



"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, 1925, 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 fiscal 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.

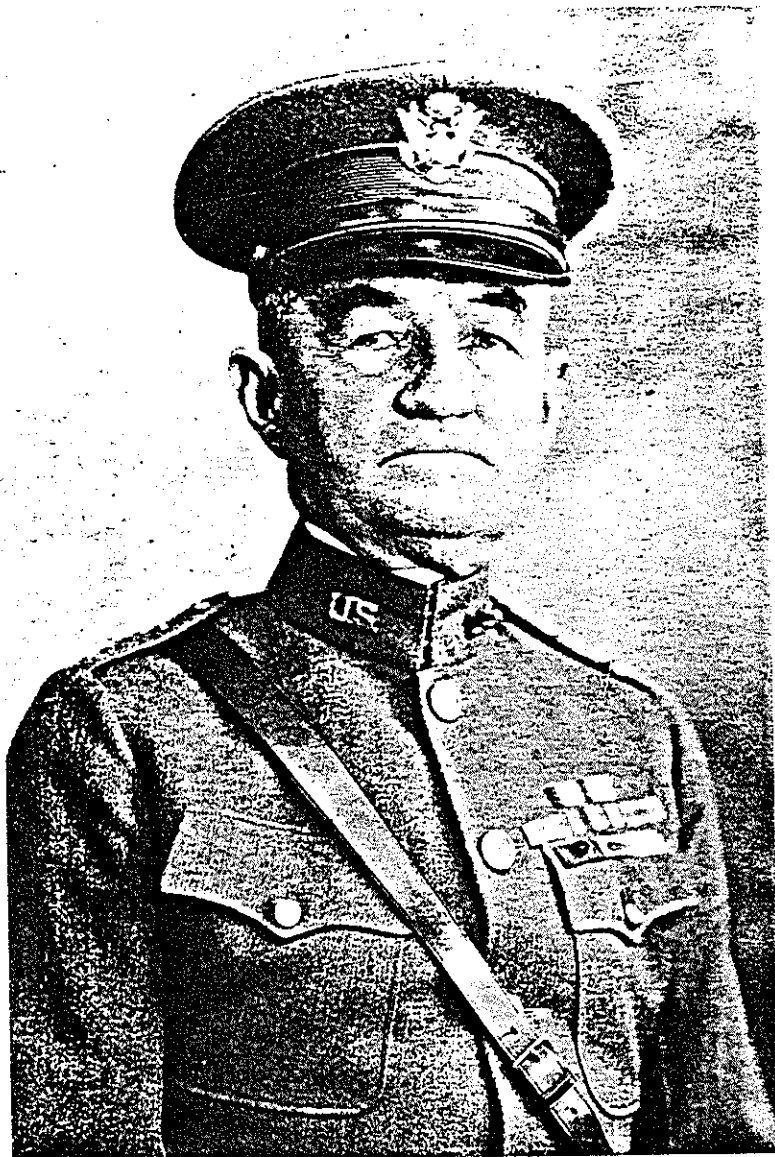
The last summer field training was most satisfactory from every standpoint. One hundred and twenty-six officers and one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four enlisted men in the National Guard of Arkansas attended 15-day camps, drawing pay and allowance for \$55,633.33. Through careful management of 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, 205th 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 that embodied 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 site 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 8, 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 8,800 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, 527,654 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

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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 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 supplies, equipment and training we deal with the National Guard 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, ingeneral, 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 better than heaven." This impressive thought, enlarged to its logical perimeter, embraces within its circle the habits 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 one 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 spoliation 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 1837 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

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MAJOR ABBOTT BOONE, U. S. A.

## Training of the National Guard

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

**M**ODERN 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, or 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

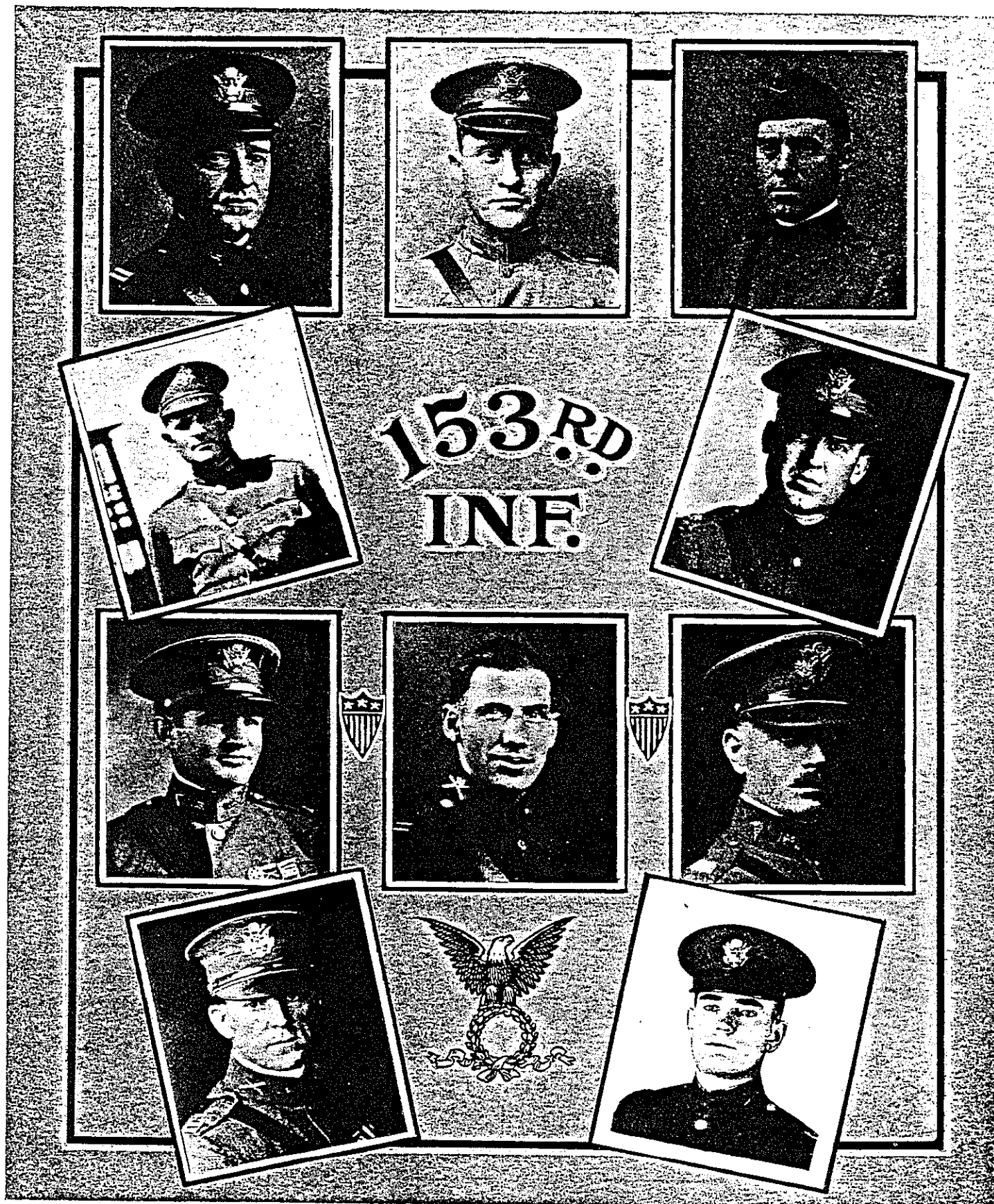
The Chief of the Militia Bureau, in his annual report for 1925, states that, in general, the training of the National Guard is progressing satisfactorily. This is certainly true in the Seventh Corps Area, but there is yet much to be done to reach the standard of proficiency which is now necessary for 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. Smith, Capt. Jesse E. Bishop, Major James H. Rayburn. Second Row: Capt. Morris R. Moore, Major Basil E. Newton. Third Row: Capt. Arvor M. Ledbetter, Capt. William C. Dudney, Capt. Dan Staples, M. C., Commanding Officer of Ambulance Company No. 216, which encamps with the 153rd Infantry for field training; Capt. Thomas L. Smith, Capt. Ivy W. Crawford.



Leading 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, at 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. Theirs 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 tranquility 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 Aves, 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 palatable 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 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 perish 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 in Russia, 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. Nolen M. Irby, Capt. Harry E. Eldridge. Third Row: Capt Harry W. Smith, Capt. John G. Buerkle, Capt. Edward K. Hooper. Bottom Row: Capt. Louis F. Fishback, Jr., Capt. George W. Tillery, Capt William R. 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 dispersions, 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 officers 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 led to victory.

The battles in Cuba were followed by the battles in the Philippines, culminating in the capture of Manila. It was 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 also 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



purposes. Due to limited funds it has been practicable to train only about 13,500 per year. Some are sent to local unit camps of their own; others are sent to duty with Regular Army units during the summer period; others are called to active duty in the 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 537 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 through-

out 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.

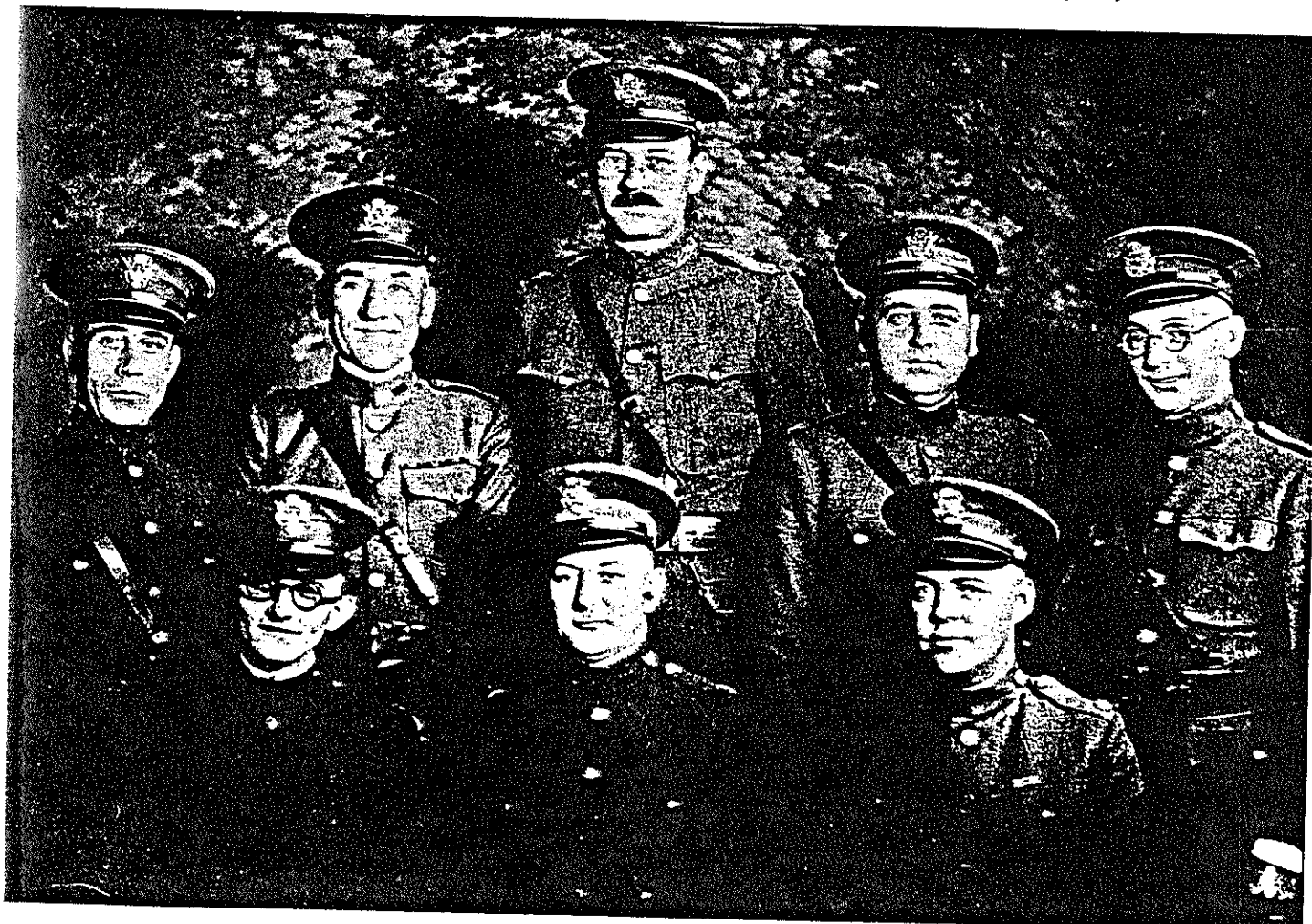
The junior divisions are for the purpose of giving preliminary instruction in military training, patriotism, citizenship and discipline. A credit is usually given in the senior division for previous service in the junior division.

There are at the present time 783 officers and 1,000 non-commissioned 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:

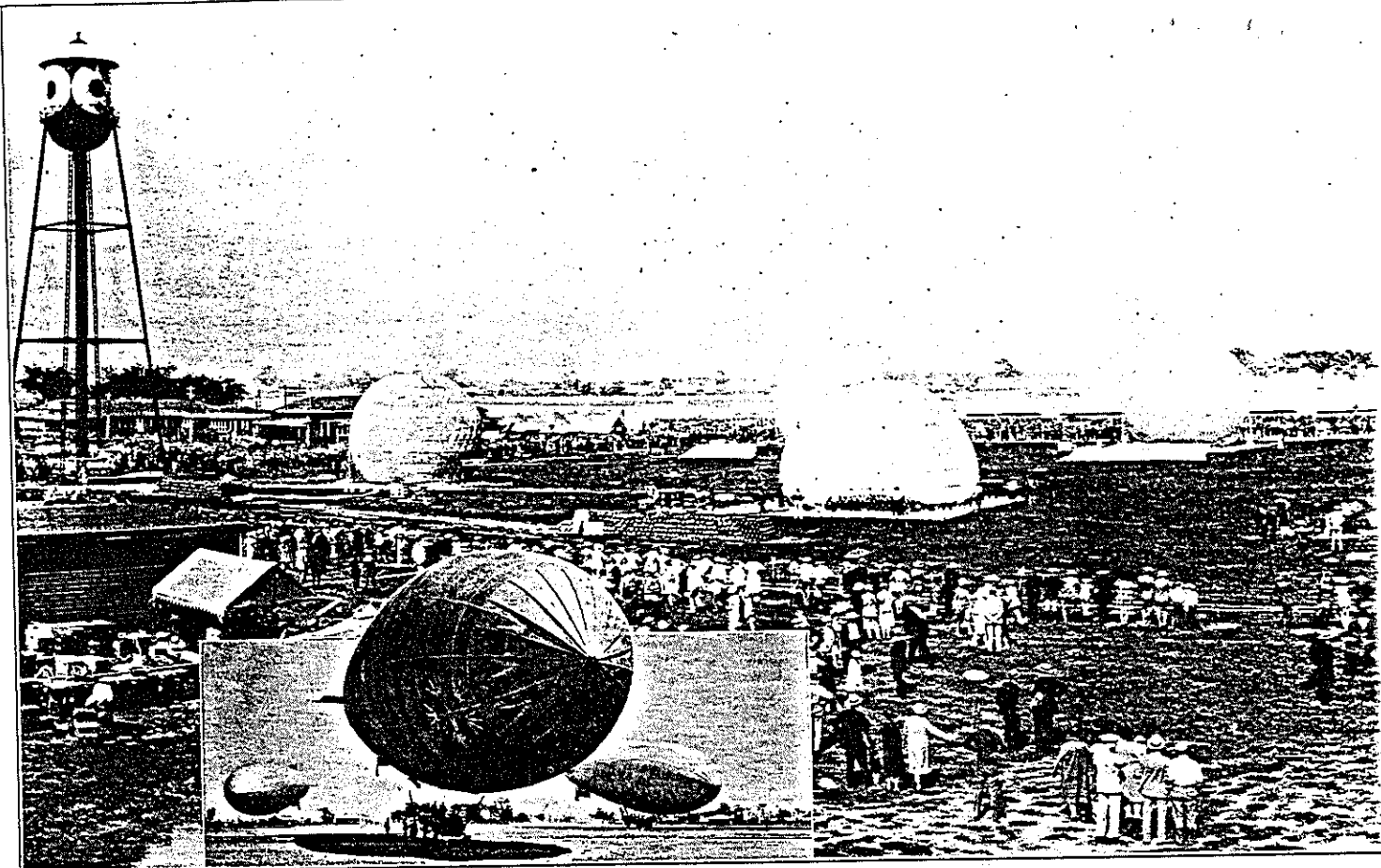
"On June 30, 1925, altogether 326 units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, with a total enrollment of 11,558, were in existence at 224 civilian educational institutions throughout the United States, of which 225 were senior units, with an enrollment of 69,368, and 101 were junior units, with an 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. Woodford, U. S. P. & D. O.; Brig. Gen. James R. Wayne, The Adjutant General; Major Samuel B. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General.



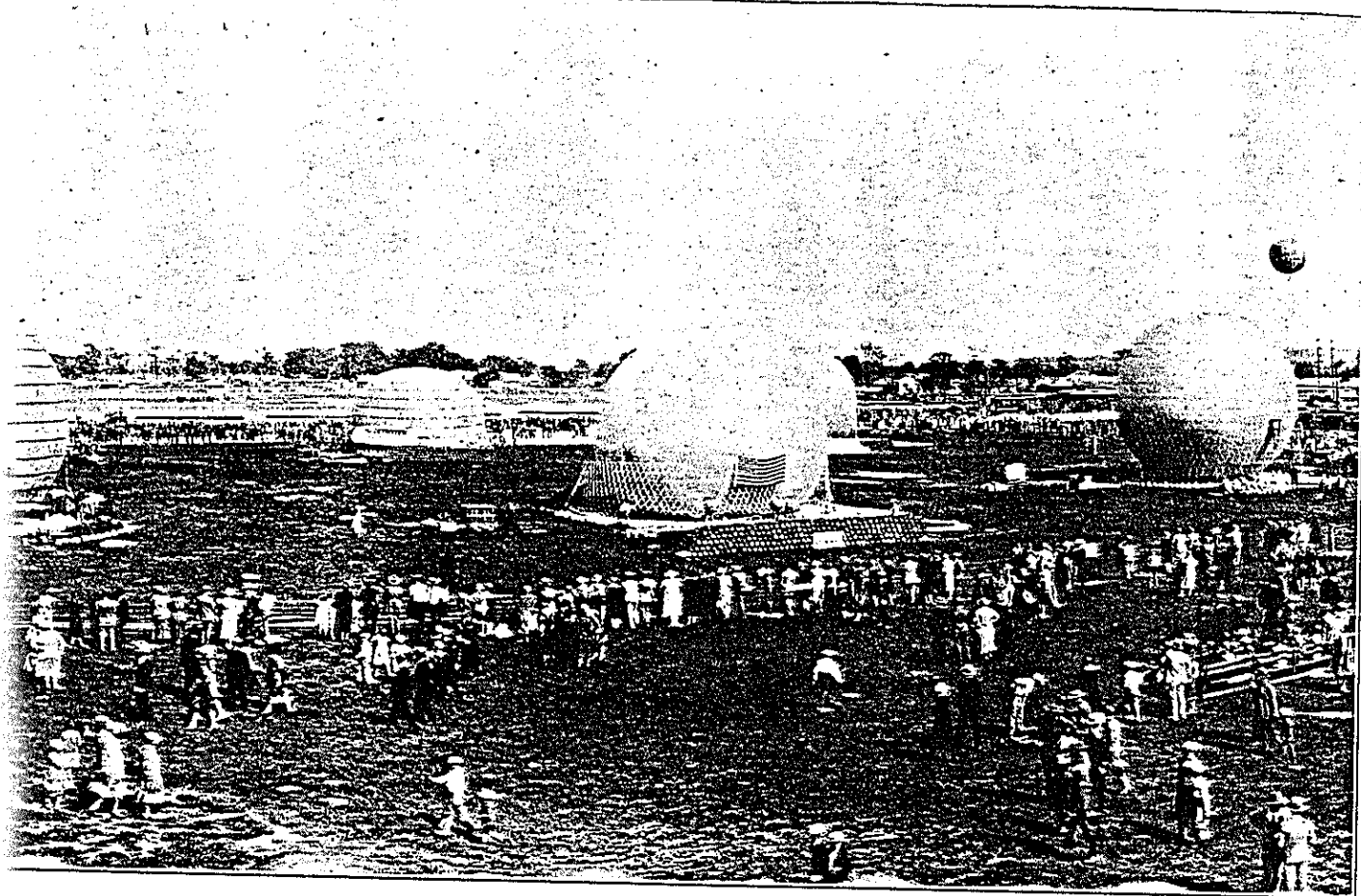
1ST LT. LELAND R. HEWITT, Air Corps, U. S. A.  
Instructor, 154th Observation Squadron

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 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 Citizen's 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 Capitals 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 theatre 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. FREDEMAN, 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

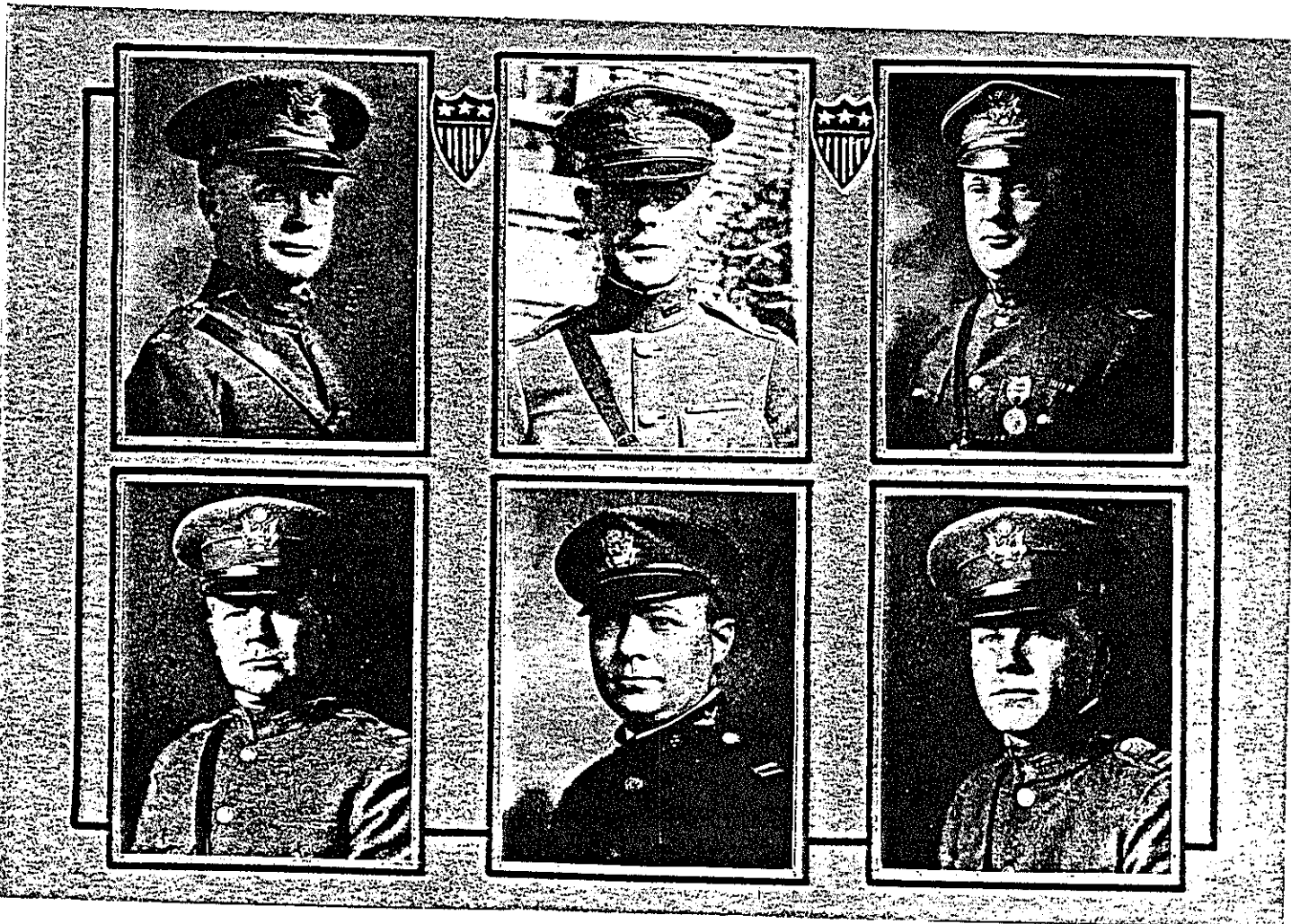
union. The National Guard, when serving under such call by the President, retains its status as a state force except that the control over it, aside from the appointment of officers, passes to the Federal government. It is the opinion of the highest legal authorities of the United States that while serving 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

GENERAL ORDERS  
NO. 6

November 13, 1925.

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.

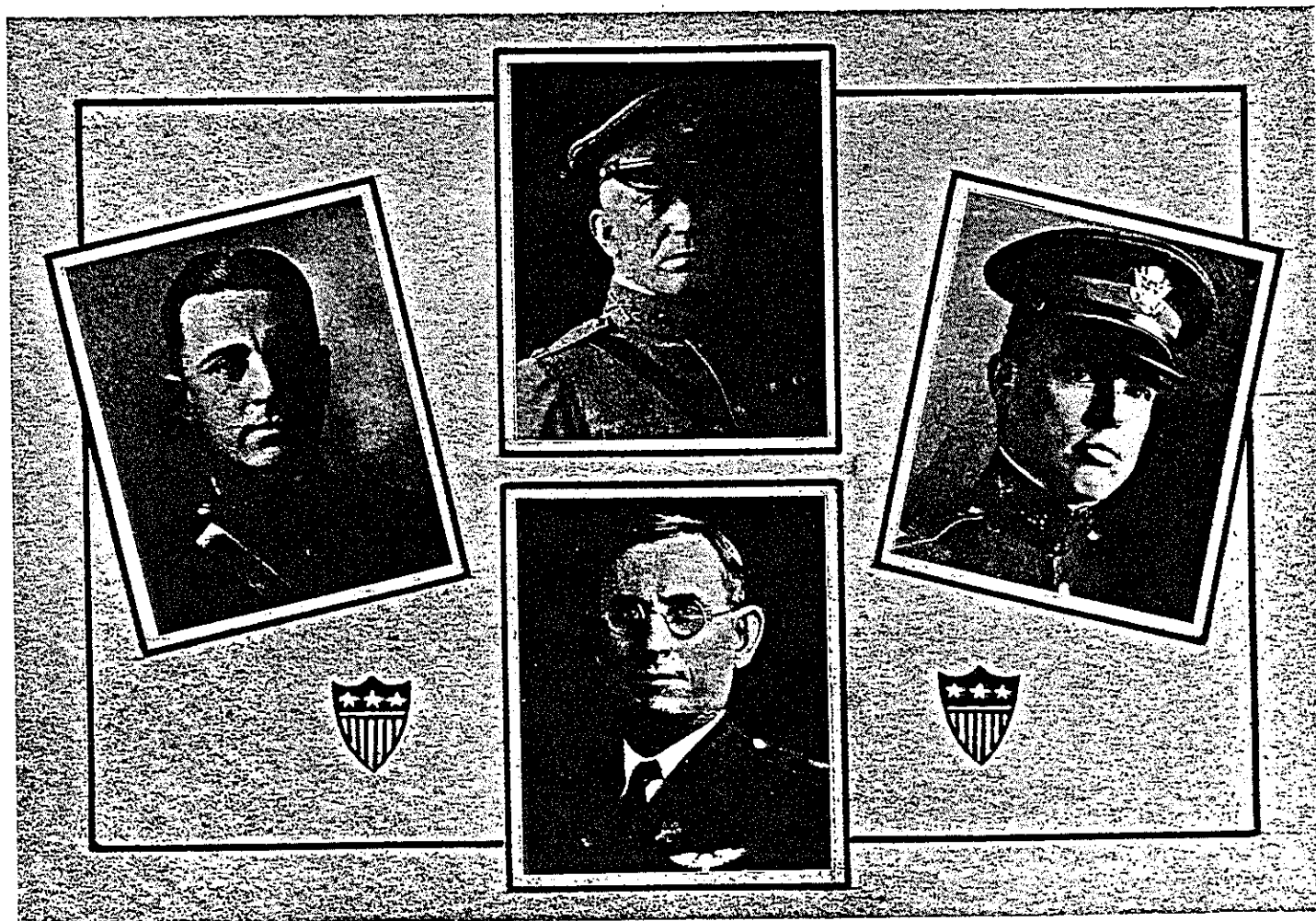
The Organized Reserves will constitute the larger portion of the Army for war. Its units will be mere skeletons during peace, composed of trained reserve officers and a few selected noncommissioned officers, assigned to skeleton companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, allotted according to population. 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 land 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 Archie W. Barrey, Commanding Officer, Little Rock Air Intermediate Depot.

The National Defense Act provides that the designations 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 which they fought during the World War, which still further insures 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 told 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

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

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 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, equipped and about the nearest to nothing as a component 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 possibility 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 in 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 of the armories that are needed at this time, but it is a step forward and it is hoped that additional appropriation will be made in the future sufficient to build an armory for each National Guard unit in the state. If this were to be done it would only be 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 largest component of our system of defense against an enemy of the United States.

Elgan C. Robertson.



H. L. McALISTER  
Former Adjutant General

None of the units that entered the World War as organizations of the National Guard, upon being mustered out of service at the end of the war, were returned to their former State status. The majority of men who entered the service with units of the Arkansas National Guard were mustered out of service with practically every organization in the Army.

The State was therefore confronted with the problem of the reorganization of the National Guard under a very serious handicap. The majority of men who entered the service did not come out of the service with the same organization and had no desire to "carry on" its traditions.

A sentiment had to be created not only among the citizens but also among the ex-service men themselves for the reorganization of the units.

Towns that had sent National Guard units into the service seemed to have no desire for their reorganization and the men who fostered the organization and trained it at the beginning of the war were equally as indifferent.

Through a special effort on the part of Major Henry F. Fredeman, who was then Assistant Adjutant General, the first unit of the Fifth Arkansas Infantry was organized at Pine Bluff under the command of Capt. J. Carroll Ccne, who afterwards became Lieutenant Colonel of the 153rd Infantry, and who is now the State Auditor of Arkansas. This unit was a machine company and was designated as Company "D," Fifth Arkansas Infantry. Federal recognition was granted this unit on July 31, 1920.

This was followed in the fall by the organization of Company "A," Fifth Arkansas Infantry, at Hope, under the command of Capt. Basil E. Newton, now Major Newton in command of the First Battalion. Federal recognition was granted this unit on December 30, 1920. These units were followed by the organization of others in different parts of the State, until the entire regiment was organized early in the year 1921.

At a meeting of a Board of Officers, appointed by Seventh Corps Area Headquarters, in the Adjutant General's Office in Little Rock on October 23, 1921, the designation of the Fifth Arkansas Infantry was changed to 153rd Infantry, Arkansas National Guard.

The demand for National Guard units became so great in the summer of 1921 that it was decided to reorganize the 141st Machine Gun Battalion. This was done and the Battalion was placed under the command of Major Chas. S. Garrett, who had commanded it overseas. This organization was completed in time for it to participate in the Field Training during the summer of 1921.

Immediately following the Field Training Period in 1923, it was decided to expand the 141st Machine Gun Battalion into a Coast Artillery Regiment (Anti-Aircraft). The sentiment in the State had become so strong for the National Guard that there were twice as many applications for units as there were units to be placed.

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

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

Hospital Company No. 216, organized at Hot Springs under the command of Major Howell Brewer, received Federal recognition on September 15, 1922.

Company "K," 153rd Infantry, located at Carlisle, was changed on June 23, 1923, 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 Squadron Air Service. This unit was organized at Little Rock during the fall of 1925. The unit received Federal recognition on October 24, 1925, and is under the command of Capt. A. W. Meadows. The unit will use the plant of the Intermediate Air Depot in its training.

The Arkansas National Guard is not yet the efficient organization we all want it to be. We have all worked under great difficulties, but have laid a 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 great 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 emergency, 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 preparedness 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.

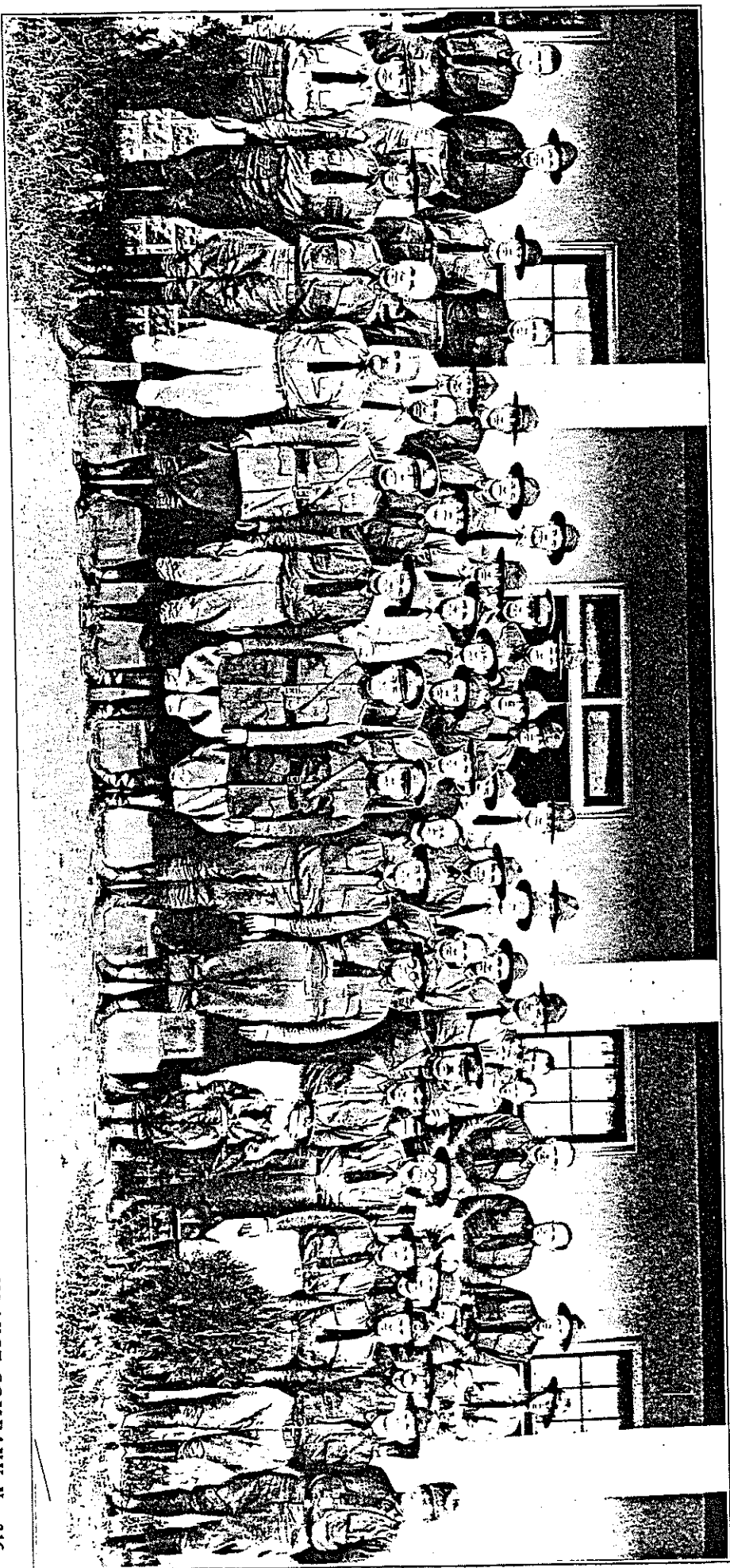
The Arkansas Department of the Reserve Officers Association has enjoyed, and appreciated most highly, the close cooperation and friendship of the Arkansas National Guard. We solicit the privilege of cooperation in any of your activities in which you may need us and wish for you the most complete and 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 Assn.  
7th Corps Area





OFFICERS OF THE 153d INFANTRY, STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS, HOSPITAL COMPANY No. 216, AND AMBULANCE COMPANY No. 216, ATTENDING THE 1925 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. Hantgan, 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. Elema (Chaplain) Capt. Sidney R. Crawford, M. C., Corporal Sidney R. Crawford Jr., 1st Lt. Woodfin 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. Stell, M. C.

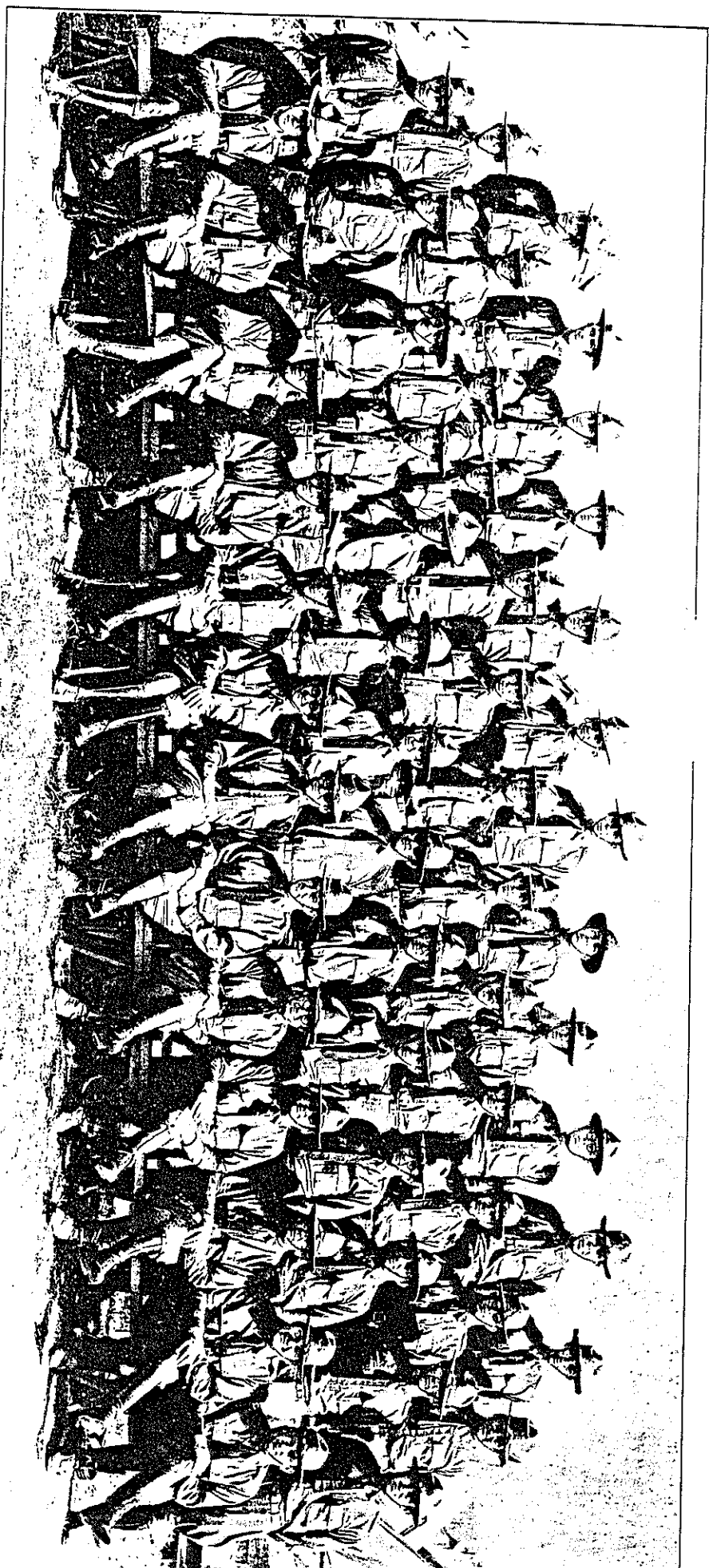
2nd Row; reading from left: 2nd Lt. Sidney L. Graham, M. A. C., Res., 1st Lt. E. Railroad Payne, Lt. Colonel James H. A. Baker, the present Commanding Officer of the 153d Infantry, Capt. James H. Rayburn, Capt. Girard S. McHenry, Major Neil N. Snyder, Capt. Dorr E. Poling, Major Troy W. Lewis, J. A. G. D., Major Howell Brewer, Commanding Hospital Company No. 216, Capt. William F. Porter.

3d 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.

4th 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. McCrary, 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. Fredeman, O. M. C., Res., Capt. Earl S. Smith, Capt. Jack Meyers, U. S. A., 1st Lt. Marmaduke P. Ward, 1st Lt. Charles S. Suggs.

5th Row; reading from left: Capt. Ivy W. Crawford, Capt. Jesse E. Bishop, 2nd Lt. Harry E. Dean, Capt. Frank H. Fredeman, Capt. Clarence C. Roberts, D. C., 1st Lt. Orville C. Cutsinger, Master Samuel B. Scott Jr., and Neil N. Snyder Jr.





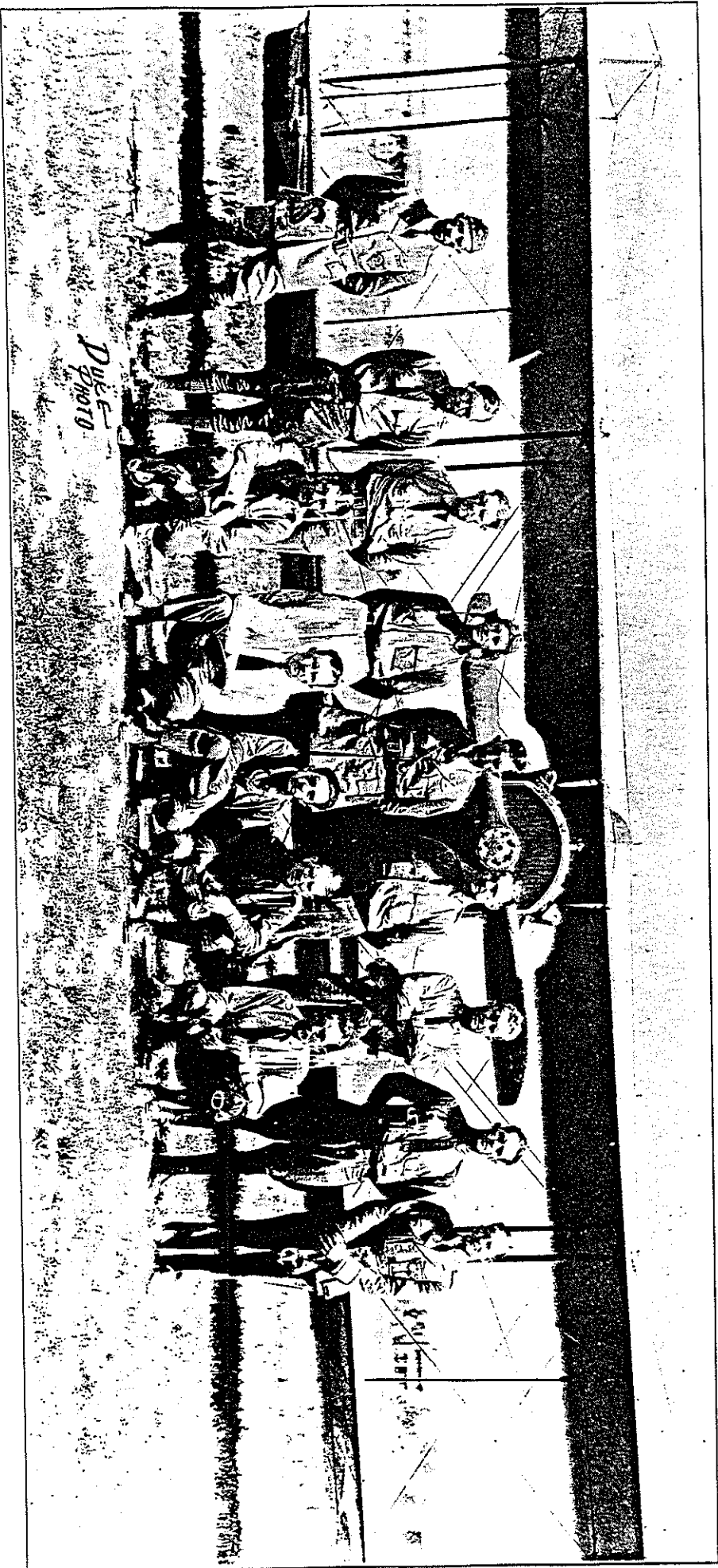
OFFICERS OF THE 206th C. A. (AA) AND STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS  
ATTENDING THE 1926 ENCAMPMENT AT FT. SILL, OKLAHOMA.

1st Row; reading from left: Capt. Nolen M. Irby, Capt. John C. Buerkle, Capt. Edward K. 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 Woodye 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. Bullard, U. S. A., 1st Lt. Carl F. Scheibner, 1st Lt. Ralph W. Baird, 1st Lt. Hailey 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. Winzentried, 2nd Lt. Hugh R. Hart, Warrant Officer Fred H. Kreyer, 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. Wiegand, 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. Christy.  
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** James R. Wayne **MAJOR** Samuel B. Scott

**JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT**

**MAJOR** Troy W. Lewis

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT**

**MAJOR** Hence W. Irby

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT**

**MAJOR** James Tittle **SECOND LIEUT.** William C. Bulman Jr.

**QUARTERMASTER CORPS**

**MAJOR** Edward Woodford **MAJOR** Curtis R. Barham **CAPTAIN** Lee V. Casey

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

**MAJORS**

Howell Brewer

**CAPTAINS**

William F. Porter  
John S. Stell  
Sidney R. Crawford  
Thomas M. Brown  
James M. Hickman

**TECHNICAL  
SERGEANT**

Ana F. Zimmerman

**STAFF SERGEANTS**

Bert A. Cecil  
George D. Midkiff  
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

**CORPORALS**

James W. Ford  
Charles R. Stevens  
Robert W. Nix

**PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS**

Berry, Carl J.  
Black, Robert S.  
Bosson, Thomas E.  
Boswell, James R.  
Carrigan, John W.  
Dismuke, Bryan G.  
Edgin, Walter M.  
Evans, Callie N.  
Hazlip, Ralph H.  
Hill, William F.  
Johnson, Herbert  
Kirkham, Condell S.  
Sirratt, Walden E.  
Tillery, William A.  
Thomas, Allen B.  
Valas, James G.  
Watkins, Joe S.

**PRIVATES**

Aven, Cecil C.

Carpenter, Alvie R.  
Cook, Jewel L.  
Cook, Earl J.  
Cooper, Vance M.  
Coxort, Lester E.  
Hampton, Doyl J.  
Harris, Bruce  
Hill, Charis D.  
Johnson, Benjamin T.  
Kilgore, Luther M.  
King, Charles J.  
McCarty, 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.

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

**CAPTAINS**

Dan Staples  
Keller L. Lilly

**TECHNICAL  
SERGEANTS**

Bernie P. Cook

**STAFF SERGEANTS**

Roger R. Moory  
Henry W. Rothbart

**SERGEANTS**

Harold H. Snow  
George N. Young

**CORPORALS**

Giles C. Cook  
Ralph Cook

**Hall King**

**PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS**

Rennie W. Baker  
Everett C. Graves  
Earl A. Hendrix  
Charles H. Lilly  
Merlin Lively  
Fred M. Perkins  
Ralph N. Stewart  
Ramon R. Walters  
Harold J. Zimmerman

**PRIVATES**

Herman D. Allen  
Carl Bogard  
Carl Brainard

Alvin Clarke  
John A. Colclasure  
Reuben Colclasure  
Albert Cook  
Thomas W. Hutson  
Archie Mayfield  
Clyde A. Keller  
Byron Owens  
Robert L. Puryear  
Beauford H. Rowe  
Jesse H. Rowland  
William R. Schenbeck  
Andrew J. Smith  
Robert Smith  
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  
FIRST LIEUTENANTS  
Murray B. Hall  
Neil G. Romich  
Dave W. Weigel  
Adrain Williamson  
Francis T. Murphy  
Clem B. Wilson  
Griffith R. McSwine

**SECOND LIEUTS.**

Robert W. Chrisp  
Hunter D. Scott  
Joe T. Shumate  
Robert H. McCarroll  
Vivian M. Culver  
Paul R. Cummings  
James C. Youngblood  
Benton B. Brandon

**FIRST SERGEANTS**

Jyle C. Ridgley

**TECHNICAL  
SERGEANTS**

Jordon S. Darnell

**STAFF SERGEANTS**

Bernard L. Holstegge  
Aaron W. Baker  
Herbert P. Parker  
Lindley H. Clawson  
Charles G. Ryan  
Paul Williams  
Andrew P. Holt

**SERGEANTS**

Fred K. Lewis  
Henry V. Hamilton  
Francis N. Putnam  
Gordon E. Naylor

**CORPORALS**

Hugh A. Hackler  
Ruben B. Wright  
Hugh H. Hill  
Wilbur L. King

**PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS**

Blaylock, Curtis L.  
Coe, Joseph R.  
Jones, Orville C.

Matthews, Lucien  
Reavley, Joe R.  
Rose, Edward A.  
Watts, Hugh K.  
Watts, John  
Walker, James H.

**PRIVATES**

Bliss, John A.  
Bobbitt, Presley P.  
Bohlinger, John G.  
Booker, Robertson H.  
Bowers, Arnold E.  
Bryan, Raymond C.  
Crawford, Horace P.  
Elliot, Joseph T.  
Estrada, John R.  
Fagan, Ellis M.  
Fulford, James P.  
Fulton, Fred H.  
Greenhaw, Don E.  
Harrison, Joe L.  
Haydon, Emmett  
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'Glee, 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  
LT. COLONEL  
Neil N. Snyder

**MAJOR**

Grady H. Forgy  
**CAPTAINS**  
Frank H. Fredeman

Patrick C. Harris  
Harry C. Elema  
(Chaplin)

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

**CAPTAIN**

Daniel B. Byrd  
**2nd LIEUTENANT**  
Herbert G. Oates  
**MASTER SERGEANT**  
Clifford H. DeVoe

**1st SERGEANT**

Ernest J. Albright

**SERGEANTS**

Donald E. Ables  
Matt J. Bonds  
Samuel L. Brown  
John Duren  
Richard B. Pryor

**CORPORALS**

Leonard T. Brown  
William J. Kennedy  
Joseph J. Lyons

Archie D. Price  
Robert C. Reddell  
George W. Scott

**PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS**

Fay S. Lollis

**PRIVATES**

Bowden, Chas. G.  
Brightwell, Vern L.  
Brown, Emmett  
Burris, Fay O.  
Chesser, William J.  
Colney, Jule F.  
Devine, Odus  
Evans, David R.  
Freeman, James  
Freeman, Tom  
Giles, Audie L.  
Herron, James L.  
Humphrey, Joe Roy  
Hoffman, Garland O.  
Manley, Joe

Martin, Cyrel B.  
Martin, John W.  
Moore, Robt. G.  
Morgan, Morris L.  
Morris, Geo. S.  
Morris, Cecil W.  
McGarity, Owen E.  
McNutt, Ozran M.  
Nisler, John L.  
Oates, LeRoy C.  
Overton, Willie C.  
O'Kelly, Rufert O.  
Pennington, Jeff D.  
Renfro, Guy  
Rogers, James T.  
Scott, Dallas S.  
Sewell, James E.  
Spencer, Zollie  
Taylor, Omer A.  
Teeter, Ray  
White, Lloyd D.  
Wilson, James E.  
Wilson, Ozie O.

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

**CAPTAIN**

Charles H. Andrews

**FIRST LIEUTENANTS**

Orville C. Cutsinger  
Crawford H. Bell

**MASTER SERGEANTS**

Albert Davis  
Franklyn H. Hopper  
Gerald Porter

**FIRST SERGEANT**

Louis T. Bell

**STAFF SERGEANTS**

Dewitt Henry  
William G. Phillips

**SERGEANTS**

Andrews H. Pierce  
Cecil Elzey  
William C. Burkhardt.  
James F. Covey  
John W. Howie  
John E. Dewberry

**CORPORALS**

Charles F. Porter  
Clyde M. Whitt

**Foster O. White**

Elzie Darden

**PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS**

Adcock, Harley  
Barron, Earl J.  
Burkett, Ernest V.  
Baugh, Vernon  
Blankenship, Arthur L.  
Bogart, William G.  
Choate, Weldon J.  
Chambliss, Robert V.  
Coe, Bert  
Drake, Emil  
Fox, Ola  
King, Wilbur  
McCain, John R.  
Moore, Jesse A.  
McInturf, Calvin D.  
Ott, Luther F.  
Pierce, James W.  
Rogers, Hal J.  
Ridge, Edward G.  
Thomas, Harold W.

**PRIVATES**

Burkhart, Carol

Benton, Harlen  
Benton, Horace  
Breedon, Robert  
Dees, Raymond J.  
Dutcher, Boyd  
Dewberry, Winfield  
Evans, Richard  
Elzy, L. O.  
Gage, Calvin  
Hastains, Harold  
Hassell, Darden  
Knowlton, Dick  
Mosely, Albert  
Macon, John L.  
Mason, John M.  
Morris, James M.  
McCord, Ted  
McDonald, Lester  
Newton, Charles  
Nabors, George  
Nabors, Joe  
Plant, Jim B.  
Price, Leo  
Stark, Carcey  
Williams, Leslie M.  
Womble, W. E.  
Wilson, Horace M.

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

**WARRANT OFFICER**

William D. Matthews

**STAFF SERGEANT**

Hubert L. Minton

**SERGEANTS**

Harton, Benjamin L.  
Jones, Erby D.  
Voris, James H.

**CORPORALS**

Adams, Turner H.

Carter, Carl B.  
Garrett, John M.  
Lewelling, Robert C.

**PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS**

Halter, Ernest E.

**PRIVATES**

Allgood, Hugh  
Douglass, Chas. V.  
Fair, Festus D.  
Felts, Roland W.

Griffin, Lambuth M.  
Hancock, Clyde P.  
Jimerson, Lynne P.  
Johnson, Hinkle V.  
Luyet, John C.  
Lynch, Robert A.  
Major, Bascom  
Mosely, Robert W.  
Powers, Francis C.  
Springer, Robert S.  
Whiddon, Nolan M.  
Weatherly, Harley O.  
Williford, Robert B.

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

**CAPTAIN**

Jesse E. Bishop  
**FIRST LIEUTENANT**  
Sam M. Riddling

**SECOND LIEUT.**

Harry E. Dean

**FIRST SERGEANT**

Tennysen B. Barron

**SERGEANTS**

Leon E. Arwood  
Edward W. Watkins  
Daniel P. Joplin  
Willard W. Mosely

**CORPORALS**

Edgar J. Davis  
Herman H. Allbough  
Stuart Smith

**Francis M. Arwood**

Francis M. Martin  
Ethan E. Garland  
Holder Elliott

**PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS**

Barron, Dale R.  
Blair, Golden S.  
Crain, Dilliard  
Gardener, Ellsworth D.  
Hall, Cecil E.  
Hodges, Robert L.  
Jackson, John W.  
Lacefield, Taylor O.  
Parker, Thomas M.  
Peters, Tobie E.  
Pipkin, Compere A.  
Pyles, Ray  
Wilkinson, Dewey R.

Winston, Samuel L.  
Wood, Dion C.

**PRIVATES**

Borders, John A.  
Bryan, James F.  
Bullion, Robert B.  
Callahan, Gerald J.  
Carroll, Mett S.  
Dilbeck, Audrey W.  
Dunman, Elmer E.  
Eeds, Jewel J.  
Ellison, Clayton W.  
Emerson, Gus S. Jr.  
French, Alfred B.  
Furr, Frank P.  
Givens, Arlie J.  
Hilton, Emmett R.  
Joplin, Theil L.  
Kelly, Vessie J.



# HOWITZER COMPANY, 153d INF.—Continued.

Lowe, Raymond R.  
McMillian, Elmer E.  
Morris, Raymond R.  
McKinney, Bill E.  
Nichols, Lawson H.  
Park, Lee B.  
Peeler, 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  
FIRST CLASS  
Allen, Arthenus W.  
Auxer, Bennie J.  
Cottingham, Morrison  
Dickinson, Edgar B.  
Formby, Trosie  
Snell, Otto  
PRIVATES  
Benefield, 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  
Willson, 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  
Mills, Junior W.  
Briant, Clyde  
PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS  
Sanderson, James G.  
Smith, Johnnie T.  
Thompson, Craft K.  
PRIVATES  
Baskins, Robert  
Carroll, Clyde B.  
Drake, Johnnie 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.  
Warren, Eddie  
York, William D.  
LOSSES  
SERGEANT  
Orville G. Humter  
CORPORALS  
Andrew J. Russell  
PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS  
Burlingame, James W.  
Lydick, Andrew E.  
Lydick, Paul W.  
PRIVATES  
Buster, Paul H.  
Edson, Frank T.  
Jester, Lawrence L.  
Joyner, William I.

## 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. Schweikle  
Ike S. Rhodes  
John J. Martin  
CORPORALS  
Lawrence W. Martin  
Lawrence P. Kelley  
Leo Mose  
Phillip Collins  
Jesse L. Arterbury  
Charles P. Powell  
Arlis J. Butler  
PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS  
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.  
Robison, 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.  
Carmical, 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.  
Riddgill, William S.  
Robison, Albert H.  
Rose, Joe  
Thomas, Brice P.  
Thompson, Henry  
Volentine, Rufus I.

## COMPANY "B" 153rd INFANTRY, MAGNOLIA, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN  
William C. Dudney  
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  
Claud, S. Hughes  
Edwin B. Keith  
PRIVATE  
FIRST CLASS  
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.  
Goza, Jasper S.  
Green, Walter M.  
Hamm, John A.  
Hanna, Charlie U.  
Hollingshead, Otis P.  
Jamison, John T.  
Jarvis, John A.  
Jones, Floyd B.

# COMPANY "B" 153rd INF.—Continued.

Ledbetter, Chester O.  
Lloyd, Raymond C.  
McCollum, Elsha 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, Warnock W.  
Russell, Othir R.  
Scott, William A.  
Talley, Alvin L.  
Talley, Milton B.  
Taylor, Raymond A.  
Taylor, Otho O.  
Thomas, Aymer 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 Hieiderbrand  
CORPORALS  
Andy Lucas  
Charley Eidson  
Sydney R. Carrington  
Charles H. Beckner  
Paul E. Woodul  
Jewell E. Westmoreland  
PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS  
Alexander, Phillip P.  
Bomar, Alvis  
Bowen, Floyd L.  
Cottingham, Jeff D.  
Cummins, Roy  
Eidson, 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.  
Bolls, Fred D.  
Britt Joe C.  
Bomar, Halbert P.  
Brown, William A.  
Burkett, Homer W.  
Crow, Drewie E.  
Finley, Clifton  
Francisco, Arthur C.  
Francis, Henry C.  
Frinley, 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.  
Loy, 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.  
Willford, John C.  
Whitmarsh, Burrel

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

CAPTAIN  
Harry F. Wilson  
FIRST LIEUTENANT  
Carlton G. Woodbury  
SECOND LIEUT.  
Robert Y. Hampton  
FIRST SERGEANT  
Gus Coyle  
SERGEANT  
Levi, Sim  
Harry D. Brown  
Charlie Hamilton  
Henry P. Jones  
Forrest Robinson  
Tommie Stark  
Tannie Vaughne  
Hommer Wilson  
CORPORAL  
Otis C. Cross  
Frank Ellison  
John Paul Jones  
Elmer McCance  
Roy Wilson  
Benjamin B. Brannon  
PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS  
Christopher, Cornelius  
Dockery, Orval J.  
Holmes, Thomas J.  
Jennings, Sherman  
Kennedy, Tavior  
Kendricks, Erwin  
PRIVATES  
Ainsworth, Willie F.  
Bailey, Joe  
Bailey, Robert N.  
Beard, James  
Bolen, James  
Brown, Thomas B.  
Brown, Thomas J.  
Eland, Eiland  
Green, John A.  
Gresham, S. H.  
Herren, John A.  
Heston, Harry R.  
Holmes, T. J.  
Church, Roy L.  
Scott, Allen  
Lawrey  
Martin, Jeter B.  
Martin, Earnest  
Massey, Claude  
Myers, Freeland  
Norris, Frank  
Owens, Thomas J.  
Pearson, Louis  
Rawls, Alex  
Rogers, James R.  
Roop, William E.  
Rucker, Fred  
Schultz, Allen  
Watson, Frank B.  
Watson, Louis R.  
Waymack, Roy T.  
Woolems, 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. Hiltbrand  
CORPORALS  
GRADE V  
Charles A. Simmons, Jr.  
Hal E. Tally  
Ewell H. Nixon  
Robert M. Lees  
PRIVATES  
FIRST CLASS  
Krieger, Edwon H.  
McHenry, Robt. M.  
Milam, Newt P.  
PRIVATES  
GRADE VII  
Short, Harold W.  
Allinder, Ras  
Carson, Doyne H.  
Browning, William L.  
Gragson, 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. Heifner  
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  
FIRST CLASS  
Allen, Chas. D.  
Crawford, Elton E.  
Crawford, Mitchel J.  
Douthet, Howard T.  
Farris, Frank U.  
Mason, Hoyle M.  
Pitts, Ralph E.  
Russell, Truss U.  
Taylor, Robert M.  
PRIVATES  
Anderson, Roy L.  
Anderson, Roy T.  
Askins, Francis  
Bartlett, Ewell T.  
Blackburn, Dean W.  
Boudra, James F.  
Brewer, Thomas  
Burton, Matt D.  
Burgess, Roy E.  
Butler, Joe L.  
Carroll, Lester E.

# COMPANY "E" 153rd INF.—Continued.

Chandler, Seth  
 Coleman, Truman F.  
 Colvard, Cecil H.  
 Davis, William I.  
 Drake, William H.  
 Dutz, 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.  
 Hightwood, 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.  
 Rhymmer, 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.**  
 Flater  
**FIRST SERGEANT**  
 D. Jones  
**SERGEANTS**  
 J. Davis  
 B. Pfeiffer  
 E. Brabec  
 J. Ragsdale  
 J. Benefield  
 J. Vodrazka  
 T. Hon  
**CORPORALS**  
 W. Lawson  
 F. Wesley  
 J. Coleman  
 J. Jennings  
 E. Sevic  
 W. Rutledge  
**PRIVATE CLASS**  
 Cannon, Henry E.  
 Gooch, Lonnie E.  
 Haney, Leslie E.  
 Masters, Ben  
 Sanders, Freeman  
 Wesley, Henry J.  
 Wesley, Van  
 Boone, Floyd O.  
 Ives, Travis O.  
 Holley, Mordecai  
 Jones, Neelie F.  
 McKensie, Cleveland  
 Moore, George A.  
**PRIVATE CLASS**  
 Ashmore, Bryant J.  
 Bailey, Earnest L.  
 Baloun, Henry L.  
 Benefield, Raymond H.  
 Bittle, Burgie L.  
 Boothe, Hoyt  
 Branch, Joseph S.  
 Briscoe, William R.  
 Brown, Steve  
 Carpenter, Edgar F.  
 Coleman, Cecil  
 Cox, Horace  
 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  
 Lyons, 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**  
 M. Ledbetter  
**SECOND LIEUTS.**  
 S. Goode  
 W. Williams  
**FIRST SERGEANT**  
 W. Williams  
**SERGEANTS**  
 R. Stevens  
 W. Williams  
 F. Griffith  
 H. Williams  
 N. McHenry  
 D. Moore  
 L. Griffith  
 W. Harrod  
**CORPORALS**  
 J. Hickman  
 H. Brown  
 W. Gentry  
 S. Robbins  
 J. Brawner  
 G. Gentry  
 G. Griffith  
 C. Purifoy  
 E. Gibbons  
**PRIVATE CLASS**  
 J. C. 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.  
 McConvey, 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.  
 Hiltbrand, 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**  
 R. Payne  
**FIRST LIEUTENANT**  
 P. Dooley  
**SECOND LIEUT.**  
 B. Rucks  
**FIRST SERGEANT**  
 W. Gray  
**SERGEANTS**  
 R. Rucks  
 N. Clark  
 O. Kinniman  
 R. Gray  
 N. Tatum  
 S. Brannon  
**CORPORALS**  
 J. Jesse  
 J. Clark  
 Parker, Y. Ellis  
 Otis, B. Tatum  
 Clarence V. Busby  
 Roy Meacham  
 Hugh S. Devereaux  
 James Sulcer  
**PRIVATE CLASS**  
 Austin, Wilton  
 Bradford, Willie A.  
 Burton, Jere  
 Daggett, Samuel H.  
 Ewitts, 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  
 Nebelt, 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  
 King, Alvin O.  
 Neighbors, Harry  
 Powers, Elmer  
 Staggs, Paul L.  
**PRIVATE CLASS**  
 Beville, Frank M.  
 Cochran, Hubert B.  
 Cannon, Roger D.  
 Gaudin, Robert W.  
 Haver, 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**  
 Armstrong, Fletcher L.  
 Boyd, Luther  
 Byars, McKie  
 Carter, Gus  
 Barman, Teddy  
 Barrentine, Morris V.  
 Bishop, Joe A.  
 Bishop, Odellious 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.  
 Rolland, Mackie C.  
 Stokes, Arthur L.  
 Taylor, Minor J.  
 Woods, Walter E.  
 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.  
 Hilleman, Earnest J.  
 Hunnicutt, 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 I.  
 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.  
 Cunnning, 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  
 Saunders, Sammy  
 Shoemaker, Forrest  
 Shoemaker, Emmett  
 Sellers, Floyd  
 Staggs, Floyd L.  
 Stovall, John Lewis  
 Suggs, William  
 Suggs, Clarence  
 Thurgood, Edward  
 Teiteller, 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  
 Claud B. Jeffery  
 Chester Y. Sanders  
 Earl Sherrill  
 Wayne J. Thomas  
 Roscoe E. Williams  
 John L. Young  
**PRIVATE CLASS**  
 Brodie, Edwin H.  
 Carpenter, Alvis A.  
 Cole, Samue. H.  
 Edmondson, Oliver B.  
 Williams, Herbert V.  
**PRIVATE CLASS**  
 Arnold, Arthur Lester  
 Carter, Erwin 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.  
Shercliff, Edward A.  
Sherrill, 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  
Finley H. Nipper  
Lon Bates  
K. Y. Baker  
**PRIVATES**  
**FIRST CLASS**  
Alexander, Ira O.

Bolin, John H.  
Bryeans, Shella M.  
Crawford, Elmer G.  
Garner, Cecil V.  
Green, Seymour 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  
Gillihan, 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.  
Fleener, 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.  
Brock, Robert R.  
Buchanan, James E.  
Compton, R. C.  
Crump, Alvin C.

Crump, Oscar J.  
Davis, Alonzo C.  
Dice, Russell H.  
Fleener, Homer E.  
Guynes, Harvey D.  
Grant, John T.  
Gregory, Roscoe  
Hudson, Roy  
James, Lex  
Jernigan, Jesse R.  
Kearler, Jabe J.  
Kershaw, Frank W.  
Kirk, Jeff  
Mattingley, William H.  
Miller, Reginald  
McCraw, Rayond E.  
McCraw, Harry V.  
McAlexander, Ltlburn 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 SGTS.**  
Charles T. Jones  
Robert I. 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 McCaughey  
Willis L. Bradshaw  
John C. Stuckey  
Joseph C. Eoff  
**PRIVATES**  
**FIRST CLASS**  
Allen, Floyd R.  
Brown, Hubert L.  
Carroll, Walter F.

Cralie, Lawrence L.  
Heath, Kenneth J.  
Henry, Alfred M.  
Kleeper, Roy P.  
White, Percy A.  
Wynne, Jesse F.  
**PRIVATES**  
Brown, James C.  
Brougher, Harry C.  
Blackwell, Noel C.  
Bennett, Lewis W.  
Collins, Russell L.  
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, Ben O.  
Newbern, Morgan  
White, Rufus D.  
**PRIVATES**  
Allen, John E.  
Andrews, Reuben H.  
Andrews, Leniar G.  
Becker, Edwin C.  
Connor, Lawrence F.

Golden, James H.  
Schumaker, Hattis B.  
Moore, Paul E.  
McCracken, William R.  
Newbern, David  
Reagan, Tom  
Spivey, 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.  
James T. Matthews  
**FIRST LIEUTENANT**  
Albert T. Harper

**SERGEANTS**  
Dudley Knowles  
Clarence W. Weakley  
**PRIVATES**  
**FIRST CLASS**  
Brown, William L.  
Cardwell, William D.  
Orton, Willis L.  
Sugarman

**PRIVATES**  
Barham, George W.  
Brewer, James F.  
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  
Ralston V. Sewell  
Buel E. Wallace

**PRIVATES**  
**FIRST CLASS**  
Anderson, Roy B.  
Burns, John P.  
Carpenter, Everett  
Cone, Hendrix  
Dirio, Harold F.  
Goodwin, James A. Jr.  
Gray, Rufus A.  
Hughes, Graham G.  
Kinard, Early 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, Davis  
Brewster, Robert J.  
Bryant, James H.  
Cantrell, George W.  
Connally, Druce 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.  
James, George W.  
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, Karl E.  
Thompson, Alvin  
Vann Forrest, F.  
Wall, 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 R. Benbrook  
James S. Harbinson  
William R. Rogers  
Lynn C. Smith

**PRIVATES**  
**FIRST CLASS**  
Adams, Marvin R.  
Blaine, Kenneth R.  
Bogan, Charles P.  
Browne, Charles A.  
Cook, Richard H.  
Ellis, Frank M.  
Farmer, Lester I.  
Key, Hugh B.  
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.  
Foley, Ralph T.  
Graham, Albert W.  
Hanna, Harlan G.  
Harbinson, Raymond W.  
Hawn, Fred A.  
Henderson, Clyde E.  
Holt, Wiley E.  
Johnson, Floyd A.  
Johnson, Hosea A.  
Johnston, 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, Kenneth W.  
Philbeck, Robert H.  
Russell, Wilgus B.  
Sanders, William J.  
Scott, Guy J.  
Shelley, Jack W.  
Shuford, Cecil E.  
Sutton, Scabirn 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. McDiffie  
**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.  
Niederhans, Stuart E.  
Nutt, Calvin  
Pratt, Lloyd  
Roberts, Forrest  
Sharp, David E.  
Scifres, Odelle  
Simpson, Milton I.  
Stone, Harry N.  
Wilcoxon, Andrew

PRIVATE  
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.  
Mattmiller, Fred  
Mitchell, Stanley A.

Miller, W. J.  
Mathews, Albert  
Nichols, Lester  
Norton, Voy  
Patterson, Ernest C.  
Pierce, Wallace  
Ramsey, Ira  
Reynolds, Henry J.  
Reynolds, 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  
Joyce C. Harvey  
Abas O. Hobgood  
Chas. A. Magee  
Okl Oldham  
Joran Robinson  
Berbert E. Wallin  
Lloyd J. Willmuth

CORPORALS  
Oscar C. Byrd  
Charles B. Etter  
William J. Leach  
Raymond Smith  
Hmer R. West  
Roger L. Whittitt  
Rayford Wisner  
Raiph Wisner

PRIVATE  
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.

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, Tora  
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. Buerkle

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  
Le Lyman  
Arold L. Overby  
Overton Sadler  
by D. Talyor  
ious R. Ward

CORPORALS  
nn C. Carter  
nn R. Coleman  
nn L. Davis  
arl M. Gateley  
vin E. Longstreth  
nn McNeal  
llas F. Powers  
William I. Woodford

PRIVATE  
Baker, Roy  
Bennett, Arville F.  
Berry, Howard  
Bonds, A. Rye  
Branson, Lytle E.  
Cochran, Lawrence J.  
Crosno, Roy  
Cravens, Ralph N.  
Farris, Thomas W.  
Horton, 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.

Cravens, Charles V.  
Crum, Harold R.  
Day, Samuel T.  
DuVall, Richard A.  
Edison, Lafayette J.  
Franklin, Lee E.  
Gardner, Milton E.  
Grant, Gilbert R.  
Hammons, Howard C.  
Hurley, William M.  
Jean, Duncan  
Johnson, Alfred W.  
Langdon, Emery  
Martin, Stanley T.  
Masie, Luie E.  
Mable, 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, IeRoy  
Wright, Frank A.  
Yarbrough, Shelton H.

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

MAJOR  
m C. Herrin

FIRST LIEUTENANT  
m A. Rodgers

TAFF SERGEANT  
rold Humphries

SERGEANT  
ady Young

CORPORALS  
Harold Johnson

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

PRIVATE  
Austin, Joe  
Ayers, Jim

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

# 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. Spauhurst  
Cheston C. Wallace

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

PRIVATE  
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  
Henson, Clarence  
Hooten, James Monroe  
Jordan, Afton L.  
Kaylor, John J.  
Love, Jess  
Marshall, George  
Manney, L. D.  
Pierce, Roy  
Pilkington, Everett E.  
Rambo, Don  
Reeves, Pleasant A.  
Shopneer, 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. Menees  
Sid G. McClanahan  
Kaspar Skinner

PRIVATE  
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  
Frisby, 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.  
Potett, Virgil D.  
Richardson, Joe  
Skinner, Raphael  
Skinner, Bayron  
Stoupe, 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. Broochus  
Earl L. Schleiff  
Albert S. Kraft  
August C. Hahn  
James L. Kelly

PRIVATE  
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.

Cooper, Charles E.  
Dunnar, Evans  
Everett, Carl  
Fisher, John F.  
Harback, Frank E.  
Huffman, Ray E.  
Jordan, Bruce  
Lautrecade, William O.  
Lovett, Marvin R.  
Magruder, Jerrel E.  
McWilliams, Audrey O.  
Montgomery, Harry A.  
Nelson, Herman C.  
Peters, Troy L.  
Reese, Charline W.  
Rose, Gus  
Schuster, Paul H.  
Smith, Charles W.  
Studebaker, Charles T.  
Thresher, William A.  
Tinder, Carl  
Tulley, Milton J.  
Underwood, Attrass  
Waeger, Anton J.  
Wright, Frank 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

PRIVATE  
Boaz, Ralph A.

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, Emmmer  
Moore, Givnn 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  
Nantz, Robert M.  
Newth, Miller W.  
Ragsdale, Ray E.  
Rudd, John R.  
Rianhard, Bert D.  
Reddin, Clarence W.  
Rorick, James F.  
Stemoie, Edward C.  
Stevens, Roy  
Straiz, Lee A.  
Wilkerson, Lewis R.  
Wilkerson, Grady  
Wheeler, Elwyn P.  
Ward, Walter S.  
Underwood, Flemming

## *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. Burden.  
 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. P. 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 Cleaning & 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.

