his spurs by effective work for the Military Order in the Middle West, moved into the top leadership position of the Military Order of the World Wars.

Lieutenant von Leden, 44 at the time of his election, was the youngest companion during the MOWW first fifty years to be Commander-in-Chief. By his energy, competence and dedication, he left his favorable mark on the Military Order.

<sup>(10)</sup> February 1962, National Bulletin, p. 2, 3.

A Professor of Surgery at the University of California in Los Angeles at the time of his election, Doctor von Leden had graduated from Loyola University in Chicago and received surgical training at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. He was currently the President of the Institute of Laryngology and Voice Disorders, and Executive Vice President of the William and Harriet Gould Foundation for Medical Research.

A capable writer, he was the author of four medical books and numerous scientific articles. He had produced a number of scientific motion pictures which had won awards for the United States at International Film Festivals. He had personally won a gold medal from the Italian Red Cross; an American Medical Association gold medal for Original Research, and the Casselberry Award from the American

Larvngological Association.

During the latter part of World War II and the Korean War, Doctor von Leden had served in the United States Naval Reserve and had been a Medical Consultant to the Navy Department since 1947. He had been the Surgeon General of the Military Order in 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958. In October 1959, when Major General Irvine became Commander-in-Chief, he was named Administrative Vice Commander-in-Chief for the central area comprising Regions VII, IX, X, XI and XII, and in 1960, he became a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief under Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney.

In November 1961, when Lieutenant Colonel Huse became Commander-in-Chief, and the Military Order made the big shift from a Secretary General to a Chief of Staff, Doctor von Leden became the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. He had strongly supported the organizational changes to strengthen National Headquarters, including making it function, as well as the essential financial arrangements to bring this about. This effort had been spearheaded by Rear Admiral Harold Train, and Past Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant Colonel

Huse.

Doctor von Leden was a strong anti-communist and in his first message to the Military Order, he pointed out that the communist party in the United States had two advantages over the unorganized run of citizens: a clear cut objective and the will to succeed. To counterbalance these advantages, the Military Order had inherited a great tradition — "It is nobler to serve than to be served," and an incisive motto — "Take Time to Serve Your Country." These two were balancing forces. To counter communism, he urged that we push ahead with the MOWW patriotic and education program.

Doctor von Leden, by skillfully combining travel required by his medical lectures and functional duties with his need as Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order to visit and inspire Chapter, Departmental and Regional leaders and companions, took time to serve his country and kept the Military Order moving ahead in 1962-1963, bringing in the largest number of new companions in one year, 1,838, and moving

the Order to a new high in total paid membership, 11,301, with a gain of 480.

The pragmatic side of the von Leden administration led to the adoption of a group insurance plan for the companions of the Military Order, and an increase in the number of pages in the Officer Review from twenty-four to thirty-two pages.

In his final message to the companions of the Military Order, Doctor von Leden told them that true support of the Preamble of the Military Order required the companions of the Military Order to have both dedication and knowledge.

A highly successful convention at San Antonio, Texas from October 8-12, 1963, marked by a special accolade to former Commander-in-Chief Major General Willard W. Irvine, USA (Retired) for the organization and activation of the new Cajon Valley (California) Chapter of 50 companions, the reactivation of the Orange County Chapter, and the organization of the Northern San Diego, California Chapter of 35 members brought Lieutenant von Leden's administration to a close with an upsurge.

Out of the San Antonio Convention and the sterling efforts of Colonel Charles A. Ellis, USA (Retired), Commander of Region VIII and State Commander of Texas, came the Standing Operating Procedure for a MOWW convention, a document for which the Military Order is much indebted to Colonel Ellis. The San Antonio Convention was described in the Officer Review as "the fine(est) and smoothest-running convention that the Order had ever had" and properly ended a very successful year by a very competent Commander-in-Chief. 11

Doctor von Leden's abilities and leadership were recognized by many and the "Old Timers" rang a bell for him by giving him the second highest number of votes as "one of the three outstanding Commanders-in-Chief." And they all said he knew more about Roberts Rules of Order than most Judge Advocates, and that he was the perfect Presiding Officer with a quick sense of humor.

### 1963 COLONEL HENRY G. SIMMONITE, USAR

Colonel Henry G. Simmonite, born on 27 March 1905 in Anderson, Indiana, moved into the top leadership position in the Military Order after sixteen years of membership during which he had worked hard and well as a Chapter Commander, as Commander of the Department of Florida for two years, as Judge Advocate General of the Order for six years and as Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief for two years and for one year as Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. He had been a strong supporter of the organizational changes bringing in a Chief of Staff in 1962 as the Executive Officer and principal administrative officer of the Military Order. 12

Initially serving with the Florida National Guard and commissioned

<sup>(11) (</sup>a) November-December 1963, World Wars Officer Review, p. 6.

<sup>(</sup>b) May-June 1964, World Wars Officer Review, p. 5.

<sup>(12) (</sup>a) November-December 1963, World Wars Officer Review, p. 6.

<sup>(</sup>b) May-June 1964, World Wars Officer Review, p. 5.

after ROTC schooling, he moved to active duty as a lieutenant in 1940 and progressed rapidly through the grades to colonel in March 1945. He had the distinction of being a graduate of the Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia and the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Colonel Simmonite in 1945, having served several years in Washington with the Army General Staff, was assigned as Chief of Staff of the Hungarian mission when it was organized. He was flown over the German and Russian lines to the Headquarters of the Allied Control Commission in Debrecen, Hungary. In Hungary, he was a member of the Allied Control Commission composed of British, Russian and American representatives. The Chairman was Marshal Voroshilov who later, in 1960, became President of Russia.

At the previous year's convention (1962), Colonel Simmonite had been a leader in getting two amendments to the Bylaws passed. The first was the creation of a Leadership Committee comprising the past Commanders-in-Chief, who were charged with (1) promoting more efficient leadership and (2) the best utilization of personnel in the Military Order. The second change provided for the Distinguished Service Award Committee. The Committee comprises the Commander-in-Chief as Chairman, together with the four living immediate Past Commanders-in-Chief. The Committee was charged with selecting the recipient of the National Distinguished Service Award to be given at the closing banquet of each National Convention.

These changes (the creation of a Leadership Committee and the Distinguished Service Award Committee) brought improvements in organizational efficiency and in national stature to the Military Order and coupled with Colonel Simmonite's work on the essential Handbook of the Military Order, and the establishment of a Chief of Staff at National Headquarters marked him as a leader with vision, although his spoken word was not always equal to his ideas.

Colonel Simmonite as Commander-in-Chief also created an Ad Hoc Committee with Major General Irvine, the great organizer of new Chapters, as Chairman to work on increasing membership in the Military Order which stood at 11,301 at the end of Lieutenant von Leden's term of office.

While this special committee missed its assigned goal of increasing the total paid-up membership by 600, a tremendous membership upsurge did occur and the actual increase of 480 members in the total paid-up membership matched the previous year's big gain of 480 and was most satisfactory. Additionally, two new Chapters that had the leadership and the roots to stay in existence came into being. These were Nashville, Tennessee (now Middle Tennessee) and Charlotte, North Carolina. South Bay, California; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina and Ludwigsburg, Germany had all faded away by 1970, despite the efforts lavished on them by Headquarters.



Colonel Henry G. Simmonite, USAR, CinC 1963.

There have been only three years in the twenty-year period, 1950-1970, when the Military Order gained over four hundred in strength. Colonel Simmonite and Lieutenant Hans von Leden led the list with 480 each. A fine record and a fine year of accomplishment.

1964 COLONEL JOSEPH COHEN [MC] USAR

At the conclusion of the MOWW's 44th Convention on October 9, 1964, in Philadelphia, Colonel Joseph Cohen, a physician from New Orleans, and a companion since 3 September 1948, moved into the top leadership spot in the Military Order. Colonel Cohen was the second medically trained companion to become Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order in its first fifty years of service to the Nation. He was also its first Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief to have been designated Commander-in-Chief-Elect the year before.

The urge for this preempting of the next year's Convention choice, arose through first, a desire to better prepare future Commanders-in-Chief for doing their chores as Commanders-in-Chief, and secondly, to free their year as Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief from any necessity of engaging in any political activity for higher office with its consequent diversion from the essential duties of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Doctor Cohen, born on 1 September 1895, had left the University of Michigan, where he was a medical student, to serve as an enlisted man during World War I, thus giving a good indication of his love of country and willingness to do his part in defending it and advancing its interests. When World War II came along, he was prompt to again offer his skilled professional operative services to his country and the United States Army.

Doctor Cohen was a skilled abdominal surgeon. In the Army of the United States, he moved from Chief of Surgery to Executive Officer to Commanding Officer of overseas Army hospitals of various sizes, ending up in 1945 as Acting Commanding Officer of the 803rd Hospital Center composed of twenty station and general hospitals in Europe. He continued in the medical branch of the Active Reserve of the United States Army until 1957.

Doctor Cohen had been the Chapter Commander of the New Orleans Charter Chapter for six years, 1954-1959, and moved the Chapter from being a bit inactive to a very active participant in the broader missions of the Military Order. <sup>13</sup> He had been a Perpetual Member in the Military Order since 15 September 1949. He believed in the Military Order, and he personally brought into the Order many of the sound citizens of New Orleans.

At the 1954 Pasadena Convention, the New Orleans Chapter was listed as standing sixth in the ten Chapters commended for the largest number of new companions, a healthy thirty-six. When he took over as Commander of the New Orleans Chapter in 1954, it, unfortunately, was in debt from the National Convention held in New Orleans in 1952. At the 1955 Chicago Convention:

"Colonel Cohen, Commander of the New Orleans Chapter made the pleasing report that the old convention debt of his Chapter now had been completely cleared. He was extended congratulations by all present." 14

And another milestone in Colonel Cohen's career was passed when the next year the New Orleans Chapter again brought in 36 new companions, the eighth highest total for any Chapter in the Military Order. <sup>15</sup> And Colonel Cohen received a personal National Membership Citation that year for bringing 18 new companions to the Order, having received a Meritorious Citation in October 1954 at Pasadena. <sup>16</sup>

In subsequent years, 1955, 1956, Colonel Cohen had been the elected Commander of the Louisiana State organization as well as Commander of Region VII in 1958, 1959 and 1960, after having been the Regional General Staff Officer of that Region in 1956 and 1957.<sup>17</sup>

The biggest National Defense problem that arose during Colonel

<sup>(13)</sup> August 1950, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>(14)</sup> October 1955, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2.

<sup>(15)</sup> October 1954, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2.

<sup>(16)</sup> October 1954, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3.

<sup>(17)</sup> October 1955, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1; p. 7, col. 1.

Cohen's leadership of the Military Order was the realignment of the Army's Reserve and National Guard forces. The realignment program involved the transfer of the unit structure of the Army Reserve into the National Guard, and the elimination of all Reserve units for which there was no present place in the Contingency War Plans. The MOWW rushed to the defense of the Reserve Units, with a telegram to the President and a copy to each member of Congress, as well as a directive to the chairman of its Legislative Committee to man the ramparts, and turn back Secretary of Defense McNamara.

In September 1965, Colonel Cohen wrote in the Officer Review:

"Our business adds up to this: We must pass the United States of America to our sons just as it was passed to us; sovereign, strong, law abiding and respected. . . ."

"The symptoms of disaster are multiplying. . . . "

"When lawlessness in one of our great cities can reach the pitch of insurrection, as it has, and leave in its wake devastation equal to that of armed invasion, the fabric of ordered society is at the breaking point." 18

The years since 1965 have accentuated the wisdom of Colonel Cohen's words, and the steadiness with which he guided the MOWW through a difficult but successful year.

### The Introduction of Seminars

The New Orleans Convention in late October 1965 was the largest convention the Military Order of the World Wars held in the first fifty years of its existence. There were 320 companions and their ladies at the New Orleans convention.

This gradual increase in the size of the conventions arose through a variety of efforts extended by the National Officers over a span of some years. There were those who thought that attendance at a National Convention was essential to indoctrinate a companion in the true spirit, the true desires and the highest standards of the Military Order. And there were others who believed that the only way to spread successful techniques of management, of recruitment, and of Chapter, State or Department leadership was to gather as many companions as possible at a National Convention and hold seminars for Chapter Commanders, Chapter Adjutants, even Chapter Treasurers and, whenever there were enough companions holding the appropriate office available, seminars for elected State Commanders and Department Commanders.

An examination of the detailed National Convention schedules of the 1950 to 1970 period shows a gradual increase of convention working days as the calendar moved toward 1970. Keeping in mind that there always was during this twenty-year period a Pre-Convention General Staff Meeting and a Post-Convention General Staff Meeting, even though at New Orleans National Convention in 1952 the Post-Convention General Staff Meeting was held at Antoine's, 19 this

<sup>(18)</sup> September-October 1965, Officer Review, p. 5.

<sup>(19)</sup> September 1952, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 2, 3.

gradual two-pronged movement towards useful national conventions lengthened the necessary convention attendance to five and then to six days for the top hierarchy of the Military Order. But, it provided working time for what are now called seminars. Originally they had been listed as "Round Table conferences of Regional, State and Chapter Officers." Lieutenant Colonel Howard E. Cox was the Commander-in-Chief, and San Juan, Puerto Rico was the National Convention Site when this major advance in the organizational efficiency of the Military Order was made.

1965 COLONEL ROBERT E. JOSEPH, US ARMY [RETIRED]

Colonel Robert E. Joseph, US Army (Retired) was 64 when he became Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order at its 45th Convention in New Orleans on October 29, 1965 and began a rather hectic year of leadership. Colonel Joseph already had had the considerable distinction of winning the Commander-in-Chief's Medal twice, in 1960 and 1962, the second companion to be so specially recognized. Both awards were given because Colonel Joseph was considered to have rendered the greatest service to each of the two Commanders-in-Chief during their term of office. These services to General Whitney and to General Irvine included, but were not limited to, establishment of new Chapters in the Texas area. These included Chapters at Austin and El Paso, Chapters that are still going strong and active in Texas, and the Chapter at Middle Tennessee (Nashville).

Colonel Joseph, born December 9, 1900, was a law graduate of the University of Virginia in 1923, and besides being a member of the Virginia bar, was a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, the State of Texas, the United States Court of Military Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court. After practicing law in Richmond, Virginia for himself and later as an active member of the law firm of Joseph, Parker and Trumbell, in 1934 he became a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice and served in the FBI Field Offices in Richmond, Charlotte, Birmingham, Mobile and San Antonio. He was Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, Director, and later was Chief of Public Relations for the FBI in Washington, D.C.

In 1941, he was called to active duty by the Army and in March 1944, went overseas as Executive Officer of the Staff Judge Advocate of General George S. Patton's Third Army. After World War II was over in Europe, he was selected into the Regular Army.

From the United States Army he received a Legion of Merit, a Bronze Star medal and a Certificate of Achievement for his World War II services. Additionally, he was the recipient of a French Croix de Guerre with Palm, and the Iranian Legion of Honor. In 1947 he served as a member of the U.S. Military Mission at Teheran, Iran.

After retirement from the Army, January 31, 1954, Colonel Joseph

<sup>(20)</sup> August 1958, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 2, 3,

was General Counsel and Director of Public Relations with the United Services Automobile Association and later Director of Public Relations for the Retired Officers Association. While holding the latter employment, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World Wars.

During this period, the Military Order was operating on a very tight budget and with limited travel money for the Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Joseph, having worked for both the Retired Officers Association and United Services Automobile Association in the Public Relations area was convinced that the Military Order needed a Public Relations Officer and he attempted to hire one, but did not receive clearance from the Executive Committee or the General Staff.21 At the same time, questions were raised in regard to the propriety of some of Colonel Joseph's travel expense claims, and the position that the Chief of Staff and National Headquarters should occupy in the Military Order. Major General Harper, the Chief of Staff, resigned on 4 December 1965 and was dropped from the letterhead of the January-February 1966 issue of the World Wars Officer Review. Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier, USA (Retired), Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and Commander-in-Chief Elect, who lived in Washington and would find it practicable to be in the Headquarters frequently, was designated to represent the Executive Committee on all matters of policy decision until a replacement Chief of Staff or Secretary General was elected. $^{22}$ 

Colonel Joseph wrote in the May-June 1966 issue of the Officer Review:

"The strength and vitality of our Order rest primarily in the Chapters as the basic unit. National Headquarters should be operated with this principle in mind. National Headquarters should also be operated on the principle that it exists primarily to serve the Chapters and the Membership. The image of the Order at the Chapter level is much more important than the image set in Washington."23

Contrary to the opinion expressed in the last sentence of this quote, there was a very sizeable body of opinion spread throughout the National and Chapter Officers of the Military Order that the Order needed to have national influence and to be known nationally and that this national image could be achieved only from Washington. These companions believed in a strong Headquarters organization, with a strong, paid Chief of Staff heading up this Headquarters, an individual with adequate push as Executive Officer to carry out the policies of the Commander-in-Chief, the General Staff and the companions of the Military Order as expressed in National Convention. In other words, they believed:

<sup>(21)</sup> Letter of 13 April 1966 of Colonel Joseph to Treasurer General of the Military Order regarding authorization to employ a Public Information Officer.

<sup>(22) 4</sup> December 1965, Emergency Executive Committee Minutes.

<sup>(23)</sup> May-June 1966, Officer Review, p. 3.

"Our strength lies in our individual Chapters, but the Order as a whole should be greater than the sum of its parts." 24

In effect, the Military Order reaffirmed in 1966 what one of its founder members and Chairman of the Charter Constitution and Bylaws Committee had said in 1928:

"I wish to impress upon this Convention my firm opinion that this Order should be and must be a National Organization, loyally and adequately supported by its Chapters and members who should be imbued with the patriotic and self-effacing conviction that membership is an honor and for service, not for personal or local benefit. That we must continue our work for National Defense not only in support of remedial legislation, but in opposition to the insidious attack of our country's enemies, within and without, and that to attain this end, National Headquarters should be loyally and adequately supported." 25

So, Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, the wise and greatly revered Commander-in-Chief, laid down a principle that, under challenge, was reaffirmed by the Military Order.

One of the greatest personal organizers of new Chapters of all times, who stood alongside of recruiting giants like Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck and Major General W.W. Irvine, in building up the Chapter membership of the Military Order, Colonel Joseph had moved the Military Order to a new high of 11,934 paid-up members by the close of the 1966 fiscal year, despite losing 1,272 companions out the back door primarily through the failure of the companions to regularly pay their national dues, but also due to deaths and resignations.

To provide more adequate operating funds, an initiation fee of one dollar was established. Two additions were made to the Preamble, 13 changes were made to the National Constitution and 23 changes made to the Bylaws. This was a remarkable accomplishment by Colonel Joseph and his supporting officers, not the least of which were Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to recommend changes and Brigadier General Louis Fortier, who drummed up support for the changes. Colonel Koeppe, Captain P.A. Horton of San Diego, and Brigadier General Walter R. Shoaff of Sun City, Arizona were the Indians who did the work, with the chairman, as usual.

These organizational changes gave the Military Order a very satisfactory organizational working order and were an assist in providing the excellent image with which it ended its first fifty years in October 1969.

However, several constitutional changes sponsored jointly by Colonel Fred A. Fister, USAR (Retired), Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief and Colonel Joseph F. Puett, AUS (Retired), Commander of the Atlanta Chapter, both strong supporters of Colonel Joseph, had vary-

<sup>(24)</sup> November-December 1966, Officer Review, p. 3.

<sup>(25)</sup> October 1928, National Bulletin, p. 8, col. 1.

ing fates. The more important change was to eliminate the Past Commanders-in-Chief, except the immediate Past Commander-in-Chief [about twelve to fifteen] and the General Staff Emeritus [about twenty-five] from voting power in the General Staff. A further change was to shift the power of election of the General Staff-at-Large [five] from the General Staff to the National Convention. The first of these proposals was soundly defeated, but the second one was approved.<sup>26</sup>

An effort to put the Florida Chapters on record as endorsing Colonel Joseph for a second term was defeated at the Florida Department Con-

vention.27

The Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting of 2 May 1966 state that on that date Colonel Joseph had revoked his memorandum to the Executive Committee of March 25, 1966, in which he had relieved the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and Commander-in-Chief Elect of responsibilities for policy matters at National Headquarters. These duties had previously been duly assigned to that office by the Executive Committee and later ratified by the General Staff on March 12, 1966.28

An effort by Colonel Joseph to displace Commander Harry F. McCullah, US Navy (Retired), Treasurer General of the Military Order, either by having him resign or to be replaced by Colonel Marcus Adams, or later by Chief Warrant Officer, William R. Gamble, US Navy (Retired) as Assistant Treasurer, was declared null and void by the Judge Advocate General, because the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer General required the approval of the General Staff.<sup>29</sup>

These efforts, which were disapproved strongly by a majority of the National Officers, when added to Colonel Joseph's circulation of a sample ballot not carrying the names of the currently serving Judge Advocate General and the Treasurer General, brought considerable adverse comment upon Colonel Joseph and tended to tarnish a companion who had done much for the Military Order.

# 1966 BRIGADIER GENERAL LOUIS J. FORTIER, USA [RETIRED]

Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier became the 35th Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order on 28 October 1966 at the second National Convention to be held in Puerto Rico, which was the 46th National Convention of the Military Order.

(b) 1966 National Constitution & Bylaws, Art. V, Sec. 2(a).

(28) (a) Minutes of Executive Committee Meeting of 2 May, 1966, pars. 1 & 3.

(29) (a) Letter of Treasurer General, Commander Harry F. McCullah of 9 July 1966.

(b) Letter of Colonel H.G. Simmonite of 23 August, 1966.

<sup>(26) (</sup>a) Letter of Colonel Henry G. Simmonite, Chairman, Constitution & Bylaws Committee of July 7, 1966, distributing proposed changes to the Constitution & Bylaws.

<sup>(27)</sup> Letter of Erling Ayars, Chairman, Hereditary Membership Committee, May 6, 1966, to Commander-in-Chief Elect, Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier.

<sup>(</sup>b) Memorandum of 25 March, 1966 from CinC to each member of the Executive Committee titled "Assumption of Responsibility for all Policy Matters at National Headquarters."

General Fortier was young for his years. Born in Gretna, Louisiana on 8 April 1892, he was 74 when he became Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order. Graduating from Tulane University in 1913 with a Bachelor of Engineering in Civil Engineering, he first served with the Army Corps of Engineers as a civil engineer and as an Army Reserve Officer. He took the examinations for the Regular Army and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery on August 8, 1917.

Ordered to active duty, he served in France through three major engagements, including Belleau Wood, with the 17th Field Artillery of the Second Division, American Expeditionary Force. Upon his return to the States in September 1918, he became an instructor in gunnery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. In 1919, he established the ROTC, Field Artillery Unit. at Auburn University. He received a Master of Science Degree. summa cum laude, from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1923. Between World War I and World War II, the Army educated General Fortier, sending him to Battery Officer Course at the Field Artillerv School, to the two year course at the Command and General Staff at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (1933), to the Army War College (1936) then located in Washington at what is now Fort McNair, and finally to the prestigious Ecole Superieure de Guerre in Paris, France (1939). From the French War College, and partially because of his language fluency, he was sent to Belgrade to be the Military Attache to Yugoslavia, Greece and Bulgaria.

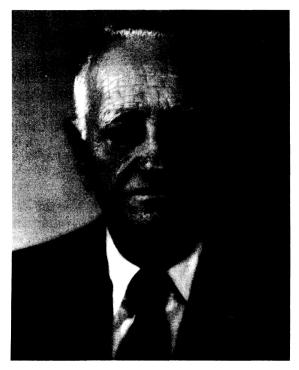
When the Germans overran the Balkans, General Fortier was ordered back to the United States and to the War Department General Staff as Head of the Western European Division of the Army Intelligence Division, G-2. Two days after the United States went to war with Japan and Germany, 9 December 1941, he was ordered to the newly formed Joint Intelligence Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In 1942 he became Artillery Commander of the 94th Infantry Division and went overseas with this Division and later commanded it during the occupation of the Dusseldorf Area in Germany and the Pilsen Area in Czechoslovakia.

General Fortier, as the Director of Intelligence, was one of the founders of the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Virginia in the immediate post WW II period. From the Armed Forces Staff College he went to Japan and served on General MacArthur's staff as Director of Theater Intelligence, 1949-1950. He retired in late 1950. General Fortier received the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star Medal from the United States and decorations from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, France and Yugoslavia for his outstanding military services.

General Fortier was a member both of the District of Columbia Chapter of the MOWW and of the New Orleans Chapter, becoming a member of the latter chapter on 14 October 1955.30 He became a Perpetual Member on 19 August 1966.

<sup>(30)</sup> Fifty Year Who's Who of District of Columbia Chapter, p. 25.



Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier, US Army (Retired), CinC 1966.

General Fortier was an idealist as far as the Military Order of the World Wars was concerned. But he was pragmatic in its matter-of-fact sense insofar as the MOWW organization and its companions were concerned. Deeply devoted to the organization, there was no task of the MOWW to which he would not lend his talents, and they were many.

Recipient of CinC's Medal

In late 1962, he was persuaded to accept the chairmanship of the Legislative Committee, and during the next four years, he contributed articles to the World Wars Officer Review under the heading "The Ramparts We Watch." For these splendid, timely, and informative reports, General Fortier was the recipient of the Commander-in-Chief's award from Lieutenant Hans von Leden at San Antonio on October 12, 1963. The World Wars Officer Review said:

"His untiring efforts on Capitol Hill during the past year resulted in the finest legislative program the Military Order of the World Wars has had for many years."31

And much to General Fortier's delight, two years later he received this high honor a second time from Colonel Cohen at the New Orleans National Convention on 29 October 1965. The second award again was for the superior work that General Fortier had accomplished in the

<sup>(31)</sup> November-December 1963, World Wars Officer Review, p. 24, col. 1.

legislative area, particularly in connection with the defeat of the original McNamara plan for the Reserve-National Guard merger.<sup>32</sup>

The frosting on the already frosted cake was given when General Fortier received his third award of the Commander-in-Chief's Medal from Major Faires for the superior job he had done in the legislative field and for his continued devotion to the high principles of the Military Order.

General Fortier had the great advantage over some of the former companions who had served faithfully as Chairman of the Legislative Committee in that he knew personally many of the important members of the Military Service Committees, and, what is quite important, the influential members of their staffs. The Military Order suddenly was on the map in the Halls of Congress.

At the 1964 National Convention in Philadelphia, General Fortier was elected one of the three Vice Commanders-in-Chief, and in 1965, he was moved up to Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and Commander-in-Chief Elect. General Fortier did not believe that the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief should be the Commander-in-Chief Elect, since in several instances in his years with the Military Order, he considered that a more effective leader could have been chosen from the Vice Commanders-in-Chief. But it was with great difficulty that this walking back the cat was accomplished. General Fortier's relief, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Clayton, AUS was designated Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and Commander-in-Chief Elect — as was his successor Major Thomas F. Faires, before the dropping of "Commander-in-Chief Elect" was effected.

During the year when he was Commander-in-Chief, General Fortier contributed a number of articles to the World War Officer Review which have been reprinted thousands of times and have been responsible for many new companions becoming well acquainted with the philosophical background of the Military Order. The first was titled: "The Why of Our Order," the second "How Can We Strengthen Our Order?". They were soon followed by "Where Should Be Our Main Support?"; "What is the Situation We are Facing?" and "When, The Element of Time."

The series of letters were in due time turned into recruiting literature and have served as a lasting memorial to one of the dozen really outstanding leaders of the Military Order, a Commander-in-Chief who in his middle seventies ran at emergency full speed ahead not only during the year he held the highest office, but before and after. A magnificent leader.

At General Fortier's Convention in San Diego, first there was the most welcome and generous gift of the Kales Foundation (Past Commander-in-Chief Robert G. Kales) of \$46,000 toward the purchase and maintenance of a Headquarters Building.

<sup>(32)</sup> November-December 1965, World Wars Officer Review, p. 21, col. 1.

And second, there was the announcement by Vice Commander-in-Chief, Major Thomas Faires, that the Memphis Chapter was donating a challenge cup to be awarded annually to the "Chapter of the Year," which Chapter was to be determined by a competition calling for real action in the area of speakers programs, membership, Massing of the Colors ceremony, decoration of graves on Memorial Day and other criteria.

The Convention was marked by the best newspaper coverage that any convention had received during the modern era. The year had been a very successful one, with the Military Order passing the 12,000 mark in Membership for the first time.

#### 1967 LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS S. CLAYTON

Lieutenant Colonel Clayton, a long time member of the Military Order, moved into the leadership position of the Military Order at the San Diego National Convention on 20 October 1966.

It was a difficult task he faced, having followed an officer who had actually developed a national reputation for accomplishments and who was titled the "best ever" by many companions whose actual perspective did not entitle them to such an evaluation. It also was the year 1968 [Tet offensives January 30 and May 5, 1968], when the tides of the Vietnam War first turned against the United States. It was the year when the United States turned against its own military and it was the year of the initial move of the President toward the forced adoption by the military of a State Department-supported "No Win" policy in the Vietnam War.

Lieutenant Colonel Clayton, born in September 1895, served in the United States Army as an enlisted man and as a Second Lieutenant in World War I. He served in the Army during World War II until late in 1944, when he returned from his financial assignment in Europe and took up his civilian pursuits in Detroit. He joined the Military Order of the World Wars in January 1945. Two years later he became Chapter Commander of the Detroit Chapter of the Military Order. In October 1947, he became, by appointment, Michigan State Commander for the MOWW 33

In 1964, and after moving to La Mesa, California in 1950, he was elected a member of the General Staff at Large at the 44th Annual Convention at Philadelphia. The next year, 1965, he was elected a Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, one of three. Both the others, Commander George R. Balling USNR, and Colonel Fred Fister USAR, dropped out of the competition at the next convention and Lieutenant Colonel Clayton went on to Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and Commander-in-Chief Elect.

In the long and sometimes acrimonious debate which had preceded the change in the Constitution authorizing a Chief of Staff for the Military Order, Lieutenant Colonel Clayton had not been a national officer and did not participate in the hot and heavy debate of the 1961

<sup>(33)</sup> October 1947, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 3.

and 1962 National Conventions and General Staff meetings.

Consequently he was identified directly with no faction in the Military Order, and moved ahead smoothly when the competition faded.

Lieutenant Colonel Clayton's opening letter to the Companions of the Military Order contained these descriptive words:

"Basically, I am a team player, counting upon you to be team players along with me. Each of you has some special talent, and to the extent that we all realize our individual and collective capabilities and responsibilities, become personally involved as a team and exert that "second effort" our Order will have a successful year."34

In subsequent messages to the companions of the Order, Lieutenant Colonel Clayton stressed the reduction of the NPDs (those companions dropped because of non-payment of dues) as an easy way to increasing the total membership of the Military Order. The NPD loss over the years, and except for a few real "Godsends," had been all but devastating.

Loss from this NPD source and by deaths and resignations during General Fortier's term had dropped from 1,272 which it was under Colonel Joseph, his predecessor, to 1,030. Despite these wise words by Lieutenant Colonel Clayton, the NPD figure and other losses mounted once more to 1,184. This considerable loss, coupled with a drop in new members, brought the Military Order to a slightly lower total of paid-up members, 12,134, from General Fortier's new all-time high of 12.154.

Lieutenant Colonel Clayton wrote in this valediction message to his companions in the May-June 1968 issue of Officer Review:

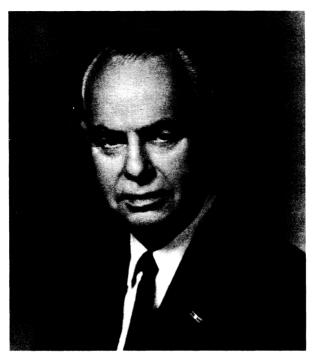
"As we go to press, I would be remiss if I did not pause to reflect a moment on the painful wounds from which America is currently suffering, both internally and externally, and to exhort every companion to dedicate himself even more."

Not only at home, but abroad were there high tension problems and in the September-October 1968 issue, Lieutenant Colonel Clayton said:

"Our country's deficit financing is becoming a perpetual deficit — a sad progression toward undermining our currency nationally and internationally. Our country is overextended and overcommitted as dramatized by the Pueblo incident."

Leaders of the MOWW, because of the shortness of their terms of office often find it difficult to develop their team play, and sometimes they find that team play is next to impossible because some member of the team isn't hearing the signals, or thinks some other, and perhaps better, signal should be called. Colonel Clayton gave of his best.

<sup>(34)</sup> November-December 1967, World Wars Officer Review, p. 4, col. 1.



Major Thomas F. Faires, AUS (Retired), CinC 1968.

#### THE BUCK STOPPER

#### 1968 MAJOR THOMAS F. FAIRES, AUS [RETIRED]

Major Thomas F. Faires headed his first letter as Commander-in-Chief to his companions of the Military Order of the World Wars with these words:

#### "THE BUCK STOPS HERE"

He followed this with a very pragmatic statement:

"It may be traditional for the Commander-in-Chief to set goals for the year, but I will set none. The record shows the futility of such."

#### And then:

"Maybe we will have a year of accomplishment, not one of frustration."

"Colonel Clayton has told you that he is a team player. I am not, in the same sense. I expect to spend long hours thinking, plotting, planning, directing, encouraging and plain 'raising hell' whenever necessary to try to get this important job done." 35

And Major Faires did just that. He had an excellent mind, the courage to speak out with undiplomatic statements, and the ability to lead by example, not by asking or pleading.

<sup>(35)</sup> November-December 1968, Officer Review, p. 3, 4, 5.

Major Thomas F. Faires had been commissioned a second lieutenant, Infantry Reserve upon graduation from the University of Georgia in 1932. Prior to his university ROTC training, he had been with the Junior ROTC in high school.

During WWII, Major Faires was called to active duty and joined the 287th Engineer Battalion, at Camp Rucker, Alabama. As Company Commander, he took this engineering unit to Europe. It did training duty in England on the floating Failey bridge. Later in Paris, and after he had received medical treatment for a concussion and ear damage received in a training accident, he was reassigned to the Labor Supervision Command. He had under his command seventeen Service companies, and, for assignment to work duties, 13,000 German Prisoners-of-War.

When World War II was over, Major Faires returned to Memphis and reestablished his architectural practice. He served as President of the Memphis Chapter, American Institute of Architects and as President of the League of Memphis Architects. He was Chairman of the Design Team for the Memphis Civic Center, and when elected MOWW Commander-in-Chief, was serving his twelfth year as Director of the Downtown Association of Memphis. He was President of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce in 1967 and 1968.

Back in 1948, Major Faires joined the Memphis Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars and in 1955 became the Chapter Commander. As Chapter Commander and subsequently as the Memphis Chapter Chairman of the Perpetual Membership Committee, he pushed hard in both these areas, raising the Memphis Chapter from less than one hundred members to the seventh largest Chapter in the Military Order with membership over three hundred, many of them Perpetual Members.

In 1958, he became Regional Commander of Region V and a member of the General Staff.

In 1963, Major Faires was elected General Staff officer for Region V, the office having been left vacant the previous year through want of a willing candidate. In 1966, at the second San Juan Convention, Major Faires was elected one of the three Vice Commanders-in-Chief, along with Colonel Stanley Scott and Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara USNR. In 1967, he moved to Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and Commander-in-Chief Elect and in 1968 to Commander-in-Chief. He was the last of the Senior Vice Commanders to serve as Commander-in-Chief Elect.

Instead of general talk about the deficiencies of the Chapters, particularly in leadership and in membership growth, Major Faires exposed by the detailed tables he circulated in the various Regions, Departments and Chapters, and pointed out and named the 46 Chapters which had shown a loss of members in 1965-1966, 48 Chapters which had shown a loss in 1966-1967, and the 55 which had shown a loss in 1967-1968. There were 13 named Chapters that had shown a loss in each of the three previous years. This plain talk was

irritating, even hurtful to some individuals, but helpful to the Military Order. Additionally, he urged the scheduling of a Regional Commanders Seminar at the National Convention in 1969, and sought to bring the Regional Commanders into more active, responsible and useful leadership positions in their particular Regions.

The Military Order was approaching its fiftieth year of existence. The Handbook of the Military Order was in need of revision and that chore was turned over by Major Faires to one of the Junior Vice

Commanders-in-Chief to accomplish.

The Military Order's attention was directed to the words in the Preamble, "to promote and further patriotic education in the Nation" and it was urged to do more than just pay lip service to these

challenging words.

The duties of Committees and particularly of Committee Chairmen were not well spelled out either in the Constitution and Bylaws or in the current Handbook and Major Faires was anxious for progressive change in this regard. So when he was Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and working with the Chairman of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, Colonel Henry G. Simmonite, he drafted suggested detailed language to outline the essential duties of the

**Budget Committee** 

Chapter Activities Committee

Leadership Committee

Legislative Committee

National Defense Committee

Policy Planning Committee

**Resolutions Committee** 

and the other named Committees of the Military Order. The great advantage of making more specific and clear the duties to be carried out by these important and essential committees led to easy acceptance of these changes to the Bylaws at the next convention.

Major Faires wrote that:

"Last year our Order had 12,134 members. Counting National, Department, State and Chapter Officers, we have over 1,250 Officers or Chiefs, and less than 11,000 members or Indians. That's too many Chiefs and not enough INDIANS."36

So he urged the leaders to get the INDIANS — which the MOWW did have — to work.

Major Faires, like all previous CinCs, urged the bringing into the Order of more companions. He urged that the Military Order plan and undertake "A Half Century of Progress Beginning 1969":

"A new half-century lies before us and a great opportunity rests with us . . . . Thus our History can record the beginning of a period of real and lasting progress for our Order."37

<sup>(36)</sup> January-February 1969, Officer Review, p. 5.

<sup>(37)</sup> May-June 1969, Officer Review.

Before his term was over, Major Faires was battling to preserve the increase in dues and initiation fees voted at the Memphis Convention in October 1968. These increases, essential to a strong MOWW, were most fortunately sustained by a favorable vote of the 1969 Savannah Convention.

Major Faires stirred up the companions of the Military Order. He had made the companions of the Military Order think about their Order and ways to improve it. But as General Fortier had observed:

"The Order does not work fast. It will not respond to the whip or the spur. It has always advanced slowly. It is deeply rooted. It has many traditions. It has unswerving loyalties. It is proud of its heritage. And therein lie both its strength and its charm." 38

#### **MEMPHIS CUP**

A Lasting Challenge to the Military Order

The wonderful idea for the Memphis Cup, which is awarded each year at the National Convention to "The Chapter of the Year" came to fruition in 1966 through the efforts of Major Tom Faires and the companions of the Memphis Chapter of the Military Order.

It is more than just a Cup. It is a permanent memorial to Major Faires and the Memphis Chapter and a very real challenge to the Chapters of the Military Order during their years to come. The Memphis Cup was established the second year before Major Faires became the Commander-in-Chief.

The National Chapter Activities Committee, meeting at the National Convention, determines the winner of the Memphis Cup upon the basis of how well each competing Chapter (1) has actively fulfilled the ideals and principles of the Military Order as set forth in the Preamble, (2) has been a positive patriotic force within its own community, and (3) has grown and prospered by doing good deeds "For the Good of the Order."

#### HARRIES AND FAIRES

#### The First and the Last of the Fifty-Year Best

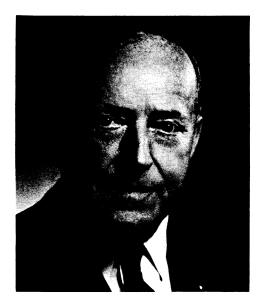
The Military Order had been marvelously fortunate in its first Commander-in-Chief, Major General George H. Harries, who served as its leader for five years. It also was particularly fortunate in the Commander-in-Chief who closed out the first fifty years of service of the Military Order of the World Wars to the United States of America, Major Thomas F. Faires. He had but a single year to keep the Military Order up on its step. But Major Faires, in the troubled Vietnam Days of 1968-1969, had held a firm rudder and the Military Order had its course fixed on the bright star of patriotism, and the ever essential National Defense of the United States of America.

Both Major General Harries and Major Faires were leaders. They were Indian Chiefs. They led and showed by example how things could and should be done. They stood very tall. They used their brains.

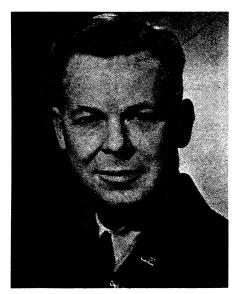
<sup>(38)</sup> September-October 1969, Officer Review, p. 2.

The Military Order of the World Wars has been well served during its 1919 to 1969 years of life by its Commanders-in-Chief. Many, many leaders stood tall, took a firm grasp of the helm, kept their eyes in the sky and with their feet firmly planted on deck, steered a steady and rewarding course towards MOWW objectives.

We salute these leaders. We are grateful to them and for them. We wish the Military Order smooth sailing in the years to come.



Lt. Col. Thomas S. Clayton



Col. Robert E. Joseph

#### CHAPTER X

## National Awards and Citations

During its first fifty years, the Military Order developed a number of internal awards and citations to publicly recognize and reward those companions who had done especially well, by their personal efforts, to advance the principles and policies of the Order, hoping to encourage other companions to match or better their achievements. The Military Order, commencing in 1963, also gives a Distinguished Service Award to honor and recognize an American Citizen who has made a notable contribution to National defense or the preservation of our constitutional liberties.1

#### CITATION

The oldest Meritorious Service award in the Military Order is the Commander-in-Chief's CITATION. Recommendations to the Commander-in-Chief to make the award may be made annually for one companion, but not a national officer, in each Chapter who has performed the most meritorious service in his Chapter. In larger Chapters over 250 members, one recommendation may be made for each 250 members or major fraction thereof.<sup>2</sup>

The date when this award came into regular use is not known, but the earliest it is mentioned in the Bylaws is in 1942 — and the earliest it is mentioned in the National Bulletin was some seven years previous, October 1935.3(a)(b)

Just to show that historians can make errors, Colonel B.C. Allins' "Echo of the Guns" states:

"Minutes of the 1937 convention show the first recorded instance of Citations of Merit from Headquarters to Companions of the Order in Chapters across the country. Among those cited in 1937 were: Major John L. Godwin of Roanoke, Virginia Chapter for 'faithfulness in performance of duty."3(c)

 <sup>1966</sup> Bylaws, Article IX, Sec. 1.
 1969 Bylaws, Article IX, Sec. 3.

<sup>(3) (</sup>a) 1942 Bylaws, Article III.

<sup>(</sup>b) National Bulletin, October 1935, p. 2, col. 1 and 2.

<sup>(</sup>c) Echo of the Guns, p. 54.

Actually, as noted above, this award was first recorded in the Report of the 1935 Atlantic City National Convention as set forth in the October 1935 National Bulletin.

The Bylaws provisions since 1942 have varied a bit but in general they have provided that the Commander-in-Chief appoint a Committee to pass upon the merit of those recommended, and that the General Staff may make the award in the name of the Commander-in-Chief.

#### NATIONAL COMMANDER'S ANNUAL AWARD

Commencing in 1943, the National Commanders' Annual Award came into existence, and has been awarded each year since, but the Bylaws authority for this award did not appear in written form until the 1967 National Constitution and Bylaws was printed.<sup>4</sup> Initially this award was given to the companion who, in the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief, had made the greatest contribution to the Military Order. Later, the Commander-in-Chief, at the close of his term of office, was authorized to recognize the one companion, who in his sole discretion he considered to have been of the greatest assistance to him in fulfilling the duties of his office.

The list of distinguished companions of The Military Order, who have been fortunate enough to have their helpful efforts so recognized follows:

1943	Colonel Charles C. Allen
1944	Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr.
1945	Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Mills
1946	Commander David Sholtz
1947	Major Ennalls Waggaman
1948	Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann
1949	Colonel Melvin J. Maas, USMC Reserve
1950	Rear Admiral R.R. Belknap
1951	Major Harry Okin
1952	Major General Melvin J. Maas, USMC Reserve
1953	Major Omer W. Clark
1954	Major William M. Coffin
1955	Lieutenant Joseph Burke
1956	Major General Willard W. Irvine
1957	Mr. Erling Ayars
1958	Lieutenant Hans Von Leden
	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington
1959	Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck
	Captain Lawrence A. Odlin
1960	Colonel Robert E. Joseph
	Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe
1961	Colonel Robert E. Joseph
1962	Rear Admiral Harold C. Train
1963	Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier

<sup>(4) 1967</sup> Bylaws, Sec. 2.

1964	Major General Willard W. Irvine
1965	Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier
1966	Major General Willard W. Irvine
	Colonel Wiley Adams
1967	Commander Harry F. McCullah
1968	Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe
1969	Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier

Of the thirty-one companions whose distinguished service to the Military Order and to its Commander-in-Chief justified their receiving the award during the 1943 to 1969 period, fourteen had either served the Military Order previously as Commanders-in-Chief, or were to

serve the Order later in this important post.

Two companions received the award three times, Major General Willard W. Irvine USA (Retired) (1956, 1964, 1966) and Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier USA (Retired) (1963, 1965, 1969) and three companions received the award twice, Major General Melvin J. Maas, USMC Reserve (Retired) (1949, 1952), Colonel Robert E. Joseph USA (Retired) (1960, 1961) and Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe USA (Retired) (1960 and 1968).

The annual award of the very attractive medal initially was made possible through the courtesy and financial help of Lieutenant General Milton G. Baker, Pennsylvania National Guard. Some years later (1950-1951) he became a Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order and is still living as this is written. When he stopped financially supporting the award, the Military Order picked up the chore.

#### DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

This award currently (1969) is decided upon by the Distinguished Service Award Committee made up of the Commander-in-Chief and the four living immediately preceding Past Commanders-in-Chief. The first award was made in 1963 and was authorized by the Executive Committee under its "full power and authority to manage the business of the General Staff between meetings." The awards were duly authorized in the 1966 edition of the "CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS."5

Recipients from 1963 to 1969 were:

1963	Senator Barry Goldwater (Arizona)
1964	Senator Strom Thurmond (South Carolina)
1965	Commander James S. Copley (US Naval Reserve)
1966	General Lewis B. Hershey (US Army)
1967	Francis Joseph Cardinal Spellman
1968	Senator John C. Stennis (Mississippi)
1969	General W.C. Westmoreland (US Army)

#### HONORARY OFFICERS

And finally, the Military Order has designated, by and large through the period of World War II and to and through the Korean War (1941 to 1953), a limited number of its Presidential or military leaders as either Honorary Commanders-in-Chief of the Military Order or as

<sup>(5) 1966</sup> Bylaws, Article IX, Sec. 1; Bylaws, Article X, Sec. 1.



AN OLD FRIEND HONORED

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN BECOMES HONORARY COM-MANDER-IN-CHIEF, MILITARY ORDER, 10/12/45

Left to right: Admiral William H. Standley; President Harry S. Truman; and David Sholtz, former Governor of Florida. Both Standley and Sholtz were past Commanders-in-Chief, MOWW. Major E. Kemper Carter and Captain Arthur D. Brookfield, companions of the Kansas City Chapter, to the left and General of the Army, George C. Marshall, and Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim to the right.

Honorary members of the General Staff of the Military Order, in order to do them honor or to acknowledge their personal contribution to the Military Order.

In its first fifty years of existence, the Military Order has elected only eight Honorary Commanders-in-Chief of the Military Order; three were Presidents of the United States and five were distinguished military officers.

The first Honorary Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order was General of the Armies, John J. Pershing and the eighth was Ex-President Herbert Hoover. The eight are a select group, to several of whom the Military Order owes a continuing debt of gratitude.

Nine of the ten men who were elected Honorary Members of the General Staff were military leaders. When a year after his election and the start of the Korean War found the United States in a very diminished state of preparedness, there were those who thought it had been a considerable mistake to honor the tenth, a civilian and an inadequate Secretary of Defense as far as military preparedness was concerned.

The names of these two distinguished groups, as well as the years of their election to this honorary position are as follows:

#### HONORARY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

General of the Armies John J. Pershing	1934
Admiral William S. Sims	1934
General of the Army George C. Marshall	1944
Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King	1944
Colonel Harry S. Truman	1945
General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower	1952
Admiral Arthur W. Radford	1955
Mr. Herbert Hoover	1964

#### HONORARY MEMBER OF THE GENERAL STAFF

General Henry H. Arnold, USAAF	1943
Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN	1943
Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche, USCG	1943
Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN	1947
Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, USN	1948
Colonel Louis A. Johnson, Secretary of Defense	1949
General Omar N. Bradley, USA	1949
Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, USN	1949
General Hoyt Vandenberg, USAF	1949
General A.A. Vandergrift, USMC	1949

The particular reasons why many of these personalities were elected to Honorary Commanders-in-Chief or Honorary Members of the General Staff are obvious, but a special word in regard to a few of them and their relationship to the Military Order is added.



NEW YORK CHAPTER HONORS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET

Left to right: Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington, 1942 Commander New York Chapter; Admiral W.F. Halsey; Lieutenant Charles Hann, 1922 Commander New York Chapter and 1942 CinC, MOWW.

#### GENERAL OF THE ARMIES JOHN J. PERSHING

One of the important accomplishments of General Harries during his five years of service as Commander-in-Chief was in making positive the public identification of General Pershing with the work of the Military Order. This required that there be much merit in the organization for which General Pershing's support and identification was sought, since General Pershing was a no-nonsense supporter of national defense and not given to lending his public approval or support to social organizations of Old-Comrades-in-Arms.

General Pershing wrote and signed the lead article for the National Bulletin of January 1923, the subject of which was titled "The Success of Our National Defense Depends Upon Our Ability to Develop an Adequate Training System." 6

Stressed in the article were the civic benefits to be derived from the military training conducted in our high schools and colleges of young men who in the years to come would rise to leadership roles in industry and government.

The article ended with the wise words:

"It will be recognized more and more that every young man trained by national service in war, is a young man better prepared for the opportunities and duties of peace."

In November 1921, General Pershing wrote to the Chapter Commander of the New York City Chapter, Colonel S.H. Wolfe:

"Your practical and well directed efforts to keep alive the patriotic spirit which animated the country during the War render them worthy of every consideration from the active members of the military establishment.

The Order is to be congratulated on their recognition of the fact that it is essential to carry on in time of peace the requirements of duty in time of emergency or danger to the nation."8

General John J. Pershing was an early member of the Boston Chapter of the Military Order and a Life Member for more than a dozen years before, in 1934, being elected an Honorary Commander-in-Chief for life. He had displayed during these years an active interest in the Order and participated in its activities.

General Pershing, on September 15, 1922 wrote a long letter of advice to General Harries, our Commander-in-Chief, in which he remarked:

"The former occasions when it has been my privilege to participate in your meetings have impressed me deeply with the fact that you are really achieving something constructive and important."

It should be noted here that General Pershing had attended the Second Department Convention of the Military Order of the World War at Sea Girt, New Jersey, which was held from June 14 to June

<sup>(6)</sup> January 1923, National Bulletin, pp. 1, 2.

<sup>(7)</sup> Ibid., p. 2.

<sup>(8)</sup> November-December 1921, National Bulletin, p. 7, col. 2.

17, 1921. His picture with others, including an unidentified small boy, appear in the July 1921 issue of the National Bulletin on page 1.

In connection with General Pershing's visit to the Convention at Sea Girt, those who, in 1969, zip up the Kennedy Expressway, the New Jersey Turnpike and then east on Route 195 to reach Sea Girt from Washington, D.C. should note that the July 1921 National Bulletin described General Pershing's "long and arduous automobile journey" to reach his Sea Girt destination.

On 5 January 1935, General Pershing in receiving from Lieutenant Colonel George E. Ijams, the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, a parchment designating him as the Honorary Commander-in-Cief for life, remarked:

"I am sure that the organization will, in time, take the place in American History that the Order of Cincinnati has in connection with the Revolutionary War."9

General Pershing was the principle speaker at the 1926 National Convention banquet in Philadelphia. He quoted the first Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, General Harries, as having said on many occasions that the Military Order "believes in giving something to the Country instead of taking something from it." At the head table on this occasion were Admiral E.W. Eberle, Chief of Naval Operations and Major General John A. Lejeune, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The Military Order owes a continuing debt of gratitude to General Pershing for speaking well of the Order during the formative years of 1920-1927 when its initial membership had a tendency to drift away as in a strong breeze, and by standing behind the young organization and giving it stature, which it had not yet earned by its own efforts.

#### **GENERAL PERSHING'S PORTRAIT**

A very fine and large oil painting of General Pershing hangs in the office of the Chief of Staff of the Military Order, symbolic of the firm foundation of the Order and the backing he gave it.

Sixteen members of the New York Chapter, inspired by Brigadier General S.H. Wolfe, Commander of that very important Chapter during the early years of the Military Order, purchased, in 1923, a most excellent oil portrait of General Pershing, painted by Mademoiselle Micheline Resco, an accomplished French artist. 11

General Pershing, on April 20, 1923, in acknowledging the fact that the Military Order had purchased this portrait, wrote:

"I am deeply touched by your expression of confidence, and I am especially glad to know that the portrait is to be the property of my comrades-in-arms who are members of this patriotic organization. 12 The portrait was carefully moved to Washington from New York

<sup>(9)</sup> January 1935, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 1.

<sup>(10)</sup> October 1926, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 1.

<sup>(11)</sup> June 1923, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 3.

<sup>(12)</sup> October 1923, National Bulletin, p. 9, col. 2.

City when the Headquarters were so moved and has been fully safeguarded when that office was shifted from pillar to post as rentals in the capital of our Nation increased.

General Pershing's Funeral

When General Pershing's long life was brought to a close, his body was brought to the Rotunda of the Capitol on July 18, 1948 to lie in state on the catafalque upon which the body of Abraham Lincoln had rested so many years before. The National Bulletin's story of the Military Order's final tribute to General Pershing was as follows:

"The Military Order of the World Wars was the first and one of the only two organizations to hold a ceremony on this eventful occasion.

This was promptly at 3:00 PM and prior to the admission of the many thousands of mourners who came to pay their respects at the General's bier. Colonel Forrest F. Watson, our Commander-in-Chief, together with national and local officers, held a short, but impressive ceremony and placed upon the casket a handsome wreath of white lilies, with streamers bearing the Order's name.

No other organization, except the Veterans of Foreign Wars and ourselves had such honor as accorded us during the entire period of the funeral ceremonies."13

Not only was General Pershing the first of our Honorary Commanders-in-Chief, but he was the one who lent a hand in the early days of the Military Order, in holding its ideals high, its patriotism strong, and its efforts divorced from seeking benefits for its companions, except as the nation benefited from a strong national defense and a strong love of country.

#### COLONEL HARRY S. TRUMAN

Amongst the eight distinguished persons honored by being elected to be an Honorary Commander-in-Chief, it is safe to say that President Truman, being well aware of the high aims of the Military Order and its strong support of national defense, was next after General Pershing in always being willing to assist the Military Order of the World Wars. By worthwhile publicity, by a friendly word, and by treating the Military Order of the World Wars as the elite organization it claimed to be, President Truman helped the MOWW along.

As one walks into the War Memorial Building in Kansas City, Missouri, he will see on the left hand side of the entrance a considerable collection of memorabilia relating to World War I.

Among these memorabilia is the original application of those whose previous active duty military service in World War I had qualified each to seek to form a Chapter of the Military Order of the World War in Kansas City, Missouri in the decade after the war ended.

And about four down from the top of these applicants is the signature of Harry S. Truman. The Charter application was dated and signed on July 16, 1923.

<sup>(13)</sup> August 1948, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3; p. 3, col. 1.

When Harry Truman signed this Chapter application, he was twenty-one years away from being the President of the United States. His support of the Military Order did not waver before he became President or thereafter. The written record indicates that he was quite willing to speak a good word for the Military Order.

#### PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER

The Military Order rendered belated recognition to ex-President Herbert Hoover in 1964, when, at the Philadelphia Convention that year, he was voted to be an Honorary Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order for his very distinct service to the Military Order in fostering the placing of our National Archives in the Hoover Institution of War, Revolution, and Peace.

At the 1966 San Juan Convention and after his death, ex-President Herbert Hoover was elected an Honorary Past Commander-in-Chief.

Many remember President Herbert Hoover as a bit of a pacifist, and not a strong supporter of the Army and Navy, but he was most considerate of the Military Order of the World War.

President Hoover, on 7 January 1931, received the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order and fifteen members of the General Staff of the Military Order. They took with them copies of the Resolutions passed at the previous (1930) National Convention. Annually he had always posed for a picture with members of the General Staff who handed him the originals of the Resolutions passed by the previous National Convention.

After he failed of reelection, in due time he had his office in the Tower above the Archives of the Military Order, and he was always pleasant to the Historian General or other National Officers of the Military Order who came to "inspect" the Archives and pay their respects to the ex-President.

#### **GENERAL STAFF EMERITUS**

One of the very high honors that many worthy companions of the Military Order of the World Wars seek is that of General Staff Emeritus and this requires ten years of distinguished service as a National Officer or as a member of the General Staff. The honor is not automatic. It requires the affirmative action of the General Staff, and it is worthy of note that only ten members of the Order attained this considerable distinction during the first thirty-four years of the Military Order. Currently (1969), thirty companions have been so distinguished.

Dozens and dozens of companions have served in the high office of the General Staff of the Military Order. The billet calls for sound judgment, unselfish service, and a willingness to work energetically for the Military Order, and to spend one's own travel money getting to and from and at Midyear General Staff meetings and at National Conventions, as well as Regional Conventions and other MOWW gatherings. During the first twenty-five years — 1919-1944 — of the Military Order only three members of the General Staff won the very real distinction of being elected to "General Staff Emeritus," after many more than ten years of particularly valuable service to the Military Order. Several others had died in harness.

In 1954, when the National Constitution was changed to include the qualification and requirement of ten years service as a National Officer to be qualified for consideration for the "Emeritus" designation, the "General Staff Emeritus" list was as follows:

General Staff Emeritus list was as follows.	
	ton and Brattelboro
Captain John Parker Hill	Philadelphia
	burgh and Cape Cod
Captain Robert C. Bunge, USA (Retired)	Pass-a-Grill, Florida
Captain Ben C. Hogue	Atlanta
Brigadier General Cameron H. Sanders, USAFR	Cincinnati
Lieutenant Colonel John L. Smith, USAR	Washington, D.C.
Major Emerson Richards	Atlantic City
Major William M. Coffin, USAR	Cincinnati
Lieutenant Joseph Burke, USAR	Chicago <sup>14</sup>
The following have received this high honor betw	veen 1954 and 1969.
	line, Massachusetts
Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr.	Washington, D.C.
Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara, US	
	sborough, California
Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener, USA (Retired)	Lincoln
Captain Acisclo Marxuach, USAR	Santurce
Mr. Erling E. Ayars (H)	Coral Gables
Major Stanley W. Root, Sr., USA (Retired)	Philadelphia
Brigadier General Horace W. Port, USA (Retired	
Captain Harry E. Rice, USA (Retired)	Chicago
Major General Patrick J. Ryan, CHC USA (Ret.	ired)
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Washington, D.C.
Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Andrews	Cincinnati
Brigadier General A. Lester Henderson	Savannah
Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips	Orlando
Captain P.A. Horton	San Diego
Captain L.C. Davidson	Philadelphia
Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe	La Ĵolla
Lieutenant Colonel Harold R. Nootz	Lincoln
Lieutenant Colonel Charles O. Font	San Juan
Lieutenant Luis F. Coll-Watlington	Santurce
Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck	Madison15
Captain Ben C. Hogue in 1940 was elected also	to be an Honorary
Vice Commander-in-Chief.	

<sup>(14) 1954</sup> Constitution, Article VI, Sec. 5; October 1954, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 3.

<sup>(15)</sup> Allin, "The Echo of the Guns," Annex III, Special Honors

Lieutenant Colonel Walter M. Pratt of the Boston Capter was the first National Officer (Treasurer, Chairman Board of Trustees, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief) whose services to the National Military Order of the World War was recognized by the General Staff and by National Convention Resolution at the end of ten or more years of distinguished and devoted service to the Order. This was done at the National Convention in Miami in October 1934. 16

Captain John Parker Hill of the Philadelphia Chapter and Chairman of the Army Day Committee from its inception in 1926 and who, year after year gave much of his time and effort to the ever increasing success of Army Day, was voted the following citation unanimously at the 1937 Cincinnati National Convention:

TO

CAPTAIN JOHN PARKER HILL FOR DISTINGUISHED AND EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE AS CO-ORIGINATOR AND FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF ARMY DAY

This CITATION is awarded by unanimous approval of the National Convention on this 29th Day of September 1937

REGINALD R. BELKNAP Commander-in-Chief<sup>17</sup>

The Military Order has been more than a bit stingy during its first fifty years in handing out awards and citations. As a result they are much sought after and highly valued by the companions of the Military Order.

<sup>(16)</sup> November 1934, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 2; p. 3, col. 2.

<sup>(17) (</sup>a) October 1935, National Bulletin, p. 5, col. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) November 1937, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 2.

#### **CHAPTER XI**

# Some MOWW Accomplishments During Its First Fifty Years

Since the Military Order has a Preamble which is largely a statement of nine ideals, it is patently obvious that the accomplishments of the Military Order in fifty years can only be in its movement towards the attainment of one or more of these ideals. Just as the building of a church is a noteworthy accomplishment, realistically it is only movement towards the attainment of religious ideals or principles.

Accordingly, this writer has chosen three areas where there was reasonable movement toward an ideal of the Military Order of the World Wars between 1920 and 1969.

Not all writers would choose these particular efforts to write about, just as not all Commanders-in-Chief or other National Officers, or companions of the Order, pick the same part of the Preamble to give their best attention and efforts to. There were noteworthy accomplishments in the Reserve Officers Training Corps area, in expanding ROTC efforts to the high schools, in reestablishing a Purple Heart Medal when General MacArthur was Chief of Staff of the United States Army, in the legislative defeat of certain grand proposals for reorganization or revamping of major components of a Service by inadequately informed leaders. There were many to choose from. Three were chosen.

The companions of the Military Order can take satisfaction in the reality of their movement toward these ideals in these areas, and particularly since all has not been smooth sailing with fair winds.

[A] ORIGINATOR AND INSTITUTOR OF ARMY DAY
The Military Order accomplished many worthy deeds during its first

the establishment of Army Day as a national event in the period between World War I and World War II.

The Military Order of the World War undoubtedly was first in the ranks of patriotic and national defense-minded organizations, who not only urged the holding of Army Day, but actually sponsored it.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt mentioned this accomplishment in a letter to Admiral Belknap in 1938, quoted below:

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

September 16, 1938

"My dear Admiral Belknap:

I regret exceedingly that I am unable to accept the cordial invitation which you extend in behalf of the Military Order of the World War to attend its Eighteenth National Convention in New Orleans.

The members of your Order, in peace, no less than in war, have rendered valiant and unselfish service. The Military Order of the World War conceived and first sponsored the observance of Army Day, which is annually celebrated on April sixth, the anniversary of our entry into the World War. You have endeavored through this and other means to call the attention of the American people to the necessity for an adequate defense force for our country. In all of your constructive activities, you have been most helpful and I should like to take this occasion to extend to you and through you to the officers and delegates present my personal greetings and best wishes for a successful convention.

Very sincerely yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt<sup>1</sup>

In the early period after World War I, the United States Army took stock annually of the readiness of the Army by holding what was titled Defense Test Day. The National Bulletin for July 1925 reports that the second Defense Day Test was carried out on July 4, 1925 under great handicaps from various standpoints including insufficient time for preparation, and, perhaps more pertinent, division of interest, inasmuch as Defense Test Day fell on Independence Day, which in the United States had been long regarded by some casual citizens as a day of diversion, rather than a day of rededication to the basic duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Previously Defense Test Day had been held in September, and only about two thirds as many people from the National Guard, Reserve Units, patriotic organizations and the general public had participated on July 4, 1925 as on the September date in 1924.

If the United States Army was satisfied with the turnout, as some of the Army stated, Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, USAR, the Commander-in-Chief of the MOWW was not. From this somewhat second rate performance, and following Congressional action in

<sup>(1)</sup> October 1938, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 2.

disallowing Defense Test Day, he planned and proclaimed in the January 1928 National Bulletin that the Military Order:

"Plans to inaugurate a Day, with cooperation of other organizations, calling attention to the Army, its needs, and what it stands for in National Defense Problems." 2a

Colonel Luquer stated in his announcement:

"Navy Day is something we all recognize as of national importance, instituted by the Navy League of the United States, cooperated in by the Navy Department and the Navy in general and supported by Chambers of Commerce and patriotic organizations throughout the entire land. It brings before the country the needs and values of our Navy both in time of war and in time of peace." 2b

Colonel Luquer believed that it was time to institute an Army Day of similar description and importance, with particular reference to the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the Citizens Military Training Camps, and he set about to try to start the MOWW doing this tremendous chore.

The first year (1928), Army Day was set up for May 1st, hoping to dull the edge of the communist celebration on that day. But, starting in 1929, Army Day was changed to April 6th, the anniversary date of the United States entry into World War I. All MOWW Chapters were urged to appoint committees to establish programs and to get to work to make this tribute to the United States Army a successful one. Army Day was established by the Military Order without governmental or other official inspiration, but with the hearty approval and cooperation of numerous civic and patriotic organizations.

"And so on Army Day, the Military Order of the World War asks our citizenry to pause and give thought to the Army and to regard it with a new and sympathetic understanding of its real purpose, both in peace and wartime."

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, The Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War, The Reserve Officers Association, The American Legion and other organizations were quick to approve the idea and to assist in its accomplishment. Mayors of various cities and towns and the Governor of New Mexico proclaimed "Army Day" each in his area of responsibility.

For a first time effort, Army Day 1928 had been a fine success. Much of the credit belonged to Colonel Luquer.

The 1928 National Convention changed the date that Army Day would be observed in 1929 to April 6th and all Chapters were urged to give the observance in 1929 their active and adequate support.

Colonel Luquer, in his report to the National Convention, and in his

<sup>(2) (</sup>a) January 1028, National Bulletin, p. 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) January 1928, National Bulletin, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> April 1928, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 2.

urging of all companions to work for the success of Army Day, stated that membership in the Military Order

"is an honor and for service, not for personal or local benefits."4

Initially, due to strong currents of pacifist sentiment in the United States, the Governors of the 48 States were very reluctant to proclaim an "Army Day" for their states. However, by 1931 the number of Governors' Proclamations for Army Day had grown from one to ten, and, additionally, fifteen Governors made favorable statements to the press on the occasion of the Military Order of the World War's sponsored Army Day.<sup>5</sup>

The Federal Government, and particularly the War Department, were also reluctant to proclaim "Army Day" without receiving prior authorization from the Congress. The pacifists kept the feet of the War

Department to the hot coals of "no legal justification."

Indicative of Congressional foot dragging, the December 1930 issue of the National Bulletin listed various bills introduced in Congress aimed at reducing or eliminating the adequate training or funding of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.6

The same year, 1931, the Secretary of War, made a deep bow to the Military Order of the World War as shown in the following letter.

February 10, 1931

Brigadier General John Ross Delafield Ord-Res Commander-in-Chief Military Order of the World War 1518 K Street, NW Washington, D.C.

My dear General Delafield:

On April 6th of each year, it has become customary for our fellow citizens to express their affection for and their trust in their Army. The depth of this feeling necessarily depends on the fitness of the Army itself. Hence to us who are concerned with the National Defense, this significant date becomes a day of dedication as well as a glorious anniversary. The Military Order of the World War, by sponsoring Army Day provides the Army of the United States with a welcome incentive to the achievement of its mission.

With best wishes, I remain, Sincerely, Patrick J. Hurley Secretary of War<sup>7</sup>

Army Day continued to surge, expanding through 1941, and into World War II. After the initial success, when Army Day was vigorously opposed by the unthinking and non-patriotically inclined, suddenly forty-two governors were issuing proclamations, and the Congress was

(5) March 1931, National Bulletin, p. 2.

<sup>(4)</sup> October 1928, National Bulletin, p. 8, col. 1.

<sup>(6)</sup> December 1930, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 3. February 1931, National Bulletin, p. 4, col. 3.

<sup>(7)</sup> March 1931, National Bulletin, p. 1.

considering making Army Day an official United States observance. This declaration of policy, long sought by the Military Order, was achieved on March 18, 1938 when John Nance Garner, Vice President, signed Concurrent Resolution #5-75th Congress into being. It provided,

"That April 6 of each year be recognized by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America as Army Day, and that the President of the United States be requested as Commander-in-Chief, to order military units throughout the United States to assist civic bodies in appropriate celebration to such extent as he may deem advisable; to issue a proclamation each year declaring April 6 as Army Day, and in such proclamation to invite the Governors of the various States to issue Army Day Proclamations; provided that in the event April 6 falls on Sunday, the following Monday shall be recognized as Army Day."8

When Army Day 1949 had been observed, the Secretary of the Army, Kenneth C. Royall, who, with a change of title and some diminution of responsibilities, had taken over from the Secretary of War, wrote (in part) to Colonel Van R.H. Sternbergh, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World Wars:

"This year's Army Day observances throughout the entire nation were, I believe, the most outstanding in history. . . ."

"The Army is ever mindful that the Military Order of the World Wars is the original sponsor of Army Day. It is ever grateful to have the loyal support of such a freedom loving, highly patriotic group of American citizen-veterans." 9

But the next issue of the National Bulletin carried the following bad news:

"The Military Order of the World Wars was stunned by the announcement of Secretary of Defense Johnson on April 6th that Army Day was destined to pass into discard and with it go Navy Day, Air Force Day, Marine Birthday, etc. These days are supposed to be combined into a one day-National Defense Day." 10

The National Bulletin wisely commented:

"One National Defense Day in the year would leave eleven months to the pacifists, communists and other anti-security elements unopposed."

And again:

"For publicity to be effective, one thing at a time is essential."

Despite this feeling of reluctance, the Military Order, having originated Army Day and sponsored the observance of it and other Service days, was the first large patriotic organization to officially endorse Armed Forces Day. This was done at the 1949 National Con-

<sup>(8)</sup> April 1936, National Bulletin, p. 1 and 2, col. 3 and 1. April 1937, National Bulletin, p. 3 and 4, col. 3 and 1.

<sup>(9)</sup> May 1949, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 2.

<sup>(10)</sup> June 1949, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.

vention and the first national celebration of Armed Forces Day was held on 20 May 1950.

Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, actually issued the Proclamation for Armed Forces Day on behalf of President Truman. Despite this Proclamation, at least two Chapters remained loyal to Army Day. The New York City Chapter, on April 6, 1950, celebrated "Army Day" at the George Washington monument on the steps of the SubTreasury Building in Wall Street, and the New Orleans Chapter held its Army Day celebration on April 20th, but by and large, the Chapters of the MOWW supported Armed Forces Day. 11

And now twenty years after 1950, this writer is happy to record that Colonel Johnson's dictum that there would be no "Army Day, Navy Day, Marine Birthday" has gradually faded away and the individual Service Days have gradually been rehabilitated into spirited recognition of the particular Service and its needed recognition of accomplishments in peace as well as in war.

The tremendous effort that the Military Order of the World Wars put into Army Day paid its handsome dividends during World War II and kept the Korean War and the Vietnam War from being any worse disasters than its political leaders willed.

The verdict of the United States Army and of the Military Order of the World Wars was that Army Day, 1925-1949, had been "A worthy accomplishment" and surely entitled to a spirited "Well done." And it is fervently hoped that Army Days of the future can well nurture on the glory of their past fame.

Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer, the originator of Army Day back in 1928, at the 1953 Pre-Convention General Staff Meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, offered the Secretary of Defense some kindly and pertinent advice:

"less parades and more patriotic assemblies, and national defense talks in schools, clubs, etc." 12

And to that wonderful advice, this author says: "Amen."

## [B] SUSTAINER MASSING OF THE COLORS CEREMONY

The Military Order of the World War did not initiate the "Massing of the Colors Ceremony," but it did take over the promotion of this inspiring ceremony when The Society of the Massing of the Colors slowly faded away between 1922 and 1950. That society had initiated the ceremony in New York City on Armistice Day in 1922. A later Chaplain of the Military Order, Henry Darlington, played a major part in this 1922 occasion, and was a steady proponent of this patriotic display during the early decades of the life of the Military Order.

The Massing of the Colors is a patriotic religious ceremony and is a living and lively tribute to the dead of all our previous wars. It com-

<sup>(11) (</sup>a) April 1950, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>b) May 1950, National Bulletin, p. 2, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>c) June 1950, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 3; p. 4, 5, 7.

<sup>(12)</sup> Minutes, Pre-Convention General Staff Meeting, October 27, 1953, p. 2.

bines a procession of the colors and color guards of local military, veterans, civic, and patriotic organizations to the front of the cathedral or church, an opening hymn, a reading of a Psalm and of a Lesson, a short memorial address, a Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, the playing of the National Anthem, and a formal Blessing of the Colors, followed by a recessional hymn. The ceremony is relatively short, but moving and meaningful.

The Massing of the Colors Ceremony has a "local date" but not a "national date" when it has been generally held. A date close to Armistice Day which brought World War I to a close was initially favored. On the other hand, the Sunday preceding Memorial Day has also been chosen, and has a long tradition in the Nation's capital. 13

Over the years, a Massing of the Colors ceremony has been found to be difficult for chapters of the Military Order to start. It has been difficult to start because it required not only the cooperation and help of many people, not the least of whom was the weatherman. This latter difficulty was one reason why some Chapters had the courage to move their memorial and ceremonial date nearer to good weather Memorial Day, rather than sticking to a date in rainy November.

But, beside the weatherman, there have been delays and obstructions in obtaining the use of a suitable cathedral, large church, synagogue or public park area which must be obtained on a regular basis year after year after year. And, as many Chapters have learned, a military, religious or political leader, who will make a short, pertinent and meaningful memorial address, takes a bit of seeking.

Despite these problems and handicaps, the Chapters of the Military Order have found that their Massing of the Colors Ceremonies generally start small and grow and grow.

The New York Chapter of the Military Order held its first Massing of the Colors Ceremony in 1927. Major Ennalls Waggaman, later to be Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order, witnessed the inspiring sight and brought the ceremony to Washington, D.C. and the Episcopal Cathedral in that city. The first Massing of the Colors Ceremony in Washington, D.C. started with twenty-five stands of colors and grew to three hundred and fifty stands.

The Chapters that have had and currently have Massing of the Colors Ceremonies are legion. But checking over the Officer Review for one two-year period of recent years, 1962-1964, indicated the following Chapters were listed as having held this inspiring ceremony and provided public pictorial notice of the fact in our national magazine: Bradenton, Chicago, Dallas, District of Columbia, Gunpowder, Honolulu, Jacksonville, Key West, La Jolla, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York City, Orlando, Pasadena, Puerto Rico, St. Petersburg, Sarasota, and Shreveport.

<sup>(13) (</sup>a) June 1931, National Bulletin, front page.

<sup>(</sup>b) May 1934, National Bulletin, front page.

<sup>(</sup>c) October 1950, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 3.

<sup>(</sup>d) April 1958, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 1.

The call for considerable effort by so many of the Chapters' companions, has tended to bring the Chapter closer together and to make it proud of itself for its part in sustaining a worthwhile effort of the Military Order of the World War.

# [C] STAUNCH SUPPORTER OF A PATRIOTIC EDUCATION PROGRAM GUIDANCE MANUAL

Two of the Order's long standing objectives, "to inculcate and stimulate love of our Country and the Flag" and "to promote and further patriotic education in our Nation" were moved a measurable way towards the possibility of accomplishment by the involvement of the Military Order when, in October 1962, Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan Huse, the Commander-in-Chief, had published and circulated to all Chapters "The Guidance Handbook for Patriotic Education."

The Military Order was complimented on the excellency of its Handbook by Freedoms Foundation and other interested organizations. But the real value of the Handbook, today as when it was first published, must rest with the individual Chapters of the Military Order and whether they use it effectively year after year after year.

Outlined in the Patriotic Education Handbook are six projects for community action in the patriotic education field. These vary from (1) recognizing and promoting American ideals in local schools, colleges, and universities, (2) supporting "Massing of the Colors" pageants, (3) supporting and participating in the patriotic education efforts of other patriotic and veterans organizations, and in (4) supporting the same basic principles as "Freedoms Foundation."

The battle to inculcate love of our Country and the Flag is unending. It has had its very discouraging turns of fortune as is now occurring during the Vietnam War. It has had its lulls, or period of complete disinterest by broad spectrums of the American people in the early years of Hitler's and Mussolini's rise to power. It is today's battle always, calling for the efforts of each companion to do his part.

During its first fifty years, Patriotic Education has been given lip service by nearly all those who daily enjoy the blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These blessings have come about through the efforts of patriots, regarding whose character and conduct the Military Order has sought to educate both its companions and the citizens of the United States of America.

But since real service to patriotic education calls for unending repetitive effort in teaching, in a real living example of placing country before self in one's daily activities, and again and again in denying one's self personal pleasures in order to financially contribute to patriotic education efforts, the history of the Military Order in this area has been a constant search for willing and productive workers. These workers must hang in, when discouragement is easy.

#### PATRIOTIC EDUCATION FOUNDATION

A second step forward was taken by the Military Order when Commander J. Paul Sheetz, USNR of the Pittsburgh Chapter became a member of the General Staff-at-Large and from this platform started to advance his ideas regarding the Military Order establishing and funding its own Patriotic Education Foundation, in order to make available and thus facilitate the introduction of patriotic material into public schools by patriotic teachers.

There were some real doubts in regard to the ability of the companions of the Military Order to fund such a Foundation, and of the luck or success they would have in obtaining helping hands and minds from outside the Military Order.

But Commander Sheetz and his allies decided to try to create a Patriotic Education Foundation since the objective was so very highly desirous, and the vacuum from the lack of proper historical materials written in a sparkling spirit of pride in the United States of America so great. It was discovered that the long-continued exposure of some of our educators to socialistic and communistic teachers while they were earning their masters or doctors degrees, tended not only to decrease the fire of their love of country but to put the fire out.

#### **PROGRESS**

Hampered by an absence of money contributions from the large trust funds in the United States, but encouraged by widely scattered successes of individual companions in promoting love of country and pride of country by their own financial resources, these specially dedicated companions have struggled steadily ahead, and made progress.

#### **EPILOGUE**

One cannot read the verbatim minutes of the 1st National Convention of the American Officers of the Great War, which wisely changed its name to The Military Order of the World War, without realizing that amongst the companions that attended the convention were some very thoughtful people with excellent judgment. They laid a firm foundation for the organization.

Its 1920 leaders had high ideals and fervent hopes.

"It is the ambition of the General Staff that the Military Order of the World War should become the recognized leader in its particular field, assuming a position in public matters and 'public' esteem comparable to that of the National Engineering Societies, the American Medical Association and the American Bar Association in their respective fields."

While in no way claiming to have obtained this objective during the first fifty years, it would seem sound to assert that the Military Order of the World Wars has made a good start.

As Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis, Commandant of the Ninth Naval District, said at the 1937 National Convention:

"You laid aside the articles of uniform, but you found it impossible to cast off the character which had been built by your military or naval service. The oath you took as you assumed commissioned rank became part of your being. Your country counts and relies upon your loyal support in maintaining the high ideals which we all cherish and for which you fought."

The Military Order has followed its Motto. "Take Time To Serve Your Country" and "Place Country Before Self".

#### **Appendices**

- (A) (1) The American Officers of the Great War
  - (2) Dates of Establishment of Chapters, AOGW
- (B) Commanders-in-Chief, Military Order of the World Wars
- (C) (1) Senior Vice Commanders-in-Chief
  - (2) Vice Commanders-in-Chief
- (D) Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief
- (E) Regional Commanders
- (F) (1) Treasurers General
  - (2) Assistant Treasurers General
- (G) (1) Judge Advocates General
  - (2) Assistant Judge Advocates General
- (H) Chaplains General
- (I) Surgeons General
- (J) (1) Historians General
  - (2) Assistant Historians General
- (K) Trustees
- (L) (1) Adjutants General
  - (2) Assistant Adjutants General
- (M) Secretaries General
- (N) Chiefs of Staff
- (O) Dates of National Conventions
- (P) Dues, Initiation Fee, Minimum Chapter Size
- (Q) Chapter and Membership Growth Record
- (R) Special Honors
- (S) General Staff
- (T) Regional General Staff Officers
- (U) General Staff-at-Large
- (V) A Toast To The Flag

Dates of the year shown prior to each name in the following lists indicate that the office was occupied from the National Convention held in the indicated year to the next National Convention by the listed companion.

Thirty-six of the first forty-nine conventions were held during October and the other

thirteen conventions were held during September.

The fiscal year in 1920 and 1921 ran from 1 July to 30 June. It was changed at the 1922 Convention to run from 1 September to 31 August, and changed again in 1958 to run from 1 October to 30 September of each year. These last two changes were made so as to be able to present to the National Conventions an accurate report of the financial condition of the Military Order within the practicality of the time required for an outside auditor to conduct a proper audit.

The individual names in the Appendices are not indexed.

#### Appendix A

# NAMES OF NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS OF THE GREAT WAR

The names of the temporary National Officers of The American Officers of the Great War are somewhat unknown. They served by agreed appointment in The American Officers of the Great War during the twenty months between its incorporation on January 27, 1919 in Washington, D.C. and the decision at its first National Convention on September 8, 1920 to change its name to The Military Officers of the World War.

The names of American Officers of the Great War who were members of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, and who framed the MOWW Constitution prior to the 1920 Convention, are known and are recorded here in recognition of their yeoman service to The Military Order.

Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer of New York City, Chairman

Major William E. Dick of Detroit, Michigan

Major Robert E. Falkenau of New Rochelle, New York

Captain F.B. Grevemberg, Jr. of New Orleans, Louisiana

Lieutenant C.C. Walton of Richmond, Virginia

Lieutenant L.W. Howard of Moline, Illinois, Recorder

Regretfully, the complete records of the first Recorder General, Captain F.B. Ainger of Detroit, and the initial Administrative Officer of The Military Order of the World War, were not transferred to the Historian General of the Military Order, when the Head-quarters MOWW were transferred from Detroit to New York City three months after the September 1920 convention adjourned sine die.

The following names of those who worked for the American Officers of the Great War in its temporary Headquarters in Detroit are known.

Colonel C.M. Tichenor (1a)

**Grand Commander** 

Colonel Kirchner (1b)

Colonel Herbert A. Gidney (1c)

Major William E. Dick (1d)

Grand Commander

Captain Frank B. Ainger (1e)

Mr. Hugh C. Haller (1f)

- (1a) Colonel Tichenor's name appears on page 217 of the Verbatim Record of the 1920 Detroit Convention as initially the Grand Commander of the American Officers of the Great War.
- (1b) Apparently Colonel Tichenor turned the chore over to Colonel Kirchner, because on page 220 of the verbatim record, Kirchner is mentioned as having left Detroit and turned things over to Mr. Hugh C. Haller.
- (1c) Colonel Gidney's name appears alone under that of Colonel Tichenor's on a letter of the Organization Committee dated November 22, 1919. Listed are the sixteen Chapters to which Charters had been issued on that date. Colonel Gidney later formed and headed the Pittsburgh Chapter.
- (1d) Major William E. Dick, the Grand Commander, who opened the 1920 Detroit National Convention.
- (1e) Captain Ainger, the printer who was the effective operating head in Detroit during the August 1919 to September 1920 period.
- (1f) As far as can be determined, Mr. Hugh C. Haller was not eligible for membership in the MOWW. His interest in the predecessor organization was as a business venture.

#### Appendix A-2

#### DATES OF ESTABLISHMENT OF CHAPTERS, AOGW

The effort to determine the date when the various Chapters of the AMERICAN OFFICERS OF THE GREAT WAR were established was not wholly successful, but the following partial data is accurate and may be useful to Chapter Historians.

	Dates of Local Chapter Organization	Date when application approved and Charter granted at Detroit, Michigan
Baltimore	2 December, 1919	10 August, 1920
Boston	18 November, 1919	No data available
Cincinnati	Data not available	12 February, 1920
Detroit	2 December, 1919	12 February, 1920
District of Columbia	9 January, 1920	Signed by Headquarters but undated
Columbus, Ohio	18 December, 1919	12 February, 1920
Fargo, North Dakota	2 December, 1919	10 August, 1920
Manchester, N.H.	20 February, 1920	17 May, 1920
Manhattan, N.Y.	15 July, 1920	20 July, 1920
Missoula	5 March, 1920	20 March, 1920
Newark, N.J.	2 December, 1919	Signed by Headquarters but undated
New Orleans	29 January, 1920	20 March, 1920
Philadelphia	27 August, 1919	No data available
Portland, Maine	1 December, 1919	12 February, 1920
Rochester, N.Y.	2 December, 1919	12 February, 1920
Springfield, Mass.	2 December, 1919	11 March, 1920
	Unsigned by Headquarters but name and date typed in	
St. Paul, Minnesota	19 March, 1920	24 April, 1920
•	Unsigned by Headquarters,	

As remarked before, the origins and efforts of the American Officers of the Great War are dimmed by the passage of more than fifty years. There are a few established facts.

Philadelphia elected officers for "The American Officers of the Great War," in Room 1201 of the Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia on August 27, 1919. This Chapter asked the Detroit Headquarters to be designated "Chapter Number One."

Captain Frederick B. Ainger, the organizing spirit at National Headquarters, American Officers of the Great War in Detroit, Michigan, spoke to the Philadelphia Chapter on October 16, 1919. According to the written record in the MOWW Archives:

"Some of his remarks were received with disapproval, with the result that two members resigned from the organization. Captain Ainger's speech will be found in full in the Historian's files." [Note: No longer extant].<sup>1</sup>

After a careful reading of the few early documents in the Archives of the Military Order, this author is prepared to accept as fact that Philadelphia was the first organized Chapter of the American Officers of the Great War. The Boston Chapter was the second to be organized. This was on November 18, 1919.

- (1) (a) Letter of F.B. Ainger, November 25, 1919 to Philadelphia Chapter.
  - (b) Letter of Historian, Philadelphia Chapter to GCD.

## Appendix B

### **COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF**

		_
1920-1925	Major General George H. Harries	5 years
1925	Major General Mark L. Hersey	1 year
1926	General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur	1 year
1927-1928	Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer	2 years
1929	Rear Admiral T.J. Cowie	1 year
1930-1932	Brigadier General John Ross Delafield	3 years
1933-1935	Lieutenant Colonel George E. Ijams	3 years
1936-1937	Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap	2 years
1938	Colonel E.N. Wentworth	1 year
1939	Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Mills	1 year
1940	Colonel Charles C. Allen	1 year
1941	Major Ennalls Waggaman	1 year
1942	Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, Jr.	1 year
1943	Brigadier General Albert L. Cox	1 year
1944	Lieutenant Commander David Sholtz	1 year
1945-1946	Admiral William H. Standley	2 years
1947	Colonel Forrest F. Watson	1 year
1948	Colonel Van R.H. Sternbergh	1 year
1949	Rear Admiral William R. Furlong	1 year
1950	Lieutenant General Milton G. Baker	1 year
1951	Rear Admiral Harold C. Train	1 year
1952	Major General Melvin J. Maas	1 year
1953	Major Omer W. Clark	1 year
1954	Major Harry Okin	1 year
1955	Vice Admiral Charles Alan Pownall	1 year
1956	Lieutenant Colonel H. Leslie Buswell	1 year
1957	Colonel Howard E. Cox	1 year
1958	Captain Robert G. Kales	1 year
1959	Major General Willard W. Irvine	1 year
1960	Brigadier General J. Lafeton Whitney	1 year
1961	Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse	1 year
1962	Commander Hans von Leden	1 year
1963	Colonel Henry G. Simmonite	1 year
1964	Brigadier General Joseph Cohen	1 year
1965	Colonel Robert E. Joseph	1 year
1966	Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier	1 year
1967	Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Clayton	1 year
1968	Major Thomas Faires	1 year
1000	Major Thomas Panes	1 year

<sup>\*</sup>Ranks are those held or reached

#### Appendix C(1)

#### SENIOR VICE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

1920 Major Almuth C. Vandiver 1922 Rear Admiral T.J. Cowie 1923 Rear Admiral T.J. Cowie Rear Admiral J.L. Latimer 1924 1925 Rear Admiral T.J. Cowie 1926 Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo Rear Admiral T.J. Cowie 1927 1928 Rear Admiral T.J. Cowie 1929 Colonel H. Harrison Smith 1930 Rear Admiral J.L. Latimer Major E.W. Moore 1931 1932 Lieutenant Colonel George S. Ijams 1933 Captain John Parker Hill 1934 Captain John Parker Hill 1935 Captain John Parker Hill 1936 Captain John Parker Hill 1937 Lieutenant Colonel Francis E. Drake 1938 Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Mills 1939 Colonel Charles C. Allen 1940 Major Ennalls Waggaman 1941 Lieutenant Charles Hann, Jr. 1942 Brigadier General A.L. Cox Colonel F.H. Johnson 1943 Lieutenant Colonel Cameron H. Sanders 1944 1945 Lieutenant Colonel Cameron H. Sanders 1946 Colonel Forrest F. Watson 1947 Colonel Van R.H. Sternbergh 1948 Rear Admiral William R. Furlong 1949 Lieutenant General Milton C. Baker 1950 Rear Admiral Harold C. Train 1951 Major General Melvin J. Maas 1952 Major Omer W. Clark 1953 Major Harry Okin 1954 Vice Admiral Charles A. Pownall Lieutenant Colonel H. Leslie Buswell 1955 1956 Lieutenant Colonel Howard S. Cox 1957 Captain Robert G. Kales 1958 Major General Willard W. Irvine 1959 Brigadier General J. Lafeton Whitney 1960 Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse 1961 Commander Hans Von Leden 1962 Colonel Henry C. Simmonite 1963 Brigadier General Joseph Cohen 1964 Colonel Robert E. Joseph 1965 Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier 1966 Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Clayton 1967 **Major Thomas Faires** 1968 Major General Charles R. Fox 1969 Major General Charles R. Fox

In the period 1923 to 1959, two officers were named as Vice Commanders-in-Chief. The first one so named appears on the above list and, subsequent to 1945, in all cases except one became the Commander-in-Chief. The second companion named a Vice Commander-in-Chief appears on Appendix C (2).

# Appendix C(2)

## VICE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

1923	Major General John A. Lejeune, USMC
1924	Brigadier General S. Herbert Wolfe
1925	Colonel A.T. Marix, USMC
1926	Major General Wendell C. Neville, USMC
1927	Major General Wendell C. Neville, USMC
1928	Major General John A. Lejeune, USMC
1929	Major General John A. Lejeune, USMC
1930	Captain John Parker Hill
1931	Major General Smedley D. Butler, USMC
1932	Captain John Parker Hill
1933	Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap
1934	Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap
1935	Colonel Edwin N. Wentworth
1936	Colonel Edwin N. Wentworth
1937	Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Mills
1938	Colonel Charles C. Allen
1939	Major Ennalls Waggaman
1940	Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, Jr.
1941	Brigadier General Albert L. Cox
1942	Colonel Charles F.H. Johnson
1943	Admiral William H. Standley
1944	Major Omer W. Clark
1945	Colonel Forrest F. Watson
1946	Colonel Van R.H. Sternbergh
1947	Rear Admiral William R. Furlong
1948	Lieutenant General Milton G. Baker
1949	Rear Admiral Harold C. Train
1950	Major General Melvin J. Maas
1951	Major Omer W. Clark
1952	Major Harry Okin
1953	Vice Admiral Charles A. Pownall
1954	Lieutenant Colonel H. Leslie Buswell

Commencing in 1933, although two Vice Commanders-in-Chief were listed in the Roster of National Officers, the top one of the two nearly always went on to be the Commander-in-Chief. Accordingly, the name of the top man appears on the list of Senior Vice Commanders-in-Chief, and the name of the second man appears on this list of Vice Commanders-in-Chief.

# Appendix D

# JUNIOR VICE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

In 1955 Lieutenant Howard W. Cox from New York City was elected *Junior* Vice Commander-in-Chief, and the following companions were so elected in the years indicated.

1956	Captain Robert G. Kales
1957	Major General Willard W. Irvine
1958	Brigadier General J. Lafeton Whitney
1959	Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse
1960	Commander Hans Von Leden
1961	Colonel Henry G. Simmonite

Commencing in 1962, the National Convention elected three Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief each year through 1969.

1962	Brigadier General Joseph Cohen
	Colonel Robert E. Joseph
	Brigadier General A. Lester Henderson
1963	Colonel Robert E. Joseph
	Brigadier General A. Lester Henderson
	Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe
1964	Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe
	Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier
	Rear Admiral Robert H. Barnum
1965	Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Clayton
	Colonel Fred Fister
	Commander George R. Balling
1966	Colonel Stanley Scott
	Major Thomas F. Faires
	Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara
1967	Major General Charles R. Fox
	Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara
	Commander George R. Balling
1968	Vice Admiral George C. Dyer
2000	Colonel Gordon C. Young
	Commander George R. Balling
1969	Brigadier General J. Paul Holland
1000	Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Steman
	Brigadier General Joseph M. Colby

# Appendix E

# **REGIONAL COMMANDERS**

1942	Admiral William H. Standley	At Large
	Admiral Ernest J. King	At Large
	Major Fordham B. Kimball	Boston
	Commander Gilbert Darlington	New York
	Major Omer W. Clark	Washington, D.C.
	Captain P. M. Feltham	Atlanta
	Lieutenant Colonel Cameron H. Sanders	Cincinnati
	Colonel C.F. Otjen	Milwaukee
	Lieutenant Francis Wornall	Kansas City
	Lieutenant Asa G. Sawyer	Phoenix
	Captain Oscar Kaufer	Portland, Oregon
1943	Admiral Ernest J. King	At Large
1340	Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius	At Large
	Major Fordham B. Kimball	Boston
		Atlantic City
	Captain William E. Myers	Washington D.C.
	Major Omer W. Clark	Washington, D.C. Atlanta
	Captain P. M. Feltham Lieutenant Colonel Cameron H. Sanders	Cincinnati
	Colonel C.J. Otjen	Milwaukee
	Major General E. M. Slayton	
		Independence, Missouri Phoenix
	Lieutenant Asa G. Sawyer	
	Captain Oscar Kaufer	Portland, Oregon
1944	Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius	At Large
	Major Fordham B. Kimball	Boston
	Major General Irving J. Phillipson	New York
	Captain P. M. Feltham	Atlanta
	Captain Robert C. Bunge	Cincinnati
	Colonel C. J. Otjen	Milwaukee
	Major General E. M. Slayton	Independence, Missouri
	Lieutenant Asa G. Sawyer	Phoenix
	Captain Oscar Kaufer	Portland, Oregon
	Captain Ricardo Pesquero	Puerto Rico
1945	Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius	At Large
1040	Major General Irving J. Phillipson	New York
	Lieutenant Colonel Richard Jarden	Philadelphia
	Lieutenant Colonel Van R. H. Sternbergh	Charlottesville, Virginia
	Major Dillard E. Lasseter	Atlanta
	Captain Taylor Stanley	Cincinnati
	Ensign Robert MacAdams	Chicago
	Major E. Kemper Carter	Kansas City, Missouri
	Lieutenant Asa G. Sawyer	Phoenix
		Portland, Oregon
	Captain Oscar Kaufer Captain Ricardo Pesquero	Puerto Rico
1010		
1946	Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius	At Large
	Major General Irving J. Phillipson	New York
	Lieutenant Colonel Richard Jarden	Philadelphia
	Lieutenant Colonel Van R.H. Sternbergh	Charlottesville, Virginia
	Major Dillard B. Lasseter	Atlanta

Captain Taylor Stanley Cincinnati Chicago Ensign Robert MacAdams Major E. Kemper Carter Kansas City, Missouri Phoenix Lieutenant Asa G. Sawyer Captain Oscar Kaufer Portland, Oregon Captain Ricardo Pesquero Puerto Rico 1947 Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius At Large Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington New York Major Stanley W. Root Philadelphia Miami Beach Lieutenant J.B. Grant Captain Taylor Stanley Cincinnati Chicago Major General Charles Haffner Kansas City, Missouri Major E. Kemper Carter Major Ward Farnham Houston Captain Howard J. Brace Los Angeles Captain Ricardo Pesquero Puerto Rico 1948 Colonel Clement E. Kennedy **Boston** Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington New York Major Stanley W. Root Philadelphia Miami Beach Lieutenant J. Bernard Grant Cincinnati Captain Taylor Stanley Captain Grover C. Fillbach Milwaukee Captain E. Kemper Carter Kansas City, Missouri Colonel Frederick H. Coester New Orleans Los Angeles Captain Frank J. Buckley Captain Acisclo Marxuach Puerto Rico North West Coast Colonel Benjamin C. Allin 1949 Colonel Clement E. Kennedy **Boston** Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington New York Major Stanley W. Root Philadelphia Lieutenant J. Bernard Grant Miami Beach Captain Taylor Stanley Cincinnati Captain Grover C. Fillbach Milwaukee Captain E. Kemper Carter Kansas City, Missouri Colonel Frederick H. Coester New Orleans Colonel Ralph A. Fenton Portland, Oregon Captain Frank J. Buckley Los Angeles Captain Acisclo Marxuach Puerto Rico 1950 Colonel Clement E. Kennedy **Boston** Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington New York Philadelphia Major Stanley W. Root Lieutenant James H. Jordan Atlanta Colonel William S. Taylor Louisville Captain Grover C. Fillbach Milwaukee Lieutenant Edwin L. Titchener Lincoln Colonel Frederick H. Coester **New Orleans** Commander W.H. Siegmund Los Angeles Admiral Thomas L. Gatch Portland, Oregon Captain Acisclo Marxuach Puerto Rico 1951 Colonel Clement Kennedy Boston Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington New York Philadelphia Major Stanley W. Root Lieutenant Colonel H. Leslie Buswell Miami Beach Colonel William S. Taylor Louisville

> Captain Grover C. Fillbach Lieutenant Edwin L. Titchener

Milwaukee

Lincoln

	Colonel Frederick H. Coester Commander Thomas T. Ellsworth Lieutenant Colonel Horace W. Port Captain Acisclo Marxuach	New Orleans Los Angeles Seattle Puerto Rico
1952	Colonel Clement Kennedy Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley W. Root Lieutenant Colonel H. Leslie Buswell Colonel Hall C. Park Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck Lieutenant Edwin L. Titchener Colonel Peter M. Miller, Jr. Vice Admiral Charles A. Pownall Lieutenant Colonel Horace R. Port Colonel Eduardo Andino	Boston New York Philadelphia Miami Beach Cincinnati Madison North Platte New Orleans La Jolla Seattle Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico
1953	Colonel Max G. Johl Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley W. Root Lieutenant Colonel H. Leslie Buswell Colonel Harry Smyth Captain Harry E. Rice Lieutenant Edwin L. Titchener Captain Carl J. Lamb Lieutenant Colonel Horace W. Port Commander Elmer D. Langworthy Colonel Eduardo Andino	New London New York Philadelphia Miami Beach Cleveland Chicago Lincoln Houston Seattle Los Angeles Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico

The 1954 National Convention decreed that "there shall be sixteen (16) Regional Areas in the United States and Territories" and established the areas in each region. Regional Commanders were elected as follows:

1954			
Region	I	Colonel Max G. Johl	New London
•	II	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington	New York
	III	Captain W. Coyle Cochrane	Pittsburgh
	IV	Commodore Myron W. Hutchinson	Annapolis
	V	Vacant	-
	VI	Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips	Orlando
	VII	Major William C. Carter	Gulfport
	VIII	Brigadier General Isaac Spalding	San Antonio
	IX	Colonel Harry Smyth	Cleveland
	X	Captain Harry E. Rice	Chicago
	ΧI	Lieutenant Colonel Richard Pendleton	Kansas City, MO
	XII	Colonel Harry Harper	Lincoln
		Vacant	
	XIV	Captain David J. Nielson	Orange County, CA
	XV	Lieutenant Colonel Horace W. Port	Seattle
	XVI	Colonel Eduardo Andino	San Juan, Puerto Rico
1955			
Region	I	Colonel Max G. Johl	New London
Ū	II	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington	New York
	III	Captain W. Coyle Cochrane	Pittsburgh
	IV	Commodore Myron W. Hutchinson	Annapolis
	V	Lieutenant Commander Stanley Snow	Memphis
	VI	Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips, Jr.	Orlando

			<b>~</b>
		Major William C. Carter	Gulfport
		Brigadier General Isaac Spalding	San Antonio
	IX		Cleveland
	X	Captain Harry E. Rice	Chicago
	ΧI	Vacant	
	XII	Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener	Lincoln
	XIII	Colonel Edward M. Silverberg	Denver
		Major General W.W. Irvine	La Jolla
	XV		Seattle
	XVI	Captain Acisclo Marxuach	Puerto Rico
1956			
Region	Ι	Colonel Max G. Johl	New London
	II	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington	New York
	III		Philadelphia
	IV V	Colonel Frank H. Collins	Washington, D.C.
	V	Lieutenant Commander E.M. Holder, Jr.	Memphis
	VI	Colonel A.P. Phillips	Orlando
	VII	Major William C. Carter	Gulfport
	VIII	Brigadier General H.S. Clarkson	San Antonio
	IX	Colonel Harry Smyth	Cleveland
	X	Captain Harry E. Rice	Chicago
	X XI	Brigadier General Harry M. Gambrel	Kansas City, MO
	XII		Lincoln
	XIII	Colonel Edward M. Silverberg	Denver
	XIV	Major General Willard W. Irvine	La Jolla
		Lieutenant Colonel Horace W. Port	Seattle
		Captain Acisclo Marxuach	Puerto Rico
1957		•	
1 274 ) 4			
	T	Brigadian Cananal Caarga P. Sturges	Woodburn
Region		Brigadier General George R. Sturges	Woodbury
	II	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington	New York
	II III	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root	New York Philadelphia
	II III IV	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C.
	II III IV V	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis
	II III IV V VI	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando
	II III IV V VI VII	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport
	II III IV V VI VII VIII	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas
	II III IV V VI VII VIII IX	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland
	II IV V VI VII VIII IX X	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago
	II IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO
	II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte
	II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII XIII	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver
	II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII XIII XIV	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles
	II III IV V VI VIII IX X XI XII XIII XI	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Port	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles Seattle
Region	II III IV V VI VIII IX X XI XII XIII XI	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles
Region	II III IV V VI VII IX X XI XIII XIVI XV XVI	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Port Captain Acisclo Marxuach	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles Seattle Puerto Rico
Region	II III IV V VI VII IX X XI XII XIII XIV XV XVI	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Port Captain Acisclo Marxuach  Brigadier General George R. Sturges	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles Seattle Puerto Rico Woodbury
Region	II III IV V VI VIII IX X XI XII XIII XI	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Port Captain Acisclo Marxuach  Brigadier General George R. Sturges Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles Seattle Puerto Rico Woodbury New York
Region	II III IV V VI VIII IX X XI XII XIV XV XVI	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Port Captain Acisclo Marxuach  Brigadier General George R. Sturges Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles Seattle Puerto Rico  Woodbury New York Philadelphia
Region	II III IV V VI VIII IX X XI XIII XIV XV XVI	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Port Captain Acisclo Marxuach  Brigadier General George R. Sturges Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles Seattle Puerto Rico Woodbury New York
Region	II III IV V VI VII IX X XI XIII XIVI XV XV XVI II III I	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Port Captain Acisclo Marxuach  Brigadier General George R. Sturges Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Major Thomas F. Faires	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles Seattle Puerto Rico  Woodbury New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis
Region	II III IV V VI VIII IX X XI XIII XIV XV XVI II III I	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Port Captain Acisclo Marxuach  Brigadier General George R. Sturges Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Major Thomas F. Faires Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles Seattle Puerto Rico  Woodbury New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando
Region	II III IV V VI VII IX X XI XIII XIVI XV XVI II III I	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Port Captain Acisclo Marxuach  Brigadier General George R. Sturges Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Major Thomas F. Faires Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles Seattle Puerto Rico  Woodbury New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport
Region	II III IV V VI VIII IX X XI XIII XIV XV XVI II III I	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Port Captain Acisclo Marxuach  Brigadier General George R. Sturges Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Major Thomas F. Faires Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel A.C. Deutsch	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles Seattle Puerto Rico  Woodbury New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport San Antonio
Region	II III IV V VI VII IX X XI XIII XIVI XV XVI II III I	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Colonel Ralph M. Stovall Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter Colonel C. Russell Smith Colonel Harry Smyth Brigadier General Lafeton Whitney Brigadier General H.M. Gambrel Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener Colonel E.M. Silverberg Captain L.A. Odlin Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Port Captain Acisclo Marxuach  Brigadier General George R. Sturges Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington Major Stanley Root Colonel Frank H. Collins Major Thomas F. Faires Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Major William C. Carter	New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport Dallas Cleveland Chicago Kansas City, MO North Platte Denver Los Angeles Seattle Puerto Rico  Woodbury New York Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Memphis Orlando Gulfport

	ΧI	Brigadier General Harry M. Gambrel	Kansas City, MO
		Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener	North Platte
	XIII	Colonel Edward M. Silverberg	Denver
		Captain Lawrence A. Odlin	Los Angeles
		Lieutenant Colonel Horace W. Port	Seattle
		Colonel Fernando Chardon	Coguas, Puerto Rico
4050	21 1 1	Colonel I el hando onal don	coguas, 1 ucito inco
1959	_	G	
Region		Captain Arthur B. Homer	Fall River
	II	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Darlington	New York
	III		Philadelphia
	IV	Colonel Frank H. Collins	Washington, D.C.
	V	Lieutenant Woodrow Norvell	Memphis
	VI	Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips	Orlando
		Colonel Joseph Cohen	New Orleans
		Colonel Robert E. Joseph	San Antonio
		Commander Fred R. Bolton	Detroit
	X	Captain Joseph Bollenbeck	Madison
		Colonel Irvin Trowbridge	Collinsville, Illinois
		Major Harold R. Nootz	Lincoln
			_
		Colonel Edward M. Silverberg	Denver
		Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe	La Jolla
		Lieutenant Colonel Horace W. Port	Seattle
	XVI	Captain Charles O. Font	Santurce, Puerto Rico
1960			
Region	I	Captain Arthur B. Homer	Fall River
6	II	Rear Admiral Andrew R. Mack	Madison, Connecticut
	ΪΙΙ		Pittsburgh
	IV		Norfolk
	V	Lieutenant Woodrow Norvell	Memphis
	VΙ	Brigadier General A. Lester Henderson	Atlanta
		Vacant	Atlalita
			San Antonio
		Colonel Robert E. Joseph	
		Colonel John C. Quinn	Cincinnati
	X	•	Naperville, Illinois
		Colonel Theodore C. Bland	Kansas City, Missouri
	XII	Major Harold R. Nootz	Lincoln
	XIII	Colonel Edward M. Silverberg	Denver
		Rear Admiral Samuel E. McCarty	La Jolla
	xv	Colonel Harry A. Skerry	Portland, Oregon
	XVI	Major Charles O. Font	Santurce, Puerto Rico
1961			
Region	T	Captain Arthur B. Homer	Fall River
14081011	ĪI	Rear Admiral Andrew R. Mack	Madison, Connecticut
	III	Colonel Vincent P. Lupinacci	
		Lieutenant Colonel John D. Cleurhton	Pittsburgh
	IV	Lieutenant Colonel John D. Slaughter	Baltimore
	V	Lieutenant Woodrow Norvell	Memphis
	VI	Brigadier General A. Lester Henderson	Savannah
	VII	Major William C. Carter	Gulfport
		Captain Roy A. Pennycuick	San Antonio
	IX	Colonel John C. Quinn	Cincinnati
	X	Colonel William F. Watson	Naperville, Illinois
	ΧI	Vacant	
	XII		Lincoln
		Vacant	
		Rear Admiral Samuel E. McCarty	La Jolla
	XV	Colonel Philip Doddridge	Boise
	XVI	Major Charles O. Font	Santurce, Puerto Rico

1962		
Region	I	Colonel Joseph W. Lockhart
Ū	II	Commander William S. Stuhr
	III	Colonel Vincent P. Lupinacci
	IV	Lieutenant Colonel John D. Slaughter
	V	Vacant
	VI	Colonel Stanley Scott
	VII	
	VIII	Captain Roy A. Pennycuick
	IX	Colonel John C. Quinn
	X	Colonel William F. Watson
	ΧI	Vacant
		Lieutenant Colonel Harold R. Nootz
	XIII	Captain George W. Smale
		Colonel Arnold W. Samuels
		Brigadier General W.B. Hamilton
	XVI	Major Charles O. Font
1963		
Region	I	Colonel Joseph W. Lockhart
•	II	Colonel Edward Finch, Jr.
	III	Colonel Vincent P. Lupinacci
	IV	Lieutenant Colonel John D. Slaughter
	V	Colonel James O. Andes
	VI	Colonel Fred M. Fister
	VII	
		Colonel Charles A. Ellis
	IX	Colonel John C. Quinn
	X	Commander George R. Balling
	ΧI	Colonel Frank H. Spink, Jr.
		Lieutenant Colonel Harold R. Nootz
		Captain George W. Smale
		Brigadier General Walter R. Shoaff
		Colonel Clarence A. Orndorff
	XVI	Major Charles O. Font
1964	_	
Region		Colonel Joseph W. Lockhart
	II	Colonel Edward R. Finch, Jr.
	III	Colonel Vincent P. Lupinacci
	IV	Lieutenant Colonel John D. Slaughter
	V	Major Robert J. Trammell
	VI	Colonel Stanley Scott
	VII	
		Brigadier General John J. Harris Colonel John C. Quinn
	X	Commander George R. Balling
	XI	Colonel Irvin Trowbridge
	XII	Lieutenant Colonel William F. Matschullat
		Lieutenant Colonel Fred A. Kaps
	XIV	
	XV	Lieutenant Colonel William Block, Jr.
		Major Charles O. Font
1965	• -	
Region	T	Colonel Joseph W. Lockhart
-40 RIOII	Ī	Colonel Edward R. Finch, Jr.

Ш Colonel Vincent P. Lupinacci IV Colonel Ernest W. Ogram V Captain Armistead F. Clay VI Lieutenant Colonel E.H. Kirkland VII Brigadier General Francis A. Woolfley VIII Colonel Wiley Adams IX Colonel John C. Quinn X Brigadier General Paul Holland ΧI Colonel Irvin Trowbridge XII Colonel E.R. Powell XIII Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Chapin XIV Brigadier General Walter R. Shoaff XV Colonel Ralph R. Sullivan XVI Major Charles O. Font 1966 Region I Colonel Joseph W. Lockhart II Colonel Harold L. Suttle III Colonel Vincent P. Lupinacci IV Vice Admiral George C. Dyer V Colonel Robert J. Trammell, Jr. VI Colonel William L. Bates VII Brigadier General Francis A. Woolfley VIII Colonel Marcus W. Adams IX Colonel John C. Quinn X Brigadier General J. Paul Holland ΧI Captain Roland V. Petering XII Lieutenant Colonel John Ratliff XIII Lieutenant Colonel Winfred C. Buskirk XIV Colonel Charles C. Budd XV Brigadier General Edwin T. Powell XVI Lieutenant Colonel Charles O. Font 1967 Region I Colonel Joseph W. Lockhart Colonel Harold L. Suttle II III Colonel Vincent P. Lupinacci IV Vice Admiral George C. Dyer v Colonel Ralph M. Stovall VI Colonel L. Sam Moore VII Brigadier General Francis A. Woolfley VIII Lieutenant Colonel R.R. Hahn Colonel John C. Quinn ΙX X Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck ΧI Captain Roland V. Petering XII Lieutenant Colonel John Ratliff XIII Rear Admiral John M. Bristol XIV Colonel Charles C. Budd XV Lieutenant Colonel William A. Staneer XVI Lieutenant Colonel Charles O. Font 1968 Region I Colonel Joseph W. Lockhart II Colonel Harold L. Suttle Colonel Vincent P. Lupinacci Colonel George T. Maguire III IV

Colonel Ralph M. Stovall

Colonel Fred M. Fister VII Lieutenant Colonel Egi Fasce

V

VI

- VIII Lieutenant Colonel Rudolph R. Hahn
- IX Lieutenant Colonel Starbuck Smith, Jr.
- X Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck
- XI Captain Leroy W. Keith
- XII Lieutenant Colonel John Ratliff
- XIII Colonel David J. Gothold
- XIV Brigadier General J. Paul Holland
- XV Major John R. Warn
- XVI Lieutenant Colonel Charles O. Font

## 1969

- Region I Colonel Joseph W. Lockhart
  - II Colonel Franklin R. Sibert
  - III Colonel Vincent P. Lupinacci
  - IV Colonel Eugene G. Bennett
  - V Colonel Ralph M. Stovall
  - VI Brigadier General Robert H. Betts
  - VII Colonel Numa P. Avendano
  - VIII 2nd Lieutenant Jay E. Minton
  - IX Lieutenant Colonel Starbuck Smith, Jr.
  - X Commander George R. Balling
  - XI Major Charles T. Wesner
  - XII Vacant
  - XIII Colonel David J. Gothold
  - XIV Colonel Charles C. Budd
  - XV Lieutenant Colonel William M. Enderud
  - XVI Lieutenant Colonel Mario Franceschini

# Appendix F(1)

# TREASURERS GENERAL

1920 1922-1925 1926 1927-1929 1930 1931-1939 1940-1944 1945-1956 1957	Major Robert M. Falkenau Lieutenant Colonel Walter M. Pratt Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer Lieutenant Colonel David T. Abercombie Colonel David T. Abercombie Major Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr. Lieutenant Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr. Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr. Colonel William E. Schooley
1957	Colonel William E. Schooley
1958-1962	Commander S. Stuhr
1963-1969	Commander Harry F. McCullah

# Appendix F(2)

# ASSISTANT TREASURER GENERAL

1967-1968 Lieutenant Colonel Francis G. Morrison

# Appendix G(1)

# JUDGE ADVOCATES GENERAL

1920-1921	Lieutenant Colonel Clifford D. Davidson
1922	Lieutenant Commander H.H. Emmons
1923	Colonel William M. Chadbourne
1924	Major Almuth G. Vandiver
1925	Colonel P.J.H. Farrell
1926	Lieutenant Colonel David A. Reed
1927-1933	Major William L. Symonds
1934-1937	Captain John Lewis Smith
1938-1940	Brigadier General Albert L. Cox
1941	Lieutenant Harold G. Sperling
1942-1946	Colonel Andrew J. Koppe, Jr.
1947-1954	Lieutenant Joseph Burke
1955-1959	Colonel Henry G. Simmonite
1960-1963	Lieutenant Ebb J. Ford
1964-1968	Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Steman

# Appendix G (2)

## ASSISTANT JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

1945 Lieutenant Joseph Burke

# Appendix H

# **CHAPLAINS GENERAL**

1920-1923	Reverend E.M. Jeffreys
1924	Brigadier General William G. Everson
1925	Reverend Herbert Shipman
1926-1927	Colonel Thomas J. Dickson
1928	Major William J. Hammer
1929-1930	Major Charles B. DuBell
1931-1935	Captain Arlington A. McCallum
1936-1940	Major Arlington A. McCallum
1941-1942	Captain Frederick J. Bergs
1943-1946	Lieutenant Commander Gilbert A. Darlington
1947-1948	Rear Admiral Robert D. Workman
1949-1951	Captain Oliver James Hart
1952	Brigadier General Henry Darlington
1953	Brigadier General Patrick J. Ryan
1954	Major Thomas R. Jones
1955-1960	Major General Patrick J. Ryan
1961	Rear Admiral Robert D. Workman
1962-1963	Major General Patrick J. Ryan
1964-1966	Captain H. Grady Gatlin
1967-1969	Commander Ettore D. DiGiantomasso

# Appendix I

# **SURGEONS GENERAL**

1922-1923	Brigadier General Joel E. Goldthwait
1924-1925	Colonel Burt R. Shurley
1926-1928	Brigadier General P.J.H. Farrell
1929	Colonel George F. Keenan
1930-1931	Colonel Frederick A. Washburn
1932	Lieutenant Colonel David O. Thomas
1933	Brigadier General William J. Mayo
1934	Lieutenant Colonel William Jason Mixter
1935	Brigadier General G.E. de Schweinitz
1936	Colonel Howard Lilienthal
1937-1942	Colonel Joseph H. Heller (Died in office)
1943-1944	Major Cornelius O. Bailey
1945-1946	Major General George F. Lull
1947-1949	Major Cornelius O. Bailey
1950	Rear Admiral Morton D. Willeutts
1951	Colonel Russell S. Wolfe
1952	Colonel Ralph A. Fenton
1953	Lieutenant Commander Julius J. Stein
1954-1958	Commander Hans Von Leden
1959-1960	Captain Francis J. Petrone
1961-1963	Captain Clifford L. Bartlett
1964	Colonel Edward H. Hashinger
1965-1968	Lieutenant Luis F. Watlington
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#### Appendix J(1)

#### HISTORIANS GENERAL

1920	Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer
1922-1924	Colonel Frederick Huidelsofer
1925	Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer
1926-1928	Major William J. Hammer
1929-1938	Major Gist Blair
1939	Major E. Waldo
1940-1945	Rear Admiral Adolphus Staton
1946	Major Fordham B. Kimball
1947	VACANT (Train appointed in March 1948)
1948	Rear Admiral Harold C. Train
1949-1957	Colonel Benjamin C. Allin
1958-1963	Captain Stewart C. Griswold (died 20 March 1964)
1964-1970	Commander Rush M. Hoag (appointed as of 20 March 1964)

#### Appendix J(2)

## **ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL**

1967-1969 Colonel John Dansby

## Appendix K

#### **BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

The first naming of the three members of the Board of Trustees occurs in the October 1928, National Bulletin. In October 1924, when a special Life Membership Trust Fund was created, Major Walter M. Pratt, the Treasurer General of the Military Order was named by the General Staff as Treasurer of the Trust Fund.

As Major Pratt, General Harries and others put their backs to the wheel, the Life Membership Trust Fund grew, and the Endowment Trust Fund was created and grew.

The Board of Trustees was created in 1927; the name of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees first appears in the list of published National Officers in the October 1930, National Bulletin, but the other Trustees are not named.

Colonel William M. Chadbourne and Colonel J. Franklin Burnham were named in 1928 as early members of the three-man Board of Trustees.<sup>1</sup>

Accordingly, the following list is a bit less than foolproof, but is believed to be reasonably accurate. The Chairman is accurately known from 1924 to 1969, but on many occasions, particularly during the World War II period, the Editor of the National Bulletin, Colonel Bettelheim, failed to name the Chairman's supporting members.

(1) October 1928, National Bulletin, p. 18, col. 1.

#### **CHAIRMEN**

1924-1934	Major or Lieutenant Colonel Walter M. Pratt
1934-1939	Lieutenant Fordham B. Kimball
1940-1969	Captain Alan C. Virtue

#### **MEMBERS**

1925-1934	Colonel J. Franklin Burnham
1925-1951	Colonel William Chadburne
1934-1937	Lieutenant Colonel Walter M. Pratt
1938-1947	Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer
1947-1956	Major Fordham B. Kimball
1950-1968	Commander Harry W. Scott
1956-1965	Colonel Albert W. Tweedy
1966-1969	Lieutenant Colonel Stanbrough Fernald
1969	Captain Robert E. Dobbyn

#### Appendix L(1)

#### ADJUTANTS GENERAL

1920	Captain C.C. Walton, Jr.
1922	Major E. Broughton
1923-1928	Captain George L. Darte
1929-1930	Colonel Courtland Nixon
1931-1939	Major Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr.
1940-1941	Lieutenant Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr.
1942	Major Arthur W. Proctor*
1943-1956	Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr.

<sup>\*</sup>Proctor's appointment is noted in the November 1942 National Bulletin, page 6, col. 1: "The newly appointed Adjutant General, Major Arthur W. Proctor was also present as a guest of the District of Columbia Chapter. Major Proctor was introduced by Colonel Bettelheim."

The November 1942 issue of the National Bulletin lists on page 12 Major Arthur W. Proctor as Adjutant General and Editor of the National Bulletin. Colonel Charles C. Allen is listed as Assistant Adjutant General. This double entry continues through the October 1943 issue of the National Bulletin.

The Adjutant General was succeeded by a Secretary General as the result of action taken at the 1957 Convention.

## Appendix L (2)

#### ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL

1942	Colonel Charles C. Allen
1951-1953	Lieutenant Colonel Warren E. Huguelet
1954-1956	Commander Harry F. McCullah
1959	Rear Admiral George Reith

## Appendix M

#### SECRETARY GENERAL

(Appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. Ratified by the General Staff at Post Convention General Staff meeting)

1953 Lieutenant Colonel Warren E. Huguelet (Resigned February 1954)

1954 Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim

(Appointed Acting Secretary 3/1/54 but appointment lapsed 8/1/54. Commander Harry F. McCullah appointed Assistant Adjutant General August 1, 1954. Constitutional changes made at the 1954 Pasadena National Convention substituted the title "Assistant Adjutant General" for "Secretary General", and no Secretary General was appointed in 1955 or 1956.)

1957 Commander Harry F. McCullah 1958 Commander Harry F. McCullah

(Accepted temporary appointment pending selection of a successor. Rear Admiral George Reith, USNR (Retired) accepted appointment 1 January 1959.)

1959 - Rear Admiral George Reith, USNR (Retired)

1960 (succeeded by a Chief of Staff 1 December 1961)1,2,3,4,5,6,7

(1) November 1953, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3.

(2) February 1954, National Bulletin, p. 3, col. 1, 2.

(3) March 1954, National Bulletin, p. 4.

(4) October 1954, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 1, 2.

(5) Ibid., p. 6, col. 3.

(6) November 1957, National Bulletin, p. 6, col. 1.

(7) December 1958, National Bulletin, p. 1, col. 3.

#### Appendix N

#### **CHIEFS OF STAFF**

1961-1965 Major General Joseph H. Harper, USA-Retired 1966 Vacant 1967-1971 Brigadier General Stephen O. Fuqua, USA-Retired (appointed February 1, 1967)

# Appendix O

# NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

1.4.	Datasit Mish		
1st:	Detroit, Mich.	September 6-9	1920
2nd: 3rd:	Atlantic City, N.J.	September 18-20	1922
ara: 4th:	Washington, D.C.	October 3-5	1923
4tn: 5th:	Boston, Mass.	October 2-4	1924
	New York, N.Y.	October 24-26	1925
6th:	Philadelphia, Pa.	October 7-9	1926
7th:	Baltimore, Md.	October 5-7	1927
8th:	Atlantic City, N.J.	September 19-22	1928
9th:	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	September 25-28	1929
10th:	Atlantic City, N.J.	September 25-28	1930
11th:	Washington, D.C.	October 9 (1 day)	1931
12th:	Washington, D.C.	October 5-8	1932
13th:	Chicago, Ill.	September 28-30	1933
14th:	Miami, Fla.	October 14-17	1934
15th:	Atlantic City, N.J.	September 15-18	1935
16th:	West Point, N.Y.	October 1-4	1936
17th:	Cincinnati, Ohio	September 26-29	1937
18th:	New Orleans, La.	October 2-5	1938
19th:	Roanoke, Va.	October 18-21	1939
20th:	Washington, D.C.	September 29-October 2	1940
21st:	Washington, D.C.	October 5-8	1941
22nd:	Milwaukee, Wisc.	September 23-26	1942
23rd:	Cincinnati, Ohio	October 28-30	1943
24th:	Atlanta, Ga.	October 4-7	1944
25th:	Washington, D.C.		
	Silver Anniversary	October 11-13	1945
26th:	Detroit, Mich.	October 24-26	1946
27th:	Atlantic City, N.J.	September 21-23	1947
28th:	Miami Beach, Fla.	October 13-16	1948
29th:	San Francisco, Cal.	September 21-24	1949
<b>30th:</b>	Boston, Mass. (Swampscott)	October 1-4	1950
31st:	Philadelphia, Pa.	October 21-24	1951
32nd:	New Orleans, La.	October 5-10	1952
33rd:	Pittsburgh, Pa.	October 27-31	1953
34th:	Pasadena, Cal.	September 28-October 2	1954
35th:	Chicago, Ill.	September 19-24	1955
36th:	Annapolis, Md.	October 16-20	1956
37th:	Miami Beach, Fla.	October 21-24	1957
<b>38th:</b>	San Juan, Puerto Rico	October 22-26	1958
39th:	Detroit, Mich.	October 13-16	1959
40th:	San Diego, Cal.	October 4-8	1960
41st:	Savannah, Ga.	October 16-21	1961
42nd:	Washington, D.C.	October 16-20	1962
43rd:	San Antonio, Texas	October 8-12	1963
44th:	Philadelphia, Pa.	October 6-9	1964
45th:	New Orleans, La.	October 25-30	1965
46th:	San Juan, Puerto Rico	October 24-29	1966
47th:	San Diego, Cal.	October 16-20	1967
48th:	Memphis, Tenn.	October 22-26	1968
49th:	Savannah, Ga.	October 27-31	1969
	Golden Anniversary		

Appendix P

DUES, INITIATION OR ENTRANCE FEE AND MINIMUM CHAPTER SIZE
AS PRESCRIBED IN BYLAWS OF THE MILITARY ORDER

BYLAWS	DUES	INITIATION OR ENTRANCE FEE	MINIMUM CHAPTER SIZE
1920	\$5.00	\$5.00	None prescribed
1922	4.00	5.00	None prescribed
1923	4.00	5.00	None prescribed
1924	4.00	5.00	None prescribed
1925	4.00	5.00	None prescribed
1926	3.00	5.00	15
1927*	4.00	None	15
1930	4.00	None	15
1942	3.00	None	25
1945	2.50	None	None prescribed
1950	2.50	None	None prescribed
1955	2.50	None	10
1957	4.00	None	10
1958	4.00	None	10
1960	4.00	None	10
1961	4.00	None	10
1966	5.00	1.00	25
1967	5.00	1.00	25
1969	5.00	10.00	25
1970	7.00	10.00	25

<sup>\*</sup>The National Convention of the Order held at Baltimore, Maryland, October 5-7, 1927 passed a resolution establishing an assessment of \$1.00 per capita on members for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1927 and ending August 31, 1928. This was done in order to meet the requirement of the prospective CinC, who refused to take over the leadership of the MOWW with the inadequate National dues of \$3.00.1

(1) National Constitution and Bylaws, Article V, Sec. 3.

# Appendix Q CHAPTER AND MEMBERSHIP GROWTH RECORD 1920 — 1969

YEAR	NUMBER CHAPTERS	PAID-UP MEMBERS	NEW GAIN OR LOSS
1920	55	2,000 [Estimated]	
1921	55	3,118	+1,118
1922		3,668	+ 550
1923	28	4,725	+1,057
1924	29	4,516	<b>— 209</b>
1925	28	4,750	+ 234
1926	***************************************	4,191	<b>—</b> 559

1927	41	3,738	<b>–</b> 453
1928		3,205	— 533
1929	32	2,826	_ 379
1930		1,200	-1,626
1931		2,715	+1,515
1932	35		
1933			
1934	52	1,733	
1935	63		
1936	63		
1937	60		
1938	60	4,350	
1939	52	<del></del>	
1940	53		==
1941	57		
1942	54		
1943	37		
1944	48		
1945	50		<del></del>
1930	30		

Comment: It is noted that during the period 1920-1945 (25 years) at the close of World War II approximately 145 new or reinstated Chapters had been organized or reorganized.

1946	50		
1947	63		
1948	71		
1949	71		
1950	80		
1951	76	9,447	<del></del>
1952	82	9,672	+ 225
1953	85	9,779	+ 107
1954	78	9,691	- 88
1955	87	9,882	+ 191
1956	91	9,919	+ 37
1957	88	10,131	+ 212
			_
1958	96	10,672	+ 541
1959	98	10,049	<b>— 623</b>
1960	103	10,325	+ 276
1961	114	10,600	+ 275
1962	120	10,821	+ 221
1963	123	11,301	+ 480
1964	123	11,781	+ 480
1965	120	11,676	<b>— 105</b>
1966	114	12,014	+ 338
1967	115	12,153	+ 39
1968	113	12,134	<b>— 19</b>
1969	118	12,338	+ 204

Comment: During the fifty-year history of the MOWW, 1919-1969, there have been about 262 new or reinstated Chapters organized, or reorganized, some Chapters as many as three times.

Membership Growth — Average gain per year 247

# Appendix R

## **SPECIAL HONORS**

## **HISTORIAN GENERAL EMERITUS**

Major Gist Blair

Colonel Benjamin C. Allin III

1939

1958

<b>CHAPLAIN GENERAL EMERITUS</b>	
Lieutenant Colonel Arlington A. McCallum Captain Frederick J. Bergs	1941 1943

# Appendix S

## **GENERAL STAFF**

In connection with this long list, it will be necessary to refer to the lists contained in these Appendices of other National Officers such as Vice Commanders-in-Chief, Regional Commanders, or Treasurers General to reconstitute the whole General Staff in any particular year.

1920	Colonel W.W. Stover	Boston
(8 members)	Colonel N.F. Feury	Jersey City
	Captain Robeson Lea	Philadelphia
	Colonel Allison Owen	New Orleans
	Lieutenant Colonel P. Lincoln Mitchell	Cincinnati
	Lieutenant Commander Harold H. Emmons	Detroit
	Captain F.A. Cleveland	Lincoln
	Captain William I. Morrow	San Francisco
1921	Colonel W.W. Stover	Boston
(8 members)	Colonel N.F. Feury	Jersey City
	Captain Robeson Lea Perot	Philadelphia
	Colonel Allison Owen	New Orleans
	Lieutenant Colonel P. Lincoln Mitchell	Cincinnati
	Lieutenant Commander Harold H. Emmons	Detroit
	Captain F.A. Cleveland	Lincoln
	Captain William I. Morrow	San Francisco
1922	Lieutenant Howard Emerson	Boston
(9 members)	Major Robert M. Falkenau	New York
	Lieutenant Colonel John Means Thompson	New York
	Captain Robeson Lea Perot	Philadelphia
	Captain J.R. Orndorff	Baltimore
	Major C.C. Walton	Richmond
	Colonel Allison Owen	New Orleans
	Brigadier General E. J. Spencer	St. Louis
	Lieutenant Colonel H. Lester Archer	San Francisco
1923	Lieutenant Colonel John Means Thompson	New York
(9 members)	Brigadier General W.W. Atterbury	Philadelphia
	Major Henry C. Foy, Jr.	Pittsburgh
	Brigadier General C.G. Edgar	Detroit

	Lieutenant Colonel H.W. Bellsby Colonel Allison Owen Colonel Joseph G. Miller Colonel H. Lester Archer Brigadier General Charles H. Martin	Chicago New Orleans St. Louis San Francisco Portland, Oregon
1924 (9 members)	Major General James G. Harbord Major General Charles H. Martin Brigadier General Henry J. Reilly Brigadier General Edward Martin Brigadier General Allison Owen Colonel Thomas J. Burrage Colonel Jenks B. Jenkins Major William L. Symons Colonel A.T. Marix	New York Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C. Washington, Pa. New Orleans Portland, Maine Baltimore Washington, D.C. San Francisco
1925 (9 members)	Major General James G. Harbord Major General John A. Lejeune Lieutenant Colonel Clarence R. Hotchkiss Brigadier General Allison Owen Colonel Thomas A. Burrage Major William L. Symons Major Lynn C. Adams Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Cabot Commander Robert E. Tod	New York Washington, D.C. Portland, Oregon New Orleans Portland, Maine Washington, D.C. Harrisburg Boston New York
1926 (9 members)	Brigadier General S. Herbert Wolfe Major William L. Symons Lieutenant Colonel Marlin H. Foss Colonel Clarence P. Franklin Lieutenant Colonel Redfield Proctor Ensign Malcolm Sargent Colonel Jenks B. Jenkins Brigadier General Allison Owen Commander Robert E. Tod	New York Washington, D.C. Chicago Philadelphia Proctor, Vermont Boston Baltimore New Orleans New York
1927 (9 members)	Brigadier General S. Herbert Wolfe Colonel Redfield Proctor Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce Brigadier General Charles T. Glines Lieutenant Colonel Howard Emerson Colonel H. Harrison Smith Major Ennalls Waggaman Captain Elmer W. Rietz Lieutenant Commander Roger Kemper Rogan	New York Proctor, Vermont New York Providence Boston Philadelphia Washington, D.C. Chicago Cincinnati
1928 (9 members)	Colonel Redfield Proctor Lieutenant Colonel Howard Emerson Major Ennalls Waggaman Captain Elmer W. Rietz Lieutenant Commander Roger K. Rogan Colonel Marcel Gabbaud Captain John Parker Hill Captain George L. Darte Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt	Proctor, Vermont Boston Washington, D.C. Chicago Cincinnati New Orleans Philadelphia New York New York
1929 (8 members)	Colonel Thatcher T.P. Luquer Major Ennalls Waggaman Lieutenant Commander Roger K. Rogan	New York Washington, D.C. Cincinnati

	Captain John Parker Hill Lieutenant Colonel Edward N. Wentworth Colonel Frederick N. Hatch Major Guy Wm. Carlton Captain Wiley H. Marble	Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis Buffalo Worcester
1930 (9 members)	Rear Admiral T.J. Cowie Major Ennalls Waggaman Lieutenant Colonel Frederick N. Hatch Major Guy Wm. Carlton Major George E. Parker Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith Lieutenant Charles B. Rugg Major James P. Redding Major Cameron H. Sanders	Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C. St. Louis Buffalo Baltimore Brooklyn Worcester New Haven Cincinnati
1931 (10 members)	Major Ennalls Waggaman Lieutenant Colonel Frederick N. Hatch Major Guy Wm. Carlton Major George E. Parker Lieutenant Colonel Sidney L. Smith Lieutenant Colonel James P. Redding Major Karl F. Burckhardt Brigadier General George E. Kemp Colonel Howard Emerson Ensign Nathaniel Spear, Jr.	Washington, D.C. St. Louis Buffalo Baltimore New York New Haven Cincinnati Philadelphia Boston Pittsburgh
1932 (11 members)	Major General James G. Harbord Major Ennalls Waggaman Lieutenant Colonel Frederick N. Hatch Major Guy Wm. Carlton Major George E. Parker Major Karl F. Burckhardt Colonel Ernest J. Hall Colonel Horace Z. Landon Colonel Fred T. Pusey Lieutenant Colonel Keneth Gardner Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith	New York Washington, D.C. St. Louis Buffalo Baltimore Cincinnati New Haven Boston Philadelphia Adirondacks New York
1933 (12 members)	Major Ennalls Waggaman Lieutenant Colonel Frederick N. Hatch Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith Major Guy Wm. Carlton Major George E. Parker Major Karl F. Burckhardt Colonel Horace Z. Landon Brigadier General E.M. Stayton Colonel Bion J. Arnold Brigadier General Cornelius Colonel Charles C. Allen Major General Charles R. Martin	Washington, D.C. St. Louis New York Buffalo Baltimore Cincinnati Boston Kansas City Chicago New York Philadelphia Oregon
1934 (11 members)	Major Ennalls Waggaman Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith Major Karl F. Burckhardt Colonel Charles C. Allen Colonel Fred B. Ryons Colonel Henry D. Lindsley Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Mills Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, Jr.	New Orleans New York Cincinnati Philadelphia Hoodley, Virginia New York Miami New York

Major General Ivor Thord-Gray Greenwich, Conn. Colonel L. Kemper Williams **New Orleans** Colonel Frank G. Jonah St. Louis 1935 Major Ennalls Waggaman **New Orleans** (12 members) Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith New York Major Karl F. Burckhardt Cincinnati Colonel Charles C. Allen Philadelphia Colonel Fred B. Ryons Hoodley, Virginia Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Mills Miami Lieutenant Commander Charles Hann, Jr. New York Colonel Frank G. Jonah St. Louis Major General George Van Horn Moseley Atlanta Captain Valentine S. Doebler Baltimore Major Omer W. Clark Washington, D.C. Major Guy Wm. Carlton Buffalo 1936 Major Ennalls Waggaman **New Orleans** Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith New York (14 members) Hoodley, Virginia Lieutenant Colonel Fred B. Ryons Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Mills Miami Major General George Van Horn Moseley Atlanta Captain Valentine S. Doebler Baltimore Major Omer W. Clark Washington, D.C. Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce New York Major Cameron H. Sanders Cincinnati Lieutenant Donald Holbrook **Boston** Captain George L. Johnson Tuscaloosa Portland, Oregon Captain Joseph K. Carson Colonel Herbert A. Gidney Pittsburgh Washington, D.C. Mr. A.S.W. Frailey 1937 Major Ennalls Waggaman **New Orleans** (13 members) Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith New York Lieutenant Colonel Fred B. Ryons Hoodley, Virginia Major General George Van H. Moseley Atlanta CaptainValentine S. Doebler **Baltimore** Major Omer W. Clark Washington, D.C. New York Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce Major Cameron H. Sanders Cincinnati Captain Joseph K. Carson Portland, Oregon Colonel Herbert A. Gidney Pittsburgh Colonel Charles F.H. Johnson New York Colonel Joseph G. Miller St. Louis New York Mr. Charles F.H. Johnson, Jr. 1938 Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith New York (14 members) Lieutenant Colonel Fred B. Ryons Hoodley, Virginia Atlanta Major General George Van H. Moselev Baltimore Captain Valentine S. Doebler Major Omer W. Clark Washington, D.C. New York Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce Major Cameron H. Sanders Cincinnati Captain Joseph K. Carson Portland, Oregon Colonel Herbert A. Gidney Pittsburgh Lieutenant Colonel Joseph G. Miller St. Louis Colonel Charles F.H. Johnson New York Atlantic City Major Emerson Richards

Milwaukee

**Baltimore** 

Major Clarence J. Kenney

Mr. George E. Ijams

1939 (13 members) Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith Lieutenant Colonel Fred B. Ryons Captain Valentine S. Doebler Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce Major Cameron H. Sanders Captain Joseph K. Carson Colonel Herbert A. Gidney Lieutenant Colonel Joseph G. Miller Colonel Charles F.H. Johnson Major Emerson Richards Colonel H.G. Sperling

Major Emerson Richards
Colonel H.G. Sperling
Colonel Arthur N. Payne
Lieutenant Maxwell Emerson

1940 (14 members) Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith

Colonel Herbert A. Gidney Colonel H.G. Sperling Admiral William H. Standley Colonel Milton G. Baker

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Braddock
Cantain Robert C. Bunge

Captain Robert C. Bunge Captain Leo W. Hesselman Major James A. Lyon

Lieutenant Commander David Sholtz Lieutenant Commander James K.

Vardaman, Jr.

Lieutenant Asa G. Sawyer Lieutenant J.B. Latta

Lieutenant John Lewis Smith, Jr.

1941 (15 members) Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith Colonel Herbert A. Gidney

Major Fordham B. Kimball Admiral William H. Standley Colonel Arthur N. Payne Major Emerson Richards Captain Leo W. Hesselman Colonel Milton G. Baker Captain Robert C. Bunge Major James A. Lyon

Lieutenant Colonel J.B. Latta Lieutenant Commander David Sholtz Lieutenant Colonel Lester J. Williams

Lieutenant Keneth H. Bitting Mr. William D. Moreland, Jr. **New York** 

Hoodley, Virginia

Baltimore New York Cincinnati Portland, Oregon Pittsburgh

St. Louis New York Atlantic City Chicago Boston Boston

Bel Air, Maryland

Pittsburgh Chicago New York Philadelphia Milwaukee Cincinnati New York

New York Washington, D.C.

Miami

St. Louis Phoenix

Fort Bayard, New Mexico

Washington, D.C.

Bel Air, Maryland

Pittsburgh
Boston
New York
Boston
Atlantic City
New York
Philadelphia
Cincinnati
Washington, D.C.

Fort Bayard, New Mexico

Miami Baton Rouge St. Louis Washington, D.C.

Eleven Regional Commanders were authorized in 1942. Several companions who had served previously as members of the General Staff shifted over to become Regional Commanders.

It will have been observed that the number of elected General Staff members increased from the nine originally authorized to 10, 11, and 12, reaching fifteen in 1941 and 20 in 1946.

1942

Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith

(16 members) Colonel Herbert A. Gidney

Major Emerson Richards Colonel Arthur N. Payne

Lieutenant Commander David Sholtz

Bel Air, Maryland Pittsburgh

Atlantic City Boston Miami

Captain Robert C. Bunge Cincinnati Colonel Jefferson B. Latta Fort Bayard, New Mexico Lieutenant Colonel Lester J. Williams **Baton Rouge** Captain James R. Orndorff Baltimore Lieutenant Commander James A. Jackson New York Colonel William R. Brewster Atlanta Lieutenant Theobald E. Frizelle Seattle Ensign Robert McCormick Adams Chicago Major Cornelius O. Bailey Los Angeles Mr. Ennalls Waggaman, Jr. Silver City, New Mexico 1943 Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith Bel Air, Maryland (11 members) Colonel Herbert A. Gidney Pittsburgh Major Emerson Richards Atlantic City Colonel Arthur N. Payne **Boston** Lieutenant Commander David Sholtz Miami Captain Robert C. Bunge Cincinnati Lieutenant Colonel Lester J. Williams **Baton Rouge** Colonel William R. Brewster Atlanta Ensign Robert McCormick Adams Chicago Rear Admiral Luther E. Gregory Seattle Major Thomas H. Griest Philadelphia 1944 Admiral William H. Standley Washington, D.C. (14 members) Lieutenant Colonel Sydney L. Smith Bel Air, Maryland Colonel Herbert A. Gidney Pittsburgh Major Emerson Richards Atlantic City Colonel Arthur N. Payne **Boston** Lieutenant Colonel Lester J. Williams **Baton Rouge** Ensign Robert McCormick Adams Chicago Philadelphia Major Thomas H. Griest Lieutenant Colonel Leonce Legendre Thibodaux, Louisiana Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara Detroit New Haven Colonel Clifford A. Miller Captain Taylor Stanley Cincinnati Major Edgar G. Cooper Miami Brigadier General Milton G. Baker Philadelphia 1945 Colonel Herbert A. Gidney Pittsburgh **Atlantic City** (15 members) Major Emerson Richards **Boston** Colonel Arthur N. Payne Lieutenant General Troy M. Middleton **Baton Rouge** Major Cecil C. Smith Chicago Major Omer W. Clark Washington, D.C. Major Thomas H. Griest Philadelphia Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara Detroit Colonel Clifford A. Miller New Haven Captain William M. Coffin Cincinnati Major Edgar G. Cooper Miami Major General Milton G. Baker Philadelphia Lieutenant Commander Fordyce T. Blake Worcester Major Claude C. Keeler Silver City, New Mexico Brigadier General William Marlin Cleveland 1946 Colonel Herbert A. Gidney Pittsburgh (20 members) Major Emerson Richards Atlantic City Major Cecil C. Smith Chicago Captain Oscar Kaufer Portland, Oregon

Philadelphia

Colonel Milton G. Baker

Major Omer W. Clark Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara Detroit Lieutenant Colonel Cameron H. Sanders Cincinnati Lieutenant Colonel Lester J. Williams Baton Rouge Major William M. Coffin Cincinnati Columbia Colonel Willis C. Cantey Major General Milton G. Baker Philadelphia Lieutenant Colonel Claude C. Keeler Silver City, New Mexico Lieutenant Commander E. Lester Merritt Fall River Brigadier General William L. Marlin Cleveland Lieutenant John F. Waggaman Washington, D.C. Captain Jesse Draper, USNR Atlanta Major Ward W. Farnham Houston Captain Grover C. Fillbach Milwaukee Lieutenant J.B. Grant Miami Colonel Louis H. Charbonneau Detroit Colonel Herbert A. Gidney Pittsburgh (20 members) Major Emerson L. Richards Atlantic City Major Cecil C. Smith Chicago Major Omer W. Clark Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara Burlingame Cincinnati Major William M. Coffin Major General Milton G. Baker Philadelphia Brigadier General William Marlin Cleveland Captain Oscar Kaufer Portland, Oregon Captain Robert C. Bunge Cincinnati Lieutenant Colonel Lester J. Williams **Baton Rouge** Captain Jesse Draper, USNR Atlanta Captain Grover C. Fillbach Milwaukee Lieutenant Commander E. Lester Merritt Fall River Lieutenant John F. Waggaman Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Samuel L. Latimer Columbia New London Lieutenant Colonel Max G. Johl Lieutenant J. Raymond Nettleship Los Angeles Lieutenant Commander Marvin Miller San Francisco Miami Major Edgar G. Cooper Colonel Herbert A. Gidney Pittsburgh (16 members) Major Emerson Richards Atlantic City Washington, D.C. Major Omer C. Clark Major William M. Coffin Cincinnati Brigadier General William Marlin Cleveland Captain Oscar Kaufer Portland, Oregon Captain Robert C. Bunge Cincinnati Lieutenant Colonel Lester J. Williams **Baton Rouge** Lieutenant Commander E. Lester Merritt Fall River Lieutenant John F. Waggaman Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Colonel Max G. Johl New London Atlanta Captain Jackson P. Dick Major Harry Okin Chicago Lieutenant Samuel L. Latimer Columbia Colonel John Doyle Carmody Coral Gables Lieutenant Commander James R. Beverly Puerto Rico Major Omer W. Clark Washington, D.C. **Atlantic City** (14 members) Major Emerson Richards

1947

1948

1949

Cincinnati

Major William M. Coffin

Captain Oscar Kaufer Portland, Oregon Colonel John Dovle Carmody Coral Gables Captain Jackson Dick Atlanta Lieutenant Colonel Max G. Johl New London Lieutenant Commander E. Lester Merritt Fall River Major Harry Okin Chicago Captain John Lewis Smith, Jr. Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Colonel Edward H. Gallup, Jr. Pittsburgh Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara San Mateo Lieutenant Commander Robert G. Kales Detroit Colonel Marcellus Johnson Roanoke 1950 Major Omer W. Clark Washington, D.C. (14 members) Major Emerson Richards **Atlantic City** Major William M. Coffin Cincinnati Captain Oscar Kaufer Portland, Oregon Lieutenant Commander E. Lester Merritt Fall River Colonel Max G. Johl New London Captain Jackson P. Dick Atlanta Major Harry Okin Chicago Colonel John Doyle Carmody **Coral Gables** Lieutenant Colonel John Lewis Smith, Jr. Washington, D.C. Commander Robert G. Kales Detroit Colonel Walter Kress Harrisburg Commander Harold W. Scott Philadelphia Mr. Erling E. Ayars Miami 1951 Major Emerson Richards Atlantic City (14 members) Major William M. Coffin Cincinnati Captain Oscar Kaufer Portland, Oregon Lieutenant Commander E. Lester Merritt Fall River Colonel Max G. Johl New London Captain Jackson P. Dick Atlanta Major Harry Okin Chicago Colonel John Doyle Carmody Coral Gables Lieutenant Colonel John Lewis Smith, Jr. Washington, D.C. Commander Robert G. Kales Detroit Captain E. Kemper Carter **Kansas City** Commander Harold W. Scott Philadelphia Lieutenant Colonel Hubert F. Brennan **Baton Rouge** Miami Mr. Erling E. Ayars (H) 1952 Major Emerson Richards Atlantic City (15 members) Major William M. Coffin Cincinnati Captain Oscar Kaufer Portland, Oregon Lieutenant E. Lester Merritt Fall River Colonel Max G. Johl Kenosha Captain Jackson P. Dick Atlanta Commander Robert G. Kales Detroit Colonel Thomas H. King Washington, D.C. Commander Harold W. Scott Philadelphia Mr. Erling E. Ayars Miami Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse Annapolis Lieutenant B.J. Scheinman Los Angeles Colonel Russell S. Wolfe Houston Lieutenant Colonel Hubert F. Brennan **Baton Rouge** Lieutenant Colonel Howard E. Cox New York 1953 Major Emerson Richards Atlantic City Major William M. Coffin (16 members) Cincinnati

Captain Oscar Kaufer	Portland, Oregon
Lieutenant Commander E. Lester Merritt	Fall River
Commander Robert G. Kales	Detroit
Commander Harold W. Scott	Philadelphia
Mr. Erling E. Ayars	Miami
Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse	Annapolis
Colonel Thomas H. King	Washington, D.C.
Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin J. Scheinman	Los Angeles
Colonel Russell S. Wolfe	Houston
Colonel Tudsell D. Wolle	
Lieutenant Colonel Howard E. Cox	New York
	New York New Haven
Lieutenant Colonel Howard E. Cox	New Haven
Lieutenant Colonel Howard E. Cox Major General Rene D. De Russy-Hoyle	New Haven
Lieutenant Colonel Howard E. Cox Major General Rene D. De Russy-Hoyle Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara	New Haven San Meteo

<sup>\*</sup>Resigned. Rear Admiral Joseph Ludwig of Pittsburgh appointed to fill the vacancy.

# Appendix T

## **REGIONAL GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS**

At the 1954 National Convention, the number of Regions was increased from eleven to sixteen, and a Regional General Staff Officer was elected from each Region to assist the Regional Commander. The Regional General Staff Officers from 1954 to 1969 were as follows.

1954	I	Lieutenant Commander E. Lester Merritt, USNR	Fall River
	II	Lieutenant Colonel Howard E. Cox, AUS	New York
	III	Major Stanley W. Root	Philadelphia
	IV	Colonel Thomas H. King	
	V	Vacant	Washington, D.C.
	V VI		Miami
		Mr. Erling E. Ayars Vacant	Miami
	VII		TTamakan
	VIII	•	Houston
	ΙX	Commander Robert G. Kales, USNR	Detroit
	X	Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck	Madison
	ΧI	Lieutenant Commander A. Reed Wilson,	<b>5</b>
		USNR	Detroit
	XII	Lieutenant Edwin L. Tichener, USNR	Lincoln
		Vacant	
	XIV	Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara, USNR	San Mateo
	XV	Lieutenant Colonel S. Edward Bye	Portland, Oregon
	XVI	Lieutenant Commander James R. Beverly,	1 01014114, 0108011
		USNR	San Juan
1955	I	Lieutenant Commander E. Lester Merritt	Fall River
	II	Rear Admiral Andrew Mack	New York
	III	Major Stanley W. Root	Philadelphia
	IV	Colonel Thomas H. King	Washington, D.C.
	V	Captain Donald Henning	Memphis
	VI	Mr. Erling E. Ayars	Miami
	VII	Vacant	
	VIII	Colonel Russell S. Wolfe	Houston
	IX	Commander Robert G. Kales	Detroit
	X	Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck	Madison
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

		G 1 4 D 1777	77 011
	XI	Commander A. Reed Wilson	Kansas City
	XII	Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Harper	Lincoln
	XIII		D 1'
	XIV		Burlingame
	XV	•	Portland, Oregon
	XVI	Lieutenant Commander James R. Beverly	San Juan
1956	I	Captain Arthur B. Homer, USAR	Fall River
	II	Rear Admiral Andrew R. Mack, USN	
		(Retired)	New York
	III	Captain W. Coyle Cochrane	Pittsburgh
	IV	Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse, USMCR	Annapolis
	v	Lieutenant Commander Stanley Snow, USNR	
	ΫΙ	Mr. Erling E. Ayars	Miami
	VII	Colonel Joseph Cohen (MC), AUS	New Orleans
	VIII		Houston
	IX	Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Andrews,	Houston
		USNR	Cincinnati
	X	Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck	Madison
	ΧI	Lieutenant Commander A. Reed Wilson,	
		USNR	Kansas City
	XII	Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Harper	Lincoln
	XIII	Colonel Stanley Shubart	Denver
	XIV	Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara,	<b>-</b>
	3737	USNR	Peninsula
	XV	Lieutenant Colonel S. Edward Bye	Portland, Oregon
	XVI		0 7
		USNR	San Juan
1957	I	Captain Arthur B. Homer, USAR	Fall River
	II	Rear Admiral Andrew R. Mack, USN	
		(Retired)	New York
	III	Lieutenant Colonel E.H. Winter	Pittsburgh
	IV	Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse,	ū
		USMCR	Annapolis
	V	Lieutenant Commander Stanley Snow, USNR	Memphis
	VI	Mr. Erling E. Ayars	Miami
	VII	Colonel Joseph Cohen (MC)	New Orleans
	VIII	Colonel Russell S. Wolfe	Houston
	IX	Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Andrews	Cincinnati
	X	Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck	Madison
	ΧI	Vacant	
	XII	Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Harper	Lincoln
	XIII	Vacant	
	XIV	Lieutenant Colonel S. Edward Bye	Oswego, Oregon
	$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{V}$	Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara	San Mateo
	XVI	Lieutenant Commander James R. Beverly,	
		USNR	San Juan
1958	I	Captain Arthur B. Homer, USAR	Fall River
2000	ĪĪ	Rear Admiral Andrew R. Mack, USN	- wii - wii - wii
		(Retired)	New York
	III	Captain L.C. Davidson, USAR	Philadelphia
	IV	Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse,	
		USMCR	Annapolis
	V	Lieutenant Colonel E.P. Davis	Memphis
	Ϋ́Ι	Mr. Erling E. Ayars	Miami
	VII	Colonel Joseph Cohen (MC)	New Orleans
		<u> </u>	

	VIII IX	Colonel Russell S. Wolfe Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Andrews,	Houston
	IA	USNR	Cincinnati
	X	Captain Harry E. Rice, USAR	Chicago
	XI	Lieutenant Commander Louis B. McGee	Kansas City
	XII	Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Harper	Lincoln
	XIV	Colonel S.C. Shubart Captain P.A. Horton, USAR	Denver Los Angeles
	XV	Colonel Harry A. Skerry	Portland, Oregon
	XVI	Major Charles Julia	San Juan
1959	I II	Brigadier General George C. Sturges Rear Admiral Andrew R. Mack, USN	Woodbury, Connecticut
		(Retired)	New York
	III	Captain L.C. Davidson, USAR	Philadelphia
	IV V	Rear Admiral A.F. France, USN (Retired)	Annapolis
	V VI	Major Thomas F. Faires, AUS (Retired) Mr. Erling E. Ayars	Memphis Miami
	ΫΪΙ	Major William C. Carter	Gulfport
	VIII	Colonel Russell S. Wolfe	Houston
	IX	Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Andrews	Cincinnati
	X	Captain Harry E. Rice, USAR	Chicago
	XI XII	Vacant Brigadier General Clifford R. Dier	Lincoln
	XIII		Denver
	XIV	Captain P.A. Horton, USAR	Los Angeles
	xv	Major General Lamar Tooze	Portland, Oregon
	XVI	Captain Luis F. Coll-Watlington	Santurce
1960	I	Colonel Joseph W. Lockhart	Cape Cod
	II	Admiral Joseph J. Clark, USN (Retired)	New York
	III IV	Captain L.C. Davidson, USAR Rear Admiral A.F. France, USN (Retired)	Philadelphia Annapolis
	v	Commander Armistead F. Clay	Memphis
	VI	Lieutenant Colonel Victor P. Griley	Miami
	VII	Major William C. Carter	Gulfport
	VIII IX		San Antonio
	ın	Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Andrews, USNR	Cincinnati
	X	Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck	Madison
	ΧI	Vacant	
	XII XIII	Lieutenant Colonel Ralph L. Reed	Lincoln
	XIV	Captain George W. Smale Captain P.A. Horton	Scottsdale, Arizona Los Angeles
	XV	Major General Lamar Tooze	Portland, Oregon
	XVI	Lieutenant Luis F. Coll-Watlington	Santurce
1961	I	Colonel Joseph W. Lockhart	Cape Cod
	II	Admiral Joseph J. Clark, USN (Retired)	New York
	III	Captain L.C. Davidson	Philadelphia
	IV V	Lieutenant Colonel Ninian Beall, USAR Vacant	Annapolis
	VI	Colonel Roy O. Hawthorne	Daytona Beach
	VII	Vacant	
	VIII	Colonel Clarence E. Brand	San Antonio
	IX	Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Andrews, USNR	Cincinnati
	X	Lieutenant Colonel Allie V. Boutwell	Indianapolis
	ΧI	Vacant	-

	XII XIII XIV XV XV		Lincoln Scottsdale, Arizona Los Angeles Portland, Oregon Santurce
1962	I II III IV V	Captain Arthur B. Homer, USAR Admiral Joseph J. Clark, USN (Retired) Captain L.C. Davidson, USAR Lieutenant Colonel Ninian Beall Vacant	
	VI VII VIII IX X	Commander L.W. Cartwright, USCG (Retire Major W. C. Carter Colonel Russell S. Wolfe Lieutenant Commander J.B. Andrews, USNI Commander G.R. Balling, USNR	
	XI XII XIV XV XV	Captain P.A. Horton, USAR Major Clay Nixon, USMCR	
1963	I II IV V VI	Lieutenant Luis F. Coll-Watlington, USAR Captain Arthur B. Homer, USAR Major Frank R. Stitch, USAFR Captain L.C. Davidson, USAR Vice Admiral George C. Dyer, USN (Retired Major Thomas F. Faires, AUS (Retired) Brigadier General T.A. Weyer	)
	VII VIII IX X XI	Major W. C. Carter, USA Colonel Russell S. Wolfe, USA Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Andrews, Brigadier General J. Paul Holland, USA (Ret Vacant	
	XII XIII XIV XV XVI	Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Harper, USA Lieutenant Colonel Fred A. Kaps, AUS (Reti Captain P.A. Horton, USAR Colonel Joel C. Hertsche, Jr. Lieutenant Luis F. Coll-Watlington, USA	red)
1964	I II IV V	Major John N. Tulley, USA (Retired) Colonel Richard P. Hartdegen, NJNG Captain L.C. Davidson Vice Admiral George C. Dyer, USN (Retired	)
	V VI VII VIII IX	Vacant Colonel Fred M. Fister, USAR Rear Admiral Thomas J. Ryan, USN (Retired Colonel Charles A. Ellis, USA (Retired) Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Andrews,	
	X XI XII XIII XIV	Brigadier General J. Paul Holland, USA (Ret Captain John G. Doran, USMC Lieutenant Colonel Harold R. Nootz, NEBNG Colonel Roland W. Hunsong (MC), USA (Ret Captain P.A. Horton, USAR	; ired)
	XV XVI	Brigadier General W.B. Hamilton, USA (Ret Lieutenant Luis F. Coll-Watlington, USAR	ired)
1965	II II	Major John N. Tulley, USA (Retired) Lieutenant Colonel Frank R. Stitch, USAFR Captain L.C. Davidson, USAR	New York Philadelphia

IV Vice Admiral George C. Dyer, USN (Retired) Annapolis Major Robert J. Trammell, Jr., USA VI Colonel Stanley Scott, USAFR Orlando VII Rear Admiral Thomas J. Ryan, USN **New Orleans** (Retired) VIII Lieutenant Colonel Stonewall Van Wie, Jr., (DC), USAF IX Lieutenant Colonel Starbuck Smith, AUS (Retired) Cincinnati X Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck, USA (Retired) Madison XI Vacant XII Lieutenant Colonel Harold R. Nootz, NEBNG XIII Vacant XIV Captain P.A. Horton, USAR Brigadier General W.B. Hamilton, USA (Retired) XV XVI Lieutenant Colonel Mihiel Gilormini, USAF 1966 Ι Lieutenant Colonel Ernest E. Small, USAR (Retired) II Major General Robert E. Condon, USAF (Retired) III Captain L.C. Davidson, USAR IV Colonel George H. Ross, USAR V Colonel Ralph M. Stovall VI Brigadier General Alpha A. Fowler, Jr., USA VII Rear Admiral Thomas J. Ryan, USN (Retired) VIII Major Harley B. West, AUS (Retired) ΙX Lieutenant Colonel Starbuck Smith, Jr., AUS X Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck, USA (Retired) ΧI Captain John G. Doran, USMC XII Lieutenant Colonel Harold R. Nootz, NEBNG XIII Colonel Clarence E. Rothgeb, USA XIV Captain P.A. Horton, USAR ΧV Brigadier General Wesley B. Hamilton, USA (Retired) XVI Lieutenant Colonel Mihiel Gilormini, USAF 1967 Ι Lieutenant Colonel Ernest E. Small, USAR (Retired) II Major General R.E. Condon, USAF (Retired) Ш Captain L.C. Davidson, USAR IV Colonel George T. Maguire, USA (Retired) Lieutenant Colonel R.J. Trammel, Jr., USAR VI Colonel Fred M. Fister, USAR VII Rear Admiral Thomas J. Ryan, USN (Retired) VIII Major General Harley B. West, AUS (Retired) IX Lieutenant Colonel Starbuck Smith, Jr., AUS X Major General Collins Ferris, USAF ΧI Captain Leroy W. Keitt, USN (Retired) Lieutenant Colonel Harold R. Nootz, NEBNG XII XIII Colonel David J. Gothold, AUS (Retired) XIV Brigadier General W.F. Shoaff, USA (Retired) XVBrigadier General W.B. Hamilton, USA (Retired) XVI Lieutenant Colonel Mihiel Gilormini, USAF 1968 I Lieutenant Colonel Ernest E. Small, USAR (Retired) II Major General Robert E. Condon, USAF (Retired) III Colonel Paul K. Brown, USAR IV Colonel George Fox Mott, USAR (Retired) v Colonel James E. O'Stean, USAR VI Captain Fred H. Callies, USNR VII Commander Alvin C. Grevenberg, USCGR (Retired) VIII Major General Harley B. West, AUS (Retired)

- IX Colonel Rue D. Fish, USA
- X Colonel John W. Schroeder, USAF (Retired)
- XI Captain Roland V. Petering, USNR
- XII Lieutenant Colonel Harold R. Nootz, NEBNG
- XIII Lieutenant Colonel Fred A. Kaps, AUS (Retired)
- XIV Brigadier General W.R. Shoaff, USA (Retired)
- XV Brigadier General W.B. Hamilton, USA (Retired)
- XVI Lieutenant Colonel Mihiel Gilormini, USAF
- 1969 I Lieutenant Colonel Ernest E. Small, USAR (Retired)
  - II Vacant
  - III Colonel Paul K. Brown, USAR (Retired)
  - IV Brigadier General Samuel S. Ballentine, USMC (Retired)
  - V Major Peter Hickey, USA (Retired)
  - VI Colonel Joseph F. Puett, USA (Retired)
  - VII Commander A.C. Grevenberg, USCGR (Retired)
  - VIII Major General Harley B. West, AUS (Retired)
  - IX Lieutenant Allen G. Bohmer, AUS (Retired)
  - X Colonel John W. Schroeder, USAF (Retired)
  - XI Captain Roland V. Petering, USNR
  - XII Vacant
  - XIII Colonel Fred R. Henderson, USA (Retired)
  - XIV Brigadier General W.F. Shoaff, USA (Retired)
  - XV Brigadier General W.B. Hamilton, USA (Retired)
  - XVI Colonel Mihiel Gilormini, USAF

## Appendix U

#### GENERAL STAFF-AT-LARGE MEMBERS

Commencing with the 1955 National Constitution and lasting until the 1966 National Constitution, provision was made therein as follows:

"The General Staff at the Post Convention meeting shall elect five of the ten General Staff Members-at-Large, and the Commander-in-Chief shall appoint five of the ten General Staff Members-at-Large." 1

In 1966, the provision was modified to provide that the National Convention shall elect the five members of the General Staff-at-Large that had previously been elected by the General Staff.

]	1954	Colonel Roy S. Younglove	Pasadena
		Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan H. Huse, USMCR	Annapolis
		Colonel Hall Park	Cincinnati
		Lieutenant Commander Webster Wright, USNR	Indianapolis
		Major General Patrick J. Ryan, USA	Washington, D.C.
		Captain C. Proctor Stanley	Boston
		Lieutenant General George E. Stratemeyer, USA	
		(Retired)	Orlando
1	1955	Lieutenant Commander William H. Seigmund Lieutenant Commander Webster Wright, USNR	Los Angeles Indianapolis

Lieutenant Commander Webster Wright, USNR
Lieutenant Commander Joseph B. Andrews, Jr.,
USNR

Rear Admiral Joseph W. Ludewig, USN (Retired)

Lieutenant Vaughan H. Huse, USMCR Lieutenant General George E. Stratemeyer, USAF (Retired)

Captain David I. Nielsen

Cincinnati Pittsburgh

Annapolis

Orlando

 <sup>1955</sup> National Constitution and Bylaws, Article V, Sec. 2(b).
 1966 National Constitution and Bylaws.

Brigadier General J. Lafeton Whitney Chicago Rear Admiral Joseph W. Ludewig Pittsburgh Lieutenant Colonel Alvin Ousley Dallas Washington, D.C. Colonel Thomas H. King Commodore Myron W. Hutchinson Annapolis Commodore William S. Stuhr New Jersey Lieutenant General George E. Stratemeyer, USAF (Retired) Orlando Lieutenant Commander Webster Wright, USNR Indianapolis Commodore Myron W. Hutchinson, USN (Retired) Annapolis Captain Harry E. Rice, USAR Chicago Colonel Albert C. Bilicke Los Angeles Indianapolis Lieutenant Commander Webster Wright, USNR Cincinnati Colonel Frank T. Balke 1958 Brigadier General A. Lester Henderson Savannah Commodore Myron W. Hutchinson Annapolis Colonel Thomas H. King Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Commander H. Richard O'Hara San Mateo Captain Francis J. Petrone Fall River Colonel Philip Doddridge **Boise** Major Joseph A. Carr Philadelphia New York Colonel Leslie Skope 1959 Pasadena Captain Lester G. Bock Lieutenant General Lewis H. Brereton Winter Park Major Joseph A. Carr Philadelphia San Antonio Brigadier General H.S. Clarkson Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Clayton Detroit Pittsburgh Lieutenant Colonel E.H. Gallup Savannah Brigadier General A. Lester Henderson Captain Lawrence A. Odlin Pasadena Lieutenant Hans Von Leden Chicago Commodore Myron W. Hutchinson Annapolis 1960 Major Joseph A. Carr Philadelphia Captain Harry E. Rice Chicago Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Steman, USNR Cincinnati Captain Lawrence A. Odlin Pasadena Captain H.E. Schieke Annapolis Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe San Diego Captain Lester G. Bock, USN (Retired) Pasadena Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips Orlando Major General Kearle Lee Berry Austin Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe, USA (Retired) La Jolla Brigadier General Victor P. Griley, USA (Retired) Miami Captain Harry E. Rice, USAR (Retired) Chicago Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Clayton, AUS (Retired) La Jolla Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips, USAFR Orlando Captain H.E. Schieke, USN (Retired) Annapolis Major General Raymond H. Fleming New Orleans 1962 Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe, USA (Retired) La Jolla Brigadier General Victor P. Griley, USAR Miami Captain Harry E. Rice Chicago Louisville Colonel C.L. Geoghegan Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Steman, USNR Cincinnati

	Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips, USAFR Rear Admiral A.C. Burrows, USN (Retired) Rear Admiral S.E. McCarty, USN (Retired)	Orlando Chicago San Diego
1963	Brigadier General Victor P. Griley, USAR Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Steman Rear Admiral Samuel E. McCarty, USN (Retired) Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips, USAFR Captain R.A. Pennycuick Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Brewerton, USA	Miami Cincinnati San Diego Orlando San Antonio
	(Retired) Brigadier General Louis J. Fortier, USA (Retired) Colonel Arnold W. Samuels, USA (Retired)	Puerto Rico Washington, D.C. Cajon Valley
1964	Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips, USAFR Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Brewerton, USA	Orlando
	(Retired) Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Clayton, AUS (Retired)	Headquarters La Jolla
	Brigadier General A. Lester Henderson, USA (Retired) Captain Joseph W. Bollenbeck, USA (Retired)	Savannah Madison
	Brigadier General Rothwell H. Brown, USA (Retired) Colonel Ernest W. Ogram, USAR Major Clay Nixon, USMCR Commander Eulan I. Snyder, USN (Retired)	Headquarters Washington, D.C. Seattle Washington, D.C.
1965	Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe, USA (Retired) Major Thomas F. Faires, AUS (Retired) Colonel Charles A. Ellis, USA (Retired) Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Phillips, USAFR Brigadier General A. Lester Henderson, USA	La Jolla Memphis San Antonio Orlando
	(Retired) Commander Eulan I. Snyder, USN (Retired) Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Brewerton, USA (Retired)	Savannah Washington, D.C. Puerto Rico
	Major Clay Nixon, USMCR Captain Paul Verd, USN (Retired)	Seattle Chicago
1966	Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe, USA (Retired) Colonel Charles A. Ellis, USA (Retired) Major Clay Nixon, USMCR Commander George R. Balling, USNR	La Jolla San Antonio Seattle Chicago
	Colonel Fred M. Fister, USAR Brigadier General Thomas H. King, USAF (Retired) Lieutenant Colonel Egi V. Fasce Brigadier General Walter R. Shoaff Lieutenant Colonel Vincent W. Vorder Bruegge	Baton Rouge Peninsula
	USAR	Memphis
1967	Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe, USA (Retired) Colonel Charles A. Ellis, USA (Retired) Major Clay Nixon, USMCR Brigadier General Thomas H. King, USAF (Retired) Lieutenant Colonel Egi V. Fasce, USAR Lieutenant Colonel V.W. Vorder Bruegge, USAR Brigadier General J.P. Holland, USA (Retired) Colonel Stanley Scott, USAFR Major Louis J. Campbell, USA (Retired)	La Jolla San Antonio Seattle Washington, D.C. Baton Rouge Memphis Chicago Orlando Clearwater

Colonel Wiley J. Adams, USAR

1968 Colonel Charles A. Ellis, USA (Retired)
Colonel Clarence E. Koeppe, USA (Retired)
Brigadier General Joseph M. Colby, USA (Retired)
Major Clay Nixon, USMCR
Colonel John T. Knight, USA (Retired)
Brigadier General F.A. Woolfley, USA (Retired)
Colonel Charles C. Budd, AUS (Retired)
Colonel Wiley J. Adams, USAR (Retired)
Colonel Franklin R. Sibert, USA (Retired)
Lieutenant Colonel V. W. Vorder Bruegge, USAR

1969 Colonel Charles A. Ellis, USA (Retired)
Lieutenant Colonel Fred A. Kaps, AUS (Retired)
Lieutenant Colonel V.W. Vorder Bruegge, USAR
Brigadier General Francis A. Woolfley, USA
(Retired)
Colonel Stanley H. Scott, USAFR (Retired)
Colonel Gordon C. Young, USAR (Retired)
Lieutenant Colonel Egi V. Fasce, USAR
Lieutenant Colonel Rudolph R. Hahn, USA
(Retired)

Lieutenant Colonel James H. Ryan, AUS

Oklahoma City

San Antonio
La Jolla
Pittsburgh
Seattle
New Orleans
New Orleans
Stanford-Palo Alto
Oklahoma City
Richmond
Memphis

San Antonio Phoenix Memphis

New Orleans Orlando Long Beach Baton Rouge

San Antonio Chicago

# Appendix V

# A TOAST TO THE FLAG

Since many of the Chapters of the Military Order use "A Toast To The Flag" in their ritual, it is reproduced herewith. Written by John J. Daly, one-time member of the editorial staff of the Washington, D.C. Star, this inspiring verse was printed on June 14, 1917 by the HERALD of New Britain, Connecticut and by the Hartford, Connecticut COURANT on June 15, 1917. The author of this book first heard it recited by Chaplain General H. Grady Gatlin of the Bethesda Chapter.

# A TOAST TO THE FLAG

Here's to the red of it —
There's not a thread of it,
No, nor a shred of it
In all the spread of it
From foot to head,
But heroes bled for it,
Faced steel and lead for it,
Precious blood shed for it,
Bathing it Red!

Here's to the white of it —
Thrilled by the sight of it,
Who knows the right of it
But feels the might of it
Through day and night?
Womanhood's care for it,
Made manhood dare for it,
Purity's prayer for it
Keeps it so white!

Here's to the blue of it—
Beauteous view of it,
Heavenly hue of it,
Star-spangled dew of it
Constant and true;
Diadems gleam for it,
States stand supreme for it,
Liberty's beam for it
Brightens the blue!

Here's to the whole of it — Stars, stripes and pole of it, Body and soul of it, O, and the roll of it, Sun shining through; Hearts in accord for it, Swear by the sword for it, Thanking the Lord for it, Red White and Blue!

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