

CENTENNIAL LEGION



NATIONAL GUARD
STATE MILITIA
MILITARY UNITS



SUMMER-1949



ROSTER



OF COMMANDS

<i>Date</i>	<i>Command</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>
1638	Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.	Capt. Edward J. Kane, Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.
*1680	First Infantry, Va. Nat. Guard 176th CT.	Col. Charles S. Southward, Grays Armory, Richmond, Va.
*1728	First Corps Cadets, 211th Cav. Recon. Sqd.	Lt. Col. Richard C. Story, Arlington St. Armory, Boston, Mass.
*1736	Georgia Hussars, Ga. Nat. Guard	Wm. H. Bryan, Historian, P.O. Box 1163, Savannah, Ga.
1741	Newport Artillery Co.	Lt. Col. Thomas J. Smyth, Newport, R. I.
*1756	Hornets Nest Riflemen	Maj. E. C. Boyette, Jr., 713 South Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.
1771	First Co. Governor's Foot Guard	Maj. R. E. Gates, Hartford, Conn.
*1774	Fifth Infantry (175) Md. Nat. Guard	Col. William C. Baxter, 5th Regt. Armory, Baltimore, Md.
*1774	First Troop, Philadelphia City Cav. PNG	Capt. Robert S. Ingersoll, Jr., 23 & Ranstead St. Armory, Philadelphia, Pa.
1774	Kentish Guards	Col. Thos. C. Greene, East Greenwich, R. I.
1775	Lexington Minute Men	A. G. Frothingham, 20 York St., Lexington, Mass.
1775	Second Co., Governor's Foot Guard	Maj. Robert H. Gerrish, New Haven, Conn.
1775	United Train of Artillery Vet.	Col. H. W. Buffum, P.O. Box 836, Providence, R. I.
1776	Bristol Train of Artillery	Col. Harry A. Hambrick, 25 Byfield St., Bristol, R. I.
1785	Second Corps Cadets Vet. Assn.	Lt. Col. Jeremiah W. Cleary, State Armory, Salem, Mass.
1787	Fusilier Veterans Assn.	Lt. Col. J. W. H. Myrick, 244 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
1788	1st Co. Governor's Horse Guards	Maj. Arthur J. Bushell, Fern Cliff Dr. Armory, West Hartford, Conn.
*1789	Richmond Light Infantry Blues	Lt. Col. Wm. G. Wharton, Blues Armory, Richmond, Va.
1790	Hg. 1st Bn. 176th Inf., C. T. Va. NG	Lt. Col. Edwin B. Conklin, 643 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
*1792	Veterans Corps of Artillery	Capt. H. M. Wilke, Market & Diamond Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1793	Washington Infantry	Maj. Ranson N. Smith, P.O. Box 568, Fayetteville, N. C.
1807	Fayetteville Independent Light Inf.	Lt. Col. Edgar W. Rugheimer, 240 King St. Armory, Charleston, S. C.
*1809	Washington Light Inf. Reserves	Lt. Irving W. Doty, 912 E. Anderson, Savannah, Ga.
*1809	Republican Blues, "B" Btry-230th FA Bn. Ga. N.G.	Brig. Gen. H. J. Inman, 1626 Woodmere Way, Brookline, Delaware County, Pa.
1813	Artillery Corps, Washington Grays	Lt. Col. George S. Davis, State Fencibles Armory, Philadelphia, Pa.
1813	State Fencibles Infantry	Capt. H. W. Dagle, Armory, New Haven, Conn.
*1816	New Haven Grays Co. "A" 102nd Inf. Conn. NG	Col. W. M. P. Bowen, 635 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.
1818	First Light Infantry Regt.	Maj. Charles E. Stevenson, c/o Capt. Benjamin Miller, Adj., 1924 Vedro Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
1819	Old Guard State Fencibles	Lt. Col. Robert F. J. McGarry, 120 Roseview Ave., Newark, N. J.
*1824	The Essex Troop 102nd Cav. Gr. N.J. NG	Maj. Jean A. Brunner, 307 W. 91st St., New York, N. Y.
1826	Old Guard, City of New York	Capt. John B. Prout, 696 Fourth Ave., Troy, N. Y.
1835	Troy Citizens Corps	Col. Leon W. Newton, c/o Francis M. Brackett, Adj., 31 Waverly Place, Melrose 76, Mass.
1836	National Lancers	Maj. Charles E. Meritt, 505 Kirkland St., Utica, N. Y.
1837	Utica Citizens Corps	Capt. John W. Rawding, State Armory, Grove St., Worcester, Mass.
*1840	Worcester City Guards, Co. A. 181st Inf. Mass. NG	Maj. Joseph L. Minter, Broad & Diamond Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
*1840	108th Field Art. Bn. Pa. NG	Capt. Olin F. Burnsed, 50 E. 58th St., Savannah, Ga.
*1842	Irish Jasper Greens, "A" Btry 230th FA Bn. Ga. NG	Capt. Joseph R. Weeks, 620 E. 58th St., Savannah, Ga.
*1845	German Volunteers "C" Btry 230th FA. Bn. Ga. NG	Col. Ralph E. Hendee, Hess & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
1846	Old Guard Inf. Corps, 2nd Regt.	Maj. A. Erland Goyette, Peterborough, New Hampshire
1854	Amoskeag Veterans	Lt. Col. Roy E. Norvell, Atlanta, Ga.
*1855	Gate City Guard	Lt. Col. Wm. C. Heard, Jr., Danville, Va.
*1856	Danville Grays, 560th FA Bn., Va. NG	Maj. S. E. Dockrell, Putnam Phalanx Armory, Hartford, Conn.
1858	Putnam Phalanx	Capt. George A. Legg, 643 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
1859	Veterans 7th Regt. N. Y. NG	Col. J. K. Nicholls, Finance Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
1861	Veterans Corps 1st Regt. Pa. NG	Herbert C. Hertfelder, President, c/o Wm. S. Congalton, Sec'y, 426 65th St., West New York, N. J.
1861	Veterans 71st Regt. N. Y. NG	Col. W. V. Finn, 414 Main St., East Greenwich, R. I.
1869	First Light Infantry Veterans	Capt. Joseph G. Halloran, Field St. Armory, Waterbury, Conn.
*1871	Sedgwick Guards, Conn. NG Co. G. 102nd Inf.	Capt. Charles A. Fischer, 105 Morningside Rd., Worcester, Mass.
1876	Worcester City Guards, Vet. Assn.	Lt. Col. Frank E. Dodge, 306 Day Bldg. Worcester, Mass.
1876	Worcester Continentals	Maj. U. C. Hender, 507 Murdock Rd., Philadelphia 9, Pa.
1879	Veteran Guard 3rd Regt. Pa. NG	Capt. Richard E. Foltz, Armory, 12 S. New York Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
1887	Morris Guards	Lt. Col. Charles G. Cooley, 5th Regt. Armory, Baltimore, Md.
1888	Veteran Corps, 5th Infantry Md. NG	Lt. Col. H. V. Allen, P.O. Box 469, East Greenwich, R. I.
1907	Varnum Continentals	Col. Raymond A. Spitler, Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
1911	Old Guard Battalion of the Gate City Guard	Col. A. E. Herrmann, 3818 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.
1917	Old Guard, City of Philadelphia	

* Asterisks indicate active National Guard units.

Summer
1949



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CENTENNIAL LEGION

Cover Photo

From Norman Rockwell's painting "To Make Men Free," depicting American Army uniforms from point of origin to the present. Courtesy Department of the Army, Historical Properties Branch, AHC, MDW: Gift of Charles A. Ward.

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HARTFORD 6, CONNECTICUT

MOCK-INVASION IN DRESS UNIFORMS

to Storm EJO in Gesture of Good Will

By DICK FICKS

United Press Staff Correspondent

HARTFORD, CONN. (U.P.)—Sometime next year, plane and boatloads of Colonial musketeers will give the English country-side a chance to see what Cornwallis and his red coats were up against 175 years ago. But this time the soldiers' muskets won't be loaded of their swords drawn. Instead . . . representatives of Revolutionary units, garbed in their reds and blues and plummed hats, will arrive as ambassadors of good will. At the head of the "invasion" will be Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Sam E. Dockrell, Major-Commandant of the Putnam Phalanx of Connecticut, wearing his three-cornered hat and tight-fitting britches, replete with lace and frills. Under his wing will be representatives of the Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands.

Second Pilgrimage

It will be the second time since the turn of the century that a pilgrimage of this type was made to Europe. After the first World War, the Richmond Blues were joined by the Phalanx and the Governor's Foot Guard on a similar voyage.

All the units are members of the Centennial Legion, which was organized after the Centennial Exposition was dedicated on July 4, 1876, at Philadelphia to represent each old military unit of the 13 states. They pledged to keep alive their ancient traditions and to preserve records of their military achievements.

The good will trip is being planned like a big military operation and many of the travelers will retrace the ground they covered in one or two world wars.

General Dockrell reveals that the beachhead will be established in London, where a wreath will be placed at the tomb of the Unknown British Soldier at Westminster Abbey. From there the regiments will move on to Paris and Brussels.

All units will carry the flag of the 13 original colonies in addition to their command colors, and there will be a big brass band. The Phalanx band will be complete and may be augmented with instruments and musicians from other units.

The trip has drawn widespread attention in spots across the ocean and in Congress and individual states. In Connecticut, the general assembly passed a resolution calling the journey the "Occasion for the confirmation of international friendship and mutual understanding."

Other legislatures are considering bills to underwrite financing the trip for their respective groups. Word has reached London, and several Britishers are already at work on plans to greet the "Yanks."

Congressman A. Ribicoff placed the resolution of the Connecticut Assembly endorsing this 2nd Good Will



PUTNAM PHALANX — PARIS 1926

trip overseas on the Congressional Record in Washington, where the purpose of the trip may be examined by all interested parties.

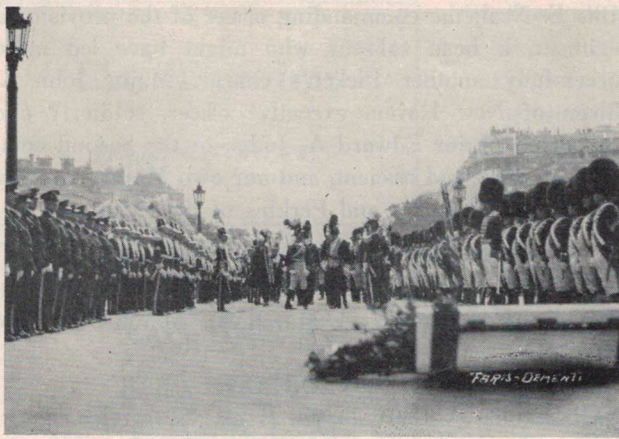
General Dockrell Remarks

Senator Brien McMahon has spent much time and effort in outlining the purposes of this proposed visit to the Embassy of the Netherlands in Washington and has requested that the Netherlands Government extend appropriate courtesies to The Putnam Phalanx and other military units taking part in the tour. The American Embassy at The Hague has also been notified of this projected visit and appropriate instructions will be issued when more detailed plans are worked out. The Department of State has been told informally by the British, French and Belgian Embassies that the visit of the Putnam Phalanx and other American military organizations will be most welcome and that their Governments and private groups in their respective countries will be pleased to arrange fitting ceremonies and to do what they properly can to contribute to the success of the undertaking, according to Senator McMahon.

We must not overlook the gigantic task undertaken in formulating and carrying out a trip of this kind. The suggestion of the first trip was made by Marshal Foch during his visit to the States in 1921, where he had an old friend in the Richmond Blues, General John A. Cutchins, the military author.

The cementing of lifelong friendships between the men of the units in Virginia and Connecticut who showed the different countries visited universal courtesy and respect to each other was only matched by the fine tributes received from our Ambassadors and the expressions of pride they felt in the reactions of the Belgian and French peoples.

The outstanding feature of the trip was the sincere reception by the foreign notables, the King of the



BLUES, PHALANX, FOOT GUARD — PARIS 1926

Belgians and the President of France, the most friendly reaction of the Belgian and French people and the great interest of the Ambassadors and lavish entertainment of the units. There was great disappointment in not going to England. If there had not been a general strike going on there it is believed that the British would have received the Centennial Legion Units as royally as did the other countries.

Captain John A. Gleason, Putnam Phalanx who made the trip overseas in 1926, has the following to say in part concerning the pilgrimage: "I have been asked many times since my return from the quasi-military expedition to European Countries the real purpose of it. I can do no better than to quote an extract from the minutes of the European trip committee which, unless I am greatly mistaken, is couched in the language of the master personality of the collective outfits—General John A. Cutchins, soldier, author and statesman, of Richmond, Virginia. 'A trip to promote good will and a closer understanding between the United States of America and the countries to be visited; to visit again, and to study the battlefields of Belgium and France on which we fought, and to pay respect to the memory of those of our comrades who made the supreme sacrifice.'

Object Attained

"I believe firmly that the object was attained. Certainly the people of Belgium and France with whom we came into friendly contact, manifested friendships and good will, certainly through the media of solemn ceremonies at the shrines of the unknown soldier dead in Belgium and France, and the visits to the cemeteries wherein repose the American hero-dead, where respect in most solemn of outward forms, was paid to the memory of those who died for our Country.

In Belgium

"Our first great emotional thrill came at the shrine of Belgium's soldier dead. The column marking his resting place is not so well known as the Arc de Triomphe, but rivals it in its nobility. It was erected to commemorate the founding of the kingdom in 1831 and a statue of King Leopold then elected crowns its summit at a height of 285 feet. At the corners of the pedestal are bronze

figures which symbolize the basic principles of the government: Liberty of the Press, Liberty of Public Assemblage, Liberty of Education and Freedom of Religious Worship. The Belgian populace entered into the spirit of the ceremonies as completely as the people of Paris, when a few days later the scarlet coats of the Foot Guards, the blue and buff of the Washington soldiery and the blue and white of the Richmond Blues marched along the wonderful Champs d'Elysee on their way to the National Shrine of the French. We found Paris smiling through her tears. The famous capital endeavored to be gay; to show her brightest side in the May springtime to her American visitors, but the scars underneath were not always successfully concealed.

Visit Napoleon's Tomb

"It was a happy arrangement that sent them first to the battlefield of Waterloo and later to the tomb of Napoleon. The story of the downfall of the great Emperor and the valor of Marshal Ney, the bravest of the brave, was still fresh in our minds as depicted by a competent guide when we stood a few days later in the hall of the Invalides, and while we gazed, not without awe, at the tattered battle flags recalling Marengo and Austerlitz, now disintegrating into dust, listened while other skillful lips told the story of Ney's betrayals and the return of the Emperor's body from St. Helena, to rest in the wonderful mausoleum erected by the French nation, to comply with his final request that his ashes might repose on the banks of the Seine in the midst of the French people whom he had loved so well.

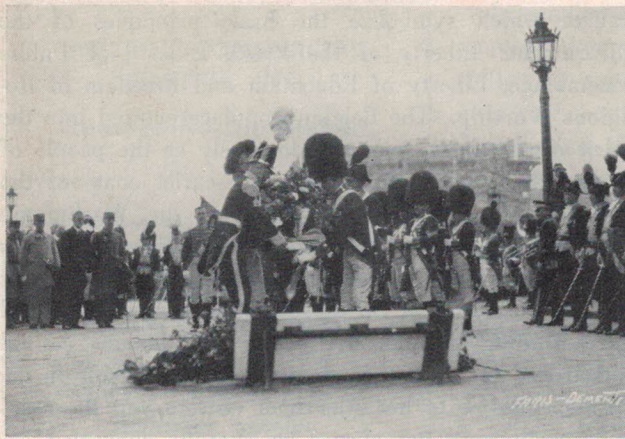
"Then there was that other wonderful contrast, depicting another phase of the colorful history of the French nation in modern times when our commands were ushered into the great reception hall of the president of the Republic and we were greeted in person by the President. It was here that Colonel Cutchins made another of his inspiring speeches and the response of President Doumergue was couched in expressions of most inspiring tribute to the ancient friendship existing between the nations of France and the United States.

Received by Foch

"And there was that wonderful reception accorded to us by the great modern marshal of the French—Foch! His face was illuminated with the ardor of victory such as he might have worn on the day the Germans accepted his terms in the woods of Compegnie. He saw in this pilgrimage a wonderful compliment to himself—a return of courtesies following his own visit to America, such as indeed it was. Only a few hours before they had pointed out to us the space alongside the catafalque of Napoleon where his own remains will rest when the final bugle call comes to him. There so long as gratitude exists among the French people and the Nation endures, they may pay their devotions at his Shrine.

Plenty of Fun

"We do not mean to touch only the emotional spots in this somewhat rambling summary of the great Ex-



SOLEMN MOMENT — PARIS 1926

ploration. There was fun on the ship—beaucoup—and there was fun on land. Knowledge was gained, also personal enjoyment; and history was made. Each of the 500 individuals will recall longest that which appealed most keenly to his fancy. The several commands were fortunate indeed in the personnel of their directing heads. Of Colonel Cutchins we have written. Then there were

Mills F. Neal, the commanding officer of the provisional regiment, a beau sabreur who might have led more successfully another Pickett's charge, Major John L. Gilson of New Haven, executive officer, soldierly and competent, Major Edward A. Judge of the Second company reserved and efficient, and our own Major—Stanley of the First company and Perkins of the Phalanx."

TEMPORARY TRAVEL SCHEDULE

March 24—Sail per SS WASHINGTON.—Air contingent leave New York March 30. March 31, arrive London.

April 1 through April 9—LONDON.

April 10—To Amsterdam via Hook day service.

April 11 and April 12—AMSTERDAM.

April 13—to Brussels.

April 14 through April 17—BRUSSELS.

April 18—to Paris.

April 19 to April 24—PARIS.

April 25—Havre and sail per SS WASHINGTON—Air contingent leave Paris April 25, arrive New York April 26.

May 2—Arrive New York.

ACTIVITIES OF THE WASHINGTON INFANTRY

102nd Regiment, Pennsylvania

THE Washington Infantry, 102nd Regiment have had a busy year, according to 1st Sergeant Howard P. Hughes. The company has carried on in its regular routine, training and instruction being given according to the latest U. S. Army Infantry Regulations, endeavoring at all times to measure up to its tradition.

On Wednesday evening, May 11, 1949, 7:00 P.M. as the direct descendant of the Pittsburgh Blues, serving in the War of 1812, the Washington Infantry was represented at the Banquet in the Hotel Schenley which opened the Assembling of the 53rd Annual State Council of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812. Sunday afternoon, May 22nd, a detail of the Washington Infantry reported in the Allegheny Cemetery to Captain Reutzel, Commander of Davis Star Camp, S.U.V.C.W. At the conclusion of the services at the grave of Major Davis, Founder the the Sons of Union Veterans, a W.I. detail fired the salute; then marched a short distance for services at the monument erected in memory of the victims of the explosion at the Allegheny Arsenal during the Civil War, and there also fired the customary salute. The detail was commended for the unity of its volley firing and for the soldierly deportment of the men. The detail: 1st Sgt. H. P. Hughes, S/Sgt. F. G. Weil, Cpl. H. McClure, Pfc. R. Weil, Pvt. H. Collom, Pvt. J. Carter.

Thursday, May 26, 1949, 12:00 o'clock noon, English Room, Fort Pitt Hotel, by invitation of William C. Zeigler, Chairman (an Honorary member of the Washington Infantry) members were present at the Pittsburgh

Kiwanis Club's Annual Memorial Day Dinner.

Memorial Day, Monday, May 30, 1949. In the forenoon the Company turned out as escort to Davis Star Camp, S.U.V.C.W. and for services in the Allegheny and St. Mary's Cemeteries. After being served noon luncheon at Walgreens downtown, the company participated in the afternoon ceremonies. Departing from Pittsburgh at 1:30 P.M. by automobiles, with members of Davis Star Camp and Auxiliaries, for Sewickley, Pennsylvania to participate in this community's 69th Memorial Day Ceremony. This being their 50th year in assisting, the company was assigned a place of honor in the parade with the Clan Douglas Pipe Band of Wilkinsburgh, Pennsylvania, escorting. After the parade, all participating units were conveyed by buses to the cemetery on Sewickley Heights for the services at the Soldier's Monument. There the detail of the Washington Infantry fired the customary salute.

Just before the ceremony of "Retreat" at the School Flag Pole, the organization was greatly honored by being presented with a beautiful Plaque inscribed as follows: "Presented to the Washington Infantry, May 30, 1949 on the occasion of their 50th year of participation in the Sewickley Memorial Ceremonies, by the Memorial Day Committee, Sewickley, Pennsylvania." The presentation was made by Burgess William F. McCrea, Chairman and Commander of the Day, and was received for the Company by Captain Harry M. Wilke, Commanding Officer of Washington Infantry.

NATIONAL GUARD PREPARES FOR NEW MISSION

Capable of Immediate Service to Its Country in Time of National Emergency

WITH its greatest peacetime strength in history now enrolled, the National Guard today is preparing for its new mission as a Mobilization-Day Force, capable of immediate service to its country in time of national emergency—and at the same time is serving the States in which it is organized in time of disaster.

During summer training currently in progress, approximately 350,000 Guardsmen will take to the field for 15 days of intensive combat training, and the war-won lessons of officers and most non-commissioned officers will be passed along to the younger men who make up approximately 70% of the enlisted strength.

Organized into 27 Army divisions and 12 Air wings, the Guard now has more than 5,000 units. Many of these are separate, non-divisional outfits, including anti-aircraft units and 21 regimental combat teams.

Strength of the National Guard on June 15 was 313,606 for Army units and 41,194 for Air units. Objective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950 is 399,500 . . . 350,000 for Army and 49,500 for Air. This number will be the goal for a recruiting campaign this fall.

Of the 27 divisions, 25 are of infantry, equipped with new and added weapons which give them the greatest mobility and firepower in history of the foot soldier's combat.

The two others are armored divisions, also reorganized and streamlined for greater mobility and firepower. Equipment in these includes new, low-slung tanks mounting high-velocity cannon.

The regimental combat teams use artillery and infantry in their basic composition.

Into its 72 fighter squadrons and 12 light bombardment squadrons the Air National Guard has packed the "Sunday punch" essential to modern techniques of war in the air.

Already five of the fighter squadrons have been supplied with the jet-propelled F-80 aircraft. This plane, plus the F-84 "Thunderjet" and possibly others are scheduled eventually to supplant the speedy F-51s and F-47s serving remaining squadrons. Every State has at least one fighter or light bomb squadron, complete with its own utility flight, service detachment and weather station.

The light bombardment units, now using the B-26 "Invader" that wreaked havoc on German troop columns, also are to receive jet-propulsion models as airplane supply, lengthening of runways and similar problems are ironed out.

Structure of the Air Guard is rounded out by 36 Aircraft Control and Warning squadrons, which control

operations of their own planes and/or warn of the location of the airborne enemy. These outfits, equipped with radar and high-frequency radio, would become "eyes and ears" overnight should enemy aircraft threaten American shores.

The National Guard brought 300,000 men into Federal service late in 1940. Bulk of this force was absorbed into 18 divisions, nine of which fought in each major theater of operations during World War II. Following V-J Day, these Guardsmen, along with other men of the military services, were released following a job well done.

Reorganization officially began June 30, 1946, when the 120th Fighter Squadron in Denver, Colorado received Federal recognition. In less than three years the Air Guard completed its organization . . . forming the 514 total of authorized units. In the same period Army units organized 4,577 outfits. Both branches have progressed "on schedule," the Air Guard timetable calling for it to be at 100% personnel strength by 1951.

As they have for decades past, men of this new National Guard have performed many "mercy" operations since 1946, aiding civilian populations stricken by floods, fires, explosions, tornadoes and other disasters.

In the extensive forest fires near Bar Harbor, Maine and during the now-famous "Operations Haylift" last winter, National Guard units saved lives and property running into many thousands of dollars. Ground troops and planes brought medical equipment and other material into Texas City, Texas following the 1947 explosion and fires.

During the Oregon floods and the hurricanes which swept Florida and Louisiana, Guardsmen were there to carry out their peacetime mission.

Many lives have been saved where the speed of Air National Guard C-47s got patients to a hospital in time. A Vermont squadron rushed a veteran, who had broken his neck in a swimming accident, to New York for treatment. In Arizona a young girl bitten by a rattlesnake was saved when a Guard plane sped in serum from another city.

Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, believes that the strength and the training of the National Guard have now progressed to the point where units could take to the field tomorrow, should that be necessary, and carry out their defensive and covering missions.

With an additional four months of training, the Guard could undertake offensive missions, provided additional equipment and personnel were available.

CENTENNIAL LEGION EXPEDITION WILL FIND U.S. HISTORY IN BRITAIN

Washington's English Ancestors Were Near Neighbors To Shakespeare; Henry VIII Sold Them a House

THE men who will represent the Centennial Legion on the scheduled trip to Britain will get an unexpected thrill when they come face-to-face with our own American history. For Britain abounds with relics and associations intimately connected with the American heritage, so many in fact that the British Travel Association has published a special folder on the subject. This deals with London alone, but a mere glance at place names on a map of Britain is enough to prove that the roots of the New World are scattered and deep in the "tight little island."

Not everyone knows that George Washington's ancestors were near neighbors of William Shakespeare. The Washington family home is only a few miles from Stratford-upon-Avon and stood there centuries before the Bard traded genius for applause. Sulgrave Manor, in fact, is first mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 and later belonged to the Priory of St. Andrew of Northampton until seized by the Crown in 1539. In the same year Henry VIII turned his attention from matrimony to real estate and sold the property to Lawrence Washington, who built the present house. His descendants continued to live there for the next 120 years and it was Lawrence's great-great grandson Colonel John Washington who left England in 1656 to manage the land in Virginia, now Mount Vernon. In 1941 British subscribers presented Sulgrave Manor to the peoples of America and Great Britain in celebration of a century's peace between the two nations.

The Washington's home has been completely restored, partly through a generous endowment from the Colonial Dames of America and is, of course, open to the public. From London you can get there and back easily in a day by taking the train to Brackley or Banbury and by driving the remaining seven miles by hired car. But take a tip and reserve your auto in advance. There are hundreds of Americans with the same idea.

In London's neighbor county, Buckinghamshire, is Jordans, the famous Quaker Meeting House and the burial place of William Penn; and many an American camera shutter will also wink next year on Plymouth's Waterfront, where the Pilgrim Fathers set sail in the tiny Mayflower.

In London itself there are so many links with America that the traveler will avoid historical vertigo by getting the British Travel Association's free folder from a travel

agent or direct from the Association's own office at 336 Madison Avenue, New York. To quote a random few, there's the new Roosevelt statue in Grosvenor Square nearby the house of John Adams and the former residences of Walter Hines Page and John Winant. In wartime there was so much top brass living in the Square that the GIs wittily nicknamed it "Eisenhowerplatz." Abraham Lincoln's gaunt figure looks down on Parliament Square and in the Public Record office is the historic Olive Branch Petition to George III signed by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. There's also a letter from George Washington to "his great and good friend George III." More recent drama is preserved on the tablet to General Eisenhower at Norfolk House St. James's Square, Allied invasion headquarters.

In the Chelsea home of Thomas Carlyle is a fragment in Emerson's own handwriting of a lecture given during the American Civil War and in nearby Cheyne Walk are the several homes of Whistler. Chelsea also bears memorial tablets to John Sargent and Henry James both of whom died there. A Fifteenth century chapel in Southwark Cathedral has been re-dedicated to the memory of John Harvard, who was baptized there in 1607 and it was a Harvard Graduate, Sir George Downing, who gave his name to the well-known street that houses all British Prime Ministers. In St. Paul's Cathedral crypt, close to a bust of Washington, is a tablet commemorating an illustrious deed by an ordinary man. It says quite simply "Pilot Officer William Meade Lindsley Fiske III, Royal Air Force. An American citizen who died that England might live. August 18, 1940."

Every day these memorials to the rich past of two great nations are the source of mutual pride to Americans and Britons alike and, as each new day passes, with the bond of history becoming more and more apparent, new links are forged, new friendships and loyalties betokened. Go into any English inn near an erstwhile Eighth Air Force field, it's ten to one you'll find the proprietor proud to show you his souvenirs of those stirring days, anything from a dollar bill to a treasured invitation to an Air Force shindig, tokens of G.I. gratitude for a "home-from-home." And now that the battles are won, the coming goodwill trip by our Centennial Legion will reap its own harvest of association.

JOIN IN... TO JOIN US IN COMRADESHIP!



Come to Britain WITH THE LEGION

You are planning to do us great honor . . . you of the Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands.

And we in Britain look forward to the arrival, next April, of your goodwill contingent, led by the Putnam Phalanx, as *our* great chance to honor *you*.

Besides being officially greeted, with traditional British color and ceremonial, you will also be met, wherever you go, with the warmest of unofficial welcomes.

For many of you, during two World Wars, were with us as comrades-in-arms. And now—even as you join in returning our colors captured by your forbears—you know well you will hold forever the place *you* captured in our hearts.

So join in! Let's get together. To enroll for this friendly, holiday invasion, see your Commandant.



Thos. Cook & Son have been appointed official transportation agents for the Legion's journey. Any of their offices will be glad to provide full tour information and illustrated literature on Britain; or write:

**BRITISH TRAVEL CENTRE,
336 Madison Avenue, N. Y. 17, N. Y.**

Come to Britain

For Scenery • For Sports • For Pageantry • For Interests in the Present — and Interest in the Past

COLONEL THOMAS S. LANARD

Commanded State Fencibles Infantry, Philadelphia, 1913 to 1943. Commanded Centennial Legion 1926 to 1930. Author of many books with historic background including "One Hundred Years With the State Fencibles," "SPECTEMUR AGENDO" and "CAPTAIN Q." His last book (not yet published), "The Citizen Soldier," is based on the History of the Centennial Legion Commands from 1638 to 1948.

DUSTING OFF COBWEBS

By COLONEL THOMAS S. LANARD

THE year 1912 found many of the Legion Commands busily engaged in celebrations.

That year marked the Centennial of the almost forgotten Second War with Great Britain, which, some historians call, "Mr. Madison's War," others the "War for Commercial Independence," while others the "War of 1812." It made no difference what they called it, some of the Legion Commands, who participated in that War, did not hesitate to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary; while in New Haven the Second Company Governor's Foot Guards staged a very colorful celebration called "Home Week."

It was for the Ancients of Boston, however, to put on the real show for the year. 200 Members of that Company, July 2nd, left Boston for England on the White Star Liner S.S. Arabic under the Command of Captain Francis H. Appleton. This was the Ancient's third visit to England in a quarter of a Century (1887, 1896 and 1912).

While in England they visited Windsor, about twenty miles from London, and unveiled a tablet in memory of Captain Robert Keayne, their first Commander.

Windsor was the site of Captain Keayne's boyhood home. The date of his birth (1595) is not certain, but the records of the Honourable Artillery Company of London show he joined that Company in 1623 and sailed for Boston in 1635.

When the New England Colonies began to see the necessity for having a military organization upon which to depend in case of invasion by native or foreign foes, Captain Keayne, with his background of London Military training, in the Honourable Artillery Company, suggested the establishment of similar organization in the home of his adoption, and so in 1638 the "Military Company of Massachusetts" (now the "Ancients of Boston") was chartered with Captain Robert Keayne as its first Commander. Therefore, he may be justly and



properly called the "Father of our organized military system."

Captain Keayne was a public-spirited citizen and when he died (1655), he left a Will written by his own hand filling 150 folio pages. In it he made a liberal bequest to Harvard College; also to the Town library of Boston, and 250 pounds for the introduction of pure water.

It is lamentable that no portrait picture of Captain Keayne has ever been found. It has been the good fortune of the "Ancients" to definitely locate and suitably mark the final resting place of Captain Keayne in King's Chapel Burial Ground, corner of Tremont and School Streets, Boston. It is claimed the first burial made there was in 1630. Here are the graves of Governor Winthrop and many prominent persons of the Colonial period including John Cotton and Mary Winslow.

Captain Keayne was a successful business man and according to one report "because he was wealthy, and sold dearer than most other tradesmen and for that he was of ill report for the like covetous practice in England, that incensed the deputies very much against him."* Then, again, he was a soldier and they were, then as now, not too popular, when there was no fighting to be done.

We find him, however, a man of strong convictions and willing to stand against public opposition to assert his rights. This, no doubt, brought him in conflict with church and the law on "divers" occasions.

* History A. & H. A. Company, 1843.

Some Members of the Legion will recall that bright September day in 1924 when we passed in review on the grand Parade Ground at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, the same field used by General Washington in 1778 when his ragged troops paraded in celebration of the French Alliance.

The Legion Commands in 1924 were the guests of the City of Philadelphia in the joint celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Carpenter's Company and the 150th Anniversary of the First Meeting of the First Continental Congress in Carpenter's Hall at Philadelphia. The City of Philadelphia presented to each Unit of the Centennial Legion a replica of General Washington's Headquarters Flag. This Flag was later adopted as one of the Official Flags of the Centennial Legion. The original is now in the Valley Forge Historical Museum adjoining the Park. To the Rhode Island Commands present that day Valley Forge has a unique significance.

On December 19th, 1777, after an exhausting march from Whitemarch by way of Gulf Mills, General Washington with his troops arrived upon the Hills at Valley Forge. Four days later nearly 3,000 men of this force were sick and too nearly naked to do duty.

General Varnum of Rhode Island established his headquarters in a stone house just to the west of the spot where the Waterman Monument now stands, and with him came John Waterman, a commissary in Varnum's Brigade.

The story of the suffering and hardships in those bleak hills for six months has made the name of Valley Forge the synonym of all that is heroic in the fame of the men who served in that patriotic army and finally secured to us the liberties under which this Nation has ever since existed, prospered and multiplied.

On April 23, 1778, John Waterman, like many others, died after a short illness. The following day two of his comrades, Captain Tew and William Allen, who had been absent from Valley Forge on furlough, returned to Camp and learning of the death of Lieutenant Waterman, built a rude coffin and returned to this earth all that was left of his mortal form — and they did something more, they marked the grave where his body was interred and thus gave to the world the only marked grave of a Revolutionary Soldier at Valley Forge.

Taylor, in his book on Valley Forge, states, "Nothing could, perhaps, more significantly emphasize the misery of the time than the fact that no accurate or even approximate record of deaths at Valley Forge has been found, nor is it known with certainty where the common burial place is located. Of all the hopeless victims of the camp but one of the multitude buried there sleeps in an identified grave. On the north side of the encampment (rear-line-hill) a large number of skeletons of soldiers were exposed to view by the washing away of the ground years after the camp was abandoned."

Frederick Kapp, in the Life of Von Steuben, states: "Of the original force of about seventeen thousand men, only

ARTILLERY UNIT ENDS DRILL YEAR

THE Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York, Lieut. Colonel Edwin B. Conklin, Commandant, closed its drill season on May 31st.

The Corps acted as Escort and Guard of Honor on the following occasions: Massing of the Colors in October, Annual Service of Patriotic Societies at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in November, Army Day Parade in April, Memorial Day Parade May 30th, and Flag Day June 14th.

Representatives of the Corps attended anniversary celebrations of the New Haven Greys, Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven and the Richmond Blues.

The following men qualified as Distinguished Experts in the annual pistol matches:

Lieut. J. V. Cremonin with a score of 100
Capt. Walter F. Pullar with a score of 98
Capt. Louis F. Mohr, Jr., with a score of 97
Lieut. Paul Berryman with a score of 96
Capt. George A. Legg with a score of 96

At the luncheon party following the Memorial Day Parade, the Long and Faithful Service Medal was awarded to Major Norman F. Cushman, 45 years, and to Major Mortimer P. Arnold 35 years.

Plans are being made to celebrate the 160th Anniversary of the Veteran Corps of Artillery in 1950.

five thousand and twelve were at this time (February 1778) fit for duty."

Like all things it took the people of this Nation a long time to fully appreciate the history made by Washington's Army at Valley Forge. In 1901 the "Daughters of the Revolution" erected a beautiful monument. On the north side is carved in everlasting granite:

"This monument was erected . . . by the Daughters of the Revolution in 1901 to the soldiers of Washington's Army who sleep in Valley Forge 1777-1778."

And on the south side are these words:

"This monument is known by the name of 'Waterman' for near this spot lies Lieutenant John Waterman who died April 23, 1778 and whose grave alone of all his comrades was marked."

In the next issue Colonel Lanard will dust the "Cobwebs" off his old manuscripts and tell you some interesting facts about the War of 1812 and the part played by several legion commands, also "The Legend of North Point" and the 121st Anniversary of the writing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" as celebrated by the Legion at Baltimore. We hope you will enjoy reading it!



RICHMOND BLUES Color Guard enters Capitol Grounds to escort Governor Wm. M. Tuck from Executive Residence to Church Service during 160th Anniversary of the BLUES May 15, 1949

RICHMOND BLUES CELEBRATE 160th ANNIVERSARY

*The Richmond Light Infantry Blues Celebrated
Their Birthday May 13th to 15th, 1949*

ONE hundred and sixty years ago a company called the Richmond Light Infantry was organized by Captain William Richardson. The Blues are direct descendants of that first company, a company that first paraded in red uniforms instead of blue.

The anniversary celebration started on the 13th, with a full dress review, and ball at Blues Armory. The next day, the Blues invited the public to another review at City Stadium where more than 20 military units paraded with the battalion, and on Sunday the 15th, the annual memorial services at St. Paul's Church ended the celebration.

Governor Tuck, commander-in-chief of Virginia's National Guard, reviewed the Blues' at their Armory in company with his adjutant general, Major-General

Samuel G. Waller. Music for the review was furnished by the Thomas Jefferson Cadet Corps Band.

The ball which followed was a very colorful affair with the uniforms of the Blues intermingled with the Continental Army dress of many of the Centennial Legion organizations there for the celebrations.

Additions of mechanized forces and air forces to the Saturday review were made when the Richmond Howitzers had heavy tanks and guns brought to the Stadium for the purpose of firing a 19-gun salute to the Governor, and on the decision of the Virginia Air National Guard several formations were sent over the Stadium during the review.

The review began at 2:30 P.M. with a band concert featuring bands from the Army, John Marshall and

Benedictine High Schools and the Putnam Phalanx drum corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel William G. Wharton, commander of the Blues, introduced Governor Tuck to the crowd and troops preceding the review.

Saturday night the battalion honored its guests from the Centennial Legions with a buffet dinner at the Armory. Members of the Blues, the Blues Veterans' Corps and the Legion were invited.

The battalion marched to Capitol Square Sunday morning, where Governor Tuck joined the command for the march to St. Paul's. The Centennial Legion units and the Veterans' Corps marched in the Sunday parade and music was furnished by the John Marshall Cadet band. The Reverend Robert R. Brown, rector, preached a special memorial sermon.

Among the Centennial Legion Units appearing in Richmond, were the Kentish Guards, Old Guard of New York, First Company Governor's Foot Guard, and the Putnam Phalanx. The Governor's Foot Guard and the Putnam Phalanx, among others, turned over Color Standards to the Veterans' Corps of the Blues, to be placed in their Trophy Room.

The Putnam Phalanx adopted modern means of travel when it flew to Richmond by chartered Transocean Air

Lines DC-4 from their base at Bradley Field, Connecticut, wearing their traditional George Washington Colonial uniforms.

A close association has existed between the Phalanx and the Blues for many years. Arriving in Richmond, they were met at the airport by representatives of the Blues, and marched to their quarters in the Hotel Richmond, headed by the unit's drum corps, which still plays the beat of 1776 instead of the modern military step.

"Dixie" was substituted for its usual theme, "Yankee Doodle," whenever the Centennial Legion Units passed in review.

Major-General S. Gardner Waller, Adjutant General of Virginia, wired the Phalanx commander, Col. Sam E. Dockrell, in Hartford, Connecticut:

"It is a genuine pleasure to anticipate the arrival of the Putnam Phalanx in Richmond on May 13th for the 160th anniversary of the Richmond Light Infantry Battalion, Virginia National Guard. It is not only a pleasure but an official requirement to advise you that the State of Virginia consents to the Putnam Phalanx bearing arms entering the confines of the commonwealth. Arrangements will be made to care for the muskets at the Blues Armory."

PUTNAM PHALANX — EMBARK ON TRIP TO RICHMOND





LEXINGTON MINUTE MEN

A Memorial Specially Dedicated to 77 Minute Men of Lexington

AS forecast in the Centennial Legion Bulletin of October, 1948, the Lexington Minute Men dedicated on April 19, 1949 (the 174th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington) a beautiful Memorial to the 77 Lexington Minute Men of April 19, 1775 who responded to the "Alarm" of Paul Revere and William Dawes, Jr., in time to be on the village common to face the British troops in the early morning engagement.

The picture here shown was taken immediately after the unveiling and dedication, and shows the sculptor Bashka Paeff, and Miss Nancy Harrington, a direct descendant of one of the Minute Men of 1775, with Frederick W. Richardson and Norton T. Hood, also of 1775 lineage, as escorts in the familiar colonial uniform worn by this company of the present day. The six characters shown in the bronze were sculptured from present members of the Lexington Minute Men and are

perfect likenesses, requiring hundreds of hours of posing for the sculptor.

Cut into the granite slab which backs up the bronze sculpture, are the names of the 77 Minute Men of Lexington to whom this Memorial is specially dedicated.

At this dedication, the Governor of the Commonwealth was present; and a military parade was reviewed by high-ranking army and navy officers. Delegations from several Centennial Legion Units were in the parade; music for the dedication ceremony was furnished by the ROTC band of fifty men from Norwich University of Northfield, Vermont. In the evening the Minute Men entertained the visiting Centennial Legion delegations and other guests in the Minute Man Room of the Hotel Commander in Cambridge; "a fitting tribute to a perfect day."

ORIGIN OF THE CENTENNIAL LEGION OF HISTORIC MILITARY COMMANDS

By *Editor-in-Chief* BRIG. GEN. (RET) FRANK A. HANCOCK
Commander, CENTENNIAL LEGION OF
HISTORIC MILITARY COMMANDS, Inc.

THE Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands was organized on July 4th, 1876, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Governor of Pennsylvania in 1876, asked the Governor of each of the original thirteen States, to send a detachment of not over one hundred men from an old military unit, with a historic background, to represent his State and to take part in the dedication ceremonies of the Centennial Exposition which was dedicated and opened on July 4th, 1876, one hundred years to the day, after the Declaration of Independence was signed in this same community.

After the opening exercises were over, these thirteen units got together and organized the Centennial Legion to perpetuate the military organizations who served and protected our Country in the early days of its history, prior to, during and subsequent to the Revolutionary

War, and to unite together such military commands as still exists, or their successors, in one body, pledged to keep alive their ancient traditions and preserve the records of their military achievements, to foster patriotism, encourage National Defense and to inculcate respect for its Flag and Constitution.

The Centennial Legion now has 55 unit members. It was present at the dedication exercises of the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia, in June 1926. There were fifty-eight units with 5000 members present on that occasion.

The Centennial Legion or some of its member commands take part in every celebration of historic events in each of the thirteen original States and on any anniversary of the historic holidays one will see units of the Legion in the uniforms of the date of the unit's origin participating.



HISTORY IN UNIFORMS — Members of the 175th Regiment model clothing styles from past wars. Major G. M. Gelston (left) and Col. William C. Baxter inspect Sgt. J. D. New (World War II), Sgt. Leo Miller (Revolutionary War), Sgt. Franklin Martin (Confederate, enlisted) and First Lieutenant Robert Hoskins (Confederate, officer).

KENTISH GUARDS TO MARK 175th ANNIVERSARY

ON Saturday, October 29, 1949 the Kentish Guards, R.I.M. of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, under command of Colonel Thomas Casey Greene, will celebrate the 175th anniversary of the granting of their charter.

Invitations are now being prepared and will be sent out shortly to the various other Chartered Commands in the Centennial Legion. Captain James W. Tingley, Jr., Adjutant, states that among the honored guests attending will be the Governor of the State of Rhode Island.

Festivities will start in the morning with registration of guests, and a buffet luncheon will be served at noon-time in the Kentish Guards Armory.

Lines will then form for a parade through the town of East Greenwich at two o'clock. The parade will return to St. Luke's Episcopal Church where a church service will be held. After the services the lines will reform and march to the High School Field, where a Review of all participating units will take place. The celebration will end in the evening with a banquet in the Varnum Memorial Armory.



Various committees are hard at work planning all the details to make the celebration a success. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance and that good weather will make the day complete.

On May 17th the Kentish Guard R.I.M. honored Captain Clark Wells at a dinner in their Armory on Pierce Street. Captain Wells is the oldest member of the Command having enlisted more than 50 years ago. Speakers at the dinner were Major Benjamin Tefft, Major Leonard Anderson and Captain Welles. The guests of honor recounted many of his early experiences as a private in the Guards.

“Old Guard” Infantry Corps of National Guards

Second Regiment, 108th FA., N.G.P.

Colonel Hendee Has Outlined the History of the Regiment As Follows

Dec. 11, 1840—Organized as National Guards Pennsylvania Militia.

Apr. 9, 1856—Incorporated by the Legislature as “Infantry Corps of the National Guards of the City of Philadelphia, Pa.”

Nov. 30, 1860—Expanded to an eight company regiment and designated as 2nd Infantry Regiment of Militia. Two companies were added April 22, 1861.

Apr. 27, 1861—Entered Federal service in the Civil War as the 19th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Served in Pennsylvania.

Sept. 3, 1861—Redesignated as 90th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Served with the Union Army in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Oct. 29, 1867—Reorganized as 2nd Regiment of Infantry, N. G. P.

May 10, 1898—Entered Federal service in Spanish-American War as the 2nd Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Dec. 16, 1898—Reorganized as 2nd Regiment of Infantry, N. G. P.

June 30, 1916—Entered Federal service on the Mexican Border, stationed at El Paso, Texas.

Oct. 23, 1916—Converted and redesignated as 2nd Field Artillery, N. G. P.

July 15, 1917—Entered Federal service for the World War.

Oct. 11, 1917—Redesignated as 108th Field Artillery. Served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and Belgium.

Oct. 16, 1919—Reorganized as 2nd Field Artillery, P. N. G.

Apr. 1, 1921—Redesignated as 108th Field Artillery, P. N. G.

Feb. 17, 1941—Inducted into Federal service.

Oct. 19, 1943—Landed in Great Britain.

July 23, 1944—Landed in Normandy. Then participated in five major campaigns—Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Aug. 5, 1945—Landed in United States, en route to the Pacific.

Dec. 15, 1945—Demobilized.

June 17, 1946—Reactivated in 28th Infantry Division, Pennsylvania National Guard.

DANVILLE GRAYS, NOW 560th FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

THE Danville Grays, a unit of the Virginia National Guard, were designated as the 560th Field Artillery Battalion on March 31, 1948. Lt. Colonel William C. Heard, Jr., is the Commanding Officer. The present enlistment, after approximately one year's service, is 253.

This year's activity includes tours of inspection by Post No. 325 of the American Legion and the Cadet Corps of George Washington High School. Many members of this Cadet Corps are mainstays within the battalion. The City Council of Danville, and the Mayor, were given a tour of the quarters by the Commanding Officer.

On Army Day, a banquet was held at a local hotel with 80 guests present, including members of the City Council, Mayor, Civic leaders from Danville and local communities; many members of the Danville Grays were present. A tour of inspection was held after the banquet.

Many more events have taken place, and all with the same idea in mind. The 560th Field Artillery Battalion



Uniform: Lt. Col. Wm. C. Heard, Jr., Commanding Officer, Danville Grays, 560th F.A. Bn., Va. National Guard. Others: Members of American Legion Post No. 325, during a tour of inspection in Battery "A" Supply Room, City Armory, Danville, Va.

is a new outfit, but with the help of the community, the 560th Field Artillery Battalion will carry on the tradition of the Danville Grays to the best of its ability.

Danville and community always have had high respect for the Danville Grays, and Colonel Heard is determined that the 560th Field Artillery Battalion will write a history that all will be proud of.

Old Guard Battalion Dedicate Plaque



A new marker for the "Eternal Flame of the Confederacy" in Atlanta, Ga., is unveiled by Wight Spittler, great-granddaughter of Col. Ed. L. Wight, commandant of the Old Guard Battalion in 1915 and daughter of Col. Raymond A. Spittler, commandant of the OLD GUARD BATTALION. Col. Spittler stands in rear of his daughter.

IN an impressive ceremony in the heart of Atlanta the Old Guard Battalion of the Gate City Guard dedicated a new plaque to mark the "eternal flame of the Confederacy" before proceeding to Oakland Cemetery for the ceremonies to mark the Confederate Memorial Day.

Under command of Col. Raymond A. Spittler, commandant, the Old Guard Battalion formed for the public ceremony. Invocation was by Col. Richard M. Eubanks, chaplain, followed by a short address by Lt. Col. T. Guy Woolford, who introduced the officials of organizations

taking part. These included Mrs. William Rapp, president of the Atlanta Ladies Memorial Association; Mrs. F. B. Davenport, president of the Atlanta Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Thomas J. Ripley, president of the Atlanta Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy at the time the "Eternal Flame" was originally dedicated on December 14, 1939; Mrs. Charles P. Boyd, honorary member of the Old Guard Battalion and wife of Col. Charles P. Boyd, who served as commandant of the Old Guard Battalion in 1921 and 1922. Mr. Rock G. Taber, president of the Atlanta Gas Light Company, who set aside the light as a memorial.

The gas light standard is the last of the 50 which were first lighted in Atlanta on Christmas Day, 1855. It stands alone at the corner of Alabama and Whitehall Streets, bearing the marks of the Battle of Atlanta, as a memorial to the Confederacy. It was first set aside as such a memorial on December 14, 1939 at the official inauguration and festival marking the premier showing of "Gone With the Wind," by Atlanta's Margaret Mitchell.

Following the dedication of the new plaque, the original one disappeared from the lamp post several months ago, the Old Guard Battalion formed at Oakland Cemetery for the Memorial Day ceremonies and placed a wreath on the Confederate Monument.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Old Guard Battalion entertained at a reception at the East Lake Country Club of the Atlanta Athletic Club.

NATIONAL LANCERS

A Cavalry Corps One Hundred and Thirteen Years of Service

THE National Lancers were organized as a State Unit in Boston, Massachusetts, to provide the Governor of Massachusetts with mounted escort. At the first formal meeting sixty-four men made a compact to form a more perfect union to better effect a common purpose and that was to establish a corps of cavalry in the COMMONWEALTH a deficiency severely felt and deeply regretted. The new cavalry corps assumed the name of "NATIONAL LANCERS," probably because the dash and brilliancy of the POLISH LANCERS which formed no small part of NAPOLEON'S cavalry had only recently captured the imagination of the world. Likewise, the uniform selected was on the line of the POLISH LANCERS. It consisted of the UHLEAN helmet, or schapka, of red and blue felt, elaborately embellished with gold lace and heavy bullion cord with tassels. A gilt sun-burst and a handsome plume of Swan feathers completed this striking headgear. The coat was of green cloth double breasted and so arranged to button one way and be entirely green and buttoned the other way showing a plastron of scarlet between the buttons. The trousers were scarlet with exception of the section from the knee to the ankle which, was green like the coat. The coat was further decorated by "slashes" of gilt braid and buttons bearing the initials, N. L., the cord of the trousers was covered with rows of gold braid. Shortly after, the trousers were changed to the present wear, dark blue with a yellow stripe.

Their records show the unit participated in the CIVIL, INDIAN, SPANISH, FIRST WORLD WARS, in the latter fifty percent of the Corps was converted into Officer material which speaks well for the training and discipline of the Corps. World War I depleted the ranks on account of death and wounds so that on return from France the recruiting list was again opened. Like many other organizations, Lancers have gone through many vicissitudes since the war, men, returning from the battlefield of France had their fill of the martial spirit, the nation took to wheels and automobiling became the universal sport, golf, movies, the Volstead social life and expanding prosperity attracted the interests of many, and then came the great depression. All were factors with which the Lancers had to contend with to keep the organization alive. And, now the pendulum is swinging back again. The Lancers are being reborn. The future is still before them, and they face it with great confidence. They are proud of their history, proud of the part they played in the CIVIL and Military life of the CITY of Boston and the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS. They are proud of their ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN years of Service.

The 1949 season was opened by attending Governor Paul A. Dever's inaugural ceremony in the State House

in Boston, Massachusetts, afterward in the evening attending the inaugural ball held in Mechanic's Hall. On February 22nd, the Governor's reception to the public, is another big day for the Lancers. On June 14th, the 113th anniversary of the Lancers, was held with all members of the Centennial Legion invited. The guest of honor this year was a Veteran Lancer, who joined the Troop, January 13, 1913, Major Thomas H. Green, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army. On June 23rd, the Troop, at Governor Dever's request, escorted him in their traditional full dress regalia to the Harvard Commencement ceremonies.

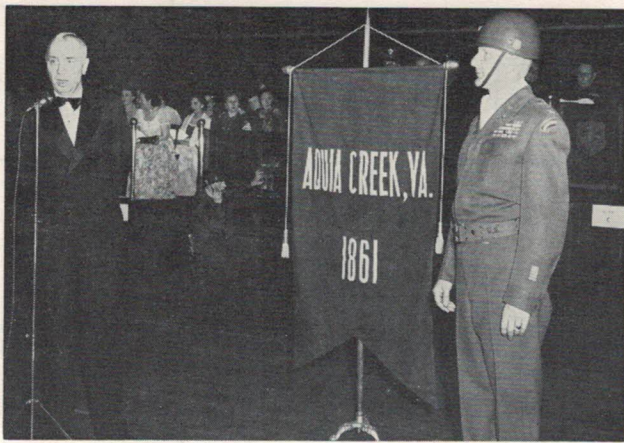
FUSILIER VETERAN ASSOCIATION

Colonel James W. H. Myrick has come forth with a publicity idea for Centennial Legion Commands in their own localities. He relates that in the Bell In Hand Tavern, 83 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts, which was established in 1795, there are on the walls many pictures of Centennial Legion Commands, including The Ancient and Honorable, Fusilier Veteran, First Corps Cadets, Newport Artillery, First and Second Company, Governor's Foot Guard, Kentish Guards, Bristol Train of Artillery, Salem Light Infantry, National Lancers, Putnam Phalanx, Varnum Continentals, and many others. This Tavern is close to the Boston Globe Building.

Colonel Myrick has been in the command of the Fusiliers for forty years, and is a life member of many patriotic associations. Although, well along in years, Colonel Myrick boasts that he marched the entire distance in the Ancient and Honorable Day Parade in Boston, June 6th, the oldest man in the line of march. He further remarks, that there were over one hundred men his junior, who rode in automobiles that day. More power to Colonel Myrick!



Camp or no camp, Connecticut National Guardsmen still follow the welfare of their favorite club. This time it is a television affair with the Boston Red Sox and the St. Louis Browns, brought to the service club at Camp Edwards in July, when the 103rd AAA Brigade was at camp for summer training.



Courtesy Albert L. Waks

President Herbert C. Hertfelder, 71st Regiment Veteran Association, making presentation of Battle Flags to Colonel Alfred D. Reutershan of 71st Regiment Infantry, N.Y.N.G., at a review tendered to Major General Brandan A. Burns, 42nd Rainbow Division, on April 23, 1949

71st INFANTRY REVIEW

ON Saturday Evening, April 23rd, 1949, a Review of the 71st Infantry N. Y. National Guard was tendered to Major General Brendan A. Burns, Commander of the 42nd Infantry Division, in their Armory, Park Avenue and 34th Street, New York City.

At this time President Herbert C. Hertfelder of the 71st Regiment Veteran Association presented to Colonel Alfred D. Reutershan and the Active Regiment a set of Battle Flags (36 in all) which represented all the Engagements that the regiment took part in since its Organization in 1850 up to and including World War II.

Colonel Reutershan in accepting the Flags thanked President Hertfelder and the Veteran Association in behalf of the Regiment and himself and made mention that a lot of research work was being done in Washington in preparation for all data of the Regiment which would be published in Journal Form as part of the 100th Anniversary Celebration to be held during 1950. It was mentioned that the 71st Regiment was the only New York State Regiment that fought in France in both World Wars.

Veteran's, 71st Regiment

The Veteran Association of the 71st Regiment National Guard of the State of New York Rifle Committee is desirous of developing more expert rifle "shots." Those who are interested, please contact Edward J. Dougherty, Chairman of the Rifle Team. Results of the Long Island League Tournament, from November 1948 to May 1949: The Rifle Team won 16, lost 4. Two of four matches were decided on tie scores.

President Herbert C. Hertfelder announces that the Glee Club is meeting on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the month in the Veterans' Room for practice under the leadership of a very capable musician; more members are needed.

The Annual Regiment Communion Breakfast was held on Father's Day, June 19th, 1949 in the Oak Room of the Armory at 10 A.M. Parade led by the Donegal Pipers formed at 8:40 A.M. in the Armory and proceeded to Sacred Heart Church, 32nd Street, between 1st and 2nd Avenues, where Mass was celebrated at 9 A.M. by the Regimental Chaplain, Father Healy. . . . Speakers for the Breakfast included Brig. Gen. Roy Monahan, U. S. Air Forces, Col. Martin Meaney, Commander of the 165th Infantry Regiment, and the Honorable John McCloskey, Sheriff of the City of New York. Included in our Musical Program was Ed Martin, leading Tenor of the Police Department Glee Club.

71st Vets Win Centennial Legion Shoot

THE Centennial Legion held its Rifle Range encampment under the invitation and directions of the Old Guard City of New York, at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, June 13th to 17th.

Target practice was open to all the first four days, with the last day devoted to record firing by teams. The members not having their own rifles, were supplied by the Old Guard with M1 N.Y.N.G. Rifles, while ammunition was supplied by the National Rifle Association or purchased. As no 500-yard range was available, and as some teams did not have five men, it was agreed by the team captains to shoot teams of three, at U. S. Army Course C 200 yards, with ten shots prone and ten shots sitting or kneeling with one sighting shot for each position.

Sergeants of the N.Y.N.G. were detailed for coaching all members before firing and coached each member on the firing line during practice and record firing.

Each member wore the insignia of the unit to which he belonged, also the insignia of the rank he holds in that unit.

Captain Roy W. Rollins had charge of the firing range, and was assisted by Lieut. Elmer Jost. Captain Leo Rothschild, who kept all records and cards of score, reported the following results of the 1949 shoot:

	<i>Total</i>
Veterans 71st Regiment	557
Old Guard City of New York	496
Veterans Corps of Artillery	421

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

The contents of the magazine are interesting and in keeping with the traditions and historic backgrounds, with their sustaining influence, of the many military commands which were in existence during the Colonial days of our nation and throughout the Revolutionary war. The men of those commands created the foundation of the freedoms enjoyed by us in America, and which we mean to maintain.

The principles and ideals of your organization continue to be those of today's veterans who have served under our Flag. I wish you success in the continued publication of your new magazine.

LOUIS JOHNSON
The Secretary of Defense

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

I have read this with a great deal of interest and the very informative articles make this publication very important in the defense of the nation.

LOUIS H. RENFROW
*Colonel, U.S.A. (Res.)
Assistant to the Secretary*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SPECIAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The National Guard Bureau appreciates receipt of information that you contemplate early publication of the CENTENNIAL LEGION MAGAZINE. We are also glad to learn that it is the purpose of Centennial Legion Officers to promote the democratic way of life and feature articles pertaining to the National Guard.

The Information Office, National Guard Bureau, joins with General Cramer in wishing the new publication a long and successful career of service.

RALPH E. PEARSON
*Lt. Col., NGB
Chief, Information Office
National Guard Bureau*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SPECIAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

We are delighted to inclose herewith an article on the National Guard, its structure and functions for publication in the CENTENNIAL LEGION MAGAZINE. This, we believe, will stimulate interest both by Guard members and others among your readership.

Please feel free at any time to let us know when we can supply you with anything else pertaining to the National Guard.

E. L. SMITH
*Major, NGB
Acting Chief, Information Office
National Guard Bureau*

ARTILLERY CORPS WASHINGTON GRAYS
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

I think this is a great step toward American education and wish it all the success in the world.

JAMES COOK
Adjutant

VETERAN CORPS
FIFTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY
MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD

I wish at this time to heartily endorse your endeavor in making THE CENTENNIAL LEGION MAGAZINE an interesting success.

CHARLES GILBERT COOLEY
Lt. Col. Commanding

HEADQUARTERS 176TH COMBAT TEAM, VANG.

The publication is nicely gotten up and we wish you much success in this worth while undertaking.

THOMAS D. NEAL, JR.
*Lt. Col., Infantry Va NG
Executive Officer*

COMMENTS T

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

HARTFORD

I certainly was interested in looking over your publication and I want to congratulate you on the very fine job that you did.

CHESTER BOWLES
Governor

NEW HAVEN GRAYS

I heartily endorse the projected publication of the CENTENNIAL LEGION MAGAZINE. I believe that it will fill a long felt need in the Legion; the need of closer ties between the units.

This organization will cooperate in every possible way.
HAROLD W. DAGLE
Captain

STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

ATLANTA

"... It seems to me your magazine has a real place in the journalism of our country.

Your first edition is excellently composed, well assembled and comprehensively executed in general. Especially interesting to Georgians is Colonel Lanard's article, 'Dusting Off Cobwebs,' which deals with the organization of the Gate City Guard in Atlanta in 1857.

May your publication venture prove successful."

HERMAN E. TALMADGE
Governor

211TH CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON
FIRST CORPS OF CADETS

BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS

I am very glad indeed to endorse this publication, which, I believe, will not only be of great interest to those interested in the historical military units but will be of great value to the Military Service in calling attention to the past traditions of those units.

RICHARD C. STOREY
*Lt. Col. Cav. Mass. N. G.
Commanding*

NATIONAL LANCERS

You may rest assured, Colonel, the National Lancers will cooperate with the Centennial Legion in every possible shape and manner. We will do all in our power to make the new magazine a complete success.

LEON W. NEWTON
Colonel, Commander

WORCESTER CONTINENTALS

LT. COL. FRANK E. DODGE, COMMANDER

As Commander of the Worcester Continentals, I heartily endorse such a worthy magazine for such a worthy cause.

FRANK E. DODGE
Lt. Col.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY

STATE OF NEW YORK

We heartily endorse the Legion's endeavors to keep our patriotism alive among the many member units and to foster a love of country, and what it stands for, among the youth of this commercial age.

E. B. CONKLIN
*Lt. Col., Commandant
Veteran Corps of Artillery S. N. Y.*

UTICA CITIZENS CORPS
VETERANS ASSOCIATION

The magazine idea is just the "tie that binds" ... a sort of clearing centre for all Legion matters.

OWEN N. BARTLEY

THE EDITOR

VARNUM CONTINENTALS

Varnum Continentals extends its best wishes for the success of THE CENTENNIAL LEGION MAGAZINE, and will be most happy to cooperate with you by supplying you with news items pertaining to the activities of this Command.

HENRY G. JACKSON
Captain
Public Relations Officer

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

I have looked over CENTENNIAL LEGION with interest and should think it would provide interesting and attractive reading to those concerned with the Centennial Legion Organizations.

SHERMAN ADAMS
Governor

STATE OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The purpose of your magazine is a most worthy one and from a historical standpoint alone it should be well received by the public generally, and especially by members of the military profession.

Our congratulations to the Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands, Incorporated.

JOHN H. AHRENS
Colonel, AGD, NJNG
Adjutant General

OLD GUARD OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

As Commandant of the Old Guard of the City of New York, which is a member of The Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands, I want to endorse your efforts and those of your associates to publish the CENTENNIAL LEGION MAGAZINE so that it may be of influence and benefit to its members and also the citizens and public officials as well as the military organizations in our country.

Lots of success.

JEAN A. BRUNNER
Major, Commandant

VETERAN GUARD THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P. PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Feel very proud that we are members of an organization with a fine magazine covering the activities of the Legion.

To you and your staff we of the Veteran Guard, Third Regiment Infantry, N.G.P. extend congratulations.

Best wishes for the continued success of the magazine.

U. C. HENDLER
Major, Commanding

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Please accept congratulations for the excellence of the magazine. Many similar, in existence for a long period, do not equal the appearance, content, and general interest of your first effort.

We are, of course, deeply interested in the Rhode Island members of the Legion because the history of our present National Guard units is founded upon the brilliant accomplishments of the original Legion units.

Your article dealing with General Cramer was of great interest to us. It was a complete and noteworthy article.

With best wishes for complete success of the aims of your distinguished organization, I am,

JAMES A. MURPHY
Brigadier General
Acting Adjutant General

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

I have read the contents, and offer you my congratulations on the publication. It is very fitting and proper that the organizations, which have ancient history, tradition, and customs should be brought to the attention of our present military personnel. It also brings out something which these old military organizations accomplished to further the objects of our country.

I wish you continued success in the publication of your magazine.

F. A. WEBER
Major General
The Adjutant General

OLD GUARD INFANTRY CORPS 2ND REGT, P.N.G.

My heartiest congratulations on the establishing of the CENTENNIAL LEGION MAGAZINE. This will go a long way toward cementing the Centennial Legion into a firmer knit organization. It will be a splendid way of keeping informed as to what other units are doing and by thus hearing the news will enable our own unit to strive to achieve greater success.

My heartiest best wishes for a successful magazine.

RALPH E. HENDEE
Colonel, Commanding
Old Guard Infantry Corps
2nd Regt. P.N.G.

RICHMOND LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES BATTALION

I endorse THE CENTENNIAL LEGION MAGAZINE very highly as I believe it will bring the members much closer together.

WM. G. WHARTON
Lt. Col. Inf. VANG
Commanding, Richmond
Light Infantry Blues

WASHINGTON INFANTRY 102ND REGT. (OLD 13TH) PENN'A VET. VOL. ASSOCIATION

I think it is excellent and am pleased that I can also report a most favorable reaction of our members on this first issue.

HARRY M. WILKE
Captain, Commandant

OLD GUARD CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

On receiving the first issue of THE CENTENNIAL LEGION MAGAZINE, I hasten to express my thanks to you and your staff, as I have done to General Hancock, on the fine piece of workmanship.

Please accept my thanks and best wishes for continued success.

ALBERT E. HERRMANN
Colonel, Commanding

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

RICHMOND

I am sure that this publication will receive a warm welcome among all the units of the Centennial Legion Commands and I congratulate you on this inaugural issue.

WM. M. TUCK
Governor

FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND MILITIA

Permit me in behalf of the First Light Infantry Regiment, Rhode Island Militia, chartered in 1818, to congratulate Brig. Gen. Frank A. Hancock, Commander of The Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands, Editor in Chief of THE CENTENNIAL LEGION MAGAZINE, and yourself as the Magazine's Managing Editor, upon the patriotic enterprise of establishing this fine publication featuring the glory of tradition and our national heritage and ideals from the days of the American Revolution.

The light of day defeats subversive forces and inspires all our people to maintain unbroken the American way of life in its full achievement.

WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN
Colonel, Commanding

HOOVER ON COMMUNISM

*Statement of J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal
Bureau of Investigation, Before the Committee On
Un-American Activities, House of Representatives*



J. EDGAR HOOVER

THE aims and responsibilities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are the same—the protection of the internal security of this Nation. The methods whereby this goal may be accomplished differ, however.

I have always felt that the greatest contribution this Committee could make is the public disclosure of the forces that menace America—Communist and Fascist. That is why the venom of the American Communist and the now defunct German-American Bund has been directed at this Committee as it has also been directed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This Committee renders a distinct service when it publicly reveals the diabolic machinations of sinister figures engaged in un-American activities.

The Role of the FBI

The FBI has great responsibilities to the Nation. In addition to being charged “with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States, collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest and performing other duties imposed . . . by law,” the FBI has been charged by Presidential Directive dated September 6, 1939, “to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage . . .” In implementing this charge the President called upon all law enforcement officers to promptly “turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any information obtained by them relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversive activities . . .”

The FBI is essentially an investigative agency. It is our duty to get the facts. We do not establish policies—that is the responsibility of higher authority. We do not make decisions as to prosecutions—that is the responsibility of the Attorney General, his assistants and the various United States Attorneys.

To the end that our responsibilities may be discharged it is necessary not to lose sight of the fact that our chief responsibility is the duty to obtain information and to protect confidence. Thus, when a citizen furnishes infor-

mation on a confidential basis his confidence must be respected. In any intelligence operation, security of information is of primary concern. I recall in the prewar years that the FBI was criticized on the ill-founded premise that nothing was being done to meet the Nazi-Fascist-Japanism threat to our internal security. The real facts are now a matter of record. What was being done, and done successfully, could not then be discussed and publicized. When the time came to act the FBI was fully prepared to carry out its responsibilities. There was not one successful enemy-directed act of sabotage during the war and enemy espionage was kept under complete control.

In one of our espionage cases, a spy ring was kept under close surveillance for over 18 months. The arrests when made broke the backbone of the Nazi spy system in America. I shudder at what might have happened had there been a disclosure of our operations and our sources of information in the initial days of that investigation. That was the very time we were most criticized for inaction. I hope this Committee will understand our situation and I know you will readily agree that there are many questions that you might like to raise which I would for obvious reasons be unable to answer in a public hearing.

The Communist Party

My feelings concerning the Communist Party of the United States are well known. I have not hesitated over the years to express my concern and apprehension. As a consequence, its professional smear brigades have conducted a relentless assault against the FBI. You who have been members of this Committee also know the fury with which the Party, its sympathizers and fellow travelers can launch an assault. I do not mind such attacks. What has been disillusioning is the manner in which they have been able to enlist support often from apparently well-meaning but thoroughly duped persons.

Anyone who opposes the American Communist is at once branded as a "disrupter," a "Fascist," a "Red baiter," or a "Hitlerite," and becomes the object of a systematic campaign of character assassination. This is easily understood because the basic tactics of the Communist Party are deceit and trickery.

The great god of the American Communists, Comrade Lenin — whose writings are their Bible — in various speeches and writings urged the use of deceit and trickery and his converts live by his injunction:

"The strictest loyalty to the ideas of Communism must be combined with the ability to make all necessary practical compromises, to maneuver, to make agreements, zig-zags, retreats and so on, so as to accelerate the coming to power . . ." ("Left-Wing Communism, An Infantile Disorder" — pp. 75-76, V. I. Lenin, International Publishers Co., Inc. 1940.)

Lenin's views were incorporated in the "Thesis on the Fundamental Tasks of the Second Congress of the Communist International" and the following provision is familiar to all American Communists:

"In all countries, even the freest, 'legal and peaceful' in the sense that the class struggle is less acute in them, the time has fully matured when it is absolutely necessary for every Communist Party systematically to combine legal with illegal work, legal with illegal organization . . . It is necessary, immediately for all legal Communist Parties to form illegal organizations . . . Illegal work is particularly necessary in the Army, the Navy and police . . ."

Continuing, the Thesis states:

"The absolute necessity in principle of combining illegal with legal work is determined, not only by the sum total of the specific features of the present period, the period of the eve of the proletarian dictatorship, but also by the necessity of proving to the bourgeoisie that there is not, nor can there be, a sphere or field of work that cannot be won by the Communists." (Volume X, Selected Works of Lenin, Page 172-173; International Publishers Company, Inc., 1943.)

The Communist movement in the United States began to manifest itself in 1919. Since then it has changed its name and its Party line whenever expedient and tactical. But always it comes back to fundamentals and bills itself as the party of "Marxism-Leninism." As such, it stands for the destruction of our American form of government; it stands for the destruction of American Democracy; it stands for the destruction of free enterprise; and it stands for the creation of a "Soviet of the United States" and ultimate world revolution.

The Historic Mission

The Preamble of the latest Constitution of the Communist Party of the United States, filled with Marxian "double talk," proclaims that the Party "educates the working class, in the course of its day to day struggles, for its historic mission, the establishment of socialism."

The phrase "Historic Mission" has a sinister meaning. To the uninformed person it bespeaks tradition, but to the Communist, using his own words, it is "achieving the dictatorship of the proletariat"; "to throw off the yoke of imperialism and establish the proletarian dictatorship"; "to raise these revolutionary forces to the surface and hurl them like a devastating avalanche upon the united forces of bourgeois reaction, frenzied at the presentiment of their rapidly approaching doom."

In recent years, the Communists have been very cautious about using such phrases as "force and violence"; nevertheless, it is the subject of much discussion in their schools and in Party caucus where they readily admit that the only way in which they can defeat the present ruling class is by world revolution.

The Communist, once he is fully trained and indoctrinated, realizes that he can create his order in the United States only by "bloody revolution."

Their chief textbook, "The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," is used as a basis for planning their revolution. Their tactics require that to be successful they must have:

1. The will and sympathy of the people
2. Military aid and assistance
3. Plenty of guns and ammunition
4. A program of extermination of the police as they are the most important enemy and are termed trained fascists
5. Seizure of all communications, buses, railroads, radio stations and other forms of communications and transportation.

They evade the question of force and violence publicly. They hold that when Marxists speak of force and violence they will not be responsible — that force and violence will be the responsibility of their enemies. They adopt the novel premise that they do not advocate force and violence publicly but that when their class resists to defend themselves they are thus accused of using force and violence.

Party Found Illegal

On May 28, 1942, Honorable Francis Biddle, then Attorney General, in reviewing the deportation proceedings of Harry Bridges, found that the Communist Party from the time of its inception in 1919 believes in, advises, advocates and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States.

Since then, much has happened. In 1944, the Party dissolved and became the Communist Political Association. The Constitution of the New CPA in 1944 omitted references to "Leninism" and the "Historic Mission." That was the era when Browder was preaching a Second Front and all-out production. But, even then, they secretly held to their historic mission, for in an injunction to Party members, Eugene Dennis, now General Secretary of the Party, said:

"Irrespective of name, we are and shall continue to be an American working class political organization, guided by the science of Marxism-Leninism."

But that era was short-lived. Immediately after Jacques Duclos, the French Communist leader, blasted the American Communists as deserting the Marxian cause, Browder was repudiated, the CPA was relegated to oblivion and the present Communist Party of the United States was reborn. A new Constitution adopted in July, 1945, as I have already indicated, referred to the Party as basing itself "upon the principles of scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism" and reincorporated the reference to the Party's "historic mission."

In establishing the Party's illegal character in 1942, the then Attorney General Biddle based his findings on the contents of the same Communist publications which today are being sold and circulated in Party circles. The American Communist, like the leopard, cannot change his spots.

The Party Line

The Communist Party line changes from day to day. The one cardinal rule that can always be applied to what the Party line is or will be is found in the fundamental principle of Communist teachings that the support of Soviet Russia is the duty of Communists of all countries.

One thing is certain. The American progress which all good citizens seek, such as old age security, houses for veterans, child assistance and a host of others is being adopted as window dressing by the Communists to conceal their true aims and entrap gullible followers.

The record of the American Communists conclusively proves their true feelings. In the prewar days, when they were allied with Hitler, they marched on Washington protesting Selective Service, Lend-Lease, shouting "The Yanks are not coming." The American Peace Mobilization picketed the White House until the day before the Nazis marched into Russia and then within less than a month reconverted it into the American People's Mobilization, demanded all-out production, and started the chant for the Second Front.

We are witnessing the same tactics today. Since Secretary Schwollenbach advocated outlawing the Communist Party, and President Truman called for aid to Greece and Turkey, the Communists have been mobilizing, promoting mass meetings, sending telegrams and letters to exert pressure on Congress. The American Communists fail to realize that already they have outlawed themselves in the minds and hearts of loyal Americans.

The mad march of Red Fascism is a cause for concern in America. But the deceit, the trickery and the lies of the American Communists are catching up with them. Whenever the spotlight of truth is focused upon them they cry, "Red baiting." Now that their aims and objectives are being exposed they are creating a Committee for the Constitutional Rights of Communists, and are feverishly working to build up what they term a quarter million dollar defense fund to place ads in papers, to publish pamphlets, to buy radio time. They know that

today it is a fight to the finish and that their backs will soon be to the wall.

Strength of the Party

A few days ago word leaked out that the annual Communist convention scheduled to be held in Chicago had been shifted from July to September in order that they might carry on their campaign of obstruction to American Foreign Policy and increase their membership. They have been conducting an active membership campaign as the leadership is concerned over the manner in which membership has slipped.

The numerical strength of the Party's enrolled membership is insignificant. But it is well known that there are many actual members who because of their position are not carried on Party rolls.

New York leads in the number of enrolled members (30,000), followed by California (8,553); Illinois (6,500); Ohio (3,838); Oregon (3,654); Washington (2,752); New Jersey (2,487) and Michigan (2,135). The Daily Workers boasts of 74,000 members on the rolls.

What is important is the claim of the Communists themselves that for every Party member there are ten others ready, willing and able to do the Party's work. Herein lies the greatest menace of Communism. For these are the people who infiltrate and corrupt various spheres of American life. So rather than the size of the Communist Party the way to weigh its true importance is by testing its influence, its ability to infiltrate.

The size of the Party is relatively unimportant because of the enthusiasm and iron-clad discipline under which they operate. In this connection, it might be of interest to observe that in 1917 when the Communists overthrew the Russian Government there was one Communist for every 2,277 persons in Russia. In the United States today there is one Communist for every 1,814 persons in the country.

One who accepts the aims, principles, and program of the Party, who attends meetings, who reads the Party press and literature, who pays dues and who is active on behalf of the Party "shall be considered a member." The open, avowed Communist who carries a card and pays dues is no different from a security standpoint than the person who does the Party's work but pays no dues, carries no card and is not on the Party rolls. In fact, the latter is a greater menace because of his opportunity to work in stealth.

Identifying Undercover Communists, Fellow Travelers and Sympathizers

The burden of proof should be placed upon those who consistently follow the ever-changing, twisting Party line. Fellow travelers and sympathizers can deny Party membership but they can never escape the undeniable fact that they have played into the Communist hands, thus furthering the Communist cause by playing the role of innocent, gullible or wilful allies.

(Continued on page 27)



AMERICAN MILITARY PEACE EXPEDITION 1950

*To promote peace and good will among
the Atlantic community of nations.*

**SPONSORED BY PUTNAM PHALANX
and
CENTENNIAL LEGION ESCORTING UNITS**
Brig. Gen. Sam Edge Dockrell, (Ret.)
Major, Putnam Phalanx
Commanding

Leaving New York in April 1950

... to London, Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris; with extension
tour to Rome for Holy Year observances.

THOS. COOK & SON, OFFICIAL TRAVEL AGENTS,
are in charge of all reservations by steamer and air to and
from Europe and all travel plans within Europe. Full informa-
tion will be sent to all member units.

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587 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED IN 1841

350 OFFICES IN 56 COUNTRIES

CORDE NOEUD

The State Fencibles of Philadelphia Have Many Unique and Traditional Ceremonies They Observe Each Year

THE most outstanding and original is the Corde Noeud Anniversary which is celebrated by a parade and banquet.

In 1819 the original Fencibles' Survivors of the War of 1812 formed a Veteran Command, then known as the "Survivors of Camp Dupont" and at the dinner given to celebrate this occasion, they presented to the active Company of the State Fencibles a Banner, which has been in its possession ever since and may be seen at the Armory.

At the closing of this dinner, someone suggested that they, as the Survivors of Camp Dupont, should, in some way, bind themselves together and it was remarked, "Once a Fencible—always a Fencible." It is said that someone picked up a piece of *raw-hide*, and suggested that each member *tie a knot*, symbolizing unity—this knot uniting and binding them together. This being done, the raw-hide was then handed to the Commanding Officer to be worn by him at these Annual Dinners, which were held at Stell Woodman's Tavern on Germantown Avenue, Evans Hotel, Grubb's Tavern and many other prominent places of that day.

As time passed, the ranks of the Survivors of Camp Dupont started to slowly thin out and there was added to this traditional dinner ceremony the calling of the roll of the members who had departed, and as each name was called, *one of the knots* of the "CORDE NOEUD" was untied. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the "CORDE NOEUD" was placed in an urn, the end seared by a taper and as the smoke arose, the officers standing would drink and then say in unison, "Until Death."

At the meeting in 1866 a new feature was added to the ceremony. At the suggestion of Colonel Page, a *string* (not the original) was passed around the table and as each member arose to receive it, he announced his name and rank and then tied a knot. When all had finished, it was then handed to the Commanding Officer, who placed it in the original *urn, used since 1819*, lighting the string with a taper and, as the smoke curled upward, the members standing with glasses filled, in unison said: "Until Death," then they drank the wine and at this ceremony added the words: "Once a Fencible—always a Fencible." The thought of Colonel Page being that, as each Officer tied a knot, it was a reaffirmance of his loyalty to the services of the Fencibles and the burning and smoke symbolize the end or death, thus—"Until Death, Once a Fencible—always a Fencible."

This ceremony has been repeated at each Annual Officers' Dinner since that time and is now one of the Honored Traditions of the Fencibles. On several occasions the Fencibles have been away from the City and have celebrated the "CORDE NOEUD," carrying with

them the Ancient urn used since 1819 for these ceremonies.

Perhaps it will be interesting to know what became of the original "CORDE NOEUD." In 1883, there were but two knots remaining in the original raw-hide; one representing Robert H. Small and the other, James J. Barclay, the last two survivors of the Fencibles of the War of 1812. Small died in the latter part of that year and thus it fell to the lot of Barclay, as the last surviving member of Camp Dupont, to untie Small's knot. Barclay died in August of 1885 and in order not to sever the bond, which had united the Fencibles of that day with the past, this raw-hide was transferred to the active Command and a knot tied by each succeeding Commanding Officer.

In 1913 it was delivered into the hands of Colonel Lanard, Commander of the Fencibles, at which time there were five knots including the one tied by Colonel Lanard. Since that day, it has become his melancholy duty to untie the knot of former Commander Major Chew, Major Witherup and Major Brazer and today it is one of the sacred relics of the Command containing but two knots, one representing James J. Barclay, *last Survivor* of the original Fencibles of 1813 and one representing Colonel Lanard.

State Fencibles Infantry Participates in Flag Day Ceremonies

In its distinctive and historic full dress uniform, a color guard and detachment of the State Fencibles Infantry of Philadelphia attended the annual Philadelphia Flag Day Association Church Services, held this year on Sunday, 12th June, at the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, on 13th Street below Spruce Street in Philadelphia. Led by the Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. George S. Davis, the detachment "churched the colors" in traditional style, continuing a custom as the official color guard of the Flag Day Association. Annually the Association conducts a series of services in honor of the flag, and a different historic church is selected for this Sunday service on each occasion.

Preceding the detachment was the excellent choir of St. Luke's, consisting of nearly thirty voices, singing the processional hymn. A stirring sermon was delivered by the Rector, the Reverend Joseph Fort Newton, D.D.

On Tuesday, Flag Day, the Battalion paraded in the huge military display terminating at hallowed Independence Hall, where a patriotic rally was addressed by several noted speakers, principal among whom was Senator Karl Mundt of South Dakota. Again the color guard of the Fencibles served as the official color guard

and presented its colors in front of the speakers' platform preceding the oratory.

The parade was marshaled by Lt. Col. Kenneth F. Lafayette and was reviewed by distinguished military, naval and civilian guests, including the Hon. Bernard Samuel, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, Rear Admiral Roscoe E. Schuirman, USN, Colonel W. W. Paca, USMC, the Hon. Francis F. Burch, President of the Philadelphia Flag Day Association, and others.

An Innovation In Legion Units

Believed to be the only unit of its kind within the commands of the Centennial Legion, the Emergency Service Company of the State Fencibles Infantry of Philadelphia was organized early this year to provide a trained group available for any type of emergency duty. Membership in the unit is open to both men and women, and training is given on the same basis as in the line companies of the Battalion, with a regular assigned drill night each week. The initial group consisted of female members of the former first aid unit organized as a part of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps in 1940, and attached to the Fencibles during World War II.

The basic and advanced first aid training of the unit has been completed by assigned instructors of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Red Cross, and the training will be continued in first aid as well as in military subjects. The unit is to be available for emergency disaster duty with the local Red Cross Chapter, and every effort is being made to train for such eventualities.

The former commanding officer of Company D of the Battalion, Captain Frank K. Tamney, has been assigned as commanding officer of the company.



ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY of Boston, offspring of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, commission their new Captain on Boston Common, 6th June, 1949. *Left to Right:* Gov. Paul A. Dever, Brig. Gen. Fred E. Pereira, Exec. Sec'y A & H A Co., Lt. Col. Edw. J. Kane, receiving the gorget from Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, Jr., the Adj. Gen. of Massachusetts.

History and Activities of the

WORCESTER CONTINENTALS

IN January 1775, Captain Timothy Bigelow, with 110 men formed the first Militia Company of the Continentals. The drills of the company were held on the Worcester Common. Shortly thereafter, the Continentals marched to Lexington in answer to the alarm, to join the Lexington Minute Men.

After the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the Worcester Continentals became a part of the 15th Massachusetts Regiment, with the now Colonel Timothy Bigelow in Command. They were Mustered into the Continental Army and took part in Battle Engagements at Quebec, Saratoga, Valley Forge, Monmouth, Yorktown, and others. More than 422 men were a part of the Continentals in the fight for freedom. For years the Worcester Continentals had a great part in the destiny of the New Republic.

A few of the Worcester Continentals, who rest on Worcester's Historic Common, are Samuel Brown, Abel Flagg, Phineas Flagg, Robert Smith, John Mahan, William Treadwell and Ebenezer Lovell.

For a short time, Colonel Artemus Ward was in Command of the Continentals. He later became a General in the Continental Army. A group of Officers and men reorganized the Continentals after the Civil War, and received a Charter from the General Court of Massachusetts for purpose of "Military, Civic, and Patriotic Benevolence of the Republic of the United States of America."

The membership of the Worcester Continentals consists of men who have served in the Armed Forces of the State and Nation, and a few patriotic citizens who trace their families back to Colonial days. The background of the Officers and enlisted men, from the past to the present, reads like the pages of history.

From the present Commander back through the years to Colonial days there have been twenty Colonels commanding the Continentals. Lt. Col. Frank E. Dodge, present Commander, is a member of an old family whose ancestry goes back to pioneer days.

The Command, as in previous years, has participated in various commemorative activities of the Centennial Legion Units. On April 19, the Continentals celebrated Patriots' Day at Lexington, Massachusetts; and in May, they were guests of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues at their 160th Anniversary; on June 6th, a delegation of the Continentals joined in the celebration of the 311th Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at Boston.

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Hoover on Communism

(Continued from page 6)

Propaganda Activities

The Communists have developed one of the greatest propaganda machines the world has ever known. They have been able to penetrate and infiltrate many respectable and reputable public opinion mediums.

They capitalize upon ill-founded charges associating known honest progressive liberals with left wing causes. I have always entertained the view that there are few appellations more degrading than "Communist" and hence it should be reserved for those justly deserving the degradation.

The Communist propaganda technique is designed to promote emotional response with the hope that the victim will be attracted by what he is told the Communist way of life holds in store for him. The objective, of course, is to develop discontent and hasten the day when the Communists can gather sufficient support and following to overthrow the American way of life.

Communist propaganda is always slanted in the hope that the Communist may be aligned with liberal progressive causes. The honest liberal and progressive should be alert to this and I believe the Communists' most effective foes can be the real liberals and progressives who understand their devious machinations.

The deceptiveness of Communist "double talk" fulfills the useful propaganda technique of confusion. In fact, Lenin referred to their peculiar brand of phraseology as, "... that cursed Aesopian language ... which ... compelled all revolutionaries to have recourse, whenever they took up their pens to write a 'legal' work." Lenin used it for the purpose of avoiding "censorship."

Communists Today Use It to Misdlead the Public

The use of the term "democracy" by the Communists, we have learned to our sorrow, does not have the meaning to them that it does to us. To them it means Communism and totalitarianism and our understanding of the term is regarded by them as imperialistic and Fascist.

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The Daily Worker on Independence Day last year, for example, proclaimed: "It is a dramatic fact that on July 4, 1946, the independence of other countries is menaced by the United States in the grip of trusts and Tories."

Correspondence Campaigns

Communists and their followers are prolific letter writers and some of the more energetic ones follow the practice of directing numerous letters of protest to editors but signing a different name to each.

Members of Congress are well aware of Communists starting their pressure campaign by an avalanche of mail which follows the Party line.

Radio

The Party has departed from depending upon the printed word as its medium of propaganda and has taken to the air. Its members and sympathizers have not only infiltrated the airways but they are now persistently seeking radio channels.

Motion Pictures

The American Communists launched a furtive attack on Hollywood in 1935 by the issuance of a directive calling for a concentration in Hollywood. The orders called for action on two fronts: 1) An effort to infiltrate the labor unions; 2) To infiltrate the so-called intellectual and creative fields.

In movie circles, Communists developed an effective defense a few years ago in meeting criticism. They would counter with the question, "After all, what is the matter with Communism?" It was effective because many persons did not possess adequate knowledge of the subject to give an intelligent answer.

Some producers and studio heads realize the possibility that the entire industry faces serious embarrassment because it could become a springboard for Communist activities. Communist activity in Hollywood is effective and is furthered by Communists and sympathizers using the prestige of prominent persons to serve, often unwittingly, the Communist cause.

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serted in a picture a line, a scene, a sequence, conveying the Communist lesson and more particularly, if they can keep out anti-Communist lessons.

Infiltration

The Communist tactic of infiltrating labor unions stems from the earliest teachings of Marx, which have been reiterated by Party spokesmen down through the years. They resort to all means to gain their point and often succeed in penetrating and literally taking over labor unions before the rank and file members are aware of what has occurred.

With few exceptions the following admonitions of Lenin have been followed:

“It is necessary to be able to withstand all this, to agree to any and every sacrifice, and even—if need be—to resort to all sorts of devices, maneuvers, and illegal methods, to evasion and subterfuge, in order to penetrate into the trade unions, to remain in them, and to carry on Communist work in them at all costs.”

(P. 38, “Left-Wing Communism, An Infantile Disorder,” V. I. Lenin, 1934, International Publishers Co., Inc.)

I am convinced that the great masses of union men and women are patriotic American citizens interested chiefly in security for their families and themselves. They have no use for the American Communists but in those instances where Communists have taken control of unions, it has been because too many union men and women have been outwitted, out-manuevered and out-waited by Communists.

The Communists have never relied on numerical strength to dominate a labor organization. Through infiltration tactics they have in too many instances captured positions of authority. Communists have boasted that with 5% of the membership the Communists, with their militancy, superior organizational ability and discipline, could control the union.

They regard as political every movement of the working class which seeks to gain concessions by exerting pressure from without as a political

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movement. Thus, as Lenin puts it: "The economic strike develops into a political strike and the latter develops into insurrection." (P. 12, "Left-Wing Communism . . ." V. I. Lenin, 1934, International Publishers Co., Inc.)

That the Communists feel themselves ordained for a special mission in penetrating labor is revealed by the statement made by Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party of U. S. A., at a recent Party meeting, "No trade union or people's organization," he said, "not even the great C.I.O. could long remain progressive if it were to exclude or to attack Communists."

The Communists have long viewed with envy the A. F. of L. They admit they play a very small role with only a handful of Communists active in the A. F. of L. locals. Recently there has been agitation in the Party to reorganize to influence the A. F. of L.

A few months ago a Party functionary said it was imperative that 3,000 Party members be infiltrated into the A. F. of L. without publicizing this fact. They say this action is necessary because of the danger of a Third World War and the need to fulfill the Communist Plan of creating a Third Party.

If more union members took a more active role and asserted themselves it would become increasingly difficult for Communists to gain control. Patriotic union members can easily spot sympathizers and Party members in conventions and union meetings because invariably the latter strive to establish the Party line instead of serving the best interests of the union and the country.

Foreign Language Groups

The Party for the past 18 months has been giving special attention to foreign language groups and has called for a sweeping self-critical examination of its work in this field. As long ago as 1945, in urging the importance of penetrating these groups, Party leaders said, "We need only mention the Polish, Italian, Yugoslav and Greek questions," and in characteristic Party double talk

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observed that they occupied an important relationship "to the entire democratic camp and to the broader peoples movements." In other words, the Communists now seek strength from foreign groups who may have relatives in countries which Russia seeks to influence.

Government

The Canadian spy trials revealed the necessity of alertness in keeping Communists and sympathizers out of government services. In fact, the high command of the Communist Party regards such assignments of sufficient importance to demand that Party members not contact fellow members in the government and if such government employees are carried on Party rolls at all they are assigned an alias. Last fall a high-ranking Party leader instructed that all Party membership cards of government employees be destroyed and that Party organizational meetings in government circles be discontinued although informal social or union gatherings which could not be identified as Communist meetings could be continued. The dangers of permitting Communists or sympathizers to work in government circles are too obvious to mention.

There has developed, however, as a result of Communist propaganda, some fanciful feeling among Communists that no distinction should be drawn and that Communists have a right to government jobs.

The FBI does not make recommendations; it merely reports facts and it is up to the interested government department to make a decision. Almost invariably, of course, subjects of investigations deny affiliation with subversive groups, often despite strong evidence to the contrary.

The following is a case in point:

The FBI submitted a 57-page report to the Federal Security Agency on March 7, 1947, on Doxey Wilkerson. The investigation recorded interviews with persons who stated he was a member of the Communist Party. Following the submission of the report we were advised by the Federal Security Agency that fur-

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ther investigation failed to show that Wilkerson was subversive or "disloyal to our government." Wilkerson subsequently transferred to O.P.A. and resigned on June 19, 1943. Within less than 24 hours he announced his new job as "a Communist Party organizer." He was subsequently appointed a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. To be eligible for service in the National Committee one "must have been a member of the Party in continuous good standing for at least four years."

Mass and Front Organizations

The United Front Program of the Communist Party was launched at the 7th World Congress of the Communist International in 1935. The Communist Party in the United States immediately took up the program and a systematic plan was worked out of infiltrating existing organizations with Communists.

For the most part, front organizations assumed the character of either a mass or membership organization or a paper organization. Both solicited and used names of prominent persons. Literally hundreds of groups and organizations have either been infiltrated or organized primarily to accomplish the purposes of promoting the interests of the Soviet Union in the United States, the promotion of Soviet war and peace aims, the exploitation of Negroes in the United States, work among foreign language groups, and to secure a favorable viewpoint toward the Communists in domestic, political, social, and economic issues.

The first requisite for a front organization is an idealistic sounding title. Hundreds of such organizations have come into being and have gone out of existence when their true purposes have become known or exposed while others with high sounding names are continually springing up.

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Illustrative of how the Communists bury one organization and conceive another is the Young Communist

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League. In convention assembled in New York City, the Young Communist League was dissolved on October 16, 1943, and the next day The American Youth for Democracy was born.

At first the Communists denied paternity for the AYD, but in April of 1946 the Party's National Board indicated that the AYD was the successor to the YCL. William Z. Foster, the Communist Party head, at the AYD National Intercollegiate Conference in New York City in 1945, told the delegates in the concluding session that, "The atomic age is the age of socialism, of Communism. This is the greatest lesson that the youth of America has to learn." This new front set up youth centers ostensibly to combat juvenile delinquency. More properly, these centers could be termed Communist youth recruiting centers.

The Test of a Front Organization

I feel that this Committee could render a great service to the Nation through its power of exposure in quickly spotlighting existing front organizations and those which will be created in the future.

There are easy tests to establish the real character of such organizations:

1. Does the group espouse the cause of Americanism or the cause of Soviet Russia?
2. Does the organization feature as speakers at its meetings known Communists, sympathizers or fellow travelers?
3. Does the organization shift when the Party line shifts?
4. Does the organization sponsor causes, campaigns, literature, petitions or other activities sponsored by the Party or other front organizations?
5. Is the organization used as a sounding board by or is it endorsed by Communist controlled labor unions?
6. Does its literature follow the Communist line or is it printed by the Communist press?
7. Does the organization receive consistent favorable mention in Communist publications?

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8. Does the organization represent itself to be nonpartisan yet engage in political activities and consistently advocate causes favored by the Communists?

9. Does the organization denounce American and British foreign policy while always lauding Soviet policy?

10. Does the organization utilize Communist "double talk" by referring to Soviet dominated countries as democracies, complaining that the United States is imperialistic and constantly denouncing monopoly-capital?

11. Have outstanding leaders in public life openly renounced affiliation with the organization?

12. Does the organization, if espousing liberal progressive causes, attract well-known honest patriotic liberals or does it denounce well-known liberals?

13. Does the organization have a consistent record of supporting the American viewpoint over the years?

14. Does the organization consider matters not directly related to its avowed purposes and objectives?

National Defense

The Communist Party of the United States is a Fifth Column if there ever was one. It is far better organized than were the Nazis in occupied countries prior to their capitulation.

They are seeking to weaken America just as they did in their era of obstruction when they were aligned with the Nazis. Their goal is the overthrow of our government.

There is no doubt as to where a real Communist's loyalty rests. Their allegiance is to Russia, not the United States.

A top functionary of the Communist Party recently said, "A war by the United States against the USSR would be an unjust war, which is why it must be fought against, but that if it should come the Communist Party in the United States would be with Russia, and make no mistake about that."

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In another section of the country another Communist leader made the following statement, "I believe that everyone should know that we are for Russia and if need be we will die for the cause. I don't mean that war with Russia is coming soon; I hope not, so that Russia will be better prepared."

What To Do

What can we do? And what should be our course of action? The best antidote to Communism is vigorous, intelligent, old-fashioned Americanism with eternal vigilance. I do not favor any course of action which would give the Communists cause to portray and pity themselves as martyrs. I do favor unrelenting prosecution wherever they are found to be violating our country's laws.

As Americans, our most effective defense is a workable democracy that guarantees and preserves our cherished freedoms.

I would have no fears if more Americans possessed the zeal, the fervor, the persistence and the industry to learn about this menace of Red Fascism. I do fear for the liberal and progressive who has been hoodwinked and duped into joining hands with the Communists. I confess to a real apprehension so long as Communists are able to secure ministers of the gospel to promote their evil work and espouse a cause that is alien to the religion of Christ and Judaism. I do fear so long as school boards and parents tolerate conditions whereby Communists and fellow travelers under the guise of academic freedom can teach our youth a way of life that eventually will destroy the sanctity of the home, that undermines faith in God, that causes them to scorn respect for constituted authority and sabotage our revered Constitution.

I do fear so long as American labor groups are infiltrated, dominated or saturated with the virus of Communism. I do fear the palliation and weasel-worded gestures against Communism indulged in by some of our labor leaders who should know better but who have become pawns in

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the hands of sinister but astute manipulators for the Communist cause.

I fear for ignorance on the part of all our people who may take the poisonous pills of Communist propaganda.

I am deeply concerned whenever I think of the words of an oldtime Communist. Disillusioned, disgusted and frightened he came to us with his story and concluded:

"God help America or any other country if the Communist Party ever gets strong enough to control labor and politics. God help us all!"

The Communists have been, still are and always will be a menace to freedom, to democratic ideals, to the worship of God and to America's way of life.

I feel that once public opinion is thoroughly aroused as it is today, the fight against Communism is well on its way. Victory will be assured once Communists are identified and exposed, because the public will take the first step of quarantining them so they can do no harm. Communism, in reality, is not a political Party. It is a way of life—an evil and malignant way of life. It reveals a condition akin to disease that spreads like an epidemic and like an epidemic a quarantine is necessary to keep it from infecting the Nation.



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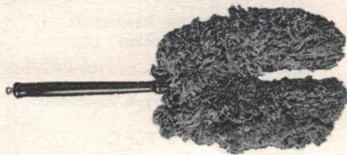
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