

**ROSTER OF OFFICERS
STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPTS.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
OCTOBER 31, 1925.**

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT		
BRIG. GENERAL		MAJOR
James R. Wayne		Samuel B. Scott
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT		
	MAJOR	
	Troy W. Lewis	
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT		
	MAJOR	
	Hence W. Irby	
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT		
MAJOR		SECOND LIEUT.
James Tittle		William C. Bulman Jr.
QUARTERMASTER CORPS		
MAJOR	MAJOR	CAPTAIN
Edward Woodford	Curtis R. Barham	Lee V. Casey

**HOSPITAL COMPANY NO. 216 (MOTORIZED),
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS**

MAJORS	CORPORALS	
Howell Brewer	James W. Ford	Carpenter, Alvie R.
CAPTAINS	Charles R. Stevens	Cook, Jewel L.
William F. Porter	Robert W. Nix	Cook, Earl J.
John S. Stell		Cooper, Vance M.
Sidney R. Crawford	PRIVATES	Cozort, Lester E.
Thomas M. Brown	FIRST CLASS	Hampton, Doyl J.
James M. Hickman	Berry, Carl J.	Harris, Bruce
TECHNICAL	Black, Robert S.	Hill, Charles D.
SERGEANT	Bosson, Thomas E.	Johnson, Benjamin T.
Ana F. Zimmerman	Boswell, James R.	Kilgore, Luther M.
STAFF SERGEANTS	Carrigan, John W.	King, Charles J.
Bert A. Cecil	Dismuke, Bryan G.	McCarty, Arthur W.
George D. Midkiff	Edgin, Walter M.	McCaslin, John L.
George Pakis	Evans, Callie N.	McFarland, Robert
Carl T. Hendricks	Hazlip, Ralph H.	McJunkins, Jack
SERGEANTS	Hill, William F.	Payne, Clyde
James A. Carey	Johnson, Herbert	Pittman, Austin F.
Jesse C. Martin	Kirkham, Condell S.	Priest, Hugh C.
Andy A. Brown	Sirratt, Walden E.	Robbins, Marion
Richard L. Craig	Tillery, William A.	Robbins, Winfred
James A. Miller	Thomas, Allen B.	Sims, George
David W. Baker	Vailas, James G.	Smith, Elmer L.
Elmer C. Price	Watkins, Joe S.	Spencer, Earl M.
	PRIVATES	Thornton, Travis R.
	Aven, Cecil C.	Tucker, Henry C.

**AMBULANCE COMPANY NO. 216,
145th MEDICAL REGIMENT,
CARLISLE, ARKANSAS**

CAPTAINS	Hall King	
Dan Staples		Alvin Clarke
Keller L. Lilly	PRIVATES	John A. Colclasure
TECHNICAL	FIRST CLASS	Reuben Colclasure
SERGEANTS	Rennie W. Baker	Albert Cook
Bernie P. Cook	Everett C. Graves	Thomas W. Hutson
STAFF SERGEANTS	Earl A. Hendrix	Archie Mayfield
Roger R. Moory	Charles H. Lilly	Clyde A. Keller
Henry W. Rothbart	Merlin Lively	Byron Owens
SERGEANTS	Fred M. Perkins	Robert L. Puryear
Harold H. Snow	Ralph N. Stewart	Beauford H. Rowe
George N. Young	Ramon R. Walters	Jesse H. Rowland
CORPORALS	Harold J. Zimmerman	William R. Schenebeck
Giles C. Cook	PRIVATES	Andrew J. Smith
Ralph Cook	Herman D. Allen	Robert Smith
	Carl Bogard	Noel C. Sparks
	Carl Brainard	Clotis E. Toler
		Earl J. Vail
		Harvie B. Vail

**154th OBSERVATION SQUADRON, AIR SERVICE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS**

CAPTAINS	STAFF SERGEANTS	
Asbury W. Meadows	Bernard L. Holstegge	Matthews, Lucien
John J. Lancer	Aaron W. Baker	Reavley, Joe R.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS	Herbert P. Parker	Rose, Edward A.
Murray B. Hall	Lindley H. Clawson	Watts, Hugh K.
Neil G. Romich	Charles G. Ryan	Watts, John
Dave W. Weigel	Paul Williams	Walker, James H.
Adrain Williamson	Andrew P. Holt	PRIVATES
Francis T. Murphy		Bliss, John A.
Clem B. Wilson	SERGEANTS	Bobbitt, Presley P.
Griffith R. McSwine	Fred K. Lewis	Bohlinger, John G.
SECOND LIEUTS.	Henry V. Hamilton	Booker, Robertson H.
Robert W. Chrisp	Francis N. Putnam	Bowers, Arnold E.
Hunter D. Scott	Gordon E. Naylor	Bryan, Raymond C.
Joe T. Shumate	CORPORALS	Crawford, Horace P.
Robert H. McCarrroll	Hugh A. Hackler	Elliot, Joseph T.
Vivian M. Culver	Ruben B. Wright	Estrada, John R.
Paul R. Cummings	Hugh H. Hill	Fagan, Ellis M.
James C. Youngblood	Wilbur L. King	Fulford, James P.
Benton B. Brandon	PRIVATES	Fulton, Fred H.
FIRST SERGEANTS	FIRST CLASS	Greenhaw, Don E.
Lyle C. Ridgley	Blaylock, Curtis L.	Harrison, Joe L.
TECHNICAL	Coe, Joseph R.	Haydon, Emmett
SERGEANTS	Jones, Orville C.	Hill, John E.
Gordon S. Darnell		Howard, William M.
		Huchingson, Harry F.

**154th OBSERVATION SQUADRON, AIR SERVICE,
Continued**

Jones, Roy W.	MacDonald, Bruce T.	Smith, Edwin J.
Kemper, Paul E.	McGuire, Thomas R.	Sanders, Louis L.
Leicham, John F.	Moss, Sion A.	Shirley, Walker W.
Letzig, William F.	O'Glee, Young C.	Weigel, Teddy R.
Loyd, William F.	Perkins, Thomas W.	Wolf, Claude D.
Longacre, Endicott	Pratt, Elmer W.	Young, Joseph A.
Mayes, Roscoe T.	Russell, Paul S.	

**HEADQUARTERS 153d INFANTRY,
RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS**

COLONEL	MAJOR	Patrick C. Harris
James H. A. Baker	Grady H. Forgy	Harry C. Elema
LT. COLONEL	CAPTAINS	(Chaplin)
Neil N. Snyder	Frank H. Fredeman	

**HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 153rd INFANTRY,
RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS**

CAPTAIN	Archie D. Price	Martin, Cyrel B.
Daniel B. Byrd	Robert C. Reddell	Martin, John W.
2nd LIEUTENANT	George W. Scott	Moore, Robt. G.
Herbert G. Oates	PRIVATES	Morgan, Morris L.
MASTER SERGEANT	FIRST CLASS	Morris, Geo. S.
Clifford H. DeVoe	Fay S. Lollis	Morris, Cecil W.
1st SERGEANT	PRIVATES	McGarrity, Owen E.
Ernest J. Albright	Bowden, Chas. G.	McNutt, Ozran M.
SERGEANTS	Brightwell, Vern L.	Nisler, John L.
Donald E. Ables	Brown, Emmett	Oates, LeRoy C.
Matt J. Bonds	Burris, Fay O.	Overton, Willie C.
Samuel L. Brown	Chesser, William J.	O'Kelly, Rufert O.
John Duren	Colney, Jule F.	Pennington, Jeff D.
Richard B. Pryor	Devine, Odus	Renfro, Guy
CORPORALS	Evans, David R.	Rogers, James T.
Leonard T. Brown	Freeman, James	Scott, Dallas S.
William J. Kennedy	Freeman, Tom	Sewell, James E.
Joseph J. Lyons	Giles, Audie L.	Spencer, Zollie
	Herron, James L.	Taylor, Omer A.
	Humphrey, Joe Roy	Teeter, Ray
	Hoffman, Garland O.	White, Lloyd D.
	Manley, Joe	Wilson, James E.
		Wilson, Ozie O.

**SERVICE COMPANY, 153d INFANTRY,
SEARCY, ARKANSAS**

CAPTAIN	Foster O. White	Benton, Harlen
Charles H. Andrews	Elzie Darden	Benton, Horace
FIRST LIEUTENANTS	PRIVATES	Breeden, Robert
Orville C. Cutsinger	FIRST CLASS	Dees, Raymond J.
Crawford H. Bell	Adcock, Harley	Dutcher, Boyd
MASTER SERGEANTS	Barron, Earl J.	Dewberry, Winfield
Albert Davis	Burkett, Ernest V.	Evans, Richard
Franklyn H. Hopper	Baugh, Vernon	Elzy, L. O.
Gerald Porter	Blankenship, Arthur L.	Gage, Calvin
FIRST SERGEANT	Bogart, William G.	Hastings, Harold
Louis T. Bell	Choate, Weldon J.	Hassell, Darden
STAFF SERGEANTS	Chambliss, Robert V.	Knowlton, Dick
Dewitt Henry	Coe, Bert	Mosey, Albert
William G. Phillips	Drake, Emil	Macon, John L.
SERGEANTS	Fox, Ola	Mason, John M.
Andrew H. Pierce	King, Wilbur	Morris, James M.
Cecil Elzey	McCain, John R.	McCord, Ted
William C. Burkhardt	Moore, Jesse A.	McDonald, Lester
James F. Covey	McInturf, Calvin D.	Newton, Charles
John W. Howle	Ott, Luther F.	Nabors, George
John E. Dewberry	Pierce, James W.	Nabors, Joe
CORPORALS	Rogers, Hal J.	Plant, Jim B.
Charles F. Porter	Ridge, Edward G.	Price, Leo
Clyde M. Whitt	Thomas, Harold W.	Stark, Darcey
	PRIVATES	Williams, Leslie M.
	Burkhart, Carol	Womble, W. E.
		Wilson, Horace M.

**BAND SEC. SER. COMPANY, 153 INFANTRY,
CONWAY, ARKANSAS**

WARRANT OFFICER	Carter, Carl B.	Griffin, Lambuth M.
William D. Matthews	Garrett, John M.	Hancock, Clyde P.
STAFF SERGEANT	Lewelling, Robert C.	Jimerson, Lynne P.
Hubert L. Minton	PRIVATES	Johnson, Hinkle V.
SERGEANTS	FIRST CLASS	Luyet, John C.
Horton, Benjamin L.	Halter, Ernest E.	Lynch, Robert A.
Jones, Erby D.	PRIVATES	Major, Bascom
Voris, James H.	Allgood, Hugh	Mosely, Robert W.
CORPORALS	Douglass, Chas. V.	Powers, Francis C.
Adams, Turner H.	Fair, Festus D.	Springer, Robert S.
	Folts, Roland W.	Whiddon, Nolan M.
		Wheatlerly, Harley O.
		Willisard, Robert B.

**HOWITZER COMPANY, 153d INFANTRY,
MENA, ARKANSAS**

CAPTAIN	Francis M. Arwood	Winston, Samuel L.
Jesse E. Bishop	Francis M. Martin	Wood, Dion C.
FIRST LIEUTENANT	Ethan E. Garland	PRIVATES
Sam M. Ridling	Holder Elliott	Borders, John A.
SECOND LIEUT.	PRIVATES	Bryan, James F.
Harry E. Dean	FIRST CLASS	Bullion, Robert B.
FIRST SERGEANT	Barron, Dale R.	Callahan, Gerald J.
Tennyson B. Barron	Blair, Golden S.	Carroll, Matt S.
SERGEANTS	Crain, Dilliard	Dilbeck, Audrey W.
Leon E. Arwood	Gardener, Ellsworth D.	Dunman, Elmer E.
Edward W. Watkins	Hall, Cecil E.	Eeds, Jewel J.
Daniel P. Joplin	Hodges, Robert L.	Elison, Clayton W.
Willard W. Mosely	Jackson, John W.	Emerson, Gus S. Jr.
CORPORALS	Lacefield, Taylor O.	French, Alfred B.
Edgar J. Davis	Parker, Thomas M.	Furr, Frank P.
Herman H. Allbough	Peters, Tobie E.	Givens, Arlie J.
Stuart Smith	Pipkin, Compere A.	Hilton, Emmett R.
	Pyles, Ray	Joplin, Thell L.
	Wilkerson, Dewey R.	Kelly, Vessie J.

COMPANY "L" 153rd INF.—Continued.

Boone, Chas. C.	Hightower, Walter E.	McAllister, Andrew
Cooper, William H.	Hix, Walter E.	Nance, Ray R.
Cooper, James E.	Houston, Harry L.	Ortman, Sidney
Davenport, Herman B.	Hudson, Owen A.	Pharis, William L.
Devine, George W.	Jackson, Wendell J.	Pinkston, Lathe E.
Donoho, Henry G.	Johnson, Ernest A.	Purcelley, Clarence E.
Evans, Boyce L.	Kerr, Ada O.	Ramey, Joe H.
Evans, George M.	Kirkland, William L.	Shercliff, Edward A.
Flynn, Wade M.	Livingston, Larry F.	Sherill, Frank
Garbacz, Edward	Massey Floyd J.	West, Albert W.
Goff, James C.	Matlock, Joel H.	Wheeler, Victor E.
Gray, James Clinton	Menard, Dorman I.	Zook, John M.
Henley, Carl	Morgan, Alton B.	

COMPANY "M" 153rd INFANTRY, BLYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN Ivy W. Crawford	Bolin, John H.	Damon, Emil M.
FIRST LIEUTENANT Wendell M. Phillips	Bryans, Shella M.	Damon, Paul O.
FIRST SERGEANT Cloyce L. Orrell	Crawford, Elmer G.	Dodd, Louis
SERGEANTS Hurshel A. Trotter	Garner, Cecil V.	Gillihan, Andy
James S. Butler	Green, Seymour R.	Grimes, Berlin
Jesse L. Craig	Jernigan, Milton C.	Handley, Willie O.
Forrest R. Bomar	Jones, Dan A.	Harber, Esco
Cecil B. Haynes	Ledbetter, Verlin	Harry, Archie
Herman Pinkerman	Moody, Lyman	Lambert, Lee
CORPORALS Fate Reese	Rustin, William H.	Lawrence, Pete
John E. Grimes	Smith, Rufus G.	Long, W. F.
Finley H. Nipper	Walker, Billy M.	Mathews, Russell A.
Lon Bates	Walker, Frank H.	Meadows, Ellis H.
K. Y. Baker	Wright, Clarence H.	Montgomery, Solon
PRIVATES FIRST CLASS Alexander, Ira O.	PRIVATES Abrams, Lester	Pinkerton, James B.
	Arwood, William R.	Powers, Charles
	Bramlett, James C.	Prescott, Charles M.
	Bringle, Alvin A.	Pruitt, Lawrence H.
	Burkett, Oscar	Robertson, Alfred
	Caldwell, Goie H.	Saliba, Jack
	Cook, Ellis	Scott, Oscar J.
	Collier, Rufe	Smith, Earl
	Creel, Bevie Q.	Stoval, Peyton R.
	Crosskno, John R.	Tomlinson, Ealy D.
		Trotter, James A.
		Willis, Elmer L.

HEADQUARTERS 206th COAST ARTILLERY (ANTI- MARIANNA, ARKANSAS

COLONEL Elgan C. Robertson	CAPTAINS Nolen M. Irby	FIRST LIEUTENANT Lewis P. Mann
LIEUT. COLONEL Charles S. Garrett	Edwin Stitt	SECOND LIEUT. Hugh R. Hart
	John Boden (Chaplain)	

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY, 206th C. A. (A-A) ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD, MARIANNA, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN Eugene G. Hampton	PRIVATES FIRST CLASS Anderson, Dewey	Crump, Oscar J.
FIRST LIEUTENANT Eugene G. Smiley	Buchanan, Willie B.	Davis, Alonzo C.
FIRST SERGEANT William H. Barker	Delgado, Joe R.	Dice, Russell H.
STAFF SERGEANTS Stephen W. Andrews	Fleener, Earl S.	Fleener, Homer E.
Ernest D. Plummer	Goodwin, Early	Guynes, Harvey D.
SERGEANTS George H. Allen	Harp, Lonnie	Grant, John T.
Frank J. Davis	Hudson, Benjamin W.	Gregory, Roscoe
Pedro R. Delgado	Jackson, Herbert M.	Hudson, Roy
Charlie W. White	Lowe, Otha C.	James, Lex
Sam A. Wells	Mills, Robert P.	Jernigan, Jesse R.
CORPORALS Andrew House	McMullen, Will.	Keasler, Jabe J.
Clarence Jones	Smith, Alfred A.	Kershaw, Frank W.
Nathaniel D. Ramey	Vail, Isaac N.	Kirk, Jeff
George E. Tilson	Whitehouse, Herbert L.	Mattingley, William H.
Leslie G. Taylor	Wilson, Earl D.	Miller, Reginald
Joe E. Williams	PRIVATES Allen, George A.	McCraw, Raymond E.
	Allmond, Floyd K.	McCraw, Harry V.
	Abner, John T.	McAlexander, Lilburn C.
	Barker, Walter H.	Nance, John H.
	Brock, Robert R.	Perry, Hugh J.
	Buchanan, James E.	Ripper, John F.
	Compton, R. C.	Rose, Marvin
	Crump, Alvin C.	Smith, James I.
		Thomason, Thomas E.
		Thrash, Willie W.
		Webb, Jesse
		Willson, Murphy
		Worley, Buster

SERVICE BATTERY, 206 C. A. (AA) HARRISON, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN George F. McKinney	SERGEANTS John R. Newman	Cralle, Lawrence L.
FIRST LIEUTENANT Troy Coffman	William H. Porter	Heath, Kenneth J.
SECOND LIEUT. Claiborn V. Wagley	Edwin T. Parker	Henry, Alfred M.
MASTER SGTS. Charles T. Jones	CORPORALS Chester C. Jones	Klepper, Roy P.
Robert I. Campbell	Paul McGaughey	White, Percy A.
FIRST SERGEANT Roy L. Baker	Willis L. Bradshaw	Wynne, Jesse F.
STAFF SERGEANT Doy M. Clark	John C. Stuckey	PRIVATES Brown, James C.
	Joseph C. Eoff	Brougher, Harry C.
	PRIVATES FIRST CLASS Allen, Floyd R.	Blackwell, Noel C.
	Brown, Hubert L.	Bennett, Lewis W.
	Carroll, Walter F.	Collins, Russell L.
		Collins, Charlie
		Clark, Claiborn

BAND SEC. SERVICE BATTERY, 206th C. A. (A-A) MARIANNA, ARKANSAS

WARRANT OFFICER Fred H. Kreyer	Jones, Wm. R.	Golden, James H.
STAFF SERGEANT Addison L. Wall	Jones, Wm. C.	Schumaker, Hattis B.
SERGEANTS Clarence T. Williams	Mixon, Alfred G.	Moore, Paul E.
Asa E. Goodwin	McGrew, Ben O.	McCracken, William R.
PRIVATES FIRST CLASS Brown, J. E.	Newbern, Morgan	Newbern, David
	White, Rufus D.	Reagan, Tom
	PRIVATES Allen, John E.	Spivey, Andrew
	Andrews, Reuben H.	Wall, Enoch T.
	Andrews, Leniar G.	Whitrenton, L. Y. Jr.
	Becker, Edwin C.	Woodcall, Harston S.
	Connor, Lawrence F.	

MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 206th C. A. (A-A) FORT, SMITH, ARKANSAS

MAJOR Woodye A. Winter	SERGEANTS Dudley Knowles	PRIVATES Barham, George W.
CAPTAIN William R. Brooksher Jr.	Clarence W. Weakley	Brewer, James F.
FIRST LIEUTENANT Albert T. Harper	PRIVATES FIRST CLASS Brown, William L.	Ladage, Richard C.
	Cardwell, William D.	Lynch, Paul M.
	Orton, Willis L.	Miller, Arthur
	Sugarman	Stuart, Earry A.
		Walker, Pope
		Williams, Clarence G.
		Wolfe, Paul

FIRST BATTALION HEADQUARTERS AND COMBAT TRAIN, 206th C. A., EL DORADO, ARKANSAS

MAJOR John R. Reichardt, Jr.	PRIVATES FIRST CLASS Anderson, Roy B.	Frisby, Marion T.
CAPTAINS George W. Tillery	Burns, John P.	Garison, Robert D.
Ben Sain	Carpenter, Everett	Garison, William H.
FIRST LIEUTENANT Charles T. Kramer	Cone, Hendrix	Gibbs, Ailen H.
SECOND LIEUT. Jesse G. Hughes	Dirio, Harold F.	Greenhav, Tom Dye
STAFF SERGEANT James F. Vantrease	Goodwin, James A. Jr.	Hammonds, Ellis
SERGEANTS John L. Knapp	Gray, Rufus A.	Harrison, Lavance
Charles H. Munson	Hughes, Graham G.	Hollis, Emon O.
Lloyd M. Raborn	Kinard, Early L.	James, George W.
Eustace W. Sewell	Norris, John E.	Jones, Clifton G.
Verne E. Withrow	Rogers, Ira R.	Kelley, LeRoy
CORPORALS Chester W. Cornish	Ross, Thomas N.	Lambert, Calvin A.
Carl E. Deckard	Smith, Thomas H.	McCoy, Troy
William P. Hayes	Thompson, Abner	McWilliams, Kelley
Jesse P. Perdue	Woolley, Alban E.	Martin, Henry
Ralston V. Sewell		Mittendorf, George
Buel E. Wallace		Morwood, Leroy
	PRIVATES Alley, John R.	Murphy, Edgar H.
	Alpuente, Harold E.	Newton, Thomas F.
	Bradley, Davis	Ott, Luthur F.
	Brewster, Tobert J.	Pebworth, George L.
	Bryant, James H.	Reynolds, Watterson
	Cantrell, George W.	Simons, Harry
	Connally, Drue A.	Sisco, Gordan P.
	Ellis, Louis E.	Spinks, Roger C.
	Farmer, Curtis	Swanke, Karl E.
	Ford, Calvin H.	Thompson, Alvin
		Vann Ferrest, F.
		Wall, Buster
		Wingfield, Willie A.

BATTERY A, (SEARCHLIGHT), 206 C. A. (A-A), FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN Edward K. Hooper	Frank L. Waggoner	Evins, Fount H.
FIRST LIEUTENANT Jerome F. Thompson	Ruben S. Blood	Foley, Ralph T.
SECOND LIEUT. Marc A. Stice	Clyde R. Benbrook	Graham, Albert W.
MASTER SERGEANT James T. Phillips	James S. Hartinson	Hanna, Marlan G.
FIRST SERGEANT John W. Diggs	William R. Rogers	Harbinson, Raymond W.
STAFF SERGEANTS Cletos O. Bennett	Lynn C. Smith	Hawn, Fred A.
William C. Smith	PRIVATES FIRST CLASS Adams, Marvin R.	Henderscn, Clyde E.
SERGEANTS James O. Binns	Blaine, Kenneth F.	Holt, Wiley E.
Frank K. Buxton	Bogan, Charles P.	Johnson, Floyd A.
Arthur G. Sanford	Browne, Charles A.	Johnson, Hosea A.
James L. Shearer	Cook, Richard H.	Johnston, Edward C.
Vernon S. Mills	Ellis, Frank M.	Koering, Fred G.
CORPORALS James K. Mayes	Farmer, Lester I.	Lane, Robert L.
Edward B. Flynn	Key, Hugh B.	Larsen, Emery E.
	Luper, Arthur C.	Long, Lawrence L.
	Overholt, Richard H.	McCoy, Victor C.
	Robertson, Harry D.	Mills, Milton M.
	Smith, Frank H.	Nott, James C.
	Tidball, Paul B.	Pearson, Glenn A.
	Wantuck, Charles M.	Philbeck, Kenneth W.
	Wantuck, Harold O.	Philbeck, Robert H.
	Bartley, Guy E.	Russell, Wilgus B.
	Davis, Claude J.	Sanders, William J.
	Dunlap, Carl H.	Scott, Gay J.
	Eoff, Howard L.	Shelley, Jack W.
		Shuford, Cecil E.
		Sutton, Seabirn L.

BATTERY "B" 206 COAST ARTILLERY (A-A) MONTICELLO, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN Bernie S. Hargis	SERGEANTS Jennings B. McDuffie	Claude C. Farmer
FIRST LIEUTENANT Hugh Price Moffit	Clifton C. Smith	Jeff D. McDuffie
SECOND LIEUT. Walter W. Nelson, Jr.	Ernest W. Grambles	PRIVATES FIRST CLASS Almond, Robert S.
FIRST SERGEANT William J. Blythe	Alfred M. Mattmiller	Davidson, James H.
	Aubrey D. Gates	Ford, Gray R.
	Joe B. Tiner	Gill, Arthur T.
	Iris Jackson	Harris, Joe D.
	CORPORALS Sidney Adair	Handley, Bob

COMPANY "E" 153rd INF.—Continued.

Chandler, Seth
Coleman, Truman F.
Colvard, Cecil H.
Davis, William I.
Drake, William H.
Duty, Clifton D.
Felkins, John E.
Flake, William C.
Gault, Toney G.
Graham, Fred R.
Gray, Robert G.
Grubbs, Sid
Green, Howard M.
Harris, Glenn S.
Hill, Ellis J.
Haigwood, Lawrence
Houston, George H.

Ingram, Curtis H.
Lanier, Cecil L.
Lewis, Derrill L.
Lowe, Manson H.
Metz, Leonard H.
Mills, Clarence B.
McCollum, Wendell A.
Nichols, Jay
Ogilvie, Carmin C.
Overholt, Harold R.
Paden, John W.
Pennington, John P.
Phillips, George K.
Pitts, Elbert H.
Pitts, Gurley C.
Pitts, Robert S.
Price, Chas. B.

Ragon, Abner N.
Reed, Thompson M.
Rhymer, Lake R.
Rice, Glenn
Sanders, John R.
Sissell, William W.
Stegall, Ewing H.
Stegall, John P.
Stegall, William G.
Thompson, Chester E.
Thompson, Ralph E.
Voss, Earl
Woods, Robert V.
Williams, William D.
Wilson, William B.
Ward, Jasper D.
Yearwood, Robert C.

COMPANY "F" 153rd INFANTRY, DARDANELLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Morris R. Moore

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Theodore H. Cox

SECOND LIEUT.
Mark Plater

FIRST SERGEANT
Willie D. Jones

SERGEANTS
Joseph J. Davis
Frank B. Pfeiffer
Antonne E. Brabec
Walter J. Ragsdale
Edgar N. Benefield
Adolph Vodrazka
Hollie T. Hon

CORPORALS
Berness H. Lawson
Joe F. Wesley
Abb J. Coleman
Linzy Jennings
John E. Sevic
William Rutledge

PRIVATE CLASS
Cannon, Henry E.
Gooch, Lonnie E.
Haney, Losie E.
Masters, Ben
Sanders, Freeman
Wesley, Henry J.
Wesley, Van
Boone, Floyd E.
Ives, Travis O.
Holley, Mordecai
Jones, Neeley F.
McKensie, Cleveland
Moore, George A.

PRIVATE CLASS
Ashmore, Bryant J.
Bailey, Earnest L.
Balloun, Henry L.
Benefield, Raymond H.
Boothe, Burgie L.
Branch, Joseph S.
Briscoe, William R.
Brown, Steve
Carpenter, Edgar F.
Coleman, Cecil
Cox, Horace

PRIVATE CLASS
Davenport, Sanford
Evans, Omer M.
Evans, James G.
Fair, Arthur L.
Farris, Earl L.
Furr, Robert P.
Gooch, Theodore K.
Gooch, Luther W.
Hambright, Clesson
Harrison, Winford
Harrison, Oren
Hon, Archie
Howe, Herman H.
Irwin, William A.
Johnson, Addis W.
Jones, William S.
Jones, Clyde
Lyans, Edgar T.
Moore, Bryan
Moore, Ernest O.
Moore, Oscar
Rook, Fran
Scott, Rex F.
Smith, Loyd
Stevenson, Pat J.
Stewart, Cleady
Wallace, Willie
Wells, Norman G.
Whitby, Perry
Wirt, George L.

COMPANY "G" 153rd INFANTRY, CONWAY, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Arvor M. Ledbetter

SECOND LIEUT.
Raymond S. Goode
Alton Williams

FIRST SERGEANT
Alton Williams

SERGEANTS
Emsley R. Stevens
Justin Williams
John F. Griffith
Thomas H. Williams
Leo N. McHenry
Jeff D. Moore
Byron L. Griffith
George W. Harrod

CORPORALS
Luther J. Hickman
Reaber H. Brown
Coy W. Gentry
Gail S. Robbins
Faber T. Brawner
Roy Gentry
Faber G. Griffith
Frank C. Purifoy
Joel E. Gibbons

PRIVATE CLASS
Bassett, John C.

Bishop, Roby A.
Brawner, William L.
Coleman, Sidney C.
Hamilton, Clarence A.
Harmon, Augustus A.
Harmon, Burnice I.
Harvey, Virgil C.
Hicks, Jo M.
Hogan, Cecil
Hogue, Forrest H.
Irby, Hugh A.
Lynch, William R.
McCorvey, Dave M.
McHenry, Gus
McHenry, Joe S.
Milan, Newt P.
Morgan, Marvin
Simmons, Charles A. Jr.
Smith, Frank H.
Stevens, Edgar H.
Talley, Hal E.

PRIVATE CLASS
Baker, Harold H.
Beene, Major C.
Biggs, Doyle W.
Browning, Leslie
Burton, Eugene N.
Carson, Doyle H.
Carter, Gilbert H.
Charles, Edwin
Charles, Russell G.
Coffelt, Kenneth
Day, Vernon L.

Fleming, Jimmie F.
Foltz, Myron E.
Grable, Clyde T.
Gragson, Leonard O.
Griffith, Lee
Havens, Edward C.
Hawk, Brinkley H.
Hickman, William E.
Hiltibrand, James O.
Howe, John D.
Hutto, Jeff D.
Irby, Ruben L.
Irby, Theodore G.
Johnson, Norman L.
Johnson, Ulyes D.
Kuykendall, Hiram F.
Ledbetter, Winfred A.
Lees, Robert M.
Matthews, Percy B.
McHenry, Zack B.
McKinzie, John W.
McKenzie, Walter
McMillen, Leon D.
Moore, Edwin
Naylor, Marvin
Newberry, Weighbourne
Patton, Doyle L.
Reynolds, Fred C.
Speaker, Richard E.
Stinson, William H.
Warren, Don
Whiddon, Frank Jr.
Williams, Dennis R.

COMPANY "H" 153rd INFANTRY, FORREST CITY, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Elmer R. Payne

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Hammond P. Dooley

SECOND LIEUT.
George B. Rucks

FIRST SERGEANT
George W. Gray

SERGEANTS
George S. Rucks
Almer N. Clark
Harry O. Kinniman
Charles R. Gray
Wilmar N. Tatum
Louis E. Brannon

CORPORALS
Lacefield, Jesse
Belton J. Clark

Parker Y. Ellis
Otis B. Tatum
Clarene V. Busby
Roy Meacham
Hugh S. Devereaux
James Sulcer

PRIVATE CLASS
Austin, Wilton
Bradford, Willie A.
Burton, Jere
Daggett, Samuel H.
Evitts, George W.
Forbus, Jay D.
Foster, Tom B.
Hamilton, Marshal D.
Hodges, Erle F. Jr.
Meacham, Bill E.
Moser, George A.
Stepp, Bob

PRIVATE CLASS
Beazley, James W.

Bradford, Walter
Brown, Eugene
Bradford, Jim
Brown, Herman E.
Busby, Bruce
Busby, David L.
Busby, Lelon
Busby, Marcus G.
Cannada, Edward M.
Cardwell, Lem G.
Caster, Robert
Champion, Frank
Clark, Hosea L.
Coggins, Walter
Culver, Mack T.
Daniels, Richard S.
Davis, Arthur K.
DeVasier, Garland
Ellis, Roy C.
Fisher, Ernest A. Jr.
Fleming, George
Gatliff, Joseph
Hamilton, Chas.

COMPANY "H" 153rd INF.—Continued.

Hollis, Harry
Martin, Leon
McMaster, Levy R.
Mathis, Tom
Nash, Leroy
Neblett, Harry E.

Payne, Julius
Powers, Hazel
Proctor, Thomas A.
Pulley, James H.
Quessenberry, Aaron E.
Riggs, Walter

Stepp, Tom
Weber, Harry F.
Whitted, Almond
Wilkins, Charles
Winford, Nick

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY THIRD BATTALION, 153rd INFANTRY, BEEBE, ARKANSAS

MAJOR
James H. Rayburn

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Mart M. Young

STAFF SERGEANT
Ralph B. Taylor

SERGEANTS
Dave C. Abington
William E. Burton
Mart M. Young

CORPORALS
Sam Herron
Joe E. Henry
Henry B. Fryer
James D. Kinley
James L. Powers

PRIVATE CLASS
Adkins, Fred
Albright, Sullivan
Cannon, Basil
Dodds, John A.
Dodds, Williams P.
Moore, Everett

PRIVATE CLASS
King, Alvin O.
Neighbors, Harry
Powers, Elmer
Staggs, Paul L.

PRIVATE CLASS
Beville, Frank M.
Cochran, Hubert B.
Cannon, Roger D.
Gauldin, Robert W.
Havner, Finis J.
Wilson, Carl B.
Reed, Leonard W.
Wilson, Hubert E.
Long, Charley

COMPANY "I" 153rd INFANTRY, COTTON PLANT, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Fay S. Elzey

SECOND LIEUT.
Horace R. Erganbright

FIRST SERGEANT
Robert E. Miller

SERGEANTS
Floyd Miller
Richard G. Pollard
William E. Deboe
W. Tal Harris
Aron M. Pulliam
John R. Fortenberry
Alvin L. Ezell
Leo C. Smith

CORPORALS
Telfer H. Lamb
Jack J. Roland
Fred L. Caplener
Frank A. Fowlkes
Walter N. Jeffries
Val L. Angelo
James C. White
Homer E. Randall
Fred T. Taylor

PRIVATE CLASS
Baker, Paul R.

Barman, Teddy
Barrentine, Morris V.
Bishop, Joe A.
Bishop, Qdellious W.
Caplener, Barney E.
Crawford, Compton C.
Darling, Robert L.
Dye, Cecil C.
Fowlkes, Walter F.
Greer, Forrest A.
Jeffries, Vervian T.
Keating, Cary I.
Kinney, Robert S.
Lewis, Geldart A.
McCurdy, Ninian O.
McCurdy, William H.
Moore, Romie E.
Pendergist, Jerry C.
Pugh, Ramsey
Quinn, Foster L.
Ramsey, Maunsel E.
Ramsey, Sidney S.
Rolland, Mackie C.
Stokes, Arthur L.
Taylor, Minor J.
Woods, Walter E.

PRIVATE CLASS
Armstrong, Fletcher L.
Boyd, Luther
Byars, McKie
Carter, Gus

Chalfant, Harry R.
Chandler, Jess M.
Cole, Roy H.
Deboe, Hugh J.
Evans, Almos
Garrett, Frank W.
Goodman, Robert E.
Guest, George W.
Guest, Oral V.
Hileman, Earnest J.
Hunnicut, Clarence C.
Inman, Thomas E.
James, Joe M.
Jeffries, Elrod E.
Jolly, Edward B.
Jones, George L.
Mann, William H.
Mans, John R.
Mans, Lawson B.
McGregor, Robert S.
Nichols, John R.
Peacock, Roy M.
Pearson, Harold F.
Phillips, Tommie J.
Ramsey, Walter F.
Simmons, Harry C.
Stevens, Robert H.
Taylor, Lee A.
Taylor, Morris T.
Wade, Ralph L.
White, Henry T.
Wright, Eugene M.

COMPANY "K" 153rd INFANTRY, LONOKE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Earl S. Smith

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Charles S. Suggs

SECOND LIEUT.
Alvin May

FIRST SERGEANT
Henry V. Benton

SERGEANTS
Phil Benton
J. W. Christian
Lonnie Goognight
Meyer Gates
Gerald Moyer
George Perciful

CORPORALS
Calvin Bedell
Tommie Jones
Charles A. Robinson
Alvin Robinson
Joe T. Robinson
Curtis A. Suddit
Joe B. Sullivan

PRIVATE CLASS
Benton, Robert
Campbell, Lee
Campbell, John
Glover, Charles
Gorbett, Berlin
Hudson, Owen
Hamm, Edward
Robinson, W. T.
Shipp, George W.
Williams, Gilbert

PRIVATE CLASS
Alford, Samuel
Bryant, J. J.
Cannon, Thomas D.
Claunch, Howard T.
Cunning, Charles
Davenport, Dave
Davis, Hubert O.
Denson, Robert
Des, Lauries
Etcherson, Welton
Benton, Ed
Bogard, Elmer
Burns, William

Gorbett, Ralph
Hamm, Charles
Key, Oscar
Kelly, Miles
Jones, Edward
Jones, Gerald
Ketchum, Dewey
Marsh, Edwin
McCullum, Floyd
McGilvry, Buck
Moore, Alton B.
Parnell, Ike
Parker, Emmett
Rouse, Clarence
Sounders, Sammy
Shoemaker, Forrest
Shoemaker, Emmett
Sellers, Floyd
Staggs, Floyd L.
Stovall, John Lewis
Suggs, William
Suggs, Clarence
Thurgood, Edward
Teffeller, Tommie
Ward, James L.
Ward, Lawrence
Williams, Alfred
Wilson, Clarence

COMPANY "L" 153rd INFANTRY, BATESVILLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Wm. J. DeCamp

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Guy M. Ward

SECOND LIEUT.
James B. Carpenter

FIRST SERGEANT
Riley N. Donoho

SERGEANTS
Benjamin H. Ball

Arthur F. Crowell
Joe E. Gould
Bryan Hays
Edward C. Linebarger
Ted Brownlow

CORPORALS
Nathan E. Dorsett
James B. Evans
Claude B. Jeffrey
Chester Y. Sanders
Earl Sherrill
Wayne J. Thomas
Roscoe E. Williams

PRIVATE CLASS
John L. Young

PRIVATE CLASS
Brodie, Edwin H.
Carpenter, Alvis A.
Cole, Samuel H.
Edmondson, Oliver B.
Williams, Herbert V.
PRIVATE CLASS
Arnold, Arthur Lester
Carter, Erwin B.
Collins, William

BATTERY "B" 206 C. A. (A-A)—Continued.

Nutt, Fred C.
Neal, David C.
Niederlinghaus, Stuart E.
Nutt, Calvin
Pratt, Lloyd
Roberts, Forrest
Sharp, David E.
Scifres, Odelle
Simpson, Milton I.
Stone, Harry N.
Wilcoxon, Andrew

PRIVATEES
Akin, John J.
Anderson, Barney A.
Brady, Andrew
Crook, Uel
Cone, Norman J.
Crow, John

Cogbill, Alfred
Downs, Harry
Elms, Lawrence H.
Foster, Bruin
Fuglaar, Clyde R.
Ferrel, Hiram
Finley, Lester
Hooks, Chester
Jolley, Joe
Kelley, Roland
Lea, Travis D.
Little, Burl
Lawson, Harvey C.
Mann, Preston
Mann, Millard
Matmiller, Chas. C.
Matmiller, Fred
Mitchell, Stanley A.

Miller, W. J.
Mathews, Albert
Nichols, Lester
Norton, Voy
Patterson, Ernest C.
Pierce, Wallace
Ramsey, Ira
Reynolds, Henry J.
Randolph, Woxie
Sheffield, Bynum
Shaddock, Harley R.
Scroggs, C. E.
Swaty, Franz
Smith, Paul
Watkins, Noble M.
Watkins, Norwood
White, Carlton M.
Wilson, Eugene

BATTERY "C" 206th C. A., (A-A), JONESBORO, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Harry E. Eldridge

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Ralph W. Baird

SECOND LIEUT.
James A. Puckett

FIRST SERGEANT
Burl Thompson

SERGEANTS
William M. Case
Byron D. Goad
Loyce C. Harvey
Jabas O. Hobgood
Chas. A. Magee
Okel Oldham
Loran Robinson
Herbert E. Wallin
Floyd J. Willmuth

CORPORALS
Oscar C. Byrd
Charles B. Etter
William J. Leach
Raymond Smith
Elmer R. West
Roger L. Whitsitt
Gaylord Wisner
Ralph Wisner

PRIVATEES
Baker, Ray S.
Boothe, Chas. F.
Cook, Homer M.
Cowell, Charles W.
Currie, James L.
Crosby, Cleaton
Davis, Lovard W.
Dodson, Ewel
Echols, Oscar V.
Garnes, Howard L.
Hammond, William
Lawson, Otis A.
Lee, Daniel F.
Mays, Charles W.
Sloan, Stanley
Tomlinson, Horace E.
Watson, Caleb C.
Weaver, Ernest W.
Winters, Charles R.

PRIVATEES
Blackford, Ernest J.
Blackford, Ronald
Brooks, Willie T.
Burns, Jimmie
Cheek, Orville
Cole, Ralph
Connor, Raymond W.
Duke, Melvin A.
French, Carrol H.

French, Elmo F.
Glasgow, Louis H.
Hightower, Thomas
Howell, Oscar
Johnson, Fred R.
Kelley, Thomas M.
Lawson, Hosa G.
Lewis, Ira L.
Lohman, Zeke, Jr.
Lowery, George K.
McEwen, Homer E.
Morgan, William A.
Neely, Ted
Propst, Jesse
Pyland, Frank A.
Quinn, Stanley O.
Quinn, Hallock W.
Rains, James F.
Ratcliffe, Jeff
Roberts, Patrick
Sweepston, Wilsie W.
Sibert, Toga
Sigman, William H.
Smith, William A.
Sterling, Albert C.
Taylor, Donald E.
Thomas, Rudy P.
Verkier, Jewel T.
Verkier, John M.
Wallin, Horace J.
White, Burnice
Wood, Horace

BATTERY "D" 206th C. A. (AA), RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
John G. Buerkie

FIRST LIEUTENANT
William W. Smith

SECOND LIEUT.
John E. Tucker

FIRST SERGEANT
Charles B. Smith

SERGEANTS
William J. Baker
Charles B. Clement
James A. Evans
Martin V. Hatchett
Joe Lyman
Harold L. Overby
J. Overton Sadler
Roy D. Talyor
Junious R. Ward

CORPORALS
John C. Carter
John R. Coleman
John L. Davis
Earl M. Gateley
Alvin E. Longstreth
Kzin McNeal
Dallas F. Powers
William I. Woodford

PRIVATEES
Baker, Roy
Bennett, Arville F.
Berry, Howard
Bonds, A. Rye
Branson, Lytle E.
Cochran, Lawrence J.
Crosso, Roy
Cravens, Ralph N.
Farris, Thomas W.
Horton, Alfred W.
Lipe, Russell R.
Mitchell, Herman S.
Mullins, Bert C.
Northwang, Kenneth T.
Reed, Guy R.
Rose, Covie G.
Sands, Tad
Stevens, Otis J.
Titus, Willis J.

PRIVATEES
Ashcraft, Horace E.
Askew, Lynn C.
Blair, Herbert J.
Blair, Tom. P.
Bowerman, Billie R.
Burnham, Darrell
Coward, Manning L.

Cravens, Charles V.
Crum, Harold R.
Day, Samuel T.
DuVall, Richard A.
Edison, Lafayette J.
Franklin, Layette
Gardner, Milton E.
Grant, Gilbert R.
Hammons, Howard C.
Hurley, William M.
Jean, Duncan
Johnson, Alfred W.
Langdon, Emery
Martin, Stanley T.
Massie, Luie E.
Mabie, Edmond R.
McDougald, Roy A.
McGahey, Harold T.
Morgan, Robert C.
Morris, Austin G.
Mount, Joe B.
Myers, Glen S.
Presley, Thomas E.
Reynolds, Junius A.
Ross, Thomas M.
Spencer, Elven E.
Sumnors, Minor C.
Trussell, Benjamin
Trussell, LeRoy
Wright, Frank A.
Yarbrough, Shelton H.

BATTERY "E" 206 C. A., (A-A), HEBER SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Wm. L. Thompson

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Sam R. Smith

SECOND LIEUT.
Leighton A. Philbrick

FIRST SERGEANT
Ollie M. Barnett

SERGEANTS
Aubrey A. Albritton
Fred Kaylor
Chas. F. Herrin
William Holder
Eugene H. Morrison
Edward C. Spaunhurst
Cheston C. Wallace

CORPORALS
James C. Griffin
James E. Hollowell
Frank Kaylor
William R. McIntosh
Alford Tabor
Aub Walker

PRIVATEES
Barnett, Dock
Biggs, Frank
Crosby, William
Dial, Herman
Ferguson, Robert L.
Frederick, Tom A.
Griffin, LeRoy
Houston, Hayden
Hester, Walter R.
Kesner, Troy
McFadden, Merida F.
Mahan, Clint R.
McCord, Ted E.
Pulley, Tollie
Rogers, Fred
Tabor, Alva
Verhines, Frank H.
Williamson, Bonnie L.

DeBusk, Glen C.
Dill, John L.
Dillon, Charley
Dillon, Otho
Estes, Ralph
Ferguson, John W.
Golden, Arnold
Griffin, Elmer
Harness, Albert W.
Hawley, Silas
Herson, Clarence
Hooten, James Monroe
Jordan, Afton L.
Kaylor, John J.
Love, Jess
Marshall, George
Manney, L. D.
Pierce, Roy
Pilkington, Everett E.
Rarabo, Don
Reeves, Pleasant A.
Shopheer, Ralph
Spears, Voy
Spriggs, Earl
Thomas, Conrad E.
Troutman, Edgar D.
Wall, Theodore R.

BATTERY "F" 206 C. A., (A-A), RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Davis L. Weldon

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Hailey B. White

SECOND LIEUT.
Reuben D. Caudle

FIRST SERGEANT
Oscar G. Russell

SERGEANTS
Willis E. Blackburn
Howard A. Burton
Otha L. Clark
Murrell L. Eikleberry
Joseph E. Horn
Leslie R. Morrison
Steve U. Reasoner
George E. Tanner

CORPORALS
Joseph W. Burton
Carroll Buffington
Marc Ray Clements
Guy Conley, Jr.
J. Lynn Hester
Robert E. Meneces
Sid G. McClanahan
Kaspar Skinner

PRIVATEES
Bennett, Keith
Bennett, John J.
Bushmaier, Brinkley
Carpenter, George H.
Chambers, John D.
Hill, Reuben D.
Hickey, George
Highfill, Clyde R.
Johnson, D. Eugene
Keen, Paul
Moss, John
Musgrove, Hadley B.
Oates, Luis
Roberts, Carl R.
Taylor, Earl R.
Webb, Ivon
Goodwin, Joe E.

Ellison, Harold
Friscoy, Harvey E.
Friar, Burl
George, Ernest
Hines, William J.
Hamm, Don M.
Horne, B. Ernest
Hoover, Jewell J.
Jackson, Frank E.
Kirkwood, Herbert B.
Lane, Ira
Miles, Hollis B.
McKenzie, Leighton E.
McAlister, Warren S.
Mosley, Alvin A.
Parks, Paul P.
Pugh, James C.
Potest, Virgil D.
Richardson, Joe
Skinner, Raphael
Skinner, Bayron
Stroupe, Dwight L. M.
Stone, Oren H.
Thomson, Lee Roy
Townsend, Raymond J.
Van Dalsen, Paul W.
White, James J.

BATTERY "G" 206th C. A. (A-A) FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Louis F. Fishback

SECOND LIEUT.
Ray E. Williams

FIRST SERGEANT
Lewis H. Wallace

SERGEANTS
Chester C. Bruington
Dewey Cole
Raymond C. Ross
James S. Whitney
Lee Bittle
Leroy Davis
Ted C. Bell
Willie B. Robertson

CORPORALS
Zoe Throne
Earl E. Moreland
Charles G. Broccus
Earl L. Schlieff
Albert S. Kraft
August C. Hahn
James L. Kelly

PRIVATEES
Brodie, Edwin C.
Bruington, Thomas N.
Bruton, Gilbert R.
Carson, Walter L.
Condit, Ross B.
Davis, Millard L.
Dove, John A.
Hooper, Holman B.
Jarman, Harry E.
Lemaster, Scott L.
Proctor, Robt. B.
Wolf, Lawrence G.

PRIVATEES
Adams, Ferris E.
Bartlett, James C.
Bennett, Lynne F.
Blocker, Charles E.
Bounds, Jesse C.
Brown, Johnnie W.
Carr, Powell W.
Chapman, Raymond T.
Collins, Houston H.

BATTERY "H" 206th C. A., LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Harry W. Smith

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Carl F. Scheibner

FIRST SERGEANT
Richard C. Bright, Jr.

SERGEANTS
Harold R. Zook
Adolph A. Stephens
Bryce E. Williams
Burt O. Pattison
William L. Brown
Philip W. Rounsevel

CORPORALS
Everett T. Burgess
Dwight L. Stoddard
Curtis L. Blaylock
Edwin H. Barron
Robert J. Gardner
Charles J. Upton

PRIVATEES
Delmar, Walter A.
Boyer, Cecil M.
DeJoy, Anthony J.
Craven, Floyd F.
Edwards, Victor K.
Foster, Wadsworth P.
Houldridge, Thomas
Jukes, William A.
Leird, Paul M.
Loyd, Dale C.
McIndoo, Emmer
Moore, Glyn H.
Ringo, Walter C.
Rainey, Wallace J.
Soeaker, Louis A.
Townes, Jimmie M.
Walker, Watkins

Blankenship, Ray O.
Bain, Joseph
Branch, Goodman S.
Fitzgerald, John S.
Fryar, E. T.
Griffith, Charles J., Jr.
Henthorn, William H.
Harris, Abram
Nantze, Robert M.
Newth, Miller W.
Ragsdale, Ray E.
Rudd, John R.
Rianhard, Bert D.
Reddix, Clarence W.
Rorick, James F.
Stemple, Edward C.
Stevens, Roy
Strain, Lee A.
Wilkinson, Lewis R.
Wilkinson, Grady
Wheeler, Elwyn P.
Ward, Walter S.
Underwood, Flemming

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS, DET. SECOND BATTALION, 206th C. A. (A-A), NASHVILLE, ARKANSAS.

MAJOR
Sam C. Herrin

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Sam A. Rodgers

STAFF SERGEANT
Harold Humphries

SERGEANT
Grady Young

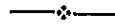
CORPORALS
Harold Johnson

PRIVATEES
Dildy, Joe
Norsworthy, Dwight
Propps, Fletcher
Propps, William

PRIVATEES
Austin, Joe
Ayers, Jim

Bearfield, Arthur
Ferguson, Lem
Griffin, Eugene
Humphries, Vernon
Kimberly, Charlie
Littlefield, Arthur
Parker, Joe
Power, Kemmel
Smithson, George
Stuart, Fred
Sweeden, Clyde
Wimberly, Cecil

List of Patrons



Federal Bakery.
Brown-Oglesby Milling Co.
Ark. Valley Trust Co.
Fort Smith Chair Co.
Leon A. Williams.
Ballman-Cummings Co.
Border Queen Kitchen Cabinet Co.
Ft. Smith Folding Bed & Table Co.
Porter Mirror & Glass Co.
Leigh Kelley.
W. J. Echols & Co.
Shipley Baking Co.
Isaacson Clothing Co.
J. H. Reddick.
Dr. Chas. S. Holt.
Twin City Pipe Line Co.
Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.
Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation.
Simms Oil Company.
Humble Oil and Refining Company.
Gulf Refining Company of Louisiana.
Arkansas Natural Gas Company.
Southern Crude Oil Purchasing Co.
Root Refineries Inc.
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.
Shreveport-El Dorado Pipe Line Co.
Motor Wheel Corporation, Weis & Leash Plant.
Howe Lumber Company.
Superior Oak Flooring Company.
Penrod-Jurden Company.
Arkansas Timber Land Company.
Madison-Smith Cadillac Company.
Gibson Oil Co.
Shoemaker-Bale Co.
Owen-Hill Motor Co.
Chas. S. Stiff Co.
Sheldon Handle Co.
St. Louis Cotton Compress Co.
Harry B. Sommon.
Mahan Store Co.
Arkmo Compress Co.
Gross Grocer Co. Inc.
E. C. Robinson Lumber Co.
Phillips Motor Co.
Miller & Grenshaw.
Geo. C. Brown Co.
E. L. Bruce Co.
Stimson Veneer & Lumber Co.
Bertig Store Co.
J. V. Stimson Hdw. Co.
Blytheville Cooperage Co.
The Grand Leader.
Healey & Roth.
Ray Robinson Motors.
S. R. Thomas Auto Co.
Crow-Burlingame Co.
Crossett Lumber Co.
Union Saw Mill Co.
Bradley Lumber Co.
P. H. Ruebel & Co.
M. M. Cohn Co.
Rose City Bakery.
Warren Stave Co.
Overman & Fagan.
Bush-Caldwell Co.
Joe H. Bilheimer, Jr.
J. F. McIntyre & Sons, Inc.
Standard Brake Shoe & Foundry.

G. H. Burder.
Arkansas Foundry Co.
Twin City Lumber Exchange.
Edgar Lumber Co.
El Dorado & Wesson Ry.
G. W. James.
S. R. Zagst & Co., Inc.
El Dorado Foundry & Machine Co.
Terry Dairy.
Natural Gas & Fuel Corp.
El Dorado Lumber Co.
The Superior Lumber Co.
Lion Oil & Refining Co.
Comer & Drummond Co.
Southwestern Tile Co.
S. M. Lipke Ptg. Co.
Fagan Electric Co.
W. L. Clippard.
Gus Blass Dry Goods Co.
Ike Kempner Bros.
Western Newspaper Union.
Cooper Clinic.
Gay Oil Co.
West-Nelson Mfg. Co.
City Creamery, Inc.
Oaklawn Dairy.
Ark. Central Power Co.
J. A. Reynolds.
Ark. Fertilizer Co.
John F. Boyle.
Herman-McCain.
L. R. Compress Co.
Hayes Grain & Com. Co.
East Ark. Lumber Co.
Stewart-McGehee Co.
McLean Ark. Lbr. Co.
Hotel Marion.
Haley & Hornibrook.
Stuart Roofing Co.
Pfeifer Plumbing Co.
L. S. Stahl.
Hall Paint & Paper Co.
Williams Roofing Co.
Peerless Engraving Co.
Electric Const. Co.
Ark. Electric Co.
Petit-Galloway Co.
Rose City Milling Co.
Scott-Mayer Commission Co.
Russell C. Gregg.
Fischer Cement & Roofing Co.
Darragh Co.
Ark. Brick & Tile Co.
J. F. Weinmann Milling Co.
S. F. Scott.
Jno. R. Frazer.
Chas. T. Abeles & Co.
Western Coal & Mining Co.
Cotton-Veazey Grocer Co.
W. L. Fowler, V. P. Dard. Bk. & Tr. Co.
First Natl. Bk.
Farmers Bank.
The Fair Store.
Central Coal & Coke.
Southwestern Hotel Co.
Speer Hdw. Co.
Dyke Bros.
Ft. Smith Printing Co.
O. S. Nelson.

Click's Clearing & Laundry.
Yaffe Iron & Metal Co.
Robins Shop.
O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
Breslin Boiler & Iron Works.
Kennedy Office Bldg.
Purity Ice Cream & Creamery Co.
J. J. Shoptard.
J. G. Puterbaugh.
Tucker Duck & Rubber Co.
J. G. Putman.
O'Shea-Hinch Hdw.
Ft. Smith Roofing Co.
Southern Millinery Co.
Star Cash Stores.
Geo. F. Upton.
S. E. Miller Auto Co.
L. Cohn.
W. H. Johnson.
Ft. Smith Light & Traction Co.
Boston Store Dry Goods Co.
Southwestern Coal Co.
Radiant Glass Co.
Stein Wholesale Dry Goods Co.
Harding Glass Co.
J. Foster & Co.
Mechanics Lumber Co.
Griffin Grocery Co.
Woods Manufacturing Co.
Edmondson Bakery Co.
R. C. Binlinger Music Co.
Eades Bros. Furniture Co.
John Schaaf & Sons Drug Co.
Southwestern Oil Co.
Ft. Smith Couch & Bedding Co.
Morris-Morton Drug Co.
Ketcham Iron Co.
Yaffe & Boal Machine Co.
Hayes Cafe.
John Fink Jewelry Co.
Z. S. Rambo & Co.
St. Louis-San Francisco R. R. Co.
Pfeifer Bros.
Imperial Laundry.
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.
Little Rock Clearing House Assn.
Bodcaw Lumber Co.
Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. Co.
Lee County National Bank.
St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Co.
M. W. Hardy.
Ark. Brick & Tile Co.
Hail Dry Goods Co.
J. H. Kennord, Asst. Cashier
Union Bank & Trust Co.
D. D. Adams & Sons.
Batesville Battery Co.
Barnett Bros. Merc. Co.
First National Bank.
Owosso Manufacturing Co.
The Niloak Pottery Co.
Terry Ice Cream Co.
Union Bank & Trust Co.
Yeatman-Gray-Adams Co.
C. W. Maxfield Co.
Batesville Bottling Co.
Batesville Mill & Gin Co.
Dorr Conine Grocer Co.
H. M. Kennerly, City Bk.
& Trust Co.

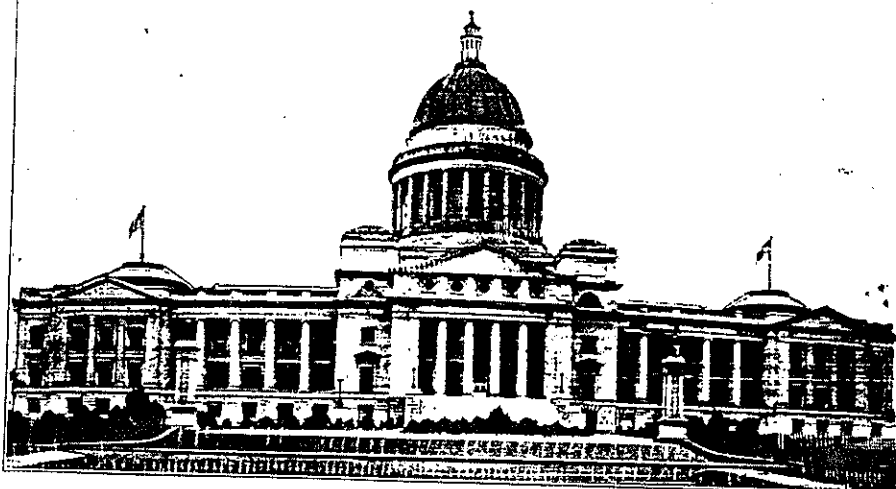
Rosenthal Motor Co.
 Arkansas Dry Goods Co.
 Batesville Grocery Co.
 Erwin Craig Hdw. Co.
 Arkansas Lumber Co.
 Padgett-Pool Lumber Co.
 A. L. Crouch.
 J. F. Loughborough.
 Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.
 Plunkett-Jarrell Grocer Co.
 Jonesboro Roller Mill Co.
 Jonesboro Laundry.
 Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
 Kearney Const. Co.
 Little Rock Gas & Fuel Co.
 Isaac Drefus Co.
 Hall Grocery Co.
 Fox Brothers Hdw. Co.
 Norton-Wheeler Stave Co.
 F. G. Smart Motor Co.
 Fred Senyard.
 American-Excelsior Laundry.
 Arkansas Oak Flooring Co.
 Pine Bluff Iron Works.
 Pine Bluff Lumber Co.
 Dierks Lumber Coal Co.
 The Long Bell Lumber Co.
 Pierce Petroleum Corp.

Standard Lumber Co.
 The Texasco.
 Magnolia Petroleum Co.
 Malvern Lumber Co.
 Calvert-McBride Printing Co.
 A. L. Hendricks Motor Car Co.
 Prendertast & McShane.
 Fair Department Store.
 Godt Bree.
 Ft. Smith Biscuit Co.
 C. A. Birdsall.
 Crescent Drug Co.
 Benning-Condrey Drug Co.
 Arthur G. Lee.
 West End Drug Store.
 Solid Steel Scissors Co.
 Henry Bollinger.
 S. D. Clark Mercantile Co., Inc.
 N. Naifeh Ready-to-Wear.
 Francis & Hartmeir Co.
 Charlie's Army Store.
 Monumental & Cut Stone Co.
 Marks Store.
 M. E. Eslinger Bakery.
 C. J. Murta Furniture & Carpet.
 Lyman Real Estate Co.
 George Barr.
 Ark. Light & Power Co.

The Pine Bluff Co.
 E. W. Jenkins.
 Ark. State Rice Milling Co.
 W. P. Brown Co.
 Miller Mfg. Co.
 E. S. McClintock.
 C. E. Young.
 Harris & Burke.
 D. S. Clark.
 Morris Lesser.
 Kershaw Lbr. Co.
 Payne Bros.
 C. V. Harrington.
 Arkansas Utilities.
 St. Francis Motor Co.
 Lee County Natl. Bank.
 LaFayette Hotel.
 Fones Bros.
 Stebbins & Roberts.
 Prescott & N. W. Ry.
 Breece White Mfg. Co.
 So. Crude Oil Purchasing Co.
 Mosaic Templars.
 Ark. Natural Gas.
 Standard Oil.
 Graysonia Lbr. Co.



History & Development



"For Defense
of
State & Nation"

The Arkansas National Guard
Year Book
1925 - 1926



GOVERNORS OFFICE

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

December 24, 1925.

I am proud that the State of Arkansas maintains a good, efficient, well-balanced National Guard. It gives the State Government an agency with which to uphold law and order in emergencies, and is an excellent medium through which Arkansas can make its part in the National Defense commensurate with what may be contemplated by the basically-sound present National Defense policy. This dual responsibility makes the National Guard doubly essential, and the policy is certainly practical and economical, especially since both the military responsibilities combined do not disturb the citizenship and productiveness of the Guardsmen, but on the other hand encourage greater civil and civic responsibilities, broader capacity for the responsibilities of citizenship, and a deeper interest in the public good.

TOM J. TERRAL,

Governor of Arkansas.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

My dear Governor Terral,

I am very glad indeed to learn from you of the interest and activity that the Arkansas National Guard is displaying and of the plan for issuing, at the beginning of next year, a particularly attractive year book. Whatever may be calculated, as I know this will be, to stimulate interest in the National Guard is a direct contribution to the public security as well as to the improvement of the young manhood of the Nation.

Sincerely yours,

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Hon. Tom J. Terral,
Governor,
Little Rock, Ark.



BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES R. WAYNE
The Adjutant General

It is with pardonable pride that I write something for this publication regarding the splendid condition of the National Guard of Arkansas at the present time. Probably never before in its history did the State of Arkansas maintain so effective and properly balanced organization, consisting as the Arkansas National Guard does at the present time of Infantry, Coast Artillery, Anti-aircraft, Air Service, Medical troops, and necessary Staff personnel. The Guard is in all respects ready to discharge its responsibilities, to both State and National Defense.

During the past year through the remarkable achievement of Governor Tom J. Terral, Commander in Chief, the State has realized the 154th Observation Air Service, which received federal recognition, dating from October 24, 1923, and secured the use of splendid facilities at the Little Rock Air Intermediate Depot for the station of the Squadron. These facilities together with the 66½ acres of suitable land adjacent to the Depot acquired by the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce will give Arkansas an airport second to none in the United States.

The administration of new legislation for the construction of State owned armories is progressing satisfactorily and three new armories are to be constructed during the next year. It

is the ultimate policy to have State owned armories for each unit of the Arkansas National Guard, eliminating the rent of armories which amounts to \$21,000 a year.

The last summer field training was most satisfactory from every standpoint. One hundred and twenty-six officers and one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four enlisted men in the National Guard of Arkansas attended 15-day camps, drawing pay and allowance for \$55,633.33. Through careful management of limited funds allotted for field training the Department was able to effect saving of \$3,000 on the year's camps. The first was held at Fort Sill, July 17 to 31, 1925, under the command of Colonel Elgan C. Robertson, 206th Coast Artillery, Anti-aircraft. The second was held at Camp Pike, from August 17-31, 1925, under the command of the late Colonel Ralph B. Andrews, 153rd Infantry. A contributing feature of the success of the summer training was properly attributable to the capable and diligent effort of the splendid U. S. Army personnel on duty at the camps and I am glad to make such acknowledgment, yet the real element was the professional fitness and interest and loyalty displayed by the officers and enlisted men themselves. Nowhere can be found a finer group of citizens than the one to be found in the personnel of the Arkansas Guard at the present time.



DWIGHT F. DAVIS
Secretary of War



ROBERT C. DAVIS
The Adjutant General of the Army



MAJOR GENERAL B. A. POORE

The Army of the United States

By MAJOR GENERAL B. A. POORE,
Commanding Seventh Corps Area.

IN THE history of America, Washington is known as the "Father of his Country." He might well be termed also the "Father of the American Army." It was on June 15, 1775, that on motion of John Adams of Massachusetts, Washington was unanimously selected by the Continental Congress as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the American Colonies. On the 3rd of July he took command of the levies assembled at Cambridge for action against the British garrison in Boston. The battle of Bunker Hill had already taken place, the news of it reaching him on the way north.

A picture of what Washington found when he arrived in Cambridge in that month of June, 1775, is shown in the following extracts from "The History of the United States Army" by Major William A. Ganoe:

"Was ever a commander presented with a more motley throng? In the same companies were blue coats faced with buff, black coats faced with red, and hunting shirts of brown trimmed with fringes, streamers and scarlet needlework. The townsman, clad in gay hues and covered with coat or blanket, touched elbows with the woodsman wearing his dull homespun. * * * There were long trousers, overalls, and breeches with or without gaiters or with fringed leggings of deerskin. Stuck in the triangular hat were gaudy sprigs of various sizes and shapes. * * * Even the officers had no distinctive uniforms.

"Nor did this sundry collection of male beings live in a true camp. * * * The soldier of the Boston Siege lived in

the open or in a kennel of his own making. The higher officers billeted themselves in near-by houses, Washington being accorded a deserted Tory mansion. * * * When the elements compelled some sort of shelter, it was built according to the caprice and choice of the occupant. * * *

"Cooking was an individual or club performance undertaken at such hours as the stomach dictated. So long as duties were attended, it little mattered how or when nourishment might be prepared. * * *

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

At this time the Continental Army numbered about 17,000 men of the Militia of the New England colonies. Upon Washington's arrival he formed them, for the first time, into a single fighting force under one properly constituted leader, and with this motley array of ragged Continentals began the great task of winning the independence of the United States. The first imperative necessity was to provide troops in place of those who terms would soon expire. The recruiting of these men gave Washington more trouble than anything else. In a private letter to Joseph Reed dated November 8, 1775, he says:

"Such a dearth of public spirit and such want of virtue, such stock-jobbing and fertility in all the low arts to obtain advantages of one kind or another in this great change of military arrangement I never saw before, and pray God's mercy that I may never be witness to again. What will be the end of these maneuvers is beyond my scan. I tremble at the prospect. We have been till this time enlisting about three thousand five hundred men."

The second great difficulty was the selection and assignment of the officers for the new regiments authorized by Congress. The difficulty in accomplishing the latter may be seen from the following quotation from a letter Washington wrote to Joseph Reed of Philadelphia, dated November 8, 1775:

"I had like to have forgotten what sits heaviest upon my mind, the new arrangement of officers.

"Although we have now enough to constitute the new corps, it has employed the general officers and myself ever since Thursday last, and we are nearly as we began. Connecticut wants no Massachusetts man in her corps, Massachusetts thinks there is no necessity for a Rhode Islander to be introduced into hers, and New Hampshire says it is very hard that her valuable and experienced officers, who are willing to serve, should be discarded, because her own regiments, under the new establishment, can not provide for them."

The third great difficulty to overcome was the lack of discipline. To take the hardy pioneer of the American colonies, accustomed to the wide freedom of the back-woods and mould him into a disciplined unit of an organization was certainly a task to try the soul of any man. It is not surprising that Washington wrote to General Schuyler: "If Job had been a general in my situation his memory had not been so famous for patience."

The fourth great difficulty was the obtaining of the necessary equipment for the army. The main weapon of the Revolution was the fire-lock or flint-lock. The army lacked from three to four thousand at the time Washington took command and among this twelve thousand on hand there were no less than thirteen different kinds of muskets, three kinds of musketoons and many kinds of rifles. The execution of the commands for loading and firing required nineteen separate motions. The slowness of fire at that time in comparison with our modern rifle of eighteen to twenty shots per minute makes one wonder how the Continental army ever obtained anything like "volume of fire." The deficiencies in artillery were even more marked than in infantry weapons, and Congress took steps to manufacture a uniform type of these weapons, but the result was almost negative.

This was the situation at the time Washington took command. Neither he nor his generals deemed it prudent to attack until the disparity in organization, training and equipment between the American forces and the British had been lessened. But the change in one winter was remarkable. The army which drove the British out of Boston was a much better army than that at Bunker Hill. The first battle, therefore, fought under Washington was the siege of Boston in March, 1776, which resulted in evacuation by the British.

and following that the campaign of Long Island where Washington was beaten on the 27th of August. The conduct of the American forces in these early campaigns was far from creditable. It was only by the utmost efforts of Washington and his officers that the defeated army could be kept in hand and some semblance of morale maintained. The defects in the army were patent but the intense feeling of opposition among the people and the great prejudice against any form of standing army, engendered by the presence among them of the hired Hessians, could not in that short time be eliminated by the counter influences of the newly formed citizen army. It was not until two months and a half after the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, that Congress awoke to the real necessity for a standing army enlisted for the war, and authorized the enlistment of 88 battalions, reserving to itself the commissioning of all officers.

In 1778 the Articles of Confederation were adopted, which brought about certain changes in military policy, not all for the best. The greatest defect was that the power was given to the legislatures of the various states "to raise the men and clothe, arm and equip men at the expense of the United States." This was certainly a step backwards as it simply added to the former indecision and delays of Congress the indecisions and delays of nine more deliberative bodies.

It was only the influence of Washington which had held the army together in the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge. It is, however, an interesting speculation as to whether the emaciated little army would have stuck together, in spite of Washington's influence, had it not been for the news, on May 6, 1778 of the French alliance, but even this event and the arrival of considerable French forces in America did not prevent the second terrible winter of 1779-1780 at Morristown. The winter of 1780-1781 was but slightly less precarious and was marked by serious mutinies in the northern army which was almost continually in the throes of disorganization and reorganization.

But the beginning of the end of the war was in sight. In the summer of 1781 Washington received news that De Grasse was sailing for the Chesapeake with twenty-five ships, and Washington secretly decided to bottle up Cornwallis. This was done upon De Grasse's arrival, when a force consisting of 8,000 Americans, 7,800 French and a French fleet of 20,000 sailors and 2,000 guns, invested Yorktown. The capitulation of Cornwallis did not end the war, though it was the direct cause, the end coming early in 1783.

The total Continentals and militia furnished during the war was 395,858, but at no time was there a larger force under arms than 89,000 which number steadily dwindled down to 29,340 in 1781. If we contemplate the whole Revolutionary struggle we find that notwithstanding our employment of almost 400,000 men, only two military events had a distinct bearing upon the final victory—the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga and that of Cornwallis at Yorktown—the latter being made possible only by the cooperation of a French army and a French fleet.

THE WAR OF 1812

Under date of June 2, 1784, Congress dissolved the Army of the United States, retaining only 80 men to guard the liberties and preserve the independence so hardly won, with the exception that provision was made for calling about 800 militia into service to garrison the frontier posts. The continual necessity, however, for troops to prevent depredations by the Indians necessitated the reestablishment of a small regular army which, however, was not to be termed a "Regular Army." The old prejudice still existed. From then on until the outbreak of the War of 1812 a gradual increase in the so-called regular army was made so that in July, 1812, it numbered 6,686.

A momentous step forward, however, was the foundation in 1803 of the United States Military Academy at West Point, which ever since that date has exercised a most profound influence upon the military history of the United States.

It would be well for the military writer if he could pass over, without comment, the War of 1812, but this article must include not only the glories but the humiliations of the Army of the United States. We raised, during that war, from 1812 to 1815, 327,654 soliders, of which 235,539 were employed in 1814. Accurate figures are not available as to the total number of British troops employed but the largest at any one time was 16,500. In spite of this tremendous disparity of forces our country suffered the humiliation of successive defeats and the capture and burning of the capitol at Washington. It was only the victories gained at sea and the pre-occupation of England with the Napoleonic wars which prevented our country from becoming again, for the time being at least, a possession of the British crown.

After the war another step forward was made, as Congress, instead of reducing the army to 80 as it did after the

Revolution, authorized a regular army of 10,000. The law establishing this force had many defects, but was, nevertheless, an important advance. *From this moment wherever the army has met the enemy the conduct of the officers and men has merited and received the applause of their countrymen.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The period between the War of 1812 and the Mexican War was not one of peace and quiet for the small regular army, nor for those restless spirits among our people who volunteered for service. There was a succession of Indian wars—the Seminole War, Blackhawk War, the Florida War and the Creek campaign—all of which furnished romantic pages in the history of the army. Various amendments to the military laws of the country, but the roots of some of the old evils still remained and, in 1842, after the conclusion of the Florida War, the army was again reduced, this time to 8,613.

The Mexican War is distinguished by a series of brilliant successes of the American Army. These successes were not due to the fact that the old vices of the laws and executive orders of preceding wars had been eliminated, but rather to the steadily increasing efficiency of the regular army and to the training resulting from almost continuous campaigns against Indian tribes. The battle of Buena Vista, fought by General Zachary Taylor against General Santa Anna, on January 22 and 23, 1846, was the most desperate of the war. This battle may be truly called a great battle because it was fought against greatly superior numbers and involved most serious consequences, but it was won, not by green troops, but by men who had been undergoing field training for nearly eight months under the able training system established by General Taylor.

The figures of the numbers engaged in this war, as compared with those of the War of 1812, also portray vividly a gradual increase in the effectiveness of our military system. In the War of 1812, 527,654 men underwent a series of successive defeats against opponents of insignificant strength; in the Mexican War a total of 104,282 gained a series of brilliant victories against, in many cases, tremendous odds.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Successive Indian troubles between the Mexican War and the Civil War again brought into the field the regular army and necessitated increases, so that at the close of the year 1860 the regular army numbered 16,367. It was this small force which faced the prospect of preserving the Union in the coming civil conflict. Again were repeated, upon the outbreak of war, many of the old familiar mistakes. 100,000 volunteers were called for, for a period of three months, and 75,000 militia for the same period, and it was with these short-time, green troops that the first battle of Bull Run was fought. There was given in this battle striking examples of the then popular but mistaken beliefs "that because our citizens individually possessed fortitude, courage and self reliance, they must necessarily possess the same qualities when aggregated as soldiers, and that an army animated by patriotism needed neither instruction nor discipline to prepare it for battle."

There is no question but that many grievous mistakes were made on both sides during the Civil War, both by statesmen and soldiers. There is no doubt but that the follies of the past caused the useless shedding of blood on every battlefield. On the other hand, by the mid-year of the war both North and South had developed well trained, aggressive and courageous armies, though handicapped frequently by political control. For the first time in our military history a conscription law was passed, but this conscription law possessed the vital defect that it authorized substitutes, so that the wealthy could hire poor men in their places and thus avoid service.

There is not space in this article to follow the many campaigns and battles of the Civil War. It is only necessary here to give two reasons why the war lasted four years, which are best shown by extracts from Major Ganoe's "History of the United States Army."

"The South had organized early. It had taken the utmost advantage of every trained soldier among its adherents. It had quickly concentrated in main armies. It had made the soldier feel at the outset that he was part of a big unit with many other soldiers to help him. It had placed recruits beside old soldiers and had given confidence to the men in ranks. Its government had clung to its leaders in the face of defeat and had not worried them. It had built up morale at every turn.

"The North, on the other hand, had displayed the haste and overconfidence of ignorance. Its primary organization

(Continued on page 17)



COLONEL TENNEY ROSS

The Responsibility of the National Guard Under the National Defense Act

By COLONEL TENNEY ROSS, General Staff,
Chief of Staff, Seventh Corps Area.

THE FIRST paragraph of "Upton's Military Policy of the United States" written in 1881, reads as follows: "Shortly after the decisive battle of Camden, Washington wrote to the President of Congress 'What we need is a good army, not a large one.' Unfortunately for the country the object sought by this assertion, so thoroughly in harmony with our cherished institutions, has been only partially attained in time of peace." The 8th paragraph of this same book reads as follows: "Whether we may be willing to admit it or not, in the conduct of war we have rejected the practice of European nations and with little variation have thus far pursued the policy of China."

Forty-four years ago the above situation presented a true picture of our national defense system. Today, with the experience of the Spanish-American War and the World War behind us, we have a scheme of national defense, based on the Dick Bill of 1903, and the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended by the Act of 1920, which has changed the aspect of this great question and eliminated to a great extent the grievous situation of 1881.

With the growth and development of the defensive forces of the United States during those forty-four years there have come many added responsibilities which must keep step with the ever increasing development of the United States and her ever increasing importance as a world power. These responsibilities the National Guard must share equally with the other components of the Army of the United States. It

is proposed in the following pages to outline these responsibilities as concern the National Guard

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

Under the Constitution the necessity for a well organized and trained citizen soldiery was recognized, and the Constitution provided for its establishment in the following words: "A well regulated militia being necessary for the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." But it was 129 years after the adoption of the Constitution before the militia was given its proper place in the scheme of National Defense. During that period of time very little money was appropriated by the Federal Government. Some States had no militia, others had some, while others had developed a state force to a considerable degree of efficiency, but lack of sufficient material and equipment and Federal appropriations and the absence of proper instructional assistance from the Regular Army prevented these state forces from reaching anything like a satisfactory state of training. At the present time the word "Militia" comprises three classes: One, the Organized Militia called the National Guard; two, the Naval Militia, and three, the unorganized Militia consisting of all able-bodied male citizens, or those who have declared their intention of becoming such, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not members of either Class One or Class Two.

GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

In 1881 Congress appropriated for the support of the Militia \$200,000.00; in 1887, \$400,000.00; in 1925, \$31,466,206.00. There are no reliable figures as to the strength of the Militia in the years 1881 and in 1887, but in 1925 it is 182,000. It is thus seen that the present annual appropriation for the National Guard is about 158 times what it was in 1881, and 79 times what it was in 1887. Somewhere, therefore, in this period between 1887 and 1925 there must have come the time when the Federal Government began to realize the true potential value of a well trained, well organized and well equipped Militia and to develop a true National Guard. A survey of the military legislation of the country shows that this time arrived shortly after the Spanish-American War, when Congress passed the so called "Dick Bill" which gave the organized militia its first real Federal status, and Congress in 1904 appropriated approximately three million dollars for starting the development of the National Guard under this Bill.

At the time of the passage of the Dick Bill in 1903 the organized Militia totaled 116,542, organized into 1662 Infantry Companies, with practically no Field Artillery, Cavalry or other auxiliary branches. This state of affairs continued until 1916 when the nation's first real effort towards a unified army plan for the national defense was consummated. This was the National Defense Act of 1916, which Federalized the National Guard and provided for a more efficient and well balanced organization, with equipment corresponding to that of the Regular Army, with training along the same lines as that of the Regular Army, with an instructor personnel composed of Regular Army officers and noncommissioned officers, and with allowance for pay for Armory Drill and service at summer camps based on the Regular Army schedule of pay. By June 1916, the Guard had a total strength of 132,194 and the Federal appropriations totaled \$14,390,172.00.

The National Guard obtained some splendid training and cured itself of many of its defects during the mobilization on the Mexican Border in 1916, and it was thus better prepared for the tremendous tasks of the World War. In the World War the National Guard furnished 382,000 troops, the Regular Army 527,000 and the Draft Army 3,191,000—10%, 13% and 77% respectively of the total of 4 million. Of the entire total of 42 divisions of the army which reached France before the Armistice 8 were Regular, 17 National Guard and 17 National Army. Of these, 7 Regular Army, 11 National Guard and 11 National Army actually took part in active operations. The record of these National Guard regiments in France constitutes a new page in the history of the American Militia. To have captured one-third of the prisoners, to have suffered one-third of the total killed and wounded and to have effected one-third of the total advance against the enemy is indeed a list of achievements which add great honor and credit to our non-professional soldiers of the National Guard.

Following the War, Congress, in 1920, amended the National Defense Act of 1916 and finally gave the country the only really comprehensive military policy it has ever had. The National Guard is for the first time given its proper place in the scheme of national defense and is insured a continuing support by the Federal Government and a continuing

assistance from the Regular Army. This National Defense Act authorized the organization of National Guard units at the rate of 800 guardsmen for each member of Congress, which provides for a maximum of 435,800 troops. For reasons of economy, the strength of the National Guard has been limited by appropriations to its present strength of approximately 182,000.

The National Guard at present is organized into 18 Infantry Divisions averaging 7100 troops each, 4 Cavalry Divisions of about 3000 each and Corps, Army, Coast Defense and Special Infantry troops amounting to about 43,000. The total number of units is about 3000, stationed in about 1400 different cities and towns.

RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT

The National Defense Act provides that the Army of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organized Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. It is noted from the above that the National Guard is not specially a part of the Army of the United States except "while in the service of the United States." However, for all practical purposes as regards supply, equipment and training we deal with the National Guard as though it were at all times part and parcel of the Army of the United States. For purposes of command it is, of course, under the Governor of each State and does not become subject to the laws and regulations of the Army of the United States until called or drafted into the service of the United States.

The mission of the National Guard has been well set forth in the following paragraph written by Major General George C. Rickards, the first Chief of the Militia Bureau:

"In time of peace, to provide a means by which the citizen may fit himself for military service without leaving his usual vocation, and to provide an adequate and effective force, valuable in minor emergencies for employment by the States or by the United States; in time of war, to provide an adequate, balanced and effective component of the Army of the United States for employment within the United States or elsewhere. In time of emergency, or of war, the National Guard, in general, forms with the Regular Army the first line increment or component of the Army of the United States. It may, however, in specific war plans be designated in whole or in part as the second line or increment of the Army."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

Homer Lea, in that remarkable book of his "The Day of the Saxon," says: "The common man loves his own dung hill better than heaven." This impressive thought, enlarged to its logical perimeter, embraces within its circle the habitations of all the citizens of our present day widespread territorial domain. The defense of these, therefore, has become the heritage of the National Guard, equally with the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves.

The United States and its possessions comprise 3,743,529 square miles, with a shore line of 40,307 miles. The territorial integrity of the country demands, therefore, that every foot of these widely scattered acres and of these far flung shore lines be protected against foreign invasion. In 1923 General Pershing submitted the following opinion to the Secretary of War:

"With 18 divisions and appropriate auxiliaries of the National Guard supplemented by the Regular Army prepared for necessary expansion, and with certain units formed in the Organized Reserves, we shall be able to cover our coast and land frontiers against invasion at the start."

If we carry the thought of integrity of the frontiers farther we may quote another paragraph from General Pershing's report which will show what duties may fall to the National Guard division in performing such duties:

"For purpose of illustration, let it be assumed that a National Guard Division is assigned the initial mission of defending a given beach sector. Upon mobilization the combatant elements of this division at peace strength would be ordered to a training area within reach of this sector, which would be prepared for defense. Thereafter it would be practicable to complete the mobilization, equipment and training of the division at war strength. Continuous deployment

in the beach position would not be necessary after its preparation for defense. The troops could be moved back to a convenient training area and could rely upon naval and air reconnaissance to give ample warning of a possible attack. Thus the initial mission for this division determines the minimum degree of training which must be initially supplied with equipment, and the place where it will have its original concentration."

RESPONSIBILITY AS NATIONAL INSURANCE

Under date of September 19, 1923, the Washington Herald had an important editorial on military preparedness. A paragraph of this editorial is worthy of being quoted:

"Our military budget is a form of National Insurance against irreparable loss from within and from without. Considering the national wealth, the rate of insurance is one which any business man would consider extremely low. The total Army and Navy appropriations for the current year are 631 million dollars, which is national insurance at the rate of approximately one-fifth of one per cent, on our estimated wealth of three hundred billion dollars."

The financial support of the Federal Government for the National Guard is therefore a most important part of the premium which this country pays for the protection against foreign usurpation or spoilation of its tremendous wealth. The figures of our growth in wealth are astounding. In 1887 the per capita wealth of the United States was \$1,000.00. In 1925 the per capita wealth is \$3,000.00. In 1887 the total national wealth was 58 billion. In 1925 it is 325 billion. We are a rich prize. Some day it may be that greedy foreign hands will reach out across the ever narrowing seas and attempt to make us the plunder of a combine of robber nations and at that time all the strength and vigor of the National Guard will be vitally needed to prevent such intolerable conditions and to preserve inviolate the great possessions, the magnificent industries and the wonderful homes of this country.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF LIBERTY

No people value liberty more than the Americans; no people are more jealous of the larger freedom of individual opportunity; no people are more determined not to obey a master in international life. We would look with undying hatred upon any foreign power that threatened to over-ride our country and subject us to foreign domination. In our survey of the world we imagine there is little fear of such coming to pass and in this security we forget that we must not only preserve our liberties from without but that we must preserve them from within. Some sixty years ago we passed through a great civil war. We pray that there may never be another, but in the long history of nations we find that more lives have been lost in the civil wars of the world than in international wars. Lieutenant Colonel S. C. Vestal in his splendid book "The Maintenance of Peace," states that: "In every epoch of human existence civil wars have caused far greater loss of life and more pain, sorrow and anguish than international wars." One of the important powers of Congress is "To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." Also the United States itself is required to protect each State "against invasion" and to "guarantee to each State a republican form of government." The National Guard of this country stands, therefore, in the double capacity of sharing in the maintenance of international liberty and of preserving domestic liberty under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the separate States.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES

The National Guard is one of the most important means in this country for the prevention of domestic disturbances. It is more scattered than the Regular Army, it is continually at the right hand of each Governor, and its units are so located that they can be mobilized within an hour or so. It can, therefore, be depended upon to control riots and other domestic disturbances within its own State in the greater number of cases. It may be called forth by the Governor to settle domestic disturbances within the State, or by the President when, with the regular forces at his command, he is unable to execute Federal laws, or to enforce the Constitutional guarantees. In the latter case it may be sent to any part of the country under orders of the President. Every year the report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau gives a considerable number of instances in which the National Guard has been called out by the Governors of the various States to

(Continued on page 23)



MAJOR ABBOTT BOONE, U. S. A.

Training of the National Guard

By MAJOR ABBOTT BOONE, Field Artillery,
National Guard Officer, Seventh Corps Area.

MODERN WAR makes demands upon the soldier which were scarcely conceived prior to the World War. The same degree of physical courage has always been a requisite of the soldier, but today there are infinitely greater demands upon his moral courage and stamina which are the results of the scientific developments in methods of making war. The great length and continuity of modern battles, the intensity of Artillery fire, the enemies from the air, the menace of gas, the rapidity of machine gun fire, the terrible uncertainty of fighting against an almost invisible enemy, all these multiply incalculably the strain upon the soldier. Training to meet these conditions must therefore be more intensive, more comprehensive, more exacting than ever before.

Training has for its primary objective the development of efficient battle leaders and combat units. This means, of course, that the officer must be highly educated from a military standpoint, must possess the highest qualities of courage, self reliance, and leadership and that the enlisted men must likewise possess the highest attributes of physical and moral courage, loyalty, self sacrifice, discipline and physical perfection.

To attain these standards in their entirety is practically impossible, even for a professional army. The standard which one of the citizen components of our army, the National Guard, can reach must therefore be relative only and the attainment of such a relatively satisfactory standard constitutes its greatest problem. Lack of time is the greatest enemy to the solution of this problem. One hundred and fifty hours per year is about the maximum which the average enlisted man of the National Guard devotes to training, while the officers devote somewhat more, depending on the time given to officers' schools, etc.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRAINING

Under the Constitution of the United States "the authority

of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress" is reserved to the States respectively. This authority has been amplified in the National Defense Act, which requires that "Under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe each company, troop, battery or detachment in the National Guard shall assemble for drill and instruction, including indoor target practice, not less than 48 times each year, and shall, in addition thereto, participate in encampment maneuvers or other exercises, including indoor target practice, at least 15 days in training each year, including target practice," and further prescribes that "each assembly for drill and instruction, other than in field training, shall be of at least 1½ hours duration."

The National Defense Act also provides that all general plans, policies and regulations affecting the training of the National Guard, when not in Federal service, shall be prepared by committees of the War Department General Staff, to which are added reserve officers holding National Guard commissions. The War Department General Staff committees must, in each case, obtain the recommendations of the Chief of the Militia Bureau. Pursuant to these general plans, policies and regulations, as approved by the Secretary of War, the Chief of the Militia Bureau issues certain Training Directives Notes on Training, etc., which are sent out to Corps Area commanders and National Guard authorities and which govern in National Guard training. The Governor of each state, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of that state, and the Adjutant General of such state, as Chief of Staff to the Governor, are invested with the authority for carrying out of the approved plans, policies and regulations affecting National Guard training as referred to above, while the Corps Area commander is charged with the supervision of their carrying out, including all armory and field instruction, details for field maneuvers, and, in addition, with the control of all Regular Army instructors, commissioned and non-commissioned, assigned to stations or units within the Corps Area. There thus exists a somewhat dual responsibility as between the state authorities and the Corps Area commander and there is consequently a "twilight zone" where responsibilities overlap and where co-operation and coordination must be attained through mutual understandings and comity.

The state authorities and National Guard commanders, in exercising the authority granted them by the Constitution, and laws and regulations, are charged with the carrying out of the training plans, as prepared by the War Department, Militia Bureau and Corps Area commander. As a prerequisite to efficient training they must also maintain a proper state of discipline in the Guard, insure that it is properly organized and equipped as far as available funds permit and must provide for the proper armory facilities for the conduct of armory training.

The Corps Area commander, in the exercise of his responsibility, issues each supplementary Training Objectives, Training Memorandums, etc., as he may consider necessary under the approved policies of the War Department and in accordance with the Training Directives, etc., of the Militia Bureau. The immediate agents of the Corps Area commander in the supervision of training are the Regular Army Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors who are assigned to particular National Guard units and assist in the training of these units, both in the armory and in the field.

PLANS FOR TRAINING

No hit and miss methods will get results in the National Guard. The limited time available for training requires the most careful planning in advance, so that there will be no lost motion and no time wasted with non-essentials. To insure this businesslike, systematic and scientific execution of training plans, programs and schedules are required for all National Guard units. Programs are submitted by all commanders down to and including the battalion and separate company units, being divided, as a rule, into two parts, part one covering the armory training period, and part two the field training period. These programs give, in general terms, the objective to be attained at stated periods during the armory training period, and at the conclusion of the field training camp, together with a list of the military subjects to be covered in the training and, where desired, the allotment of hours to be devoted to each subject. Pursuant to these programs, company and similar unit commanders prepare monthly schedules setting forth in detail the subjects and paragraphs of the Training Regulations to be covered at each drill and the exact amount of time to be devoted to each. In this way it is assured that all subjects, as listed in the programs, are completed in their proper order in the armory training period. The programs for field training camps are similarly made up by the higher commanders, and schedules likewise prepared by the company or similar unit commanders. In many cases, however, due to the limitations of terrain facilities, instructor personnel, etc., completed detailed

schedules must be prepared by camp commanders to insure the necessary cooperation and coordination.

ARMORY TRAINING

This training is conducted in the armories of the local units at their home stations and is generally held at night, one drill per week. The officers and men of the organization usually assemble in uniform at 8:00 P.M., and drill for 1½ hours, exclusive of rests and interruptions. A systematic course of instruction is followed, based on the program of the higher unit commander and the schedule of the company commander. The main drawback to efficient training during the armory training period, in addition to lack of time, is the difficulty, particularly in the larger cities, of getting a full and regular attendance of the officers and men of the organization. It has been found that the greater number of outside attractions in the larger cities naturally compete very strongly with the attractions of National Guard armory drills. The attendance in the smaller towns and cities is generally better. This is reflected in the relative efficiency of the town and larger city units as in many cases the small town units reach a higher degree of training than the city units.

Another factor which seriously affects armory training is the presence or absence of proper facilities in the local armory. There is no question but that a well built, attractive and well equipped armory, provided with all the training facilities necessary and with proper club and social facilities, will produce a better trained unit with higher moral and more esprit de corps than will a poorly equipped, poorly lighted armory with no club or community facilities. It is gratifying to note in this connection that the State of Arkansas is beginning a constructive program of armory building, extending over a period of years, which will eventually give every unit a first class armory.

In addition to the weekly drills, officers and non-commissioned officers' schools are usually held one night per week, and if these are efficiently conducted, either by National Guard officers or the instructor or Sergeant-Instructor, they result in decidedly increased efficiency. It is important that these schools be well attended and that the officers and non-commissioned officers attending prepare themselves in advance in the subject matter to be covered. The mere conduct of armory drills, limited in extent and time as they must be, by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the unit does not, in itself, fit them for promotion to higher grades nor for the greater responsibilities which would come to them upon mobilization for war. The only way to do this is to attend these schools where tactical and technical instruction, involving higher units, is given.

A still further method of instruction is by correspondence courses, which may be taken by any National Guard officer and by certain authorized non-commissioned officers and specialists, and must be taken, in order to qualify for pay, by those National Guard officers who are unable to attend drill or instruction with an organization. These correspondence courses may be either the War Department correspondence course, special courses prepared by the National Guard commanders or instructors, or a combination of both.

In addition to the drills and correspondence courses referred to above, there is another important way in which officers and non-commissioned officers may improve themselves professionally. This is by their attendance at the Army War College, and the General and Special Service Schools throughout the country. There is no question but that the United States Army has the best developed, most comprehensive and most efficient military schools, commencing with West Point and ending with the War College, in the world. Each year quite a number of National Guard officers and non-commissioned officers are sent to these various schools, but due to conditions in business life a great many are unable to leave their affairs long enough to take the courses. However, every National Guard officer and enlisted man should have as one of his greatest ambitions the pursuit of the proper course or courses at service schools. Their increased efficiency and self confidence manifests itself upon their return to their units by their every act, and is reflected to a very appreciable extent in the increased efficiency of the organization to which they belong.

FIELD TRAINING

The National Defense Act requires that Federally recognized National Guard units undergo at least 15 days field training in each year. This period, however, includes one to two days travel to and from camp, and one to two days in making and breaking camp, so that the average number of days devoted to military instruction in camp is about eleven days, at six hours per day, or a total of sixty-six hours. The field training camps are usually conducted at state camp sites, or if such camp site is not available or suitable, at state camp sites in other states or at Regular Army camps. These camps are usually tent camps and the Guardsmen actually live as soldiers in the field, except that a greater variety of food and

better messing and bathing facilities are available than would be the case in actual campaign in war time.

The general scheme of training for Infantry during the armory training period provides that by the time of the opening of the field training camp the units be prepared to enter at once upon record target practice, to which not more than three days are to be devoted. During such time, also, recruits are given intensive training so that they can join their units as early as possible for organizational training. Following the target practice the units go into tactical training and maneuvers, commencing with the squad and working on up through the company and progressing to include the battalion, or even in some cases the regiment, where the degree of training is such as to warrant it. The field training of the 153 Infantry, Arkansas National Guard, is usually held in the month of August at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, where splendid facilities are being developed for summer training.

The field training of the 206th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment of the Arkansas National Guard is usually conducted at the Fort Sill, Oklahoma, military reservation, where there is a suitable range for anti-aircraft firing and where there are sufficient airplanes available for the towing of targets and for the training of searchlight and gun batteries in the location and identification of aircraft. The anti-aircraft regiment should go to camp prepared to take up at once their field duties, including day and night operation of searchlight batteries, day and night firing by the machine gun batteries at aerial targets, and day and night firing by the gun batteries at aerial targets. It is highly important that anti-aircraft units reach a very high degree of training. A great responsibility will rest upon them in future wars to counteract the destructive attacks of enemy airplanes.

The Air Service Observation Squadron in Arkansas has only recently been organized. It has splendid training facilities at the Air Intermediate Depot at Little Rock and as soon as the airplanes and other equipment are received this unit should have no difficulty in quickly attaining a reasonable degree of training. It will probably hold its field training camp in the summer of 1926 at Little Rock, as its training will be more or less elementary. However, in future years it is probable that it will be sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, or Fort Riley, Kansas, where it can engage in battle reconnaissance missions, including the observation of artillery fire, etc., which it cannot do at Little Rock.

It is in the field training camps that the higher unit commanders get their training in the tactical command of their units as a whole.

CONCLUSION

The Chief of the Militia Bureau, in his annual report for 1925, states that, in general, the training of the National Guard is progressing satisfactorily. This is certainly true in the Seventh Corps Area, but there is yet much to be done to reach the standard of proficiency which is now necessary for the National Guard under its mission as first line reinforcement to the Regular Army. The fundamental requisites are: first, well qualified National Guard officers who are enthusiastic, hard working and energetic and who can imbue their subordinates with the same spirit; and second, an Instructor personnel from the Regular Army thoroughly qualified and imbued likewise with the same spirit of enthusiasm. With these two agencies working together there can be no question but that substantial progress will be made each year in the training of the Arkansas National Guard.

"THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE NATIONAL POSITION IN READINESS."

SO FAR AS THE National Guard is concerned, the "National Position in Readiness" demands as a minimum requirement that each of its military units should be prepared in peace for immediate defensive employment if necessary. It does not mean, however, that it will be so employed except perhaps momentarily, if that particular unit should be needed to oppose a sudden attempt at hostile invasion. In the event of war, the National Guard and all of the Army of the United States will be advanced as soon as practicable to attack and defeat the national enemy. But as full offensive power can not be expected of large bodies of citizens troops at the outbreak of war, it is at once convenient and sensible to set a minimum goal of military development that must be attained by all as a preliminary step toward full military activity. While the "National Position in Readiness" demands that all National Guard units must possess this minimum degree of readiness upon the outbreak of war, it contemplates that all of them shall be advanced to full offensive power as soon as practicable. Therefore while each Commander of the National Guard should seek first to meet this minimum defensive requirement, he should always seek to go beyond it even in his peace training so that in the event of war his unit will be among the first that are ready to attack the national enemy.

JOHN J. PERSHING.



Reading from left to right: Top Row: Capt. Earl S. Smita, Capt. Jesse E. Bishop, Major James H. Fairburn. Second Row: Capt. Morris R. Moore, Major Basil E. Newton. Third Row: Capt. Arvor M. Ledbetter, Capt. William C. Dudley, Capt. Dan Staples, M. C., Commanding Officer of Ambulance Company No. 214, which encamps with the 153rd Inf. for field training; Capt. Thomas L. Smith, Capt. Ivy W. Crawford.



Reading from left to right. Top Row: Capt. Charles H. Andrews, Capt. John H. Greene, Major Girard S. McHenry. Second Row: Capt. George K. Dodd, 1st Lt. Hugh G. McCrary. Third Row: Capt. James E. Barham, Major Braxton V. Powell, Capt. Harry F. Wilson. Bottom Row: Capt. Harry C. Elema, Major Howell Brewer, M. C., Commanding Officer of Hospital Company No. 216, which encamps with the 153rd Infantry for field training.



JOHN J. PERSHING

A Discussion of National Defense

By JOHN J. PERSHING
Ex-General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

EVER since colonial days, when an army representing a sovereign ruler became an instrument of oppression to enforce unjust laws upon unwilling subjects, there has lingered in the minds of many of our people an unreasoning prejudice against all things military, except when under the emergency of war or threatened war. This lingering oppression fails to discriminate between an army billeted on the people, yet serving what was really a foreign power, at least in all the essentials upon which powers may differ politically, and an army springing from the people, retaining their high ideals and obedient to their will.

Glancing over the history of the republic, we find that experience has not wholly eradicated this prejudice. In the Revolutionary War the colonies, obviously compelled to create armies to fight their battles, encountered difficulties that should have indicated the wisdom of some provision for future defense. Yet the suffering and cost were soon forgotten, even by actual participants; opposition remained, and the counsel given by Washington himself, after forty-five years of public service, that the way to prevent war was to be prepared to meet the enemy, went unheeded; and, for that matter, it has practically remained so up to our day.

EARLY MISTAKES

The War of 1812 found the young nation sailing along apparently without thought that armies might again be needed, as least so far as any rational measures to the contrary would indicate. The matter of national defense was left to the several states; but the means adopted for the support and training of the militia were half-hearted and various, any plan of

uniformity being generally resisted by the states. Entry into the war was accompanied by trumpets and oratory, but the conduct of the forces can be recorded only with humiliation. Even the capitol was left defenseless, only to be captured and burned by a handful of British. Our troops were untrained and everywhere badly handled, and, of course, fled before the enemy from nearly every field. The only creditable thing in the whole war was Jackson's victory at New Orleans fought after the treaty of peace had been signed.

A FAULTY SYSTEM.

The blame for this disgraceful showing could have been laid to the faulty system, yet nobody seems to have thought much about it one way or the other. Not only were no new steps taken afterward to organize the citizen forces against a similar emergency, but the remaining small regular force was immediately reduced to almost nothing. When the Mexican War came on there was the same hurrah of excitement and confusion; and although the war was won, it must be confessed that we were engaged against an enemy whose military foresight was as aimless as our own, and whose armies and leaders were less efficient. A casual review of the conduct of the war shows that many deficiencies existed; but the people were content with their success, and no effort was made to change the policy.

In the struggle of the Civil War that soon followed the consequences of improvidence were more serious, as the integrity of the Union was at stake. As the earlier battles were fought by partially trained troops on both sides, it is not difficult to imagine the influence a well-trained force the size of one of our divisions, supporting the Government, would have had in the beginning. After the close of the war the army (again reduced to a mere skeleton, went along bravely fulfilling its mission of opening up the great West, blazing trails, guarding rail construction, protecting settlers, chasing Indians and doing the many other odd jobs the Army has always done. Advocates of sensible precaution against another war were heard only as one crying in the wilderness. Here was lost a rare opportunity to establish a policy, based on unusual war experience, that would have been invaluable to the nation during the last two wars.

Coming down to the Spanish war, we again suffered from the resulting extravagant efforts to overcome previous stupidity and neglect, and the unnecessary loss of life in insanitary camps is shocking to remember.

After the war there was some effort at improvement, but interest soon died away, and in the course of a few years our people, running true to form, took up the familiar refrain of no more war, chanting this and other soothing melodies the more loudly as war clouds approached, until the modest voice of sane warning could be but faintly distinguished amid the resounding din.

THE PENALTY.

Our plunge into the World War, in the face of all our handicaps, was extremely courageous, but quite pathetic. One hesitates to contemplate the fate of Europe, and ourselves as well, if the grace of the Almighty, in His wise providence, had not seen fit to confuse our enemies and mercifully watch over our Allies for more than a year while we undertook to train 5,000,000 officers and men and to provide them with munitions, airplanes and transports. All we can say is that through the years we, the people and those who make our laws, have gone from bad to worse, learning little, doing less, lulled into inaction by an unwarranted sense of security and by false ideas of economy, instead of using plain, practical common sense and making reasonable provision in time of peace for the maintenance of a moderate policy of national defense.

As individuals, with some imported exceptions, our people are basically loyal and sound. There is a most glorious and inspiring record of personal courage and devotion, striving in times of peril to overcome our deplorable want of national vision. In spite of the shackles of local political expediency, our wealth, resources and virility have carried us forward to the first rank among the powers of the world. Expanding internally relations have become intimate and complicated, so that every individual must suffer or profit through their shifting status. Meanwhile the country has muddled through our wars, the people making heroic sacrifices on the battlefields and at home, and paying with monotonous regularity in blood and treasure the enormous penalty of ignoring nationally the plain and obvious lessons of history.

Before going further let me point out a most striking example of how history repeats itself. Centuries ago there occurred a long period of complete tranquillity in Gaul. For more than 100 years peace reigned throughout this province of the Roman Empire. Guarding the frontier were Roman legions posted at Cologne, at Coblenz and at Mayence, with

a reserve force at Treves. Eighteen hundred years later, in our generation, a peace conference was convened in Paris to bring order out of the chaos of the World War, and posted on the temporary frontier imposed by the Allies on Germany were British soldiers at Cologne, American soldiers at Coblenz and French soldiers at Mayence, with a general reserve in the region of Avesnes, which was my own advance headquarters. Seldom has there occurred a historical repetition more remarkable, and one is prompted to wonder how often men search the history of the past for lessons to guide their judgment for the future.

It is said that the foolish never learn except through their own experience; but it may be asserted with equal truthfulness that many do not learn even that way. No matter how persistently events may happen to repeat themselves, even in our own country, or how faithfully through the years the historian may record the rise to power, the causes of decay and the fall of successive empires, kingdoms and republics, some among us lightly speak of history as bunk and refuse to accept its teachings; while others, who are quite as innocent of accurate knowledge on that or probably on any other subject, simply follow along.

THE PROBLEMS OF PROTECTION.

The solution of the question of national defense requires a knowledge of our own history and the application of its lessons to the broad problem of protection, not only against enemies from abroad, but against those within our borders, under whatever guise they may operate. The situation at home appears serious when we realize the extent to which the simple-minded have recently embraced impractical, unpatriotic and even destructive theories. A group of pacifists, who, by carrying placards and applying epithets, think they can end wars, proclaim in favor of our complete disarmament as a beginning of world peace, entirely ignoring the experience of the World War and the palpable fact that we should be in a class by ourselves and probably become at once the object of aggression by wiser nations. It is one of the inconsistencies of this group to be among the first to demand protection at home and intervention abroad.

Another society advances internationalism as a solution of difficulties, little realizing that a pronounced nationalism has made us what we are. This group would have us abandon the safeguards of our Constitution and follow the disastrous route taken by unfortunate Russia where the property of those who labor and accumulate is taken in the name of the government by those who neither earn nor save.

Then there is the ultra-red element, opposed to all government, who, with their disintegrating propaganda, somehow manage to acquire a voice in organizations composed of a well-meaning membership, only to incite or lead the ignorant or the foreign born among them to commit outrages against law and order. If those organizations would purge themselves by openly aiding the prosecution of the criminals in their ranks everybody would have a much larger measure of confidence in their declarations of honest and patriotic purpose. As this is unlikely, it is time for the American people to demand that no organization or society, hooded or otherwise, shall presume to take the law into its own hands, and that inefficient and cowardly officials who fail to afford every protection to law-abiding citizens in their homes or in the exercise of their rights shall be removed.

Through the teachings of some of these various groups or societies several hundred men and women, not long ago, in New York City, were induced to sign a pledge never to serve in our Armies in case of war. These queer persons appear willing to accept all the benefits of citizenship while cravenly renouncing its obligations. Their act is an avowal of ingratitude and a declaration of unconcern as to the national security and the honor of the country from which they receive protection and to whom they owe allegiance. That slackers of this character should retain the right of suffrage is fraught with menace, and no action would seem adequate short of disfranchisement of all who signed such a pledge.

Thus equivocal and unpatriotic sentiments are being implanted in the minds of people all over the country by inimical and destructive influences. Men and women of education and standing often give encouragement to the less well informed by loose criticism and careless speech. The result is that all these different agencies are being used, if not primarily inspired, by organized radicalism; and that all collaborate together; innocently or deliberately, to undermine loyalty, weaken authority and reduce America to a state of administrative inefficiency and military impotency, the designing ones well knowing that if force be once removed as the mainstay of government, that moment will civilization as we find it today vanish into thin air.

ANTAGONISM AT HOME.

Primarily the solution of the problem of defense against enemies from within lies in the upbuilding of sane citizenship, and the Army is doing its part to encourage this work, as will be shown later on. The obligation to assist falls upon every patriotic man and woman in the nation. The slump in patriotism and the consequent increase in the dangerous elements among us must be checked. Looking to the integrity of the country, men and women of whatever station in life must make the sacrifice of time and effort and go into the heart of localities and organizations susceptible to these heresies, and teach, instruct, educate and lead. Wherever necessary, foreign-born citizens, and native-born also, must be taught more clearly to understand and more fully to appreciate our institutions; we must make each of them a real part of America, an active factor of his community. Patriotic leaders of both capital and labor should strive for co-operation and mutual understanding, as both have obligations not only toward each other but toward our common country. They are now antagonistic mainly because paid agitators and false leaders make them so. Every individual both in his trade or calling and in his civic duty, should try to see how much he can do, not how little. Americans must set up new standards of duty and then live up to them.

Viewing the world conditions in the light of the past few years, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that we can no longer regard with disinterest the gathering clouds of war in several parts of the Northern Hemisphere, even in those regions in which we do not appear to be directly concerned. Although with the utmost desire, forfeited by well-established precedent, to remain aloof, we were unavoidably drawn into the World War in defense of civilization and the laws and principles upon which it is founded. In Central Europe relations involving bankruptcy or disintegration, arising out of the world catastrophe, have become critical, while Bolshevism, with her ever-increasing military strength, maintains a menacing attitude. Nor do we find comfort over the prospect in the Near East, where, at the cross roads of the continents, two countries, presumably exhausted by the World War, have continued to fight over questions of age-old religious and political origin. In far-off China the prolonged activities of various contending factions have displaced almost every vestige of stable government. Under these conditions no man is wise enough to foretell what civilization may yet demand of our country. We can face the future with assurance only through a clear consciousness of our own national aims, adherence to our own ideals and through strong and courageous leadership, backed up by a sufficient force to make our course effectual.

This brings us to a consideration of the military requirements of national defense. Much as we like to think that the day will come when war shall be no more, as we look out upon the nations the prospects for peace do not seem encouraging. And while we have designs on no people and hope that we may not become the object of aggression by others, yet the lessons of history cannot be lightly ignored as to either our external relations or our internal situation. It behooves us therefore to follow that course which our own experience has shown to be the wisest and safest. In other words, we must maintain a reasonable Army and must make preparation against the possibility of war or be false to our obligations to our country and its future. Conforming, then, to our traditions, our forces must be democratic, with nothing savoring of militarism. They must be economically and efficiently administered; of sufficient strength to guarantee the integrity of our frontiers; and so organized as to be capable of rapid expansion into a well trained and disciplined army of such size as may be needed to bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

The military committees of Congress, under thoughtful and particularly well-informed leadership, made an exhaustive examination of this question immediately after the war, when the humiliation of our lamentable state of unpreparedness in 1917 was still in our minds. The majority of the members of these committees had personally visited the American Expeditionary Forces for observation and study. After hearing the views of many persons, both civilian and military, who were called before the committees, the National Defense Act was passed on June 4, 1920, which established for the first time a definite military policy. It provided for a Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, all to function in time of war as one homogeneous National Army.

Realizing from war experience that the entire industrial resources of the nation must be available for war purposes under a businesslike management, an agency under the Assistant Secretary of War was provided to make plans for their mobilization and coordination in case of necessity. As a supervising authority over all War Department activities, a War Council was created to consist of the Secretary of War, the

(Continued on page 26)



Reading from left to right. Top Row: Capt. Bernie S. Hargis, Capt. John Boden, Capt. William L. Thompson. Second Row: Capt. Nolan M. Irby, Capt. Harry E. Eldridge. Third Row: Capt. Harry W. Smith, Capt. John G. Horkie, Capt. Edward E. Houper. Bottom Row: Capt. Louis F. Fishback, Jr., Capt. George W. Tillery, Capt. William F. Brooksher, Jr.



Group of prominent citizens who attended formal opening of Little Rock Airport.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from page 5)

was demoralized. It did not seem to know enough to make use of all the skilled soldiers it had. It allowed the uniformed citizen to gain the idea in his first actions that he was alone and that every Confederate weapon was leveled at him. Its administration had pushed excellent leaders into untenable positions and promptly relieved them when they failed. It had, by its ignorance of military conduct and by fatal dispersals, robbed an army of brave souls of the power it deserved. The result was an inordinate loss of life and public treasure."

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE WARS.

Many lessons had again been learned in the Civil War and after the war again forgotten. The army was once more reduced to a dangerous minimum, and shortly thereafter became absorbed in almost continuous Indian Wars and in the extension of the frontier. In this long period the larger questions of the conduct of war and of the organization and training of armies were almost forgotten. Their place was taken by the episodes of guerrilla warfare against Indian tribes and the humdrum life of petty garrisons. Some steps were taken, however, such as the founding of the school for officers at Fort Leavenworth, which had, like the founding of West Point, a similar profound influence on the American army. In spite of these improvements, when the war with Spain came there were no leaders fit to direct the operations of large bodies of men, and the successes of the army in the Spanish-American War were due to the valor of our forces and the inefficiency of the enemy forces rather than to the able leadership of great commanders.

In this war, American soldiers, for the first time, fought outside the limits of the American continent. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the authorized strength of the army was 28,747. The regulars were scattered over the entire country. Congress again attempted to reorganize the forces after the outbreak of war. The volunteer system of 1861 was repeated, with most of its mistakes. The movement from Tampa to Cuba was one of cramped ships, excessive heat, poor sanitation and poor food. The battles of San Juan, El Caney and Santiago followed—primitive in conception, faulty in execution but carried forward with tenacity and elan to victory.

The battles in Cuba were followed by the battles in the Philippines, culminating in the capture of Manila. It was a far cry from the ragged continentals forging the liberty of the thirteen colonies to the khaki uniformed soldiers fighting their way among the swamps and rice paddies under the tropical skies of the Philippines. The capture of Manila and the peace with Spain were followed by the insurrection of the Filipinos against American sovereignty. It was not until

the capture of Aguinaldo on March 23, 1901, that the Philippine insurrection collapsed.

THE WORLD WAR.

In 1903 Congress definitely took the first halting steps toward the formulation of a permanent military policy. The regular army was reorganized, the old State Militia became the Organized Militia, and provision was made for the organization of a General Staff. The outbreak of the World War found the country still without a satisfactory modern system, and the National Defense Act of 1916 was the first real attainment of such system. It was under the provisions of this act that we went into the World War, and while we were still poorly prepared, nevertheless the foundations had been laid for expansion, and the provisions of this act, together with the draft law, enabled us to mobilize an army of four million men, two million of whom were sent across to Europe.

Following the war it became evident that the Act of 1916 was not fully satisfactory, and so the amendments passed in 1920 have corrected most of the defects and today we have a really sound, sensible national military policy, thoroughly in harmony with the traditions of the country.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ARMY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION.

Before giving a short description of the Army of the United States as it is today, it may be well to scan briefly the peace-time achievements of the American army. The Army has been a great force in the progress of civilization in America and in its economic development. The exploration of the territory gained in the Louisiana Purchase, the protection of the settlers from Indians, the projection, building and operation of many of the early railroads, such as the Baltimore and Ohio, the Erie, the New York, New Haven, and Hartford, the Boston and Albany, and, later on, the transcontinental railroads from the middle west to the Pacific; the surveying and marking of practically every boundary of the United States and most of the States; the assistance rendered in the digging of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Erie Canal, and the surveying of most of the lakes, including the Great Lakes; all are achievements to be proud of.

The Army's influence over, and assistance in, the industries of the country have also been marked. The standardization of manufacture, and the use of interchangeable parts in the manufacture of machines were first introduced in army equipment specifications. The development of nickel steel was the direct result of its necessity in army weapons. The Army Ordnance Department has had a large influence in the development of metallurgy.

The Army was the pioneer in the development of aircraft. It was under War Department supervision and specifications that the Wright brothers made their first successful flights. Today the Air Service holds almost all the world records in every branch of aerial activity.

The Army assisted greatly in the development of the telegraph and has been also one of the pioneers in the development of radio. The Chemical Warfare Service is constantly developing chemical activities of great commercial benefit. The Army has, for many years, given aid in flood prevention, and the Corps of Engineers is charged with the development of the harbors, waterways and navigable streams of the country. The aid the army has rendered in many disasters can easily be recalled. The San Francisco earthquake of 1906, the Ohio and Mississippi floods in 1912, and many other disasters are well within the memory of most of us.

The completion of the Panama Canal was accomplished by an army engineer. The practical elimination of yellow fever from the world was initiated by an army officer.

This summary shows plainly the army has done more than go to battle. It has been, and is continuing to be, a great productive agency contributing to the expansion and development of a people and of their prosperity, commerce and world position.

WHAT THE ARMY IS TODAY

Every people have their follies. We have had ours and we perhaps always will, but it is only those peoples who, by rejecting the follies of the past as they go along, preserve the onward march of national continuity. It took us 135 years to discard the supine insecurities of foolish military policies. Today we have a real system. The National Defense Act of 1916, as amended by the Act of 1920, contemplates a Regular Army of reasonable size, in conformity with the traditions of the country; it contemplates a National Guard organized, trained and equipped along the lines of the Regular Army and available upon call or draft for service under the Federal Government; it gives us an Organized Reserve Corps consisting of skeletonized organizations, capable of rapid expansion on the outbreak of war; it gives us Reserve Officers' Training Corps units in our leading universities, colleges and high schools for the military training of students and their ultimate development into Reserve officers; and it gives us the Citizens' Military Training Camps for the physical, moral, military and disciplinary development of the youth of our country and their ultimate development into Reserve officers.

THE REGULAR ARMY

The mission of the Regular Army may be summed up in three separate phases: First, to provide a defensive force to be used in case of war before the civilian components could be prepared for battle; second, to garrison our foreign possessions; and, third, to act as an instructional force for the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the Citizens' Military Training Camps. For the carrying out of these three missions the National Defense Act of 1920 provided for the organization of a Regular Army of 17,000 officers and 280,000 men. However, for economical reasons the strength of the active Army of the United States, including Philippine Scouts, has been restricted so that on June 30, 1925, it was composed of the following: 12,462 officers, 1,030 warrant officers, and 121,762 enlisted men a grand total of 135,254. Of these, 96,695 were serving in the continental United States, 14,717 in Hawaii, 11,285 in the Philippines, 9,155 in the Canal Zone, 1,154 in Porto Rico, 982 in China, 346 in Alaska, and 920 Miscellaneous.

The fact that the present strength of the Regular Army was not based on the missions as set forth above, but was determined by economical conditions, renders it very difficult for these missions to be accomplished. About one-third of the officers are assigned to the non-combatant branches, such as Ordnance, Quartermaster, Finance, etc., which leaves only about 9,000 for service with combatant troops in the Regular Army, for duty as instructors and students in the schools, and for service as instructional personnel with civilian components. The gradual increase in equipment, organization and efficiency of these civilian components, however, is a tribute to the efficiency with which the Regular Army personnel is carrying out its instructional duties. These instructional duties have not in the past been sufficiently understood; the people of the country do not in many cases realize the tremendous difference between the Regular Army prior to the World War and what it is today. At that time it was a fairly well-knit, composite, standing army of the old type. Today while continuing some of the old attributes it has taken on more of the functions of an instructional and training cadre for the civilian components and activities.

The pre-war army was accustomed, when funds were available, to spend the summer in maneuver camps, generally devoted exclusively to the training of Regular Army units. Today practically all of the entire available commissioned and enlisted strength of the combatant branches of the Regular Army within the continental limits of the United States is employed during the summer months in field training with the National Guard, Organized Reserves, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and Citizens' Military Training Camps.

It is believed that the Army School System of the United States is the most extensive, the most thorough, and the most up-to-date of any army in the world. It consists of the Army War College at Washington, the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, the Air Service Schools at Kelly Field, Texas, Brooks Field, Texas, Langley Field, Virginia, Chanute Field, Illinois, Scott Field, Illinois, and McCook Field, Ohio, the Tank School at Camp Meade, Maryland, the Chemical Warfare Service School at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, the Signal School at Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey, the Engineer School at Fort Humphries, Virginia, the Ordnance Schools at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, the Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey, and certain other Finance Schools, Chaplain Schools, Music Schools, Quartermaster Corps Schools, and Schools for Bakers and Cooks, at different places in the country. In addition to these schools for commissioned officers, courses are also conducted at the several Special Service Schools for noncommissioned officers and privates in the various combatant and technical subjects. Provision is so made at practically all of the above schools for the instruction of selected officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and officers of the Organized Reserves in special short-term courses.

At the present time the combatant forces of the Regular Army are organized on paper into nine Infantry Divisions, The Panama Canal Division, the Hawaiian Division, the Philippine Division, the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Divisions, and five separate brigades. Of these, however, certain portions are skeletonized only and are carried as inactive associates of active units. In addition to the tactical organizations given above, there are such organizations of Quartermaster Corps, Medical Corps, Engineer Corps, Signal Corps, Chemical Warfare Service, Coast Artillery Corps, Tank Corps and Air Service units as can be organized under the present limitations as to strength.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

The subject of the National Guard is being presented in another article in this Year Book and need not be discussed here. However, it may be well to quote one paragraph of the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, June 30, 1925, remembering that the strength of the National Guard at the end of the fiscal year 1925 was only 177,525:

"It is believed that the strength of 250,000 could most efficiently and economically be secured through a 10-year program permitting an increment of 6,667 to the present recognized strength each year. Such a program would result in a gradual, efficient, and economical growth of the National Guard to a point where it would have sufficient numbers to meet the great responsibility which it would be called upon to face in case of future war."

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

Under the National Defense Act the Organized Reserves consist of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve. The purpose of the Officers' Reserve Corps is to provide a reserve of officers available for military service when needed and who, during peace time, are assigned to skeletonized units of the Organized Reserves. The Enlisted Reserve Corps consist of certain specially qualified persons voluntarily enlisted therein, enlistments being limited to persons eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army who have had previous military or technical training, and who are similarly available the same as the Reserve officers.

On the 30th of June, 1925, there were 95,154 Reserve officers and 5,115 men, most of the latter being noncommissioned officers in key positions. The Organized Reserves are at the present time divided into 27 Infantry and six incomplete Cavalry Divisions which are 80 per cent complete as regards commissioned officers. In addition a considerable proportion of officers who would be required for General Headquarters Reserve, Army, Corps and Harbor Defense troops are also now assigned. All of the officers of the Organized Reserves have had some training experience, the greater number in the World War. The scheme of organization is to allot the larger units to territorial areas and the smaller units to cities, towns or counties, the officers and men of the Reserve Corps being assigned as far as practicable to the units in their home towns or in that vicinity. It is also contemplated that upon mobilization these units would be filled by the assignment of selective service men from the same localities. The local esprit would thus be developed to a much greater extent than was possible during the World War.

The National Defense Act provides that Reserve officers be called to active duty for 15 days each year for training

purpose of training and funds it has been able to train officers and men per year. Some are sent to field unit camps at home and others are sent to duty with Regular Army units during the summer period; others are called to active duty in various Corps Area Headquarters and with different technical and administrative branches at different times of the year. Reserve officers are paid nothing by the Government except that when called to active duty at which times they draw the pay of their grade. Their military instruction throughout the year, except when called for active duty, is carried on through the means of Army Correspondence Courses and verbal lectures and conferences for which Regular Army officers act as instructors. There are now 616 officers and 5,000 noncommissioned officers (authorized) of the Regular Army on duty with the Organized Reserves.

The importance, therefore, of the Organized Reserves is at once apparent. They will form the ground work of the great national army to be organized upon the outbreak of war through the selective service drafting of the man power of the country. It is a tremendous step forward. The existence of such a system when we entered the World War would have saved at least three months in the organization of our great army.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

Prior to the World War the only two civilian military agencies that existed were the National Guard and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The present Reserve Officers' Training Corps is, however, very much superior to the military training in colleges prior to the World War. It has been aptly termed "the West Point of the Organized Reserves." As the number of Reserve Officers who have had World War experience gradually diminishes, it is expected that their places will be filled by the graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

These Reserve Officers' Training units are organized at the different universities, colleges and high schools throughout

the country. There are two classes of units, the senior divisions and the junior divisions. The senior divisions are organized at universities and colleges granting degrees and at State universities and those land grant institutions which, under their contracts, are required to provide instruction in military tactics. The junior divisions are organized at all other private and public educational institutions such as small colleges and high schools. The course of training for the senior units extends over a period of four years divided into two years "Basic" and two years "Advanced." In all institutions having these units the first two years are compulsory and the second two years are selective, selections for the latter being based on the student's record and his own wishes.

The junior divisions are for the purpose of giving preliminary instruction in military training, patriotism, citizenship and discipline. A credit is usually given in the senior division for previous service in the junior division.

There are at the present time 783 officers and 1,000 noncommissioned officers (authorized) of the Regular Army on duty with the R. O. T. C. units.

The following extract from the Annual Report of the Adjutant General, June 30, 1925, will show the scope of these activities:

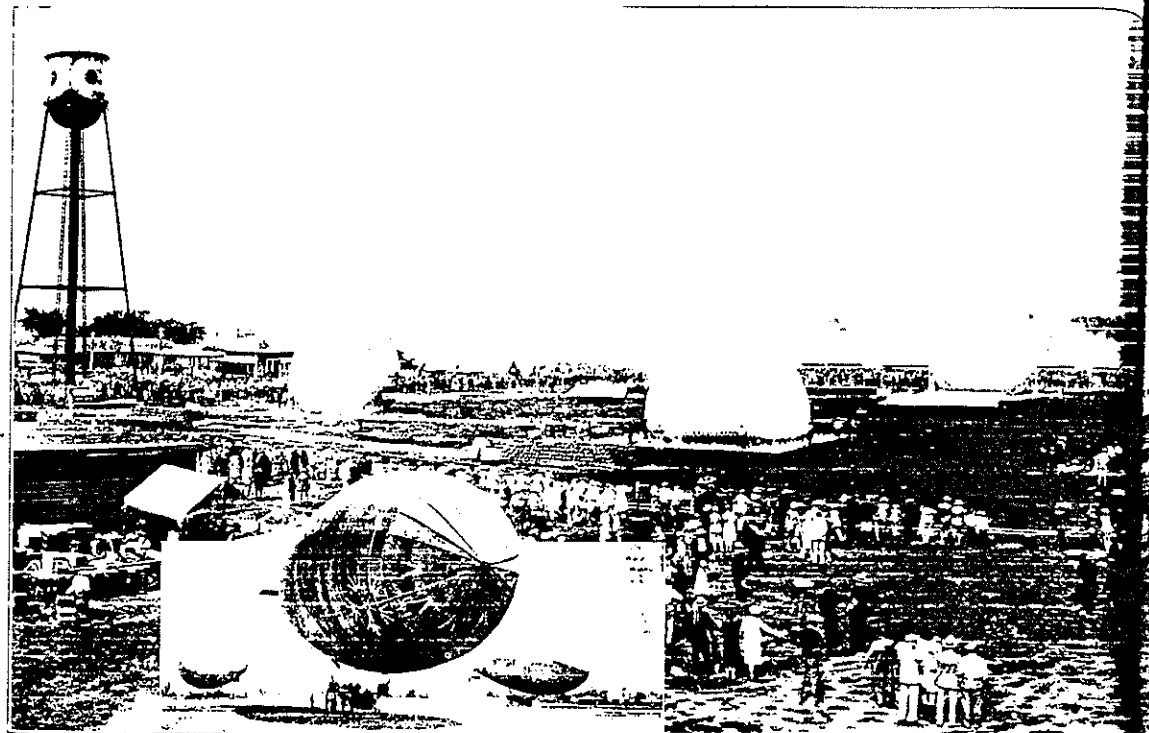
"On June 30, 1925, altogether 326 units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, with a total enrollment of 11,558, were in existence at 224 civilian educational institutions throughout the United States, of which 225 were senior units, with an enrollment of 69,368, and 101 were junior units, with an enrollment of 42,190. Of the 5,068 graduates of the second year advanced course, 4,153 were tendered commissions as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps and 795 others, who were under 21 years of age or who did not desire appointment at the time, received certificates which entitle them to appointment at any time within 5 years from date of graduation.

(Continued on page 22)



THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF ARKANSAS AND STAFF

Reading left to right: Top Row: Major Leland S. Lamm, Finance Officer; Major James Tittle, Ordnance Officer; Major Troy W. Lewis, Judge Advocate; Capt. Curtis R. Barham, Property Officer; 1st Lt. Lee V. Casey, Chief Clerk. Bottom Row: Major Edw. Woodruff, U. S. P. & D. O.; Brig. Gen. James R. Wayne, The Adjutant General; Major Samuel B. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General.



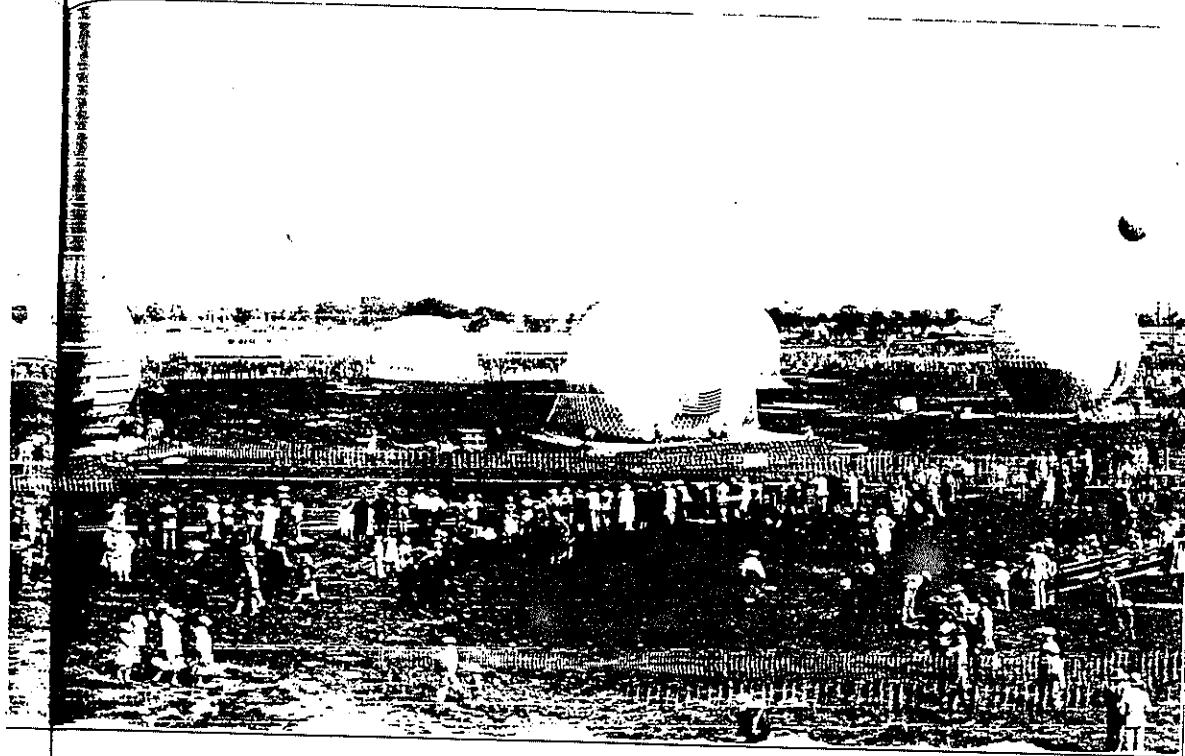
1ST LT. LELAND R. HEWITT, Air Corps, U. S. A.
Instructor, 154th Observation Squadron

The National Elimination Balloon Races and Air Meet for 1926 were held at the Little Rock Airport, the home station and field of the 154th Observation Squadron, Arkansas National Guard, on April 29th and 30th. The meet was regarded as one of the most successful National events ever staged in Arkansas, and drew the attention of airmen throughout the United States and other countries, representatives of two foreign governments attending.

The event was held under the auspices of the Little Rock Air Meet Association, with the co-operation of the Military Department and the authorities of the Little Rock Air Intermediate Depot.

A pilot balloon sponsored by *The Arkansas Gazette* and eight balloons were the entries in the balloon race, starting on April 29th, and the second day of the meet was devoted to airplane races for civilian and military aircraft.

The million dollar airport acquired for the 154th Observation Squadron has been developed into one of the leading airports of the country, and one of the great utilities of our State. It was secured through a revocable lease granted by the Secretary of War to use the landing field and certain other facilities at the Little Rock Air Intermediate Depot, and the addition of 66½ acres of adjoining land, now forming a large L-shaped field suitable to accommodate the largest aircraft.



The 154th Observation Squadron, Air Corps, Arkansas National Guard, for which the airport was secured and developed, was federally recognized by the Militia Bureau, War Department, on October 24, 1925, following an inspection by 1st Lieut. Fred C. Nelson, Air Corps, U. S. A. The allotment of the squadron to this State was obtained by Governor Terral, who personally went to Washington for the purpose, taking his case to officers of the War Department, the Secretary of War, and finally to the President of the United States. The squadron, an army observation squadron, is the only one of its type in the National Guard.

It is at present equipped with eight JN6H airplanes; however, this is being changed as rapidly as funds will permit, and it will be issued three "service" and five training planes. The service type ships will, no doubt, be Douglas O-2's, while the training planes will be AT-1's. The former is equipped with Liberty-12, 400 h. p., motors, has a cruising speed of approximately 135 miles per hour, and gasoline carrying capacity to enable long cross-country flights without landing for fuel. Several pilots of the squadron have already qualified to pilot service type craft, and no difficulty will be experienced in the operation of the larger planes when received.

Maj. A. W. Meadows, Air Corps, has commanded the squadron from its organization, and is recognized

as one of the outstanding officers of the entire Air Corps. He has a notable record of achievements in the air service during the World War, and was given the distinction by the War Department of assignment to command the air service unit of the organized reserves allotted to this State after the war. He remained in command of the organized reserves unit until the 154th Observation Squadron was formed.

The officers of the squadron are Major Meadows; Captains Murray B. Hall and Dave Weigel; 1st Lieutenants Adrian Williamson, Griffith R. McSwine, Neil G. Romich, Clem B. Wilson and Wright Vermilya Jr., and 2nd Lieutenants Robert W. Chrisp, Joe T. Shumate, Robert H. McCarroll, Hunter D. Scott, Benton D. Brandon and Vivien M. Culver. Lieutenants Chrisp and Shumate are recent graduates of the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Texas, and Lieutenant McCarroll is now a student at the school.

The squadron now has an enlisted personnel of 63 specially qualified men. One officer and six enlisted men are on full-time duty as motor mechanics for the upkeep of airplanes, and the monthly payroll is \$1,050.

Allowances for gasoline and oil totaling \$6,800 per year permit adequate flying for training purposes, and splendid progress is being made by the organization's pilots.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from page 19)

"Camps for the further practical instruction of members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps were maintained, during the summer of 1924, for a period of six weeks, at 30 different army posts throughout the United States. There were 55 of these camps in all, with a total attendance of 7,009. A similar series of camps was conducted during the summer of 1925."

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

The National Defense Act of 1920 authorized for the first time Citizens' Military Training Camps for the purpose of giving military instruction to such warrant officers, enlisted men and civilians as may be selected upon their own applications with a view to their appointment as Reserve officers or noncommissioned officers. These camps are designated as Citizens' Military Training Camps and have become, in the words of the Secretary of War, "without question the most popular activity with which the War Department has to deal." In addition to the military instruction "an additional purpose is to bring together young men of varied social positions from all sections of the country on a common basis of equality, and, under the most favorable conditions of outdoor life, stimulate and promote good citizenship through a realization of national obligations, while building up their physical well-being through expert athletic coaching and military training."

From 1921 to 1924 inclusive, there were received 160,391 applications from youths throughout the country but, due to limited funds, training on only 90,624 of these was practicable. During the summer of 1924, 30 of these camps were conducted, the attendance at which totaled 32,785.

The courses of training at these camps extend over a period of four years, divided into four separate courses: First, the Basic course, age 17 to 24, providing elementary training, physical development and athletics; Second, the Red Course, ages 17 to 25 to attend which the applicant must be a graduate of the Basic Course or have had training equivalent thereto, and at which instruction is given in Infantry, including machine gun and signalling, Field Artillery, Cavalry, with demonstrations by the Air Service and Tank Corps; Third, the White Course, age limits 18 to 28, to attend which applicants must have had a grammar school education and possess qualities of leadership fitting them to act as noncommissioned officers and specialists. Training somewhat more advanced than the Red Course; Fourth, the Blue Course, age limits 19 to 31, requirements and qualities of leadership somewhat higher than for the White Course. The applicant must have a high school education or its equivalent and the general qualities and adaptability which will fit him after further training to be an officer of the Reserve Corps.

The following extract from the Report of the Secretary of War for 1925 will show the high place which these camps have attained in this country, both from the civilian and military aspects:

"Were it assured that this country would never again be called upon to defend its national honor by force of arms, the Citizens' Military Training Camps would still be of inestimable value for their inculcating of the principles, duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. But, in addition to this purely peace-time value the Citizens' Military Training Camps, through their annual increment of graduates, are developing a potential reserve of practically trained civilians."

MOBILIZATION PLANS.

There has been outlined above a brief history of the American Army and a short outline of the Army of the United States today. It remains therefore, to portray briefly just what this army would do in case of war; how it would spring to life, and what parts the different components would play.

Under present plans it is proposed to mobilize for a major emergency an army of 2,000,000 men. This would be done by putting the Regular Army into the field; by calling and later drafting the National Guard into the Federal service; by filling existing vacancies in the Regular Army and National Guard by means of volunteer enlistments or by the draft; by calling the Organized Reserves to active duty, and by the passage of a selective service act to bring up to war strength the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves.

The forces to be mobilized to make up this army of 2,000,000 men are approximately as follows: (1), General Headquarters; (2), six field armies consisting of three corps each, each corps of three divisions a total of 54 divisions; nine of these divisions to be Regular Army, 18 National Guard and 27 Organized Reserves; (3), General Headquarters Reserve composed of 75 mm. and 155 mm. 240 mm. and 6-inch Artillery Regiments, Anti-Aircraft Regiments, and various special troops; (4), certain harbor defense troops, such as railway artillery, etc., (5), communications zone troops, composed of those necessary for the operation of the service of supply in the rear.

There are on hand today in the War Department, in the Corps Area Headquarters, at the State Department, and at headquarters of the various units of the three components of the Army down to and including the company, mobilization plans which prescribe in detail the steps to be taken for mobilization, for completion to the prescribed strength for training during the early period of mobilization, and for movement to mobilization-concentration points or to the theater of operations. The execution of these plans would be set in motion upon receipt of telegraphic instructions issued by the War Department pursuant to the call of the President, following the declaration of war. These plans are revised yearly and are kept up to date as possible. No such complete system existed in this country prior to 1920, and it is certain that the great majority of the delays which occurred after the United States entered the World War will not recur under the present system.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE.

America will never rattle the saber, but that is not saying that other nations will not. The world is as yet in its infancy. From a biological standpoint man is semi-civilized, nations are barbaric, the world is savage. We must still climb that dizzy, winding staircase that leads from savagery to civilization before we can thrust the saber aside. Under present world conditions what is conquered by the sword must be preserved by the sword. It is therefore our duty to see that there is no backward step taken; that if we attempt to decrease our military strength below what it is now, we must before doing so, be assured of a corresponding increase in security. Until that day comes let us hold fast to what we have, ever working towards the highest efficiency in training, equipment and morale.

In the accomplishment of these high aims the Regular Army, with its sister components—the National Guard and the Organized Reserves—give assurance to the people of the country that the same spirit of sacrifice, of loyalty and of devotion to duty will continue, as in the past, to characterize the work they shall do.



MAJOR HENRY F. FREDEGAN, N. G. Res.
Secretary, Camp Pike Honorary Commission and one of the
Leading Military Men of the State

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD UNDER THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT

(Continued from page 9)

assist in the execution of state laws and prevent disturbances. Thus we see that if there were no national needs for a National Guard there would still be an impelling necessity for such purely as state troops under the command of the Governor.

RESPONSIBILITY IN A NATIONAL EMERGENCY

Section 8 of the Constitution enumerates, among others, the following powers of Congress:

"15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

"16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Congress has exercised the above powers by providing in a series of laws for the entry of the National Guard into Federal service by two methods, distinguished as "call" and "draft." Section 4, Act of January 21, 1903, as amended by Section 3, Act of May 27, 1908, gives the President the authority to "call" the National Guard into the service of the United States in case of invasion, rebellion, or when unable with the regular forces at his command to execute the laws of the

union. The National Guard, when serving under such call by the President, retains its status as a state force except that the control over it, aside from the appointment of officers, passes to the Federal government. It is the opinion of the highest legal authorities of the United States that while serving under the call the National Guard cannot be sent out of the limits of the United States (though it can be sent anywhere in the country) because the Constitution provides only for the calling forth of the militia to "execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

To meet this situation the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, provided for the draft of the National Guard into the service of the United States by the President when authorized by Congress. This Act also provides that when so drafted the National Guard is automatically discharged as such and loses its identity as militia. This situation was not changed by the Selective Draft Act of May 18, 1917, and as a result all of the National Guard drafted for service in the World War lost its National Guard status. This gave rise to many just complaints which were heeded by Congress when the National Defense Act was amended by the Act of June 4, 1920. The amended Act provides:

"On the termination of the emergency all persons so drafted shall be discharged from the Army, shall resume their membership in the militia, and, if the State so provide, shall continue to serve in the National Guard until the dates upon which their enlistments entered into prior to their draft, would have expired if uninterrupted."

RESPONSIBILITY AS REGARDS TRAINING

Under the plan for National Defense the National Guard will constitute first line troops to be called out on M-day. They must, therefore, be fitted to take up, with the shortest practicable delay, their duties against the enemy, a period



Reading from left to right. Top row: Major Samuel C. Herrin, Major John R. Reichardt, Capt. Eugene G. Hampton. Bottom Row: Lt. Col. Neil N. Snyder, Maj. Asbury W. Meadows, Capt. E. R. Payne.

variously estimated at from one to six months after entry into Federal service. To reach this standard of training is a difficult thing for citizen soldiers. The average amount of training for company or similar organizations is approximately 150 hours a year, divided about equally between armory drill and the summer training camp. To assist in this training the Federal government allots Regular Army instructors and sergeant-instructors, by branches of the service, to the several states. The limited number of hours available for training and the limited number of instructors and sergeant-instructors renders it extremely important that most determined efforts be made by all personnel of the National Guard to spend wisely the limited time and makes it extremely important that instructors and sergeant-instructors be of the best and that they give to the Guard the utmost within their ability. The training of the National Guard may be divided into organizational training and the separate training of officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists. Organizational training takes place in the armories and at the camps, such training being conducted by the organization officers with the assistance of the instructors and sergeant-instructors. The separate training of officers, noncommissioned officers and specialists is provided for in schools. For officers, such instruction is conducted through officers' schools at their home stations, through correspondence courses and through the attendance of a limited number at the different service schools. For noncommissioned officers and specialists such training must be largely confined to instructional periods at home stations. The Federal government appropriates annually money for armory drill pay and for pay during the summer training camps, the rate of pay being based on the daily rate of pay of Regular officers and enlisted men. It will be seen, therefore, that the National Guard is not only under a great moral obligation to the Federal government to be prepared to meet the responsibilities of service in the Army of the United States, but that it is also under a financial obligation so to train itself in time of peace as to render a quid pro quo for the moneys received for armory drill and training camp service. It has been gratifying to note that the National Guard in the Seventh Corps Area showed an increasing efficiency in training in the summer camps in 1925 over that in the summer camps of 1924.

RESPONSIBILITY AS REGARDS SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT

The National Defense Act provides that the armament equipment and uniform of the National Guard be the same as for the Regular Army and with few exceptions it is so equipped. The Federal government requires that the supplies and equipment issued to the National Guard be properly stored and cared for so that they will be serviceable and in condition for use in case of call or draft into Federal service. The exceptions noted above are such supplies as are not usually needed for peace time training and other articles not now on hand or for the procurement of which there are no available funds, such as animals, motor vehicles and certain technical, signal and other equipment. When mobilization is ordered requisitions, covering the difference between peace and war strength equipment and the exceptions above referred to, are forwarded to the respective corps area commanders, who send these requisitions to the proper supply depots with shipping instructions. It should be the pride of every National Guard unit commander that his equipment, within the authorized allowance, is complete and serviceable at all times and that it is properly stored and cared for so as to prevent deterioration and loss. The limitations or appropriations prevent, in some cases, the issuance of full allowances, but it is believed that gradually deficiencies may be corrected.

RESPONSIBILITY AS REGARDS MOBILIZATION

The fact that the National Guard is now considered as a part of the first line troops of the United States renders it of the greatest importance that it be ready for mobilization upon call or draft. The following extract from an article by General Rickards, former Chief of the Militia Bureau, will show the steps following the mobilization:

"War Department Mobilization Plans provide that in event of mobilization the National Guard shall be called into the Federal service upon M-day, and that on some subsequent date—probably on M-day plus 30 days—it shall be drafted. This period between call and draft is intended to accord the National Guard an opportunity to accomplish two outstanding things. One is the opportunity to so expand and adjust its commissioned and enlisted personnel that it may,

to the fullest degree possible, meet the requirements of war-time expansion with National Guard personnel. Following its draft this would not be possible, as the draft changes the status of the National Guard from that of National Guard to that of a component of the Army of the United States, and thereafter any personnel required is obtained in the same manner as for the other components of the Army. The other advantage accorded by this period of time between call and draft, is the opportunity given the States to complete before date of draft, the organization of those units which have been assigned a mission in the first phase of mobilization but which were not fully organized and Federally recognized on the date of call or, in other words, M-day."

In order that the National Guard may be prepared for the mobilization as outlined in War Department Plans there should be the following plans:

"a. Unit mobilization plans for all Federally recognized National Guard organizations.

"b. Plans of States for organizing National Guard units, the immediate organization of which has, for various reasons, been deferred to some future time.

"c. Plans of State for the organization of purely State forces, such as State guards, police, or constabulary, to replace the National Guard called or drafted.

"d. Plans for the operation of the office of each State Adjutant General in event of mobilization."

The above plans have been, in the main, completed in the Seventh Corps Area, but not entirely. However, the work is going steadily forward and before long there will be on file at Corps Area Headquarters and in every State full and complete plans for the rapid and efficient mobilization of the National Guard.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

Elsewhere in this book will be found a full description of the organization, equipment, training, etc., of the Arkansas units of the National Guard. It is only necessary to express here the appreciation of the Commanding General, Seventh Corps Area, and the Corps Area Staff for the unswerving loyalty, cooperation and hard work of the State authorities and the officers and men of all units of the State in the carrying out in letter and spirit the provisions of the National Defense Act.

A National Guard doing its best so to prepare itself as fully to meet the responsibilities as set forth above, cannot help but be a great asset to the country. No one knows when it will be called upon to prove its efficiency and its value. The wars of the world are not yet over, sad to relate. The history of the past leads us to believe that there will come a time when America will be engaged, alone for the first time, against a first class power; when a fate will challenge her which, unanswered, would leave her stripped and desolate on some savage dawn. There will come a time when there will emerge out of the purple solitudes of some vast ocean the titanic agencies of some marvelous military machine whose stupendous engines of land, sea and air will strike at America and attempt to crush her under the wheels of the juggernaut of militarism. When that time comes the country knows that you of the National Guard will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves in the Great Army of the United States to form an impenetrable barrier behind the Navy which shall prevent an unspeakable desolation of our country, and shall in the end write against the skies of that generation, in flaming letters of fire, the single word "Victory."



COL. RALPH B. ANDREWS, Deceased
Late in Command 153rd Inf.

STATE OF ARKANSAS
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

November 13, 1925.

GENERAL ORDERS
NO. 6

It is with deep regret that the death of Colonel Ralph Brown Andrews, 153rd Infantry, which occurred at his home at Beebe, at 12:30 p. m., November 12, 1925, is announced.
Colonel Andrews was born in Ohio, March 15, 1871, and removed to Beebe, Arkansas, in 1900. He was by profession a lawyer, and was serving as City Attorney of Beebe at the time of his death. His record of military service is as follows:

Private, Ark. N. G., November 17, 1901, to July 22, 1902.
Captain, Infantry, Ark. N. G., July 25, 1902, to December 9, 1910.
Major, Infantry, Ark. N. G., December 10, 1910, to July 2, 1916.
Major, Infantry, Ark. N. G. (Federal Service), July 2, 1916, to February 23, 1917.
Major, Infantry, Ark. N. G., February 24, 1917, to March 31, 1917.
Major, Infantry, United States Army, April 1, 1917, to September 30, 1919.
Major, Infantry, N. G. Reserve, October 1, 1919, to June 24, 1921.
Major, Infantry, Ark. N. G., June 25, 1921, to November 25, 1923.
Lt. Colonel, Infantry, Ark. N. G., November 26, 1923, to June 15, 1924.
Colonel, Infantry, Arkansas National Guard, from June 16, 1924.

During his almost twenty-four years' continuous military service, Colonel Andrews has exemplified the highest type of citizen-soldier. He has had a conspicuous part in the development of the National Guard and many of its achievements have been due to his unselfish efforts and sacrifices.

Colonel Andrews was a graduate of the Army War College and a widely recognized authority on military tactics and field service.

In the passing of this distinguished soldier and citizen, the State and the Nation have sustained a distinct loss and his career is worthy to be the example of each officer and enlisted man of our State.

By order of The Governor:

OFFICIAL:
S. B. SCOTT,
Major, Asst. Adjutant General.

JAMES R. WAYNE,
Brig. Gen., A. G. D., Ark. N. G.,
The Adjutant General.

A DISCUSSION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

(Continued from page 15)

Assistant Secretary of War, the General of the Armies and the Chief of Staff. This council determines policies, approves plans and gives general directions.

The law contemplates a relatively small regular force, which furnishes the general overhead for the National Army and provides garrisons for our foreign possessions, the remaining force being kept at home for service in the event of civil disturbances, and to conduct the various schools, its most important mission in time of peace being to instruct and train the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. The National Guard of the respective states must maintain order within state limits, but it must also be available for service under the Federal Government when necessary.

THE DEFENSIVE FORCE.

The Organized Reserves will constitute the larger portion of the Army for war. Its units will be mere skeletons during peace, composed of trained reserve officers and a few selected noncommissioned officers, assigned to skeleton companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, allotted according to population. In case of war, the Regular Army at home and the National Guard would defend our frontiers, these forces being assigned in time of peace, to their respective sectors. The reserves, under their trained officers, would be locally recruited to war strength and trained and equipped for service. The combined forces then, as a National Army, would be available for any mission that the situation might require.

Attention should be called to the fact that this plan contemplates only a defensive force. It carries no threat of invasion or conquest against any nation. It is an army of the people in the strictest sense, its sole purpose being to maintain the honor and ideals of the republic. To a certain extent the

plan follows the Swiss system, except that it is entirely voluntary. Officers and men of both the National Guard and the reserves contribute their services, the pay being negligible as to the individual. They serve from patriotic motives, and only ask approval, encouragement and a certain amount of instruction. Most of them utilize their recreation hours for military training. Such a spirit is most praiseworthy and is a valuable asset to the country.

The plan is economically sound, and makes it possible to maintain a thoroughly organized military system at minimum expense. The permanent personnel of the Regular Army need only be sufficient to carry out its plainly defined missions and duties. The defense of our shores and frontiers by the and forces would be necessary, during the first weeks of war, in order to release the Navy for more imperative duties. Because of the limited number of combat troops of the Regular Army within continental limits, this defensive force would be composed mostly of National Guard troops. This makes for economy, as the National Guard is maintained much less expensively than the Regular Army, being paid only for the time spent at drill and for the brief period of summer training. Once in the field, and in their assigned places, these troops would proceed with their advanced training as their war-strength quotas joined.

Furthermore in the organization of the National Army as a whole, we maintain only these units of the Regular Army and National Guard considered necessary to their efficiency on a peace footing, and in addition certain model units for peace training. All other units not necessary in the initial defensive deployment are assigned to the Organized Reserves, to be provided with personnel and trained after the declaration of war. This is advantageous from an economical standpoint, as the Organized Reserves are less expensive in time of peace than either the Regular Army or the National Guard, because the officers of which it is almost entirely composed, receive no pay except during the occasional period of summer training, which should apply to about one-third of them every year.



U. S. ARMY OFFICERS

Reading from left to right. Top Row: Capt. Daniel W. Hickey, Jr., C. A. C., National Guard Instructor; Major James W. F. Allen, Inf., National Guard Instructor; Capt. William L. Mays, Inf., National Guard Instructor. Bottom Row: Major Archibald W. Barry, Commanding Officer, Little Rock Air Intermediate Depot.

The National Defense Act provides that the designations of divisions and smaller separate units organized during the World War shall be perpetuated as far as possible in both the National Guard and the reserve forces. Thus the best traditions and the esprit developed in campaign and battle by these units become an inspiration and a stimulus to the new personnel and the pride of local communities, to be transmitted down to succeeding generations. When practicable, officers are assigned to the same divisions and separate units in which they fought during the World War, which still further gives continuity of local color to these units. Having been previously assigned and in touch with the personnel, the junior officers would conduct the local recruitment of companies, in the event of war, and would train and equip them on home grounds. As these veteran officers must eventually be promoted or pass out of service, vacancies will occur in the lower grades, which will be filled by young men trained in the Reserve Officers Training Camps. It should be noted here that in the distribution of reserve officers according to population throughout the country the groups will have a certain local importance as centers of patriotic endeavor and corresponding influence for local sanity and stability, adding strength to the position of patriotic ex-service men in the community.

SUMMER WORK IN CAMP.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps is composed of all those students who take the prescribed course of military training in military schools, and in colleges and universities. The courses include both practical drill and theoretical instruction under carefully selected army officers. The young men are provided with uniforms by the Government, are given physical training and are taught discipline and the principles of minor field tactics. This sort of training is especially valuable in that it affords opportunity, under proper supervision, for the development of the very essential qualities of confidence, initiative and leadership. The routine instruction and its practical features prepare these young men to handle and train smaller units.

The Military Training Camps are conducted in each corps area during the summer months, and follow, in a more elementary way, about the same schedule as that prescribed for the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The young men are provided with substance, transportation and uniforms by the Government, and are really at no expense whatever in connection with their attendance. A full course of training-camp instruction covers one month for each of three successive summers, at the end of which the student is presumably qualified to undertake the practical duties that fall to noncommissioned officers, or possibly an officer in the National Guard or reserves. The low physical condition and the lack of physical development found among boys of these ages suggests the advisability of extending our facilities for purposes of physical improvement alone.

One often hears objection made to this sort of training on the grounds that it encourages a desire for war. Nothing could be farther from the truth, as the training is most democratic. Besides, there is no militaristic caste or class in democratic America, nor is such a thing possible. West Point itself is the most democratic institution in the whole country. The military training of our young men for the World War made them much stronger physically, and they became better citizens, because their experience developed character and confidence and patriotism, but it did not make them blood-thirsty.

Some people of foreign birth say they left the old country to get away from service in the army, and for that reason hold their boys aloof. In reality, this very objection is an argument for giving such boys this training. There can be no better way for foreign boys to learn of America and of the duties and obligations they must assume in this country than to associate in camp with our fine American boys and receive along with them the excellent instruction given.

Following a well-planned course of physical as well as military training, special attention is paid to the instruction of young men in the duties and obligations of citizenship. During the period there is developed respect for authority, a realizing sense of responsibility and a comprehension of the principles of sound government. It may well be said that the War Department, through the Army and its officers, supervises and directs a great national school, with branches throughout the country, in which strong bodies, higher intelligence, determined wills, a deeper patriotism and nobler characters are developed. The demands for military instructors in high schools, especially in the larger cities, have become very insistent, and an expansion should be made in that direction as funds and army personnel become available.

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP.

At a conference of educators from the leading colleges and unanimous opinion among them, as expressed in a report of their deliberations, was most favorable to the further extension of mental, moral and physical training for our youth through these agencies, not so much for military reasons or purposes alone, but especially from the standpoint of good health, good citizenship and general worth to society. The following brief quotation from their report will indicate the views of the conference as to preparation of the youth for their work in the world:

It is our firm conviction that we should seek first and directly to create a citizenship of the youth and of adult men and women, mentally, morally and physically fit to meet the duties of citizenship, which are even greater in peace than in war; that the right solution of the problem of preparedness and national defense is a people mentally alert, morally upright, physically fit; that only from a just solution of the educational, industrial and social questions of the day will we grow to be one united nation, sound in the heart and head and hand.

As to training camps, this body of men engaged in the education of our youth stated the object to be:

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

Let us now briefly review our situation in 1917 in contrast to that under the present system. First of all, we had only a small Regular Army scattered in groups throughout the country, and the National Guard was only partially organized. The Draft Law had to be hastily drawn and put into execution to meet the demand for men. There were only 14,000 regular and partially trained National Guard officers combined, while 150,000 would be needed. Newly appointed civilian officers had to be given hurried courses and sent to train troops. It was necessary to build cantonments at tremendous expense for the concentration of millions of recruits for instruction. Organization had to be worked out for all units of our Armies, beginning with our First Division. Welfare workers were required to meet new conditions of life among these men, massed as they were in large camps. In the confusion contingents of men were ordered about like misdirected mail, one group being sent from the Atlantic to the Pacific and almost immediately back again. All railroads were congested by the excessive movements of troops, material and supplies.

As to artillery, there was none to speak of, and the French had to furnish us enough for thirty divisions. One of the first contracts made in France was for \$60,000,000 worth of airplanes. Our tanks were obtained from the French, but only in very limited numbers. As to sea transportation, wooden ships were built and condemned, concrete ships were launched and sunk, and steel ships became a question of recklessly paid riveters. Many classes of supplies simply did not exist, as the Allies had already cleaned out our storehouses on long-term contracts before we entered the war. The demand of the Allies had induced the construction of large plants and the development of many necessities, fortunately giving us some advantages at the start. Competition in procurement among different government agencies, even as to labor, became so widespread and so extravagant that it amounted to a scandal. Resolving this chaotic mess into coordinated effort and placing the control of our industrial resources on a business basis must remain a lasting monument to the abilities and the patriotism of our American business men.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR COMMISSIONS.

We shall now try to visualize the almost automatic system recently adopted. The combat elements of the Regular Army and the entire National Guard, in the event of war, take the field immediately, and are disposed along our coasts and frontiers to guarantee the country against invasion. Each of the nine corps-area commanders would order and supervise the mobilization and training of the Organized Reserves in his area. Instead of sending men great distances and herding them into cantonments, possibly under construction, the recruitment and training would be carried out near their homes by efficient local reserve officers, assigned to the respective company and higher units. The men would be quartered in some local building, or might even live at home during the first

month or two of their training. Mothers, sisters, friends and sweethearts would be the welfare workers. Local commanders would procure immediate necessities from the home market. Railroads would be free from the burden of concentration of troops for training. As these reserve units qualified, companies and battalions would be assembled with their regiments and later moved to the actual theater of war, where probably for the first time the division to which they belonged would be concentrated. The unseemly scramble for appointments as commissioned officers would be obviated, as only those previously qualified and holding commissions in the National Guard or reserve forces prior to the declaration of war would be employed. Later, vacancies would be filled by promotion from the ranks or from authorized training units at schools and colleges.

Only he who has witnessed the result of throwing half-trained officers and men into battle can fully realize the advantages of this new system. And he who has been directly responsible for the employment of such troops in battle and for final results alone can fully appreciate the wickedness of unpreparedness. The cause of almost every difficulty of the soldier and the government developed in the World War can be traced directly to our woeful lack of preparation. With the present military system in effective operation in 1914, it is highly probable that its existence would have materially affected our course and no doubt shortened the duration of the war. Indeed it is possible that, with such a standing evidence of American power, the Central Governments might not have ventured the hazard of world conquest. If there is one thing then that we owe to prosperity it is to continue no longer our wanton course of neglect, but to transmit the lessons of war, rationally and concretely applied to an established policy.

The purpose of this article is to outline our military policy for the lay reader, and particularly to interest our people in its support. As originally enacted, the National Defense measure of 1920 provided for a Regular Army of 285,000 men and 18,000 officers. These figures included the necessary number of officers and men to furnish the general overhead for the administration and supply of the entire National Army, the nine corps-area headquarters and the various depots. They also included the details required for the permanent and student personnel at the War College, Army Staff College, and the numerous other essential schools for the special training of officers and soldiers to serve in important positions in the Regular Army and as instructors for the National Guard, the Reserve Corps and with the military training units at the various schools and colleges.

Eight months later, due to the urgent demand for great economies, the Congress reduced the strength of the enlisted personnel to 150,000, which is regarded as the absolute minimum with which the policy for a citizen army can be effectively developed. We now have only 12,000 officers and 125,000 men, and these numbers will continue for the fiscal year ending June, 1924.

The strength of the peace garrisons for Hawaii and the Panama Canal Zone is now below the minimum requirements to make them effective. A degree of preparedness should exist in each place that would insure local peace, and at least compel an enemy to regard an attack as a serious operation. Any other view is erroneous, unwise and unsafe. The garrisons to defend these possessions must come from the Regular Army, as it would be difficult if not impossible to reinforce them in an emergency; so their strength ought to be kept up at least to the minimum determined by our most expert officers.

The Panama Canal is a national asset of vital military and strategic importance and of immense commercial value. Its possession insures the prompt concentration of our fleets in either ocean. Its loss would be a stunning blow to the pride of the American people, and would be still more serious from a military point of view. Hawaii is the key to the Eastern Pacific; and the Island of Oahu, with its naval base, is of paramount importance to the defense of the western coast line from Alaska to Panama. The size of the Hawaiian garrison is determined by the number of troops necessary to protect the entire Island of Oahu against hostile landings.

INADEQUATE PROTECTION.

Deducting the strength of the garrisons necessary for foreign service and various groups of noncombatant staff and supply troops, there remain scattered throughout the United States less than 65,000 combat troops of the Regular Army, or about one soldier to every 2,000 inhabitants. This number is quite inadequate to insure domestic tranquility and at the same time carry out their mission in the organization and training of the citizen army. The apparent saving made by reductions below minimum requirements is very inconsiderable relatively, but it means the difference between efficient development of our policy and inefficient and halfway measures which in the end mean failure. Yet the political advantage of appear-

ing as an advocate of economy leads legislators to make radical reductions regardless of vital consequences. It is exactly this attitude that has caused our lack of preparation in the past.

There are other factors of equal importance in national defense. An army must have munitions and almost every other conceivable kind of supplies, and it is immobile without means of transportation. Plans for the procurement of methodical development of all these must be made during peace or else our armies will be unable to function. Certain supplies, such as powder, guns, tanks, airplanes and equipment, are not readily obtainable on short notice. The manufacture of powder, for example, requires highly trained technical personnel and is a long, tedious and hazardous process.

Our possible requirements in these respects caused many manufacturing plants to be erected, but the few which have not already been dismantled and sold are fast falling to ruin. Commercial firms are forced to confine themselves to special production for peaceful purposes. The work at government arsenals has been curtailed, as it is neither necessary nor advisable to maintain all these activities; but manufactures of sufficient volume should be continued to keep a few plants in operation against another day, and to provide employment for scientific experts.

A discussion of the details of coast defense by the different means at the disposal of the Government need not be undertaken here. Suffice to say they all have their places. As a most important adjunct to any system of national defense, the Navy must be kept up to full tonnage and personnel permitted by the recent limitation agreement. But the Navy is really useless without a supporting merchant marine. Could anything be more pathetic than the historic cruise of our fleet around the world, supplied by chartered vessels flying British and other foreign flags? We spent billions for the construction of ships during the war yet more than half of our troops were transported in foreign bottoms, most of which were obtained only after the German offensive of March, 1918, had scared the Allies into action. The great merchant fleets built in the enthusiasm of the war are passing, and our exports and our tourists are carried principally in foreign ships. Blindly provincial, we pay for the support of foreign merchant marine, give other nations a mandate over the sea, and still continue to expect this country to occupy a commanding position in the world of trade and other international relations.

POLITICAL TINKERING.

In the conduct of all our wars, the confusion of the appalling blunders coincident with the raising, organizing and supplying the armed forces have invariably been due to the lack of foresight of political parties during peace. Although striving to the utmost and with patriotic fervor to meet the responsibility of such a crisis, failures due to past neglect are inevitable, and apparently the party in power must take the blame. Opposing party managers are sure to make political capital out of the situation, unfairly charging failures obviously unavoidable under the circumstances. Public opinion and the mind of the voter are thus wholly confused as to the failure of all our political parties to adopt and maintain a practical policy for the national defense in advance of the emergency.

No branch of the public service can be prepared to deliver its maximum effort if subjected to constant tinkering for political advantage. In all questions affecting the nation's readiness to defend its rights and preserve internal order, there should be helpful and united action, and no partisan criticism and fractional opposition. It is often difficult to determine the will of our citizens; they can not be expected to possess knowledge of all subjects sufficient to guide and advise their representatives in Congress; but they have the right to expect wise leadership regardless of party, and that policies affecting the destiny of the nation shall be determined only on that basis. The citizens of this country, generally speaking, take a large view of national questions, and they are unwilling that a parsimonious course should be followed which must inevitably cause the lives and savings of an overburdened people to be recklessly squandered later on. As a direct consequence of our unwise pettiness in the years of peace the Government's expenditures in 1918 reached a volume of \$2,000,000 an hour.

It is in opposition to fallacious theories which threaten our national life that thoughtful men of every political faith should be bound by the closest ties. The national defense is the business of every citizen—his health, wealth and happiness in greater or less measure depend upon it. We have proved ourselves truly to be a nation of idealists. For the moment we occupy a commanding position and are potentially a great force for the good of all mankind. Wise statesmanship should dictate our policies from a national point of view in order that we may be able to maintain our enviable position among the nations with dignity, confidence and security.



COL. ELGAN C. ROBERTSON
Commanding Officer 206 Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft)
Regiment
Arkansas N. G.

Why The National Guard

By Elgan C. Robertson, Col. 206th Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft Regiment A. N. G.

I HAVE been asked the question many times since the world-war "Why The National Guard?"

This question invariably has been asked in cities where there are no National Guard units and by people who are evidently not familiar with the Organization and function of the National Guard. It is therefore apparent that everyone is not familiar with our system of National Defense.

For 20 years prior to the World-War the only arms of defense our nation had were the Regular (or standing) Army and the Navy. Of course we had what was known as the Organized Militia in each state (commonly known as State Militia and often slandered as Tin Soldiers) but the old State Militia organizations were skeleton units, untrained, unequipped and about the nearest to nothing as a component of the army could well be described. The only training these units received was at an annual encampment two weeks under the supervision of Regular Army officers. This training was not intensive and of such short duration that neither officers nor men received much benefit from it. Both officers and enlisted men received pay for the time spent in encampments each year but eleven and a half months during the year the responsibility for maintaining the organizations of the State Militia rested entirely upon the officers. In many instances officers paid the rent on buildings used for armories in order to maintain their units.

As a result the State Militia was never ready for immediate and active service. Only those of us who served with the Militia during the disturbance with Mexico in 1916 can really understand the situation that confronted us at that time.

The two regiments of State Militia in Arkansas were called into Federal Service on June 19th, 1916, and did not leave for the Mexican Border service until Aug. 8th—48 days from the time the units were called into service. Why? Here are some of the reasons:

Every officer and man had to undergo a rigid physical examination. And incidentally I might say that about 40% of the men in the regiment to which I belonged failed on physical examination and were sent back home.

The only record kept in the organization was a Roster giving names of men belonging to the unit. Therefore, a complete set of records pertaining to each officer and man had to be completed before the units were available for muster into Federal Service for duty.

Officers and men had to be trained in the minor mechanism of drill.

I make this statement about the old State Militia for the purpose of drawing a contrast between the Militia prior to the war and the National Guard units that we now have as a part of our system of National Defense.

In April, 1916, Congress passed what is known as the National Defense Act, and in doing so brought about a reorganization, I might say, of the State Militia, changing the name to The National Guard and making the National Guard the second line of defense—the Regular Army being designated the first line of defense. Before the plan of national defense could be worked out under the National Defense Act the Mexican trouble came up and the World-War followed immediately thereafter. Therefore, the reorganization was not completed and our present system of National Defense was not completed until after the close of the World War.

I am now ready to answer the question "Why the National Guard." If I were called upon to give a quick and snappy answer to the above question without commenting on the subject my answer would be "Why the Sheriff of the County? Why the Police of every town or City? Why the defensive forces provided by the Legislatures in each state?" for the



COL. JAMES H. A. BAKER
Commanding Officer 153 Inf.

National Guard as a part of our system of National Defense is to our National Government as our Sheriffs, Police and Civil Law enforcement officers are to every State. But I fear that an answer of this kind would not satisfy the equation—those who really do not understand the importance of the National Guard.

Congress by legislation has reduced the strength of the Regular Army since the war until it is now a negligible factor as a fighting unit if we were to rely entirely on it for the defense of our nation against any enemy of any importance. Congress had a reason for doing so. The expense of maintaining a large standing army is enormous; and in the minds of many of our congressmen, unnecessary, in view of the fact that the National Guard played such an important role in the World-War—notwithstanding the fact it had but little training prior to the war, but demonstrated its value as a part of our system of defense, and can be maintained with much less expense than it would cost to maintain a large standing army. Therefore, in view of the fact that the strength of our Regular Army has been reduced almost to an irreducible minimum the National Guard is now being relied on to furnish the main strength of our fighting forces for immediate service.

Then the question might be asked—to what extent is the National Guard prepared for immediate service? The answer is easy. In 1916 remember it took the two Militia regiments in Arkansas from June 16th to Aug. 8th to get ready for active service—not combat service—but for active training for combat service for the reasons already given.

Today the National Guard units of Arkansas, in my opinion, could be ready to entrain for active service in 10 hours, or just as quickly as any Regular Army unit could get ready to entrain. In the first place both officers and men are undergoing intensive training. Regular schedules of drill and work are prepared three months in advance by the regimental officers who are assisted by regular army officers on duty with the National Guard units. These schedules are passed on and approved by the War Department, therefore the system of training of the National Guard units in every state is uniform, thorough and intensive, and is carried on each week at the home station of the National Guard units. Regular Army officers and Regular Army enlisted men make frequent visits to each organization with a view of helping train National Guardsmen and to enforce the carrying out of regular prepared schedules of drill and work.

Each organization is fully equipped with clothing, guns and other fighting equipment and would not have to wait for this equipment to be furnished in case of emergency.

The enlistment of every man is contingent upon his passing a rigid physical examination, therefore, every officer and enlisted man belonging to a National Guard unit has completed his physical examination. All records of men and all organization records have been completed and have been inspected by Regular Army officers (a very important matter in army routine). Every detail of training that is prescribed for the Regular Army is prescribed for the National Guard, and the regular army is furnishing a sufficient number of officers and enlisted men to each state to help carry on instructions and detail work of the National Guard units.

Before an officer can be commissioned in a National Guard unit he is ordered before a board of three officers, one of which is a Regular Army officer, and the prospective officer is required to stand a rigid mental examination. The report of the examining board is sent to the War Department and on the strength of the board's recommendation the man is or is not extended Federal recognition. Therefore, under the new organization of the National Guard only efficient officers can get a commission in the National Guard; which is increasing the efficiency and standing of the National Guard.

Therefore, more than 300,000 National Guardsmen in the U. S. are undergoing careful and intensive training under the supervision of Regular Army officers and enlisted men, and all this for a much smaller sum than is necessary for the maintenance of the Regular Army. Isn't it easy to contemplate what a mighty force of men can be immediately called to the defense of Old Glory under the present system of training of the National Guard.

The National Guardsmen of each state are paid by the National Government. The states do not have to appropriate one cent for the payment of armory drill or encampment pay of officers and men of the National Guard. Each state is required to furnish armories for National Guard units located within the state which is the only money the state has to appropriate for maintenance of the National Guard. It makes a small appropriation to maintain the Military Department of the state.

The National Government's appropriation for the fiscal year for maintenance and training of the National Guard units in Arkansas, as I recall now, was over \$400,000.00, and the state's appropriation for Armory rent and expense of the Military Department of the State was \$45,000.00 per year.

The last legislature made an appropriation of \$45,000.00 to build armories for National Guard units in the state which is not sufficient to build all the armories which are needed at this time, but it is a step forward. The state must appropriate additional appropriation will be made for the purpose of building an armory for each National Guard unit in the state. If this were to be done it would only take a few years until the only appropriation that would be necessary from the state would be for repair and maintenance of the armories. So, briefly, the government pays \$400,000.00 (approximately) annually for maintenance of the National Guard units in Arkansas as against \$45,000.00 that is appropriated by the state.

The National Defense Act provides that National Guard troops in each state are subject to the call of the Governor for protection of the state against riots or other internal disturbances and are subject to call of the President of the United States for protection of the National Government.

So then, again, "Why The National Guard?" It is not clear that the National Guard serves to augment and strengthen the law enforcement fabric of our civil government (State Government and the people of the state), and at the same time is constantly developing into what may be, in the future, termed as the first line of defense of our National Government; and is now the latest component of our system of defense against an enemy of the United States.

ELMER C. ROBERTSON.



H. L. McALISTER
Former Adjutant General

None of the units that entered the service of the National Guard, upon being mustered out of the war, were returned to their former State. The men who entered the service with units of the Army were mustered out of service with practically no organization.

The State was therefore confronted with the reorganization of the National Guard under a new system of men who entered the service during the war and the same organization and had no desire to reorganize.

A sentiment had to be expressed by the men who were also among the ex-service men. The sentiment was that the National Guard should be reorganized.

Town
no desir
tion and

Through
was then
Infantry
Cone, who
who is now
pany and
recognition

This was
Fifth Arkansas
Newton, Mo.
recognition
followed by
the entire re

At a meet
Headquarters
1921, the de
Infantry, Ar

The demand
1921 that it
was done and
Garrett, who
in time for

Immediately
to expand the
(Anti-Aircra
National Guar
were units to

Along the new units placed, was one in each of the four Agricultural
The record of these units has been such that the entire State
to them with pride. Each of the units has a long waiting list, conse
the training is enthusiastically received. The young men, who are
of these organizations, not only are getting military training that
essential to them, but the armory drill pay they receive has enabled many
men to stay in school, who otherwise would have had to quit because
of funds.

The organization of the 206th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) was com
and Federal recognition was granted during November, 1923.
Headquarters was established at Marianna and the regiment
under the command of Col. Elgan C. Robertson.

Hospital Company No. 216, organized at Hot Springs under the com
of Major Howell Brewer, received Federal recognition on September
1922.

Company "E," 153rd Infantry, located at Carlisle, was changed on June 23,
into Ambulance Company No. 216. This organization is under the
command of Capt. Dan Staples.

The baby unit of the Arkansas National Guard is the 154th Observation
and Air Service. This unit was organized at Little Rock during the
of 1925. The unit received Federal recognition on October 24, 1925, and
under the command of Capt. A. W. Meadows. The unit will use the plant
Intermediate Air Depot in its training.

The Arkansas National Guard is not yet the efficient organization we all
want to be. We have all worked under great difficulties, but have laid
the foundation on which we can build a very efficient National Guard. With
the hearty cooperation of citizens and National Guardsmen alike, it can
become the organization it should be and can be made a very dependable
part of the great arm of defense of our nation. Arkansas has a part in the
scheme of defense and when the time comes, I am sure, Arkansas and
the Arkansas National Guard will do its part.

To the Arkansas National Guard:

On behalf of the Arkansas Department of the Reserve Officers
Association of the United States it is my pleasure and privilege
to extend to you our congratulations on your accomplishments and
our best wishes for your continued development and success.

Our association is young in its period of activity and at present
is undergoing the trials and tribulations of its youth; however,
its pleasures and privileges fully counteract its trials.

The major purpose of our association is to assist in every
manner possible, the legitimate and proper execution of the
National Defense Plan. The personnel of our association consists,
principally, of officers of the World War whose training
and experience enables them to realize the enormous cost, both
in lives and in wealth, of unpreparedness. They realize that they
may be called for "filling in" in the National Guard or Regular
Army as well as for the Organized Reserve and, in order to be
competent to assume these roles, they pursue study courses and
take advantage of such active duty training as is provided. They
realize that the more thorough and extensive training of the
National Guard is most desirable and desire the privilege of closer
cooperation with you.

We realize that by reason of the decreased appropriations and
consequent reduction in the personnel of the Regular Army below
that intended by the National Defense Act, the National Guard
will be called on to assume an active status, in case of emer
gency, much earlier than the plans intend and that they will have
to exert the maximum of endeavor in order to "carry on" until
the Reserves can be mobilized, trained and equipped. This phase
is another reason for our desire to render every assistance possible
to the promotion of the interests of the National Guard.

Our organization sponsors the Citizens Military Training
Camp activities and the Reserve Officers Training Corps and
works for the advancement and promulgation of the ideas of pre
paredness and true Americanism.

The promotion of interest in the development of pistol and
rifle marksmanship is being attempted by our association. In
this activity we have been able to gain the active cooperation of
a goodly number of business and professional men. We know
of several cases where the interest created in this activity has
been the means of causing the enlistment of desirable men in the
National Guard and we believe that as it is extended and developed
it will be beneficial in this direction to a very marked degree. We
have found that in this activity the National Guard cooperates
most efficiently and cheerfully.

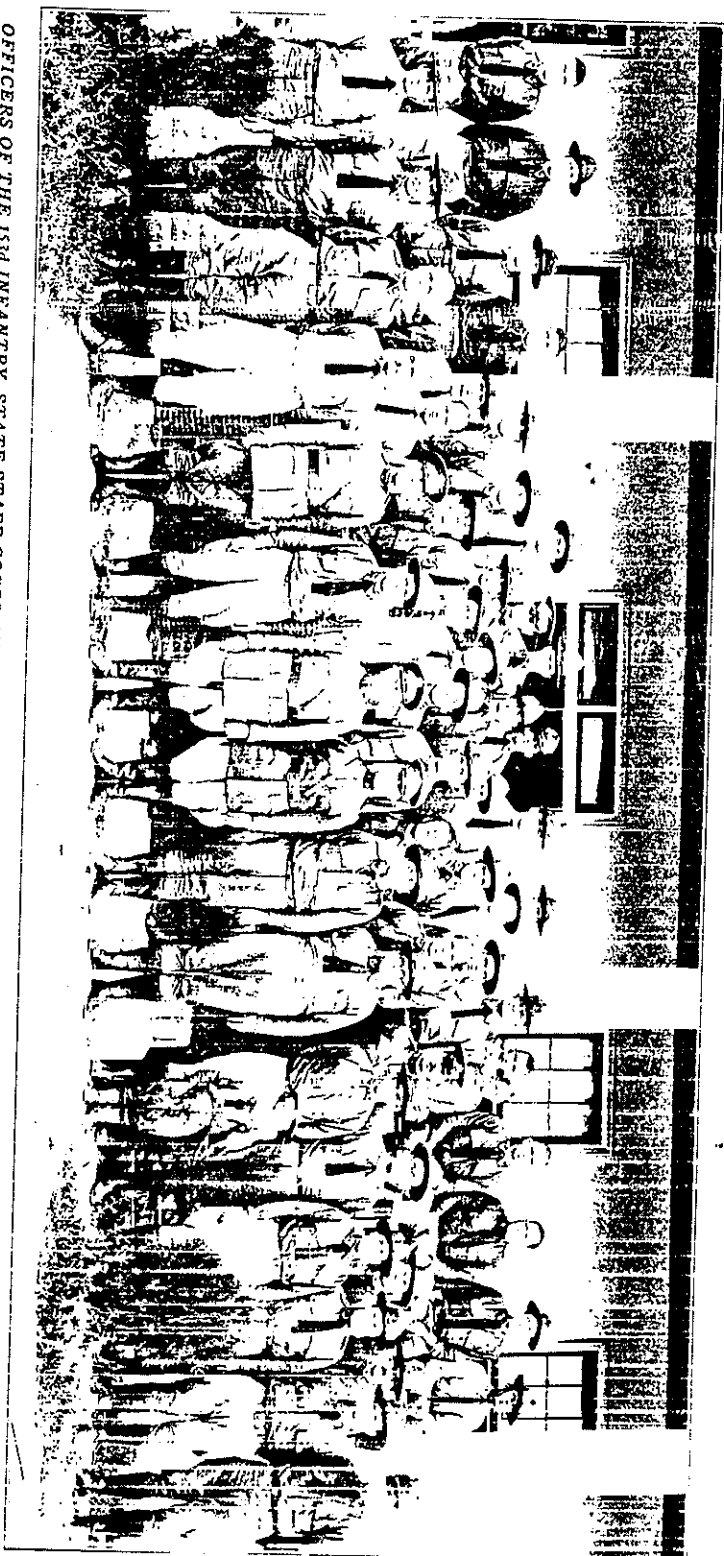
The Arkansas Department of the Reserve Officers Association
has enjoyed, and appreciated most highly, the close cooperation
and friendship of the Arkansas National Guard. We solicit the
privilege of cooperation in any of your activities in which you
may need us and wish for you the most complete and perfect
success in your entire program.

With deepest appreciation for the courtesies and assistance
rendered to us by you, and assurance of our desire to reciprocate
at all times, we are,

Most sincerely,
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT
RESERVE OFFICERS ASS'N OF U. S.
Frank R. Allen,
Lt. Col. Eng.-Res.
President.



LT. COLONEL FRANK R. ALLEN
President Reserve Officers Ass'n
7th Corps Area



OFFICERS OF THE 153d INFANTRY, STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS, HOSPITAL COMPANY No. 216, AND AMBULANCE COMPANY No. 216, ATTENDING THE 1935 ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT AT CAMP PIKE, ARKANSAS.

1st Row: reading from left: 1st Lt. Fay S. Brown, Warrant Officer William D. Matthews, Major Everett N. Bowman, U. S. A., Major Braxton V. Powell, M. C., Colonel Henry A. Hantgen, U. S. A., Colonel Ralph B. Andrews, Commanding 153d Infantry, Brigadier General James R. Wayne, The Adjutant General, Major Leland S. Lamm, O. M. C., Capt. Curtis R. Barham, O. M. C., Capt. Harry C. Elena (Chaplain), Capt. Sidney R. Crawford, M. C., Corporal Sidney R. Crawford Jr., 1st Lt. Woodin G. Harris, A. G. Res., 1st Lt. Fay S. Elzey, Lt. Col. Jay R. Shook, M. C., U. S. A., Capt. James M. Hickman, M. A. C., Capt. Jack S. Stoll, M. C., of the 153d Infantry, Capt. James H. Rayburn, Capt. Girard S. McHenry, Major Neil N. Snyder, Capt. Dorr E. Poling, Major Troy W. Lewis, J. A. G. D., Major Howell Brewer, Commanding Hospital Company No. 216, Capt. William F. Porter.

2nd Row: reading from left: 1st Lt. George K. Dodd, 2nd Lt. Herbert G. Oates, Capt. Ruel J. Manning, Chemical Warfare Res., Major Samuel B. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Pat C. Harris, 2nd Lt. Clyde E. Cregar, Inf.-Res.

3rd Row: reading from left: Capt. Paul J. Dowling, U. S. A., Capt. E. R. Wiles, O. M. C., Res., 2nd Lt. Fay S. Rankin, 2nd Lt. Elmer R. Scott, 1st Lt. Hugh G. McCarty, 2nd Lt. James A. Bowden, 2nd Lt. George G. Greene, Capt. Dan Staples, Commanding Ambulance Company No. 216, Capt. Keller L. Lilly, M. A. C., Major Henry F. Friedman, O. M. C., Res., Capt. Earl S. Smith, Capt. Jack Meyers, U. S. A., 1st Lt. Marnaduke P. Ward, 1st Lt. Charles S. Sages.

4th Row: reading from left: Capt. Ivy W. Crawford, Capt. Jesse E. Bishop, 2nd Lt. Harry E. Dean, Capt. Frank H. Friedman, Capt. Clarence C. Roberts, D. C., 1st Lt. Orville C. Cutsinger, Master Samuel B. Scott Jr., and Neil N. Snyder Jr.



OFFICERS OF THE 206th C. A. (AA) AND STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS
ATTENDING THE 1926 ENCAMPMENT AT FT. SILL, OKLAHOMA.

1st Row: reading from left: Capt. Nolan M. Irby, Capt. John C. Buerkle, Capt. Edward R. Hooper, Capt. Harry W. Smith, Major John R. Reichardt, Major Edward Woodford, U. S. P. & D. O., Colonel Elgan G. Robertson, Commanding Officer 206th C. A. (AA), Brigadier General James R. Wayne, The Adjutant General, Major Woodys A. Winter, M. C., Major Curtis R. Barham, Q. M. C., Capt. George F. McKinney, Capt. J. T. Matthews, Capt. Eugene G. Hampton.

2nd Row: reading from left: Capt. Bernie S. Hargis, Capt. George W. Tillery, Capt. Harry E. Eldridge, Capt. John Boden (Chaplain), Capt. Louis F. Fishback Jr., Capt. Davis L. Weldon, Capt. Ben Sain, Joseph C. Stephens, U. S. A., Capt. Daniel W. Hickey Jr., U. S. A., Capt. Dan Staples, M. C., Capt. Lee V. Casey, Q. M. C., 1st Lt. Sam R. Smith, 1st Lt. Eugene G. Smiley, 1st Lt. Albert T. Harper, D. C.

3d Row: reading from left: 2nd Lt. Harold R. Zook, 2nd Lt. John Tucker, 1st Lt. Charles T. Kramer, 1st Lt. William W. Smith, 1st Lt. Jerome F. Thompson, 1st Lt. Troy Coffman, 1st Lt. A. L. Bulford, U. S. A., 1st Lt. Carl F. Scheibner, 1st Lt. Ralph W. Baird, 1st Lt. Halley V. White, 1st Lt. Lewis P. Mann, 1st Lt. Sam A. Rodgers, 1st Lt. Hugh P. Moffitt.

4th Row: reading from left: 2nd Lt. Jesse G. Hughes, 2nd Lt. Mark A. Stice, 2nd Lt. Claiborne V. Wagley, 2nd Lt. John W. Graham, 2nd Lt. William C. Bullman Jr., Ord. Dept., 2nd Lt. Harry L. Winzenried, 2nd Lt. Hugh R. Hart, Warrant Officer Fred H. Keyser, 2nd Lt. Leighton A. Philbrick, 2nd Lt. Rueben D. Caudle, 2nd Lt. James A. Puckett, 2nd Lt. Walter W. Nelson.



OFFICERS OF THE 154TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON, A. S.
 ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD,
 LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Standing, reading from left: Capt. Dave W. Wiegell, 2nd Lt. Joe T. Shumate, 2nd Lt. James C. Youngblood, Capt. Murray B. Hall, 1st Lt. Griffith R. McSwine, Major Asbury W. Meadows, Commanding Officer, 1st Lt. Adrian Williamson, 1st Lt. Neil G. Romich, 2nd Lt. Robert W. Chisp.
 Kneeling, reading from left: 2nd Lt. Hunter D. Scott, 2nd Lt. Benton D. Brandon, 2nd Lt. Vivien M. Culver, 2nd Lt. Robert H. McCarroll, 1st Lt. Wright G. Vermilya, Jr.

**ROSTER OF OFFICERS
STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPTS.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
OCTOBER 31, 1925.**

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
BRIG. GENERAL MAJOR
 James R. Wayne Samuel B. Scott
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
 MAJOR
 Troy W. Lewis
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
 MAJOR
 Hence W. Irby
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT SECOND LIEUT.
 James Titile William C. Bulman Jr.
QUARTERMASTER CORPS MAJOR CAPTAIN
 Edward Woodford Curtis R. Barham Lee V. Casey

**HOSPITAL COMPANY NO. 216 (MOTORIZED),
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS**

MAJORS Howell Brewer	CORPORALS James W. Ford Charles R. Stevens Robert W. Niz	CARPENTERS Carpenter, Alvie R. Cook, Jewel L. Cook, Earl J. Cooper, Vance M. Coovert, Lester E. Hampton, Doyle J. Harris, Bruce Hill, Charles D. Johnson, Benjamin T. Kilgore, Luther M. King, Charles J. McCarthy, Arthur W. McCaslin, John L. McFarland, Robert McJunkins, Jack Payne, Clyde Pittman, Austin F. Priest, Hugh C. Robbins, Marion Robbins, Winfred Sims, George Smith, Elmer L. Spencer, Earl M. Thornton, Travis R. Tucker, Henry C.
CAPTAINS William F. Porter John S. Stell Sidney R. Crawford Thomas M. Brown James M. Hickman	PRIVATES Berry, Carl J. Black, Robert S. Bosson, Thomas E. Boswell, James R. Boswell, John W. Dismuke, Bryan G. Edgin, Walter M. Evans, Callie N. Hazzie, Ralph H. Hill, William F. Johnson, Herbert Kirkham, Condell S. Sirratt, Walden E. Tillery, William A. Thomas, Allen E. Vallas, James G. Watkins, Joe S.	
TECHNICAL SERGEANT Ana F. Zimmerman	FIRST CLASS	
STAFF SERGEANTS Bert A. Cecil George D. McKiff George Pakis Carl T. Hendricks		
SERGEANTS James A. Carey Jesse C. Martin Andy A. Brown Richard L. Craigo James A. Miller David W. Baker Elmer C. Price	PRIVATES Aven, Cecil C.	

**AMBULANCE COMPANY NO. 216,
145th MEDICAL REGIMENT,
CARLISLE, ARKANSAS**

CAPTAINS Dan Staples Keller L. Lilly	Hall King	Alvin Clarke
TECHNICAL SERGEANTS Bernie P. Cook	PRIVATES	John A. Colclasure
STAFF SERGEANTS Roger R. Moore Henry W. Rothbart	FIRST CLASS	Reuben Colclasure
SERGEANTS Harold H. Snow George N. Young	Rennie W. Parker	Albert Cook
CORPORALS Giles C. Cook Ralph Cook	Everett C. Graves	Thomas W. Hutson
	Charles E. Lilly	Archie Mayfield
	Merlin Lively	Clyde A. Keller
	Fred M. Perkins	Byron Owens
	Ralph N. Stewart	Robert L. Puyyear
	Ramon R. Walters	Beauford H. Rowe
	Harold J. Zimmerman	Jesse H. Rowland
	PRIVATES	William R. Schenebeck
	Herman D. Allen	Andrew J. Smith
	Carl Bogard	Robert Smith
	Carl Brainerd	Noel C. Sparks
		Clotis E. Toler
		Earl J. Vail
		Harvie B. Vail

**154th OBSERVATION SQUADRON, AIR SERVICE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS**

CAPTAINS Asbury W. Meadows John J. Lancer	STAFF SERGEANTS Bernard L. Holstogge Aaron W. Baker Herbert P. Parker Lindley H. Clawson Charles G. Ryan Paul Williams Andrew P. Holt	Matthews, Lucien
FIRST LIEUTENANTS Murray E. Hall Neil G. Romich Dave W. Weigel Adrain Williamson Francis T. Murphy Clem B. Wilson Griffith R. McSwine	SERGEANTS Fred K. Lewis Henry V. Hamilton Francis N. Putnam Gordon E. Naylor	Reavley, Joe R.
SECOND LIEUTS. Robert W. Chrisp Hunter D. Scott Joe T. Shumate Robert H. McGarroll Vivian M. Culver Paul R. Cummings James C. Youngblood Benton B. Brandon	CORPORALS Hugh A. Hackler Ruben B. Wright Hugh H. Hill Whitbur L. King	Rose, Edward A.
FIRST SERGEANTS Lyle C. Ridgely	PRIVATES	Watts, Hugh K.
TECHNICAL SERGEANTS Gordon S. Darnell	FIRST CLASS	Watts, John
	Blaylock, Curtis L.	Walker, James H.
	Coe, Joseph R.	Bliss, John A.
	Jones, Orville C.	Robbie, Presley P.
		Bohlinger, John G.
		Booker, Robertson H.
		Bowers, Arnold E.
		Bryan, Raymond C.
		Crawford, Horace P.
		Elliot, Joseph C.
		Extrada, John R.
		Fagan, Ellis M.
		Fulford, James P.
		Fulton, Fred H.
		Greenhaw, Don E.
		Harrison, Joe L.
		Hill, John E.
		Howard, William M.
		Huchingson, Harry F.

**154th OBSERVATION SQUADRON, AIR SERVICE,
Continued**

Jones, Roy W. Kemper, Paul E. Leicham, John F. Letzig, William F. Loyd, William F. Longacre, Endicott Mayes, Roscoe T.	MacDonald, Bruce T. McGuire, Thomas R. Moss, Sign A. O'Glse, Young C. Perkins, Thomas W. Pratt, Elmer W. Russell, Paul S.	Smith, Edwin J. Sanders, Louis L. Shirley, Walker W. Weigel, Teddy R. Wolf, Claude D. Young, Joseph A.
--	---	---

**HEADQUARTERS 153d INFANTRY,
RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS**

COLONEL James H. A. Baker	MAJOR Grady H. Forgy	Patrick C. Harris
LT. COLONEL Neil N. Snyder	CAPTAINS Frank H. Fredeman	Harry C. Elema (Chaplin)

**HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 153rd INFANTRY,
RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS**

CAPTAIN Daniel B. Byrd	Archie D. Price	Martin, Cyrel B.
2nd LIEUTENANT Herbert G. Oates	Robert C. Reddell	Martin, John W.
MASTER SERGEANT Clifford H. DeVoe	George W. Scott	Moore, Robt. G.
1st SERGEANT Ernest J. Albright	PRIVATES	Morgan, Morris L.
SERGEANTS	FIRST CLASS	Morris, Geo. S.
Donald E. Ables	Fay S. Lollis	Morris, Cecil W.
Matt J. Bonds	PRIVATES	McGarrity, Owen E.
Samuel L. Brown	Bowden, Chas. G.	McNutt, Ogran M.
John Duren	Brigitwell, Vern L.	Nisler, John L.
Richard B. Pryor	Brown, Emmett	Oates, LeRoy C.
CORPORALS	Burris, Fay O.	Overton, Willie C.
Leonard T. Brown	Chesser, William J.	O'Kelly, Rufert O.
William J. Kennedy	Colney, Jule F.	Pennington, Jeff D.
Joseph J. Lyons	Devine, Odus	Renfro, Guy
	Evans, David R.	Rogers, James T.
	Freeman, James	Scott, Dallas S.
	Freeman, Tom	Sewell, James E.
	Giles, Audie L.	Spencer, Zolzie
	Herron, James L.	Taylor, Omer A.
	Humphrey, Joe Roy	Teter, Ray
	Hoffman, Garland O.	White, Lloyd D.
	Manley, Joe	Wilson, James E.
		Wilson, Ozie O.

**SERVICE COMPANY, 153d INFANTRY,
SEARCY, ARKANSAS**

CAPTAIN Charles H. Andrews	Foster O. White	Benton, Harlen
FIRST LIEUTENANTS	Elzie Darden	Benton, Horace
Orville C. Cutsinger	PRIVATES	Breeden, Robert
Crawford H. Bell	FIRST CLASS	Deas, Raymond J.
MASTER SERGEANTS	Adcock, Harley	Dutcher, Boyd
Albert Davis	Barron, Earl J.	Dewberry, Winfield
Franklyn H. Hopper	Burkett, Ernest V.	Evans, Richard
Gerald Porter	Baugh, Vernon	Ely, L. O.
FIRST SERGEANT	Blankenship, Arthur L.	Gage, Calvin
Louis T. Bell	Bogart, William G.	Hastings, Harold
STAFF SERGEANTS	Choate, Weldon J.	Hassell, Darden
Dewitt Henry	Chambliss, Robert V.	Knowlton, Dick
William G. Phillips	Coe, Bert	Mosely, Albert
SERGEANTS	Drake, Emil	Macon, John L.
Andrew H. Pierce	Fox, Ola	Mason, John M.
Cecil Elzey	King, Wilbur	Morris, James M.
William C. Burkhardt	McCain, John R.	McCord, Ted
James P. Covey	Moore, Jesse A.	McDonald, Lester
John W. Howle	McIntush, Calvin D.	Newton, Charles
John E. Dewberry	Ott, Luther F.	Nabors, George
CORPORALS	Pierce, James W.	Nabors, Joe
Charles F. Porter	Rogers, Hal J.	Plant, Jim B.
Clyde M. Whit	Ridge, Edward G.	Price, Leo
	Thomas, Harold W.	Stark, Darcey
	PRIVATES	Williams, Leslie M.
	Burkhardt, Carol	Womble, W. E.
		Wilson, Horace M.

**BAND SEC. SER. COMPANY, 153 INFANTRY,
CONWAY, ARKANSAS**

WARRANT OFFICER William D. Matthews	Carter, Carl B.	Griffin, Lambuth M.
STAFF SERGEANT Hubert L. Minton	Garrett, John M.	Hancock, Clyde P.
SERGEANTS	Lewelling, Robert C.	Jimerson, Lynne P.
Horton, Benjamin L.	PRIVATES	Johnson, Hinkle V.
Jones, Erby D.	FIRST CLASS	Luyet, John C.
Voris, James H.	Halter, Ernest E.	Lynch, Robert A.
	PRIVATES	Major, Bascom
	Allgood, Hugh	Mosely, Robert W.
	Douglas, Chas. V.	Powers, Francis C.
	Fair, Festus D.	Springer, Robert S.
	Folts, Roland W.	Whiddon, Nolan M.
		Wheatley, Harley O.
		Williford, Robert B.

**HOWITZER COMPANY, 153d INFANTRY,
MENA, ARKANSAS**

CAPTAIN Jesse E. Bishop	Francis M. Arwood	Winston, Samuel L.
FIRST LIEUTENANT Sam M. Ridling	Francis M. Martin	Wood, Dion C.
SECOND LIEUT.	Ethan E. Garland	PRIVATES
Harry E. Dean	Holder, Elliott	Borders, John A.
FIRST SERGEANT Tennyson B. Barron	PRIVATES	Bryan, James F.
SERGEANTS	FIRST CLASS	Bullion, Robert E.
Leon E. Arwood	Barron, Dale R.	Callahan, Gerald J.
Edward W. Watkins	Blair, Golden S.	Carroll, Mett S.
Daniel P. Joplin	Crain, Dillard	Dilbeck, Audrey W.
Willard W. Mosely	Gardener, Ellsworth D.	Dunman, Elmer E.
CORPORALS	Hall, Cecil E.	Eeds, Jewel J.
Edgar J. Davis	Hodges, Robert L.	Ellison, Clayton W.
Herman H. Allibough	Jackson, John W.	Emerson, Gus S. Jr.
Stuart Smith	Lacefield, Taylor O.	French, Alfred B.
	Parker, Thomas M.	Furr, Frank P.
	Peters, Tobie E.	Givens, Arlie J.
	Pipkin, Compere A.	Hilton, Emmett R.
	Pyles, Ray	Joplin, Thall L.
	Wilkinson, Dewey R.	Kelly, Vessie J.

HOWITZER COMPANY, 153d INF.—Continued.

Lowe, Raymond R.
McMillan, Elmer E.
Morris, Raymond R.
McKinney, Bill E.
Nichols, Lawson H.
Park, Lee B.

Pecier, Robert B.
Preston, Francis C.
Pyles, Isaac
Rogers, William L.
Sebern, Harold W.
Thomas, Francis M.

Turpin, Harlie
Vincent James J.
Warren, Robert W.
Whittenberg, Tedd R.

MEDICAL DET., 153d INFANTRY, PRESCOTT, ARKANSAS

MAJOR
Braxton V. Powell

CAPTAINS
Ottis G. Hirst
Robert B. Corney
Hugh C. Brooke
Clarence C. Roberts

STAFF SERGEANT
Charles H. Orrick

SERGEANTS
Albert W. Davis
Presley A. McGough
Joel L. Dollar

CORPORAL
Nealy D. Parker

PRIVATES
Allen, Arthenus W.
Auser, Bennie J.
Cottingham, Morrison
Dickinson, Edgar B.
Formby, Trosie
Snell, Otto

PRIVATES
Benfield, Raymond H.
Booth, Hoyt
Buchanan, Lindell L.
Buchanan, William D.

Calhoun, Carroll D.
Carrington, Leon
Daniel, Greer
DeWoody, Duncan
Griffith, William
Hooks, Charles M.
Johnson, Jimmie C.
Long, Homer
Moore, Josh T.
Moore, Everette T.
Mullins, Wiley A.
Rook, Fran
Seals, Bernice
Wilson, Willis J.
Worley, Thomas F.
Yancey, Clifton T.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, FIRST BATTALION, 153d INFANTRY, ASHDOWN, ARKANSAS

MAJOR
Basil E. Newton

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Hugh G. McCrary

SECOND LIEUT.
James A. Bowden

STAFF SERGEANT
Buster, Willie L.

SERGEANTS
Ellis, Ben A.

CORPORALS
Wimberly, Curtis
Milla, Junior W.
Briant, Clyde

PRIVATES
Sanderson, James G.
Smith, John T.
Thompson, Craft K.

PRIVATES
Baskins, Robert
Carroll, Clyde B.
Drake, John A.
Grounds, Monroe T.
Hemphill, Andrew T.
Jones, Lon D.
Joyner, Elmo B.
Lindsay, Robert J.
Orton, Henry H.
Phillips, Willie D.
Smith, Tisdall A.
Steel, Ernest J.
Waren, Eddie

York, William D.

LOSSES
SERGEANT
Orville G. Hunter

CORPORALS
Andrew J. Russell

PRIVATES
Burlingame, James W.
Lydick, Andrew E.
Lydick, Paul W.

COMPANY "A" 153rd INFANTRY, ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD, HOPE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
John H. Greene

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Thomas P. Boyett

SECOND LIEUT.
Claude B. Hamilton

FIRST SERGEANT
Justin D. Acker

SERGEANTS
Garnett W. Martin
Roosevelt Ponder
Aubrey D. Crain
Robert C. Walker
Jack F. Schweikie
Ike S. Rhodes
John J. Martin

CORPORALS
Lawrence W. Martin
Lawrence P. Kelley
Leo Mose
Phillip Collins
Jesse L. Arterbury

Charles P. Powell

PRIVATES
Arterbury, Clarence C.
Arterbury, Willie H.
Beard, William G.
Cargile, James R.
Cargile, Robert E.
Cook, Wallace W.
Cornelius, Regan
Green, Gilbert
Harris, John E.
Hicks, Ernest L.
Hatton, Garfield
Hoelscher, Orville H.
Kennedy, Horace L.
May, Otis E.
Ponder, Rueben L.
Robinson, Jack F.
Robinson, John F.
Williams, Omer A.

PRIVATES
Bazemore, Wallace B.
Bearden, Reginald

Becker, Leto H.
Blevins, Charles L.
Bristow, Hugh B.
Bristow, Matthew S.
Carmichael, Glen
Carrigan, William A.
Cross, Shelton L.
Duke, George W. Jr.
Ellis, James S.
Franks, Cline T.
Hatfield, Hiram J.
Hatfield, Lawrence
Hatfield, Otis B.
Jackson, Joe R.
Maxwell, Clarence M.
May, Thurman
McLarty, William J.
Massey, Thomas T.
Monts, Silas E.
Polk, Frank T.
Riddill, William S.
Robison, Albert H.
Rose, Joe
Thomas, Brice P.
Thompson, Henry
Volentine, Rufus I.

COMPANY "B" 153rd INFANTRY, MAGNOLIA, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
William C. Dudley

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Edgar L. Watson

SECOND LIEUT.
Rodney P. Smith

FIRST SERGEANT
Few C. Holmes

SERGEANTS
Walter Dailey
Dindson D. Dodd
Oliver B. Hickman
William D. Stewart
Charles E. Spicer
Frank D. Epton

CORPORALS
Delton V. Malock
James C. Wallace
William T. Craig

Thomas W. Graham

PRIVATES
Bennett, Charles E.
Duke, Calvin B.
Gordon, Madison W.
Green, Lake A.
Greer, William J.
Haynes, Shelby M.
Jameson, Bonnie H.
Meador, Norman H.
Spencer, Doyleene
Stewart, Archie M.
Terrell, Ray W.
Watson, Hollie Ed
Weaver, Luther P.

PRIVATES
Allen, Robert H. W.
Anderson, James C.
Barten, Alvin J.
Bennett, Clyde D.

Cash, Tonie D.
Chambers, Melvin T.
Collier, Leo J.
Collins, Clyde E.
Collins, Earl C.
Cooper, Luther L.
Couch, Willie T.
Crawford, Harvey J.
Cross, Marvin D.
Dennis, Clarence C.
Doss, King E.
Downs, Hillary E.
Eakin, Eucl L.
Eason, Milton C.
Edwards, Arnie S.
Fraser, Henry L.
Gillespie, Rull J.
Gora, Jasper S.
Green, Walter M.
Hamm, John A.
Hanna, Charlie U.
Hollingshead, Otis P.
Jamison, John T.
Jarvis, John
Jones, Floyd B.

COMPANY "B" 153rd INF.—Continued.

Ledbetter, Chester O.
Liova, Raymond C.
McCollum, Elisha T.
Myers, Cecil E.
Nash, James E.
Neel, Rufus C.
Owen, Corbin R.
Owen, Truman J.
Owen, Walter S.

Polk, Jeff W.
Price, Cecil A.
Reid, Wamock W.
Russell, Orin R.
Scott, William A.
Talley, Alvin L.
Talley, Milton B.
Taylor, Raymond A.
Taylor, Otis O.

Thomas, Avimer J.
Tucker, Charles J.
Waller, Dwight L.
Walton, Cleo A.
Wheeler, Edwin H.
Whiddon, Thomas R.
Whitley, Henry B.
Williams, Norman L.
Youngblood, Curtis T.

COMPANY "C" 153rd INFANTRY, ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD, PRESCOTT, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
James E. Barham

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Earl W. Martin

SECOND LIEUT.
Ceral P. Munn

FIRST SERGEANT
Luther A. Willingham

SERGEANTS
Robert Dixon
Dorris R. Kershaw
Jewell C. Kennedy
Sewall A. Munn
Clarence C. Billingsley
Charles R. Riggs
Dale Hilderbrand

CORPORALS
Andy Lucas
Charley Eidsen
Sydney R. Carrington
Charles H. Beckner
Paul E. Woodul
Jewell E. Westmoreland

PRIVATES
Alexander, Phillip P.
Bomar, Alvis
Bowen, Floyd L.
Cottingham, Jeff D.
Cummings, Ray
Eidsen, George W.
Hall, Walter B.
Humphries, George W.
Horne, Robert W.
Lowry, James C.
Newth, Robert H.
Stivers, Oscar T.

PRIVATES
Andrews, Edgar C.
Argaud, Daniel B.
Barr, Wylie C.
Bean, Daniel J.
Belue, Belton C.
Bells, Fred D.
Britt, Joe C.
Bomar, Halbert P.
Brown, William A.
Burkett, Homer W.
Craw, Drevie E.
Finley, Clifton
Francisco, Arthur C.

Francis, Henry C.
Frisley, William B.
Graham, John C.
Graham, Homer Q.
Greer, Homer C.
Harris, William H.
Haynie, Joseph F.
Humphries, Shade C.
Humphries, James M.
Johnson, Archie W.
Joy, Chellis E.
Martin, Colwell W.
Martin, Willie R.
Murphy, Buel C.
Nelson, Archie L.
Nelson, Willie F.
Smith, Lillard D.
Still, Ernest L.
Thomason, Joseph I.
Thomason, Robert
Vance, Dana L.
Wallace, John M.
Westmoreland, Clarence
White, George D.
Whitten, Homer O.
Wilson, Clarence E.
Wilford, John C.
Whitmarsh, Burriel

COMPANY "D" 153rd INFANTRY, ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD, PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Harry P. Wilson

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Carlton G. Woodbury

SECOND LIEUT.
Robert Y. Hampton

FIRST SERGEANT
Gus Coyle

SERGEANT
Levi, Sim

PRIVATES
Harry D. Brown
Charlie Hamilton
Henry P. Jones
Porrett, Robinson
Tomnie Stark
Tannie Vaughn
Hommer Wilson

CORPORAL
Otis C. Cross

Frank Ellison
John Paul Jones
Elmer McCance
Roy Wilson
Benjamin S. Brannon

PRIVATES
Christopher, Cornelius
Dockery, Ova J.
Holmes, Thomas J.
Jennings, Sherman
Kennedy, Taylor
Kendricks, Erwin

PRIVATES
Ainsworth, Willie F.
Bailey, Joe
Bailey, Robert J.
Beard, James
Boen, Brown
Brown, Thomas B.
Brown, Thomas J.
Eland, Eiland

Green, John A.
Gresnam, S. H.
Herren, John A.
Heston, Harry R.
Holmes, T. J.
Church, Roy L.
Scott, Allen
Lawrey
Martin, Jeter B.
Mart n, Earnest
Massey, Claude
Myers, Freeland
Norris, Frank
Owers, Thomas J.
Parson, Louis
Rawls, Alex
Rogers, James R.
Roop, William E.
Rucker, Fred
Schultz, Allen
Watson, Frank B.
Watson, Louis P.
Waymack, Roy T.
Woolens, Ivan

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, SECOND BATTALION, 153rd INFANTRY, CONWAY, ARKANSAS.

MAJOR
Girard S. McHenry

FIRST LIEUTENANT
James G. Richardson

STAFF SERGEANTS
GRADE III
Coy W. Gentry

SERGEANTS
GRADE IV
Joel W. Duncan

James D. Boydston
Eugene N. Burton
James O. Hillbrand

CORPORALS
GRADE V
Charles A. Simmons, Jr.
Hal E. Tally
Ewell H. Nixon
Robert M. Lees

PRIVATES
GRADE VII
Short, Harold W.
Carson, Doyne H.
Browning, William L.
Gragdon, Leonard O.
Moore, Edwon
Moss, Alfred J. Jr.
Voris, Clarence H.
Wolly, Oscar S.

COMPANY "E" 153rd INFANTRY, CLARKSVILLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Thos. L. Smith

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Chas. F. Brown

SECOND LIEUT.
Fay S. Rankin

FIRST SERGEANT
John B. Webb

SERGEANTS
Kenneth L. Davis
David W. Dunlap
James W. Ellis
Chas. A. Maze
John M. Maze
Roy O. Ralston

King E. Ward
Roy B. Rhine

CORPORALS
Jack Bradley
Sidney H. Hefner
Jesse C. Hardwick
James M. Kolb
John W. Kraus
Marcus A. Lucas
Ewell R. Mason
Ernest R. Miller
Felix A. Ragon
Lee J. Ragon

PRIVATES
Anderson, Roy L.
Anderson, Roy T.
Akins, Francis B.
Bartlett, Ewell T.
Blackburn, Dean W.
Boudra, James P.
Brewer, Thomas
Burton, Matt D.
Burgess, Roy E.
Butler, Joe L.
Carroll, Lester E.

Crawford, Mitchel J.
Douthett, Howard T.
Farris, Frank U.
Mason, Hoyt M.
Pitts, Ralph E.
Russell, Truss U.
Taylor, Robert M.

COMPANY "E" 153rd INF.—Continued.

Chandler, Seth
Coleman, Truman F.
Davis, Cecil H.
Davis, William I.
Drake, William H.
Duty, Clifton D.
Feikins, John E.
Flake, William C.
Gault, Toney G.
Graham, Fred R.
Gray, Robert G.
Grubbs, Sid
Green, Howard M.
Harris, Glenn S.
Hill, Ellis J.
Haigwood, Lawrence
Houston, George H.

COMPANY "F" 153rd INFANTRY, DARDANELLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Morris R. Moore

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Theodore H. Cox

SECOND LIEUT.
Mark Plater

FIRST SERGEANT
Willie D. Jones

SERGEANTS
Joseph J. Davis
Frank E. Pfeiffer
Antonne E. Babec
Walter J. Ragsdale
Edgar N. Benefield
Adolph Vodka
Hollie T. Hon

CORPORALS
Berness H. Lawson
Joe F. Wesley
Abb J. Coleman
Linzy Jennings
John E. Sevic
William Rutledge

PRIVATES
Cannon, Henry E.
Gooch, Lonnie E.
Haney, Losie E.
Masters, Ben
Sellers, Freeman
Wesley, Henry J.
Wesley, Van
Boone, Floyd E.
Ives, Travis O.
Holley, Mordecai
Jones, Neelley F.
McKensie, Cleveland
Moore, George A.

PRIVATES
Ashmore, Bryant J.
Bailey, Ernest L.
Balloun, Henry L.
Benefield, Raymond H.
Bittle, Burge L.
Booth, Hoyt
Branch, Joseph S.
Bruscoe, William R.
Brown, Steve
Carpenter, Edgar F.
Coleman, Cecil
Cox, Horace

COMPANY "G" 153rd INFANTRY, CONWAY, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Arvor M. Ledbetter

SECOND LIEUTS.
Raymond S. Goode
Alton Williams

FIRST SERGEANT
Alton Williams

SERGEANTS
Samley R. Stevens
Justin Williams
John F. Griffith
Thomas H. Williams
Leo N. McHenry
Jeff D. Moore
Byron L. Griffith
George W. Harrod

CORPORALS
Luther J. Hickman
Arner H. Brown
Roy W. Gentry
Gail S. Robbins
Abner T. Brawner
Roy Gentry
Faber G. Griffith
Frank C. Purifoy
Joel E. Gibbons

PRIVATES
Bassett, John C.

PRIVATES
Bishop, Roby A.
Brawner, William L.
Coleman, Sidney C.
Hamilton, Clarence A.
Harmon, Augustus A.
Harmon, Burnice I.
Harvey, Virgil C.
Hicks, Jo M.
Hogan, Cecil
Hogue, Forrest H.
Irby, Hugh A.
Lynch, William R.
McCorvey, Dave M.
McHenry, Gus
McHenry, Joe S.
Mylan, Newt P.
Morgan, Marvin
Simmons, Charles A. Jr.
Smith, Frank H.
Stevens, Edgar H.
Talley, Hal E.

PRIVATES
Baker, Harold H.
Beene, Major C.
Biggs, Doyle W.
Browning, Leslie
Burton, Eugene N.
Carson, Doyle H.
Carter, Gilbert H.
Charles, Edwin
Charles, Russell G.
Coffelt, Kenneth
Day, Vernon L.

COMPANY "H" 153rd INFANTRY, FORREST CITY, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Elmer R. Payne

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Hammond P. Dooley

SECOND LIEUT.
George B. Rucks

FIRST SERGEANT
George W. Gray

SERGEANTS
George S. Rucks
Almer N. Clark
Harry O. Kinnaman
Charles R. Gray
Willmar N. Tatum
Louis E. Brannon

CORPORALS
Lacefield, Jesse
Belton J. Clark

PRIVATES
Parker, Y. Ellis
Otis B. Tatum
Clarence V. Busby
Roy Meacham
Hugh S. Devereaux
James Sulcer

PRIVATES
Austin, Wilton
Bradford, Willie A.
Burton, Jere
Daggett, Samuel H.
Evitts, George W.
Forbus, Jay D.
Foster, Tom B.
Hamilton, Marshal D.
Hodges, Erle F. Jr.
Meacham, Bill E.
Moser, George A.
Stepp, Bob

COMPANY "H" 153rd INF.—Continued.

Hollis, Harry
Martin, Leon
McMaster, Levy R.
Mathis, Tom
Nash, Leroy
Neblett, Harry E.

Payne, Julius
Powers, Hazel
Proctor, Thomas A.
Pulley, James H.
Quessenberry, Aaron E.
Riggs, Walter

Stepp, Tom
Weber, Harry F.
Whitted, Almond
Wilkins, Charles
Winford, Nick

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, THIRD BATTALION, 153rd INFANTRY, BEEBE, ARKANSAS

MAJOR
James H. Rayburn

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Matt M. Young

STAFF SERGEANT
Ralph B. Taylor

SERGEANTS
Dave C. Abington
William E. Burton
Matt M. Young

CORPORALS
Sam Herron
Joe E. Henry
Henry B. Fryer
James D. Kinley
James L. Powers

PRIVATES
Adkins, Fred
Albright, Sullivan
Cannon, Basil
Dodds, John A.
Dodds, Williams P.
Moore, Everett

PRIVATES
King, Alvin O.
Neighbors, Harry
Powers, Elmer
Staggs, Paul L.

COMPANY "I" 153rd INFANTRY, COTTON PLANT, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Fay S. Elzey

SECOND LIEUT.
Horace R. Erganbright

FIRST SERGEANT
Robert E. Miller

SERGEANTS
Floyd Miller
Richard C. Pollard
William E. Deboe
W. Tal Harris
Aron M. Pulliam
John R. Fortenberry
Alvin L. Ezell
Leo C. Smith

CORPORALS
Telfer H. Lamb
Jack J. Roland
Fred L. Caplener
Frank A. Fowlkes
Walter N. Jeffries
Val L. Angelo
James C. White
Homer E. Randall
Fred T. Taylor

PRIVATES
Baker, Paul R.

PRIVATES
Barman, Teddy
Barrentine, Morris V.
Bishop, Joe A.
Bishop, Odellous W.
Caplener, Barney E.
Crawford, Compton C.
Darling, Robert L.
Dye, Cecil C.
Fowlkes, Walter F.
Greer, Forrest A.
Jeffries, Vervian T.
Keating, Cary I.
Kinney, Robert S.
Lewis, Geldart A.
McCurdy, Ninian O.
McCurdy, William H.
Moore, Romie E.
Pendergast, Jerry C.
Pugh, Ramsey
Quinn, Foster L.
Ramsey, Maunsel E.
Ramsey, Sidney S.
Roland, Mackie C.
Stokes, Arthur L.
Taylor, Minor J.
Woods, Walter E.

PRIVATES
Armstrong, Fletcher L.
Boyd, Luther
Byars, McKie
Carter, Gus

COMPANY "K" 153rd INFANTRY, LONOKE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Earl S. Smith

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Charles S. Suggs

SECOND LIEUT.
Alvin May

FIRST SERGEANT
Henry V. Benton

SERGEANTS
Phil Benton
J. W. Christian
Lonnie Goonight
Meyer Gates
Gerald Meyer
George Perciful

CORPORALS
Calvin Bedell
Tommy Jones
Charles A. Robinson
Alvin Robinson
Joe T. Robinson
Curtis A. Suddit
Joe B. Sullivan

PRIVATES
Benton, Robert
Campbell, Lee
Campbell, John
Glover, Charles
Gorbett, Berlin
Hudson, Owen
Hamm, Edward
Robinson, W. T.
Shipp, George W.
Williams, Gilbert

PRIVATES
Alford, Samuel
Bryant, J. J.
Cannon, Thomas D.
Clanch, Howard T.
Cunning, Charles
Davenport, Dave
Davis, Hubert O.
Denson, Robert
Des, Lauries
Etcherson, Welton
Benton, Ed
Bogard, Elmer
Burns, William

PRIVATES
Gorbett, Ralph
Hamm, Charles
Key, Osce
Kelly, Miles
Jones, Edward
Jones, Gerald
Ketchum, Dewey
Marsh, Edwin
McCullum, Floyd
McGivry, Buck
Moore, Alton B.
Parnell, Ike
Parker, Emmett
Rouse, Clarence
Sounders, Sammy
Shoemaker, Forrest
Shoemaker, Emmett
Stagg, Floyd L.
Stovall, John Lewis
Suggs, Clarence
Thurgood, Edward
Telfer, Tommie
Ward, James L.
Ward, Lawrence
Williams, Alfred
Wilson, Clarence

COMPANY "L" 153rd INFANTRY, BATESVILLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Wm. J. DeCamp

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Guy M. Ward

SECOND LIEUT.
James B. Carpenter

FIRST SERGEANT
Riley N. Donoho

SERGEANTS
Benjamin H. Ball

CORPORALS
Arthur F. Crowell
Joe E. Gould
Bryan Hays
Edward C. Linebarger
Ted Brownlow

PRIVATES
Nathan E. Dorsett
James B. Evans
Claude B. Jeffrey
Chester Y. Sanders
Earl Sherrill
Wayne J. Thomas
Roscoe E. Williams

PRIVATES
John L. Young

PRIVATES
Brodie, Edwin H.
Carpenter, Alvis A.
Cole, Samuel H.
Edmondson, Oliver B.
Williams, Herbert V.

PRIVATES
Arnold, Arthur Lester
Carter, Edwin B.
Collins, William

COMPANY "L" 153rd INF.—Continued.

Boone, Chas. C.
Cooper, William H.
Cooper, James E.
Davenport, Herman B.
Devine, George W.
Donoho, Henry G.
Evans, Boyce L.
Evans, George M.
Flynn, Wade M.
Garbacz, Edward
Goff, James C.
Gray, James Clinton
Henley, Carl

Hightower, Walter E.
Hix, Walter E.
Houston, Harry L.
Hudson, Owen A.
Jackson, Wendell J.
Johnson, Ernest A.
Kerr, Ada O.
Kirkland, William L.
Livingston, Larry F.
Massey Floyd J.
Matlock, Joel H.
Menard, Dorman I.
Morgan, Alton B.

McAllister, Andrew
Nance, Ray R.
Ortman, Sidney
Pharis, William L.
Pinkston, Lathe E.
Purcelley, Clarence E.
Ramey, Joe H.
Sheriff, Edward A.
Sherill, Frank
West, Albert W.
Wheeler, Victor E.
Zook, John M.

COMPANY "M" 153rd INFANTRY, BLYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Ivy W. Crawford

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Wendell M. Phillips

FIRST SERGEANT
Cloyce L. Orrell

SERGEANTS
Hurschel A. Trotter
James S. Butler
Jesse L. Craig
Forrest R. Bomar
Cecil B. Haynes
Herman Pinkerman

CORPORALS
Fate Reese
John E. Grimes
Pinley H. Nipper
Lon Bates
K. Y. Baker

PRIVATES
FIRST CLASS
Alexander, Ira O.

Bolin, John H.
Brycans, Sheila M.
Crawford, Elmer G.
Gamer, Andy
Green, Seymore R.
Jernigan, Milton C.
Jones, Dan A.
Ledbetter, Verlin
Moody, Lyman
Rustin, William H.
Smith, Rufus G.
Walker, Bailly M.
Walker, Frank H.
Wright, Clarence H.

PRIVATES
Abrams, Lester
Arwood, William R.
Bramlett, James C.
Bringle, Alvin A.
Burkett, Oscar
Caldwell, Goie H.
Cook, Ellis
Collier, Rufe
Creel, Bevie Q.
Crosskno, John R.

Damon, Emil M.
Damon, Paul O.
Dodd, Louis
Gamer, Andy
Grimes, Berlin
Handley, Willie O.
Harber, Esco
Harry, Archie
Lambert, Lee
Lawrence, Pete
Long, W. F.
Mathews, Russell A.
Meadows, Ellis H.
Montgomery, Solon
Pinkerton, James B.
Powers, Charles
Prescott, Charles M.
Pruitt, Lawrence H.
Robertson, Alfred
Saliba, Jack
Scott, Oscar J.
Smith, Earl
Stovall, Peyton R.
Tomlinson, Ealy D.
Trotter, James A.
Willis, Elmer L.

HEADQUARTERS 206th COAST ARTILLERY (ANTI- MARIANNA, ARKANSAS

COLONEL
Elgan C. Robertson

LIEUT. COLONEL
Charles S. Garrett

CAPTAINS
Nolen M. Irby
Edwin Stitt
John Boden (Chaplain)

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Lewis P. Mann

SECOND LIEUT.
Hugh R. Hart

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY, 206th C. A. (A-A) ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD, MARIANNA, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Eugene G. Hampton

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Eugene G. Smiley

FIRST SERGEANT
William H. Barker

STAFF SERGEANTS
Stephen W. Andrews
Ernest D. Plummer

SERGEANTS
George H. Allen
Frank J. Davis
Pedro R. Delgado
Charlie W. White
Sam A. Wells

CORPORALS
Andrew House
Clarence Jones
Nathaniel D. Ramey
George E. Tilson
Leslie G. Taylor
Joe E. Williams

PRIVATES
FIRST CLASS
Anderson, Dewey
Buchanan, Willie B.
Delgado, Joe R.
Floener, Earl S.
Goodwin, Early
Harp, Lonnie
Hudson, Benjamin W.
Jackson, Herbert M.
Lowe, Otha C.
Mills, Robert P.
McMullen, Will
Smith, Alfred A.
Vail, Isaac N.
Whitehouse, Herbert L.
Wilson, Earl D.

PRIVATES
Allen, George A.
Allmond, Floyd K.
Abner, John T.
Barker, Walter H.
Brack, Robert R.
Buchanan, James E.
Compton, R. C.
Crump, Alvin C.

Crump, Oscar J.
Davis, Alonzo J.
Dole, Russell H.
Floener, Homer E.
Guynes, Harvey D.
Grant, John T.
Gregory, Roscoe
Hudson, Roy
Jernigan, Jesse R.
Keasler, Jabe J.
Kershaw, Frank W.
Kirk, Jeff
Martingley, William H.
Miller, Reginald
McCraw, Raymond E.
McCraw, Harry V.
McAlexander, Lilburn C.
Nance, John H.
Perry, Hugh J.
Ripper, John F.
Rose, Marvin
Smith, James I.
Thomason, Thomas E.
Thrash, Willie W.
Webb, Jesse
Willson, Murphy
Worley, Buster

SERVICE BATTERY, 206 C. A. (AA) HARRISON, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
George F. McKinney

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Troy Coffman

SECOND LIEUT.
Claiborn V. Wagley

MASTER SGT.
Charles T. Jones

FIRST SERGEANT
Robert L. Campbell

FIRST SERGEANT
Roy L. Baker

STAFF SERGEANT
Doy M. Clark

SERGEANTS
John R. Newman
William H. Porter
Edwin T. Parker

CORPORALS
Chester C. Jones
Paul McGaughey
Willis L. Bradshaw
John C. Stuckey
Joseph C. Eoff

PRIVATES
FIRST CLASS
Allen, Floyd R.
Brown, Hubert L.
Carroll, Walter F.

Craile, Lawrence L.
Heath, Kenneth J.
Henry, Alfred M.
Klepper, Roy P.
White, Percy A.
Wynne, Jesse F.

PRIVATES
Brown, James C.
Brougher, Harry C.
Blackwell, Nece C.
Bennett, Lewis W.
Collins, Russell W.
Collins, Charlie
Clark, Claiborn

BAND SEC. SERVICE BATTERY, 206th C. A. (A-A) MARIANNA ARKANSAS

WARRANT OFFICER
Fred H. Kreyer

STAFF SERGEANT
Addison L. Wall

SERGEANTS
Clarence T. Williams
Asa E. Goodwin

PRIVATES
FIRST CLASS
Brown, J. E.

Jones, Wm. R.
Jones, Wm. C.
Mixon, Alfred G.
McGrew, Bez O.
Newbern, Morgan
White, Rufus D.

PRIVATES
Allen, John E.
Andrews, Reuben H.
Andrews, Lemar G.
Becker, Edwin C.
Connor, Lawrence F.

Golden, James H.
Schumaker, Harris B.
Moore, Paul E.
McCracken, William E.
Newbern, David
Reagan, Tom
Sprvey, Andrew
Wall, Enoch T.
Whitenton, L. Y. Jr.
Woodall, Harston S.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 206th C. A. (A-A) FORT, SMITH, ARKANSAS

MAJOR
Woodye A. Winter

CAPTAIN
William R. Brooksher Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Albert T. Harper

SERGEANTS
Dudley Knowles
Clarence W. Weakley

PRIVATES
FIRST CLASS
Brown, William L.
Cardwell, William D.
Orton, William L.
Sugarman

Barham, George W.
Brewer, James P.
Ladage, Richard C.
Lynch, Paul M.
Miller, Arthur
Stuart, Harry A.
Walker, Pope
Williams, Clarence G.
Wolfe, Paul

FIRST BATTALION HEADQUARTERS AND COMBAT TRAIN, 206th C. A., EL DORADO ARKANSAS

MAJOR
John R. Reichardt, Jr.

CAPTAINS
George W. Tillery
Ben Sain

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Charles T. Kramer

SECOND LIEUT.
Jesse G. Hughes

STAFF SERGEANT
James F. Vantrease

SERGEANTS
John L. Knapp
Charles H. Munson
Lloyd M. Raborn
Eustace W. Sewell
Verne E. Withrow

CORPORALS
Chester W. Cornish
Carl E. Deckard
William P. Hayes
Jesse P. Perdue
Raiston V. Sewell
Buel E. Wallace

PRIVATES
FIRST CLASS
Anderson, Roy B.
Burns, John L.
Carpenter, Everett
Cone, Hendri x
Dirio, Harold F.
Goodwig, James A. Jr.
Gray, Rufus A.
Hughes, Graham G.
Kinard, Earl L.
Norris, John H.
Rogers, Ira R.
Ross, Thomas N.
Smith, Thomas H.
Thompson, Abner
Woolley, Alban E.

PRIVATES
Alley, John R.
Alpuente, Harold E.
Bradley, Dwyer
Brewster, Thosert J.
Bryant, James H.
Cantrell, George W.
Connell, Dize A.
Ellis, Louis E.
Farmer, Curtis
Ford, Calvin H.

Frisby, Marion T.
Garison, Robert D.
Garison, William H.
Gibbs, Allen H.
Greenhaw, Tom Dye
Hammonds, Ellis
Harrison, Lavance
Hollis, Emon O.
Jones, Clifton G.
Kelley, LeRoy
Lambert, Calvin A.
McCoy, Troy
McWilliams, Kelley
Martin, Henry
Mittendorf, George
Morwood, Leroy
Murphy, Edgar H.
Newton, Thomas F.
Ott, Luther F.
Pebworth, George L.
Reynolds, Watterson
Simons, Harry
Sisco, Gordon P.
Spinks, Roger C.
Swanke, Carl E.
Thompson, Alvin
Vann Forrest, F.
Walt, Buster
Wingfield, Willie A.

BATTERY A, (SEARCHLIGHT), 206 C. A. (A-A), FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Edward K. Hooper

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Jerome F. Thompson

SECOND LIEUT.
Marc A. Stice

MASTER SERGEANT
James T. Phillips

FIRST SERGEANT
John W. Diggs

STAFF SERGEANTS
Cletos O. Bennett
William C. Smith

SERGEANTS
James O. Binns
Frank K. Buxton
Arthur G. Sanford
James L. Shearer
Vernon S. Mills

CORPORALS
James K. Mayes
Edward B. Flynn

Frank L. Waggoner
Ruben S. Blood
Clyde E. Bambrook
James S. Habinson
William R. Rogers
Lynn C. Smith

PRIVATES
FIRST CLASS
Adams, Marlin R.
Blaine, Kenneth R.
Bogan, Charles P.
Browne, Charles A.
Cook, Richard H.
Ellis, Frank M.
Farmer, Lester I.
Key, Hugh E.
Luper, Arthur C.
Overholt, Richard H.
Robertson, Harry D.
Smith, Frank H.
Tidball, Paul B.
Wantuck, Charles M.
Wantuck, Harold O.
Bartley, Guy E.
Davis, Claude J.
Dunlap, Carl H.
Eoff, Howard L.

Evins, Fount H.
Fairly, Ralph T.
Gramam, Albert W.
Hanna, Harlan G.
Harrison, Raymond W.
Hawn, Fred A.
Henderson, Clyde E.
Holt, Wiley E.
Johnson Floyd A.
Johnson, Rosea A.
Johnson, Edward C.
Koering, Fred G.
Lane, Robert L.
Larsen, Emery E.
Long, Lawrence L.
McCoy, Victor C.
Mills, Milton M.
Nott, James C.
Pearson, Glenn A.
Philbeck, Robert H.
Russell, Willius B.
Sanders, William J.
Scott, Guy J.
Shelley, Jack W.
Shuford, Cecil E.
Sutton, Seabim L.

BATTERY "B" 206 COAST ARTILLERY (A-A) MONTICELLO, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Bernie S. Hargis

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Hugh Price Moffit

SECOND LIEUT.
Walter W. Nelson, Jr.

FIRST SERGEANT
William J. Blythe

SERGEANTS
Jennings B. McDuffie
Clifton C. Smith
Ernest W. Grumbles
Alfred M. Mattmiller
Aubrey D. Gates
Joe B. Tiner
Iris Jackson

CORPORALS
Sidney Adair

Claude C. Farmer
Jeff D. McDuffie

PRIVATES
FIRST CLASS
Almond, Robert S.
Davidson, James H.
Ford, Guy R.
Gill, Arthur T.
Harris, Joe D.
Handley, Bob

BATTERY "B" 206 C. A. (A-A)—Continued.

Nutt, Fred C.
Neal, David C.
Niederlinghaus, Stuart E.
Nutt, Calvin
Pratt, Lloyd
Roberts, Forrest
Sharp, David E.
Scifres, Odelle
Simpson, Milton I.
Stone, Harry N.
Wilcoxon, Andrew

PRIVATES
Akin, John J.
Allertson, Barney A.
Brady, Andrew
Crook, Uel
Cone, Norman J.
Crow, John

Cogbill, Alfred
Downs, Harry
Elms, Lawrence H.
Foster, Bruin
Fuglaar, Clyde R.
Fugler, Hiram
Finley, Lester
Hooks, Chester
Jolley, Joe
Kelley, Roland
Lea, Travis D.
Little, Burl
Lawson, Harvey C.
Mann, Preston
Mann, Millard
Matmiller, Chas. C.
Matmiller, Fred
Mitchell, Stanley A.

BATTERY "C" 206th C. A., (A-A), JONESBORO, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Harry E. Eldridge

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Ralph W. Baird

SECOND LIEUT.
James A. Puckett

FIRST SERGEANT
Burl Thompson

SERGEANTS
William M. Case
Byron D. Goad
Loyce C. Harvey
Jas. O. Hobgood
Chas. A. Magee
Oxel Oldham
Loran Robinson
Herbert E. Wallin
Floyd J. Willmuth

CORPORALS
Oscar C. Byrd
Charles B. Eiter
William J. Leach
Raymond Smith
Elmer R. West
Roger L. Whititt
Gaylord Wisner
Ralph Wisner

PRIVATES
French, Elmo F.
Glasgow, Louis H.
Hightower, Thomas
Howell, Oscar
Johnson, Fred R.
Kelley, Thomas M.
Currie, James L.
Crabby, Cletton
Davis, Lovard W.
Dodson, Ewel
Echols, Oscar V.
Garnes, Howard L.
Hammond, William
Lawson, Otis A.
Lee, Daniel F.
Mays, Charles W.
Sloan, Stanley
Tomlinson, Horace E.
Watson, Caleb
Weaver, Ernest W.
Winters, Charles R.

PRIVATES
Blackford, Ernest J.
Blackford, Ronald
Brooks, Willie T.
Burns, Jimmie
Cheek, Orville
Cole, Ralph
Connor, Raymond W.
Duke, Melvin A.
French, Carrol H.

BATTERY "E" 206 C. A., (A-A), HEBER SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Wm. L. Thompson

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Sam R. Smith

SECOND LIEUT.
Leighton A. Philbrick

FIRST SERGEANT
Ollie M. Barnett

SERGEANTS
Aubrey A. Albritton
Fred Kayler
Chas. F. Herrin
William Holder
Eugene H. Morrison
Edward C. Spaulhurst
Cheston C. Wallace

CORPORALS
James C. Griffin
James E. Hollowell
Frank Kayler
William R. McIntosh
Alford Tabor
Aub Walker

PRIVATES
Barnett, Dock
Biggs, Frank
Crosby, William
Dial, Herman
Ferguson, Robert L.
Frederick, Tom A.
Griffin, LeRoy
Houston, Hayden
Heater, Walter R.
Kemper, Troy
McFadden, Merida F.
Mahan, Clint R.
McCord, Ted E.
Pulley, Tollie
Rogers, Fred
Tabor, Alva
Verhines, Frank H.
Williamson, Bonnie L.

PRIVATES
Bittle, Ray
Blakely, Millard H.
Brawley, Alfred
Clark, Ralph J.
Crosby, Clarence L.

BATTERY "F" 206 C. A., (A-A), RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Davis L. Weldon

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Haley B. White

SECOND LIEUT.
Reuben D. Caudle

FIRST SERGEANT
Oscar G. Russell

SERGEANTS
Willis E. Blackburn
Howard A. Burton
Otha L. Clark
Murrell L. Ezleberry
Joseph E. Horn
Leslie R. Morrison
Steve U. Reasoner
George E. Tanner

CORPORALS
Joseph W. Burton
Carroll Buffington
Marc Ray Clements
Guy Conley, Jr.
J. Lynn Hester
Robert E. Meneces
Sid G. McClanahan
Kaspar Skinner

PRIVATES
Bennett, Keith
Bennett, John J.
Bushmaster, Brinkley
Carpenter, George H.
Chambers, John D.
Hill, Reuben D.
Hickey, George
Hickell, Clyde R.
Johnson, D. Eugene
Keen, Paul
Moss, John
Musgrove, Hadley B.
Oates, Luis
Roberts, Carl R.
Taylor, Earl R.
Webb, Ivon
Goodwin, Joe E.

PRIVATES
Baker, Lloyd A.
Brown, Lee
Curtis, Clyde M.
Chambers, David S.
Cooper, James L.
Cox, Orel
Davis, Floyd E.

BATTERY "D" 206th C. A. (AA), RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
John G. Buckle

FIRST LIEUTENANT
William W. Smith

SECOND LIEUT.
John E. Tucker

FIRST SERGEANT
Charles B. Smith

SERGEANTS
William J. Baker
Charles B. Clement
James A. Evans
Martin V. Hatchett
Joe Lyman
Harold L. Overby
B. Overton Sadler
Roy D. Taylor
Junious R. Ward

CORPORALS
John C. Carter
John R. Coleman
John L. Davis
Earl M. Gately
Alvin E. Longstreth
Lein McNeal
Dallas F. Powers
William I. Woodford

PRIVATES
Baker, Roy
Bennett, Arville F.
Berry, Howard
Bonds, A. Rye
Branson, Lytle E.
Cochran, Lawrence J.
Crosano, Roy
Crawens, Ralph M.
Farris, Thonias W.
Hartson, Alfred L.
Lipe, Russell R.
Mitchell, Herman S.
Mullins, Bert C.
Northwang, Kenneth T.
Reed, Guy R.
Rose, Covie G.
Sands, Tad
Stevens, Otis J.
Titus, Willis J.

PRIVATES
Ashcraft, Horace E.
Askew, Lynn C.
Blair, Herbert J.
Blair, Tom. P.
Bowerman, Billie R.
Burnham, Darrell
Coward, Manning L.

BATTERY "G" 206th C. A. (A-A), FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Louis F. Fishback

SECOND LIEUT.
Ray E. Williams

FIRST SERGEANT
Lewis H. Wallace

SERGEANTS
Chester C. Buchanan
Dewey Cole
Raymond C. Ross
James S. Whitney
Lee Bittle
Leroy Davis
Ted C. Bell
Willie B. Robertson

CORPORALS
Zoe Throne
Earl E. Moreland
Charles G. Brochus
Earl L. Schleiff
Albert S. Kraft
August C. Hahn
James L. Kelly

PRIVATES
Broddie, Edwin C.
Bruntington, Thomas N.
Bruton, Gilbert R.
Carson, Walter L.
Condit, Ross B.
Davis, Millard L.
Dove, John A.
Magruder, Holman E.
Jarnan, Harry E.
Lemaster, Scott L.
Proctor, Robt. B.
Woff, Lawrence G.

PRIVATES
Adams, Ferris E.
Bartlett, James C.
Bennett, Lynne F.
Blocker, Charles E.
Bonds, Jesse C.
Brown, Johnnie W.
Carr, Powell W.
Chapman, Raymond T.
Collins, Houston H.

BATTERY "H" 206th C. A., LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN
Harry W. Smith

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Carl F. Scheibner

FIRST SERGEANT
Richard C. Bright, Jr.

SERGEANTS
Harold E. Cook
Adolph A. Stephens
Bryce E. Williams
Burt O. Pattison
William L. Brown
Philip W. Rousevel
Everett T. Burgess
Dwight L. Stoddard
Curtis L. Blaylock
Edwin H. Barron
Robert J. Gardner
Charles J. Upton

PRIVATES
Boaz, Ralph A.

PRIVATES
Blankenship, Ray O.
Bain, Joseph
Branch, Goodman S.
Fitzgerald, John S.
Fryar, E. T.
Griffith, Charles J., Jr.
Henthorn, William H.
Harris, Abram
Nantz, Robert M.
Newth, Miller W.
Ragsdale, Ray E.
Rudd, John R.
Rimhard, Bert D.
Reddin, Clarence W.
Rorick, James F.
Stemple, Edward C.
Stevens, Roy
Strain, Lee A.
Wilkerson, Lewis R.
Wilkerson, Grady
Wheeler, Elwyn P.
Ward, Walter S.
Underwood, Flemming

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS, DET. SECOND BATTALION, 206th C. A. (A-A), NASHVILLE, ARKANSAS.

MAJOR
Sam C. Herrin

FIRST LIEUTENANT
Sam A. Rodgers

STAFF SERGEANT
Harold Humphries

SERGEANT
Grady Young

CORPORALS
Harold Johnson

PRIVATES
Dildy, Joe
Noraworthy, Dwight
Propps, Fletcher
Propps, William

PRIVATES
Austin, Joe
Ayers, Jim

FULL RECORD

SEARCH TERM(S): SUBJECT = ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD [HEADINGS SELECTED]
REFERENCES FOUND: 3

Page 1 of 1

CALL NO: UABO .AB 1926
TITLE: The Arkansas National Guard year book, 1925-1926.
AUTHOR: Arkansas. National Guard.
PUB INFO: [S.l. : s.n., 1926?]
40 p. : ill., ports. ; 31 cm.
NOTES 1: Cover title.
SUBJECT 1: Arkansas. National Guard.

PRESS YOUR CHOICE:

BRIEF REFERENCES

SEARCH TERM(S): SUBJECT = ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD [HEADINGS SELECTED]
REFERENCES FOUND: 3

Page 1 of 1

NO.	CALL NO.	TITLE	AUTHOR
1.	MI 152.6: A7/ v.-no.	Arkansas guard.	
2.	UABO .AB 1926	The Arkansas National Guard year b	Arkansas.
3.	MI 1.3: yr.	Arkansas National Guard annual rep	Arkansas.

Press Line Number to Select Your Choice:

FULL RECORD

SEARCH TERM(S): SUBJECT = ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD [HEADINGS SELECTED]

REFERENCES FOUND: 3

Page 1 of 1

CALL NO: MI 152.6: A7/ v.-no.

TITLE: Arkansas guard.

PUB INFO: North Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas National Guard.
ill. 25 cm.

PUBLISHED: v.5, no.10- July 1979-

LOCAL NOTE: LIBRARY HAS: V.11, NO.1 (OCT.-NOV., 1983) TO PRESENT.

SUBJECT 1: Arkansas. National Guard.

SUBJECT 2: Arkansas. Air National Guard.

SUBJECT 3: Arkansas--Militia.

AD TITLE 1: Arkansas guardsman Apr.1976-June 1979

FULL RECORD

SEARCH TERM(S): SUBJECT = ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD [HEADINGS SELECTED]

REFERENCES FOUND: 5

Page 1 of 1

CALL NO: UA43 .A86

TITLE: Report [issued by] the Adjutant General's Office of the State
of Arkansas.

AUTHOR: Arkansas. Adjutant-General's Office.

PUB INFO: Little Rock, Arkansas : The Office, [1900?-].
v. ; 23 cm.

LOCAL NOTE: Clayton Collection

NOTES 1: Item must be used in the Arkansas Room.

... Title varies : 1924 - Report of Adjutant General's Department
... 1928 - Report of the Adjutant General.

SUBJECT 1: Arkansas.--Militia

PRESS YOUR CHOICE:

FULL RECORD

SEARCH TERM(S): SUBJECT = ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD [HEADINGS SELECTED]

REFERENCES FOUND: 5